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 Appler-Englar House

other names CARR-936

2. Location

street & number 916 Winter's Church Road ☐ not for publication

city or town New Windsor ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21776

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 2-22-01

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

CARR-936

Appler-Englar House
Name of Property

Carroll County, MD
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	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	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/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick
roof Wood shingle
other

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

CARR-936

Appler-Englar House
Name of Property

Carroll County, MD
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.

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1790-1950

Significant Dates

c.1790

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets) See Section 8, endnotes

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:

CARR-936

Appler-Englar House
Name of Property

Carroll County, MD
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.13 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	317130	4380170	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 May 2000

street & number 610 Regester Ave. telephone (410) 377-4953

city or town Baltimore state MD 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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 Appler-Englar House is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay brick building constructed in the late 18th century northwest of the town of New Windsor in Carroll County, Maryland. The house exhibits a wealth of outstanding Georgian-influenced decorative detailing on the exterior and interior. Also on the property is a two-story outbuilding combining rock-faced concrete block and wood frame construction, dating from around the turn of the twentieth century.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Appler-Englar House is located at 916 Winter's Church Road, approximately 1 ¼ miles northwest of the town of New Windsor, about three miles southeast of the town of Union Bridge, and about 2 ½ miles south of Uniontown. The house faces east toward the road, which is in a deep cut. About 30 feet west and southwest of the house the ground drops off sharply. To the south of the house the ground falls away gradually for about 60 feet and then reaches a steep drop. To the north and east the ground is fairly level. The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay brick structure with a rubble stone foundation and five-to-one common bond brick on the north, south, and west elevations. The east elevation has five-to-one common bond brick below a moulded water table and Flemish bond brick above the water table. There is a belt course with three courses of slightly corbeled brick and a top course that is further corbeled. This course has sections cut out of each end and to each side of the door, probably for the rafters of a porch. The house has a gable roof with wood shingles, a north-south ridge, and an interior brick chimney on the north and south gable ends.

The east elevation foundation has a segmentally-arched opening with a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame in the south bay. There is a concrete stoop in the center bay, and a segmentally arched opening in the north bay with brick and stone infill, most of which is below the brick pavement now. This elevation has a center entrance with a six panel door that has recessed fields, ogee and bevel panel moulds, and small panels set in the center of the door. There is a paneled soffit and jambs that match the door. The transom bar also has an ogee and bevel mould. There is a four-light transom with one panel on each jamb and on the soffit. The doorway has a bullnose moulded frame, a granite sill, and a splayed brick jack arch. The brick has a grapevine struck joint with traces of red paint and pencilling in white. The windows have six-over-six sash with wood sills and splayed brick jack arches that are 1 ½ bricks high. The windows have bullnose frames and wood blinds. The second story has five typical six-over-six sash. The wood cornice has an ogee bed mould, fret dentils, block modillions, and diamond lozenges between them.

The south elevation foundation is parged. The west bay has a brick projecting entrance bay of

six to one common bond brick, with a top course of Concrete blocks and a flat concrete roof. There is a new wood door hung on T- hinges on the south elevation. The east bay of the foundation has diamond-in-section wood louvers in a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame with a segmental brick arch. The first story has two typical six-over-six sash with splayed brick jack arches that are one brick high. There are three star anchors above. The second story has two typical six-over-six sash with rowlock brick jack arches. These windows have beaded-interior-edge frames. There are two star anchors above. The gable end has two nine-light sash with wood sills, beaded-interior-edge frames, row lock jack arches, and two star anchors between them. There are new tapered rake boards at the eave.

The west elevation has an addition on the first story that is built of Concrete blocks and has a shed roof. There is a brick chimney and three six-over-six sash to the south of it. The south elevation of this addition has two six-over-six sash, and V-groove vertical board siding in the gable end. The north elevation of the addition has beaded edge weather boards, a fifteen light door, and a six-over-six sash. There is a screen porch to the north of this addition which overlaps the northwest corner of the house. The second story of the west elevation has four typical six-over-six sash with beaded-interior-edge frames and row lock jack arches. The center bay has the top half of a double hung sash, with six lights, set low on the wall. The bottom half of this opening, and its sash, is covered by the shed roof of the addition. There is a wood box cornice with an ovolo above the cavetto in the bed mould.

On the north elevation, the foundation has a segmentally-arched opening in the east bay, with brick and stone infill. The first story has a six-over-six sash with a bullnose frame and a segmental arch in the east bay. The west bay has no opening. In this area there is re-pointing and some new brick work. This may indicate the location where a bake oven was originally attached, though the evidence is not unequivocal. The second story has two six-over-six sash with beaded-interior-edge frames and row lock jack arches. The gable end has two nine-light sash like those on the south elevation. Above this sash, the brick has been heavily re-pointed or re-built. The tapered rake boards are new.

The cellar is divided by a brick partition wall that runs north-south in the center. The joists run east-west and are set on an approximately one-inch-thick board in the foundation wall. The joists are hewn on top and bottom, are 9 to 10 inches in diameter, are about 18 inches deep, and are spaced 18 ½ to 21 inches on centers. The passage joists run north-south, are hewn on top and both sides but not the bottom, and have a center tenon into a large trimmer set right next to the joists. The trimmer is hewn on top and bottom, and on the side that has the mortise for the joists. About every third joist is pegged. The southeast corner has a segmentally-arched brick support beneath the corner fireplace.

The hearth support for this fireplace has small tapered boards spanning the distance from the brick wall to the trimmer. These tapered boards in turn support narrow boards beneath the hearth. To the west end of this segmental arch is a cellar opening that has a segmental arch in the outer two wythes of the wall and a wood lintel supporting the inner wythe of the wall. There is a window opening on the west elevation, to the south, that has new infill. The wood lintel underneath the one-inch-thick board is about three and a quarter inches thick, and supports a joist. It is bowed and partly cracked. The brick partition wall has a doorway into the east end of the cellar. The door is approximately four feet wide, with vertical boards that have gaps between them. It is hung on decorative strap hinges and set in a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. The wood lintel above is about 4 ¼ inches thick and supports several joists, which has caused it to bow. The east cellar is now divided by a CMU wall. The south elevation has a segmentally-arched brick support beneath the fireplace above. The hearth support is similar to that of the corner fireplace. The northwest end of the cellar also has a segmental arch beneath the fireplace. The hearth support here is of slightly arched brick with no boards beneath it. The joist is notched and the brick appears to butt up against the joist within the notch, but the brick does not appear to be supported in any way. A doorway was added to the northeast cellar through the center brick partition wall. The hearth to the fireplace above here appears to be missing, and this area is now covered by sheetrock.

