

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: John Greenholtz House Inventory Number: CARR-1682
Address: Stone Chapel Road City: Westminster Zip Code: 21157
County: Carroll USGS Topographic Map: New Windsor
Owner: McDaniel College Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 613 Tax Map Number: 51 Tax Account ID Number: 106327
Project: 239 Pleasant Valley Road Demolition/Carroll County Agency: Carroll County Department of Planning
Site visit by MHT staff: no ___ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
MIHP CARR-1682

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

While the house retains some significant original features, major alterations to the rear ell, the removal of the original stairway, and alterations to the second story have compromised the integrity of the building enough to make it ineligible for the National Register.

Prepared by: Kenneth M. Short Date Prepared: 1/31/2005

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

MHT Comments

Andrew J. [Signature]
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

3/14/05 ✓
Date

[Signature]
Reviewer, NR Program

3/11/05
Date

200500289

7. Description

Inventory No. CARR-1682

Condition

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> altered |
-

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

The John Greenholtz House is located at 1648 Stone Chapel Road, approximately 4 miles southwest of Westminster in central Carroll County, Maryland. It is located at the south end of a long drive between two parallel ridges that run north-south, and is set at the western base of the east ridge. The complex consists of a brick house and a frame carriage house. The house faces northwest and the ground slopes up to the southeast behind the house and down slightly to the northwest toward a small stream and man-made pond. The house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay brick structure with a rubble stone foundation, a gable roof with a northeast-southwest ridge and wood shingles, and an interior brick chimney on each end. There is a brick ell on the southeast that is two stories high and two bays by one bay. It has a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge, wood shingles, and an interior brick chimney at the south corner. There is Flemish bond on the northwest elevation and four-to-one common bond on the southwest, northeast, and southeast elevations.

The northwest elevation has a concrete porch that covers the foundation. The first story has a center door with six panels that have sunk fields and small ogee panel moulds. The lock has been replaced. There is a four-light transom, a beaded-interior-edge door frame that is mitered at the corners, and a splayed brick jack arch. There is the ghost of a one-story, one-bay porch in the form of a tar line and wire flashing nails, as well as several patched bricks near the door. The jack arch mortar joints have traces of red paint suggesting that the building was penciled. The end bays have six-over-six double-hung sash with thin wood sills, window frames covered with aluminum, and splayed brick jack arches. The wall below the window sills is painted white. There appears to be original struck mortar joints with a grapevine joint. There are also patches above the jack arches of the windows suggesting a three-bay-wide porch existed here at some point. The second story has three shorter six-over-six sash that otherwise match the first story. The brick cornice has a corbelled bottom course, then a dog tooth course, and another corbelled brick course.

On the northeast elevation the foundation has a boarded-up opening to the east with a steel lintel, and a cellar bulkhead to the north with a rowlock course for the lintel. The first and second stories have no openings. The top of the second story and the gable end have a large painted white diamond on the wall. There are new, wide wood rake boards. The northeast elevation of the ell has a two-story frame addition with aluminum siding. The first story has three eight-light casement windows to the east, and a door in the center with six lights over three lying panels. The second story has a six-over-six sash in the center. The southeast elevation of the main block has a typical six-over-six sash on the first and second stories, but neither opening has a jack arch and it appears these openings were moved over when the addition was made. The cornice has three courses of corbelled brick, none of which is dog tooth brick. The southeast elevation of the ell has the one story frame addition with aluminum siding on the southeast side of the brick ell only. It has a shed roof with asphalt shingles, two one-light sash, and a door on the northeast side that has six lights over three lying panels. The first story of the frame addition to the ell on the northeast has three eight-light casement windows at the east corner. The second story has a six-over-six sash. The second story of the brick ell has no openings. The gable end has aluminum siding with vents in it. The chimney has a flue that has been added to the southeast side.

The southwest elevation of the main block has a boarded-up window opening with a steel lintel in the west bay of the foundation. The first and second stories each have two typical six-over-six sash. The gable end has two wood louvered vents and new wide rake boards. The southwest elevation of the ell has a frame addition on the first story that has a CMU foundation, German siding, and it connects to the first story addition on the southeast, creating one wrap-around addition. There is a six-light sash to the west, a door with one light over two panels in the center, and paired nine-light sash, and a small one-light sash at the southwest end of the southeast addition. This addition has a shed roof. There is a pair of one-light casements on the northwest end of this addition. The second story of the ell has a six-over-six sash to the west in an altered opening, and triple eight-light casements in the south bay, in what is also an altered opening. There is a wood box cornice.

The first story has a two-room or hall-parlor plan, with the large room to the southwest, where the front door opens into it. There is a brick partition wall between the two rooms, with a wide opening in this wall that has new trim. There are random-width floor boards of either oak or chestnut that run northeast-southwest. The southwest room architrave has a steep quirked ogee and bead

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1682

Name John Greenholtz House
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

back band and a beaded interior edge. The front door has beaded-edge vertical boards on the interior and is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. There is a wood mantel on the southwest that has paneled pilasters with sunk, flat panels and small, steep, quirked ogee and bead panel moulds. It has a plain frieze, and paneled impost blocks that are sunk and flat and have a bead mould. The bed mould has a bead at the top with a large ogee and bead below it. The chair rail in this room has a bead on the bottom edge of the shelf and at the bottom of the rail. The northwest side of the chimney has a closet with a wood door that is a flat board and has architrave that matches the rest of the room. The door is set above a wide board that is hand-planed.

The northeast room has the same architrave and chair rail as the southwest room. There is a fireplace on the northeast elevation that has been closed off. It has a wood mantel with pilaster strips that have sunk flat panels with bead moulds. The pilasters are topped with a faux book set on its side, made out of wood with one groove near each end of the spine, and three grooves in the center. The frieze is sunk and flat and has a bead mould. The bed mould has a Greek ovolo at the top, a lancet below, and a bead at the bottom. There is a wood cupboard door on the northwest side of the chimney that matches the cupboard in the southwest room. East of the fireplace there is no chair rail, and this was probably the location of an original winder stair. The ceiling is patched here, but there are no clear, definite ghosts to prove the stair was here. The southeast wall has been opened up and a new stairway added in the two-story frame addition on the south of the ell.

