

CARR-660

Baughman Mill Farm  
4808 Baughman Mill Road  
Lineboro (vicinity)

1811

John Shauck patented a tract called "Inclosure", which was bisected by Wolfgang Run, in 1807. Here around 1811 he built a brick grist mill, a saw mill, and his brick dwelling house with brick barn. At his death in 1839 he owned a dwelling plantation of 550 acres that extended into York County. The property was subdivided, the mill sold off, and the farm run by George Heindel, then Henry Keeny, and early in the twentieth century by miller Amphrey Baughman. The house shows both German and English influence, and may be transitional from the "Flurkuchenhaus" or "Kreuzhaus" plan to the "Pennsylvania Farmhouse" plan common in the nineteenth century.

KS/lh:6/29/92:signif

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CARR-660

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic John Shauck Farm Baughman Mill Farm (preferred)

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 4808 Baughman Mill Road  not for publication

city, town Lineboro  vicinity of congressional district

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 checked="" 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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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 Jill T. Huslinger c/o Edward H. Taubman

street & number 828 Dulaney Valley Rd. telephone no.: not listed

city, town Towson state and zip code MD 21204

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 898

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 437

city, town Westminster state MD

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title State Historic Sites Inventory

date April 1983  federal  state  county  local

pository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state Maryland

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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 property at 4808 Baughman’s Mill Road consists of a two-story, four-bay Flemish bond brick house with a two-story front porch and a two-story, two-bay Flemish bond brick wing on the west end. Also on the property are a brick bank barn, a stone, brick and clapboard bakehouse/smokehouse, a frame wagon shed with dual corn cribs and two frame poultry houses.

The property at 4808 Baughman’s Mill Road consists of a two-story, four-bay Flemish bond brick house with interior end chimneys, a gable roof covered by asphalt shingles, a two-story porch across the front (south) with recent jigsaw balusters, and a two-story porch across the south elevation. The foundation is of uncoursed fieldstone. There is a door in the third bay from left on each story, and a door in the east bay of the addition on each story. The remaining openings contain 6 over 6 wood windows. Both the north and south elevations have a wood boxed cornice. The west elevation of the wing is of common bond and has an interior brick chimney, a bricked-up oven opening in the first story, and the ghost of a one-story gable-roofed structure that was once attached to this side. The north elevation has a one-story, shed roof wood frame addition with clapboard siding and a standing seam metal roof laid over earlier wood shingles. The eastern end of the rear addition is open.

The main block of the house is a three-room plan, divided by a north-south wall in the center of the building, with a large fireplace in the east room into which one enters. The stairs are along the west wall of this room, are walled in, and are closed off with a door. There is a ghost in the ceiling of this room suggesting that at one time this room was divided in two, much as those on the west end of the house. The southwest room is and always was unheated. The northwest room contains an original wood mantel over the bricked-in fireplace, and wood cupboard along side it. The floors are narrow-width hardwood. The western wing has a boxed-in stairway on the east wall, with a door to close it off, and a large kitchen fireplace in the northwest corner. North of this, the wood frame addition was originally two rooms but has since been divided. The second-story plan mirrors the first, but has random-width pine floors and there is no fireplace in the west wing chamber. The second story also has an open staircase and a true central passage.

Also on the property is a 3, 4, and 5-1 common bond brick banked barn with Flemish Bond brick on the west end and cantilevered forebay on the south elevation. The foundation is of rubble stone with brick on the south elevation. The forebay is wood framed, with vertical wood board siding. There is a recent CMU wall supporting the western half of the forebay above. The other elevations are of brick, with a pattern of 2 rows of 3 square brick vents on each end with four diamonds in the west gable and three

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<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** 1811 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
 and/or  
 Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
 Level of Significance:  national  state  local

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

**Summary:** John Shauck patented a tract called "Inclosure", which was bisected by Wolfgang Run, in 1807. Here around 1811 he built a brick grist mill, a saw mill, and his brick dwelling house with brick barn. At his death in 1839 he owned a dwelling plantation of 550 acres that extended into York County. The property was subdivided, the mill sold off, and the farm run by George Heindel, then Henry Keeny, and early in the twentieth century by miller Amphrey Baughman. The house shows both German and English influence, and may be transitional from the "Flurkuchenhaus" or "Kreuzhaus" plan to the "Pennsylvania Farmhouse" plan common in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture  
 Geographic Organization: Piedmont  
 Chronological/Developmental Period: Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870  
 Resource Types: Small family farmstead, Rural vernacular

According to a genealogy of the Shauck Family, Johannes Shauck, a miller, came to America from the foothills of the Jura Mountains in Switzerland with his six sons after the death of his wife. They settled in Pennsylvania. Johannes' son John patented a large tract near Lineboro called "Bite the Biter" in 1790 and another tract, "Inclosure", which was bisected by Wolfgang Run, in 1807. West of "Inclosure" Christian Singery patented "Loretta" in 1809 and sold it to Shauck the following year. It was on Wolfgang Run that Shauck built a brick grist mill, a saw mill, and his brick dwelling house with outbuildings, including a brick barn. The barn has a crudely chiselled datestone that appears to be marked "Oct. 11, 1811", and the house and brick mill (see CARR-661) appear to date from this period as well.

When Shauck died (14 July 1839, age 85), he owned a dwelling plantation that extended into York County and consisted of 550 acres, as well as other real estate. The inventory of his personal property is extensive, indicating he was a very successful man. Indeed, the ten walking canes he possessed may be the most striking indicator of this. Besides the three horses, five cows, two heifers, one bull, four hogs, five shoats (young hogs), eighteen sheep, wagons, ploughs, harrows, farming tools, carpenter tools,

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-660

Land Records  
Tracey Records - HSCC - envelope 37  
Wills and Administrations - JBl-379  
Westminster Carrolltonian, 13 November 1840

Shauck genealogy - HSCC

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 13.7702

Quadrangle name Lineboro

Quadrangle scale 1:2400

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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

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

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

G	<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

state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Department of Planning

date June 10, 1992

street & number 225 North Center Street

telephone (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster

state Maryland

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

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

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCE  
100 COMMUNITY PLAC.  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032  
501-274-3000

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

diamonds and an open bullseye in the east gable. The north elevation has two pairs of hinged wagon doors flanked on the ends by one square brick vent. Part of the brick northern wall has collapsed and been rebuilt with CMU's. The gable roof has standing seam metal over wood shingles.

