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 Kefauver Place, The

other names WA-III-181

2. Location

street & number 20515 Park Hall Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Rohrersville ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 21779

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 7-11-05

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

Kefauver Place, The (WA-III-181)
Name of Property

Washington County, MD
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
9	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
Domestic: secondary structure
Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding
Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural fields

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: secondary structure
Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding
Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural fields

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal
No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Wood, Brick
roof Wood, Metal
other

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

Description Summary:

Located at the foot of South Mountain in Washington County, Maryland, the Kefauver Place represents a small-scale farmstead typical of the region. It was established ca. 1820 and evolved through continuous use into the mid-twentieth century. The 21-acre property comprises a ca. 1820 log cabin, a log barn of ca. 1830, with additions later in the 19th century; a 19th century timber-framed corn crib; a two story brick house constructed around 1880; an early 20th century masonry root cellar, and a frame summer kitchen, hog pen, chicken house, and garage all dating from about 1930. Also on the property are two fieldstone spring enclosures. The buildings and structures are in good condition, having benefited from a recent campaign of rehabilitation in which deteriorated elements were replaced in-kind.

General Description:

The farmstead grouping is situated several hundred feet from the county road, where the property is bordered by a 3-rail fence. The lane leading from the road to the buildings crosses two streams which run across an open pasture and lawn in front of the house and cabin. The rest of the farm buildings are located to the south of these, against a hillside. The buildings are clustered in the northern part of the 21-acre parcel, surrounded by agricultural fields that are largely bordered by mature hardwood forest. A farm pond is located northwest of the house.

The log cabin

The earliest building on the property is a V-notched log cabin measuring 18' by 24' constructed ca. 1820. The original cabin consisted of a single room on the ground floor, entered from the south, with a fireplace for heating and cooking on the western wall. An interior brick chimney serves the fireplace. The interior of the logs bears evidence of a previous whitewash finish. The flooring comprises oak planks. The loft, originally presumably accessed by ladder, is floored with wide planks.

The cabin rests on a full stone basement, banked into a hillside on the southern side. The entrance is in the north wall. A large fireplace is located against the western wall. A central summer beam, running east-west, supports hewn log floor joists. A spring flows through a channel in the floor. A narrow winder stair rises to the main level.

The interior finishes were added prior to 1870. A partition was added dividing the main room, and the interior walls were plastered. A stair was added to the loft, which was divided by an inserted partition; one of the rooms created by the partition was finished, the other was left unimproved. Interior woodwork, including baseboard, chairrail, door and window trim, dates from this period.

Two additions dating prior to 1870 were removed ca. 1880-90, and the cabin was sheathed in wood siding.

The cabin was carefully rehabilitated ca. 1995. A small shed roofed porch was added over the ground floor doorway. Some flooring was replaced in kind with old material. The baseboard was replaced with new material following the original design. All of the six 6-over-6 windows and frames have had to be replaced with appropriate trim and sash. The exterior doors are likewise careful replacements, even to the extent of a replica handmade wooden latch. The gable roof is newly wooden shingled over replacement runners which rest on the original hewn chestnut pole rafters. The exterior logs have been left exposed.

The log barn

The V-notched log barn is believed to have been built circa 1830. It is 18' x 20'. Hand hewn post and beam wings were added on each end, presumably by the mid 19th century; they run the full depth of the barn, one 12' wide and the other 15' wide. The foundation of the barn and wings is fieldstone. The log walls rise to such height as to provide a high hayloft with an overhang creating a forebay. In the forebay are a number of wooden boxes for pigeons. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The ground floor has space for four or five animals (cows and horses) with a feeding room. The doors hang on substantial strap hinges.

The barn is in a good state of preservation and retains substantial integrity. A portion of the original roof structure over a wing has been replaced. Some siding has been replaced in kind with salvaged material. The wings have received concrete floors, one in the 1930-40s and the other in recent years.

