NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

CARR-342

For NPS use only

received

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 Rockland Farm (preferred); Arter House

and or common Rockland Farm

2. Location

street & number 201 Rockland Road — N/A **not for publication**

city, town Westminster — X **vicinity of** Sixth Congressional District

state Maryland **code** 024 **county** Carroll **code** 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ 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	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	X no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Gregg, Jr.

street & number 201 Rockland Road

city, town Westminster N/A **vicinity of** **state** Maryland 21157

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 21157

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory **has this property been determined eligible?** ___ yes X no

date August 1985 ___ **federal** X **state** ___ **county** ___ **local**

depository for survey records 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis **state** Maryland 21401

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	Total

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

Original and historical functions and uses: Agriculture, residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The farmhouse at Rockland Farm is unique in Carroll County in its retention of the Pennsylvania German traditional three-room plan with a central chimney. This floor plan arrangement was a cultural feature found in southeast and south-central Pennsylvania, but Rockland Farm is the only surviving example known in Carroll County. The house, built in 1795, also contains other Pennsylvania German traditions such as the asymmetrical main facade, basement root cellar with ground-level entrance and insulated ceiling joists, interior hardware, and second story guest room with period woodwork. The farmhouse is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay brick structure on a stone foundation built into a slope so that the asymmetrical main (east) facade has both a ground level basement entrance on the southern side and an entrance on the northern side of the first story. The brickwork on this facade is Flemish bond with a molded water table, while the other elevations are laid in common bond. The first story has eight-over-twelve sash windows while the second story has six-over-six. The gable ends have single windows on the first and second stories, and a 1 1/2 story frame washhouse has been relocated as an addition on the north gable end. The west elevation is asymmetrical, with a window in the northernmost bay, an offset entrance, and an unusually wide casement window with original or early-19th-century framing and a one story shed-roofed porch. The second story has three six-over-six windows. The farmhouse has a gable roof with a centrally located chimney. Also on the property are the stone foundation of an 18th-century springhouse, as well as a large frame barn and a corn crib, both dating to the late 19th century.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Rockland Farm is located approximately two miles west of Westminster on the east side of Rockland Road about .8 mile south of Uniontown Road. The farm is located in a small valley that forms the northern tier of the Wakefield Valley, a historically prosperous farming region in Carroll County. The farmhouse is situated on the western slope of the valley, a site that partially protects the structure from the winds. Its main facade faces east. East of the house is a spring with a rebuilt springhouse. The late-19th-century barn and crib are located on the northwest side of the farmhouse.

This farmhouse is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay brick structure on a stone foundation. It is built into a slope so that the main facade has both a ground level basement entrance on the southern side and an entrance on the northern side of the first story. The brickwork on this facade is Flemish bond, while the other elevations are laid in common bond. A molded watertable runs along the main and south facades. The house has a gable roof covered in standing seam sheet metal and a boxed cornice. The chimney is centrally located along the ridge of the roofline.

A number of Pennsylvania German architectural traditions are present in the farmhouse. Foremost is the retention of the central chimney, which provides a large fireplace on the first story that serves as a partition wall in the three-room Kiche, Stube, and Kammer plan. In the traditional Pennsylvania German plan, the fireplace serves the large kitchen which has a cross-passage with doors to the outside in the front and rear facades. At Rockland Farm, the current plan is a variation of the original because there is a partition wall in the kitchen that is apparently a later alteration that appears to be from the mid-19th century. Thus, the traditional use of first floor rooms at Rockland Farm - kitchen, parlor and bedroom - reflects a cultural persistence of the Pennsylvania German region.

Another Pennsylvania German feature is the use of the basement for the root cellar or cold cellar of the household. The farmhouse has a partially excavated basement, with the northern section having only a crawl space. The southern portion is excavated with a ground-level entrance on the main facade. The foundation is constructed of uncoursed fieldstone which supports a log lintel at the location of the basement entrance. The lintel is chamfered with serpentine stops and is inscribed, "M 1795 E." The entrance and the two basement windows on the main facade have arched brick lintels made of header bricks. On the interior, the cellar is

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

insulated from the first story by mud and straw that fills the space between the first story flooring and slats fitted into grooves on the log floor joists.

The asymmetrical main facade is three bays wide, although there are four bays on the first story created by what is apparently a later window added on the north side of the entrance. The original first story windows are eight-over-twelve sash with flat jack-arch lintels that are two-stretchers deep. The window in the second bay from the south was converted to a door in the 19th century but has been restored to a window. The entrance has a jack-arch lintel, a three-pane transom, and original paneled double doors. Each door has three panels and on the interior are the original wooden box lock with key and brass knob. The northernmost bay contains a small six-over-six sash window that is similar to the second story windows but apparently is a later alteration. The second story has six-over-six sash windows in wide wooden frames without brick lintels spaced above the original three bays of the first story. A later-19th-century one-story porch that covered the middle two bays was removed in the 1970s.

The north gable end has six-over-six sash windows centrally located on each story and two four-light casement windows in the gable. Each of these windows has a brick header lintel. In 1984, the 19th century frame washhouse was moved from a location southwest of the farmhouse and attached to the western side of the north facade to create a family room in the house. The washhouse is a 1 1/2 story structure, two-bays by one-bay with a gable roof covered in wood shingles. The frame building is covered in German siding painted brown and has a brick interior chimney with corbelled cap at the north gable end. The east facade is unfenestrated except for two six-pane casement windows at the three-quarter story level. The west facade has the three-quarter story window as well as a batten door entrance with plain frame in the southernmost bay and a six-over-six sash window in the northern bay. The northern gable end is unfenestrated.

The south gable end of the brick house has windows located towards the east side. There is a basement window with arched brick lintel, an eight-over-twelve sash window on the first story, a six-over-six window on the second story and four-pane casement window centrally located on the gable. A bulkhead entrance centrally located at the basement is a 20th century alteration. This facade also contains evidence, including paint marking,

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

plaster, and filled-in brickwork, of a 19th century addition that has been removed.

The west facade is three bays wide with an asymmetrical arrangement. The entrance is located off-center in the second bay from the north (so that it is in line with the entrance on the main facade). The northernmost bay, and the three bays on the second story contain six-over-six sash windows with wide pegged frames. An unusual feature is the wide, horizontal window in the southernmost bay of the first story. While the panes in this window have been replaced, the framing appears to be early. However, this conflicts with the traditional use of this room as a bedroom, and probably the window is an early-to-mid 19th century alteration. The full-length, one-story porch on this facade also dates from that period.

The Kiche, or original kitchen, on the interior is the northernmost room and originally ran from the front to the back of the house. The evidence for the partition wall being a later alteration includes the fact that the chairrail on the partition does not match the other walls of the room. Also, the partition wall on the south side of the house (between the Stube and Kammer) is brick while the one on the north side (in the Kiche) is constructed of frame with lath and plaster. This room contains the corner stairway to the second story. The stairway has a double flight in the northeast corner of the Kiche, with the upper section boxed in. The mantel on the large fireplace has a plain shelf with serpentine molding. The room has a molded chairrail and the door frames have quarter-round molding. The interior doors have six-panels, and retain their original Pennsylvania German hardware with wrought strap hinges and wooden box locks.

The Stube, or parlor, is the southeast room and contains molded chairrail, molded window frames with crossettes, and six-panel doors with original hardware. In a traditional Pennsylvania German layout, this room would have been heated by a cast-iron stove with the flue feeding into the main chimney.

The second story of the farmhouse has five rooms. The stairs lead into the northeast room which is a large open room with a corner stairway to the attic. It has a beaded board partition wall on the west side that contains two doorways. The door into the northwest room is a six-panel door with wrought strap hinges and arrow plates. A narrow six-panel door leads into the middle room on the west side which originally was a small foyer for the back stairs but has been converted to a bathroom.

8. Significance

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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	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics government	X other (specify) Pa. German culture	
		___ invention			

Specific dates c. 1795 **Builder ~~Architect~~** Michael Arter, presumed builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Rockland Farm depicts the late-eighteenth-century influences of the Pennsylvania German cultural region on central Maryland architecture. The farmhouse is unique in its retention of the traditional Pennsylvania German three-room plan with a central chimney, which is the only surviving example known in Carroll County. The house, built by Michael Arter in 1795, also expresses Pennsylvania German influence in its asymmetrical facade, basement root cellar with mud-and-straw insulation, interior hardware and decorative detailing. Arter and his descendants are responsible for the construction of several important vernacular structures of Pennsylvania German origin in Carroll County. The house was later owned by other prominent Carroll Countians, including Michael Morelock, Sr., and Charles B. Roberts. The farm and property reflect the early heritage and cultural landscape of this region and the architectural changes in outbuildings throughout the history of the property.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The southeast room is a bedroom with refined woodwork. In the Pennsylvania German cultural tradition, this was the guest room and usually had the best woodwork in the house and was almost always located on the second floor over the parlor. The guest room was used not only for accommodating visiting family and friends, but also for storage of the best material possessions of the family, such as furnishings and Sunday clothes. At Rockland Farm, the guest room has a molded chairrail, plain fireplace mantel, door frames with quarter-round molding, and peg rails. The six-panel interior doors have strap hinges and the door to the northeast room retains a Dutch elbow lock.

The southwest room is a small narrow room above the first story Kammer. It would have been a Kammer, but may have contained several blanket chests for storage instead of beds for sleeping. The room has a chairrail and peg rail running around its sides.

The attic was an open room that has been remodeled as two bed rooms. The roof framing system is visible in the attic and consists of a principal purlin system supporting common rafters.

The property had numerous farm and domestic outbuildings that have been lost over time. East of the farmhouse is the site of the original springhouse. The stone foundation of the springhouse is all that remains of the original structure. A modern brick structure with a shed roof has been built on top of the of the foundation to protect the spring.

Two other historical outbuildings remain on the property, both from the late nineteenth century. One is a frame barn with a rectangular-shaped plan and a gable roof with a cross-gable. Built in 1888, it departs from the bank barn tradition popular in this area, with its one and one-half story height, board-and-batten exterior, and Victorian style pointed arch window trim. The August 11, 1888 edition of the Democratic Advocate provides the following information about the barn: "Charles B. Roberts is building a barn 40' by 84' on his Rockland Stock Farm. Raising took place on Wednesday afternoon. Charles C. Crumbacker of Linwood is the builder." The other structure, which is contemporaneous to the barn, is a corn crib in deteriorated condition. The structure is frame, covered with German siding, and has a gable roof. The corn crib's design provides a through-passage for a wagon with cribs on both sides.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Michael Arter first appears in documentary records in Frederick County (now Carroll County), Maryland in 1765. The Arter family was responsible for the construction of several important vernacular structures in this region including Innisfree (CARR-812), the Solomon Arter house (CARR-824) and the Arter's Mill Property (CARR-97). There is some confusion in oral and recorded traditions about the original Michael Arter homestead. The research conducted as part of this National Register nomination provides evidence that Rockland Farm is the earliest extant Michael Arter house.

Rockland Farm is located on portions of the tracts patented as "Father's Care" and "Good Fellowship." "Father's Care" was patented by Thomas Stansbury in June 1745, and Stansbury sold a portion of the tract to Michael Arter in January 1765. "Good Fellowship" was recorded for 150 acres by Edward Lamb in March 1745. In October 1765, Thomas Logsdon of Frederick County, Farmer, sold a ten acre parcel of "Good Fellowship" to Michael Arter of Frederick County, Carpenter (Frederick County Land Records K-49) for ± 10. Michael Arter (whose name appears in the Land Records under the following spellings: Arter, Arthur, Erthur, Erture, and Earthur) was active in the purchase of property in this region through 1798.

Michael Arter owned this farm, now known as Rockland Farm, until his death in 1808, so he is almost certainly the builder of the farmhouse. In the basement entrance of the farmhouse is a log lintel with the inscription "M 1795 E" which would stand for Michael Erter and the date 1795. This lintel appears awkward in its installation in the brickwork, and may not be original to the house - perhaps it is relocated from a log barn or other log structure that once stood on the property. Whether it is original or not, however, it helps to confirm the fact that this is a house of Michael Arter's.

A recently published Arter Family genealogy - The Arter/Arthur Family of Fountain Valley - claims that a different house is the Michael Arter homestead, a property now known as Innisfree. However, an architectural analysis of Innisfree would place its date of construction later than the 1780s, as attributed by the genealogical publication, and documentary research confirms the probability that Rockland Farm is the earliest extant structure of Michael Arter's.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The date of construction for the farmhouse at Rockland Farm could range from 1765 (when Michael Arter purchased the property) to 1795 (the date inscribed on the log lintel). The architectural characteristics support this date range, especially with the retention of the central chimney plan which was quickly fading out of style during the late eighteenth century. The interior trim also supports a date range from this period, and might be the work of Michael Arter himself, who is listed in the land records as a carpenter.

The 1798 Federal Tax List for Frederick County records only one house for Michael Arter. The improvements listed for Arter are "Brick House, Log Barn, Saw Mill, on a 522 1/2 acre tract of "Father's Care and part of Good Fellowship." This reference also documents that there were $250 worth of new improvements since the last assessment.

The fact that Michael Arter owned two houses at his death in 1808 is confirmed by a reference in a supplemental inventory taken June 24, 1808 by David Shriver, Sr. and Michael Morelock which values his crops with the following citations: "The half of the hay at the new house," and "The half of the hay at the old house," (Frederick County Inventories RB 2, folio 334-335). Based on the stylistic differences in the architecture of Rockland Farm and Innisfree, it is probable that the new house being referenced is Innisfree and the old house is Rockland Farm.

Michael Arter died intestate and details from the land and probate records are sketchy, but indicate the following disposition of real property. The heirs were unable to agreeably divide the land in the estate, so the eldest son, Frederick Arter, applied at the August 1810 term of the Frederick County Court to take all land and pay the heirs for their share (Frederick County Land Records WR 39/531). In order to pay the heirs, Frederick Arter mortgaged the land to Peter Royer and Michael Morelock for $13,986. The land records also show that Peter Royer and Michael Morelock also received parcels of land from Frederick Arter (perhaps as down-payment on the mortgage) and the site sold to Michael Morelock was part of "Father's Care" which included the improvements now known as Rockland Farm (Frederick Coounty Land Records WR 39/312; 3/30/1811).

Michael Morelock, Sr., transferred Rockland Farm to Michael Morelock, Jr., on April 1, 1834 (Frederick County Land Records - reference unknown; Carroll County Land Records WW 1/193; 4/2/1842;

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

confirmatory deed of Frederick County deed). The Morelock family was prominent in this section of Carroll County and they operated a tannery near Rockland Farm. Michael Morelock, Sr., built a fashionable brick house, known as Father's Care (CARR-263) in 1830, which is the farm southeast of Rockland Farm. After completing his new house, he turned over his Rockland Farm farmhouse to his son, Michael Morelock, Jr.