The ell is one large room, with the northeast wall having been completely removed to open this space up to the addition where the stairway is. There is a door centered on the northwest elevation that has six panels, with sunk, flat panels that have no panel moulds. The architrave has an ovolo back band and a large bead on the interior edge. There is a large fireplace on the southeast that has been completely rebuilt. The southwest elevation has a doorway in the center, but the door and transom are gone. There is architrave with an ovolo back band and a small bead on the inner edge.

The second story is also divided into two chambers. The northeast chamber has 3-inch-wide pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest. There is a brick partition wall on the southwest, and it had a doorway near the south end but this has been closed off, though cracks in the plaster here indicate its former presence. There is no clear evidence of a former stairway in the east corner. North of the chimney stack is a closet and drawers built-in in the 20th century. The window on the northwest has new sash and has an ovolo on the edge of the frame. The doorway to this room is now on the southeast wall and it has new trim, as does the southeast window. The door is re-used and has been cut down on both sides. It has six panels with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The reverse side panels are sunk and flat with no panel moulds. The door is hung on butt hinges with loose joints and there is a keyhole plate latch with brass knobs.

The southwest chamber door has six panels with sunk fields and no panel moulds. The reverse side panels are sunk and flat, with no panel moulds. The door is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged and hung on new hinges with loose joints. There is a Norfolk latch, but the door had two different latches on the opposite side once, one of which was probably the Norfolk latch. The flooring is random-width oak or chestnut that runs northeast-southwest. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge. The window frames have an ovolo moulding on the edge. There is a small fireplace on the southwest elevation that has an ovolo back band and a beaded-interior-edge architrave with a small shelf above it. The fireplace has splayed, parged jambs and a brick hearth. The ell is now divided into a passage, a closet, and one chamber. It has no historical features except for a door with six panels that have sunk fields and no panel moulds. The reverse side panels are sunk and flat, with no panel moulds. The lock rail on this and all the doors is hand planed, and the door is mortised and tenoned and pegged. It has a Norfolk latch that has also been flipped around. There is no access to the attic.

There is a cellar under the northeast room only, and it has a brick and stone wall on the southwest. It now has a concrete floor. There is an opening in the southwest wall to a crawl space beneath the southwest room. On the northeast elevation are brick

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chimney supports with cantilevered bricks to support shelves between the supports. There is an opening in the northwest wall that leads beneath the porch, and the jambs for this opening have concrete. The joists are hewn on top and bottom and run northwest-southeast. They are 9-inch to 10-inch-diameter logs, are spaced 22 inches to 24 inches on centers, and rest on a 1-inch-thick board set on the foundation wall. There is no evidence that the stairway ever came down to the cellar. The door in the northeast elevation is new and has vertical boards with "V" grooves and is hung on "T" hinges.

The carriage house is located approximately 50 feet west of the house and is a tall, one-story frame building that is two bays by two bays, with vertical-board siding fastened with cut nails and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northeast-southwest ridge. The northwest elevation has no opening in the north bay and has a pair of large wagon doors in the west bay that are hung on small, machine-made strap hinges. The northeast elevation east bay has a vertical-board door with wire nails and "T" hinges. There are some beaded-edge-and-center boards in this door where the hinges are attached, and these are probably replacements. The center of the foundation here has CMUs in it. The north bay has a large door of vertical boards and some beaded-edge-and-center boards, and it is hung on rollers. Above this door is an opening cut in the siding. The gable end has two round owl holes with a sun dial painted below it. The southeast elevation has a six-light sash near the south corner, with a vertical-board door hung on rollers just east of it. The southwest elevation has a window opening to the west with a vertical-board door just south of it. There is a boarded-up opening just below the eave line in the center, and two round owl holes in the gable end. The building has a hewn, heavy timber frame that is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, with down braces from the posts to the girts and sills on the southwest end, and up braces on the northeast end. There are three bents, with the center one set off-center running northwest-southeast. The southwest half of the building is a carriage way and the northeast end must have been for storage of hay because the center bent has a built-in ladder. The northeast and center bents have a dropped girt while the southwest bent has a lapped girt. The rafters are sawn and are approximately 3 inches by 4 inches. They are mitered at the ridge and support shingle lath. It is possible that loose logs were set on the middle girts to create a space for livestock in the east corner of the building.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CARR-1682

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates

Architect/Builder n/a

Construction dates c. 1824

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

In 1826 John Greenholtz (1786-1870) purchased 8 ¼ acres off of the farm of his father, Jacob, for \$80. However, a year earlier John was assessed for this land, with a brick house, suggesting that the sale and construction of the new dwelling had occurred a year or two prior to the execution of the deed. Ten years later the tax assessor noted that, in addition to the house, there was a log stable on the property. The 1841 assessment includes "leather - upper + sole," suggesting that Greenholtz was a shoemaker, and the 1850 census seems to confirm this. There are no Greenholtz's listed, but there is a John Greenwood in Westminster District, a 50 year old shoemaker living with Rachael Greenwood. "Holtz," in German, means "wood," and most likely the name was originally Grunholtz. Most settlers in Carroll County had completely Anglicized the name by the mid-nineteenth century, but the Greenholtz's had only gone halfway. The census taker, it would seem, took the next step, but neither John, nor his sister Rachel (1804-1879), followed his lead. Both the small amount of land and the low value of his livestock, \$20 in 1841 and \$65 in 1852, indicate that Greenholtz had a trade. The 1860 census taker did not do any better with the last name, but the 1870 census taker did get it right. By that time Greenholtz was listed as a farmer, but given his age, he was most likely retired from most active labor. John Greenholtz died in December of that year, and in his will he left all of his property to his sister, Rachael. (1)