The corn crib

The small corn crib is 7' x 10'. It has a pegged timber frame, and is sided in the traditional manner with narrow boards widely spaced to allow ventilation. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal, and extends 3' over the doorway to shelter the user. The structure is believed to have been built around the mid-19th century.

The corncrib had been moved, probably in the 1930s or 40s, to a location down the hill from the barn, nearer the chicken houses. When the extensive restoration was done in 1995 it was returned to its original location as seen in a 1914 photograph. The corncrib, while showing substantial restoration, retains its historical integrity.

The brick house

A small 2 story brick Federal style house was added to the property in about 1880-1890. It is a 4 bay structure with 2 over 2 arched window heads. The main block stands 24' wide and 22' deep; at the rear, an 18' by 14' log section—apparently recycled, likely one of the former additions to the cabin--was incorporated into the construction and covered in brick veneer. The crawlspace foundation is fieldstone.

The symmetrical four-bay façade has two entrance doors in the central bays, a vernacular type commonly encountered in the region during the period. Over each door is an arched transom. The interior comprised two rooms on the first floor of the main block, with an enclosed winder stair rising to three small bedrooms upstairs. A separate stair in the rear log section accessed an unfinished loft.
A porch spans the front of the main block and runs back on both sides, 10' deep in front and 5' deep on the sides. This porch was added circa 1905, replacing small porch across the two center doors. The porch has chamfered posts, with gingerbread brackets supporting a standing seam hip roof.
In 1985 the house was modernized with heat, water, improved wiring, baths and other modern features added. The internal configuration was changed to provide larger rooms and an open stairway; much of the original woodwork and hardware was saved and reused. At the same time, a frame addition was constructed at the rear of the house.

The "cave"

Dug into the hillside between the house and the barn is a root cellar, or "cave," as such structures are known locally. Constructed ca. 1905, the cave is of ample scale measuring 10' x 21' on the inside. It would have been built circa 1905. The front floor of the cave is approximately 3' below ground level and is entered by a sunken walkway. The front wall is constructed of marble, of varying color, apparently a less marketable quality from a nearby quarry. The internal walls are stone to ceiling height, with a brick barrel arched ceiling. The gable roof is corrugated metal.

The summer kitchen

Just east of the rear of the house is a summer kitchen measuring 11' 6" x 14'. It was built circa 1930. It is a 2" x 4" frame structure covered with German siding, built on a concrete slab. The chimney is internal and the gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Windows are two-over-two sash.

The hog pen

On the hillside back of the house and near the corncrib is a frame hog pen approximately 12' x 12' built circa 1930. It has the traditional feeding room from which the "slop" was poured down a wooden chute into a wooden trough. The structure rests on a field stone foundation. The compartment for the hogs is approximately 4' high, allowing for storage space above. The roof is corrugated metal. The hog pen is well built and retains its historical integrity.

The chicken house

Just east of the brick house, and behind the log cabin is a small chicken house measuring approximately 10' x 12'. The construction is board and batten over a simple 2" x 4" frame. The structure rests on a concrete slab. It

has a shed roof covered in corrugated metal.

The garage

The gable-roofed central section of what is now a three-car garage is of timber frame construction, with a date of 1926 on the concrete floor. On each side modest shed-roofed frame additions were constructed, probably in the 1930s. The front and two most visible sides have been covered with lap siding; the other side reveals the original board-and-batten construction. The roof is covered with corrugated metal.

