0700475504 CARR 47

Form 10-445 (5/62)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY

1. STATE Md
COUNTY Carroll
TOWN Taneytown VICINITY
STREET NO.
Old Taneytown Road (MD 832)
ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE
PRESENT OWNER Parish
PRESENT USE dwelling
WALL CONSTRUCTION brick
NO. OF STORIES 2

2. NAME THORNDALE
DATE OR PERIOD 19th Cent.
STYLE
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC

Main block 5 bays in length with centered two storey pedimented portico. "A" roof E-W. Faces S. grove of trees
More info. to follow

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
J Richard Rivoire
MHT 12/70

DATE OF RECORD

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

9409

Survey No. CARR-47

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Thorndale

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 3722 Old Taneytown Road ___ not for publication

city, town Taneytown X vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

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

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

name Joel and Joan Greer, Jr.

street & number 3722 Old Taneytown Road telephone no.: 756-2743 876-1461

city, town Taneytown state and zip code Maryland 21787

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber CCC 517

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 76

city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title HABS Inventory

date 12-1970 ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historic Trust

city, town Crownsville state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No.CARR-47

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

Summary:

Thorndale is located at 3722 Old Taneytown Road, on the northeast side of the road, just northwest of Bear Branch. It is about three miles southeast of Taneytown in northwest Carroll County, Maryland. The farm complex consists of a stuccoed house, a bank barn, and a stone smoke house. The house faces southwest toward the road. It is a two-story, five-bay structure that is "U"-shaped in plan. It is stuccoed and scored to imitate ashlar, and reportedly has rubble field stone walls beneath the stucco. The first story has a center entrance with an eight-panel door and a four-light transom above. The sidelights each have three lights. There is a one-light transom above each side light. The windows have 6/6 sash. There is a new twentith century portico with two-story colossal Greek Doric columns of wood. This portico is three-bays wide. The house has a gabled roof with asphalt shingles. There are two-story wings on the northeast elevation, one at the north side and one to the east. They create the "U"-shaped plan of the house. The first story has a center-passage double-pile plan, with a cross passage that contains the stairs. The second story has a center passage running from the stairs on the northwest towards the southeast. There is a center cross-passage running from this passage to the northeast. The rafters are mill sawn. They have a center tenon and are pegged at the ridge. There are mill-sawn collar beams with a half dove-tailed half lap that is nailed to the sides of the rafters with cut nails. About 75 feet north of the house is a smokehouse which is square in plan and is built of rubble fieldstone. It has a hipped roof with wood shingles and boards nailed along the hip ridges. There is a finial at the peak that is very deteriorated, but appears to have been a ball. Several hundred feet northeast of the house is a banked barn with a southeast-facing forebay. Most of the joists are sawn. The upper story has a center threshing floor with a hay mow on each side and a granary in the west corner. The roof recently blew off and has been replaced with new rafters. The barn has a heavy-timber, braced, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. Most of the members are sawn. The bents that survive have three posts and a pair of girts. The roof is supported by a purlin-post truss.

Contributing Resources: 3

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8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-47

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

Specific dates 1832-33 **Builder/Architect** Winchester Clingan, carp.;Ephraim Swope, mason

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C X D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state X local

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

Summary:

"Thorndale" was the centerpiece of a 3000-acre tract of land known as "Runny Mede Enlarged" that belonged to Dr. Upton Scott of Annapolis. In 1810 Belfast businessman Clotworthy Birnie, a nephew of Scott's, sailed for America and settled on the Runny Mede tract near Taneytown. He would shortly inherit the land from his uncle. Just when he began making plans to build the existing house is unknown, but they seem to have been well under way by June, 1831. Most of the lumber was purchased from William White of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania. Birnie noted in his diary for 7 February 1832 "I bargained with Henry Geatty to build my house agreeable to my plan for $500 & 4 barrels flour & 400 Bacon & with Ephraim Swope for $437 to commence 1st June." For unknown reasons, Geatty backed out of the contract by mid-March, 1832. Birnie gave the contract to carpenter Winchester Clingan. The foundation of the house was laid out on the evening of 6 April 1832 and excavation began. As most of Birnie's papers survive, there are good details on the construction of the house. On Friday, 29 November 1833, Birnie noted in his diary, ". . . The family removed to the new House." In 1837 Birnie's daughters opened a school for girls in their house. Clot worthy Birnie died 2 June 1845, leaving his remaining real and personal property for the benefit of his unmarried daughters. They continued to operate the school until 1871. With the death of the unmarried daughters, the property was sold out of the family in 1907. It has gradually been whittled down to 108 acres, but remains one of the most significant structures in Carroll County for architecture and history.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
Chronological/Development Period: Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture, Education
Resource Types: Rural vernacular, Plantation

"Thorndale" was the centerpiece of a 3000-acre tract of land known as "Runny Mede Enlarged" that belonged to Dr. Upton Scott of Annapolis. The 1798 tax list notes that there were 21 improvements on the property, indicating that Scott leased numerous parcels to tenant farmers. In 1810, Belfast businessman Clotworthy Birnie, a nephew of Scott's, sailed

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ~~108.5583 acres~~

Quadrangle name Taneytown **Quadrangle scale** ~~1:24000~~

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

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
DHCD/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023

PS-2746

horizontal metal bars set in front of it, all in a beaded interior edge frame, in both the west bay and the south bay. The first story has a center entrance with a marble sill and an eight-panel door that has sunk fields. Each field has a raised circle. There are narrow ogee panel moulds on the door and a four-light transom above. The sidelights each have three lights over one panel. The panels are identical to the doors, but have a raised oval rather than a circle on the field. There is a one-light transom above each side light. Between the door and the sidelights are Doric columns, and the headrail moulding acts as an entablature. There are squat columns in the transom set over top of the tall columns. The soffit has three panels and each jamb has two panels which line up with the transom and sidelights. There is a large bead on the edge of the frame. The headrail has a quirked Greek ovolo with a fillet below and a bead on the bottom edge. On either side of the door are two windows with 6/6 sash in a beaded interior edge frame. The sills appear to be stone, but are painted. The windows have shutter hardware. The second story has five identical 6/6 sash. There is a new twentieth-century portico with a herringbone-brick deck and two-story colossal Greek Doric columns of wood. They have a fluted shaft at the top. This portico is three-bays wide. It has a Greek entablature with an ogee below a Greek ovolo in the architrave. The roof of the portico appears to be flat. The house has a gabled roof with asphalt shingles on the southeast and a ridge that runs from northwest to southeast. There is an interior chimney on each end that is parged. These chimneys are very wide. The cornice has three corbelled courses that appear to be brick. There are also returns and overhanging eaves on each end that are of wood and were added later.

The northwest elevation is five bays. The foundation has a 3/3 sash with horizontal metal bars in front of it in the center bay. It is set just north of the center line. The first story has typical 6/6 sash in the north bay, the center bay, and the west-center bay. The second story is identical to the first story. The gabled end has a 6/3 sash in the north-center bay and the west bay. There are two-story wings on the northeast elevation, one at the north side and one to the east. They create the "U"-shaped plan of the house. The northwest elevation of this north wing has a 6/6 sash in the north bay and a six-panel door with panelled soffit and jambs and a marble sill, in the west bay. The second story has a 6/3 sash to the north and no opening in the west bay. The gabled roof has asphalt shingles and a northeast to southwest running ridge. There is a three-bay, one-story porch on the northwest elevation that has a shed roof with asphalt shingles. It has four turned posts set on brick piers and covers the two bays of the wing and the north bay of the main block of the house. There is a "beehive" bake oven off of the northwest wall at the foundation level between the west bay of the wing and the middle of the north bay of the block. It sits underneath of the porch. It does not have a squirrel-tail flue, but must have had a flue that goes back into the house. The oven door must be accessible from the foundation of the house as well.

The northeast side of the roof has slate. There is new brick infill between the two wings in the northeast on the first story, with an enclosed porch that has vinyl siding on the second

story. The original northeast wall of the house is four bays, with a 6/6 sash to the east, a door at the end of the center passage, a 6/6 sash to the north of this door, and formerly a door north of that that led into the north room of the main block of the house. This door has now been closed off. The northeast elevation of the north wing is one bay. There are four steps down to beaded-edge vertical board double doors in this foundation. The east door has a four-light sash set into it. On the first story there is a 6/6 sash set east of center. The second story has a 6/3 sash set east of center. The cornice has returns, and there is a parged interior chimney centered on this end on the ridge. The southeast elevation of this north wing has no openings on the first or second stories. The east wing also has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and northeast to southwest running ridge. There is a parged interior chimney on the northeast side, centered on the ridge. The northwest elevation of this wing has a 6/3 sash on the second story. There are no openings on the northeast elevation. The southeast elevation of the wing has no openings in the south bay. The east bay has a 3/3 sash in the foundation, a 6/6 sash in the first story, and a 6/3 sash in the second story. The southeast elevation of the house has the typical 3/3 sash in both the center and east bays of the foundation. The first story has a typical 6/6 sash in the south-center, center and east bays. The second story is identical to the first. The gable end has a 6/3 sash in both the south and the east-center bays.

The cellar is divided into numerous rooms. There is a long, narrow room in the center under the center passage with a smaller room in the north, south, east and west corners, and a room under each of the wings. The stairs to the first story are in the north cellar, which is a kitchen. It has a plastered brick fireplace centered on the northwest wall. One jamb appears to be straight, while the other appears to be splayed. The northeast wall has a semi-circular arched opening that appears to be for a bake oven. The oven must have been in the north corner with access from the wing on the northeast. East of this apparent oven opening is an original opening in the northeast wall that is very wide and has a hewn wood lintel. Only two joists are visible in this room. They are both 2½ by 9¼ inches, are sawn, and run northeast to southwest. They are spaced 15 to 20½ inches on centers. The straight run of stairs is on the southwest wall, which is a brick wall that has been plastered. This wall has a six-light sash set to the southeast and a door set to the northwest underneath the stairs. This door leads to the west cellar. The southeast wall is also plaster on brick and has a wide original door opening with a hewn lintel and a beaded-interior-edge frame. It originally had two doors, one of which survives. It is made of beaded-edge vertical boards on butt hinges.

The cellar under the north wing has a 3/3 sash with splayed jambs on the northwest elevation. The northeast elevation has double doors on interior strap hinges that have round ends. These doors have beaded edge vertical boards and are set into a beaded interior edge frame. The joists in this section are 2½ by 7½ inches, are spaced 17 to 20½ inches on centers, are sawn, and run northwest to southeast.

The center cellar room has brick walls on both the southeast and northwest sides. The joists run southeast to northwest and are sawn. Most of them are covered, but they appear to be 10½ inches deep. The width could not be determined. They seem to be spaced 15 to 20 inches on centers. The southwest wall has a six-light sash with splayed jambs and a hewn lintel. There is also a six-light sash in both the southeast and northwest walls, set very near the southeast wall. Northeast of these sash each wall has a wide opening with a hewn lintel, a beaded interior-edge frame, and a wide beaded-edge, vertical-board door hung on cast iron butt hinges that have no marks.

The west cellar is divided in half by a tongue-and-grooved, vertical-board wall that runs northeast to southwest. The southeast half of the west cellar has a six-light sash on the southwest wall. This sash has two interior shutters of beaded-edge, vertical boards hung on butt hinges. It also has a hewn lintel. The joists are partly exposed and are 2½ to 2¾ inches wide by 10½ to 10¾ inches deep. They are spaced 19½ to 20 inches on centers, run northeast to southwest, and are sawn. The northwest half of the west cellar room has a typical six-light sash on the southwest wall. The wall has two brick piers that support a chimney above, with shelves set between the piers. The joists run northeast to southwest, but are covered. There is a brick floor in this room where elsewhere there is concrete. The door to this room is of beaded-edge vertical boards and is hung on cast iron butt hinges. It has a beaded-interior-edge frame on the southwest side.

The east cellar room has two brick piers on the southeast wall with later brick infill between them. There is a typical six-light sash to each side of the piers. The southwest wall of this room is brick. On the northeast wall, set to the east, is a beaded edge vertical board door hung on cast iron butt hinges. This door leads to the east wing cwingar. The east wing cellar has a brick trough set on the southeast wall in the south corner. The northeast wall has two large stones corbelled out from the front foundation. Each stone supports brick piers that corbel out. This now supports a concrete hearth in the first story. The floor in this room is dirt and the level has been raised. The joists run northwest to southeast. The southeast elevation has a six-light sash set to the east. It has straight jambs and a hewn lintel. The south cellar room has two brick piers on the southeast wall with CMU's placed in between them. There are two typical six-light sash on the southwest wall. The joists in this room also run northeast to southwest.

The first story has a center passage double-pile plan, with a cross passage that contains the stairs. The architrave along the front door and sidelights has a beaded interior edge, a broken field, and the back band is a projecting pilaster with a sunken center field that has a bead on either side. The panels on the door and under the sidelights have a sunk field and small ogee mould. The door has a large wrought-iron box lock. The random-width pine floor in the passage runs northeast to southwest. The baseboards have a broken field. The architraves on

the passage doorways match that on the front door, and also have a cornice on top that has a bead at the bottom, two fillets above, and a Greek profile ovolo above that. The doors have a paneled soffit and jambs with a sunk field and a narrow ogee moulding. In the middle of the passage is a semi-circular-arched opening with the same architrave, paneled jambs, and cornice found throughout the passage. The soffit of the arch is also paneled. The arch has a bullseye corner block in the center instead of a keystone. Both sides of this architrave are treated identically. The ceiling of the passage has a moulding around the edge with a bold torus run down the center, flanked on either side by a projecting ovolo moulding. In each corner is a corner block with a patera. The northwest and southeast walls of the passage are masonry. Northeast of the arch is a narrow cross hall. The northwest portion of this cross hall contains the stairway. The southeast end formerly led into the east room. This half of the cross hall has now been closed off and converted to a powder room.