Near the northeast corner of the house stands a one-story square uncoursed fieldstone, wood frame and clapboard bakehouse and smokehouse. The structure is banked into the hill with a slate-covered gable roof. It is divided in the center by an east-west running brick wall. The smokehouse is to the north, the squirrel-tail flue brick oven to the south.

In addition, the farm includes a wood frame wagon shed set upon stone piers. It is open on both ends and has corn cribs on both sides. It is covered with horizontal wood slats and has a gable roof with corrugated metal covering. There is a one-story, three-bay, shed roofed, wood frame hog pen with concrete foundation, vertical wood siding, and corrugated metal roofing. There are two very similar three-bay, one-story shed roofed poultry houses. They have stone foundations, wood frames with German siding, central entrance "dutch" doors of vertical boards, six-light sash, and corrugated metal roofing over wood shingles.

A more complete description of the house and barn can be found in the earlier survey (1983) of the property.

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

furniture and kitchen utensils that Shauck had (and that most everyone had, but in much smaller numbers), there were many special items that help to show a little about the interests and abilities of he and his family. It is not unusual to find mill picks and mill saws at a millers establishment, but Shauck also had shoemaker tools and sole and upper leather, indicating he was providing his handmade shoes at least to his family. Since his mill would have been a focal point for the surrounding agricultural community, he probably had a ready market for any excess shoes he or his family made. He also possessed cooper's tools, and the many hogsheads he had on hand were probably made on his farm. His need for them is explained by the iron apple mill, the large still, and the 70 gallon still that he also possessed.

Shauck seems to have been a product of the enlightenment. Besides his books in both German and English, including a four-volume edition on the Laws of the United States, he had a thirty-hour clock and case, and a thermometer. Though his house was only about twenty-five years old, and had fireplaces in almost every room, he had installed at least four ten-plate stones with pipes. This was no doubt to increase the efficiency of his farm operation. That it required a great deal of fuel is indicated by the twenty-five cords of oak that he had. The distaff side of the operation was no doubt improved by the possession of a "washing machine" and a quilting frame, both very rare items.

The diet of the Shauck family seems to have been rather varied, as well. In addition to the obvious products associated with cows, hogs, and sheep, Shauck owned a "chicken coop & C" and three swarms of bees and boxes. He had apparently kept bees for quite some time, for he also had the older style bee baskets, but had no bees associated with them. The food items listed include wheat and flour, corn and meal, oats, rye, potatoes, sweet potatoes, dried peaches, cherries and apples, pickles, vinegar, onions, bacon, soup, beans, honey, and most unusual, a "box and orange tree." Our meager evidence about his farm does not mention a conservatory on the property, so we can only guess as to where he may have kept the tree in the winter.

After Shauck's death, the dwelling plantation was subdivided into several parcels and sold off in 1839 and 1840. The tract that held the house and mill was sold in 1841, according to instructions in Shauck's Will. It was advertised in the Westminster Carrolltonian (and also the York Republican) as being 272 acres located two miles from Martin Kroh's (formerly Kerlinger's) Mill (CARR-818) and three miles from Stick's (formerly Hetrick's) Tavern. It was located on the public road that connected Manchester with Stick's Tavern. (The crossroads of Sticks, in Pennsylvania, is still known by that name.) Most importantly, the advertisement noted that the tract included a large gristmill with one story built of stone and two stories of brick, a saw mill, a brick "Switzer" barn 81 feet by 37 feet, a still house, stone dairy, smoke house and other

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

buildings, and two orchards with apples, peaches and pears. There was also a large brick dwelling house with a cellar under the whole building, two large brick kitchens, (one of which was two stories high), and a pump near one of the kitchen doors. (A stone well still survives about ten feet southwest of the front door to the kitchen wing.) There was also a limestone quarry on the property which is mentioned in various deeds and is clearly marked on the historic maps. Local folklore states that a locomotive, tender, and boxcar rest at the bottom of the water-filled hole of the quarry, the victims of a derailment that were never salvaged. The quarry is about 50-100 feet west of the present railroad tracks and just south of York Road. It is no longer part of this parcel.

The house and mill property was bought by George Klinefelter, apparently a prosperous land baron from Shrewsbury Township in York County. Two years later he had sold it to George D. Klinefelter (probably his son) who probably never operated the mill before selling it to George Heindel of Codorus Township in York in 1850. The 1850 Maryland Census records Heindel as a farmer, not a miller. Heindel apparently subdivided the property in 1852, selling off the mill (see CARR-661) and keeping the farm. Heindel sold the farm in 1864 to Henry Keeny. (The 1862 map does not show the house, which is clearly occupied by Keeny on the 1877 map). It remained in that family until 1914 when Amphrey Baughman, who owned and was operating the adjacent mill, purchased it. The Baughman's owned the farm for the rest of the first half of the twentieth century, after which time it changed hands often.

The plan of the house has changed little. It shows both German and English influence and may be transitional from the "Flurkuchenhaus" or "Kreuzhaus" plan to the "Pennsylvania Farmhouse" plan common in the nineteenth century. It is laid out with one large eastern room, which has a fireplace on the east wall and boxed stairs on the west wall. There is evidence that this room was once divided by a wall just north of the fireplace, but it is not possible to determine whether this wall was original or added later. The western half of the main block has two rooms, a large one to the south and small room to the north with a fireplace and built-in cupboard on the west wall. West of these is a wing with a kitchen fireplace, and formerly a bake oven, on the west wall. There are boxed stairs on the east wall. This wing is not bonded into the brick of the main block of the house, and there is some evidence in the cellar stairway that this may have been an addition at a rather early date. If so, it suggests a desire to get the service areas away from the living areas and create a parlor and dining room as in English houses.

In an earlier survey of the property it was suggested that the original plan of the house had a central passage. The evidence of the wall that once divided the eastern room, however, suggests that this was not possible, since the missing wall clearly used to butt against the wall of the boxed stairs. The second story does retain an original central passage, but it is not unusual to find a boxed stair on the first story and central passage

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 4

on the second story of farm houses in Carroll County. The different arrangement was probably employed to give privacy to the chambers, but open up the first story to make the rooms more functional and not waste space.

