

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CARR-1430

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Hiram Englar House

and/or common Englar-Metcalfe House

2. Location

street & number 1318 New Windsor Road not for publication

city, town New Windsor vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input 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 checked="" 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 David Duree & Barbara Lilly

street & number 1318 New Windsor Road telephone no.: (410) 875-2087

city, town New Windsor state and zip code MD 21776

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex liber LWS 875

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 278

city, town Westminster state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1430

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

The Englar Metcalf house is situated on the southern edge of the town of New Windsor facing onto Route 31. It rural setting contains remnants of the original historic agricultural and landscape plantings. The main house is a three story Queen Anne of varying riation common bond brick on coursed fieldstone foundations. The plan of the dwelling is a modified version of the traditional center passage double pile plan. Its form is expressed in an asymmetrically massed tri-gable design with a rear projecting wing. The main facade faces approximately east. The property contains three other contributing resources: a frame two car garage, a three bay by two bay barn also on field stone foundations and a single bay square, hipped roof smokehouse.

The house has remained in the original family until 1984. During that time few modifications were made, such as the installation of a central heating system with steam radiators, one bathroom and minimal electric service all of which were estimated to be done in the early years of this century. In its current form the house retains almost all of these historic features, as well as original hardware and finish throughout.

7. Description

The subject property is situated on open, rolling farmland adjacent to the southern edge of New Windsor. The house fronts onto New Windsor Road (MD Route 31) and is sited at the crest of a small knoll. The site's slope creates the appearance of a raised basement along the west and south elevations. On the remaining elevations the foundations are exposed only to a standard height. Along with the primary brick and stone residence, the lot contains a frame garage, smokehouse and barn. An early 19th century log spring house/summer kitchen is also on the property. This structure is not original to the site. The building was relocated in 1992 to prevent its demolition. The property retains several original landscape features including stone retaining walls, boxwoods, maples, as well as other ornamental plants. A few apple and pear trees as well as a long hedgerow remain from the property's farm use.

The main dwelling is an asymmetrically massed Queen Anne constructed of varying ratio common bond brick on a coursed rubble foundation of dressed field stone. It is three stories, two floors of main living space plus a full attic story. In plan, the dwelling is a center passage, double pile house with a wing to the rear and two asymmetrical projections on the north and east facades. The form is expressed by three intersecting, gable-ended blocks. A single pile wide gable, perpendicular to the main block roof line, extends from the main/east facade and a bay window projects from the north facing gable end of the same pile. Along the east and south facades, porches are created to bridge the space of the intersection of the front and rear blocks with the central block. The porch and projecting bay roofs are of standing seam tin; the main roof is of gray composition shingles with a double course of snowbirds. The original slate roof, replaced in 1994, retained some snowboard brackets.

7.2

All windows, except for basement level on the east and north facades, the projecting bay (also on the north facade) and the attic windows are two-over-two double hung sash with exterior louvered shutters and roman brick jack arches. The wooden window frames are a flat front with a narrow round bead turning at the inside edge of the frame. The bay is formed by a series of four one-over-one double hung sash with interior pocket shutters. The south and north attic windows are round-headed two-over two sash, with brick arches. Their joinery and shutters match the other windows. The remaining attic and basement windows are two light casement sashes. The cellar casement windows have solid, raised panel shutters; those in the attic are without shutters of any type. Window sills on the main floors are of cut granite, except in the rear wing. All windows in the rear wing and the attic employ wooden sills. The basement windows have brick sills.

Approaching the main entry on the east facade, the front porch is elevated six steps to accommodate the semi-raised basement. The projecting forward block has a small rose window centered in its gable which is emphasized by the deep horizontal cornice. The cornice design is a deep, projecting horizontal profile whose surface is slightly relieved by raising the first and third planks which form its width. The crown of the cornice is formed by a wide ogee molding. Below the cornice is a frieze board which is joined to the cornice with a matching ogee molding. This cornice detailing is repeated throughout the dwelling. The central block forms the rear wall and the projecting gable forms the side wall of the porch. A nearly full story front window is located at the southern end of the main body. The front entry door is located just north of the window along the same wall. The front door has raised lower panels trimmed with varying profile moldings. It retains what appears to be its original painted graining. The upper half contains a single large light of beveled glass. This appears to be a modification due to a pair of semicircular ghosts in the varnish on the top rail above the glass panel.

7.3

There is a two-light, rectangular transom window above the door topped with a jack arch consistent with other windows in the structure. The threshold is of cut granite. The door retains what appears to be original hardware, including a mechanical lever operated doorbell, as well as hinges and rim locks with porcelain knobs. The scrollwork screen door is a duplicate of the original which has been preserved out of the weather. The brick surrounding the porch bears remnants of what appears to be brick red paint and thin, white-painted mortar joints. The porch is supported by two chamfered solid wood posts, with square capitals and bases formed by various molding profiles. The post assembly rests on a square granite plinth. The porch soffitt is trimmed with a simple dentil decoration and linked to the roof by a wide ogee molding. The rectangular ceiling of the entry porch is finished with a narrow planking with relatively wide spaces and is ornamented by a series of profile moldings. The porch flooring is a narrow tongue-and-groove planking and the front and side edges of the steps are rimmed by a half round nosing. The second floor windows are of equal height, but smaller than the first floor window, and correspond to the bays below.

The southern facade presents the full two bay wide gable end of the central block as well as the end of the front porch on its brick piers and the rear block and its entry porch. The windows of the main block are paired from basement to second floor with a single round-head window in the attic gable. All woodwork, cornice and molding are consistent on this elevation. The southern facade reveals the largest portion of the stone foundation wall. The summer kitchen entry door is recessed down three stone and brick steps. The stairwell masonry matches the foundation wall and the piers are capped by a row of bricks. The door is all wood with four raised panels trimmed with various moldings. The screen door matches

7.4

the front. The lintel is of wood with a unadorned drip mold above. The threshold is cut from the bedrock with a groove cut to facilitate drainage. The floor of the entry stairwell is of poured concrete.

The southern elevation of the rear wing is two bays wide. This porch is consistent with the main entry, except that there no dentil trim and only one column due to its smaller size. Since this porch is at grade, no steps are necessary. The entry door is at the eastern end of the wing. Its construction elements and details are consistent with the main entry, except that the original finish no longer remains and there is no bell. To the west of the door is a two-over-two sash consistent with those previously described. The west facing porch opening is spanned by a recently installed trellis. The second floor has an identical sash directly above the first floor window. The western end of this wall contains the only inconsistent window in the structure. A single light casement is seen here, corresponding to a reconfiguration of the rear wing caused by the addition of a bathroom early in this century. The cornice, frieze and roof are consistent with previous descriptions. Visible from this angle is a flush access port in the roof surface, and two of the three chimneys. The eastern most chimney is centrally located on the east-west ridge of the roof in the main block. The other is internal in the western gable end wall of the rear wing.

The western elevation presents the essentially blank gable end wall of the rear wing. The eastern side of this view presents one bay of the central block on the north facade and almost a bay wide projection of the central block to the south. The gable wall is blank except for the two attic story casement windows already described. The cornice trim is continued and the chimney projects at the roof ridge. The southern side of the central block is blank and the single bay to the north uses the same fenestration as already noted.

7.5

The northern elevation consists of the long side of the rear wing, one regular bay of the central block and the projecting bay of the asymmetrical east-facing gabled block. This projecting bay is positioned at the eastern end of this elevation. Its foundations are consistent with the remainder of the structure, its flush corners are turned by shaped bricks rather than by corbelling. This bay runs to the second story but its flat roof intersects the main block at attic level rather than at roof level. The bay is formed by four one-over one windows with granite sills as already described. The shutters for this bay are internal features. The cellar level of the bay has two single light casement windows as previously noted. The fenestration on the main block and rear wing are consistent with the other double sash throughout the house, and the hierarchy of sills is also as described. The attic level round-headed gable window of the central block matches that on the southern elevation. Cornice and soffit details are continued here as well. The third chimney is visible from this view. It is centrally placed along the ridge of the north-south roof line.

The main entry opens into the stair hall and center passage. The center passage plan creates two rooms on the northern side of the center block and a single double room to the south. The rear wing is a single room, straight ahead at the western end of the passage. The stairs are immediately to the left of the entry, located along the southern side of the passage. At the foot of the stairs is an entry to the southern most room in the central block. Along the right wall are two doorways, the eastern most enters the northeast room with the projecting bay in the main block. The other, towards the western end of the passage, enters the northwest room of the central block.

In the passage, the stairs are an open string with a substantial walnut newel post opposite the door. Its base and mid-section are octagonal, with rounded vase

7.6

turnings and a circular cap. The tapered oak balustrades are similar in design. The oval walnut rail features a raised central portion. The floor is a very narrow oak, maple and walnut parquet which is laid following the length of the passage. It was apparently laid on top of the original floor, since the hallway floor is slightly higher than those of the rooms off of it. The passage flooring on both levels has been refinished with a clear finish to according the original treatment. All doors in the passage, as well as the main floors, feature four raised panels, with moldings joining the panels to the stiles and rails. Cast hinges decorated with a foliate and geometric patterns and spire capped hinge pins are found throughout the house. The front door has a matching dead-bolt. Cast iron rim locks with porcelain knobs are used throughout the house. Doors and windows casings feature reeded fascias, chamfered outer edges and rounded profile joining the casing to the frame. The door and window casings throughout most of the house, except for the rear wing and the northwest rooms on both floors, are consistent. The deep mop boards throughout the house have chamfered tops. In the entry hall only they are joined to the floor with a concave oak shoe mold. The woodwork throughout the house, except for the rear wing, retains the original varnish finish. The junction of the stairway to plaster is made a thin, triple reeded band which is finished nailed into the exposed edge of the stringer.

In the northeast room, a single double sash on the east wall runs almost floor to ceiling. Opposite the doorway is the three sided projecting bay. It is composed of four individual windows, a pair of sash on the northern most projecting wall and one angled on each end. Their frames and casing a treated as a single unit. The bay features pocket shutters. The shutters are in two sections, corresponding to the sash, and each section bi-folded and divided into two panels. When the shutters are fully closed there are four rows of panels. The upper most and lower most are solid raised panels. The two central panels are louvered. The

7.7

shutters have original porcelain knobs and foliated pattern hooks and knobs. The transition from the room to the bay is made curved plaster sections. A low cast iron radiator runs the width of the bay. The western wall in this room is stepped out to accommodate the chimney stack which bisects its length. This chimney opens into the room with a brick hearth and parged fire box. The mantle features a chamfered shelf which rests on twin s-curved pier supports. The end of the supports are reeded as is the pilaster between. The joint between the shelf and the fascia is covered with a concave molding. The floors are a soft wood, possibly poplar, of a medium width. The wood flooring has been refinished with a combed graining to match the remnants of the original finish found on some thresholds throughout the house. All rooms in the central portion of the home have been re-grained to duplicate the original finish.

The southern most double room duplicates the oversize window on the east wall and window and door detailing throughout. It has two entries, one at the eastern end from the passage by the main entry door, and a second in the northern corner of the western most wall. This connects to the rear wing. It has two smaller radiators original radiators located in the eastern and western most ends of the southern wall. This room also has a central fireplace and chimney breast, here along the northern most wall. The mantle is similar to the one on the northeast room. It is larger, has a carved shield centered on the fascia and a reeded edge to the shelf. Immediately to the left of the mantle is a floor to ceiling built-in, double doored cupboard which is divided into upper and lower sections. The upper portion has two shallow raised panel on each door, the lower doors are single paneled. They lower portion has a pulley operated dumbwaiter which connects to the summer kitchen below. The upper portion is storage. The cabinet is framed

7.8

by a matching molding on the casing with a beaded inner frame around the door opening. The doors have original porcelain knobbed latches.

