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 Keefer-Brubaker Farm (CARR-839)

other names Oscar Fogle Farm

2. Location

street & number 2719 Roop Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Taneytown ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21787

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 11-7-07

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	
13	3	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
15	3	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/Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE/Storage
AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD/Weatherboard
BRICK
roof METAL
other WOOD/Log

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

1783-1955

Significant Dates

c. 1820s, c. 1840s, c. 1885, c. 1909

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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:

Keefer-Brubaker Farm (CARR-839)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4 acres

Taneytown, MD-PA quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	310953	4391710	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

Organization _____ date September 2004

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 Blaine A. Harman and Angela F. Harman

street & number 1785 Stover Road telephone 410-756-MILK

city or town Taneytown state Maryland zip code 21787

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Description Summary:

The Keefer-Brubaker Farm is located at 2719 Roop Road about 1-¾ miles southwest of Taneytown in northwestern Carroll County, Maryland. The farm consists of a log and frame house that is partially cased in brick, a brick dry house, frame summer kitchen, frame spring house, frame shop, frame wagon shed, frame bank barn, frame hog pen, and several frame poultry houses. The farm is set well north of the road on rolling terrain that descends to the northeast.

General Description:

The house is a two-story, six-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge and "V"-seam metal. The northwest, northeast, and southeast elevations have German siding, while the southwest elevation has German siding to the west, brick casing in the center, and novelty siding and German siding to the south. There is an interior brick chimney on the northwest gable end, between the north and north-north-center bays, and also between the east and east-east-center bays. The northeast elevation has CMU infill in the east-east-center bay of the foundation. The east-center, north-center, and north- north-center bays are recessed 7 feet, with an open two-story porch here. The east bay and east-east-center bays have a two-over-two sash with a bull nose frame and horizontal muntins on the first story and a similar window with vertical muntins on the second story of each bay. The northeast elevation German siding near the east corner is face-nailed with wire nails to 2 by 4s that are set with the 2-inch dimension as the depth. These studs are placed over wide-board siding, one piece of which has a 15-inch weather and appears to be sawn but is rough. This wide siding has no traces of paint and not much weathering. There is no evidence of brick casing here. Beneath the east-east-center window the German siding appears to be cedar and is laid over top of logs with whitewashed chinking. There is some diagonal riven lath that survives over top of the logs, with some plaster or rough casting still attached. There is no evidence of a wide opening in this wall apparently. The logs have no whitewash on them, and the rough casting is laid over top of the whitewashed chinking.

The east-center bay has a six-panel door on the first story with sunken fields, no panel moulds, a very wide lock rail, and a bull nose frame. The second story of this bay also has a six-panel door. The north-center bay, the north-north-center bay and the north bay each have a six-over-six sash with a bull nose frame on the first and second stories. The porch has three turned posts on both the first and second stories, with three horizontal rails between the posts on the first story. The posts are mortised for these rails. The second story has two horizontal rails with a bead on the bottom of the rails, and the rails are mortised and tenoned and pegged to the posts. There are rectangular vertical balusters between these two rails. The first story posts have tenons on the top and are pegged into the porch girt. This girt is hewn on all four sides. The joists are sash-sawn, and are mortised and tenoned and pegged to the girt with a center tenon. The posts are turned from one solid piece of lumber. There is a tongue-and-grooved wood deck that is narrow on the first story but has wider boards on the second

story. The porch soffit has tongue-and-grooved beaded-edge boards. The southeast end of the porch has a two-over-two sash with horizontal muntins on the first story. There is no opening on the second story. The northwest end of the porch has one wood step below a beaded-edge, vertical-board door with a Dutch elbow latch and cast-iron butt hinges with acorn finials. An identical door is used on the second story, with a Suffolk latch on the inside. There is one wythe of brick between the northern-most porch post and the north bay siding. The brick wall expands to two or more wythes in thickness behind the post. There is a wood box cornice and the two east bays are built up beneath this cornice, which has a beaded bottom edge. The roof has a ridge roll.

The southeast elevation has German siding that is face-nailed with wire nails. The foundation has two wood dormers on strap hinges that lead to the cellar. The first story has two two-over-two sash with horizontal muntins and bull nose frames while the second has two similar sash with vertical muntins. The gable end has one boarded-up opening with a bull nose frame in the center. There are tapered rake boards that are deteriorated but may have had a bead. At the south corner is a pantry addition beneath a porch on the southwest elevation. This pantry has narrow novelty siding that has a rounded bottom edge and is face-nailed with wire nails.

The southwest elevation is five bays, all in the same plane. The west bay has German siding with a six-over-six sash and a beaded-edge, vertical-board door that has a two-light sash set in it on the first story. The second story has a six-over-six sash, with a beaded-interior-edge frame. There is a one-story porch with a shed roof that has "V"-seam metal and is supported by iron poles. The west-center and center bays have all-stretcher brick casing with the heads of cut spikes exposed in the mortar joints to tie the brick to the wall. There appears to be four rows of spikes in the two-story wall, with each column of spikes set about 5 feet apart. The brick casing is built up under the box cornice. Beneath the brick casing here are log walls with whitewashed chinking. The first story has a six-over-six sash with a bull-nose frame, a thin wood sill, and no jack arch or lintel in the west-center bay. The center bay has a six-panel door like that on the northeast elevation, and it is set at the south end of the brick. The second story has two six-over-six sash like the first story. The south-center bay has novelty siding that passes beneath the existing porch. The first story has a door with four lights over three lying panels and the second story has a nine-light sash set on its side. The south bay, on the first story, has a door to the west with two lights over two lying panels, with the brick casing to the west of it. The south half of the porch is enclosed with novelty siding and has a six-over-three sash with head-cut trim. This enclosure creates the pantry addition. The second story has brick casing and a two-over-two sash with vertical muntins and a bull-nose frame. The window was clearly cut through the brick at a later date and there are small pieces of brick next to the window opening. The wood box cornice has a bead on the bottom edge and projects only about 2 inches past the brick casing.

The northwest elevation has German siding and a pair of one-light casements set to the north on the first story. The second story has no openings and the gable end has a four-light sash to the west. German siding is used as rake boards.

The house has a center-passage, single-pile plan with two rooms on each side of the passage, being one room deep but two rooms wide. The passage floor runs northeast-southwest, is 5 inches to 6 inches wide, is face-nailed, and could be chestnut. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge. The architrave has a quirked Greek ogee back band and a beaded interior edge. There are six-panel doors with sunk fields and no panel moulds. They are hand-planed and are mortised and tenoned and pegged, with two pegs on each end of each rail. The doors have cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles. The front door has a cast-iron rim lock with beveled sides and a mineral knob. The northwest door has a cast-iron rim lock labeled "BLW" and has a porcelain knob. This is not the original lock for this door. The southeast door has a cast-iron Suffolk latch and a dead bolt. The rear door has a smaller cast-iron rim lock with beveled sides and a mineral knob, but this, too, is not its original lock. The plaster walls have a medium-brown paint that appears to be a pigmented whitewash, with a forest green stripe at the top of the wall and on the ceiling. The paint was later covered with wallpaper. On the northeast elevation, north of the door, is a line of patched holes spaced 3-¼ inches to 6 inches on centers on the green stripe near the ceiling. It appears these holes were originally for pegs. The southeast wall, east of the door, has primarily riven lath with several pieces of sawn lath, all of them fastened with cut nails. The bottom lath are laid horizontally and the top lath vertically. There are several short pieces of studs at the bottom in front of the logs, and these logs do not align in the same plane. Chinking between two logs at the bottom is painted a pinkish-red, while chinking midway up the wall is whitewashed, and the logs do not seem to have any traces of paint. The vertical lath is nailed to horizontal nailers on top of the logs. The bottom log is set much further to the southeast than the other logs, though it is not clear why. The northwest wall is a hollow stud wall with horizontal riven lath. There is a straight run of stairs on the northwest that ascends to the southwest. It has an open stringer that has a broken field and a bead at the bottom edge. There are rectangular balusters and a thin, turned and tapered newel post. The ¾-round hand rail is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the newels. Below the stringer are horizontal beaded-edge boards that are hand-planed and are 8-¼ inches to 10-¼ inches wide. There is a door to a closet beneath the stairway. It has hand-planed, tongue-and-grooved, beaded-edge vertical boards and a wood pull. The cast-iron butt hinges have five knuckles and fast joints, and are labeled "BALDWIN PATENT." The interior of this closet has plaster with peg rail on the southwest wall and sash-sawn horizontal boards fastened with cut nails on the northwest wall. The stairs are constructed with cut nails.

The northwest-center room has plywood and carpeting covering the flooring. The baseboard and architrave match the passage. The southwest wall has vertical riven lath and the chinking between the logs is whitewashed. There is chair rail with a bead at the bottom edge and a bead on the bottom edge of the shelf, and this chair rail aligns with the window sills. Set on top of the chair rail is moulding that is identical to the baseboard, making the chair rail very wide. The six-over-six sash are mortised and tenoned and pegged, have narrow ovolo muntins that are also mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, and have no parting beads or check rail. The northwest elevation has a fireplace in the center that has been closed off. There is a wood mantel that is mortised and tenoned and pegged and has architrave that matches the rest of the room. The bed mould has a bead above a quirked Greek ogee and there is a plain frieze and impost blocks. The edge of the mantel shelf also has a Greek ogee. North of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with two one-panel doors that have sunk fields and no panel moulds, and are hand-planed. They have a wood pull and a wrought-iron cabinet lock. The

butt hinges have three knuckles, do not appear to be cast iron, and appear to have loose joints with a pin. The corners of the door are fastened with two pegs each. There are four shelves inside the cupboard, and the back corners have vertical pieces that are cut around the chair rail and nailed to the baseboard, chair rail, and wall with cut nails. These vertical pieces support the shelves, and the whole cupboard was clearly added later. The baseboard inside the cupboard is painted black and the chair rail here is painted a dark olive green. There is a ghost on the back wall of something that was plastered around. It is about 10 inches high by 19 ½ inches wide, the top is lapped over the sides, and the left side appears to have had a moulding under the top like a bed mould. Beneath the current grass green paint on the walls is a deep blue-green above and below the chair rail, with a brown stripe about 7 ½ inches high at the top. The color combination appears to be the reverse of the treatment in the passage. On the southwest side of the fireplace is a small built-in cupboard with a one-panel door that has a sunk field, no panel mould, and a beaded edge on each side of the door. There is an interior bead on the top and bottom of the trim. Both the door and the trim are mortised and tenoned and pegged, and there is a wood pull and cast-iron butt hinges with three knuckles, fast joints, and labeled "BALDWIN PATENT." West of the fireplace is a beaded-edge, vertical-board door with butt hinges that have acorn finials, a cast-iron latch, and one step set at the bottom of the door. The surround has a beaded interior edge and is mitered, and the door is fixed shut now.

