

CARR-1388
Reindollar-Mehring Farm
Taneytown (vicinity)

c. 1841-60; c. 1900

Summary:

After the death of John Bowers, the Chancery Court of Maryland decreed in 1819 that his farm be sold, and 150 acres of it was purchased by George Reindollar of Frederick County for \$6,310.50. The earliest records of note available concerning Reindollar's farm are the tax assessments for 1841. They show that Reindollar had a log house and a log barn on the property. George Reindollar died in 1851. George, Jr. received 50 acres of his father's home farm, but not any of the buildings. The remaining 100 acres and the buildings went to Samuel. Samuel died nine years later in 1860. The inventory of his real estate notes: "A farm containing 50 acres on which is erected a two-story brick House log barn spring house and other buildings valuation at \$22.50 per acre. \$3375.00." This is the first evidence of the construction of the existing brick house between 1841 and 1860. Samuel Reindollar's will left the farm to his mother, Mary, for life. It then passed to his brother, George, Jr., for life. After George's death the farm was to become the property of his children. George died around 22 January 1872. Because the children were infants under the age of 21 and the land could not be divided among them the estate landed in Chancery Court. The court ordered the farm to be sold in September 1872. The farm was sold to Hezekiah Mehring for \$30.00 per acre, or \$4,507 total. At this time, the farm was described as containing ". . . a two story Brick Dwelling House, a good Log Barn with shedding all around, Carriage House, Hog House, Smoke House and Spring House, &c." Hezekiah Mehring owned another farm and this farm was likely a tenant farm. His son, Luther, purchased it in 1897 for \$6,000. The barn is typical of those built around 1900, and was probably part of a series of improvements to the farm by Luther Mehring that included a new brick summer kitchen and most of the other buildings now on the farm. The log barn was apparently dismantled and many of the logs re-used in the new barn.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Reindollar-Mehring Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 5055 Francis Scott Key Highway (MD 194) not for publication

city, town Taneytown vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber CCC 598

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 565

city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1388

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary:

The Reindollar-Mehring Farm is located at 5055 Francis Scott Key Highway, about 4½ miles northeast of Taneytown in northwest Carroll County, Maryland. The farm is located well east of the road on a generally flat site, and consists of a brick house, a frame barn, a stone smokehouse, a brick summer kitchen, a wagon shed, a hog pen, a shed and two poultry houses. The house faces north and is a three-bay by two-bay, two-story structure with a rubble stone foundation, Flemish bond brick on the north elevation, 5-1 common bond brick on the other elevations, and a gable roof with an east-west ridge. The north elevation has a center entrance with an eight-panel door and a 15-light transom. To each side of the door is a 6/6 double hung sash with a wood lintel with corner blocks. There is a one-story, one-bay, hipped-roof porch. The first-floor plan has been altered. The second story has also been altered. The rubble stone smokehouse is about 15 feet south of the house, and the hipped roof is covered with slate. About 8 feet west of the smokehouse is a summer kitchen of 9 and 10-1 common bond brick. The gable roof has slate and a north-south ridge. It is a 1½-story, two-bay by two-bay structure with segmentally-arched 2/2 double hung sash. There is a bank barn with a south-facing forebay about 75 feet northwest of the house. The lower story has rubble fieldstone, with 7-1 common bond brick on the south elevation. The upper story is clapboard. The gable roof has an east-west ridge and slate on the north. The upper story has two center threshing floors with a hay mow on each end and a granary in the northeast and southeast corners. There are five bents of mostly circular-sawn timber.

Contributing Resources: 9

The Reindollar-Mehring Farm is located at 5055 Francis Scott Key Highway, about 4½ miles northeast of Taneytown in northwest Carroll County, Maryland. The farm is located well east of the road on a generally flat site, and consists of a brick house, a frame barn, a stone smoke house, a brick summer kitchen, a wagon shed, a hog pen, a shed and two poultry houses. The buildings are vacant and beginning to deteriorate.

The house faces north and is a three-bay by two-bay, two-story structure with a rubble stone foundation, Flemish bond brick on the north elevation, 5-1 common bond brick on the other elevations, and a gable roof of inverted V-seam metal with an east-west ridge. The north elevation has a center entrance with an eight-panel door. The top six panels are square and the bottom two rectangular. They all have sunk fields with

Description (continued)

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Greek ogee panel moulds. There is a stone sill and a 15-light transom. The bullnose frame has a single large panel at transom level and one panel on the soffit. These all have flat sunk panels with Greek ogee moulds identical to the door. Above the transom is a wood lintel with corner blocks. To each side of the door is a 6/6 double hung sash with a wood sill, a wood lintel with corner blocks, a bullnose moulded frame, and shutter hardware. There is a one-story, one-bay, hipped-roof porch in the center bay. It has two square posts with chamfered corners and a box cornice with an ogee moulding. The porch originally had railings on the sides. The second story has three 6/6 sash with the same details, and with cast iron shell-pattern shutter holdfasts. There is a wood box cornice with a fascia board underneath. The cornice cymatium has a Greek ovolo at the top with an ogee underneath. There is an interior brick chimney on each end.

The east elevation, in the foundation, has a beaded-edge vertical-board door in the south bay, with later hurricane doors covering it. The north bay has a diamond-in-section wood louver vent in a mitered frame that has a beaded interior edge. The first and second stories each have two 6/6 like those on the north elevation. The gable end has two four-light sash with wood sills, beaded-interior edge frames, and no lintels. The raking-eave boards appear to be tapered and to have a bead on the bottom edge. There is a porch on the south elevation. The rubble stone foundation is not tied into the house on the east. The east end, under the shed roof, has German siding.

The south elevation foundation, in the east bay, has a wood vent like that on the east elevation, with a four-light sash behind it. There is a stone pier in the middle of the porch and a stone wall in the west bay, under the enclosed portion of the porch. This wall continues under the east elevation of the enclosed portion, and has a beaded-edge vertical-board door in it with a beaded-interior-edge frame and a cast-iron box lock. The first story has a four-panel door with sunk fields and ogee moulds in a beaded-interior-edge frame. The door in the center bay is now covered by a later enclosure, but the bullnose frame and transom are visible. The east bay had a window that has been converted to a door. It has a beaded-interior-edge frame and a four-panel door with sunk, fielded panels and ogee moulds. The second story has German siding in the west bay. The east elevation of the enclosed portion has a doorway; the door is now missing. The center and east bays have the typical 6/6 sash. The two-story porch has a shed roof that continues the slope of the house roof. The porch has a new deck and railings, though a piece of the old rail survives. It had a horizontal-board bottom rail with semi-circular cut outs on both ends, and small, square-in-plan vertical balusters. The square, chamfered porch posts appear to have been moved on the first story.

On the west elevation the porch foundation is not tied into the house foundation. There is a boarded-up opening in it. The first and second stories each have two typical

Description (continued)

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6/6 sash. The gable end matches the east, but the south bay now has a metal vent. There are tapered rake boards with a beaded bottom edge.

There is a cellar on the east half only, with a crawl space on the west. The walls are plastered and whitewashed throughout. There is a summer beam, hewn on all four sides, that runs east-west and is supported by two posts. They have a center tenon on the top into the bottom of the summer. The joists run north-south, are hewn on top and bottom, and are 9½ to 11¼ inches wide by 6¾ inches deep, spaced 25 to 27 inches on centers. They rest on about a one inch board on top of the foundation wall. On the east wall the stone at the top is corbelled out into the cellar to support one end of the boards that support the hearth above. The other end of the boards is supported by a nailer attached to the side of the joist. There is a stone pier on the west end supporting a chimney; it is not possible to see the hearth support here. A joist has been cut out where the cellar stairs come down. The joist on the west side of the stairs is spaced 45 inches from the next joist to the west, suggesting that the stairs were originally just west of their present location.