The first story is laid out on a center-passage, double-pile plan, with a recent addition to the west. The front door has recessed fields with quirked Greek ogee and bevel panel moulds. The door has six panels, with the small panels in the center. It is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges, and has a new lock. At different periods in its history it had a mortise lock and a box lock. There is a four-light transom, with each light being 10 inches by 16 inches. The door architrave has an ovolo backband with a broken field and an ogee at the break. It also has a beaded interior edge and is crossetted. The floor is random-width pine, six to seven inches wide, and runs east-west. Half paneling has been added below the chair rail, and covers the bottom part of it. There is new crown moulding here, as well. The wall of the north elevation, east of the stairs, was removed a long time ago. The wall of the south elevation, to the west half of the passage, was also removed. There is peg rail on the south wall that is new and replaces earlier peg rail that was missing its pegs. The doorway in this wall has the same trim as the front door. The door here has six panels, with the small panels at the top. It has flush fields and ovolo panel moulds. The interior side of the door has recessed, flat panels, with no panel moulds. This is a typical door for this house. The door is hung on new hinges, with a key hole plate latch that has been moved here from the second story, according to the owners.

There is a two-flight stair on the north wall, with a landing at the west end. It has an open stringer, with scrolled brackets in a "rabbit ear" pattern, turned balusters, and a moulded hand rail. The newel had been moved up three steps and the hand rail and balusters at the foot of the stairs

removed, when the bottom of the stairway was closed off with a wall. Access was from the side of the steps, according to the owners. The original configuration has been restored with original material from the attic stairway. The newel is turned and slightly tapered. The hand rail is mortised and tenoned and pegged into a square top, and the hand rail is ramped. The original newel, which is stored in the attic, had been re-fastened with cut nails after it was moved. Beneath the stringer are five panels, with a large triangular panel below them. The panels have slightly raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. There is architrave here with an ovolo backband, a broken field, and a small bead on the interior edge. The bottoms of the moulds have, or had, drop finials. The baseboard on the stair has an ogee and bead. The chair rail has an ogee on the shelf, and an ogee and bead on the bottom edge. The rear doorway has all new trim, jambs, soffit, and there is no door. There is a small cross passage from the passage to the northwest room. The door here is gone, and there is a new backband on the beaded-interior-edge frame. There is a door beneath the stairs that leads to the cellar stairway. It also has a new backband and a beaded-interior-edge frame. There is a typical door here, hung on new hinges, and with a cast iron rim lock. There is no clear evidence of an earlier lock. Beneath the stairs the construction of the interior partition walls can be seen. They are of wany-edged, sash-sawn vertical planks that are overlapped and nailed at the sides with wrought nails, as well as being nailed at top and bottom. Horizontal riven lath is then nailed across the planks to take the plaster.

The southeast room has random-width pine floor that runs north-south. The flooring is 4 ½ to 6 ½ inches wide. The baseboard and chair rail are typical. The architrave matches that in the passage, but there is no moulding at the break. The windows are crossetted at the top and bottom. There are two panels on the soffit, and three on each jamb, with the small panels set in the center. They have recessed, flat panels with small ovolo panel moulds. The sash have parting beads and are notched on the side for spring latches. Most of the latches are broken or missing. The sash have 10 inch by 16 inch lights, with narrow muntins. The rails and stiles were mortised and tenoned and pegged, but not the muntins. The sills have been cut out and replaced on all the first story sash. There is a fireplace on the south elevation that has a brick hearth, splayed, parged jambs, and a brick rear to the fire box. There is a wood mantel with an architrave that matches the rest of the room, but also has a small bead on the outer edge of the backband, and the interior bead projects. There is a dentil frieze, and a break-front cornice with a large ogee. There is an overmantel with a recessed, flat panel that has ovolo panel moulds, and it is flanked by panelled pilasters with dentils and consoles on the ends. The top of the overmantel has a broken pediment. To the west of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard. Below the chair rail the cupboard has a one-panel door with a slightly raised field, ovolo panel mould, and typical architrave. Above the chair rail is a three panel door identical to the one below, but the top panel is arched, as is the door. The door is flanked by pilasters and topped by a keystone. It has new hardware. There are four scroll-cut shelves inside. This room also has new crown moulding. The west wall is masonry. The doorway on the west elevation has two panels on

the soffit and three panels on each jamb, with the small panels at the top. They are recessed, flat panels, with ovolo panel moulds. There is a typical door with new hinges, and a square plate latch. The door has a ghost for an earlier lock or latch.

The southwest room baseboard has a bead on the top edge. The chair rail has a torus on the shelf, and a beaded bottom edge. The architrave has an ovolo backband and beaded interior edge. There is new crown moulding in the room. The windows have the same sash as in the southeast room, but have flat boards for the soffits and jambs. There are no architraves, but there are ovolo mouldings on the ends of the jamb boards. In the southeast corner is a corner fireplace with a brick hearth, slightly splayed plastered jambs, and a brick back to the fire box. There is a wood mantel with a large crossetted ovolo moulding, a paneled frieze with recessed, flat, ovolo moulds, and fret dentils. The mantel shelf has a break front, with an ovolo moulding. There is a new panelled overmantel.

The northeast room has typical flooring, new half-paneling under the chair rail, and new crown moulding. According to the owner, the chair rail had been removed and plastered over in this room. The window architrave here matches that in the passage, but is crossetted at the top only. The windows have plain soffits and jambs. There is a fireplace on the north elevation that has been closed off, and has a new brick hearth. A portion of an old wood mantel survives here. It has pilasters with ogee and bevel moulds, and has a new frieze, shelf, and panelled overmantel. To the west of the fireplace is an original built-in cupboard, with a one-panel door below and a three-panel door above the chair rail. The panels are typical for the house, and the doors are hung on new hardware. One original brass H-L hinge survives in storage. The architrave has an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge. The interior has four plain shelves.

