NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Winemiller Family Farm

other names CARR-1684

2. Location

street & number 1909 Francis Scott Key Highway (MD Route 194) ☐ not for publication

city or town Taneytown ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21757

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 7-18-06

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Winemiller Family Farm (CARR-1684)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5	1	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/Storage
AGRICULTURE /Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE /Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/Storage
AGRICULTURE /Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE /Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Wood

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

Winemiller Family Farm (CARR-1684)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1851-1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Winemiller Family Farm (CARR-1684)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 3 acres

UTM References Taneytown, MD-PA quad
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	309469	4388784	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short
Organization _____ date June 2004
street & number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Roan Saunders
street & number 1909 Francis Scott Key Highway telephone 410-756-4462
city or town Keymar state Maryland zip code 21757

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

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

Description Summary:

The Winemiller Family Farm is located at 1909 Francis Scott Key Highway, approximately 3 miles southwest of Taneytown in northwestern Carroll County, Maryland. The farm complex consists of a large ca. 1865 two story, single pile, center passage plan brick house, a frame bank barn that was built in two stages beginning ca. 1851, two late 19th-early 20th century frame outbuildings, and a late 19th-early 20th century frame tractor shed. The farmstead is set on a gently rolling site that slopes down to a stream cutting through the property southeast of the house. The house is set close to the road and faces toward it.

General Description:

The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation of local brownstone, running bond brick on the northwest elevation, and six-and seven-to-one common bond brick on the other elevations. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is an ell on the southeast elevation, set to the east, that is two stories tall and three bays by two bays. The ell has six-and-seven-to-one common bond brick and was constructed at the same time as the main block. The gable roof has a northwest-southeast ridge and asphalt shingles. The foundation also matches the main block. On the northwest elevation, the first story has a center door that has four bolection-moulded panels that have sunk fields and ogee and bevel moulds. In the center of the door is a bell crank. There are sidelights with diamond muntins of wood and a single panel below each sidelight that matches the door panels. The transom bar has an applied, jig-sawn, lozenge-pattern decoration. The transom also has diamond muntins. It has one sash over the door and one over each sidelight. The transom over the door is glazed with four pieces of glass butted against each other to fill the space. The door has a granite sill with wash. There is a bull nose frame, one panel on the soffit, and two on each jamb, one below the transom bar and one above. The panels are sunk and flat and have ogee and bevel panel moulds. The lintel has been wrapped with aluminum, and the aluminum projects out as if it covers mouldings. On either side of the door are two windows with new six-over-six sash. All of the window sills, frames, and lintels have also been wrapped with aluminum. On either side of the door are ghosts of either pilasters or half columns. There is a one-story, five-bay porch set on brick piers with new lattice between and a tongue-and-grooved wood deck. The joists are circular-sawn and the flooring is fastened with wire nails. There are six wood Doric columns and two half columns against the house at the end of the porch. The fascia has a sawn apron with a lancet pattern. The cornice has brackets with acorn drops and an ovolo and cavetto moulding between the brackets. The porch has a hip roof. The ghosts of the missing pilasters do not align with the existing columns. The second story has five new six-over-six sash. There is a corbelled brick cornice consisting of one row of bricks with brick dentils above it.

The northeast elevation of the main block and the ell are in the same plane. There is an enclosed porch on the southeast end of the house that has aluminum siding and an aluminum door on the northeast end, with concrete steps below it. The foundation of the ell has three new three-over-three sash. The main block foundation has a new one-light sash to the east and wood louvered vents in front of a four-light sash to the north. All of the sills have been replaced with concrete and the lintels are wrapped and have a row lock course above them. The first and second stories each have five new six-over-six sash. The gable end of the main block has two new four-light sash. There are plain board eaves and fascia and the ell has two corbelled courses of brick. There is an interior brick chimney on the northeast, southeast, and southwest gable ends, and also where the main block and ell are joined.

On the southeast elevation the basement is exposed and has a tongue-and-groove vertical board door to the east set in a mitered frame that has a beaded interior edge. This enclosed porch rests on new CMU piers. The first story has six large one-light sash and aluminum siding. The porch has a shed roof and asphalt shingles. The second story of the ell has no openings and the gable end has two new four-light sash. The eaves are treated the same as the northeast gable. The southeast exterior wall, where the porch covers it, is handmade brick that was fired in a clamp. Some brick ends are burnt where they were close to the fire, and it is possible to see the lines where one brick rested on top of another. The brick has penciling that is very clear on the mortar joints. Most of the red paint is gone except on the mortar joints, where it is faded and not easy to see. There are also patched pockets on the wall where an earlier porch was, and a paint line marking the soffit of the porch at the bottom of the pockets.

The southwest elevation of the main block has two new one-light sash in the foundation, two new six-over-six sash on both the first and second stories, and the gable end matches the northeast gable. The southeast elevation of the main block has a door in the center bay of the first story. It has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It has a wood lintel with a Greek ogee and bevel at the top, and each jamb and the soffit have one panel that is sunk and flat and has no panel moulds. There is one new six-over-six sash set between the two end bays of the northwest elevation. The second story also has a six-over-six sash above the first story window, and in the center bay has a six-over-six sash that is set lower on the wall. The cornice has two corbelled courses of brick.

The southwest elevation of the ell is four bays. From west to south, the first story has a new six-over-six sash, a four-panel door with sunk fields, no panel moulds, plain jambs, a granite sill with no wash, a bull nose frame, a four-light transom, and a wood lintel. There is a narrow new one-over-one sash in an original opening that has brick in-fill, a brick sill, and an original wood lintel with the ghost of a moulding at the top. The south bay projects forward and has a new six-over-six sash. There are no openings on the northwest side of this projection. The first story porch has been

completely rebuilt and projects forward with a modern deck and railing, and new posts to support the porch above. The southeast porch southwest end has two large one-light sash on the first story. The second story of the ell has a six-over-six sash in the west bay, but it is not above the first story window. There is a door like the first story but it is set south of the first story door and has a wood lintel with a moulding at the top. The south-center bay projects forward and has aluminum siding and a new six-over-six sash. This is later infill on the porch. The south bay also projects forward in the same plane as the first story and has a new six-over-six sash. The porch has a new post and iron railing and the roof has been extended to the southwest approximately 18 inches. The cornice has been wrapped in aluminum.

