CARR-1196

NPS Form 10-900
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic

and/or common TANEYTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number MD Routes 140 and 194 N/A not for publication

city, town Taneytown N/A vicinity of Sixth Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Carroll code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	X 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

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 55 North Court Street

city, town Westminster, state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1986 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
280	45	buildings
0	6	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
282	51	Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 1

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

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Taneytown Historic District comprises a cohesive group of houses, churches, commercial buildings and industrial structures reflecting the development of this crossroads town from its initial platting in 1762 through the early 20th century. Taneytown is a major commercial center in northwestern Carroll County, Maryland, located at the intersection of two important 18th century transportation routes. These routes are the present-day Maryland Routes 140 and 194 that intersect at the center of the community, known as the "square." The original plat of Taneytown was laid out in 1762. The original plan consisted of 46 lots along the Monocacy Road (present Route 194). This was quickly followed with two additions along the other major road, now known as Baltimore Street, bringing the total number of lots to 90. The town plat of Taneytown, with its lots being laid along both cross streets, is typical of other small towns in Carroll County and in the Pennsylvania cultural region generally, whose lots followed a linear pattern along one street or cross plan (linear along two streets) when the town was sited at a major intersection. Other Pennsylvania town characteristics, such as density, use of brick, shade trees, and role of alleys, are evident in Taneytown's streetscapes. The architecture of Taneytown presents a range of architectural styles from the Pennsylvania German vernacular traditions of the late 18th and early 19th centuries to nationally-inspired Victorian and early 20th century residential and commercial designs. The basic building form during its early history was the vernacular farmhouse prevalent in the Pennsylvania German cultural region. Constructed in log, stone or brick, these buildings are two stories with a rectangular or L-shaped plan, gable roof, symmetrical fenestration, and simple detailing. Most commercial activity took place in a section of the craftsmen's residential structure or in a separate building constructed in the same regional designs. With the expansion of the railroad to Taneytown in 1872, a period of economic prosperity was achieved that greatly influenced the architectural appearance of the community. Earlier structures were remodeled with fashionable

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY (continued)

ornamentation, especially full-length porches with intricate sawn-wood designs. New commercial and residential structures used Victorian designs and construction materials that were popular nationally. During this period the churches in Taneytown undertook rebuilding campaigns, resulting in the best examples of Victorian ecclesiastical architecture in Carroll County. During the late 19th and early 20th century, the commercial architecture of the community also produced some of the best examples of its type in Carroll County. New structures were constructed on the four corners of the square reflecting the Victorian commercial traditions, such as the Eckenrode building and the Hesson Store. Other Victorian style structures showed the growth and prestige of Taneytown within its region. The early 20th century architecture continues to reflect this role of Taneytown as a prominent community while integrating new designs and construction technology. In the 1930s, several industrial and commercial structures were built that reflect utilitarian designs. Early 20th century residential designs also are scattered throughout the community, including examples of the Four Square and Bungalow styles; in the 1930s, several utilitarian industrial and commercial structures were built. The district retains a high level of integrity, with few alterations and a minimum of incompatible intrusions. Especially noteworthy is the excellent state of preservation of Victorian sawn-wood ornament which characterizes numerous buildings in the district.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Taneytown was laid out in 1762 by Edward Diggs and Raphael Taney. The original plat was a linear plan consisting of 46 lots along the Monocacy Road. This was added to in the following year by 30 lots along Baltimore Street, both east and west of the original plat. Soon after, this was followed by 14 lots, including 2 church lots, bringing the total to 90 lots. Research in the land records by Dr. Arthur G. Tracey has traced this early history of Taneytown's layout and development. The town streets along the old Monocacy Road are York Street (once known as Hanover Street) to the north and Frederick Street to the south. East Baltimore Street was always known as Baltimore Street, but West Baltimore Street was Second Street in the 18th century, Church Street in the early 19th century, and Emmitsburg Street in the late 19th century.

The layout and physical characteristics of the town are closely associated with the Pennsylvania cultural region. Cultural geographer Wilbur Zelinsky identified key physical attributes in over 230 towns in central Pennsylvania, Piedmont Maryland, and portions of northern Virginia and eastern West Virginia that form a pattern unique among regional settlement types in North America. The physical characteristics of Taneytown that fit this pattern are: (1) Compactness, or high density of the built environment - residences and structures are built close together, frequently abutting; common use of duplex house and rowhouse; strong propensity to build up against sidewalk or street; (2) Spatial scrambling of many urban functions - retail, residential, professional and government activities intermix, frequently under the same roof; churches, cemeteries, schools, parks, manufacturing and wholesale activities are consigned to peripheral locations; (3) Shade trees are planted in the curbing or narrow sidewalks; (4) Predilection for the use of brick - in dwellings, commercial buildings, barns, churches as well as sidewalks and street pavements; brick is often painted, usually bright brick red; (5) Regional architectural types exist - primarily variations of the Pennsylvania German farmhouse for residential and commercial buildings; and (6) Regional town plan characteristics exist - linear plan along one street or cross plan (linear along two streets) when the town was sited at a major intersection; significant role of the square; and the presence and importance of alleys in the town plan.

Another characteristic of towns in the region is the location of farmsteads on the outskirts of the community which create a transitional area for the town boundary. Instead of a sharp

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

transition from the rural farmland to the urban functions of the town, these farmsteads provide an intermediary zone with a close relationship to both the architecture of the town and the open space of the farmland. Good examples of this in Taneytown are the Ludwick Rudisel House (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) and the Ruliff Crapster House (5200 Taneytown Pike, known as Sauble's Inn). Both properties contain five-bay, two-story brick farmhouses built in the regional style during the late 18th century. Each one is located on the edge of Taneytown where their architecture reflects the town's environment but they also have bank barns and farm outbuildings associated with the region's farmsteads. This town-farm relationship gives a special quality to the setting of Taneytown.

The early residential architecture of Taneytown followed the vernacular architectural traditions found on the farms and in the small towns of the Pennsylvania cultural region. The primary building type was a two-story house constructed of log, brick or stone. It typically had a rectangular or L-shaped plan, gable roof, symmetrical facade, and gable-end chimneys. The greatest percentage of the earliest houses were constructed of log (70% of the 45 houses assessed in 1837 were log), but as industry developed in Taneytown bricks were manufactured locally and brick became the primary building material by the late 19th century.

One of the earliest structures in town was the Old Stone Tavern which occupied the lot on the southeast corner of the square. A late 19th century photograph of this structure displays its architecture and its 1760 datestone. The original structure appears to have been a four-bay by two-bay building with a rectangular plan. It was constructed of uncoursed fieldstone with interior-end brick chimneys. By the late 19th century, it had been enlarged to a ten-bay stone structure. The architecture of the building with its gable roof, symmetrical facade, and massing reflect the Pennsylvania German vernacular architectural tradition of this region. The photograph shows other regional features, such as the six-panelled doors and wood shingle roof. The original structure was torn down in the late 19th century for the construction of the brick Ellicott House Hotel. However, a four-bay addition to the Old Stone Tavern remains at 3-5 Frederick Street.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Taneytown, because of its location along two major routes, was a center for the tavern business in the late 18th century. At an early date in its history, there was a tavern on each corner of the square. The Adam Good Tavern is the most reknown of Taneytown's taverns because it was the location of a stop by George Washington on June 30, 1791 as documented in his personal diary entry of that date. The building was located on the northwest corner of the square and was originally constructed of log in the 1770s by Adam Good. A photograph from the late 19th century shows the building as a two-story structure with a five-bay main facade. The photograph shows that the log construction was encased in bricks and the main facade had two-over-two Victorian style sash windows with shutters during the late 19th century. Entrances were located in the center bay and the easternmost bay on the first story. the building was torn down in the 1890s for the construction of the Hagan Store. An historical marker at the Adam Good Tavern site is at 6-8 Frederick Street.

An interesting facet of the architectural heritage of Taneytown is the fact that the early architectural character of the residential structures is relatively intact on York and Frederick Streets. Running north to south, this was the major thoroughfare during the 18th and early 19th centuries. However, by the mid-19th century, Baltimore Street running east to west, had become the most heavily travelled route and much of the rebuilding of the late 19th century occurred there. Thus, many of the early structures in town remain well-preserved on York and Frederick Streets.

These early examples on York and Frederick streets are representative of the vernacular traditions of the Pennsylvania German cultural region. They are generally two-story structures with a gable roof, symmetrical facade, gable end chimneys, and a rectangular or L-Shaped plan. The main facades are frequently three-bays or five-bays wide. The three-bay houses frequently had a side-passage plan. An example of this is 14 Frederick Street, a three-bay brick structure located on the corner of the alley. While one bay of this has been converted for commercial use with the insertion of a doorway, the original arrangement of the main facade and the period details are evident. It is a three-bay structure with a side entrance plan. The entrance has a Federal-style, arched fanlight. The symmetrical arrangement and the gable roof with interior gable-end chimney are period features. At the cornice, there is a projecting row of bricks with a second row set at an angle to form a saw-tooth pattern. On the gable roof are two gable dormers.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION(continued)

Another example of the regional style is located at 42 York Street where a structure of two stories with a five-bay main facade is located. It features the regional characteristics of a gable roof, interior-end chimneys and a symmetrical arrangement with a central entrance on the main facade. This house was originally constructed as a three-bay log structure with a side entrance. The southernmost two bays were added in the early 19th century. It is an L-shaped house with a kitchen wing and a washhouse located behind the structure. This building housed the Eagleton Institute, a mid-19th century educational facility in Taneytown.

A more heterogeneous mixing of styles and ornamentation is found on Baltimore Street. The later period structures are found close to the square which was the commercial center for the community. On West Baltimore Street, the character is more residential with a mixture of housing styles and the location of two of the major churches in the town - Grace United Church of Christ and Trinity Lutheran Church. The residential structures on West Baltimore Street contain a full range of the town's architectural history. At 29 West Baltimore Street is a Federal style two-story brick structure with a gable roof and dentil cornice. It has a symmetrical main facade of Flemish-bond brick with a central entrance and a one-story, one-bay entrance porch with a balcony above. A good example of the Victorian period along this street is 57 West Baltimore Street, a frame building with a T-shaped plan and gable-front main facade. The design of this building, with its patterned shingles and Palladian-style window in its main facade gable, unusual floor plan and entrance locations, and one-story porches extending from the side of the gable front projection to around the gable ends of the house, depicts the influence of national styles and pattern-book architecture on the community.

Early twentieth century styles also are prevalent on West Baltimore Street. The Foursquare style is used in several buildings including 59 West Baltimore Street. This building is a typical Foursquare design with its box-like shape, wide eaves, one-story full-length front porch, and the repeating pattern of the hipped roof on the porch, main roof and centrally-located dormer. At 111 West Baltimore Street is a typical example of the Bungalow style, a one and one-half story building constructed of brick on an ornamental concrete block foundation. This example has the low profile formed by the wide-pitched roof which flairs out in the front to form the full-length porch.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

It is the Victorian period and its architectural features, however, that provide the most outstanding element of Taneytown's architectural development. A newspaper article from The Carroll Record of 1907 states, "The real growth of Taneytown started with its present act of incorporation in 1884....with incorporation came official street and sidewalk grading, brick pavements, and macademized streets." This period of growth and civic pride during the late 19th century is also reflected in the residential and commercial architecture, particularly along East Baltimore Street, between the traditional town center - the square - and the intersection with the railroad. This portion of Taneytown's turn-of-the-century prosperity exists.

The exuberance of the Victorian period design can be seen in the original Taneytown Savings Bank building (24 East Baltimore Street) constructed in 1887. This structure is located on the south side of East Baltimore Street and the main facade was altered in the 1960s by the Taneytown Bank and Trust Company. However, the second story cornice and roof treatments retain their original detailing. From these, one can see an elaborate Victorian period design, including an ornamental pressed tin bracket cornice and a cross gable on the roof with cast-iron cresting rail. The original main facade contained a central entrance with windows on either side with the window trim being identical to that on the second story.