The wall dividing the northeast and the northwest rooms is masonry, and contains a typical door with new hardware, and plain soffit and jambs. The northwest room has new flooring, and the baseboard and chair rail match those in the southwest room. On the east elevation, north of the door, is a small window opening with a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame, a beaded interior edge, and a new backband. This opening had been closed off on both sides, but has now been opened on the northwest side only. It would appear to be a pass-through from the northwest room to the northeast. On the north elevation is a large cooking fireplace with a brick hearth, and straight brick jambs. The back wall, to the west, has a segmentally-arched oven opening that is now bricked in. Below this opening is a stone lintel above another bricked-in opening that probably functioned as a clean out for the oven. The east jamb has an iron crane. There is a wood mantel with a beaded interior edge and a mantel shelf with an ogee bed mould and large and small ogees on the cornice. The fireplace opening height has been reduced by the addition of a plain board. To the west of the fireplace is a new built-in cupboard. On the west elevation, there is a window to the north that has

typical sash and ovolo mouldings on the edge of the jamb boards. South of this is a window opening that has been converted to a door. It has all new trim and panel infill above the door. On the west is a large addition that is subdivided, with a kitchen to the south, a bathroom in the center, and a great room to the north.

On the second story, there is a window at the stair landing that is closed off on the bottom half because of the shed roof of the addition. It has the same architrave as the first story passage, but is not crossetted. The baseboard and chair rail are identical to the first story passage. The floor runs north-south throughout the second story. It is random-width pine, 4 ¼ to 6 ¾ inches wide. The stairs were originally opened to the attic, but have now been closed off at the landing. The passage door architraves have an ovolo backband, a broken field with ogee at the break, and a beaded interior edge, but are not crossetted. There is no doorway to the northwest chamber from the passage because of the stairway. The doors here are typical, with hand planed panels. All of the doors are hung on cast iron butt hinges, but some of these may be reused or moved. There are new latches as well as cast iron Suffolk latches, at least some of which are not original to the doors. The walls are all thin, and are probably of vertical boards like the first story.

The second story floor plan mirrors that of the first story, with an additional chamber over the entrance. This east chamber has baseboard and chair rail that are identical to the southwest room. There is peg rail on the south elevation, on the east elevation, south of the window, and on the north elevation. It has beaded edges on the top and bottom, and has both new and original pegs. The eastern window has all new trim, and there was a door here at one point in the house's history. There is a new closet on the north elevation.

The southeast chamber has the same baseboard and chair rail as the southwest room, and has new crown moulding. There is a new closet on the north elevation. The window sash is the same as the first story, with spring latches, but has 10 inch by 14 inch lights. The architrave is narrow, plain, and mitered at the corners. There are boards beneath the windows sills that are not lined up with the chair rail, and the sills are set lower than the chair rail. There is a fireplace on the south elevation that has a brick hearth and slightly splayed, parged jambs. The wall has been studded out to make it plumb again. There is a wood mantel here with a mortised and tenoned and pegged architrave that has an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge. To the west of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with a one-panel door below the chair rail, and a three-panel door above it that has the small panel at the top. The panels are identical to the others in the house, and the architrave matches the fireplace in this room. The door to this room appears to be walnut, or a similar high-grade wood.

The northeast chamber has the same baseboard and chair rail as the southwest room. The

window sills and trim match that in the southeast chamber. There is a fireplace on the north elevation. The wall here has also been studded out. The architrave is the same as the southeast chamber fireplace, and a new mantel shelf has been added. The door architrave matches this fireplace architrave. West of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard that is identical to one in the southeast chamber. There is a door in the west wall that leads to the northwest chamber. This wall is of masonry, and the door is typical. The northwest chamber is now a modern bathroom. According to the owners there was no fireplace in this room. The sash here are consistent with the rest of the second story.

The stairs to the attic have some replacement balusters that are similar but not identical to the originals. The chair rail ends in the northwest corner of the attic landing, and was never carried along the west and south walls up to the attic. There is an original attic door at the top of the stairs. It is a short, four-panel door, of unpainted pine, but is otherwise typical. It is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges, and the latch is missing. The architrave is also unpainted, and has an ovolo backband of pine, and a beaded interior edge that appears to be either oak or chestnut. The partition wall here is of lapped, sash sawn boards with wrought nails. The rafters are hewn on all four sides and have a bridle joint with peg at the ridge. They are 3 ¾ to 4 inches wide, and are 6 to 6 ¼ inches deep at the foot, tapering to approximately 4 to 4 ¾ inches deep at the ridge. They are spaced 35 to 36 inches on centers, and support sash sawn lath. There are collar beams with half-dovetailed half lapped joints that are pegged. The collar beams are approximately 3 inches wide by 4 ¼ to 4 ¾ inches deep. Much of the attic flooring has been removed and used to replace deteriorated flooring on the first story. The attic floor has been replaced with plywood.

About 75 feet northeast of the house, near the Road, is a two-story, two-bay by two-bay outbuilding. It is constructed of rock-faced concrete block on the first story, and rock-faced block-pattern pressed metal on the second story. It has a gable roof of corrugated metal with an east-west ridge. On the south elevation, the first story has two wide two-over-two sash with beaded-interior-edge frames. These are typical sash for the outbuilding. The second story has two two-light casements with head cut trim. The first story of the east elevation has two typical two-over-two sash. The second story has a two-light casement to the south and a plywood door to the north. The gable end has a Queen Anne sash with stained glass in the small outer lights, and a jigsawn surround. The north elevation has a shed roof addition on the first story that has German siding and asphalt shingles. This addition has paired vertical board doors on modern strap hinges in the east bay, and a six-light sash in the center bay. The west bay of the building has a two-over-two sash. The second story has two two-light casements. On the west elevation, the first story has a boarded up opening to the north and a v-groove vertical board door to the south. There is a straight run of stairs from the north that leads up to the second story. There is a one-bay-square room at the landing that is covered with

