FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

CARR-391

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date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic: Meadow Brook Farm (preferred)

and/or common: John Roop Farm; Samuel Roop Farm

2. Location

street & number: 1006 Taneytown Pike (Maryland Route 140) — n/a not for publication

city, town: Westminster — X vicinity of — congressional district: Sixth

state: Maryland — code: 24 — county: Carroll — code: 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	X agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: Theodore Englar Woodward, M. D.

street & number: 1 Merrymount Road

city, town: Baltimore — n/a vicinity of — state: Maryland 21210

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Carroll County Courthouse Annex

street & number: 55 North Court Street

city, town: Westminster — state: Maryland 21210

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory — has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date: 1984 — ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: 21 State Circle

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland 21401

7. Description

CARR-391

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	___ original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	X moved date n/a
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	0	buildings
0	0	sites
9	0	structures
1	0	objects
16	0	Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: agriculture, residential

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Meadow Brook Farm is an excellent example of the Victorian period's influence on rural architecture in Carroll County, Maryland. The farmhouse is a two-story brick structure that was built in the Pennsylvania German style circa 1805 by John Roop. It has a gable roof, symmetrical facade and L-shaped plan which are typical Pennsylvania German farmhouse features in this region. In 1868, John Roop's grandson, Samuel Roop, inherited the property and remodeled the exterior and interior to contemporary rural Victorian standards, including the addition of a Gothic-style porch, a bracket cornice with gable dormer, ornamental fireplace mantels, and interior woodwork. In the 1880s, a bathhouse that still contains its period fixtures, was erected on the west gable end. The property contains several period outbuildings including an 1809 two-story brick washhouse, brick smokehouse, brick privy, and brick tenant house. Thus the house and farm complex as they exist today represent two significant periods in Carroll County history. The first is the period of extensive settlement by Pennsylvania Germans in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The second is the period of expanding commerce and prosperity for the farmers in Carroll County during the late nineteenth century. The complex of buildings has a high level of integrity of the historic setting of a farmstead with large expanses of fields surrounding it.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The main house at Meadow Brook Farm is a two and one-half story, five-bay by two-bay structure in an L-shaped plan. It was built by John Roop circa 1805. The Roop family was Pennsylvania German and the original house contained ethnic characteristics frequently found in Carroll County farmhouses. This includes construction of the building in a gradual slope so that there is ground level access to the basement. The west basement room has a wide exterior door and was finished inside as a root cellar. It contains mud-and-straw ceiling insulation held in place by palings in the joists at the basement ceiling. Another Pennsylvania German feature is the original hardware that includes shaped thumblatches, bolts and strap hinges. John Roop's grandson, Samuel Roop, inherited the property in 1868 and made a number of renovations that exist today as excellent examples of the rural Victorian style used on farmhouses in Carroll County. These changes include exterior and interior ornamental trim and the addition of a bathhouse on the west gable end.

The plan of the house and arrangement of farm buildings are also representative of this region's heritage. The house has an L-shaped plan with a two-bay long ell that has a double-tiered porch on the inner side. The ell housed the kitchen while the front two rooms were more formal separated by a central stair hall. The house-related outbuildings are arranged in a straight line on the west side of the house, close to the kitchen ell. The farm outbuildings are located on the northeast side of the house.

The main house is constructed of brick on a fieldstone foundation. The foundation is covered by stucco on the exterior. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond on the main facade and common bond on the other facades. There are flat jack-arches over the windows and doors. The structure has gable roof covered in standing-seam sheet metal. The interior-end brick chimneys rise from each gable of the main section and the ell.

The main (south) facade is symmetrical with a vertical emphasis that is enhanced by its siting on a rise of land. The prominence of the site and the Victorian designs of the facade combine to give an impressive view of the property. The main facade is marked by two major ornamental features: (1) a full-length, one-story front porch with Victorian ornamentation of Gothic style influence; (2) a centrally-located, gabled dormer with bracket cornice and round-arch window. The first story has a central entrance which was altered with the Victorian remodeling. The brick jack-arch shows a wider doorway was originally in the opening than what is there now. The present door is a Victorian style door with an upper glass pane and lower double panel. Above the door is a single-pane eliptical transom. The windows in the other bays of the first and second stories have six-over-six, double-hung sash with late nineteenth century louvered shutters. In the gabled dormer is a four-pane, round-arched window with arched shutters. The gable window has a brick cornice consisting of two rows of corbelled headers in a round arch.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The bracket cornice on the main facade consists of two different types of brackets. One is a plain serpentine-shaped bracket and the other is an ornamental serpentine-shaped bracket with bead and incised trim. The more ornamental bracket is found between the window bays, flanking the dormer window, and on the gable ends where the box cornice returns. The full-length, one-story porch also contains bracket ornamentation of a Gothic style. The porch is supported by square, tapered posts. The posts contain an elaborate ornamental pattern with turned drops, quatre-foil panels and arched brackets. The porch railing contains an ornamental design formed by diamond-shaped and triangular panels with cut-out designs. The porch is supported by brick piers enclosed by latice work. At the west side of the main facade is a basement entrance almost at ground level.

The west gable end is the side with the ell wing. It also contains a ca. 1880, 1 story addition with a shed roof that was built as a bathhouse (one room addition for a bathroom). The bathhouse has a stone foundation and is built of brick in common bond. It has a six-over-six sash window on its south facade under which is a six-over-three window to light a basement room. The west facade of the main house has a fenestration on the first story similar to that on the bathhouse: a six-over-six window under which is a six-over-three window to light the basement. On the second story are two six-over-six windows, and two two-over-two windows are in the gable. The shed roof of the bathhouse continues across the ell to form a roofed porch. There is a doorway and a six-over-six window under the porch. Also, off this porch is a roofed wooden walkway to the washhouse. Above the porch on the second story is a single six-over-six window. The west facade has a bracket cornice. The west facade of the bathhouse has two one-over-one sash windows.