Much of the Victorian era architecture was more modest than the Taneytown Savings Bank Building, but included Victorian style storefront designs and sawn-wood ornamentation. On the west side of the Taneytown Savings Bank Building is a frame Victorian structure (22 East Baltimore Street) that has been restored to its original storefront design by the Taneytown Chamber of Commerce. This design of storefront is frequently referred to as "Victorian Vernacular," and presents a straightforward commercial image with its first story recessed side entrance and large plate-glass windows, bracket cornice to cap the front, two sash windows with Victorian period trim on the second story, and wide bracket cornice at the top of the structure. The paint scheme also enhanced the building's design with window trim, corner boards, and portions of both cornices painted in a contrasting color. This building was remodeled in 1895 by Robert S. McKinney, the druggist who operated out of the store.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

A number of other commercial buildings along East Baltimore Street reflect this turn-of-the-century prosperity in their Victorian designs. The Opera House (109 East Baltimore Street) is the most eclectic of Taneytown's Victorian commercial structures, with its tall hipped roof capped by an octagonal cupola and its ornamental Dutch gable in the center section of its tripartite design. Unfortunately, the building's design has been compromised by ill-fitting replacement windows on the second story and reconstruction of the first story storefronts with the addition of a full-length porch roof. Old photographs of the building show its Victorian storefront design with wide plate-glass windows. Next door, at 105 East Baltimore Street, the Classical Revival style Birnie Trust Company Building has survived relatively intact from remodeling except for a bricked-in portico entrance. This building was constructed as a bank and residence for one of Taneytown's leading citizens in 1899 and mixes Victorian style features of the residence, such as the two-story three-sided bay window with peaked roof, with the Classical Revival features of quoins, a columned entrance and ornamental arched dormer window on the bank section.

The residential architecture of East Baltimore Street also reflects these Victorian period influences. In most cases, buildings of the regional vernacular style were updated, or new construction followed the basic characteristics of the vernacular style (two-story height, gable roofs, interior-end chimneys, and five-bay symmetrical facade). Victorian variations on this design frequently included three-sided bay windows on one side of the central entrance, central gabled dormers, and Victorian style porches with sawn-wood ornamentation. A good example of this type of structure is located at 45 East Baltimore Street. This structure retains the basic massing and proportions of the regional style but displays its awareness of Victorian ornamentation primarily through two features: (1) a three-bay ornamental porch with shed roof, turned posts, spindle cornice, and sunburst brackets.

The preservation of the ornamental Victorian style porches is the architectural highlight of Taneytown's streetscape. In one section of East Baltimore Street there are four structures (127-131, 133-135, 137-139, and 143 East Baltimore Street) in a row that display the variations of wood trim styles. At 127-131 East Baltimore Street, a four-bay porch with hipped roof is supported by turned posts and has sawn panels with hour-glass type motifs in a sharply angled pattern. This fairly simple, straightforward design

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

is in sharp contrast to its neighbor 133-135 East Baltimore Street, with its three-bay Gothic Revival style porch with elaborate bracket and panel ornamentation and dentil cornice. This example significantly differs from other porches in Taneytown by its lack of turned columns to support the porch roof. Instead, the porch supports are an integral part of the elaborate ornamental scheme of the porch design. At 137-139 East Baltimore Street, the three-bay porch is linked to the ornamental design of the entire structure by the replication of the wood trim design in a jerkinhead cross-gable on the front of the roof and in bargeboard trim at each gable end of the house. The porch trim consists of quatrefoil brackets with a row of beads running across the underside of a panelled frieze. A multicolored paint scheme sets off this trim. The bead-like effect of this design is duplicated at the bottom edge of the bargeboard as well as replicated in a cut-out bargeboard design at the gable ends and cross gable which consists of panels with sawn lines and a pattern of drilled holes. the house at 143 East Baltimore Street differs from the others in its use of a Victorian style L-shaped plan house with a projecting front gable. The house has wood siding cut to imitate stone, imitation stone quoins, and a bay window in the gable front section of the main facade. The recessed two bays of the main facade contain the porch, which has an elaborate pattern of brackets and carved motifs along with an ornamental banister railing. These four structures provide an example of the types of wood trim found throughout the town, but the number of wood houses which retain Victorian period trim is phenomenal, by comparison to other communities in Piedmont Maryland.

This period of history in Taneytown also saw the first expansion of residential construction off of the main thoroughfares. A July 1904 edition of The Carroll Record describes Reindollar's Addition (consisting primarily of Fairview Avenue and Middle streets) near the railroad tracks as "rapidly becoming a most desirable residential section....within a few years many handsome dwellings have been erected on these fine streets." The architecture found in these additions basically retained the same residential Victorian vernacular styles found on East Baltimore Street.

The late 19th century prosperity is also reflected in the Victorian architecture of the churches in Taneytown. A major church rebuilding took place during the late 19th century and resulted in the construction of the finest examples of Victorian

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

church design in Carroll County. The Roman Catholic Church at 48 Frederick Street was built in 1876 and uses an early Victorian style that is basically Gothic in design. It has a gable-front arrangement with projecting tower which was popular throughout this region. The tower is somewhat short and bulky having a double roof structure, corner pilasters and a small quatrefoil window. The main entrance and windows have pointed arch lintels. The corners of the structure also have brick pilasters that project up at the corners to form pyramid-roofed turrets.

The highlights of Taneytown's ecclesiastical architecture are Grace United Church of Christ (built as a German Reformed Church) at 49 West Baltimore Street and Trinity Lutheran Church at 28 West Baltimore Street. Both present late 19th century versions of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Both structures have corner towers which offset an impressive gable section, heavy in massing and with round arch openings. The design of the Reformed Church was created in 1883 through extensive remodeling of the 1822 Union Church that had been shared by the Reformed and Presbyterian congregations. The Lutheran Church is the result of several remodelings (1839-1841, 1870-1871, 1896-1897) which enclosed a portion of the original 1811 church and includes a polychrome brick design in the belfry of the tower under a tent roof.

Taneytown also has an excellent example of the Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical style in the Presbyterian Church located at 32 York Street. The Presbyterian Church was erected in 1883 and presents a picturesque design. It is a small structure with a gable front, a side gable entrance, and a tall pointed spire. The interior of the Presbyterian Church is in excellent state of preservation, with original altar woodwork and pews. The other church located in Taneytown is the Messiah Methodist Church (20 Middle Street) which was built as a United Brethern Church in 1894. It originally had a Gothic design of frame construction with side tower, gable-front facade, and pointed arch windows. The structure was enclosed in brick with a modern facade designed in the mid-20th century and its architectural integrity has been severely compromised.

The prominent role of the square at the center of Taneytown led to a major commercial rebuilding during the turn-of-the-century prosperity. Before 1894, the Eckenrode Building (1-3 West Baltimore Street) was constructed on the southwest corner. The Eckenrode Building is a tall impressive Victorian Gothic structure that dominates the architectural ornamentation within the square,

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

with its three and one-half story height and Gothic Revival features. On the south side of the Eckenrode Building is the early 20th century N. D. Hagan Store, on the site of the Adam Good Tavern. The Hagan Store is a Classical Revival style structure with an H-shaped plan, triangular pediment gables, and Classical Revival ornamental details.

On the northeast corner of the square, the two and one-half story Central Hotel was built. Its brick construction and massing echoes the traditional building style of the community, but it reflects the turn-of-the-century prosperity of Taneytown by its large size and architectural characteristics including its Mansard roof with ornamental slates and the wide first story commercial windows with segmental brick lintels. In the early 20th century, the northwest and southwest corners of the square were rebuilt, with the D. J. Hesson Department Store constructed on the northwest corner. The Hesson Store presents a concise depiction of early 20th century commercial design, with its corner entrance highlighted with ornamental concrete block, its first story dentil cornice, and its second story bracket cornice with parapet. On the southeast corner a portion of the Old Stone Tavern was torn down for the construction of a brick replacement, as part of the Ellicott House. This building is a mirror-image of the basic design of the Hesson Store but without the finesse for ornamentation. It retains, however, a traditional corner store storefront with inset corner entrance and plate-glass show windows.

This period in Taneytown's history also saw the construction of several industrial and public buildings that are significant landmarks along the community's streets. The Taneytown Railroad Station was preserved by a private owner in 1984 when threatened with demolition. It was moved across East Baltimore Street from its original site to a new location at 201 East Baltimore Street. The station, built in 1872, is the epitome of the simple-designed country station with its hipped roof, wide eaves, and board-and-batten exterior. Also along the railroad tracks is the Reindollar Steam Flour Mill (120 East Baltimore Street, now known as the Southern States Cooperative). This is a representative Piedmont Maryland railroad siding mill that was built in 1872 by T. H. Eckenrode as a grain, lumber and coal warehouse. In the 1890s, Edward E. Reindollar enlarged the building to provide an elevator and flour mill that was operated by a steam engine that was located behind the building.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The major extant public building in Taneytown is the Town Hall (17 East Baltimore Street), built in 1903 as a combined fire hall and town offices. It is a Victorian style structure with its design emphasis on the large, three-part arched window in the central bay of the second story. This central bay is capped by a pedimented dormer that projects out from the hipped roof. At the peak of the roof is an octagonal belfry with Victorian style ornamentation. The first story of the structure was altered during the mid-20th century due to the requirements of modern fire trucks. When the new fire hall was constructed in the 1970s, the City of Taneytown remodeled the first story in a sensitive manner, using old photographs of the building to replicate the location of facade openings and the doorway designs.

As we have seen along West Baltimore Street, the residential architecture of Taneytown produced a slow evolution of national styles during the early 20th century from the Victorian to the Bungalow designs. Houses along York Street provide another view of these designs. An ornate Classical Revival style house exists at 9 York Street, which has some unusual characteristics in its terra-cotta plaque in the central bay of the second story flanked on each side by curvilinear oriel windows. In the half-story above each oriel window is a cross gable with a Palladian style window. A more tempered design is provided at 37 York Street where a Foursquare style structure with a box-like shape, hipped roof and wrap-around porch is located. This house makes use of a two-story, three-sided bay window below a cross gable with V-shaped shingles on one side of the central entrance for its ornamental highlight. At 33 York Street is another popular Bungalow style with a gently pitched roof that encloses the front porch, a large gabled dormer and an exterior stucco finish. East Baltimore Street east of the railroad tracks also contains a diversity of early 20th century residential styles. Two special examples in this portion of Taneytown are 442 and 448 East Baltimore Street. These two houses use representative Bungalow forms but are encased on the exterior by uncoursed cobblestones.

By the 1930s, the commercial and industrial structures of Taneytown were reflecting the utilitarian designs popular at the national level. These buildings rely on functional unelaborate designs constructed of brick and using concrete for restrained ornamentation. The Central Garage (11-13 East Baltimore Street) reflects 20th century technology in its use (to service automobiles) as well as its design. Built in 1932, it is a one-

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

story structure with a flat roof and consists of five bays (a single doorway central entrance flanked on each side by two automobile garage bays). The brick construction is broken by a concrete lintel running the full length of the building above the garage bays, a central concrete plaque inscribed "CENTRAL GARAGE," and flanked by concrete diamond-shaped ornamentation inscribed with the date, "1932." The Taneytown Pharmacy is located at 3-5 York Street and contains a similar utilitarian design in a two-story brick structure with a shed roof. The first story contains two separate storefronts using large plate-glass windows. Concrete is used to form a cornice to the storefronts, a central date plaque inscribed "1935," and two swag plaques flanking the datestone. The Model Steam Bakery (21 West Baltimore Street) also incorporates these utilitarian design features. It is a two-story brick building with a stepped gable. The first story has a central single door entrance flanked on each side by a wide garage bay. The second story contains five industrial style windows. A concrete plaque located between the first and second stories is inscribed "Model Steam Bakery," and in the gable is a centrally located date plaque inscribed "1936," flanked by two round ornamental plaques with quartrefoils.

8. Significance

CARR--1196

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	X community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ 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	X transportation	
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1762-1936 **Builder/Architect** various unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Taneytown Historic District is significant as a representative example of a major commercial center in Piedmont Maryland from the late 18th century settlement period through the early 20th century. The district embodies the distinctive characteristics of town planning in the Pennsylvania cultural region. Its founding in 1762 occurred as a result of its commercially advantageous location along two early transportation routes, one of which was the Monocacy Road, a major migration route for the Pennsylvania Germans. Its town plan, architecture, and history of the late 18th and early 19th centuries are strongly influenced by the Pennsylvania German culture. The arrival of the railroad in 1872 opened a second era in the history of the community also linked to its role as a commercial and transportation center in Piedmont Maryland. Many of the commercial buildings in the community date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and reflect the rural Victorian prosperity of the railroad era in Taneytown. National influences on Taneytown's architecture continued through 1936 with the construction of utilitarian commercial and industrial buildings.

