FHR-8-300 (11-78)

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic: Uniontown

and/or common: Uniontown Historic District

2. Location

street & number: Uniontown Road and Trevanion Road — n/a not for publication

city, town: Uniontown — n/a vicinity of — congressional district: Sixth

state: Maryland — code: 24 — county: Carroll — code: 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	X museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: multiple public and private owners (more than 50)

street & number:

city, town: ___ vicinity of — state:

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Carroll County Courthouse

street & number:

city, town: Westminster — state: Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory — has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date: 1985 — ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date n/a
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Contributing	Noncontributing	
72	5	buildings
4	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
76	5	Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 2

Original and historic functions and uses: residential, commercial, religious educational, industrial

DISCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Uniontown Historic District comprises nearly the entirety of Uniontown, a small community in rural Carroll County, Maryland. The district contains a remarkably cohesive and well-preserved collection of houses, commercial buildings, churches, and schools reflecting the development of this agricultural village from the turn of the nineteenth century through the 1930s. The town is laid out in linear fashion along Uniontown Road, which was the main route from Baltimore to Hagerstown in the early nineteenth century, and extends a short distance along Trevanion Road, the village's only side street. Buildings are uniformly situated close to the road on shaded lots; open farmland surrounds the settlement on all sides. The buildings in the district are primarily houses, dating from 1802 through the late 19th century, with a few more recent examples reflecting Uniontown's growth into the early 20th century. Many of the lots feature historic secondary structures such as stables, barns, wash-houses, and smokehouses. Most of the houses conform to the standard vernacular dwelling types which characterized rural contexts in Maryland throughout the 19th century to well into the 20th: they are uniform in scale, 2 stories high with gable roofs parallel to the street, three or five bays wide reflecting side-hall or center-hall plans, one or two bays deep with an ell or shed at the rear. Construction materials include log, frame, and brick. Most houses present one-story porches to the street, and many have two-story porches at the rear. While the basic farmhouse form remained constant throughout the period of Uniontown's development, most houses show the influence of architectural fashion current at the time of their construction in their decorative detailing, which is generally limited to entrances and architraves, porch trim, and cornice details. Several mid-nineteenth century commercial buildings within the district diverge from the pattern by presenting a gabled facade to the street, often with large shop windows flanking the entrance, these include 3463, 3476 and 3484 Uniontown Road, the Improved Order of Red Men Lodge Hall, and the General Store and Post office. Other buildings in town present relatively fully articulated examples of various high-style architectural trends: Number 3423 Uniontown Road features a wealth of outstanding Federal detailing. The Weaver-Fox House*and 3201 Uniontown Road are outstanding examples of rural Italianate design with heavily molded lintels, bracketed eaves, and rusticated wooden quoines. Numbers 3362 and 3441 Uniontown Road are vernacular interpretations of the Italianate townhouse, standing three stories high with shed roofs and bracketed cornices; 3436 is similar, but two stories in height. The combined dwelling and office at 3406 Uniontown Road embodies the influence of the Gothic Revival in its multiple gable forms, board-and-batten siding, jigsawn-bargeboards, and drip moldings. The persistence of the Queen Anne style into the early 20th century is represented by a large turreted frame example at 3339 Uniontown Road,

See Continuation Sheet No. 1

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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DESCRIPTION SUMMARY (continued)

and by the rock-faced concrete block house at 3428. Popular house forms of the late 19th and early 20th centuries are reflected in the gable-fronted dwelling (c.1892) at 3329 Uniontown Road, the large frame Colonial Revival house (1917) at 3352, and the modest c. 1937 bungalow at 3325. The district also includes two churches: located near the center of town, the United Methodist Church is a Classical gable-fronted brick building constructed in 1857; St. Paul's Lutheran Church, toward the east end of the district, is an 1884 Gothic-influenced frame building with a prominent entrance tower centered on its gable facade. The two-story brick Elementary School, constructed in 1931, serves the educational needs of the community, as the one-room Uniontown Academy* (1851) did in the past (the Academy building is unaltered, and is currently maintained as a community center). A noteworthy early-20th-century commercial building is the Uniontown Bank (1907) a Neoclassical brick structure with stone detailing, which retains all its original fixtures and currently operates as a local museum. Non-contributing structures within the district are limited to 3 one-story houses of the mid-twentieth century and a small "Williamsburg Colonial" brick bank building constructed in 1979; these incompatible structures are small in scale and do not detract from the overall sense of the district. Alterations to the historic buildings within the district are few, and generally confined to the application of various synthetic siding materials. Of the total 81 resources within the district, fully 76, or 94%, contribute to its significance.

The Uniontown Historic District includes the following resources:

3204 through 3408 Uniontown Road (north side)

3201 through 3485 Uniontown Road (south side)

705 and 795 Trevanion Road (east side)
800 Trevanion Road (west side)
United Methodist Church and Cemetery
St. Lucas Church Cemetery
St. Paul's Lutheran Church and Cemetery.
Lutheran Cemetery
All these resources contribute to the significance of the district except the following, which are of recent construction:

3462 Uniontown Road (Taneytown Bank and Trust Company, 1979)

3443 Uniontown Road (20th-century reconstruction of log house)

3359, 3355 and 3333 Uniontown Road (mid-nineteenth century frame dwellings)

* Two buildings within the district were previously listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places:

Weaver-Fox House, 3411 Uniontown Road (listed 11/20/75)

Uniontown Academy (listed 8/14/73).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The following provides additional information on the individual resources included within the district.

The General Store and Post Office, as it appears today with its gable-front facade and Victorian-style ornamentation, is the creation of Harrison H. Weaver who lived in one three-bay section of this structure (3444 Uniontown Road) and operated a store in the other three-bay section from 1859 to 1900. The lively ornamental character of this building, including its decorated bargeboard, circular window, porch with bracket ornamentation, and double door with period hardware, makes it stand out from others along the street and attract customers to its doors. The bargeboard with its scalloped semi-circle leads the eye to the circular window with its unique frame that recalls decorative details used in Victorian-style furniture. The bargeboard does this not only through the design of the cut-out patterns themselves, but also through the patterned shadows cast on the wall surface. Weaver would have remodeled his storefront facade in this fancy manner to present an up-to-date appearance and to reflect the fashionable merchandise inside his store. While the ornamentation dates from the latter half of the nineteenth century, the structure itself is earlier and may be as early as 1814-16, when David Stouffer constructed the improvements described below.

3440 Uniontown Road appears to predate 1814 when the lot was sold by David Kephart to David Stouffer for $250. If the development of this lot follows the typical pattern for Uniontown, a price of $250 means that some improvements were on the lot, such as a small log house. Within two years, Stouffer encased and enlarged the structure to its present design with its brick facade. Then Stouffer sold the parcel in 1816 to Peter Senseney for $1600. Of particular note is the double cornice consisting of a lower section of projecting header bricks in a dentil pattern and an upper section in a sawtooth pattern. Dr. J.J. Weaver, Jr., in the "History of Uniontown," describes this as the building where Peter Senseney kept his store during the 1820-30s.

The two buildings remained under one ownership until 1848 when Samuel Lauver, who was principal at the Uniontown Academy, sold 3440 Uniontown Road to Hezekiah Yingling and 3444 Uniontown Road to Harrison H. Weaver.

3450 Uniontown Road

3450 Uniontown Road is a good example of rural Victorian-style residential architecture. Samuel Lauver sold the lot to Lydia Anders in 1853 for $360 and the 1862 Martenet's Map shows a structure on the lot with Anders as resident. This was probably a small structure because of the price. The lot was sold in 1877 to James Weller and it appears that he rebuilt the house in 1878 to its present appearance. The design and details indicate some of the stylistic changes from the earlier Uniontown buildings. The visual effect of this house is strongly vertical because of its slightly taller main facade and larger window sash in contrast to the low profile of the early houses. The symmetrical facade is tightly arranged around a central entrance under a full-length, one-story porch. The front porch becomes an important feature—architectural as well as cultural—during the late nineteenth century as indicated by the fact that porches were added to a number of earlier structures in town. The round columns of the porch, the paneled door with transom, and the cornices over the windows and door are all characteristic features of the period. During the turn-of-the-century, the house served as a barbershop and residence for its owner Edward Haines.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3454 Uniontown Road

A tradition frequently found in Uniontown architecture is the combination of business and crafts workshops with the residences. An example is **3454 Uniontown Road**, which was used for a post office, saddler's shop and general store. The property was bought by Henry Herbaugh in 1826, and he built the structure shortly thereafter. In fact, a journal kept by Major Alexander McIlhenny, who lived on a farm outside of Uniontown, notes the following references to this building: "Mar. 19, 1830. Masons are at work for H. H. Herbaugh. Mar. 20. H. H. H. raised his building." The masons mentioned on the diary entry prepared the foundation for the structure. The 1862 Martenet's Map lists the Herbaugh property as "saddler and P.O." Later references show that the Eckard family lived in the eastern section and operated a general store and post office in the western section. The exterior of this house shows the uneven-width wood siding frequently used on houses during this period. Vertical lines or breaks in the siding indicate an addition and areas where remodeling changed door and window locations.

3458 Uniontown Road was sold by William Roberts to John Smith in 1842 for $200. This price indicates that there may have been minor improvements on the site, but the house as it appears today is primarily the result of Smith's ownership. Roberts lived in a house on the adjoining property now owned by the Taneytown Bank and Trust Company. In 1842, Roberts was building a new storeroom as a wing onto the Uniontown Hotel (3477 Uniontown Road) and perhaps the sale of this quarter-acre lot from his residential property provided more capital for his business enterprise. Smith improved the house to its present design, and it was sold from his estate in 1883 for $2,200. The architectural style of the building provides an excellent example of conservative mid-nineteenth century design that represents a substantial and stylish residence for Uniontown. It has a five-bay symmetrical facade based upon the central entrance flanked by two six-over-six pane windows on each side. The brickwork is Flemish bond on the main facade with flat-arch lintels over the windows and a double sawtooth cornice at the eaves. The door frame dates from a mid-twentieth century remodeling and has an unusual sunburst motif above a three-pane transom flanked by narrow pilasters. In this case, the L-shaped plan of the house is created by a one and one-half story ell. The L-shaped plan is frequently found in this region with service uses, such as the kitchen and pantry, located in the ell.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3462 Uniontown Road

The current building at 3462 Uniontown Road was constructed by the Taneytown Bank and Trust Company in 1979. In that year, the bank moved from its 1907 building, located farther east on Uniontown Road, which it generously donated to Historic Uniontown, Inc. By contemporary historic preservation standards, the new bank building is not completely successful as an example of sensitive new construction in an historic district. Historic preservation literature about new construction in historic districts promotes designs that recognize the district's architectural character in scale, massing, ornamental details, siting, and landscaping. While the "Williamsburg-style" bank building might have nostalgic appeal, its mock-colonial design does not reflect the character of the rural Federal-style buildings in this section of Uniontown. The scale, massing and certain details of the building, including its one-story height and one-bay portico, are unlike those of other buildings in Uniontown. Overall, the new bank building presents a design that lacks appreciation of the finer characteristics of Uniontown's architectural heritage.

3468 Uniontown Road

According to Miss Ella Beam's notes to Major McIlhenny's journal published in the **Carroll Record** during 1914, **3468 Uniontown Road** was constructed in the early 1850s for Abraham Shriner. Shriner purchased the property that included 3472 Uniontown Road and a tanyard from Moses Shaw in 1837. Abraham Shriner's son, John, operated the tanyard from a two-story currier's shop that stood between the two houses. (A currier was a person who curried, or prepared, leather.) When Abraham Shriner decided to retire from his farm, he had this brick house built. The house is a superb example of mid-nineteenth century brick architecture. The three-bay main facade is symmetrically arranged with a central entrance. The main facade has Flemish-bond brickwork and wood lintels with cornerblocks. The cornice has a double sawtooth pattern of brick. The porch with its turned posts, odd-shaped brackets and spindle railing is a later addition. You might also note the striking cast-iron gate on the east side of the house. The retention of the brick sidewalk in sections of this part of town also hearkens back to an earlier period of Uniontown's history.

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3472 Uniontown Road

3472 Uniontown Road is an early Uniontown house that was built by Daniel Cover sometime after he acquired the property in 1807 for the operation of a currier business and tanyard. He was the son of town founder Earhart Cover and was also involved in real estate development in the town. In 1819, it appears that his financial status began to flounder, because in that year he sold his personal possessions to John Shriner. In 1821, the Bank of Westminster foreclosed on Cover's property, and the house and tanyard were sold to Moses Shaw. Shaw operated the tanyard until 1837 when he sold it to Abraham Shriner for $2500. In 1856, this property was sold out of Abraham Shriner's estate. A frame house known as the currier's shop is mentioned in the deeds (see 3468 Uniontown Road). The 1862 Martenet's Map lists Hannah Englar residing in the house and John Devilbiss operating a cabinet shop on the property. John Devilbiss and John C. Wright bought the property in 1864 and Devilbiss, having bought out Wright in 1872, lived there and operated the cabinet shop through the nineteenth century.