German siding and has a shed roof with asphalt shingles. The north side of this enclosed landing has a two-panel door, while the west elevation has a six-light sash. This landing is set on four inch square posts and is above the first story door.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Appler-Englar House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, in this case a rare example of the vernacular domestic architecture of the late eighteenth century in Carroll County, Maryland, with some superb original details.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Appler-Englar House is located on land originally known as "The Deeps" and "The Wrangle", the first a tract of 220 acres patented in what was originally Frederick County by Everhart Appler (1716 - 1768) in 1747, and ten years later re-surveyed and patented for 1570 acres. The second tract was nine acres that was patented by Appler in 1760. Everhart (or Erhart) Appler (also spelled Ebler, Abeler and Epler) was raised in the Palatinate in Bavaria, Germany, and was apparently trained as a mill-wright. He left his homeland in 1736, at age 20, and sailed on the ship *Harle* from Rotterdam, landing in Philadelphia in September of that year. The first mention of him in Maryland is the 1747 patent, and it is unknown what happened to him in the preceding eleven years. As soon as he had legal claim to the land, Appler began selling it off: 175 acres in 1758, 600 acres in the same year, 200 acres again in 1758, and 118 acres in 1764. In these deeds he was described as a millwright or miller. He was left with 486 acres, still a sizeable "plantation". Everhart Appler died on 6 June 1768. In his will he left 192 acres, with the improvements and all the household goods, to his wife Rachel for her life, and to their son Jacob after her death. The remaining 294 acres were divided among their four daughters. Rachel Appler died the following year, and it appears that the division made in Everhart's will was honored. [1]

Jacob Appler (b. 1 July 1757- d. 3 April 1843) was still a child when his mother died, and probably lived with one of his married sisters, Susannah Rock or Esther Reil, until he came of age and could take over the farm. There are no Orphan's Court records to clarify the events at this time, but the farm was probably leased to tenants. What is known is that Jacob married Mary Hyde (b. 9 March 1761- d. 10 January 1836), daughter of blacksmith and wheel-wright Jonathan Hyde and his wife Ann, in 1779. Jacob and Mary had eleven children who lived to maturity, including two sets of twins. Jacob next shows up in the record in the 1798 Frederick County tax assessment, where he owns 204 3/4 acres, improved with a brick house, log barn, and other buildings, judged to be of "midling" quality. Given the scarcity of brick structures in Carroll County at this time (Joe Getty counted eleven such structures, or 1 % of the total, from the 1798 tax lists), it is likely that the

existing structure is the one enumerated in the record. Based on the details of its construction and finish, it was probably built c. 1790 by Jacob.[2]

The house that Jacob Appler built was a very English, Georgian one. Such Georgian houses had already passed into the vernacular tradition in Maryland by the time they reached Carroll County c. 1790. The adoption of such a house suggests that, though his father was German, Jacob had quickly been acculturated. There are two likely reasons for this change, one being his young age when both his parents died. In addition, though the county was heavily settled by Germans, there was an early and prosperous settlement of English Quakers just to the west of the Appler property, around present-day Union Bridge, which was known as the Pipe Creek Settlement. The Pipe Creek Quakers probably exerted influence on buildings through their prosperity and fair business practices, with those forms that had passed into the vernacular realm being acceptable to the Quakers and thus diffused to their neighbors. It is not possible to determine what early dwellings might have influenced Jacob Appler in his selection of a house type, since few or none earlier survive, but there are some interesting connections between this house and others. One of the prominent families in the Pipe Creek Settlement was the Farquhars, Quakers who were responsible for several early houses that survive in the area.

One of these Farquhar properties is the house now called "Hard Lodging" (CARR-90, NR), more accurately known as the Solomon Shepherd House. Built probably in the first decade of the nineteenth century, the Shepherd house is a side-passage, double-pile plan with a two-story, two-room kitchen wing to one side. Thus, the form has only a little in common with the Appler house, and the building, like most that survive in Carroll County, dates after the construction of the Appler house. There are a few interesting similarities, though. Both houses have a moulded brick water table on the front elevation, a detail that is unusual to Carroll County farmhouses. The most intriguing similarity is the "rabbit ear" pattern in the stair brackets, found in the Appler house, the Shepherd house, and Foutz's Mill House (CARR-1384), between Uniontown and Taneytown, and built c. 1800-1820. The use of the same unique, vernacular pattern suggests the same hand at work on the carpentry of all three buildings. Coincidentally, both Shepherd and Foutz owned mills, and Appler, the son of a mill-wright, may have, too. As mill-owners, they would have all been wealthy enough to build substantial masonry houses, which are more likely to survive down to the present. Too, they could have afforded more expensive details like water tables, and they would have hired the best local carpenter to execute the finish details. This, then, may explain the connection between the buildings. The Foutz house is a center-passage plan, double-pile dwelling, and has a large kitchen wing, as well as a kitchen in the basement. The Appler house is unlike these, and most other early

houses in Carroll County, in having a kitchen in one of the four major rooms, rather than in an ell. A surviving small window opening between this kitchen and the room in front of it was probably a pass-through for serving dishes to the dining room. This, too, is a unique feature. The finish details in the southeast room are especially fine, with a broken pediment overmantel that seems to be unique to Carroll County, and an arched, built-in cupboard next to it with fluted pilasters. The exterior cornice is also an unusually refined example for Carroll County, with lozenges between modillions and fret dentils below. It is more elaborate than the cornice of the early nineteenth century Stoner-Saum Farm (CARR-1435, NR), adjacent to nearby McKinstry's Mills.

In 1801 Jacob Appler had his farm re-surveyed and patented as Abraham & Jacobs Lot. The certificate of patent for the 195 ½ acre tract was issued in 1802. The name was probably for the two youngest of his sons in early 1801, and perhaps indicates the intention that they would get the farm. This was a common pattern of inheritance among German-Americans, where the father would help to establish each son in turn, and the youngest would get the home farm. As the oldest children had the benefit of their father's assistance for a greater period of time, the youngest received it in the form of a more fully developed farm. In this way, the youngest son would get an equal share and the effects of birth order would be negated. Though Jacob would have two more sons, his apparent plans would never come to fruition. The farm did continue to prosper, however. According to the 1825 tax list, Jacob had added a brick barn to his farm, replacing the earlier log structure. Local tradition, recorded in a brief manuscript on this farm, notes that the barn had a diamond-shaped stone with the date 1804 on it. The barn, which was located on the east side of Winter's Church Road, burned sometime after 1949. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century Appler was involved in buying and selling lots in Liberty-town and Uniontown, and in the construction of St. Lucas' Church in Uniontown. He was also involved with Winter's Church, just a few hundred yards north of the farm. In 1815 this church was known also as Appler's Church. Camp meetings were held on the farm in 1840, and likely in other years, too. In addition to his farming operation, Appler seems to have run a tannery, as in 1813 he advertised that he would pay well for ". . . hides and skins . . . ." There is no other mention of a tannery in the records, however, so its duration and financial success cannot be determined.[3]