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(3-82)

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Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Taneytown was founded by Edward Diggs and Raphael Taney in 1762. The site for the town was established at the intersection of two important transportation routes. The north-south route was the Monocacy Road which began as an Indian Trail, the Conestoga Path. During the 1730s and 1740s, this road figured prominently in the migration of Pennsylvania Germans from central Pennsylvania to the south where new land was available for settlement. The trail was improved to a wagon road that led from the mouth of the Monocacy River to the Susquehanna River. After the French and Indian War, this road was heavily traveled and a number of towns were founded along its route in the 1760s.

The east-west route which ran from Baltimore to Westminster to Uniontown to Taneytown and then west to Emmitsburg, was not as important as the Monocacy Road in the early years of settlement. This route, however, gained in importance in the early nineteenth century when it was improved and it became significant for westward expansion. In 1817, the Westminster, Taneytown and Emmitsburg Turnpike Company was formed to finance improvements to this road. In 1852, the Westminster and Taneytown Turnpike Company began construction of a plank road along this route. By the mid-19th century, this road had become more significant than the Monocacy Road as a transportation route through Taneytown - a status that it retains today.

Research conducted by Dr. Arthur G. Tracey and published in "Bulletin of the Historical Society of Carroll County, Maryland," (September 1954), shows that the first lots in Taneytown were sold in 1762. The original town plan consisted of 46 lots laid out along the Monocacy Road. Tracey also records a first addition (lots 47 to 75) on the east-west road (now known as Baltimore Street) both east and west of the original Monocacy Road lots. The second addition (lots 76 to 90) was also along Baltimore Street. The fact that these lots are listed as additions is somewhat confusing, because several of the lots in both the first and second additions were also granted in 1762. By 1769, a majority of the 90 lots had been conveyed.

The town was established in a manner typical of other communities in Piedmont Maryland. The lots were laid out for one-half acre each and sold with ground rents. The ground rent was paid to the founders of the community and, after their death, to their heirs. The annual ground rent for the lots in Taneytown was 2 shillings 6 pence. Most of the deeds also required that the

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

lease holder build a house 20' by 24' with a brick or stone chimney on his lot within one year.

Research conducted by Dr. Basil L. Crapster and presented in a lecture to the Historical Society of Carroll County on March 20, 1986, reveals interesting details about the early history of Taneytown. It appears that Edward Diggs and Raphael Taney were absentee landlords of their town. Records show that they acted through a local agent who was Jacob Good. In 1772, Good purchased the unsold lots, the right to ground rents, and an additional 368 acres of the tract "Resurvey of Brothers Agreement" upon which Taneytown was located.

Taneytown in pre-revolutionary times appears to have been a small commercial center with taverns, merchants, and craftsmen. By the 1760s-1770s, the development of agriculture in this region had progressed substantially so that the farmers were able to purchase services from Taneytown's craftsmen and economically support the existence of the community. These would be primarily basic services and craftsmen relative to agricultural enterprises. Crapster notes references in early land records to a blacksmith, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, butcher, hatmaker, gunsmith, millwright and wheelwright. The operation of stores and taverns was a major part of the business community. In fact, one of the earliest structures in the community was the Old Stone Tavern, a portion of which contained a datestone of 1760.

After the Revolution, the mercantile enterprises of Taneytown were able to expand as the prosperity of the farming region grew. Industries expanded beyond basic services, and Taneytown had significant local craftsmen including John Slagenhaupt, a chairmaker, and Eli Bentley, a tall case clockmaker. The tavern business also expanded with taverns apparently being located on each of the four corners of the square. Several travelers' accounts exist from the period 1783 to 1798, which describe the community as a small town with about thirty houses principally constructed of wood. The amount of commercial activity and industry located in Taneytown set it off from the other small towns in this region.

An article by Miss Elizabeth Annan entitled "The History of Taneytown 1754-1954" describes the range of industries that were established in Taneytown. In the 18th century, the community had a manufactory which was run by Matthias Stroyer. This manufactory

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

made nails, tongs, shovels, hoes, and guns in a long frame building located on what is known as Bunker Hill. It is reported to have made arms for the U. S. Government. The building burned down in 1799 and the business was moved to Harpers Ferry. Other manufacturing activities included brick making, pottery, tan yards, and a hat factory.

The regional significance of Taneytown also extended to activities outside of its commercial importance. The religious development of the farmers in the vicinity of Taneytown was primarily centered in Taneytown. The Pennsylvania Germans brought with them their Lutheran and Reformed beliefs and both congregations constructed small churches in 1764. The Reformed Church was actually a union church, known as Old Yellow Church, where both the Reformed and the Presbyterian congregations worshiped. In 1791, a one-acre lot was purchased for the establishment of a Roman Catholic Church.

Crapster notes in his article that the churches offered the first opportunities for schools within the community. The German churches hired school masters who also served as "choir master, parish clerk, and, in the absence of a preacher, lay reader of prayers and sermons." The public records show that the Germans had school masters in Taneytown in the late 18th century, and that at least one private venture for a local school existed about 1769 by a school master named George Clark.

The eighteenth century history of Taneytown is also associated with figures of national significance. Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was raised on the estate Terra Rubra, located south of Taneytown and he was involved in community events. As a boy, he worshiped at the "Old Yellow Church" in Taneytown and, after he moved from the area, he retained ownership of Terra Rubra and would often give Sunday School addresses in the Taneytown churches. Roger Brooke Taney, former Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court is sometimes mistakenly associated with the founding and naming of Taneytown. It was a distant branch of his family that founded the town, but he is associated with the community, having married a sister of Francis Scott Key and visited Terra Rubra and Taneytown frequently. George Washington also visited Taneytown, as recorded in his personal diary, staying at the Adam Good Tavern on June 30, 1791, during a trip to Philadelphia.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The early 19th century saw the expansion of Taneytown's influence as an important commercial and transportation center. Craftsmen continued to practice the trades recorded from the late 18th century with the addition of new types of crafts including tin shops, saddle and harness makers, jewelers, farm implements and machinery, a marble yard, and extensive grocery and dry goods businesses. The location of Taneytown along major transportation routes meant continued development of the tavern business. In fact, taverns were located on all four corners of the square. The Old Stone Tavern, later known as the American Coat of Arms and Ellicott Hotel, was on the southwest corner, Conrad Boner had a tavern which was bought in 1774 by Joseph McKellip. On an adjoining lot at that corner was the tavern owned by Adam Good where George Washington lodged in 1791. On the northeast corner, a tavern was operated by Philip Fishburn from 1768 to 1786, Eli Bentley in the 1790s, and by others in the early 19th century under the name Brick Tavern. On the southeast corner was the location of a tavern run by Jacob Good from approximately 1767 to 1782.

The architectural character of Taneytown is defined by the evolution of the early vernacular structures from the settlement period to the buildings representative of the national architectural influences in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The vernacular tradition in Taneytown consists of a mixture of frame, log, brick and stone construction all possessing basically similar characteristics: two and one half stories; three to six bays wide; gable-end chimneys; floor plans of hall and parlor or central hall arrangement; and symmetrical placement of openings in the main facade.

With the growth of Taneytown in the mid-19th century, there were physical changes in the streetscape due mainly to the construction of new and larger houses. Generally house construction consisted of the same basic house design, including the symmetrical organization of main facades. Changes during this time could include the addition of a third story, more frequent use of a central doorway, and more extensive use of ornamentation utilizing a variety of wood and brick patterns. During the early to mid-19th century, commercial and industrial buildings frequently used the same materials and designs as residential structures.

The major influence on Taneytown's history during the mid-19th century was the establishment of the railroad. The railroad was introduced to Taneytown in 1872 with the construction of a line

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

to Littlestown, Pennsylvania operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This line was later extended to Frederick, Maryland. The influence of the railroad on cultural patterns and resources of Taneytown was significant. It not only increased the business and economic base of the community but it also provided new lines of communication and brought in materials that influenced the cultural and architectural characteristics of the community. It was a dominant factor in the increasing prosperity of the town through the later part of the 19th century, attracting new business establishments and affecting the everyday life of the population.

The late 19th century was a period of substantial growth for Taneytown. In a Carroll Record edition of 1904, an article states, "The real growth of Taneytown started with its present act of incorporation in 1884....with incorporation came official street and sidewalk grading, brick pavement and macademized streets." Taneytown also saw a steady population increase during the late 19th century: 1870 - 450; 1880 - 519; 1890 -566; 1900 -665; and 1904 - 800. With this increased development came new buildings reflective of the Victorian architecture in Piedmont Maryland, and new businesses and social activities typical for rural areas during America's "Gilded Age."

In a Carroll Record article of 1894, Dr. C. Birnie describes the development of the community from the coming of the railroad in 1872 to the time of his writing. He states that Taneytown did not have a boom period, but instead made steady growth since the coming of the railroad. During that period about 65 buildings were constructed in the community. The boundaries of the town also expanded with building lots laid out on the eastern side of the Baltimore Street in the vicinity the railroad. On the topic of expanding businesses, Birnie states:

> "Taneytown does a large business in grain, hay, coal, lumber, phosphates, etc. Besides the stores generally kept in villages of its size, it has three cigar factories, a carriage maker shop, two warehouses and a steam flour mill; we also have two banks, the private banking house of Geo. H. Birnie and Cop., and a Savings Bank, both of which are prosperous, although before either was established, many of our citizens would not believe that the town could support one bank."

The rebuilding of the four corners of the square perhaps reflects this prosperity the best. Before 1894, the Eckenrode

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Building was constructed on the southwest corner of the square and beside it was erected a new structure by N. D. Hagan on the site of the Adam Good Tavern. The Eckenrode Building is a tall impressive Victorian Gothic structure that dominates the architectural ornamentation within the square. The Hagan Store is a Classical Revival style structure with an H-shaped plan, triangular pediment gables, and Classical Revival ornamental details.

On the northeast corner of the square, the two and one-half story Central Hotel was built. Its brick construction and massing echoes the traditional building style of the community, but it reflects the turn-of-the-century prosperity of Taneytown by its large size and architectural characteristics including its Mansard roof with ornamental slates and the wide first story commercial windows with segmental brick lintels. In the early 20th century, the northwest and southeast corners of the square were rebuilt, with the D. J. Hesson Department Store constructed on the northwest corner. The Hesson Store presents a concise depiction of early 20th century commercial design, with its corner entrance highlighted with ornamental concrete block, its first story dentil cornice, and its second story bracket cornice with parapet. On the southeast corner a portion of the Old Stone Tavern was torn down for the construction of a brick replacement, as part of the Ellicott House. This building is a mirror-image of the basic design of the Hesson Store but without the finesse for ornamentation. It retains, however, a traditional corner store storefront with inset corner entrance and plate-glass show windows.

The architecture of the square is the keystone of Taneytown's turn-of-the-century prosperity. It represents the vitality of the business community during this period of Taneytown's history, and its aspirations toward achieving a national standard in commercial design, as portrayed by the architectural elements of the Eckenrode Building and the Hesson Store. Yet these aspirations are linked to the history of the Taneytown community by the streetscapes that retain numerous buildings of the regional vernacular style, and symbolically by the southwest corner of the square where a portion of the Old Stone Tavern is preserved next to its early 20th century counterpart.

During the early 20th century, the architecture continued to follow national trends in commercial and residential design. Also, Taneytown's industrial base began to expand. While its primary market was still to support the agricultural enterprises of the

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

surrounding farms, larger sale industries established in Taneytown that provided industrial and manufacturing jobs for the community. The Blue Ridge Rubber Company established a plant in Taneytown in 1936. Several local businesses expanded to serve a wider market such as the Model Steam Bakery, a 1936 commercial building of a utilitarian design. The changing technology of the early 20th century led to new types of architectural designs, such as the automobile industry, represented by the Central Garage constructed in 1933.

The effects of technology are shown not only in business types, but also in building construction materials in new construction and in remodeling of earlier buildings, residential as well as commercial. The main area for viewing the expansion of the community during the early 20th century is the section of East Baltimore Street east of the railroad tracks. Here, on what became the major approach to Taneytown, is where the bulk of early 20th century residential development occurred. Houses along this stretch reflect the early 20th century design types of the Four Square, Bungalow, and Cottage style structures, using concrete block, poured concrete, pre-cut lumber, and other modern construction materials.