The northwestern room of the central block has two entryways, one centered on the southern wall connecting to the passage and the second in the southwest corner leading into the rear wing. The second door was quite likely added because it is cut into the baseboard with rather crude and uncharacteristic joinery. The room has two standard sized double sashes, one centered on both the western and northern walls. However, the window and door casings in this room are different than the three previously described areas. These have no beaded trim fascia nor the rounded profile mold to join it to the flat casing. A single original radiator is located in the northwest corner of the room. In the northeast corner there is a full height built-in cupboard. It is divided into three sections. The upper left with shelves, cup hooks and plate rails behind a glass panel indicate its intended use as a china closet. Below is a single drawer over two solid, singled paneled doors covering additional shelving. To the right are two narrow cupboards with shelving and solid paneled doors. The top of the built-in is boxed to the ceiling with recessed panels trimmed with a curved molding. The solid doors are also recessed panels, but they lack any mold to unify the panel to the stile and rails. The latches and drawer pulls match the other hardware in the house. It seems likely that this piece was an early addition, since original green wall color is visible inside the paneled portions of the cupboard and the back of the glassed paneled section was coated with stained varnish to create the impression of a wood backing. Also the recessed rather than raised paneled doors and the abrupt joint between panel and frame are not typical of the level of craftsmanship elsewhere in the house. The false mantle immediately to the right of the cupboard is a simple pilaster, fascia and

7.9

shelf arrangement. Just to the right of the mantle, in the southeast corner, is a full closet with four panel four and casing to match the room.

The rear wing is a single room on the first floor. All door and window casings in this room are unreeded and match those in the northwestern room of the central block. The floor has a clear finish. Two layers of badly damaged early linoleum were removed. The eastern most wall contains four doors: one to the passage, one to the cellar and one to each of the western most rooms in the central block. There is one low radiator along the northern wall, between the rear stairwell and the door into the northwestern room of the central block. Between the radiator and the stairs is one of the standard sized double sash in the room. The other is on the western end of the southern wall, to the right of the door and sheltered by the porch. Between the door and window, recessed into the wall is an original built in cupboard, possibly for cold weather food storage. This was covered during the rehabilitation of this room. In the southern most corner of the western wall originally contained a large built in cupboard, with drawers and deep counter space dividing the upper and lower sections. The western wall of the rear wing and a centered deep fireplace with a plain mantle of simple pilasters topped by a shelf. To the right of the fireplace, in the northwest corner, is a pantry closet below the rear enclosed winder stair. The rear stair's first two steps are in the main floor space of the rear wing. At the third step partition and door close off the stairwell. Both the pantry and rear stair use standard four panel doors.

The plan of the second floor duplicates that of the first. In the passage, the stair rail continues along the open stairwell. The floor on this level is the regular softwood planking with a clear finish. A standard height window marks the middle bay above the porch roof instead of the door below. The stairwell continues in the same location up to the attic. This entry is closed off with a standard door and casing.

7.10

The northeast room on the second floor duplicates the bay window details as well as the door and window moldings throughout. The east wall window is a standard height rather than full height. The mantle in this room is false. It is much simpler, consisting of a standard pilaster and shelf design that has been enhanced with various octagonal lozenge designs in a narrow ogee molding. Centered in front of mantle is a louvered heat ventilator in the floor. All others details are consistent with the room below.

The double room on the southern wall also duplicates many of the details of the room below it. Here again the east facing window is a standard height. The eastern most radiator in this room placed along the eastern wall, in the northeast corner. This mantle here is also faux and simpler in detail. Here the pilaster and shelf arrangement is repeated with carved crest matching the one in the room below centered on the fascia. Immediately to the left of the mantle is a closet with conventional door. In the northwest corner, the second door has been moved from the west to the north wall. This permits access at the head of the staircase. All other elements are consistent with the room below.

The northwest room on this floor also matches the room below in its plan, moldings and other details. There is a deeper closet in this room, which has been permitted by the tapering of the chimney. This room lacks the built-in china closet of the room below and has only one door, centered on the southern wall, which connects to the passage.

The rear wing on this floor has been subdivided into bathrooms and other functional spaces. The original doorway from the passage retains its threshold and the original door was repositioned to the existing circa 1915 bathroom. The new layout extends the center passage nearly through the full length of the wing. The room retains its decorative mantle, centered on the west wall, which is a smaller version on of the one in the room below. Just to the left of the mantle,

7.11

extending into the southwest corner and continuing behind the mantel, is another closet. All woodwork details match the room below. In the northwest corner of this room the winder stair descends to the first floor. The stairwell is partitioned off with a dado height tongue-and-groove wall. All other construction and finish details are consistent with the room below.

The attic is un-partitioned and un-plastered. Along the stair well are several notations of construction dates and attributions. The most legible is on the south wall and was partially damaged during chimney repairs. It originally read "This house was built by Hiram Englar in the year 1886 ... Carmen Metcalfe his granddaughter". The floor on this level is unfinished, and the planks are much wider than the floors below. The original wide plank roof deck which supported the slate was left in tact during the re-roofing.

The cellar extends under all rooms in the central block. Its plan duplicates that of the floor above. The rear wing is built over a crawl space. The central passage has a dirt floor, plaster over brick walls and an open stair. The landing at the base of the stair has an old concrete floor with illegible initials etched in it. The three rooms which open off the passage all have battened tongue-and-groove plank doors and original hinges which match all others in the house. Only the door to the southern room retains its original latch. The visible joists and lath all bear distinct circular saw marks and appear to be of oak.

The northeast room is also plastered on both walls and ceiling. The foundation for the bay above opens into the room. Also visible is the barrel vaulted foundation for the chimney stack and fireplace which divides the two northern rooms. The same rounded plaster corners turn the juncture between the bay walls and the main room.

The southern room also has remains of plaster on the walls and ceiling as well as tongue-and-groove wood floor which was laid directly on the dirt floor. This room

7.12

has a deep cooking fireplace along the north wall with its crane still in tact. Its use is evidenced by the charring of the mantle shelf and ogee curved brackets. Just to the left of the fireplace, is the cabinet to receive the dumbwaiter from the room above. In the southwest corner is internal cistern with its collector spout in place. The two double sash along the south wall have deep tongue-and-groove sill with a round bullnose edge.

The northwest room has a recently poured concrete floor and here the walls and ceiling were never finished.

There are three out buildings which contribute to this resource.

At the base of the driveway is a frame two-car garage. It has a single gable running approximately east-west with the entrance on the east gable end and an original six-over-six sash centered on the west gable wall. It has a corrugated metal panel roof. Recent modifications were made to improve ventilation, including a round louvered vent at the east gable peak and matching sash on the north and south walls. Jig sawn barge boards from a house in Westminster were added to each gable and salvaged louvered shutters were also installed. Gas mileage and oil change were written on the inside of the building during the late 1930's.

Behind the house are the two other contributing resources, a square frame smokehouse and moderate sized barn. Both seem likely to date to the home's construction. Both structures are too small to have supported commercial agriculture but would have been adequate for small scale farming that would have suited a retired homeowner. The barn is situated along a north-south axis and is three bays long by two bays wide. It has a pre-fabricated seamed metal roof and wide vertical siding. The second floor loft has louvered vents at both gables and along each side wall. The northwest corner was subdivided for either/or small animal stalls or grain storage. Double two-story doors open on the west wall to permit access for hay and straw loading and storage. Sliding panel doors on the south gable

7.13

provided drive in access. The eastern end of this wall was recently reconstructed with a matching field stone foundation to help stabilize the structure.

The east wall has three single doors placed at regular intervals. The middle door opens at foundation height and the two ends doors open to the ground. All three retain their original hand-forged wrought iron hooks. The frame is of over-sized oak members which also bear distinct circular saw marks. The joinery is done with braced mortise and tenon construction secured with both hand cut pegs and nails. The center post closest to the southern gable had been cut away and had dramatically compromised the building's stability. A similar beam was salvaged from a local barn slated for demolition to replace the missing member.

Halfway between the rear of the house and the barn is the square smoke house. It is built with a hipped roof covered with standing seam tin. Narrow beaded tongue-and-groove siding encloses the walls and forms the door on the southern wall. Its use is also evidenced by the charring of trusses and the inside of the siding.

There had been a frail chicken coop south of the barn and a row of lean-to sheds perpendicular to the axis of the barn between the house and the barn. These structures were all severely compromised due to insect damage and neglect. When they were removed a board signed "D. Englar 01" was found between the roof trusses and the shingles in the lean-to sheds.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1430

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 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1886 **Builder/Architect** Howard Senseney

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.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
 Chronological/Development Period: Industrial/Urban Dominance
 A.D. 1870-1930
 Historic Period Themes: Architecture
 Resource Type:
 Category: Private Residence
 Historic Environment: Rural
 Historic Function and Use: Retirement Home and Farm
 Design Source: Modified Vernacular

The Englar Metcalf house is significant for three primary reasons. It was planned and built as the retirement home of one of the community's major farmers, entrepreneurs and real estate speculators. It is a hybrid between the vernacular tradition of a center passage double pile house and the asymmetry of the Queen Anne style and was built by one the areas known builders, Howard Senseney. The progress of the home's construction can be followed in newspapers of the day. The date and builder can be confirmed by signatures in the attic stairwell. The house itself contains much in the way of original fabric and has seen little alteration over time. The first owners family has a long history in the New Windsor community and upon immigrating to the area were responsible for founding the first German Baptist (Brethern) church in the area.

8. Significance

The significance of the Englar Metcalfe house arises in three basic areas. The first bears directly on the man who built this house at the close of a successful career as farmer, entrepreneur and real estate speculator. His home on New Windsor Road was planned as a modern yet comfortably familiar retirement home. The trend of well to do farmers retiring and building substantial homes is a part of the traditional oral history of New Windsor. Certainly Hiram Englar's home was one of the earliest of these retirement homes. He was a substantial member of the community not only in terms of wealth but also esteem.

Due to both of these attributes, Hiram and the Englar family may well have played a notable role in the history of New Windsor. Perhaps this sense of familial dignity and pride was a reason why the home hadn't been sold out of the family, remodeled or otherwise altered from its historic frame of reference.

Part of the structure's importance is that it has received few alterations and modernization of mechanical systems over the years. The house as it exists today tells of the passage of time, the gradual evolution of the home while preserving its storehouse of information and original details.

Hiram Englar was born December 13, 1823 to Joseph and Susannah Roop Englar on the family farm near New Windsor¹. His early farming experience stood

¹ Vivian Englar Barnes, Genealogy of the Englar Family: Descendants of Philip Englar. (Taneytown, MD: Carroll Record Print, 1929) 21. Annotated by Julia R. Cairns.

8.2

him in good stead as he approached adulthood. On November 21, 1846 he married Elizabeth Engel and soon after they were residing on Herbert Englar's farm between New Windsor and Linwood². By the 1850's The young couple had purchased a farm of their own and a short time later the Western Maryland Railroad began construction of tracks through the area. Good fortune and opportunity met the young farmer when the railroad decided on an alignment that would pass through his farm. Hiram exchanged the right of way for the privilege of a siding along the rail line. Here he built a warehouse which prospered for several years³. In 1855 he was elected to the position of Roads Supervisor with 488 votes⁴. It seems that by the following decade Hiram had amassed a significant degree of personal wealth.

According to the 1860 census, Hiram, aged 35, and Elizabeth, 32, and their seven children, claimed a net worth of \$14,400: \$11,400 in real estate and \$3,000 in personal property. They claimed no slaves or servants but did include in the

² Barnes 21.

³ Historical Society of Carroll County, The Carroll Record: Histories of Northwestern Carroll County Communities, ed. Joseph M. Getty (Westminster: Johnson Graphics, 1994) 48.

⁴ J. Thomas Scharf, The History of Western Maryland, (Baltimore: Region Publishing, 1968) 859-860.

8.3

household a 30 year old African-American laborer, Elias Oliphant Asbury⁵. In 1864, Hiram was able to arrange for a substitute to stand in for him during the call for military service⁶

In 1867 Hiram began to expand his land holdings. He purchased from his father-in-law for the sum of \$13,500, without any indication of a mortgage, an additional 115 acre parcel⁷. This began the expansion of his land holdings. He not only formed farm where he would retire in his later days but the beginnings of a sizable land speculation career. Between 1864 and 1885, when he began selling off and subdividing his lands, he and Elizabeth purchased no fewer than 13 parcels, ranging from small lots of just a few acres to large farms up to nearly 200 acres⁸.