The first story has a center passage, single-pile plan with a two-room ell on the rear. The passage has 5-¼ inch pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast and is blind-nailed. The baseboard has a broken field. The architrave is symmetrical, with bull's-eye corner blocks and a quirked ogee and bevel on each side of the architrave with a lancet moulding in the center. The inner edge of the architrave is recessed and has a bead. The baseboard, architrave, and doors are all grained with a comb. The doors have four panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. The front door has a bell in it, a mortise lock with a porcelain knob, and plain cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. The northeast room door has a plain cast-iron rim lock with beveled sides and a porcelain knob, and plain cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. This door is typical for the house. The southwest room door is typical, but has a new glass knob. The panels beneath the sidelights match the doors. There is a two-run stair that ascends along the southwest wall to a landing at the southeast, and then turns to the northwest along the northeast wall. It has a large turned newel post of walnut, a completely round handrail that curves at the landing and has no newel posts there, and turned balusters that also appear to be walnut. The stair has an open stringer with sawn brackets. The rear door has a plain cast-iron rim lock with straight sides and a mineral knob. Beneath the stairs are a plaster wall and a low four-panel door with typical hinges and lock, and a mineral knob that leads to a closet. The stairs are built with cut nails. The southwest wall is a stud wall with sawn lath that appears to be sash sawn, as is the timber in the stair. The outer rails and stiles of the doors have through tenons that are pegged, but the inner stiles are not pegged to the rails.

The southwest room has carpeting, and the baseboard has a broken field with a quirked Greek ogee at the break. The architrave is symmetrical, with bulls-eye corner blocks. There is a quirked ogee and bevel at each side and a wide pyramidal moulding in the center. The inner edge is recessed and has a broken field with a bead. The windows have plain splayed jambs and new sash. There is one large recessed panel below each window that has a sunken field, an ogee and bevel panel mould, and a Greek ogee on the outer edge. The architrave extends down to the baseboard. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest elevation and it has been closed off. It has a brick hearth with a wood

mantel that has paneled pilasters that are sunk and flat and has a quirked Greek ogee and bead mould. This moulding is also used on the capitals of the pilasters. The frieze has one panel that is sunk and flat and has a quirked ogee and bevel and fascia panel mould. The bed mould has a double ovolo at the top with a quirked ogee and bevel below. There is a plain rectangular shelf. The wood of the mantel that surrounds the opening is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged together. Most of the woodwork has had the paint stripped from it, and now has only one coat. There are no chatter marks visible.

The northeast room flooring is identical to the passage and is face-nailed. The baseboard has a broken field with a bead on top. There is infill in the south corner of the room for heating ducts, etc., and the ceiling has been given a textured plaster covering. The architrave has a broken field with a beaded-interior edge, and there is a fillet at the top of the side pieces creating a pilastered effect. This is topped with a cornice that has a quirked Greek ovolo and bead beneath three fillets. The windows have plain, splayed jambs. The wood moulding below the sills has a broken field with a small bead at the bottom and plaster walling below the mouldings. The window architrave is not carried down to the baseboard in this room. There is a fireplace in the center of the northeast wall, but the mantel is gone and the wall is covered by new brick. The original brick hearth survives. On the southeast elevation is a doorway to the ell, but the door is missing.

The ell northwest room has linoleum on the floor, a baseboard with a broken field, and an architrave with a broken field, a narrow groove in the center of the outer field, and a beaded interior edge. The northeast window has splayed jambs while the southwest window has shallower, straight jambs. On the northwest elevation, west of the door, is a fireplace with slightly splayed parged jambs, a brick hearth, and a wood mantel with plain pilasters and a plain frieze. The pilasters have a quirked Greek ogee and bead on the capitals. The bed mould has an ovolo and cavetto above a cavetto and bead. The mantel is mortised and tenoned and pegged like that in the southwest room. North of the door is a built-in cupboard that projects into the room. The trim of the cupboard matches the architrave in this room, and the mouldings are cut into the wider boards of the cupboard, suggesting that is all custom work. The cupboard has two glazed doors at the top and two paneled doors below that have sunk fields and no panel moulds. The doors are hung on plain cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. The glass in the door is in two pieces, one large piece at the top and one short piece at the bottom. The two pieces of glass butt each other at the location of the second shelf, and there is no muntin where they butt. The top half of the shelf has five shelf boards. Below the window sills are plain boards with a small bead on the bottom edge. There is a four-panel door on the southwest that has sunk fields and no panel moulds. It has a carpenter-style cast-iron rim lock with a seal marked "RUSSELL ERWIN & CO MANUFACTURERS" and also has an eagle with a shield clutching arrows and an olive branch. The lock has a mineral knob, and it appears to be original to the door. The door is hung on plain cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast

joints. On the southeast elevation is a door at the east end leading to the enclosed stairs up to the second story. This door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It has a plain cast-iron rim lock with beveled sides, but this lock is smaller than the other beveled locks. It also has a glass knob. There were two steps below this doorway but they have been removed. There is a door leading to the southeast ell room at the south end of this wall. Between the two doors is peg rail, though no pegs survive.

The ell southeast room has a new wood floor of random-width oak with circular-saw marks. There is plain baseboard and new beaded-edge vertical-board half wainscot. The ceiling is now covered with a drop ceiling. The architrave matches the northwest room of the ell. On the southeast, set to the east, is a new door in an original opening. On the south side of this elevation is a new brick fireplace and mantel built into the original fireplace. The back wall of the fire box is partially broken out, exposing the original back wall. The hearth has been covered. On the northwest wall is the enclosed stairway leading both up and down, with the original beaded edge and center vertical board half wainscot on the wall. There is a typical ell door at the southwest end that leads to a straight run of stairs down to the basement. It is hung on new hinges and has a cast-iron rim lock that is not original to the door and that has mineral knobs. The door between the two ell rooms is missing. The door to the stairs up is at the north end, and is a typical ell door with typical hinges and typical lock with mineral knob. There are two steps below the door, a landing just inside the doorway, and then the stairs ascend to the southwest. On the northwest wall, west of the door is a peg rail with no pegs surviving. On the southwest wall is a doorway to the pantry, but the door is now missing. The pantry has had the floor raised and has been studded out and drywalled for a laundry room.

The second story floor plan is similar to the first story, with the northeast half divided into two chambers. The stair landing has a window with splayed jambs. The passage flooring matches the first story passage, but is face-nailed. The baseboard also matches the first story passage. The architrave is symmetrical, with a quirked ogee and bevel on both sides and a beaded interior edge set flush. This architrave is mitered at the corners rather than using corner blocks. The woodwork has a combed finish like the first story passage. The four-panel doors have sunk fields with no moulds and are mortised and tenoned and pegged like the first story. There is a drop ceiling. The doors have typical cast-iron locks and hinges and mineral knobs. The stairway ends on this floor, and this is the original configuration.