The west room has the same baseboards as are used in the passage. The door and window architraves have a beaded interior edge, a broken field, and a pilaster with a cavetto in the center of the field. There are bullseye corner blocks. The windows have splayed jambs and the openings in the walls are carried all the way down to the floor. Underneath each window is original infill of a wood panel. The jambs have two panels: one at the window level and one below the window. There is also a panel in the soffit. All of these panels have sunk fields with narrow ogee mouldings. The panel under the window has a raised oval on the field. The door to this room has six panels with sunk fields and narrow ogee panel moulds. It is hung on butt hinges and has a mortised box lock. There is a fireplace on the northwest wall that has been closed off for a stove. The wood mantle piece has a Doric column on each side with a bullseye block set on top of the column. The frieze is symmetrical, with a torus in the center and an ogee moulding on either side. The bed mould has a Greek profile ovolo with a bead at the bottom. The edge of the shelf is also moulded with an ovolo. This room has a cove cornice with an ogee at the top and a bead near the bottom of the cove. There is also a bead at the very bottom edge of the cornice. The northeast wall is masonry and has a door set to the southeast that leads to the stairhall.

The south room also has a masonry wall on the northeast and the door in that wall has now been closed off. It was set to the northwest and led into the cross passage. The windows, door, baseboards, architrave, cornice and mantle in this room are all identical to that in the west room. There is no stove in this room, however. The raised hearth appears to be slate and looks original. The surround is of a black stone that is polished and could be granite. The splayed jambs of the fireplace have a metal lining. The random-width pine floor runs northwest to southeast.

The stairhall has the same floor running northwest to southeast and the same coved cornice. There is an open string dog-leg stair on the southwest wall with a landing at the

northwest. This landing cuts through a boarded-up window. The stair has tapered round banisters and newell and a ¾-round hand rail. There are sawn stair brackets and an apron on the landing that is jigsawn and applied to the frieze and appears to be pendant drops. The bottom edge of the stringer has a bead. There is a peg rail on the northeast wall. There used to be a door on the northeast wall set to the southeast that lead to the north room. At the southeast end of the stair hall is a door that leads to the center passage. This is a typical six-panel door for this house, with a wrought-iron rim lock and a four-light transom. The architrave has a beaded interior edge, a broken field, and a back band with a quirked ovolo with a bead inside it. These architraves are used on the door openings in the center section of the cross passage just northeast of the architrave. This center section has the same cornice as used in the west and south rooms. The northeast wall of this center section of the cross passage is frame and has a typical six-panel door with a cast iron rim lock. The rear side of this door has no panel moulds. The center passage continues to the northeast of this door.

The rear door has six panels with sunk fields and narrow ogee panel moulds. It has a wrought-iron rim lock and the architrave matches those used in the stairhall. It has a marble sill and a four-light transom. There is one panel in the soffit, one panel in each transom jamb, and one panel in each door jamb. They have sunk fields with narrow ogee panel moulds. The headrail has a Greek ogee with a bead at the bottom. The exterior architrave has a large bead on the inner edge. The rest of the architrave is now hidden. The northeast end of the center passage has an identical cornice to that used in the south and west rooms. There is a door from this section of the passage to both the east and north rooms.

The east room has a fireplace on the southeast wall. The mantel has pilaster strips on either side, with a large torus in the center flanked by a smaller torus on each side. This same moulding is used on blocks above each pilaster strip. The frieze has an identical profile, but the mouldings are all of a larger scale. The bed mould has a fillet at the top, then a cavetto, another fillet, and a bead at the bottom. The mantle shelf has an ovolo-moulded edge. There is a new hearth, a new surround, and a new firebox. The baseboard and architrave mouldings are identical to the south and west rooms. There is a plain chairrail in this room. The windows are the same as the south and west rooms, but there are no ovals on the panels underneath the windows and the cornice is also identical to those rooms. The north corner of this room is enclosed. Behind the wall is the cross passage. At the southeast end of this enclosure is a typical six-panel door that leads from this room to the cross passage. It has a wrought-iron rim lock. Southeast of this door the southwest wall has a built-in cupboard with three doors that have four lying panels each, one above another. They have sunk fields with ogee panel moulds and are hung on cast iron butt hinges. Above each door is a small one-panel door. On each end, and between each pair of doors are pilaster strips that have a torus in the center flanked on each side by two fillets. Each pilaster strip has a cornice with a Greek profile ovolo and a bead on the bottom of it.

The north room was reportedly two rooms, but a wall was removed to open it up. The northwest elevation has a brick kitchen fireplace that has been repointed and partly rebuilt. It was originally plastered. The brick has now been exposed and the mantle removed. An old photograph shows that the mantle was plain and was probably original. The fireplace has a wood mantel tree and straight jambs. There is a stone at the base of the interior of the fireplace on the northeast jamb to hold a crane. There is a metal loop at the top to hold the other end of the crane. A new crane has been put in its place. The back of the fireplace has metal tabs put into it to hold a fire back. New brick has been placed on the sides of the jambs. The stairs to the cellar are along the southeast wall of this room. The door, which is on the northwest side, was originally six panels and has a wrought-iron dutch elbow latch. The two top panels of the door are now missing. The door has a beaded interior edge surround. There is a narrow landing between the door and the northwest wall of the house. Northeast of the door is a short paneled wall with one panel at the bottom and probably another at the top, though it is not visible now. The panel has sunk fields with ovolo mouldings. There is a beaded edge on the northeast edge of this panel wall. The windows in this room do not have panels at the bottom and are not opened all the way to the floor. There are two windows on the northwest wall. The window set to the west has splayed jambs, but those set to the north have pretty much straight jambs. The jambs are paneled, and have the same architrave as used in the stairhall. The northeast wall of this room is masonry. There is a door on the northeast wall to the north wing that has one panel in each jamb and one panel in the soffit.

The north wing architraves have a beaded interior edge and a back band with an ogee and a bead just inside it. There is an enclosed winder stair in the south corner with three steps below the beaded-edge vertical-board door. On the northwest is a typical six-panel door to the outside. The cast iron rim lock here replaces an earlier lock. The sill is marble and the jambs are paneled. The north wing chamber is accessible only from this staircase in the north wing. This chamber has a random-width pine floor that runs northeast to southwest. The architraves are the same as are used on the first story of the wing, and the windows have splayed jambs.

The east wing is accessible only from what was originally the exterior. There is a door on the northwest wall, set to the west. It is a typical six-panel door, with no panel moulds on the inner side. It has a wrought-iron rim lock and a paneled soffit and jambs. There is one panel to each jamb and one to the soffit. They have sunk fields with narrow ogee moulds. The doorway has a marble sill. This room has a ¾-inch pine floor that runs northeast to southwest. There is a fireplace on the northeast end that has a new concrete hearth. It has a shallow brick firebox that has a very pronounced splay to the jambs. The front part of the fire box is plastered, as is the surround. The mantle architrave has a back band with an ogee and a bead inside of it. The frieze is plain, and the bed mould is beveled at the top similar to a Greek ovolo, with a bead at the bottom. The edge of the shelf is also bevelled. The fireplace projects into the room and, on either side is a built-in closet hung from the ceiling. The bottom of this

closet is at the level of the mantel shelf. Each closet has a one-panel door with a sunk field and no panel mould. It has a beaded interior edge surround. There are shelves inside each closet and the door is hung on cast iron butt hinges. There is a 6/6 sash on both the southeast and northwest elevations. Both are placed to the northeast end of the room and have splayed jambs. The architraves are identical to those in the north wing.

The second story has a center passage running from the stairs on the northwest towards the southeast. There is a center cross passage running from this passage to the northeast. The south chamber has a fireplace on the southeast wall that has a plastered surround and splayed jambs, with a metal fire box identical to the one found in the south room of the first story. The wood mantle has pilaster strips with a broad central fascia flanked by three fillets on each side. There is a paneled frieze with a sunk field and a narrow ogee panel mould. The bed mould has a bead at the bottom edge and a Greek profile ovolo above it. The mantle shelf has a bevelled edge to it. The fireplace has a brick hearth. The baseboard in this room is identical to those used on the first story. Southwest of the fireplace is a recessed closet with shelves; it formerly had a door. The architraves in this room have a beaded interior edge, a broken field, and a backband with a quirked ogee and a bead inside the ogee. The windows have splayed jambs that extend all the way to the floor. There is one panel in each soffit and one in each jamb, as well as a panel in each jamb below the window level, and a panel below the window on the wall. All of these panels have sunk fields with ogee panel moulds. The cornice in this room is wood and has two ovolos at the top and then a large ogee, a small cavetto below it, an astragal, a fillet and an ovolo at the bottom. The wall on the northeast is masonry. The doorway has a paneled soffit and jamb and a typical six-panel door with a wrought-iron rim lock.

The south chamber was formerly divided into two chambers by a wall that ran southwest to northeast. The south chamber was originally only one-bay wide. The center chamber was probably two-bays wide, although there is evidence that perhaps there was a center passage that was one-bay wide and a south-center room that was also one-bay wide. The evidence consists of a possible ghost on the southwest wall and in the ceiling. The door from the center passage to the center chamber has two six-light casement windows above it. The cornice in the room stops short of these casement windows and is finished off as if it is an original treatment. The floor in the south chamber is random-width pine that runs northwest to southeast. In what was the center chamber, the southeast bay flooring runs northwest to southeast, but the center bay flooring runs northeast to southwest. The southeast end of the center passage is narrower than the northwest end and is separated from it by a doorway with an eight-light transom above. The door has ovolo panel moulds and a cast iron box lock, and is different from the other doors in the house.

From this narrow southeast passage one enters the east chamber. The southeast wall of this chamber has a fireplace with the same firebox and surround as found in the south chamber.

The mantle is also the same. The windows, baseboard, architrave, floor, and doors are all identical to the south chamber. There is a small room off of this east chamber to the northwest and just northeast of the southeast passage. There is a second small room off of this first small room set to the northeast of it. This appears to be an original configuration.

The center cross-passage runs to the northeast toward a rear door that is a typical six-panel door with a four-light transom above. It has the same architrave as found on the rest of the second story. It also has a cast iron rim lock marked "B. L. W." and "PAT'D. JULY 21 18[65?]". The exterior of the rear door has a wood sill, a large bead on the edge of the frame, and a paneled soffit and jamb. These panels have sunk fields with ogee moulds. There is one panel on the jamb at door level and one on the jamb at transom level. The headrail has a quirked ogee with a bead at the bottom.

The chamber in the east wing is only accessible from a door on the northwest elevation. The door frame has a large bead and the paneled soffit and jamb is typical, as is the six-panel door with the wrought-iron rim lock. The 6/3 sash on the northwest and southwest elevation are identical to those in the room below with a splayed jamb and typical architrave. On the northeast wall is a flue with a closet to the southeast of it. This closet has a four-panel door that has sunk fields, no panel moulds, and is hung on cast-iron butt hinges. It has the same architrave as used on the windows. Inside the closet is a peg rail on the wall. The baseboard has a broken field, and the random-width pine floor runs northeast to southwest.

The west chamber has a fireplace on the northwest wall with the same firebox and surround as found in the south chamber. It has a brick hearth. The mantel has paired colonettes that are connected in the center. The frieze has a sunk double-field panel with an ogee and bead moulding. The bed mould has a Greek-profile ovolo with a bead below it, and the mantle shelf has a Greek-profile ovolo on the edge. The same windows and surrounds can be found in the west chamber as are in the south chamber and there is a recessed closet that originally had a door. It is on the northwest wall set southwest of the fireplace and is identical to that found in the south chamber. This room also has the same cornice. The door to this room is a six-panel door with ovolo panel moulds and a cast iron rim lock. The center passage has the same baseboard and architrave as found throughout the second story. The cornice has an ovolo at the top with a cove moulding below it.

The north chamber has a fireplace on the northwest wall that is identical to that found in the south chamber. The random-width pine floor runs northwest to southeast here. The windows, architraves, doors, and wrought-iron box lock are all the same as found on the south chamber. The northwest wall of the stairhall has a window with splayed jambs that are paneled. The attic landing cuts through the middle of this window. The stairs to the attic are open and continue up with the same details. There is a landing at the top of the stair with a wall that has

beaded-edge vertical boards and a matching door.

The rafters are mill sawn, are 2¾ to 3¼ inches wide by 5 to 5½ inces deep, and are spaced 29 to 30½ inches on centers. They have a center tenon and are pegged at the ridge. There are mill-sawn collar beams with a half dove-tailed half lap that is nailed to the sides of the rafters with cut nails. The rafters support circular-sawn board sheathing. There is a later knee wall that was put in. It is constructed of circular-sawn members. The collar beams are 2¼ to 3 inches wide by 5½ to 6 inches deep. There appears to be a narrow plate spiked to the joists at the level of the flooring and the rafter feet appear to have a birdsmouth cut, but part of the rafter is set below the level of the flooring and thus is difficult to observe. Pieces of cornice and architrave have been removed from below and stored in the attic. They are mill sawn and have cut nails.

About 75 feet north of the house is a smokehouse which is square in plan and is built of rubble fieldstone. It has a hipped roof with wood shingles and boards nailed along the hip ridges. There is a finial at the peak that is very deteriorated, but appears to have been a ball. On the southeast elevation is a doorway with a new wood lintel, frame, and door. The smokehouse has been refinished inside, but was originally plastered. It is now studded out. There is a splayed vent on the northwest elevation. The building has hewn plates and the rafter ends are tapered. The plates are half-lapped at the corner on top of the end girts. The ridge rafters are hewn while the other rafters are sawn. There are beams running from northwest to southeast that are sawn and have metal hooks on which to hang meat.

