Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

PH0501859 DATA SHEET CARR-90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 2 1977
DATE ENTERED JUN 9 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC **

Hard Lodging; Solomon's Folly

AND/OR COMMON

Hard Lodging (preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Ladiesburg Road, one mile east of Union Bridge

CITY, TOWN

Union Bridge

XX VICINITY OF

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixth

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Carroll

CODE

013

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. F. Earle Shriner

STREET & NUMBER

116 Fairview Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Frederick,

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 21701

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

New County Office Building

STREET & NUMBER

225 North Center Street

CITY, TOWN

Westminster,

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Received from N.R. 10-8-81

7 DESCRIPTION

CARR-90

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hard Lodging is located on the Ladiesburg Road, approximately one-half mile from the intersection of Ladiesburg and Quaker Hill Roads, east of Union Bridge, Carroll County, Maryland.

The house is built on a small cliff and overlooks the site where its first owner, Solomon Shepherd, had a mill. Although the mill is no longer present, the site is still surrounded by farmland, woods and farm buildings, retaining a continuity of the early setting.

The construction of the house occurred in three stages. The middle section, a two and one-half story, four bay wide, common bond structure, was probably the first stage. Its plan is two rooms with a narrow stairway on the board partition between the rooms. Entrance to the house is into the kitchen from both sides, thus forming a cross passage. The kitchen contains a large fireplace with some of the original hardware. The doors are batten with wrought strap hinges. The stairway is unfinished and the overlapping wide boards forming the partition between the rooms are visible. Backing onto this wall is a small fireplace serving the other room. The wood trim in this room is of the same style as the later west section of the house. Presumably, this room was converted to a parlor when the larger section was built. The door frames have an ovolo molding, and the chairrails are wide with a molded upper section. The mantelpiece has an ovolo trim with an overmantel that has three plain pilaster strips with broad panels between and a molded cornice along the top. This middle section of the house has two chambers on the second floor and a garret in the half-story.

The exterior of the middle section of Hard Lodging attains a nice proportion through the visual effect of its details. The first floor windows in this section are taller than those on the second floor. An interesting feature is a wood ventilator built vertically in the side of the window frame east of the doorway on the first floor, which provided air for the large draft of the kitchen hearth. The south facade has the doorway in the second bay from the east, six-over-six double hung sash windows in the other three bays on the main floor, and three six-over-six sash windows on the second floor, leaving the bay above the doorway unfenestrated. The distinction between the floors is further emphasized by a pent roof and the flat-arch lintels on the main floor as compared with the second floor's header lintels. The north facade has an asymmetrical fenestration and a small entrance porch. The roof is shingled and has two chimney stacks, one centrally located and one in the east gable end.

The main section of the house is attached to the west side of the middle structure and is a Federal style, three bay by two bay, two and one-half story house with an interior gable end chimney and a side entrance plan. One of the indications of a separate building period for this section is the existence of a double wall constructed where the two buildings connect.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

DESCRIPTION (continued)

A date stone in the gable end of this structure is inscribed "1790." The south and west facades are Flemish bond with a molded watertable. The other walls are laid in common bond. Again, the first story windows are taller than those on the second floor, and they have gauged flat-arch brick lintels, while the second floor flat-arch lintels consist of single bricks. A three-brick-high belt course exists between the two floors on the south facade. This facade also contains the main entranceway, an eight-panel door flanked by slender side columns, three-pane sidelights, a six-light transom and a paneled recess. The north facade has a window to light the staircase directly above a small entranceway porch and single six-over-six windows on each floor.

The west gable end originally was fenestrated with six-over-six windows scaled identically to the other facades on the first and second floors, and two three-over-six windows in the half-story. Presently a doorway exists in the south bay on the west gable end with a small porch without a roof. The east gable end has windows like those in the west end in the portion of the wall that is not attached to the middle section of the house. There is a box cornice and shingle roof.

The side entrance plan provides a cross passageway that contains the staircase and two rooms to the west of the passageway. The staircase has an ovoid handrail, turned balusters, scroll with a flower motif, stair ends, and angular paneling below. The woodwork in this passageway and the adjoining rooms -- chairrails, cornice moldings, and mantelpieces -- is of Federal design.

