

CARR-1391

**Poulson-Englar Farm
New Windsor (vicinity)**

c.1807-20; c.1855-74

Summary:

Andrew Poulson, at an unknown date, acquired this farm and was active, along with his brother-in-law, John Evans, in starting the Methodist Church in Carroll County. A regional history of Methodism states that Robert Strawbridge ". . . began a class at the home of Andrew Poulson" It has been assumed that the teaching was done in the existing brick house, but this does not seem very likely. As late as 1793, according to the tax books, Poulson had a log dwelling house. The 1798 tax list does not indicate that any changes were made to the property. Poulson died on 4 November 1807, leaving his son John 1/3 of his land, along with the house and outbuildings. John Poulson reportedly moved to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1820. It was probably John Poulson who built the existing brick house, and not Andrew, sometime after he inherited it between 1807 and 1820. In 1831 Poulson sold the farm to Andrew Nicodemus. He, in turn, sold the farm to Elhanon Roop, who then sold it in 1855 to John Englar. Englar died in July of 1860. Englar's estate was not settled until 1872, when the Court of Chancery ordered the property to be sold. The advertisement notes that the 175-acre farm was ". . . improved by a New Brick House, 28 x 50, Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings." The existing brick house was built in two sections, a three-bay earlier section and a four-bay, Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan ell, and is 36 x 49. Most likely, Englar had the house rebuilt in 1855-60. The use of a center aisle with large semi-circular arched doors at either end is unique in Carroll County. The farm was purchased by William M. Englar. Englar was very likely already farming the land. By June 1874 the tax list noted a new barn worth \$1,400. The existing barn's construction is consistent with this date. William Englar sold the farm in 1915 to Harry E. Englar. It remained in the family at least until 1964, but is now owned by a quarry and the future of the buildings is threatened.

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form****1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Poulson-Englar Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1325 Nicodemus Road _____ not for publication

city, town New Windsor _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state Maryland _____ county Carroll _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: quarry

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Tidewater Quarries (Arundel Corp.)

street & number _____ telephone no.: 329-5000

city, town Sparks _____ state and zip code Maryland _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex _____ liber LWS 992

street & number 55 North Court Street _____ folio 840

city, town _____ state _____

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1391

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary:

The Poulson-Englar farm is located at 1325 Nicodemus Road on the east side of the road at the intersection with Brick Church Road, it is about 2½ miles east of the Town of New Windsor in west-central Carroll County, Maryland. The complex consists of a brick farmhouse, a frame barn, a poultry house, a rubble stone ruin of a spring house, and a privy. The house is a three-bay by two-bay, two-story brick structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gabled roof with corrugated metal and a northeast to southwest running ridge. The house faces southeast. The southeast elevation has Flemish bond brick. There is a center entrance with a six-panel door and a three-light transom. Flanking the doors are 6/6 double-hung sash. There is a one-story, one-bay porch with a gabled roof. The northeast elevation is 5-to-1 common bond brick and has an ell attached to the northeast. The ell is four bays by two bays, two-stories tall, with a gabled roof. It is built of 6 and 7-1 common bond brick. There is a banked barn about 150 feet northeast of the house. It has a southeast facing forebay. The lower story is rubble stone. The upper story is German siding with corner boards. The gabled roof has a northeast to southwest ridge and is covered with corrugated metal. On the southeast elevation the lower story has 5-to-1 common bond brick. On the northeast and southwest elevations the lower story has a semi-circular brick-arched opening in the stone. Thus, it appears that there were double doors here originally. The joists are hewn on top and bottom and some of them are reused from a "V"-notch corner log structure. The upper story has three center threshing floors with a hay mow on each side. The interior bents each have five posts. The roof is supported by a purlin-post truss.

Contributing Resources: 5

The Poulson-Englar farm is located at 1325 Nicodemus Road, on the east side of the road, at the intersection with Brick Church Road. It is about 2½ miles east of the Town of New Windsor in west-central Carroll County, Maryland. The site slopes from the southwest to the northeast to a stream. The complex consists of a brick farmhouse, a frame barn, a poultry house, a rubble stone ruin of a spring house, and a privy.

The house is a three-bay by two-bay, two-story brick structure with a rubble stone foundation of Sam's Creek metabasalt and schist, and a gabled roof with corrugated metal and a northeast to southwest running ridge. The house faces southeast. The southeast elevation has Flemish bond brick with some evidence of striping. There is a center entrance with a six-panel door and a three-light transom. The soffit has two panels, and each jamb has three at the door-panel level on each side and one panel at the transom on each side. The door has a wood sill and an architrave with a broken field and a torus in the middle of

Description (continued)

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the field. Flanking the doors are 6/6 double-hung sash with a wood sill, a splayed-brick jack arch, and a frame that is now covered. The second story has three 6/6 sash. There is a one-story, one-bay porch with a gabled roof that has standing-seam metal and a northwest to southeast running ridge. It has boxed posts with a Greek ogee at the cap. There is also an ogee bed mould at the eave and raking eave. The porch has a new concrete deck on a rubble stone foundation. There are balusters on the sides of the porch which are vertical and rectangular in plan. There is a board rail at the bottom of the balusters and a $\frac{3}{4}$ - round rail on the top. The house has a wood box cornice with returns and an exterior brick chimney on the northeast.

The southwest elevation is 5-to-1 common bond brick with no openings on the first or second stories. The gable end has two wood louver vents in mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames. The northeast elevation has an ell attached to the northeast. It is also 5-to-1 common bond brick, and has the same boxed cornice with returns. It has one bay exposed in the southwest, with a 6/6 double hung sash on each story. The ell is four bays by two bays, two-stories tall, with a gabled roof that has corrugated metal and a ridge running northwest to southeast. It has the same boxed cornice and a centered brick chimney on the ridge. It is built of 6 and 7-1 common bond brick. The first story has a 6/6 sash set between the west and west-center bays. This sash has a wood sill, a splayed brick jack arch, and the frame is covered. There is a door set south of the west-center bay that has three lying lights over three lying panels. The frame has a beaded interior edge and the transom has been boarded up. The south-center bay formerly had a door. The frame and transom are identical to that next to it. It now holds a new two-light sash and brick infill below the window. The south bay has a typical 6/6 sash. The second story has four 6/6 sash. There is a one-story, four bay porch with a shed roof that has asphalt shingles. It is supported by plain square posts and has a concrete deck. The northwest elevation of the ell is also 6-1 and 7-1 common bond brick. There are no openings on the first and second stories. The gable end has two wood louvers in mitered frames that have a beaded interior edge.