The east gable end of the main house has six-over-six windows in each bay of the first and second stories. In the gable are two, two-over-two sash windows. This facade also has a bracket cornice and the brick chimney has a corbelled cap. The east facade of the ell had a double-tiered porch of which the second story has been enclosed during the twentieth century for a bathroom. The first story has an entrance and a six-over-six window. The second story enclosure contains German siding with two modern windows. The north facade of the main house has a six-over-six window on both stories in the easternmost bay. The north facade of the gable end has a one-story shed roofed addition which served as a pantry. The gable end has a single gable window and a brick chimney with corbelled cap. In the pantry, there is a two-over-two window on the west and north facades and a batten door on the east facade.

The interior of the house contains a central stair hall with a three-room arrangement of the L-shaped plan. There is a parlor on the east side of the stair hall, a dining room on the west side of the stair hall, and a kitchen in the ell. The two additions, the bathhouse on the west side of the dining room and the pantry at the rear of the ell, provide service uses to the main house. The interior

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

ornamentation consists of a combination of features from the original construction of the house and from the Victorian period remodeling. This can be viewed right away in the stair hall where there is an original peg rail on the west partition wall. The peg rail contains a beaded upper and lower edge and hand-shaped pegs. The main feature of the stair hall is the staircase which rises on the east partition wall and which has a Victorian-style railing, newel post, and ballusters. The original railing and ballusters are stored in the attic of the house.

The parlor has been divided into a double room by later partitioning but appears to have originally been a single room. The window frames retain their original molding with corner blocks to which Victorian style brackets have been added to hold curtain rods. The fireplace mantel is a Victorian-style marble mantel with a tile hearth. The dining room also has a Victorian period mantel that has columns supporting a columned overmantel with mirror and shelf. The fireplace opening has a tile surround. In front of this fireplace is an original radiator with pressed designs dating from the installation of central heat later in the nineteenth century. On the partition wall between the dining room and the ell is a large cupboard which provides an open area for access to pass dishes through from the kitchen to the dining room. The kitchen to the house received little change during the Victorian style remodeling and thus is the room with most of the original features of the house. On the north gable wall is a large walk-in fireplace with a shelf supported by serpentine brackets. The hardware in this room also reflects the original quality of the house with wrought thumb latches, hasps, and bolt locks.

The highlight of the Victorian period of the house is the bathhouse which contains original fixtures. The original long bathtub enclosed in a paneled wood frame with a hinged top is in the southeast corner of the bathroom. The room is partitioned into two sections and in the southwest corner of the bathtub section is a matching wardrobe of the same design as the panels of the bathtub. A sink was also in this section which has been replaced, but the original sink and its wood panelled cabinet is stored in the attic. The second room of the bathhouse contains a shower which was a later addition to this room.

The second story of the house contains three bedrooms with original chairrails and baseboards. In two of these rooms, Victorian-style valances have been added. Also, in the southwest bedroom, a corner closet has been added which appears to reuse one of the original six-panelled doors of the house (but from the hardware, it was apparently constructed during the Victorian remodeling). The bedroom in the ell has a small fireplace mantel with a quarter-round molding surround, a chimney closet on its east side and a recess on the west side which contains a Victorian wardrobe.

The attic has been closed off but once had an open stairway and contains a section of original handrail, newel post, and ball sters in situ. The roof structure is a common rafter roof pegged at the peak. The purlins originally carried wood shingles.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The property includes several significant outbuildings. On the west side of the main house is a row of outbuildings that includes a smokehouse, washhouse and privy. The smokehouse is a square-shaped brick structure with a hipped roof. Its entrance is on the east side of the structure where it has a batten door and hasp. The other three facades are unfenestrated but have a single slit opening. Inside the smokehouse is a small brick firestand and a central revolving post with arms which could be described as a "meat tree."

The washhouse is a two-story structure with a basement level dairy. It has a datestone inscribed "1809," which also is inscribed with a rebuilt date of "1880." On the east gable end is a boarded walkway with a gable roof running to the main house. The east gable end contains an entrance and a four-pane window on the first story and two two-over-two windows on the second story. The north facade contains an entrance with two large stone steps. The doors in these two entrances are either original panelled doors or doors that were moved from the main house during its remodeling. The north facade windows contain a four-over-two window on the first story and a two-over-two window on the second story. The south facade contains a line of windows in a central bay consisting of a six-pane window at the basement level, a four-over-two window on the main story and a two-over-two window on the second story. The west facade contains a basement entrance and two two-over-two windows on the second story. The washhouse is constructed of common bond brick with flat jack-arches over the windows and doors. It has a gable roof covered in standing seam sheet metal and an interior-end brick chimney rising at the west gable end. Its interior contains a large working fireplace with original cranes on the west gable end. In the southwest corner adjoining the fireplace is a concrete basin which appears to have been a water-storage area for cooking. There is a stairway leading down into the dairy. Also a stairway leads up to a finished room on the second story.

The third building in this row is a brick privy that is unusual in two characteristics. First, the south facade of the privy has a four-over-two pane window to light the interior. Secondly, there is a small chimney stack at the west gable end which appears to have served as a ventilator flue to the privy. The privy is a brick structure with a entrance on the east gable end. It has a box cornice that returns at the gable end and a shingle roof. The interior includes a panelled privy seat with two covered seats.

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

To the north of the main house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay brick tenant house. It is constructed of common bond brick on a stone foundation. The main facade has a central entrance with a one-story, one-bay wide porch with Victorian style wood trim. The other bays contain six-over-six sash windows with brick jack-arch lintels. The structure has a gable roof covered in sheet-metal and interior-end brick chimneys at each gable end. While the structure appears to have a rectangular plan, it originally was L-shaped with the section at the southeast corner that is now framed in wood having originally been a double-tiered porch. The interior has a three-room plan with two rooms on the north side and a single room that has been enlarged with the enclosed porch area on the south. The entrance opens into the northwest room; there is an enclosed staircase in the south room. An unusual feature of the house is the reused hardware and early doors, especially those found on the second story interior doorways. From its construction details, the date of build appears to be late nineteenth century and the reused materials may originate from the main house assuming that this house was built in the 1870s when the main house was being remodeled.