During the late nineteenth century, the property was owned by Charles B. Roberts and widely known as a thoroughbred stock farm. Roberts was a leading Carroll County attorney and U.S. Congressman. At Rockland Farm, he raised Holstein-Friesian cattle and Hambletonian Horses (Democratic Advocate, May 5, 1888). Roberts also had the board and batten barn constructed on the property (Democratic Advocate, August 11, 1888).

In 1905, the property was purchased by the B.F. Shriver Canning Company. The land was used to produce crops for canning and the farmhouse was tenanted. In 1976, a portion of Rockland Farm including the historical improvements was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Gregg.

The architectural significance of the property rests primarily in the retention of Pennsylvania German features in the house. The Arter family genealogy outlines theories about the origin of Michael Arter, including possible Swiss Moravian, Rhineland German, or Alsace-Lorraine backgrounds. He apparently immigrated with the numerous Pennsylvania Germans who settled the central Maryland region during the mid-eighteenth century. He was buried at Krieder's Union Church (Lutheran and German Reformed) cemetery and his tombstone, written in German, uses a Pennsylvania German design popular in this region.

The significant architectural characteristics of the farmhouse rest mainly in the three-room plan with a central chimney, which represents a strong Pennsylvania German tradition that was fading out of fashion by the date of construction of this house. The rooms represent the cultural preference for usage in the Kiche-Stube-Kammer tradition. Also representative of Pennsylvania German domestic construction in this region is the construction of the building into a slope allowing for the use of a basement room as a cold cellar with the corresponding insulation in the cellar ceiling joists. The retention at Rockland Farm of the interior wood trim and hardware in the farmhouse and the nineteenth century outbuildings are also architecturally significant.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The preservation of these Pennsylvania German architectural features and the historical associations of the Arters and later owners make Rockland Farm a prominent property in the history of Carroll County.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Land and Probate Records of Carroll and Frederick Counties

1798 Federal Direct Tax List of Frederick County

The Arter/Arthur Family of Fountain Valley Published by the Arter Family Reunion, n.d.

The Democratic Advocate Westminster, MD 5/5/1888; 8/11/1888

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification: The nominated property, 13.172 acres, encompasses the house and outbuildilngs within their immediate setting and reflects the agricultural associations of the historic resource. Boundaries are depicted on the attached plat, drawn to the scale 1" = 100' and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County, Maryland (Liber CCC 612, folio 594).

9. Major Bibliographical References

CARR-342

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 13.172 acres

Quadrangle name New Windsor, MD **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	324160	4382650
B	18	324340	4382180
C	18	324000	4382340
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation sheet No. 9

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
ate		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joe Getty

organization Carroll County Planning Department **date** August 1985

street & number 225 North Center Street **telephone** (301) 848-4500

city or town Westminster **state** Maryland 21157

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 7-8-86

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER **date**

For NPS use only

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

date

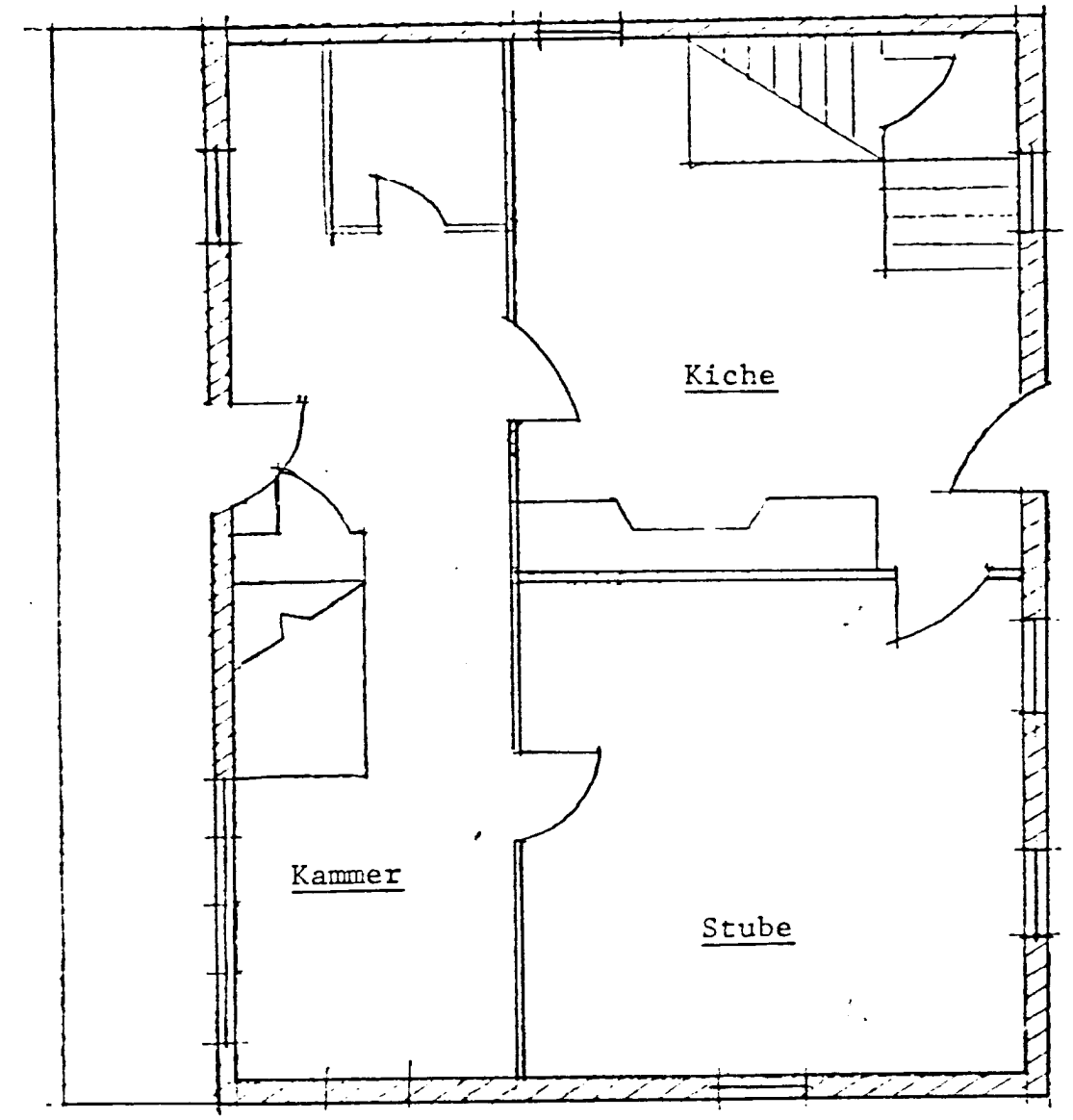
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

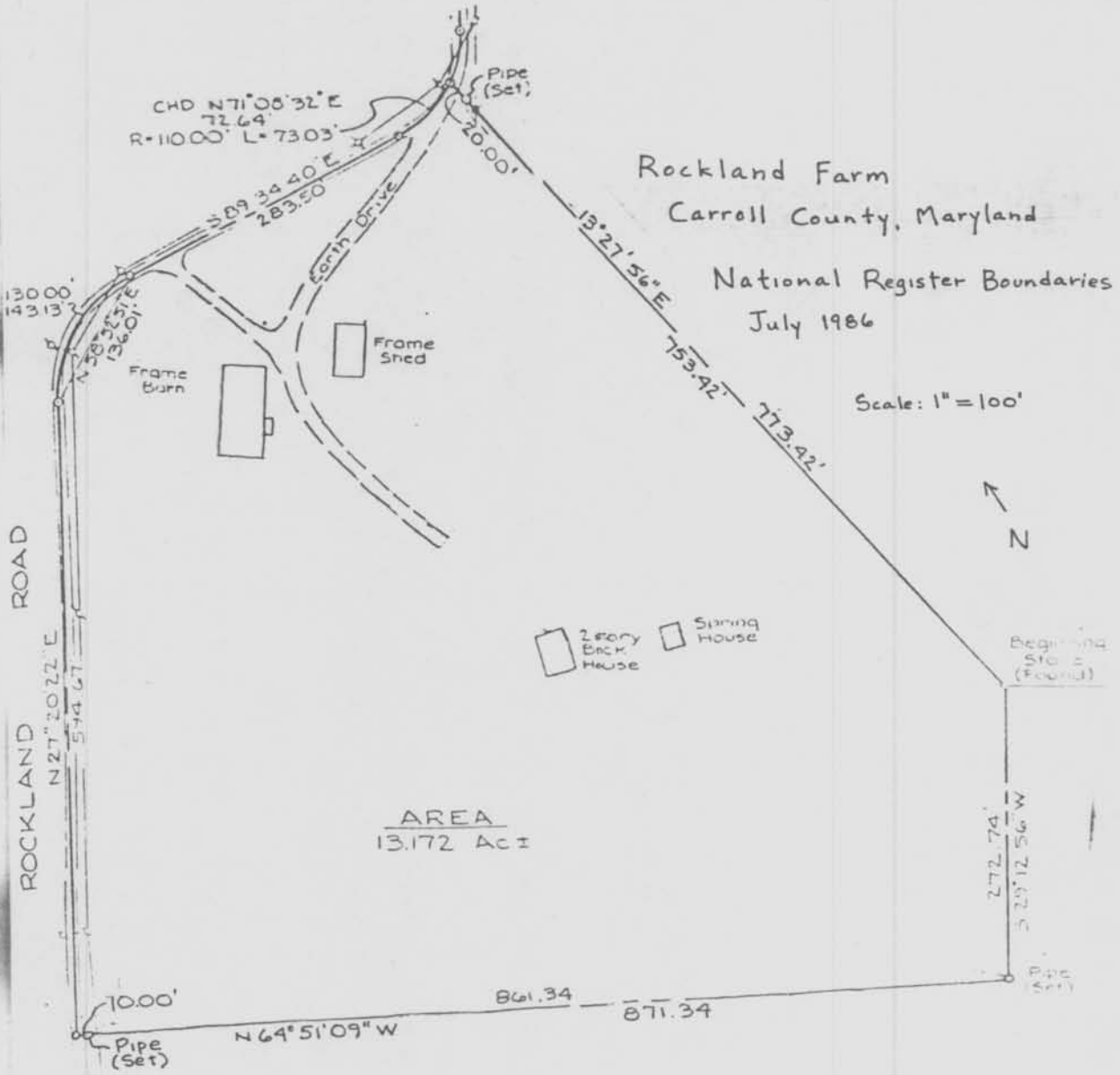
CARR-342



ROCKLAND FARM
Carroll County, Maryland

Sketch Floor Plan
July 1986

CARR-342


Rockland Farm
Carroll County, Maryland
National Register Boundaries
July 1986
Scale: 1" = 100'
CHD N71°08'32"E
72.64'
R=110.00' L=73.03'
N89°34'40"E
283.50'
Pipe (Set)
20.00'
N13°27'56"E
753.42'
773.42'
Earth Drive
Frame Shed
Frame Barn
N58°25'51"E
136.01'
1300'
1431.3'
ROAD
ROCKLAND
N27°20'22"E
574.67'
2 Story Brick House
Spring House
N
AREA
13.172 Ac ±
272.74'
S29°12'56"W
10.00'
861.34'
871.34'
N64°51'09"W
Pipe (Set)