The first-floor plan has been altered and is now four rooms, with an enclosed winder stair running north-south between the southeast and southwest rooms. The floors throughout are tongue-and-groove random-width pine running east-west, nailed with cut nails. The walls have been studded out and sheet-rocked or paneled, so little trim is visible. The front entrance opens into the northwest room. There was chair rail in this room with a beaded bottom edge. The lath appears to be sawn. The front entrance has sunk, fielded panels with no moulds. The architrave trim has a Greek ogee back band and a beaded interior edge. The cast-iron box lock has a geometric pattern and is marked "Patented July 21, 1853."

The northeast room has a fireplace on the east wall, to the south, that has splayed, plastered jambs. The wood mantel architrave is a symmetrical moulding with a Greek ovolo on either edge and a lancet profile in the center. The bulls-eye corner blocks have the same pattern, run circular. The frieze has sunk, flat panels with Greek ogee moulds. The bed mould has two Greek ovolos at the top, then an astragal, three fillets, and an astragal at the bottom. The southwest corner of the room is canted. This appears to be a later alteration when the stairs were moved to the east about three feet. The southeast room has now been converted to a bathroom. The door architrave trim has a broken field with a cavetto at the break, and a beaded interior edge. The southwest room has a large fireplace on the west wall, to the north. It has brick with straight jambs, and is parged. The mantel has a plain wood surround and shelf. The bed mould has a chamfer along the bottom corner, with a bead below it. The rear, center bay door is now gone, but the architrave and transom survive and match those on the front. On the east wall is a door to the cellar that is identical to the front door. On

Description (continued)

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the cellar stair side of this opening there is architrave trim, and formerly was corner blocks, that match those found in the northeast room. The door formerly swung on the south jamb, inward to the east, where it would have blocked the cellar stairs had they been in this location. The porch enclosure on the south has a doorway with a broken field architrave that has a beaded interior edge. There was a door here that swung out. The room has early twentieth-century kitchen cabinets.

The second story has also been altered, and the walls studded out and sheet-rocked or paneled. The random-width pine floor runs east-west. The stairs apparently originally came up in the center, but are now moved east of center. The plan is now identical to the first story, with a landing at the top of the stairs. There is an original north-south interior wall set east of center that has mill-sawn studs and hand-split lath attached with cut nails. The door surrounds have a quirked Greek ogee in the center. The doors have been moved around. Some are six panel and some are four. The wall between the northeast and southeast rooms is of beaded-edge vertical boards and appears to have been added. The enclosed winder stairs to the attic have a beaded-edge vertical board wall and matching door. They run north-south at the southern end of the house and are centered from east to west. They are not over the first story stairs and appear to be in their original position.

The rafters are mill sawn, are $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches wide by 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and are spaced 35-37 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches on centers. They have a center tenon and peg at the ridge, and a birds-mouth cut at the feet, where they lap over a board plate nailed on top of the attic floor. The rafters have sawn Roman numerals. There is a knee wall on both the north and south sides, of mill-sawn studs that are nailed to the rafters with one or two wrought nails. The studs were never plastered, however. The rafters support lath and also have diagonal wind braces of lath set into rabbets in the outer face of the rafters. The random-width attic floor boards alternate between tongues on both sides and grooves on both sides.

There is a rubble stone smokehouse about 15 feet south of the house that has some quoining at the corners. The hipped roof is covered with slate that has been badly damaged by a large fallen tree limb that still rests on the roof. The north elevation has a beaded-edge vertical-board door, and the door jambs are circular-sawn. The interior walls are plastered. There are many joists running north-south that appear to be mill-sawn and were used to hang meat on. The rafters are circular-sawn.

About 8 feet west of the smokehouse is a summer kitchen of 9 and 10-1 common bond brick on a rubble stone foundation. The gable roof has slate and a north-south ridge. It is a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, two-bay by two-bay structure. The north elevation has a segmentally-arched 2/2 double-hung sash with a wood sill and beaded-interior-edge

Description (continued)

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frame in the east bay. The west bay has a segmentally-arched door opening with a beaded-interior-edge frame. The door has four panels with sunk fields that have ogee panel moulds. The gable end has a single, centered, segmentally-arched opening with a wood sill and beaded-interior-edge frame. On the east elevation the south bay has a four-panel door like that on the north and the north bay has a 2/2 sash like on the north elevation. The wood box cornice has returns. The south elevation has no openings. There is an interior brick chimney on this end, set just west of the gable. The west elevation originally had two 2/2 sash like those on the north and east. They have been covered by a shed-roof addition with beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding and an inverted V-seam metal roof. The north elevation has a window opening to the east and a door to the west. The west elevation has paired window openings and the south elevation has no openings.

The interior of the addition has a dirt floor, a concrete well head against the west kitchen wall, and interior siding that matches the exterior. The kitchen interior has a 3-inch-wide tongue-and-grooved pine floor that runs north-south. The walls and ceiling are plaster on sawn lath. The top piece of the plain surrounds is lapped over the side pieces. The circular-sawn joists are 8 inches deep and run east-west. The south wall has a large brick kitchen fireplace to the west. It has straight or slightly splayed jambs, and a plain wood mantel. To the east of the fireplace is a closet with a beaded-edge vertical-board door, and a trap door in the floor. East of the closet is a winder stair with a beaded-edge vertical-board door. The upper story has 5½ to 6 inch-wide, butted floor boards that run north-south. The rafters are 2 by 6, circular-sawn, and are spaced 16 to 17 inches on centers. They have a ridge beam, and support lath.

There is a bank barn with a south-facing forebay about 75 feet northwest of the house. The lower story has rubble field stone, with 7-1 common bond brick on the south elevation. The upper story is clapboard. The gable roof has an east-west ridge with inverted V-seam metal on the south and slate on the north. The south elevation, on the lower story, has from west to east, a widened opening that was probably a door and a window, a vertical-board dutch door on strap hinges, a wide opening that was probably a window and door, a matching door, a vent opening with round holes in the jambs, another matching door, a vent converted to a 4/2 sash, and a matching door. Some of the strap hinges are tapered to a point and others have a rounded end. The upper story has two wood louvered vents above two vents, a door opening, a vent above a vent, a door opening above a door opening, and three vents above three vents. The east elevation, on the lower story, has a vertical-board dutch door on strap hinges to the south, a 6/6 sash, and a door opening to the north. The upper story has a door opening in the forebay at the south corner, five vents to the north, and a vertical-board door at the north corner. Above the five vents are five more vents, with three vents above them. Centered in the gable end is a window opening flanked by a vent on each side.

Description (continued)

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The north elevation has a boarded-up opening in both the east and west bays of the lower story. The upper story had two pair of beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board wagon doors on rollers, but only one door now survives. To the east are two window openings with infill of other sash, and two wood vents above. To the west are two vents over two vents. The west elevation has a vertical-board dutch door that opens in the north bay of the lower story. To the south are two openings that are glazed now. The upper story has five vents, with five above, then three vents, and a window opening flanked by a vent on each side, in the peak.

The lower story of the barn has two summer beams that are circular-sawn on all four sides, with five posts under each. The scarf joints are pegged. The summers are placed inside of the upper story posts and not directly under them. The joists are hewn on top and bottom, and some are re-used, with V-notch corners and other notches. Most joists run from the north wall to the north summer beam, with separate ones spanning from the north summer beam to the forebay. The walls are plastered. The stall arrangement has been altered, but some original hay racks survive. The east wall has a hewn beam set into it, with wood pegs in the beam, and a wood box in the southeast corner.