The northeast elevation has a projecting porch and the northwest elevation of the porch is a brick wall that is tied into the ell. The northeast elevation of the ell is banked with a stone foundation wall exposed. There is a raised one-story porch that is three-bays long. It has square posts with four horizontal rails and clapboard on the southeast end of the roof. There are three stone piers for the projecting porch. The east bay has a boarded-up opening. The north-center bay of the foundation has a 6/3 sash in a mitered frame that has a beaded interior edge. The north bay has a four-light over two-panel door and appears to be in a new frame. The first story east bay has a 6/6 sash. The east-center bay has a door with one light over three square panels with two lying panels at the bottom of the door. There is a boarded-up transom. The frame has a beaded interior edge. The north-center bay has one 6/6 sash and the north bay has been covered by a recent enclosure. The second story has a 6/6 sash set in between the east and east-center bays and another 6/6 sash set between the

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north-center and north bays. The northeast elevation of the main block has 5-1 common bond brick. There is a projecting brick chimney in the center. This chimney has a shoulder on each side and is constructed of brick of all different kinds of combinations of bond patterns. The foundation has a hurricane door in the north bay. The first story has a 6/6 sash in the north bay and the second story is identical. The gabled end has one full-light casement window in the east bay.

The cellar under the main block of the house has a summer beam that runs northwest to southeast. It is hewn on all four sides and is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. There appears to have been another summer beam to the southwest of this one. The center joists between the two summer beams are hewn on all four sides and run northeast to southwest. They have a center tenon and peg into the summer beam. On the northeast and southwest ends of the house the joists run northwest to southeast. Here they are hewn on all four sides, are 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches wide, and are spaced $24\frac{1}{2}$ to $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches on centers. They are set on a one-inch board that rests on top of the foundation wall. The joists support mill-sawn, random-width floor boards running northeast to southwest. Many of the joists on the southwest side of the house have been replaced. There is a wide but shallow stone chimney pier on the southwest elevation. The northeast elevation has a door with two panels that have sunk fields and bevelled edges to the rails and stiles. There is a cast iron box lock that is marked "Patented June 7 1864". The opening has a hewn mantle. The door appears to be a later door in an original opening. The cellar under the ell has a stone wall running northeast to southwest that divides it in half. The joists are mill-sawn and run northwest to southeast. They are 3 inches wide by $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 inches deep and have "X" bracing. They are spaced $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches on centers and are identical on both sides of the cellar. Originally, they had lath and plaster. Above them is a random-width, mill-sawn floor that runs northeast to southwest. There is a brick fireplace support on the northwest elevation and another one on the southeast side of the center wall. The latter has an opening in the center that once had shelves.

The first story has been altered and is now divided into two separate living spaces. Originally the main block had a center passage with a dog-leg stair on the southwest wall. The stairway survives. It has a closed stringer with two boards. The top board has an ovolo on the bottom edge and the lower board has a beaded bottom edge. There are panels below that are sunk and flat with ovolo panel moulds. The balusters are square in plan and the hand rail is moulded on the top with two grooves and on each lower corner with an ovolo. The northeast wall of the passage has been removed and the walls throughout the house have been studded out and sheet-rocked, with new trim added. The front door architrave has a beaded interior edge and a broken field. New trim has been applied to the general location of the back band. There is now $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide oak flooring in the house that runs from the southeast to northwest. The southeast or front door has sunk fielded panels with quirked ogee mouldings and a cast iron rim lock that is not marked. The first story of the ell is two

Description (continued)

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rooms. The northwest room has a winder stair in the west corner. The southeast room has a chimney on the northwest side. Like the main block, the walls have been studded out and sheet-rocked hiding any original details. The oak floor, which is 2¼-inches wide runs northwest to southeast.

The attic is only accessible from the winder stair in the west corner of the ell. The door to the attic has six flush, fielded panels with ovolo mouldings. The rafters in the main block are hewn on all four sides and are 3 by 4 or 3½ by 3½ inches square. They are spaced 35 to 37 inches on centers and have a center tenon and peg at the ridge. There are carefully carved Roman numerals on each rafter pair. The joists appear to be tenoned and pegged into the plate. The rafters are not set over the joists. The rafter feet have a birdsmouth cut. Some of them are set on top of a thin shim and there are two cut nails through the rafter foot into the shim, or the plate, below it. The attic has a tongue-and-groove random-width floor running northeast to southwest. On the northwest half of the main block roof the original roof frame has a purlin running from the northeast wall to almost the center rafter. It is tenoned into this rafter. The other rafters have a center tenon into this purlin and are pegged, both above and below the purlin. The rafters are off-set at the purlin to keep the joints from aligning. This appears to be an original configuration. Several of the rafters are mill sawn. The carving of the Roman numerals appears to be the same on all of the rafters as though done by one hand. The rafters below the purlin have been cut out and replaced, apparently when the ell roof was added. This may demonstrate that there was an original ell here before the existing ell was constructed. The rafters in the ell are mill sawn, are three inches by three inches square, and are spaced 22 to 25 inches on centers. They have a ridge beam and a birdsmouth cut on the rafter foot that laps over a narrow board that appears to be nailed to the floor. The rafters support lath and circular-sawn wood shingles on both the main block and the ell.

About 100 feet southwest of the house is a poultry house with a concrete foundation German siding on the northeast ⅔ of the building, and beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding on the southwest ⅓. The corrugated-metal shed roof slopes to the northwest. The building is of 2 x 4 construction. The southeast elevation has a doorway, a six-light sash, and a boarded-up area. The southwest elevation has a window opening. There is a beaded-edge- and-center vertical-board door on the northeast elevation at the east corner. East of the poultry house is a privy with concrete foundation, beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding, and a shed roof of corrugated metal that slopes to the northwest. There is a door on the southeast elevation.