The 1841 tax assessment appraises Jacob Appler's livestock at only $45, suggesting that he was no longer farming. He was now in his seventies and probably retired. Mary Appler had died five years earlier, and his children were grown and established elsewhere. Abraham was a farmer, Jacob may have become a mason, Isaac was a successful merchant in Frizzellburg, and the occupation of the youngest, Jesse, is unknown. He had helped all of them financially, as his will makes clear, and now there was no one to whom he could leave the farm. Thus, at his death in 1843 he ordered that the

farm and all his other real and personal property be sold, and each of his children receive $1000, minus whatever sums he had already advanced them. He also stipulated:

> I wish it to be seriously and deeply impressed upon all those concerned, that if any of the before mentioned heirs or legatees shall cause disturbance or trouble to any of the other legatees or to any of my executors of this my will by litigation or otherwise or declare themselves dissatisfied with their portion as bequeathed to them, or in any manner become quarrelsome, abusive or troublesome, to any of the rest of the heirs or legatees or to any of my executors of this my last will and testament, either in private or public, or by going to law on account of my estate, that in any and every such case their, his or her portion as bequeathed shall be equally divided amongst those of the heirs or legatees who shall be agreeable, peaceable and do not go to law.

This is an unusual proviso for nineteenth century wills in Carroll County, and suggests that family relations were not altogether amicable amongst the Applers.[4]

The inventory for Appler's estate adds a few more details about the man. Though he was no longer actively farming, he still owned enough farm implements, including a plow, to plant and tend a small garden to supplement his diet. Not surprisingly, given his taste in architecture, Jacob had two Bibles, ". . .1 English + 1 German." The German one had likely been his father's family Bible. He was an educated man, with a mahogany desk and book case that held a lot of books whose titles are unfortunately not delineated. The quality of the house he built indicates that he was successful, as does the fact that it held not one, but two tall case clocks, in addition to a silver pocket watch. The small scale and lancet listed next to last suggest that took care of at least some of the families medical needs, and perhaps one of the untitled books he owned was a volume on medicine. Finally, the cotton umbrella suggests a certain amount of refinement generally not found on Carroll County farms of the period.[5]

The farm was offered for sale to the public at auction on New Year's Day, 1844, an inconvenient time for many even then. Not surprisingly, no sufficient bid was obtained, though this was more likely due to the economic depression that started in 1837. The sale was postponed until November 1845. The advertisement in the local papers described the farm in some detail. The 195 ½ acre farm contained thirty to forty acres of woodland, about twenty acres of meadow set in timothy, an orchard with ". . . the best selected Summer, Fall and Winter Fruit," and the rest of the arable land planted with wheat and corn. The ad also noted: ". . . there is a first rate MILL SEAT where a mill was once in successful operation. -The improvements on this farm consist of a large and very

substantially built Brick House and KITCHEN attached, a roomy Brick Bank Barn, large Wagon Sheds and Corn Cribs, Brick Blacksmith Shop - a first rate Spring and Dairy and a Pump of good water near the door, Hog Pens, Hay Barracks, &c. &c. . . . There is also a good log TENANT HOUSE, STABLE, Lot enclosed, and a pump of good water, situate at a convenient distance from the farm buildings." This ad is the only documentation that Everhart Appler, a trained millwright and miller, must have had a mill. Clearly, the building did not survive, and because his son Jacob was still so young when Everhart died, it is likely that the building did not make it to Jacob's maturity. If it did, Jacob could only have leased it to a tenant miller because he seems not to have followed his father's calling. None of the other buildings have survived. Jacob Appler's inventory listed a blacksmith's bellows, anvil, and a good assortment of blacksmithing tools. Most likely, Jacob leased the complete shop to a tenant blacksmith, as other successful farmers did in the nineteenth century, and probably did not practice the trade himself. Nor, does it seem, did he follow a plow often, as he had a tenant house that probably was for a farmer, rather than the blacksmith, because of its location near the farm buildings. There is no mention of a tannery, but together one gets the picture that Jacob Appler was primarily a small businessman overseeing diverse, and changing, rural enterprises, including land speculation.[6]

The farm was being rented by a George Bean, who was living in the tenant house, until 1 April 1844, and later by an Abraham Danner until 1 April 1846. The farm rented for $400 a year, payable in two installments, half on the first of October and the remainder on the first of April, when the lease was up. All rental properties, whether farms or houses in town, typically rented from 1 April, this being known as moving day. The farm was purchased for $9,679.20 ½ by John and Nancy Engel of Frederick County, who several days later deeded it to Joseph Englar (b. 4 March 1800 - d. 4 July 1872) for the same amount. The deed carried restrictions keeping open the family graveyard, which was apparently on the east side of the road, and a lane leading to it. The gravestones were moved in this century and the cemetery is now no longer visible. According to the 1852 tax assessment, Joseph Englar owned three farms, and it seems to confirm genealogical information that notes that he did not live on the Appler farm, but on another one. Most likely, his second son Hiram (b. 13 December 1823 - d. 27 January 1893) was living on the Appler farm. The 1850 census lists Hiram as a 26 year old man with no specific occupation given, and with no land, but with a wife and two children, as well as a female servant. It is not certain that Hiram was working the Appler farm, but the possibility is suggested by the fact that Joseph sold it to Hiram in 1861, and for the same price that he paid for it. Another intriguing connection is that in November 1846 Hiram married Elizabeth Engel (b. 28 February 1828 - d. 13 November 1903). John and Nancy Engel were not her parents, but could have been some relation, and there may have been some arrangement related to the

wedding that is not recorded.[7]

Hiram Englar followed a strategy similar to that of both Jacob Appler and Joseph Englar. While he may have been farming, he was also diversifying and acquiring farms for his children. The 1866 tax assessment notes that his livestock was valued at the very substantial sum of $1232. In addition he had bonds, bank stock, and private securities. When the Western Maryland Railway constructed its line through New Windsor to Union Bridge in the early 1860's, Englar gave them a right of way in exchange for a siding, a few hundred yards south of his house, and there he erected a warehouse. This structure is shown on the 1877 Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Atlas as Pipe Creek Station. For some time the business here loading hay and grain was good, but in the end he could not compete with nearby New Windsor and Linwood. The switch was taken up and the warehouse converted to a dwelling, but there continued to be a station stop at this location, especially for local farmers to ship their milk to Baltimore. The 1877 Atlas also shows that a limestone quarry had been opened up to the south of the house. The ground on the south and west of the house today drops off markedly, and this may be due to quarrying operations. There is no documentation of a lime kiln on the property, so Englar was probably shipping his stone to a nearby kiln to be burned for his own use, and possibly selling it to kiln operators who could burn and sell more lime than they had stone available from their own quarries.[8]

