NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 Shaffer, Jacob F., Farm

other names/site number CARR-1148

2. Location

street 4758 Schalk Road One
not for publication n/a city or town Millers vicinity x
state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21107

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official 9-17-98 Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official 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 Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

__x__ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

__x__ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
4	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 0
Name of related multiple property listing n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof WOOD
walls BRICK
other WOOD

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

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)

_x_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_x_ 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.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ B removed from its original location.
____ C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance 1854-1948

Significant Dates 1854

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder Shaffer, Jacob F., builder

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (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
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25.36 acres
USGS quadrangle Lineboro, MD-PA
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	343460	4395930	D	18	343080	4396110
B	18	343360	4395650	E	18	343230	4396000
C	18	343000	4395850				

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property is indicated as Parcel 257 on Carroll County Assessments and Taxation Map No. 15.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, 25.36 acres, represents the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource which retains integrity, encompassing the house and outbuildings within an appropriate landscape setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Planning Dept. date February 1998

street & number 225 N. Center St. telephone (410) 857-2694

city or town Westminster state MD zip code _____

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state ____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act 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.

Summary:

The Jacob F. Shaffer Farm is located on the west side of Schalk Road One about one mile north of Alesia and approximately one mile west of Roller. The farm complex consists of a brick house built in 1854, a stone barn, a frame summer kitchen and a frame corn crib. The house is a two-story, three-bay wide, banked brick structure with Flemish bond on the east-facing front. The house has a double-pile side-passage plan with a rear kitchen ell. The north elevation is a datestone with a carved shell above and "J.[A?].S. A.D. 1854" below. The south elevation datestone has a six-petal rosette flanked by two small six-point stars, all above "J.F.S. A.D. 185[4?]. There is a brick dentil cornice on the east and west elevations of the main block. The northeast room has a central brick fireplace with semicircular arch on the north wall. West of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with a six-light door over a flat panel door. South of the house is a two-story frame summer kitchen, with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof of corrugated metal. It is two bays by two bays, with the gable end facing east. Southwest of this structure is a corn crib and wagon shed built of hand hewn, mortised and tenoned timbers set on stone and brick piers. The corn cribs are on the north and south sides, and are covered by horizontal slats. The east and west gable ends are open below. The bank barn is south of the corn crib, with the forebay facing east. It is built of rubble fieldstone with quoins on the west elevation and of partially dressed, coursed stone on the north elevation and the lower story of the east elevation. The south wall has collapsed. The west elevation has projecting stone granaries on both ends. The upper story has two threshing floors with hay mows at both ends and in the center. The interior walls of the granaries have brick nogging between the timber, with a covering of plaster on the interior.

The Jacob F. Shaffer Farm is located on the west side of Schalk Road One about one mile north of Alesia and approximately one mile west of Roller. The farm complex consists of a brick house built in 1854, a stone barn c. 1850, a frame summer kitchen c. 1900, and a frame wagon shed and corn crib from the last half of the nineteenth century, laid out in linear fashion at the base of a low ridge, and faces east.

The house is a two-story, three-bay wide, banked brick structure with Flemish Bond on the east facing front and 5-1 common bond on the other elevations. The house has a double-pile side-passage plan with a rear kitchen ell. All of the windows, which have been replaced, are 1/1 with snap-in muntins, but an old photograph in the possession of the owner shows 6/6 sash. Above the windows are splayed jack arches. While most of the foundation is stone, the east foundation wall is exposed and is of brick. It is three bays, with a six-panel

door in the north bay. The first story has a door that has six square panels over two vertical ones and a four-light transom in the south bay. The jambs and soffit are paneled, with ogee panel moulds and a raised, lanciform moulding in the field. There is a raised, one-story shed roof porch with wood shingle roof, square posts, and a railing of square-in-plan, vertical balusters above a horizontal board rail. The north elevation of the main block is two-bays deep, with a single window in the east bay of the foundation and two small 2/2 sash in the gable end. Between these is a datestone with a carved shell above and "J.[A?].S. A.D. 1854" below. The north elevation of the kitchen ell is set back from the plane of the main block, is two bays, and has a door in the east bay that has two horizontal panels at top, two square panels in the center and two vertical panels at the bottom. The setback is filled with a new one-story porch. The old photograph shows a one-story porch here, too. The west elevation of the ell is a C.1985 addition. The south elevation of the main block matches the north, but with a door in the foundation that contains a large glazed light above two horizontal panels. The datestone has a six-petal rosette flanked by two small six-point stars, all above "J.F.S. A.D. 185[4?]". The ell is two-bays deep and flush with the main block, with no break in the brickwork. There is an interior brick chimney in the southwest corner of the ell. There is a brick dentil cornice on the east and west elevations of the main block, with a wood shingle gable roof and a rebuilt internal brick chimney centered on the ridge of the north end. The ell has a gable roof, but this originally was a shed roof sloping from south to north, and judging from the historic photograph continued out over the porch.