Whether the middle section of Hard Lodging is the earliest structure has not been substantiated. The doorway from the passageway to the parlor of the middle section is two walls thick and the middle section is built at a lower level than the Federal-style section. The middle section is built on solid ground, but the Federal-style structure has a basement which has chamfered vertical supports with a run-out stop. The earlier hardware and moldings in the middle section suggest that it was built first. It was common, however, to build service wings onto the side of a house and these additions were usually relegated to older styling. The fact that the stairway in the two-room middle section is unfinished and the upper story did not have access to the main house denotes that this section was definitely the service area of the house. However, since the food preparation occurred in this

(See Continuation Sheet No. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

area and there is no provision for that function in the Federal-style section, it seems probable that this middle section was concurrent if not a few years earlier. Conclusive evidence of the house periods might be found in the attics under the floor boards and the presently covered roof frames. The wall of the middle section, as found in the double thickness on the first floor, is not present in the half story. Neither is there a clapboard cladding which otherwise would have existed if this section is earlier. Therefore if it is earlier, there should be evidence of the frame and cladding and the brick wall in this section of the attic.

The third section, built on the east side of the middle section, was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. Built into the slope of the cliff, it is one story with a high foundation. The foundation contains a garage, while the main floor has a library and sun porch.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

CARR-90

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1790 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The architecture of Hard Lodging is significant in Carroll County because of the departure it takes from the predominant farmhouse style found in central Maryland during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The middle section, related to Pennsylvania German architecture, particularly through the pent roof forebau, is similar to other domestic structures in the area. The Federal section, however, with its exterior architectural details (molded watertable, belt course, attention to proportion) and interior woodwork, is much more sophisticated than other farmhouses in the region and more similar to houses found in the Tidewater region. The site of Hard Lodging presumes the attention given to the architecture, creating a classical atmosphere to the countryside setting. The combination of these elements produces an unusual farmhouse, yet keeps Hard Lodging simple in design and refined in appearance.

Hard Lodging may also be the earliest successful attempt at constructing a somewhat stylish farmhouse in the Union Bridge area. It was built by Solomon Shepherd, and the historian, J. Thomas Scharf, notes that at the time of construction, the neighbors were awed by Hard Lodging's presence:

> For some time after the construction of his mill he was without a house of his own, and boarded with his father-in-law, at some distance down Pipe's Creek; and it is related of him that in walking back and forth along the banks of the stream from the mill to the house at night he was wont to burn the ends of a bunch of hickory sticks before he would set out on his hazardous journey, and when the wolves (which were savage and ravenous) approached too near he would shirl his firebrand about him to drive them away. He afterwards moved into a log house, which is still standing, and in 1790 built the brick house in which Shepherd Wood now resides. The latter was at that time considered a palatial extravagance, and the neighbors dubbed in 'Solomon's Folly'.

Solomon Shepherd married into the Farquhar family, who had first settled in the Union Bridge area in the middle of the eighteenth century and had large land holdings. Susanna Farquhar and Solomon Shepherd were married at the Pipe Creek Friends Meeting House near Hard Lodging. (The wedding document is in the collection of the Historical Society of Carroll County.) According to Scharf, Shepherd established a prosperous fulling mill near

See Continuation Sheet #3

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Hard Lodging (Griffith's Map of 1794 sites a Farquhar mill in the vicinity) which he expanded to a factory in 1810, constructing "carding and spinning-machines and looms for the manufacture of cloths, blankets, and other fabrics." In 1815 Shepherd moved from Hard Lodging to a larger farmhouse.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CARR-90

Land and Probate Records of Carroll and Frederick Counties.
Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland, Vol. II.
Philadelphia: Louis Everts, 1882, pp. 764-65, 791, 972.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY twenty acres

UTM REFERENCES 12

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	314150	4381690	B	18	314180	4381440
C	18	313860	4381300	D	18	313760	4381620

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on Ladiesburg Road 1,600 feet east of the easternmost street in Union Bridge, then following the south side of the said road NE 1,000 feet, then moving SSE 700 feet to a point, then following the 500 contour line west for 500 feet, then moving west 400 feet to the point of beginning.