The southeast-center room has 2 ¼-inch-wide oak flooring that runs northeast-southwest and is built-up over original flooring. There is beaded-edge-and-center, vertical-board half-wainscot that is laid over top of plaster on vertical riven lath. Sheet rock has been added above the wainscot. The architrave matches that in the passage. The windows have no parting beads or check rail. The southwest elevation has a new hollow-core door. The doorway on the southeast elevation is missing its door. In the center of the southeast elevation is a fireplace that has been closed off and a new stove set in front of it. The hearth has been parged over. There is a wood mantel with typical architrave, a plain frieze, and paneled impost blocks that are sunk and flat and have bead moulds. The bed mould and mantel shelf are identical to the northwest-center room mantel.

There is a narrow room at the southwest end of the southeast-center room. The northeast wall has vertical sawn lath that is fastened with wire nails and holds plaster. Beneath this is plaster on wide riven lath that is diagonally laid on top of the logs. The northeast door architrave is similar to the passage but is not exact and appears to be a later copy on both sides of the doorway. This door has the log ends fastened right to the 1-inch-thick jamb boards. The southwest wall is hollow, with circular-sawn horizontal lath and plaster. There is a new door and trim that is varnished. The northwest elevation has a doorway with typical architrave but the door is gone. One plain cast-iron butt hinge with five knuckles and fast joints survives. This doorway leads to the passage. The northwest wall is circular-sawn lath with wire nails. The southeast wall has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door with a wood pull and cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles, fast joints, and "BALDWIN PATENT" labeled on it. The plain surround has a beaded interior edge and the doorway leads to a closet beneath the stairway. Inside the closet there is original stair tread that is partially broken off and partially cut at an angle indicating that there were originally winders at the bottom of the stairs, and that the bottom half of the stairs are rebuilt. The new stringers that were added at the bottom half of the stair have less paint than the

original stringers, as do the new risers, though two risers were re-used. The northeast wall of the closet has plaster on the north half and horizontal boards on the east half. Behind the boards is an early, closed-off doorway with a 3 ½-inch-wide doorjamb on the north side of the opening that is pegged to the log ends. The opposite side of this doorway is closed off with horizontal riven lath and plaster that is beneath the wainscot in the southeast-center room. The southwest elevation of the closet has beaded-edge vertical boards to the west and a beaded-edge vertical-board door to the south. The stairs appear to have cut nail heads but they are heavily whitewashed over. The bottom of the northeast wall has typical baseboard. There appears to be a corner post at the southeast end of the passage rear door where this room abuts the passage. There is a patch along the ceiling at the southwest wall suggesting the possibility that an earlier wall was located here inside of the present wall location. The doorway between the southeast-center room and the passage has jamb boards about 2 inches thick covered with a 1-inch trim board.

The southeast room has plywood and linoleum over the floor, has wainscot that matches the southeast-center room, and has typical architrave. The southeast wall is hollow framing with lath and plaster, then expanded metal lath and plaster over top of that. The fireplace from the southeast-center room projects into this room on the northwest wall. The northeast side has a built-in cupboard with a door that is identical to the northeast-center room cupboard door. It also has bead panel moulds on the rails but not the stiles and has the same "BALDWIN PATENT" hinges, too. The interior is painted a forest green. There is a doorway on the southwest, set to the west, with a new door in an original opening. To the south of it is another door with head-cut trim that leads to the pantry. It is a beaded-edge, vertical-board door with cast-iron butt hinges that have three knuckles and loose joints. The pantry is now a bathroom with paneling on the walls and beaded-edge-and-center boards on the ceiling. The window has head-cut trim. On the northwest elevation is a door set to the west that leads to the stairway up to the second story. The door has beaded-edge vertical boards that are hand-planed, and has stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints. The battens have ghosts of tapered strap hinges with round ends. There is a wrought-iron Suffolk latch with a tear-drop cusp that has a decorative arrowhead cut at the top. The southwest jamb has a post that has been partially cut out. On the northeast wall the southeast jamb of the closed-off doorway is visible here beneath a board. The jamb is also 3 ¾ inches wide, is pegged to the log ends, and appears to be pit sawn.

The northwest end of the house is divided into two rooms. The west room has 3 ½-inch to 4 ½-inch-wide pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard is plain and is face-nailed with what appears to be cut nails, though the heads are sunk and thus hard to see. The walls and ceiling are plaster and the architrave is plain and mitered. The southwest door has beaded-edge vertical-boards, butt hinges with acorn finials, and a cast-iron Suffolk latch. The six-over-six sash are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, including the ovolo muntins, have 8 by 10-inch lights, and no parting beads or check rail. The sash is probably re-used. There is peg rail on all four walls, but there are only nails in it. The southeast doorway has a cupboard built into it, with two vertical-board doors at the bottom hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and cleats for several shelves above these doors. There is a doorway on the northeast that leads to the north room, but the door is gone. The northwest elevation has a new exposed brick fireplace set north of center with two terra cotta tiles set in it that

are probably re-used. The fire box has splayed jambs and the brick hearth is covered by linoleum. There is a wood mantel with a simple shelf on two wide, ogee brackets. The frieze has applied foliate carving consistent with a date of c. 1890-1915. North of the fireplace is a closet with one door over one door. They have beaded-edge boards, wood pulls, and butt hinges with acorn finials. There is one shelf in the bottom section and two shelves in the top. West of the fireplace is a short, beaded-edge vertical-board door hung on typical butts with acorn finials. It leads to a closet under the stairs. In the west corner is an enclosed stair with a beaded-edge, vertical-board door on butt hinges with acorn finials and with a cast-iron Suffolk latch. There is a landing at the southwest end of the stairway and a straight run of stairs ascends to the northeast.

In the north room the southwest wall has the ghost of four shelves that were once built up against it. The northwest wall is of 2 by 4 construction with circular-sawn lath and cut nails. There is no trim on this window. The northeast window matches the six-over-six sash in the west room. The door on the southeast has one step down inside the room.

The second-story floor plan generally matches the first story, but the southeast room is divided in two, as is the northwest-center room. The passage flooring is 5-inch to 6-inch boards that run northwest-southeast and are painted. The baseboard and architrave match the first-story passage and the window is a typical six-over-six sash. The northwest wall is hand-planed, beaded-edge vertical boards, most of which alternate between having beads on both sides and being plain. Some have a bead on just one side. All three interior doors have beaded-edge vertical boards. The two doors on the northwest have 2 ½-inch cast-iron butt hinges that appear to be unlabeled, have two knuckles, and one has a pin with no head. The southeast door has 3-inch cast-iron butt hinges labeled "BALDWIN PATENT," with two knuckles, and they are fastened with blunt-tip screws. The jamb boards are hand-planed. All three doors have cast-iron Suffolk latches and dead bolts, as does the northeast door that leads to the porch. This six-panel door has sunk fields, no panel moulds, and cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles. The southeast and southwest walls have plaster on vertical riven lath nailed to logs. The southwest logs pass southeast of the southeast log wall and thus must have been constructed at the same time. The stairway ends on this floor, and the handrail is a narrow board about 1-inch x 2 ½ inches and rounded on top. The bottom rail is about the same size, with a "V"-cut on the top, and the balusters are notched on the bottom to lap this "V" cut and are nailed to the rail. The tops of the balusters each have a tenon into a mortise on the bottom of the handrail.

The east-center chamber has random-width flooring that varies between 8 inches and 12 ½ inches. The flooring runs northeast-southwest, is 1-inch thick tongue-and-grooved boards, and appears to be pine. The joists below are hewn on all four sides, are 6 ¼ inches deep, and one of them is 7 ½ inches wide. They are spaced 34 inches to 35 inches on centers and run northwest-southeast. The two joists at the northeast end are spaced 45 inches on centers. All of the joists have whitewash on their sides and there is also whitewash on the bottom of the floorboards. The flooring is face-nailed with both cut and wrought nails that have "L"-heads. The floorboards were cut near the northwest door and on the northeast, from the southeast wall to past the center line, but it is not clear why. There is no indication that there was ever a fireplace in either location. The ceiling below these

joists is sheet rock. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. The southeast wall is vertical riven lath on log. The southwest wall is horizontal riven lath on studs. The northwest door architrave is the same as the second-story passage and the southeast door architrave matches that, but has a smaller bead. The door in this location is missing. The northeast window architrave also matches the second-story passage. The sash has no parting beads and no sash cords, but there is a check rail. The southwest doorway has varnished architrave that dates to after World War II and never had a door, as there are no hinge mortises. There is a wood mantel on the southeast, south of the doorway, with a stove pipe hole in the center of a metal cover over the fireplace. There is quirked Greek ogee back band on each side of the mantel and as part of the bed mould, with a medium-sized bead above it in the bed mould. The mantel has a plain frieze and is mortised and tenoned and pegged. The edge of the mantel shelf is moulded with part of the quirked Greek ogee back band.