The east room may have been used as the first kitchen, if the kitchen wing on the west was truly added later. This makes spatial and functional sense, since most German houses have the entrance into the kitchen, and the east room has the main entrance. It also has a rear door that leads to the freestanding bakehouse and smokehouse very close by. This was a common feature of German settlements throughout the Pennsylvania Culture Region. That German culture was still strong with John Shauck there is no doubt. The inventory of his estate included a German Bible and other German books, but he also owned books in English.

Thus it would appear that John Shauck's house contains elements of both German and English houses, and may be a link between those of the early German settlers and the Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan common in nineteenth-century Carroll County. It has four bays rather than the English five-bay house, but it is regular and symmetrical, unlike early German houses. The "Pennsylvania Farmhouse" plan also is a four-bay house, but with two central entrances. Shauck's house still has one entrance. There are other houses of the period that retain this four-bay, single-entrance front, including the Conrad Kerlinger House of 1790 (CARR-818), the Abraham Crumrine House of 1798 (CARR-1302), and the Michael Koutz House of about 1810, (CARR-121). Both the Kerlinger and Koutz houses were associated with mills. Koutz's house is also brick, with a kitchen wing on one end, and is very similar to the Shauck house.

Other elements that make this a transitional house include the placement of chimney stacks on the end in the English manner, and the location of the stairs in the center. A true English plan would have a central passage rather than the more German boxed stair, however. Most Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan houses have a central boxed stair that projects into the kitchen. The northwest room appears to be laid out as the Master Chamber (Kammer), yet it is heated, which was not common among Germans. Its actual use is unknown. In the Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan this space evolved into the unheated dining room and the larger room was used as a parlor, with a fireplace.



# 7. Description

Survey No. CARR-660

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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 Baughman Mill Farm is located on both sides of Baughman Mill Road approximately one mile due east of the town of Lineboro. The house, mill, and associated buildings are located within a few hundred yards of the Pennsylvania-Maryland line; Mason Dixon boundary marker #58 is located  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the east.

The farm complex includes a large brick house of circa 1840, a brick bank barn of the same period, the ruins of a three story brick mill, also circa 1840 (see CARR-661, Baughman Mill), a two story frame house probably dating to the late 19th century and several small outbuildings. Evidence of the mill race remains visible in several places along Baughman Mill Road.

The main house is located on the north side of the road, on a sloping site at the base of a low ridge. It faces south to the road and the stream valley beyond.

The house is of brick construction on a stone foundation. It is four bays long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stories high and two rooms deep, with single flush chimneys centered at each end of the pitched gable roof. An original two story, two bay brick wing projects from the west gable wall. ~~Evidence of a~~ frame addition remains visible on the west gable wall of the brick wing.

The front facade of the house faces south. The entrance is offset to right (east) of center, flanked by two 6/6 windows to the left and one 6/6 to the right. This fenestration pattern is repeated on the second floor, with the door opening onto a second story porch. The first story door is an early door with paired vertical raised panels interrupted at the top by inserted glass panes. The soffit and jambs are paneled with flat recessed panels set in ogee panel molds. There is a three-light transom above the door and a worn stone sill below. The windows are set in heavy pegged frames trimmed with ovolo backband; the lintels are splayed brick jack arches.

The brickwork on the facade is laid in Flemish bond and is painted a soft cream color on the first story. The two story porch is supported by brick foundation piers and chamfered posts; a sawn scrollwork balustrade is carried across both stories. The porch roof is a continuation of the main roof pitch, concealing any early cornice on this facade. The second story door opening onto the porch has been bricked in above the door head, suggesting either a blocked transom or an enlarged window opening.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-660

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

### Specific dates

### Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or

Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

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

The Bauhman Mill Farm includes a large brick dwelling house dating to the early 19th century and a brick forebay barn, dating to circa 1840, as well as several smaller 19th century outbuildings. Originally associated by the Baughman grist mill across the road (see CARR-661), the mill farm is no longer part of the mill property. The 2½ story brick farmhouse is an excellent example of the regional vernacular architecture of northern central Maryland. Significant details include a superb Federal mantel and built-in cupboard on the first story, a range of decorative details throughout the house, and the evidence of an original oven in the kitchen wing.

The brick and stone forebay barn has an initialed date stone, decorative patterned ventilation holes in the gables and an ovolo molded water table. While the dated stone is not entirely legible, it appears to be inscribed 1841, a date consistent with construction features of the barn.



CONTINUATION SHEET

4.1 Owners:

Bill and Carol Knobloch  
Cross Roads-School House Road  
Lineboro, Maryland

Ray and Joan Beard  
Schalk Road No. 2  
Millers, Maryland

## 7.1 DESCRIPTION (cont'd)

On the east gable wall, there are single 6/6 windows flanking the flush center chimney on the first and second story and small 4/2 windows in the upper gable. A cellar window in the south bay has been enlarged to form a bulkhead cellar entrance; the north window has been blocked. The brickwork on this facade is laid in four-to-one common bond; the openings have splayed jack arches and wood sills. The window frames are beaded but otherwise plain. One early tapered and beaded rakeboard survives.

The rear facade is similar to the front facade except the first floor door is offset farther to the east and the second story opening therefore does not line up. This opening is also downset due to the stair and the lower portion has been bricked-in to accommodate a later shed porch. This window opening is now fitted with 6/3 sash. The west bay of the first story porch has been enclosed, concealing or eliminating the west windows. Three of the remaining window openings are fitted with 9/6 sash, the other two are fitted with 6/6 sash with larger panes, presumably a later alteration.

The brickwork on the rear facade is laid in four-to-one common bond and is painted a cream color on the first story. The window openings have plain soldier course lintels; the first floor door opening has been reduced in size about four inches on each jamb. The jambs and soffit are not paneled; the door is replaced. The original cornice survives on this facade, and consists of a box cornice with complex crown-mold applied to the fascia and a complex bed mold below the soffit. The crown mold has probably been repaired or replaced.

The west gable facade is almost entirely covered by the brick wing. The only opening in this wall is one 6/6 window in the south bay of the first story, opening onto the porch of the wing. The brickwork on this wall is four-to-one common bond; the rakeboards are tapered and appear to be beaded, though heavily weathered.

The front (south) facade of the brick wing is set back approximately five feet from the facade of the main house. An exceptionally wide entrance is located in the east bay, with a window opening to the left. This opening has been altered but originally had either 9/6 or 6/6 sash. The original pegged frame with ovolo backband survives. The door frame is also pegged and has a broken-field fascia with beaded edge, ogee field and ovolo backband. The six-panel door has fully raised and ogee molded panels and an ogee molded frame. This fenestration pattern is repeated on the second floor.