About 80 feet northeast of the house are the ruins of a rubble fieldstone spring house. It is one story and three bays by one bay. The stone was whitewashed. It formerly had a gabled roof with a northwest to southeast ridge, but the roof has collapsed into the building. On the southwest elevation the west bay has half of a pair of two-light casement sash. The

Description (continued)

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frame appears to have two wrought-iron nails on each side from the top rail down into the side stile. It appears that this opening had one shutter hung on butt hinges on the south side of the frame. The center bay has a doorway with the remains of a vertical-board door. The south bay has a vertical-board door in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. Some of the stones next to this frame are laid vertically. The southeast elevation has an exterior stone chimney with some brick in the gabled end. The northeast wall has collapsed and the northwest wall has no openings. The interior of the northwest wall has plaster on circular-sawn lath. There is a brick flue set in the stone wall about half-way up, with a stove pipe hole. The building is divided into two rooms by a northeast to southwest running wall built of circular sawn 2 x 4's with lath and plaster and a centered door. This wall is now partially collapsed. The northwest room was one-bay wide and the southeast room two-bays wide. The southeast wall in the southeast room also has a brick chimney set in stone. There is a stone fireplace with a wood mantle tree that projects into the room about one foot. The springhouse is filled with debris and the interior is not accessible at this time.

There is a banked barn about 150 feet northeast of the house. It has a southeast facing forebay. The lower story is rubble stone. The upper story is German siding with corner boards. The gabled roof has a northeast to southwest ridge and is covered with corrugated metal. On the southeast elevation the lower story has stone on either end with 5-to-1 common bond brick in between. From southwest to northeast there is a door, a vent, a door, a vent, a door, a vent, and a door. The doors are vertical-board dutch doors on strap hinges that are tapered and have round ends. There is a vent above each door that has five wood louvers that are diamond in section. The vents between the doors either have or had nineteen diamond-in-section horizontal louvers. The vent frames appear to have a center tenon into the sill. There is a trim board nailed to the face of the frame and to the forebay sill. There are reused sash placed behind the vents. The joists under the forebay are, for the most part, hewn on all four sides. There is a new sill placed under the joist ends and six posts to support the sill. The upper story has five wood louver vents in the center and three wood louver vents on either end with a pair of vertical-board double doors on "T" hinges between each set of vents.

On the northeast elevation there is a semi-circular-arched opening with brick voussoirs in the center bay. The intrados is parged. It appears to be an original opening. On either side of this opening are paired vents with eleven diamond-in-section horizontal louvers on each half. The northwest end of this wall has stone infill that makes it appear that there was an opening between the back wall of the barn and the retaining wall for the ramp. This area is covered overhead by the northwest end of the barn. The upper story on the elevation has three vents set very high, with two more vents above them over the end vents, and a semi-circular vent or lunette in the gabled end. The northwest elevation has three pair of wagon doors on strap hinges. They are made of beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards. To the west are two vents set above two other vents. Over each vent is decorative jig-sawn

Description (continued)

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trim. On the southwest elevation the lower story has in the west bay a vertical-board dutch door on strap hinges that have rounded ends. This door opening has a splayed-brick jack arch. South of it are paired diamond-in-section wood vents with eleven louvers to each vent. It, too, has a splayed-brick jack arch. South of that opening is a semi-circular brick-arched opening in the stone. The intrados is plastered and each side of the jamb has two wood blocks set in the stone wall, with holes in the blocks that were probably caused by pintles. Thus, it appears that there were double doors here originally. The south bay has paired vents that are identical to those in the west-center bay. There is a brick pier under the forebay and there is a semi-circular brick-arched opening with a semi-circular vertical board door on strap hinges that are tapered and have round ends. The upper story of the southwest elevation has a small vertical-board door at each end set above the floor level. There are five vents set between these doors, with five vents above them, three vents above that, and a semi-circular lunette vent on the gabled end. This last vent has the same jigsawn trim above it that can be found on the vents on the northwest elevation.

The lower story has two summer beams that run northeast to southwest. They are hewn on all four sides and have half-lap scarfs that are pegged. There are posts at each end and centered under each summer, but there are mortises on the bottom of the summers that suggest that other posts have been moved or removed. The summer beams do not extend the length of the barn, but are instead cut out in the center, with another set of summer beams set next to it. The ends of the summer beams overlap suggesting that this is an original condition and not an alteration. The summer beams are set just northwest and southeast of the wide semi-circular openings on the southwest and northeast ends. This, in affect, creates a center aisle along the length of the barn and again suggests that these large, semi-circular openings are original to the framing of the barn. The joists are hewn on top and bottom and some of them are reused from a "V"-notch corner log structure. Some joists span the whole width of the barn, but many extend from the northwest wall to the northwest summer beam while others extend from the northwest summer beam to the end of the forebay. The southeast wall on the northeast half has a hewn peg rail set into the brick wall. The east corner is canted and has a large built-in wood cupboard. This cupboard has a pair of large vertical-board doors on "T" hinges. The northwest wall in the center has a door opening with a hewn lintel. This leads to a root cellar under the ramp that has a brick barrel vault. The stalls have been completely removed from the lower story.

The upper story has three center threshing floors with a hay mow on each side. There is a granary in the south corner, in the forebay, and another in the west corner. The barn is constructed with six bents of heavy-timber, hewn, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames. The two end bents are framed differently than the four interior bents, having more vertical members. The interior bents each have five posts. The roof is supported by a purlin-post truss. The rafters are sawn, are about 3 x 4 inches, and have a ridge beam. They support lath. There is a hay track in the ridge. The two end walls are mainly

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constructed of 2 x 4 studs. The forebay has suffered some deterioration and has been altered. It has wide posts that are tenoned and pegged into the sills, but the bottoms have been cut off of some of these posts with 2 x 4's scarfed to the sides of them to connect them to the sill.

About 30 feet northwest of the barn is a shed that is banked on the northeast. It has board-and-batten siding, a rubble stone foundation, and a gabled roof with corrugated metal and a northeast to southwest running ridge. It appears to have been added on to on the southwest end. The northeast end is open. It is built with a circular-sawn, heavy timber, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. The rafters are approximately 2 x 4, with a ridge pole.

