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 Englar-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm

other names CARR-389

## 2. Location

street & number 47 Rockland Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Westminster ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21158

## 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: 10-29-03

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

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**
(Check only one box)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | 1 | structures |
| | | objects |
| 5 | 1 | Total |

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

N/A

**number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
agricultural outbuilding

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
agricultural outbuilding

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK, STONE, WOOD
roof METAL, WOOD, ASPHALT
other

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

## Description Summary:

The Englar-Sweigart-Rinehart Farm is located at 47 Rockland Road, about two miles west of Westminster in central Carroll County, Maryland. The Farm is situated on sloping ground that drops off to the southeast, and consists of a brick house, a brick smokehouse, a stone springhouse, a frame bank barn, and a frame poultry house. The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay, Flemish bond brick structure on the south elevation, with four to one common bond brick on the remaining elevations. The brickwork is painted white, and is set on a rubble stone foundation. There is a gable roof of standing seam metal with an east-west ridge. The house is banked on the west with an exposed foundation on the east. There is a one-bay by one-bay, two-story ell on the north that has a gable roof of standing seam metal and a north-south ridge. A swimming pool is located at the rear of the house.

## General Description:

On the south elevation of the house, the first story has a center doorway with a new six-panel door and a four-light transom. The transom bar has a torus at the top and a cavetto below. The doorway has a plain soffit and jambs, all of which have been deepened by the addition of new boards that extend into the house. On either side of the door are two two-over-two double-hung sash with frames and sills that are wrapped in aluminum. They have splayed brick jack arches and fake shutters. The second story has five two-over-two sash that are shorter. The box cornice has aluminum soffit and the bed mould appears to have two ogees. There is an interior brick chimney on each end.

On the west elevation of the main block, the foundation has two small window openings with brick jambs, three-light sash, and splayed brick jack arches. The first and second stories have typical two-over-two sash and the gable end has a two-over-two sash on either side of the central chimney. The west elevation of the ell has a large new 24-light sash with a concrete sill on the first story. The south half of this window is probably an original window opening. The second story has a typical two-over-two sash set north of center. There is an interior brick chimney on the north gable end. Attached to the north elevation of the ell is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame wing on a concrete foundation. It has aluminum siding and a gable roof of standing seam metal with a north-south ridge. The first story has a new metal door set south of center that has nine lights over a crossbuck design.

The north elevation of the wing has no openings. The north elevation of the ell has a vent in the gable end, west of the chimney. The east elevation of the wing has two one-over-one double-hung sash. There is a new two-story porch on the east side of the ell. It has T1-11 siding on the first story and aluminum siding on the second story. The first story of this porch has two French doors at the north end and six French doors on the east elevation. The second story of the east elevation has three six-over-six sash. The original first story of the ell has a doorway to the south with a wide, mortised and tenoned and pegged frame that has a beaded interior edge, an ovolo back band, and a splayed brick jack arch above it. To the north is a typical two-over-two sash.

The north elevation of the main block is a single bay, with the openings centered between the two east

bays. There is a typical two-over-two sash in the foundation, the first, and the second stories. The cornice and bed mould match that of the south elevation. The east elevation of the main block has an exposed foundation with a four-panel door in the north bay that has a splayed brick jack arch and a frame covered by new boards. The first and second stories each have two typical two-over-two sash. There are star anchors between the first and second stories. The gable end also has two two-over-two sash.

The cellar is under the main block of the house only, and the stairway comes down from the ell into the west cellar. The stone jambs on either side of the stairway appear to be original, and the opening at the bottom of the stairs has a lintel on the south side of the wall and a semicircular arched opening on the north side. There is a built-in cupboard on the west side, beneath the stairs to the second story. The door has one raised field panel, and appears to be reused. It is hung on early strap hinges and has a decorative keyhole escutcheon. There is a masonry wall that runs north-south and is set under the east side of the first story center passage. The summer beam runs east-west, is hewn and chamfered, and is 10 inches square. The joists run north-south, are sash sawn, are 2 ½ inches by 8 inches, and are spaced 19 to 24 ½ inches on centers. They rest on top of the summer beam and lap it there, and rest on top of a board that is approximately one inch thick that is set on top of the foundation wall. The joists beneath the passage run east-west, are the same size as the rest of the joists, and have through tenons with face pegs in the tenons. The tenons are set into a trimmer beneath the west passage wall. This trimmer is the same size as the rest of the joists. The north corner of the summer beam has been notched back to give more head room at the bottom of what must have been a stairway to the cellar. There are plaster burns here indicating that this was finished. The ceiling had been sheetrocked, but most of this has been removed. On the west elevation of the west cellar is an arched chimney support that is now closed off with CMUs. The east cellar was remodeled into a family room with drywall on the ceiling, vertical boards on the walls, and a plywood floor. The fireplace on the east elevation has been rebuilt. To the north of this fireplace is a doorway that walks out at ground level. The summer beam runs east-west at the north end of the fireplace. On the south elevation is a new door opening to an underground room with CMU walls, a concrete ceiling, and a vertical board door.

The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan with a single room in the rear ell. The passage floor runs north-south, is random width between 4 ½ and 7 ½ inches, and appears to be chestnut. It is face-nailed with T-heads. The baseboard has a beaded top edge and there is new chair rail with a beaded top edge. The walls and ceiling appear to have been sheetrocked over. The front door architrave has a broken field with a cavetto at the break and is mitered at the corners. The door has cast-iron foliate butt hinges with finials. The architrave on the south interior doors has an ovolo back band and a beaded interior edge. The interior doors have six panels with raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. The panels are hand-planed. The doors are hung on cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles and have cast-iron rim locks. Most of these locks are plain, but the west room south door lock is labeled with "Norwalk L. Co.," and has a mineral knob. None of these locks are original, as there was a least one earlier lock on each door. There is a two-run stair on the east wall that ascends to the north, where there is a landing, then ascends to the south along the west wall. It has a closed stringer that is hand-planed and has a small bead near the bottom and a large bead at the bottom. Below the stringer are five tall panels that are sunk and flat, and are hand-planed. There are plain square newel posts, rectangular balusters, and a moulded handrail that is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the newel post. The rear door and the north

interior doors in the passage do not have architrave, but have an ovolo on the edge of the frame. The northwest door has four panels with sunken double fields, and is hung on butt hinges with two knuckles. The rear door has six panels with raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. The present lock appears to be the third one on this door. Beneath the stairway is a six-panel door with flush fields and ovolo panel moulds. The panels are hand-planed. The cast-iron rim lock with mineral knob is the second lock on this door, and the cast-iron butt hinges have five knuckles. Beneath the stairs there is now a closet, and the flooring in this closet runs east-west. On the bottom of the stair stringers is riven lath with plaster.

The east room floor runs east-west, but is otherwise the same as in the passage. The baseboard on the west elevation has a small bead on the top and appears to be new, while the rest of the walls have baseboard radiators. There is new chair rail. The walls and ceiling appear to have been sheetrocked over, thus hiding any ghosts that might indicate earlier partition walls. The door architrave matches that of the passage, but the bead is smaller, and the window architrave matches that of the front door. The windowsills have clearly been lowered. There is a new cove cornice. On the east is a fireplace with a rebuilt firebox. The wood mantel has an ovolo back band and is crossetted. There are impost blocks with sunken flat panels and bead moulds, and a frieze block with a jig-sawn decoration similar to a pair of sawn stair brackets. The bed mould has a large cavetto with a small ovolo below it. The mantelshelf has a Greek cavetto and bead on the edge. The mantel is mortised and tenoned and pegged, and is in good condition. The windows have parting beads and spring latches.