The southwest chamber has carpeting, paneling that covers the baseboard, a drop ceiling, and a built-in closet on the southeast, set to the east. The architrave matches the first story ell and the windows have splayed jambs. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest wall that has been closed off. The wood mantel has paneled pilasters and imposts that are sunk and flat and have ogee panel moulds. There is a plain frieze and the bed mould has two quirked Greek ovolo mouldings that are

almost lancet profiles, with a bead below them. There is no evidence that the mantel is mortised and tenoned and pegged, but the boards here are very narrow and the pegs could be behind the pilasters. The north chamber has carpeting, paneling over the baseboard, and a drop ceiling that covers part of some of the architraves. These architraves have a broken field and a beaded interior edge. This chamber is now a modern bathroom and there are plumbing chases on the northwest and southeast. The northeast elevation has a closet in the east corner. There is a tall, narrow two-panel door with sunken fields and no panel moulds. This door is hung on plain butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints. The architrave has a broken field with a beaded interior edge. There are four shelves in the closet. On the southeast is a typical second-story door leading to the east chamber. It has typical hinges, but the lock is missing. This is an original wall and opening. The east chamber floor matches the second-story passage and the baseboard has a broken field. The architrave is the same as found in the north chamber. The northeast wall is studded out and drywalled. Closets have been added and there is infill in the south corner like that found in the room just below. There is also a drop ceiling. The northwest elevation has peg rail. The southeast elevation has a typical door with a plain cast-iron rim lock, a mineral knob, and typical hinges.

The ell northwest chamber has carpeting, plain baseboard, and architrave that matches the north and east chambers. There is an original closet on the northwest elevation, set to the west. It has a one-panel door but otherwise the details match the rest of the doors. It has a spring slide bolt and never had a lock. There is peg rail on the southwest and southeast elevations, but no pegs survive and there are some metal hooks fastened to it. The southwest window has straight jambs while the northeast window has splayed jambs. There is a door on the southeast that has typical panels, hinges, lock, and mineral knob. There is a passage in the ell between the northwest and southeast ell chambers, with a straight run of stairs up and down and the passage along the southeast side of the stairway. The stairs are enclosed. The flooring matches the second story passage, there is plain baseboard, and the architrave is the same as the north and east chambers. The southwest elevation has two doors. The door to the south is a new opening into an enclosed part of the porch that now has a bathroom. This doorway has a four-panel door that is reused from another building, and it has a rim lock with a mineral knob. The door to the west is typical and has a carpenter-style Russell & Erwin lock with a mineral knob, and typical hinges. There is a four-light transom. The southeast elevation has a typical door leading to the southeast ell chamber. There is a window at the northeast end of the passage. The enclosed attic stairway has a typical door and one step below it. The ceiling has textured plaster. The ell southeast chamber has carpeting, plain baseboard, textured ceiling, and typical second-story architrave. The northeast window has splayed jambs while the southwest window has straight jambs. The latter is missing its sash and now looks into the bathroom on the porch. The window opening has a spring latch and had parting beads, but shelf boards have been added in the opening. There is a closet on the southeast elevation, set to the south that matches the closet in the north chamber. There is a small room above the first story pantry. The northwest wall

of this room was removed in order to create one large bathroom on the porch. There is drop ceiling, linoleum flooring, furred out walls, and new window trim on top of the original. The bathroom contains an old sink, and a new water closet and bathtub. The northeast elevation has beaded-edge-and-center horizontal boards.

The attic joists are sash-sawn and are 2 inches by 6 ½ inches. The rafters are also sash-sawn, are 3 inches wide, and are tapered from 3 inches at the ridge to 4 ½ inches at the foot. The rafters are spaced 34 inches to 35 inches on centers and have sawn Roman numerals. There is a ridge pole and the rafters have birds mouth cuts at the feet, and are spiked down to a narrow board false plate on top of the floorboards. The roof has sheathing boards that are sash-sawn, with several of the boards split off at the end. There are canted purlins set under the center of the rafters on each side, with posts and up braces supporting the purlins. The posts sit on the floor and are toenailed to it. The posts, up braces, and purlins are all circular-sawn and assembled with wire nails. The ell attic rafters are identical, except they have half-laps with pegs at the ridge. The ell attic also has purlins with braced posts added for support.

The main block cellar is one large space with a concrete floor, plaster on stone walls, and exposed joists that run northeast-southwest. They are sash-sawn, are 2 ¾ inches by 7 inches, and are spaced 23 inches to 23 ½ inches on centers. There are two hewn summer beams that run northwest-southeast under each partition wall of the center passage above. The summers are 9 inches wide by about 10 inches deep. Some of the joists are mortised and tenoned and pegged to the summer beam. The joists have a reduced haunch at the top. On each gable end is a solid stone chimney support that does not project far into the cellar. The fireplace header has a through tenon with an exposed peg. Near the southwest end is a hanging shelf with three pairs of hanging posts connected by a beam that passes through the posts and is nailed to them. The beam supports shelf boards. The posts are nailed to the joists with cut nails. The hearth is supported by boards that rest on the masonry at one end and on a ledger board fastened to the header at the other end. The ell cellar is divided into two rooms, separated by the stairway. The southeast room has a concrete floor, parged walls, and plaster ceiling on riven lath. One visible joist, which is probably a fireplace header, is hewn on all four sides. The other visible joist is sash sawn, is 2 ¾ inches by 7 inches, and runs northeast-southwest. There are two windows on the northeast elevation. The fireplace on the southeast elevation is closed off with wood doors that have beaded edge vertical boards and now have a shelf in front of them. The fireplace has a simple wood mantel shelf on three triangular brackets. To the east of the fireplace is a beaded-edge vertical-board door leading to the exterior. It is hung on cast-iron butt hinges and the slide bolt is missing. On the northwest elevation is a beaded-edge vertical-board wall with a doorway that is missing its door. The doorway was moved to the northeast end of the wall or the wall has been cobbled together of various parts, or has been extremely altered. The northwest ell cellar matches the southeast, with riven lath on the ceiling but narrow sawn lath on the window

soffit. There is a closet in the west corner that has a beaded-edge vertical-board door. The closet is shallow, is plastered on the interior, and retains one of its wood shelves. There is a doorway in the center of the northwest wall, leading to the man block. The door has beaded-edge vertical boards with cast-iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and fast joints, and it has a wrought iron Suffolk latch.