The upper story has two center threshing floors with a hay mow on each end and a granary in the northeast and southeast corners. There are five bents of mostly circular-sawn timber, with some hewn members that are probably re-used. There are pegged mortise-and-tenon joints and the horizontal members are inset into the verticals slightly, with a splayed face to the end of the horizontals. The bents each have five posts, but the center post does not extend above the top girt. A queen post truss supports the roof, which has 2 x 4 rafters and a ridge beam. There is a hay track hanging in the ridge. The roof has holes and the barn is deteriorated, with the floor falling through in places.

There is a wagon shed about 40 feet northwest of the house and about 30 feet east of the barn. It is set on stone piers and has German siding, with corner boards of German siding; the siding on the east and west is spaced with gaps between each pair of boards. The gable roof has a north-south ridge with corrugated metal on the east and inverted V-seam metal on the west. There is a corn crib on both the east and the west. The south elevation had double wagon doors on strap hinges, and the gable end has a boarded-up center opening flanked by a vent on each side. The north elevation has a pair of vertical-board wagon doors on rollers and a large opening cut in the gable end. There is a shed addition on the east that is now collapsing. The wagon shed has a mortise-and-tenon-and-peg frame with mill-sawn verticals and braces and hewn horizontal members. The rafters appear to be sawn, are about 2½ by 3 inches, and appear to have a center tenon at the ridge which is pegged. They support lath.

Description (continued)

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About 20 feet northeast of the wagon shed is a 1½-story hog pen with German siding and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and corrugated metal. The south elevation has two low openings on the west and a large opening on the east. The west elevation has a vertical-board door to the north and another centered on the upper story. The north elevation has a centered doorway, and sitting inside it is an eight-panel door like that on the north elevation of the house. East of the doorway are three hatches that are hinged at the top. The east elevation has a boarded-up opening in the gable end.

About 30 feet east of the wagon shed is a shed with board-and-batten siding and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and inverted-V-seam metal. There is a door on the west elevation and two window openings on the north elevation. The shed is of 2 x 4 construction.

There is a large poultry house about 45 feet north of the house. It has board-and-batten siding and a shed roof with inverted V-seam metal that slopes to the north. There is a doorway on the west and east, and four large openings on the south.

About 40 feet east of the large poultry house is a small poultry house with the same siding and roofing. It has a doorway on the west and a large opening on the south, with two small openings above it.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1388

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

Specific dates c. 1841-60; c. 1900 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary:

After the death of John Bowers, the Chancery Court of Maryland decreed in 1819 that his farm be sold, and 150 acres of it was purchased by George Reindollar of Frederick County for \$6,310.50. The earliest records of note available concerning Reindollar's farm are the tax assessments for 1841. They show that Reindollar had a log house and a log barn on the property. George Reindollar died in 1851. George, Jr. received 50 acres of his father's home farm, but not any of the buildings. The remaining 100 acres and the buildings went to Samuel. Samuel died nine years later in 1860. The inventory of his real estate notes: "A farm containing 50 acres on which is erected a two-story brick House log barn spring house and other buildings valuation at \$22.50 per acre. \$3375.00." This is the first evidence of the construction of the existing brick house between 1841 and 1860. Samuel Reindollar's will left the farm to his mother, Mary, for life. It then passed to his brother, George, Jr., for life. After George's death the farm was to become the property of his children. George died around 22 January 1872. Because the children were infants under the age of 21 and the land could not be divided among them the estate landed in Chancery Court. The court ordered the farm to be sold in September 1872. The farm was sold to Hezekiah Mehring for \$30.00 per acre, or \$4,507 total. At this time, the farm was described as containing ". . . a two story Brick Dwelling House, a good Log Barn with shedding all around, Carriage House, Hog House, Smoke House and Spring House, &c." Hezekiah Mehring owned another farm and this farm was likely a tenant farm. His son, Luther, purchased it in 1897 for \$6,000. The barn is typical of those built around 1900, and was probably part of a series of improvements to the farm by Luther Mehring that included a new brick summer kitchen and most of the other buildings now on the farm. The log barn was apparently dismantled and many of the logs re-used in the new barn.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
Chronological/Development Period: Agriculture-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870;
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1388

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

Resource Types: Small family farm, Rural vernacular

After the death of John Bowers, the Chancery Court of Maryland decreed in 1819 that his farm be sold, and 150 acres of it was purchased by George Reindollar of Frederick County for \$6,310.50. The earliest records of note available concerning Reindollar's farm are the tax assessments for 1841. They show that Reindollar had a log house and a log barn on the property. After twenty years of farming, he seems to have been successful. He held private securities of \$420 and his livestock was worth \$445. He owned a carriage valued at \$100, which was rather unusual for this early date.

George Reindollar died in 1851. In his will he tried to provide for all the comforts needed by his widow, Mary. He left her ". . . one room which she may choose in the dwelling house standing on my said plantation & which I now occupy, for & during the term of her life." In addition, she was to be provided with ". . . good & sufficient meat drink, washing, fit apparel, and all other necessaries for her comfortable maintenance & support; also . . . a sufficient quantity of fire wood cut fine & fit for stove and hearth use & delivered at her door; also allow my said wife the use of a Horse Creature that will work in her Barouche whenever she feels desirous to go on visits to her friends, relations or acquaintances." She was also entitled to a bed, a bureau, "my stove", the carriage or "Barouche" and as much furniture as she thought she needed. As itemized in the inventory of the estate, she also took a corner cupboard with its contents, a dining table, two split bottom chairs, two rocking chairs, a carpet on the floor, a small cupboard, a looking glass, a coffee mill, two buckets, a kettle and a pot. The remaining personal property was to be divided among his two sons, Samuel and George, Jr., with Samuel receiving two thirds and George, Jr. one third. George, Jr. also received 50 acres, or one third, of his father's home farm, but not any of the buildings. The remaining 100 acres and the buildings went to Samuel, on condition that he pay his sister, Lydia, \$400, his sister, Margaret, \$500, and provided for his mother as stipulated in the will.

The inventory contains several interesting items that help to illuminate life at mid-century in Carroll County. The unspecified books he owned were in German. Along with the large dining table, and probably right underneath of it, was an oil cloth. George Reindollar owned a portion of a bureau that was won in a lottery; at least one son was a co-owner. Somewhere in the house was a firkin that held planting sweet potatoes, no doubt being prepared to place in the ground, as the inventory was made on 17 March. Among the crops on his farm, he also raised corn, rye, wheat, flax, hay and potatoes. He had one young bull, seven cows and a calf, a sow, two horses, two mares and twenty fowl. The log barn held only \$9.00 worth of hay while there were three stacks outside of it worth \$11.00 each. They were probably stored there by necessity, not desire, and may have been sheltered by barracks. If so, the barracks must have been

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1388

Significance (continued)

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considered permanent improvements and not movable items, since they were not inventoried.

Samuel apparently followed his father's provisions and retained the farm, but himself died nine years later in 1860. His inventory tells us little, other than that his house seems to have been sparsely furnished. The inventory of his real estate, which is unusual, is much more helpful. It notes: "A farm containing 150 acres on which is erected a two story brick House log barn spring house and other buildings valuation at \$22.50 per acre \$3375.00." This is the first evidence of the construction of the existing brick house between 1841 and 1860. All of the details of the house, the Flemish bond with 5-1 common bond brick, the Greek Revival mouldings, the eight panel doors and 6/6 sash suggest a building from this period, and more likely closer to 1841 than to 1860.