The west-center chamber is a rear passage, and the flooring for the east-center chamber passes under the partition wall into this room. The flooring ends in the middle of the room with the stairway and other floor boards filling the southwest half of this room. Similarly, the board along the northeast side of the stairs is nailed down with cut nails and passes under the southeast door architrave. The flooring ends on a joist with a log wall below and to the southwest side of this joist. The top log of this wall is rounded on top, with no mortises or notches for studs. There is one flattened spot about 12 inches long, but it is not clear why this was done. The baseboard has a beaded top edge and this bead is smaller on the southwest wall. The stair newel has small beads run on the southwest and northeast sides of the corners. It is a square post and has three rails mortised and tenoned and pegged to it. The rails have beads run on the top and bottom of the northeast and southwest sides. The southeast ends of these rails are set in notches cut in the southeast door architrave and pegged to it, suggesting that the stairway and this door were constructed at the same time. The southeast door architrave has an ovolo back band and a beaded interior edge. The jamb boards are hand-planed. There is a beaded-edge vertical-board door with a wrought Norfolk latch and hand-planed boards. A round opening has been cut into the center board near the top. The back side of this hole has a reveal cut around it in order to create a roughly square recess around the hole. The bottom and both sides of this recess are square, but the top is an ogee cut with three pieces of small metal that appear to be homemade sash glazing points. The surface of the board where it has been cut back is rough as if it was crudely chiseled out. The door is hung on strap hinges that are tapered and have lima beam cusps. They are on the southeast side of the door. The southeast wall has plaster on vertical riven lath that is fastened to horizontal logs. These logs have tenons into a corner post in the south corner of the room, and the tenons are pegged on the northwest face of this post. The southwest wall is also log with vertical riven lath and plaster, but it is not possible to determine whether the logs are pegged to the south corner post. It would appear that most of this corner post was cut out on the first story when the door was moved to the southeast end of the stairs and the winders replaced with the existing straight run. The southwest elevation nine-light sash appears to have been added in the 20th century. The boards that are nailed around it are uneven and very haphazardly constructed. There is an enclosed winder stair to the attic on the northwest, and the room is open below the stairs. The board wall and door have beaded edges and hand-planed boards. There is a wood latch and cast-iron butt hinges with three knuckles. They are fastened with blunt-tip screws.

The south chamber floor is 4 ½-inch to 5 ½-inch wide pine that runs northeast-southwest. The baseboard has a bead on top. The southwest and southeast walls are hollow, with horizontal riven lath on studs. The northeast wall has beaded-edge vertical boards. There is a doorway in this wall but the door is missing. It had butt hinges. The northwest door architrave matches the architrave on the stair passage side of this door. The southeast window has a typical two-over-two sash with quirked Greek ogee back band and beaded interior edge. The southwest window has head-cut trim and the two-over-two sash does not match the other sash in this house. The chimney stack passes through this room against the northwest wall, to the north. The east chamber is now a modern bathroom. The floor has linoleum but appears to have wood below it that matches the south chamber. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. The window architrave has the typical quirked Greek ogee back band and beaded interior edge. The two-over-two sash match the southwest window of the south chamber. The southwest door trim has only a beaded interior edge while the northwest door trim has the same architrave as the windows.

The north-center chamber has linoleum on the floor, but the wood floor appears to continue from the passage into this room. The baseboard has a beaded upper edge and the architrave has the typical quirked Greek ogee back band and beaded interior edge. There is no trim on the door. There is a piece of wood moulding nailed to the southwest wall with wire nails, and it appears to replace peg rail. There is horizontal riven lath fastened to studs in this wall. The chimney stack is in the west corner. The west-center chamber has typical baseboard and architrave. The flooring matches the passage and runs northwest-southeast. There is ghost of peg rail on the southwest wall, west of the window, and on the northwest. The northwest wall has vertical riven lath and appears to be log beneath it.

The northwest section of the house has two chambers that are only accessible from the stairs in the west room or from the front porch. The north chamber flooring is 3 ¼-inch to 3 ¾-inch painted wood that appears to be pine and runs northwest-southeast. There is plain baseboard and plain mitered trim. The six-over-six sash is mortised and tenoned and pegged and has no parting beads or check rail. The door on the southeast has two steps down to the front porch. The door has cast-iron butt hinges with acorn finials and a cast-iron Suffolk latch. The door on the southwest has narrow beaded-edge vertical boards and the same hardware as the southeast door. The west chamber floor, baseboard, and architrave are the same as the north chamber. There is an enclosed winder stair to the attic on the northwest, to the west. It has a beaded-edge vertical-board door made with wide boards and has the same hardware as the northeast door. On the interior side of the door is painted "HORACE MYERS 1909." There is a chimney in the north corner of this room.

The attic over the southeast and center sections of the house is all of one period. The random-width flooring varies between 11 ½ inches and 15 ¾ inches, runs northwest-southeast, and is face-nailed with cut nails. The joists below it are sash sawn, 2 ½ inches by 6 ½ inches, and run northeast-southwest. They are spaced 25 ½ inches to 27 ½ inches on centers. Set midway between each pair of joists are sash-sawn nailers that are about 1 inch by 2 ½ inches and also run northeast-southwest. They support the center of the ceiling lath. This lath is sawn. There is a summer beam that runs northwest-southeast. It is hewn and is 9 ¼ inches wide by 6 ½ inches

deep. The joists have a simple center tenon into the mortises in the summer and are pegged. Only the northeast joints have marriage marks, starting with "I" on the northwest end and running up toward the southeast. Only the first seven are visible at this time. The rafters are hewn on top and bottom, and some of them also on the sides. They are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge, and have sawn marriage marks that are not erected in order. The rafters taper from about 4 inches at the foot to 3 inches at the ridge, are 4 inches to 5 inches wide, and are spaced 25 inches to 28 ½ inches on centers. The rafter feet are miter-cut and are flush with the floor. It appears that the feet are set over the joists and thus probably spiked to them. The floor boards alternate between having tongues on both sides and having grooves on both sides, and there is no whitewash on the bottoms of the floor or on the joists. The gable ends have random-width lapped weather boards that are between 11 ¼ inches and 15 ½ inches wide, measured from the inside. Some of this siding is re-used, having whitewash or diagonal plaster burns on the interior. In the attic are three nearly complete drying shelves with dovetailed corners and slats nailed with cut nails.

The northwest attic southeast wall is the original exterior wall of the brick-cased building. It is painted red with penciled white lines. There are only a few large cut nails driven through the mortar joints into the siding below. The floor is sash-sawn 12-inch boards that run northwest-southeast. The rafters are circular-sawn, 2 ¾ inches by 5 ¾ inches, are mitered and butted at the ridge, and are toe-nailed with cut nails. They are spaced 22 ½ inches to 26 inches on centers. The siding on the northwest end is sash-sawn, and painted on it is "T. E. KING PAINTER 1909 JSC 1?". The joists are fastened to the sides of the rafters like collar beams, but are set not far above the plates. The rafter feet are miter cut to lap over the plate, and are toe-nailed to it with cut nails. The northwest girt is hewn and is mortised and tenoned into the north corner post. The southwest plate is circular-sawn and sits on top of the post. There is a tenon on top of the post into a mortise in the plate and this joint is pegged. The walls on the attic stairway have plaster over horizontal sawn lath that is fastened with cut nails.

About 8 feet south of the house is the summer kitchen. This is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay frame structure with German siding and a gable roof with "V"-seam metal, a ridge roll, and a north-south ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the south gable end. The north elevation has a four-panel door with sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds, set to the east. The east elevation has two six-over-six sash with plain mitered trim. There are no openings on the south elevation. The west elevation has two windows with a six-light top sash above plywood infill, and plain mitered trim. The interior has 2 ½-inch-wide pine flooring that runs north-south. There are beaded-edge-and-center horizontal-board siding on the walls and ceiling. There is a fireplace on the south end, with straight, parged, bricked jambs, a brick hearth, and a hewn mantel tree. The east jamb has a short crane and the west jamb has an iron eye for another crane.

About 25 feet southeast of the house is a combination smokehouse/dry house. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a rubble stone foundation, five, eight, and nine-to-one common bond brick, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. The northwest elevation has three vertical-board wood doors, the center door being wider than the others. All the doors have tapered strap hinges with round ends. There are six courses of brick in-fill below the doors and a circular-sawn lintel above the center door and part of the end

doors. The gable end has German siding. The east elevation has no openings. The roof is built of re-used timber. The northwest girt is a plate with notches for the rafter feet now on the bottom of the timber. Behind this re-used plate is another girt that extends beyond the northeast wall and has vertical-board siding fastened to it. The bottom face of this girt has a mortise that is half exposed. There is a similar girt on the southeast end. These girts do not project beyond the southwest wall. The girts have tenons that pass into a cantilevered plate on the northeast, and these joints are pegged. The plate is hewn and the rafters are notched to fit over the plate. The southeast elevation has an opening set low on the wall, with an iron lintel and jack arch above it. The gable end has German siding. The southwest elevation has no openings and the plate is set on the brick wall.

On the interior of the building, the center of the southeast wall is thicker than either side of it, and there is an opening at the bottom of this center section. On each side of the interior is a wood frame for shelves. There are horizontal boards with an "L"-cross section set into mortises in this frame at both the northwest and southeast ends. The outer horizontals are still in place but the inner ones have been removed. These ell-shaped horizontals are clearly tracks on which drawers slid, and between the tracks many boards survive that served as a bottom beneath the drawers. Each side held six drawers. There are cleats nailed across the frame to hold the ends of the boards placed between the drawers. There are several loose logs laid across the top of the interior, and they have hooks in them and have a heavy smoke build-up.

About 20 feet east of the dry house is a springhouse set down hill near the edge of a small stream or gulley. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame structure with novelty siding that matches the pantry on the house. It has a cantilevered roof on the southwest, with a gable that has a northeast-southwest ridge and has "V"-seam metal. The southwest elevation has a vertical-board door set to the south, with concrete steps beneath the roof overhang that lead down to this door. The northwest elevation has a boarded-up window opening, the southeast elevation has no openings, and the northeast elevation has a six-light casement. The interior has circular-sawn 2 by 4 and 4 by 4 construction, and there is a concrete trough.