3476 Uniontown Road

3476 Uniontown Road is a good example of how a structure can change over a long period of time. According to J. Thomas Scharf, this is the third house that was built in the town, and it was constructed in 1804. From the land records, it appears that 1807-10 is a more accurate date. Earhart Cover sold the lot to his son Daniel Cover in 1807. Daniel Cover built a large wooden building on the site and sold the property to Barbara Myers in 1810 for $665. One year later she sold it to John Gildea. Gildea died shortly thereafter, and his estate records show that he operated the premises as a tavern. In 1816, the building was purchased by Moses Shaw and operated as the Crossed Keys Tavern. The tavern continued under operation by Philip Hiteshew, Peter Stem, John Lind and David Stouffer until 1842, when Stouffer converted the building to a tenement. In 1856, the building was purchased by William Hiteshew, who tore most of the structure down. What remained was encased in brick and enlarged to form a comfortable dwelling and store. It is in this form that the building remains today. The store was a profitable operation owned by William Hiteshew (1860-63), Charles Devilbiss (1863-67 and 1870-1899), Emanuel Formwalt (1867-70), and David Stoner (1899-1916). Philip Englar, Myers Englar, and Bud Haines operated the store during the twentieth century. The second floor of the store is a hall with 14-foot ceilings where the I.O.R.M. met until their lodge was built on the adjoining lot.

Trevanion Road, or Taneytown Road as it was originally named, was the only side road that was developed in the village of Uniontown. The 1862 Martenet's Map shows four houses on the east side of the road. The land records show that there was a major fire in this section of Uniontown about 1890, and most of these houses were destroyed. 705 and 795 Trevanion Road appear to be houses constructed after the 1890 fire.

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

I.O.R.M. LODGE HALL
3484 Uniontown Road

The Improved Order of Red Men (I.O.R.M.) was one of several social and beneficial organizations to form in Uniontown during the nineteenth century. They organized the Wyoming Tribe No. 39 in 1859 and met in Christ's Hall (site where the 1907 Uniontown Bank stands) for a year and then in the hall over William Hiteshew's store (3476 Uniontown Road). In 1868, William H. Starr built the I.O.R.M. Lodge Hall which is designed in a representative format for lodge halls with its large gable-front brick facade. Starr operated a store on the first floor and the lodge hall was on the second floor. The Uniontown Bank (Carroll County Savings Bank) began its operations in 1871 in a portion of Starr's store and stayed there until 1883. It appears that Starr also built the white frame building at 3484 Uniontown Road. The gable-front design and Victorian-style ornamentation date from the same period as the Lodge Hall. This site, at the intersection of Trevanion and Uniontown Roads, is an important one in the village. The land records suggest that the first house at this location was built by Daniel Cover in the 1810s and sold shortly thereafter to Jacob Formwalt, a saddler. The property passed through several hands until mid-century when Starr purchased it and erected the buildings that are standing there now.

3488 Uniontown Road

This lot held the first blacksmith shop in town which was constructed by Nicholas Hiteshew in 1800 at the fork of the road. After his death in 1810, his son Issac and later his grandson Charles ran the shop until 1857 when it was torn down. The brick house now standing at 3488 Uniontown Road was built by Nicholas Hiteshew circa 1809. It is the second house that was built on the property. The first house was a log structure that was located close to the road adjoining the blacksmith's shop. In Nicholas Hiteshew's will, dated September 7, 1809, he directs his executor to "sell the old house which I now live in which said house is to be removed off the land it stands on." To his wife he left "exclusive use of my new house, my smith shop and my land lying at the forks of the road commonly called Uniontown." It is interesting to contrast this house with 3468 Uniontown Road and see how the architectural style changed during the intervening forty years. Both are two-story, three-bay brick structures with Flemish-bond brickwork on the main facade. There is a slight difference in massing with 3468 being broader and having a horizontal visual effect in contrast to 3488's verticality. More noticeable are the different facade arrangements (central vs. side entrance) reflecting corresponding differences in the floor plan. The chimneys also indicate different plans through the small stacks at each gable end in 3468 and the single broad stack in 3488. Window sash, lintels and cornice treatments also show striking differences. In 1861, a large political rally was held at this house, which was then owned by Henry Rial. It was the first "Union Meeting" in the state held to support the Union position during the Civil War. Politicians spoke from the porch of the house to a large gathering of people.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

On the west side of Clear Ridge Road is the Lutheran Cemetery which was begun about the turn-of-the-century. On the east side of the cemetery is a entranceway with rusticated concrete block posts that support a three-part iron gate with trefoil-design motifs across the top. At the northeast corner of the cemetery is a memorial dedicated to Uniontown residents who served in the armed forces. This memorial was erected in 1983 by the Uniontown Improvement Association to replace a wooden "Honor Roll" that was in disrepair.

3485 Uniontown Road

3485 and 3481 Uniontown Road provide nice contrasts with 3488 and 3468 Uniontown Road for identifying changes in brick construction and architectural styles throughout the nineteenth century. According to Dr. Weaver, Jr., **3485 Uniontown Road** was built in 1875 by Charles Devilbiss. It is a two-story, three-bay brick structure with stretcher bond brickwork that retains the basic L-shaped form of the earlier structures. The most notable changes are style of ornamentation and increased size of the tall windows. In 3485 Uniontown Road, this new style of ornamentation occurs in the stick-style cornice and spindle railing of the porch and the wood cornices over the windows. Also, the wide eaves and molded cornice of the roof display the late Victorian-style in a country setting. The tall windows are the result of changing technology in both glass-making and heating systems. Another feature of these L-shaped houses that remained popular throughout the nineteenth century is the double-tiered porch on the inner side of the ell. Its utilitarian function for various household chores contributed to its widespread use.

3481 Uniontown Road

3481 Uniontown Road was built by Mrs. Luther Hiteshew in 1879. It and 3485 Uniontown Road are on the site of the garden for the Uniontown Hotel (3477 Uniontown Road). The house was bought by William Guy Segafoose shortly after it was built and has remained in the possession of the Segafoose family since that time. The recently published agricultural history of Carroll County, **Legacy of the Land**, includes recollections written by William N. Segafoose of the huckstering business from Uniontown to Baltimore operated by the Segafoose family.

The five-bay by three-bay house is a quite substantial structure and relies on its massing and proportion for its visual effect. The major ornamentation is found in the wide, overhanging eaves with molded cornice. The elaborate full-length porch was added during the first decade of the twentieth century. Also significant is the fact that while the L-shaped plan is not used in this house, it still retains a double-tiered porch that fits into the roof line at the rear of the house and makes good use of its southern exposure. In comparison with 3488 and 3468 Uniontown Road, it is surprising that over this seventy-year period, the basic composition of domestic architecture remains the same, i.e. stone foundation, brick walls and symmetrical facade. 3481 Uniontown Road has one of the more elaborate porches in Uniontown, with its brackets, pendants and sawtooth ornamentation on the porch cornice and the cut-out design below the porch railing.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Uniontown Hotel 3477 Uniontown Road

The Uniontown Hotel is one of the earliest buildings in the town. It has a datestone of 1802 and was built by Conrad Stem. The building was operated as a tavern by a number of proprietors until 1883 when it became a private residence. During the early twentieth century, the eastern wing of the building and an addition that has since been torn down were a gas station and automobile garage. Owners of the property during its tenure as a tavern were John Myers (1807), George Herbaugh (1811), William Roberts (1824), Alfred Zollickoffer (1862), and Luther Hiteshew (1879). During the early history of Uniontown, town meetings were held at this tavern. About 1842, William Roberts added a rear wing in which he operated a store. Several writers state that the height of the tavern's operation was 1842-1862 when William Segafoose was proprietor. For example, the "History of Uniontown" states, "He was the most popular hotelkeeper who ever resided in the village, and maintained in every way the best hotel." Segafoose also served as Sheriff of Carroll County during the late nineteenth century. The hotel property included a large wagon yard, stable, and extensive garden. The size and architectural details of the building made it a prominent structure for its time. Period characteristics are the Flemish-bond brickwork, the six-over-nine pane sash windows, and the gabled dormer windows on the roof.

3473 Uniontown Road

There is some dispute in the published histories over the date of construction of 3473 Uniontown Road. Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., believed that it was built before 1783, while J. Thomas Scharf states that it was built by John Kurtz as a residence and store in 1805. While Weaver is generally more reliable and accurate than Scharf, it appears that Scharf is correct about this house. John Kurtz was an influential person in the early history of Uniontown, and the land records indicate that he built a log house at 3473 Uniontown Road about 1806-1810. Kurtz and David Stem had purchased the south side of Uniontown Road from Conrad Stem in 1806, which they sub-divided and sold in one-half and one-acre lots. Most of these lots were sold between 1809 and 1815. From the prices recorded in the land records, it appears that Kurtz and Stem made improvements on some of the lots before selling them. Kurtz was also engaged in business as a storekeeper. The December 2, 1813 edition of **The Engine of Liberty** carries a notice that states "Public Sale—at dwelling house of the subscriber in Uniontown, the residue of his store, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., &c., John Kurtz." Kurtz mortgaged this property ("two acres including my dwelling house and store room") in 1817. Subsequent nineteenth century owners were Michael Wagner (1824), Samuel Myers (1838), Adam Danner (1852), Edwin G. Gilbert (1879), and Reuben Matthias (1884). Reuben Matthias was a shoemaker who had a cobbler's shop behind the house. The exterior of the structure shows several later alterations such as the stone chimney, the tall first story windows, and the exterior siding.

See Continuation Sheet No. 9

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3471 Uniontown Road

3471 Uniontown Road was built by Jacob R. Thomas between 1813 and 1815. Thomas was a turner (furniture maker who specialized in lathe-work), and advertised several times in The Engine of Liberty. In the March 24, 1814 edition, he advertised his business which specialized in Windsor chairs. His early business may have been slow, as it appears he resorted to the house construction trade. The April 20, 1814 edition of The Engine of Liberty contains a sale notice by Thomas for a one and one-half story, twenty foot by eighteen foot log house with a good cellar. By summer, either business picked up or Jacob Thomas had left town because his brother advertised in the July 21, 1814 issue: "Wanted immediately, a good Journeyman Windsor Chair maker and Turner; good wages, and constant employ will be given by the subscriber in Uniontown. John E. Thomas." The house was sold in 1815 to Nathan Raitt and again in 1818 to Dr. Thomas Boyer. Dr. Boyer practiced medicine in Uniontown until he moved to Tiffen, Ohio, in 1833. In 1860-61, William F. Eyster operated a private school in this house. The architecture contains excellent details in its Flemish-bond brickwork, flat-arch lintels, and refined wood cornice. The cornice, with its cove molding and delicate dentils, presents an urbane motif rarely found in the rural architecture of this region.

3469 Uniontown Road

John Kurtz sold 3469 Uniontown Road to Jonathan Davis, a tailor, in 1811 for $700. This price suggests that there were improvements on the lot at that time. Records indicate that under the stucco exterior is a brick structure, probably with log walls. The house appears as a brick structure in the 1837 tax assessment of Carroll County and in an 1854 land deed. The stucco was applied to the building in the 1920s by Dr. George Zinkham, who had an office just east of this house. The first story windows, with their double frames and three vertical panes over one pane sash, and the porch details also date from Dr. Zinkham's remodeling. Stucco was a popular remodeling technique during the early twentieth century and frequently contained tints or sparkles for decorative effects. 3469 and 3471 Uniontown Road represent another good example of attached buildings that are found in this earliest section of the village. 3469 Uniontown Road is also built into a slight slope in the ground which allows for an accessible basement level in a manner typical of this region's farmhouses.

See Continuation Sheet No. 10

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3467 Uniontown Road

The next two houses present another set of attached houses. Abraham Crumbacker bought a half-acre lot from John Kurtz and David Stem in 1809 for $35. Before his death in 1817, Crumbacker had constructed a double house on the site comprising 3467 and 3465 Uniontown Road. Both houses contain some unusual features for Uniontown. The most obvious is the fact that the bay containing the side entrance is offset from the other symmetrically arranged two bays. **3467 Uniontown Road** has another interesting feature: the chimney is located at the same end as the side entrance. The exterior details, including the uneven width siding, six-over-six sash, and window frame ornamentation with cornices on the first story, are from the period of the construction of the house. Jacob Glazier, a cabinetmaker, bought the property from Crumbacker's estate and subsequently sold each house to different owners. In 1852, George W. Kuhn of Baltimore City bought 3467 Uniontown Road, and he built the two-bay addition on the west side of the house before selling it in the same year.

