NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Tipahato

other names F-6-123; WA-IV-265

2. Location

street & number 17130 Raven Rock Rd. ☐ not for publication

city or town Cascade ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick Washington code 021 023 zip code 21719

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying office/Title — Date 6-8-01

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying office/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

F-6-123

Tipahato
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ Private
- ☐ Public-local
- ☐ Public-State
- ☐ Public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resource previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: American Foursquare
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls STONE
WOOD/Shingle
roof METAL
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

F-6-123

Tipahato
Name of Property

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property as yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious Purposes.
- ☐ B Removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1906-1948

Significant Dates

c.1906

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

F-6-123

Tipahato
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.02 acres

UTM References Blue Ridge Summit MD-PA quad
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	286850	4397730	3			
2				4			

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edie Wallace, Research Associate

Organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc. date 9/00; rev. 4/2/01

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

Name George A. Drastal and Karen S. Berger

street & number 17130 Raven Rock Rd. telephone 301-241-3414

city or town Cascade state Maryland zip code 21719

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tipahato
Name of Property

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Section 7 Page 1

Description Summary:

Built c.1906 as a summer residence in the Blue Ridge Mountain resort community on the Maryland-Pennsylvania border, Tipahato is a large 2-½ story stone and frame house constructed into a steep slope, with a raised basement. The house features an eclectic mix of architectural styles popular around the turn of the 20th century. The basement and first story of the building are constructed of local Catoctin Mountain greenstone. The second story is frame covered with natural cedar shingles. The property commands an expansive view of the surrounding mountain landscape. There are several outbuildings associated with the house, including a small cottage, a stone icehouse, a stone springhouse, and a small frame barn.

General Description:

Tipahato is located on the west side of Raven Rock Road, on the Washington/Frederick County border, just south of Cascade and Highfield and near the summit of South Mountain. The nine-acre property currently associated with Tipahato is divided by the Washington County/Frederick County boundary. The four acres located within Washington County are bordered on the north by Maryland Route 491. The five acres containing the buildings are located within Frederick County and bordered on the east by Maryland Route 491, also known as Raven Rock Road. Much of the acreage was previously farmed but is now covered with a mixture of deciduous trees. The house sits prominently on the property, facing east toward Raven Rock Road, approximately 100 feet back. The open yard area is landscaped with large pine trees, arbor vitae, and flowering shrubs. The north lawn opens to a spectacular view of the Nicholson Gap at Blue Ridge Summit in Pennsylvania and the valley beyond. A paved driveway runs from the road south of the house to the portico on the eastern elevation of the house. The driveway then splits continuing north, one section passing under the east elevation veranda and the other skirting the front of the house. Just north of the house the driveway is rejoined by the section running under the veranda and continues northwest to the barn. Located slightly up hill to the west of the main house is a small cottage; to the southwest are an elegantly arched stone icehouse and a gabled stone springhouse. Downhill and northwest of the main house is a small frame barn.

The main house at Tipahato, built c.1906, is a 2-½ story stone and frame building constructed into the mountain slope, with a raised basement. The basement and first story of the building are constructed of local Catoctin Mountain greenstone. The second story is frame covered with natural cedar shingles. The house is designed using an eclectic mix of architectural styles popular around the turn of the 20th century. Its square massing and emphasis on horizontal lines, low profile hipped roof and hipped dormers, are all typical of the American Foursquare. Features such as the knee braces or brackets along the wide overhanging eaves and

the use of natural building materials was made popular by the Bungalow/Craftsman architectural style. The use of projecting bays, shingle siding, and the wrap around porch were common elements of the Late Victorian Queen Anne style. Other architectural elements commonly found in houses built during this time period are the multi-pane windows, geometric colored glass detailing around the front entrance, the masonry porch piers, and the paired columns (a Colonial Revival style detail) supporting the porch roof. A small hip roofed addition projects from the central upper level of the front elevation. It probably dates from within 20-30 years after the initial construction.

The east (front) elevation of the house is five bays wide with a central double door entrance. The doors have three horizontal panels with a frosted glass panel at the top. The sidelights and full top light are set with a geometric glass and muntin pattern. Two diamond shaped panes in each sidelight are of yellow textured glass. The two window bays on either side of the entrance are set closely together, widely spaced from the entrance. Windows are sixteen over one sash throughout the house. Sympathetic one over one storm windows have recently been added. The entrance and window bays on the first story have granite sills and lintels set in the stone masonry walls. The second story south elevation has a central projecting room addition with a hipped roof and two windows on its east elevation. The small addition is sheathed with natural cedar shingles and sits on the roof of the east elevation veranda below.