A brick washhouse is located just south of the gable end of the tenant house and the two are connected by a gable roof that allows a sheltered passage from the cold-cellar basement to the washhouse. The south gable end of the washhouse contains the large fireplace that retains its large iron crane. Outbuildings located east of the tenant house depict the evolution of an agricultural complex during the nineteenth century. A frame privy and frame woodshed are located close to the tenant house. Farm buildings include a log barn now covered in board-and-batten and converted to a garage, a medium-sized barn and stable and the foundation of the large bank barn. Near the barns are two corn cribs: one has a rectangular plan with a gable roof; the other has a long rectangular plan with a shed roof. Between the barns and the main house is a board-and-batten carriage house and a long shed that included a chicken house and tool storage areas. The large frame bank barn was destroyed by a fire during the 1970s. However, a photograph taken during the 1930s by the Historic American Buildings Survey shows the barn as it appeared at that time.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	X agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates circa 1805, 1880s **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: B, C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Meadow Brook Farm provides an interpretation of two significant periods in Carroll County agricultural history. The original structure was built during a period of intense immigration by Pennsylvania Germans and the house, outbuildings, and farm plan reflect the ethnic heritage of the German settlers in Carroll County. The evolution of the house during the nineteenth century portrays the development of a farm complex under the ownership of a prosperous Carroll County farmer. Of particular significance is the Victorian remodeling of the farm house that represents the late nineteenth century heritage of this agricultural community and the influence of national themes in domestic architecture. The property is still owned by descendants of the original builder and thus its history to this point continues to reflect the evolution of one farm property under the same family's ownership. Significance is also acquired from association with one particular owner, Samuel Roop, who played an important role in Carroll County history. Roop served as President of the Westminster and Meadow Branch Turnpike Company which was responsible for the construction and maintenance of a road that ran past Meadow Brook Farm. He was also involved as a Director of the Carroll County Agricultural Society, as the first President of the Farmers and Planters Livestock Mutual Aid Association of Carroll County, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County. In nineteenth century rural Carroll County, Roop's role in the county was atypical of the life of the average farmer.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Meadow Brook Farm consists of tracts taken from the following land patents: "Gill's Range," granted to John Gill in 1742, "Taylor's Delight," granted to Francis Taylor in 1740, and "The Sunset," granted to John Leister in 1760. Frederick Chrisman purchased sections of these tracts to create a farm in 1764. In 1795, John Roop purchased the property from Chrisman and it has been owned by the Roop family and their descendants since that time. The present owner of Meadow Brook, Theodore Englar Woodward is the great, great grandson of John Roop.

John Roop was the son of Christian Roop (1733-1810), a native of Sinzheim, Baden, Germany, who immigrated to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Four of Christian's sons, Joseph, Christian, David and John, moved to Carroll County during the late eighteenth century. The Roop family became quite influential in the settlement of land west of Westminster in Carroll County. John Roop (1770-1852) bought the Meadow Brook property from Frederick Chrisman in 1795 and married Catherine Royer, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, in the same year. A small frame or log house stood on the property when he purchased it. He built the brick house that is located on the property circa 1805.

John Roop was a successful farmer and mill owner who operated the brick grist mill that stands across from Meadow Brook on Route 97. The Roop family was also active in the Church of the Brethern in this area. John Roop and Peter Royer donated the land to the Meadow Brook congregation of the Church of the Brethern for the construction of a church in 1847.

John Roop bequeath Meadow Brook to his son John Roop (1810-1868) and the Mill property to his son David Roop (1795-1898). John Roop, Jr., married Lydia Engel (1817-1879) and pursued his occupation as farmer at Meadow Brook Farm. He had a son Samuel Roop (1847-1910) and two daughters Martha Jane Roop (Mrs. Lewis Woodward), and Irene Roop (Mrs. Theodore F. Englar).

Samuel Roop was quite active in local affairs in Carroll County. He was a leader in the Republican party and was a candidate for several political offices including the House of Delegates. He was a District Elector on the Harrison and Morton Presidential ticket in 1888 having received the largest number of votes in the county. He was priviledged to lead the electoral ticket of the Republican party in Maryland in that year. In 1892, he was a District Delegate from the second congressional district of Maryland to the National Republican Convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota. As a business leader in the community, was a director of the First National Bank of Westminster and served as its President. He was also involved in local business as a founding member of the firm Roberts, Roop and Company, a flour mill located on Liberty Street in Westminster adjacent to the Western Maryland Railroad. A major product of this company was Meadow Brook flour and the company later became known as Englar and Sponseller under the ownership of Samuel Roop's brother-in-law, Mr. Theodore F. Englar. Samuel Roop

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

served as President of the Westminster and Meadow Branch Turnpike Company which was responsible for the construction and maintenance of a road that ran past Meadow Brook Farm. He was also involved as a Director of the Carroll County Agricultural Society, as the first President of the Farmers and Planters Livestock Mutual Aid Association of Carroll County, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County.

The architectural changes to Meadow Brook Farm under Samuel Roop's ownership thus reflect the rural Victorian heritage of an influential member of Carroll County's agricultural community. These improvements include the Gothic style ornamentation on the main facade of the house and the interior renovations and ornamentation, particularly the bath house of the mid-1880s. The Victorian renovations were recognized in their own time as being significant to the Westminster community. J. Thomas Scharf's History of Western Maryland includes an illustration of Meadow Brook (page 892) and the farm was also featured in a local newspaper article of the Democratic Advocate (January 23, 1886). This illustration provides an excellent view of the farm and of the ideals of design and landscaping for a late nineteenth century farmstead. In his agricultural pursuits, Mr. Roop was known for breeding short-horn cattle and for raising grapes for wine making. Also limited mining took place on Meadow Brook Farm in 1879-80 during a period when mineral exploration was popular in Carroll County. Shallow prospect pits and trenches and two shafts about fifty feet deep were constructed in search of copper ore in quarrying limestone. These were located south of the Roop house on the west side of the turnpike and not far from the brick mill. The working extended over an area nearly 2,400 feet long from northeast to southwest over a width of about 1,200 feet. The ore occurred in the limestone and according to a local source, three samples showed 23.70 and 12.90 percent copper and 40.93 percent zinc sulfide.