The springs and spring enclosures

There are three springs on the property, which are significant to the property's history. The first percolates within a ca. 1914 horse-shoe shaped fieldstone and marble enclosure capped with a marble slab, located six feet west of the cabin. The same spring also runs under the basement flooring of the log cabin. The stone enclosure, which provided drinking water, is six feet west of the cabin and is capped with a handsome rough-cut marble slab. The second spring is located west of the brick house; a capped fieldstone enclosure has recently been built around it. The third spring is east of the log cabin, near the property boundary. There is evidence of early building sites at both of the last two mentioned springs.
A 1/3-acre spring-fed pond was constructed west of the brick house in 1985.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Kefauver Place is significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural development of Washington County. European settlement of the area began in the 1720s; by the first half of the 19th century the county's grain-based agricultural economy had begun to mature. Grain and flour production increased rapidly, as improvements in transportation allowed farmers to reach ready markets in fast-growing urban centers. Most of the county's farmsteads were established or expanded during this period. The Kefauver Place illustrates the persistence of relatively small-scale agricultural operations from the first quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth, and derives additional significance under Criterion C as a representative example of a type of subsistence farmstead that continued to typify rural Washington County during the period. It comprises a full complement of domestic and agricultural buildings whose forms and functions reflect the evolution of the small farm over more than a century. The complex retains substantial integrity, and has recently benefited from a careful and thorough rehabilitation.

Historic Context: Washington County, Maryland

Permanent British and European contact with what is now Washington County occurred through two separate and distinct processes. One involved eastern Maryland investors, non-residents, taking up large tracts of land for the purpose of eventual subdivision and lease or sale. The other involved German farmers entering Maryland from Philadelphia area and southeastern Pennsylvania. The process of establishing occupation of the land involved first, making a claim and obtaining a warrant. A warrant authorized a survey of the land. When the prospective claimant had his warrant, he could then proceed with the survey, the second step in establishing title to the land. The survey involved precise mapping of the parcel, defining its boundaries. The third and final step in the process was issuance of a "patent" which actually granted ownership rights to the land. One person could undertake the whole process, or a prospective landowner could transfer his warrant or survey to someone else.

Washington County was in that part of Maryland, which was often in colonial period records referred to as "the Barrens." The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. These rocky, open areas were perceived as infertile and described as barrens. As a result of the concept that the backcountry was not fertile, settlement was not encouraged at first. Initial contact occurred when land grants were made to leading tidewater area citizens, and when Germans and Dutch from Pennsylvania and places further north passed through Maryland's Piedmont and Great Valley sections en route to settle lands in Virginia. These early contacts occurred in the 1720s, and involved little in the way of actual settlement.

As settlement progressed from the initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming there developed more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many gristmills were established.

The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in Washington County to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that Washington County developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco which developed in eastern Maryland.

The first period of settlement history in Washington County was one of instability, confused claims and habitation patterns and very modest material culture. Two main cultures met and began to converge: English investors and settlers from eastern Maryland, and German farmers from Pennsylvania. Eventually, the German settlers began to buy or lease land from the English speculators and the two cultures began to mix. The devastation of the French and Indian War followed by Pontiac's uprising in 1763 and 1764 left the settlers threatened and much of their settlements destroyed or damaged. Coming up were to be 20 more years of instability as the American Revolution approached and passed. Yet Washington County was about to see a period of unprecedented prosperity with the development of fertile farms and intensive cultivation that made the greater region America's breadbasket for much of the 19th century.

Despite the national and international turmoil that embroiled the latter years of the 18th century with the French and Indian War and the Revolution, Washington County in general prospered. From the end of the French and Indian War through most of the first half of the 19th century, agriculture developed, matured and profited with grain farming dominating. The farmsteads that now characterize the county were for the most part established and constructed during this time period. Population grew to the point that Washington County was formed from Frederick County in 1776.

During the years from 1763-1840, the county's first period architecture was gradually replaced or enlarged into more substantial and permanent form. The large "Swisser" barns with cantilevered forebays and a ramp or bank at the back, hallmarks of central Maryland and south central Pennsylvania, replaced small log-crib stables and shelters for livestock and crops. Small log houses were improved with siding and additions, or replaced with stone or brick dwellings. The population remained dominated by Germans who migrated into the county from Pennsylvania, although a significant number of landowners from eastern Maryland, mostly well to do members of the upper levels of society, made their homes in Washington County as well.