The veranda covers the full length of the south elevation, its floor area extending farther north to create an open deck projecting northward from the house. A wooden stair leads from the deck to the ground level on the west side of the north deck. The veranda continues to wrap around the full length of the south elevation. The whole veranda is supported on stone piers with paired thin Doric columns to a narrow entablature. The veranda roof has a very shallow pitch and wide eaves. Stone piers are connected by a balustrade. The west elevation of the veranda has a carriage portico attached, with same stone pier and paired column construction. Wooden steps lead from the ground level to the veranda within the portico.

The south elevation of the house has a three-story semi-hexagonal projecting bay, stone at the ground level and first story and shingled at the second story. The north elevation has a similar arrangement, however, the ground level projecting bay is windowless.

The hipped roof of the main house is sheathed with standing seam metal. Three hipped roof single dormers project from both the east and west roof elevations. The wide eaves are braced with Craftsman-style knee brackets, evenly spaced around the entire roofline. A double interior brick chimney projects from both the south and north elevation of the roof.

The main entrance opens into a large central hall with wide shallow stairs leading to the second story along the north interior wall. Pocket doors open into an elegant parlor on the left, the southeast room. A single door leads into the northeast parlor. A door in the southwest corner of the central hall leads into the dining room (southwest room), and the northwest door of the central hall leads into the kitchen (northwest room). A closet is located under the stairs of the central hall.

The southeast and northeast parlors each have two front windows and a projecting bay on the side wall. Each room also has an elaborate mantle of natural carved wood with mirror on the west wall. The mantelpiece of the southeast parlor also has molded glazed tile on the inner surface. Both rooms have a distinctive cove ceiling.

The dining room or southwest room also has a cove ceiling. The mantelpiece is slightly less elaborate than those in the parlor rooms and is painted. This room has a projecting three-window bay on the west wall and two windows on the side (south) wall. These windows appear to have been originally fixed with lower panels that opened allowing pass-through access to and from the south veranda. A door in the north interior wall leads to the kitchen area.

The kitchen has been modernized, although it appears this room was the original kitchen room. A dumbwaiter is still intact in the south interior wall. Remnants of an original south wall show where that wall has been removed to make the kitchen area larger. A door in the north wall leads to a rear stairwell, which provides access to the basement and a secondary or service route to the second floor. A small half-bath is located on the west wall of the stairwell area.

The main stairs in the central hall are open with a heavy square newel post. The stairs go up to the west and to a landing, then turn east rising to a large central hall on the second story. The stair well on the second story is also open with a vertical balustrade around the opening. In the ceiling above the stairwell is a six pane hinged window into the attic area and a skylight above. The floor plan of the second story is similar to that of the first with two large rooms on either side of the central hall on the east side. Both rooms have less elaborate mantelpieces with carved garlands. On the east wall of the second story central hall is a louvered door leading to the one room addition which projects from the east elevation of the house.

On the west side of the second story central hall is a secondary hallway leading south to north. Two bedrooms with accompanying bathrooms are located along this hallway. At the north end of the hallway is the door leading to the rear stairway. Access to the attic is through a door in the rear stairway. The attic has been divided into several rooms; this room arrangement is not an original feature. The skylight cut into the ceiling of the attic provides light into the

main stairwell through a window in the floor of the attic. The skylight window is protected by a paneled box around it.

Four additional buildings are located on the grounds of Tipahato. Immediately behind (west) the main house is a small, shingled cottage or auxiliary with hipped roof. This is mentioned in Katherine Taylor's will of 1940 and is probably an original feature. Also contemporary with the construction of the house are two stone structures just to the south. The first is an arched stone icehouse. The vaulted structure is built into the hillside, is faced with greenstone and the face arch is finished with two courses of bricks. The vault appears to be concrete. A four-panel door is located in the center of the east face. Approximately 25 feet south of the icehouse is a stone springhouse. This structure is also built into the hill facing east. It is a simple gable fronted building with a central opening and a metal roof. The small frame barn is located northwest of the main house. It is gable fronted with a cantilevered forebay. It has vertical board siding and a metal roof.