The inventory takers noted that Greenholtz's eight acres contained "a comfortable brick dwelling, log shop, log stable, paled garden" and added "this lot has about two acres in wood, the balance cleared and under tolerable fencing." There were tools in the shop, but their specific function was not noted. The only livestock listed was two pigs. Stoves heated the house at this time. Rachel Greenholtz apparently continued to live in the house until her death in 1879, and the property then passed to her nieces and nephews. Her two neighbors to the north, Albinus Poole and William J. Grumbine, took the inventory of her estate, which included a spinning wheel and reel and quilting frames. She probably used these not only for the benefit of her and her late brother, but also for additional income. When the property was sold, there were already assembled quilt squares listed among the sale items. The property was advertised for sale in November 1879, and the description noted: It is improved with a 2-story brick dwelling with brick back building; small tenant house, stable, bake oven and other buildings; a very superior spring of water at the door and springhouse. An orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition. About two acres in young timber. Fencing good." The ad does not mention the shop, but the tenant house was probably this building, converted for additional income on which Rachael could live. This is the first notice of the bake oven and springhouse, though they probably dated to the construction of the house. Neither of these buildings, nor the shop, survive. The stable, which was usually described as being of log, is probably the same heavy timber frame building that survives today. It is an unusual survival for property located outside of town, and is unusual, too, because it employs both lapped girts and dropped girts in the frame. This building was probably constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, and may have replaced an earlier log building that Greenholtz built at the same time as the house. The 1866 tax assessment, for example, notes simply "brick house + stable," leaving moot the issue of materials in the stable. (2)

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Name John Greenholtz House

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The house is a hall-parlor plan, with both first story rooms heated by fireplaces. Physical evidence suggests that the original stairway was an enclosed winder stair in the corner, but this was removed and the straight run added in the twentieth century. The kitchen wing was completely obliterated of historic features at that time. One of the interesting features of the house are the faux books, set on their sides on top of the pilasters on the north room mantel. This feature has been observed in three other houses in Carroll County, including the brick house at 1624 Littlestown Pike, which was built by a blacksmith on about 1-1/2 acres of land c. 1820. The other examples are in a c.1830s brick farmhouse at 818 Silver Run Valley Road and a c. 1840s log farmhouse at 1362 Bloom Road. The origin and meaning of these faux books, which seem to have been executed by several different hands, is not known at this time. In several cases they could have signified an office, but in some cases this seems unlikely. None of the occupations of the owners would have been considered bookish, though the owners may have considered themselves well read, even though they pursued manual trades.

The Greenholtz house was purchased by Lewis A. Myers in 1883 and remained in his family until 1920, though nothing more is known of them. It seems likely that they, too, had a trade. In 1941 Charles and Eula Singleton purchased the property. He was a professor at Johns Hopkins University and used the house as a summer retreat. He purchased both the Poole and Grumbine farms to the north over time and created one large parcel where he made wine from grapes he raised on the surrounding hillsides and planted exotic trees to landscape the farm. The Singleton's left the property to Western Maryland College (now McDaniel College). (3)

Endnotes

- (1) Frederick County Land Records, JS 25-520. Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, 1825, 1835, Maryland State Archives. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Westminster District, 1841, 1852, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Westminster District, Carroll County, Maryland, 1850, 1860, 1870. John Greenholtz Estate, Wills JMP & HEB 4-111, Carroll County Register of Wills. St. Luke's (Winters) Lutheran Church, burial records.
- (2) John Greenholtz Estate, Inventory of Real Estate, JMP 9-115, Inventory of Personal Property, JMP 9-114, Carroll County Register of Wills. Rachel Greenholtz Estate, Inventory JOW 5-54, Carroll County Register of Wills. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Westminster District, 1866, Maryland State Archives.
- (3) Carroll County Land Records, FTS 60-105, LDM 175-219. George A. Grier, "The Singleton Farm Planning Study," 1989.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CARR-1682

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 8 A

Acreage of historical setting 8 A

Quadrangle name New Windsor

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the entire parcel described in deed LDM 175-219.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization _____ date 5/26/04

street and number 610 Register Ave. telephone 410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21212

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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 not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1682

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Continuation Sheet

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See internal footnotes

CARR-1682
John Greenholtz House

1648 Stone Chapel Rd
(Manor House)

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Sarah L. Yingling, Widow / Carroll Farmer & Mechanics Natl Bank of Westminster, MD	Charles S. & Eula Singleton (w/f) / Beto. City	5 Apr. 1941	L.O.M. 175- 219	Deed fees in p/c	\$10.00	8 ⁺ A.	Wenay. prop. \$1525.00 P/O Nicodemus' Inheritance
John M. & Helen B. Blottenberger (w/f) / Carroll	Sarah L. Yingling / Carroll	28 Aug. 1928	E.M.M. Jr. 151-163	Deed fees.	\$10.00	8 ⁺ A.	
Ernest A. & M. Elsie Zite (w/f) / Carroll	John M. Blottenberger Bulto. City	21 Nov. 1924	E.M.M. Jr. 144-399	Deed fees.	\$10.00	8 ⁺ A.	
Jesse W. Myers & of Annie L. / Carroll Westminster Dep. & Trust Co	Ernest A. & M. Elsie Zite (w/f) / Carroll	4 May 1920	EOC 136-322	Deed fees	\$1100	8 ⁺ A.	
Joshua M. Myers / Carroll	Jesse W. Myers	3 Apr. 1912	ODG 119-212	Deed fees.	\$700	8 ⁺ A.	
Ellsworth E. Lovell, attly / Carroll for heirs of Lewis A. Myers, late of Carroll	Joshua M. Myers	25 May 1766	DPS 104-211	Deed fees.	\$600	8 ⁺ A.	Power of atty O PS 104-143 2 May 1906
Jesse W. Myers, widow Louisa, Joshua M. Myers et al., heirs of Lewis A. Myers all of Carroll	Ellsworth A. Lovell Carroll	2 May 1906	DPS 104-143	Power of attorney	—	8 ⁺ A.	
James E. Heird & w/f Elen / Carroll	Lewis A. Myers / Carroll	22 Nov. 1883	FTS 66-105	Deed	\$1000	8 ⁺ A.	
James P. Summers, exec. of Rachel Greenholtz	James E. Heird						not in indexes
John Greenholtz	Rachel Greenholtz, sister	written 29 Dec 1870 probated 24 Jan 1871	Wills JMP & HEB 4-111	Bequest	—	?	inventory of AP say 5 B A. w/ br. no. - JMP 9-115 [no prev. ref.]