About 40 feet southwest of the house is a shop building that is one story tall and one bay by one bay. It has a rubble stone foundation, vertical-board siding, and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a northeast-southwest ridge. The northeast elevation has a vertical-board door on butterfly hinges and the northwest elevation has a pair of these doors, though several of the butterfly hinges were replaced with modern strap hinges. The southwest elevation has two six-light sash. The southeast elevation has a door with beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards and butterfly hinges. It is set high on the wall, south of center. The framing of the building is both circular-sawn and sash-sawn 4 by 4s with both up- and down-bracing, all fastened with wire nails. The 2 by 4 rafters are sash-sawn and are mitered at the ridge. There is a raised wood platform at the southwest end that is about 2 feet high and 5 feet deep, and the whole width of the building.

The corncrib stands about 110 feet west of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame structure with a parged rubble stone foundation, German siding with gaps set between the siding, and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and standing-seam metal. The north and south elevations have no openings. The west elevation

has a pair of beaded-edge-and-center, vertical-board wagon doors on machine-made strap hinges. The east elevation has a pair of plain vertical-board wagon doors on machine-made strap hinges, and the south door contains a wicket door with the ghost of decorative painting over it. The wicket is hung on butterfly hinges. The gable end has the remains of a six-over-six sash. The building has a circular-sawn heavy timber frame of six bents that are mortised and tenoned and pegged and have up-braces to a dropped girt. The rafters are approximately 2 by 4s that are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge. They support shingle lath. There are corn cribs on both the north and south sides, with slats on the interior and a built-in ladder in the center of the north side, with a vertical-board door to the east that is hung on butterfly hinges. On this door is painted "IDA B. KOONTZ." The slats are fastened with cut nails. The south crib has a similar door painted "JACOB S. CROUSE" and "SAMUEL." There are also two hatches set high on both of these interior walls, made of the same slats, and with butterfly hinges on the bottom of the hatch doors.

The barn is located about 180 feet west of the house and is banked on the northwest, with a forebay that faces southeast. It has a rubble stone lower story, but the south half of the southeast elevation was removed and CMUs put in beneath the upper story wall. The upper story has board-and-batten siding and the gable roof has a northeast-southwest ridge and "V"-seam metal with lightning rods along the ridge. The southeast elevation, on the lower story, from south to east in the CMU section has three windows, a door, five windows, another door, and three windows; the windows are four-light steel sash and the doors are wood cross-buck doors hung on rollers. There is also a cross-buck door on hinges at the northeast end of the CMU addition beneath the forebay. To the east of the CMU wall is the original recessed wall with a vent that has diamond-in-plan wood louvers, a Dutch door hung on tapered strap hinges with tear-drop cusps and a slat vent above it, a vent now covered with boards, and another matching Dutch door with vent above it. The joists are hewn on all four sides beneath the forebay. The upper story has plain wood louver vents stacked one over one and paired doors on butterfly hinges, also stacked one over one. The arrangement has three vents to the south, a door, a vent, a door, two vents, a door, and two vents to the east.

The northeast elevation, lower story, has a re-built Dutch door with "V"-seam wood, typical strap hinges, and a boarded-up vent above it in the east bay. The north bay has a four-over-four sash. The upper story of the northeast elevation has four vents below four vents below four more vents, with a double vent in the gable end. There is a vertical-board door on butterfly hinges at the north corner. The lower story of the northwest elevation has a partially boarded-up four-over-four sash to the north, and a stone ramp wall that is partially collapsed. There are two concrete silos, with metal hoops, connected to the west end. Both silos have domical aluminum roofs. The upper story of the northwest elevation has two vents above two window openings to the north, three pair of vertical-board wagon doors on rollers, and two vents above two vents to the west. The southwest elevation has a four-light steel sash in an opening that was either altered or added later in the west bay of the lower story. The south bay has a boarded-up vent. The southwest side of the barn beneath the forebay has a cross-buck door on rollers. The upper story matches the northeast elevation, but does not have the door. Attached to the south end of the southwest elevation is a dairy.

The lower story of the barn has a modern milking parlor with concrete floor, steel stanchions, parged walls, and a board ceiling at the southwest end. The northeast end has two summer beams that run northeast-southwest and are hewn. One post survives and has a tenon on the top that is not pegged. The summers have beveled half-lap scarf joints with two face pegs, and they are pulling apart because the posts have been removed on both summers. The joists are hewn on top and bottom and run northwest-southeast. They run the full length of the barn, and there are several extra joists spanning from the northwest wall to the northwest summer beam. The northeast end has been altered, with four pens on the southwest and an aisle that runs northwest-southeast with a cross aisle at the northwest end. There is a stairway to the upper story in the cross aisle. The northeast end has two large pens. The stalls are constructed with all new material.

The upper story has five bays with three center threshing floors and a haymow on each end. The southwest mow was added and the southwest threshing floor converted from a hay mow. In the north corner is a granary and stairs to the lower story. The barn has a heavy-timber mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame with hewn posts and girts, sash-sawn braces and small horizontals, and sash-sawn studs in the forebay flanking the doors. The bents have a Queen post truss and dropped girts. The rafters are sawn, are approximately 3 inches by 6 inches, are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge, and support shingle lath and a wood hay track. The granary door has simplified rams-head hinges. There is a tool room in the east corner of the forebay. The door is missing but the pintles survive. The vents are constructed with cut nails. The southwest bent is similar in profile to the others but is constructed with circular-sawn material. There are bolsters pegged and bolted to the original posts to support the plates of the southwest bay. The horizontals in the original southwest bent have been cut out and a ladder was added to this original end bent. The original purlins have beveled half-lap scarfs with two face pegs. The scarfs are set on the southwest side of the posts, with the purlin to the southwest lapping over the purlin to the northeast. This indicates that construction must have proceeded from the northeast to the southwest. There are intermediate posts in the ramp wall hay mows of the original barn, and the lower girt that is set just below the plate in the threshing floor bays is continued in the mow bays as if the barn was designed to be expanded on either end in the future. There was apparently a room in the original west corner.

The dairy attached to the barn is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay CMU structure with a gable roof that has standing-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge. The northwest elevation has two four-light steel sash. The southwest elevation has a cross-buck door hung on "T"-hinges and German siding in the gable end, with a vent here, too. The southeast elevation has two four-light steel sash. There is an open area beneath the dairy roof where it connects to the barn. The northeast elevation of the dairy here has a cross-buck door.

The hog pen is located about 20 feet south of the barn. It is a 1 ½-story, one-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, vertical-board siding on three elevations with slats on the northeast, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northwest-southeast ridge that has lightning rods. There is a one-bay addition at the northwest end and a shed-roof addition on the southwest. The southeast elevation has two vertical-board doors set to the east on the first story. The south door is on machine-made strap hinges and the east door on

butterfly hinges. The latter leads to the corn crib and has slats above it, while the former opens to the hog pen aisle. There is a window opening in the gable end. The northeast elevation has two hatches hung on butterfly hinges and vertical-board wagon doors hung on rollers to the east, and the addition has a pair of wagon doors on machine-made straps to the north. The northwest elevation has no openings. The addition extends to the southwest creating a salt box profile at this end. On the southwest elevation, the non-contributing shed covers the addition to the hog pen. The original hog pen has small openings in the bottom half as well as in-fill boards and patches. It appears that there were originally four openings. A modern shed has also been attached to the original pen, and this shed is also non-contributing.

The interior of the lower story of the hog pens has an aisle running northwest-southeast down the center, with a corn crib on the northeast and pens on the southwest. The pens have been altered and some are of very recent construction. There is a stairway at the northwest end of the aisle that gives access to the upper level. The building has a hewn, heavy-timber mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. The joists are hewn on top and bottom, run northwest-southeast, and lap at the center girt. The northwest wall has down-braces. The northeast wall to the corncrib has slats that are sash-sawn and fastened with cut nails. The upper story has hewn girts that are dropped, and there is not a girt at the northwest end of the hog pen, but is at the northwest end of the first wagon shed addition, indicating that the southeast wagon shed is original to the hog pen. The hewn plates extend to the northwest of the posts that frame the hog pen, too. The corncrib studs are sash-sawn and are mortised and tenoned and pegged to the plate. The rafters are sash-sawn, are approximately 2 by 5s, and are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge. They support shingle lath. There are two steps up to the floor above the southeast wagon bay. The upper story is divided in half by the center dropped girt.

About 5 feet northeast of the barn is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay tool shed. It has vertical-board siding and a shed roof with "V"-seam metal that slopes down to the northwest. The southeast elevation has a vertical-board door on tapered strap hinges with round cusps in the south bay and a window opening to the east. Corrugated metal has been added to most of the northeast and all of the northwest elevations and there are no other openings. The siding is fastened with wire nails and the building is constructed of 2 by 4s and 4 by 4s that are nailed.

There is a poultry house about 60 feet southeast of the barn and it closes off part of the barnyard. It is a one-story, four-bay by one-bay frame structure set on rubble stone blocks. It has board-and-batten siding and a shed roof with "V"-seam metal that slopes down to the northwest. The southeast elevation has three large window openings and a beaded-edge, vertical-board door on butterfly hinges to the east. There are no openings on the northeast, northwest and southwest elevations. This building has 2 by 4 construction.

About 60 feet north of the barn, beyond the fence line that marks one of the National Register boundaries of the property, is a non-contributing tractor shed/pole barn. About 50 feet northeast of the north end of the house is a string of poultry houses. At the southwest end is a non-contributing plywood structure. To the east of it is a 1 ½-story, nine-bay by two-bay structure with a broken gable roof that creates a clerestory on the southeast that

has nine window openings. The roof has "V"-seam metal. There are beaded-edge-and-center boards laid horizontally as weather boards. The southeast elevation lower story has six door or large window openings. The southwest elevation has a vertical-board door in the center and the northwest and northeast elevations have no openings. This building is of 2 by 4 construction and is very deteriorated. A small, non-contributing pole shed is attached to the northeast. Northeast of that shed is a small poultry shed that is one-story and three bays by one bay. It has flush horizontal-board siding and a shed roof with "V"-seam metal that slopes down to the northwest. The southeast elevation has a vertical-board door to the south and two six-light sash to the east. There is a non-contributing plywood shed added to the northeast of this structure. A non-contributing pole shed is located to the east of the string of poultry houses.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Keefer-Brubaker Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, as an exceptionally complete and representative example of a family farm complex which spans the period from the late-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, and contains several building types and construction techniques that are now rare. The house exemplifies a regionally-specific vernacular "U"-plan form, having achieved that configuration in a series of building campaigns. It retains a high degree of integrity from several different periods in its expansion. The property derives additional significance under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in rural Carroll County during the period.