The architectural development of Taneytown, from its settlement through the early 20th century, reflects the evolution of a rural Piedmont Maryland community adjusting to changes in its cultural and economic environment. Its location has been a significant element in its development and has helped to maintain the community's importance in trade and commerce during the wagon road, railroad, and automobile eras. The community's architecture is deeply rooted in the Pennsylvania German vernacular style, which was superceded by national Victorian styles in the late 19th century and early 20th century commercial and residential designs. The preservation of examples from throughout its history by a comfortable intermingling of styles throughout its streets and the high state of retention of Victorian porch ornamentation makes Taneytown a classic example of Piedmont Maryland history and architecture.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Annan, Miss Elizabeth. "The History of Taneytown, 1754-1954." Bulletin of the Historical Society of Carroll County, September 1954

Birnie, C. "History of Taneytown." Carroll Record. 1894-95.

Crapster, Basil. "Taneytown - The Early History." Manuscript from a March 20, 1986 lecture, in the vertical files of the Historical Society of Carroll County.

Taneytown Bicentennial Committee. Greater Taneytown Area Bicentennial Celebration. June 1976.

Taneytown, City of. Taneytown Bi-Centennial Celebration Commemorative Program. 1954.

Tracey, Arthur G. "Some Notes on the Early History of that Portion of Land Now Included Within the Present Boundaries of Taneytown District, in Carroll County."

Zelinsky, Wilbur. "The Pennsylvania Town: An Overdue Geographical Account." The Geographical Review. Vol. 67, No. 2, April 1977, pp. 127-147.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description: Boundaries are depicted on the attached map.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries of the Taneytown Historic District were selected to encompass the maximum number of historic resources which retain integrity of form, materials, feeling, and association and to exclude properties whose integrity has been compromised by incompatible alterations, or which do not relate to the themes or period of the district's significance. Outside the district boundaries on the west, northeast and southeast are areas characterized by mid-20th century housing. Recent commercial and industrial development defines the north and southwest boundaries, and non-contributing open space lies to the northwest and south.

9. Major Bibliog. phical References

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See Continuation Sheet No. 20

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 210 acres

Quadrangle name Taneytown, MD-PA **Quadrangle scale** 1 24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	313350	4392620
B	18	314740	4390850
C	18	312960	4391700
D	18	312660	4392720
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 22

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
ite		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Joe Getty and Peter Kurtze
organization	Maryland Historical Trust
date	May 1986
street & number	21 State Circle
telephone	(301)269-2438
city or town	Annapolis
state	Maryland 21401

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mark R. Edwards for J. Rodney Little

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date 9-3-86

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

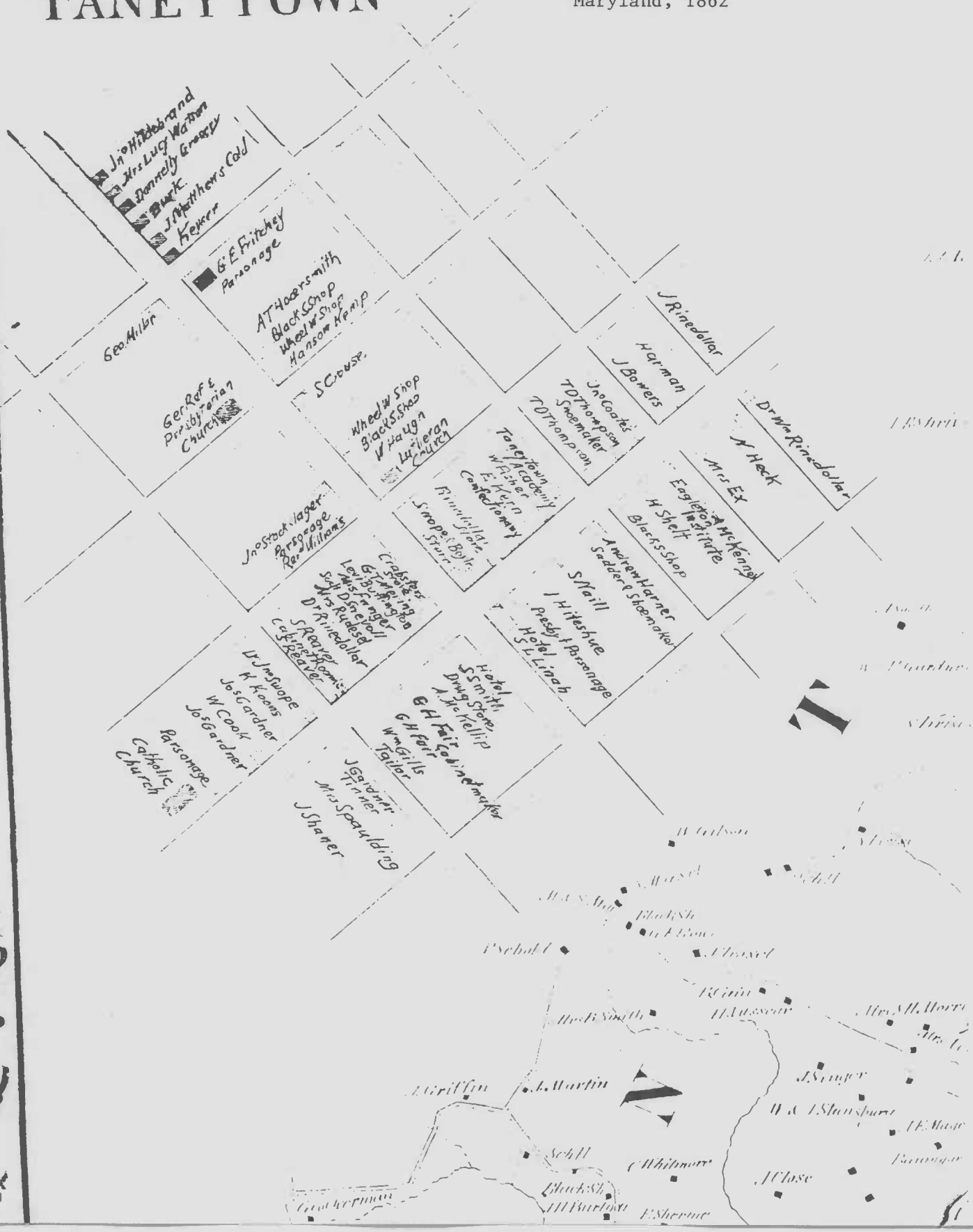
Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

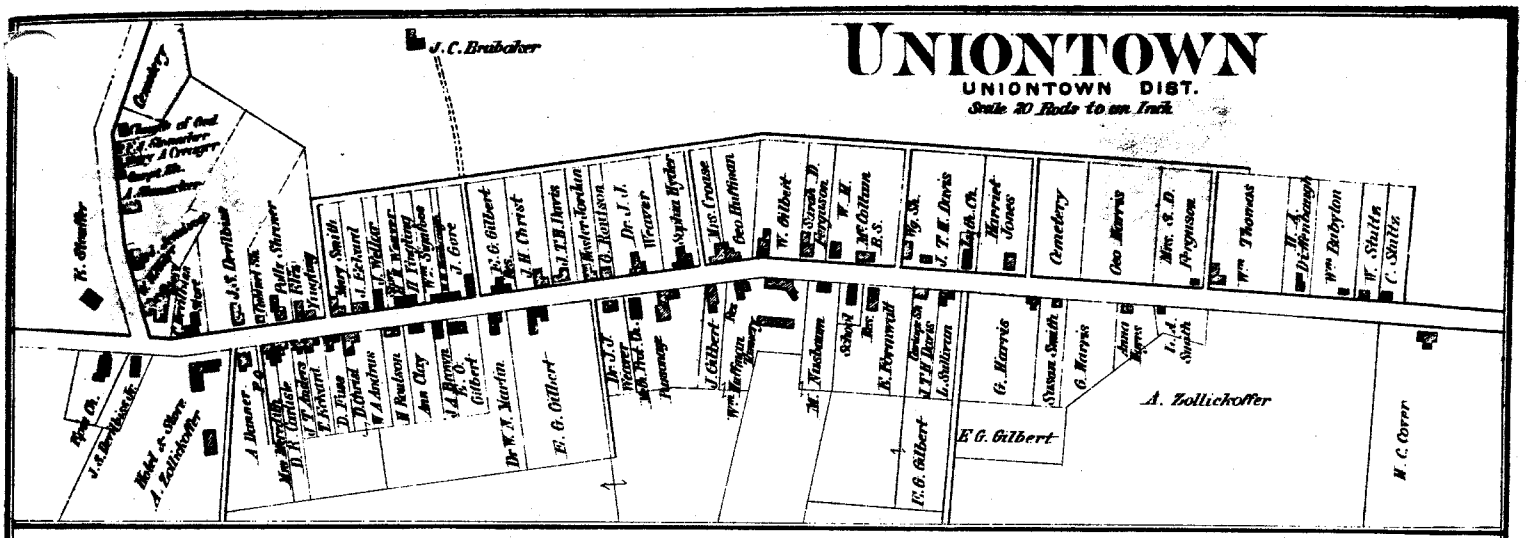
CARR-1196

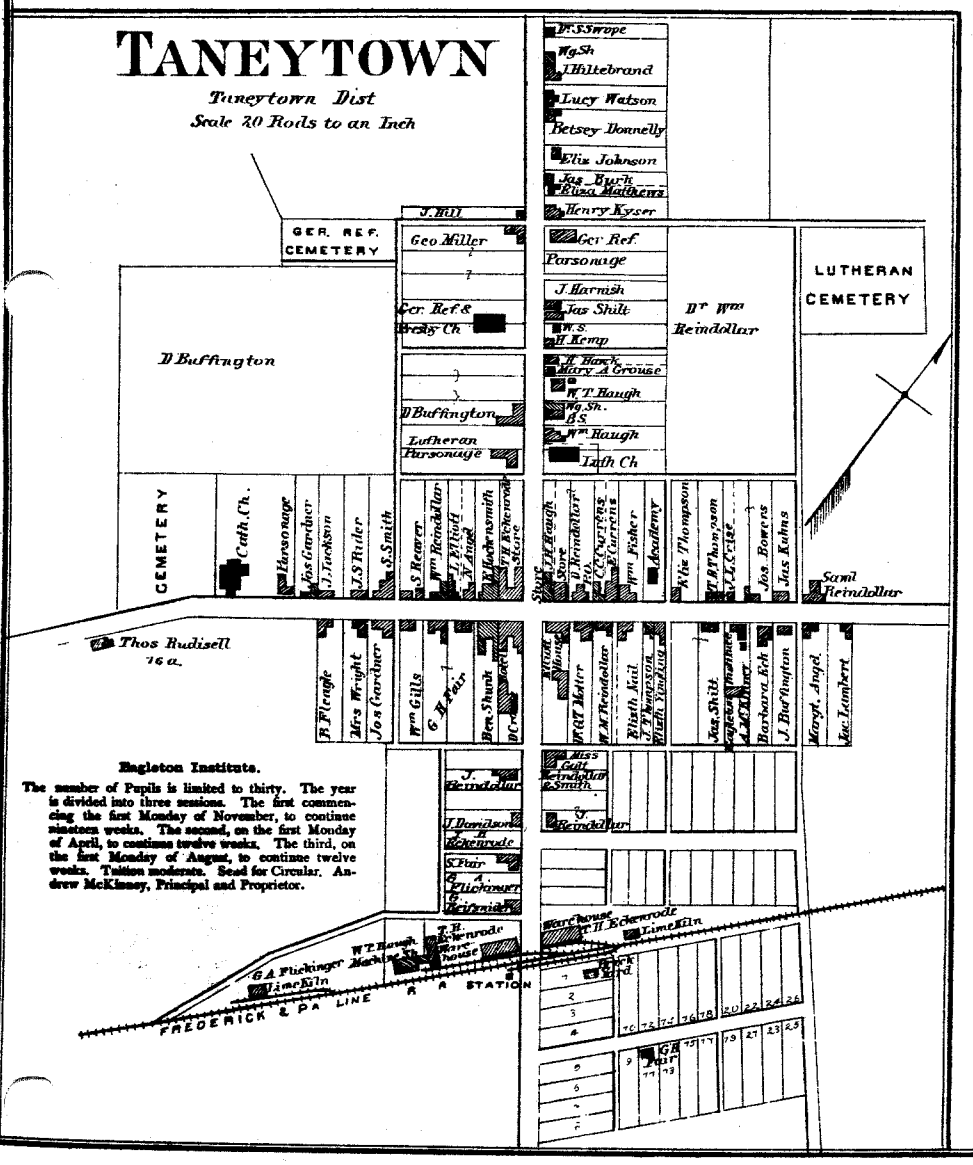
TANEYTOWN

Martinet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland, 1862



CARR-1196
Taneytown Historic District
Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Atlas, 1877





Eagleton Institute.