Samuel Reindollar's will left the farm to his mother, Mary, for life. It then passed to his brother, George, Jr., for life, with the stipulation that George pay his two sisters \$200 each. After George's death, the farm was to become the property of his children. Mary Reindollar died in August 1870 and George died around 22 January 1872, leaving behind children from 6 months to 16 years of age. Unlike his late brother, though, the brick house was now well furnished. Most of the rooms had carpeting and blinds or curtains, there was a cook stove, one other stove, and six or seven beds. His livestock included one bull, seven cows, one heifer, two calves, five sheep, three mares, a colt, a brood sow and eight shoats.

Because there were infants under the age of 21 and the land could not be divided among them, the estate landed in Chancery Court. A neighbor, Josiah Adelsperger, testified that "the fencing on the land is in very bad condition and to purchase the necessary rails to put the fences in good repair would require at least an outlay of \$1,200.00". He noted that the wood land consisted of oak, hickory, and pine, and that there was not enough chestnut for fence rails. As for the buildings, he noted that they were ". . . in good condition except the carriage house, smoke house and summer house which are in bad condition and to repair these buildings would require at least \$100.00. In his opinion the farm would not rent for more than \$100. The court thus ordered the farm to be sold. The auction was held in September 1872, but the bid of \$29.00 per acre was considered too low and the sale was canceled. A month later the farm was sold privately to Hezekiah Mehring for \$30.00 per acre, or \$4,507 total. At this time the farm was described as containing ". . . a two story Brick Dwelling House, a good Log Barn with shedding all around, Carriage House, Hog House, Smoke House and Spring House &c."

Hezekiah Mehring owned another farm of 165 acres that was worth almost twice as much as this one, and he apparently lived and farmed there. This farm was likely a

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1388

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 4

tenant farm and eventually was taken over by his son, Luther, who purchased it in 1897 for \$6,000. The 1876 tax assessment records a frame bank barn on the farm, but this is probably an error. Since the repair of the fences and outbuildings would likely cost over \$1,200, and this was not the home farm, it is not likely that Mehring would have purchased this farm and had the money to repair the fences and replace a perfectly sound, though probably small, barn. Since log barns are not obviously of logs when they have siding, such an error is easily understood. The barn is more typical of those built around 1900, and was probably part of a series of improvements to the farm by Luther Mehring that included a new roof on the deteriorated smoke house, a new brick summer kitchen to replace the old one, and most of the other buildings now on the farm. The log barn was apparently dismantled and many of the logs re-used for floor joists in the barn while the new structure was built of circular-sawn timber that is typically found in barns only after 1890. The use of horizontal siding is also typical of the 1890 to 1920 period, though it seems not to have ever become as common as vertical siding.

Thus renewed, the farm remained in constant use until recently. It is now vacant and for sale, and the buildings are slowly deteriorating. It retains all 150¹/₄ acres that were first acquired by George Reindollar in 1819, which is very unusual. Despite changes to the interior of the house, many original features may survive behind the later walls.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1388

Land Records

Tax Assessments: 1798, 1825, 1835, 1841, 1866, 1866-76, 1876, 1876-96, 1896-1910

1862, 1877 & 1917 maps

Democratic Advocate, 7 Sept. 1872, p.3, c.4

Equity 1288 in Chancery JBB 20-376

George Reinbollar will, JB 1-599; inventory JB3-548

Samuel Reinbollar inventory, JMP 6-56

George Reinbollar, Jr., inventory JMP 9-273

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 150 1/2 acres

Quadrangle name Littlestown

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Department of Planning

date July 20, 1994

street & number 225 North Center Street

telephone (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

CARR-1388
Reindollar-Mehring Farm
5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Donald L. & Rosemary A. Wiesner (wife)	Carroll	Allen Lee Fox, et al	?	7-25-1975	CCC 598	565	Deed fee simple	\$5.00, 150¼ acres - Resurvey of the Pines, Addition to the Pines, Resurvey of Owings Chance
Leory J. & Margaret J. Maas (wife)	Carroll	Donald L. & Rosemary A. Wiesner (wife)	?	9-1-1971	CCC 495	56	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 150¼ acres
Belle Christie Spitler (widow)	Carroll	Leroy J. & Margaret J. Maas (wife)	?	3-31-1965	CCC 386	603	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 150¼ acres
Gerald Bordner	Carroll	Belle Christie Spitler	Carroll	5-9-1960	320	61	Deed fee simple	\$5.00, 2 tracts, 150¼ acres (1) 71¼ acres (2) 79 acres
Belle Christie Spitler & Nettie K. Christie	Carroll	Gerald Bordner	?	5-9-1960	320	58	Deed fee simple	\$5.00, 150¼ acres, 2 tracts, Claude dec.
Harvey R. & Nellie M. Martin (wife)	Taneytown Dist., Carroll	Belle Christie & Claude D. Spitler (husband) & Nettie K. Christie	Luray, VA	2-8-1938	LDM 167	514	Deed fee simple	\$7,000, 150¼, 2 tracts
Luther W. & Leah Ellen Mehring (wife)	Taneytown Carroll	Harvey R. & Nellie M. Martin (wife)	Germany Township Adams Co., PA	4-4-1928	EMM 150	373	Deed fee simple	\$6,250, 150¼ acres, 2 tracts

CARR-1388
Reindollar-Mehring Farm
5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