[not in grantee index, Carroll]

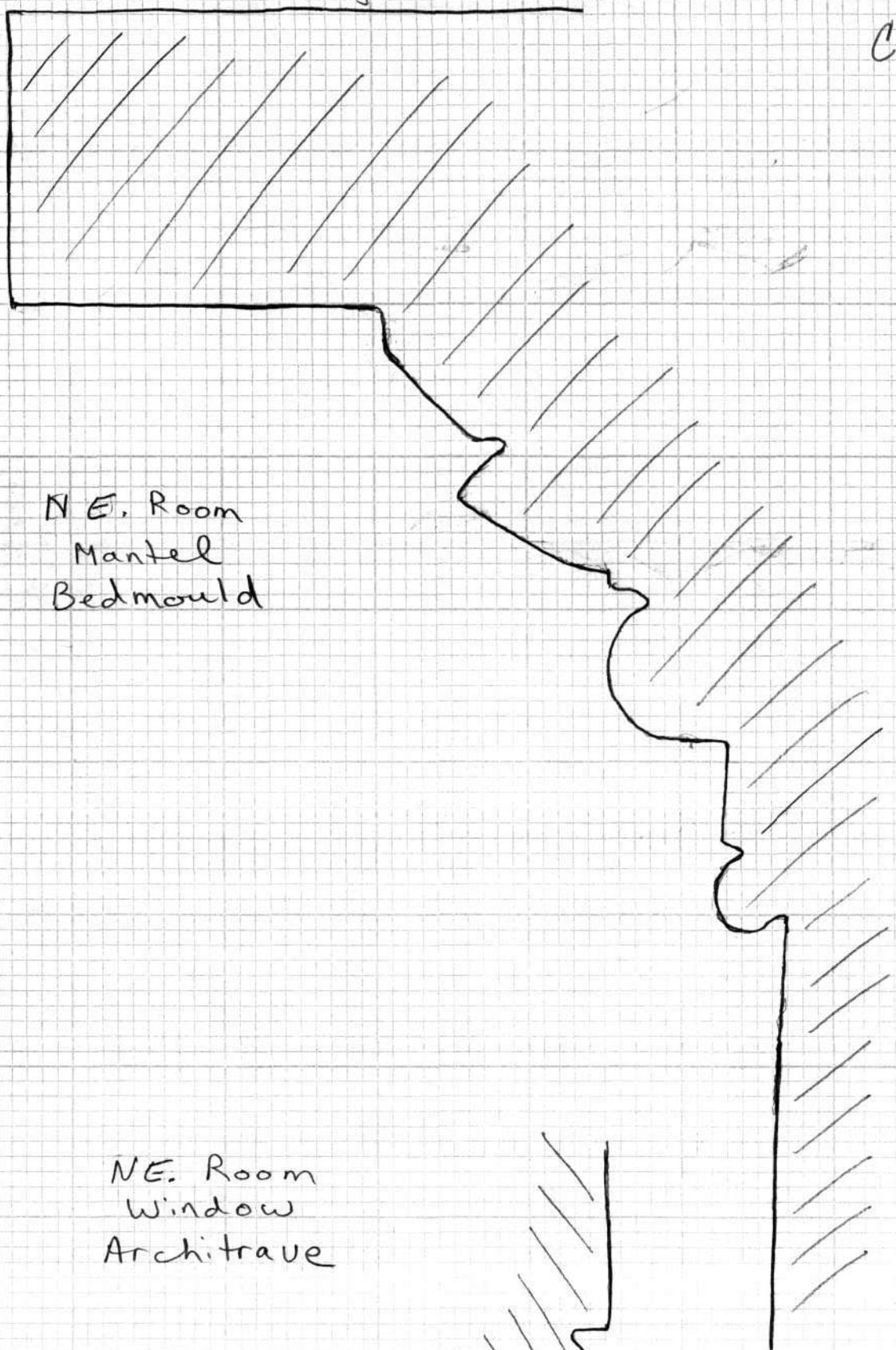
1/2

1670

Stone Chapel Road CHRR-1002
Moulding Profiles

11 Feb, 2004

CARR-1682