There is a brick kitchen fireplace on the north end of the cellar. The west wall of the foundation is brick, with two large semicircular arches that open the wall up to the cellar of the rear ell. The joists in the ell are approximately 2x6 straight-sawn timbers. The first floor plan is a double-pile, side-passage with rear kitchen wing. The kitchen wing retains its large brick fireplace, but has a new mantel, and the doors that were reportedly on it once are gone. The window and door surrounds have a beaded-edge, and a peg rail survives on the north wall. The first story flooring is tongue-and-grooved oak. The passage has window and door surrounds with two rabbets in the field, and a beaded interior edge. There are plain corner blocks and a plain baseboard. The stairs have square balusters and a turned newel. The northeast room has architrave trim with two pair of raised, back-to-back ogee moulds. This moulding is used under the sills, as well. The corner blocks have four-petal flowers carved in them. There is a central brick fireplace with semicircular arch on the north wall. The mantel piece has a large ogee bed moulding, and a frieze containing a panel with ogee panel moulds and two raised "V" mouldings in the field. West of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with a six-light door over a flat panel door. The northwest room has flat surrounds with an ogee edge. The interior doors have two horizontal panels at the top, two square panels in the center, and two vertical panels at the bottom. On the second story, the passage mouldings are

identical to the first, the northeast chamber has ogee-edged surrounds, and the northwest chamber has beaded-edge surrounds.

South of the house is a two-story frame summer kitchen with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof of corrugated metal. It is two bays by two bays, with the gable end facing east. The east facade has a four-light and two-panel door in the north bay and a 2/2 double hung sash in the south. There is a single 6/6 sash in the gable end. There is a one-story shed roof porch with new posts. The porch roof connects to the east bay of the south elevation of the house, above the foundation. The south elevation has a vertical board door to the west, a 6/6 sash to the east, and two small 2/2 sash above. The west elevation has a central 6/6 sash with a four-light casement in the gable end above. The north elevation has one 6/6 sash on the first story. There is a rebuilt interior brick chimney west of center. The summer kitchen is built of circular sawn 2x4 studs two-stories high, with clamps notched and nailed into them at the second floor level to support the joists, and diagonal braces also notched into the studs. There is a winder staircase in the northeast corner and horizontal beaded-edge-and-center board siding on the walls and ceiling. The fireplace has been rebuilt. A wall divides off the springhouse to the west.

Southwest of this structure is a corn crib and wagon shed built of hand hewn, mortised and tenoned timbers set on stone and brick piers. The corn cribs are on the north and south sides, and are covered by horizontal slats. The east and west gable ends are open below. The east elevation has German siding, and a 4/4 sash with decorative pediment above and wood louvered vents on each side. The south elevation has beaded-edge-and-center vertical board door at ground level, with two openings above. One is boarded and the other has a two-light window. The west elevation has a beaded-edge vertical board door on each crib, a pair of beaded-edge and center vertical board doors above the wagon opening, and a 6/6 sash with flat surround in the peak of the gable end.

The bank barn is south of the corn crib, with the forebay facing east. It is built of rubble fieldstone with quoins on the west elevation and of partially dressed, coursed stone on the north elevation and the lower story of the east elevation. The south wall has collapsed, but an old photograph shows that it was rubble fieldstone. The lower story of the east elevation has a vertical board door on strap hinges, a one-light window, another door and window, a large new opening, another window, a vertical board dutch door on strap hinges, an opening that used to have louvers of diamond section, and another dutch door. There are metal "U" hooks on the joists for a butchering hoist, but the hoist is now gone. The upper story has German siding and two beaded-edge-and-center vertical board doors on rollers. The end walls of the forebay are of stone.