About 30 feet east of the house is a shed that is one story tall and two bays by one bay. It is a frame structure with weatherboard siding fastened with both cut and wire nails. There is some replacement siding of circular sawn horizontal boards on the northwest end and the southwest elevation, to the west. The gable roof has a northwest-southeast ridge with v-seam metal. The southwest elevation has a vertical-board door set to the west and hung on T-hinges, with a clipped upper right corner. To the south is a beaded-edge vertical-board door in a plain frame. The northwest elevation has a boarded-up opening in the gable end. There are tapered rake boards with a notch at the end on the bottom of the rake board. The southeast elevation has some German siding at the bottom. The window is a makeshift four-over-six sash with the sash set on their sides and butted, and with the top sash cut down. The window has head-cut trim. The northeast elevation has a rubble stone foundation on the east end. There is a vertical-board door on T-hinges set to the north, and it has head-cut trim. There is also jig-sawn eaves trim.

The interior is divided into two rooms by a horizontal board wall that runs northeast-southwest. The northwest end has a dirt floor and a hewn, mortised and tenoned and pegged frame that is rotted at the bottom and has some replacement pieces. The rafters are sawn but have no clear marks and are tapered, being about 2 ½ inches square at the ridge. There is a ridge beam. The braces in the framing are sawn, but are pegged. The southeast end also has a dirt floor, and has a wood floor above that is not accessible from this side. The joists supporting this upper floor are sash sawn and run northwest-southeast. The studs in the partition wall are about 2 ½ inches by 3 inches and are mortised and tenoned and pegged. The joists are also of this size, and the boards in the wall are circular-sawn. The original window sash from the house are stored in here, and are mortised and tenoned and pegged, with ovolo muntins. There are notches on one side of each sash for spring latches to catch in the sash, and the sash have a check rail, but it is straight and not beveled.

About 75 feet southeast of the house is another shed. It is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay frame structure with a concrete foundation, German siding with wire nails and corner boards, a boxed cornice, and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a northwest-southeast ridge. The southwest elevation has a six-over-six sash with a beaded-interior-edge frame set to the west and a beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board door to the south that is hung on butterfly hinges. The northwest, southeast, and northeast elevations each have a six-over-six sash in the center that matches the southwest elevation sash. The interior of the shed has a concrete floor, beaded-edge-and-center

horizontal boards on the walls and ceiling of the southeast two-thirds of the building, and several shafts with fly wheels hanging from the ceiling. The building is constructed of circular-sawn 4 by 4 posts and 2 by 4 studs, and the rafters are approximately 2 by 6s that are mitered at the ridge.

There is a large tractor shed about 75 feet east of the house. The tractor shed has a concrete base, vertical-board siding fastened with wire nails on the north, west, and east elevations, is mostly open on the south elevation, and has a shed roof of corrugated metal that slopes down to the north; an extension has been put on the south end of the roof. The west end of the building is enclosed with horizontal oak boards and battens and an aluminum storm door on the south elevation. The building is constructed of 2 by 4 studs and 2 by 6 circular-sawn rafters, and has some reused hewn timber, too. There is a beaded-edge vertical-board partition wall that runs north-south and divides the shed in two. This wall has a beaded-edge board door in it that is hung on machine-made strap hinges, and the door has a small door cut into it at the bottom. The small door is semi-circular-arched and hung on two butterfly hinges.

About 150 feet east of the house is a bank barn with a southwest facing forebay and a ramp on the northeast side. It has a rubble stone lower story on the northeast and southeast, and on the southwest the bottom half of the lower story is stone, with German siding above it. The upper story has German siding, and there is much infill of German siding on the forebay. The gable roof has a northwest-southeast ridge, and has v-seam metal on the northeast elevation, corrugated metal on the southwest elevation, and lightning rods. The southwest elevation, on the lower story, has from west to south, a pair of large corrugated metal wagon doors hung on rollers, corrugated metal infill with two-light aluminum sash, four six-over-six sash, a vertical board door that is hung on rollers and has a two-light sash in it, four six-over-six sash, and an open wall with four Lally columns supporting the upper story. The upper story, from west to south, has two vents, a single vent, two vents, a vertical-board door hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends, a vent, a pair of vertical board doors over another pair of vertical board doors, all with the same strap hinges, a vent, a vertical board door like the first one, and three more vents. All of the vents are identical and are tripartite. The doors have two semi-circular cut-outs above them and dog tooth cuts on the lintel below the cut-outs. There is German siding fastened on the soffit of the cornice.

The northwest elevation of the barn has four vents below four more vents, with two vents centered on the eave line. There is a large vent in the gable end with paired four-over-four sash, with a vent between the two sash and a vent on either side of them. The whole gable end vent is pedimented, with jig-sawn trim in the pediment and a fascia board with spool ornament below the sill. The northeast elevation, on the lower story east of the ramp, is a pair of three-light casements, and a silo attaches between this window and the ramp. North of the ramp are four six-over-six sash and a milk house attached to the barn. North of the milk house is a pair of large wagon doors made with

beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards and hung on machine-made strap hinges. The upper story, from east to north, has two vents with four-light sash at the bottom, two pair of corrugated metal wagon doors hung on rollers, two vents with four-light sash at the bottom, and three typical vents. On the southeast elevation the lower story has two pair of three-light casements with wood louvers set in front of them. The upper story has four vents, two more vents centered on the eave line, and a gable vent that matches the northwest but has no spools on the fascia and has less trim in the pediment.

The silo is concrete with iron hoops and a metal dome. The milk shed is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay structure of CMUs with a gable roof of corrugated metal on the southwest and v-seam metal on the northeast. The ridge runs northeast-southwest. The northeast third of the building was added at a later date. The northwest elevation has a six-over-six sash to the west, a pair of vertical-board paneled doors hung on T-hinges, and a six-over-six sash to the north, all in the original section. The northeast elevation has a pair of crossbuck doors with T1-11 siding above them. The doors are plywood, with T-hinges. The southeast elevation has two six-over-six sash in the original section.

The lower story of the barn, on the southeast end, has had the forebay wall removed and wood posts put under the original hewn sill. The sill contains mortises for the original posts. The joists are hewn on top and bottom inside the barn and on all four sides beneath the forebay. Some of them are reused v-notch corner logs. There are two hewn summer beams that run northwest-southeast, with new posts under them. On the northeast elevation is a vertical-board door on machine-made strap hinges that gives access to the silo. There is a horizontal board wall that divides the southeast end from the center of the barn. The center section has also had the forebay wall removed and has circular-sawn timber placed under the original sill, with steel columns to support it. The sill has a half-lap scarf. The northwest wall is the original exterior stone wall, is parged, and has two boarded-up window openings. There is also a vertical-board door set to the north, with a three-light transom and a vertical-board Dutch door set to the west, beneath the original overshoot. There are remains of metal stanchions in this section and steel columns beneath the summer beams. The summer beams have bladed half-lap scarf joints with two face pegs and one edge peg through the top blade. The northwest end of the lower story is a double-wide wagon shed with a dirt floor and a corn crib on the northwest end. The joists are hewn on top and bottom, with several hewn on all four sides and probably reused timber, and they lap at a summer beam near the center. The summer is hewn and runs northeast-southwest. It has a beveled half-lap scarf joint with two face pegs, and there are both hewn and circular-sawn posts supporting the summer. The ceiling in this section is higher than the original part of the barn, with boards above to support the hay. The corncrib has sash-sawn slats fastened with cut nails and has a door on the west end with vertical boards and ram's horn strap hinges. There are several small hatches set high on the corncrib wall.