Several hundred feet northeast of the house is a banked barn with a southeast-facing forebay. On the northwest elevation the north bay of the lower story has a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame that has diamond-in-section wood louvers. Just west of this opening is another opening with a three-light sash above a small vertical-board door hung on strap hinges. This opening has been altered with concrete infill at the bottom. West of this opening is a boarded-up opening. West of the ramp, the lower story has a CMU wall under the projecting bay above. Behind it the original stone wall has a vertical-board dutch door and a circular-sawn frame. It is hung on strap hinges that have rounded ends, and has a horizontal slat vent above it. This door is set next to the ramp wall. West of it is a diamond-in-section horizontal-louvered opening. The upper story has center double wagon doors of vertical boards hung on strap hinges. There is a projecting bay on either side of the ramp. The north bay has clapboard and one wood louvered vent. The west bay has narrow clapboard and a clapboard door to the north, a vent to the west of it and a four-light sash to the far west. The barn has a gabled roof with standing-seam metal and a southwest to northeast running ridge.

On the southwest elevation the stone wall under the projecting bay to the northeast has recently collapsed. The lower story has an opening that was probably for a vent and a second

opening to the south that was probably for a door. The upper story has new vertical-board siding and the gable end has narrow clapboard with two vents. The lower story stone wall extends to the southeast beyond where the current break is between the barn pitch of the roof and the flatter pitch of the forebay room suggesting that the upper story has been altered or replaced. On the southeast elevation, the lower story has a horizontal-board wall with vertical-board dutch doors on machined strap hinges and 6/3 sash. From south to east there is a door, a window, a door, a window, a wide new opening, another door, a window, and a door. The upper story has vertical-board siding. There are double doors over double doors in the center with one vent on each side. The northeast elevation on the lower story has a vertical-board door and an original opening. The frame of this opening has been replaced in part. The header has a mortise and peg. The door is hung on interior strap hinges that are tapered and have rounded ends. To the north of this opening is an opening with a later frame set in it. The upper story has vertically-set German siding and the gable end has clapboard with two vents.

The lower story has a concrete floor and all new stalls. There is a partial new concrete wall on the north-northeast. Most of the joists are sawn and are about 3 by 7½ inches. There are two hewn summer beams. The posts beneath these have been moved or removed. They were originally tenoned into the summer beam. Some of the joists have vertical up-and-down saw marks on the sides and circular-sawn marks on the bottom. There are new circular-sawn joists under the forebay. Only a couple are hewn on top and bottom. Set into the stone wall are boards with pegs and holes in the northwest, at the north corner, and the northeast wall's north corner. The upper story has a center threshing floor with a hay mow on each side and a granary in the west corner. The roof recently blew off and has been replaced with new rafters. The barn has a heavy-timber, braced, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. Most of the members are sawn. The forebay consists of all new framing. The bents that survive have three posts and a pair of girts. The roof is supported by a purlin-post truss. There is a hay track in the ridge.

Also on the property is a five-bay, two-story house with a gabled roof that has an east-west ridge. This house faces south. It has new siding reportedly placed over stucco that was earlier placed over wood siding. It was reportedly a frame building. There are new additions and new materials, as well as a new porch and new windows to this house.

for America and settled on the Runny Mede tract near Taneytown. He would shortly inherit the land from his uncle, and by 1814 was offering it for sale. He advertised it as being on the new road leading to Baltimore. This was the Westminster, Taneytown and Emmitsburg Turnpike, of which he was a director, and which was just being laid out and built at that time. The late Dr. Basil Crapster of Gettysburg College has outlined Birnie's agricultural practices.

> Birnie began by working the home farm with a dogcar or slaves and indentured servants, in a style not usual in the area. The ease with which slaves escaped to Pennsylvania was one reason why he gradually reduced their number through sale, manumission, and encouragement of emigration to Africa.
>
> In the effort to reproduce the plantation style of the Tidewater he was backward looking, in other ways Birnie was an innovative farmer. He twice served as vice-president of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, and tried to get it to hold shows at Taneytown. He corresponded with the editors of farm journals. In 1819 he had a Baltimore craftsman build a new type plow to his specification. In 1820 he built a copy of a new thresher and in 1821 a corn planter. To improve his flock of sheep he imported a new stock from as far away as Poughkeepsie, NY, in 1830, but soon disposed of his flock as unprofitable. A prize bull and a heifer were shipped to him from England; unfortunately the bull died on the way. Equally unsuccessful was a decade of effort, begun in 1827, to make and sell wine from his own grapes. Soil chemistry also attracted his attention and led him to import plaster of Paris from Pennsylvania and guano from Baltimore. Much of Birnie's farming resembled that of the usual smaller family farms of the area, growing such products as flax and wheat for both home consumption and sale in Baltimore.

Birnie built a log house for himself shortly after settling near Bear Branch, but the full extent of his building pursuits is as yet unknown. Just when he began making plans to build the existing house is also unknown, but they seem to have been well underway by 8 June 1831, when his son, attorney Clotworthy Birnie, Jr. wrote to him from Baltimore:

> I hear some gentlemen speaking of house building & they s^{d} lumber was rising very fast. Mr. Stewart's house will be little more than ½ the size of yrs. & he calculates that the Lot & all will cost him not much short of $9,000, so I hope you will begin this summer & have it under roof by fall, if you do not you may spend 2 more winters where you are. - I tried to form you a house under one roof but owing to the negroes & working people I could not. - The plan I left you last is the best for oeconomy I can devise having the size of the rooms to yrself.

His son would prove to be prophetic, as the house did not get started in the summer of 1831 and the father did spend two more winters before moving into his new abode. The house was probably built according to the plan formulated by Birnie, Jr., by this time, as it is not all under one roof.

Birnie, Sr. continuously wrote to Birnie, Jr. for information and assistance regarding building. While the father's letters seem not to have survived, the replies he received do, and tell us a great deal about building practices of the period. Birnie contemplated putting on a slate roof but was advised that it would be too expensive, as Mr. Stewart's house, which was 30 feet by 47 feet, was estimated to cost $300 to cover in slate. By October 1831, Birnie was accumulating building materials, although they may not have been for his house. He purchased 4½ thousand 24 inch shingles at $5.50 per thousand and 1200 feet of plank at $.09 per ten feet. He also purchased lime and nails and continued to buy plank. Most of the lumber was purchased from William White of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, between York and Lancaster on the west side of the Susquehanna River. Birnie would send a laborer with a wagon and cash to purchase and pick up the necessary materials. Joists, rafters, and studs could be cut to any size desired. Panels for doors and other uses were available in 1¼ and 1½-inch sizes for 15½ cents and 21½ cents each, respectively. They were apparently made in nearby Columbia, Pennsylvania, on the east bank of the Susquehanna. There were several saw mills within three or four miles of Birnie, including one at Trevanion Mills which he is known to have frequented, and yet, despite owning a considerable amount of wood land, he only had some of his lumber cut locally from his own stock. Throughout the building process he repeatedly bought from White, usually "first common" and "second common" boards. This was a method of grading lumber that was used on the river, but apparently was not used in Baltimore, as was explained to Birnie by A. G. Cole & Co. in March, 1833:

> We have no quality, by Baltimore Inspection, of plank from Cole which classes precisely with what they call 1st common at the river - our select cullings which are obtained principally out of lots of stuff sold at the river for Pannil come the nearest to that kind; but are of a still better character. The price of the select cullings is 2 $ per Hundred.

Birnie bought some cherry scantling and plank from Cole, as well as a little figured maple, though it
was not definitely used on the house; Nor can it be located today in the building.

Birnie was still shopping for a builder in January, 1832 and apparently had his son interviewing Baltimore tradesmen. Birnie, Jr., replied on 5 February:

> . . . it has only been a few days since I was able to get from Welch the statement you required - I had a conversation with him in relation to the house building but he informed me prices were very much risen he s^{d} would build it by measurement charging City prices & deduct ⅓ or at country prices deducting ¼ the latter being the lowest. He showed me a draft of the ground floor he had made to calculate by & here follows his amts.
> 57 Joists 19 ft. long 3 x 12 in.
> 15 D° 14 " " " " " "
> 15 D° 11 " " " " " "
> The above doubled will do for the two storys if y^{r} walls run all the way up but if the 2^{d} story walls are studs it may require for the 2^{d} some alteration in the above to suit the walls.
> 27 pr of Rafters 24 ft. long 7 & 4 that is 7 in. at the wall plates & 4 where the rafters meet at the summit 27 collar beams 16 ft. long 2 by 6
> If you have a cornice without [outside] the house the Joists should be about a foot longer . . . I have the ground plan of y^{r} house got from Welch but I presume you can make another & I need not send it -

Birnie noted in his diary for 7 February 1832 "I bargained with Henry Geatty to build my house agreeable to my plan for $500 & 4 barrels flour & 400 Bacon & with Ephraim Swope for $437 to commence 1st June." Geatty was a carpenter in Westminster and is known because of an advertisement he placed in the Westminster Carrolltonian in 1833. Swope was a mason who would later work on the brick court house and stone jail in Westminster in 1837-38. At an unknown date Birnie must have decided on some changes, which he conveyed to Geatty. Geatty replied:

> I understand that it is your wish to take two feet from the Length and put it to the Back, as for that it would make no difference to me, but I am of the opinion that 6 feet is not wide enough for to make a good job of the stairs[,] that is to make the stairs shew [sic] to a good advantage, however will endavor [sic] to please you.

Whether or not the change was made is not clear. There is an undated sketch plan of the house that shows it generally as built. It shows a center passage with a cross-passage, but the dog-leg stair is at the rear of the center passage. It is not possible to determine whether the plan reflects the configuration before moving two feet from the side to the back, or whether the change in plan was considered necessary if such a move were to be made. It may not be related to these proposed changes at all, too.

Geatty then added some details in his letter concerning construction practices. "as Respects the Scaffold Boards they should be about 15-½ feet long, for they generally place

the pudlocks 5 feet apart, consequently the Boards will Reach 3 pudlocks." Geatty agreed to accompany Birnie's team to William Whites and oversee purchasing the needed lumber, if Birnie would pay his expenses.

Birnie, Sr. seems to have been unreasonably demanding with the workmen he hired and those he tried to hire. His son noted that the Baltimore carpenters ". . . appear very obliging & regret that you & they cannot agree." Then he added, again prophetically, "I'm glad to hear you have contracted for y^{r} house - Let the contracts be in writing so as to bar accidents." His father seems not to have done this, as no contracts survive. For unknown reasons, except perhaps Birnie's unreasonable demands, Geatty backed out of the contract by mid-March, 1832. W. Van Bibber of Avondale, near Westminster, noted this in a letter to Birnie and made some recommendations for finding a replacement.

> I was informed yesterday by Mr. Mathias that y^{r} interview with Geatty had resulted in a positive refusal on his part to comply with the contract made with you. Permit me now to give you the choice of three men. . . . There lives in Westminster. . . a young man by the name of Koontz who has the reputation of being a good carpenter. He appears to me to be an exceedingly clever, peaceable, civil person (for a Jackson man). In my neighborhood, not far from my house lives a man by the name of Brown, son of Joshua Brown on the Uniontown turnpike road, who also has a good reputation as a carpenter. He is a professor of religion (methodist). I have known him many years and have never seen anything but what is clever and <u>decent</u>. In Reisters town there is a man by the name of Gosnel, who had done all the work about my sisters house. Having been there occasionally while he was at work, I have noticed him to be quiet, orderly, civil and industrious. If not engaged I have no doubt he w^{d} undertake y^{r} work. The only fault (and that not his fault) that Mrs. Wilson found in him was that he had not a happy tact at planning, but the days when the plans are formed, and the work cut out for him, he is a good <u>executive officer</u> . . . . With regard to Geatty, we know he has been found wanting in those inestimable ingredients of honor and truth which we both estimate so highly in all men where they exist . . . . Mathias tell me he has the contract, and the report is circulated far & wide that if y^{r} work costs more than he [Geatty?] contracted to do it for you mean to sue him. Perhaps you may remember I told you that you never c^{d} get a cent from him, because he has nothing, but if he had I w^{d} be generous on y^{r} part to cancel the obligation or contract.

It is not clear whether Mathias was a carpenter or Birnie's attorney. If Mathias did get the contract as a carpenter he must have as quickly lost it, for his name never appears again. More likely Birnie did have a written contract, and gave it to Mathias to sue Geatty. Though

it was never explicitly mentioned in letters or his diary, the account books clearly show that Birnie awarded the new contract to carpenter Winchester Clingan. This business seems to have been completed by the end of March. Birnie, Jr., cryptically noted. "I hope Clingan will suit but will not y^r cont[ract] be more expensive as he not having to pay the carpenters will not care about the expense at which he engages them."

In order to get his house built, Birnie had to, or chose to, supply some items himself. Most important was the stone. It is not clear whether Birnie opened a new quarry or used an existing one, but improvements were necessary at any rate. A road to the quarry was cleared and levelled in early March and both his slaves and his laborers worked at the quarry from that time until September. Birnie also decided to set up a blacksmith shop to supply all the necessary iron items. The building was apparently constructed by carpenter Jesse Stump, with assistance from Michael Angel. The job may have included a house for a blacksmith as well as a shop. Both of them were at work while Birnie was looking for someone to build his house, but he seems to have considered them unqualified for such a large task. The shop was built with a hewn frame and took 3½ days to raise. Stump spent 60 days and Angel 46 days on the work and the total cost to them was $64.65. While the quarry was being opened up, Birnie's men also were hauling earth to the smith shop to fill and level the floor.

Though the plan of the house was supposedly set, there were numerous details, some of them major, that remained to be settled. One of these was heating. Birnie must have been considering furnaces to heat the rooms, but in late March his son advised against it. His opinions clearly illustrate the bias against modern heating systems.

> I will . . . enquire about the house heating which I think you would not like - you would require a fireplace in case of sickness.- the unpleasant heat of heated air, the I suppose utter impossibility of heating upper rooms warm enough for the sick, or to sit in & the necessity of keeping a regular fire for that purpose are all against it - neither the kitchen or parlour fire would be sufficient or regular enough for the upstairs rooms in winter, chimnies & fireplaces give strength to a house.