KS/lh:8-19-94:CARR1391.des

8. Significance

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

Specific dates c.1807-20;c.1855-74 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary:

Andrew Poulson, at an unknown date, acquired this farm and was active, along with his brother-in-law, John Evans, in starting the Methodist Church in Carroll County. A regional history of Methodism states that Robert Strawbridge "... began a class at the home of Andrew Poulson" It has been assumed that the teaching was done in the existing brick house, but this does not seem very likely. As late as 1793, according to the tax books, Poulson had a log dwelling house. The 1798 tax list does not indicate that any changes were made to the property. Poulson died on 4 November 1807, leaving his son John 1/3 of his land, along with the house and outbuildings. John Poulson reportedly moved to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1820. It was probably John Poulson who built the existing brick house, and not Andrew, sometime after he inherited it between 1807 and 1820. In 1831 Poulson sold the farm to Andrew Nicodemus. He, in turn, sold the farm to Elhanon Roop, who then sold it in 1855 to John Englar. Englar died in July of 1860. Englar's estate was not settled until 1872, when the Court of Chancery ordered the property to be sold. The advertisement notes that the 175-acre farm was "... improved by a New Brick House, 28 x 50, Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings." The existing brick house was built in two sections, a three-bay earlier section and a four-bay, Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan ell, and is 36 x 49. Most likely, Englar had the house rebuilt in 1855-60. The use of a center aisle with large semi-circular arched doors at either end is unique in Carroll County. The farm was purchased by William M. Englar. Englar was very likely already farming the land. By June 1874 the tax list noted a new barn worth \$1,400. The existing barn's construction is consistent with this date. William Englar sold the farm in 1915 to Harry E. Englar. It remained in the family at least until 1964, but is now owned by a quarry and the future of the buildings is threatened.

Geography Period: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Rural-Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815;

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-70; Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D.

1870-1930

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture

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Significance (continued)

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Resource Types: Small family farm, Rural vernacular

Andrew Poulson (Paulson) (b. 2/18/1735) reportedly came to Carroll County before 1774 and at an unknown date acquired this farm. Poulson married Prudence Evans and was active, along with his brother-in-law, John Evans, in starting the Methodist Church in Carroll County. A regional history of Methodism states that Robert Strawbridge ". . . began a class at the home of Andrew Poulson Poulson donated ground on which the present Stone Chapel near New Windsor was built in 1783." It has been assumed that the teaching was done in the existing brick house, but this does not seem very likely. As late as 1793, according to the tax books, Poulson had a log dwelling house on this 107-acre tract. The 1798 tax list does not describe the buildings, but it does not indicate that any changes were made to the property.

Poulson died on 4 November 1807, leaving his wife ". . . the house I now live in with all other buildings thereon appertaining with one third of my land . . ." for the remainder of her life or widowhood. His sons James and Cornelius each received $\frac{1}{3}$ of his land. His son John (b. 1/21/1763) received the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$, along with the house and outbuildings, after the death of Prudence. John also received two horses, two cows, three sheep, a bed, a chest, a wind mill, a plow, a pot, an ax, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the grain and two books, a sermon book and a book referred to as "Fletcher appeal."

John Poulson reportedly moved to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1820. His mother, Prudence, died four years later, leaving him clear title to this farm. According to the 1825 tax list, he owned three tracts, but two of them were unimproved. Neither was referred to as "Poulson's Chance." This third, referred to as "Arnold's Chance", had 91 acres with a brick house and log barn. This is probably the farm in question. It was probably John Poulson who built the existing brick house, and not Andrew, sometime after he inherited the farm. It may have been built as an addition to the existing log house, to provide dwelling space both for his family and for his mother. This, then, would have dated between 1807 and 1820. In 1831 Poulson sold the farm, now 82 acres, to Andrew Nicodemus for \$6,550. The considerable price suggests substantial improvements, like a brick house. The deed also stipulated that Nicodemus was to set aside $\frac{1}{4}$ acre as a place of burial. Whether the cemetery was ever used, and where it is located, have not been determined.

Nicodemus had substantial land holdings according to the 1835 tax list, including 228 acres of Poulson's Choice. Improvements to each tract were not itemized individually, but one of them had a brick mill. The 1841 tax list notes that Nicodemus had 131 acres of "The Five Daughters", and that it was improved with a brick and log house, a barn, and a brick mill. It does not seem to mention the farm in question, which Andrew sold to Henry Nicodemus in 1847 for \$6,641. $\frac{1}{4}$. It was still the same size, 82 acres, as when Andrew had purchased it. Henry Nicodemus is not listed in the 1852 tax. A year later he sold the farm

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-1391

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

to Elhanon Roop, who then sold it in 1855 to John Englar. Englar owned several tracts and probably never lived here. He was not to live long, anyway, as he died in July of 1860.

Englar's estate was not settled until 1872, when the Court of Chancery ordered the property to be sold. The advertisement notes that the 125-acre farm was ". . . improved by a New Brick House, 28 x 50, Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings." The existing brick house was built in two sections, a three-bay earlier section and a four-bay, Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan ell, and is 36 x 49. The ell was probably added to the existing brick front, and may have replaced an earlier ell, possibly of log. The claim that they are new does not mean that they were just built. Most likely, the farm buildings had deteriorated and when Englar purchased the property, possibly for the use of a son, he may have had it rebuilt. This would put it in the period 1855-1860. It is also possible that the tenant had it built, perhaps in the late 1860's.

The farm was purchased in 1872 by William M. Englar for \$10,640.93. By this time it had increased to 125 acres. Englar was very likely already farming the land, as he had livestock worth \$662 in 1866, and two years later had private securities worth \$1,575. He was born in Carroll County, probably in 1841, and was most likely just starting out on his own in the early 1860's. By June 1874, two years after purchase but three years before the execution of the deed, the tax list noted a new barn worth \$1,400. It was probably built in 1872 or 1873. The existing barn's construction is consistent with this date. The use of a center aisle with large semi-circular arched doors at either end is unique in Carroll County, and its existence as yet cannot be explained. The barn is built with some logs re-used from a V-notch corner log structure. Whether this was from the earlier barn, or from part of the house, can not be determined. The 1876 tax list further suggests that Englar was already a successful husbandman. It also notes that his farm had four horses, fourteen cattle, six sheep, and six hogs, worth \$694, plus farm implements worth \$195.