3465 Uniontown Road

3465 Uniontown Road was also part of the Abraham Crumbacker estate. The cabinetmaker Glazier purchased the house and later sold it to Reverend Diedrich Graves, who was pastor of St. Lucas Reformed Church. According to Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., Reverend Graves served at St. Lucas Reformed Church from 1820-1825. Later owners were Hannah Yon and John Eckard. This structure also has the offset entrance bay on the main facade. The windows have been enlarged, and there is a late nineteenth century porch running the full-length of the main facade. However, you can still distinguish some early features of the house from the exterior, such as the broad brick chimney on the east gable end. The roof line appears to make an unusual "kick" at its lower edge, which is a feature found in early log construction of German settlers in Pennsylvania. The "kick" was formed by the shape of the rafters as they connected with the plate and was designed to carry rainwater away from the weatherboards on the facades.

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3463 Uniontown Road

John Shriver bought the one-acre lot of **3463 Uniontown Road** from John Kurtz and David Stem for $70 in 1809. In the January 20, 1814 edition of **The Engine of Liberty**, Shriver advertised: "For Sale—Dwelling house, Wheelwright Shop and two lots of ground in Uniontown, pump, stable, garden with choice vines, fruit trees, &c. John Shriver." He sold the house to Dr. Charles Hubbs, who owned it until 1826. Later owners were George Keller (1826), William Gamble (1838), Frederick Hamburgh (1842), David Fuss (1861), and Oliver Hiteshew (1878). Keller and Hamburgh were hat manufacturers, and Dr. Weaver, Jr., states that Hamburgh's business lasted for twenty years and was an industry of some importance to the community. Fuss was a cabinetmaker and undertaker. Hiteshew appears to have added the two and one-half story, gable-front addition for the operation of a furniture store. Dr. Luther Kemp had his office in the addition during the early twentieth century. A photograph from the late nineteenth century shows that the house was remodeled at the time the addition was added.

This remodeling included the application of window and door trim on both stories of the house identical to that now on the upper stories of the addition. The photograph shows that the house entrance was in the center bay and that a projecting, three-sided bay window was where the entrance is now located. Also, the store windows projected from the main facade in the same style currently found at 3451 Uniontown Road.

Uniontown Elementary School
3455 Uniontown Road

3455 Uniontown Road was part of the Peter Christ estate in 1876. It was sold to David Fuss, who in turn sold it to Oliver Hiteshew. In 1887, Hiteshew sold the property to the county school board which erected a one-story brick school on the property and sold the antiquated Uniontown Academy. The newer building was a two-room structure that had a coal stove between the rooms for heat. By the 1920s, the school's enrollment had outgrown the structure. The first and second grades met in one room and the third and fourth grades in the other room of the brick schoolhouse. The fifth, sixth, and seventh grades met in the hall at 3463 Uniontown Road. The current elementary school was built in 1931 with the old schoolhouse forming its rear wing. The old building was torn down in 1955 when a new wing was erected.

See Continuation Sheet No. 12

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3451 Uniontown Road

3451 Uniontown Road, like its counterpart across the street at 3450 Uniontown Road, is a good example of rural Victorian-style architecture. It was built by William A. Anders, a tailor, about 1877. He purchased the lot that year for $135. In 1880, he sold it to Henry Brough for $2000. The deed states that the sale included "all of the goods, wares and merchandise contained in the room known as the storeroom on the said William A. Anders premises." The house has the standard two-story, three-bay by two-bay format that was popular in this region throughout the nineteenth century. Victorian-style ornamentation is shown mainly through the window cornices and porch details. The storeroom has an excellent set of projecting bay windows with paneled lower sections. This is one of the best examples of intact Victorian-style storefront designs in the county.

3443 Uniontown Road

3443 Uniontown Road is a reconstruction built in 1977 by Richard Blacksten. The original house was built by Stephan Bower sometime after 1809. In 1825, Jacob Yingling, a saddler, bought the property which he sold in 1832 to Henry Routson, a tailor. Routson lived and operated a store here for the greater part of the nineteenth century. A unique feature of this house was its porch which was actually the sidewalk under the porch roof. There may have been a few exposed log houses, such as the one currently at 3443 Uniontown Road, during the earliest years of Uniontown's history, but these would have been covered with wood siding or brick as soon as the owner could afford it. A house with exposed logs on the exterior was difficult to seal and protect against the weather. Log was used as a wall material in the same manner that builders use concrete block today—as a quick and inexpensive means to construct a solid wall that is then finished with a more fashionable material as an exterior covering. When this area was first inhabited, settlers would construct log houses and leave the log exterior exposed because their priorities were other matters, such as raising enough crops to sustain them through the year. Materials for covering the exterior of houses were not readily available and making bricks or sawing weatherboards were time-consuming tasks. As this agricultural region became more prosperous, residents could afford to pay carpenters and masons to construct their homes and finish them in an appropriate manner. Also sawmills and brick-making factories were established, and these materials became more accessible. It is during this later period that Uniontown was established, and its architecture reflects this early nineteenth century era of increasing affluence as shown through the design and details of its buildings.

See Continuation Sheet No. 13

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

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3441 Uniontown Road GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3441 Uniontown Road was constructed circa 1843 by Sarah Herbach. Herbach purchased the property in that year from an estate and is shown as the resident of the house in the 1862 Martenet's Map. It is one of three three-story buildings in town, and its exterior presents characteristics of a mid-nineteenth century structure. The brick walls are laid in stretcher bond, and the main facade has a late nineteenth century front porch. Along with its three-story height, the shed roof contrasts sharply with its gable roof neighbors. The brick facade, with its sharp lines and flat cornice, presents a stark, rectangular image to the street. The taller proportions of the first story windows help to balance the design of the facade. Also, the first story windows have period shutters and shutter catches. Originally, the upper windows would have had shutters that would have lessened the severity of the facade's design. The one-story brick addition with a shed roof was used for business purposes. In the late nineteenth century, Thomas Myers owned the house and operated a tin shop here. While the window on the main facade is modern, the wing does retain several original features including a sawtooth cornice on its west facade.

3437 Uniontown Road

Like its neighbor at 3441 Uniontown Road, 3437 Uniontown Road is a nicely fashioned brick house that presents an assortment of mid-nineteenth century details. The land records suggest that it was built about 1861 by Susan Brown. This house reflects the conservative and traditional orientation of architectural style within the community in spite of technological innovations. The structure greatly resembles early nineteenth century Uniontown brick architecture in its appearance. Slight variations can be seen, however, in the vertical massing of the structure and design of the window sash. The four-over-four pane sash on the second story is atypical of Uniontown architecture but presents a balanced design. The wood dentil cornice is definitely a carry-over feature of the popular Federal-style from the early nineteenth century. Also, the rear addition formed under an extension of the roof is an unusual characteristic for Uniontown. The side entrance has a plainly detailed frame with transom. During the early twentieth century, several buildings used for a feed store business stood at the rear of this house.

See Continuation Sheet No. 14

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3435 and 3429 Uniontown Road present two similar designs that are quite different from many Uniontown houses. For one thing, they are slightly set back from the sidewalk and road, in contrast to many of the structures in this oldest section of town. Also, their five-bay facades present long horizontal profiles unlike the three-bay facade frequently used in Uniontown.

3435 Uniontown Road

3435 Uniontown Road appears to have been built between 1853 and 1862 by John Gore. Gore purchased the property for $14[illegible] in 1853. The land records indicate that Gore sold the property for $500 in 1866 to Edwin G[illegible]ilbert, a farmer and huckster who became an influential citizen of Uniontown. However, the 1862 Martenet's Map lists the property as Gilbert's residence. The house remained in the Gilbert family's ownership through 1959. From the exterior, the house appears to contain an original three-bay structure with a two-bay addition on the west end as indicated by the spacing of the windows on the main facade. Most of the original exterior details of the structure were destroyed by later remodelings or are covered by the modern siding. An interesting wood ornamental motif is located above the transom of the entrance. The full-length porch is a popular late nineteenth century design of simple wood columns.

3429 Uniontown Road

3429 Uniontown Road was built by Jonas Crumbacker between 1809 and 1811. In 1811, he sold the property to Dr. Charles Hubbs for $1000. Hubbs, in turn, sold the property in 1812 to Charles Stevenson for $1600. In 1819, the land records show that Stevenson gave the property plus six negroes and the household and kitchen furniture to Jemima, Nancy, and Sarah Stevenson. Land deeds subsequent to the 1819 transaction described the property as containing a brick house and sundry outbuildings. It appears that the house has evolved in a manner similar to 3435 Uniontown Road. The three-bay westernmost section with its broad gable end chimney is the original portion of the house. Several remodelings of the late nineteenth century account for the tall first story windows and the full-length porch supported by round columns. The residence housed the offices of Dr. Bernard Mills from 1857 to 1860 and Dr. William N. Martin from 1860 to 1886. The unusual appearance of the main facade's brickwork and color dates from an early 1960s remodeling when imitation brick asphalt siding was applied to the house.

See Continuation Sheet No. 15

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3423 Uniontown Road

Jonas Crumbacker was one of the leading businessmen during the early years of Uniontown's history. He operated a store that advertised frequently in The Engine of Liberty (Oct. 13, 1814: "Stoves, &c."; June 15, 1815: "Cups and Saucers, Dining Plates, &c.") In the August 8, 1812 edition of the FrederickTown Herald, he ran this advertisement: "Blacksmiths take notice, Jonas Crumbacker, has received at his store in Union Town, 6 miles south of Taney-Town, Frederick County, 2000 wt. Prime London Steel, which he warrants good and will sell low for cash." He also owned a number of Uniontown lots that he developed. In the March 24, 1814 edition of The Engine of Liberty, he advertised a two-story house for rent and an unimproved lot and a one and one-half story log house for sale. It is difficult to determine which property was his store because he owned several lots on the south side of the street. It appears that Crumbacker built 3423 Uniontown Road circa 1811, and he may have operated his store out of this structure. Subsequent owners were Jonathan Norris (1820), Dr. William Hibberd (1822), Rachel Metcalf (1823), Ann Roberts (1826), Ann Christ (1868), E. G. Gilbert (1876), Henry Brough (1886), and Dr. Thomas Shreeve (1889). Dr. Shreeve operated a doctor's office in a building on the west side of the house which has since been moved to the rear of the house. Architecturally, this is one of the most impressive structures in Uniontown. The eye is immediately drawn towards the ornamental details of the house—the fanlight and arched door frame over the entrance, the windows with their segmental brick lintels, and the elaborate cornice with its diamond-shaped motif. Note that the structure has an impressive chimney stack at each gable end of the main block. It also retains the L-shaped plan popular in this region.

3413 Uniontown Road

Oral tradition states that 3413 Uniontown Road was built in 1896 by Wes Akerpt for the Myers family. Analysis of the land records, however, contradicts this data. Missouri Routson bought this lot from Edwin Gilbert in 1883 for $1500, which would indicate that a house was on the property at that time. Actually, there were two houses here. One house, which stood on the lot between 3423 and 3413 Uniontown Road, was a two-story frame structure built by Ellen Segafoose about 1892. Segafoose lived here until she sold it to Lydia Brubaker in 1892. Later, sometime during the first decade of the twentieth century, it was destroyed by fire. The current frame structure at 3413 Uniontown Road is the one that was bought by Missouri Routson. With its wood siding and L-shaped plan, it resembles several other houses in Uniontown built during this period. The three-bay main facade has a central entrance and a full-length, one-story porch. The porch is an excellent example of late nineteenth century porch design with its turned columns, spindle cornice and ornamental brackets. The window frames and cornices and the panelled front door also represent excellent Victorian period ornamentation.

See Continuation Sheet No. 16

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Weaver-Fox House 3411 Uniontown Road

The Weaver-Fox House at 3411 Uniontown Road was built by Dr. Jacob J. Weaver, Jr., in 1874-75 and is an exuberant specimen of rural Victorian-style architecture. Its architectural details, such as the hipped roof with ornamented cupola, deep roof cornice with carved brackets, modillion hoods over the doors and windows, wood siding that imitates stonework, and quoins at the corners are features of the Italianate style of the Victorian period. Other Victorian-style ornamentation on the house, such as the bay windows and elaborate porch details, are exemplary forms of the more typical characteristics found in rural Victorian architecture in Carroll County.

The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places because of its superb architectural character. The current owner is Dr. Grace Fox, a granddaughter of Dr. Jacob J. Weaver, Jr., who has donated a facade easement to the Maryland Historical Trust that protects it against any exterior alterations that would destroy the character of the building. The house is to be given to Western Maryland College in Westminster for the preservation of its period interior furnishings and decorative arts collections.

Born in Uniontown in 1848, Dr. Weaver graduated from the University of Maryland Medical School in 1870 and joined his father in the practice of medicine at 3406 Uniontown Road. He began the construction of this house in 1874, with local craftsmen doing the erection and ornamentation of the house as well as the graining of the interior woodwork and construction of Victorian-style furniture for the rooms. Dr. Weaver continued to practice medicine until 1887, when he became engaged in the banking and business professions through associations with the Carroll County Savings Bank, the Carroll County Bank and Trust, the Birnie Trust Company, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He also operated his own small farm outside of Uniontown.