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

Joseph Getty, Field Historian — September, 1976

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Carroll County Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

210 East Main Street — 269-2212

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Westminster, — Maryland 21157

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE John N. Pierce 7/26/77

TITLE SHPO DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[signature] DATE 6/9/78

~~DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION~~ KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: Katherine H. Cole DATE 6.5.78

~~KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER~~

GPO 892-453

Carr-90
"Hard Lodging"
Union Bridge (vicinity)

Summary:

The earliest history of "Hard Lodging" is at best confused. J. Thomas Scharf records: "Solomon Shepherd in 1790 built the brick house in which Shepherd Wood now resides. The latter was at that time considered a palatial extravagance, and the neighbors dubbed it 'Solomon's Folly.'" The 1798 Frederick County tax notes that Shepherd held 80 acres of "Rockland" and that it contained a fulling mill. It does not mention a substantial brick house. The mill property remained in Solomon's possession until his death in 1834, and in his will he left it to William, who was living there. The 1835 tax records note a "Brick & Stone house; Fulling Mill +c" on the property, and this must certainly refer to the existing house. The house thus most likely dates from c. 1800-1835, and has gone through several periods of alterations. The last was restoration in the 1950's by Mrs. Shriner, and she may have added and moved many things. It is not known how long William Shepherd operated the woolen mill, but by at least the mid-1830's seems to have leased the buildings. In the late 1830's William's eldest son, Thomas F. Shepherd, took over operation of the mills. In 1846 Thomas F. Shepherd turned the operation of the factory over to his brother, Solomon. At this time the property was being referred to as "Rock Hall." The name "Hard Lodging" was given it in the 1950's and is taken from a nearby land grant; it has no historical association with the property. When William Shepherd died in 1862 he had apparently moved away from the brick house his father had built. The mill and brick house were sold in 1864 to Shepherd Wood, a nephew of William Shepherd. The mill seems to have gone through a steady decline, no doubt because of competition from larger operations. This seems to have caused financial setbacks that led to the mortgaging of the property in 1894 to Lydia Wood, Shepherd's sister. After his death in 1895, Lydia purchased the property and then sold it to Shepherd's daughter, Mary Woods Haines. The Haines family lived in the brick house until about 1910, then rented it to a number of tenants. It is currently owned by the Historical Society of Carroll County as an historic house museum.

Survey No. CARR-90

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Rock Hall; Solomon's Folly

and/or common Hard Lodging

2. Location

street & number 4623 Ladiesburg Road ___ not for publication

city, town Union Bridge X vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	X museum
X building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ 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 Historical Society of Carroll County

street & number 210 E. Main Street telephone no.: 848-6494

city, town Westminster state and zip code MD 21157

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber

street & number 55 North Court Street folio

city, town Westminster state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title National Register of Historic Places CARR-90

date 9 June 1978 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state MD

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-90

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ 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:

"Hard Lodging" is located at 4623 Ladiesburg Road, within the current boundaries of the town of Union Bridge, in western Carroll County, Maryland. The house is set on a site that slopes steeply to the north toward Little Pipe Creek. The house faces south, and is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay brick structure, with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof of wood shingles with an east-west ridge. It has Flemish bond brick on the south elevation and 5-to-1 common bond brick on the west and north elevations. There is a four-bay by one-bay, two-story brick wing on the east end. It has a gable roof with an east-west ridge and has 5-to-1 common bond brick. The south elevation of the main block of Hard Loding has a raised basement with a moulded water table. The east bay has an eight-panel door with sidelights and transom. Between the first and second stories is a belt course. The second story has three 6/6 sash. There is a wood box cornice and an interior brick chimney. The wing is set back from the front, or south, plane of the house. On the north elevation of the wing there is no break in the rubble stone foundation, but there is a break in the brick between the wing and the main block. There is a cellar under the main block of the house only. The first story has a side-passage, double-pile plan with a two-room addition on the east. The passage has a chair rail. There is an open stringer, dog-leg stair on the east wall. The east room of the wing has an enclosed winder stair. There is a large cooking fireplace on the east elevation, to the north. The addition to the east dates to about the 1950's.

Contributing Resources: 1

"Hard Lodging" is located at 4623 Ladiesburg Road, within the current boundaries of the town of Union Bridge, in western Carroll County, Maryland. It is located on the south side of Union Bridge beyond the developed part of the town, and Ladiesburg Rd. winds around the west and north sides of the house. The barn on this property burned in September 1994. There are no other historic outbuildings associated with the site. The house is set on a site that slopes steeply to the north toward Little Pipe Creek. The house faces south, and is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay brick structure, with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof of wood shingles with an east-west ridge. It has Flemish bond brick on the south elevation and 5-to-1 common bond brick on the west and north elevations. There is a four-bay by one-bay, two-story brick wing on the east end. It has a gable roof with an east-west ridge and has 5-to-1 common bond brick.