Birnie must have persisted in his desire to employ the most up-to-date methods in his house, for in early April his son returned to the subject:

> I find the warming by heated air - rooms is generally confined to the lower rooms tho Mr. Stewart's carpenter told me he saw a house in Philad^a which had not a fireplace in it - It can be fixed I believe after the house is up - As soon as I have time I will go with him to see Mr. Mayers new building - built to be heated with air but which has fireplaces & chimnies.

Two weeks later Birnie, Jr. reported back to his father additional matters on the heating systems he had encountered.

> Fanny [Birnie, Jr.'s sister] tells me you have altered the plan of y^{r} house. The expense of warming y^{r} house by flues would (the construction of them, stove, pipes &c) be about $200 or near that & then the expense of an extra constant fire in the cellar all day - not suffered to get low beside. I went with Mr. Stewart the other day & had an opportunity of seeing the apparatus &c. I still think pipes laid under the hearth with a false back to the fireplace might diminish the consumption of fuel in y^{r} parlour. I would have y^{r} office heated by a pipe from the kitchen or elsewhere.

Birnie apparently gave up on the idea of central heating and instead turned to improving the effectiveness of the fireplaces by inserting metal firebox frames. His son went in search of information and reported back in July:

> I find the mettal [sic] plates will shrink from an eight to a quarter of an inch to the foot from the size of the pattern & as to the raised work that will depend on y^{r} taste and ability to execute it neatly if you undertake it. The weight is 4 cubic or solid inches to the pound at 4 cts you finding the pattern, 4½ founder finding it . . . . In relation to the plates the founder in Pratt St. near 3 Tuns tavern suggests they should be plain with small frame work round the edges & a place on the sides to keep the back in place. All he wants is an arithmetical (as he says) calculation of the dimensions & the figure of the raised work - This is work which can be as well put up after the house is built & just before the plastering is put on. Some, but very few, build them in & then if they crack or break it is troublesome to put in new ones. As it is work you do not want now I would suggest to you to wait until you come down yrself & bring the dimensions with you - more particularly if you desire any flowering or raised work on them as yr man Clingan never (I suppose) could do that neatly & then you would require to have it done here by flower working carpenters but if you can make the forms at home just send them down & the articles can be made at once - I would suggest a plain back, & the sides to have a moulding similar to that round Uncle Johns picture only narrower with an oval or elongated diamond in the center - Any flowering work will be expensive as it has to be cut out & nailed on. If they are made at home they will be more to y^{r} taste & you wilt be surer of a fit recollect the shrinking. I would prefer putting them in just before plastering began —

At the same time Birnie was corresponding with Horatio McPherson in Frederick about these items and received a similar reply:

> I can have you made and delivered here, any quantity of Plates & sash weights you may require at four cents per pound. We have several patterns of Backs & Jams [sic] some of which would be likely to please you unless your fireplaces are of an unusual shape. I can have the articles made for you at any time in two weeks after receiving the order, but would prefer a little more time.

Birnie probably took the advice of his son and had the patterns made locally, as the existing metal fireboxes are very plain. The work was done rather rapidly, as in late August Birnie, Jr. wrote to his father: "y^{r} plates I'm afraid will cost more than you are aware of. 4 cts was the lowest I could get them done for. Lyon in Pratt St. near 3 Turns tavern did them . . . . They weigh 913-04 = $36.52." This was apparently not all of the plates that were ordered. Birnie, Jr. shipped some of them to his father and noted "The remaining castings are not done & will not be before Saturday morning - Those I sent, from the hurry will want some dressing before you put them up you had better see to it in time - The others some of which I saw are smoother but not ready -"

The foundation of the house was laid out on the evening of 6 April 1832 and excavation began. Peter Ridinger, a mason, had already been working for Birnie for over a week, though the diary is not explicit about what he was doing. Ridinger is probably the same Peter Ridinger (born October 28, 1793, died May 11, 1842) buried in the German Reformed Cemetery in Taneytown. The delay in securing the services of a carpenter seems to have delayed the construction in general, prompting Ephraim Swope to write to Clothworthy Birnie in mid-April:

> Sir I wish you to get reddy with your building against the last of May or the firs of June if posable I wood hafe Rume to doo sam part of the building before harvist if not I will be lait puting it up - . . . Wm Orndorff says that he will hafe a kiln of lime raddy in two weeks and his lime is good . . . .

While digging and quarrying continued, Birnie noted that work was being done on an oven and that scaffold boards, poles, and "putlocks" were being hauled to the site. In addition, ". . . Jacob cut & hauled to mill 2 logs for Joices . . . . " Little seems to have been done in late April and the first half of May.

In mid-May Birnie noted "Sundry Agreements Made", among them one with Winchester Clingan". . . during the building . . . @ 1½ pd, "which was probably $1.50 per day for carpenter work. In late May joists and scantling were being hauld from the mill while excavation continued. Brick and especially stones began to be hauled to the site in early June. The bricks apparently cost him $5.00 per thousand and he ordered 50,000, but there is no indication from where they came. At the same time, Birnie was in regular

contact with William White about lumber, and ordered panels, rafters and joists, as well as alot of plank. White offered 24-inch shingles at $7.00 per thousand and 28-inch shingles at $8.00 per thousand. Birnie eventually bought 5000 more 24-inch shingles at $6.50 per thousand.

In April Birnie had a series of exchanges with John Beaver in Baltimore County concerning stone sills. Beaver wrote to Birnie:

> I have made an exact calculation of the work of you sills and find I cannot make them cheaper than the price I asked you but for the sake of getting the job I will make the large sills four and a half inches thick, which is the thickness I find such long sills should be, that will make the price as cheap to you as what you offered me for the four inch sills. if you conclude to take them please to let me know how far back the seat should be from the front of the sill, also the width of the end seats.

It would appear that Birnie was trying to get Beaver to lower his price, while Beaver felt he could not drop the cost, but instead could offer Birnie more for the same amount. For unknown reasons, Birnie again changed his plans and apprised Beaver of that. Beaver in turn replied:

> I find by your letter that you have enlarged very much in the size of your sills. You first agreed that they should be 4 inches thick and that the door sills should be plain and the smaller one should be but six inches thick I have [just] returned from the stone quarry and find it will be very difficult to get a stone that will answer to make the large sill.
> I will make the window sills 3 ft. 9 in.[,] 5 by seven for two Dollars 12½ cts. each[,] those 3 ft.[,] 3 in. 4½ by 7 at [187½?] Cts each and the door sills in the maner [sic] you describe in your letter for 22 Dollars. They shall be made of white stone but if some of the sills should have some dark places you mus [sic] take them or if some sills should be a little darker than others. You saw the quality of stone at my shop of I will make them. it is a thing imppossible [sic] to get the stone all as white as some of my whitest Grave stone but I will be perticular [sic] and have them as white as I can get them . . . .
> I also wish it to be understood that I have nothing more to do with the sills then to Deliver them at my shop.

This must have been satisfactory to Birnie, for in early July Beaver wrote to him ". . . I am glad to hear you are so well accomodated with your sills . . . ." Birnie also ordered some additional stone, probably for fireplace surrounds, and Beaver noted:

> the stone you now want I can furnish at 6 Dollars each. The facing at 6 Dollars a set. I will rub them as well as stone can be rubed and make them of white stone. but to polish them as fine marble is polished is out of the question. the polishing alone would cost more than the price I ask you for them. I have a great deal of work on hand and dont think I could finish them before some time in September.

Birnie seems to have had trouble dealing with most of the workmen he hired, including Beaver, who added a postscript at the bottom of his letter warning Birnie: ". . . you will find when you get your sills that you hat better given me my price." Presumably, Birnie did give him his price, as there was no other correspondence between them.

Another issue Birnie dealt with was flooring, which his son first discussed in a hastily written postscript to his letter of 18 May. "I have just seen the patent plaining [sic] machine where the rough board of any breadth goes in & comes out ready plained tongued & groven [sic]. Boards can be furnished ready for nailing down for very nearly the price of the original plank - See it before you buy y^r^ flooring boards it is astonishing & done by a foot adze operation." Birnie, Jr. later noted that one-inch thick floor planks sold for $30 to $50, depending on quality, but did not specify the quantity.

Quarrying, excavation, and hauling stones continued almost daily throughout the summer. The masons arrived on the afternoon of Monday, 13 August 1832, and apparently went to work on the foundations even though digging was continuing. Water and sand were hauled to the masons and Jesse Stump was put to work hewing lintels for the building. By later August scaffold poles and put-logs were being hauled to the foundation, and logs were being prepared, hauled to the mill, sawn into planks, and returned to the house in preparation for raising the scaffolding. The digging seems to have been completed. The window sills were sent for on 13 September, suggesting that the walls were quickly reaching that level. Fifty-five bushels of lime were carted from Myer's lime kiln (location unknown), most likely for mixing mortar. On 2 October, Birnie noted in his diary, "The masons finished about 9 o'clock."

While the shell was done, there was a great deal more to do just to prepare the building for the winter. Logs were cut and hauled to the mill to make laths, and perhaps for other uses. On 5 October Clingan was putting up rafters with the help of Swope, and the house was covered by the 19th. The pace slowed noticeably, however, with most of the slaves and laborers concentrating on agriculture. On 1 November it was noted that Swope and a laborer were ". . . daubing the house," which might refer to the stucco over the stone walls and might refer to pointing up mortar joints. Birnie's son wrote to him in mid-October about the stucco work, as well.

> As to the plastering, I know not what to say, so various are the prices, from all I can learn. However, 15 cts per y^d for plain rough cast, 18 cts for imitation of stone you finding the materials & from 37½ to 40 for granite imitation with the addition of 3 cts per y^d if the workman finds the materials. My landlord an old plasterer says the very coarsest washed sand is decidedly the best. You do not [?] however I hope of plastering this fall let it settle this winter. Such is the various prices here that one man offered to plaster the school house for $800 & another did it for $400 inside & out.

Whether or not Birnie took his son's advice on letting the building settle is not entirely clear, as will be seen. This work probably took two weeks, as on Monday, 17 November several men took down the scaffolding. Other than cleaning up and leveling the ground around the building, work seems to have fairly ended for the winter.

Birnie had continued to be occupied gathering materials for the house as the walls went up. In mid-June he made a trip to Baltimore and purchased the following painting materials from Stanley & Co.:

1 Bbl 33 Gals Linseed Oil 95 bbl 50		31.85
1 Keg 100 Gals Lead in Oil		11.00
1 Keg Lamp Black		.10
1 Keg 2[?] Span Brown in Oil 8		2.00
6 Keg Litharge	12½	.75
2 Keg Sugar Lead	25	.50
2 Gals Spts Turpentine 45 jug 38		1.28
½ Gals Terra de Sienna 25		.12
		$47.60

On the same trip Birnie bought hardware of Jacob Albert & Co.:

8⅓ doz. 1¾ in. Clarks Iron Sash Rolers		.75	6.25
6 Gro. 1¼ in. James Screws No. 13		.60	3.60
2 Gro. ¾ in. d° d° No. 9		.35	.70
5 m 1 in. Cut Sprigs		.15	.75
10 m 1½ in. d° d°		.25	2.50
1 _ Mouse hole Anvil W+ 131 lbs @		.12½	16.37½
1 _ Bright face Vice W= 42 lbs. @		.12	5.04
3 Kegs 6^d Nails 100 lbs. ea. is	300 lbs.		
2 d° 8^d d° 100 lbs. ea. is	200 lbs.		
2 d° 10^d d° 100 lbs. ea. is	200 lbs.		

1 d° 20d d° 100 lbs. ea.		200 lbs.	
50 lb. 5 inch d° is		50 lbs.	
1 Keg 6d Brads is		100 lbs.	
2 d° 10d d° 100 lbs. ea. is		200 lbs.	
1 d° 12d d° is		100 lbs.	
	is:	1250 lbs. @ 5½	68.75
		13 kegs .25	3.25
			$107.22

He noted in his diary the trip to Baltimore for these items, and brought groceries as well. On 4 January 1833 he purchased additional painting supplies from Stanley & Co.:

12 [?] Chrome Green @ 85 c	10.20
1 Chrome Yellow	.40
3 Gals Winter Oil 1.25 can 62	4.37
2 Kegs 25[?] ea. Lead in Oil [?] @ 275	5.50
	$34.98

The windows were a major concern for Birnie, as he had to buy them in pieces from different manufacturers. He had already purchased the iron sash rollers, but needed the sash weights, which his son worked on getting while dealing with the metal fire boxes. In late June he reported to Birnie:

> I have enquired concerning the Iron & find they asked . . . for weights 3½ - the weight . . . is to be determined by the weight of the sash each weight being ½ that - let them be square - otherwise they untwist the cord

In a later letter he added that the window weights " . . . had better be square & say ⅜th of an inch less than the boxes in which they will slide up & down." Horatio McPherson in Frederick noted that "the pattern for the window weights is generally made by the carpenter who builds the house, in as much as the weight must fit the case made for it, and the weight required marked upon the pattern." By the middle of November Birnie, Jr. was still awaiting the measurements or patterns for the weights.

Nowhere is it indicated who manufactured the window sash, but they must have been installed by late September, when Andrew Little of Littlestown, Pennsylvania wrote Birnie: "After reflecting on the proposal of the primeing of the blinds and sash and [glazing?] I am of opinion that it should Be twenty Dollars insted of sixteen." Birnie had already purchased one box of 8 by 10 glass for $4.65 from Stanley & Co. in April, but needed a great deal more. Birnie had his son search for this, and in early October the attorney noted:

> The Balt. Glass C° have none on hand of 12 by 16 now except 1 box & will not have for 3 weeks. They are just beginning. I however left the order for 320 pains [sic] but suppose 4½ boxes must be had being 337 as there will be

> breakage. If you want the box on hand please write me or if you could supply yrself else where they will not require you to accept the order - price $14 - . . . I will call on Stanley as I go to dinner & see about the 100 pains & if possible send them on tomorrow.