Dr. Weaver's ledgers and day-books are in the manuscript collection of the Historical Society of Carroll County. They show that a country doctor during this period was frequently paid by goods, such as butter, corn, and shad, or services, such as hauling of materials and mending of clothes. The costs of medical care during this time are also of interest, especially from today's perspective. A visit from the doctor was 25¢, unless it was a night visit when the rate increased to $1.25. A plaster or a tooth extraction was 25¢. More serious matters, such as excising tonsils or attending to childbirth, were $5.00.

See Continuation Sheet No. 17

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

United Methodist Church

Carroll County is the heartland of Methodism in America because of the numerous historical sites located in the Wakefield Valley, just south of Uniontown, that are associated with Robert Strawbridge and the birth of Methodism in this country. Strawbridge's influence was such that every major town in Carroll County had a Methodist congregation during the nineteenth century. The first Methodist congregation in Uniontown met in a log meeting house provided by the Cover family on the north side of Uniontown Road adjoining the current Methodist Cemetery. In 1857, the congregation had a brick church constructed on this new site that is now the **United Methodist Church**. The building cost $3,200, and Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., points out the unusual aspect that "all the monies subscribed for its erection had been collected and all expenses settled previous to the day of dedication, and there was no collection taken up on the aforesaid day." The architecture of the church uses a gable-front design and facade arrangement that were popular during the mid-nineteenth century. The gable-front main facade has two entrances with paneled double doors, colored glass transoms, and molded frames with a bracket cornice. Between the two entrances is a large colored glass window. Above this window is a half-circle window and above that is a small marble datestone. The bell-tower is a late nineteenth century addition.

3403 Uniontown Road

There is a ghost at the Old Carroll County Jail in Westminster who would like to find this property. On Christmas night 1844, a vagrant prisoner with a mis-shapen head known as Big Tom committed suicide in the jail. Dr. Fletcher Zollickoffer was called in as coroner and was so fascinated by Big Tom's head that he decapitated him and took the head to his home (at this location) as a specimen for his study of phrenology. Since that time, a headless ghost has roamed the jailyard and old jail in search of its head. In 1853, the Methodist Protestant Church bought Dr. Zollickoffer's house to use as a parsonage. The Zollickoffer house was demolished in 1884 and replaced by a new parsonage which is the current structure at **3403 Uniontown Road**. The architecture of this house, while similar in plan and shape to the other mid-to-late nineteenth century houses in Uniontown, contains one feature that is unique in Uniontown but is frequently found in farmhouse design throughout this region. This feature is the gabled dormer centrally located on the roof. These dormers were a popular ornamental feature that were added to old houses during remodeling as well as used in new construction. This example has a simple round-arch window in the gable. This house also has excellent ornamentation on its three-bay, one-story front porch.

See Continuation Sheet No. 18

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3367 Uniontown Road

This property presents interesting evidence about how some of the attached buildings were constructed while under separate ownership in Uniontown. 3367 **Uniontown Road** was built before 1814, because in that year Nathan Stem granted Charles Sower the right to construct a house that would be attached to this house. As you can see, Sower's house was not built. The property deed records the right granted to Charles Sower which read as follows: "excepting and reserving the privilege heretofore granted and conveyed to a certain Charles Sower, his heirs and assigns of, in and to a lot of land lying and adjoining the width of the dwelling house on the first described lot on the west side thereof and to allow and permit the said Charles Sower, his heirs and assigns, to join and attach a building or improvement to the said dwelling house on the west side thereof." Sower was the printer of **The Engine of Liberty**, and it appears that he moved to Frederick before being able to build a house here. 3367 Uniontown Road was constructed between 1810 and 1813 by David Stem who then sold it to Nathan Stem for $300. Nathan Stem made substantial improvements over the following three years and sold the house to Daniel Zollickoffer for $600 in 1817. The tax assessment of 1837 lists this property as one of two log houses owned by John W. Swartzbaugh. The house retains the basic appearance and details of a two-story log house from this period.

3359 and 3355 Uniontown Road should not be ignored as part of the district because they provide the opportunity to reflect upon the architecture of our own time. Most of us do not stop and consider the cultural values inherent in the things that we do, such as in building or remodeling a house. These two houses are good examples of the popular taste in residential architecture during the mid-twentieth century. 3359 **Uniontown Road** was built in the early 1960s by Melvin Fritz with Junior Devilbiss as contractor. 3355 **Uniontown Road** was built in the late 1950s by James Bloom. They indicate not only changing cultural values, but also technological influences on American life. The most dramatic change is the shift to a one-story massing of the structure brought about by the influence of the ranch-style house and its modern arrangement of interior space. Fenestration, materials, and texture are also different from their counter-parts of an earlier century. A major feature of this style of architecture is the picture window, also possible because of changes in building technology. Not only had glass manufacturing made large panes of glass possible at an affordable price, but modern methods of heating homes created a change in attitude towards domestic architecture. These cultural changes have led to many of the features prevalent in modern homes, such as picture windows and sliding glass doors. 3359 and 3355 Uniontown Road represent the vitality of Uniontown as a residential community through the twentieth century; however they do not contribute to the significance of the district.

See Continuation Sheet No. 19

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3349 Uniontown Road

3349 Uniontown Road is the first house in the section of town that was purchased by Rudolph Switzer from Thomas Metcalf in 1796. Switzer owned 21¼ acres of "The Orchard" which he sold to Dr. Charles Hubbs in 1807. Hubbs divided the land into several parcels, and this one passed through several hands until 1827, when Henry Guishard bought a 5½-acre parcel for $170. Guishard erected a log house here which appears in the 1837 tax assessment of Carroll County. Later Guishard sold the property in 1834 to the Nusbaum family, who owned the property into the late nineteenth century. The easternmost portion of this house is the original log section. The main facade was remodeled several times during the early twentieth century, with the main entrance now situated in the addition to the house.

Uniontown Academy

While Uniontown was settled by a mixture of German and English settlers, the Germans were the predominant group during the early years. By 1810, the Uniontown Academy was established to provide an English-speaking school in the community. A brick schoolhouse was built on land donated to school trustees by Dr. Charles Hubbs under a deed of trust that stipulates the English-speaking requirement. Hubb's name appears as the Reverend Dr. Charles Hubbs in marriage notices printed in The Engine of Liberty.

The school was incorporated as the Uniontown Academy under an act of the Maryland Legislature in 1839. In 1851, the present brick structure was constructed. The one-story brick building has a relatively simple design with its emphasis on the false-front stepped gable. This gable is accentuated by a tripartite stepped window in the gable above the door. The nine-over-six pane windows are quite tall in order to allow more light into the building. The window and door lintels have corner blocks that are shaped to form a point in the center. Also of considerable interest is the restored hitching rail in front of the building.

The school building has served various community functions throughout its history. During the late 1860s, it was the meeting hall of the Clay Lyceum, a local literary and debating society. A minute book of the Clay Lyceum is preserved in the Historical Society of Carroll County and shows that the Clay Lyceum debated such questions as "Is the mind of the female naturally inferior to that of the male?" The November 9, 1868 meeting minutes record that this question "was ably discussed by Dr. Shaw and Joshua Cain in the affirmative and by J. H. Christ and E. Appler in the negative, after which the President decided in favor of the negative."

In 1865, the county public school system took over the Academy building and operated a school there until 1880, when they constructed a new school. In that year, the county sold the building to Emanuel Formwalt, who used it for storage. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, it was rented to C. Sittig who operated a wheelwright shop in the structure. The property remained in the Formwalt and Haines families until 1971, when Mrs. Maud Stremmel Haines donated the property to Historic Uniontown, Inc., which maintains the property as a museum and community center.

See Continuation Sheet No. 20

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3341 Uniontown Road

3341 Uniontown Road was built about 1850 by Margaret Ferguson. In 1869, she sold the property to Emanuel Formwalt, a storekeeper in nearby Tyrone who also owned the Charles Devilbiss Store at 3476 Uniontown Road from 1867 to 1870. The ledgers from his store business are in the manuscript collection of the Historical Society of Carroll County. The ledgers cover the Tyrone business from 1867 to 1877 and the Uniontown business from 1877 to 1893 and provide many insights about the daily accounts of a late nineteenth century storekeeper. This house was the Formwalt residence, and the most distinguishing feature of the structure is its front door with sidelights and transom. The house remained in the possession of Emanuel Formwalt's descendants until 1980. This is a log house and may have been built as early as 1813 because in that year the property was purchased by Abraham Clemmons and in the August 4, 1814 edition of The Engine of Liberty, Michael Fry advertised that he manufactured "segars" at the house of Abraham Clemmons.

3339 Uniontown Road

The most elaborate of Uniontown's Victorian period structures is 3339 Uniontown Road. It was built by Emanuel Formwalt in 1914 for his residence. Formwalt owned a general merchandise store in a small building just east of this house that was operated by his descendants until 1957. The residence displays popular Victorian-style characteristics such as the asymmetrical arrangement of the facades, the round tower with peaked roof, and the L-shaped plan with a porch running along two sides of the structure. The L-shaped plan also creates two pediment gables on the structure. The one facing the front has the popular treatment of a Palladian-style window with a background of ornamental shingles. The neo-classical ornamentation of the porch, including its round columns with capitals, adds a restrained touch to the otherwise exuberant design. This house presents evidence of the national influence on residential architecture not only by its style but also because the lumber for the house was shipped by rail from Chicago. It was an expensive house for its time and contains such features as a poured concrete foundation and solid copper roof along with its elaborate ornamentation.

Formwalt's store was a two-story frame building with a gable roof. His store ledger for 1877-1881 describes the following costs for erecting a building which is probably the store: Lumber $109.04 + 63.33; Stone 7.50 + 1.50; Masons 3.75; Tending masons 3.75; Tearing down and digging out 4.12; Hewing stone 13.37; Hewing timbers 14.87; Hinges, screws and nails 7.00; Carpentry work 76.87; Boarding hands 33.12; Hauling 17.75 = Total Cost 363.47. The store was torn down in 1961-62.

See Continuation Sheet No. 21

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3333 Uniontown Road is a one-story frame dwelling constructed about 1959, which does not contribute to the significance of the district.

3329 **Uniontown Road** was constructed about 1892 by Harvey Erb. It is a transitional structure that portrays the changing architectural style from the late Victorian period to the early twentieth century. The gable-front main facade and the ornamental details, such as the ornate porch brackets and bargeboard in the gable, are strongly rooted in the Victorian period. The two-section windows on the second story of the main facade are a feature that became popular in all of the early twentieth century styles.

The house at **3325 Uniontown Road** is an interesting variation of the Bungalow style, popular through the early-to-mid twentieth century. It was constructed about 1937 by the Will family. New materials, such as the concrete block foundation, introduced modern technology to Uniontown's residential architectural repetoire. The Bungalow variation occurs in the way the gable peaks of the roof and the dormers are clipped by jerkinheads to soften the visual impact of the lines of the house..

3321 Uniontown Road is an early log house that appears in the 1837 tax assessment under the ownership of James M. Slemmons. While the exterior is covered in a modern siding, you can still distinguish early features in the house through its L-shaped plan, proportion, and six-over-nine windows on the first story.

During the late nineteenth century, the east end of Uniontown was a small community of black residents. **3317 Uniontown Road** was owned by a black man named Samuel Brown. The property was part of the George Harris estate purchased by Jesse T. H. Davis. The house appears to have been built circa 1881 and sold by Davis to Brown.

The property at **3313 Uniontown Road** was sold by George Harris to Ephraim Wilson for $50 in 1854. In 1859, Wilson erected the house and sold it to a black woman, Anna Hays of Baltimore City, for $350. After Anna Hays's death, the property was owned by Annie Parker Reister, who sold it to Jesse T. H. Davis. In 1896, Dr. Jacob J. Weaver, Jr., bought the property from Davis's estate for his black caretaker Edward Lewis and his wife, Elizabeth, who was Weaver's housekeeper. The Lewis family owned the property until 1956.

This property is referred to as the "Dennis Chaise" property in the land records, and it appears that Chaise, a black man, constructed the first structures at **3309 Uniontown Road** in the mid-nineteenth century. The Lewis A. Smith and William H. Baker families lived here during the late nineteenth century. Prices in the land records indicate that the property was greatly improved during the early twentieth century.

See Continuation Sheet No. 22

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

This property and several properties on the north side of Uniontown Road were involved in an equity court case in 1875, to settle the estate of John B. Williams, who is shown living at **3201 Uniontown Road** on the 1862 Martenet's Map. Williams had purchased the lot for $100 in 1829, and had developed a substantial farmstead on the property. The court papers give the following description: "a log house with a back building attached, a well of excellent water with a pump near the door, a very superb cave built upon the most scientific plan, and all other necessary outbuildings together with a new bank barn 30 by 45 feet." The Cover family bought the property in 1877, and the house as it stands today dates from their ownership. It reflects Italianate influence in its bracketed cornice, heavily molded lintels, and rusticated wooden quoins.