After Samuel Roop's wife Eugenia died in 1898, he spent the winter months in Westminster with his sister, Mrs. Martha Jane Woodward. On April 11, 1876, Mrs. Woodward had married Dr. Lewis Woodward who had come to Westminster from Delaware in 1871. Dr. Woodward ran his medical practice from his residence at 31 West Main Street in Westminster, but died in 1882, seven years after his marriage. They had four children, Lydia, Irene, Jane and Lewis Klair, and Mrs. Woodward operated a boarding house in her large residence after Dr. Woodward's death. After Samuel Roop's death in 1910, Mrs. Woodward and her daughter Irene and son-in-law Ray Fogle moved to Meadow Brook Farm.

Dr. Lewis Klair Woodward married Phoebe Helen Neidig of Frederick on April 28, 1903. The Lewis K. Woodward family resided at 31 West Main Street in Westminster and had four sons, William Neidig, Lewis Klair, John Roop, and Theodore Englar. Lewis Klair Woodward graduated from Hahnemann Medical School in 1898 and practiced medicine in Westminster through the late 1950s. His son Theodore Englar Woodward, present owner of Meadow Brook Farm, also chose a medical career. He graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1934 and the University of Maryland Medical School in 1938. After World War II, Dr. Woodward established a medical practice in Baltimore. He joined the faculty of the University of Maryland Medical School in 1948 and served as the Chairman of the University's Department of Medicine from 1954 to 1981.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point on the western edge of the driveway to the property at its intersection with Maryland Route 140 (Taneytown Pike), and traveling northeast perpendicular to Taneytown Pike a distance of 800'; thence turning 83° and traveling southeast approximately 450' to the bed of a stream; thence turning 65° south and following the stream bed approximately 800' to its confluence with Meadow Branch; thence turning 90° west and following Meadow Branch 300' to its crossing of Maryland Route 140; thence turning 40° northwest and following the right-of-way of Maryland Route 140 600' to the point of beginning. Boundaries are depicted on the attached aerial photograph at a scale of 1"=400'.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are drawn to include enough acreage to maintain the historic rural setting of the complex, yet to eliminate the broad expanse of open agricultural fields surrounding it which do not contribute to the significance of the resource. The actual lines are based in part on natural and man-made physical features (stream beds and a major highway), which provide visual breaks in the landscape and are similar to the types of features often used historically to determine rural property boundaries in Maryland; other lines are arbitrarily drawn across open fields to encompass the historic complex while excluding non-contributing open space.

Acreage of nominated property: approximately 14 acres

UTM References:

A: 18-325680 - 4384510

B: 18-325720 - 4383920

C: 18-325410 - 4384130

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland, Vol II, p. 962.

Democratic Advocate "Farms of Carroll - Meadow Brook" January 23, 1886

Land Records of Carroll and Frederick Counties

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 18 acres

Quadrangle name New Windsor, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	325660	4384620
B	18	325720	4383920
C	18	325410	4384130
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county		code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Joe Getty		
organization	Noodle-Doosey Press	date	August 17, 1984
street & number	P. O. Box 716	telephone	(301) 374-2605
city or town	Manchester	state	Maryland 21102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature] 6-17-85