With mortgage agreements totaling almost \$29,000 due to Englar at his death in 1893, it seems obvious that his plan was to resell. By holding a mortgage

⁵ US Census Bureau, 1860 US Population Census, Index by the Genealogy Volunteers of CCPL (Westminster: CCPL, 1990) Microfiche roll # NEW545.

⁶ Historical Society of Carroll County, Records of Military Service Bounties, Draft call of Dec. 1864.

⁷ Land records of Carroll County, Liber 34, Folio 331.

⁸ Land, Liber 30/Folio 411, 34/535, 35/247, 38/402, 43/80, 49/332, 50/192, 60/363, 61/539, 62/378, 64/292, 67/421, 71/119.

8.4

he was assured of a steady cash flow, security in the case of a default and growth income since he charged an average of 5% interest on his notes receivable⁹. The dates of many of the sales contracts are 1885, leading to the possible conclusion that he paid for the construction of his retirement home with the down payments from these parcels.

The image of the man is seen through the recollections and words of New Windsor natives. The candid diary writings of lifelong resident and bank president, Nathan Baile span the years of Hiram's active career. Baile recalled an 1869 bank robbery where Hiram's father Joseph lost \$12,000 in government bonds. Joseph's responded that while he wasn't particularly concerned, Hiram would be most upset¹⁰. Mr. Baile, since he had in depth knowledge of most of the community's residents, held back very little in his in his private writings. Reading his journal corrects, from at least one persons perspective, what time makes unclear. He writes about an unfortunate death of one of Hiram's son-in-laws in 1915 with surprise that " these--The Englar's-- always considered The family of

⁹ Probate Records of Carroll County, Liber 15/ Folio 304.

¹⁰ Nathan H. Baile, Journal of Nathan H. Baile, Historical Society of Carroll County, 12.

8.5

the neighborhood" to have been caught in such an unpleasant affair¹¹. It is hard to judge if Baile's tone is sarcastic or serious, but in either case it seems to give a sense of the Englar's status in the larger community.

Hiram's great-grandfather immigrated to the New Windsor area from Switzerland via Pennsylvania. He moved into the New Windsor area in approximately 1762. It is documented that his arrival marked the beginning of the first German Baptist (Brethren) congregation in the area; some sources even claim in the United States¹². He is known to have donated the land for the first meeting house, the Pipe Creek Church. He is believed to have served as a deacon, and possibly as minister as well. His son David also served the congregation for a number of years as its minister¹³. While these roots may lead conclusions the Hiram was a deeply religious man, apparently such wasn't the case. According to family oral traditions Hiram and his sons had little involvement in the church or

¹¹ Baile, 39.

¹² Barnes, 7-8.

¹³ Historical Society, Record, 88.

8.6

religion¹⁴. This tradition does seem to be verified in examining Hiram's estate inventory. His sons David and Alfred were administrators. In the preprinted affidavit they lined through "made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God" and substituted "Solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm" to the truth of their statements and declarations¹⁵. Perhaps what appealed to Mr. Baile was a family who would try to actively support their believes by their actions rather than follow the path of least resistance.

The other familial tie of note was Hiram's cousin who grew up a few miles north and west the Englar homestead. The neo-classicist sculptor William Henry Rinehart's mother was from the Englar family. There are no records of the degree of relationship between the two cousins, but since Hiram was just two years older than William Henry it seems that they two boys were at least acquainted¹⁶.

¹⁴ Julia Cairns, personal interview, 20 January 1996.

¹⁵ Probate, 4.

¹⁶ Barnes, 18 & 21.

8.7

The third area of significance is the lack of modification to many of the materials details throughout the house. While the last twenty years of ownership by the family didn't give needed attention to maintenance, there was never abuse. In fact the last family member to live here closed off the main part of the house and only occupied the rear wing. This undoubtedly was essential in preserving so much of the original finish on woodwork, hardware on windows and the general lack of wear and tear. In fact up until her death, when David Metcalfe was well into his 60's, his mother Carmen still wouldn't permit him to use the main stair case. That this house still has its internal cistern, cooking crane and even segments of an original parlor stove found in the smokehouse, indicate how little was disturbed over the years in this house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1430

See references in notes to Number 8.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3.75

Quadrangle name New Windsor

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	Zone	Easting		Northing			

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

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

The boundary matches the current parcel as deeded in last title

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Lilly, Homeowner

organization _____ date January 17, 1996

street & number 1318 New Windsor Road telephone (410) 875-2087

city or town New Windsor state MD

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.

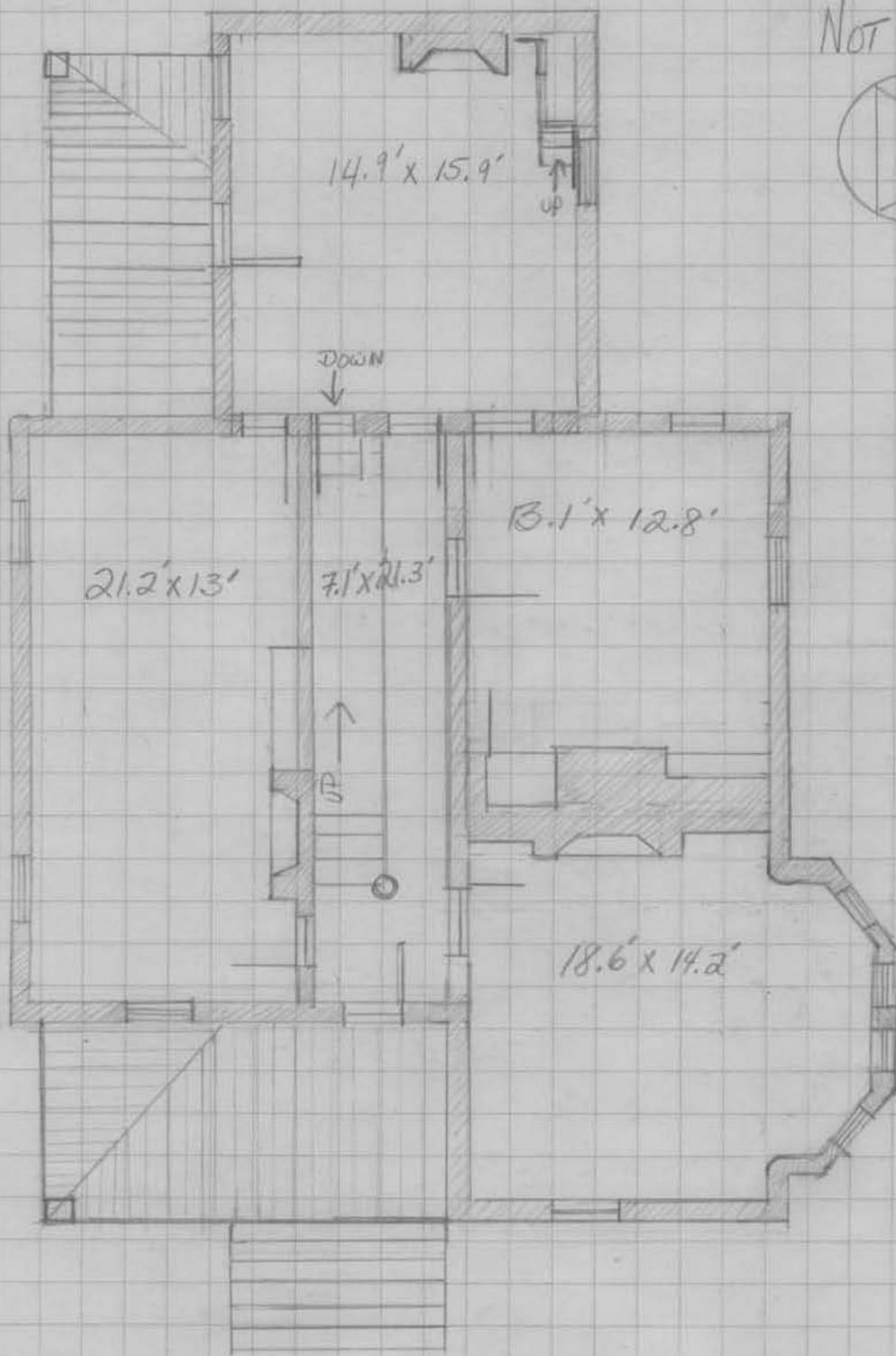
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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

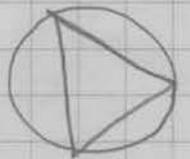
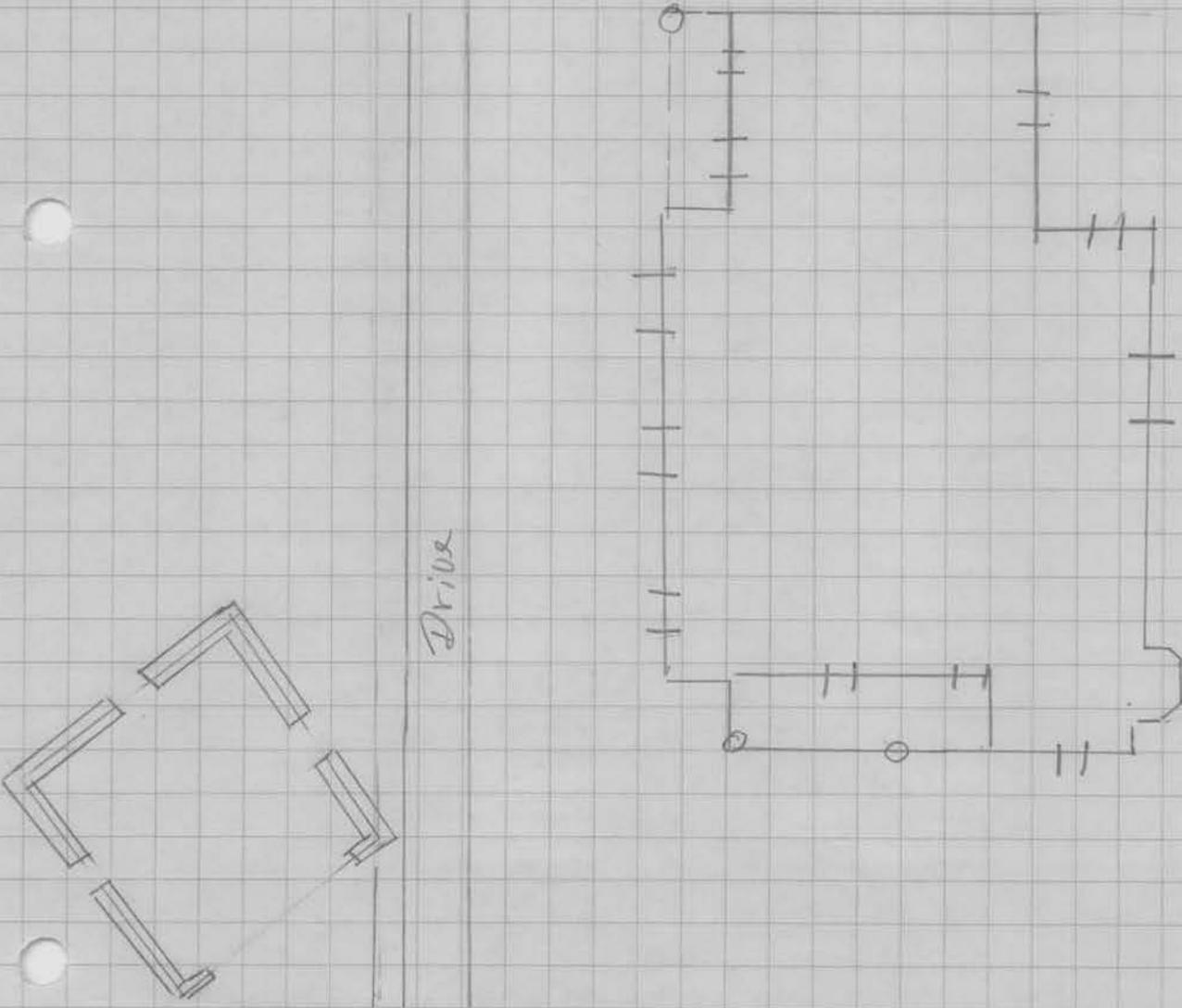
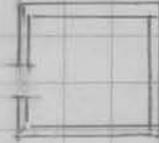
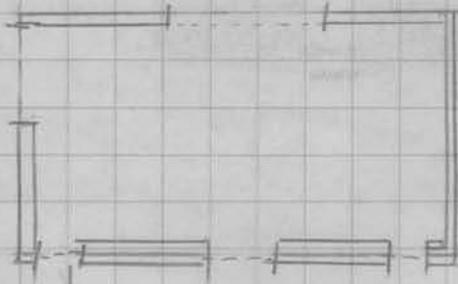
CARR-1430