CHAIN OF TITLE

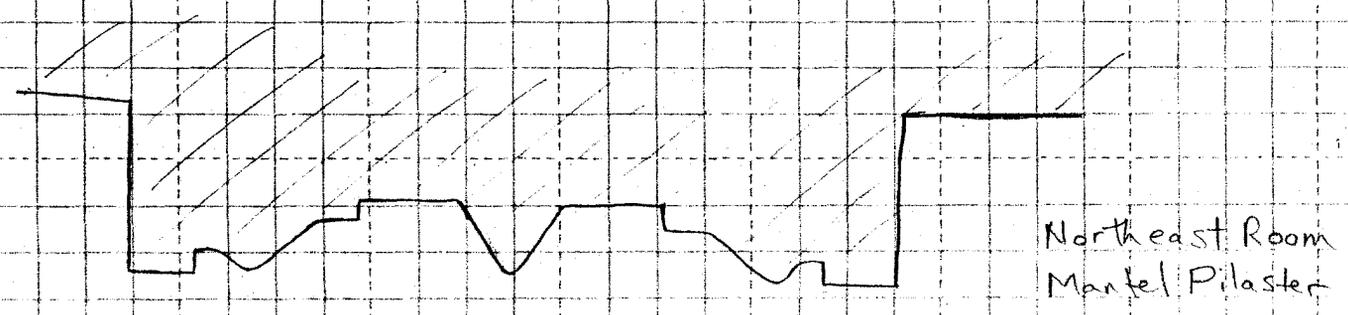
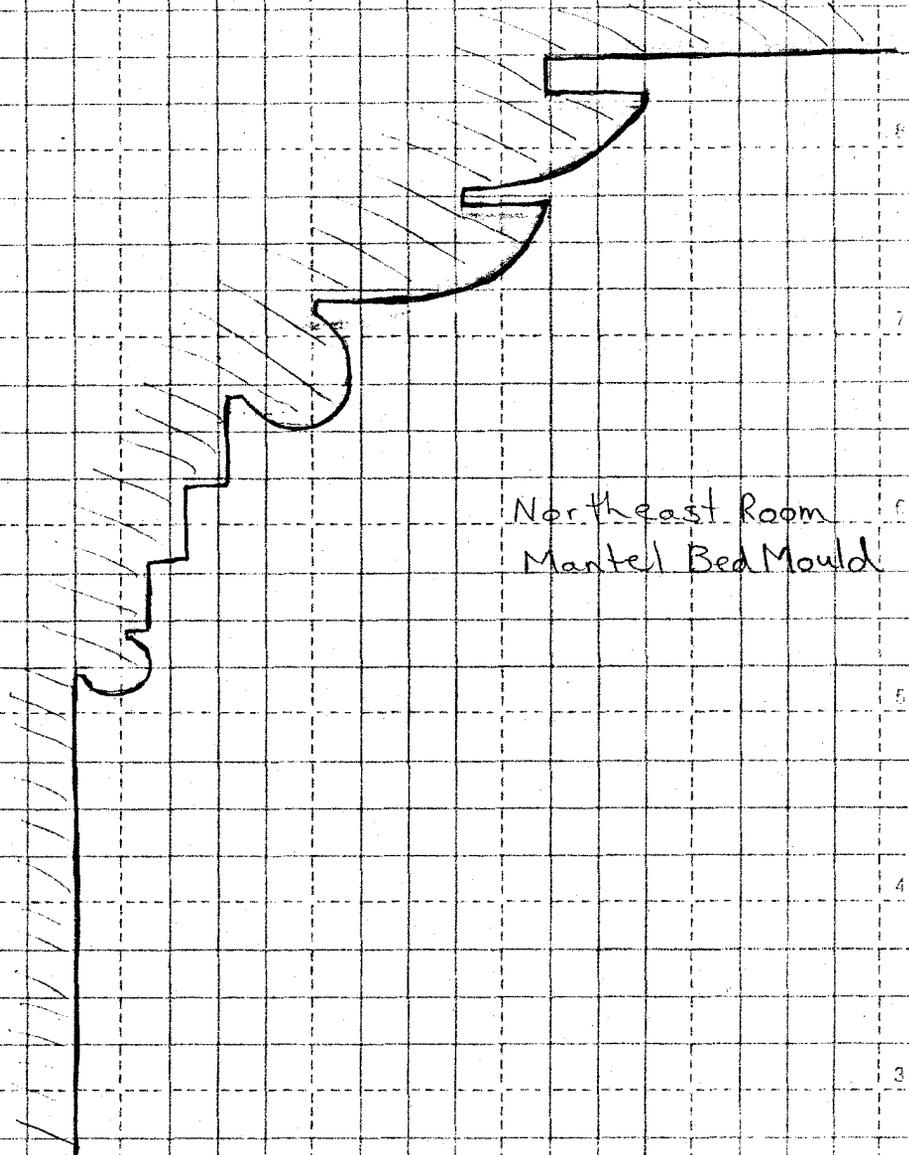
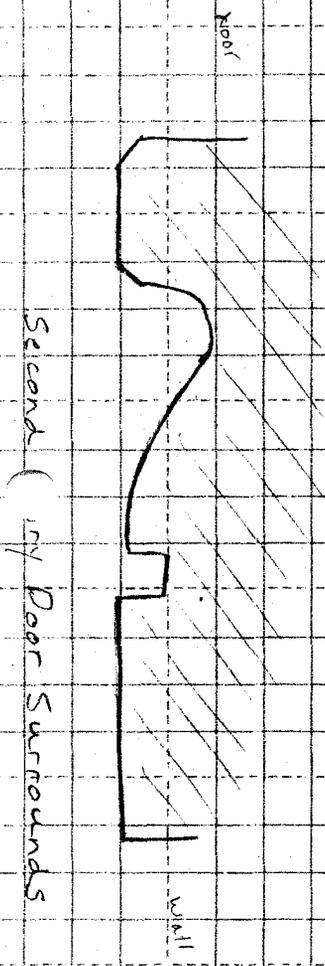
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Hezekeah D. & Elmira S. Mehring (wife)	?	Luther W. Mehring	?	6-8-1897	JHB 86	40	Deed	\$6,000, 2 tracts, 150¼ acres [no previous reference]
Josiah Adelsperger & David H. Reindollar, trustees	?	Hezekiah D. Mehring	?	12-28-1874	FTS 51	476	Deed	Equity 1268, David H. Reindollar v. Lucinda E. Reindollar, \$4,507, 150¼ acres, 2 tracts
David Reifsnider, trustee for John Bowers, dec.	Frederick Co. Frederick	George Reindollar	Frederick County	4-4-1821	<u>Frederick</u> JS 13	640	Deed Indenture	Chancery Court of Maryland decree 1-10-1819, sold 1-30-1819, \$6,310.50, 2 tracts, 150¼ acres