The number of Pupils is limited to thirty. The year is divided into three sessions. The first commencing the first Monday of November, to continue nineteen weeks. The second, on the first Monday of April, to continue twelve weeks. The third, on the first Monday of August, to continue twelve weeks. Tuition moderate. Send for Circular. Andrew McKinney, Principal and Proprietor.

UNIONTOWN BUSINESS REFERENCES.

Jos. L. Haines, Water, Gas and Steam Fittings; Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces for sale to order; Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe. Two and a half miles southwest of Uniontown.

Theodore Hibberd, Raiser and Breeder of Dark and Light Brahma Chickens.

Josiah Erbe, Breeder and Raiser of full blood Poland China Hogs.

Dumais Cookson, Manufacturer and Dealer in Spaer's Patent Farm Gates and Gifford's Patent Cattle Stanchions.

Phillip H. Babylon, Farmer; also, Raiser and Breeder of Thoroughbred Horses. One and a half miles east of Uniontown.

Jacob Koons offers his farm of 143 acres of good farming land for sale. Well situated, good buildings, outhouses, etc.

Wm. Zimmerman, Farmer, Manufacturer of Flour, Feed, &c. Custom Work promptly done and satisfaction guaranteed. One mile south of Frizelburg.

Chas. McFadden, Farmer and Manufacturer of Flour, Feed, &c. Cash paid for Wheat. Raiser and Breeder of Hambletonian Horses, Short Horn, Durham and Alderney Cattle.

John W. Nissley, Farmer, Manufacturer of Flour, Feed, Pure Bone Dust, Pure Phosphate, &c. Custom Sawing done to order. Two miles north of Uniontown.

G. W. Hull, Proprietor of Saw Mill. Keeps constantly on hand Sawed Lumber, Felloes, &c. Cash paid for Logs.

J. Rinehart, Physician, Surgeon and Farmer, Frizelburg, Md.

William H. Hoffman, Proprietor of Tannery. Constantly on hand Leather for sale. Highest cash price paid for Bark and Hides. Uniontown, Md.

Noah H. Fleagle, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions and General Merchandise, Mayberry Post-office.

W. L. Fleagle, Dealer in Dry Goods, Choice Family Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c., Mayberry Post-office, Md.

TANEYTOWN BUSINESS REFERENCES.

J. McKellip, Druggist. Proprietor of McKellip's Cholera and Diarrhœa Syrup.

Geo. A. Flickinger, Lime Burner and Dealer. Also, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer.

W. T. Haugh, Manufacturer of Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Horse Rakes, Fanning Mills, &c. A stock of Plows, unsurpassed in quality and at moderate prices. Repairing of all kinds promptly done at reasonable rates. Give us a call.

J. Davidson & Son, Dealers in General Hardware, Oils, Paints, Glass, Putty, Cedarware, Leather, Hides, &c., near Railroad Depot.

Jesse H. Haugh, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

Wm. H. Crouse, Proprietor of the "Union" Hotel. Best of accommodations for man and beast.

W. C. Merick, Repairer and Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, Frederick Street, near the Square.

Adam Motter, Veterinary Surgeon, 2¼ miles southwest of Taneytown.

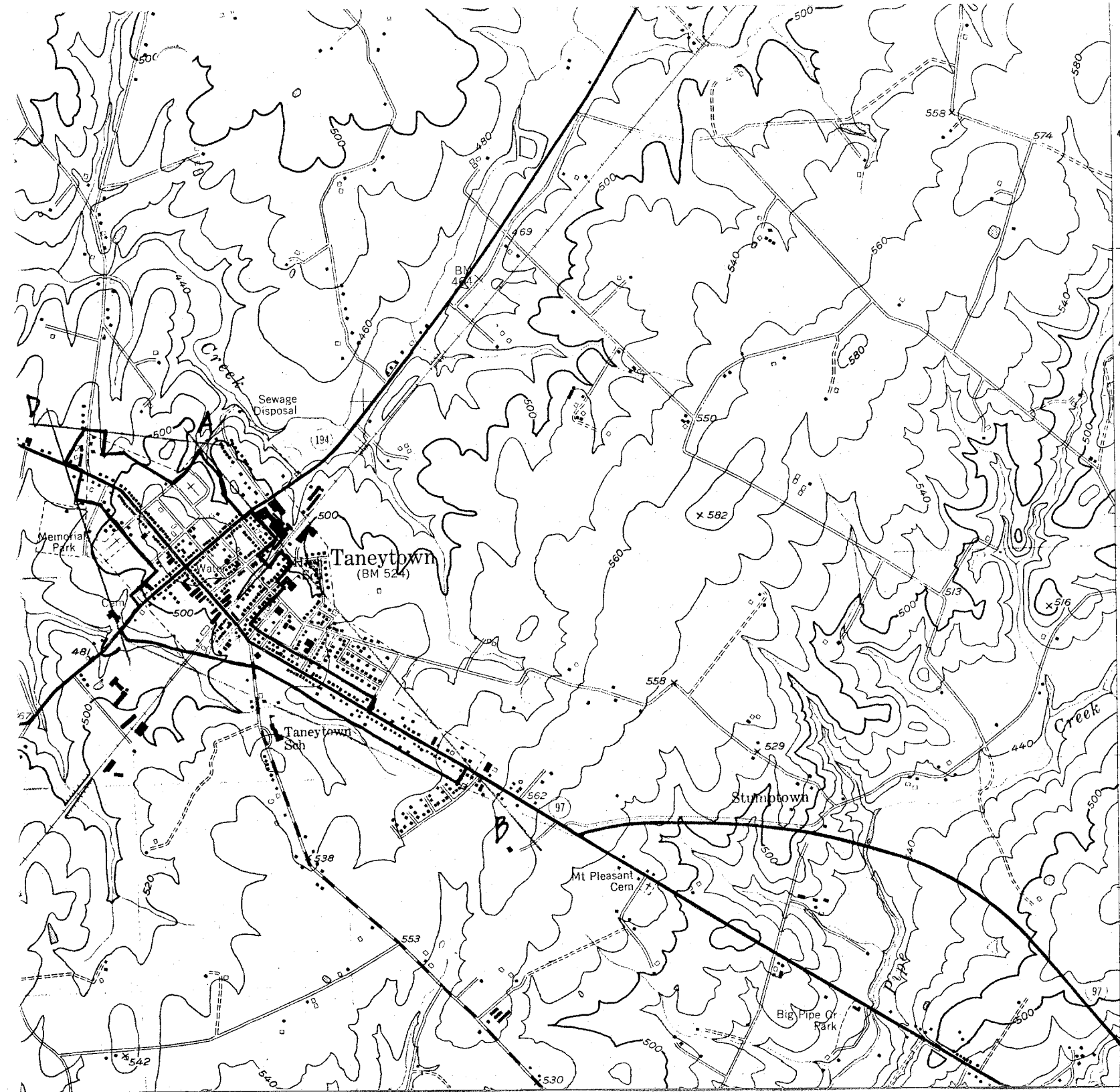
Wm. A. Linn, Farmer and Dealer in choice Horses, Hogs, Cattle, etc.

C. Birnie, Physician and Surgeon.

Lewis Flickinger, Manufacturer of Monuments, Headstones, &c., in any desired style and finish. Orders promptly attended to. Work delivered free of charge. Give us a call.

Frank E. Roberts, Farmer. Also, Manufacturer of Flour, Feed, &c. Custom Grinding promptly done and satisfaction guaranteed. Also, Custom Sawing. Cash paid for Wheat. Mills 3 miles east of Taneytown.

Tho's Angell, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oils, Groceries, Queensware, Perfumery, &c. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. Copperville, 1¼ miles southeast of Taneytown.



CARR-1196

TANEYTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

CARROLL COUNTY MARYLAND

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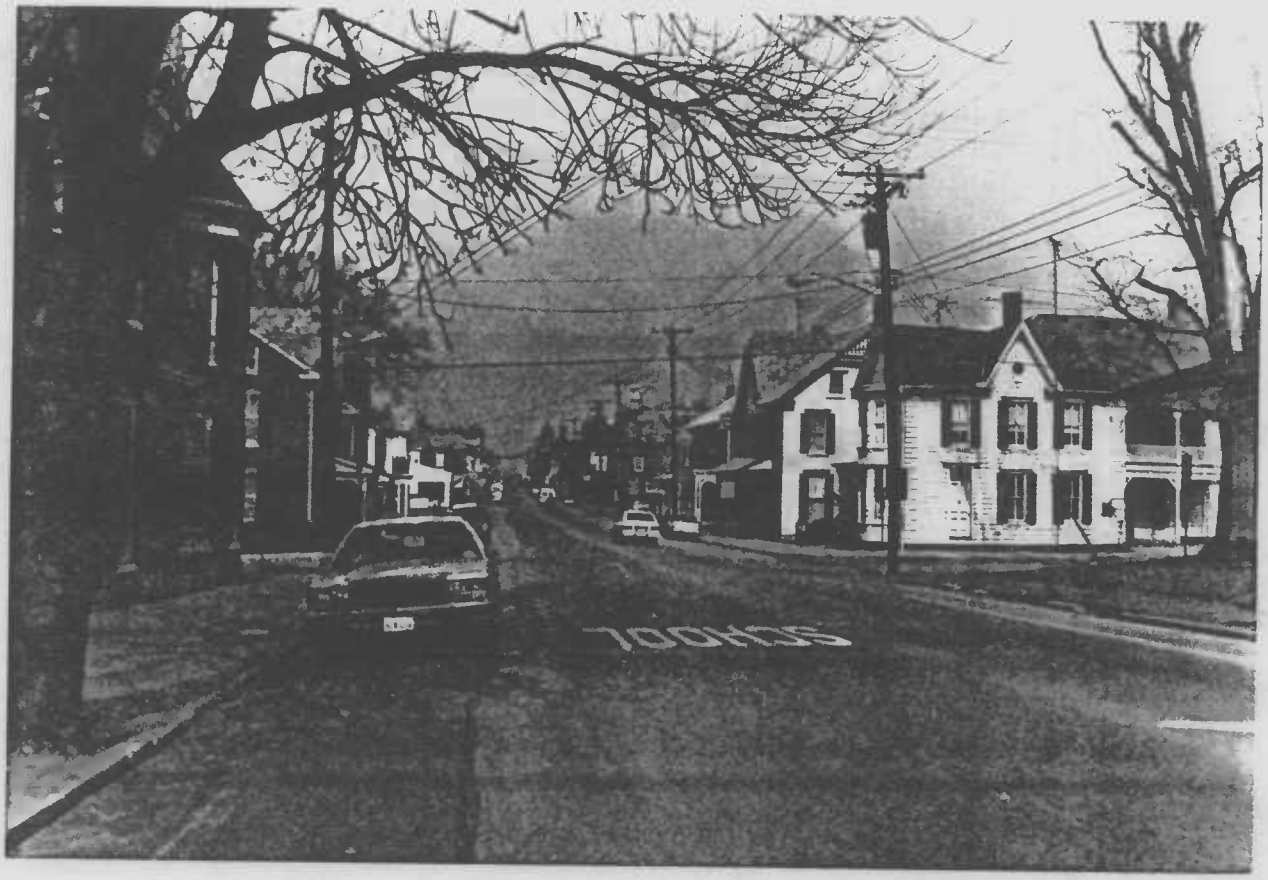
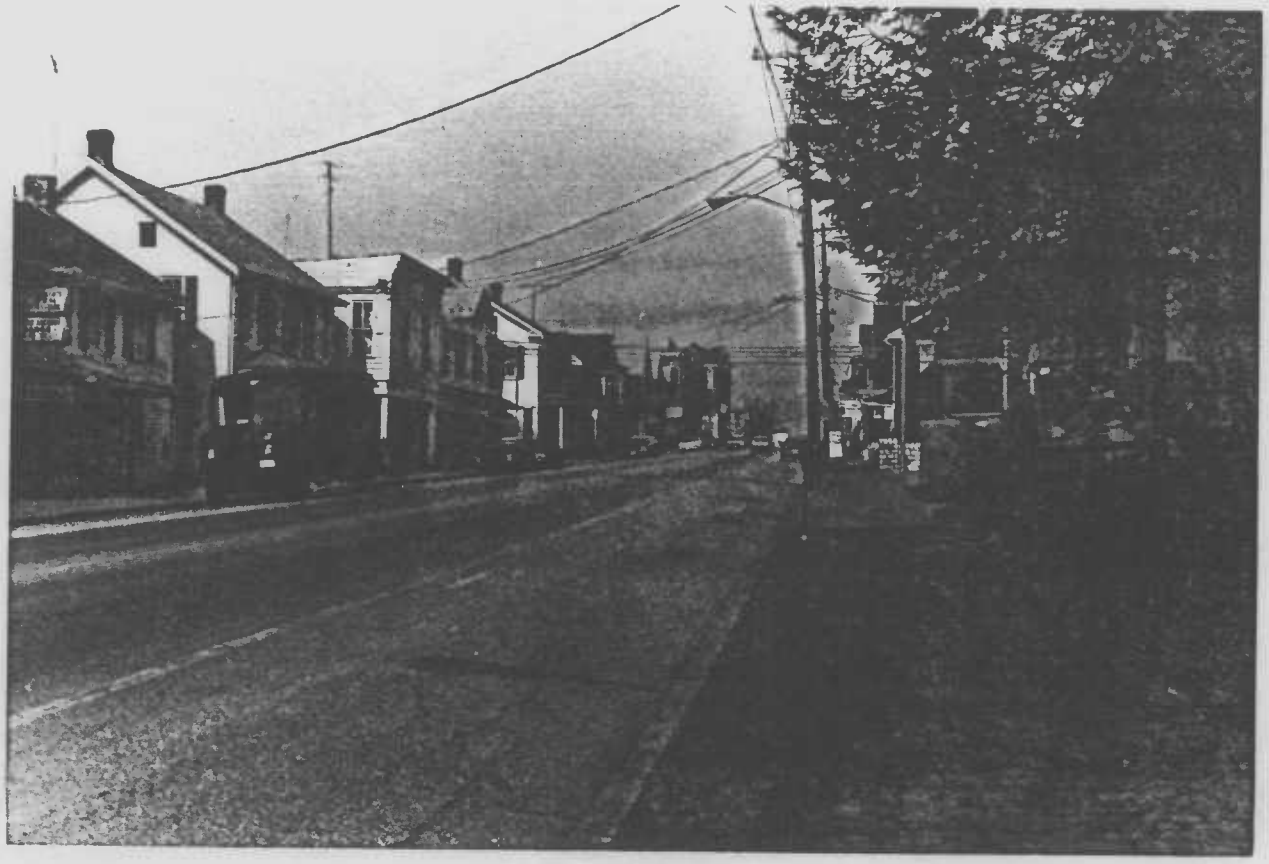
B: 18-314740-4390850