NOT TO SCALE



HIRAM ENGLAR HOUSE FIRST FLOOR PLAN
CARROLL COUNTY, MD
1318 NEW WINDSOR ROAD

CARR-1430



Rt-31

Chain of Title for Englar-Metcalf House
as part of a tract known as "The Five Daughters"
currently identified as 1318 New Windsor Road

875:278
7 Aug. 1984
Deed
in fee
simple

From S. Nicholas Metcalfe Jr. and David E. Metcalfe, Personal Representatives for the Estate of Carmen E. Metcalfe to David Duree and Barbara Lilly. The same parcel as conveyed to S. Nicholas and Carmen E. Metcalfe by Mary J. Englar. 14 Oct. 1930, 154:484 excepting a parcel conveyed by S. Nicholas and Carmen E. Metcalfe to Lehigh Portland Cement Company 12 Dec. 1957, 284:363, leaving 3.75 acres and 34 square perches, more or less.

284:363
12 Dec. 1957
Deed
in fee
simple

From S. Nicholas and Carmen E. Metcalfe to Lehigh Portland Cement Company all parcels enclosed as one tract which totaled 136.45 acres by survey of 8 Oct 1957. One of several other parcels was the 40 foot wide road on the north and west sides of this tract which was conveyed from Joseph L. and Clara M. Englar to S. Nicholas and Carmen E. Metcalfe 14 Apr. 1934, 160:197. Parcel is contiguous to the tract from Mary J. Englar to S. Nicholas and Carmen E. Metcalfe conveyed 14 Oct. 1930, 154:484.

154:484
14 Oct. 1930
Deed in
fee simple

From Mary J. Englar, widow of David (of H.) Englar, to S. Nicholas and Carmen E. Metcalfe. Tract is the same as conveyed to David (of H.) and Mary J. Englar by Elizabeth Englar 25 Aug. 1896, 83:236 excepting the road on the north and west side of the tract which was previously conveyed by Elizabeth to Joseph L. and Clara M. Englar 18 Mar. 1893, 76:410. The tract was recorded as 4 acres, 2 rods 11 square perches as re-surveyed 13 Mar. 1893.

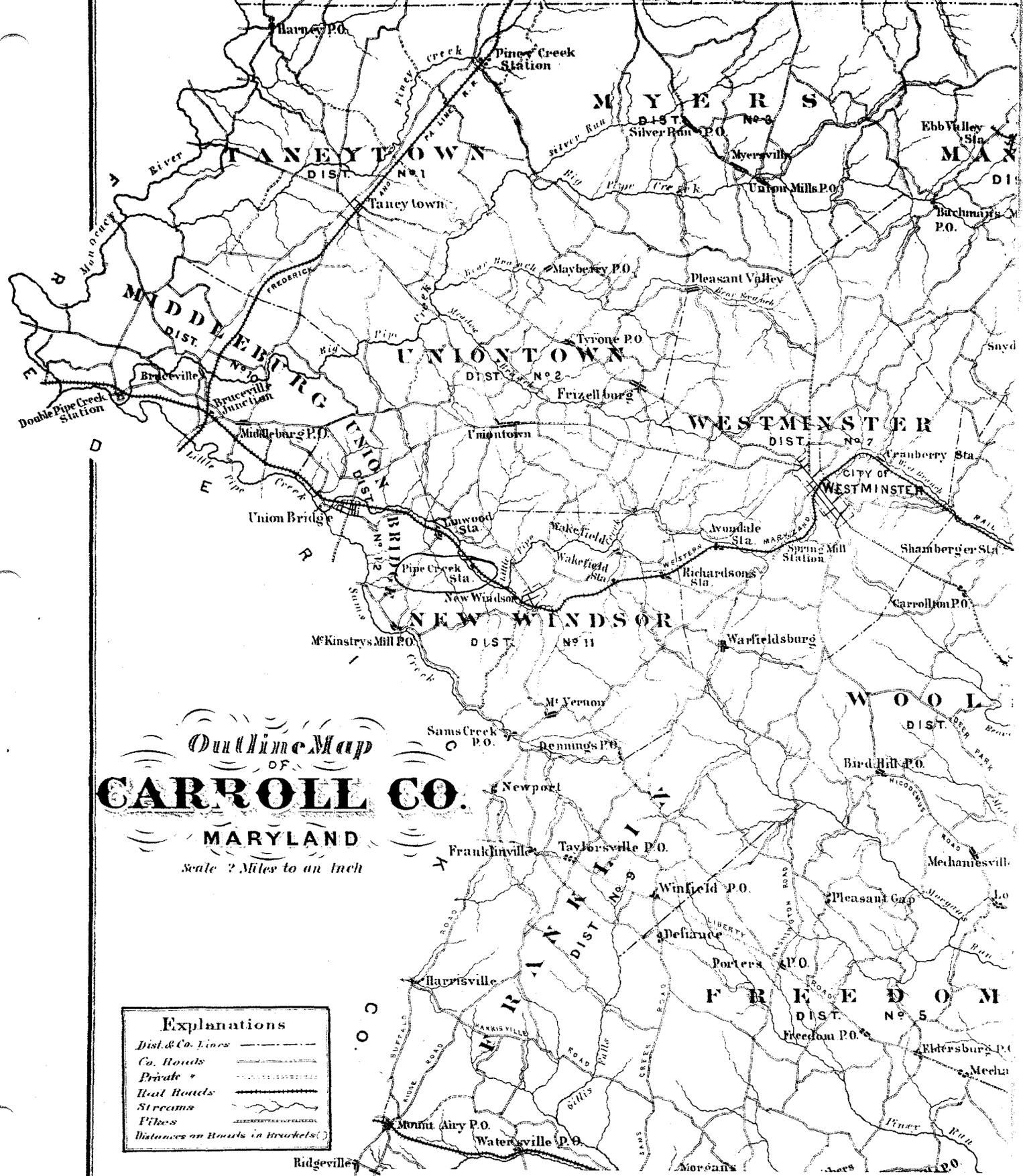
83:236
25 Aug. 1896
Deed in
fee
simple

From Elizabeth Englar, widow of Hiram, to David (of H) and Mary J. Englar. This parcel was created in a re-survey during the settlement of Hiram Englar's estate between Elizabeth Englar, widow, and the remaining 11 heirs, 18 Mar. 1893, 76:410 and 76:412. The tract was described as containing 4.5 acres and 11 square perches. All deeds refer back to the original conveyance from Daniel Engel to Hiram Englar, 17 April 1867, 34:331.

34:331
17 April 1867
Deed in
fee simple

From Daniel and (?)Thiza Engel to Hiram Englar. The parcel was conveyed as a 115 acre portion of the original land patent "The Five Daughters".

S T A T E O F P E N N S Y



Outline Map
OF
CARROLL CO.

MARYLAND

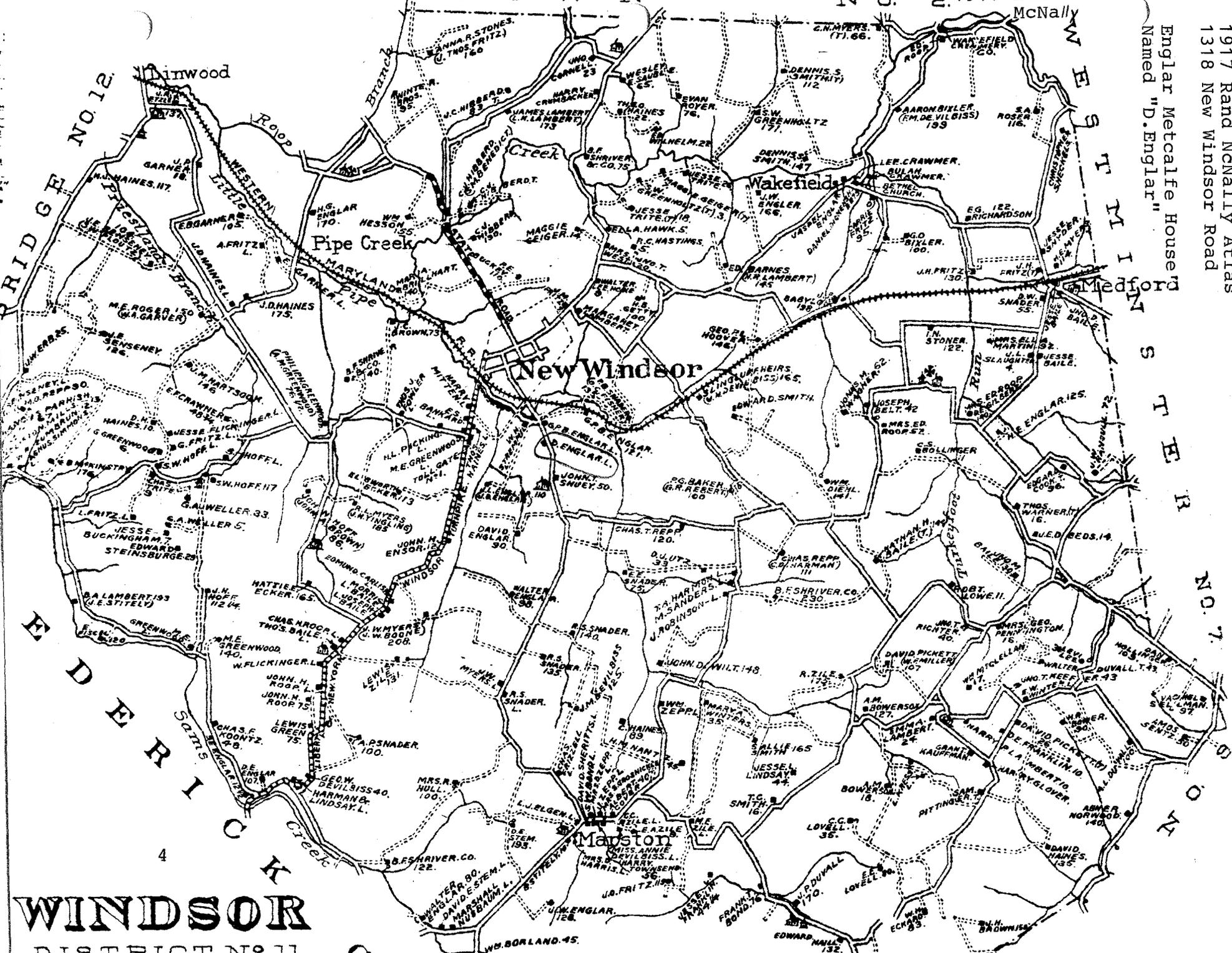
Scale 2 Miles to an Inch

Explanations	
Dist. & Co. Lines	— — — — —
Co. Roads	— · — · — · —
Private "	— · — · — · —
Roads	— — — — —
Streams	~~~~~
Fences	— · — · — · —
Distances on Roads in Brackets ()	