Although the Germans had a major impact on Washington County culture as evidenced in architectural and agricultural traditions, types of churches and language, the Germans were nevertheless a minority in the population. According to the nation's first census, taken in 1790, Washington County's white population in that year was 14,472. Of those, 4,356 were of German descent, or 31%. This percentage of Germans was the highest in the state. Frederick County had a population of 26,937 whites, with

5,137 Germans which computes to 20% of the white population. For comparison, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, just north of Washington County, had a total population of 15,057 whites of whom only 1,296 or 9% were of German descent. For Washington, Frederick, and Franklin (PA) Counties, the largest portion of the population was tabulated as English/Welsh. Frederick County had the greatest population of all counties in Maryland in 1790, with a total count of 30,791.[1]

The prosperity that grew in Washington County during the latter 18th and early 19th centuries was the result of agricultural intensification as frontier conditions lessened and farming and support networks matured. Most prominent in the developing economy during the time period was the dominance of wheat and small grains and the shift away from less profitable tobacco. While southern Maryland remained committed to tobacco cultivation, the central and western counties increasingly turned to wheat production. Wheat was a more saleable product than tobacco and was not restricted by production legislation as tobacco had been. The increase of wheat production promoted growth of Baltimore, Frederick and Hagerstown, as well as towns in south central Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. These places show evidence of significant growth in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Eventually the region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.[2] Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.[3]

The dawn of the 19th century brought enormous growth to Central Maryland, part of the "bread basket" of the country, and its primary market, Baltimore City. According to Susan Winter Frye, "By 1810

[1] *A Century of Population Growth From the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth, 1790-1900.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970, p. 272.

[2] Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland a Middle Temperament*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1985, p. 153.

[3] Brugger, p. 153.

Maryland had become the third largest flour-producing state in the nation behind Pennsylvania and Virginia. Washington County was the state's foremost county in terms of the value of its flour mills and the number of barrels of flour produced by these mills."[4] An 1831 editorial in the Hagerstown newspaper the Torchlight and Public Advertiser numbers the flour mills of Washington County as "upwards of sixty-four," saying "...it is believed that we send annually to market 130,000 bbls. Being about one fifth of all the flour inspected in Baltimore."[5] This tremendous growth in production was supported by equal population growth. Between the years 1790 and 1820 Washington County grew by 8,603 people, by 1860, the population had grown by another 8,342 people while growth in many eastern counties had slowed or even decreased. The growth of farms and grain production in the western counties was made necessary by the phenomenal growth of cities such as Baltimore, which increased its population by over 200,000 people between 1790 and 1860.

Declining profits from tobacco and reduced opportunities in eastern and southern Maryland made the central and western portions of the state attractive to old-line families seeking to relocate and improve their fortunes. In addition to these residents of European and English descent were Africans and African-Americans who were brought into Washington County by their planter-owners. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, only a few owners had more than 20 or so slaves, and records suggest that German farmers, long believed to be opposed to slavery often owned one or a few slaves for domestic and farm labor.

By the time of the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the area was well established and intensively farmed. Farms were characterized by fields and boundaries marked with wood or stone fences, orchards and small herds of cattle, hogs and sheep, and flocks of chickens and geese. Carefully maintained woodlots supplied firewood, building materials and fencing. Demand for wood was great in the 19th century with the need for construction material and fuel (most households consumed about 10 cords of wood per year for heating). Historic photographs affirm the massive consumption of wood, revealing that the landscape at the time of the Civil War had far fewer trees than are seen today.

The prosperity of the greater region led to its being served by important transportation routes, a good system of turnpikes, the National Road, C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad. These amenities and the overall prosperity of the region were certainly factors influencing Confederate General Robert E. Lee's attempts to enter and occupy the central portion of Maryland in the summers of 1862, 1863 and 1864.

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[4] Susan Winter Frye, Mill Settlement Patterns Along the Antietam Creek Drainage, Washington County, Maryland. Bound thesis, College of William and Mary, 1984, p. 45.