This was probably the box of 10 by 12 glass that Birnie received of Stanley & Co. for $5.50. The 320 panes of glass was not delivered until early November. Birnie, Jr. wrote:

> The Glass is to be delivered to day & will be forwarded first possible opportunity. The bill [rendered?] for 320 pains[?] 14 is $59.73 for which please forward a bill at 90 days. They will not discount for cash but if they once have the draft I dare say they or rather he, Mr. Friede presid' will be glad to get the cash at the usual discount. I suppose as you lack about cash you must have received funds from Annapolis.

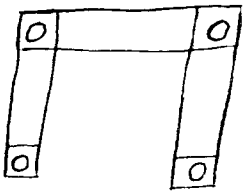
The glass did not leave Baltimore until the middle of the month, and presumably arrived safely.

Openings around the windows were closed up in late January and nothing else seems to have been done until 15 March, when Birnie noted that the "stone cuter came about 11 o'clock . . . . "The following day he laid the sill of the rear door. He is only referred to as George the stone cutter. He then apparently worked on three pillars along with John Hammil, whose occupation is unknown. Hammil finished the pillars by the first of April and shortly afterward began on the chimnies. This took only a couple of days to complete. George the stonecutter returned on 10 April and worked at "facing stones." After about two weeks two additional stonecutters came to assist him. They seem to have completed their work by early May, although no where is it clear exactly what they were doing.

The answer may lie in part in a series of seemingly unconnected letters. Though the fireplaces were completed, the trim or finish work remained to be done, and in February 1833 Clotworthy Birnie turned to it by again turning to his son. Birnie, Jr. talked to a Baltimore stonecutter about both the facings and a door sill, for an unknown door. Why this door was not included in the work Beaver did is not clear. Birnie, Jr. wrote:

> Your air tubes are nearly finished & will be done in a few days - The lowest priced door sill Bell can make is $28 & such an one as you wrote for $33 plain having only a <u>wash</u> or slope on top to cast off rain & if any moulding 50 cts additional the running foot. - The facings out of the stone you spoke of which does not take a polish is 75 cts <u>running</u> foot not greater than 7 in. wide - Hearth stones $1.00 the superficial foot = all of the white Balto Marble or such as you saw them working into steps & window sills in Mulberry St. too

white I think for such purpose - He can give you a well polished dark marble for facings at $1 per running foot not more than 7 in. wide. As you speak of giving employment to a workman several weeks we suppose one who will take the block at the quarry saw it, chisel it, fit it & set up the work he would send one for $1.75 per day from the day he leaves until he returns & found which would be very expensive & I'm sure McDermott will suit you better as to cost & as it is plain work very well as to workmanship
Stall & Bell says there is no such thing now as iron facings but Stall [?] York where an apprentice made one. The sheet iron is fixed in an iron frame as a cyphering slate in its frame either plain or figured with clamps with brass ornaments thus



the o's representing the brass & which also helps to hold the sheet iron in place
Calculating y^r fireplaces or rather the dimensions of the work to be say 30 by 36 in. & 6 inc. broad each facing would cost in & about $7 & less in proportion if less required - 3 or 4 to be done as a lumping job for less than each.

The McDermott that Birnie, Jr. wrote of was John McDermott of Frederick Town. Birnie, Sr. was in contact with him at the same time. McDermott wrote that he had no one willing to work for less than one dollar and found, or food and lodging, per day. Birnie, Sr. eventually worked it out with McDermott, who sent Henry Hoffman to do the work. Birnie in turn paid Hoffman, which was a mistake. Hoffman reported that he worked 18 days and received $6.50, but McDermott believed he had been paid more, as he wrote in mid-May 1833, because since Hoffman had returned ". . . he had done nothing but in a Negro grog shop . . . ."

All this time Clingan must have been working on the finish carpentry, but Birnie does not mention anything about it. It must have been virtually completed by May, however, because plastering started then. As early as mid-January 140 bundles of lath had been shipped from Baltimore by Birnie, Jr., presumably for interior plastering. By the end of March, A. G. Cole & Co. had sent 16,600, though they did not specify whether these were bundles or individual laths. Birnie was away from Thorndale at the end of May when the plasterers arrived and another son, Rogers Birnie, informed him of the occasion.

> . . . as the plasterers arrived here the evening after you left us I think it advisable to apprise you of it; there are two of them, a partner of Hatch's and an assistant the latter of whom having taken something to refresh him by the way took a little to much and has not yet commenced work. Mr. Conrad, Hach's partner, is busy lathing and says that it will take them about eight days to put all the laths on when lime and hair must be had; he thinks it will require 50 bushels of hair and 300 of lime of which 35 bushels, for the last coat must come from Frederick and should be mixed next week or the following week at the farthest; he says that there is no lime in this part of the county that will do for the last coat. He does not use sand for the last coat but plaster of which he will require 2 barrels of boiled plaster. I have set Jacob to hauling sand which can be got for the inside, near Pipe Creek hill where we got it last year but for the outside he says sharper kind will be necessary and it must be taken from the creek. I suppose it will be necessary for you on your return to make some contract for lime and if there should be any wanted before your return I will have to send the oxen for a load or two to last until you come.

Before he sent the letter, Rogers Birnie traveled to Westminster and appended a note to the bottom of his letter.

> I have been on the lookout and find that there is no prospect of lime as soon as the plasterers say they will want it. Brown near the Union Town road will begin to burn on Monday if fair and we could have it on Saturday perhaps but he was not at home and the men at the kiln could say but little, thought he would sell it at 20 at the kiln or 25 if delivered.

The postscript was added on 1 June. Two days later Rogers Birnie sent along additional information:

> The plasterers are going on very well. I met with lime at Orendorff's after being disappointed at all the other kilns; it has been burnt several weeks and though some what slacked on the top it is good below; he is to deliver a load here on Tuesday next at 23¼ cents and if it will answer for the first coat I suppose we must take another load until better can be obtained. Brown's will be ready by this day [Monday] week & Mr. Kephart & several other persons say it will be fully as good as Markers. I have enquired the price of hair in Westminster & find . . . 12½ cents is the general price . . . . the plasterers think it will take 50 bushels.

The Orndorff that Rogers Birnie mentioned was undoubtedly Joseph Orndorff whose farm outside of Westminster (CARR-260) was definitely producing lime by 1844.

> Samuel Conrad left Thorndale at an unknown time but wrote to Birnie from Frederick on 17 June:
>
> . . . on the account of some work that Mr. hatch was undertaken I cannot come down intill this day week, But you will be so good as to let the Labours Continue making up mortar intill we come down for theres none to be had here.

Birnie also purchased 40 bushels of lime, at .25 cents a bushel, from a Jacob Brengel. It is not known where Brengel was located but presumably this was the better quality lime needed for the last coat, which had to come from Frederick according to the plasterers. The work must have been completed by 31 August, since there is a receipt from William L. Hatch of that date that notes, "Rec^{d} from C. Birnie Two Hundred Dollars in full for plaistering & Roughcasting his House." This suggests that the exterior stucco or roughcast was done at the same time as the plaster, but there is no explicit description that would confirm it. If the roughcasting was done at this time, then the "daubing" done in the fall was either a preliminary coat, or pointing work. The extended period over which the plastering extended delayed other work, making workmen anxious. Benjamin Yingling of Westminster wrote to Birnie in early August: "I wish you to inform me . . . when the plasterers might be done as near as you can gess [sic] so that I can arrange my work accordingly." He does not specify what his work was, but most likely it was painting.

More digging was done in the cellar in late September, and in early October Peter Ridinger and his three hands returned to point the cellar and work on the cellar oven. This work took about three weeks. In mid-November the cellar floor was levelled and paved, and afterwards Ridinger returned to work on the chimneys and repair the fireplaces. This took only a few days. In late November Birnie's laborers laid a hearth and put up a crane in the cellar fireplace, then began moving things into the new house. On Friday, 29 November 1833 Birnie noted in his diary, ". . . gloomy & rather damp day but fair. The family removed to the new House." The ordeal of constructing Thorndale was over. Repairs and additions to the outbuildings would continue on, however.

In August 1832 Birnie noted that he had paid Clingan $117. He also paid a William Phillips $45, which was $18 a month for 2 months and 13 days. A man named George? Gaust received $48.23 for 2 months and 5 days work at $22 a month. They were both probably journeymen carpenters working with Clingan, and their names do not appear again. In December 1833 Birnie recorded in his account book that he paid "W. Clingan, carp^{r}" $1,132.96, covering from early August, 1832 to date. At the end of the month Swope was paid $440.

In 1837 Birnie's daughters opened a school for girls in their house. The "Seminary for Young Ladies" was advertised in the Westminster Carrolltonian in 1839:

> The branches taught, are Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Ancient and Modern History, Elements of natural Philosophy, including Chemistry, Botany and Astronomy.
>
> The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each. The first commencing on the first Wednesday of May; the second on the first Wednesday of November. The number of pupils is limited.
>
> T E R M S:
>
> Tuition in the above branches with
>
> Needlework, for pupils under 12 years of age, per session, $15.00
>
> For pupils over 12 years of age, do. 25.00
>
> Boarding, including beds, bedding, lights, fuel, &c. per session, $50.00
>
> Washing, do. 5.00
>
> The above charges payable each session in advance.
>
> Music, per session. 20.00
>
> Use of Piano, 2.00
>
> Drawing and Painting, 10.00
>
> Books and stationary, music and drawing materials furnished at the Baltimore retail prices.
>
> Pupils may be entered at any time, but no one will be received for less than one session. A notice of three months will be required previous to the removal of a pupil:

Clotworthy Birnie died 2 June 1845. His real estate, over 2300 acres, was valued at $20,900. In addition he had securities of $12,661.32, stocks and bonds worth $11,819.57, debts due him of $7,171.03, plus personal property and notes on hand, worth a total of $52,975.37. Birnie left his son, Clotworthy, his fowling piece, powder flask, shot pouch, and mathematical instruments, and his other son, Rogers, his pistols and bullet mould. Since both of them had received their shares of the "patrimonial estate" the remaining real and personal property was left for the benefit of Birnie's unmarried daughters. They continued to operate the school until 1871, while their brother, Rogers, operated Glenburn, a school for boys, at his own home between 1847 and 1877.

With the death of the unmarried daughters, the property was sold out of the family in 1907, for $12,575. It was three tracts, one of 173½ acres, one of 150 acres, and one of 114½ acres. It has gradually been whittled down to 108 acres, but remains one of the most significant structures in Carroll County for architecture and history.

The house Birnie built is in many ways typical of Carroll County, but has some unusual features. These include the stairway placed in the cross passage and the U-shaped plan. While roughcasting was not uncommon, most houses seem not to have been scored to imitate ashlar. The finer finish is typical of Thorndale, in that most of its trim work, while typical in profile to that found on other houses of the period in Carroll County, is a little more elaborate. The use of the arch in the center passage, and the ceiling mouldings and cornices, is also very unusual. When compared with grand country houses of the period built around Baltimore, however, it is clear that, despite the assistance of Clotworthy Birnie, Jr. and various Baltimore craftsmen, Thorndale is still very much a traditional Carroll County house. This is probably the result of it being designed by the Birnie's, and not an architect, with trim work chosen by carpenter Clingan based on what he was accustomed to executing.

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Carol Lee, Legacy of the Land, pp. 31-2.

Land Records

Tax Assessments; 1798, 1825, 1835, 1841, 1852

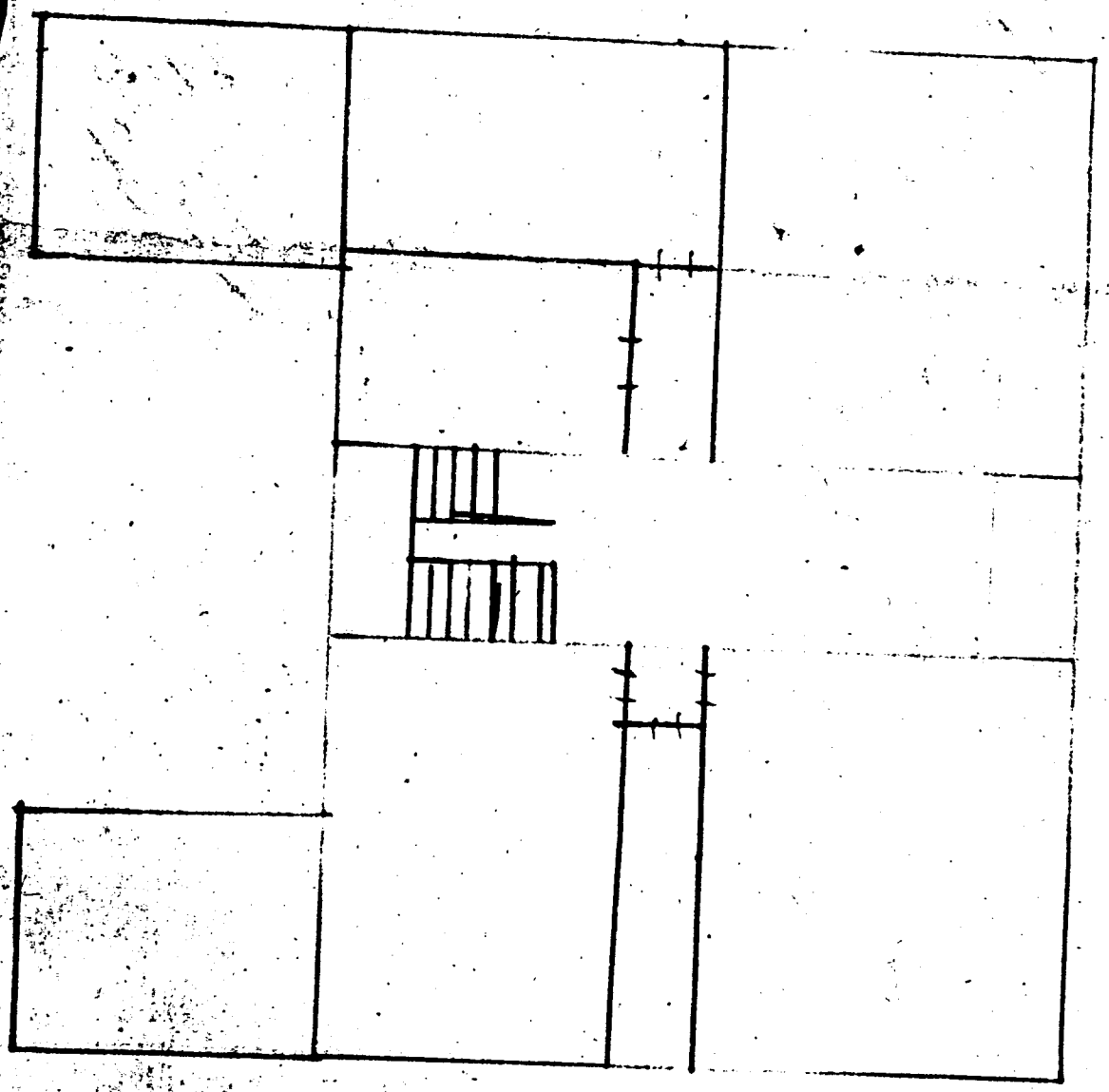
Chancery GAM 37-439

Clothworthy Birnie Collection, microfilm, Maryland Hall of Records, 9 Reels
copy at Historical Society of Carroll County

Scharf, History of Western Maryland, pp. 801-2, quoted in Morris L. Radoff The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland, v. 1, 1960, p. 53. See also p. 841.