KS/lh:7-8-94:1388title

1/2

5055 Francis Scott Key Highway
Moulding Profiles

DESIGNED BY KMS
DATE 21 Mar '94



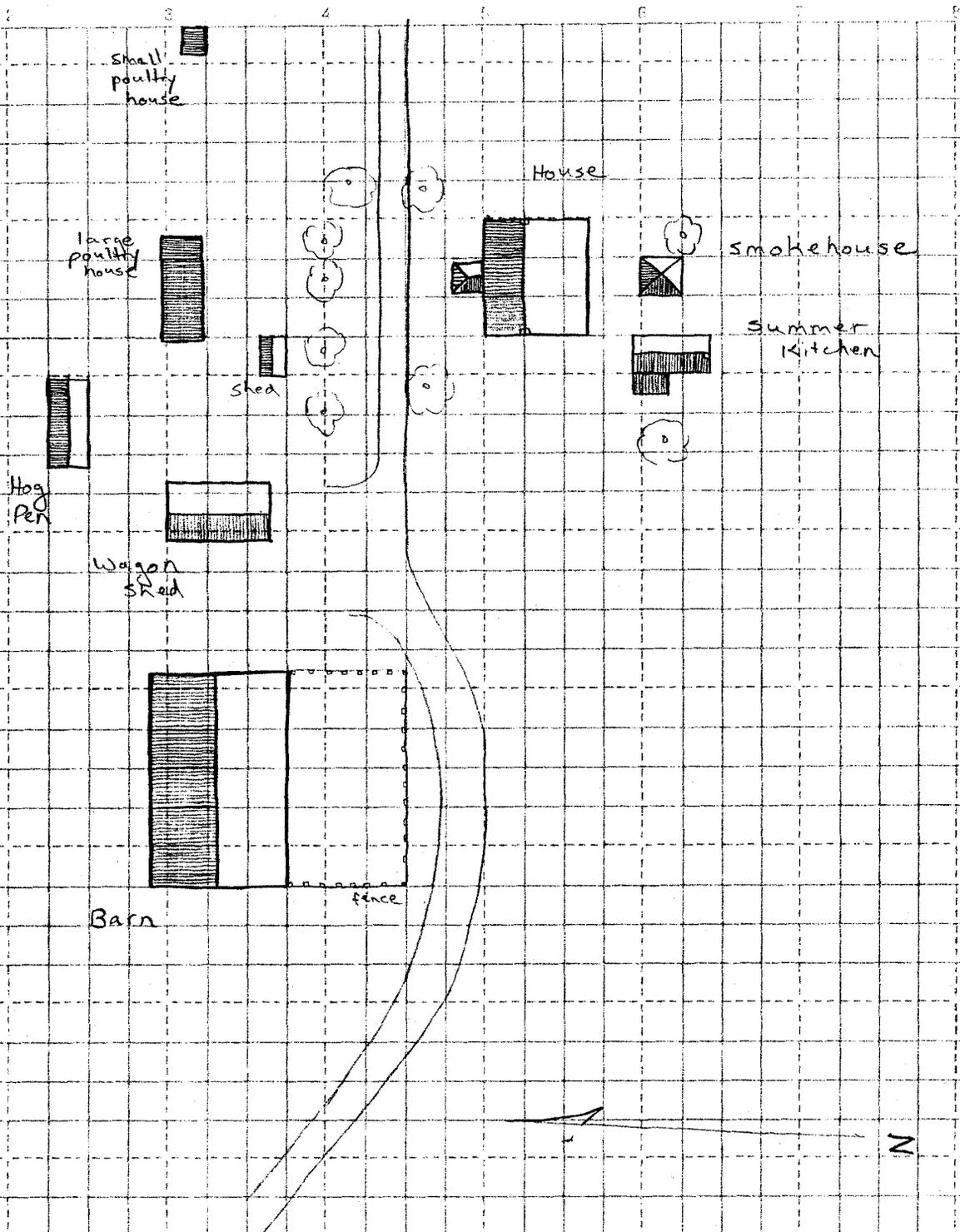
CARR-1388

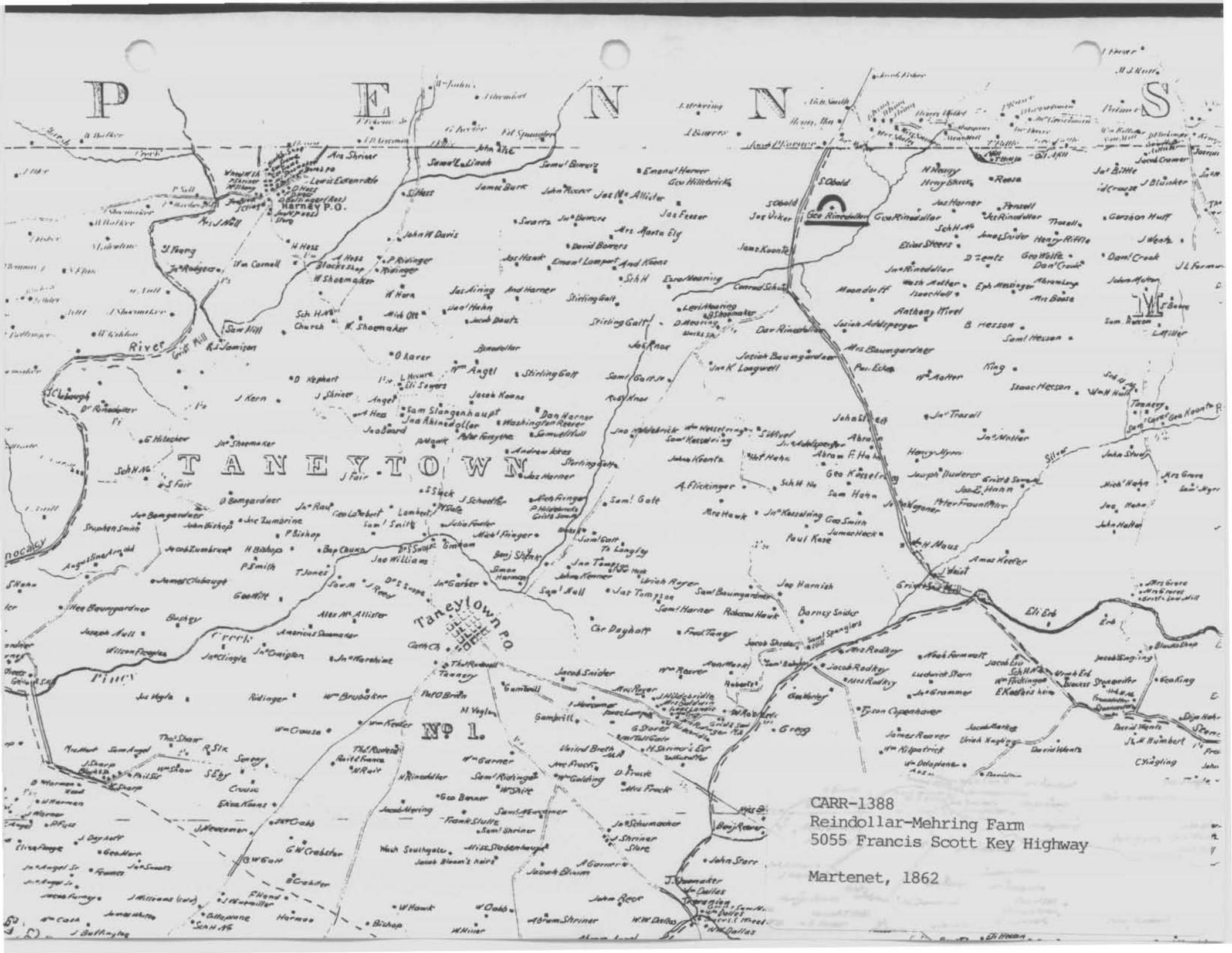
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5055 Francis Scott Key Hwy Site Plan