Resource History and Historic Context:

John Wimmer of West Jersey was apparently looking for land on which his sons could establish farms, and found it just southwest of newly founded Taneytown, in what was, at the time, Frederick County. He purchased 425 acres for £ 153 from James Brooks, who had re-patented over 9,000 acres of this land in 1754 as "Addition to Brooks Discovery on the Rich Lands." Wimmer moved to the property and divided the parcel, creating a farm for his son, Abraham, and another, of 146 acres, for his son Jacob. Jacob paid his father £ 52. Fifteen years later Jacob sold his farm to Andrew Harader of York County, Pennsylvania, for £ 1510. The substantial increase in the value of the property from what John Wimmer had paid suggests that Jacob had made significant improvements, though it is not known what these were. Harader moved to Frederick County, but sold his farm for only £ 500. The Revolutionary War had little economic impact on small farmers beyond the theater of war, so it is unlikely that this was the cause of Harader's misfortune. Instead, the depreciation of the property suggests the possibility that many of the improvements were destroyed by natural causes or an act of God.[1]

Henry Keefer (also Keever or Cever) purchased Harader's farm in 1783, but unfortunately neither the 1798 or 1825 tax assessments for Frederick County give any description of the improvements. Keefer periodically appears in local records, offering corn, horses, cows, and hogs from his farm for sale in 1805, and certifying the performance of a new wheat fan in 1812, but these only serve to confirm that he was, like most of his neighbors, an active and successful farmer. A better picture emerges from the inventory of his estate, taken shortly after his death in 1829. His livestock was not extensive—one old mare, two cows, a heifer, four sheep and two hogs—but this could be because he was retired and had turned over the operation of the farm to a son. The possession of only one old plough and no harrows suggests this, too. (Perhaps not surprisingly, he did still have a wheat fan.) His crops were typical, including rye, wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes. He had four hives of bees, which was twice what most farmers had. The extent of his orchards, which would have needed these bees, is unknown, but they were at least of average size, since he had his own cider press. There were only two rooms mentioned in the house, the cellar (with some old lumber) and the kitchen. However, the extent of his furnishings strongly suggests that he was living in more than a one-room, one- or even two-story dwelling. They included five beds (one of them small), six Windsor chairs, ten other chairs, four tables (three of them old

and square), a case of drawers, a bureau, a desk and bookcase, three old chests, and two stoves (one a small ten-plate stove). There were some refinements, too. In addition to the books in his bookcase, Keefer owned an eight-day clock and two umbrellas.[2]

Keefer left his widow, Sarah, some of the finer furniture and "any room in my hous [sic] she may chuse [sic] for her own + entire use." He also stated: "my will + desire further is that my son Thomas shall keep and support my wife Sarah in the same manner that she has been used to in board, clothing, and all other necessaries of life. . ." and added the proviso that if she were dissatisfied with her care she could have Thomas pay her $55.00 a year, provide her with a cow worth $15.00, and "let her have the use of the spring house the kitchen + seller [sic] and one third of the garden." Thomas was to get Henry's farm, for which he would reimburse his brother and two sisters after the death of their mother. The provisions for the widow were typical for nineteenth-century wills before the Civil War in Carroll County, and were intended to insure that, one way or another, even if there was family strife, she was cared for. Henry Keefer also had acquired a second farm, which he left to one of his daughters, Elizabeth Hann, and her heirs. Another daughter, Catherine Otto, had moved with her husband to Franklin County, Ohio.[3]

At this point it is worth considering the complicated and oft-expanded existing house and comparing it with what little is known of Henry Keefer's house. The house at present is essentially a center-passage, single-pile plan, with two rooms to each side of the passage arranged one next to the other. The southeast-center room is the earliest portion of the house, being a log structure with close-set joists that have thin stones and mortar wedged into the tight spaces between the joists, much as the walls themselves are chinked. This is a Germanic construction technique found in a few eighteenth-century houses in Piedmont Maryland, such as Bear Garden and the Clapsaddle house in Frederick County, and the Christian Bauer house in Carroll County. All of these examples are of stone construction, not log, however. There are no openings in the first-story joists to suggest that a fireplace was ever located within these log walls, raising the question of where the cooking hearth was. One possibility is that it was an exterior fireplace located where the existing fireplace is on the southeast wall, though this location would make for an unusual configuration. The question of where a stairway may have been located is also problematic. The space between the northeast wall and the first joist is 45 inches, which is plenty of room for a stairway ascending to the northwest, bringing it up in the center of the northeast gable end. There is no clear evidence of a stairway here, though additional investigation is warranted. If the stairway was located here, it did not continue down into the cellar. There is also no evidence that it went up, suggesting that the building was originally only one story. It also could have had a steep, narrow stair or ladder to the attic. The exterior of this original log section, at least on the northeast, was originally exposed logs with whitewash on the chinking, only, then was covered with roughcasting, was later cased in brick after the additions were made, and after the brick came down, was studded out and covered with the existing German siding.

There was an original doorway on the southwest wall, near the south corner, with surviving doorjambs that appear to be pit-sawn. There were numerous sawmills in the region by the third quarter of the eighteenth century, so pit-sawn lumber is extremely rare and generally indicates early work (or at least reused early

material). This doorway was closed off when a stairway was added to the west. These stairs ascend from southeast to northwest, but originally had a winder at the bottom and were accessed from the southwest through a vertical board door that survives. The vertical board wall that enclosed the west side of this stairway also survives, now covered on the exterior by a later frame wall with novelty siding. The chamber above this earliest room is also of log construction, and the logs are continuous over the center passage and the northwest-center room, indicating that they were added at the same time that the second story was put on the original section. The southeast room and chambers above it are constructed of heavy timber framing. The simple finishes in this entire portion of the house are consistent, and seem to date to the 1820-1850 period. The fireplace in the southeast-center room projects into the southeast room, with a cupboard set in the side of the chimney stack in what is a typical arrangement handled atypically, since the fireplace is usually set into the room it heats and thus, so is the cupboard. Clearly, the frame section had to be added before or during the other alterations, when the fireplace was added to the original room, since this cupboard would have been on the exterior, otherwise. The roof framing is consistent across this entire portion of the house, too. Taken together, they suggest that the frame and log additions were put on at the same time, though the use of two different methods of wall construction would suggest otherwise.

These sections of the house were later cased in brick on the northwest elevation, the southwest elevation of the northeast room, the southeast elevation, and on the northeast side of the frame and original log sections. The passage and northeast-center room had a porch on the northeast, so were not cased in brick. The southwest side of the original log section, where the stairway was added, also was not cased in brick, which is important for understanding the early house and its evolution. The southeast wall and the northeast section of the frame and original log walls now have German siding that must date to the early twentieth century. A photograph from the 1910s shows that these two walls were originally cased in brick, but seems to show that the brick was bowed out. It must have failed and been removed; the fact that it failed where the building was frame, not log, is not surprising, since there was much less wood to tie the brick veneer back to. The brick is added underneath of the box cornice, leaving very little overhang, indicating that it was a later alteration, not the original exterior finish treatment. The northwest end of the house is constructed of frame and has finishes that date it to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth centuries. It appears in the 1910s photograph, corroborating the relative date of its addition.

The fact that there was never any brick casing on the southwest side of the stairway that was added to the original log section, and the fact that this was just a board wall, with the stairway originally accessed from the southwest, suggest that there was a one-story kitchen wing attached to the stairway. The evidence of the foundation under the stairway suggests that this was added to the original log section, as does the log southwest wall; interior partition walls were rarely of log. This leaves unanswered where the original cooking hearth was located, though it is not certain that this log structure was built as a dwelling. It could have been an ancillary building, such as a workshop, and the only building to survive whatever event caused the significant decline in the value of this farm in the 1780s. Keefer might have been forced to appropriate the building for other uses than its original intention, though there should be evidence of a fireplace having been added. This building was

banked on the southwest gable end and northwest, and it undoubtedly faced southeast. The only access to the cellar was a doorway on the southeast side of the basement. This arrangement is typical of Swiss bank houses, also known as Weinbauern houses, some of which have been suggested were ancillary buildings or buildings intended for parents retiring from farming. They occasionally had gable end chimneys rather than center ones, as with many Germanic houses. Neither bank houses, nor ancillary buildings, are well understood at this time by scholars of German-American architecture.[4]

With the additions to the southeast and northwest, two fireplaces were added, and they retain their original mantels. Neither one was large enough for cooking, leaving the question of where that activity occurred in the second period of the house also unresolved. The existence of a wing on the southwest would resolve that issue, and also would explain the small window at the top of the stairway, which was added probably in the early twentieth century, presumably after the kitchen wing came off and exposed this area to the exterior for the first time. In addition, the second story wall on the southwest is log, while the first story is vertical board, which would not be expected for an exterior wall. The only access to the attic is from this back stair, and one would not expect to have to go outside in order to get to the attic.

Rev. W. H. Luckenbach indirectly addressed the question of whether the original log section was built by Keefer or predated him when he wrote his centennial history of Taneytown. He noted:

> so far as we know, saving the old house on Bunker Hill [in Taneytown], there are no other existing relics, or vestiges of colonial times, or times prior to the revolutionary period, except the almost extinguished remains of an old burial-ground about one mile and a half southwest of the village, and in the woods upon the farm of Mr. Wm. Brubaker [the Keefer-Brubaker Farm]. On visiting the spot a few days since, the only stone remaining there, on which figures or characters, could be discovered, was one on which we found the date 1764. It is not long since, that Mr. Brubaker had a stone from the ground on which was found the date 1701. From the fact that our oldest inhabitants cannot tell who were buried there, - that it has passed entirely out of the remembrance of several successive generations, and from other data which it would be needless now to mention, it is reasonably inferred, that in that spot of ground were deposited the remains of the earliest settlers of this section of country.