Reprint of 1877 Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Map showing Hiram Englar's Pipe Creek Station on the Western Maryland RR; 1993 Edition by the Historical Society of Carroll County page 5

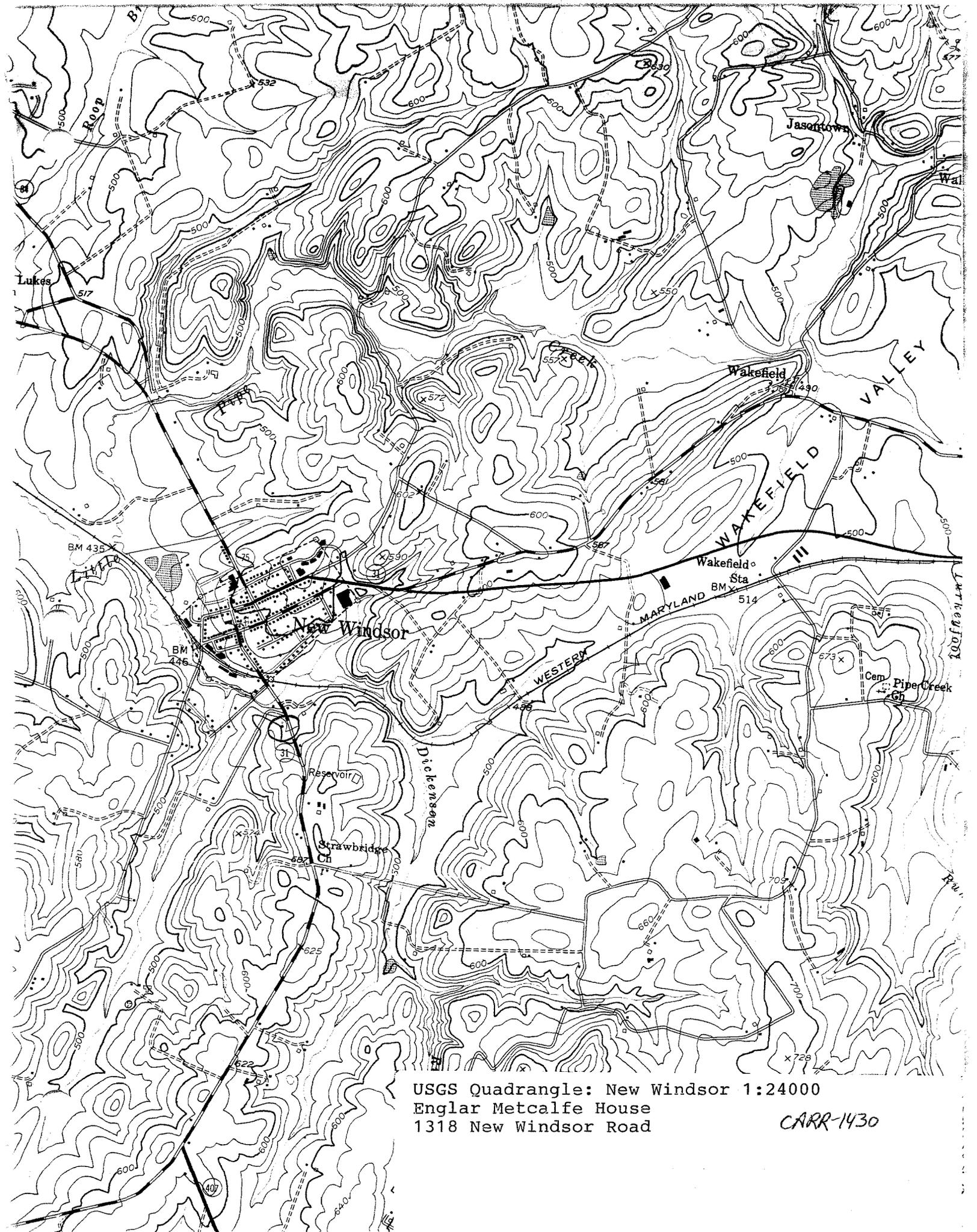
1917 Rand McNally Atlas
1318 New Windsor Road

Englar Metcalfe House
Named "D. Englar"



WINDSOR
DISTRICT NO. 11

CARR-1430



USGS Quadrangle: New Windsor 1:24000
Englar Metcalfe House
1318 New Windsor Road

CARR-1430

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Hiram Englar House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1318 New Windsor Rd not for publication

city, town New Windsor vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Table with 4 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Present Use. Includes options like district, building(s), structure, site, object, public, private, both, in process, being considered, not applicable, occupied, unoccupied, work in progress, yes: restricted, yes: unrestricted, no, agriculture, commercial, educational, entertainment, government, industrial, military, museum, park, private residence, religious, scientific, transportation, other.

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

name David & Barbara Duree

street & number 1318 New Windsor Rd. telephone no.: 875-2087

city, town New Windsor state and zip code MD 21776

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber LWS 875

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 278

city, town Westminster state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1430

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Summary:

The Hiram-Englar House is located at 1318 New Windsor Road, on the east side of the road, just south of the town of New Windsor. The complex consists of a brick house, a frame smokehouse, frame ground barn, and frame garage. The house faces east toward the road, and is a 2½-story, three-bay by two-bay ell-shaped structure, with a rear wing on the west elevation. It has a rubble stone foundation. The east elevation has running bond with traces of red paint and white striping. The remaining elevations have predominantly 6-to-1 common bond. The house has a gable roof with a north-south ridge. The front ell has an east-west ridge, as does the rear wing. The center bay has a door. The north bay projects eastward and has a typical 2/2 sash. There is a two-bay, one-story porch set in the re-entrant angle. There is a cellar under the main block of the house only and it is divided into a center stair passage and three rooms. The south cellar room has a brick fireplace with straight jambs and has an original crane in it. The first story has a center-passage, three-room plan with an ell on the rear containing another room. There is a straight run of stairs on the south wall. The second story has the same plan as the first. In the attic, written in pencil, is "Howard Senseney 1886" and "Harvey Bankert 1886".

Contributing Resources: 4

The Hiram-Englar House is located at 1318 New Windsor Road, on the east side of the road, just south of the town of New Windsor. The complex consists of a brick house, a frame smokehouse, frame ground barn, and frame garage. The house faces east toward the road, and is a 2½-story, three-bay by two-bay ell-shaped structure, with a rear wing on the west elevation. It has a rubble stone foundation consisting primarily of Sam's Creek metabasalt with quoining at the corners and partial coursing of the stone. The walls are brick. The east elevation has running bond with traces of red paint and white striping. The remaining elevations have predominantly 6-to-1 common bond with some 7-to-1 bond mixed in. The house has a gable roof with a north-south ridge. The front ell has an east-west ridge, as does the rear wing. The roof has asphalt shingles that recently replaced the original slate shingles.

The east elevation has a raised basement. The north bay has a two-light casement with one of two shutters surviving. This shutter has one panel with a sunk field and a quirked ogee-and-bevel panel mould. The window has a beaded-interior-edge frame that is mitered at the corners. It has a brick sill and a splayed-brick jack arch. The first-story south bay has a 2/2 double-hung sash with a beaded-interior-edge frame that is mitered at the corners. The sill appears to be granite, and there is a splayed-brick jack arch. There are

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

exterior blinds that are adjustable on the bottom half. The center bay has a door with one light over two panels. The door appears to have been altered and apparently originally had two semicircular-arched panels at the top. The panels have sunk fields with bolection mouldings. The door is grained, and the fields and center stile and rail appear to either have a transfer printing or rolling that creates the wood grain pattern. There is a cast bronze foliate doorbell pull on the center rail. The sill appears to be granite. There is a typical frame and a two-light transom with a splayed-brick jack arch. The north bay projects eastward and has a typical 2/2 sash. The south elevation of the north bay has no openings. There is a two-bay, one-story porch set in the re-entrant angle. It has two square posts set on blocks that appear to be of granite. The bottom half of the posts have an ovolo moulding with a shelf, then an ovolo moulding above, then a chamfered post set on top. There are built-up capitals with a fillet, an ogee, a second ogee, a second fillet, an ovolo, and a third fillet moving from top to bottom. The porch soffit has two panels with ogee-and-fillet panel moulds. The boards inside the mouldings run east-west with narrow spaces set between them. The porch frieze has dentils with an ogee bed mould above and an ogee moulding on the cornice. The second story has three shorter typical 2/2 sash. There is a wood box cornice with a wood fascia board, an ogee bed mould, and a paneled soffit with sunk, flat panels and returns. There is an ogee moulding at the top of the cornice. The gable end of the north bay has an oculus in a clover-leaf pattern with brick voissairs and the same cornice as the rest of the east elevation. The gable end has 6-to-1 common bond instead of running bond. There is a brick chimney centered on the ridge between the south and center bays.

On the south elevation, the main block has an exposed foundation with a typical 2/2 sash in the west bay and another in the center. The east bay has a four-panel door with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. It has a rebuilt wood lintel and a typical frame. There are three steps down to the door with stone cheek walls on either side of the steps. Both the first and second stories have two typical 2/2 sash. The gable end has a semicircular-arched 2/2 sash with blinds and a wood sill. The raking eave has the typical cornice with paneled soffit.

The south elevation of the rear wing on the first story west bay has a typical 2/2 sash with a wood sill. The east bay has a door with one light over two bolection-moulded panels. It has a two-light transom with a splayed-brick jack arch, a typical frame, and a sill that appears to be granite. There is a two-bay, one-story porch with one column at the west corner that is similar to the front porch columns, but has fewer mouldings. The porch soffit has one panel that is identical to the front porch. It has a standing-seam metal roof. The second-story west bay has a typical 2/2 sash with a wood sill. The east bay has a two-light sash in a large beaded-interior-edge frame with a wood board sill. This window and opening appear to have been added later. The rear wing or ell has the same cornice as the main block of the building. The west elevation of the main block has no openings.

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 3

The west elevation of the rear wing has no openings on the first and second stories. The gable end has two two-light casements with wood sills and straight-brick jack arches. There is a typical cornice on the raking eave and an interior brick chimney centered on the ridge. The north elevation of the wing has one typical 2/2 sash on the first and second stories, both with wood sills and a typical cornice. The west elevation of the main block has a typical 2/2 sash on the first and second stories with sills that appear to be of granite. It, too, has the typical cornice.

The north elevation of the main block has a three-sided bay on the east bay that is a full two stories tall. The foundation on the north elevation of this bay has two one-light sash with brick sills, splayed-brick jack arches, and typical frames. The first story of this bay window has one 1/1 sash with typical details on both the northeast and northwest elevations. The north elevation has two of these 1/1 sash. The second story of this bay window is identical to the first story, and the bay window has the typical cornice. The west bay of the north elevation has a typical two-light sash in the foundation and a typical 2/2 sash on both the first and second stories. The gable end is identical to the south elevation, with the typical cornice in the raking eave.

There is a cellar under the main block of the house only and it is divided into a center stair passage and three rooms. The cellar passage north and south walls are brick with plaster. There is a straight run of stairs along the south wall. The joists run north-south and rest on the center walls. They lap other joists there. The ceiling has circular-sawn lath and plaster with cut nails. There are beaded-edge, vertical-board doors to the three rooms, and each doorway has plain board trim. The bottom of the newel post from the first story passes through the floor and has two wedges driven through holes in the post in parallel, but opposite, directions. The wedges are tight against the floor.

The south cellar room has a wood floor that runs east-west and is mostly 2½-inch-wide tongue-and-groove pine. The walls are plaster on stone, and the ceiling is plaster on circular-sawn lath with wire nails. The joists above run north-south and are 7¾ inches to 8½ inches deep x 2¾ to 3 inches wide. They are spaced 15 to 17½ inches on centers and are circular sawn. There is bridging fastened with cut nails between the joists. The shorter joists have lath nailed to their bottom faces as shims for the plaster lath. The north wall has a brick fireplace with straight jambs; some plaster survives on it. It has a straight-brick jack arch with a steel or iron plate underneath and has an original crane in it. The wood mantel shelf has three brackets with decorative cuts. West of the fireplace is a wood dumbwaiter that runs to the room above. The southwest corner has a concrete cistern. The south wall to the east has a door with sunk double fields, ogee panel moulds, a plain cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob and butt hinges that have caps. The door on the north wall has decorative cast iron hinges with eight-petal flowers and arrows and also has decorative caps.