C: 18-312960-4391700

D: 18-312660-4392720

CARR-1196





CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. E. Baltimore St.,
   view west from Antrim Blvd.
7. 1/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. E. Baltimore St.,
   view west from Middle Street
7. 2/53

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1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. E. Baltimore St.,
   view east from Square
7. 3/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. York St., view north from Square
7. 4/53

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1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. York St., view south from Presbyterian Church
7. 5/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. W. Baltimore St., view west from Square
7. 6/53

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1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Old Stone Tavern--historical photo.
7. 7/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Old Stone Tavern
   3-5 Frederick St., west elev.
7. 8/53

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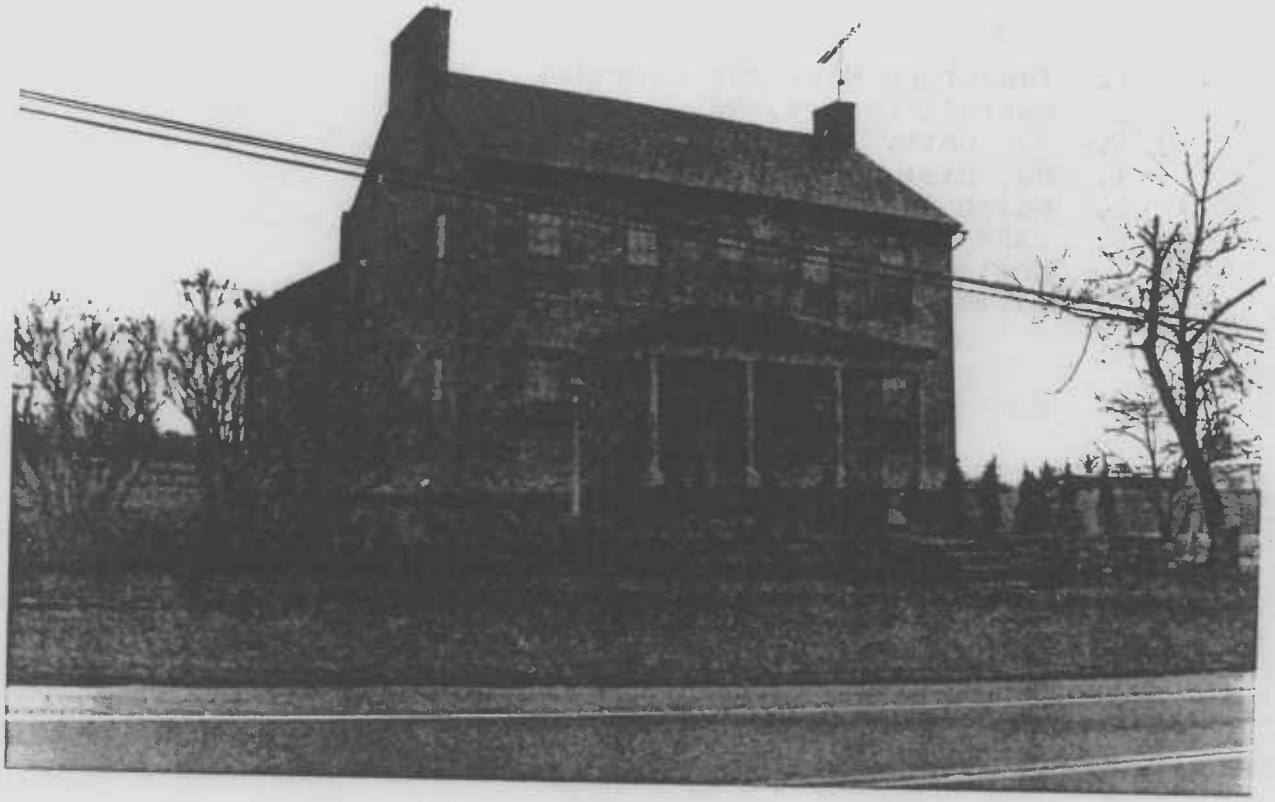
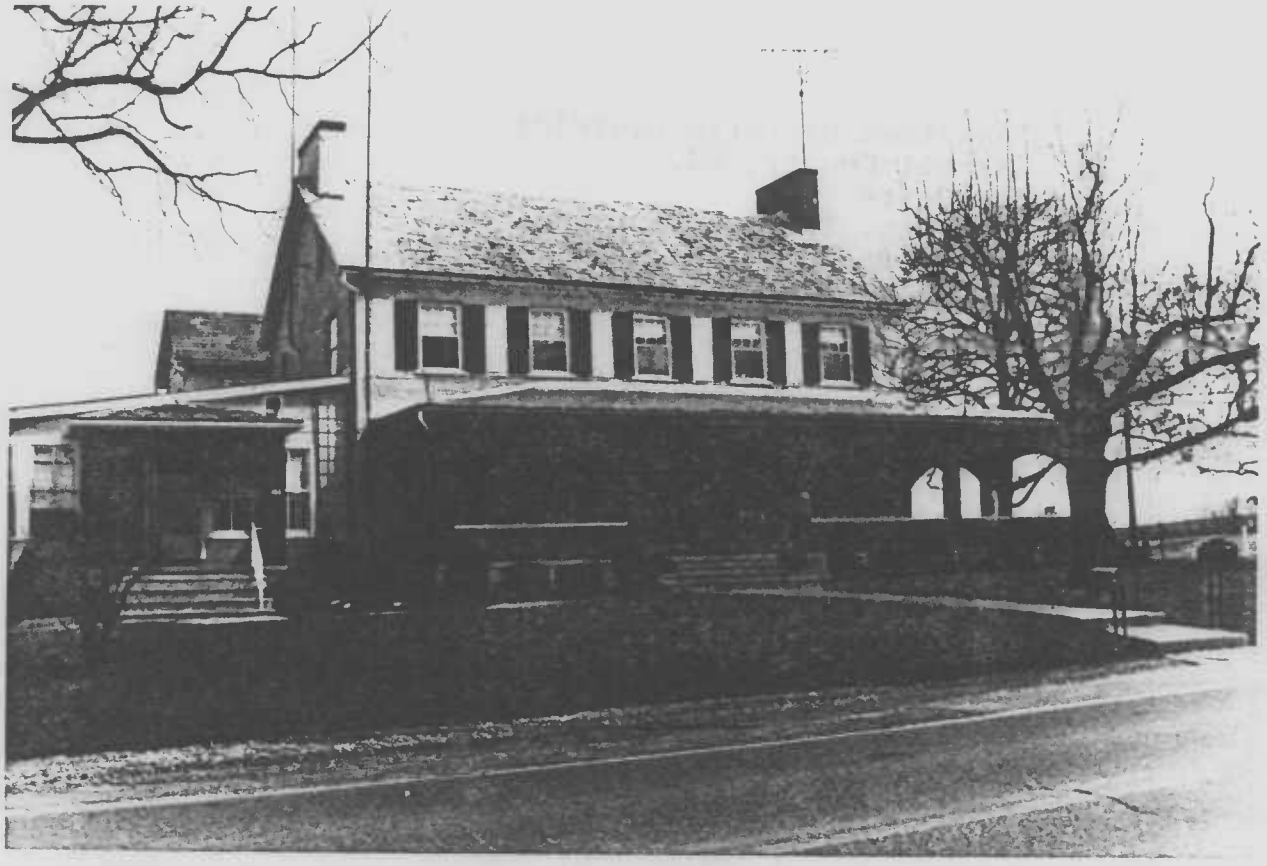
1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Adam Good Tavern
   6-8 Frederick St., site marker
7. 9/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 14 Frederick St., east elev.
7. 10/53

CARR-1196





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1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. CARR-213 Ludwig Rudisel House, West Elev.
7. 11/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Sauble's Inn, 5200 Taneytown Pike S. elev.
7. 12/53

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CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 29 W. Baltimore St., North elev.
7. 13/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 57 W. Baltimore, St., north elev.
7. 14/53

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CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 59 W. Baltimore St., north elev.
7. 15/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 111 W. Baltimore St., north elev.
7. 16/53

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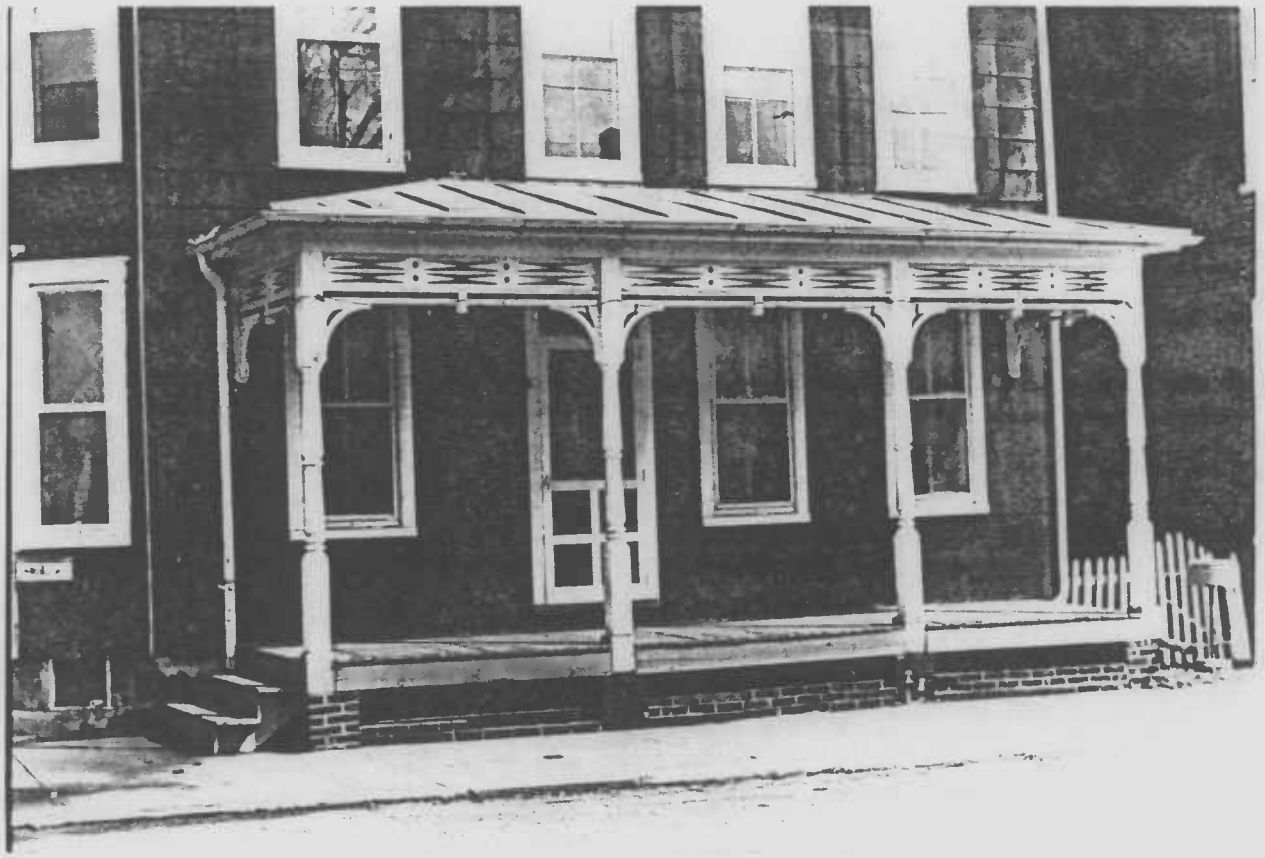
CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Taneytown Bank & Trust Co.
   north elev.
7. 17/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 45 E. Baltimore St.
   south elev.
7. 18/53