William Englar sold the farm in 1915 to Harry E. Englar. It remained in the family at least until 1964, but is now owned by a quarry and the future of the buildings is threatened.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1391

Land Records

Tax assessments, 1793, 1798, 1825, 1835, 1841, 1852, 1866-76, 1876, 1876-96, 1896-1910 maps - 1862, 1877, 1917

Those Incredible Methodists, pp. 5, 8

American Sentinel, 7 March 1872, p. 3

Poulson Genealogy - typescript, Ralph E. Poulson

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 126.9 acres

Quadrangle name New Windsor

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Planning Department

date September 27, 1994

street & number 225 North Center Street

telephone (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

CARR-1391
Poulson-Englar Farm
1325 Nicodemus Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Karl & Freda M. Reichlin (wife) Herbert R. Sauter	Carroll	Tidewater Quarries, Inc.	VA, Corp.	12-11-1986	LWS 992	840	Deed fee simple	\$796,552, 126.9 acres
Mildred L. Sauter	Baltimore County	Herbert R. Sauter	Baltimore County	5-12-1977	CCC 668	130	Deed fee simple	½ interest, \$10.00, 2 tracts (1) 49 acres - 9th district, Nicodemus Road (2) 126.9 acres - 11th district, Nicodemus Road
May Smith & Myrtle S. Smith, trustees in will of Mamie E. Englar	?	Herbert R. & Mildred Sauter (wife) Karl & Freda M. Reichlin (wife)	?	12-18-1964	CCC 384	184	Deed fee simple	\$38,000, 126.9 acres, will #5702 Aug. 1941, 16-583
Westminster Deposit & Trust Co.	MD Corp.	Mamie E. Englar	?	1-23-1930	EMM 153	386	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 124 acres
James E. Boylan, Jr., Assignee of mortgage	Westminster	Westminster Deposit & Trust Co.	?	1-21-1930	EMM 153	384	Deed fee simple	See mortgage WNM 29-280, 4-2-1890, William & Mary Englar to John Senseney & Amos Wampler, Equity 6037
M. Theodore & Mary M. Yeiser (wife)	Carroll	Mamie E. & Harry E. Englar (husband)	Carroll	5-25-1921	EOC 138	451	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 125 acres

CARR-1391
Poulson-Englar Farm
1325 Nicodemus Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Harry E. Englar & Mamie E. (wife)	Carroll	M. Theodore Yeiser	Carroll	5-25-1921	EOC 138	450	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 125 acres, near Medford
William M. Englar & Mary Elizabeth (wife)	Carroll	Harry E. Englar	Carroll	10-11-1915	ODG 128	23	Deed fee simple	Harry assumes mortgage debt of \$5,000 & mortgaged debt of \$4.60 & pays \$900, 125 acres
Elizabeth Englar, trustee	Carroll	William M. Englar	Carroll	10-2-1877	FTS 51	52	Deed	Equity 2-14-1870 [#1088] William M. Englar et al v. Elizabeth Englar sold 3-16-1872, 4 deeds - Exhibits A,B,C,D, \$10,640.93, 125 acres, reserve burial ground mentioned in deed from Elhanon Roop to John Englar

CARR-1391
Poulson-Englar Farm
1325 Nicodemus Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Elhanon Roop & Jane (wife)	Carroll	John Englar	Carroll	3-30-1855	JBB 17	498	Deed Indenture	John Englar must set aside ¼ acres for burial ground \$7,005, 3 parcels (1) 81+ acres (2) 12+ acres (3) 5 acres 100 acres (A)
Ann Paulson	?	John Englar	?	11-25-1858	GEW 24	521	Deed fee	\$1,100, Lot #4, 14½ acres (B)
Samuel Evans, et al	?	John Englar	?	4-30-1859	GEW 25	335	Deed fee simple	\$1,000, Lot #3, 15 acres (C)
Philip Englar & Hannah (wife)	Carroll	John Englar	Carroll	12-15-1845	JS 5	437	Deed Indenture	\$14,600 (x) 182½ acres (y) 82¼ acres (D)
Henry & Margaret Nichodemus	Carroll	Elhanon Roop	Carroll	3-21-1853	JBB 15	87	Deed	\$7,242.75 (A)
Andrew & Honor Nicodemus (wife)	Carroll	Henry Nicodemus	Carroll	3-31-1847	JS 7	352	Deed Indenture	\$6,641. ¼ (1) 82⅞ acres (2) 12¾ acres (3) 5⅞ acres Poulson's Reserve & Stevenson's Garden (A)

CARR-1391
Poulson-Englar Farm
1325 Nicodemus Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

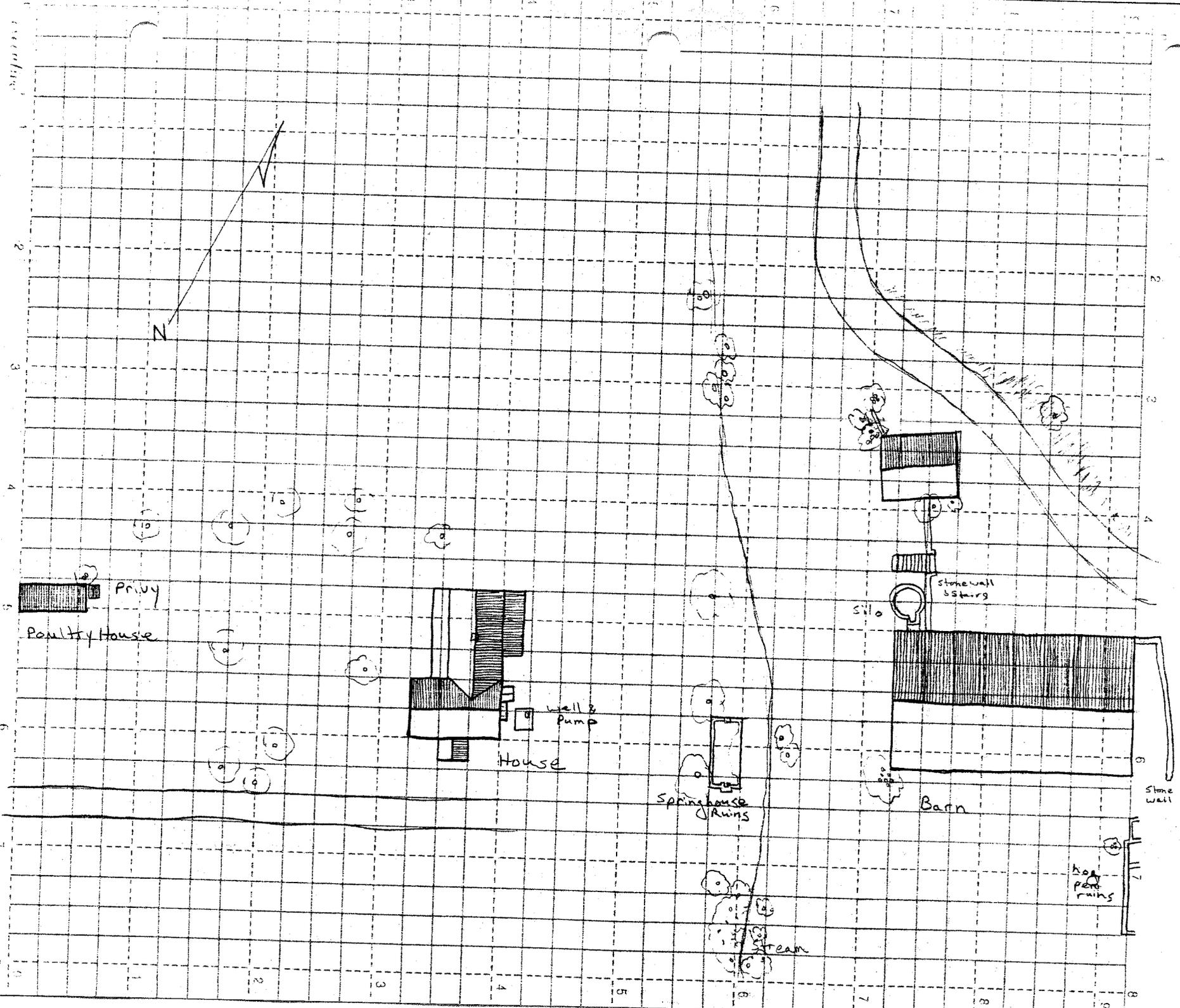
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
John Poulson	Frederick	Andrew Nicodemus	Frederick	4-22-1831	<u>Frederick County</u> JS 36	168	Deed Indenture	A.N. promises to set aside ¼ acres for place of burial \$6,550, 82½ acres (A1)
Andrew Poulson	Frederick	John Poulson (son)	?	probated 5-18-1807	<u>Frederick County wills</u> CMRB 1	273	Bequest	⅓ of land & house to wife Prudence for life, then to John (A1)