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 4

It has a cast iron suffolk latch.

In the northeast cellar room the latch on the door has partly been replaced. It has the same hinges as the door to the south cellar room, and it also has plastered walls and ceiling. The north wall has a foundation for the projecting bay window on the east bay. The west wall has a semicircular-arched brick fireplace foundation that is plastered. There is one set of corbelled brick near the top. The west wall is frame with circular-sawn lath and plaster. All of the flooring above runs east-west and is circular sawn and tongue and grooved.

The northwest cellar room has a concrete floor and plastered walls. The ceiling was never finished. There is a brick chimney on the east wall. The door latch is gone, and the hinges are identical to those leading to the south cellar room. There is a crawl space under the ell. The joists run north-south and appear to be identical to those in the rest of the house.

The first story has a center-passage, three-room plan with an ell on the rear containing another room. The passage has $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch-wide oak flooring that runs east-west with three bands of walnut inlay. The baseboard is chamfered on the top edge. The architrave has a backband with two reeds and an ovolo on the inner corner, plus an ovolo on the inner edge of the architrave. The wood work is all varnished. The doors have four panels with sunk fields, ovolo panel moulds, and hinges identical to those on the cellar doors. The doors have cast iron rim locks marked "PATD JULY 21 1865" and have porcelain knobs. There is a straight run of stairs on the south wall that has an open stringer. There are octagonal-in-plan balusters with turnings at the top and bottom, and a moulded handrail. The newel is also octagonal, and has turnings and a button on top. The southeast corner of the room has a foliate cast iron radiator marked "PIERCE-BUTLER-&-PIERCE-MFG-C°". The front door has a cast iron rim lock marked "NORWALK L. C°." with a porcelain knob. There is a round bronze bell on the door and a cast iron foliate slide bolt. The west end of the passage has a typical door leading to the ell.

The south room has a random-width floor between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide that runs east-west. It is painted and grained. The baseboard and architrave are identical to the passage. The south window extends down to very close to the floor, and the windows have splayed jambs. The north wall has a fireplace with straight plastered jambs and a brick hearth. There is a varnished wood mantel with two full-height ogee-profile brackets on each side. The mantel has a plain frieze with a shield in the center. The bed mould has a Greek ovolo above a large cavetto. There are two wreaths on the edge of the shelf. West of the fireplace is an original built-in cupboard. It has a typical architrave and backband, but also has a beaded interior edge. The bottom of this cupboard has two one-panel doors with sunk double fields and ogee panel moulds. The top of the cupboard has two two-panel doors with

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 5

the same details. These doors have plain stamped plate butt hinges and cast iron foliate spring latches. Inside this cupboard is the dumb waiter that goes down to the south cellar room kitchen. The west wall has a typical door to the ell. There is a typical radiator in both the southwest and southeast corners.

The northeast room has the same floor as the south room, and typical baseboard and architrave. There is a bay on the north wall that has three sides with rounded corners. This bay has a typical radiator. The windows have sash cords and pulleys. There are interior shutters, both top and bottom on both sides. There are two parts to each shutter, which are hinged, and there are two panels to each part. The panels have sunk double fields and cavetto moulds. The top inner panels of the lower set, and the bottom inner panels of the upper set, are adjustable blinds. The south window does not have shutters. The floor in this room was originally grained, except in the center where a rug was apparently originally laid. The current owners have repainted and grained the floor. The west wall has a centered fireplace with straight plastered jambs and a brick hearth. The wood mantel has the same brackets and bed mould as the south room, but no shield on the frieze, and the shelf has a chamfer.

The northwest room has the same floor and baseboard as the south room. The architrave has no backband. On the east wall is a false fireplace with a wood mantel centered on the wall. This mantel has plain pilaster strips and a plain frieze. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ogee with a fillet below and an ogee at the bottom. To the south of the mantel is a closet with a typical door. To the north of the mantel is a built-in cupboard. The top of the north half of the cupboard has a door with two glazed lights. There are five shelves behind this door. Beneath the door is a drawer and two one-panel doors at the bottom. The panels are flat and sunk with no panel moulds. At the very top of the cupboard is a flat, sunk panel with quirked ogee-and-bevel panel mould. The south half of the cupboard has a one-panel door at the top above a two-panel door. Again, the panels are flat and sunk with no panel moulds. At the very top of the cupboard is a panel identical to the top of the north half. There is a typical radiator in the northwest corner. The west wall has a typical four-panel door leading to the ell.

The ell or west room has a fireplace centered on the west wall. It has a brick hearth and a rebuilt fire box. There is a wood mantel with plain pilasters that have chamfered corners and a beak moulding at the top. It has a plain frieze, the same bed mould as found in the northwest room, and a plain shelf. There is a winder stair in the northwest corner. It is enclosed and has two steps set below a typical door. This door has a plain cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob. There is a closet on the south side beneath the stairs that has a typical door. The pine floor runs east-west, and is random width between 2½ and 4½ inches. The baseboard is typical and the architrave is identical to that in the northwest room.

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 6

The east wall has four doors: one to both the south and northeast rooms, one to the center passage, and a door to the cellar. According to the owner, the ell on the first story had a cabinet in the southwest corner with two, two-panel doors at the top, two drawers below it, and two, two-panel doors at the bottom. This was built in just south of the fireplace.

The second story has the same plan as the first. The passage has a balustrade continued around the stair. The stair to the attic above it is enclosed with a typical door and architrave, a plain lock, and a mineral knob. The passage has the typical baseboard. There are two doors on the south wall to the south chamber.

The south chamber has a typical floor, baseboard and architrave. The north wall has a false fireplace. The wood mantel has plain pilasters with chamfered edges and ovolo mouldings on the capitals. The frieze has a shield, and the bed mould is the same as found in the northwest room. The mantel shelf has chamfered edges. There is a stovepipe hole in the wall above. West of the fireplace is an original closet. The door has a cast iron rim lock marked "R & E Co.". There is a typical radiator in both the southwest and northeast corners.

The northeast chamber has typical painted floor and typical baseboard and architrave. The west wall has a false fireplace with a wood mantel. The pilasters have bolection mouldings, as do the blocks above and the frieze. The capitals have a beak moulding. The bed moulding is identical to that in the northwest room, and the shelf has chamfered edges. There is a register in the floor in front of the mantel. The north wall has a bay window identical to the first story with a radiator and matching shutters.

The northwest chamber has a false fireplace on the east wall. There is a wood mantel that has pilasters with chamfered corners and a frieze with a sunk, flat panel and ovolo panel mould. The bed mould is identical to that in the northwest room, and the shelf has chamfered edges. South of the fireplace is an original closet with a typical door. The room has typical floor and baseboard. The architrave has no backband. In the northwest corner is a typical radiator.

The ell chamber is now subdivided with two bathrooms. The northwest corner has a winder stair with beaded-edge, vertical-board half-wall around it. There is a typical radiator on the south wall to the east that was moved from the northeast corner. The floor is not painted. The baseboard is typical, and the architrave matches that on the northwest room. The west wall has a false fireplace. The wood mantel is identical to that in the northwest chamber. South of this mantelpiece is an original closet with a typical door. The closet extends northward behind part of the mantel. The ell chamber ceiling has circular-sawn lath.

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 7

On the south wall of the attic stairs is written in chalk or white paint, "This house built in 1886 by Hiram Englar" "Carmen Metcalfe his granddaughter". In pencil is written "? Was built by Hiram Englar in the year 1886". Written on the north wall of the stairway in either chalk or paint is, "Hiram Englar 1886 built this house". It appears to be written in the same handwriting. On a wood board at the head of the stair opening, written in pencil in a different hand is, "Howard Senseney 1886" and in still another handwriting, "Harvey Bankert 1886". The attic floor runs east-west, and is of pine 3½ to 4 inches wide. The rafters are 2 x 5¾ to 6 inches deep, and are spaced 23½ to 25 inches on centers. They are circular sawn, and have a ridge pole consisting of two approximately 1 x 6 boards. The rafters support sheathing boards that are both circular sawn and mill sawn. The rafter feet have a birdsmouth cut that laps over a board false plate. The east elevation projecting north bay gable rafters are mitered and have no ridge pole. There are knee walls that have studs 2 to 2½ inches by 3 and 3¾ to 4½ inches. They are toe-nailed under the joists with cut nails. Some of the studs rest right on the floor, while others rest on a stud set on the floor. The brick gable ends are not plastered and have put-log holes on the interior. The south window has written in pencil on the frame, "?? Glass [22?]?", second line, "[228?] Glass [3 or 8] 0 [HRS?]". The ell floor has random-width boards that are face-nailed with cut nails. The ell joists are 2¾ to 3 inches wide by 7¾ to 8 inches deep, and are spaced 17 to 19 inches on centers. They are circular sawn. The ell rafters have no ridge pole.

About 30 feet west of the house is a smokehouse. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with beaded edge vertical board siding, and a hipped roof with standing-seam metal. There is a fascia board at the top and bottom of the structure. The south elevation has a door built of the siding material and hung on "T" hinges. The building has a hewn sill, and approximately 2 x 4 and 4 x 4 construction with 2 x 4 rafters. The timber all seems to be sawn, though there are no clear tool marks. The door frame has both mill-sawn and circular-sawn wood.

There is a ground barn approximately 60 feet west of the house. It has a rubble stone foundation, vertical-board siding, and a gable roof of inverted-V-seam metal with a north-south ridge. On the east elevation, the lower story has three vertical-board doors on small strap hinges. The north and south bay doors both open through the foundation, while the center door does not and is set higher on the wall. The upper story has three wood louvered vents. On the south elevation, the lower story has a vertical-board door on rollers set to the west. The barn originally had two sliding doors on the south elevation, one of which has been removed. The upper story has two vents with a small vertical-board door between them. The gable end has one vent and above it is painted "H. E. 1886". The west elevation has a pair of wagon doors on strap hinges in the center. The north elevation has no openings on the lower story. The upper story has two vents and the gable end has one vent.

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 8

The interior of the barn is three bays with a center wagon floor that is of dirt, and a bay on either side of the wagon floor with a granary in the northwest corner. There is an upper story floor over the north and south bays and over the west half of the center bay. The barn is built of a circular-sawn, heavy-timber, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame with nailed braces. The joists all appear to be mill sawn and are deeper than the posts and girts. The rafters appear to be bigger than 2 x 4, are mitered at the ridge, and support lath. They are also sawn. The boards on the granary appear to be fastened with cut nails.

According to the owner, there were sheds that were set perpendicular to the barn and ran eastward from the barn to about 15 feet from the house. One of them was dated 1901. They were taken down several years ago. The well was just south of the ell window in the west bay, next to the porch.

About 60 feet southeast of the house is a garage that has narrow V-groove horizontal siding and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northeast to southwest ridge. The northeast elevation is open and has a round wood vent set in the gable end that was added by the current owner. The northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations each have one 6/6 sash. Those on the northwest and southeast were also added by the current owner. The gable ends have jigsawn bargeboards that were removed from a house in Westminster and put here. The building has 2 x 4 wire nailed construction, with board sheathing on the interior and penciled notations on the interior walls concerning automobile service. The earliest date seems to be 1936 and runs up to about 1940.