The north elevation has a stone pier to the east supporting the stone end wall of the forebay, a segmentally arched opening beneath the forebay, a pair of openings with a four-light sash and a louvered vent, and a vertical board door on strap hinges in the lower story. The glazed sash is a later alteration. Originally there were wood louvers on both sides of each opening. The upper story has two rows of six ventilator slits, with a vertical board door that opens in on strap hinges in the west bay. Above this is a row of seven vents, then a row of five vents, and a large circular stone with an oculus cut in the center of it, placed in the peak of the gable end. The west elevation has projecting stone granaries on both ends. The north granary has a six-light sash in the lower story and a boarded opening above that has been reduced by having a course of stone added at the bottom. The south granary has a beaded-edge-and-center vertical board shutter, and has also been reduced. Between the granaries are two pairs of vertical board wagon doors on strap hinges, and between them a smaller vertical board door and a louvered vent. There is vertical board siding between the granaries. The gable roof is covered with corrugated fiberglass.

The interior of the lower story has been completely altered, but does retain its original single summer beam with diagonally cut half-lap scarf joint. It also has a single long wood lintel set into the north wall over all the openings, with pegs in it to hold harness. The upper story has two threshing floors, with hay mows at both ends and in the center. Some of the timber framing has been replaced, as have the log rafters, but the hewn framing that does survive has through tenons. The interior walls of the granaries have brick nogging between the timber with a covering of plaster on the interior.

There are two log buildings on the premises that have been moved here from other locations. These two moved buildings do not contribute to the significance of the resource.

KS/lh:6/18/92:SHAFFER.DES

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:
Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

Historic Period Themes:
Agriculture
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Types:
Small family farmstead
Rural vernacular

Statement of Significance:

The Jacob F. Shaffer Farm is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in Carroll County. It illustrates an economic adaptation typical of the region in the mid-19th century, in which skilled tradesmen like Shaffer, a trained stonemason, established farms as an adjunct to their principal livelihoods. The resource derives additional significance under Criterion C as a representative example of a Carroll County farmstead of the period, which features a rare stone bank barn and an exceptionally well-constructed and detailed brick house, both presumably built by Shaffer himself.

Resource History:

The earliest history of the land that would become Jacob F. Shaffer's Farm is enigmatic. The original land patent apparently named the tract "Shaffer's Folly", but whether there was any filial relationship is not known. The owner, Samuel Warner, presumably purchased the farm before 1837, while it was still part of Baltimore County. How he acquired the land is not clear. Neither is whether there were any improvements on the land. His name does not show up in the 1841 tax assessments for the property, either. The historical record comes into focus with the purchase of the 110-acre farm by Jacob F. Shaffer (also known as Jacob Shaffer, Jr.) for $1100.00 in 1847. No advertisements for the property were located, so we do not know what he was buying. Most likely it was unimproved since the cost was only

$10.00 an acre. In 1852, however, he was living in a wood house on the land. His farm was probably a meager one, the livestock being worth only $100.00 and the farm and land worth $1596.00.

By 1866, there had been a dramatic change in Shaffer's circumstances. According to the datestone, he built a new brick house in 1854. Local tradition holds that the bricks for this and some other houses was made locally, and the clay was obtained from a bank by the railroad. The railroad did not exist at that time, of course. Most likely around this time, and at least by 1866, a stone barn had been constructed as well. The farm was now worth $4520.00, and the livestock thereon another $601.00. Add to that household furnishings, carriages, farm machinery, and produce and Jacob F. Shaffer was a successful farmer. His good fortune continued. In 1868, he added 97 acres to his farm. In 1876, the land was worth $3000.00, the two-story brick dwelling $1000.00, the stone barn $600.00, and other outbuildings another $50.00. Shaffer also possessed a quarter acre lot with a two- and one-half story brick dwelling worth $1700.00 and a barn and other outbuildings worth $150.00. The location of the house was not noted. But at this point money problems began to plague him, possibly as a result of the depression of the early seventies.

In 1878, he took out a mortgage, and in 1879, apparently unable to make the payments, a mortgagee's sale was held on the 192 acres. The newspaper advertisement noted: "The improvements thereon consist of a large and substantial Brick Dwelling House, large Brick Bank Barn, Dairy and other necessary outbuildings. All the buildings are recently built and are in excellent repair."