The south elevation of the main block of "Hard Lodging" has a raised basement with

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-90

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

Specific dates c.1800-1835 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B X C __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:

The earliest history of "Hard Lodging" is at best confused. J. Thomas Scharf records: "Solomon Shepherd in 1790 built the brick house in which Shepherd Wood now resides. The latter was at that time considered a palatial extravagance, and the neighbors dubbed it 'Solomon's Folly.'" The 1798 Frederick County tax notes that Shepherd held 80 acres of "Rockland" and that it contained a fulling mill. It does not mention a substantial brick house. The mill property remained in Solomon's possession until his death in 1834, and in his will he left it to William, who was living there. The 1835 tax records note a "Brick & Stone house; Fulling Mill +c" on the property, and this must certainly refer to the existing house. The house thus most likely dates from c. 1800-1835, and has gone through several periods of alterations. The last was restoration in the 1950's by Mrs. Shriner, and she may have added and moved many things. It is not known how long William Shepherd operated the woolen mill, but by at least the mid-1830's seems to have leased the buildings. In the late 1830's William's eldest son, Thomas F. Shepherd, took over operation of the mills. In 1846 Thomas F. Shepherd turned the operation of the factory over to his brother, Solomon. At this time the property was being referred to as "Rock Hall." The name "Hard Lodging" was given it in the 1950's and is taken from a nearby land grant; it has no historical association with the property. When William Shepherd died in 1862 he had apparently moved away from the brick house his father had built. The mill and brick house were sold in 1864 to Shepherd Wood, a nephew of William Shepherd. The mill seems to have gone through a steady decline, no doubt because of competition from larger operations. This seems to have caused financial setbacks that led to the mortgaging of the property in 1894 to Lydia Wood, Shepherd's sister. After his death in 1895, Lydia purchased the property and then sold it to Shepherd's daughter, Mary Woods Haines. The Haines family lived in the brick house until about 1910, then rented it to a number of tenants. It is currently owned by the Historical Society of Carroll County as an historic house museum.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
Chronological/Development Period: Rural-Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815;
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-90

Land Records
1862, 1877, 1917 maps
Tax assessments, 1798, 1825, 1835, 1841, 1853, 1866, 1876, 1876-96, 1896-1910
William Shepherd will, JMP 3-11 5; Sales of real estate, JMP 2-171, JOW 5-62
Jay Graybeal "Visitor Guide Hard Lodging", April 1991 NR form CARR-90; Joe Ge

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 39.10 acres

Quadrangle name Union Bridge **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 **date** 12/6/95

street & number 225 North Center Street **telephone** (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster **state** MD

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

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

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

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

a moulded water table. In the foundation, the west bay has a segmentally-arched opening with an eight-light sash set behind horizontal diamond-in-section wood louvers in a beaded-interior-edge frame. The first-story west bay has a 6/6 double-hung sash in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. There are pegs both at the lintels and in the sills, and the frame has an ovolo backband that is wirenailed. The sill is wood, and there is a splayed-brick jack arch. Holes in the frame for pintles have now been filled, as have mortises for shutter hinges. The center bay has the same 6/6 sash, but with no pegs in the sill. The east bay has an eight-panel door with sunk fields and quirked ogee panel moulds. The door has small panels at the top, then larger square panels below, with small panels below them, and larger square panels at the bottom. The door is flanked by a column on either side, with a Greek ovolo capital. The transom bar has a Greek cavetto. There are sidelights with three lights over one panel. The panels have sunk fields with ogee and cavetto panel moulds on each side. The transom has six lights. The jambs have four panels below the transom bar; these are flat and sunk with the same mouldings as found on the door. They line up pretty close to those on the door, but are not exact. The sidelights and panel below do not line up at all with the panels on the jambs. The door frame is mortised and tenoned and pegged. The transom bar cuts off the bottom of the jamb panel at the transom level as if it was added later. The soffit has one panel identical to those in the jambs. The door frame has a large bead that resembles more closely a quirked bullnose. The doorway has a splayed-brick jack arch and a stone sill that appears to be granite. The sill is cut without a weather. Between the first and second stories is a belt course consisting of three brick courses. The bottom course is corbelled, and the top course is corbelled again. The middle course is in the same plane as the bottom course. The second story has three 6/6 sash that are shorter than those in the first story, but otherwise match the first-story, west-bay windows. There is a wood box cornice and an interior brick chimney.