The upper story has two center threshing floors with a hay mow to each side and granaries in the east corner and a tool room in the north and west corners. The northwest end has a raised hay mow. There is a heavy-timber hewn mortised and tenoned and pegged braced frame with German bracing, lapped girts, and great struts supporting the roof. There are three large posts in the center of the bents with small posts in both the forebay and ramp-side walls. The forebay wall has been partially rebuilt, but retains some hewn posts that are mortised and tenoned and pegged and some studs are sash sawn and toe nailed in place. Some rafters have been replaced but the originals are hewn, are about three inches by four inches, and have an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge.

A modern pole building located southwest of the bank barn does not contribute to the significance of the property.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Winemiller Family Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, as a representative example of a type of family farm complex that characterized rural agricultural Carroll County, Maryland, from ca. 1851 through the early twentieth century, illustrating the persistence of moderate-scale farming operations during this period. The complex comprises a brick farmhouse constructed ca. 1865, a frame bank barn built in two stages beginning ca. 1851, and a full complement of outbuildings reflecting the property's continuous agricultural function. The house and barn may be the work of the original owner, John Winemiller, a carpenter and builder whose only documented work is a nearby church. The period of significance, ca. 1851-1946, begins with the construction of the earliest surviving structure on the property, and ends when the farm passed out of the direct ownership of the Winemiller family. The property remains in agricultural use.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Most of the land that makes up the Winemiller Family Farm was part of the substantial holdings of John McKaleb, and some of these tracts were tenant farms with log houses and log barns. John H. Winemiller moved to Carroll County from Adams County, Pennsylvania, apparently with his wife, Mary, around the time he purchased four acres southwest of Taneytown. A year later he added just less than two acres. The small parcels of land suggest that Winemiller had an occupation, and the 1850 census confirms this, as he is listed as a 30-year-old carpenter. Winemiller was married, had three children, and had a 20-year-old apprentice or journeyman carpenter, William Harper, living with him and no doubt working for him. It would seem that Winemiller must have struck out on his own as soon as he finished his apprenticeship in Pennsylvania, and he is credited with constructing the Methodist Episcopal Church in Middleburg in 1850, at present the only work known to be by him. Middleburg is only a few miles from the land he purchased, and his choice of this area in which to settle may not have been arbitrary. J. Thomas Scharf wrote in 1882 that Middleburg "did not improve much until after the war of 1812-14, when, under the lead of Mr. Winemiller, several fine houses were erected." At this time it is not known whether John H. Winemiller was related to the Middleburg Winemiller. John Winemiller was apparently living in Middleburg, and not on his land outside of town, at this time, as his son, Charles Wesley Winemiller (he apparently went by Wesley), was reportedly born in the town in 1845.[1]

[1] Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 1 assessments, 1841, Maryland State Archives. Carroll County Land Records, 1-254. The second deed was apparently not recorded, but the transaction is noted in JBB 41-18. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Taneytown District, Carroll County, Maryland, 1850, Maryland State Archives. Joseph M. Getty, ed., *The Carroll Record Histories of Northwestern Carroll County Communities* (Westminster, MD: The Historical Society of Carroll County, 1995), p. 50. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland* 2 vols. (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882), p. 899. *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate* 14 March 1913, p. 1, col. 3.

In 1851 Winemiller purchased 157 ¼ acres from the daughter of the late John McKaleb, Sarah Longwell, and her husband John, founder and former editor and publisher of the *Westminster Carrolltonian* newspaper. The Longwells lived at "Emerald Hill," now the Westminster City Hall, so this farm no doubt remained under tenancy until Winemiller purchased it. The 1852 tax assessment lists a frame house and bank barn on the property, suggesting that Winemiller embarked on large-scale improvements as soon as he acquired the farm; no doubt he was responsible for the construction of them. The house does not survive, but the existing barn is consistent with this date. It has a symmetrical gable-end profile, but the barn bents are constructed as if the forebay and ramp sides were framed separately from the center of the bents. It also has lapped girts that tie the purlins together (and rare bladed scarf joints in the summer beam). This is transitional framing from asymmetrical gable end profiles found in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries to fully framed symmetrical bents used in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. If Winemiller did construct the barn himself, it would be important for understanding the origins and diffusion of this change in barn framing in Carroll County. The 1852 tax assessment also notes that Winemiller had livestock worth $278, a value large enough to suggest that he himself was engaged in farming. It was common for many skilled craftsmen in nineteenth-century Carroll County to give up their trade when they were finally able to purchase a large farm, though it is not certain that Winemiller abandoned carpentry, and it is not known whether he ever left Middleburg to move onto the farm. While John was finding success in his business, however, the Winemillers suffered personal tragedy in December 1859 when three of their five children died within a period of nine days. There must have been a contagious disease making the rounds, though what it was is not known. Strangely, it was the three of the four oldest children, ages eight to sixteen, who died, and the infant who survived. Perhaps the infant, who must have still been nursing, was receiving some natural immunity from her mother.[2]

In the 1860 census Winemiller described himself as a farmer, but so did many craftsmen. In time he added another 15 acres to the farm, and he purchased and sold numerous other tracts. Whatever his main profession was, Winemiller was clearly diversified. According to the 1866 tax assessment, he owned four lots in Middleburg, three of them with houses on them, a limestone quarry, and an unimproved tract, in addition to his farm that was now 190 acres. He served as one of the three tax assessors for the first district, and owned tools that were valued at $230. These were presumably his carpenter tools, though they are not described, and suggest that he may have still been active with building. He also owned livestock worth $956, and his son, Wesley Winemiller, owned livestock

[2] Carroll County Land Records, 12-188. Christopher Weeks, *The Building of Westminster in Maryland* (Westminster, MD: City of Westminster, 1978), pp. 41-4. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 10 assessments, 1852, Maryland State Archives. Jacob M. Holdcraft, *Names in Stone*, 2 vol. (Ann Arbor: Monocacy Book Co., 1966). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Taneytown District, Carroll County, Maryland, 1850 and Middleburg District, Carroll County, Maryland, 1860, Maryland State Archives.