CARR-1196



CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 127-131 E. Baltimore St., s elev.
7. 19/53

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1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 127-131 E. Baltimore St.
   porch detail
7. 20/53

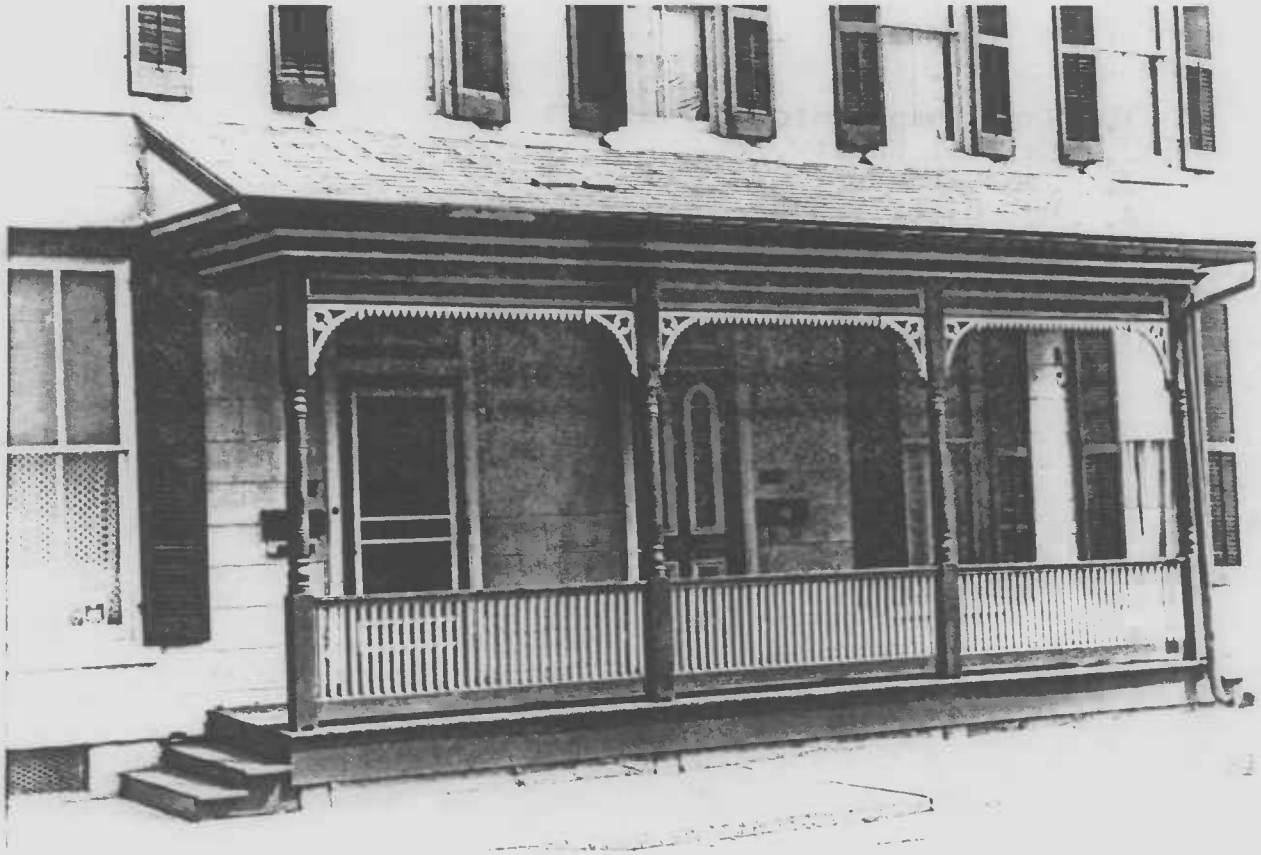
CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 133-135 E. Baltimore St.
   S. elev.
7. 21/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 133-135 E. Baltimore St.
   porch detail
7. 21/53

CARR-1196



CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 137-139 E. Baltimore St.
   south elev.
7. 23/53

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1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 137-139 E. Baltimore St.,
   porch detail
7. 24/53

CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 143 E. Baltimore St., south elev.
7. 25/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 143 E. Baltimore St., porch detail
7. 26/53

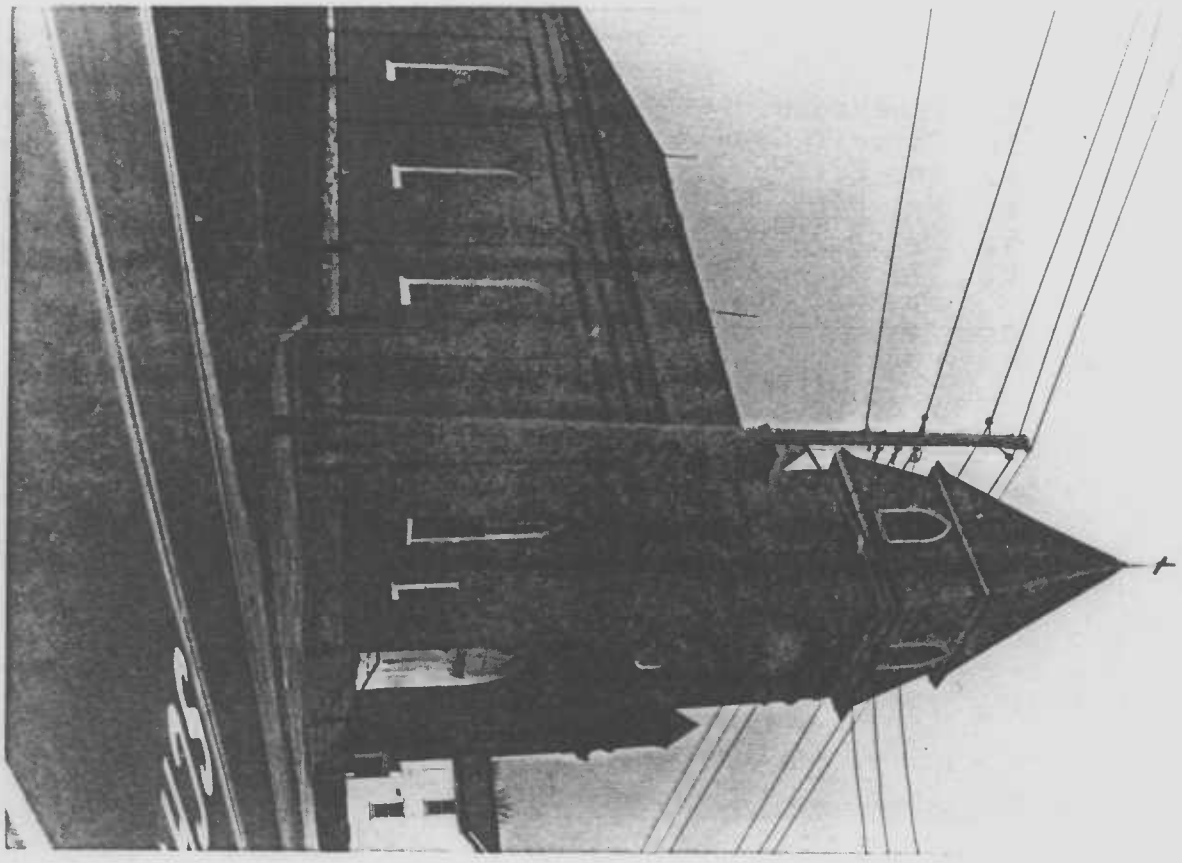
CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Middle Street, view s. from Robert's Mill Road
7. 27/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Middle St., view n. from Robert's Mill Road
7. 28/53

CARR-1196



CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Fairview St., view e. from York Street
7. 29/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church east & south elev.
7. 30/53

CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Grace United Church of Christ
   north elev.
7. 31/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Trinity Lutheran Church
   east & south elev.
7. 32/53

CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Taneytown Presbyterian Church
   west & south elev.
7. 33/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Messiah Methodist Church, e. elev.
7. 34/53

CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Hanover (York) St.--historical photograph
7. 35/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Emmitsburg (W. Balt.) St. historical photo.
7. 36/53

CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Eckenrode Bldg., east & north elev.
7. 37/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Hagan Store, 6-8 Frederick St. east elev.
7. 38/53

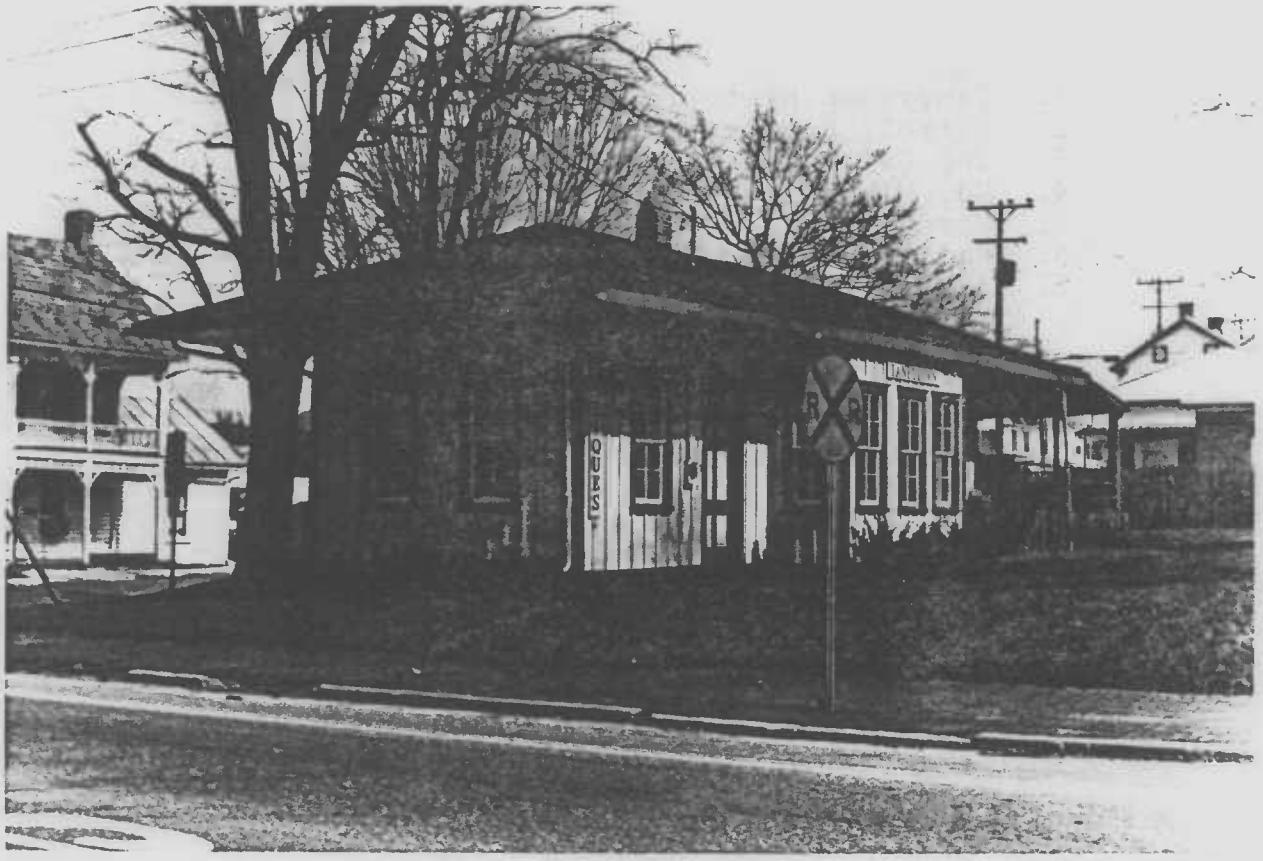
CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. D. J. Hesson Store, e & s elev.
7. 39/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Central Hotel, s & w elev.
7. 40/53

CARR-1196



CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Ellicott House, n & w elev.
7. 41/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Railroad Station, e & s elev.
7. 42/53

CARR-1196

Note: Photo #43/53 is missing from Maryland Historical Trust files.