The 1875 equity court case regarding the estate of John B. Williams lists a log house at **3204 Uniontown Road.** The house was previously owned by the Jacob Smith family and was probably built by them during the mid-nineteenth century. The 3-bay house is currently covered in an imitation brick asphalt siding.

The 1875 equity court case regarding the estate of John B. Williams provides the following description of **3208 Uniontown Road**: "a log house with a weatherboard addition, an excellent well of water near the door, a log stable, and a greater portion of land planted with fruit trees." Williams had acquired the property from William Smith, who probably built the house during the mid-nineteenth century.

The house at **3212 Uniontown Road** appears to have been built between 1877 and 1881 by Charles Haines. The property was sold to Haines by George Harris for $5.00 in 1875, and the house is not shown on the 1877 Atlas. In 1881, Haines sold the property to Jesse T. H. Davis for $200. The gable-front structure on this property appears to date from the early twentieth century.

Harriet Jones, a black woman, bought two lots (3216 and 3300 Uniontown Road) from the estate of Martin Billmyer for $274 in 1857. It is difficult to determine exactly what the improvements were on these lots, but there was probably a log house at **3216 Uniontown Road** at the time of their purchase. Underneath the brick facade of this house is a log structure that may have been constructed as early as 1832, when Billmyer acquired the lot for $25. Jones sold this single lot to Henrietta Dugan for $535 in 1862, the price indicating that she had made substantial improvements to the house. The details of the remodeling, with its stretcher bond brick facade, two-over-two sash windows, and wood lintels with corner blocks, are representative features of the mid-nineteenth century. The remodeling also included a wing at the rear of the house which interestingly has a brick facade on the west side facing Uniontown but wood siding on the east side.

See Continuation Sheet No. 23

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3300 Uniontown Road

The other lot purchased by the Jones family in 1857 was 3300 Uniontown Road. Martin Billmyer had purchased this lot in 1816 from the heirs of Earhart Cover. From the documentary records, it does not appear likely that Billmyer constructed improvements on this lot, even though the existing house contains architectural features, such as the nine-over-six pane sash windows, that are generally considered early nineteenth century characteristics. The prices recorded in the land records indicate that the Jones family substantially improved the property. They purchased the two lots (3216 and 3300 Uniontown Road) for $274 in 1857 and in 1862, they sold 3300 Uniontown Road for $765 to William Thomas. On the 1862 Martenet's Map, Thomas is listed as residing and operating a shoemaker's shop on the property. The design of the house resembles the structures at 3429 and 3435 Uniontown Road with its long horizontal profile and widely spaced, five-bay symmetrical main facade. It is one of the few houses in Uniontown that still retains the curvilinear bargeboard ornamentation along the eaves of the main facade and the scroll design along the gable ends. The weatherboard exterior with cornerboards and the full-length porch with a bracket cornice are other mid-nineteenth century characteristics of the building.

3304 Uniontown Road

3304 Uniontown Road appears to have been built about 1826 and points out a number of interesting features from this period of Uniontown's architecture. By looking at the surface of the walls of this house, you can see the uneven texture of the brick that is typical of early structures where the brick was made on site. This brick is a soft and porous material in sharp contrast to the hard-pressed manufactured brick of the late nineteenth century. This brick relies on its thin, hard exterior surface to protect its soft interior from weather damage. In many cases, these houses were also painted as soon as they were built for the added resistance to the weather. It is easy to see how modern abrasive cleaning techniques, such as sandblasting and waterblasting, can be damaging to these structures. Another interesting characteristic is the wide spacing between the two windows on the second story. This occurs frequently in log construction in order to provide greater stability to the wall by allowing longer timbers to be used with less breaks in the facade. However, this is not always a reliable clue to log construction because in the early twentieth century the second story central window was frequently closed up and covered over to create a private space for a bathroom when plumbing was installed in a house. In this case, it is a log structure encased in brick that was probably constructed by John W. Ferguson soon after he acquired the lot from Issac Bruce in 1826. The property remained in the Ferguson family until 1884.

See Continuation Sheet No. 24

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3310 Uniontown Road

3310 Uniontown Road served as the tollgate house for the turnpike that passed through Uniontown. The residents of the house were paid by the turnpike company for collecting the toll from users of the road. A wooden gate stood in front of the house with a sign posting the rates. It is difficult to determine the date of the current structure on the site because of its twentieth century remodeling that includes asphalt siding that imitates brickwork and brick porch piers with ornamentation. In 1878, Edwin G. Gilbert purchased this property at a cost of $110 for one and one-half acres. Gilbert and Emanuel Formwalt became joint owners of the property in 1890. It is probable that a tollgate house was on this lot before Gilbert's ownership and that Gilbert built the current structure. The central chimney in this house, in comparison with 3304 Uniontown Road, is obviously a stove flue which would be consistent with a late nineteenth century date.

West of 3310 Uniontown Road is the **Methodist Cemetery.** This is the site of the first Methodist church in Uniontown, which was a log meeting house. Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., records that this parcel was two lots conveyed to the Trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1833, but that the log meeting house predates the land transaction. In 1857, the congregation moved to its new brick church, and the site of the log meeting house became an addition to the Methodist Cemetery. On private property behind the cemetery is the **Love Spring.** This was a delightful shaded area beside a spring that young people enjoyed strolling to for picnics during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church

St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Uniontown was organized in 1870 and joined the charge consisting of Baust's, Winter's and Mt. Union churches. By 1874, the congregation was able to build this church. The church cost $1760 to construct. The small frame structure is representative of late nineteenth century rural ecclesiastical architecture. It has a gable front main facade with a three-story bell tower. The windows on the main facade and tower have pointed arches reminiscent of the popular Gothic style of the period. The side windows, while having rectangular sashes, contain pointed-arch wood cornices to complement the design of the front windows. The Sunday school addition on the east side was constructed in 1950. On the site of the Lutheran Church parking lot stood a two-story log house that Perry and Harriet Jones lived in during the mid-to-late nineteenth century.

See Continuation Sheet No. 25

3332 Uniontown Road GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

In 1881, Jesse T. H. Davis sold the property of 3332 Uniontown Road to the Trustees of St. Paul's Lutheran Church for the purpose of erecting a parsonage. This house was built shortly thereafter at the cost of $1675. While the house has standard features for frame construction of this period, it is interesting to note the placement of chimneys in this house which indicate a change in room arrangement from the early houses. The early houses generally had chimneys at the gable end where a working fireplace or ten-plate stove would be situated for heating the room. In 3332 Uniontown Road, the central location of two chimneys indicates the use of late nineteenth century stoves for heating the house and the likelihood of a central hall floor plan. The sash windows and molded cornices are typical ornamentation for this period. Mrs. Mary B. Fogle, who lived here while her father was pastor of St. Paul's during the turn-of-the-century, remembers that the parlor of the house was a popular retreat for the women in town who were frightened by lightening and thunder storms. Popular, that is, until a telephone was installed in the house that sent a shower of sparks throughout the parlor during one storm.

3336 Uniontown Road

3336 Uniontown Road was purchased by Jacob Royer from Peter Bond in 1839 for $150. Bond is shown in the 1837 tax assessment as owning one lot with no improvements. We can assume that Royer built this house sometime soon after purchasing the lot and that he established his machine factory here. An advertisement for Royer's Machine Factory from an 1845 issue of **The American Sentinel** is reprinted in **Legacy of the Land** (page 40). This advertisement promotes "Royer's Improved Patent Fodder Cutter" and lists the names of several of Uniontown's leading citizens who give testimony that the advertisement is accurate in its claim. In 1853, the property was sold to Edmonds Shapley, who is shown on the 1862 Martenet's Map as residing in the house and operating a cabinet shop standing just east of the house. Dr. Weaver, Jr., states that Shapely built an addition to his shop for a room to hold Know-Nothing Party meetings. The Know-Nothing Party, which was quite popular in Carroll County and Maryland during the 1850s, was a short political phenomenon of secret organizations that sought to reduce the rights of foreign-born citizens through enactment of strict naturalization laws and legislation that would prohibit them from holding political office. In 1868, Jesse T. H. Davis bought the property and established a wagon and coach manufacturing business.

See Continuation Sheet No. 26

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3348 Uniontown Road

The heirs of Earhart Cover sold 3348 Uniontown Road to Daniel Sullivan for $900 in 1816. The price indicates that there were substantial improvements on the site at that time. Daniel Sullivan was a blacksmith who operated a shop on the property. The property was later owned by Frederick Devilbiss (1843), Jacob Smith (1852), Hashabiah Haines (1866), and William McCollum (1866). Dr. Weaver states that blacksmiths who ran the shop after Sullivan were Frederick Devilbiss, Robert Duncan, William Zepp, William McCollum, and Francis Bowersox. The house appears in the 1837 tax assessment as a log structure, and the proportions and design of the house today reflect the design of the early structure. The ornamental window frames and porch details are of a style found in several other Uniontown houses and date from the mid-nineteenth century. The porch is an especially good example of the Victorian-period's use of curves as ornamental motifs. Here the eaves and brackets have elaborate curvilinear designs that are matched by the cut-out patterns below the railing. This house, like many in Uniontown, had a log cucumber pump in front of it until the early twentieth century.

3352 Uniontown Road

John Ferguson bought 3352 Uniontown Road from the heirs of Earhart Cover in 1816 for $600. Again, the price indicates that there were improvements on the lot at that time. The property remained in the Ferguson family until 1900. John E. Heck, a Uniontown cigarmaker, lived here during the early twentieth century. The house now standing at 3352 Uniontown Road was probably built in 1917 by Lewis Myers. It has the popular two-section windows as well as a sash arrangement of three vertical panes over a single pane that was considered fashionable at the time. The hipped roof dormer contains three small windows with the same design of sash. The first story uses sidelights on the door and window for ornamental effect. Of course, the full-length front porch that wraps around one corner is a major feature of houses of this period. This house is an excellent example of early twentieth century construction. Increased commerce and improved means of transportation led to national styles that superseded earlier regional architectural characteristics. This house demonstrates how the national styles were represented in rural areas such as Uniontown. Another feature in this house that is found frequently in this rural area is painted initials and dates on boards in the attic. When painters would finish painting the exterior of a house or barn, they would leave a record of it in the rafters. The earliest date in this house is 1919, which is consistent with the 1917 date of construction.

See Continuation Sheet No. 27

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3358 Uniontown Road

3358 Uniontown Road was built between 1810 and 1812. The land was conveyed in two lots by Earhart Cover—one to Catherine Beam for $60 and one to Rachel Beam for $50. In 1812, the Beams sold the property to Ann Brown for $555, the price indicating that there was a house on the property at that time. By 1830, Ann Brown had moved to Perry County, Ohio, (one of a number of Uniontown residents to migrate to Ohio Territory during the early nineteenth century), and she sold the property to John Swartzbaugh. It is listed in the 1837 tax assessment as a log house. This house has a central entrance, in contrast to the side entrace on the log house at 3348 Uniontown Road, but in the other features the two structures are similar, including the mid-nineteenth century design of the porch. This is one of three locations where Grant Heltibridle operated a barbershop during the early twentieth century. (3451 and 3349 Uniontown Road were the other locations.)

3362 Uniontown Road

This is one of the most impressive of the early Uniontown buildings. While its design suggests a mid-to-late nineteenth century date of construction, written sources indicate that at least a portion of 3362 Uniontown Road was built by Henry Meyers in 1813-14. In the December 30, 1814 edition of **The Engine of Liberty**, Charles Sower announces that he has moved the newspaper offices "to the new brick building of Henry Meyers." The building as it now stands is a tall, three-story brick structure with a heavy bracket cornice and ornamental frieze that date from the late nineteenth century. On the rear of the structure is a tiered porch at each story. The one-story, one-bay entrance porch is interesting to compare with the mid-nineteenth century porches at 3358 and 3348 Uniontown Road, particularly in the cut-out wood designs below the railings. The property was purchased from Meyer's estate by Robert Dods, who lived in the brick house attached to its west end. From 1869 to 1902, the building was owned by the Hoffman family who ran the tannery across the street. During these years, the land deeds carry the stipulation that "the use of the pipe hole in the chimney of the house is expressly reserved for the use of the adjoining house." While this tour has not previously pointed out the assessory buildings in the backyards of many of the houses, outbuildings such as washhouses, smokehouses and necessaries were an essential part of early Uniontown. Also, the lots were enclosed in picket fences and contained large vegetable gardens and fruit trees. At 3362 Uniontown Road, a period board-and-batten smokehouse is easily visible from the sidewalk.

See Continuation Sheet No. 28

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3364 Uniontown Road

Earhart Cover sold the property at 3364 Uniontown Road to John Reifschneider in 1811 for $100. Reifschneider made some improvements to the property because the land records show that he sold it two years later for $200 to Robert Dods. The house on the property was probably improved to its present design by Dods, and the house remained in the Dods family until 1863. The house has a Flemish bond main facade with a dentil cornice made of header bricks. The windows have flat-arch lintels, and there is a transom over the entrance. The sharing of the wall between the two buildings is a theme that we've looked at in a number of Uniontown buildings. In several cases it was the same owner expanding his own house. In this instance, as in the case with Charles Sower's proposed dwelling at 3367 Uniontown Road, it involves an agreement between the two owners that is written into the land records. In these cases, it appears a matter of expediency and the residents' concept of urban architecture are the reasons that this use of a party wall occurs. This house also presents a good example of an early L-shaped plan. In the early houses, a one-story porch on the inner side of the ell was more frequently used instead of the double-tiered porch that became popular later in the century.