The west room flooring matches that of the passage, but runs east-west. The baseboard has a beaded top edge and the chair rail is the same as the passage. The window architrave is the same as in the east room, and the windows have plain, straight jambs. The door architrave matches that of the passage, but the bead is smaller. The cove cornice is the same as in the east room. The north door trim is thinner, but the back band projects further from the wall and appears to be later. There is a fireplace near the center of the west elevation, and it has a rebuilt firebox. There is a new wood mantel with fluted pilasters and impost blocks, and a plain frieze. On the north elevation is a doorway to the rear wing. It has typical door architrave and a typical six-panel door. The plain cast-iron rim lock with mineral knob is the second lock here. The cast-iron butt hinges have five knuckles and fast joints, and are heavily painted. There are three steps down to the rear ell.

The rear ell is a modern kitchen with pine flooring that is 3 ⅛ inches wide and runs north-south. There is a winder stair in the southeast corner, with three steps on the south wall below a beaded-edge vertical board door. The door has a Norfolk latch and new hinges. The stairway is enclosed with tongue-and-groove beaded-edge vertical boards that are hand-planed, but were either removed and re-installed, or are reused from another location. The paint has been stripped from these boards. Beneath the north end of these steps is a doorway to the cellar. There is a beaded-edge vertical board door with cast-iron butt hinges at the bottom that has five knuckles and fast joints, and a top hinge that is a replacement, as it is smaller than the mortise. It is a cast-iron butt with three knuckles and fast joints. The reverse side of the door has a ghost of a Norfolk latch, and there is now part of a cast-iron Suffolk latch here. Fastened to the ceiling are reused joists that have no structural purpose now. They run east-west, and there are beaded-edge boards above them. On the east elevation is a door with new architrave added on top of the old. The door is gone. To the north is a window with a typical two-over-two sash and new trim on the edge of the frame. On the north elevation is a fireplace that has been

completely rebuilt. To the west of this fireplace is a doorway to the north wing. It has the same ogee trim as the wing east window and door of this room, and has a four-panel door with sunken fields and ogee and bevel panel moulds. There is a plain cast-iron rim lock with a mineral knob, and new hinges replaced the original butt hinges. The wing is a mudroom with a concrete floor and sheetrock walls.

There is a door on the north side of the stair landing, and set to the west of the landing probably to keep clear of the door on the east side of the landing. The frame of this door is original, with plain jambs of hand-planed boards. It has typical door architrave, and a new vertical-board door. The door to the east is a typical six-panel door with typical architrave and a plain cast-iron rim lock with mineral knobs. The door is hung on cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. They are marked "Thos. Clark," and they are wider than the other cast-iron butt hinges that have five knuckles, being 1 ⅛ inches wide versus ¾ inch. The door is patched on the top and on the side, below the lock..

The second story is laid out with a center-passage, double pile plan. The second-story passage has a pine floor that runs east-west and is random-width, from 4 ½ to 8 ½ inches wide. Most of the boards are 5 to 6 inches wide. The stairs continue up to the attic with the same details as the first story. There is typical baseboard and new chair rail. The other three doors have an ovolo on the edge of the frame only, and have hand-planed jambs. They are typical six-panel doors. The southeast and southwest doors have butt hinges with two knuckles. The northwest door has narrow cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. The south-center door has one new hinge, as well as one narrow cast-iron butt hinge that is not original to this door. All the doors have plain cast-iron rim locks with mineral knobs. Only the northwest and south-center doors have clear evidence of earlier locks.

The south-center chamber floor is identical to the second-story passage. The door architrave is typical of the first-story door architrave. This room is now a modern bathroom. There is a window on the south elevation that has an ovolo on the edge of the plain jambs. This is typical of second-story windows. The window has a spring latch. The southwest chamber floor and baseboard match that of the second-story passage. The window architrave is typical for the second-story, and the door architrave is typical of the first-story doors. The chair rail here is probably original, and has a small shelf with the bead at the bottom edge, and a bead on the bottom edge of the board below the shelf. The windowsills have been raised about ¾ inch. There is a fireplace on the west elevation, to the north, that has a rebuilt firebox and hearth. The wood mantel is mortised and tenoned and pegged and has an ovolo back band and a beaded interior edge. A new, thin wood shelf has been added on the top. On the north elevation, set to the west, is a four-panel door with sunken double fields and small ogee panel moulds. The architrave matches that of the first-story windows. On the east elevation, south of the door, are new pegs on both old and new peg rail that has beads on the top and bottom. There is a new piece of chair rail in the same location.

The southeast chamber has a random-width floor between 5 and 9 inches wide, and the wood is either oak or chestnut. It runs east-west and is face-nailed. The baseboard is typical, and the chair rail matches that of the southwest chamber. The windows, doors, fireplace, and mantel all match that of the southwest chamber. The fireplace is on the east elevation. The northeast and southeast corners have built-in closets with the same architrave as that of the first-story windows. The northwest chamber floor, baseboard, chair rail, and window are the same as that in the southeast chamber. The south door architrave matches that on the opposite side of

the door. There is a door on the north elevation, set to the west, which has plain head-cut trim. There is a typical six-panel door that has been cut down and appears to have been moved to this location. The butt hinges have three knuckles and loose joints. The northeast chamber flooring appears to be chestnut, and is typical of flooring on the first story. The baseboard is typical and the chair rail is new. Both the window and door architrave only have an ovolo. There is a closet built-in to the southwest corner, and the architrave matches that of the first-story windows.

There is a single chamber in the ell. It has a winder stair from the first story in the southeast corner, with three plain horizontal rails enclosing the stair well. The east elevation has a door in the center with a beaded-interior-edge architrave and no evidence that there was ever a back band. There is a beaded-edge vertical board door hung on butt hinges that are not the same size as the hinge mortises. The door has a Norfolk latch. The ceiling has exposed beams that run east-west. The window on the west elevation is typical of those on the second story, but the sill is lower than the chair rail height. The chair rail is mostly new, but there is some older chair rail to the south of this window. This chair rail has an ovolo on the bottom edge of the shelf and a bead at the bottom. There are three steps up to the door on the south elevation, and this door has a cast-iron Suffolk latch. On the north elevation is a chimney, and to the east of it is a closet with a beaded-edge vertical board door and a beaded-edge board surround. The door is hung on cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints.

At the top of the stairs to the attic is a door and wall closing off the stairway from the attic. The door has three hand-planed boards, the center board being narrower and flanked on each side by a bead. The door has a Norfolk latch and a wood slide bolt. It is hung on plain cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. They are screwed to the face of the door, and one is broken. A new hinge with ball finials has been added to the face of the door. On the stairway side of the doorway there is plain trim that has a beveled inner edge. The wall is constructed of rough vertical boards that are covered on the stair side with riven lath and plaster. There are horizontal boards nailed across the center of the attic side of the vertical boards with wrought heads and some square heads that could be double-struck nails. The rafters are hewn and are about 3 ½ inches wide by 4 inches deep at the ridge. There is only a slight taper at the foot. The rafters have sawn Roman numerals, and are not placed in any order. The rafter ridge joint is an open-faced bridle and peg. Roughly every other rafter has a collar beam that is half-lapped and pegged, but there is no dovetail. The collar beams are approximately 3 inches wide by 3 ½ inches deep. There is a false plate, but the rafter foot cannot be seen clearly. The rafters support board sheathing, most of which is new.