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

MEADOW BROOK
FARM
CARROLL COUNTY
MARYLAND

A: 18-325680-4384510

B: 18-325720-4383920

C: 18-325410-4384130

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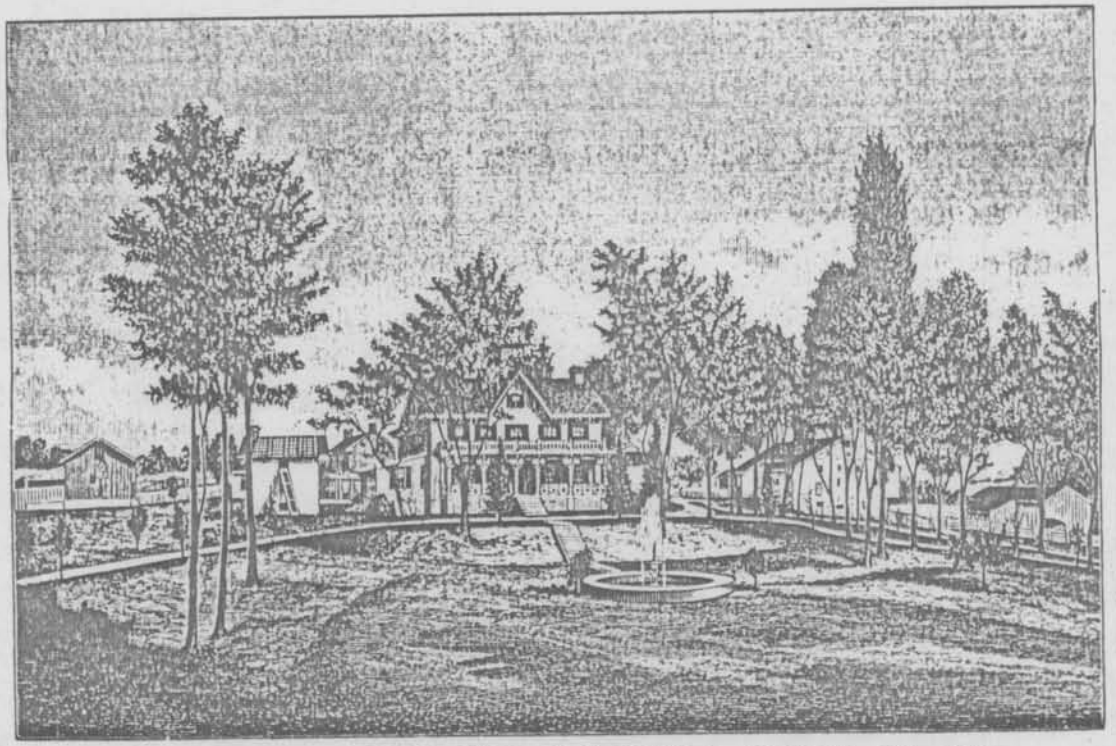
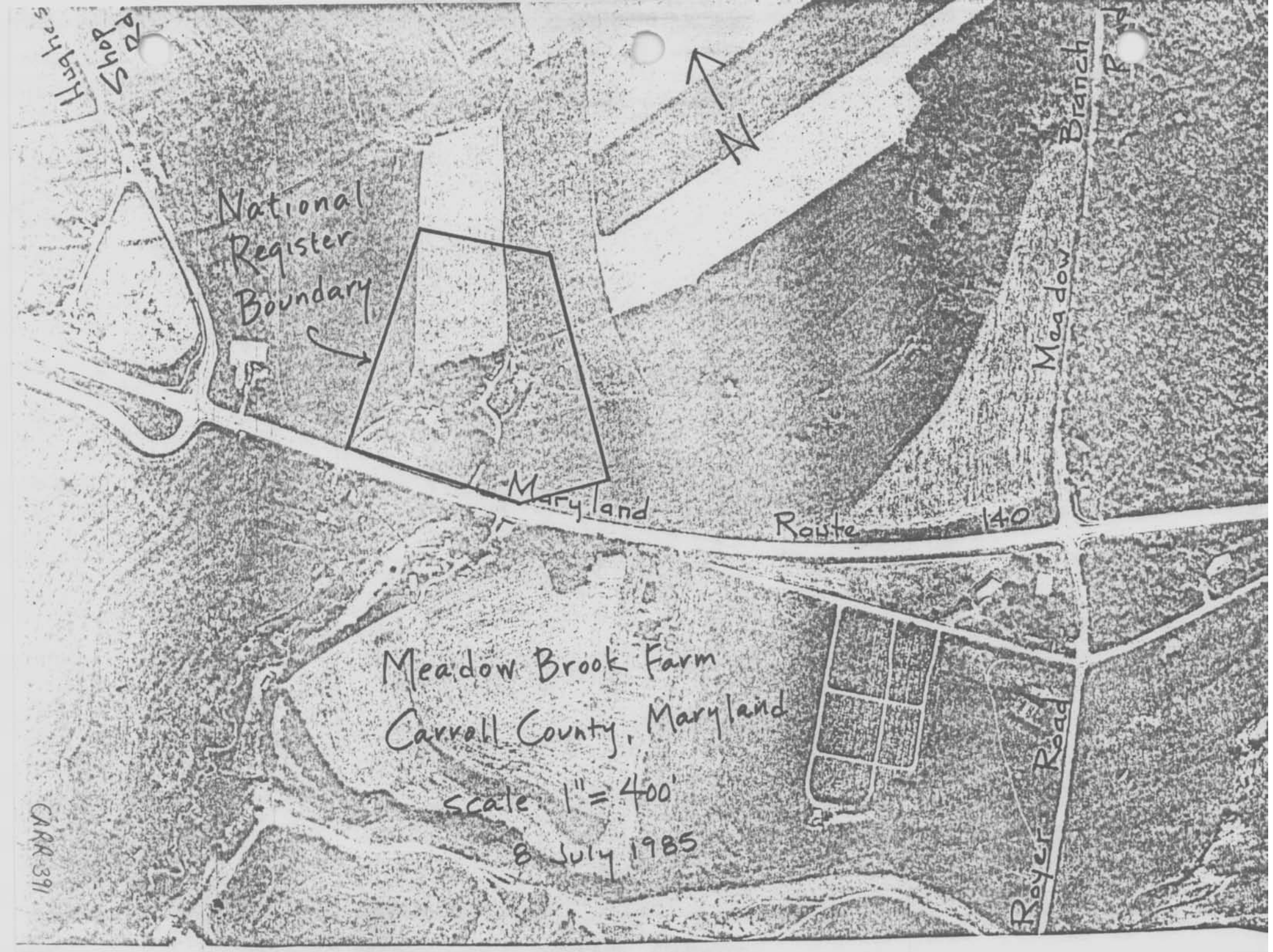
Illustration of MEADOW BROOK FARM, CARR-391

from: J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland, p. 892



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL ROOP, WESTMINSTER, CARROLL CO., MD.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National Register Boundary
N
Maryland Route 140
Meadow Branch Road
Royer Road
Meadow Brook Farm
Carroll County, Maryland
scale 1" = 400'
8 July 1985
CARR 391