KS/lh:8-19-94:1391td

1/1

1325 Nicodemus Rd
Site Plan

CARQ-1341
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NEW WINDSOR NY

New Windsor P.O.

Sams Creek P.O.

Mt Vernon

Oak Orchard P.O.

Franklinville

Taylorville P.O.

WINFIELD RO.

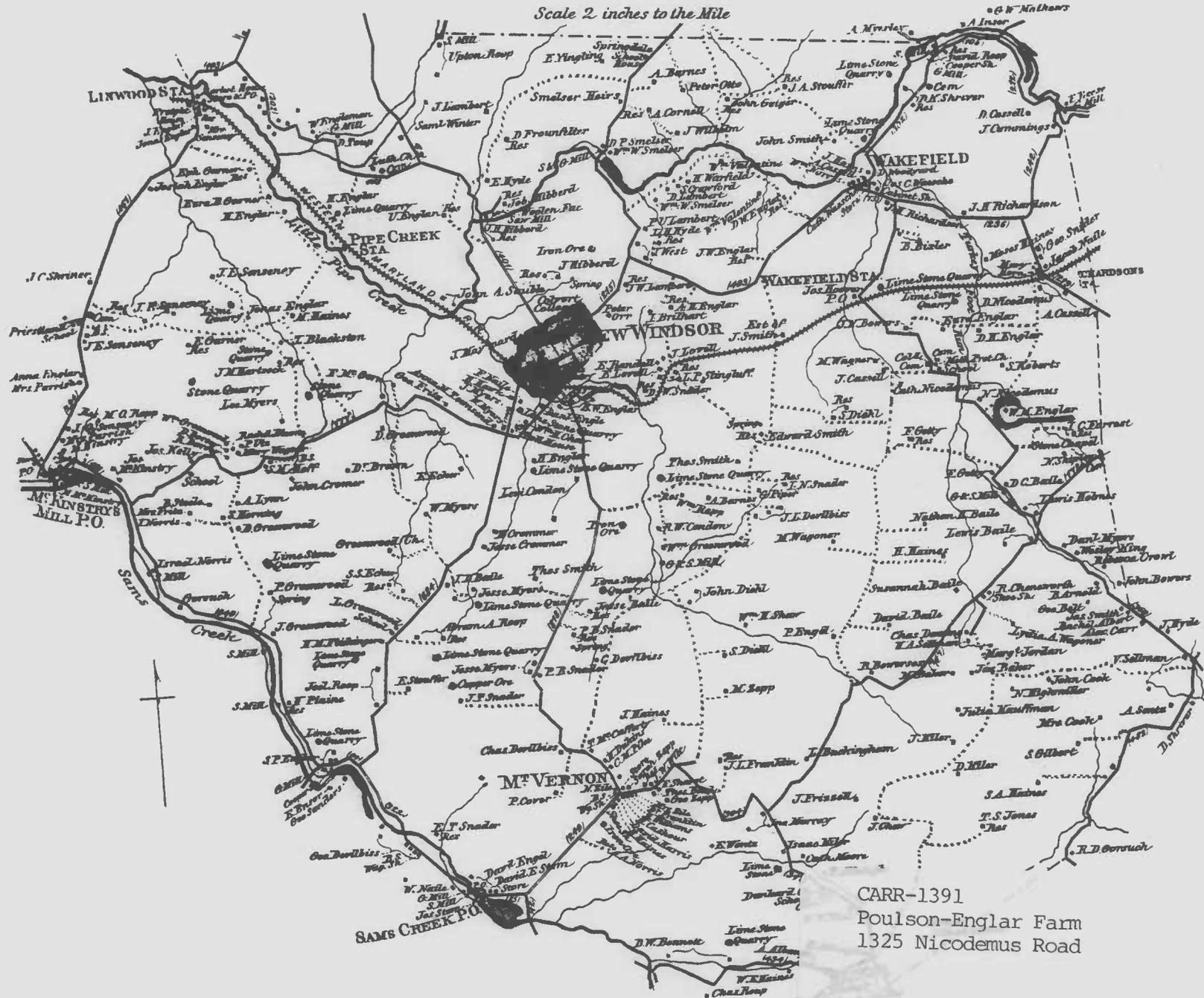
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Poulson-Englar Fam
1325 Nicodemus Road