[5] Torchlight and Public Advertiser, March 10, 1831, microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

After the Civil War, Maryland's urbanization accelerated. Population began to shift with internal migration from the countryside to the cities. Baltimore grew, but so did cities like Cumberland, Hagerstown and, to a lesser extent, Frederick. By 1910, Cumberland was the second largest city in Maryland, with a population of 21,838. Hagerstown was third with 16,507 and Frederick was the fourth largest city with 10,411 people. Baltimore City, however, had 43.1% of the state's population, ranking seventh in the nation.[6] The rapid growth of Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland had to do with the multiple railroads serving these cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Hagerstown was a hub for four intersecting railroads. The good transportation opportunity led to growth of industries there and consequently population growth.

From 1870 to 1920, Maryland's population grew from 780,894 to 1,449,661 while Baltimore City's population over the same period grew from 267,354 to 733,826.[7] These figures show that by 1920, over half the population of the state was located in Baltimore. While agricultural pursuits continued in other parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined. Maryland was shifting from an agricultural based economy to one based on manufacturing and factory-produced goods. In Maryland, by 1914, more people were working in industry than in agriculture, and more were living in urban areas than in the country.[8] Yet throughout the period, Washington, Frederick and Carroll Counties continued to lead the state in corn and wheat production and wheat and flour were among the top commodities exported from the port of Baltimore, although there was a gradual decline.[9] Competition from Midwestern grain resulted in Maryland sharing a smaller percentage of the whole amount of grain produced in the US.

As the urbanization and industrialization process gradually transformed the economy of Maryland and of Washington County, the County responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit and vegetable production. Corn and wheat were still major agricultural products, but milling in Washington County changed from production for market to custom work for local farmers and planters. Susan Winter Frye, in her study of milling in the Antietam drainage area in Washington County recorded similar findings concerning the decline in milling. "Several trends become apparent in the flour milling industry during the nineteenth century. First, large milling establishments had reached their pinnacle about mid century. By 1880, several of these large mills had converted to other lines of manufacture. Those merchant mills that continued producing flour decreased their output."[10] The fact that Frederick and Washington

[6] William Lloyd Fox, "Social-Cultural Developments from the Civil War to 1920." Walsh and Fox, p. 503.
[7] James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590.
[8] Bruchey, p. 396, citing U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures: 1914, I, 553.
[9] Ibid, p. 397 and 497.

[10] Frye, p. 71.

Counties were still producing large amounts of wheat and corn while decreasing mill output, indicates that grain was being shipped unprocessed to markets or mills in Baltimore, or was converted locally to animal feed.

The trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the 20th century. In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.[11] By the end of the 1920s, the number of farms in Maryland had decreased by 4,704.[12] Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards in the county led to the decrease of local agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries. While Washington County's population continued to grow, it grew much more slowly than the urban growth of Baltimore, as the rural population siphoned off to the more flamboyant life in the city.

In 1929, on the eve of the Great Depression, wheat was still a large income producer in Maryland, with an estimated gross income in the state of $9,053,000. Most of the state's wheat was still being grown in Frederick, Washington and Carroll Counties in the old wheat belt. The wheat production in gross income, however, fell far below the $25,156,000 produced from sales of milk in the same year. Due to the Depression and also to a bad drought year in 1930, the gross income from sales of wheat by 1932 had fallen to $1,715,000 and dairy to $16,875,000.[13] Even with the drop in income, the figures show that dairy farming had far outdistanced wheat production in the 20th century.

Property History

John Kefauver the immigrant

John Kefauver (sometimes Kefauber or Keefhauber), a German immigrant, purchased the first 6 acre portion of the place in 1799 from one Christopher Armsbarger (Ensberger), a large land owner, who had obtained this acreage under a land patent called Chance Regained. Apparently John had died by 1803 when his wife Barbara paid the taxes. John and Barbara had seven children surviving to adulthood.

John Kefauver, son of the immigrant

John Kefauver the younger acquired a 2-acre 32 perches tract to the north of the parents' original 6 acres in

[11] James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590.
[12] Dorothy M. Brown, "Maryland Between the Wars," Walsh and Fox, p. 704.
[13] Ibid. p. 704, citing W.S. Hamill, The Agricultural Industry of Maryland, Baltimore: Maryland Development Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, 1934. P. 37,51-52,81,107,110-116,310.