About 30 feet northwest of the house is a smokehouse that is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure of 6 to 1 common bond brick. It has a gable roof with wood shakes, an east-west ridge, and a new ventilator box on the top. The east elevation has a beaded-edge vertical board door that is off of its hinges. It has T-hinges, but had butt hinges once. There is a wrought latch that does not have a handle, and the mitered frame has a beaded interior edge. The door has a long bar hasp with an eye driven into the north jamb, and the hasp hooks on the south frame. Both the north and south elevations of the building have a bricked-in window opening with a splayed brick jack arch. The interior is parged, and the window infill is also parged, but it is recessed. The recesses extend below the level of the window sills, but are narrower, and extend down to a beam that is approximately 4 inches square and is set in pockets in the north and south walls about 18 inches above

the floor. A circular-sawn post that is approximately 4 inches square is set on top of the center of this beam, and it has four wood arms at the top, one on each side, that are fastened with wire nails. On the top of this post is a board that is approximately 2 inches by 8 inches and is set into the top of the north and south walls. The ceiling has circular-sawn lath that appears to be fastened with cut nails.

There is a springhouse located about 150 feet southeast of the house, with an artificial pond on the south side of this building. It is a 1 ½-story, one-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with a gable roof that has wood shingles and a north-south ridge. The walls are primarily constructed with honeycomb rock. The lower story of this building is set mostly below grade. On the north elevation, there are steps down to the lower story, and they have rubble stone cheek walls. There is a wide door opening set to the east in this wall that has a steel lintel. The door and frame are gone, but the frame was bolted to the stone jambs. To the west of the steps is a rubble stone springhead enclosure that has a door on the east elevation. It has a concrete lintel and a concrete shed roof that slopes down to the west. The lower story of the building is completely flooded. The upper story has a doorway into the center with a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame that has a beaded interior edge but is very weathered. The door is gone. The east elevation has a small window opening in the center of the lower story. There are exposed, circular-sawn plates that have half-lap scarf joints, and the rafter ends are notched to lap over top of the plates. The rafter ends are exposed, and some of the rafters are replaced. The west elevation is identical to the east, and the window frame is constructed of narrow, mitered boards. The south elevation has no openings. The lower and upper story walls are parged. The floor and joists are rotted. The joists run east-west, are set in pockets in the wall, and are sawn, though it is not possible to see clear tool marks. The rafters have small collar beams that are lapped and nailed with what appear to be wire nails.

About 120 feet southwest of the house is a bank barn with a rubble-stone lower story on the north, south, and west elevations and a board and batten wall under the forebay on the east elevation. The upper story has board and batten siding, and the gable roof has inverted-v-seam metal with a north-south ridge. The ramp is located on the west elevation. The barn is 108 feet, 2 inches long and about 59 feet, 1 inch wide. On the east elevation, the lower story has, from south to north: a window opening; a six-over-six sash; a wide door opening with a roller track; a six-over-six sash; two narrow door openings; a six-over-six sash; a wide door opening with a board and batten door hung on rollers; and two six-over-six sash. The upper story has three narrow door openings to the south, and the southern two still have doors with battens. To the north is a pair of doors hung on tapered strap hinges that have round ends. There are no openings in the center of this elevation. To the north is a pair of doors above another pair of doors, all hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends. These doors also have battens. At the north end are three vertical-board doors.

On the north elevation, the lower story, from east to west, has two window openings, a wide door, and two more window openings. The upper story has six vents above six vents, with four vents in the gable end. The gable peak has a window opening flanked by a vent on each side. The vent trim is faced-nailed mostly with wire nails, but some appear to be cut nails. The siding is also faced-nailed with wire nails. The west elevation on the lower story has, from north to south: a window opening; the ramp, with concrete infill on the wall; four window openings with a concrete and stone retaining wall to the west creating a window well for these windows; an earthen ramp, and two more window openings. The upper story has two vents over two vents to the north, a pair of wagon doors hung on rollers, four vents over four vents, another pair of wagon doors hung

on rollers, and two vents over two vents to the south. The lower story of the south elevation, from west to east, has an empty window opening, a sash window, a wide door on rollers, and two window openings. The upper story has six vents over six vents, with four vents in the gable end, one of which is now missing. The gable peak has an opening, but the window and vents are missing. They are stored inside the barn.

The lower story has three summer beams that run north-south. They are circular-sawn and have half-lap scarf joints with bolsters under them and posts beneath the bolsters. The joists run east-west and have a center tenon into each summer beam, but they are not pegged. They rest on top of the west wall and on top of the east girt. The east wall is frame. The number of posts beneath each summer beam varies, and the stall arrangement has been altered, but the original plan clearly had a wide center aisle running north-south. In the southeast corner there is an enclosure to the east of the silo, with a vertical-board door hung on tapered strap hinges that have teardrop ends.

The upper story of the barn has seven bents that create six bays, with a haymow on each end and a threshing floor next to it. The center two floors are of unknown use. There is a granary in the third bay from the north, with openings on the south side of the north threshing floor. The north haymow has two wire-mesh corncribs on its south end, and a hatch in the floor to the north of the corncribs that has a stairway to the lower story. In the southwest corner is an enclosed room, and in the southeast corner is a wood silo constructed of circular-sawn wood bands and beaded-edge-and-center tongue-and-groove boards inside the bands. It is constructed with cut nails. The silo is set in the lower story and continues up through the floor short of the roof. The south half of the interior has a floor that is raised about four feet high, with a horizontal board wall beneath the raised floor and five wood steps up to it. The barn frame is circular-sawn, and is mortised and tenoned and pegged. The plates and purlins have half-lap scarf joints with two pegs, and many of the pegged joints have iron straps bolted across them. Each bent has six posts, with the two center posts being spaced far apart. In the center is a ladder constructed with two more posts of smaller dimension. The two end bents do not have a ladder, but have a single post in the center in place of it. The four interior posts have down-bracing, and also have up-bracing to support the purlins on top of them. The down-braces not only extend to the east and west, but also to the north and south into the two center bays. The rafters are approximately 2 by 6 inches and are mitered at the ridge, with most of them having a short board nailed across the pair at the ridge. The rafters are lapped at each purlin and support wood shingle lath.

Also on the property is a concrete in-ground swimming pool that does not contribute to the significance of the resource.

## 8. Statement of Significance

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

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

1809-1912

### Significant Dates

1809, 1902

### Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

N/A

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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

### Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

## Summary Statement of Significance:

The Englar-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period, illustrating the acculturation of Germanic Swiss immigrants to Carroll County who adopted the prevailing Georgian house form of the dominant English culture, yet adapted it to the patterns of their own cultural preferences. The house and outbuildings also illustrate how these preferences continued to change throughout the nineteenth century, and include unique buildings, in the case of the enormous barn with an interior silo, and rare survivals, in the case of the springhouse. The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1809 and extends through the sale of the farm out of the Rinehart family in 1912; during this period the resource substantially achieved its present configuration.

## Resource History and Historic Context:

The Englar-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm is primarily on part of a tract of land patented in 1758 by Edward Lamb as "Resurvey on Good Fellowship," and also on part of a tract called "Lamb's Plague," for which records have not yet been found. The original patent was for 1398 acres, but Lamb had sold off portions of his tract, many of them the size of a family farm, by 1760. Jacob Englar bought 185 acres of this land from John Moore in 1788, and while it is not known whether Moore had started creating a farm on this land, Englar certainly did. Jacob Englar was the oldest child of Philip Englar, a native of Appenzell, Switzerland who immigrated to Chester County, Pennsylvania as a boy and moved to the vicinity of Linwood, in present-day Carroll County, after buying a farm there in 1764. That was the same year that Jacob Englar was born to Philip and his wife, Margaret Holverstot. The Englars were members of the Pipe Creek Church of the Brethren, or Dunkards, but whether the existence of a meeting from as early as 1753 drew them to the area, or whether the choice of this church was simply one of convenience is not known. Little is known of Jacob Englar, but the 1798 Frederick County tax states that his farm was improved with a log house and barn of middling value. This was probably all that could be expected of a young farmer in ten years. Jacob Englar was reportedly killed in an accident in 1809, though the details of this event and the source of the information are not known.[i]

If an accident was responsible for taking the life of Jacob Englar, he must have suffered through a debilitating injury that led to his death, rather than a sudden death, since he wrote his will about one month before he died. In it, he stated: "It is my will and desire that my real and personal property remain in the possession of my wife until my youngest child is twelve or fifteen years of age that the materials now on hand be made us[e] of in erecting a house for the accommodation of the family and that the resources of the property be made use of in maintaining, supporting, and educating my children." Once the youngest child reached the specified age, the executors of the estate, Jacob's brother David Englar and brother-in-law Ludwick Miller, were free to sell all the property at any time. Jacob's widow Mary would get the traditional one-third of the estate (unless she remarried, in which case she would only get one-fourth) and the children would split the remaining two-thirds. That Jacob was planning to build a new house to replace the log dwelling suggests that

he had been a successful farmer. The inventory of his property also suggests this. His livestock consisted of horses five, seven, and nine years old, plus an old mare and two colts, age one and two. He also had ten cows, two steers, and four calves, plus four sows, ten hogs, and three pigs. He was growing wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, corn, and flax. The inventory also makes clear that the building materials mentioned in the will were in place, ready to be used if construction was not already underway.