Westminster Carrolltonian, 16 August 1839, p. 3, c. 7.

Clotworthy Birnie will, JB1-375



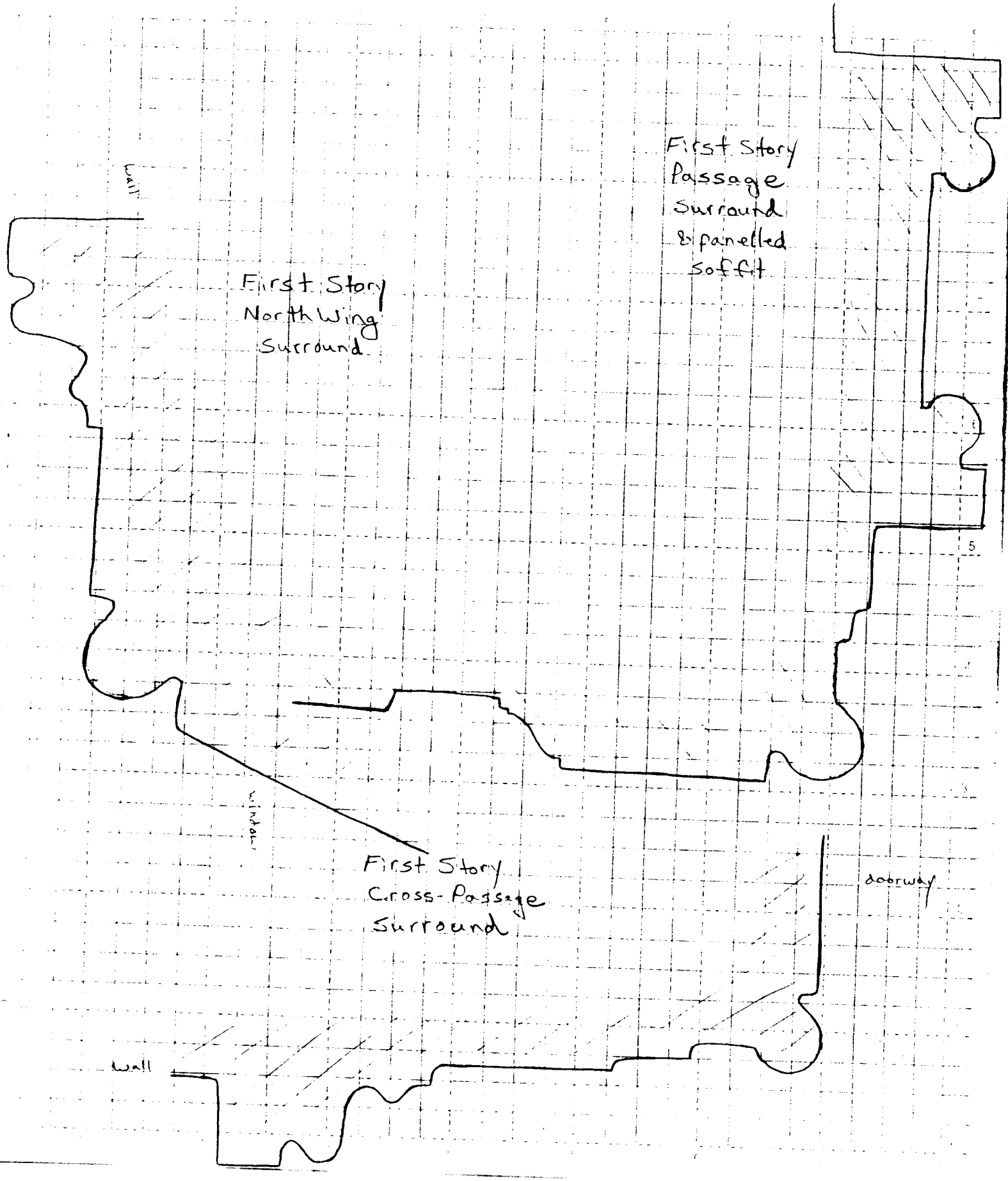
CARR-47
Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Road

Floor plan in Clotworthy Birnie papers

1/

Thorndale
Moulding Profiles

CARR-47
KMS
14 Apr. '94



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Moulding Profiles

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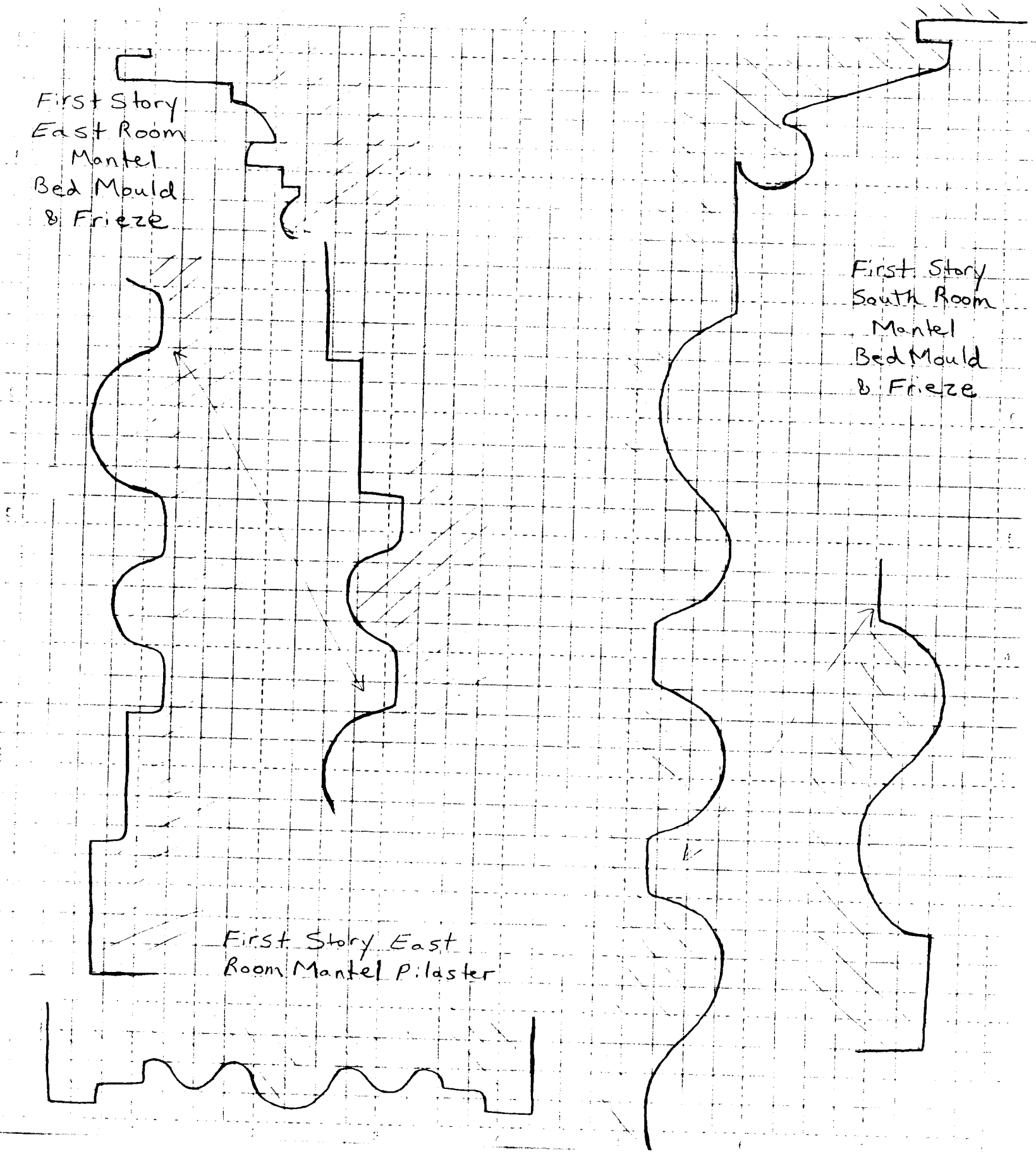

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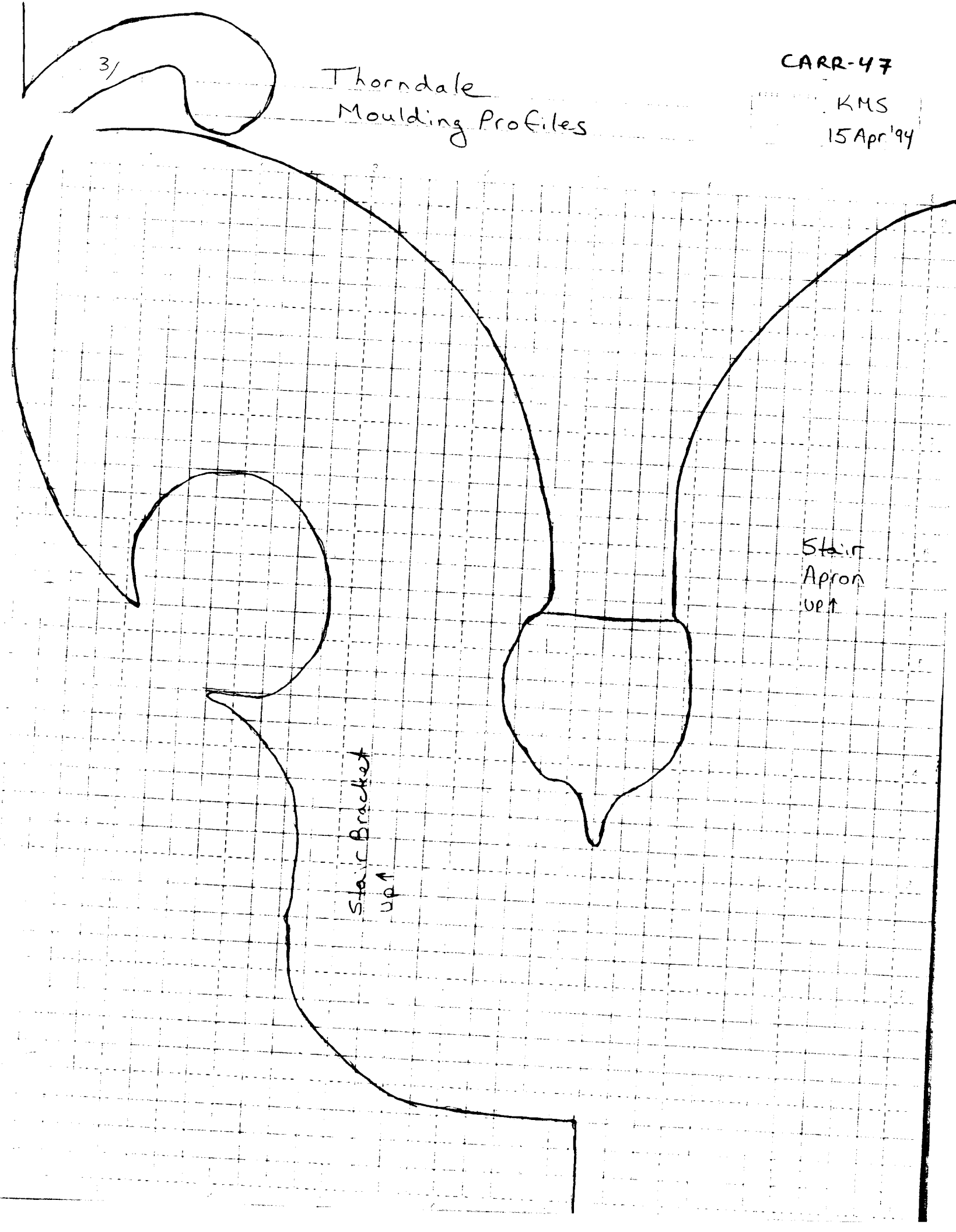