The west elevation has the same water table. The first-story north bay has a typical 6/6 sash with no pegs in the sill. The south bay has a new fifteen-light door that apparently is altered from an original window opening. The second story has two typical 6/6 sash with no pegs in the north bay sill. The south bay sill has pegs, but looks new. The gable end has two 3/6 double-hung sash in mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames. There are no pegs in the wood sills, and no jack arches. The south bay has an ovolo backband, but the north bay does not. In the gable peak is a marble plaque carved with a six-lobe flower at the top and below it "AD 1790." There are wood rakeboards with an ogee moulding applied at the top edge.

The north elevation is two bays. In the foundation the west bay has a segmentally-arched opening with a three-light sash set behind horizontal diamond-in-section wood louvers. It has a wood sill and a beaded-interior-edge frame. On the first story, the east bay has a six-panel door with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The mortised-and-tenoned-and-

pegged frame has a beaded interior edge and a new moulding applied as a backband. The doorway has a stone sill and a lintel hidden beneath a new porch. This porch has a gable roof, with a north-south ridge, two chamfered posts, and is all wirenailed together. The west bay has a typical 6/6 sash, with no pegs in the sill, and a jack arch that has just been rebuilt. The second-story east bay has a typical 6/6 sash set lower on the wall, and it has no pegs in the sill. The west bay has a typical 6/6 sash that appears to have a new frame and sill and is not pegged. There is a wood box cornice with an ogee bed mould.

The wing is set back from the front, or south, plane of the house exposing the south bay on the east elevation of the main block. This bay has 5-to-1 common bond brick. There is a hurricane door in the foundation and a new 6/6 sash in a new frame on the first story. The second story has a 6/6 sash in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. There are no pegs visible in the sill. The frame has a beaded interior edge and an ovolo backband. There is a splayed brick jack arch. The gable end has a typical 6/3 sash set south of center. There are tapered wood rakeboards with later wood added on top of them.

In the south elevation of the wing, the two west bays appear to be rebuilt. On the first story there are two new 6/6 sash in new frames in the west and west-center bays. The east-center bay has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door. The frame appears to be mortised and tenoned, but not pegged, and has a beaded interior edge. The east bay has a 6/6 sash in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame with pegs at the sill. There are two vertical framing boards on the west side of the sash with about two inches of space between them. Both of these framing boards are pegged into the top and bottom members of the window frame. There is no backband on the frame. There is a pent roof with a water table above. The water table has one corbelled course. On the second story, the west bay has 6/6 sash in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. There are no pegs in the sills, however. The frame has an ovolo backband, and there is a straight-brick jack arch with a steel lintel. The west-center bay is identical to the west bay. The east-center bay has no opening, and the east bay is the same as the west bay. There is a wood box cornice.

The east elevation of the wing has a new addition at the first-story level. There are no openings on the second story. The gable end has two four-light sash that are not mortised and tenoned and pegged. They are new, with ovolo backbands that have tapered wood rakeboards.

On the north elevation of the wing there is no break in the rubble stone foundation, but there is a break in the brick between the wing and the main block. The foundation continues east of the east wall of this wing by about nine feet and it steps down slightly. This extension to the foundation is now covered by part of the large German-sided addition on the east. The first-story east bay has a 6/6 double-hung sash in a mortised-and-tenoned-

and-pegged frame. There are no pegs in the sills, which are wood. The frame has an ovolo backband, and there is a splayed brick jack arch. The east-center bay has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame with a beaded interior edge. There is a stone sill and a splayed-brick jack arch. The west-center and west bays have 6/6 sash like the east bay. The west-center bay has one pintle for a shutter and several pintle holes. The west-bay frame also has pintle holes. The second-story end bays have 6/6 sash like the first-story east bay. The frames have no pintle holes. There are no openings in the two center bays. This elevation has a wood box cornice with an ogee bed mould. There is a tie rod with a large round plate below the cornice where the main block and wing join. There is a rebuilt interior brick chimney on the east elevation and another on the west edge of the east-center bay.