3400 Uniontown Road

At first glance, 3400 Uniontown Road looks like it should be in tidewater Maryland instead of Uniontown. The one-story wings at each gable end of the house and, in particular, the steeply pitched roof of the east wing gives this house a colonial-style appearance. If you look closely, however, you can see that the main section of this house is not much different from its neighbor at 3364 Uniontown Road. Both have the same massing and proportions of their Flemish bond main facade with flat-arch lintels and four-pane transom over the entrance. The lot was sold by Earhart Cover to John Hyder, a surveyor, in 1811, and the original two-story section of the house was erected soon thereafter. The property remained in the Hyder family into the early twentieth century. In 1815, John Hyder was appointed Postmaster of Uniontown, an office that he held until 1848. He built the west wing onto the house for the Post Office. The brick east wing, which gives the structure its tidewater flavor, dates from a mid-twentieth century remodeling and replaces an earlier frame addition to the house. Miss Ella Beam, a Hyder descendant who edited the Carroll Record excerpts of Major McIlhenny's journal, lived in this house and ran a private school here.

See Continuation Sheet No. 29

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3406 Uniontown Road

3406 Uniontown Road provides an interesting interpretation of the rural Victorian-style architecture in Uniontown. Development of Victorian architecture occurred during a period when there was tremendous growth in popular magazines, many of which ran articles or regular columns on architecture or household improvements. Remodeling to bring one's old house up to fashionable standards of ornamentation was a frequent subject of these articles. At 3406 Uniontown Road, Dr. Jacob J. Weaver, Sr., who practiced medicine in Uniontown from 1848 to 1880, used some of the standard mid-nineteenth century remodeling techniques to create an up-to-date dwelling. In 1859, he purchased this property with a log house that appears to have been built by David Stem in 1812. The property had been owned by Jacob Appler from 1814 to 1846. The three central bays of the house are the original log structure. Weaver did primarily two things in his Victorian-style remodeling. He added a gable-front wing with period ornamentation on the east side, and he covered the entire surface with a board-and-batten exterior. The wing has excellent examples of ornamentation including bracket cornices over the windows, a circular window in the gable, and scalloped bargeboard. Be sure to look closely at the beveled battens which have a refined touch in the way they end with arched curves instead of running squarely straight to the eaves. The one-story wing on the west side was the doctor's office for Dr. Weaver and his son.

3410 Uniontown Road

The land records indicate that 3410 Uniontown Road was built between 1842 and 1846. Daniel Dey bought the lot in 1842 from Jacob Appler, Sr., for $50. In 1846, the land deed from Dey to Jacob Morelock conveys the lot and house for $400. Later inhabitants of the house were Urith Roop (see photograph on page 54) and George Routson. Melvin Routson, who lived here during the early twentieth century, represented the county in the Maryland House of Delegates for a number of years. From the exterior, the house appears to be a log structure because of its proportions and fenestration. The door and window frames provide the only ornamental relief from the flat, vertical surface of the German siding exterior. The mid-nineteenth century window frame design is one that occurs on several other Uniontown buildings, such as 3348 Uniontown Road, and shows the Victorian period's inclination to embellish the straight line. However, the door frame on this house, with its peaked gable and dentil cornice, appears out-of-place on this structure and probably dates from a twentieth century remodeling.

See Continuation Sheet No. 30

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3412 Uniontown Road

3412 Uniontown Road was built to its present appearance between 1831 and 1841 by Jacob Appler, Sr. Appler purchased the lot in 1831 for $230. In 1841, he sold the property to David Dietrich for $1000. Later owners were Caroline Zollickoffer (1844), Reverend Thomas Bean (1857), Washington Senseney (1861), John Stultz (1863), Hester Jordan (1866), and Eliza Haines and Mary Mehring (1893). The architecture of the house shows particular care for the symmetry of the main facade through the central entrance and the placement of windows. Also, the use of nine-over-six windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story follows a well-known practice of visually creating a sense of balance in the structure by weighing down the first story with taller windows. The one-story wing at the west end served as a harness shop in the late nineteenth century. Later, George Lambert operated a shoemaker's shop here. This shop has several interesting characteristics typical of the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Its straight roof line is actually a false-front to a shed roof. The tall window, with its paneled shutters and cornice, and the moveable transom over the door are also characteristic of building details found during this period.

3416 Uniontown Road

The original section of 3416 Uniontown Road is a log house that was built circa 1811. Earhart Cover sold the lot to Dr. Charles Hubbs in 1811 for $100. A year later, Hubbs sold the property for $300 to John Snider of Germany Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania. In less than a year, Snider had sold the property to Solomon Foutz for $350. In 1819, George Grumbine bought the property for $400. Grumbine was a storekeeper who probably rented the property from Foutz as a store prior to purchasing it. Peter Senseney, who operated the store at 3440 Uniontown Road, bought Grumbine's property in 1820 for $450 and owned it until 1842. John C. Kagle, a German tailor, established his business here in 1864. It appears that Josiah Kolb also ran a tailor shop here during the late nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, the Smelser family operated a general store in the addition on the east side of the house. Homemade ice cream was a speciality of this store, and for several years the east room of the main house was an ice cream parlor.

See Continuation Sheet No. 31

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3420 Uniontown Road

3420 Uniontown Road was built about 1810 by Christian Harshberger. He advertised the property in the January 27, 1814 issue of **The Engine of Liberty** as follows: "For Sale—House and lot in Uniontown opposite Jonas Crumbacker's store, brick, two story house, cellar under whole, brick kitchen adjoining and other outbuildings, Christian Harshberger." The house must have been an appealing property because two days later a deed was transacted with Christian Stouffer for $1350. The house was sold from Stouffer's estate and went through a series of owners: David Stouffer (1815), Jonathan Davis (1816), Jacob Gleim (1817), Benjamin Yingling (1818), Samuel Roberts (1827), and Moses Shaw (1828). Dr. Thomas Boyer rented the house during 1816-17. Jacob Gleim was a tailor, and Benjamin Yingling was a painter. Moses Shaw had operated the tavern at 3476 Uniontown Road and lived at 3472 Uniontown Road. In 1852, this house was sold from Shaw's estate. It was purchased in 1854 by Jacob H. Christ, who owned it until 1901. Architecturally, it is an impressive brick structure with its Flemish-bond main facade, flat-arch lintels, and broad chimney on its west gable end.

Uniontown Bank (1907)

The stylish **Uniontown Bank** was built in 1907 and retains all of its original fixtures as a banking establishment. It is operated as a museum by Historic Uniontown, Inc. The neo-classical style of the bank is representative of turn-of-the-century banks throughout the country. This small town example is highlighted by its block-like massing and classical revival architectural details. Prominent features of the design are the flat-arch stone window lintels with keystones and flaired ends, the pedimented door frame with columns accentuating the front entrance, and the heavy dentil cornice. The vault for the bank came from York, Pennsylvania, and was hauled from the Linwood depot to Uniontown by a five-horse team run by Snader Devilbiss. The bank was built by the Carroll County Savings Bank which had started in Uniontown in 1871. Its first location was in a room in Starr's Store at the northeast corner of "The Forks" (3484 Uniontown Road). It later moved into a frame building at the site of the Uniontown Elementary School. The Carroll County Savings Bank was bought by the Taneytown Bank (formerly the Birnie Trust Company) in 1951. The bank operated its Uniontown branch facility out of this structure until 1979. With the construction of its new building farther west in Uniontown, the Taneytown Bank generously donated this historic bank building to Historic Uniontown, Inc. This lot was the site of Christ's Hall, erected by Jacob H. Christ for the use of the Sons of Temperance, an organization active in Uniontown from 1850 to 1873.

See Continuation Sheet No. 32

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3428 Uniontown Road

3428 **Uniontown Road** is part of the property sold by Earhart Cover to Martin Billmyer in 1811. Billmyer erected a log house on the property that is listed in the 1837 tax assessment. During the late nineteenth century, the lot had three small tenements on it. In 1908, these were torn down and the present house built on its site by Dr. Luther Kemp. The house is an excellent example of early twentieth century domestic architecture. The carry-over of elements from the late Victorian period, such as the projecting bays, pedimented gables, and wrap-around porch provide the overall visual character of the house. However, a brand new material in the form of rusticated concrete block, had been introduced to Uniontown with the construction of this house. The concrete blocks for the house were made by two Uniontown residents, Buck Haines and Frank Sullivan, who worked from pre-cast molds. The blocks were used in a variety of ways for ornamental effects in this house, including the cast designed blocks used as a frieze beneath the eaves.

3432 Uniontown Road

3432 **Uniontown Road** has many characteristics of a late nineteenth century dwelling. However, a brick building stood on this lot in 1837 that probably was constructed prior to that date. The property was purchased by John Gore from Isaiah Pearce in 1837 and remained in the Gore family until 1932, so it is impossible to determine anything from the land records about the history of the building during those years. The land records provide evidence that a house stood on this property as early as 1837 through a deed for an adjoining property that states the lot at 3432 Uniontown Road was occupied by John Gore. The 1837 tax assessment lists a brick house on this lot assessed to Isaiah Pearce. The current house contains a number of late nineteenth century features, such as the stretcher bond brick facade, the tall two-over-two window sash, and the three-sided bay window and side porch on the west facade. The one-story, one-bay entrance porch is of a design identical to the side porch. The large, central chimney is from a recent remodeling. The house was bought in 1932 by the Uniontown Church of God for their use as a parsonage, and it remained in their ownership until 1979.

See Continuation Sheet No. 33

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

3434 Uniontown Road

It is also difficult to determine a date of construction for 3434 Uniontown Road from the land records. Its exterior appearance is that of a late nineteenth century structure with its gable front main facade, recessed entrance, projecting bay window, and bracket cornice window trim. However, Isaiah Pearce sold this lot to Samuel Cox for $307 in 1837. The small size of the lot suggests that a structure was on the lot at that time. The Cox family held possession of the property until 1850, when Jacob H. Christ bought it for $562. In 1860, Christ sold the property to Sarah Wright for $650, and it stayed in the Wright family through most of the nineteenth century. The structure is one of the more visually interesting buildings in the town. The asymmetrical facade is a popular Victorian period idiom that contrasts sharply with the symmetrical facades generally found through Uniontown. The projecting bay window, with its bracket cornice and paneling beneath the windows, and the design of the other windows with their bracket and dentil cornices are eye-catching features used to attract customers to this commercial property.

3436 Uniontown Road

The land records provide evidence that Reuben Gist constructed the building at 3436 Uniontown Road. In 1813, Gist purchased the property for $500, a price that indicates there were probably improvements on the lot when he bought it. The October 10, 1813 edition of **The Engine of Liberty** carries an advertisement for Reuben Gist's store offering stoves, hollowware, and other ironware. By December 1813, Gist was running this ad: "For Sale, house and lot in center of Uniontown, brick house unfinished." In January 1814, John Kurtz bought the property for $740. Kurtz sold the property to John Reichnecker for $1000 in 1817. Jacob Christ, the cabinetmaker, bought the property in March 1818, and ran the following advertisement in the new newspaper, **The Star of Federalism**: "Jacob Christ, Cabinet Maker, has moved from his old stand to the center of Uniontown next door to Peter Senseney's store." The property remained in the ownership of the Christ family until 1874, except for the years 1836-1838 when it was owned by Samuel and Jacob Myers. The building has interesting ornamentation in the applied wood cut-out designs over the second story windows. This ornamentation and other design features indicate that it was probably built as a commercial structure and served such a role into the late nineteenth century. During the early twentieth century, Jesse Billmyer was a Justice of the Peace and kept his office in the addition on the west side of the building.

8. Significance

CARR-179

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	X agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
X 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates c.1790-1930s **Builder/Architect** various builders

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C
Applicable exceptions: none
Significance evaluated; local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Uniontown Historic District is significant as an outstandingly well-preserved example of a linear townscape typical of small settlements in rural north-central Maryland during the nineteenth century. While it incorporates a handful of significant early 20th century buildings reflecting the most recent phase of the town's development as a center for social activities and small-scale commerce for the outlying farms, the town is primarily characterized by nineteenth-century houses and community buildings creating a strong impression of a rural village of that period. The district retains a high level of integrity, with extremely few insensitive alterations or intrusions; this superior degree of preservation distinguishes Uniontown among other nineteenth-century agricultural communities of similar size in Carroll County.