While it is hardly conclusive, the understanding from 1876 that only these few stones on the Keefer-Brubaker Farm dated before the Revolution is probably pretty accurate. As far as the supposed burial ground, local historian George Horvath has found no evidence that there was ever a cemetery located on this farm, and no good reason why there would have been. Certainly no one was buried there in 1701 and given a tombstone with a western date, and this date was more likely 1761. It seems more probable that the stones that were uncovered were boundary markers. John Wimmer purchased his portion of James Brooks' large tract in 1761, and divided it among his sons in 1764, and both partitions likely resulted from surveys that planted boundary stones. The fate of these stones is unknown at this time.[5]

The northwest-center room was clearly intended as the best room, or parlor, and was given the finest decorative treatment in the house. It is unusual, in that the chair rail has what appears to be baseboard (it matches the baseboard at the bottom of the walls) set on top of the shelf, making the chair rail very wide. This is not an alteration. With these additions the house orientation changed to face northeast, toward Taneytown. There was once a drive that ran back to the house from that direction, though it has long been abandoned. These changes created a very English house, though the "T" plan was not really introduced to Carroll County until the 1870s, in Westminster, and was never common, being generally used only on the most expensive houses. Examples of these include the Judge Bond House on Main Street and the Diffenbaugh-Weant House ("The Maples") on Willis Street. Given that Henry Keefer's will implied more than one room in his house, as did the quantity of his furniture, it seems likely that these changes were made in his lifetime, probably in the 1820s. The expansion of the house could have been the result of two families living there, with the expectation that Thomas Keefer's family would be growing over time. If this were the reason the house was enlarged, it would also suggest that the additions were made in the 1820s.[6]

Though Henry Keefer was evidencing an acculturation, the plan of the house he was creating could hardly have been conceived as the grand "T"-plan houses of a later era. Beginning with the casing of the house in brick, which included closing off the northwest end of the front porch, it would seem that the new owner was influenced by the "U" and "H"-plan houses that were being constructed by a few farmers in the area in the 1830s to 1850s. These houses were typically of brick, were constructed all at once, and were never very common. Examples can be seen in the "Wilson's Inheritance" house near Union Bridge (NR) and the Smith Family Farm near New Windsor, among others. In the case of the Keefer-Brubaker house, it would seem that a less-well-to-do farmer was emulating his neighbors as best as he could. This was also at a time when casing log houses in brick, as an economical means of creating a grander dwelling, were on the rise. The final addition on the northwest completed this evolution to a "U" plan.[7]

Thomas Keefer (1797-1850) was probably running his father's farm in 1829, and continued to work the land up to his death in 1850 at age 53. The 1841 tax assessment noted that there was a log house and barn on the farm. Unlike his father, he had a complete set of farming tools and livestock when he died, including three horses, four cows, two heifers, two bulls, 13 hogs, six pigs, six sheep, and a single beehive. His crops included wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, flaxseed, and hay (there was over six tons), with two fields still in corn and one field in oats (in the middle of July). He, too, owned a cider press, but had six ploughs, two harrows, three cultivators and a threshing machine, among many smaller implements. There was a larger than average quantity of building materials on hand, including about 5700 bricks (which sold for $5.00 per thousand), one-inch boards, two-inch planks, joists, oak shingles and shingle wood (probably cut blocks ready to be sawn or split into shingles), laths and lath nails, scantling, and glass. None of the quantities of materials was enough to build a large structure, leaving it unclear whether this was leftover material, or whether Keefer was planning to erect a small building. Keefer had many of the refinements that were found in his father's house thirty years earlier, and more, including the desk and bookcase, two clocks, three rooms with window blinds and one with curtains,

two heating stoves (one was possibly in storage) and a cook stove, carpeting on the stair and in three other rooms, a settee and several other pieces of fine furniture, looking glasses, and other refinements. Clearly, the Keefers aspired to some degree of sophistication and were successful enough to be able to afford it, like many Carroll County farmers. Keefer's widow, Rebecca, purchased much of the furniture, carpeting, and blinds.[8]

Thomas and Rebecca Keefer had no children, and Thomas died intestate, so his widow received her dower share and his siblings inherited the remainder. The Otto's, in Ohio, asked the remaining siblings to join in a sale of the property, but reported: "these requests have been utterly rejected." The implication is that the family that still lived in the area had no desire to evict the widow, while those that did not know her had no such qualms, and took the matter to court. The court ordered the sale of the 170-acre property, which was then advertised in the local paper. It noted: "The improvements on said farm consist of a two-story log house, newly cased with brick, with seven rooms, three on the first floor and four on the second; also a good kitchen attached to the house, all in good order and well finished. Also a log house which is used for washing, and other purposes, a spring house, with a never failing spring of excellent water near the house, a large frame barn; two good wagon sheds & corn cribs, all in good condition." About 50 acres were in timber, with about 12 acres of meadow and the remainder divided into fenced fields.[9]

The advertisement confirms that the brick casing was added to the house, that the change was made in the 1840s, and that, in addition to the three rooms that survive on the first story from this period, there was also a kitchen attached to the house. This further suggests that the missing kitchen was once attached to the back of the house, as suggested earlier. The ad also states that there were four rooms on the second story, yet there are now five, and they do not seem to have been altered. There are two chambers over the northwest-center room, divided by a plaster wall, while the partition wall separating these rooms from the passage is of beaded-edge vertical boards. While this suggests the plaster wall is later, there are two doors in the passage wall, and both are identical and seem to be original, though such a change as adding a board door could have been made leaving few clues. The hinges on both these doors have two knuckles, which typically date after c. 1860 and suggest they have been replaced, though they could have simply broken over time. In addition, the plaster partition wall has riven lath, which is typically seen before 1850; even if it were a later alteration, it would still likely have been made before Thomas Keefer's death. Several other buildings listed, a log washhouse, a springhouse, and two wagon sheds with corncribs, have been replaced with early twentieth-century structures. The mention of a frame barn is more problematic, as will be seen.

Rebecca Keefer had her agent, local merchant and mill owner George Mearing, purchase her farm for $2305.00 in November 1850, and the deed was executed in December 1852, after the third and final payment was made. By this time Rebecca had remarried, to Walter J. O'Dell, and several weeks later Mearing sold the farm to Rebecca O'Dell. By 1858 Walter and Rebecca O'Dell had moved to Baltimore County and sold the farm to James McKellip, from a local Taneytown family, for $3,000.00. McKellip was not a young man when he purchased the Keefer farm. He owned an eight-acre parcel near Taneytown that he had purchased in 1823, and several smaller tracts that he bought at later dates. He was probably a craftsman, and saved until he could

afford to acquire a full-sized farm; this was a pattern that was common in the region, such was the pull of the land. The fact that the estates of average farmers were almost always considerably more valuable than those of tradesmen helps to explain this, too. McKellip apparently moved to the farm, but he died in May 1859, having had little time to enjoy his success. He apparently had no wife or children, and the court ordered his property sold and divided among his siblings. The inventory of his estate has much in common with that of Thomas Keefer. There seem to have been similar furniture and similar refinements, including carpeting on the stairs and in several other rooms, Venetian blinds, a desk and bookcase with numerous books, and a Hathaway cooking stove. McKellip was also busy making improvements, and had building supplies on hand, including oak boards, plank, and lath, and 42 building logs that suggest he was planning to erect a log outbuilding. There were also oak rails and both unhewn oak posts and morticed posts that indicate he, like all farmers, was constantly busy maintaining his fences.[10]

The big difference that McKellip had with Keefer is the smaller quantity of farming implements and livestock, not surprising since he was just beginning to expand his operation beyond the few acres he had held previously. McKellip owned three horses, a colt, two cows and a heifer and bull, two sheep and one lamb. There was no hive of bees listed. He had a field of corn, eight acres in oats, 18 acres in wheat in one field and another four acres of wheat in another, a meadow and two other fields in grass (probably Timothy, since he had this seed on hand), four acres in rye, and an acre in potatoes. He must have grown flax earlier, as he had some that had already been hackled. He was also apparently having part of his land farmed on shares, as he held a one-half interest in about ten acres of corn in one field and four acres in another. This was probably a strategy for McKellip to make money off of land that he did not have the labor to cultivate himself, especially with him just starting out in middle age. That the farm still needed work was indicated by the sale advertisement for it, which noted that 60 to 70 acres were in timber, a "good proportion" in meadow, and "the balance susceptible of improvement." The ad also noted: "The improvements consist of a large and commodious brick dwelling house conveniently arranged and lately built, a log barn, wagon shed, &c." Lacking the detail of the earlier ad, this one notes a log barn. The 1866 tax assessment, a second, independent source, also notes a brick house and a log barn, suggesting that the earlier ad was mistaken. (Perhaps the author did not step inside it and, thus, made an inaccurate assumption.)[11]

There is a local tradition that the south chamber was intended for the use of an insane slave. Several features of the room are unique, especially the porthole cut in the door, which was apparently glazed at one time. This door is the only one that is currently hung on strap hinges. These features suggest an unusual use for this room, though it seems unlikely that a slave was housed here. There is no evidence that either Henry or Thomas Keefer, or James McKellip, owned slaves. Since records are never complete, there could have been a slave whose existence was not recorded because they were not around during either the census or the making of an inventory, but it also seems unlikely that an insane slave would have been housed on the second story of the house. And while the one door is suggestive, there is also a door on the northeast wall that is identical to others in the house, raising the question of why one door to this chamber would be unique and the other one not. In short, while the story is intriguing, nothing more can be said about it at this time.