The following a list of materials for the Building –

| | |
|---|---|
| 2426 feet of oak plank | $24.26 |
| 70,000 brick | 312.00 |
| 6500 cedar shingles | 61.12 |
| scantling and joists | 45.00[ii] |

Clearly, the Englar family followed the dictates of the will and completed the house, probably either in 1809 or 1810.

The house that Jacob Englar planned was a traditional Georgian center passage plan dwelling with a kitchen ell and a side porch. It was an English house for a man whose first language was undoubtedly German, but there are one or two features that probably reflect cultural preference, or at least cultural memory. Unlike German and English houses, Swiss houses were often banked into a hill on one end. An example of such a traditional Swiss dwelling can be seen in the Christian Bauer House, near Manchester (CARR-1151, NR). Englar also oriented his Georgian house in the same way, at the edge of a steep slope with the southeast end foundation exposed. The site did not demand this orientation; there were plenty of fairly level areas that were potential house sites. This must have been a conscious decision, because it enabled ground-level access to the basement kitchen room on this end. In a Swiss house, the kitchen was located in the basement, but with Englar's house, and others like it, there was a kitchen wing on the rear of the first story. This fireplace has been altered, but it seems as if it would have been too small to use for cooking, so the kitchen may have still been in the basement. The basement room could have also been intended for messy jobs such as laundry and butchering. The ell room clearly reads as a subordinate space, as the floor level is set several steps below the main block of the house. Another feature of interest is the closed stringer stair in the central passage. They are extremely rare in Carroll County, and the few that exist seem to be late-eighteenth century examples in very Germanic houses. This would suggest that the choice of a closed stringer stair here is a late example of cultural preference. The walls and ceiling of the southeast room have been skim coated, thus hiding any ghosts that would suggest whether the room was originally divided in two. The off-center placement of the fireplace would certainly suggest it, though the desire to have one of the two bedrooms upstairs heated may also have driven its placement.

The Englar family retained their new house and farm until May 1824, when it was sold to John Schweigart (Swigart). The newspaper advertisement gives the best portrait yet of the farm, noting: "The improvements are a well finished two story brick house 28 by 38 feet, and a two story brick kitchen 16 by 20 feet, a large stone barn, a stone springhouse with a good spring . . . ." There were other buildings that were not mentioned by name. The house dimensions are identical to the existing house, and the stone springhouse also seems to survive. The stone barn, however, has been gone for many years. It was noted in the 1825 and 1835 tax assessments, but the 1841 and 1852 assessments do not list any of the buildings on the property. By 1866

there was no mention of the stone barn.[iii] The description calls the rear wing a kitchen, without specifying whether it was attached or not. This may reflect common practice, since they were typically attached, or that fact may have been insignificant. Similarly, describing it as a kitchen may have been its actual function, but may simply reflect the average reader's understanding of the typical function of a rear wing.

John Schweigart was clearly a prominent member of the community. He was an incorporator of the Westminster Academy, served on local juries, and also served on the county currency meeting, an attempt to get the legislature to reform the current state of currency, no doubt as a result of the collapse of local banks several years earlier. Schweigart was a native of Pennsylvania, born c. 1787, but it is not known when or why he came to Carroll County. His wife Mary was also a native of Pennsylvania, born c. 1794, but all of their children still living with them in 1850 were born in Maryland. The oldest of these children, Rufus, was apparently retarded, and they also had another son and three daughters still in the house, plus three sons and two daughters who had left home by this time. In 1850 the Schweigarts also had two laborers living with them and helping with the farm work, a 15-year-old girl from Germany and a 47-year-old man who was also a native of Germany. No doubt this provided an opportunity for both of them to get settled and get some money before setting off on their own.[iv]

John Schweigart died in early 1853, and Mary Schweigart apparently moved off the farm at that time and turned it over to tenants Albinus Pool and William Smith. His sons, Cyrus and Jesse, were already cultivating portions of the farm when he died. In his will, John Schweigart left these two sons the separate farms on which they were living, but required them to pay a sum to the estate just as if they were purchasing it. The sale price in this instance may have been lower than if the farms had been offered to the public, and it is not known whether Schweigart charged his sons rent, but the arrangement was a typical one employed by Carroll County farmers to set up their sons in farming. Whether or not they paid rent, one-third of their crops were credited to their father's estate just like any other tenant. All of the remaining land, including the home farm purchased from the Englars, most of the livestock, and all of the personal property were left to Mary, for the term of her natural life or widowhood, with the stipulation that she should "see to the comfortable mainainance [sic] and education of my children," and that "my said wife be at the expence [sic] of the necesary [sic] repairs that may be wanting to the buildings on said real estate devised to her . . . also to keep the fencing on the same in good order." Typically, the home farm then passed to the youngest son, but that did not happen in this case. It would seem that all of the sons were already established, as were all of the married daughters, so the home farm was not intended to pass to anyone in particular. Two years later the family decided they wanted to sell the farm, and Mary agreed to renounce the will and take a child's portion.[v]

In listing the personal property left to his widow, John Schweigart particularly noted the blacksmith tools. This would suggest that, in addition to being a farmer, Schweigart had a trade. These tools were valued in the inventory of his estate at $25.00 and sold several years later for $40.50, a substantial sum. In addition, the inventory makes note of old iron located in the shop, indicating that a blacksmith shop stood on the farm at that time. Other buildings are also mentioned, including the springhouse, which had empty barrels stored in it, a tool shop, and a milk house. How the latter building differed from the springhouse is not clear. Corn was being stored in a corn crib and above the wagon shed, four tons of hay in the barn, and another four tons at an unspecified location, wheat and rye in a granary (possibly in the barn rather than a separate building) and wheat

over the carriage house. He owned a carriage and at least two wagons, hence the need for the various outbuildings. An abbreviated picture of John Schweigart's farming operation can also be had from his inventory and from the 1850 agricultural census. In 1850 he had seven horses, but at the time of his death he had only four. On the other hand, the earlier report assessed him with nine cows, where later he had 16 cows of various ages, plus four calves, four steers, and a bull. Similarly, at the earlier date there were apparently 32 swine and six sheep, while at his death there were only six hogs and six shoats, two sheep, and ten geese. The large variation is probably due primarily to the time of year that the list was made. The month for the census is not known, but the inventory was made in February, by which time many of the hogs would have been slaughtered. It would seem that Schweigart was raising some cattle for sale to butchers during the winter and spring months, hence the large number. In all, the range of livestock he had was an average quantity. However, his farm operation followed the latest practices, it would seem. He improved the soil by adding lime and planting clover. He also used modern machinery, such as it was, including a wheat fan and a threshing machine. The latter was considered important enough to specify by name in his will, just as the blacksmith tools were. He also had his own cider mill, so that he could process that crop for himself, if not for neighbors, too. Schweigart planted the typical diverse crops of a family farm in Carroll County, including wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, and flax, plus timothy hay for his livestock. He used at least three, and probably four, different local mills to grind his wheat. This included Reuben Cassell's, David Roop of John's, and Edward Jones' mills, and a mill whose name could not be recalled.[vi] What is not clear is whether he did this to spread out the work to different neighbors, to spread out his risk in case a natural catastrophe struck a mill, to get a lower price, or to get work done faster. Since all the mills were being used at the same time, it would seem that one of the first two explanations would be most likely.