For History and Supporting documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 34

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Uniontown is the gem of Carroll County's small towns and villages. It contains a variety of elements that make it representative of most early settlements in this region, including its plan which is linear along an important turnpike. Today, the town retains many of its early characteristics including its tree-lined streets and historic buildings. The town exhibits a diversity of nineteenth and early twentieth century structures that, in effect, present a lively museum of rural architectural styles and details. All of these features combine to create the quaint atmosphere and charm found in the community.

The unique quality of Uniontown is its physical character that portrays a townscape virtually unchanged from the turn-of-the-20th century. The few buildings that date from the mid-twentieth century are relatively inconspicuous. Moreover, the view from the town towards the adjoining countryside is preserved. A distinct boundary between village and countryside exists without the imposition of suburban subdivisions or strip development.

The link between the farmsteads and the village is not only visual. The raison d'etre of Uniontown was to serve as a social and commercial center for the surrounding farms. Settlement of Carroll County began in the 1730s through the establishment of self-sufficient farms by German settlers migrating south from Pennsylvania and English settlers moving west from tidewater Maryland. By the last decade of the eighteenth century, the density of the farming population had grown enough to support small communities of crafts and commerce. During the period 1790-1815, the majority of Carroll County's small towns, such as Uniontown, were created. With its churches, taverns, craftsmen and businesses, Uniontown served a number of roles for its increasingly prosperous farming community.

The early settlement of the land surrounding Uniontown was predominantly by Germans. By about 1809, when Uniontown was beginning to develop, the population was still primarily German although the English were becoming a substantial group within the community. In 1810, the Uniontown Academy was established as a school specifically for English-speaking students. The first church established in Uniontown was German Reformed in 1814, but the congregation sought a pastor who could preach in both the German and English languages. Occasional sermons in German are recorded in the church services into the 1830s.

As the farming community developed in the Uniontown area, the location for a town site at Uniontown was favored by its topography and transportation routes. The location had a level site along the main road from Baltimore to Hagerstown that became a turnpike in 1808. At the west end of the site, the turnpike intersected with Buffalo Road, a major north-south thoroughfare that has since become extinct. Oral tradition states that the community was originally called "The Forks" because of this intersection.

See Continuation Sheet No. 35

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Uniontown followed an evolutionary pattern of development in which more than one man was responsible for establishing the town plat. In fact, Uniontown evolved through the establishment of lots on three different parcels involving several early land owners.

First, Thomas Metcalf acquired the entire tract of land known as "The Orchard" in 1794. There is no evidence that he laid out any lots on the town site, but he did sell the three large parcels of "The Orchard" that now comprise the town to separate individuals. On June 4, 1796, he sold two tracts on the south side of Uniontown Road. He sold one tract of 62-3/4 acres to John Hawn. This parcel ran from the present day 3367 Uniontown Road to the west. The other tract was 21-1/2 acres that Metcalf sold to Rudolph Switzer. It ran from 3359 Uniontown Road to the east. On June 19, 1802, Metcalf sold the north side of Uniontown Road from Trevanion Road east to Earhart Cover in a 127-1/2 acre tract. These tracts sold to Hawn and Cover comprise the nucleus of the early town.

The first effort to establish a town appears to have been by Earhart Cover in 1805 when he began to sell on-half acre lots from his parcel. These lots were sold in leasehold and required payment of an annual ground rent to Cover and his heirs. This was a standard practice used by town founders during this period, but Cover's initial efforts to establish Uniontown were unsuccessful. By 1809, only four lots had been leased (three of which were to Earhart Cover's son, Daniel) and Earhart Cover relinquished the ground rents on the previously leased lots in that year.

On the south side of Uniontown Road, Conrad Stem had purchased John Hawn's portion of "The Orchard" in 1802. Stem erected a tavern that is probably the oldest extant building in town located at 3477 Uniontown Road. In 1806, Stem retained his tavern lot and sold the remainder to David Stem and John Kurtz. Kurtz and Stem divided this land into one-half acre and one acre lots and sold almost all of them in the year 1809. This appears to be the earliest successful effort to establish Uniontown.

In 1810, Earhart Cover began selling approximately twenty lots on the north side of the road. On October 9, 1811, Cover entered into an agreement with the new lot-holders that created public lanes and alleys for the town on land that he had left unsold between the lots. This initial group of lots runs from Trevanion Road to 3358 Uniontown Road. The current lots east of 3358 Uniontown Road were created from Earhart Cover's estate and sold during the years 1816 to 1820. The eastern portion of the south side of Uniontown Road was developed after Rudolph Switzer sold his portion of "The Orchard" to Dr. Charles Hubbs in 1807. Hubbs created the small lot for the Uniontown Academy in 1810. He then subdivided the remainder of the tract and sold these parcels in 1813.

See Continuation Sheet No. 36

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

In summary, this evidence from the land records shows that Uniontown developed as a town between the years 1809 and 1811. The town was primarily the result of land development activities of John Kurtz, David Stem and Earhard Cover. The Baltimore and Hagerstown Turnpike Company, which the state incorporated in 1808, appears to have served as a major catalyst for the settlement of the town. According to Dr. Jacob J. Weaver, Sr., this turnpike was constructed up to within two miles of Uniontown and then left incomplete until 1863. During the second decade of the nineteenth century, Uniontown grew quickly with the addition of lots on the east end. Dr. Charles Hubbs developed the south side of Uniontown Road and the heirs of Earhart Cover created lots on the north side.

A number of the houses in the town today are from this early period. These structures with wood siding or brick facades present country versions of Federal-style designs popular during the early nineteenth century. Many of these buildings are actually two-story log houses. The exterior covering of these houses probably is original or was added soon after construction. By this time, log construction in this region was the most inexpensive way to construct the walls of a house but brick and wood siding were readily available to finish a house to the style desired by the owners. Sometimes these brick facades were painted when built because of the poor quality of the locally-made brick.

The rapid growth of the town was partially due to the fact that many residents believed the state of Maryland would form a new county from portions of Frederick and Baltimore counties and that the central location of Uniontown would make it the choice for the county seat. During these years, a number of craftsmen and businesses moved into the community, some staying only a year or two before migrating farther west. It is also during this time that a newspaper was started in Uniontown that promoted the political causes of the community and provided world and local news. However, the new county (Carroll) was not formed until 1837, and a change in the proposed boundaries gave Westminster the central location and designation of county seat.

Uniontown maintained a slow but steady growth through the nineteenth century. The first Carroll County tax assessment in 1837 shows that there were thirty-two buildings (15 log, 12 brick, and 5 frame) in the village. By 1896, there were eighty buildings, approximately the same number that it has today. Being bypassed by the Western Maryland Railroad in 1862 contributed to the lack of substantial development during the late nineteenth century. At that time, the terminus of the railroad was Union Bridge, a town that saw dramatic growth and joined Westminster as the major commercial centers in the region. New Windsor and the newly created village Linwood also saw commercial growth from the location of the railroad and supplanted Uniontown as the local trade centers.

See Continuation Sheet No. 37

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

While the early nineteenth century buildings are recognized as Uniontown's jewels, there are good examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings that are frequently overlooked and deserve recognition. These later houses present details of architectural styles prevalent throughout this period including Italianate, Queen Anne, and Bungalow designs. Also, some of the early houses were remodeled during this period and contain excellent examples of late nineteenth century porches with Victorian-style ornamentation. The later buildings not only add to the architectural heritage of the town, but also compliment the earlier structures through their scale, siting, and other details that blend in with the character of the town.

Uniontown has maintained its quiet village character through the mid-twentieth century when the general development pressures existing throughout Carroll County began to make their presence felt within the community. Two major threats, a zoning proposal to create a housing subdivision on the outskirts of the town and a proposal by the State Highway Administration to cut down the trees in the village, confronted the community's residents. These issues led to the enactment of a county historic preservation ordinance that now protects the architectural character of the community. In 1971, Historic Uniontown, Inc., was formed to promote historic preservation within the village and to restore and preserve the Uniontown Academy. The Old Uniontown Bank was recently donated to the organization, and both properties are open as museums during Uniontown's special events.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Beam. Ella. editor. "Extracts from an Old Journal." **Carroll Record**. Taneytown. Md.: May-July 1914. (Journal of Major Alexander McIlhenny from the years 1816-17 and 1830)

The Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser. Uniontown. Md. October 1813-June 1815. Manuscript Collection of the Clements Library. University of Michigan. Ann Arbor. Mi.

Lake Griffin and Stevenson. **An Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland**. Philadelphia: Author. 1877.

Lee. Carol. **Legacy of the Land: 250 Years of Agriculture in Carroll County, Maryland.** Westminster. Maryland.: The Carroll County Commissioners. 1982.

Martenet. Simon J. **Martenet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland**. Baltimore: Author. 1862.

Scharf. J. Thomas. **History of Western Maryland**. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts. 1882.

Tracey. Dr. Arthur G. "1837 Tax Assessment of Carroll County." Tracey Collection of the Historical Society of Carroll County. Westminster. Md.

Weaver. Dr. Jacob J. "History of Uniontown." **Carroll Record**. Taneytown. Md.: February-June 1896.

Getty, Joe. Uniontown, Maryland: A Walking Tour. Manchester, MD: Noodle-Doosey Press, 1983.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description/Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the Uniontown Historic District are indicated by the hatched area on the attached map, drawn to the scale of 1"=400'. These boundaries utilize existing property lines as lines of convenience to separate the compact linear settlement from the surrounding agricultural fields. The boundaries encompass the significant elements of the resource while excluding open space which does not make a specific contribution to the district's significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

CARR-179

See Continuation Sheet No. 38

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 122 acres

Quadrangle name New Windsor, MD **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	319620	4384620
B	18	317680	4384080
C	18	317770	4385340
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 38

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Joe Getty		
organization	Noodle-Doosey Press	date	1983; revised 1985
street & number	3720 York Street	telephone	301-374-2605
city or town	Manchester	state	Maryland 21102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature J. Mike 8-8-85

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

[redacted]

CARR-179

CARROLL —
Put in Union Town file (in F. case)

info gleaned by a series of historical sketches by Dr. J. Weaver in 1895 — one of oldest organized hamlets in county — (meaning settlement distinct from county surrounding. Town erected at the intersection of the old Buffalo Rd & Hagerstown Turnpike. Orig. name "the Forks" and was situate upon land known as the Orchard which would be the W. end of present town. The old Segafoose Hotel is a relict of the Forks. First recording of the name Union Town appears in county records of Nov. 17, 1813.

MHS LIBRARY, BALTO.

Character of village & intelligence of people is (not only) illustrated (by the present forms of Architecture but also) by the notation that a certain gent. of Penna German origin arrived in U.T. in 1816 and est. a newspaper + book printing est. for many yrs.

U.T. was incorp. in 1860 but for lack of direct interest the corporation & ordinances collapsed 2 yrs. later. In 1876 the Acts of Incorp. were ~~revised and~~ revised and made into law

In 1825 U.T. had ½ as many hse. as the circa 1900 period however its 1st. 25 yrs. was the period of most rapid growth.

CARR-179

A list of flourishing establishments and organizations of the 1st 3/4 of the nineteenth century would include - four newspapers four secret societies, a school of the 1807 period two taverns and a hotel - two tanneries, a cabinet makers shop, and a ~~clo~~ watch and clock maker

Rivoire 10/20
MHT

CARR-179

UNIONTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
JULY 1985

UNIONTOWN

HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE IN FEET

1" = 400'

*ACREAGE INCLUDES P95

*ACREAGE INCLUDES P314

P.9

P.10

P.6

P.20

P.61

P.373

P.372

P.95

P.179

P.152

P.386

P.16.85A

P.54

P.75

P.368

P.384

P.313

P.141

P.312

P.120

P.122

P.127

P.18

P.17

P.7

P.62

P.19

P.118

P.73

P.121

P.229

P.252

P.316

P.299

P.328

P.360

P.362

P.135

P.136

P.134

P.326

P.327

P.294

P.351

P.352

P.385

P.49

P.231

P.230

P.213

P.214

P.319

P.316

P.41

P.250

P.153

P.154

P.103

P.102

P.104

P.27

P.150

P.345

#800 TREVANION RD

#3488

#3204

#3201

ROAD

UNIONTOWN

BRANCH

JASONTOWN

LOCAN RIDGE RD. (MD 84)