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CARR-391

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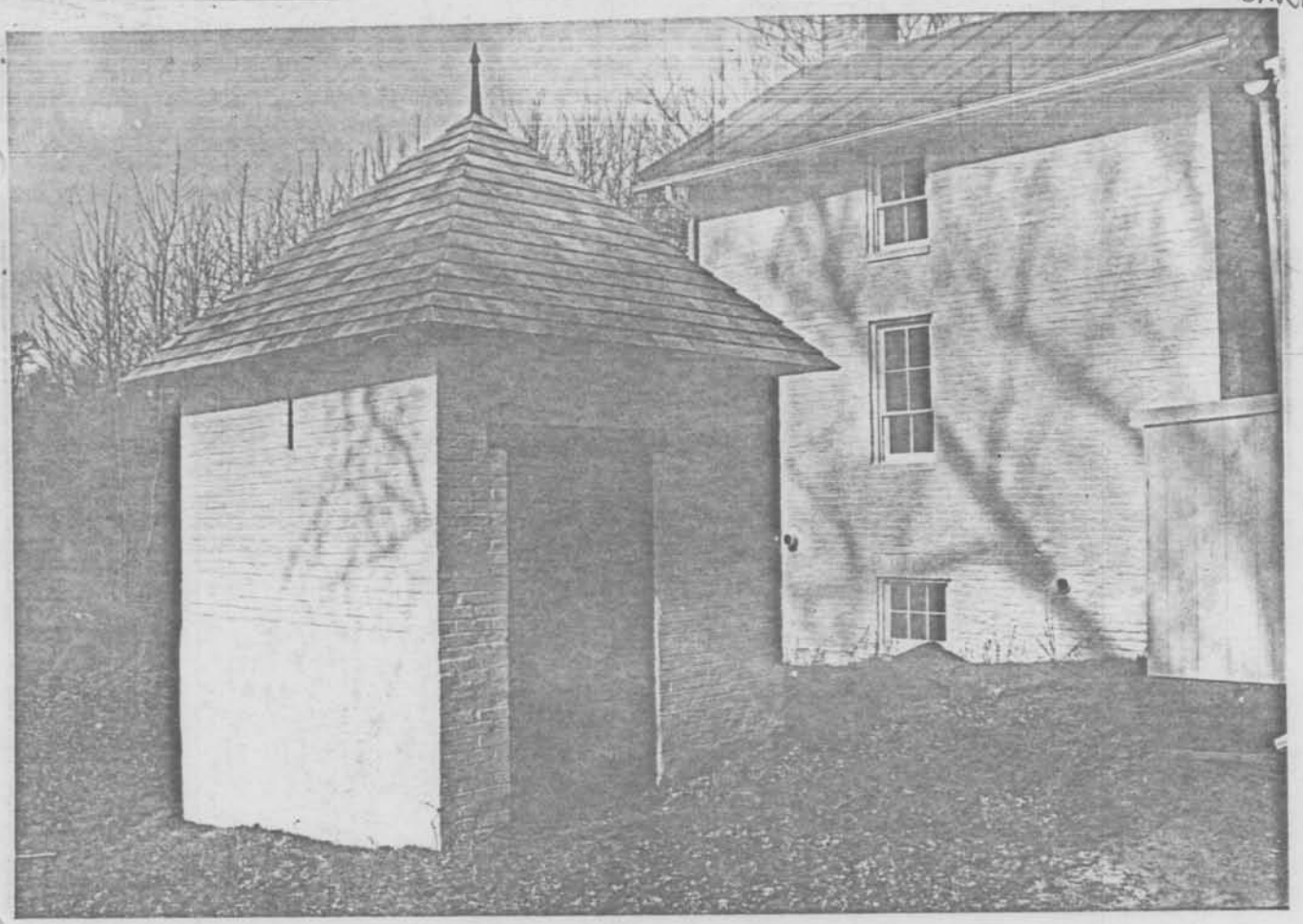