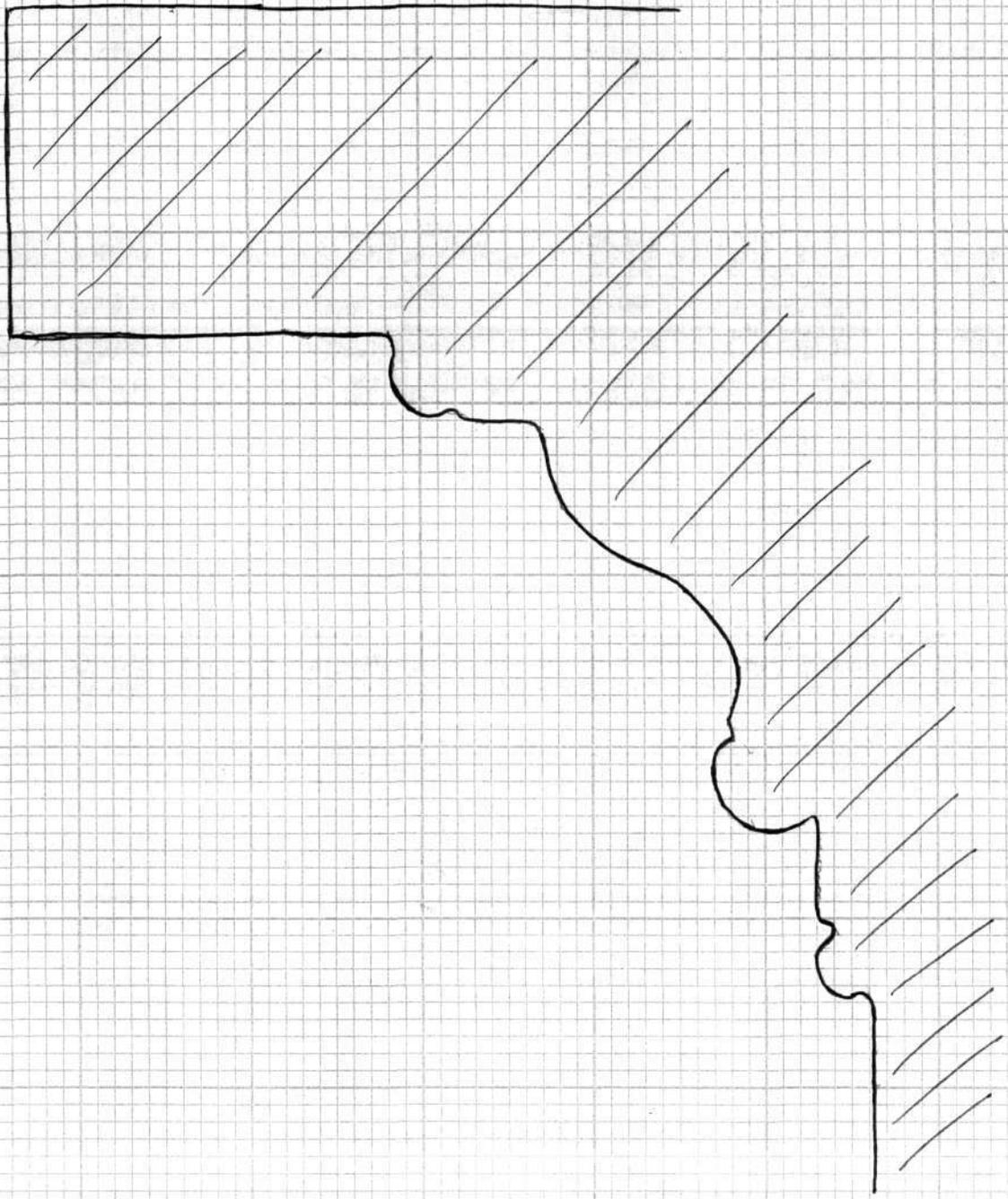


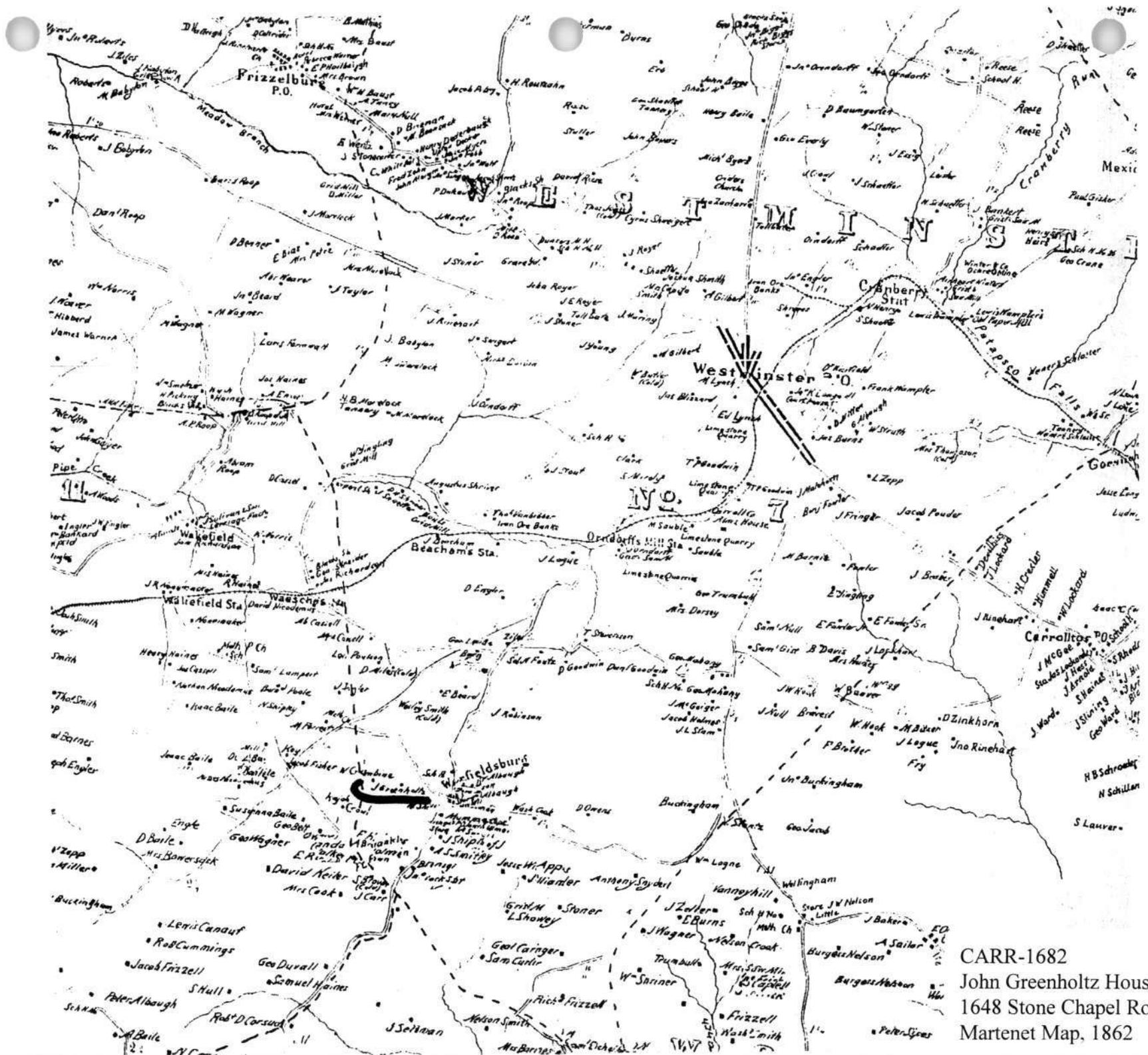
NE. Room
Mantel
Bedmould

NE. Room
Window
Architrave

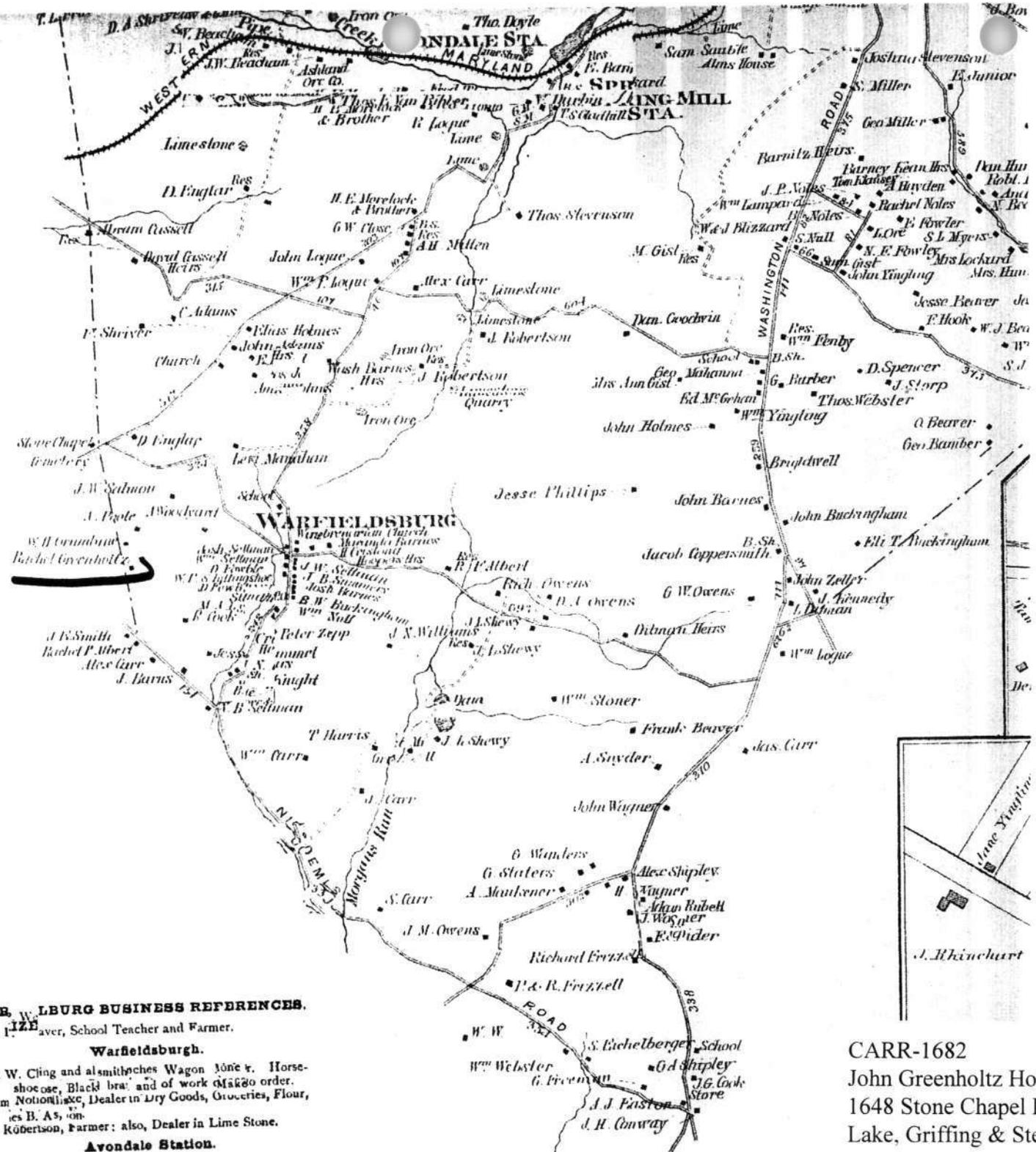
2/2 1648 Stone Chapel Rd CARR-1682
S.W. Rm Mantel Bed Mould

KMS
11 Feb. 2004





CARR-1682
John Greenholtz House
1648 Stone Chapel Road
Martenet Map, 1862



WARFIELDSBURGH BUSINESS REFERENCES.