Significance Summary:

The house known as Tipahato, near Cascade, Maryland, is significant under National Register Criterion C as an impressive example of a type of rural summer residence that reflects the eclectic melding of several distinctive architectural styles popular in the early 20th century. In particular, the styles represented by this building include the Craftsman/Bungalow, American Foursquare, the Late Victorian Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. Built c. 1906 as a summer 'cottage' by a wealthy urbanite from Baltimore, the natural stone and cedar shingle construction blends well into the mountain landscape. As with many of the summer houses in the nearby villages of Pen Mar, Blue Ridge Summit, Highfield and Cascade, the immense size and stylish appearance of Tipahato stands in marked contrast to the vernacular dwellings typical of the region. Tipahato's wide veranda offers spectacular views of the Western Maryland countryside, in accordance with its character as a rural retreat dwelling. The period of significance, c. 1906-1948, extends from the construction of the house to the sale of the property to owners outside the original family.

Resource History and Historic Context

Since the 1830s, when Washington County was bypassed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad over a right-of-way dispute with the C & O Canal, establishment of a railroad through Western Maryland had been a priority. In 1853, the Western Maryland Railway was incorporated with the purpose of running a line from Baltimore to Hagerstown. The rail did not reach Hagerstown, however, until 1873.

The road took a northerly route through Frederick County, seeking the pass through the South Mountain range near Thurmont (then Mechanicsburg), Maryland. According to Edward Killough, a Western Maryland Railroad Engineer in the 1930s, "To avoid one ledge of rock, which contained some copper, the road was deflected across the Mason and Dixon Line into Pennsylvania, in which state lie short portions of the track at Blue Ridge Summit and at Pen Mar."[1]

The mountainous lands of northern Maryland through which the railway passed, were perceived by many as a liability because of the difficulty of laying and maintaining track through them, and sparse population. Through the vision of the Western Maryland Railway's president John M. Hood, the mountains were instead transformed to a tourist attraction with the establishment of Pen Mar Park in the late 1870s. This move turned a potential financial problem into a profit-making amusement park, said to be among the finest in the East. The railroad built

[1] Edward M. Killough, *History of the Western Maryland Railway Company*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Voluntary Relief Department Press of Western Maryland Railway, 1940, revised edition), p. 14.

an observatory, dance pavilion, a restaurant, picnic grounds, and rides including a 4,000 - foot long miniature train. A large hotel, the Blue Mountain House, was also built. Excursion trains brought people from Baltimore and Hagerstown for day trips to Pen Mar.[2]

Killough notes that the "new hotel brought there a large number of prominent Baltimoreans, who, charmed with the with the location, soon dotted the Blue Ridge section with their summer homes."[3] The Western Maryland Railroad Company encouraged this development. Writing in 1884, then company president John M. Hood reported:

> A movement is also in progress having for its object the establishment of summer residences at Blue Ridge Summit and Monterey, in the near vicinity of the Blue Mountain House and Pen-mar, and, judging from the class of people now turning their attention that way, there can be little doubt that in a few years thousands of our city people will have provided summer homes in these near elevations, where the most favorable conditions for good health, pleasure and convenience to business, are combined.[4]

The nearby villages of Cascade and Highfield in Washington County, Maryland developed as mainly seasonal communities on the side of South Mountain. The Highfield station was just one stop prior to the Pen Mar station on the Western Maryland Railway. Here numerous summer cottages and small hotels were constructed during the hey-day of the Pen Mar resort, c. 1890s to the 1940s.

When Katherine Taylor of Baltimore purchased her mountain retreat in 1906, she may have consulted the Baltimore architectural firm of Mottu & White, of which her nephew Henry S. Taylor White was a partner, for the design of her summer house. Taylor was best known for his design of the Baltimore Life Insurance Building but he also designed the nearby Hagerstown Post Office.[5] The firm was also known for their domestic designs in the popular early 20th century revival styles.[6]

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[2] Paula S. Reed, "Railroad Heritage Context Report," (Hagerstown, Maryland: The City of Hagerstown, 1992), pp. 14 - 15.

[3] Killough, 1940, p. 15 - 16.

[4] As cited in Harold A. Williams, *The Western Maryland Railway Story, A Chronicle of the First Century - 1852 - 1952*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Western Maryland Railway Company, 1952), pp. 86 - 87.

[5] Henry S. T. White obituary, Baltimore Evening Sun, October 25, 1946; copy provided by James Wollen, AIA.

[6] James Wollon, AIA, telephone interview, February 2001. Unfortunately, no evidence has been found to date showing that Henry S. Taylor White actually designed Tipahato.