Martenet Map, 1862

NEW WINDSOR

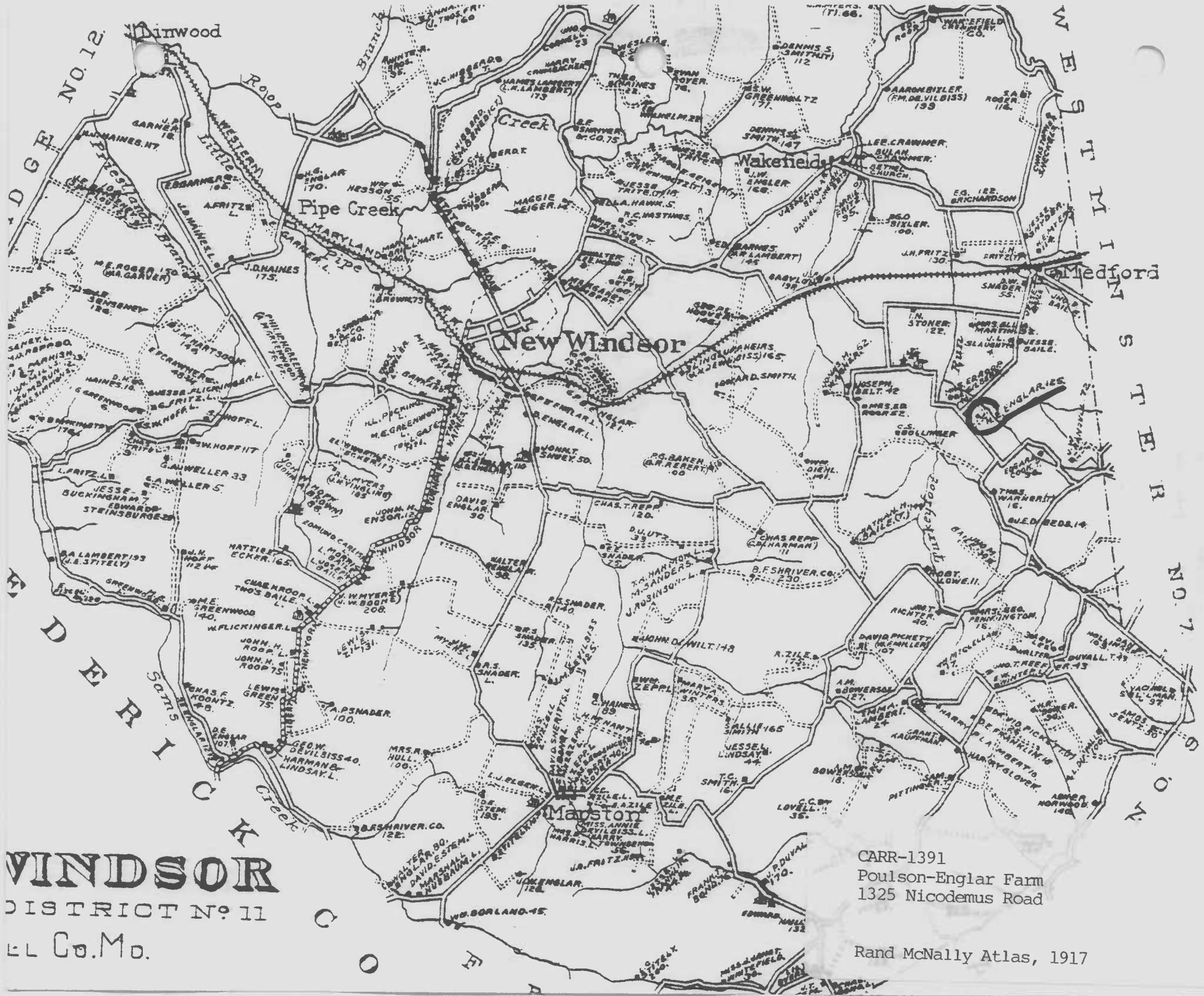
DISTRICT N°11

Scale 2 inches to the Mile



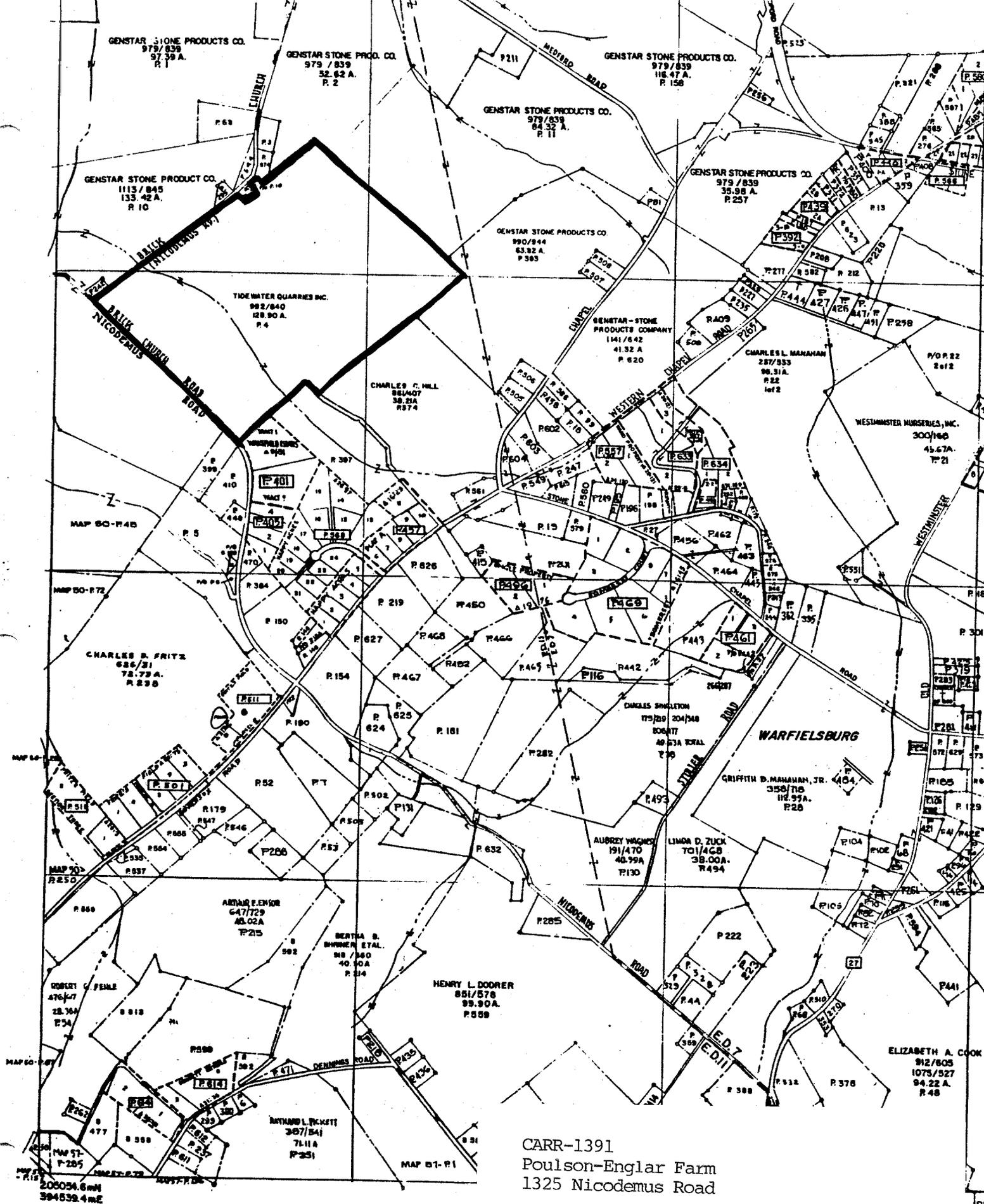
CARR-1391
Poulson-Englar Farm
1325 Nicodemus Road