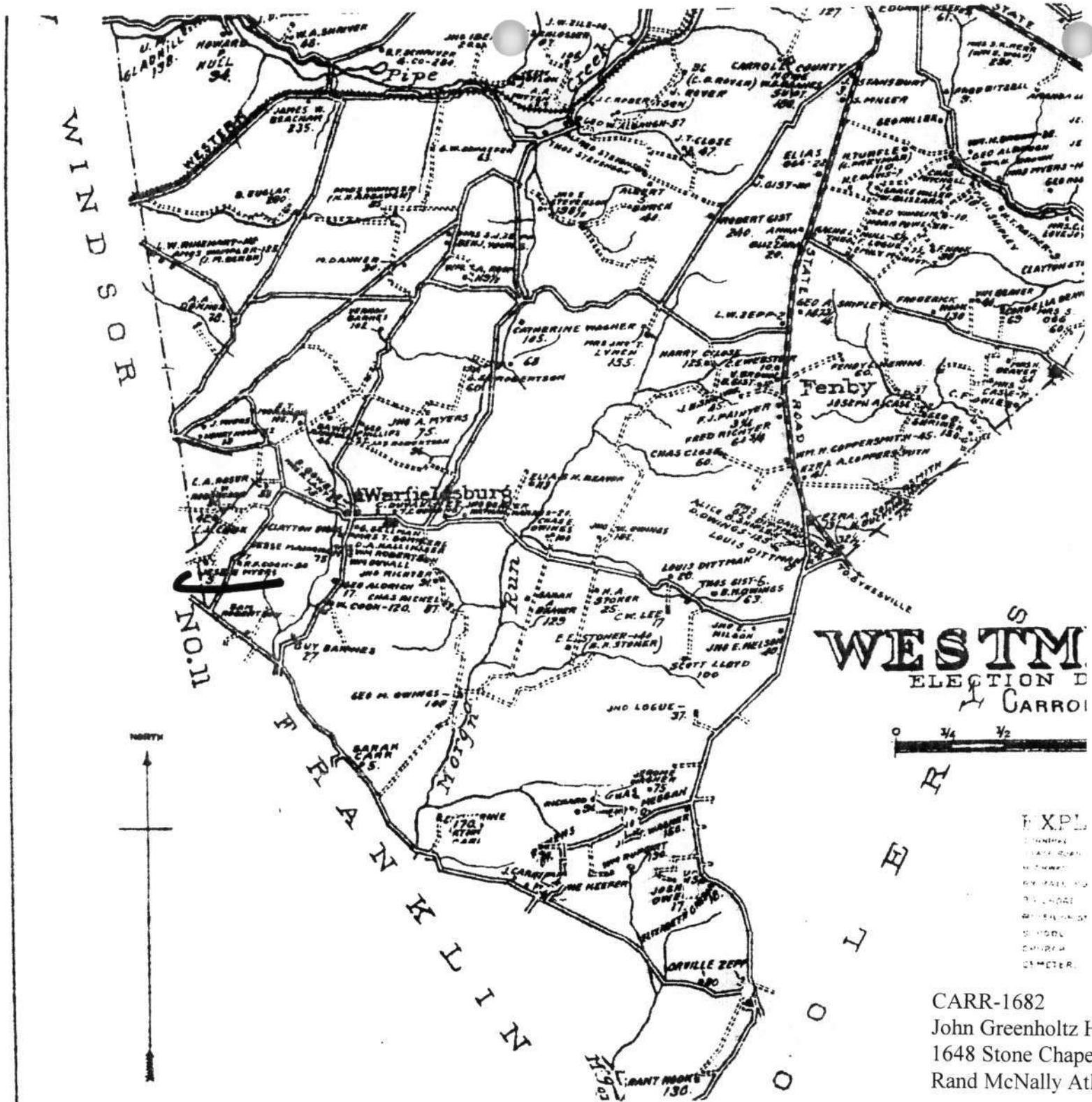
S. I. **IZB** aver, School Teacher and Farmer.

Warfieldsburch.

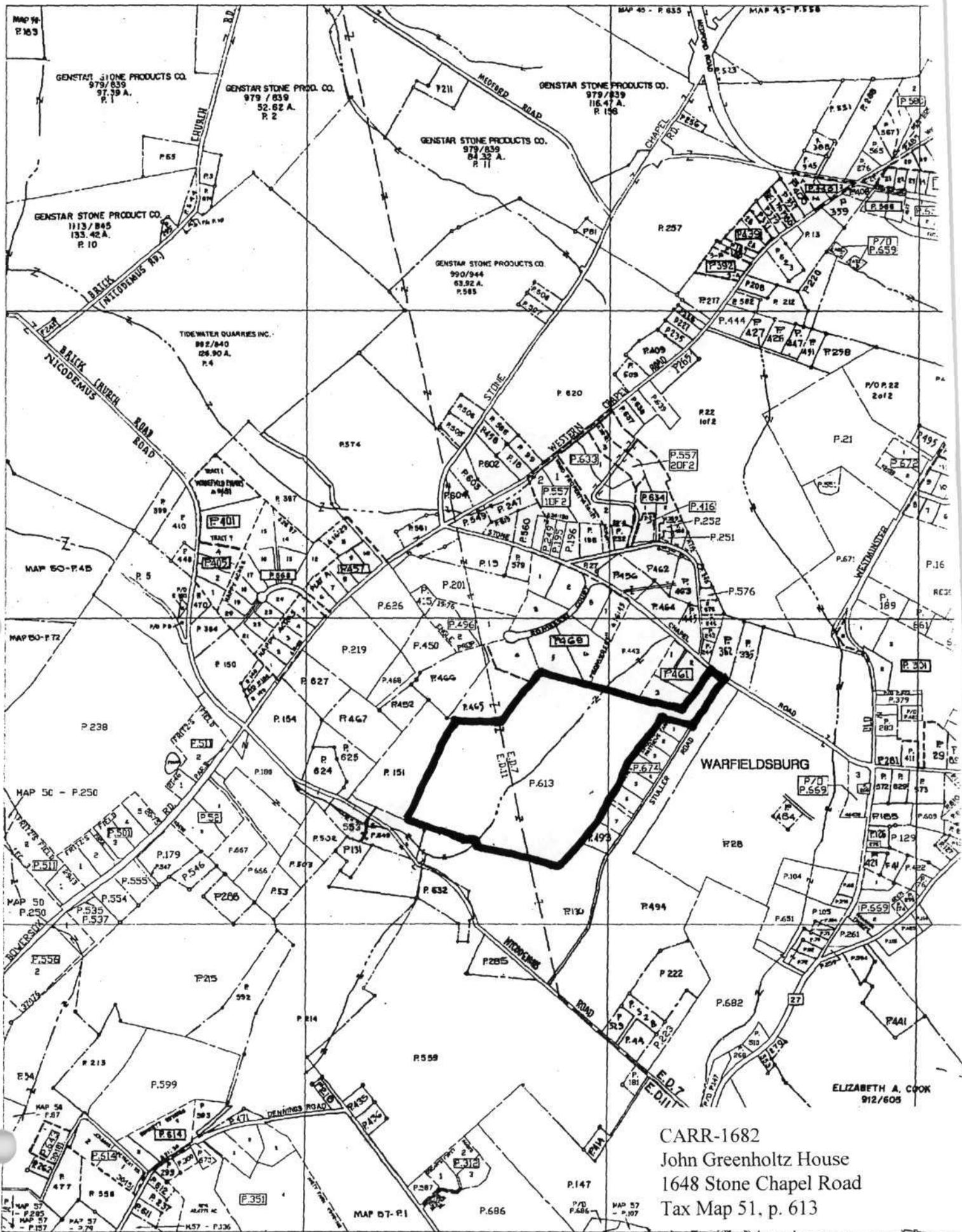
G. W. Cline and alsmithches Wagon Yone r. Horse-shoos, Black bra and of work Makko order.
 Jam Notonhage, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour,
 es B. As, on.
 J. Robertson, Farmer; also, Dealer in Lime Stone.