CARR-342

ROCKLAND FARM

CARROLL COUNTY

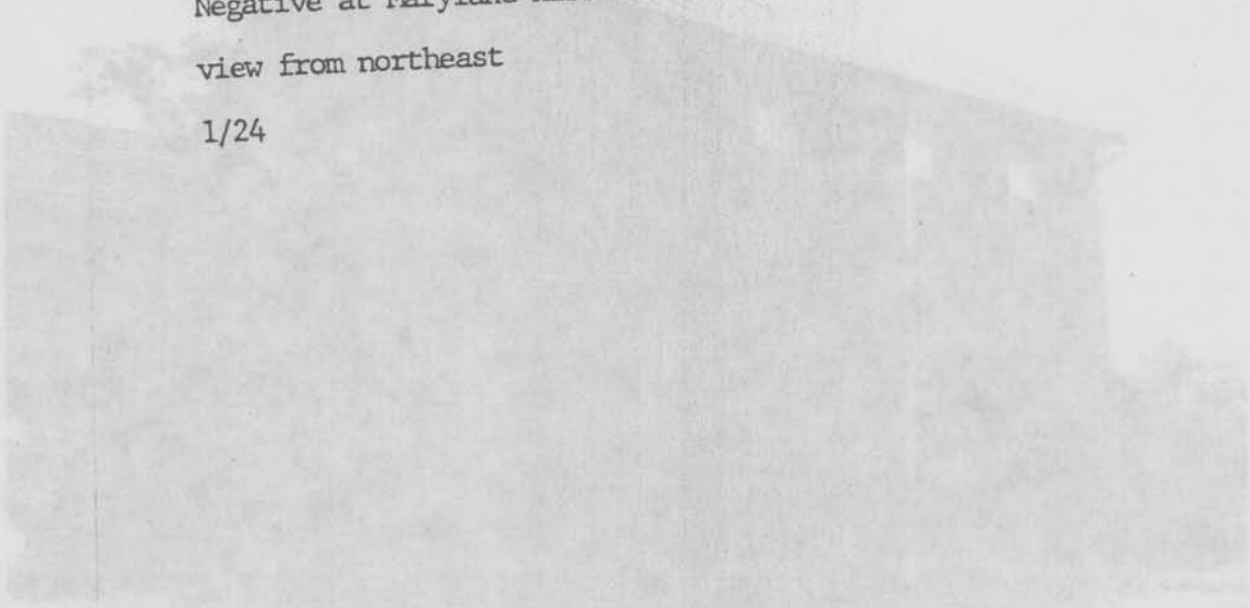
MARYLAND

A: 18-324160-4382650

B: 18-324340-4382180

C: 18-324000-4382340

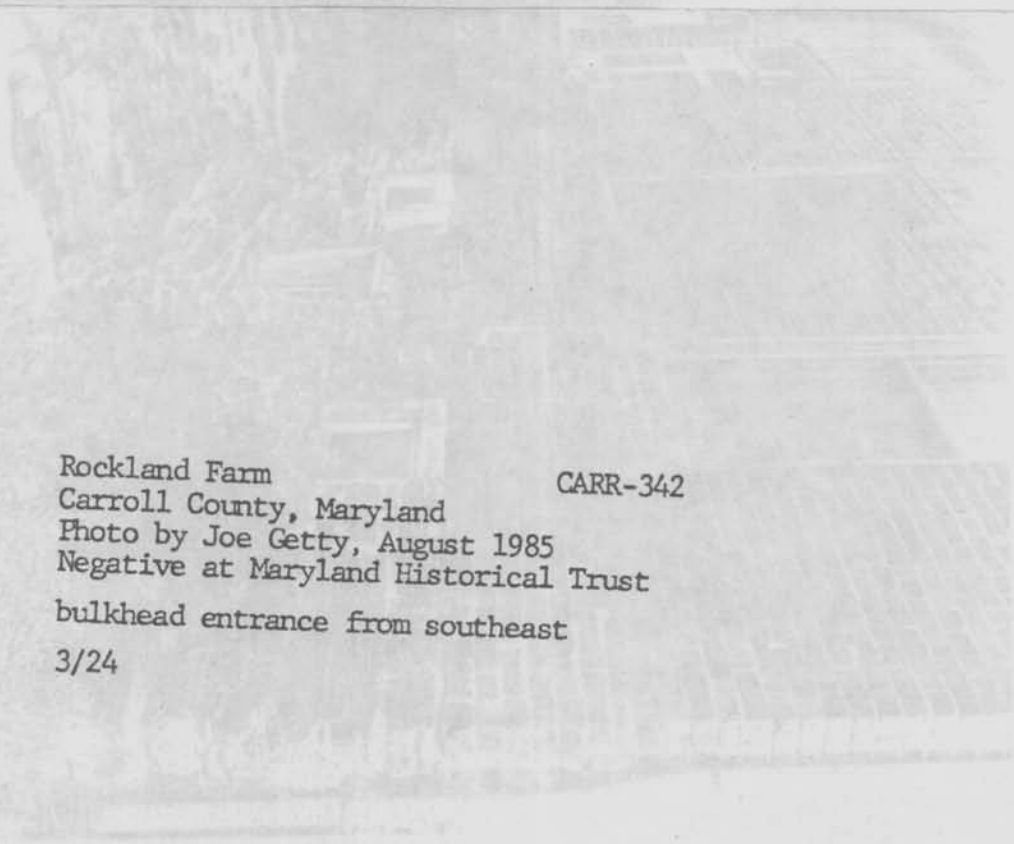
CARR-342



Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

view from northeast

1/24

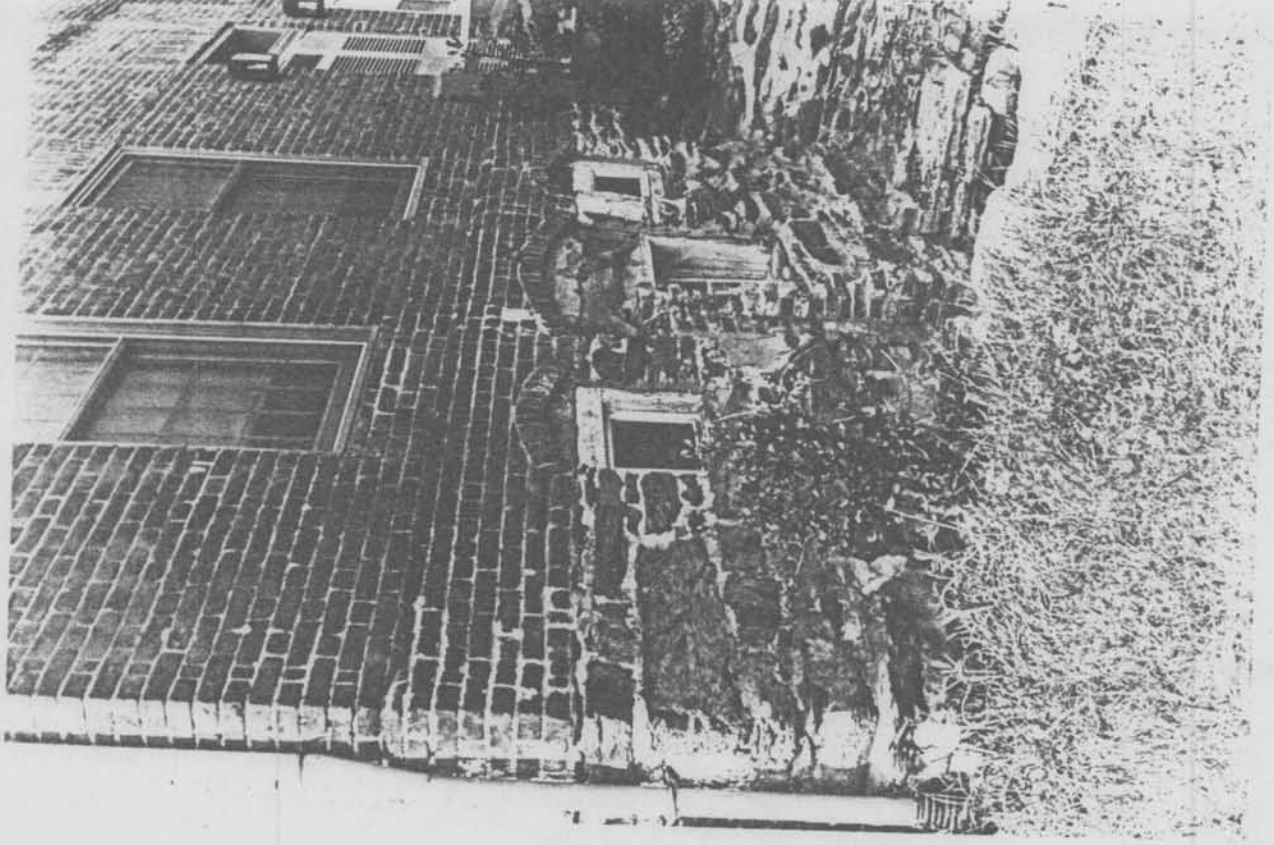


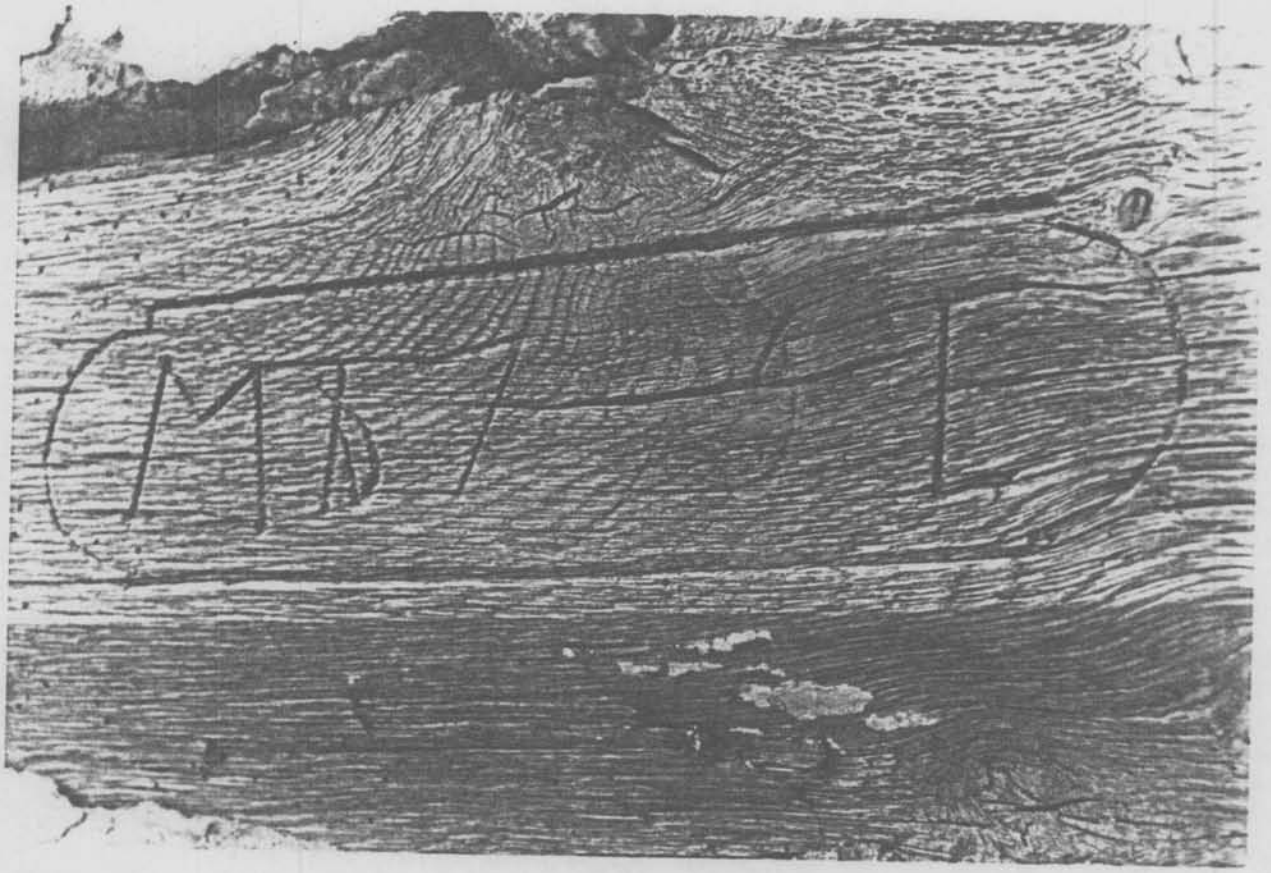
Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

bulkhead entrance from southeast

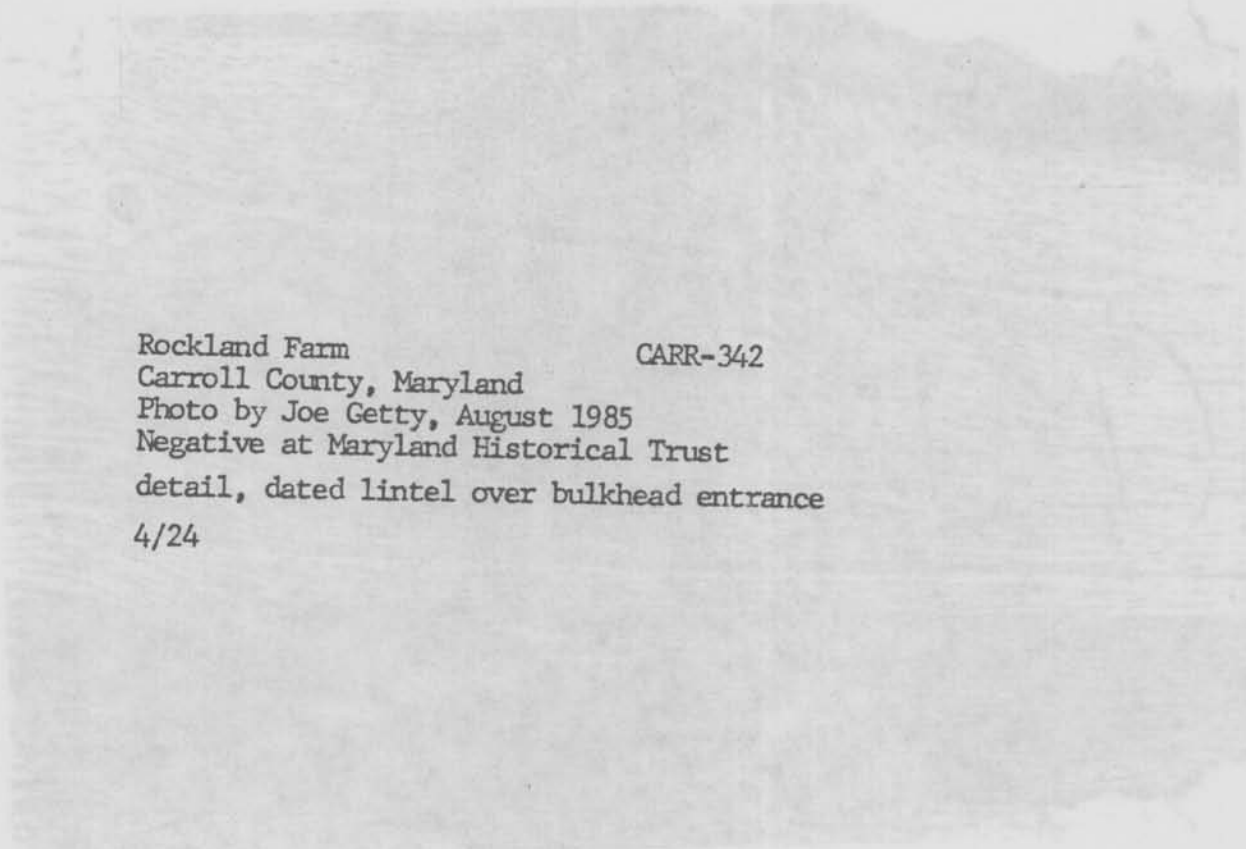
3/24

CARR-342



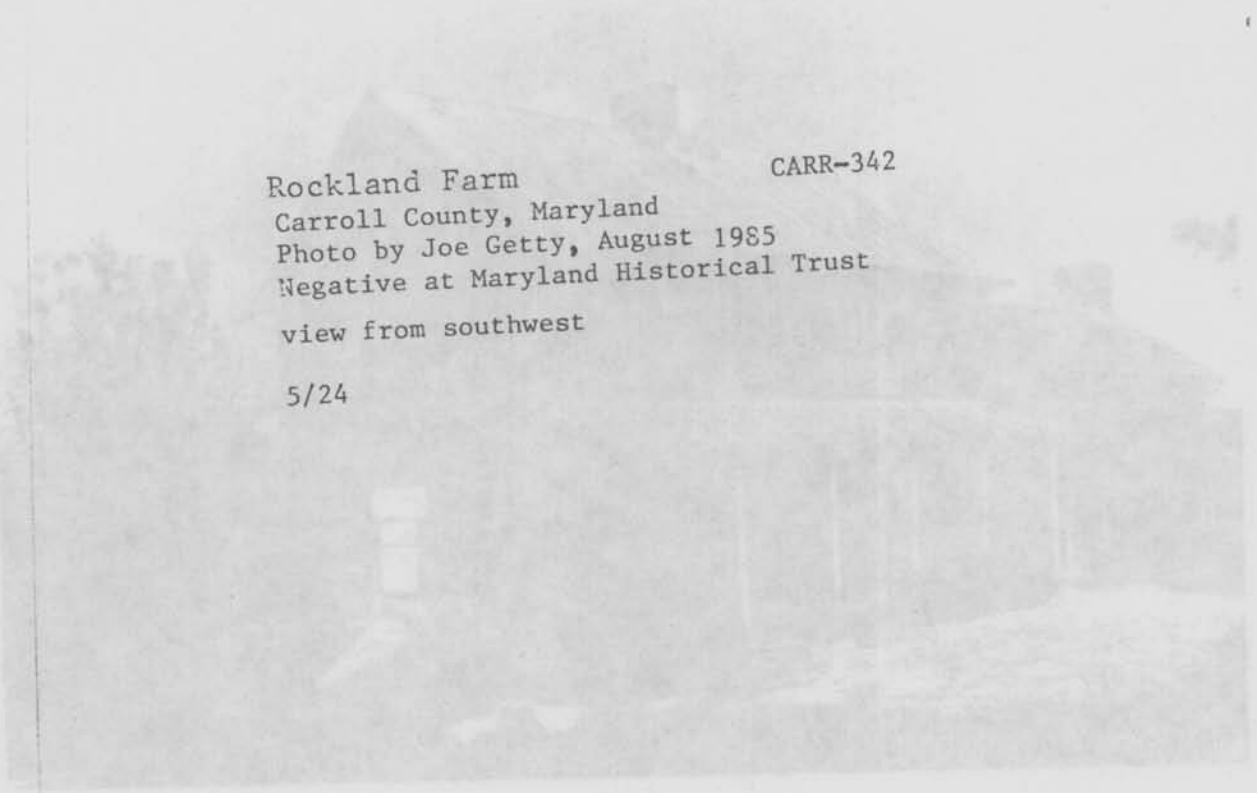


Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
bulkhead entrance from southeast
3/24



Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
detail, dated lintel over bulkhead entrance
4/24

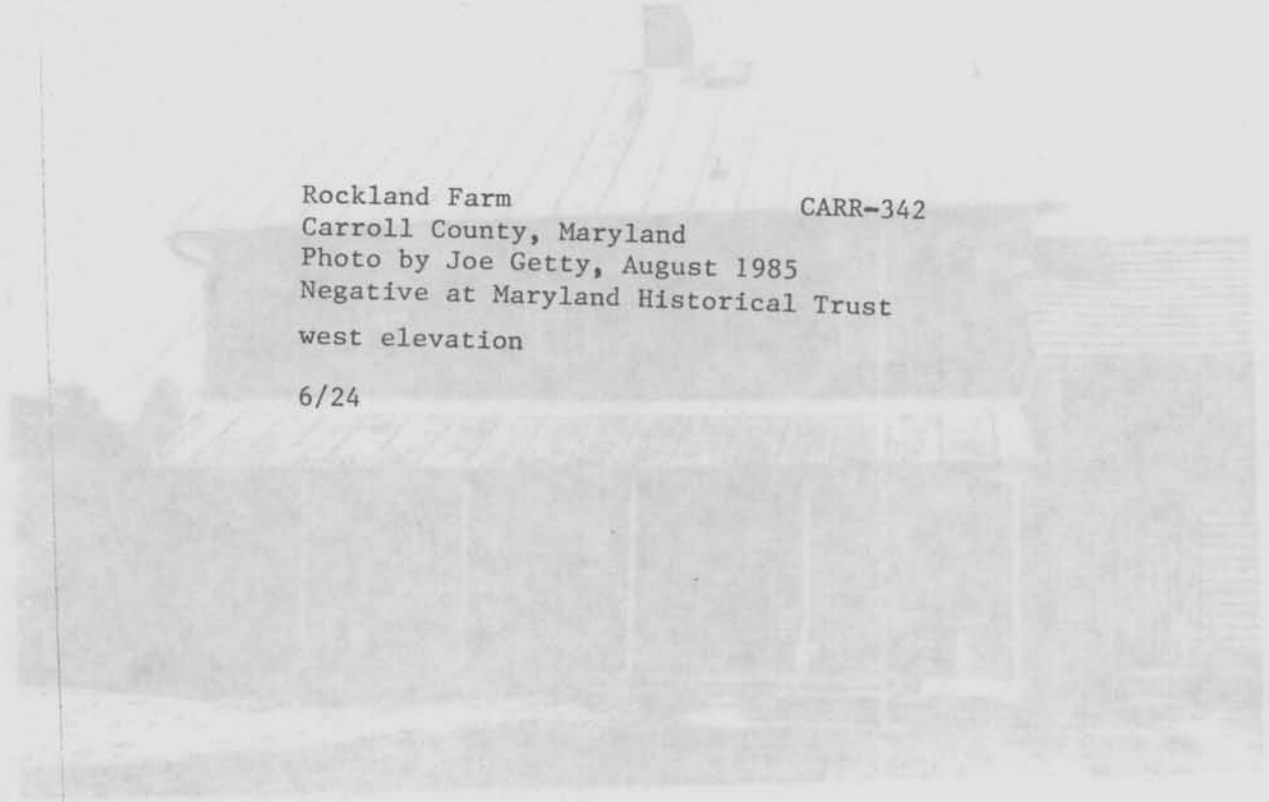
CARR-342



Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

view from southwest

5/24

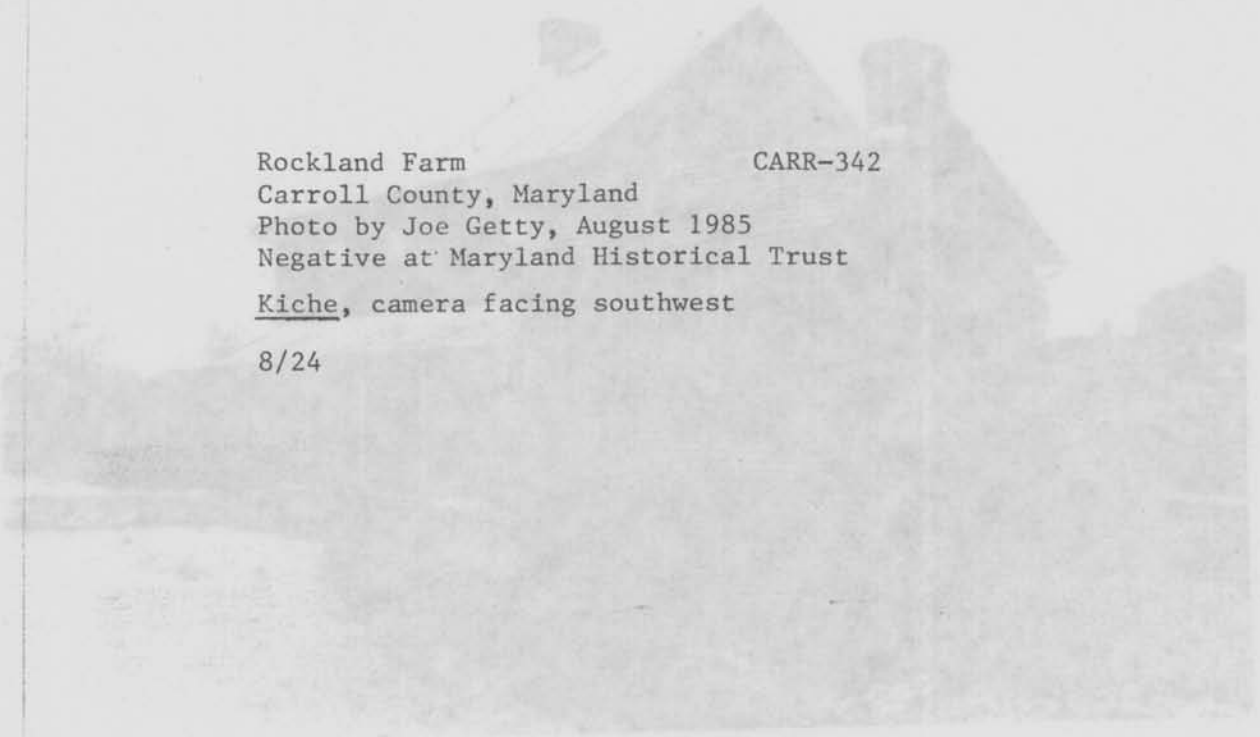


Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

west elevation

6/24

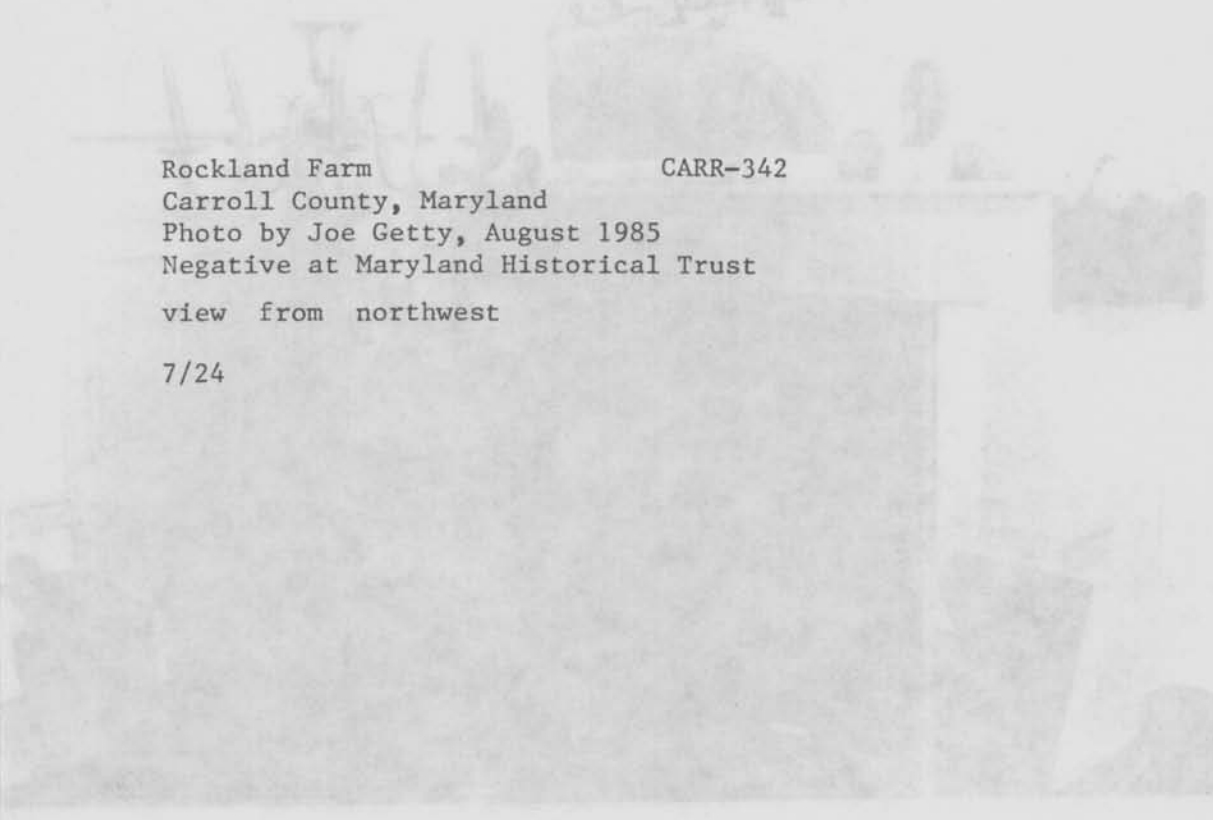
CARR-342



Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

Kiche, camera facing southwest

8/24

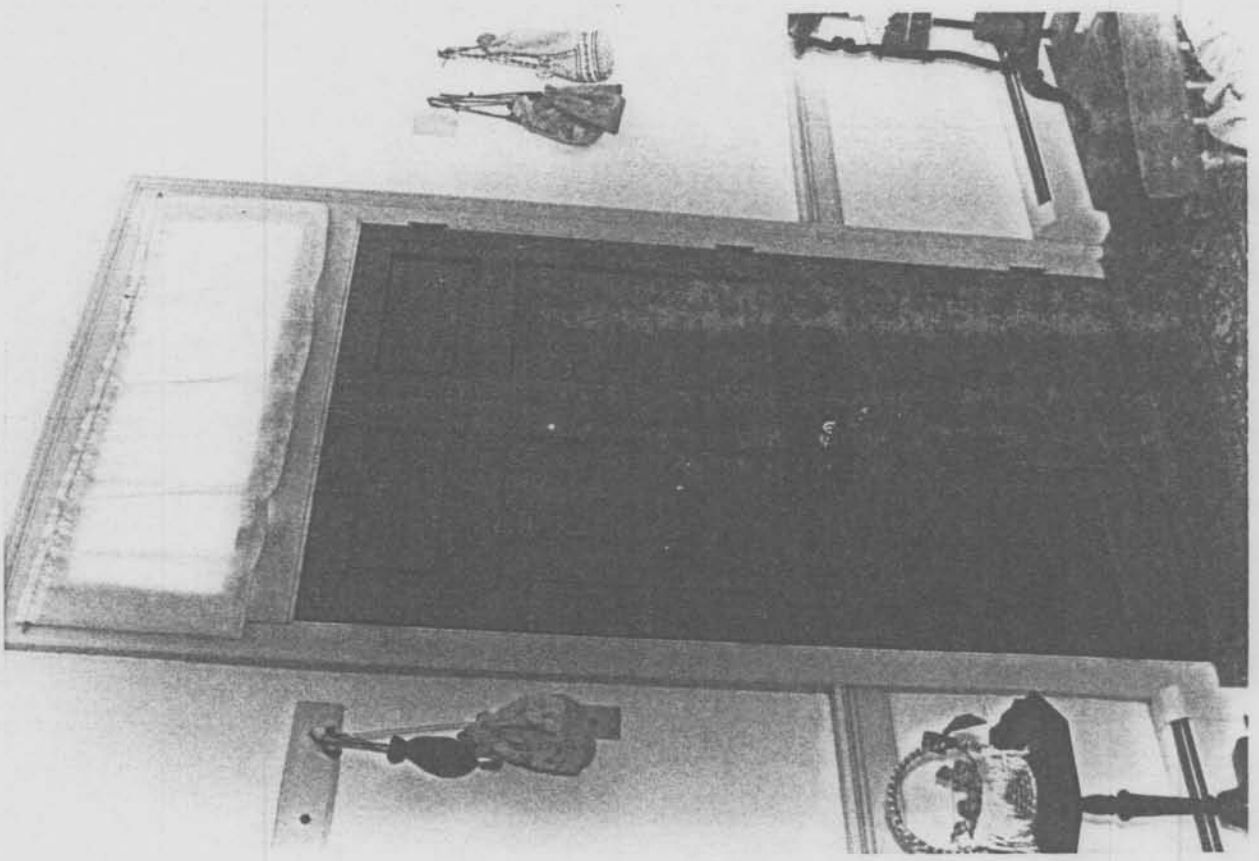


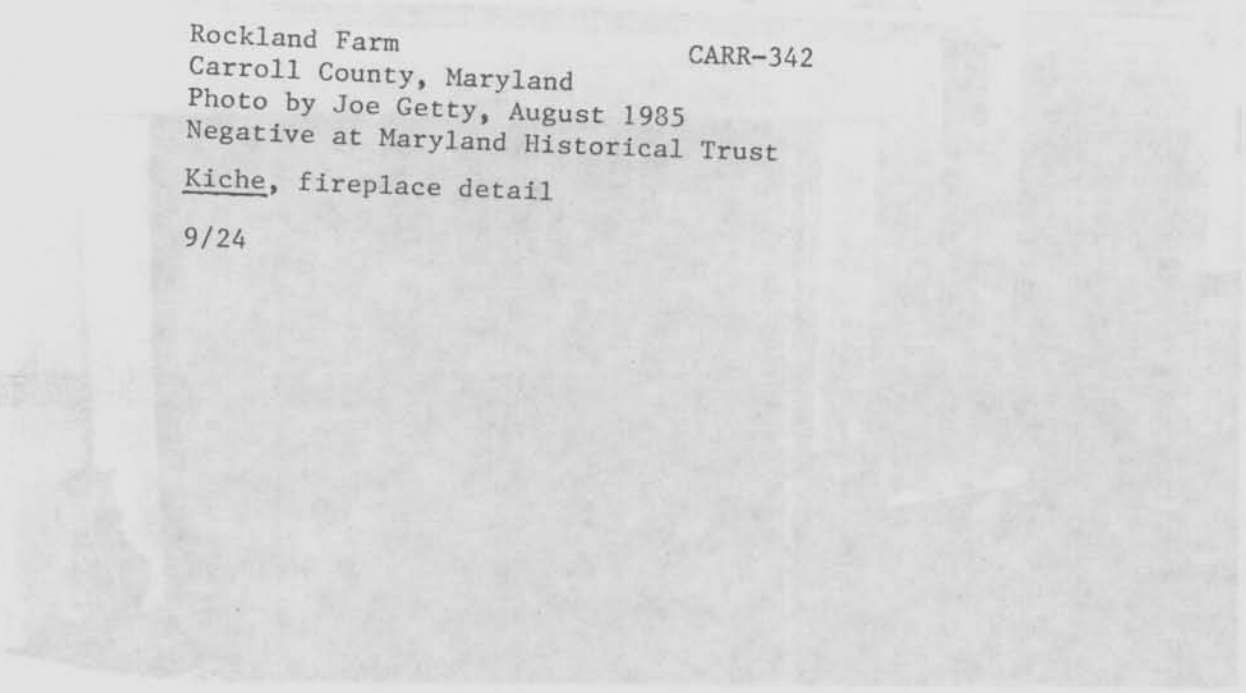
Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

view from northwest

7/24

CARR-342





Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

Kiche, fireplace detail

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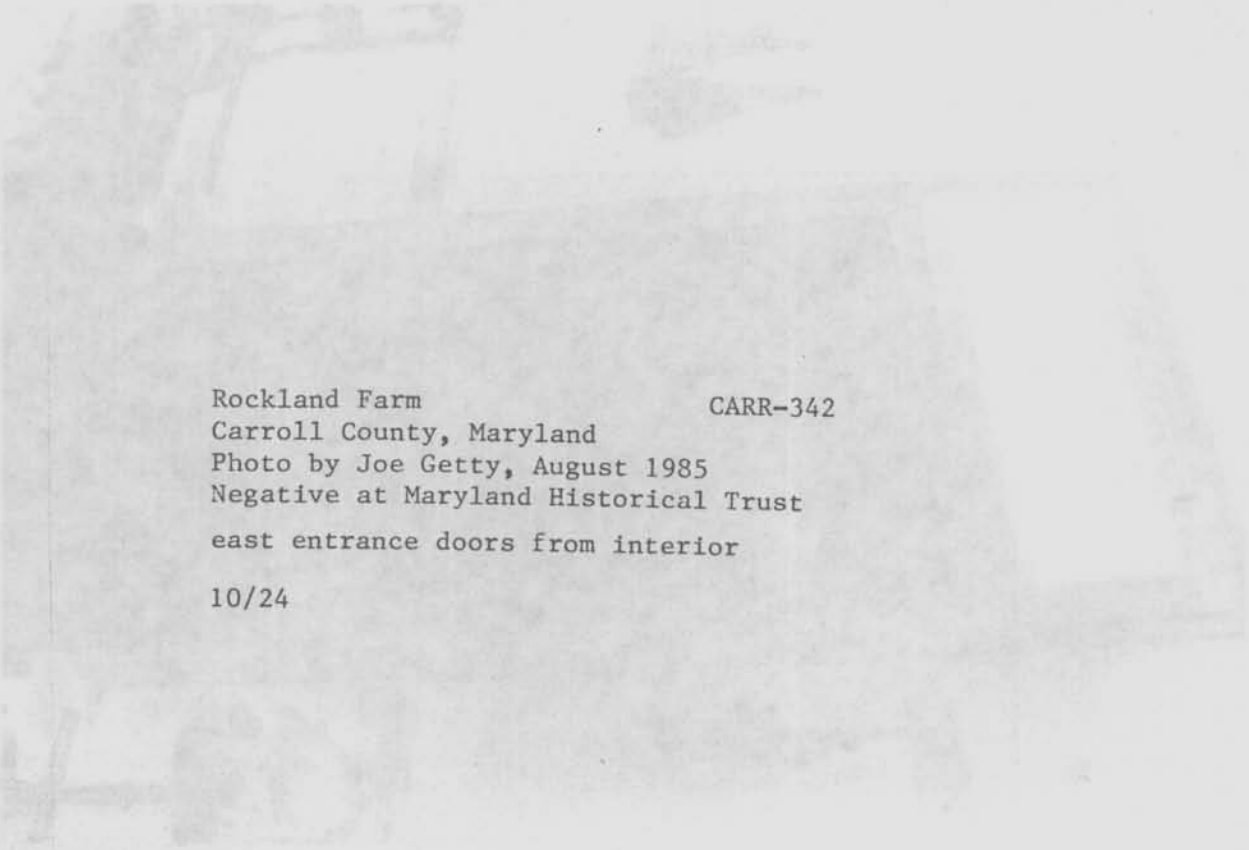

Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
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east entrance doors from interior