PEK
9/3/86

Taneytown Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland

CARR-1196

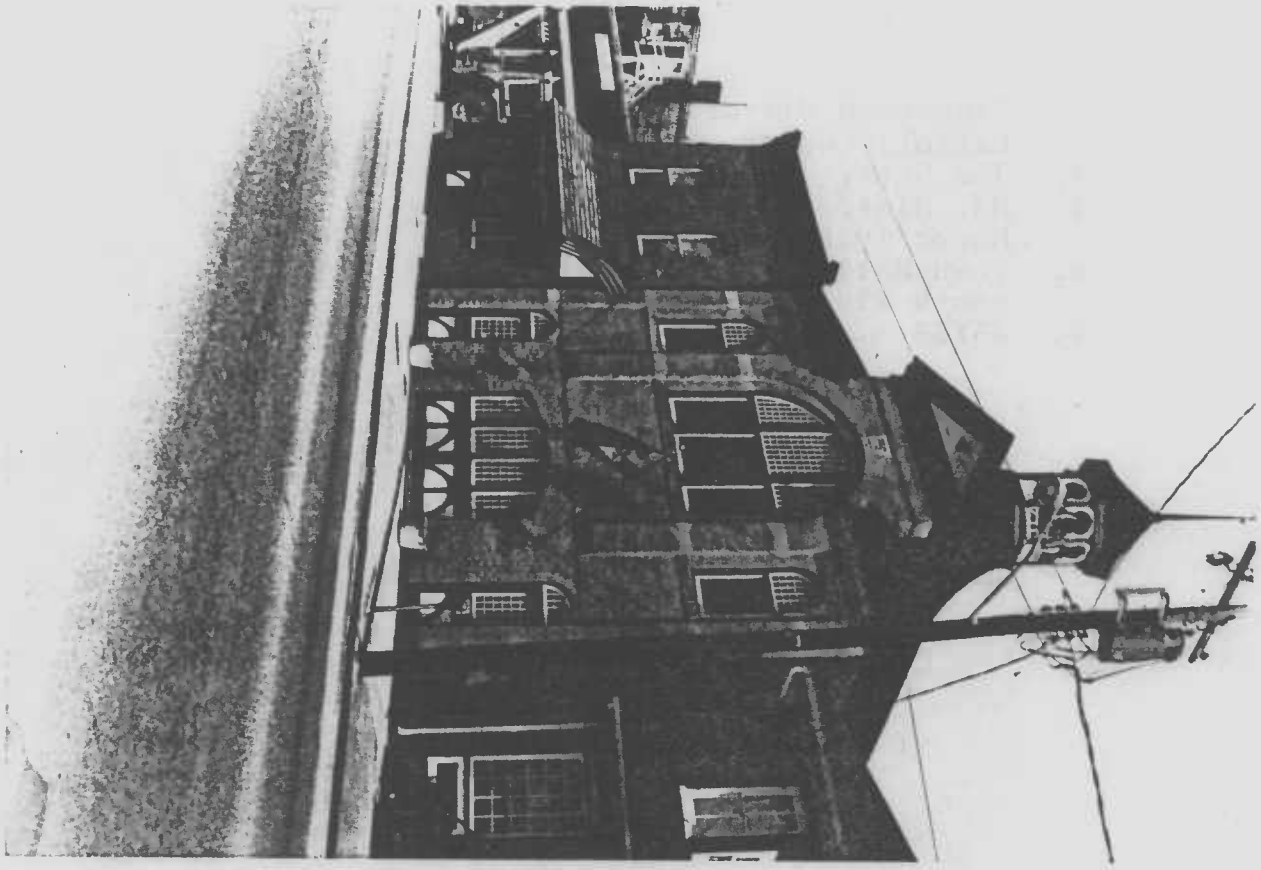
Note: Photo #43/53 is missing from Maryland Historical Trust files.

PEK
9/3/86

Taneytown Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Southern States Mill,
   north elevation
7. 44/53

CARR-1196



CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Town Hall, 17 E. Balt. St., south elev.
7. 45/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 9 York St., east elev.
7. 46/53

CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 37 York St., east elev.
7. 47/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 33 York St., east elev.
7. 48/53

CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 448 E. Balt. Street, north elev.
7. 49/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Central Garage, south elev.
7. 50/53

CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Taneytown Drug Store, east elev.
7. 51/53

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. Model Steam Bakery, north elev.
7. 52/53

CARR-1196

CARR-1196

1. Taneytown Historic District
2. Carroll County, Md.
3. Joe Getty
4. Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
5. March 1986
6. 49 Frederick St., west elev.
7. 53/53 NON CONTRIBUTING

Taneytown MD

CARR-1196

① East Balt. St.

looking west from Antrim Blvd

Joe Getty 7/1986

Kodak

1/54

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

② East Balt. St.

look west From Middle St

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

2154

Taneytown HD.

CARR-1196

(3) E. Balt. St.

looking w. from Square

Joe Gotty 3/1986

Kodak

3/54

CARR-1196

Tarrytown HD

(4) York St.

looking north from Square

Joe Getty 5/1986

PROCESSED BY Kodak

4/54

(5) Taneytown HD

York St.

looking south from Presbyterian Church

Joe Gedty 3/1986

CARR-1196

5/54

NO
STOPPING
ANY
TIME
NO
TURN

Taneytown HD.

CARR-1196

(6)

W. Balt. St.

looking north from Square

Joe Getty 3/1986

PROCESSED BY Kodak

6/54

CARR-1196

(7)

Taneytown HD

Taneytown - Old Stone Tavern

Historical Photo

Joe Getty 3/1986

7/54

CARR-1196

Taneytown Hy

(8) Old Stone Tavern 3-5 Frederick St

west elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

8/54

Taneytown HD CARR-1196

(9) Adam Good Tavern 6-8 Frederick St

site marker

Joe Getty 3/1986

PROCESSED BY Kodak

9/54

(10)
(2)

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

28 Frederick St. 142,

east elev.

Joe Gesty 3/1986

10/54

(12) Taneytown HD CARR-1196

(8) Rudisell House (CARR-213)

n. & w elev.

Jon Getty 3/1986

11/5

Taneytown HD

CARR 1196

(13)

Sauble's Inn

W. Balt. St. (5200 Taneytown Pike)

S. & W. elev.

Joe Getty 7/1986

12/54

CA[illegible]-1196

Tancytown HD

14

29 W. Baltimore St

n. elev

Joe Getty 3/1986

13/54

(15) Taneytown MD

CARR-1196

~~12~~ 57 W. Balt. St.

n. elev.

Joe Gedry 3/1986

14/52

(16) Taneytown HD CARR-1196

(13) 59 W. Balt. St

Kodak

Joe Getty 3/1986

15/54

(17) Taneytown HD CARR-1196

(18) 111 W. Balt. St.

n. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1486

Kodak

16/54

TANEYTOWN BANK & TRUST

Taneytown HD

(18) Old Taneytown Savings Bank and Chamber of Commerce Bldg

CARR-1196

E. Balt. St.

n. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

17/54

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(19) 45 E. Balt. St.

s. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

18/54

CARR-1196

(20) Taneytown HD

(17) 127-131 E. Balt. St

s. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

1954

21 Taneytown HD CAPR-1196

127-131 E. Balt. St.

porch detail

Joe Getty 3/1996

Kodak

20/504

(22) Taneytown HD CARR-1196

(夏) 133-135 E. Balt. St.

s. elev

Joe Getty 3/1986

21/54

CARR-1196

Taneytown HD

(23)

137-135 E. Balt. St.

porch detail

Joe Getty 3/1986

22/54

(24) taneytown HD

(23) 137-139 E. Balt. St.

S. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

CARR-1196

23/54

CARR-1196

(25) Tancytown HD

137-139

(22) E. Balt. St.

porch detail

Joe Gesty 3/1986

24/54

(26) Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

143 E. Balt. St.

s. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

25/54

(27)
~~34~~

Taneytown HD
143 E. Bath St.
porch detail

CARR-1196

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

26/54

30 Taneytown Hts

CARR-1196

Middle Street, looking south from Roberts Mill Rd.

Joe Getty 3/1936

27/5

(31)

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(28) Fairview Ave. looking east from York St.

Joe Getty 7/1986

Kodak

28/54

(29) Taneytown HD CARR-1196

(R) George St., looking north from E. Balt. St.

Joe Getty 7/1986

Kodak

29/34

~~29~~ 32

Taneytown MD

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church CARR-1198

Frederick St.

e & n elev.

Joe Getty 3/1906

30/54

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

33

Grace United Church of Christ

W. Balt. St.

n. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

3454

(34) Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(35) Trinity Evan Lutheran Church

W. Balt. St.

s & e elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

37/54

35

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

Taneytown Presbyterian Church

York St.

w. & s. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

33/54

NO
TRUCKS
ALLOWED

CARR-1146

Lancytown HD

(36) Messiah United Methodist Church

Middle St.

e. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

34/54

HANOVER ST TANEYTOWN MD. PUB BY N.B. HAGAN

CARR-1196

37

Taneytown MD

York St. (Hanover St.) Historical Photo

Joe Getty 7/1986 - Copy

23/54

RAILROAD STATION, Taneytown, Md.

Taneytown MD

CARR-1196

(45) Railroad Station - Mill

Historical Photo

J. Geddy 3/1986 - copy

94
19

CARR-1196

(39) Taneytown MD
Eckenrode Bldg

e + h elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

PROFESSIONAL Kodak

37/54

(40) Taneytown HD
Hagan Store

6-8 Frederick St.

e. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

CARR-1196

38/54

NO
TURN
ON RED
STREETSIDE
RESTAURANT
CARRYOUT

CARR-1196

Taneytown MD

41 D. J. Hesson Store

e 4 s eles

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

39/54

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(42)

Central Hotel

S & W elev

Joe Getty 3/1986

PROCESSED BY Kodak

40/54

tancytown HD

CARR-1196

(43)

Elliott House

n & w dev

Joe Getty 3/1986

PROCESSED BY
Kodak
MAR 86 N

41/54

QUES
P
R

taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(46) Taneytown Railroad Station

e ss eku

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

42/54

(28) Taneytown HD

(29) Mill St. looking south from E. Balt. St.

CARR-1196

Joe Getty 9/1986

Kodak

43/54

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(47) Southern States Mill

n. elev.

Joe Getty 5/1986

Kodak

44/54

Taneytown MD

CARR-1196

(44)

Town Hall

17 E. Balt. St.

s. elev.

Joe Getty 7/1986

45/54

Tancytown Hy

CARR-1196

(52) q York St.

e. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1956

46/54

Tarrytown HD

CARR-1196

(53) 37 York St.

e. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

47/54

Taneytown MD

CARR-1196

(54) 33 York St

e. elev.

Joe Getty

7/1986

48/54

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(55) 448 E. Balt. St

n. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

49/54

Kodak

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(48) Central Garage

E. Balt. St.

S. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

Kodak

50/54

TANEYTOWN
PHARMACY

Taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(49) Taneytown Drug Store

York St.

e. elev.

Joe Getty 3/1986

51/34

taneytown HD

CARR-1196

(58) Model Steam Bakery

W. Balt. St.

n. elev.

Joe Gedry 3/1956

57/54

CARR-1196

Taneytown MD

(5) 45 Frederick St. 49?

w. elev.

Kodak

Joe Getty 3/1986

53/54

(11) Taneytown MD

(8) 42 York St.

west elev.

CARR-1196

Joe Goldy 3/1986

Kodak

54/54