1820. This property includes the site of the existing log cabin and adjacent spring. At the time of this purchase, John was 33 years old and had been married for 13 years. Before 1827, after their mother's death, John purchased his siblings' interests in the original 6 acre tract. s after his mother's death, before 1827. He made four subsequent purchases of adjoining land for a total of some twenty acres. John was a farmer, barn builder and general carpenter; his brother George was a housewright credited with having built the first house in nearby Rohrersville.

John died in 1870, aged 83 years. He and his wife Magdalene had six children. The additions and improvements to the original cabin reflect the growth of the family over a fifty-year period of occupation.

Ruanna and Mariah Kefauver

In 1871 the unmarried daughters of John and Magdalene, Ruanna and Mariah, purchased the interests of their four siblings in their parents' estate. The sisters apparently were responsible for the construction of the brick house ca. 1880-90, and it is likely that the additions to the cabin were removed at about the same time. The cabin later became a storage area and a shop, consistent with the regional tradition of setting aside the cabin for a more modem house. The sisters added another 1-acre portion to the southwest corner of the property. Their estate records show that they had a fully operating subsistence farm (cows, hogs, crops), and a household fully furnished for the time. They loaned small amounts of money to neighbors. Mariah, the last of the sisters died in 1902.

Lockwood and Mary Rine

In 1903 Lockwood Rine, the operator of the local marble quarry that was then on nearby Marble Quarry Road purchased the property. The Rines are responsible for two major additions to the property--the wrap around porch and the cave. The cave was necessary to the farmstead in that the house had no cellar for the winter storage of foods, or for storing home canned goods. The horseshoe shaped marble topped enclosure for the spring by the cabin was probably built by Rine. After a falling-out with the owner of the Quarry, Rine sold the property in 1916.

Clarence and Luella Slifer

In 1916 the Slifers, a local family, purchased the 21 acres. They completed the farmstead as it is today adding the summer kitchen, garage, chicken house and hog pen. The Slifers, like many small farmers along the western edge of the South Mountain range, raised raspberries as a cash crop. In 1943 Clarence Slifer died and his son farmed the place part time for a number of years, essentially abandoning it around 1970.

Edwin and Lena Itnyre

While escaping inappropriate modem improvements, the property did suffer considerable deterioration until the Itnyres purchased it in 1975. They gradually restored the complex to an appearance typical of small farms in the region during the 19th century and the first half of the twentieth century.

The period of significance, 1820-ca. 1945, encompasses the period during which the property was in full-time agricultural use.

Kefauver Place, The (WA-III-181)
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland
County and State

. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property is:

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

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

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

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

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1820-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Major Bibliographical References:

See footnotes, Section 8

Washington County, Maryland probate and land records

1914 photos of farmstead

Interview with Leon Slifer, prior owner

Kefauver Place, The (WA-III-181)
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 21 acres Keedysville, MD-WV quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				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 Edwin R. Itnyre, owner
Organization _____ date July 5, 2005
street & number 20515 Park Hall Rd. telephone 301-432-6526
city or town Rohrersville state MD zip code 21779

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.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References:

Keedysville, MD-WV quad

1: 18-271561-4370126

2: 18-271710-4370126

3: 18-271861-4369938

4: 18-271717-4369726

5: 18-271376-4369828

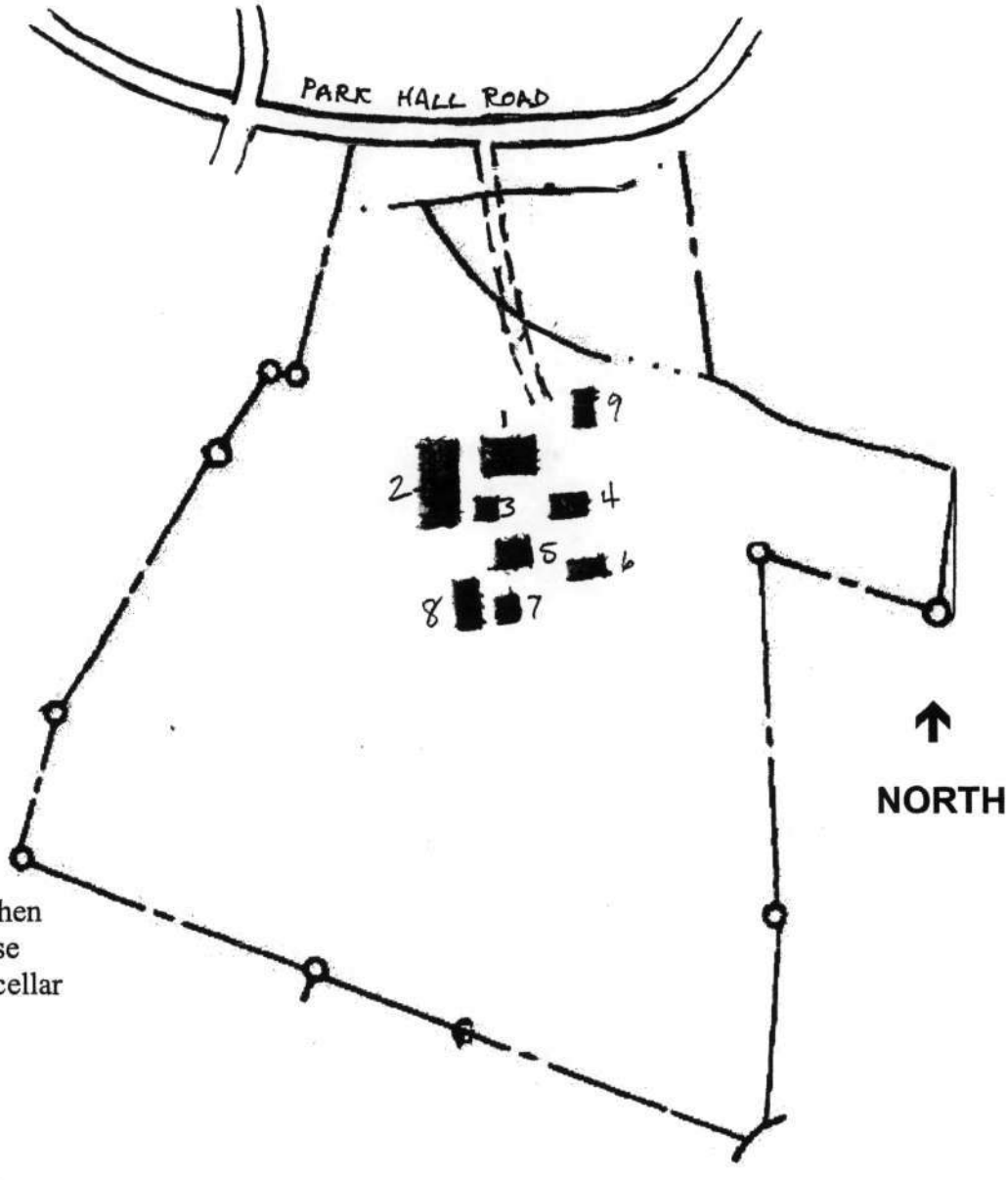
Verbal Boundary Description:

The property is described among the land records of Washington County, Maryland in deed Liber 600 folio 691