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CARR-342

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Carroll County, Maryland
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detail, crossetted architrave in Stube

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Carroll County, Maryland
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southeast room, 2nd floor

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Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
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stair, northeast corner of Kiche

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Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
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southwest room, 2nd floor

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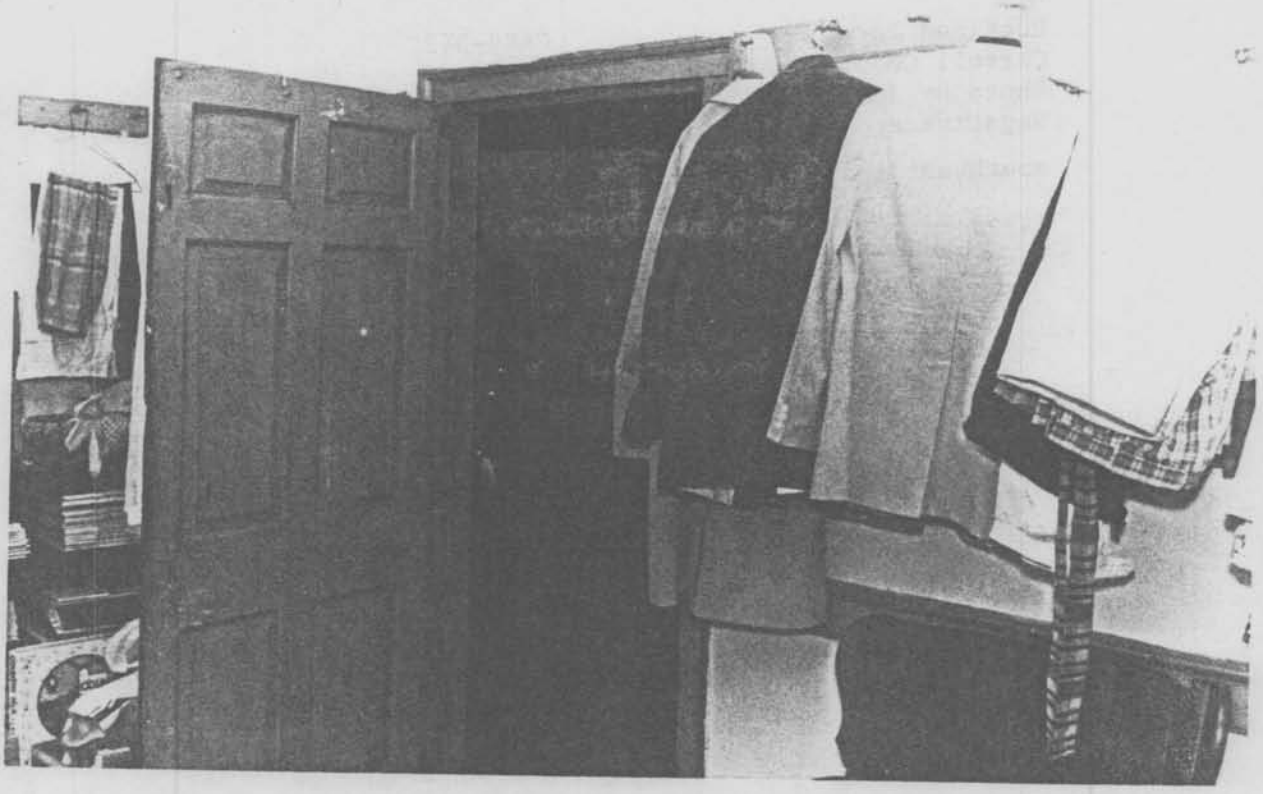
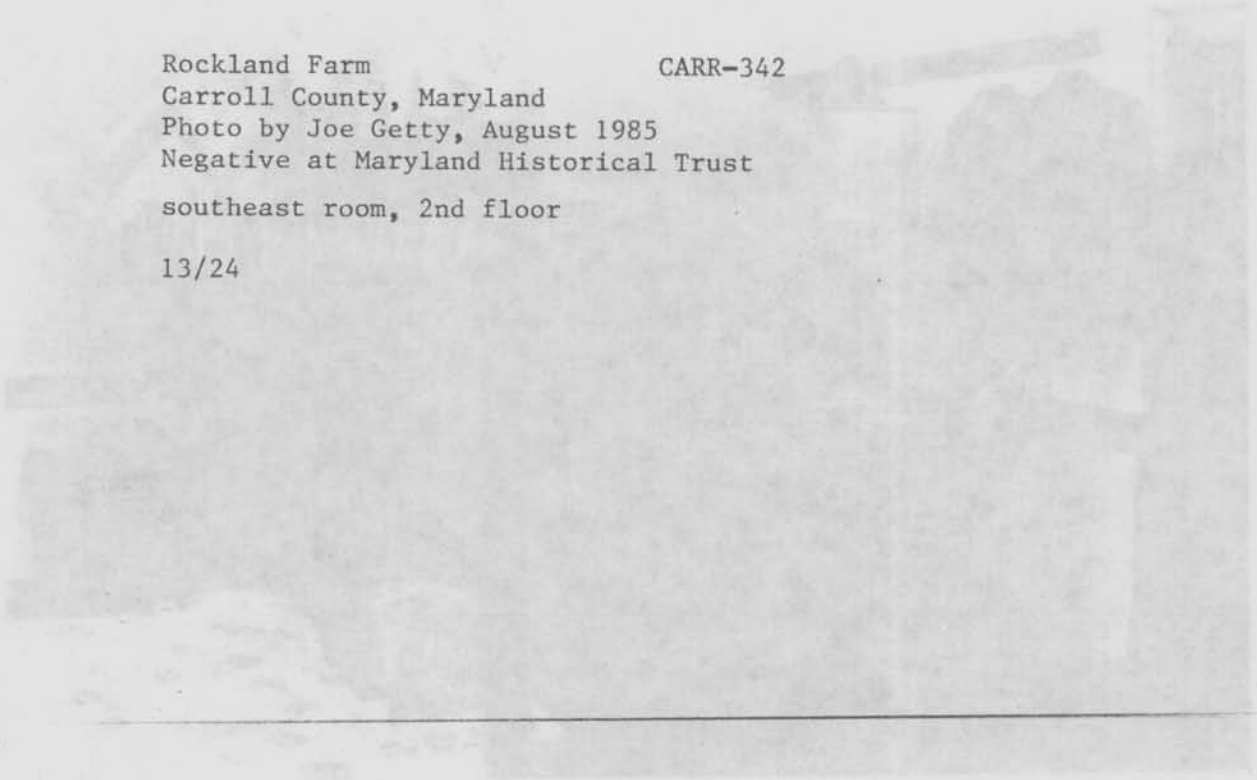
CARR-342