worth $780 and no real estate. It would appear that Wesley Winemiller was running the farm for his father at this time, which is not surprising since he had married Anna Rebecca Dern the previous November. The assessment notes a brick house on the property, suggesting that the existing structure replaced the earlier frame house; it was probably built for the newlyweds, and probably under the direction of John Winemiller.[3]

The house is a center-passage, single-pile plan, or "I" house, that can be found as early as c. 1800 at "Farm Content" (CARR-24, NR) but was never very common in Carroll County, though it can be found in great numbers in Tidewater Maryland. Center passage plan houses in Carroll County more commonly were two rooms deep, or had two rooms on one side of the passage and only one, large room on the other, and single-pile variants seem to have risen in popularity after the Civil War, at the same time that outside influences began to make strong inroads into many aspects of local architecture. There seems to have been a building boom in Carroll County, beginning in the late 1850s and carrying through the Civil War until the depression of the early 1870s. Despite the threat of invading troops, farmers took advantage of prosperous times to build substantial new houses, often of brick, and the Winemillers seem to fit comfortably within this pattern. The house has some pretensions in its finishes, which also exhibit a clear hierarchy of spaces, beginning with the best room in the southwest room, where the window trim is carried down to the floor and there are panels below the recessed window openings. The northeast room comes next, with the use of the pilasters and cornice. This last feature seems to have had a brief period of popularity c. 1865-75. The northwest ell room finishes are a little simpler than the two other rooms, and the kitchen and most of the chambers are simpler yet.

The house plan is a little unusual, too, in that the dining room is placed in the ell, between the kitchen and the main block, with the fireplace off to one side and the china cupboard off to the other side of one wall. The builder seems to have had a good understanding of structure. Most brick dwellings in the region have walls of all one thickness, even though only half the walls were load bearing. In the case of the Winemiller house, the southwest wall of the ell is thinner than the northeast wall, even though these are the bearing walls for the second story and attic joists. The wall is a rather short span with a chimney buttressing one end of it and the small pantry buttressing the other, so the builder must have believed that it would be safe to make this wall thinner. That the building shows no sign of problems here would tend to support his deductions. The house apparently had a one-bay porch originally, as there are ghosts for columns or posts flanking the front door. The existing porch is constructed with circular-sawn material and has details from the very late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. It was likely added at a late date by Wesley, or by his son shortly after he acquired the farm.

[3] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Middleburg District, Carroll County, Maryland, 1860. Carroll County Land Records, GEW 26-63, JBB 41-19. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 10 assessments, 1866, Maryland State Archives.

The Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad, which eventually became part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, laid out its right-of-way through the Winemiller Farm, and in 1869 an agreement was made between the company and John Winemiller. Unfortunately, this agreement was not recorded, so the arrangements by which the railroad gained access to the land, and the benefits to Winemiller, are unknown. The 1877 atlas shows two houses on the property, so apparently the earlier building remained, but became a tenant house, and the 1876 tax assessment confirms this. Wesley purchased the 179-acre farm for $12,500 in 1871, and in 1876 the assessment noted that he had a brick house and bank barn, as well as a weather-boarded house with an old barn. His livestock consisted of three horses, five cows, and seven hogs, and he was co-owner, with his father, of a steam engine, separator, and horsepower. Each half share was valued at $500, and Wesley had additional farm implements worth $140. Steam-powered tractors and threshers were extremely rare in Carroll County in any period, so this puts the Winemillers on the cutting edge of agricultural technology. Wesley Winemiller held a sale of personal property in March 1874, though the reasons behind it are not given. It seems unlikely that he was experiencing financial troubles, so he may have been selling farm tools that were no longer needed with the steam tractor. Wesley did not stay on the cutting edge for long, however, as by 1881 he had gotten rid of the engine.[4]

John Winemiller died in 1879 at his home in Middleburg, and in his will he noted: "During my lifetime I have bequeathed to my son Charles W. Winemiller four thousand dollars paid on the Worsley Farm and about eight hundred dollars worth of personal property when he began farming as his amt at present was to make the balance of my children equal with him." Though he no longer owned the farm, his estate is of interest for what it seems to tell about him. His inventory included large quantities of pine boards, plank, siding, oak lumber, hemlock scantling, fence boards, barn boards, white and yellow pine flooring, hemlock pickets, plaster lath, pine shingles, posts and rails, cement, nails, 87 pairs of window sash, 13 doors, six boxes of glass, and two cucumber pumps. The sale of this property identifies some of this lumber as joists and framing timber, and some 3 by 4 lumber. There was also some paint, including ten pounds of Venetian red, and some tools, though not a lot. It is possible that Winemiller had this material on hand for the construction of another building, but he could also have been in the business of selling building materials, or he could have been active in both, since they overlap. This seems to be confirmed by an account book of D. Calvin Warner for the construction of his house at Double Pipe Creek (present-day Detour) in 1873, which credits

[4] The minute books and ledgers of the railroad survive in the collections of the State Library of Pennsylvania, which may tell how much Winemiller was paid, if indeed he was. However, there appear to be no surviving papers that would include agreements such as the one between Winemiller and the railroad mentioned in deed LWS 866-256. Carroll County Land Records, JBB 41-18. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 10 assessments, 1876 and 1876-96, Maryland State Archives. D. Calvin Warner, "Diary and Accounts," Inv. # M2936, Historical Society of Carroll County.

Winemiller with supplying German siding, 2 by 4s, and other lumber. Another of Winemiller's properties in Middleburg had a brick pottery attached to it, according to both the 1876 tax assessment and the 1877 atlas, and the personal property sold in 1879 included pottery ware and a clay mill. His youngest child, Upton, eventually would run a pottery business in Middleburg, though the extent of John Winemiller's knowledge of pottery manufacture can only be guessed at.[5]

Anna Winemiller, Wesley's wife, died in 1876, and Wesley remarried in 1881 to Catherine Null. The barn was expanded on one end, using hewn timber for the large framing members and sawn timber for smaller items such as braces. The original framing pattern was generally copied, but a dropped girt was employed instead of the lapped girt. These details are consistent with a construction date in the late nineteenth century, and must have been the work of Wesley Winemiller. When Wesley died in 1913 he was described as being "possessed of considerable means." His inventory gives some clues to his life at the time. At age 68 he was, in general, no longer actively engaged in farming, but was farming on halves, where he provided the land and improvements, some one else provided the labor, and they split the crops. In this case it was 48 acres of wheat. He owned a horse and two cows for his personal use, and was raising 160 chickens. He owned a cider mill, which was probably available to neighbors for a price. The carpenter tools and blacksmith tools were both of a high enough value to suggest that he either had some skill in these trades, or leased a furnished shop on his property to someone else that did. The outbuilding closest to the house, which is divided into two rooms with dirt floors and was probably constructed in the same period as the addition to the barn, could have been a shop building. Winemiller's house was rather well appointed for the time, with a cook stove, sink, and a washing machine, and the lawn mower that he owned would have kept the front yard, which was probably fenced off, immaculate.[6]