The brickwork is Flemish bond with splayed jack arches for three of the four openings.

## 7.2 DESCRIPTION (cont'd)

On the west gable wall of the wing there is evidence of an oven in the north bay of the first floor, one 6/6 window in the south bay of the second floor, and a pair of 4/2 windows flanking the chimney in the upper gable. The outline of a one story frame addition is clearly visible. The brickwork is four-to-one common bond; the rakeboards are beaded and tapered.

The first story of the rear facade of the wing is covered by a later one story frame lean-to. There are two 6/6 windows on the second floor. The brickwork and cornice match the rear facade of the main house.

The interior of the main house originally consisted of a center stair passage with two rooms on each side. The two south or front rooms were larger than the back rooms, and only two rooms, the southeast and the small northwest room, were heated with fireplaces. Two interior partitions have been removed, forming a three room plan, with the passage and east rooms now opened up into a single large room. The stair rises against the west wall of what was the passage. It is an altered open-string stair with turned newel posts and simple molded rail. Early trim on the first floor includes architrave trim on the front door and the windows of the southwest room and an extraordinary mantel and cupboard in the northwest room. The architrave trim consists of a broken-field fascia with ogee field molding, ogee/astragal backband and beaded edge. The soffits and jambs are paneled with flat recessed panels and ogee panel molds, and the architrave trim is crossetted at the upper corners. A simple two-piece chairrail has been removed except below each window sill. Beaded baseboard survives in several places. The mantel in the northwest chamber consists of a board surround with Federal backband below a paneled frieze with fluted center and sideblocks and complex molded cornice with wall-of-troy strapwork. A four-door cupboard is built in to the right of the fireplace. The cupboard is framed with fluted pilasters and a molded and drilled dentil block cornice. The upper doors have three fully raised panels, the lower doors have a single raised panel. Original shelves survive inside. They are beaded on the front face and one shelf is slotted to receive spoons.

A door in the west wall of the southwest room opens into a kitchen with a large cooking fireplace on the west wall. The fireplace is fitted with a crane and at one time had an oven. An enclosed winder stair rises in the northeast corner to the second floor.

Barn:

The barn is located approximately 100 yards to the east of the house and is set nearly parallel with the ridge of the house. It is a brick and stone barn built into the hillside with an overshot forebay facing south, and measures 81 feet long and 38½ feet deep including the 8 foot forebay. This barn is notable for its Flemish bond brickwork and molded water table, and for the fine decorative brick ventillated gables. Unfortunately the foundation walls are failing and the barn is in danger of at least partial collapse.

## 7.3 DESCRIPTION (cont'd)

The front facade, facing south, is the most seriously threatened part of the building and has been partially shored up and stabilized. The ground floor level, protected by the forebay, is of brick construction on a fieldstone foundation, with worked stone quoining on the gable ends where the stone gable foundations turn the corner. One of these stones on the west end of this wall is inscribed:

H ?  
Oct 11  
18?1

A partial numeral in the date appears to be a four, and a date of 1841 is consistent with the construction features of the building. There were originally 13 openings in the ground floor south wall, with 6 windows alternately placed between 7 doors. All of the surviving openings are fitted with heavy wood frames and the doors have (or had, in some cases) heavy dutch stable doors hung on wrought strap hinges. The window openings were originally fitted with diamond section horizontal wood bars. The brickwork is four-to-one common bond with splayed jack arches above the openings and heavy stone sills below.

The upper story of the barn on the south facade is frame and has been re-covered with vertical board siding. The only evidence of an original door location consists of a pair of iron pintels to east of center.

The west gable wall is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond above a fieldstone foundation. The fourth brick course above the stone foundation is an ovolo molded watertable, an extremely unusual feature for a barn. Openings in this wall include a pair of horizontal cellar openings originally fitted with horizontal bars and an elaborate series of ventilators formed by omitting bricks in a pattern. These include two rows of three rectangular ventilators and four diamond pattern openings in the upper gable.

The north or uphill facade of the barn is laid in four-to-one common bond above an ovolo watertable and stone foundation. The center opening is unusually wide and consists of paired double doors serving a double aisle inside. There are two rectangular ventilator openings to each side with a rectangular window opening above. The upper wall to the left of the doors is in danger of collapse; the right jamb of the door opening has been rebuilt.

The east gable wall is identical to the west gable wall.

The ground level interior of the barn has been opened up and little evidence of the original stall plan is still visible.