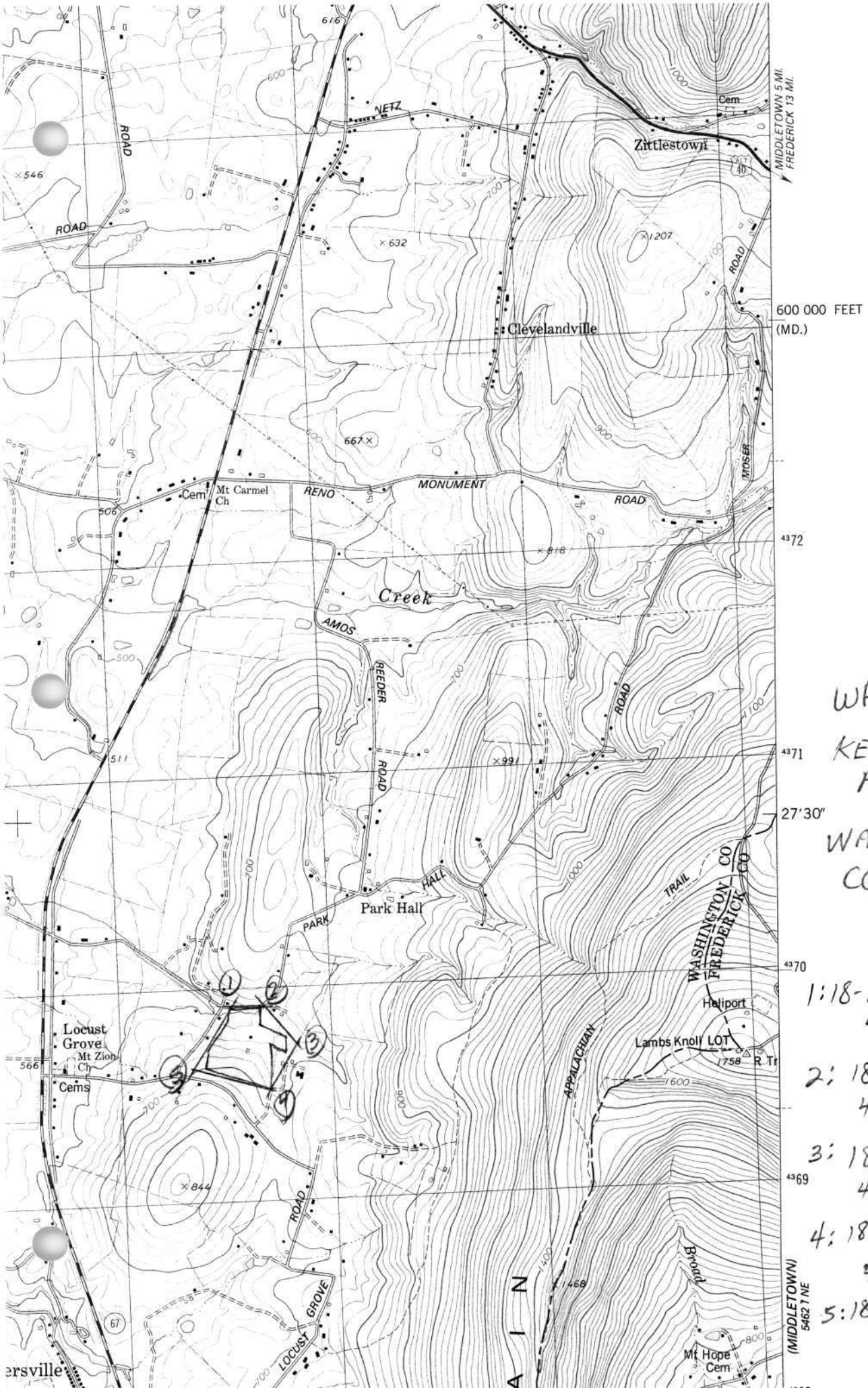
Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 21 acres, represents the entire acreage historically associated with the resource.

SKETCH SITE PLAN (not to scale)



1. log cabin
2. brick house
3. summer kitchen
4. chicken house
5. "cave"/root cellar
6. hog pen
7. corn crib
8. barn
9. garage



WA-III-181

KEFAUVER PLACE

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

1: 18-271561-4370126

2: 18-271710-4370126

3: 18-271861-4369938

4: 18-271717-4369726

5: 18-271376-4369828