While accuracy would seem to be important for sale ads ordered by the Circuit Court, it would seem that this one fell short in calling the barn "brick". It noted that the farm had about 75 acres of heavy timber, a fair proportion of meadow, water convenient to all the buildings, and fields that were well watered and fenced. The farm was on the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad, about two miles from Hoffman's Paper Mills and adjoining the land of Jacob Fair.

Jacob's son, jeweler Edward T. Shaffer, purchased the land and acquired a mortgage, enabling Jacob Shaffer to remain on the farm, but things did not improve. By 1888, Edward Shaffer was forced by the mortgagee to sell the farm, which was still being occupied by Jacob. The advertisement was much the same, noting that "the improvements thereon are a large and comfortable two-story Brick Dwelling House, dairy, wagon shed, smokehouse, large bank barn, and other necessary outbuildings." Also of note was its proximity to Alesia Station, which had not existed before. The quarter-mile distance helped to make it a desirable location

since a farmer could easily ship his products to market in Baltimore. This time, though, there was no one to come to the aid of Jacob Shaffer, and the farm passed through many other hands. No changes were noted through 1910.

There are no surviving records to explain why Jacob Shaffer failed at farming in the 1870's, but his setbacks were not unique at that time in Carroll County. Robert J. Brugger has written in *Maryland A Middle Temperament*,

> During the [Civil] war the Lincoln administration had floated large issues of paper currency called "greenbacks" that eventually appeared in such large quantity as to depreciate seriously in value. In 1865-66 many Western Maryland farmers, trying to replace fencing and livestock lost during the war, borrowed these inflated dollars at high interest rates. Then, as the government in 1869 demanded public payments in gold and in 1873 ended the use of silver coinage, farmers had to make payments in money that effectively was worth twice as much as the dollars they had borrowed. Together with declining European demand for American farm goods after 1871, the "hard money" program that the Republican party made into law placed severe pressure on Maryland farmers. Many of them lost their mortgaged lands.

The side-passage plan used in the Jacob F. Shaffer house is very English while the use of banked construction is typically considered Germanic, or at least Swiss in influence. The interior details also show both English and German folk influence, with classical details embellished by carved rosettes or used in quirky ways. Of even greater significance is the stone barn, one of only a handful that survive in the whole county. They represented a major investment in labor and materials, and thus few were ever constructed.

Joe Getty demonstrated that in 1798 stone barns were rare in Carroll County. They continued to be built throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, at least, but always remained rare. Carroll County apparently retains five, including the Shaffer Farm example. With few examples standing it is dangerous to make broad conclusions, but some features can be noted. These barns have both frame forebay end walls, such as the Pfoutz Mill Farm (Carr-1384) barn that was built before 1798, and stone forebay end walls, as with the Shaffer Farm barn built c. 1850-1865. Both of these barns, like most stone examples, have slit vents on the upper story that are splayed on the interior. The Richards-Feezer Farm barn (Carr-1389), on the other hand, has wood louvers set in large rectangular openings.

Jacob Shaffer was only 24 when he bought his 110 acre farm, an awfully young age to have saved that much money, and within seven years he had built a fairly substantial brick house. Also around this period he added the stone barn to the property. He may have been able to do this in part because he was a stone mason, and likely did much of the construction on both buildings himself. The 1850 census still listed him as a mason, but by 1860 he was being called a farmer. The desire to be a farmer must have been a strong one, for it has been noticed in other instances in Carroll County that a young mechanic would use his trade to raise money to buy a farm and then abandon that trade. In Shaffer's case, when his attempts at farming finally failed, he was able to fall back on his trade to support himself.

Most of the information about Shaffer comes as a result of his tragic death in November 1891. After losing his farm he may have lived with his brother, John Shaffer, in nearby Alesia. Sometime in 1891 he left for Roanoke, Virginia to work as a mason. On 13 November the 10:15 from Richmond struck and killed Shaffer along the railroad tracks near Petersburg. The *Petersburg Daily Index Appeal* recounted that "twice the engineer blew his whistle, and at the second sounding the man got up from near the side of the track. The engineer applied his brakes, but the man, in getting up, was seen to stagger and fall over on the track. As he fell the locomotive struck and killed him . . . . It is thought that he was under the influence of liquor at the time he met his tragic death, as he had a bottle of whiskey on his person. He also had a fine rifle with him and a carpet bag, in which were a lot of tools."