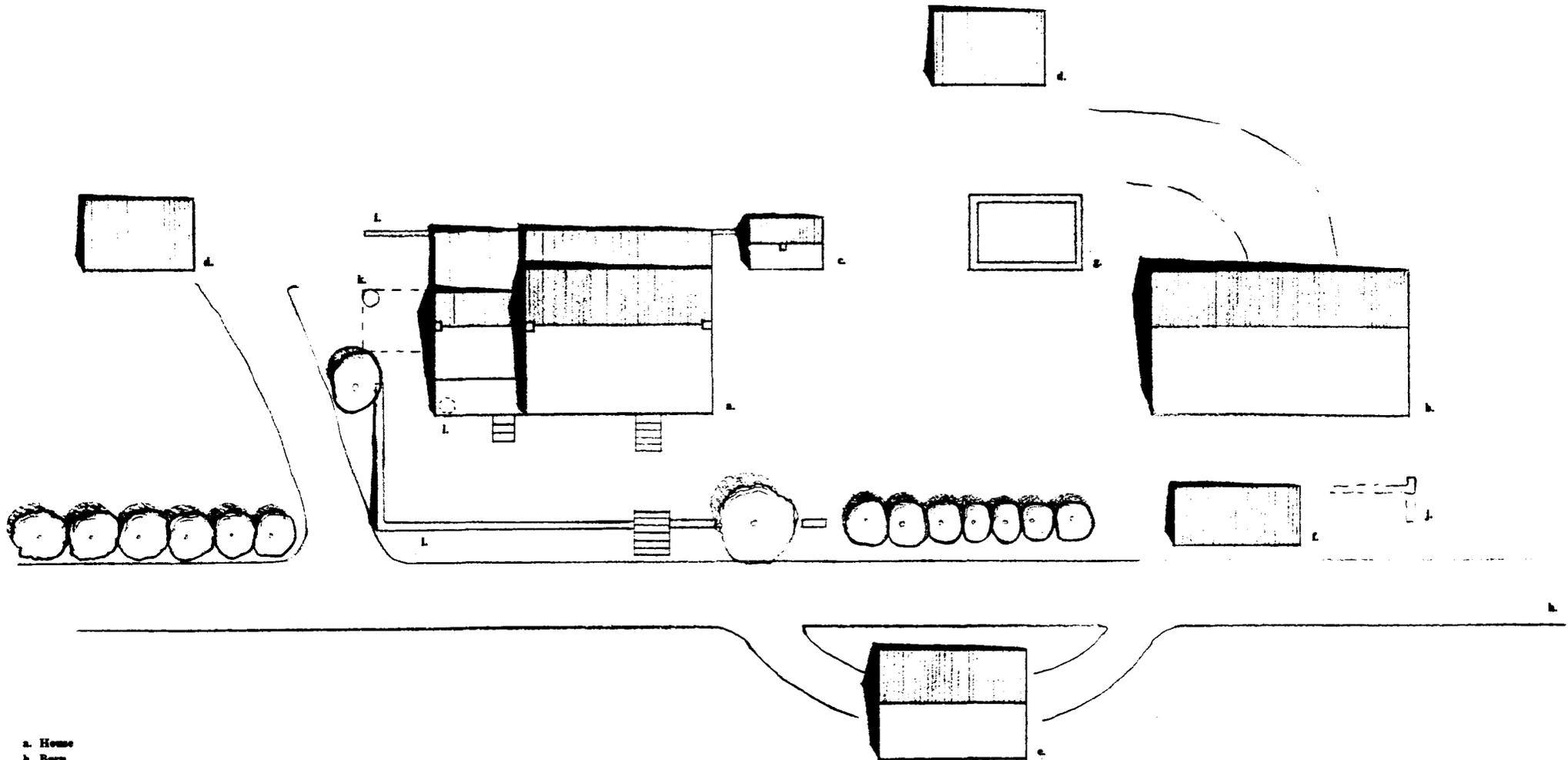
The upper, main floor of the barn is divided into four principal bays formed by three interior bents. The two center bays are aisles presumably used for threshing and for unloading hay. The end bays were evidently used for hay storage, and movable joists and loose

## 7.4 DESCRIPTION (cont'd)

flooring survive above the west aisle, where additional hay could be stored. The east end of the outshut over the forebay is partitioned to form a small granary. A plank ceiling allowed hay storage above the granary, reached by a ladder nailed to the wall of the granary.

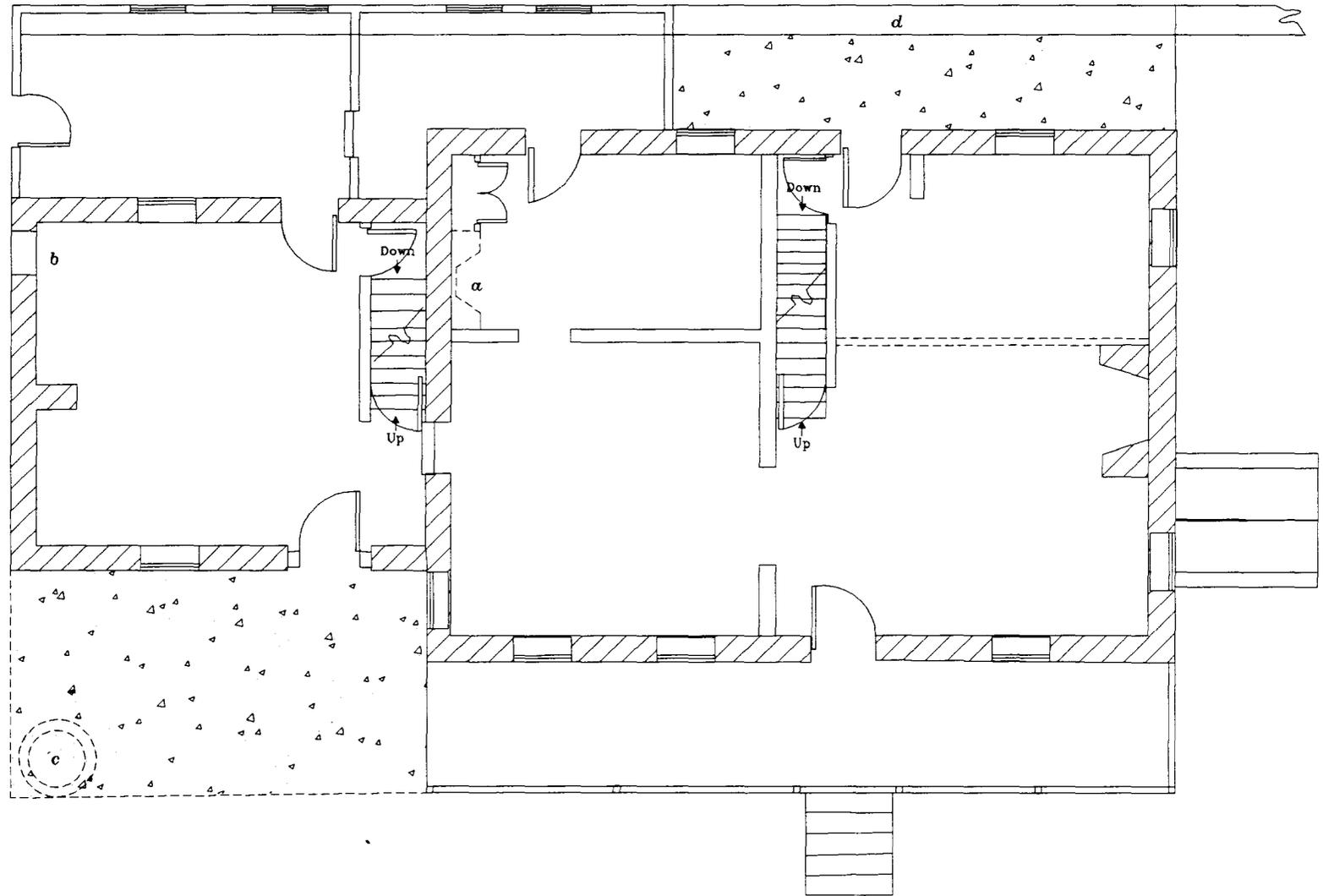
The roof consists of seven pairs of principal rafters with continuous common rafters laid over butt purlins. The east and west bays are larger than the center aisles, and so the roof over these two bays is divided in half by principal rafters joined by a tie beam and supported by two unbraced posts.