Hiram Englar was probably responsible for changes made to the dwelling c. 1850 - 1870. The front door and frame were removed and replaced with a narrower frame and a six-panel door that has the small panels in the center. The panels have ogee and bevel panel moulds, which have not been observed in Carroll County before 1849. This change also made possible a larger transom, with lights that are larger than is typically found fifty years earlier. Similarly, all of the windows were replaced. The originals were probably set in wide, mortised and tenoned and pegged frames, such as still survive in some of the basement openings. With these gone, the sash, and the lights that fill them, could be much larger. The new sash contain parting beads, a feature that was still rarely found in Carroll County farmhouses in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The panels in the southeast room window jambs match the new front door. All of the sills have been cut out and the trim beneath them does not quite match the chair rail adjacent to it. Finally, the windows were given brass spring latches to secure them when open or closed. The northwest room probably underwent changes at this time, too. The mantel was replaced with a more up-to-date one that also contains ogee and bevel moulds. Only a portion of this mantel survives, so little more can be said of it. Though it is impossible now to tell, it may have been at this point that two of the partition walls in the first story passage were removed and the passage divided in half. This opened up the floor plan and reduced the

privacy inherent in having separate circulation spaces. Such a trend can be seen in high-style architecture of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but it hardly seems likely that the Englars were responding to these trends, even if the changes to the walls came later than those to the windows. Thus, the motivations for these changes remain obscure.

In 1867 Englar purchased the 115 acre farm of his father-in-law, Daniel Engel (CARR-1332), just south of New Windsor, for $13,500. This farm may have been meant to set up his second son, David, who eventually bought it in 1885. By 1876 Hiram had also acquired a 90 acre farm nearby and a 274 acre farm in Middleburg District. These were sold to two other sons. In 1886 Hiram built himself a retirement house (CARR-1430) at the edge of New Windsor, on part of his father-in-law's farm. Four years later he sold the Appler farm to his third son, Alfred (b. 26 September 1853 - d. 1915), for $14,260.75. The land had been reduced to 167 ¾ acres.[9]

Alfred Englar also invested in stocks and private securities, and he bought at least one other farm. However, he appears to have had only one son who went into farming, and the Appler farm was sold to him, Herbert G. Englar, in 1907. It remained in the family until his death in 1947. It is not certain, but Herbert Englar may have been responsible for the construction of a frame house on the east side of the road, probably near where the old tenant house was. It appears from the 1917 Rand McNally Atlas, which locates the farm where the new house stands but does not show the old house, that the new house was intended for the family and the old house converted for tenant use to replace the earlier tenant house. The new house still stands, but was cut off on a separate lot with most of the farm buildings in 1972. This house definitely became the primary farm house by the 1950's when Jacob Appler's house became a convalescent home for men. At this time a concrete block addition was put on the rear of the Appler-Englar house. The house was poorly maintained, and the south wall was on the verge of collapse. The house was condemned when the present owners purchased it in 1972 and embarked on a restoration that included the installation of tie rods to support the south wall.[10]

The period of significance, c. 1790-1950, begins with the presumed approximate construction date of the house and ends at a point fifty years in the past. During this period, the resource substantially achieved its present configuration and appearance.

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[1] Charles Ross Appler, *Two Centuries of the Appler Family in America*. Melrose Massachusetts, [1947], pp. 5-8, and Charles Ross Appler, *Supplement*, [1947], pp. 5A-5D. Charles Ross Appler, "The Appler Family History", Berkeley Heights, N.J., 1976, pp. 1-4.

[2] Joe Getty, *Carroll's Heritage: Essays on the Architecture of a Piedmont Maryland County*, Westminster, MD: The County Commissioners of Carroll County and the Historical Society of Carroll County, 1987, p. 42.

[3] Tracey records, Historical Society of Carroll County. Frederick County Tax Assessment, District 7, 1825, Maryland State Archives. Ms. copy in the possession of John and Sandi Kroh. Joe Getty, ed., *Abstracts from the Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser, 1813-1815*. (Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1993), 30 December 1813, 27 January 1814, 20 April 1815. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia, 1882. Reprint ed., Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968), p. 852.

[4] Carroll County Tax Assessment, District 2, 1841, Maryland State Archives. Appler, "The Appler Family History", 1976, pp. 9-12. U.S. Census, Carroll County, Maryland, District 2, 1850. Jacob Appler, Last Will and Testament, Carroll County Register of Wills, JB1-258.

[5] Jacob Appler Inventory, Carroll County Register of Wills, JB2-191.

[6] Jacob Appler Estate, Sales of Real Estate, Carroll County Register of Wills, JB1-119, JB1-166. *York Pennsylvania Republican*, 6 December 1843, p. 1, c. 6; 24 September 1845, p. 3, c. 6. Jacob Appler Inventory, Carroll County Register of Wills, JB2-191.

[7] Vivian Barnes Englar, *Genealogy of the Englar Family: The Descendants of Philip Englar 1736-1817* (Taneytown, MD: The Carroll Record Print, [1929]).

[8] J. P. Garner, "History of Linwood", *Taneytown* (Maryland) *Carroll Record,* 1895. Reprinted in Joe Getty, ed., *The Carroll Record Histories of Northwestern Carroll County Communities*, (Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1994), p. 48. Lake, Griffing & Stevenson *An Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: Author, 1877. Reprint ed., Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1993)

[9] Englar, *Genealogy of the Englar Family*. Carroll County Tax Assessment, District 11, 1866-76, 1876, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