While alcoholism might explain why Shaffer eventually lost his farm, it might also have been used as a convenient explanation and apology for why a local engineer accidentally killed a stranger in town. Not surprisingly, the Carroll County papers made no mention of a fondness for drink, but noted that Shaffer ". . . was hard of hearing and no doubt was unconscious of the approaching danger." The body of the 68 year old stone mason was brought back to Alesia and buried at the Hoffacker Church in Baltimore County.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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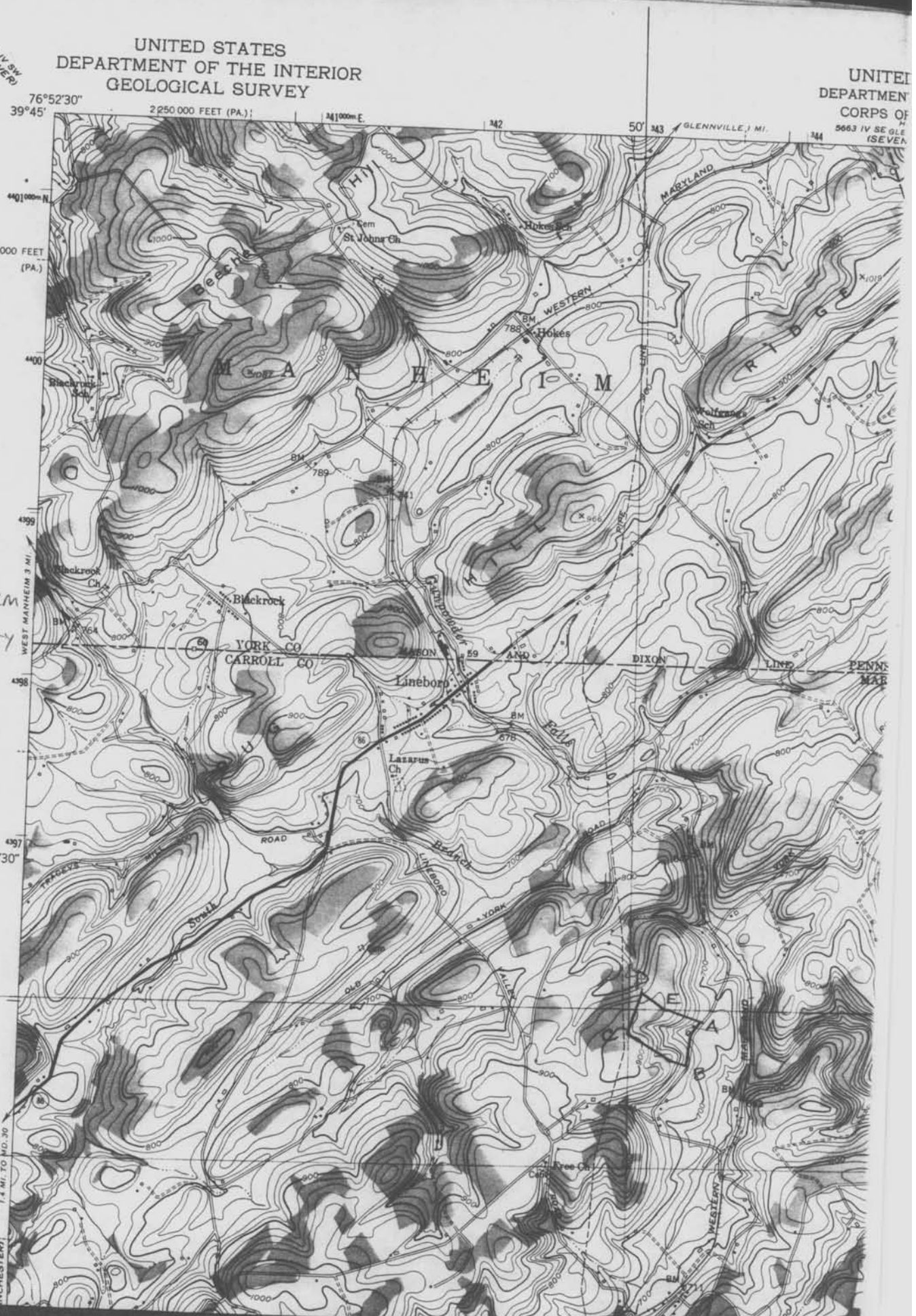