Wesley's son, George H. Winemiller, was likely the one farming the land, as he purchased the farm in 1913 for $5,000. Some of the small outbuildings on the property were likely added by him, though their exact use is not known at this time. One near the modern pole barn retains its flywheels and shafts, which were apparently driven by a motor outside of the building (probably a truck or tractor

[5] *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate*, 22 March 1879, p. 3, col. 2. John H. Winemiller Estate, Carroll County Register of Wills, Will, JOW 5-6, Inventory, HEB 11-177, Sales of personal property, HEB 9-338, JOW 9-568, and JOW 10-337. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 10 assessments, 1876, Maryland State Archives. Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: Author, 1877). Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, p. 899. D. Calvin Warner, "Diary and Accounts." Though unrelated to the Winemiller Farm, it is of historical interest that Winemiller also purchased Francis Scott Key's farm, "Terra Rubra," and it was under a tenant farmer, Jacob Wentz in 1876. Getty, ed., *Carroll Record Histories*, p. 4.

[6] Carroll County Marriage Licenses. *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate* 14 March 1913, p. 1, col. 3. Charles W. Winemiller Estate, Carroll County Register of Wills, Inventory, WA 22-214, WA 22-242.

was used, with belting to run off the rear axle). Whether this was intended simply for machining repairs for his personal farm equipment, or provided some service for the community, is not known. In 1932 the State Roads Commission made improvements to Francis Scott Key Highway (Rte. 194), and the records give an additional glimpse at part of the farm. The brick house and farm buildings were considered too far from the road to be impacted, but there was a two-story frame tenant house, 20 by 30 feet, with five rooms, that was only four feet from the right-of-way. This house had a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a gable roof with wood shingles, a front porch with a roof, was heated by stoves, and had no electricity. It was supposed to be 30 years old, so was likely not the frame house noted in the tax records of 1852, unless it had been renovated at a later date. This house likely still stands to the southwest of the brick house, but is no longer part of the farm. Its existence suggests that George Winemiller, and perhaps his father, as well, had hired help to run the farm. George's wife, Celia May, died in June 1946, and two months later George sold the farm to Reginald and Celia Mae Lowman. The farm remained in the Lowman family until 1981.[7]

The previous owners, Jay and Etta Mullican, renovated the house, though some of their changes were not sympathetic to the historic character of the house. These include adding heating ducts, building a smaller fireplace inside the original kitchen fireplace, adding a brick mantel to the north room, and removing the original sash. The sash are in storage in one of the outbuildings, making most of these changes easily reversible. On the second story ell they partially enclosed the side porch to convert it to a bathroom and removed an original wall to make it larger. This is a common alteration in farmhouses in order to get modern bathrooms into buildings that were never designed for them.

[7] Carroll County Land Records, ODG 122-157, EAS 191-245, LWS 783-105. "Right of Way Report on the G. H. Winemiller Property," State Roads Commission of Maryland, Contract CL-92-54, microfilm copy at Maryland State Highway Administration.

Major Bibliographical References:

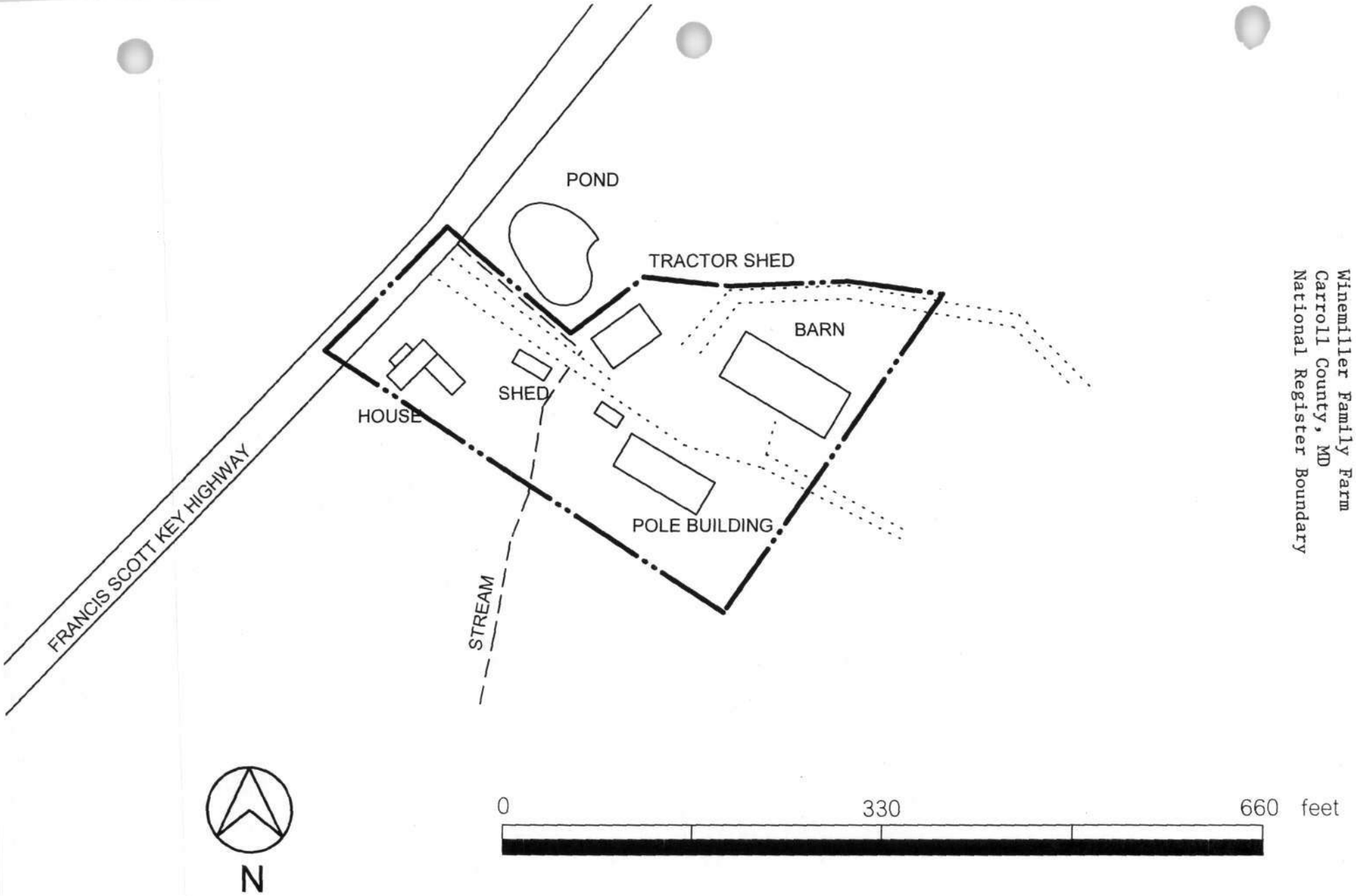
See footnotes

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries for the farm consist of Francis Scott Key Highway on the northwest, the stream running northeast of the drive to the sharp bend in the stream, from there turning east behind the tractor shed, following the drive to the southeast of the barn, then turning southwest in a straight line beyond the southwest wall of the house, and turning northwest to meet with the highway. These boundaries are depicted on the map which accompanies this documentation.

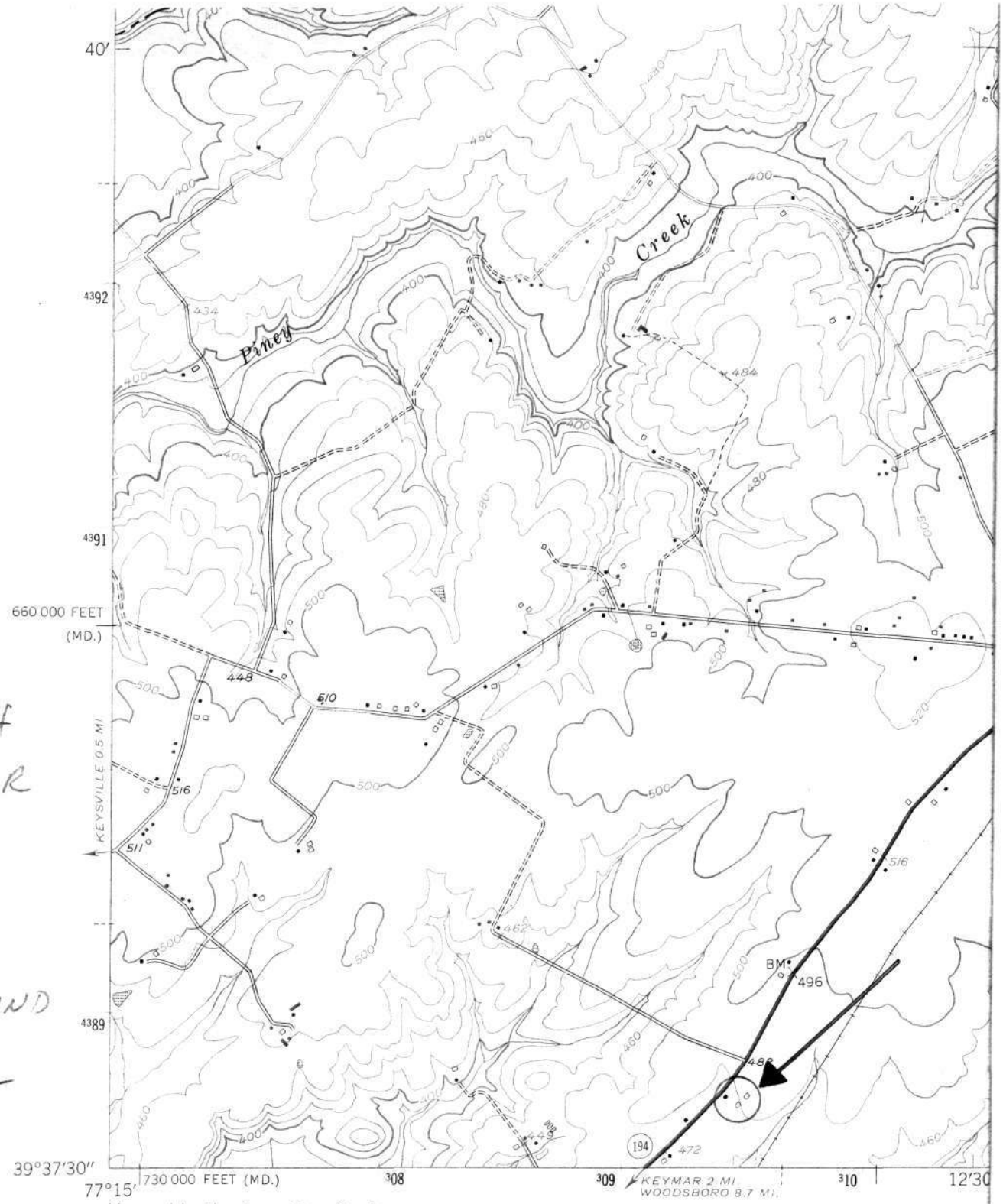
Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, approximately 3 acres, encompasses all of the historic structures associated with the Winemiller Family Farm within an appropriate landscape setting.



WINEMILLER FAMILY FARM (CARR-1684) 1909 FRANCIS SCOTT KEY HWY

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARIES - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



CARR-1684
WHEMILLER
FAMILY
FARM

CARROLL
COUNTY
MARYLAND

18-309469-
4388784

(WOODSBORO)
5563 III SE

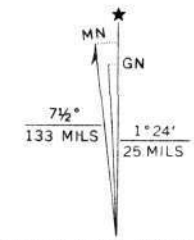
Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1942
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system and Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18 shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1971. This information not field checked



UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec 2003
MD SHPO
House - NW elev.

1/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MDSHPO
House - NW elev. - door
2/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MD SHPO
House- SW & SE elevs
3/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MO
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MOSHPO
House- Passage, UW. S.
4/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec 2003
MDSHPO
House- Passage architrave
5/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MD SHPO
House-SW Rm-UW. W.
6/14

CARR- 1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MD SHPO
House- SW Rm Window
7/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MD SHPO
House - NE Rm. door trim
8/14

Birdhomes
NSEL ADAMS

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MD SHPO
House - NW ell rm, NW elev.
9/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MD SHPO
Shed - NW & SW cleus
10/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MD SHPO
Machine Shop & Shed, SE & NE elevs
11/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec 2003
MD SHPO
Barn - NW & SW elevs
12/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MD SHPO
Barn - SE & NE elevs
13/14

CARR-1684
Winemiller Family Farm
1909 Francis Scott Key Hwy
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2003
MD SHPO
Barn - interior framing
14/14