Tipahato sits on the east side of South Mountain straddling Frederick and Washington Counties. The current nine-acre property was part of a 65 acre farmstead described in deeds as the "Home Farm of Samuel Royer."[7] Apparently the Royer family owned several farms in the Cascade area. Following Samuel Royer's death in 1897, his land was divided among his nine children, the 65 acre "Home Farm" going to son John Royer in 1899.[8] In 1905, the farm was conveyed to Samuel T. Royer, son of the late John Royer, the result of an equity dispute among the Royer family. Samuel T. Royer apparently subdivided the farm, selling 11 acres, 70 square perches to Katherine Taylor of Baltimore City.[9] Katherine purchased an additional 4 acres 127 perches along the southern boundary of the 1906 tract from Theodore Royer (brother of John Royer) in 1908.[10]

Katherine Taylor appears, from a reading of her Last Will and Testament, to have been a very wealthy woman who never married. Her wealth was manifest in the house she built on the mountain above Cascade. The railroad station in nearby Highfield would have made this a convenient location for a summer retreat, a quick escape from the hot city of Baltimore to the cool mountains of western Maryland via the Western Maryland Railway. By 1929, when she wrote her will, Katherine Taylor listed herself as a resident of Frederick County; local lore recounts that she lived at Tipahato with her invalid sister Mary Tucker. An elevator shaft, since removed, was installed from the kitchen area to the second floor to accommodate Mary's handicap.[11]

Katherine Taylor's will, dated October 3, 1929, devised $60,000 among her four male cousins. One cousin, Lennox Birckhead, also received the Tipahato "farm." $1,000 was given to the nearby Bethel Church to maintain the cemetery and Katherine's own burial vault. An additional $10,000 was given to the Church Home and Infirmary of the City of Baltimore. Most remarkably, $5,000 was left to George and Raymond Pryor who had been operating the Tipahato farm, and one year's salary paid to all of her long-term employees. Apparently unaffected by the October 23, 1929 stock market crash, Katherine's bequest remained unchanged in a 1933 codicil to all those previously named with the exception of Lennox Birckhead. Birckhead was removed entirely from the will in 1933. Katherine's cousin Henry S. T. White was then named the recipient of Tipahato. Miss Taylor notes in her codicil, "it is my hope that my cousin, Henry S. T. White, will use my said residence as a summer home and will continue to retain the services

[7] Frederick Co. Land Record, STH 271/236, Frederick Co. Courthouse, Frederick, MD.

[8] Samuel Royer will, probated 1897, and Frederick Co. Land Record DHH 5/101, Frederick Co. Courthouse, Frederick, MD.

[9] Frederick Co. Land Record STH 276/36, see attached plat from this deed.

[10] Frederick Co. Land Record STH 284/327.

[11] Karen Berger, personal communication, February 2000, as told to her by previous owners.

of my farmer, George W. Pryor, who has served me efficiently and faithfully for many years."[12] Katherine Taylor died in 1940 and was buried at the Bethel Church near her beloved Tipahato.

Henry S. Taylor White, one of the principal architects of the prominent Baltimore architectural firm Mottu & White, owned the farm for only eight years. His son, Henry S. T. White, Jr. reportedly died at Tipahato in 1944.[13] When Henry S. T. White, Sr. died in 1946, his estate listed White as being "of Baltimore City" indicating that he used Tipahato only as a summer home. The property was sold at private sale by the estate of Henry S. T. White, Sr. in November 1948.[14]

Several of the later owners, after the 1948 sale, made some changes to the building. Prior to its purchase by the present owners in 1997, the house had been divided into several apartments; it has since been returned to its single-family configuration.

Architectural Evaluation

Tipahato is a remarkably intact example of a mountain summer 'cottage' employing in its design an eclectic mix of popular early 20th century architectural styles. The surrounding area, particularly the villages of Pen Mar, Blue Ridge Summit, Highfield and Cascade, was popular as a summer retreat for wealthy residents of Baltimore and Washington. The large number of summer houses found in the area represent typical architectural designs of the period. A recent survey of the Highfield/Cascade area described the architectural character of the district, including distinctive examples of Queen Anne style, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow.[15] A larger number of the houses represent more modest vernacular construction typical of the turn of the 20th century, frame gable front with an 'ell' and wrap around porch. The more modest houses tend to be clustered nearer the railroad tracks, while the larger houses of the wealthy are sited farther up the mountainside with sweeping front lawns. Tipahato is dramatically sited on the side of a knob above and separate from the Highfield and Cascade villages.