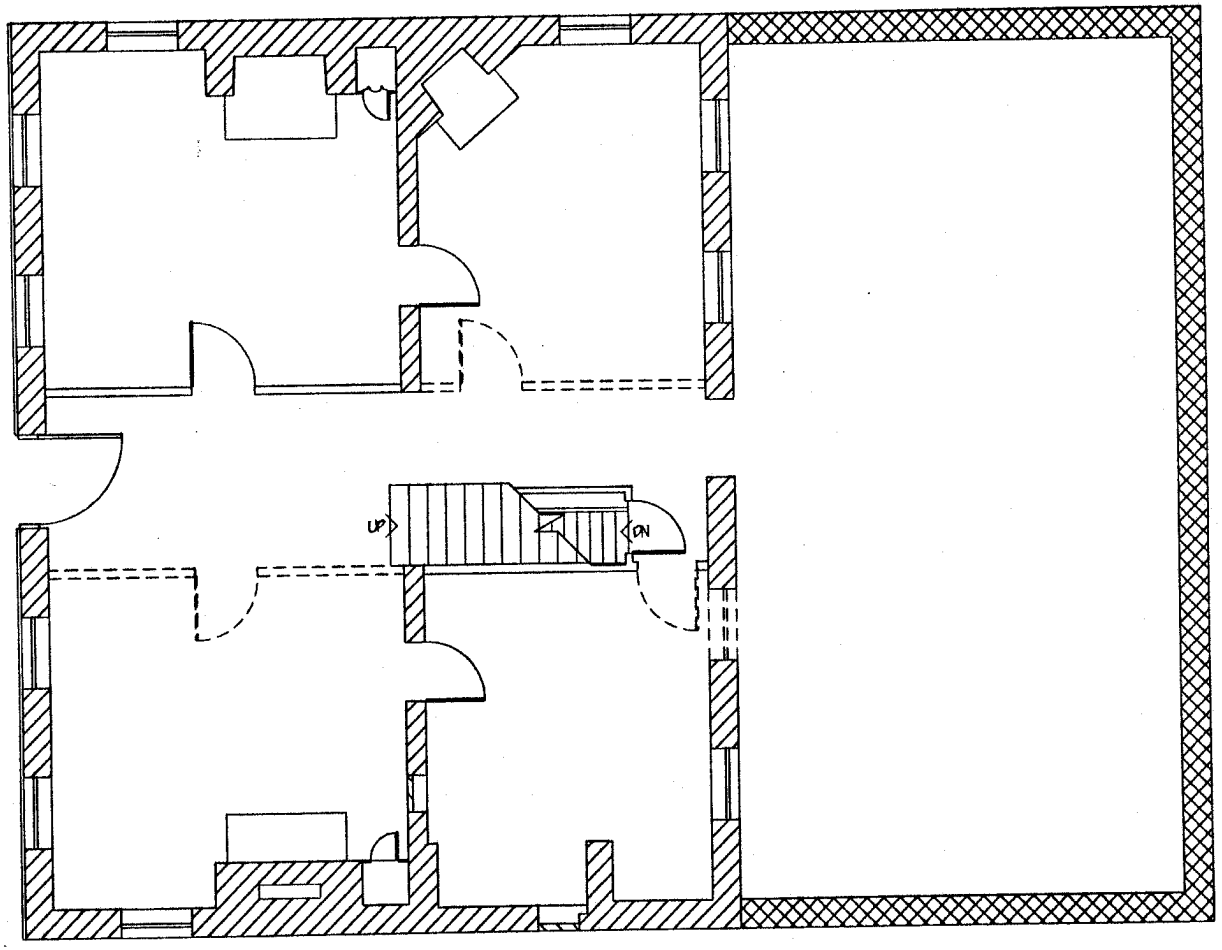
[10] Carroll County Tax Assessment, District 11, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives. Rand McNally, "New Detailed Survey of Carroll County, Maryland," 1917.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the nominated property are described among the Land Records of Carroll County, Maryland in Liber CCC 518, Folio 375, recorded 8 August 1972, and shown on Carroll County Assessments and Taxation Map 43, Parcel 233, Lot 2.

Boundary Justification:

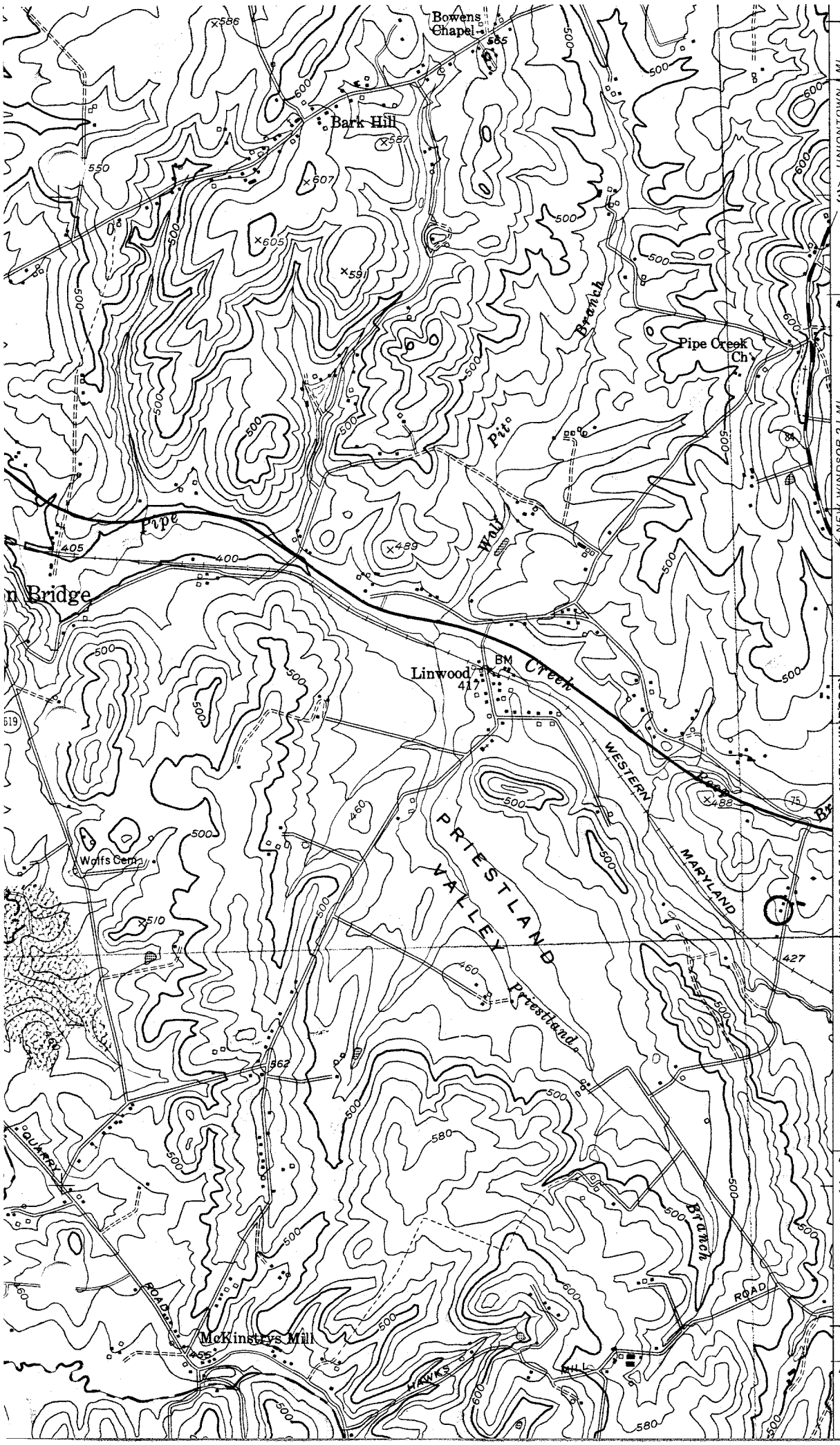
The nominated property, 5.13 acres, comprises the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource, and encompasses the house and outbuilding within their immediate setting.