There is a log structure on the site that was moved here log-by-log. It was originally a banked structure with a stone lower story and a log upper story. The fireplace was rebuilt on the upper story but was originally located in the lower story. The roof was replaced and raised, and dormers were added.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1430

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 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1886 Builder/Architect Howard Senseney

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:

The Hiram Englar House is located on a portion of the farm that Englar bought from his father-in-law, Daniel Engel, in 1867. By 1885 he was ready to retire and sold most of the farm to his son, David, retaining 4½ acres on which he built his substantial retirement home in 1886. Written in the attic is "Howard Senseney 1886 Harvey Bankert 1886." Senseney was an architect/builder and Bankert was a painter. The house that Englar had built was a blend of traditional features and stylistically modern details. The house is a typical center-passage-plan structure, but with one bay projecting on one side of the facade, with a two-story bay on the side elevation, and with mouldings and mantelpieces that reflect national trends in decorating taste and not the vernacular of Carroll County. The house was clearly finished by 1887 when the assessor appraised it for \$2,300 and the barn for \$200. Hiram Englar died rather suddenly in February 1893 at age 70. At his death he was owed \$27,832 in notes and, primarily, mortgages. This suggests that he acted somewhat as a small local banker. Hiram's widow, Elizabeth, sold the house to their son, David, who had been working the old farm, in 1896. He died in 1928 and his widow, Mary, sold the house two years later to their niece, Carmen Metcalfe, whom they raised here. The house remained in the family until 1984, when the current owners purchased it and began a careful restoration.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
Chronological/Development Period: Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
Historic Period Themes: Architecture
Resource Type: Rural vernacular

The Hiram Englar House is located on a portion of the farm that Englar bought from his father-in-law, Daniel E. Engel, in 1867 (see CARR-1332). By 1885 he was ready to retire and sold most of the farm to his son, David, retaining 4½ acres on which he built his substantial retirement home. In the attic of the house is written "This house Built in 1886 by Hiram Englar. Carmen Metcalf, his granddaughter." This is confirmed by two notes, one in the February 1886 paper stating "Hiram Englar has commenced the foundation of his new home, which will be an elegant brick mansion, and an ornament to the suburbs of an

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

aristocratic town," and the other in the May 1886 newspaper, stating: "Hiram Englar is steadily at work on his new residence, and will finish this summer." There is no other record of his progress; however, also written in the attic is "Howard Senseney 1886 Harvey Bankert 1886." Senseney was an architect/builder who was building Frank J. Devilbiss' House on Church Street (CARR-1429) at the same time. Bankert was a painter, and was also responsible for the Devilbiss House.

The house that Englar had built was a blend of traditional features and stylistically modern details. The house is a typical center-passage-plan structure, but with one bay projecting on one side of the facade, with a two-story bay on the side elevation, and with mouldings and mantelpieces that reflect national trends in decorating taste and not the vernacular of Carroll County. This may in part be explained by the fact that the house was built for a man in his sixties and not a younger man, such as was the case with the more stylish Devilbiss house. It is interesting to note that as late as 1886 a cooking fireplace was included in the cellar of the house, with a dumb waiter up to the dining room. The house was clearly finished by 1887, when the assessor appraised it for \$2,300 and the barn for \$200.

Hiram Englar did not have long to enjoy his retirement. He died rather suddenly in February 1893 at age 70 and was buried at the Pipe Creek German Baptist Church. He was described as ". . . a retired farmer of large means and was held in high esteem in the community." He had owned several large farms, most of which were sold, and at his death was owed \$27,832 in notes and, primarily, mortgages. This suggests that he acted somewhat as a small local banker. The inventory of his property helps to give a portrait of how his "mansion" was furnished. It would appear the inventory began on the second floor, probably in a front room. There was a carpet on the stair and an oil cloth in the hallway. Three rooms had carpet, and there was matting that may have been in a fourth room. The rooms were generally furnished with a bed, bureau, washstand, and chairs. The inventory takers next proceeded to the kitchen, which had an oil cloth on the floor. There was a range, a sink, three tables, quite a few chairs, and one of several clocks. The dining room apparently had two tables, some chairs, a stove, a side board, a clock, matting on the floor, and also a bed, bureau, and dresser. It is possible that the smallest room on the first story, behind the parlor, was being used as a bedroom and the bed was actually here. If so, the items from this room and the dining room were recorded together in a jumble. The front stairs on this floor also had a carpet. The last room recorded was the parlor, which appears to have had a carpet, a parlor suite of furniture, a stove, an organ, a corner cupboard, a table, many chairs, a lounge, a settee, a hat rack, a clock, and a bed. It is possible that not all of these items were in that room, but it must have been heavily furnished, as was the custom of the time in many places. One of the first-story beds may have been a sick bed for Hiram Englar.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1430

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

One of the inventory takers was the builder, Henry Geatty. He also served as a pallbearer. Yet, despite being good friends, Englar did not hire him, or his son, who also became a builder, to construct his house. Hiram's widow, Elizabeth, sold the house to their son, David, who had been working the old farm, in 1896. He died in 1928 and his widow, Mary, sold the house two years later to their niece, Carmen Metcalfe, whom they raised here. The house remained in the family until 1984, when the current owners purchased it and began a careful restoration.

KS/lc:Carr1430.sig

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1430

Land Records

Tax assessments, 1876-96; 1896-1910

Hiram Englar inventory GMP 15-304

American Sentinel, 27 Feb. 1886, p. 3, 29 May 1886, p. 3; 4 Feb. 1893, p. 3; 8 June 1928,

1

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 3.75 acres

Quadrangle name New Windsor

Quadrangle scale 1:2400

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Planning Bureau

date 11-15-95

street & number 225 North Center Street

telephone (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster

state MD

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-1430
Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Road

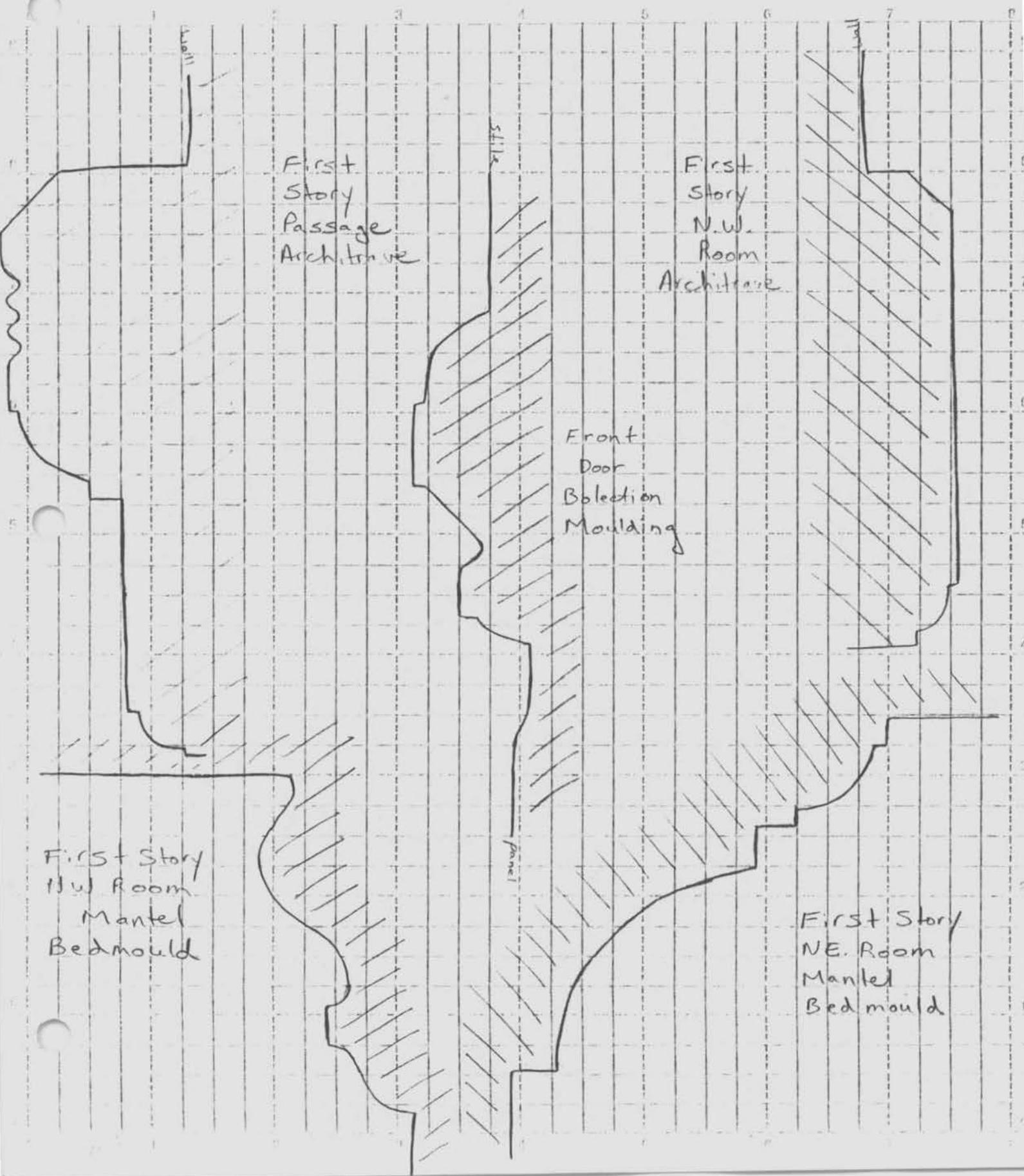
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
S. Nicholas Metcalfe David E. Metcalf personal representatives of Carmen E. Metcalfe	Frederick Carroll Carroll	David T. Duree & Barbara R. Lilly (wife)	Frederick	8-7-1984	LWS 875	278	Deed fee simple	\$70,000 3¼ acres
Mary J. Englar, wife of David Englar, dec.	New Windsor	S. Nicholas & Carmen E. Metcalf	?	10-14-1930	EMM 154	484	Deed fee simple	\$10.00 on the Buffalo Road part of Five Daughter's 4½ acres
Elizabeth Englar	Carroll	David and Mary J. Englar (wife)	8-25-1896	8-25-1896	BFC 83	236	Deed fee simple	\$2,500 4½ acres [no previous reference]
Daniel Engel & Thuza[?] A. Engel	Carroll	Hiram Englar	?	4-17-1867	WAMcK 34	331	Deed	\$13,500 115 acres The Five Daughters