The inventory reveals something about the house, too. Though items are not listed room-by-room, it is clear that a pattern was followed through the house, and most of the rooms are mentioned. The inventory takers apparently began in what they termed the small room, which was carpeted and probably had one of Schweigart's three corner cupboards. This suggests that the southeast room was originally divided into two rooms, with the back room being the small room. They next moved to the sitting room, which was also carpeted and apparently had a stove. From there they went to the passage, again carpeted and also containing straw matting. Next they ascended the stairs to the second story passage, which was also carpeted. The rooms upstairs were not given designations. Then the inventory takers proceeded to the garret, noted a bench on a porch, which was probably the original side porch on the second story, and returned down the main staircase to the first floor. They turned to the dining room, which must have been the large northwest room, which was carpeted, had a corner cupboard, and was apparently heated by a ten plate stove. From there they went to the kitchen, undoubtedly in the rear wing, where there was a third corner cupboard and a Hathaway cooking stove. Finally, they descended to the cellar to make note of the goods there. The cooking stove, still a fairly new kitchen feature, especially in conservative rural farming communities like Carroll County, by all appearances was on the first floor, not in the cellar. It was listed between the corner cupboard in the kitchen and two benches in the kitchen.[vii] This raises a question that is not easily answered, in part because the fireplace in the rear ell has been altered. However, the fireplace seems to have been too small for cooking, but was more likely the right size for a stove. Yet, in 1809-10 one would not have found a cooking stove here. Thus, it would

suggest the possibility that the original cooking fireplace, which would have been large, was rebuilt for a stove. Large fireplaces were sometimes removed and rebuilt because they took up space and were no longer needed, but just as often, the new cook stove was stuck into the old fireplace and the extra space closed off. Hence, a complete understanding of the kitchen awaits more detailed investigation.

The Schweigart farm was offered for sale in late 1855, though possession could not be had until 1 April 1856, the traditional moving day when the old year's tenancies ended and the new ones began. The farm was under chestnut post and rail fencing, with about 25 acres in timber and the rest of the 189-¾ acres in fields and two orchards. The fields reportedly had been limed and fertilized recently. One perceived advantage to the farm was its location, "immediately on the Baltimore Pike making the market equally accessable [sic] in winter or summer." As for the buildings, it was noted:

> The improvements consist of a large commodious and well arranged brick dwelling house in excellent repair with every desirable convenience. Two barns large and well arranged, one just finished in the largest and most approved mode. Water in the yard of each barn, spring house with the best and unfailing water, smoke house, dry house, carriage house, wagon shed, barracks...

Several of these buildings were noted in the inventory, but the smoke house, dry house, and barracks were not. None of these buildings survives. Of the two barns, it is not clear whether one was the stone barn, or whether the new barn replaced it, but it was unusual for a farm to have two barns. Typically, a barrack was used to give additional storage space, especially for hay, and sheds would be added to a barn for both hay and livestock. The farm sold for $90.00 an acre, or a total of $17,077.50, which was a substantial sum for the period and indicates that it was a premier farm.[viii]

John Rinehart purchased the farm, but the deed was not executed until 1860. He was a local farmer whose family had also settled in the Pipe Creek area, had intermarried with the Englars, and had produced sculptor William Henry Rinehart. John Rinehart did not buy the farm for himself, but apparently with the intention of eventually setting up his son, William G. Rinehart (1835-1904), in farming. William Rinehart attended Gettysburg College, and was likely finishing his studies at about this time. He purchased the farm from his father in 1864 in an unusual arrangement where he paid $300 a year for the rest of his father's life, plus $2,000 upon the request of his father. Clearly, this was a way for John Rinehart to invest his money and ensure a return, while also establishing his son, and the final cost to William would be much lower than the price paid by his father. It also likely acknowledges the amount of labor William put into the property, though he was probably too young to have taken over the farm at the time his father took possession of it. It was William Rinehart who was responsible for making modern alterations to the house, though at what time he undertook these is not known. The biggest change was replacing the windows with two-over-two sash, which also entailed altering the window opening size and putting in new architrave. All of the locks and some of the hinges were replaced, and one suspects that a new mantel may have been installed in the west room. This fireplace now has a Colonial Revival mantel, which was probably added in place of a more Victorian piece. He also likely built the brick privy, now converted to a smokehouse. This building once had windows, which is not characteristic of smokehouses, and the smokehouse tree inside is clearly an addition. William Rinehart was also a very successful farmer. By 1866 his livestock was valued at $1,168, a substantial sum, and in addition he had

farm implements worth $300, putting him at the upper range in this category. He did not remain on the farm long. He bought and sold a few lots in Westminster, but one of them on Main Street he kept for himself, and in 1868-69 he constructed a very large, five-bay, three story traditional brick house with a center passage, but trimmed with a bracketed cornice, a central gabled wall dormer, and other Italianate details. This was right around the time that his father died, which may have provided him with the money for this project. The house still survives at 179 W. Main Street, and though altered, is still one of the most significant dwellings in the town. William Rinehart was reportedly connected with several Westminster businesses, and was a founder and director of the Westminster Deposit and Trust Company and an incorporator of the Lumber, Coal and Supply Company of Carroll County. No other businesses were mentioned by name, but the pallbearers at his funeral included many of the most prominent businessmen in Westminster, such as B. F. Crouse, Charles V. Wantz, George W. Albaugh, George M. Parke, and T. W. Mather. Rinehart also served as a tax collector in the Westminster District.[ix]

The 1866 tax assessment only notes one frame barn on the property, presumably the new barn mentioned in the 1855 sale ad. Around 1894 Rinehart had a second barn built on his farm. This was a frame structure, 60 or 65 feet by 108 feet (the difference may reflect the overshoot), with a slate roof and "a circular driveway inside entirely around it." This barn was apparently struck by lightning in May, 1902, and was burned to the ground. Also lost were nine horses and colts, 18 head of cattle, including five cows and a bull, five hogs, 14 sheep and lambs, and 75 to 100 chickens. The farm manager, Alvin D. Myers, rescued five horses, though they were all singed by the flames. Rinehart had a six-horse team that was considered one of the finest in the county, and he had bred and broken these driving horses himself, but one of them perished in this fire. The contents of the barn were also lost, including corn, rye, oats, fodder, hay, straw, and farm implements. Like Schweigart before him, Rinehart had the latest machinery, including a new separator that had cost him $550.00. In addition to the barn, a 30-foot by 30-foot wagon shed, two corncribs, and a granary were also destroyed by the fire. The loss was estimated at $7,000, and there was no insurance on the property; nevertheless, Rinehart had a lot of corn and hay in another barn on the property, plus the five horses, and it was reported that he would "be able to continue farm operations without much inconvenience." Few farmers in Carroll County, given the size of the loss, could have made a similar claim.[x]

In early August it was reported that Rinehart was having a new barn built on the site of the old one, and in October it was added that "rapid progress" was being made.[xi] Unfortunately, no other reports on the barn, or the workmen engaged in constructing it, could be found. Local tradition claims it as the largest barn in the county, though this is difficult to verify. At 59 by 108 feet, it was likely built on the foundation of the old barn, and is certainly one of the largest barns still standing. Several features of this barn are rather unique. Though the original stall arrangement has been changed, it clearly included a center aisle down the length of the barn. This feature has been noted on only one or two other barns in the county, one of which was slated for demolition many years ago. The internal wood silo is a unique feature never before seen in a barn. Silos were typically constructed outside of the barn, and the early wood ones have invariably rotted away. There are also two corncribs inside the barn. The barn has six bays, one on each end for hay mows, one next to each mow for a threshing and stacking floor, and two in the center of unknown use. The frame is a traditional, heavy timber

braced frame, but is constructed of circular sawn timber, illustrating the advent of change in technology that mechanization brought to Carroll County. The poultry house probably also dates to the same time as the new barn. The conversion of the privy to a smokehouse seems to have been made in the early twentieth century, perhaps after plumbing was introduced to the house.