KMS

24 Mar. '94





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TANEYTOWN

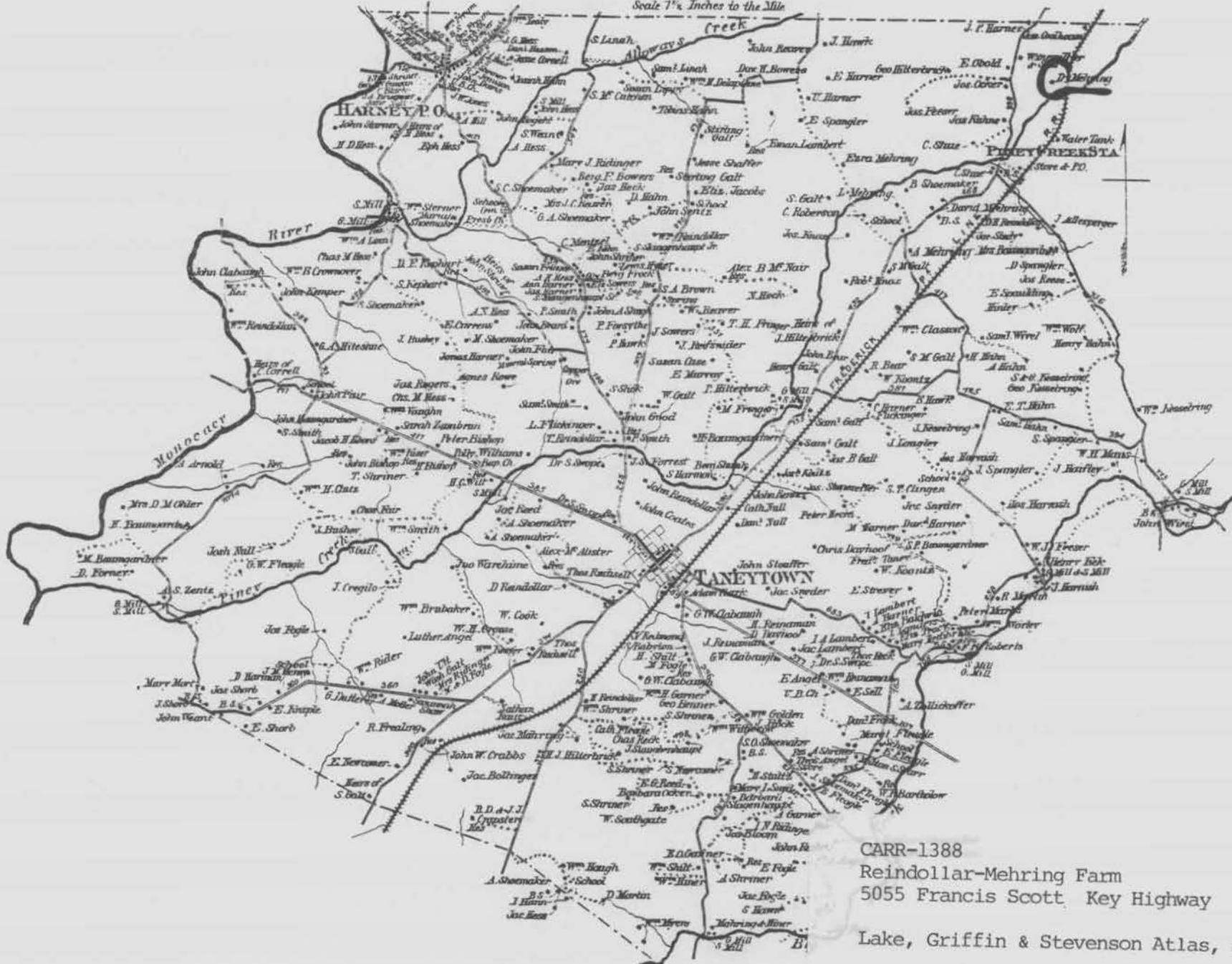
TANEYTOWN P.O. NO. 1

CARR-1388
 Reindollar-Mehring Farm
 5055 Francis Scott Key Highway
 Martenet, 1862

TANEY TOWN

DISTRICT No 1

Scale 7 1/2 Inches to the Mile

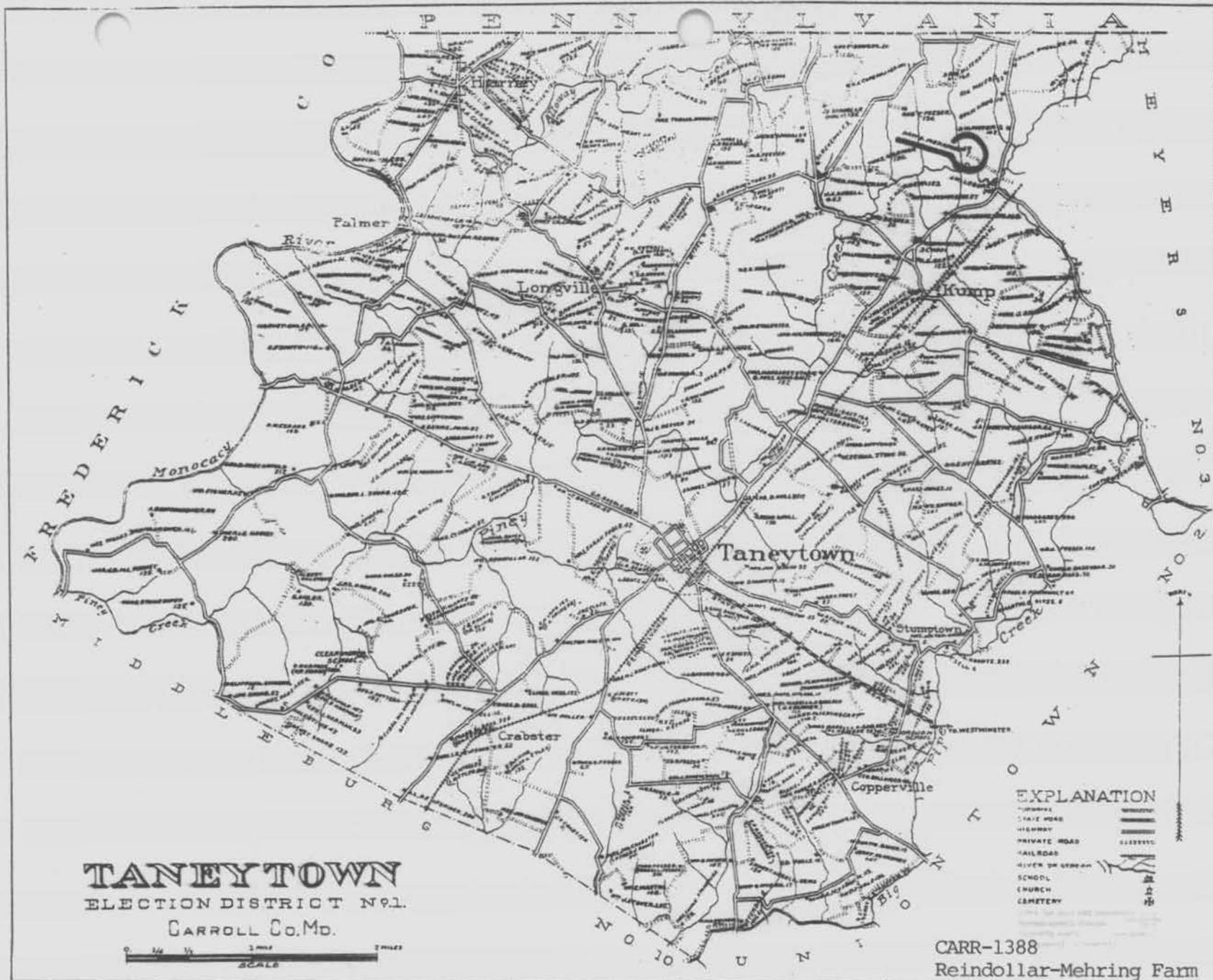


CARR-1388

Reindollar-Mehring Farm

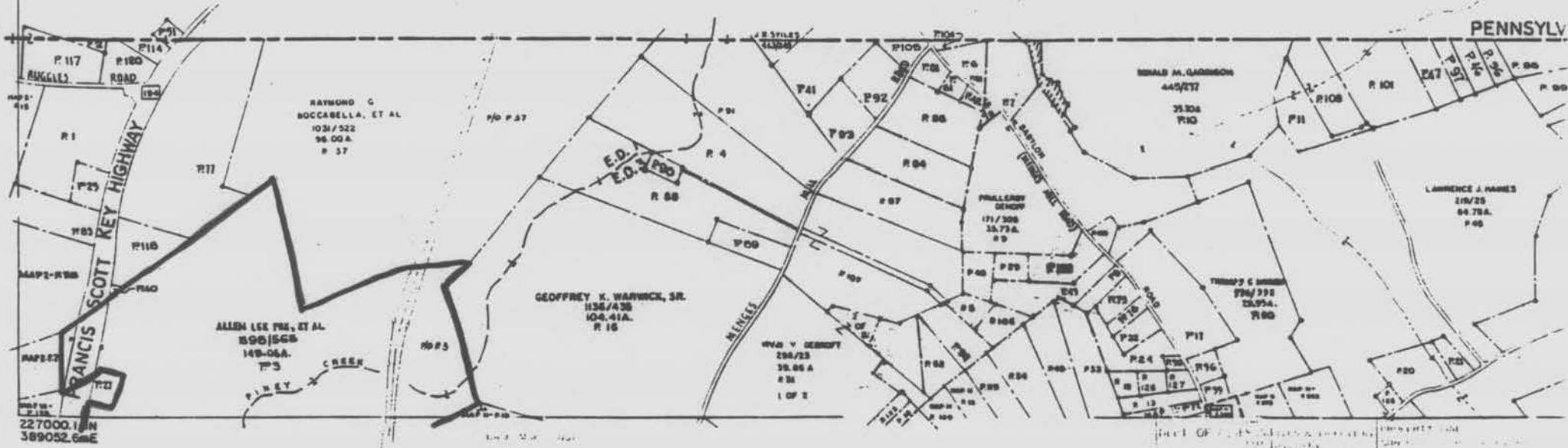
5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