Lake, Griffin & Stevenson Atlas, 1877

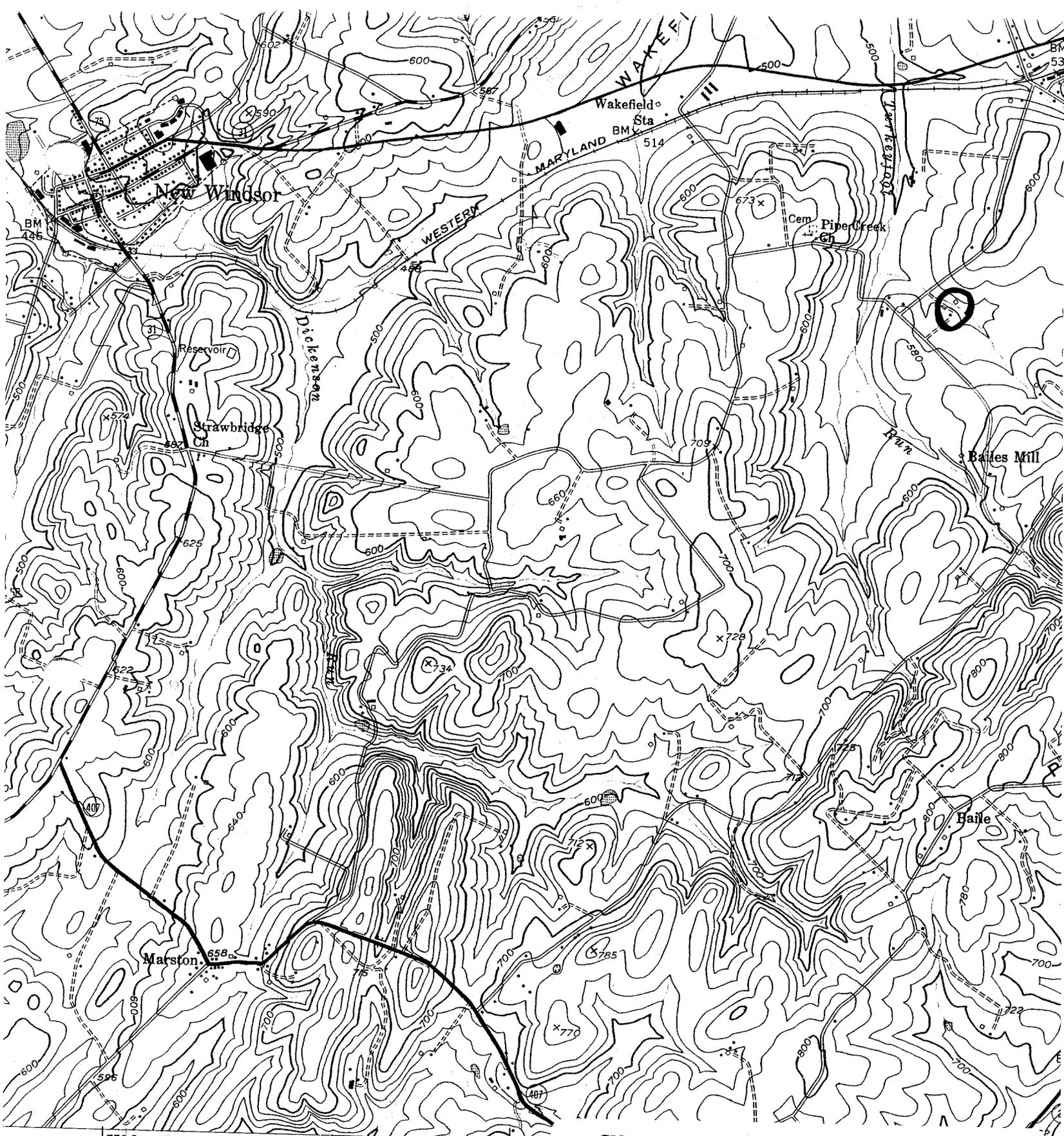


CARR-1391
Poulson-Englar Farm
1325 Nicodemus Road
Rand McNally Atlas, 1917

WINDSOR
DISTRICT No. 11
L.L. Co. Mo.



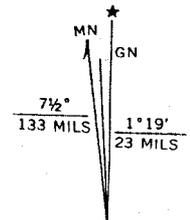
CARR-1391
 Poulson-Englar Farm
 1325 Nicodemus Road



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CARR-1391
Poulson-Englar Farm
1325 Nicodemus Road

New Windsor quad

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY



Carr-1391

Poulson-Englar Farm

1325 Nicodemus Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

house - SE & NE elevations

1/6



Carr-1391

Poulson-Englar Farm

1325 Nicodemus Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
house - NW & SW elevations

2/6



Carr-139.1

Poulson-Englar Farm

1325 Nicodemus Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

summer kitchen - NW & SW elevations

3/6



Carr-1391

Poulson - Englar Farm

1325 Nicodemus Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - SW & SE elevations

4/6



Carr-1391

Poulson-Englar Farm
1325 Nicodemus Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - NE & NW elevations

5/6



Carr-1391

Poulson - Englar Farm
1325 Nicodemus Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Shed - SW & SE elevations

6/6