CARR-1148

SHAFFER, JACOB F., FARM

CARROLL COUNTY

MARYLAND

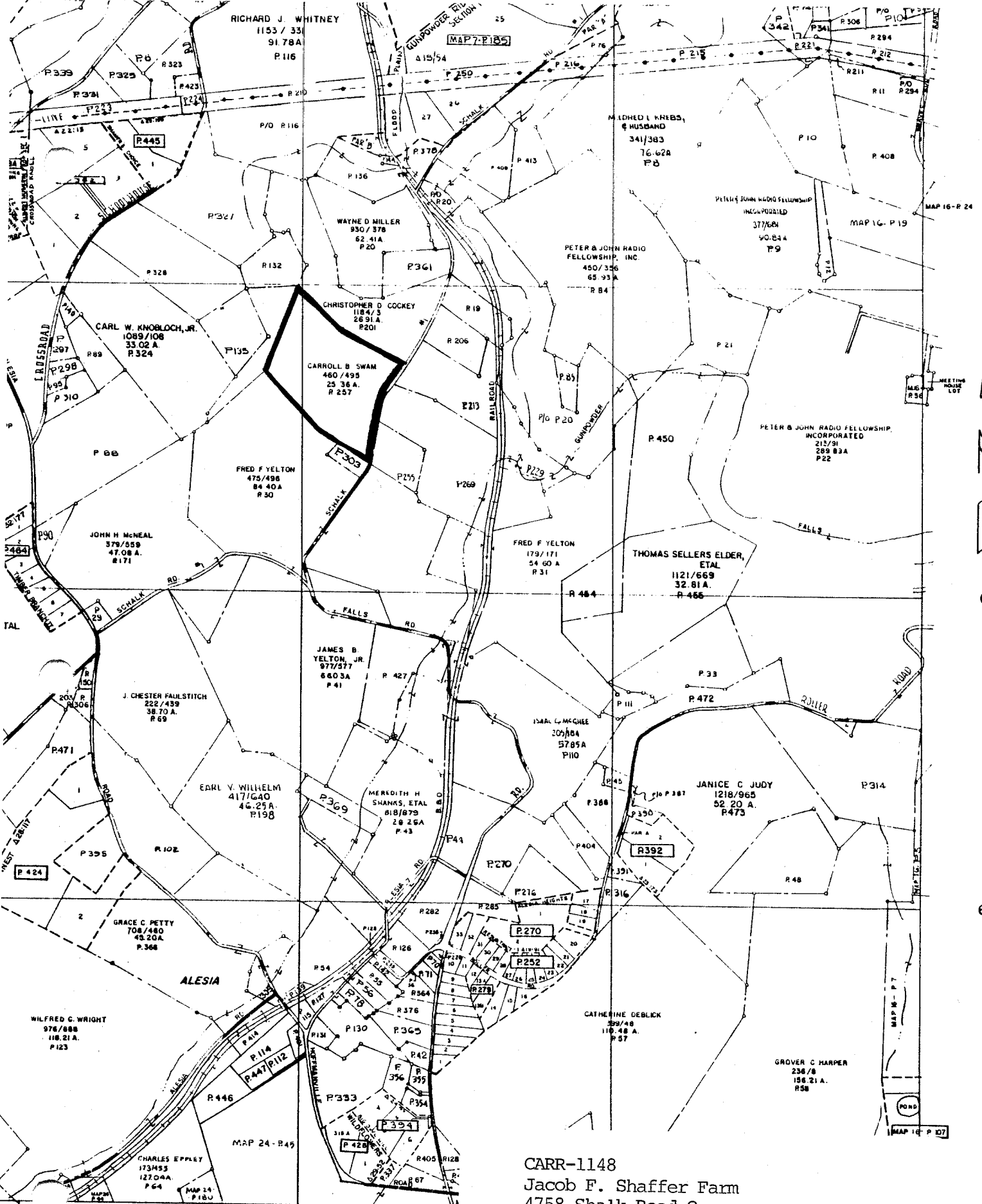
A: 18-343460
4395930

B: 18-343360
4395650

C: 18-343000
4395850

D: 18-343080
4396110

E: 18-343230
4396000



CARR-1148
Jacob F. Shaffer Farm
4758 Shalk Road One

Assessments and Taxation Map No.

MAP NO. 15

COMPILED BY
DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION
PROPERTY MAP DIVISION

THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM DEED DESCRIPTIONS AND IS NOT AN ACTUAL SURVEY. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION. USERS NOTING ERRORS ARE INVITED TO NOTIFY THE ABOVE AGENCY.