KS/c:1430tit.ls

Sheet No. 1/2

1318 New Windsor Rd Moulding Profiles



First
Story
Passage
Architrave

First
Story
N.W.
Room
Architrave

Front
Door
Bolection
Moulding

First Story
NW Room
Mantel
Bed mould

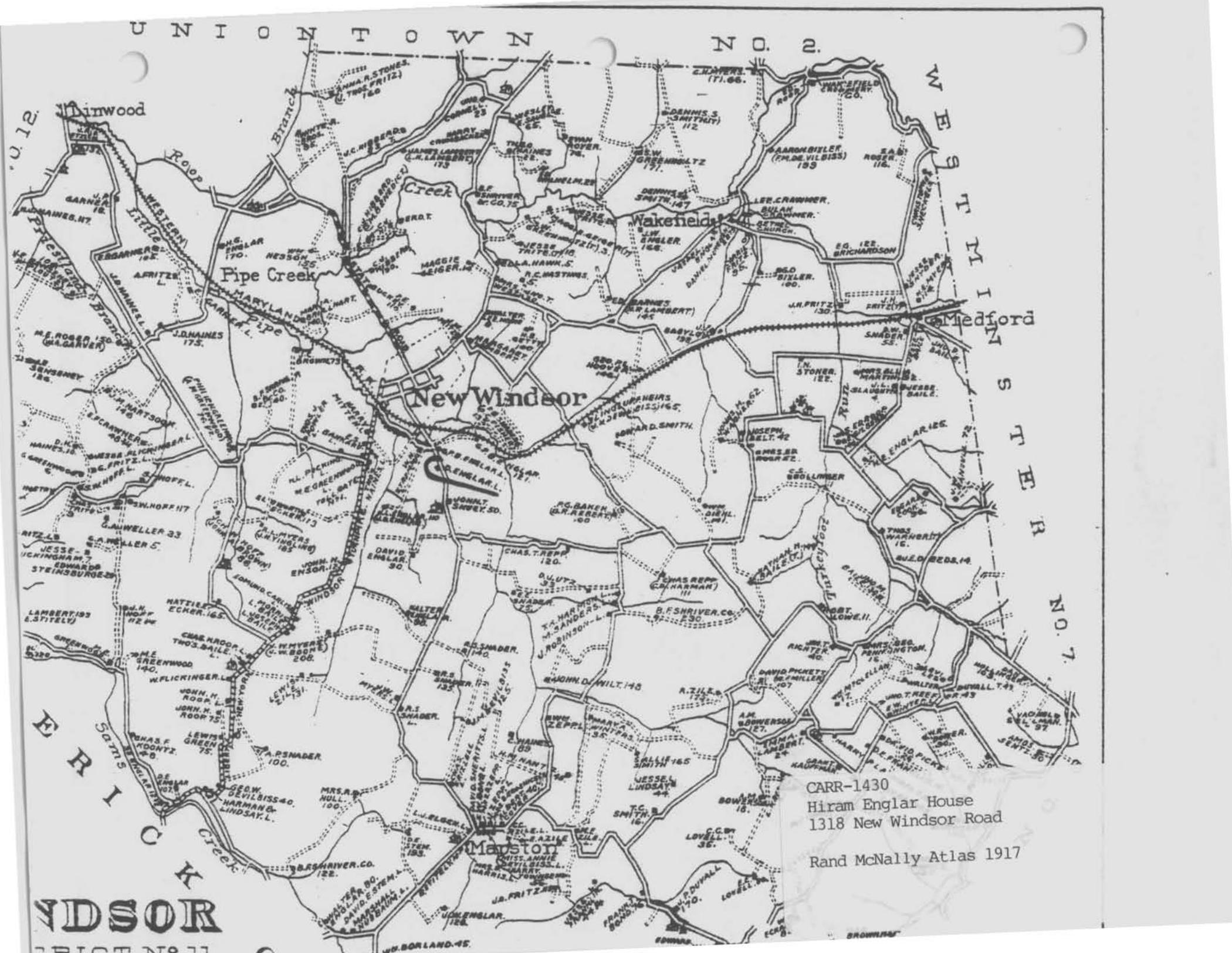
First Story
NE. Room
Mantel
Bed mould

Wall

Stile

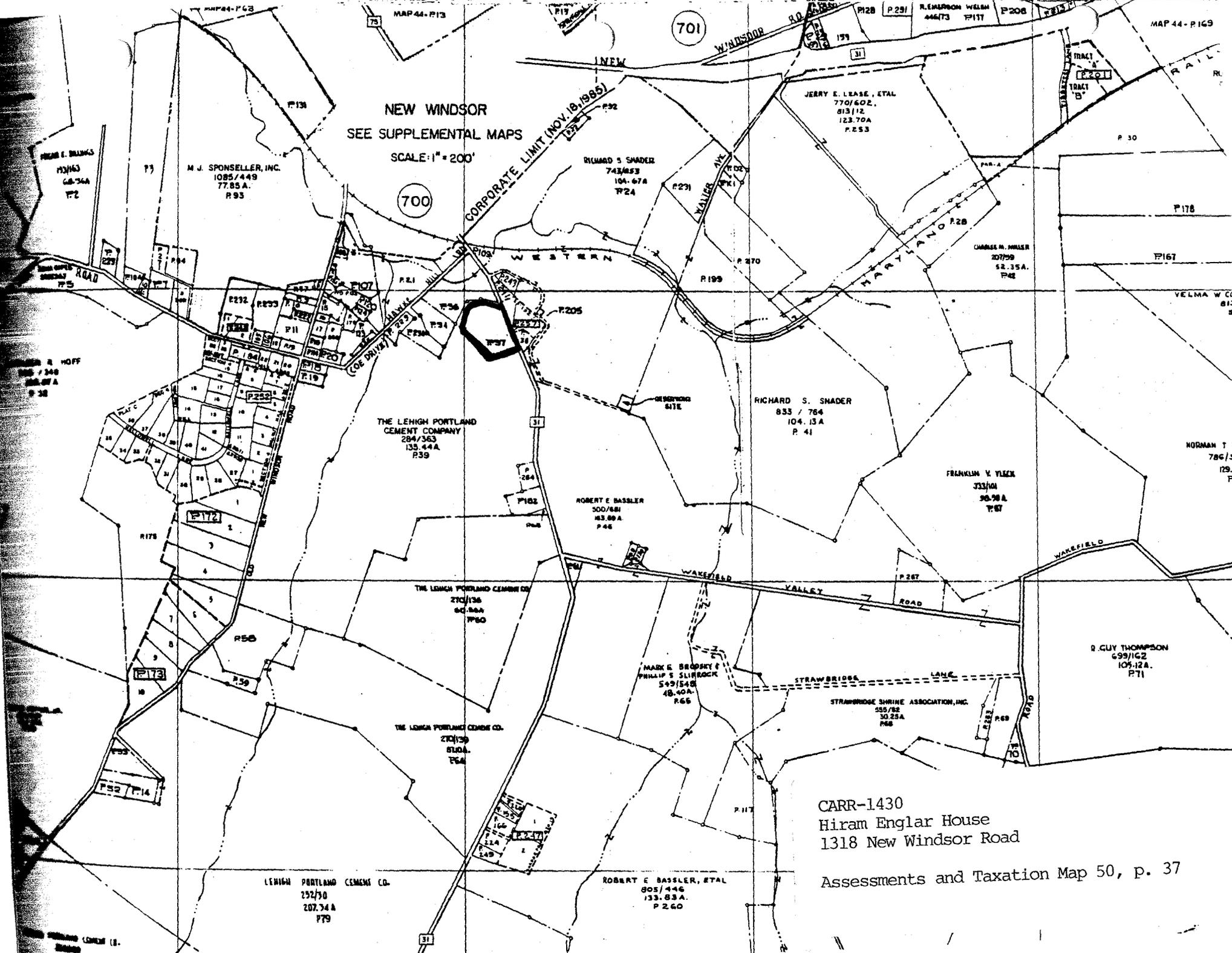
Panel

Wall



CARR-1430
Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Road
Rand McNally Atlas 1917

WINDSOR



NEW WINDSOR
SEE SUPPLEMENTAL MAPS
SCALE: 1" = 200'

700

701

CORPORATE LIMIT (NOV. 18, 1986)

THE LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
284/363
133.44A
P39

CARR-1430
Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Road

Assessments and Taxation Map 50, p. 37

M. J. SPONSELLER, INC.
1085/449
77.85A.
P93

RICHARD S. SHADER
743/853
104.67A
P24

JERRY E. LEASE, ETAL
770/602,
813/12,
123.70A
P.553

CHARLES H. MILLER
207/59
52.35A.
P42

RICHARD S. SHADER
833 / 764
104.13A
P. 41

FRANKLIN V. YLACK
333/101
90.90A
P.67

ROBERT E. BASSLER
500/881
83.80A
P.46

THE LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
270/136
60.90A
P60

MARK E. BRODRY &
PHILIP S. SLIRROCK
549/548
48.40A
P.66

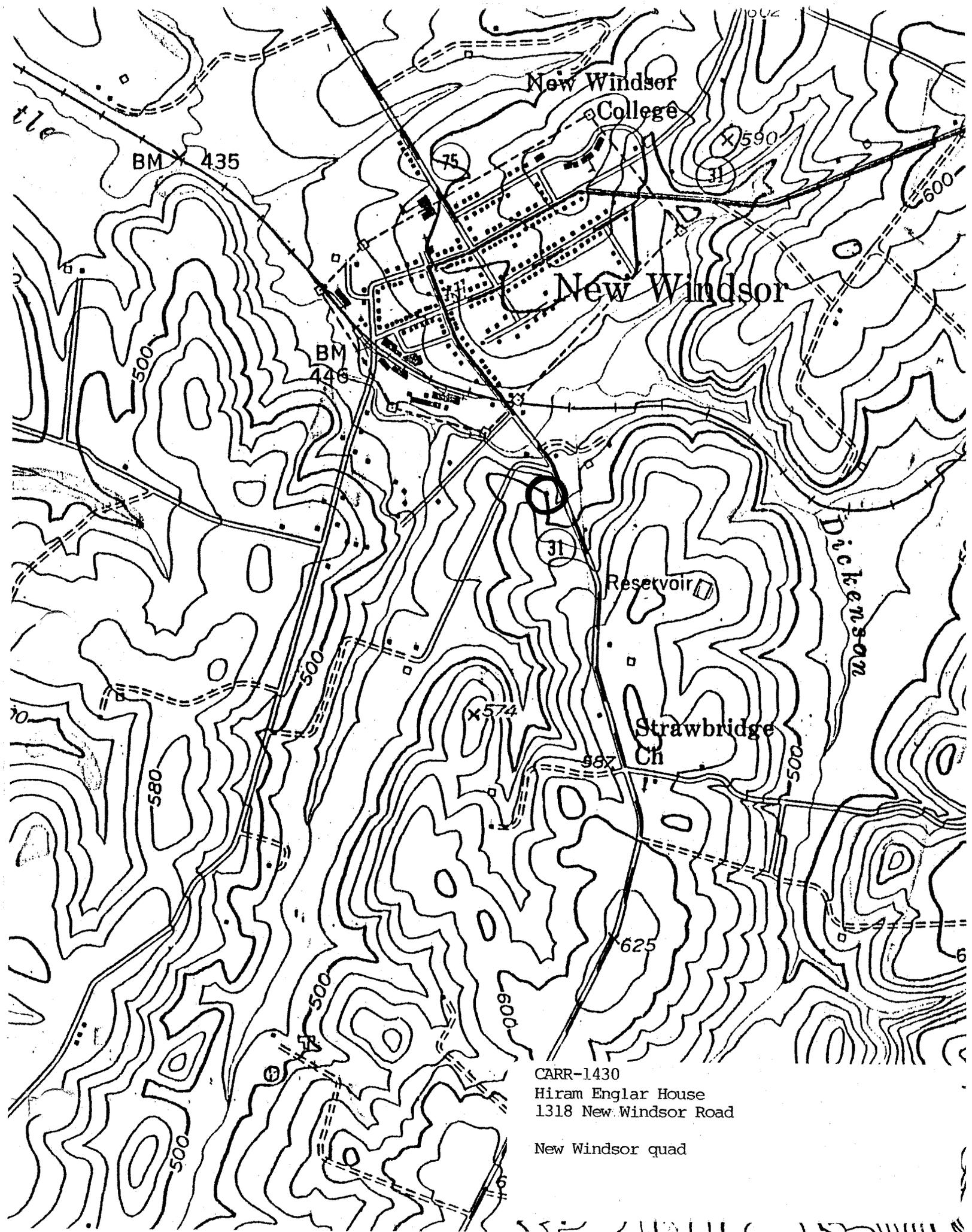
STRAWBRIDGE SHRINE ASSOCIATION, INC.
535/82
30.25A
P68

THE LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
270/139
81.00A.
P64

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
252/30
207.34A
P79

ROBERT E. BASSLER, ETAL
805/446
133.83A.
P.260

RICHARD S. SHADER



CARR-1430
Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Road
New Windsor quad



Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
house - south : east elevs.

1/10



CAR-1430

Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

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

2/12



Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
house-west; south elevs.

3/12



CARR-1430

Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Bell pull

MPSK

>101 21** N N N-12

4/12



Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Stairway

MPS

381 21** N N N N 2

5/12



Wiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

1991 21** N N N-22

MP5X

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South room mantel

6/10



CARR-1430

Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb. 1995

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
north room mantel : cupboard

7/12



CARR-1430

Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South chamber mantel

87



Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

2N N N N N * * * 2182

MP5<

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South cellar fireplace

9/12



Hiram Englar House

1318 New Windsor Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Phot: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Smokehouse - South: east elev.

10/12



CARE-1430

Hiram Englar House

1318 New Windsor Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Phot: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1995

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - south : east elevs.

11/2



CARR-1430

Hiram Englar House
1318 New Windsor Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb 1995

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
barn - north & west elevs.

12/12