There is a cellar under the main block of the house only. Much of the floor of the cellar is bedrock. The walls are whitewashed. There is a summer beam that runs north-south and is hewn on top and bottom and is about 10 inches wide by 7¼ inches deep. It is supported by one post, which is hewn on all four sides, and has chamfered corners and lambs-tongue stops. There are two pintels in this post which may be for a later door dating to the addition of vertical-board partitions in the cellar. These partitions are made of slab wood that are wirenailed at the top and are whitewashed. The caretaker of the house says that the tenant once kept goats down here, and these partitions may be for that purpose. The joists run east-west and are hewn on top and bottom. They are 9 to 10 inches wide by 7¾ to 8¼ inches deep and are spaced 29 to 35 inches on centers. The joists rest on top of the foundation wall and are set in pockets in the brick. The pockets are not square but the bricks are broken at angles to fit closely around the joists. There is a doorway from the cellar to the exterior on the east elevation, set to the south. The jambs are either repointed or rebuilt and there are CMU cheek walls and concrete steps. The exterior of this opening has segmentally-arched brick, and the interior has a hewn wood lintel. The stairs to the first story are along the east wall, to the north. The west wall, to the south, has two brick piers with a semicircular brick arch that supports a fireplace above. The floor framing has a hewn fireplace header that has a center tenon and peg into both of the flanking joists. There are three floor joists that are tenoned into the header. The center joist has a center tenon and peg, while the other two joists have a half-lap tenon with no peg. There is a nailer on the side of the header, and the underside of the hearth is plastered and coved. The pockets are not square but the bricks are broken at angles to fit closely around the joists. There are brick piers for a fireplace on the west wall, set to the north, and again they have a semicircular arch. There is new brick infill between these piers. The header in the floor framing is hewn on all four sides and, again, has a center tenon and peg into each end joist. There are two joists with center tenons and pegs into this header. One of these joists has a corresponding joist on the opposite side of the header that spans from the header to the wall, and just flanks the fireplace. The other joist has a mortise with a cut-off tenon on the

opposite side of the header. It has a peg hole, but no peg, suggesting some sort of change either in plan or in construction. The hearth is supported by semicircular-arched or coved brick that probably was plastered, but is not now. There is no nailer on the header. The stair header is hewn on all four sides. It has a center tenon and peg into the joists, and one joist has a center tenon and peg into this header. On the east wall, to the north, above the stone foundation level is a window opening that is 3 feet 2½ inches wide by 2 feet 6½ inches tall and has a mill-sawn wood lintel. There is brick infill on the back side of the opening suggesting that the main block was built first and the wing added later when this window was then closed off. The brick wall here appears to be an interior wall of the main block and not an exterior wall of the addition.

The first story has a side-passage, double-pile plan with a two room addition on the east. The passage has an oak floor that runs north-south and is face-nailed with what appear to be cut nails. The floor is random width between 5 and 7 inches. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. The architrave has an ovolo backband, a broken field with an ogee at the break, and a beaded interior edge. The passage has a chair rail with an ovolo on the edge of the shelf, and a cavetto and bead below it, with a bead at the bottom edge of the chair rail. The six-panel doors have raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. They have plain cast iron rim locks with pressed metal knobs and replacement butt hinges. The reverse sides of the doors have flat, sunk panels with no moulds. The window jamb has an ovolo on the inner edge with no architrave. The inset frame is plain. The front door has sunk fields with ogee panel moulds. The architrave has a quirked ogee backband, a broken field with an ogee at the break, and a beaded interior edge. The door has a carpenter lock with a brass seal that is marked "Carpenter & C° Patentees." The sidelights have one panel below, with a sunk field and no panel mould. The rear, or north, door jamb has an ovolo mould on the inner edge. The door frame has a beaded interior edge, and the door has sunk fields with ogee panel moulds. There is a carpenter lock identical to that on the front door. There is an open stringer, dog-leg stair on the east wall, with a landing at the north end. It has sawn brackets with a "rabbit-ear" pattern and panels beneath the stringer that have raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. There are turned balusters and a moulded hand rail. The bottom ends of the newel posts have pendant drops. There is a typical door under the stair that leads to the cellar. This door has a reproduction latch. The architrave has an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge. There is a doorway on the east elevation at the foot of the stairs that leads to the addition. It is unusually wide, but has the same architrave as the rest of the doors. It also has an inset frame, with an ovolo at the break, and a beaded interior edge. The door is identical to the rest of the doors in the passage. There is a peg rail on the west wall, to the north, that has a bead on the top and bottom edges. There is a new built-in corner cupboard on the southeast corner of the passage.