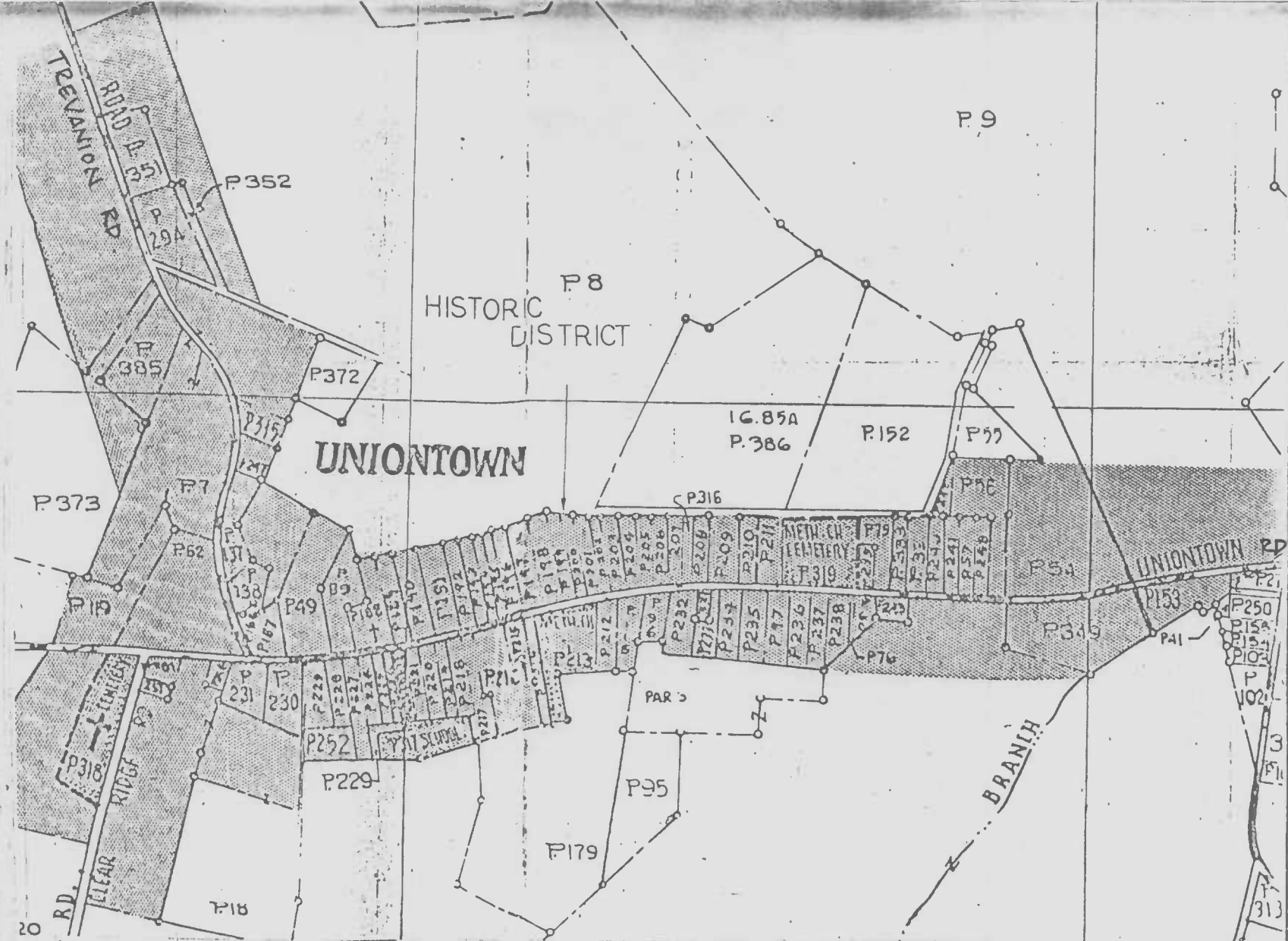
PAR 3

METH. LU CEMETERY

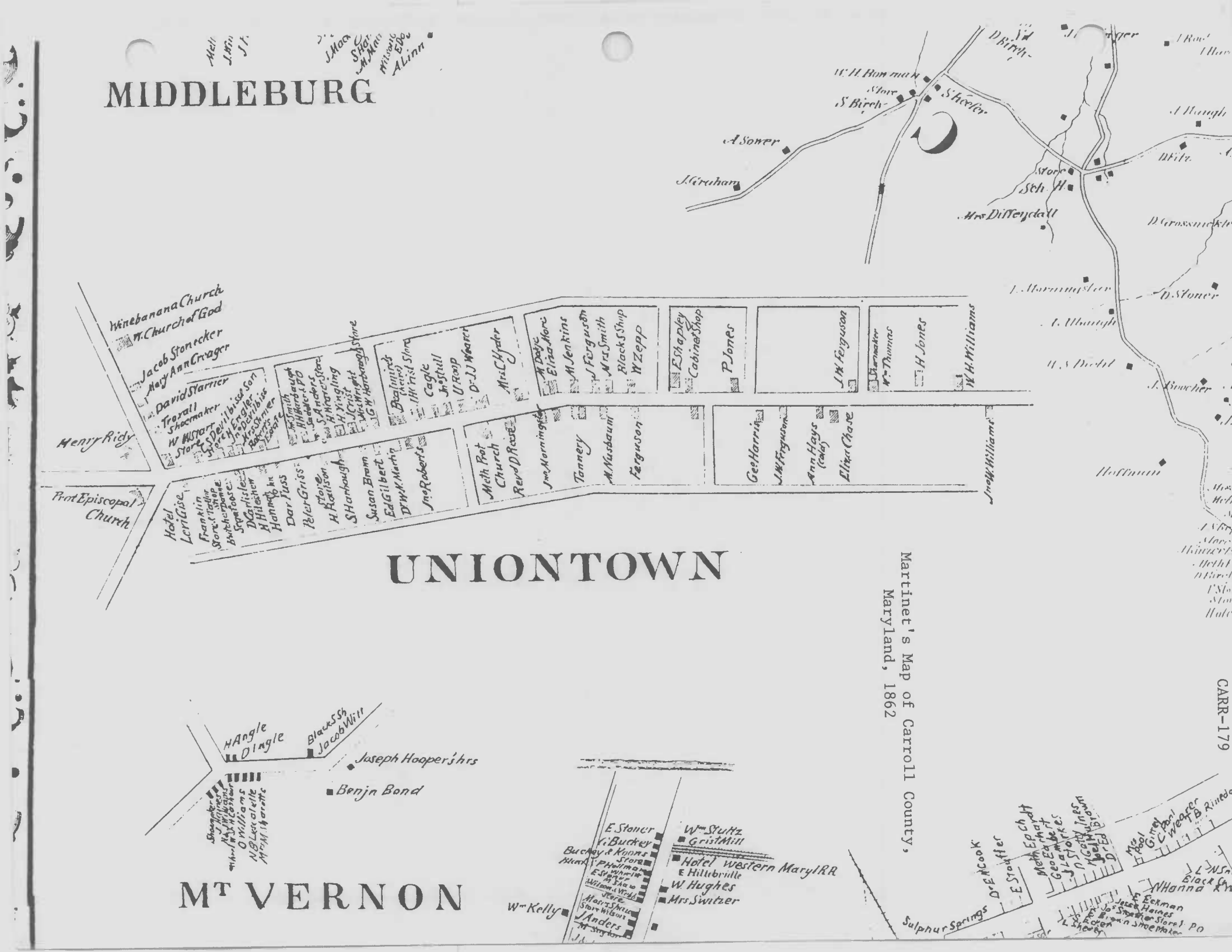
209/511

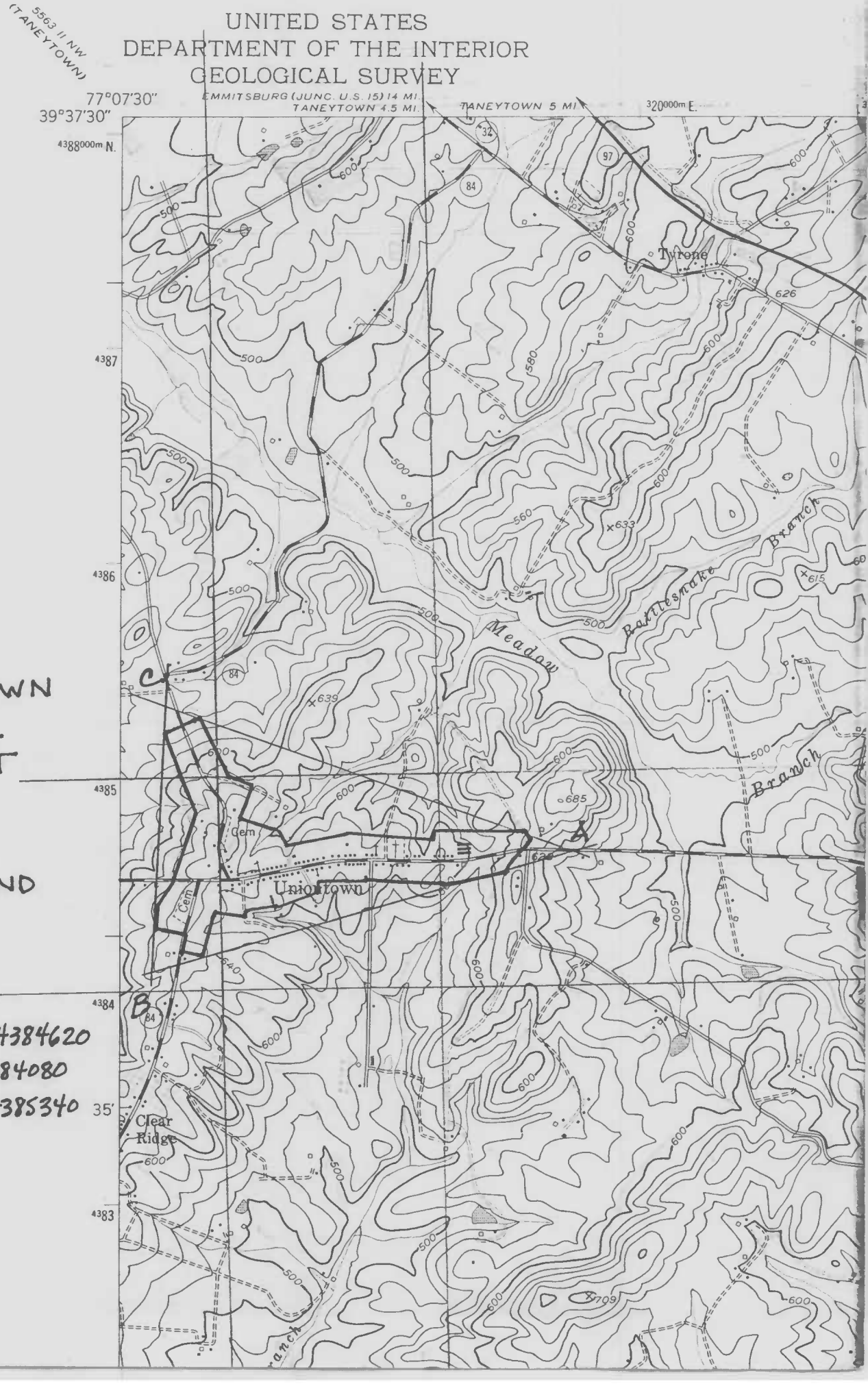
Maryland State Archives

CARR-179



TREVANION RD
ROAD P 351
P 294
P352
P 385
P372
P315
P373
P7
P62
P19
P49
P 138
P 231
P 230
P252
P229
P318
CLEAR RIDGE RD
P18
HISTORIC DISTRICT
P8
P9
UNIONTOWN
16.85A
P.386
P.152
P55
P56
P316
METH. CH. CEMETERY
P319
P79
P54
P349
P153
P250
P41
P76
P213
P95
P179
BRANCH
UNIONTOWN RD


MIDDLEBURG
UNIONTOWN
MT VERNON
Martinet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland, 1862
CARR-179
Winebanana Church
M. Church of God
Jacob Stonecker
Mary Ann Creager
David Starrier
Troxall Shoemaker
W. Hart Store
Henry Ridy
Prot Episcopal Church
Hotel
Franklin Store
Meth Prot Church
Rev'd Rose
Tannery
Ferguson
Black Smith Shop
W Zepp
Eagle Hotel
Cabinet Shop
P Jones
W. H. Williams
Gen Harris
Ann Hays (Colo)
Eliza Chase
Jno W. Williams
Susan Brown
Ed Gilbert
Dr W. K. Martin
Jno Roberts
Dar Fuss
Peter Grist
S Hanbaugh
Angle
Dingle
Black Sh
Jacob Will
Joseph Hooper's hrs
Benjn Bond
E Stoner
V. Buckey
Buckey & Kunes Store
Wm Stultz Grist Mill
Hotel
Western Mary'l RR
E Hillubridle
W. Hughes
Mrs Switzer
Wm Kelly
Sulphur Springs
Dr E Cook
E Stouffer
Meth Epch
Geo Hart
J Starr
Mool
Grist
Whanna
Eckman
Haines
Store
Shoemaker



CARR-179

UNIONTOWN
HISTORIC
DISTRICT

CARROLL
COUNTY,
MARYLAND

A: 18-319620-4384620
B: 18-317680-4384080
C: 18-317770-4385340

CARR-179

CARR-179

CHEVROLET

1. CARR-179 UNIONTOWN HIST. DIST.
2. Carroll Co., Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. November 1984
5. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Main Street, facing west
7. 1/2

1. CARR-179 UNIONTOWN HIST. DIST.
2. Carroll Co., Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. November 1984
5. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Main Street, facing east at intersection of Trevanion Rd.
7. 2/2