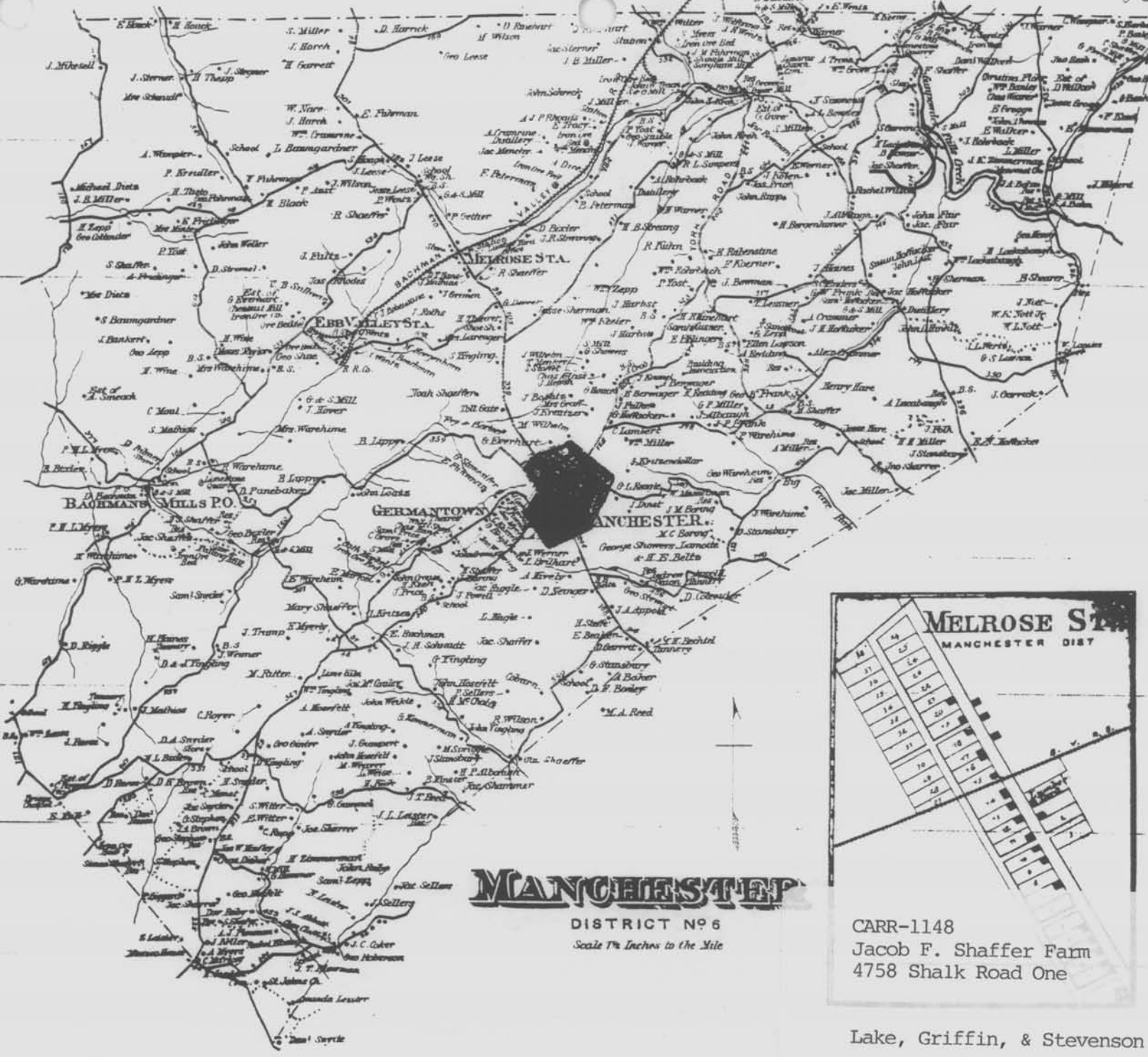
PROPERTY LINE
SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY
CONTINUING OWNERSHIP — Z I E. —Z— —Z—
PARCEL NUMBER — P. 348 (ASSIGNED TO IDENTIFY AND INDEX OWNERSHIP)
SCALE: 1" = 600'