The southwest room has the same floor and baseboard as found in the passage. The

chair rail is identical, but is used only under the window sills. New chair rail has been added to the rest of the room between the window sill segments. The architrave has an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge. The windows here are treated like those in the passage. There is a fireplace on the west wall. The brick of the firebox is now exposed. It has straight jambs and a segmental arch. There is a brick hearth. New firebrick has been added to the back of the fireplace. There is a wood mantel with paneled pilasters that are sunk and flat and have cavetto moulds. The mantelpiece has a beaded interior edge, and there is an ovolo and bead below the plain frieze. There is a plain block in the center and at each end over the pilasters. The bed mould has a bead at the top with a cavetto and bead below it and an ogee at the bottom. The shelf has an ovolo and bead along its edge. There is a cupboard in the northwest corner that has a three-panel door at top and a one-panel door at bottom. The panels have raised fields with ovolo moulds. The cupboard architrave has an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge. The interior of the cupboard has been rebuilt. On the north wall is a doorway to the northwest room. The architrave matches that in the passage and not that in the rest of this room.

The northwest room floor has mostly been replaced with 3⅜-inch-wide pine. It has typical baseboard and a chair rail identical to the passage. The door architraves are identical to the southwest room east door. Under the west window the sill and trim is cut out to make a small drawer that is dovetailed on the sides. There is a fireplace on the west wall that is closed off. The mantel appears to be later and may have been moved here recently; it may not even be part of the house. It has paneled pilasters with beads inside, and the bed mould has an ovolo, cavetto and bead. There is a cupboard to the south that is identical to the cupboard in the southwest room, but part of the backband is missing. The interior of this cupboard is original. This room has now been converted to a modern kitchen.

The west room of the wing has random width flooring that appears to be oak. It runs east west and is 4¾ to 5¾ inches wide. The baseboard is plain. The chair rail is identical to that in the passage. The window jambs have an ovolo on the inner corner. There is a fireplace on the east elevation. It is brick with splayed jambs and a brick hearth. It has a new plastered surround. There is a wood mantel that has an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge on three sides. The frieze is narrower than the width of the rest of the mantel and has two sunk flat panels with ovolo and cavetto panel moulds. The bed mould has a cavetto, then an ovolo, then a fascia, then an ogee below it. This mantelpiece is not set on plinth blocks. South of the fireplace is a door to the east room of the wing. It has a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame, with an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge on both sides of the doorway. There is a beaded-edge, vertical-board door with a suffolk latch of stamped metal and new hinges.

The east room of the wing has the same floor as the west room, with no baseboard or

chair rail. There are no wood jambs to the windows. The northwest corner has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door leading to an enclosed winder stair. This door has a wrought suffolk latch and plain cast iron butt hinges with screws that have crude points, as if they were ground down some. The door has tapered dovetailed battens. The door frame has a beaded interior edge and the head rail is mortised and tenoned and pegged into the side rails. The west wall of the staircase has alternating lapped vertical boards with traces of whitewash. Some slab wood is used in this board wall, and the boards are toe-nailed at the bottom with cut nails. South of the stairs is a beaded-edge, vertical-board door leading to a closet. This door has tapered dovetailed battens, is hung on broken cast iron butt hinges, and also has new hinges. The north wall has a new beaded-edge, vertical-board door on butt hinges. It also has two pintles, a heavy mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame, and a wood lintel. There is a large cooking fireplace on the east elevation, to the north. It is brick, with straight jambs, and with traces of whitewash or plaster on the brick work. The fireplace has been repointed and possibly rebuilt. There is a crane on the south side, a wood mantel tree, and a brick hearth.

The addition to the east dates to about the 1950's. Of note in this addition is that the fireplace here has an old mantel that may have been moved from the northwest room. The caretaker of "Hard Lodging" says that Mrs. Shriner did move a mantelpiece. The mantel is wood and has been stripped of paint. It is mortised and tenoned and pegged, and has an ovolo surround, with a beaded interior edge on three sides. There is also a bead on the outer corners. The frieze is narrower than the width of the mantelpiece, like that on the mantel in the west room of the addition. The frieze has two sunk flat panels with ovolo moulds. The bed mould has a cavetto, an ovolo, a fascia, and then an ogee at the top like the bed mould of the west room in the addition. The mantelpiece has some cut-nail holes, but now all of the pieces are wire nailed. There is a wood overmantel that has one flat, sunk panel with ovolo panel moulds. It, too, is mortised and tenoned and pegged. This mantel is 5 feet 2⅝ inches wide by 8 feet tall now, and has no plinth blocks. The northwest-room mantel was originally approximately 5 feet 3 inches or a little less wide by 8 feet 8¼ inches, being the floor to ceiling height, so the mantel in the addition could fit this and possibly could have been cut down. Since the opening in the northwest room has been bricked in, it is not possible to tell what the height of the firebox was.