Avondale Station.

CARR-1682
 John Greenholtz House
 1648 Stone Chapel Road
 Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877

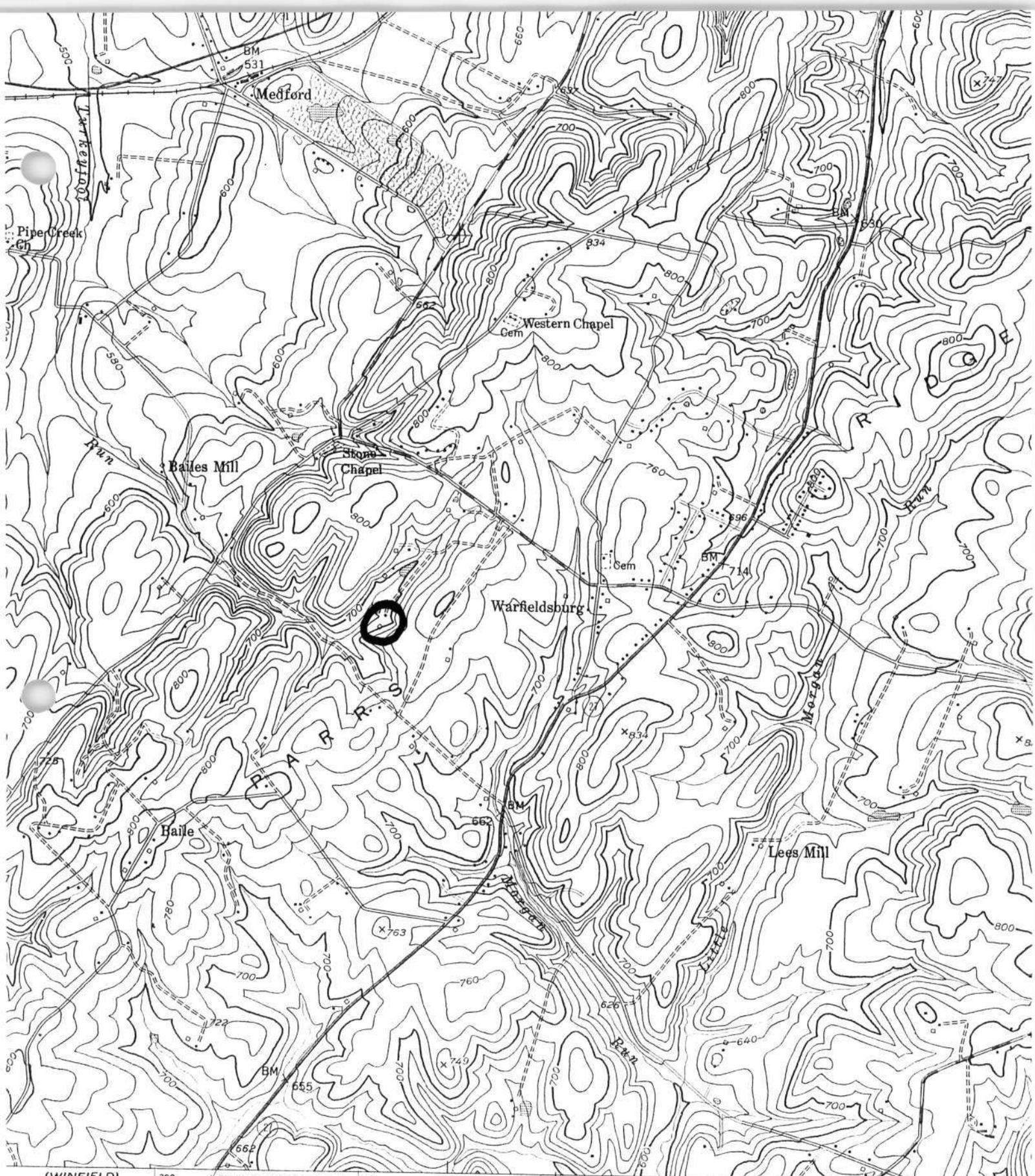


CARR-1682
 John Greenholtz House
 1648 Stone Chapel Road
 Rand McNally Atlas, 1917



CARR-1682
 John Greenholtz House
 1648 Stone Chapel Road
 Tax Map 51, p. 613

ELIZABETH A. COOK
 912/605



(WINFIELD)
5562 1 NE

TAYLORSVILLE 3.6 MI. 324
RIDGELVILLE (JUNC. U.S. 40) 12 MI.

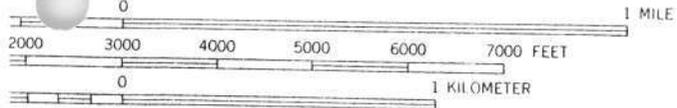
2'30"

325

326

● INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASH.
327000m E.

SCALE 1:24000



CARR-1682
John Greenholtz House
1648 Stone Chapel Road
USGS Quad - New Windsor



CARR-1682

John Greenholtz House

1648 Stone Chapel Rd

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Feb. 2004

MD SHPO

House - NW & SW elevs

1/4

ART-2611 <NO. 27 >854
635 1212 -1 11 11-2-04 (0143)

PAPER • PAPER



CARR-1682

John Greenholtz House

1648 Stone Chapel Rd

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Feb. 2004

MD SHPO

House - SE & NE elevs

214

ART-2611 <NOV. 28 > 0855
635 1217 - 1 11 11 2 10 04435

PULP
ATTACK



CARR-1682

John Greenholtz House

1648 Stone Chapel Rd

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Skert

Feb. 2004

MD SHPO

House- NE Rm. mantel detail

3/4

ART-2611 (NO. 38) > 059
635 1217 - 1 11 11 3 14 (CAROL)



CARR-1682

John Greenholtz House

1648 Stone Chapel Rd

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Feb. 2004

MD SHPO

Carriage House - NE & NW elevs

4/4

ART-2611 <INP.29.2052
535 1212 - 1 INP.2.101 (0443)