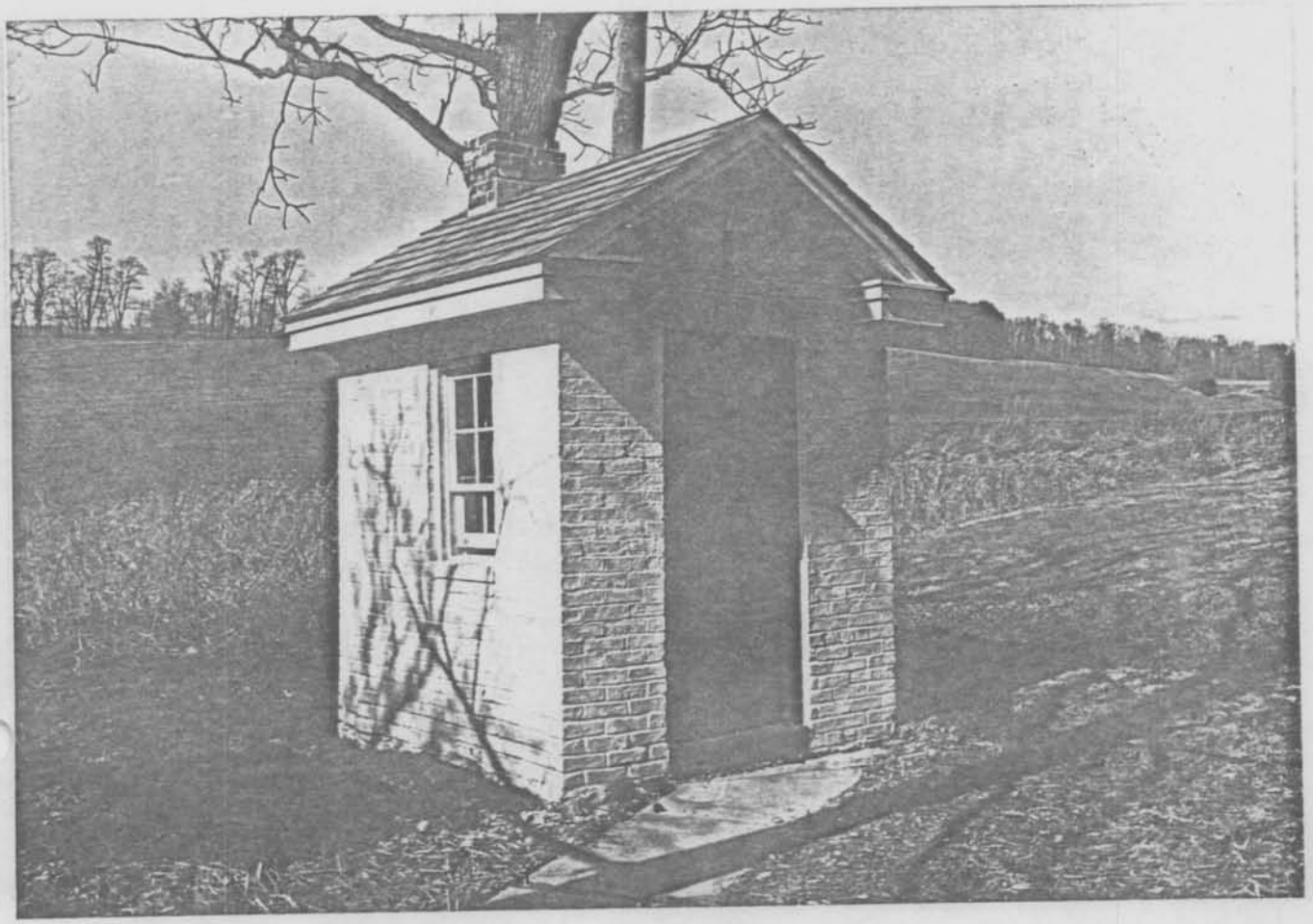

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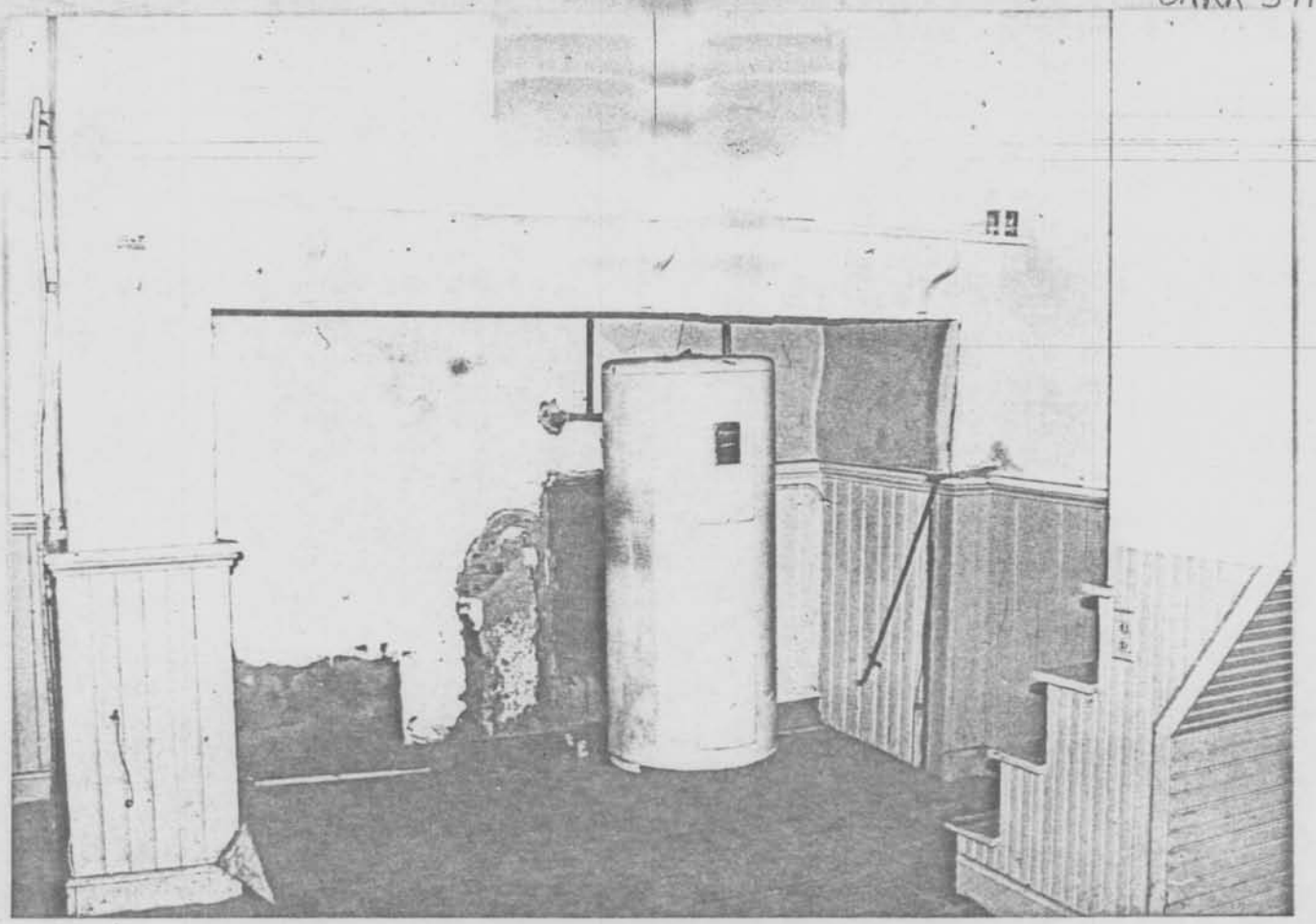