William Rinehart's will left all of his property to his widow, Caroline. She retained the farm up to her death, and it was finally sold in October 1912. The farm was split at this time, with 88 acres sold to local canning magnate B. F. Shriver, and 101 acres and the farm buildings sold to George and Ida Bell. At the time, the Bells were tenants on Mrs. M. J. Woodward's farm, so this was an opportunity for them to improve their lot, but they had to wait until the following April first, when the tenants on the Rinehart farm finished their lease, and the Bells in turn finished theirs. The farm remained in the Bell family until 1947, when purchased by Victor and Alice Pitchford. They were responsible for subdividing the property in the 1980s, and sold the farm buildings and 15 acres in 1983.[xii] No significant buildings were added to the farm after the construction of the new barn.

---

[i] Agent Survey Book 190, p. 67. Tracey Collection, Historical Society of Carroll County. C. E. Schildknecht, *Monocacy and Catoctin: Some Early Settlers of Frederick and Carroll Counties, Md. and Adams County, Pa. and Descendants, 1725-1985*, v. 1 (Shippensburg, Pa.: Beidel Printing House, Inc., 1985), p. 171. Vivian Englar Barnes, *Genealogy of the Englar Family Descendants of Philip Englar, 1736-1817* (Taneytown, Md.: The Carroll Record Print, [1929]), pp. 7-9. George J. Horvath, Jr., *The Particular Assessment Lists of Baltimore and Carroll Counties, 1798* (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1986), p. 121.

[ii] Jacob Englar Will, RB1-19. Jacob Englar Estate, Inventory, RB 2-343.

[iii] *Fredericktown Herald*, 14 February 1824, p. 4. Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessments, 1825, 1835, Maryland State Archives. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessments, 1841, 1852, 1866, Maryland State Archives.

[iv] *Westminster Carrolltonian*, 22 February 1839, in Marlene Bates and Martha Reamy, eds., *Abstracts of Carroll County Newspapers, 1831-1846* (Westminster, MD: Family Line Publications, 1988), p. 57. *Westminster Carrolltonian*, 9 April 1841, in Bates and Reamy, p. 85. *Westminster Carrolltonian*, 7 January 1842, in Bates and Reamy, p. 100. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Westminster District, Carroll County, Maryland, 1850.

[v] Carroll County Circuit Court, Equity 465, JBB10-115. John Schweigart Will, JMP 2-52. John Schweigart Estate, Inventory, JB 4-41.

[vi] John Schweigart Inventory. John Schweigart Estate, Sales of Personal Property, JMP 4-172. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Westminster District, Carroll County Maryland, 1850.
[vii] John Schweigart Inventory.
[viii] Carroll County Circuit Court, Equity 465, JBB10-115.
[ix] Carroll County Land Records, GEW 27-97, WAMcK 31-312. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessments, 1866, 1866-76, Maryland State Archives. *Democratic Advocate* (Westminster), 27 August 1904, p. 3. *American Sentinel* (Westminster), 26 August 1904, p. 3. *Democratic Advocate* (Westminster), 12 May 1900, p. 3.
[x] *Democratic Advocate* (Westminster), 17 May 1902, p. 3. *American Sentinel* (Westminster), 17 May 1902, p. 3.
[xi] *American Sentinel* (Westminster), 9 August 1902, p. 3. *Democratic Advocate* (Westminster), 18 October 1902, p. 3.
[xii] William G. Rinehart Will, JDB 9-364. *Democratic Advocate* (Westminster), 11 October 1912, p. 5. Carroll County Land Records, ODG 121-493, EAS 194-368, LWS 848-363.

## Major Bibliographical References:

See Endnotes, Section 8.

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 15.378 Acres

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 18 | 324688 | 4383131 |
| 2 | 18 | 324825 | 4383243 |
| 3 | 18 | 325094 | 4382928 |
| 4 | 18 | 324886 | 4382740 |

☐ 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 October 2002
street & number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21212

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

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

## Property Owner

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

name Nicholas and Rebecca Herrick
street & number 47 Rockland Road telephone 410-848-1540
city or town Westminster state Maryland zip code 21158

**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.).

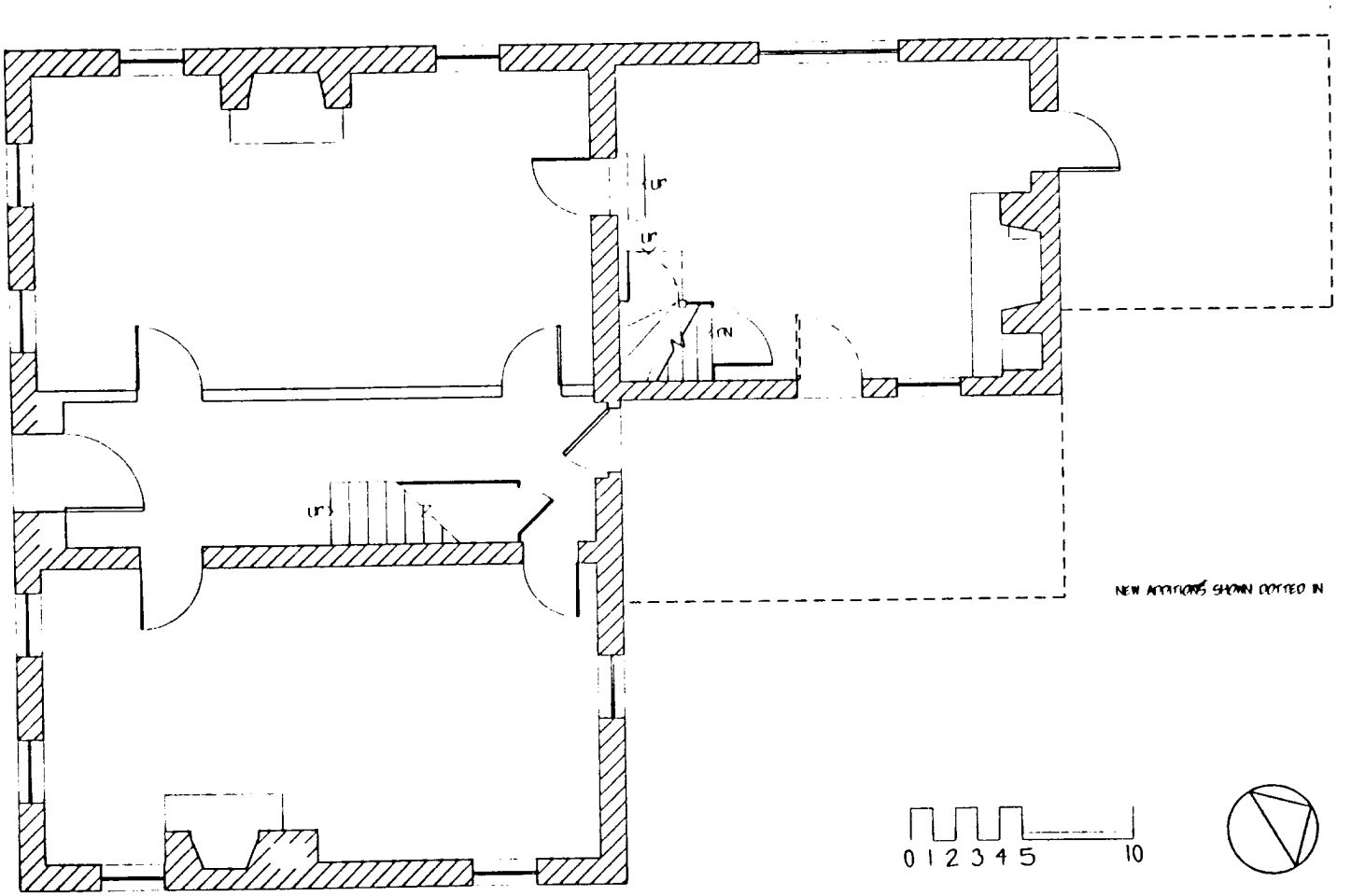
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this 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.

## Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is depicted on Carroll County tax map 45, parcel 609, lot 2A.

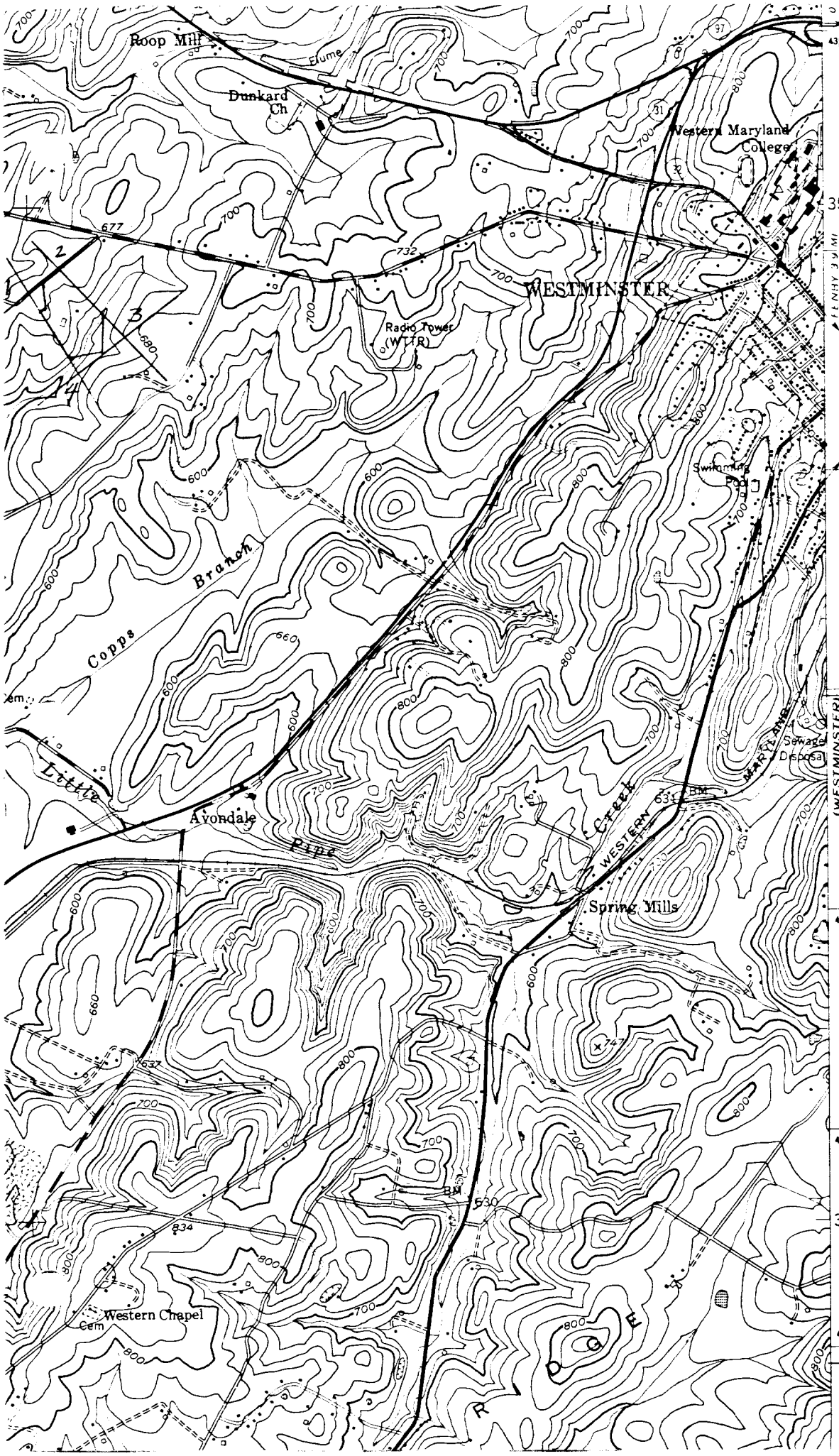
## Boundary Justification:

The nominated parcel, 15.378 acres, represents the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource.




# CARR-389 ENGLAR-SCHWEIGART-RINEHART FARM 47 ROCKLAND ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED BY KEN SHORT. ALLISON SHORT. MONICA SHORT. & BECKY HERRICK DRAWN BY KEN SHORT JULY 2002




CARR-389
ENGLAR-SCHWEGART-
RINEHART FARM

WESTMINSTER,
CARROLL COUNTY,
MARYLAND

1. 18/324683/4383131
2. 18/324325/4383243
3. 18/325094/4382928
4. 18/324886/4382740

CARR-389
Engler-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO
House - southeast
1/12

CARR-389
Engler-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd.
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
House- East & northeleus
2/12

CARR-389
Engler-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO
House- West. elev
3/12