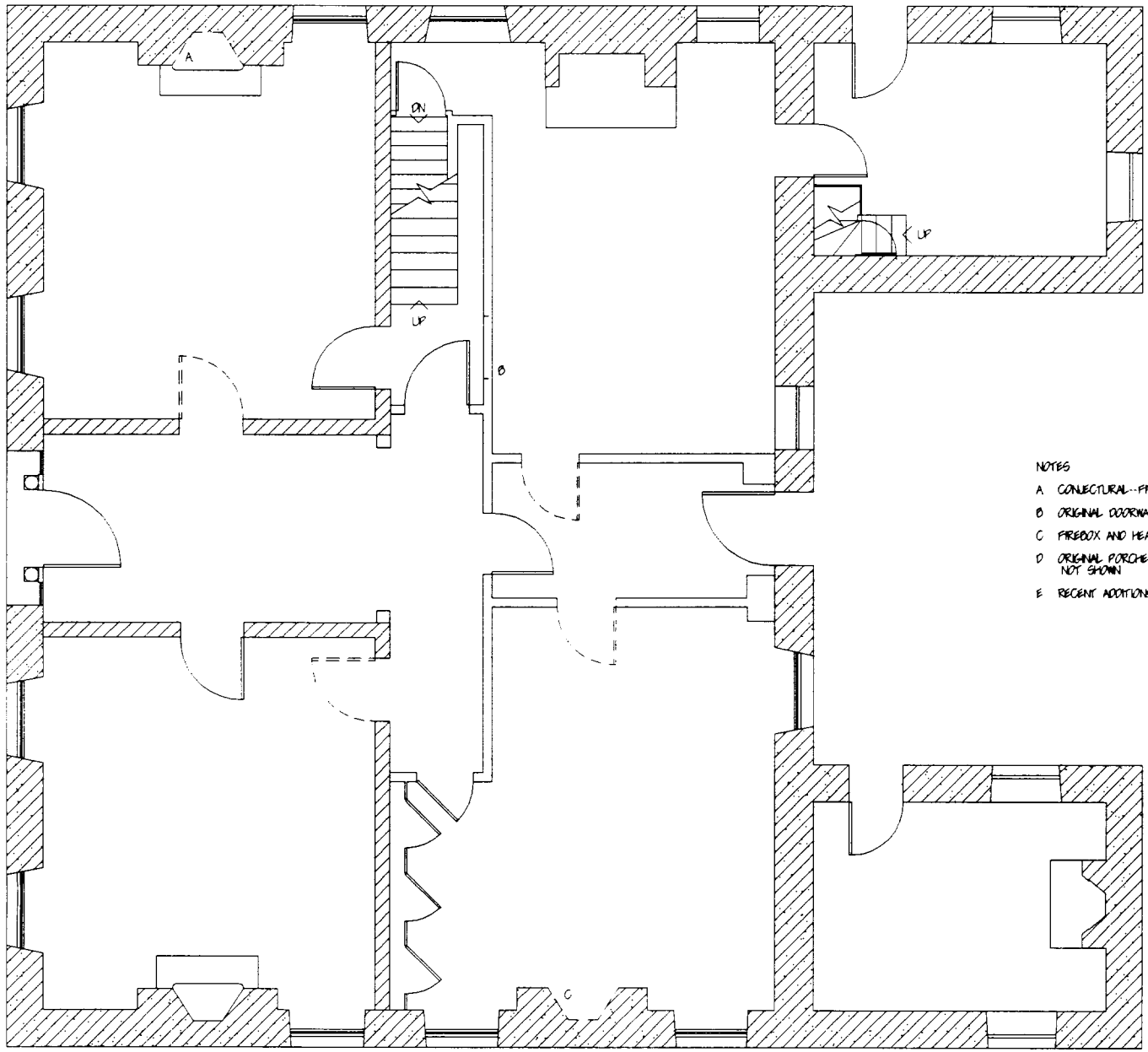

NOTES

A CONJECTURAL--FIREBOX OBSCURED BY WOOD STOVE

B ORIGINAL DOORWAY CLOSED OFF

C FIREBOX AND HEARTH REBUILT

D ORIGINAL PORCHES REPLACED EXISTING PORCHES NOT SHOWN

E RECENT ADDITIONS OMITTED FOR CLARITY

CARR-47	THORNDALE	MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND MARCIA MILLER	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
	3722 OLD TANEYTOWN PIKE	DRAWN BY KEN SHORT	DECEMBER 1994

0 1 2 3 4 5

CARR-47
Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Frank P. & Theodore Fisher Parish (wife)	?	Joel C. & Joan M. Greer, Jr.	?	7-25-1972	CCC 517	76	Deed fee simple	$10.00, 108.5583 acres
Stanford & Katherine S. Hoff (wife)	Carroll	Frank P. & Theodore Fisher Parish (wife)	?	6-15-1959	311	123	Deed fee simple	$10.00, 153 acres
Theodore Fisher & Frank P. Parish (husband)	Carroll	Stanford Hoff	?	6-15-1959	311	121	Deed fee simple	$10.00, 153 acres
Veta McClure & George Findlay (husband)	Carroll	Theodore Fisher Parish	Carroll	8-8-1941	LDM 176	136	Deed fee simple	$5.00, tract 1 on plat of real estate of Charles B. Schwartz 153 acres
John M. & Mary M. Cain (wife)	Carroll	Veta McClure Findlay	Green Mountain Falls, Colorado	8-17-1940	LDM 173	478	Deed fee simple	$10.00, 153 acres
The Birnie Trust Company	MD Corp.	John M. & Mary M. Cain (wife)	Baltimore City	6-27-1935	EMM 162	329	Deed fee simple	$5.00, 153 acres
James E. Boylan, Jr., Assignee of mortgage	Westminster	The Birnie Trust Company	MD Corp.	5-16-1934	EMM 160	379	Deed fee simple	mortgage of John D. & L. Maude Albaugh (wife) $6,234.47 Equity 6457, 153 acres

CARR-47
Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Emory A. Schwartz, et al, Trustees for Charles B. Schwartz	York, PA	John D. & L. Maude Albaugh (wife)	?	12-21-1922	EMM 141	196	Deed fee simple	see EOC 139.362, $8,500 Equity 5347, 153 acres
Mary Kalbach	Lancaster, PA	Charles B. Schwartz	Carroll	9-20-1915	ODG 127	520	Deed fee simple	$12,284.82 1) 173½ acres Runneymede Enlarged 2) 150 acres Runneymede Enlarged 3) 114½ acres
Clotworthy Birnie, trustee of estate of Clotworthy Birnie, deceased	Carroll	Adam M. Kalbach		9-20-1907	DPS 108	97	Deed fee simple	Kalbach deceased & left this to Mary in will - in Carroll County Register of wills Equity 2363, $12,575 1) 173½ acres 2) 150 acres 3) 114½ acres Birnie will JB1-375 [no previous reference]

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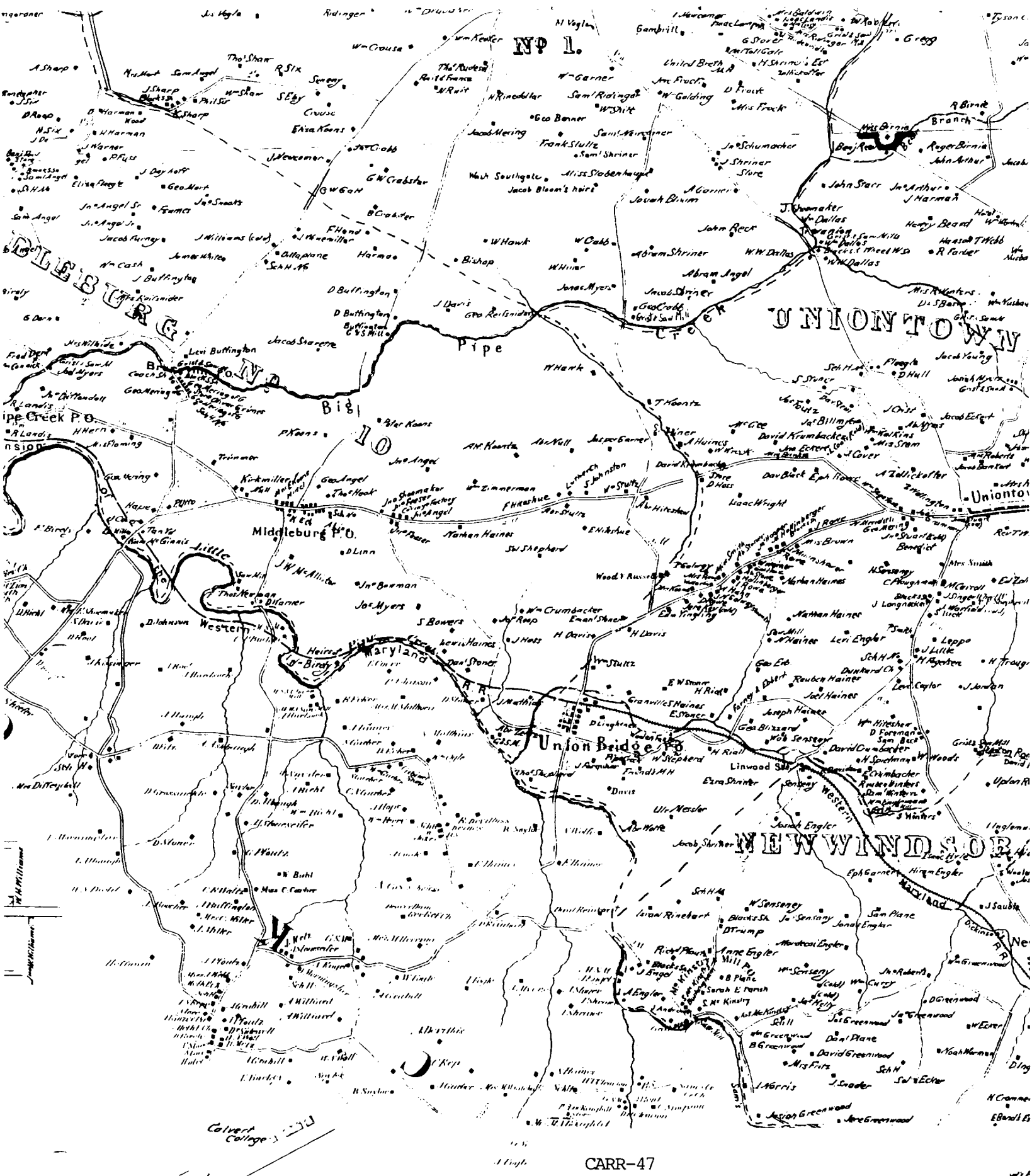
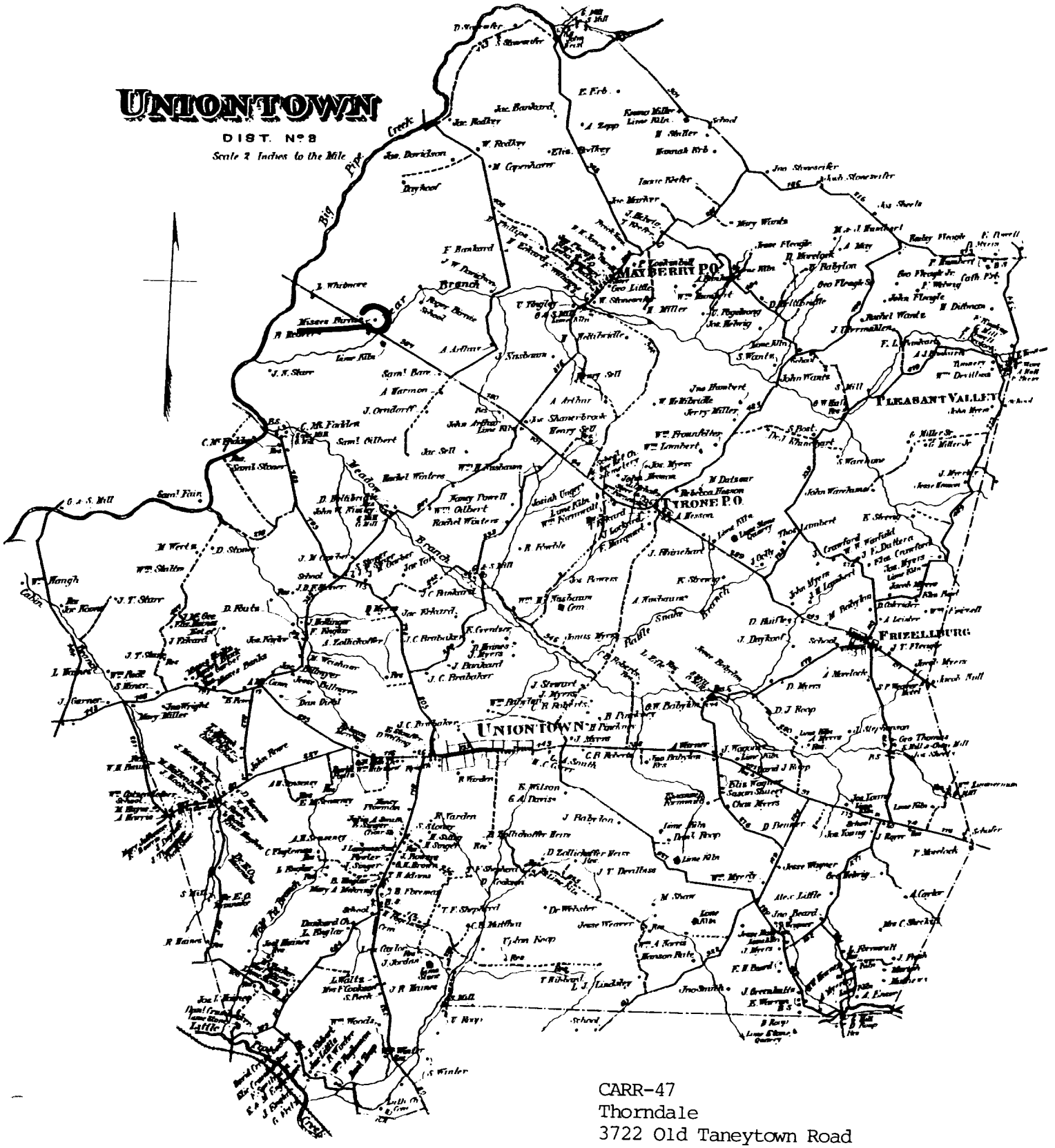