William Brubaker (1822-1894) purchased the farm in 1859 (the deed was not executed until 1862), paying $3,925.00 for 170 acres. The Brubaker family is supposed to have come from Canton Zurich in Switzerland, settled in the Lancaster area c. 1709, and is said to be very large in Pennsylvania. William Brubaker was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in 1822 and married Sarah Kepner (1819-1907), but nothing more is known of him, including why he may have moved to Carroll County. The tax assessments note improvements to the barn in 1885, and the existing building was built in two stages. Three of the four bays were constructed with hewn posts and girts and sash-sawn smaller timbers, while the fourth, which was added, has circular-sawn timbers throughout. The earliest documented circular-sawn barn frame in Carroll County is from 1887, so it is possible that Brubaker added to his barn and was one of the first to hire a portable steam saw mill to cut his timber. The value of the assessment, only $200, implies this, but could reflect the difference in value between the old barn and the new one. On the other hand, other records suggest the log barn was standing in 1866, so it could have finally been replaced in 1885, if it was not some years earlier. In either case, an early-twentieth century photograph of the barn, taken at the same time as the house, shows the existing building with the addition, and there have been no changes to the building since that time.[12]

Next to the barn is a frame hog pen that was probably added by Brubaker shortly after he acquired the farm. It is a two-story structure with a corncrib on one side, loaded from the upper story, and with grain bins on the upper story, above where the hogs were penned. Few nineteenth-century hog pens survive, and this one is larger than most, making it very significant. Also of great significance is a combination smokehouse and dry house southeast of the house. Only one documented dry house exists in Carroll County, built into the back kitchen wing of a house near Uniontown. Most dry houses, used to dry fruit to preserve it, were freestanding buildings, and probably most German farms had them, but they are the most rare building type today. This one appears to have been built as a smokehouse, and was later altered to combine both functions in one building, probably in the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth centuries. In addition, there is a springhouse, a summer kitchen, a shop building (with a raised platform at one end), a wagon shed, a tool shed, and several poultry houses that probably date to the early-twentieth century. This was a period when many farms underwent a renewal of their outbuildings. The survival of so many structures on the Keefer-Brubaker Farm makes it a good example of family farms of the region.

William and Sarah Brubaker sold their farm to their daughter, Ida (1861-1946), in 1892, reserving the right to live there until their death. Ida married John Koontz (1862-1921), from another well-established Taneytown family, shortly afterward, but it is not known whether they lived on the farm. Ida also owned a lot on the corner of Baltimore and Gettysburg Streets in Taneytown, and the Clingan family was tenants on the farm in the early-twentieth century. It was they who were photographed in front of the house and barn when the itinerant photographer called. The addition on the northwest was built in this period, and could have been intended for one or both of the parents if Ida and John were living on the farm, but it also could have been needed by the growing brood of Clingans or their hired help (there are seven children and one farmhand, besides the parents, in the photo). In the attic are painted the names Horace Myers and T. E. King, painter, and the date 1909. Most

likely, this dates when construction of the addition was completed. This addition has a unique construction technique, as the attic joists are nailed to the sides of the rafters above the plate, rather than being set on top of the plate. It is not clear why this would have been done, or whether other houses of the period in this region also exhibit this feature. It was also at this time that the pantry was added to the house and a number of the outbuildings on the farm were renewed, including the summer kitchen and springhouse, and the wagon shed. The early twentieth century saw a great deal of renewal and rebuilding of agricultural buildings in Carroll County. Ida Koontz sold the farm in 1931, but the purchasers, William and Fannie Myers of Taneytown, were in their low 60s and probably kept it as a tenant farm. By this time, all of the surviving historic structures had been completed on the farm. The Fogle family owned the farm from 1948 to 2004, and the current owner purchased it for the farmland, with the intention of razing most or all of the buildings. Because of the historic significance of the structures, a plan is now being devised to restore them.[13]

Endnotes:

[1] Frederick County Land Records, G-180; J-210; WR 2-10; WR 4-288. Susan Previant Lee and Peter Passell, *A New Economic View of American History* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co, 1979), p. 40. George Horvath has platted John Wimmer's tract, which extended to the north of the present farm, and to the southwest, running along Ogle's Wagon Road (present-day Keysville Road). Wimmer was not the only immigrant from New Jersey, according to Mr. Horvath, as Abraham Hayter purchased over 1,000 acres near Taneytown in 1760 (Frederick County Land Records, F-966). Whether there was some connection between these two men is not known at this time.

[2] Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, 1825, 1835, Maryland State Archives. *Fredericktown (Maryland) Herald*, 23 November 1805, in Wright, v. 2, p. 121. & Wright, 1811-15, p. 32. Henry Keefer Estate, Inventory GME 4-25, Frederick County Register of Wills, Maryland State Archives.

[3] Henry Keefer Estate, Will JS 48-210, Frederick County Register of Wills, Maryland State Archives. Frederick County Circuit Court, Equity 310, Maryland State Archives.

[4] Philip E. Pendleton, *Oley Valley Heritage: The Colonial Years, 1700-1775*. (Birdsboro, PA: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1994). Philip E. Pendleton, "Domestic Outbuildings," in *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans: Guidebook for the Vernacular Architecture Forum Annual Conference*, (Vernacular Architecture Forum, 2004), pp. 47-61.

[5] Rev. W. H. Luckenbach, "History of Taneytown," 1876, revised by Dr. Clotworthy Birnie, 1894 ," *Taneytown (Maryland) Carroll Record*, 1895. Reprinted in *The Carroll Record Histories of Northwestern Carroll County Communities*, ed. Joseph M. Getty (Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1994), p. 3. Interview with George Horvath, May 2004.

[6] Christopher Weeks. *The Building of Westminster in Maryland*. (Westminster, MD: City of Westminster, 1978), pp. 103-05. Kenneth M. Short, "The James A. C. Bond House: An Architectural and Historical Analysis," typescript, 2001.

[7] Nancy Van Dolson, "The Brick-Cased Log Houses of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania," in *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, III, ed. Thomas Carter and Bernard L Herman (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1989), pp.99-107.

[8] "Cemetery Inscriptions from the Taneytown Area," typescript, Historical Society of Carroll County, p. 19. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, Taneytown District, 1841, Maryland State Archives. Thomas Keefer Estate, Inventory JBB 3-449, Sales of Personal Property, JBB 3-603, Carroll County Register of Wills. The sale register includes some items that were overlooked in the inventory, but for the most part, they correspond remarkably well, and the values assigned in the inventory are usually close to what was received for them.

[9] Equity 310. *Westminster (Maryland) Carrolltonian*, 15 November 1850, p. 3, col. 7.

[10] Carroll County Circuit Court, "Marriage License Record, 1851-1865," p. 3. Equity 310. Carroll County Land Records, JBB 15-115; JBB 15-116; GEW 24-33. Carroll County Circuit Court, Equity 612, Maryland State Archives.

[11] James McKellip Estate, Inventory JBB 3-603, Carroll County Register of Wills. *Westminster (Maryland) American Sentinel*, 12 August 1859, p. 1, col. 6. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, Taneytown District, 1866, Maryland State Archives.

[12] B. Elizabeth Shearer Rahn and Claude J. Rahn, *Genealogical Information Regarding the Families of Brubaker, Bomberger, Fogelsanger* (Vero Beach, FL, 1952), pp. 58, 60. "Cemetery Inscriptions from the Taneytown Area," typescript, Historical Society of Carroll County, p. 2.

[13] Carroll County Land Records, BFC 79-517. "Cemetery Inscriptions from the Taneytown Area," p. 3. The photographs are in the possession of the current owner, Blaine Harman, and were given to him by the former owner, Oscar Fogle. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, Taneytown District, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives.

Section 9, Major Bibliographical References

See endnotes to Section 8

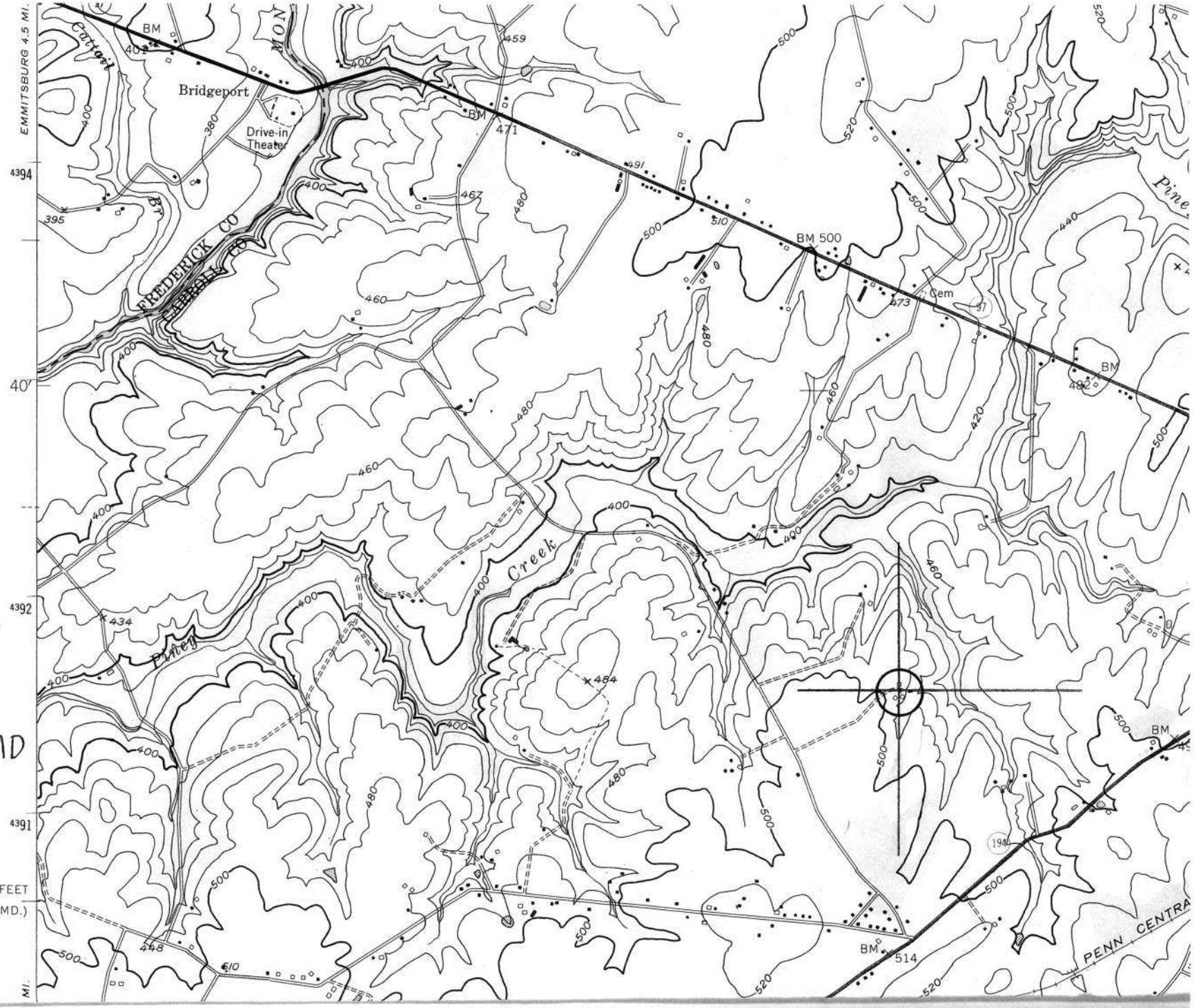
Section 10, Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries are defined by physical features which separate the domestic/agricultural complex from surrounding fields and woodland. The boundary is defined by a gully/stream bed on the southeast, a tree line on the northeast, a fence line that divides the buildings from the field on the northwest, the farm lane into the property, and the edge of the field to the southwest of the barn.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, approximately 4 acres, encompasses all elements of the domestic/agricultural complex within their immediate setting.