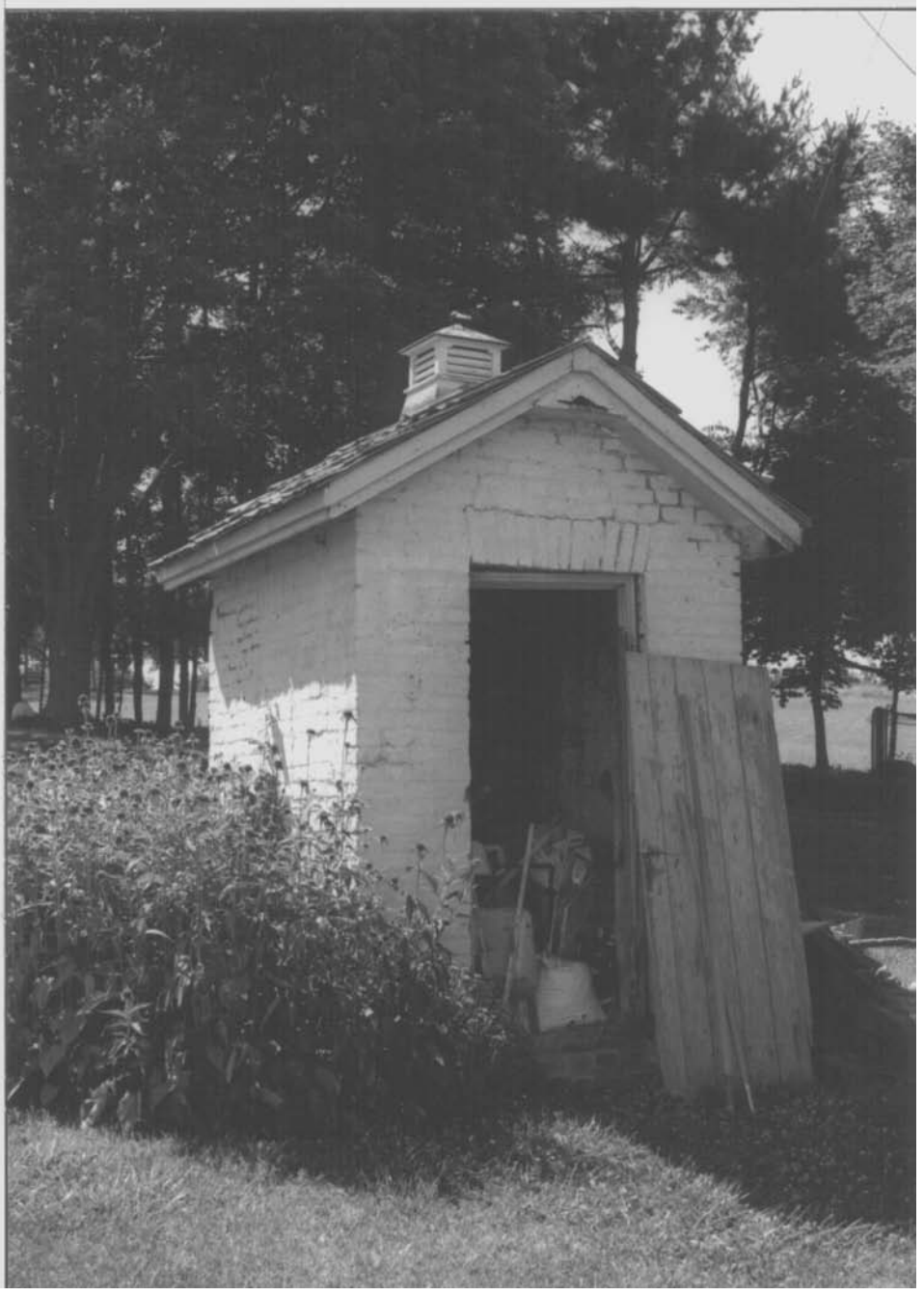
CARR-389
Engler-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO
House-Firststory passage, vw. north
4/12

PEPSI

CARR-389
Engbr. Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd.
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg loc: MD SHPO
House- East room, vw. Southeast
5/12

CARR-389
Englar-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO
House-East room mantel
6/12

CARR-389
Englar-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
House- Southwest chamber, vw. west
7/12

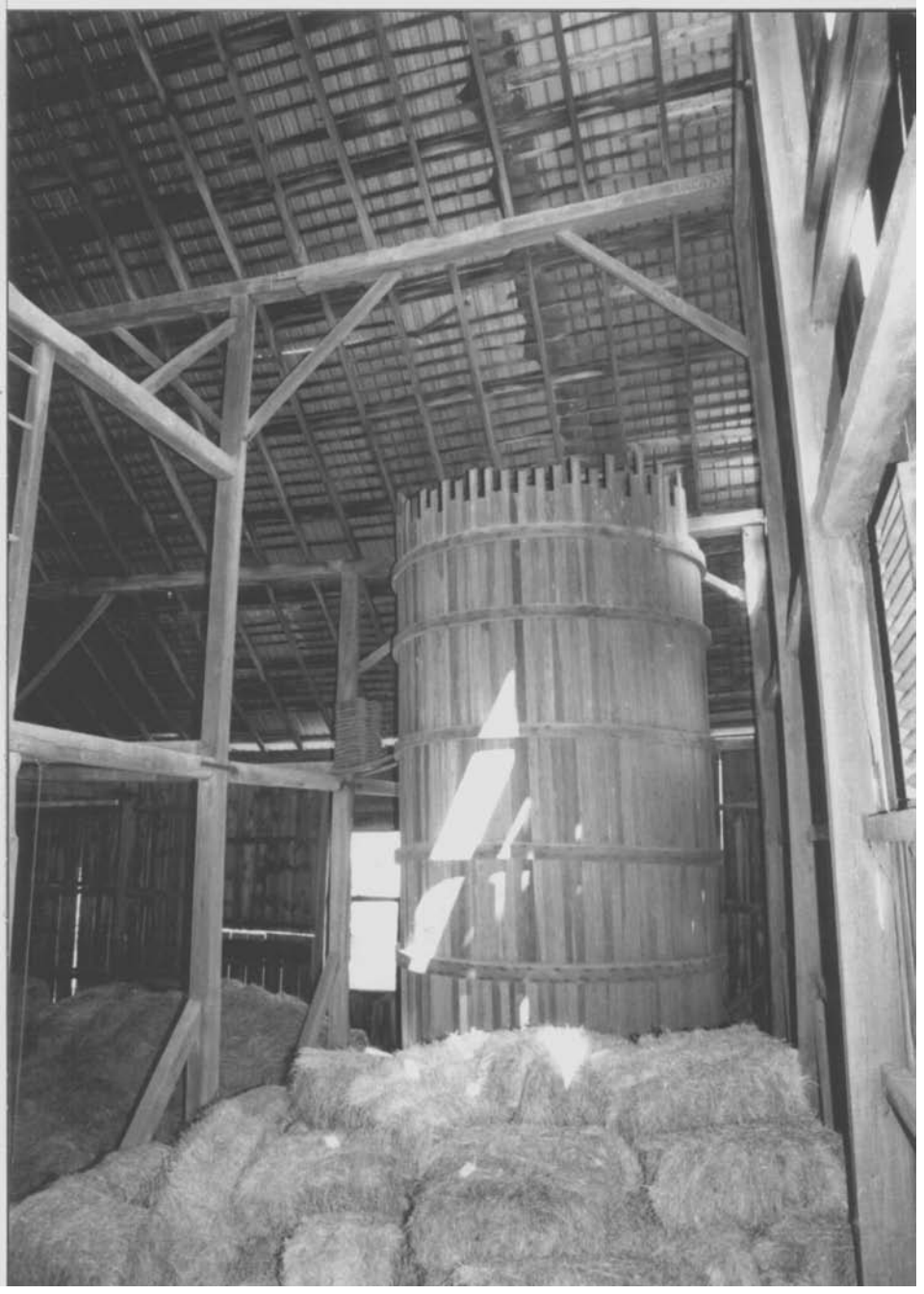


CARR- 389
Engler- Schweigart- Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd.
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc: MDSHPO
Smokehouse - south & east elevs.
8/12

CARR-389
Englar-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd.
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg loc: MD SHPO
springhouse - east & northeleus
9/12

CARR-389
Englar-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO
Barn - east & northeleus
10/12

CARR-389
Engler-Schweigart-Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO
Barn- West & south elevs
11/12



CARR-389
Englar-Schweigart. Rinehart Farm
47 Rockland Rd.
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
July 2002
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
Barn interior. silo
12/12

U.S.G.S. MAP
NEW WINDSOR, MD.
1:24000 SCALE
Dunkard
Westminster Airport
Fountain Valley
Roop Mill
Flume
Dunkard Ch
Creek
Western Maryland College
WESTMINSTER
Radio Tower (WTTR)
Swimming Pool
Copps Branch
Branch
Cem
CARR-389
650 C FEET
4387
4386
4385
4384
35'
0.1 MI. TO U.S. 140
FENBY 3.9 MI. 23 MI. TO U.S. 40
WESTMINSTER (JUNC. MD. 32) 0.3 MI.

1. CARR-389 J. RINEHART FARM
2. Carroll County, Maryland
3. Joe Getty
4. August 1983
5. Md. Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. South and west elevations (camera facing northeast)
7. 1/3

1. CARR-389 J. RINEHART FARM
2. Carroll County, Maryland
3. Joe Getty
4. August 1983
5. Md. Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Barn - north and east elevation
7. 3/3

1. CARR-389 J. RINEHART FARM
2. Carroll County, Maryland
3. Joe Getty
4. August 1983
5. Md. Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Springhouse - north elevation
7. 2/3