REVISED TO:	DATE	LIBER	BY	LAST P. NO.	PHOTO	USGS QUAD
	JUNE, 1991	1274	M.M.M.	473		

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND 836 - 672

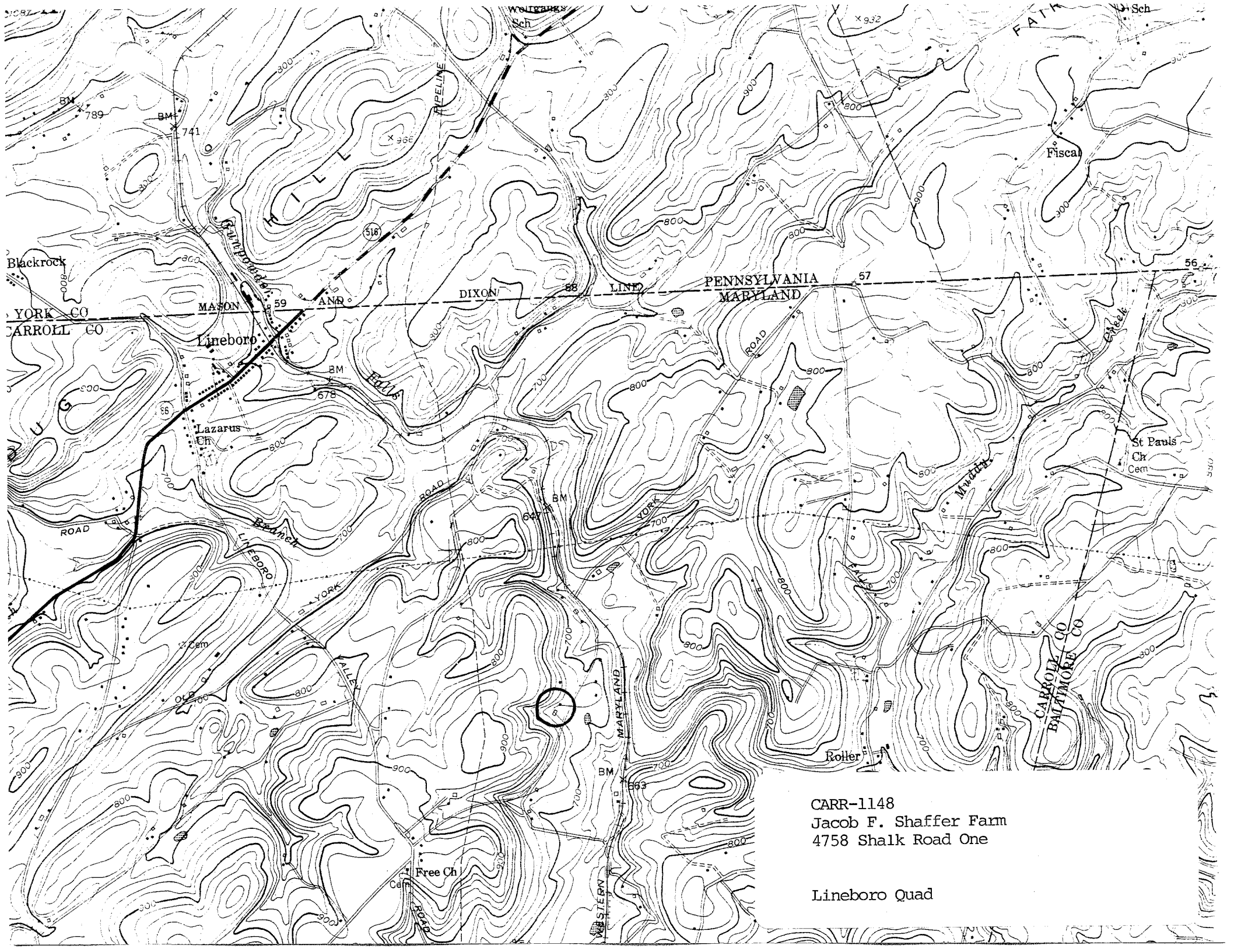
CARR-1148
Jacob F. Shaffer Farm
4758 Shalk Road One

Martenet Map, 1862



CARR-1148
Jacob F. Shaffer Farm
4758 Shalk Road One

Lake, Griffin, & Stevenson Atlas, 1877



CARR-1148
Jacob F. Shaffer Farm
4758 Shalk Road One

Lineboro Quad