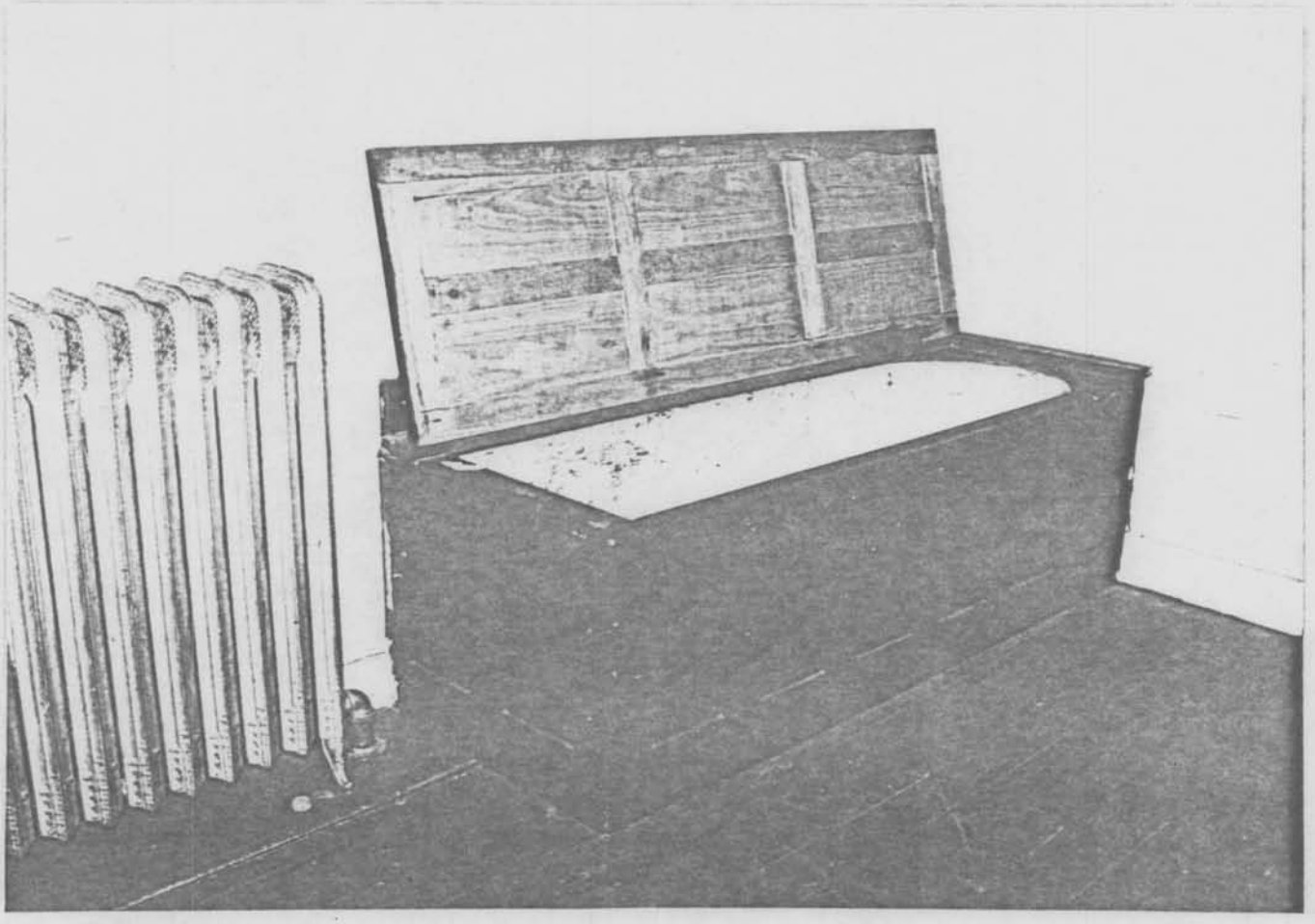

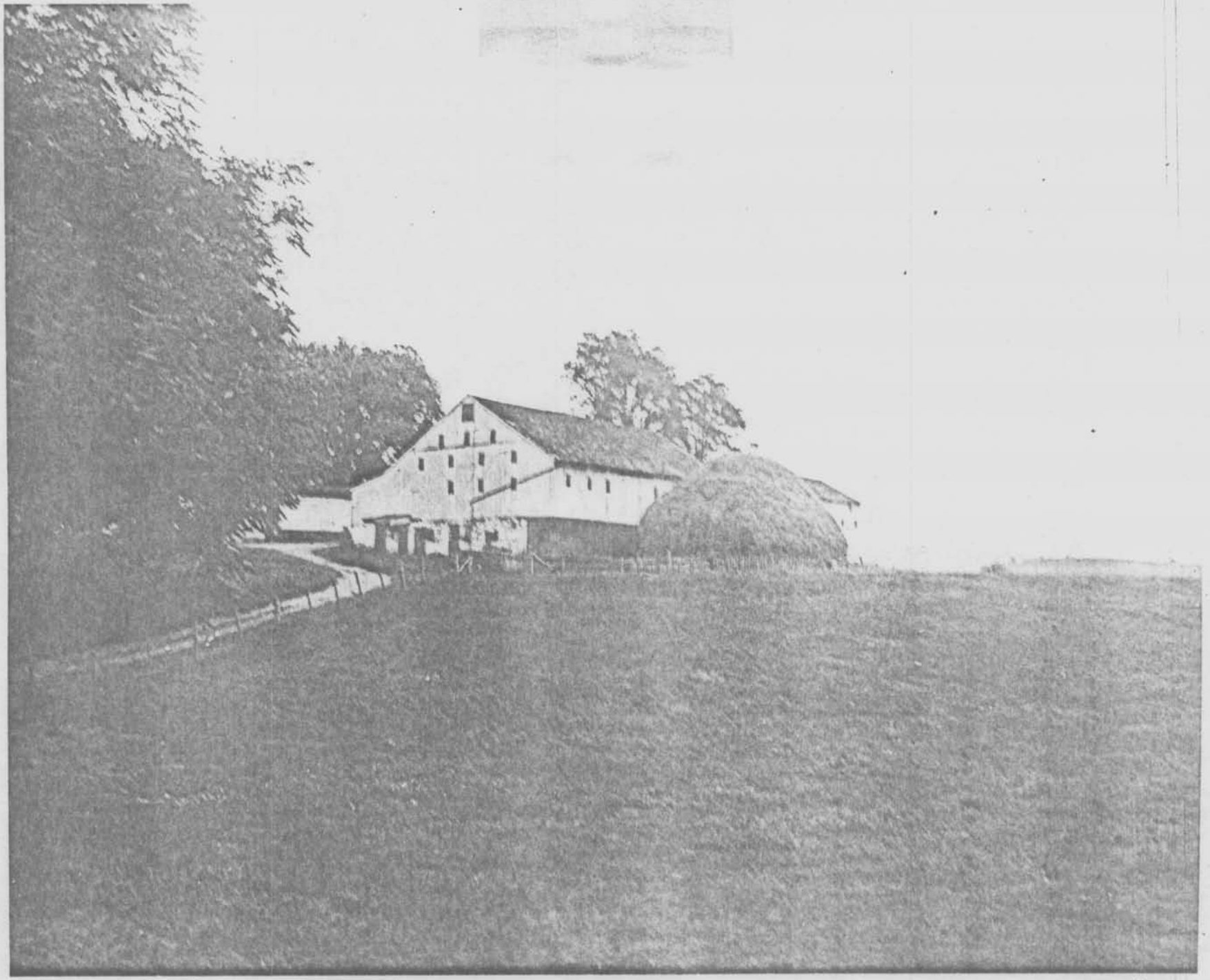

CARR-391

1. CARR-391 SAMUEL ROOP FARM
2. Carroll County, Maryland
3. Joe Getty
4. August 1983 (Meadow Brook Farm)
5. Md. Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. West elevation (camera facing east)
7. 1/1