Hill  
[slope up↑]



- a. House
- b. Barn
- c. Bakehouse
- d. Chicken house
- e. Corn crib
- f. Hog pen
- g. Stone foundation
- h. Baughman Mill Road
- l. Stone wall
- j. Stone rubble
- k. Current well
- l. Original well

<p><b>CARR 660</b></p>	<p><b>BAUGHMAN MILL FARM 4808 BAUGHMAN MILL ROAD</b></p>	<p><b>SITE PLAN</b></p>	<p><b>FEBRUARY 1992 KENNETH M. SHORT</b></p>	<p><b>NOT TO SCALE</b></p>	
----------------------------	--	-----------------------------	--	--------------------------------	---



- a. Bricked In
- b. Bricked In Oven Opening
- c. Original Stone-lined Well Under Porch
- d. C.M.U. Wall Replaces Original Stone

Note:  
Recent Additions Of  
Bathrooms and Closets Have  
Been Omitted.

Prepared by: Carroll County Dept. of Planning

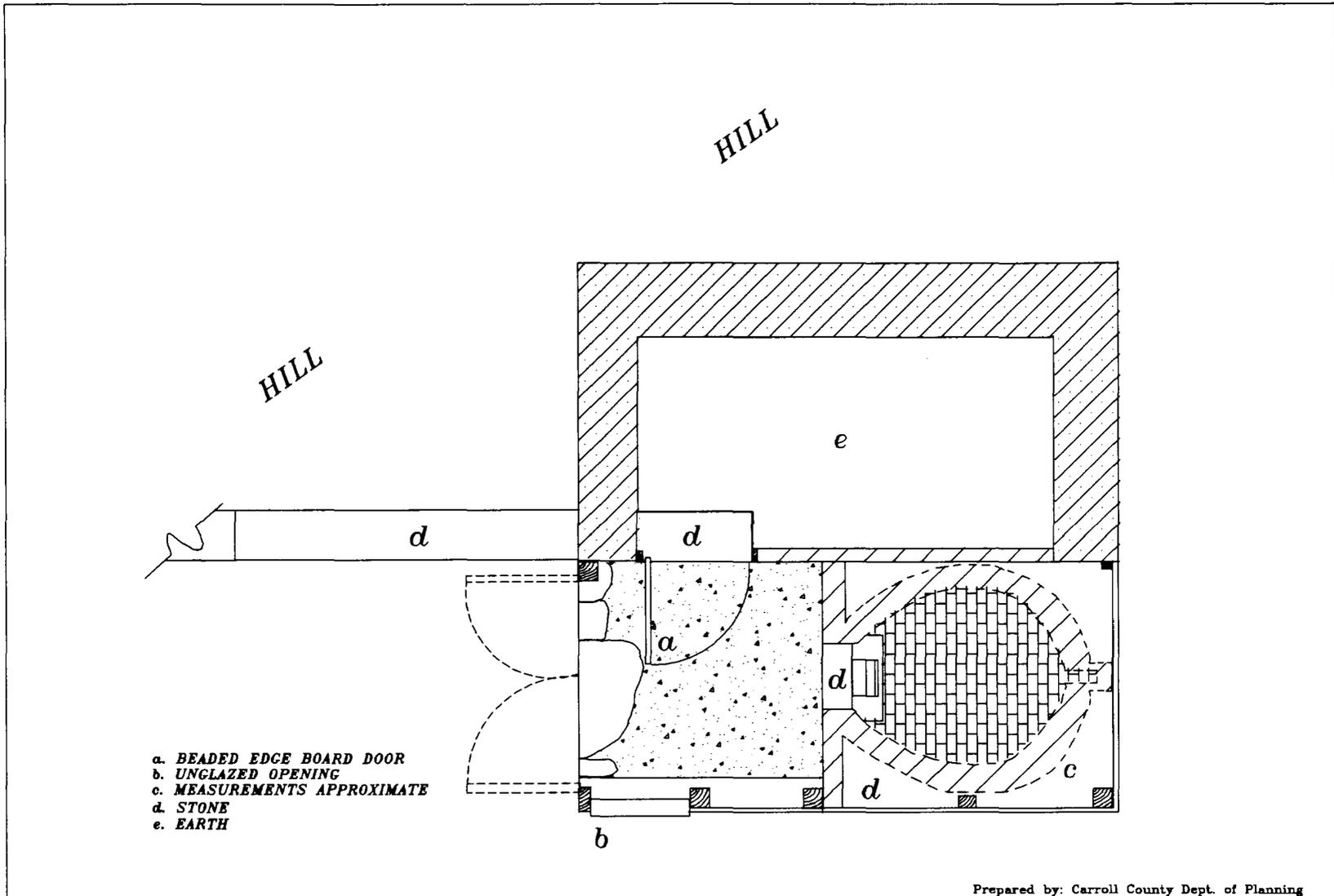
CARR  
660

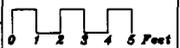
Baughman Mill Farm-House  
4808 Baughman Mill Road