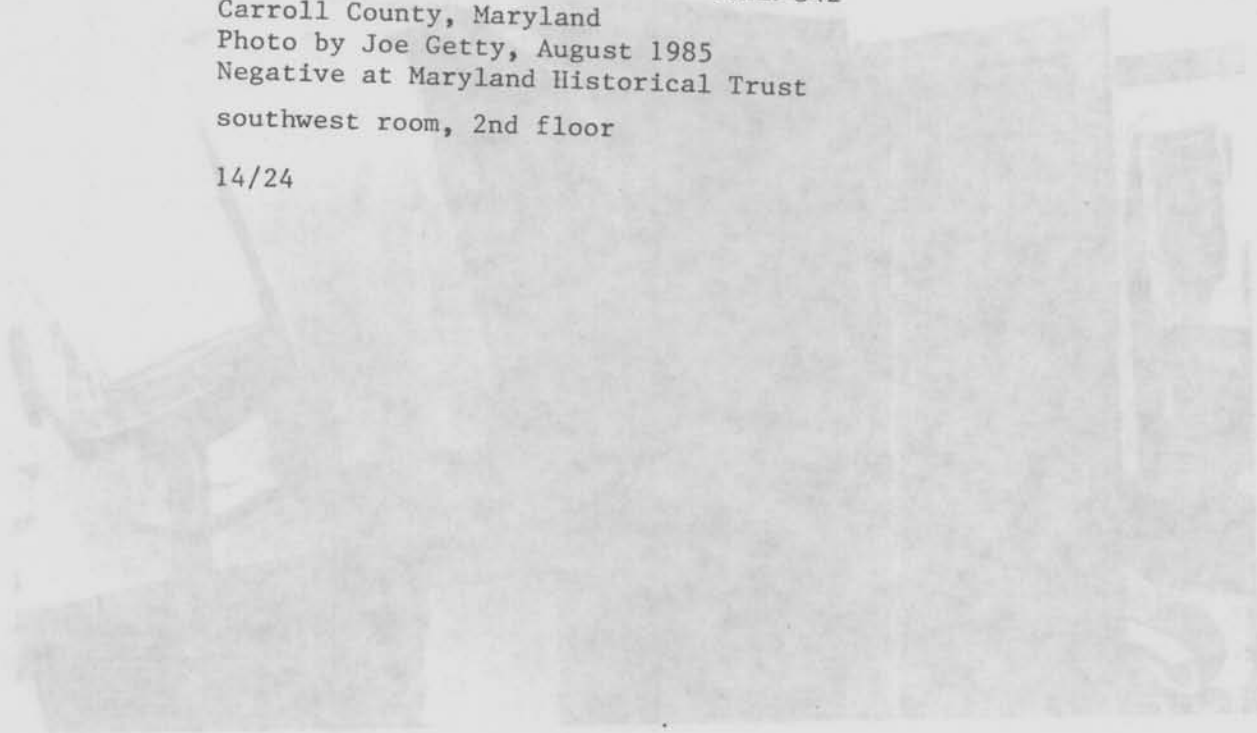




Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

southeast room, 2nd floor

13/24



Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
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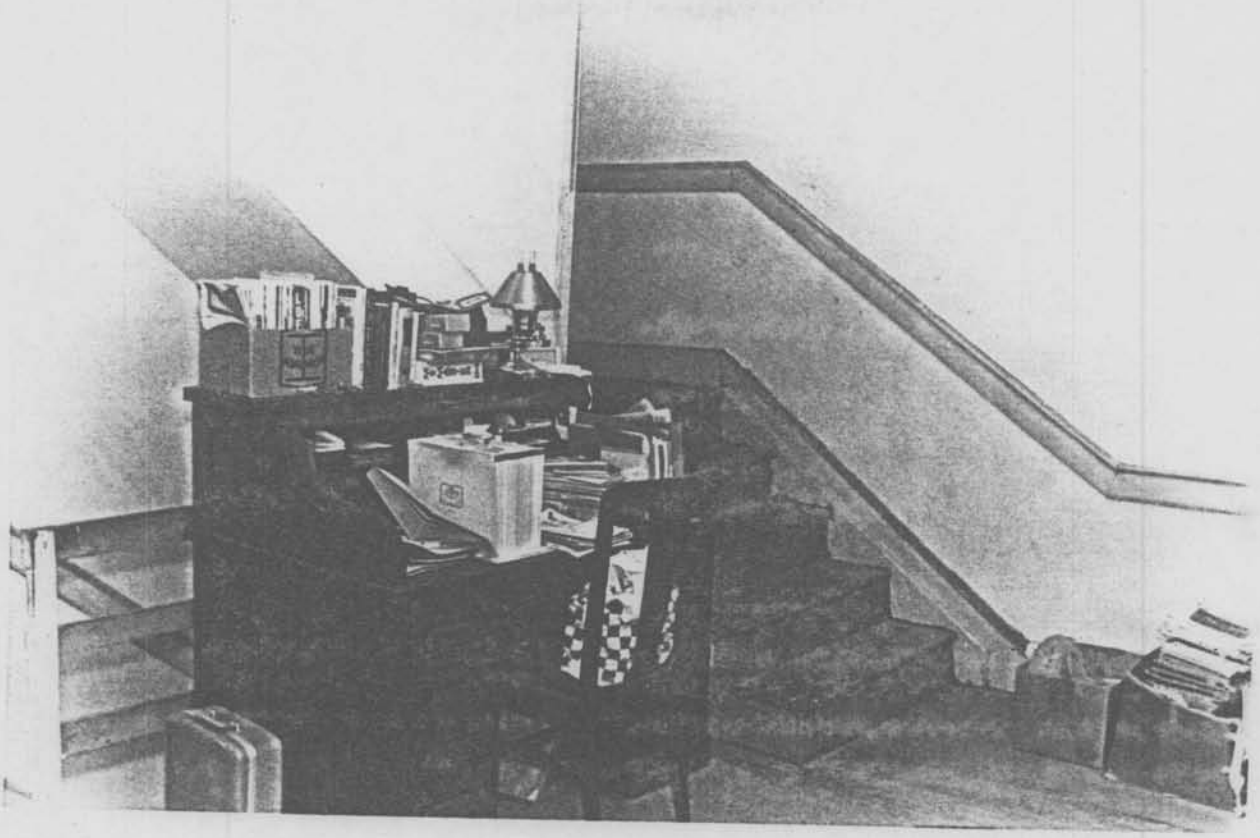
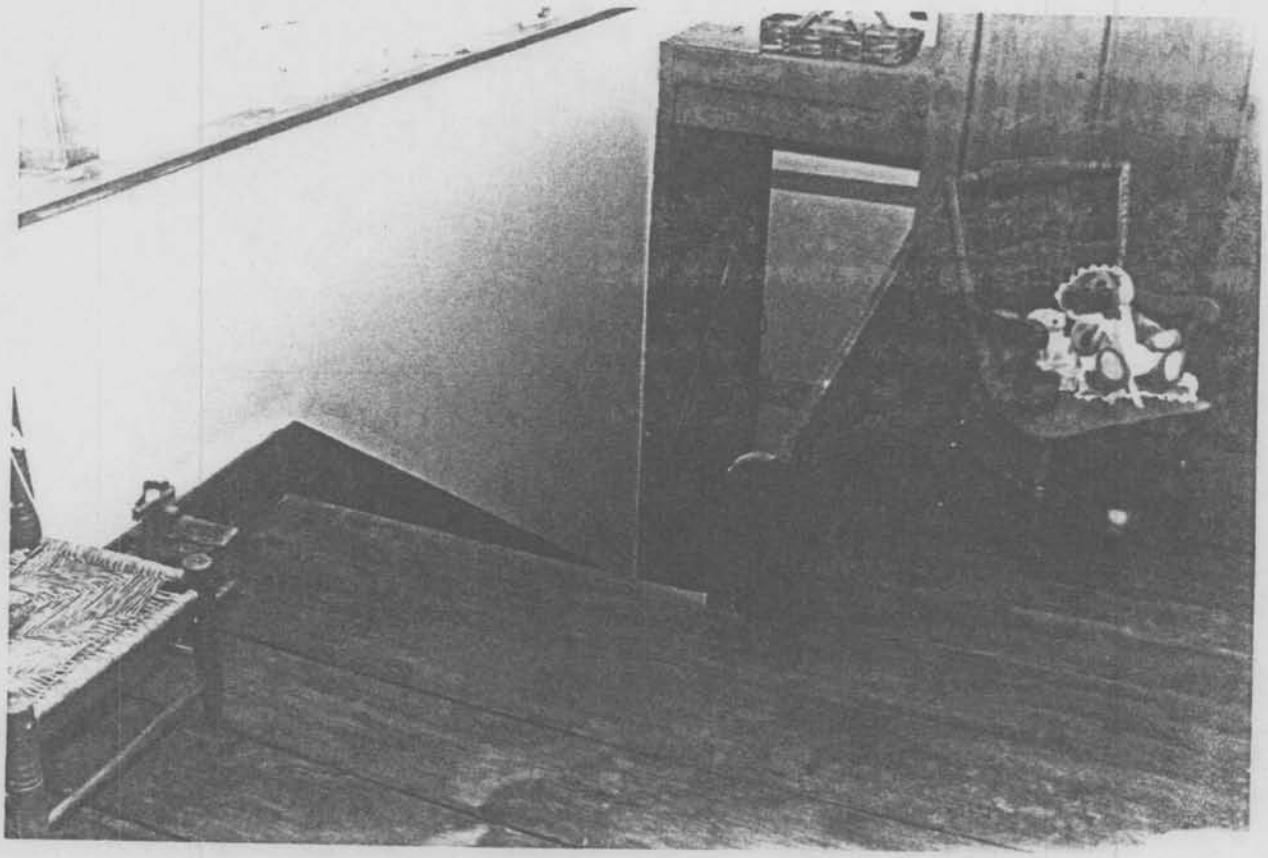
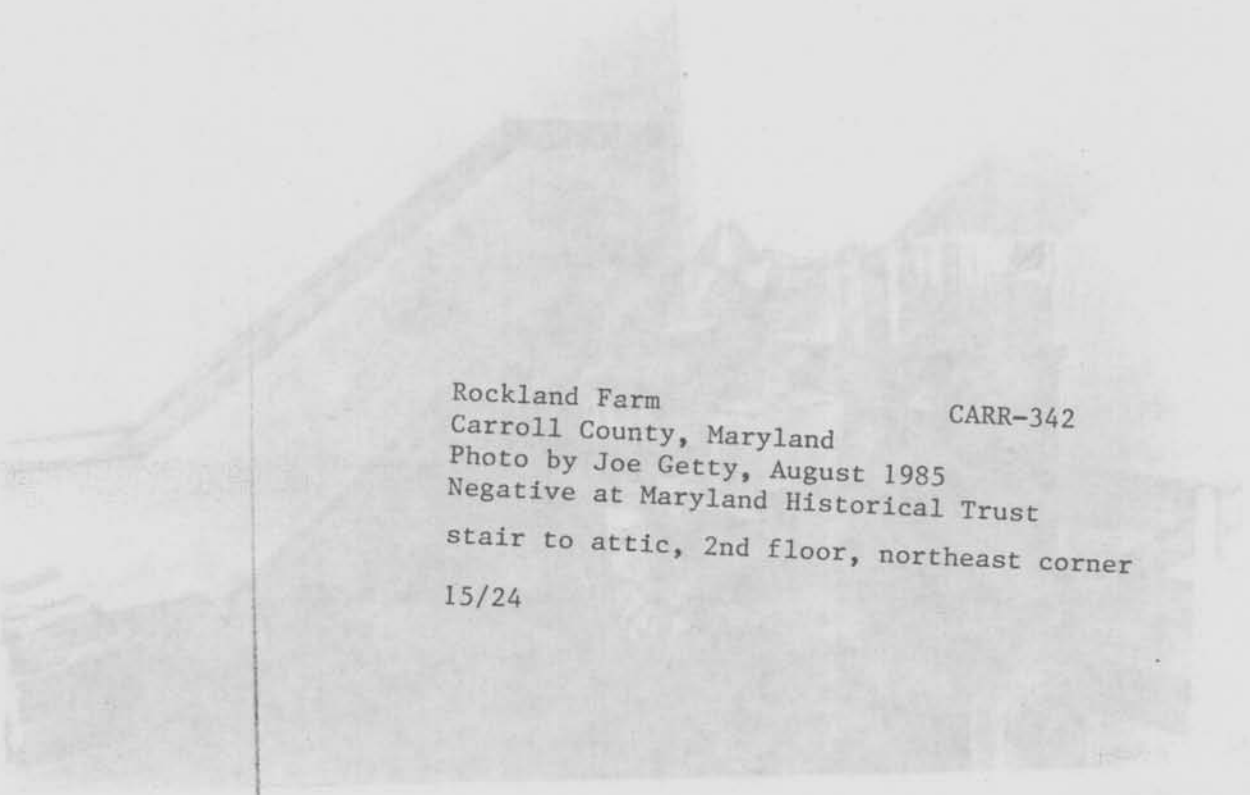
southwest room, 2nd floor

14/24

CARR-342







Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
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stair to attic, 2nd floor, northeast corner

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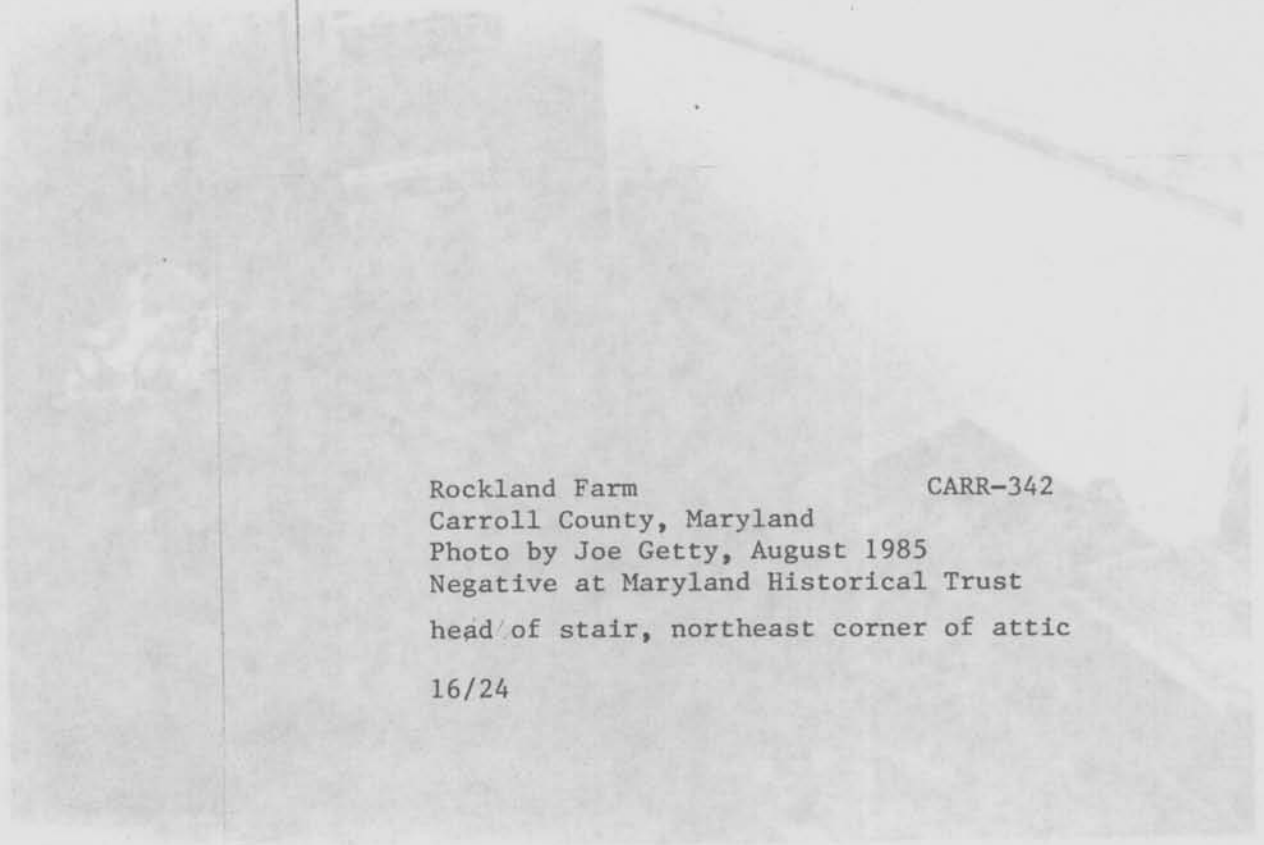

Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
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head of stair, northeast corner of attic

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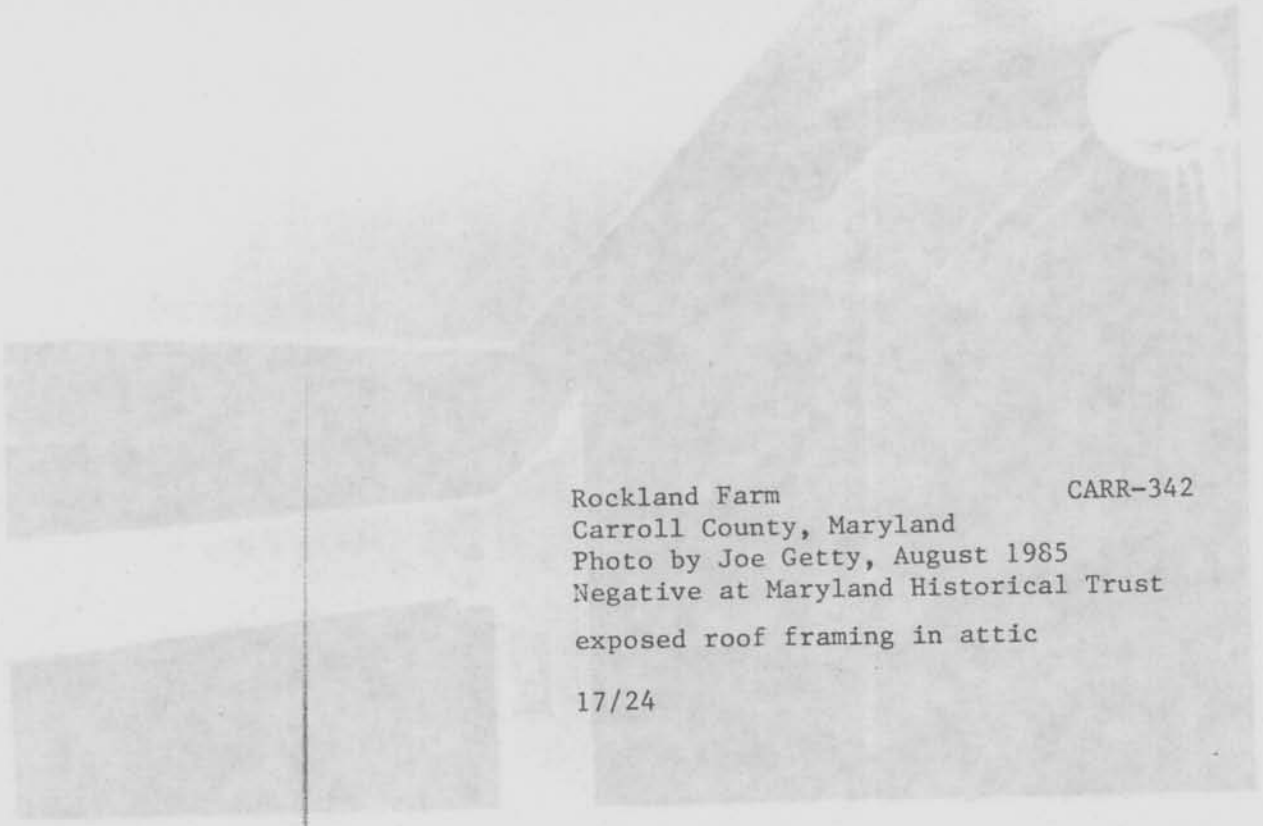
CARR-342



Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
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exposed roof framing in attic

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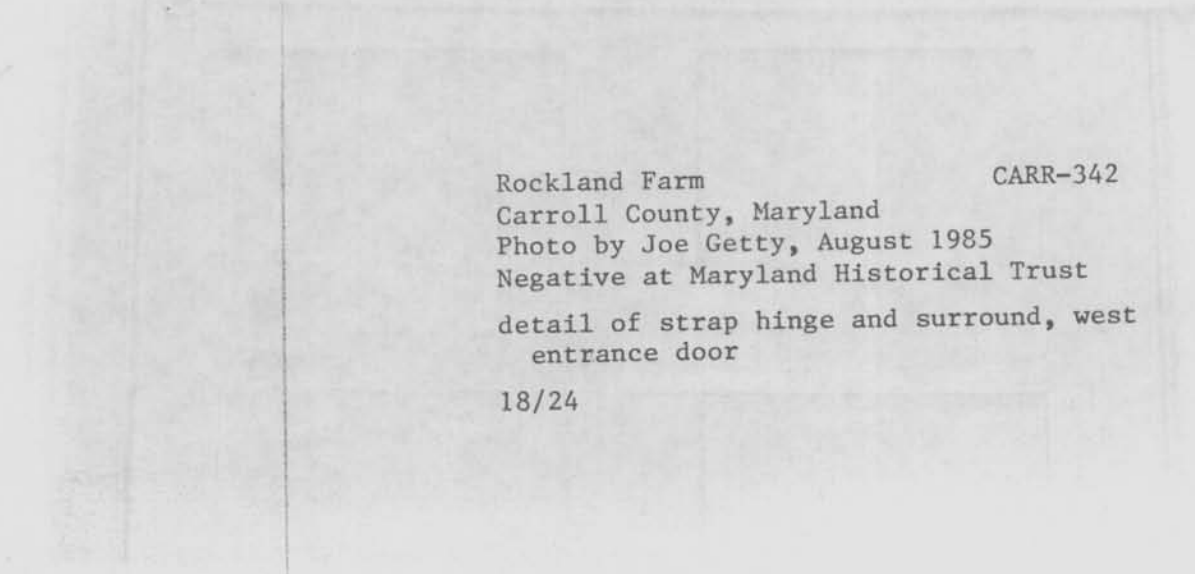

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Carroll County, Maryland
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detail of strap hinge and surround, west entrance door

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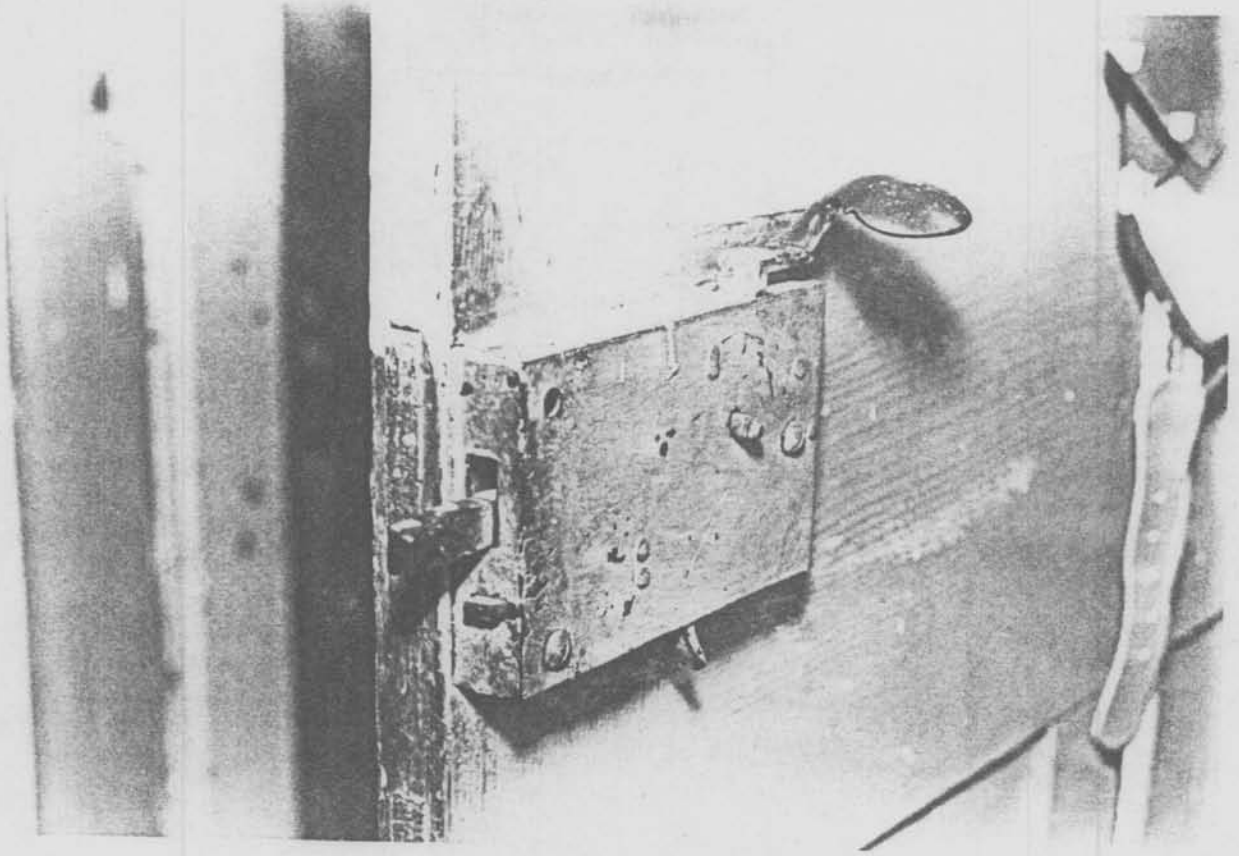
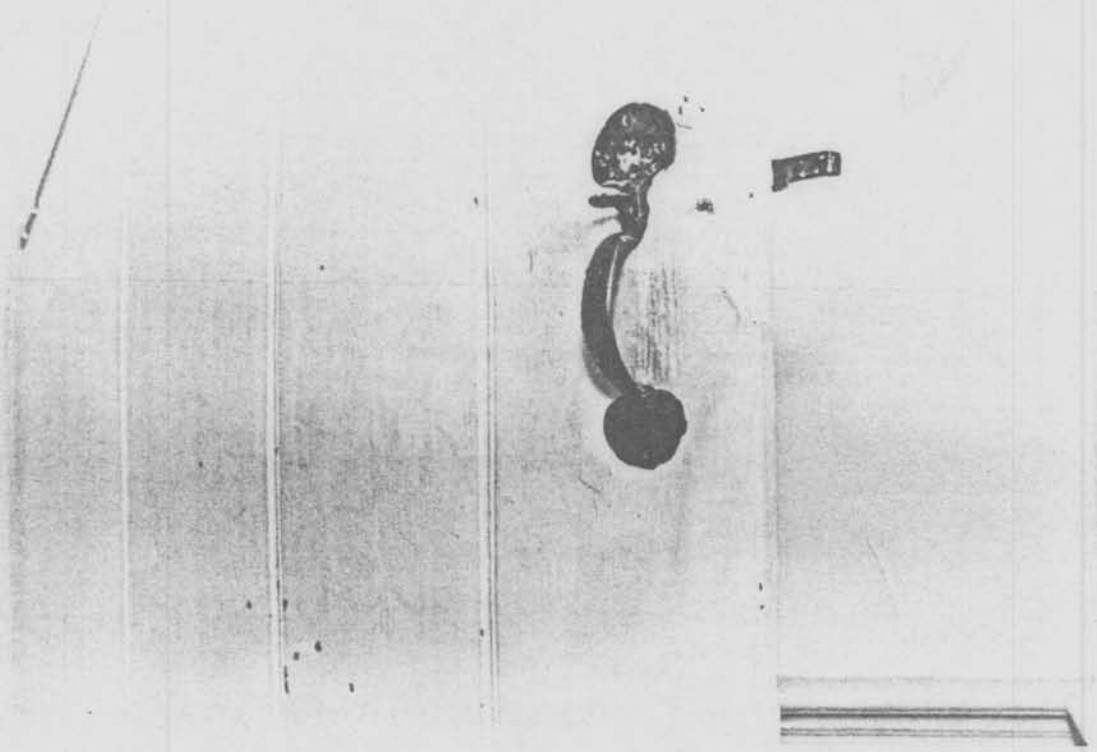
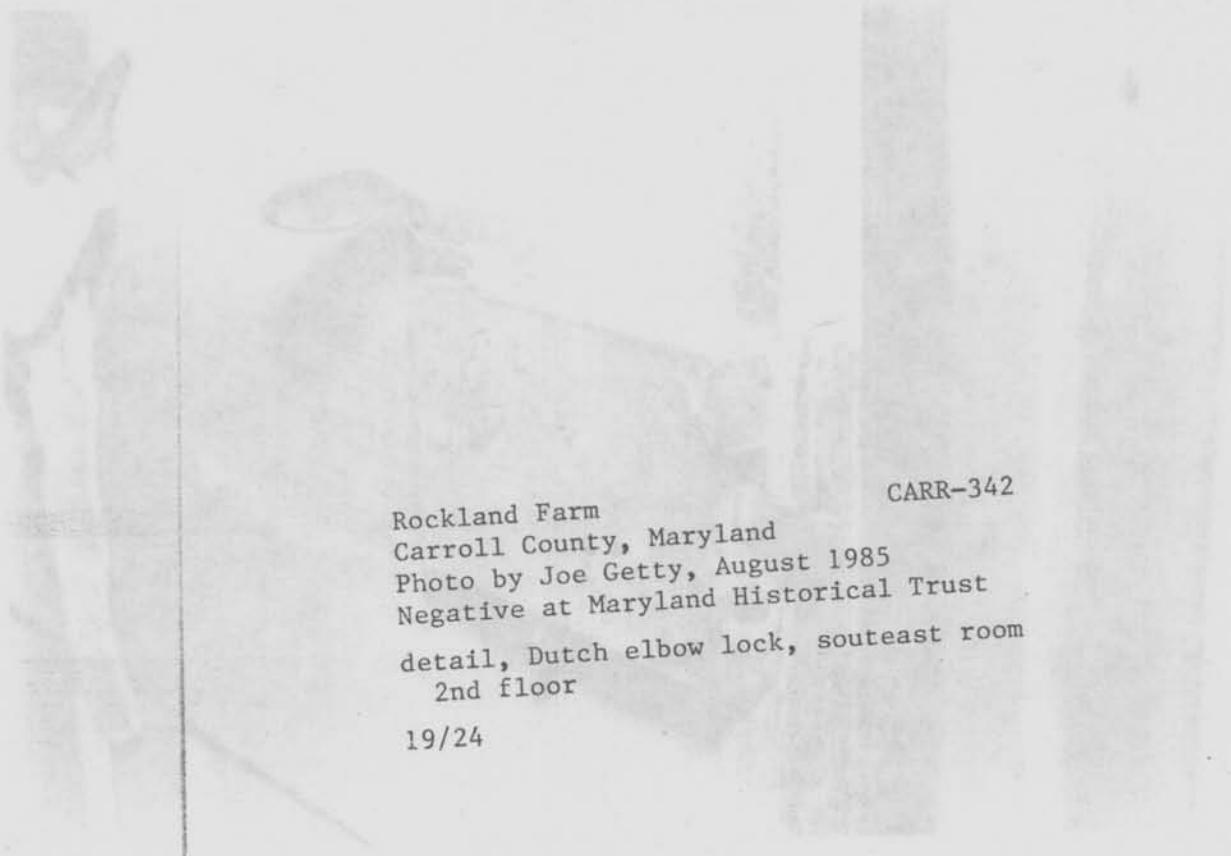
CARR-342







Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

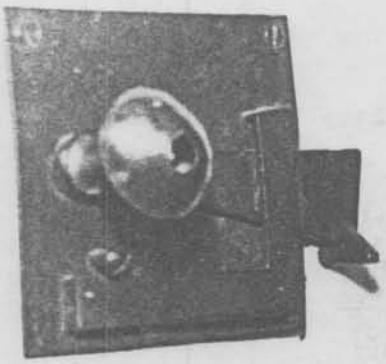
detail, Dutch elbow lock, souteast room
2nd floor

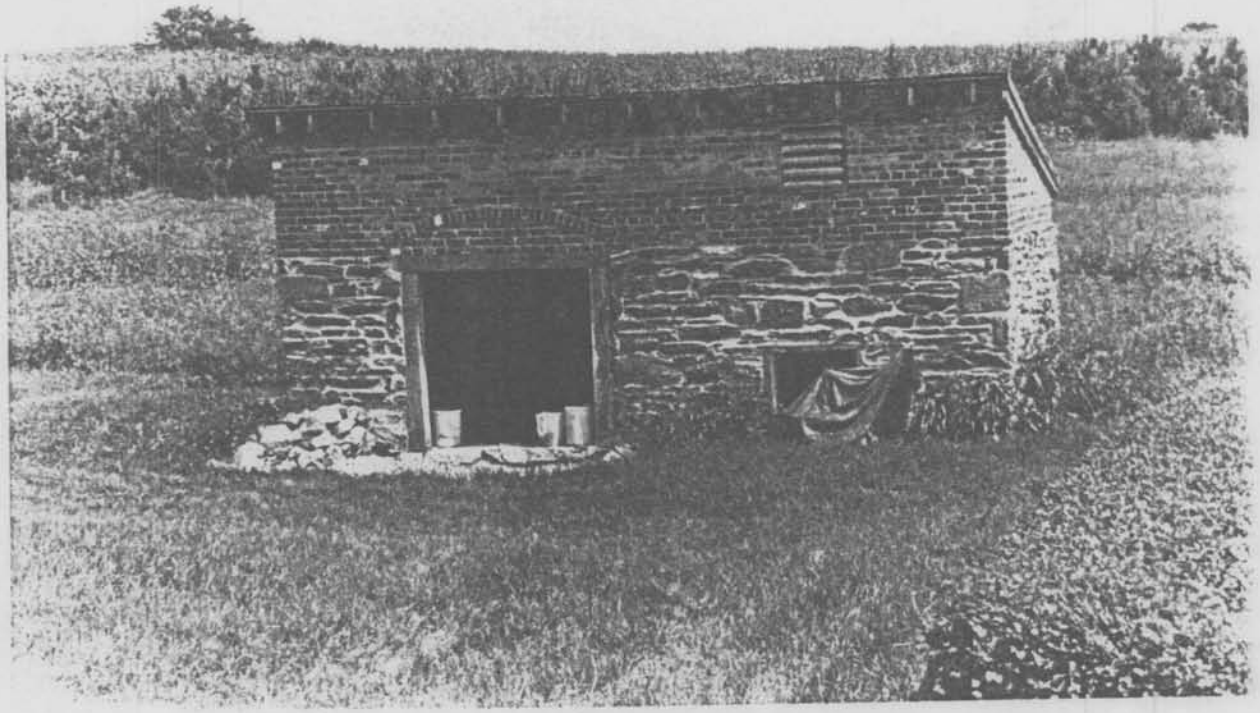
19/24

Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

detail, ~~latch and chairrail, Stube~~
thumblatch, door to stair in NE corner of kiche
20/24

CARR-342





Rockland Farm CARR-342
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
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detail, ~~thumblatch, door to stair in NE corner of kitchen~~ latch and chairrail, Stube

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Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
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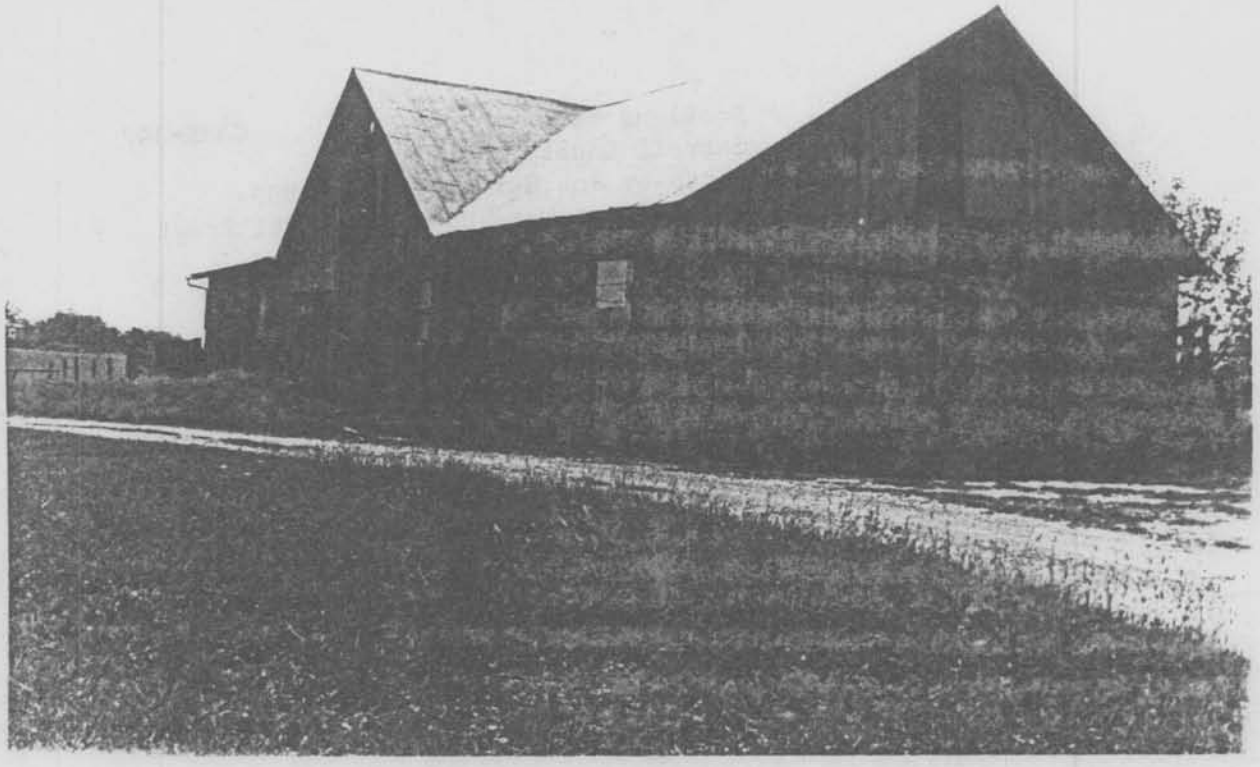
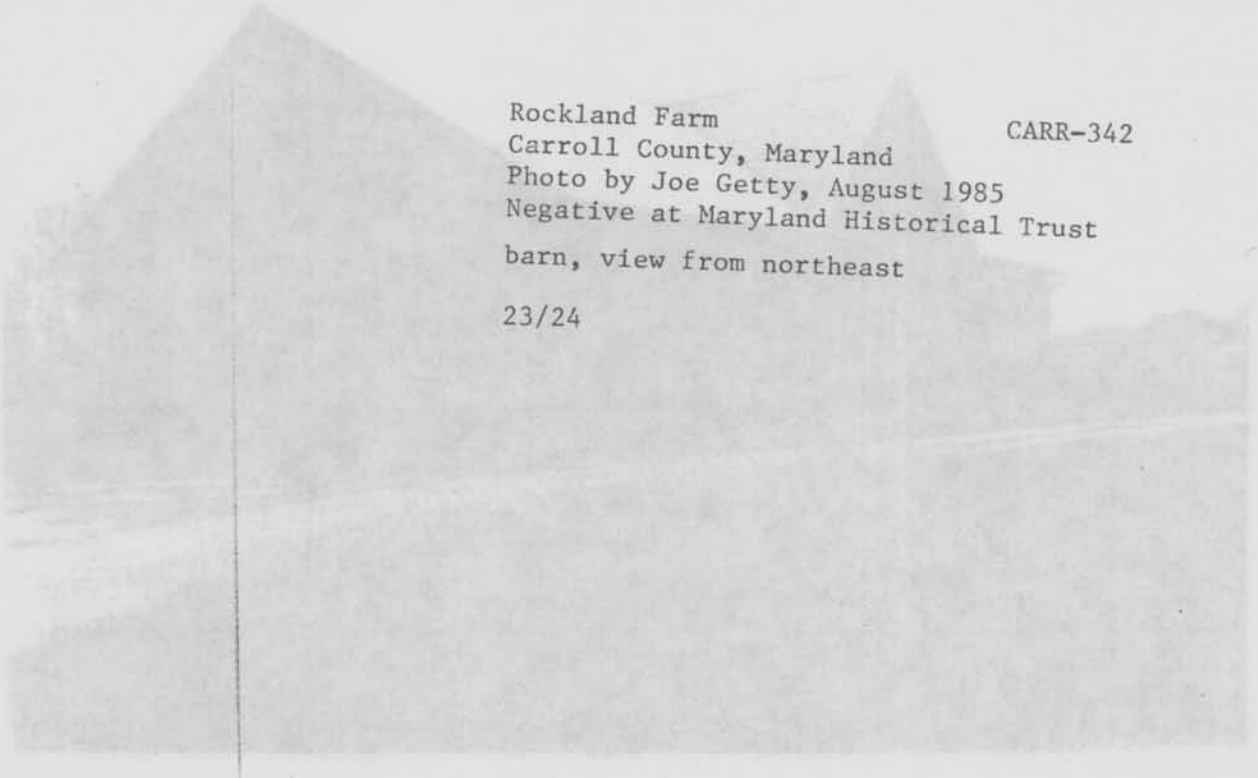
springhouse foundation, view from west

22/24

CARR-342





Rockland Farm
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
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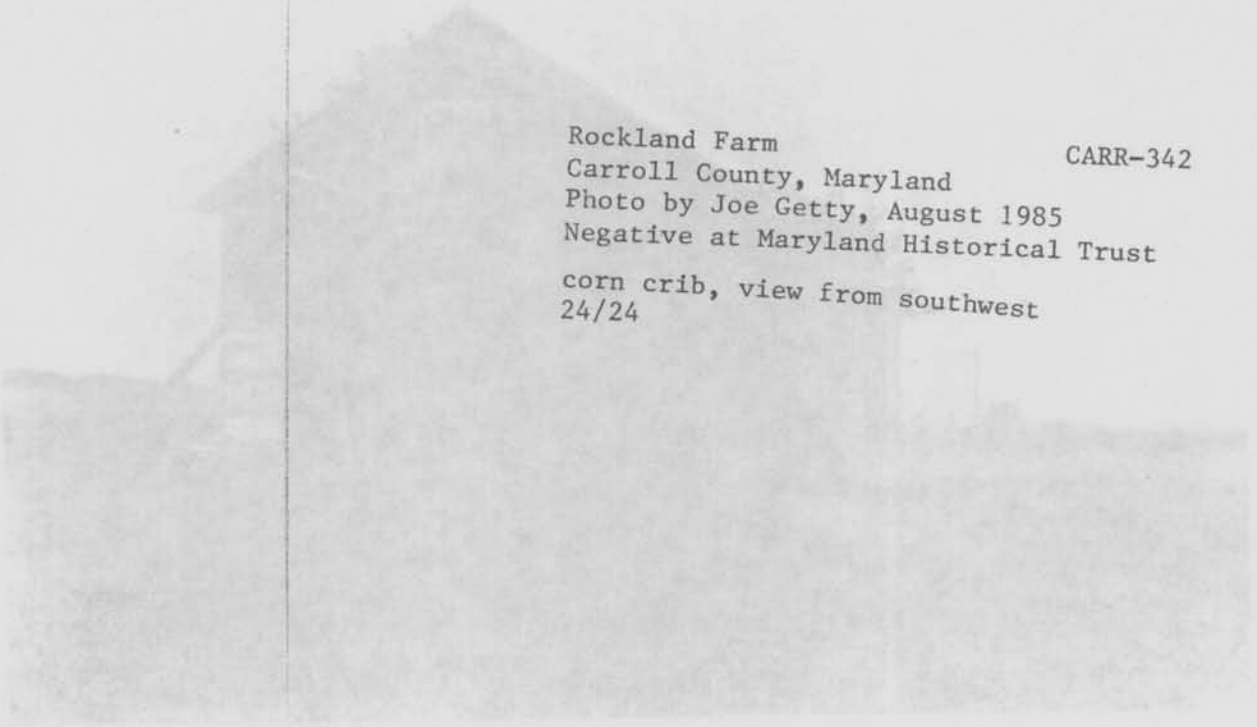
barn, view from northeast

23/24



Rockland Farm
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo by Joe Getty, August 1985
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
CARR-342

corn crib, view from southwest
24/24

CHRV-342

CAR-342

M87 E

CARR-342

CARR-342