A common element particularly on the large Colonial Revival style houses, are long wide verandas, often running along several elevations, providing dramatic views of the valley below. Another common feature is the use of natural cedar shingle siding and native greenstone

[12] Frederick Co. Will Book R.L.L. 1/59, Frederick Co. Courthouse, Frederick, MD.
[13] James Wollon, AIA, telephone interview, February 2001.
[14] Frederick Co. Land Record 477/27, Frederick Co. Courthouse, Frederick, MD.
[15] David L. Taylor, "Highfield/Cascade Historic District," Draft National Register of Historic Places documentation, 1999, Section 7, page 1.

foundations. In size and massing, many of these large houses are similar to Tipahato, none however, displays the skillful blend of architectural styles found in the design of Tipahato.

Tipahato was designed using distinctive features from four popular styles of the period, Craftsman/Bungalow, American Foursquare, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. The architect successfully melded the various styles into a distinctive eclectic blend, which appears to be one-of-a-kind in the region. The massing of the house appears to be influenced by the American Foursquare style, a popular innovation in house design in the first decades of the 20th century. This is indicated by the square massing, the hipped roof and dormers, and the emphasis on the horizontal line, from the porch roof to the wide eaves of the main hipped roof to the horizontal lines of the hipped dormer roofs. However, the eaves brackets and the use of local greenstone and unpainted cedar shingles suggest the Craftsman influence. The presence of shingle siding, and projecting bay windows recalls the influence of the Late Victorian Queen Anne architectural style. Large interior rooms with high ceilings and elegant mantelpieces, as well as the large central hall, also suggest a Late Victorian influence. The wide Colonial Revival veranda, however, ties the design of Tipahato with the other nearby summer houses.

Summer occupancy was certainly foremost in the design of Tipahato. The veranda, which extends around three sides of the house, provides not only spectacular views but serves as a comfortable summer living space. The stone construction of the lower two stories would have helped to keep the house cool in summer. Large sash windows and numerous projecting bays would also have allowed breezes to cool the house, as well as provide access to views from inside the house.

The interior floor plan remains essentially intact. During a period of approximately 30 years, from the 1950s through the 1980s, substantial changes were made in the kitchen and attic areas when the house was used as a group home and later converted into two apartments. Elsewhere throughout the house original floors, windows, mantels and trim have all been retained. Therefore, Tipahato, with its associated lands and buildings retains a high level of architectural integrity and meets National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of a distinctive early 20th century summer retreat.

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(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Tipahato
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

Baltimore Evening Sun, Henry S. T. White, Sr. obituary, October 25, 1946.

Berger, Karen, personal communication, February 2000.

Frederick County Land Records, Land Records Office, Frederick Co. Courthouse, Frederick, MD.

Frederick County Wills, Office of Wills, Frederick Co. Courthouse, Frederick, MD.

Mottu & White Collection, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, MD.

Taylor, David L., "Highfield/Cascade Historic District," Draft National Register of Historic Places documentation, 1999.

Williams, Harold A. *The Western Maryland Railway Story, A Chronicle of the First Century - 1852 - 1952*, Baltimore, Maryland: Western Maryland Railway Company, 1952.

Withey and Withey, *Biographical Index of American Architects (Deceased)*, Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey & Ingalls, Publishers, n.d.

Wollon, James ., Jr., AIA, telephone interview, February 2001.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