CARR-839

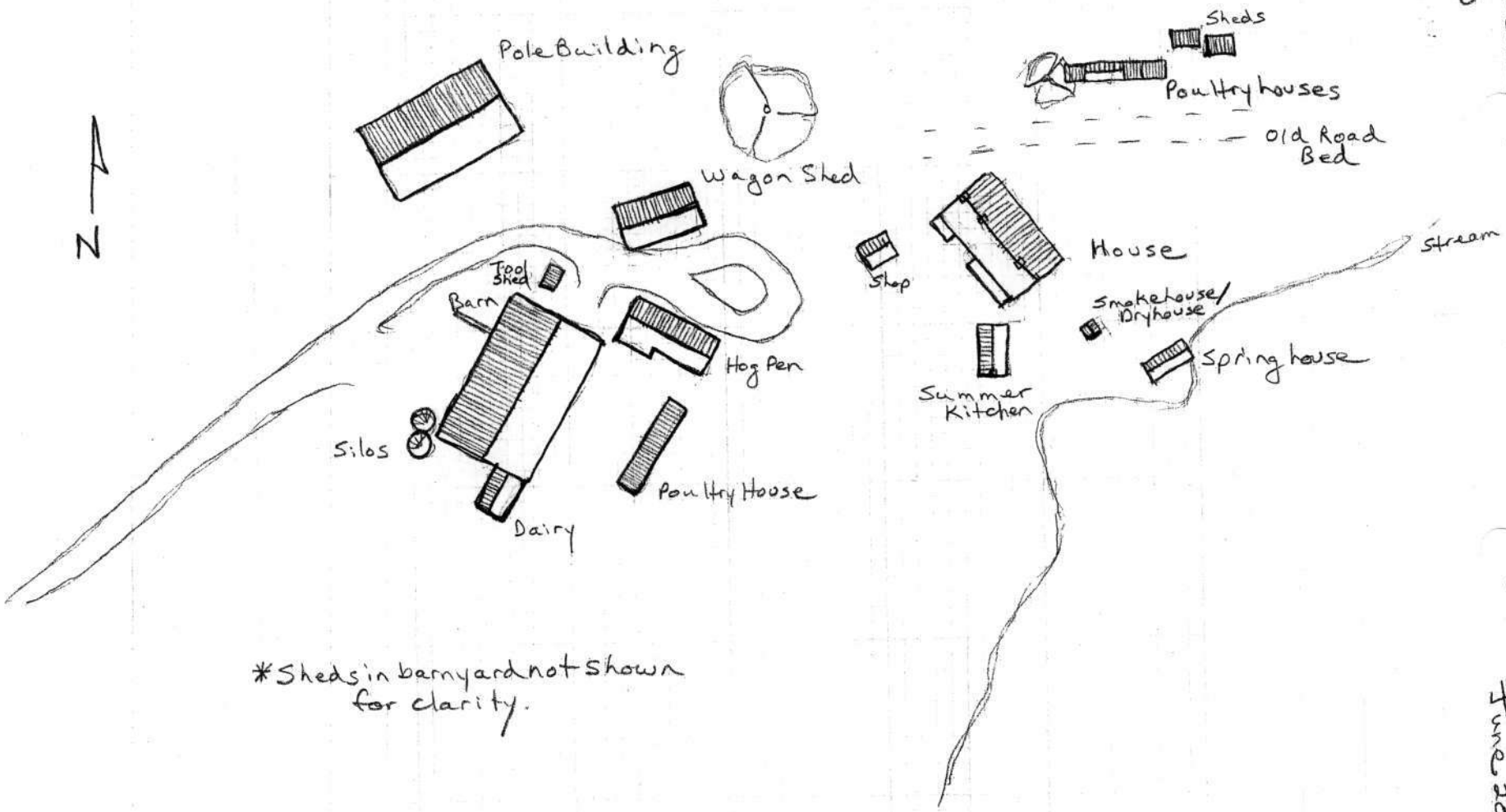
Keefer-Brubaker Farm

Taneytown, Carroll County, MD

UTM Reference:

18/310953/4391710

Keefer-Brubaker Farm
Carroll County, Maryland
Site Plan
June 2004

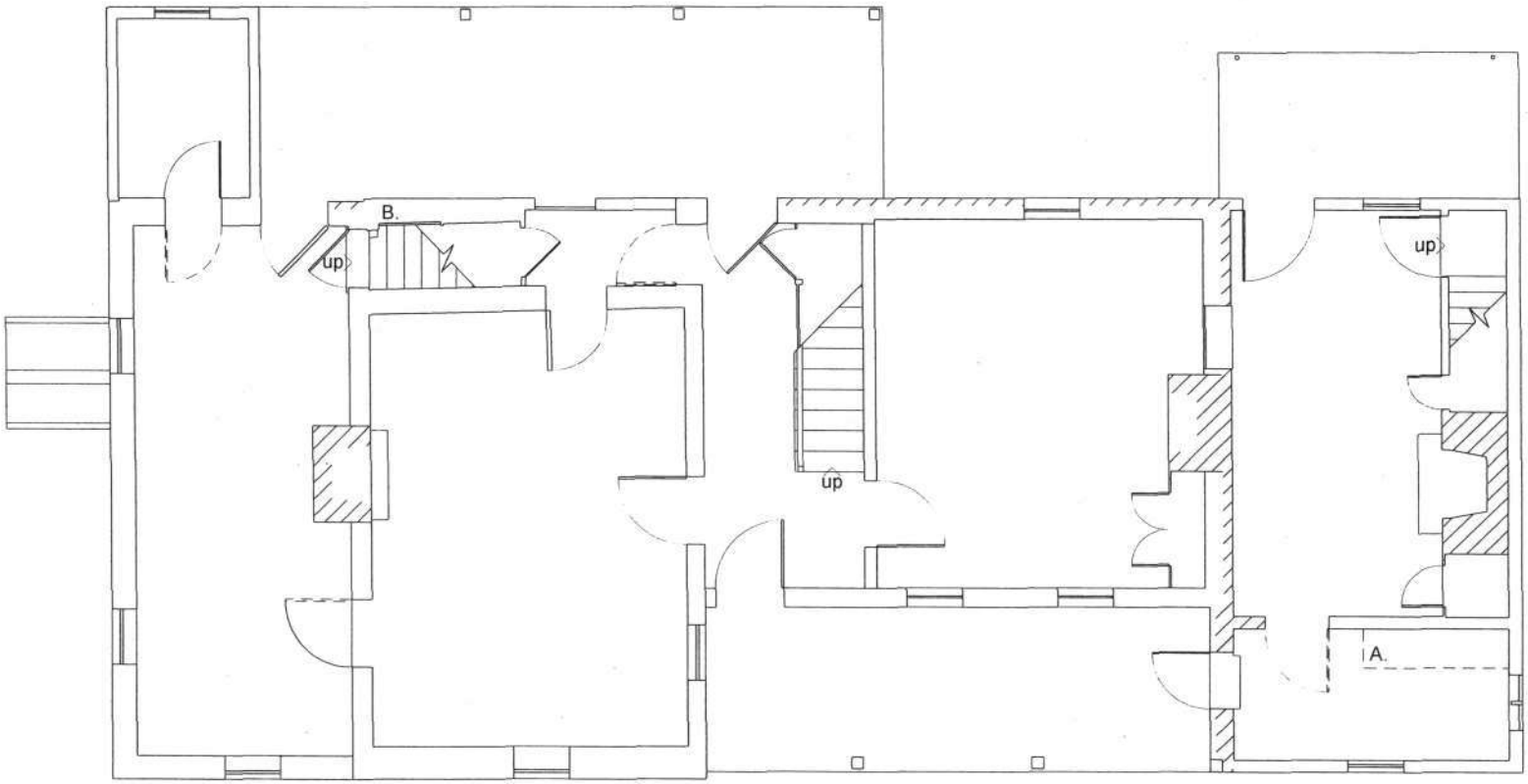


*Sheds in barnyard not shown for clarity.

KEEFER - BRUBAKER FARM
2719 ROOP RD
Site Plan

CARR-~~1607~~ 839

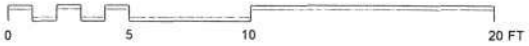
KNS
June 2004



NOTES:

A. GHOST OF CUPBOARD OR SHELVES.

B. BOARD DOOR AND BOARD WALL CLOSED OFF AND WALLED OVER ON THE EXTERIOR.



Carroll County, Maryland

CARR-~~1687~~ 839 KEEFER-BRUBAKER FARM 2719 ROOP ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - APRIL 2004