CARR-47
Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Road

Martenet Map, 1862



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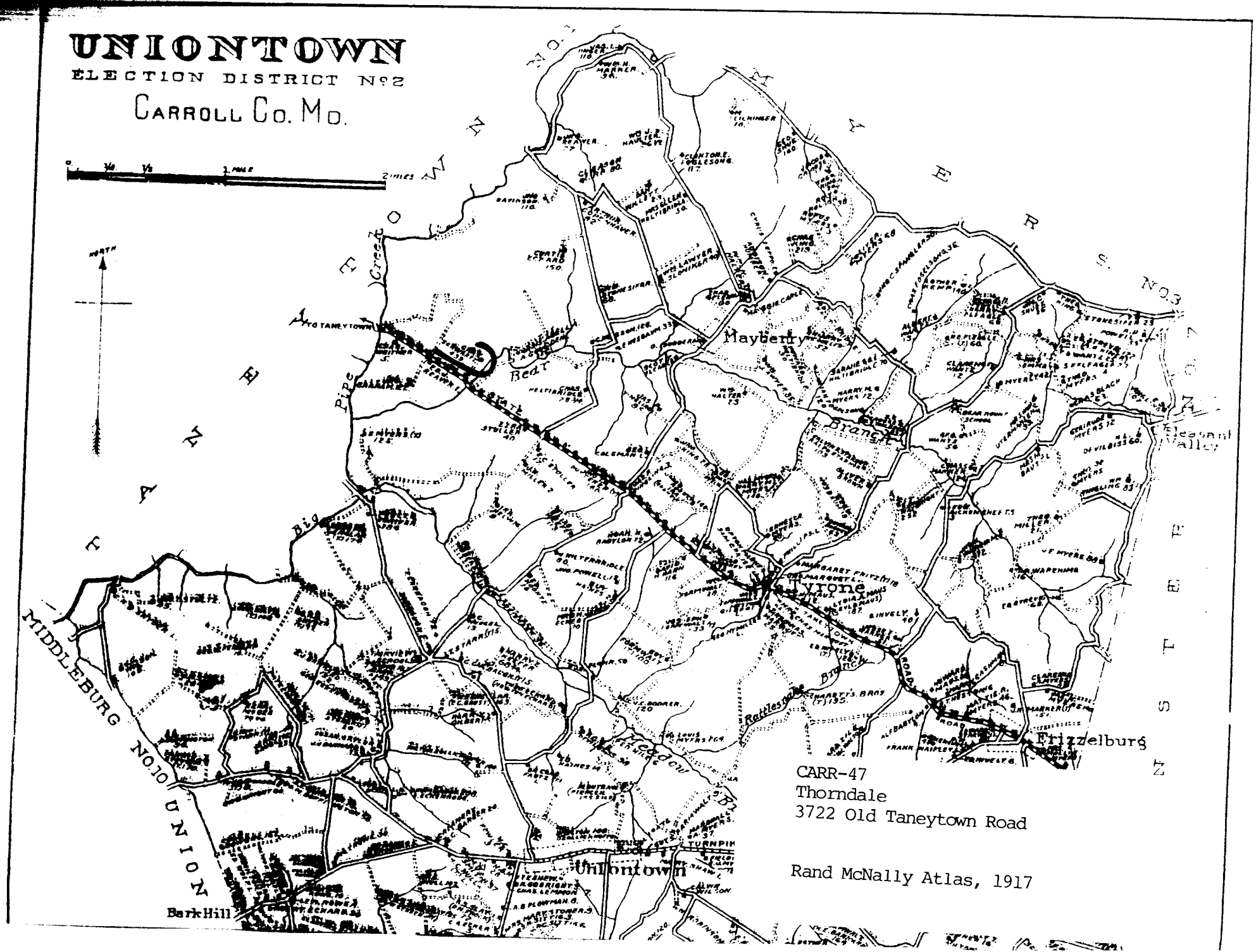
Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Road

Lake, Griffin & Stevenson Atlas, 1877



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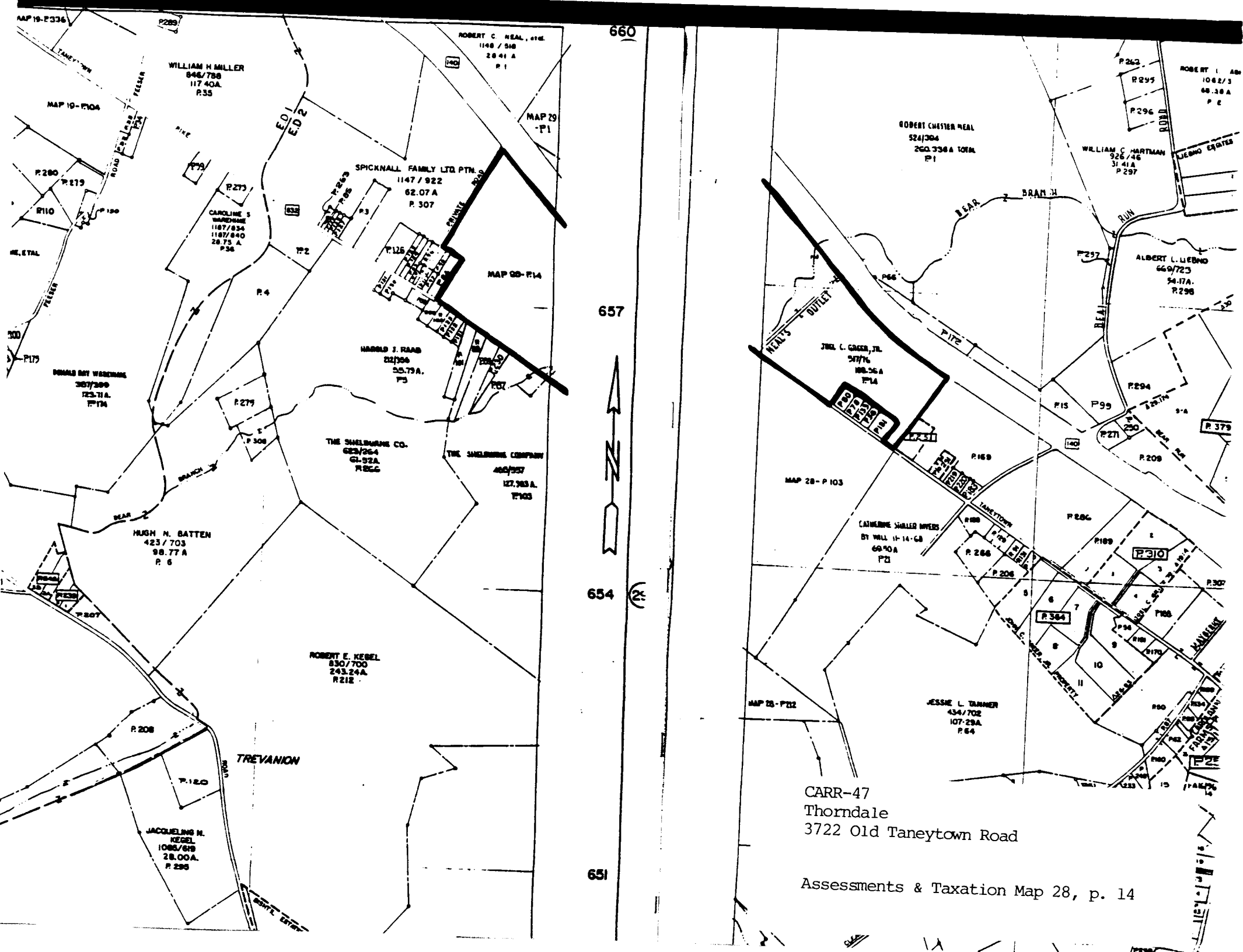
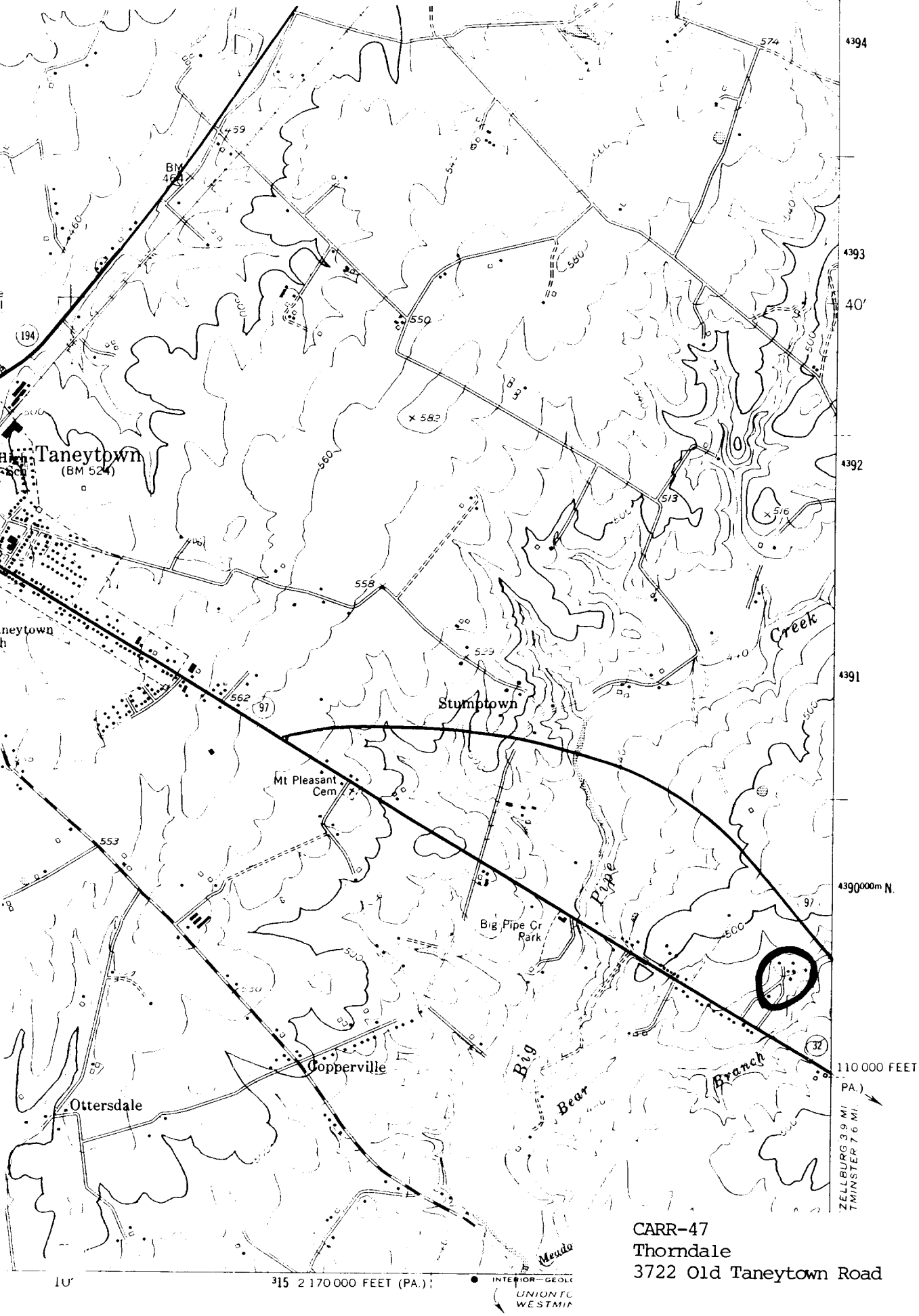
Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Road

Rand McNally Atlas, 1917


660
657
654
651
WILLIAM H MILLER
846/788
117.40A.
P.35
MAP 19-P104
ROBERT C. NEAL, ETAL.
1148 / 518
28.41 A
P.1
MAP 29 -P1
SPICKNALL FAMILY LTD. PTN.
1147 / 922
62.07 A
P. 307
CAROLINE S WARDMAN
1187/834
1187/840
28.75 A
P.36
MAP 29-P.14
HAROLD J. RAAB
212/396
55.79A.
P5
DONALD RAY WARDMAN
387/399
123.11A.
P174
THE SHELBURNE CO.
623/264
61.52A.
P.266
THE SHELBURNE COMPANY
466/957
127.383 A.
P103
HUGH N. BATTEN
423/703
98.77 A
P. 6
ROBERT E. KEGEL
830/700
243.24A.
P.212
TREVANION
JACQUELING N. KEGEL
1086/619
28.00A.
P.295
ROBERT CHESTER NEAL
524/394
260.336A TOTAL
P1
WILLIAM C HARTMAN
926/46
31.41A
P.297
ALBERT L. LIEBNO
669/723
54.17A.
P.298
BEAR BRANCH
BEAR RUN
NEAL'S OUTLET
JOEL L. GREER, JR.
517/76
188.56A
P14
MAP 28-P103
CATHERINE SHILLER MYERS
BY WILL 11-14-68
69.90A
P21
JESSIE L. TANNER
434/702
107.29A.
P.64
MAP 28-P212
TANEYTOWN
CARR-47
Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Road
Assessments & Taxation Map 28, p. 14



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Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Road

Taneytown quad

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
house - SW elevation

1/11

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
house - SE & NE elevations
2/11

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
1st story passage - view SW
3/11

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
1st story passage · view NE

4/11

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
1st story passage - ceiling detail

5/11

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
1st story - south room mantel
6/11

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
1st story - east room mantel
7/11

Carr-41

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. loc: Maryland Historical Trust
1st story - east room closet
8/11

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
1st story stair hall
9/11

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Smokehouse - SE & NE elevations

10/11

Carr-47

Thorndale
3722 Old Taneytown Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April, 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
barn - NW & SW elevations

"/"