Carroll County, MD

CARR-936 APPLER-ENGLAR FARM 916 WINTER'S CHURCH ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT JANUARY 2000



CARR-936

APPLER-ENGLAR HOUSE

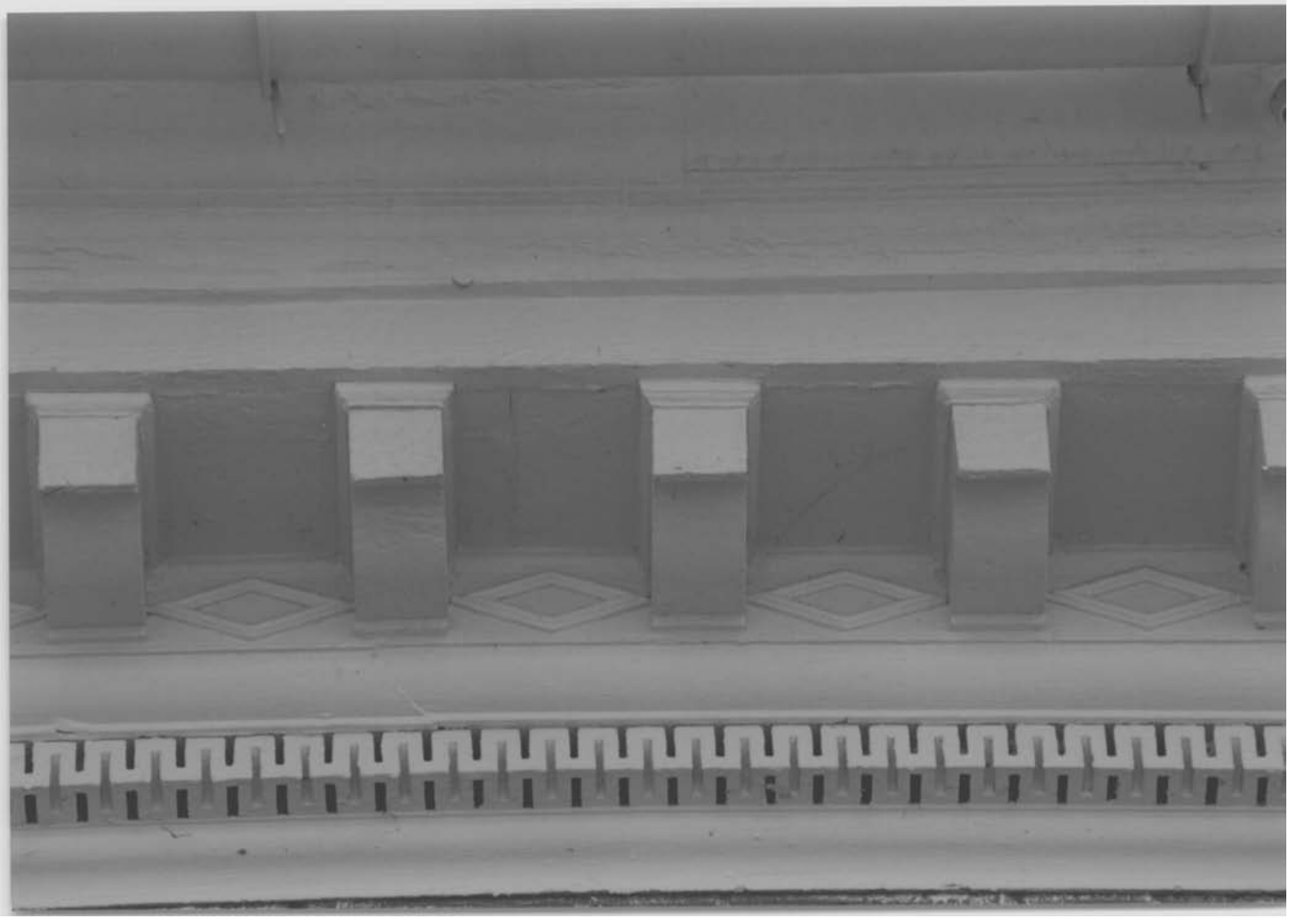
CARROLL COUNTY MARYLAND

18-317130

4380170

Union Bridge Quad.

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M Short
Date: Jan 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
E. elev.
1/15



CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M Short
Date: Jan 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
E. elev - cornice
2/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan. 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
E & N. elevs
3/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
W. elev.
4/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan 2008
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO
W. elev. - cornice
5/15

CARR-936
Appler Engler Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
SW elevs
6/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winters Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
NE room, VW NW
7/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
SE room, S. elev.
8/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M Short
Date: Jan. 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
SE Rm, overmantel
9/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winters Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan 2000
Neg Loc: MD SHPO
SW room, vw. SE.
10/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M Short
Date: Jan. 2000
[illegible]
Neg. loc. MD SHPO
SW room, mantel detail
11/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
NW Rm, vw NE
12/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winters Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan. 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
Stairway at landing
13/15

CARR-936
Appler - Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan. 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
SE chamber, S elev
14/15

CARR-936
Appler-Englar Farm
916 Winter's Church Rd
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Jan. 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
Outbuilding - S & E. elevs
15/15