Lake, Griffin & Stevenson Atlas, 1877



CARR-1388
Reindollar-Mehring Farm
5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

Rand McNally Atlas, 1917

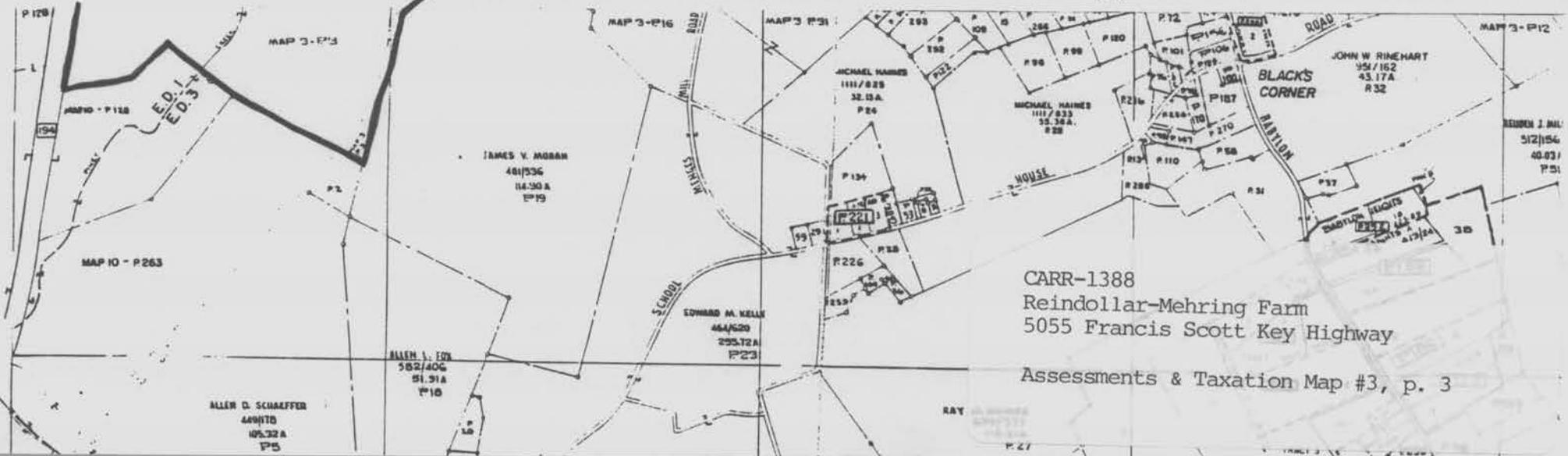


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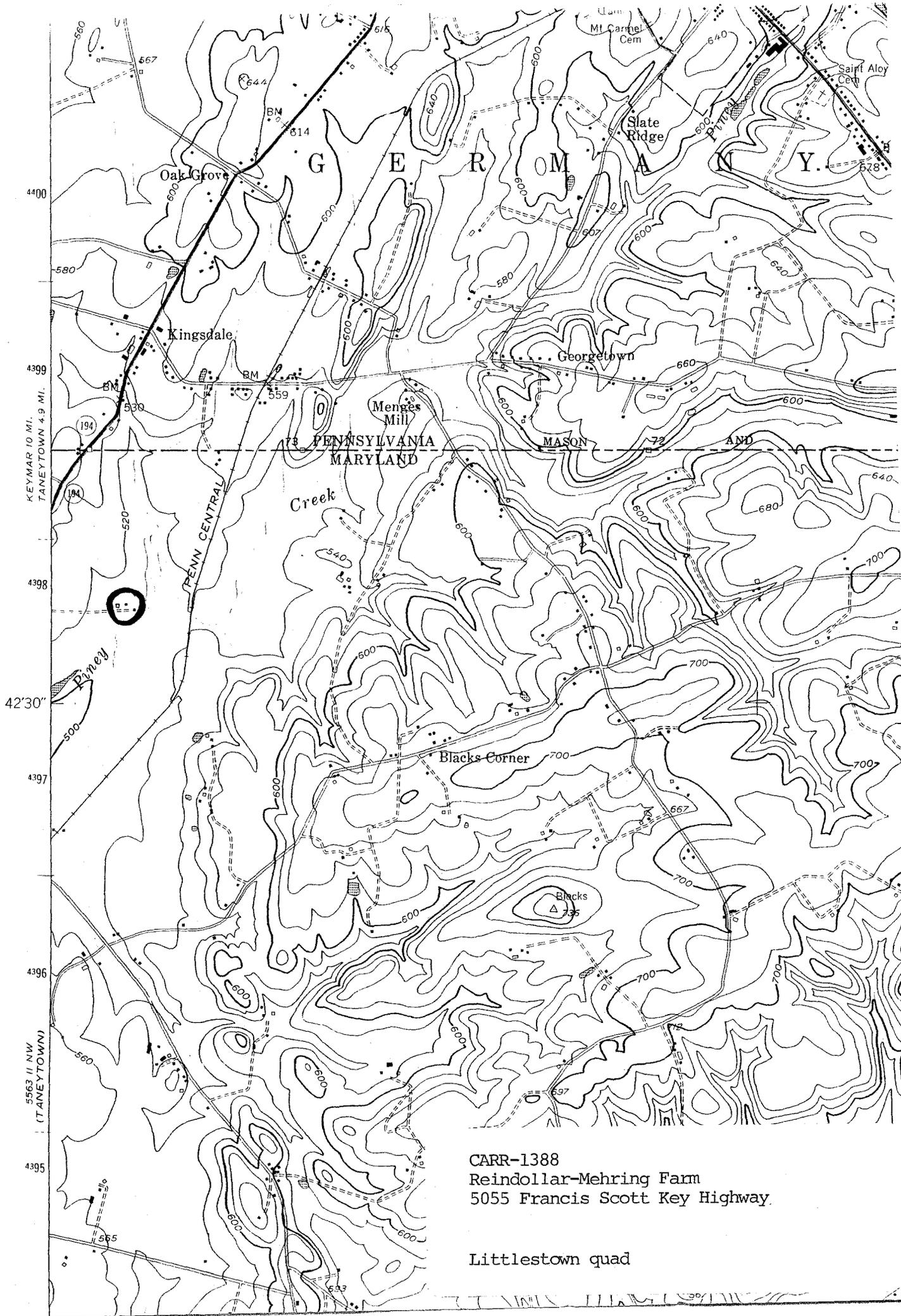
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CARR-1388
 Reindollar-Mehring Farm
 5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

Assessments & Taxation Map #3, p. 3



CARR-1388
Reindollar-Mehring Farm
5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

Littlestown quad



Carr-1388

Reindollar-Mehring Farm

5655 Francis Scott Key Highway
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
house - north elevation

1/7



Reindollar-Mehring Farm

5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: February 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
house - south elevation

2/7



Keindollar-Mehring Farm

5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: February 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

house - northeast room mantel

3/7



Carr-1388

Keindollar - Mehring Farm

5055 Francis Scott Key Highway
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Smokehouse - east & north elevations

4/7



Reindollar-Mehring Farm

CARR-1388

5055 Francis Scott Key Highway
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: February 1994

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

house - south elevation

5/7



Reindollar-Mehring Farm

5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: February 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - south & east elevations

6/7



Reindollar-Mehring Farm

5055 Francis Scott Key Highway

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: February 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - north elevation

7/7