First Floor  
Plan

February 1992  
Kenneth M. Short





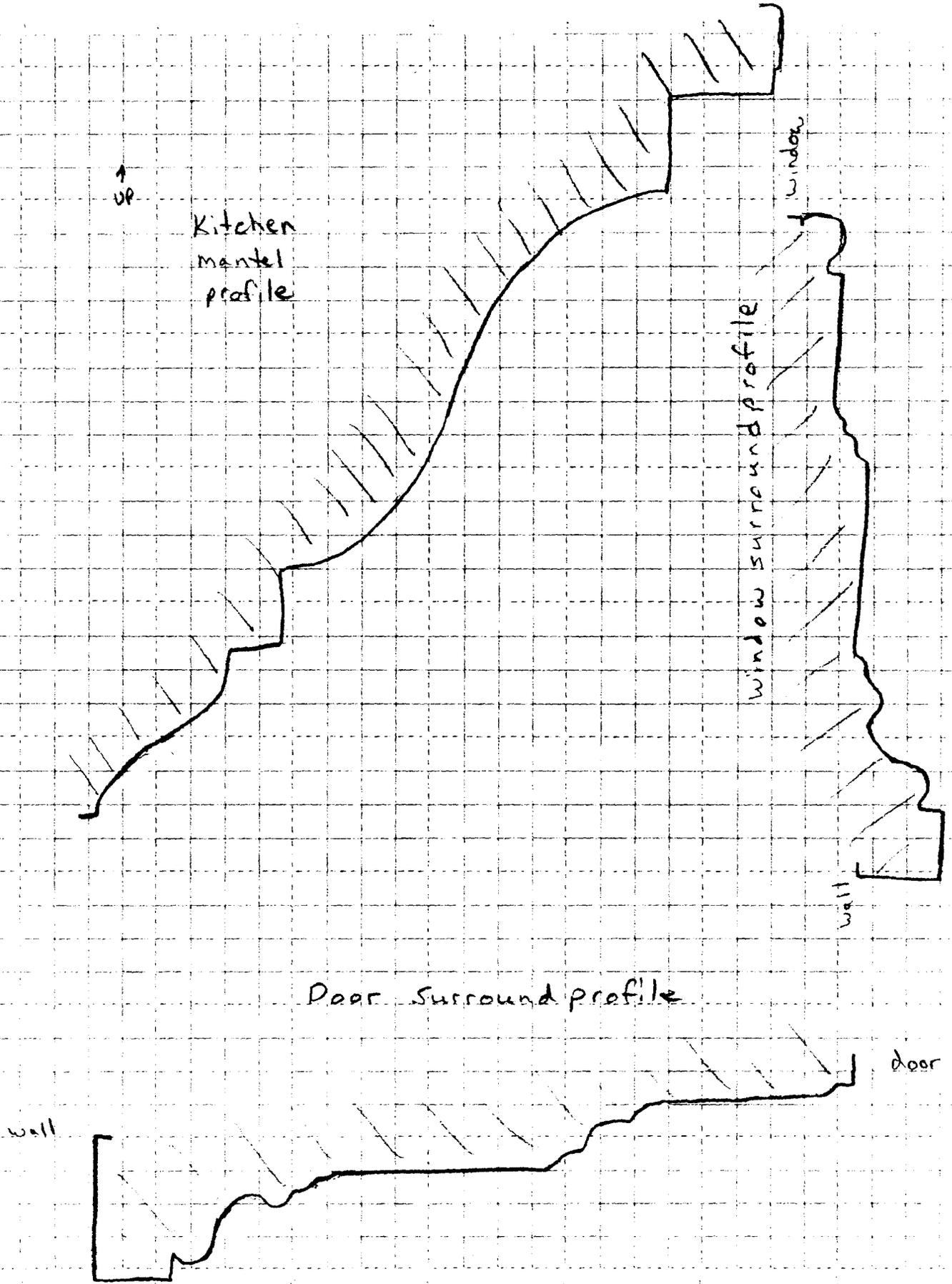
CARR 660B	Baughman Mill Farm - Bake House	Plan	February 1992		
	4808 Baughman Mill Road		Kenneth M. Short		

3/4

4808 Baughman Mill Rd CARR-660  
Moulding Profiles

KMS

5 Feb 1992



↑  
up

Kitchen  
mantel  
profile

Window surround profile

Window

wall

Door surround profile

wall

door

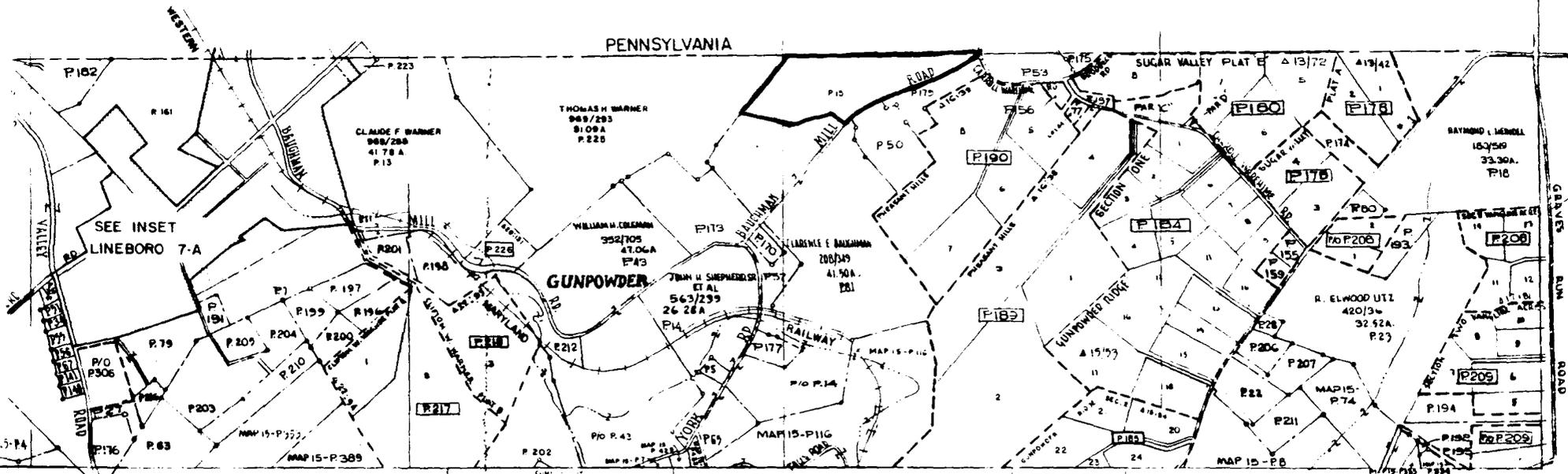
MAP 7-P 79

**LINEBORO**

E.D. 6

SCALE 1" = 200'

MAP NO.  
**7-A**



DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION  
MAP 15-P 79

REVISOR: JUNE, 1991

PROPERTY LINE  
SIC DIVISION BOUNDARY  
CONTINUING OWNERSHIP  
PARCEL NUMBER P. 349

SCALE 1" = 600'

SCALE IN FEET

851 600 0 600 1200 1800 854

CARR-660  
Baughman Mill Farm  
4808 Baughman Mill Road

Assessments and Taxation Map No. 7



West Mannheim P.O.