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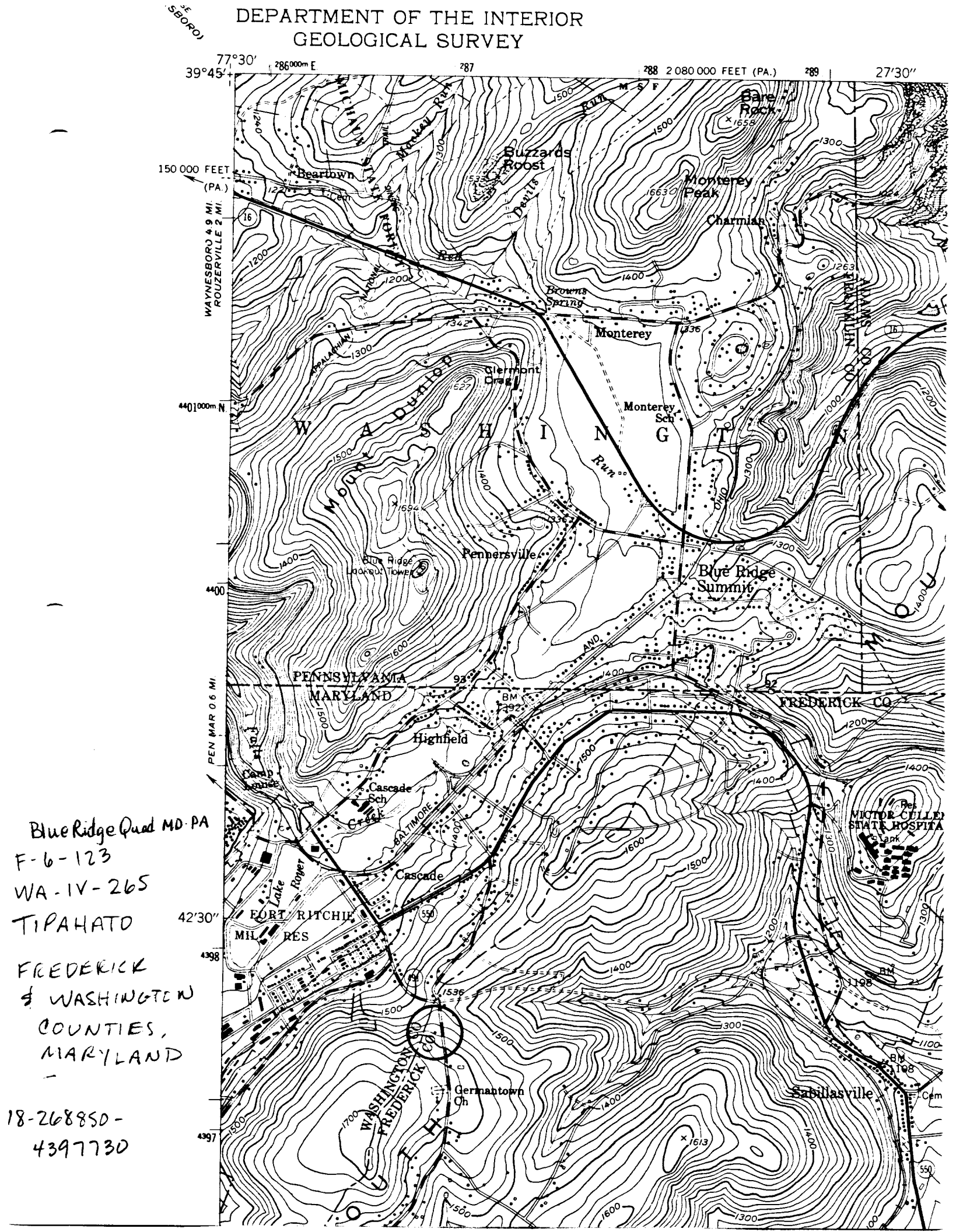
Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is shown on Frederick County Tax Map 28, parcel 24, and Washington County Tax Map 6, parcel 114.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 9.02 acres, includes the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource, and comprises the house and outbuildings within their immediate setting.



Blue Ridge Quad MD-PA
F-6-123
WA-IV-265
TIPAHATO

FREDERICK & WASHINGTON COUNTIES, MARYLAND

18-268850-4397730

F-6-123

F-6-123

Tipahato

Frederick Co. MD

Paula Reed

Feb 2001

Paula Reed = [illegible]

Hagerstown MD

[illegible] S elevation

View N

[illegible]/18

F-6-123

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F-6-123

Tipu [illegible]

[illegible]

Paula Reed

Feb [illegible]

Paula Reed + Assoc

Hagerstown, MD

[illegible], view S

5/15

F-6-123

F-6-123

Tipahata

Frederick Co., MD

Paula Reed

Feb 20[illegible]

Paula Reed + [illegible]

Hagerstown MD

[illegible] setting, view NE from [illegible]

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F-6-123

Tipahoto

Frederick Co., MD

Paula Reed

Feb. 2000

Paula Reed + Assoc.

Hagerstown, MD

Secondary cult., E deviant, New W

8/18

F-6-123

Tipahata

Fintan & Co, MD

Paula Reed

Feb 2000

Paula Reed & Assoc

Hagerstown MD

outbuilding, springhouse, shed

[illegible]

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F-6-123

Tipulets

Frederick Co., MD

Paula Reed

Feb 2000

[illegible]

[illegible]

main house interior, second floor, NE [illegible]

17/18

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