Manchester P.O.

CARR-660  
Baughman Mill Farm  
4808 Baughman Mill Road

Martenet Map, 1862

- David Grogg
- Store
- Carol Blossard
- Brooks Shop
- Share
- John Nelson
- D.L. Hoover
- John H. Hays
- John F. Rogers



CARR-660  
Baughman Mill Farm  
4808 Baughman Mill Road

Lineboro



CARR-660 Baughman Mill Farm  
Lineboro vicinity  
Lineboro U.S.G.S. Quad.



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - south elevation

1/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - West elev.

2/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - north & west elevs.

3/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - north elev.

4/19



Baughman Mill Farm Carr-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - east elev.

5/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: February 1992

Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

House - east room interior - vw. east

6/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: February 1992

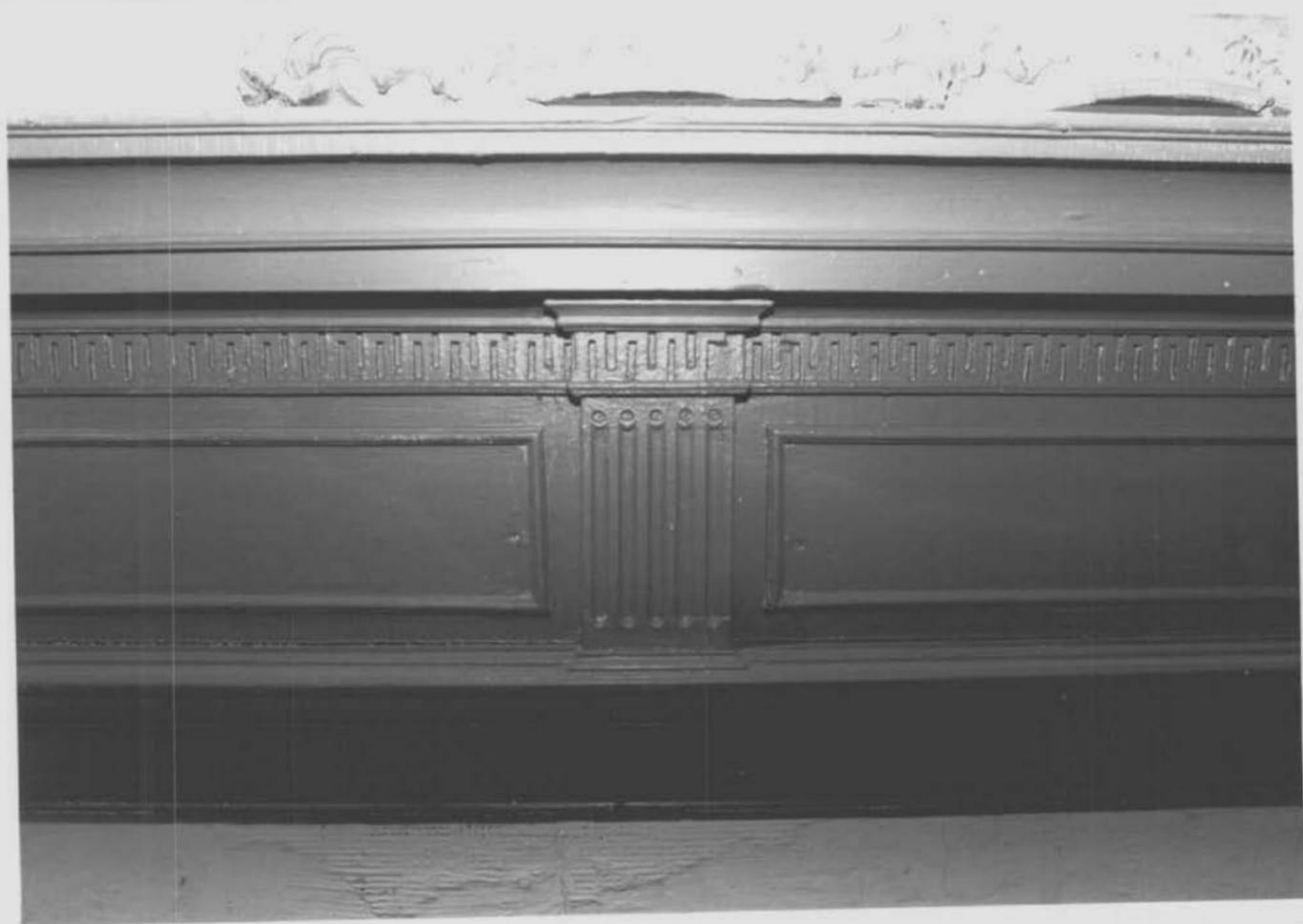
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - Kitchen interior - vw. west

7/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660  
4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland  
Photo: Kenneth M. Short  
Date: February 1992  
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust  
House - north rm. interior, west wall  
8/19



Baughman Mill Farm

CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: February 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - north rm. mantel detail

9/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Bakeryhouse: North & West elevs.

10/19



Baughman Mill Farm

CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Bakehouse - west & South elevs.

11/19



Baughman Mill Farm Carr-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Bakehouse - south & east elevs

12/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Bakehouse - interior, vw. east

<sup>13</sup>/<sub>19</sub>



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn - south & east elevs.

14/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-560

4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn - north & west elevs.

15/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn-interior, vw. east

16/19



Baughman Mill Farm      CARR-660  
4808 Baughman Mill Rd.  
Carroll County, Maryland  
Photo: Kenneth H. Short  
Date: January 1992  
Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust  
Hog Pen - west & south elevs.  
17/19



Baughman Mill Farm CARR-660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Corn Crib - north & west elevs.

18/19



Baughman Mill Farm

CARR. 660

4808 Baughman Mill Rd

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: January 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Poultry House - west & south elevs.

19/19



CARR-660 Baughman Mill Farm  
Lineboro vicinity  
Orlando Ridout V Winter 1983  
View of Barn from West



CARR-660 Baughman Mill Farm  
Lineboro vicinity  
Orlando Ridout V Winger 1983  
View of House from East



CARR-660 Baughman Mill Farm  
Lineboro vicinity  
Orlando Ridout V Winter 1983  
View of Barn from East



CARR-660 Baughman Mill Farm  
Lineboro vicinity  
Orlando Ridout V Winter 1983  
View of House from West