The second story of the main block has the same plan as the first story, but with an additional room at the south end of the passage. The stairway continues uninterrupted to the attic, but this flight of stairs has a closed stringer and square-in-plan balusters. The handrail is identical to that on the first story and the same drop pendants are used. In addition, the chair rail is used on the wall from the first story up to the attic. There is a window on the landing between the first and second stories. The landing leading up to the attic has an exposed plate on the north wall and an exposed northeast corner joint, as well. The plate has

a center tenon into a mortise in a block in the corner. It is not possible to tell the function of this block. The peg through this mortise and tenon joint is exposed. The plate also has five mortises in it, and these mortises have through-tenons in them. The floor on the second story is identical to the first story, but runs east-west throughout the entire second story. There is a peg rail on the south wall of the passage. The architraves have an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge and are head cut. The doors are identical to the first story. The southeast chamber has been converted to a bathroom, and the windows in this room have the typical details for the house.

The southwest chamber has typical baseboard and the same architrave as found in the second-story passage. There is a chair rail in this room that is identical to that on the first story, and most of it appears to be original. There is a peg rail on the north wall. There is a typical door on the east wall, set to the south, that probably originally lead to the southeast chamber. On the west wall is a fireplace that is now closed off with vertical boards. It has a wood mantel that was apparently removed and reattached on top of vertical-board sheathing, and a new shelf added. This mantel has an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge. The fireplace has a brick hearth. To the north of the fireplace is a built-in closet that is identical to that on the first story.

The northwest chamber has the typical floor, baseboard, and chair rail. There is a peg rail on the south wall. On the west wall is a fireplace that is now closed off. It has a wood mantel identical to that in the southwest chamber, but the mantel does not appear to have been altered, removed and reattached. The fireplace has a brick hearth. To the south of the fireplace is a closet identical to the first story room below it. There is a small peg rail on the east wall.

The second story of the addition also has a two-room plan. The west chamber has a baseboard with a beaded top edge, and a random-width oak floor. There are new window jambs. The window sills are identical to the chair rail in the passage. There is a door on the west elevation from the landing, with one step to the floor level of this room. The door has a beaded-interior-edge architrave. There is also a door to the east elevation that has beaded-edge vertical boards with tapered dovetailed battens. The butt hinges for this door were removed and replaced with new strap hinges. The east chamber is now cut up and subdivided, and changed in plan. It has a winder stair to the attic in the northwest corner with new oak doors. The frame around the door is the same as found on the first story winder stair and is the same as the wall on the west. The west wall of the stairway is a vertical-board wall, and on the west side of it is horizontal split lath and plaster.

The attic in the main block has been refinished, but portions of the structure are visible. The rafters are hewn on all four sides and have a center tenon and peg at the ridge.

They are apparently tapered from about 4½ inches at the rafter foot to about 3 inches at the peak, although the measurements are not entirely exact. The rafters are spaced 26 to 28 inches on centers and appear to have a false plate, with the rafter feet having a birdsmouth cut and lapping over the false plate. The rafters support lath that is fastened with cut nails and wood shingles. The original attic floor had random-width, tongue-and-grooved boards running east-west and face-nailed with what appear to be cut nails. Most of this floor is covered now with 2¼-inch pine that runs north-south. A new sheetrock wall around the top of the stairs encloses an earlier alternating board wall on the south side of the stair opening, and there appears to be an identical wall on the west side, as well. The stair side of the boards now having hemasote on them, and no lath or plaster, though the latter could have been removed.

The attic in the addition has a tongue-and-grooved floor that is random width, between 4 and 9¾ inches wide. This flooring runs east-west and is fastened with cut nails. The attic has been sheetrocked, but the west wall is the brick exterior wall of the main block. This wall has brick infill approximately 3 feet south of the ridge of the wing. HVAC duct is now going in above this infill, and this alteration may confuse future interpretation of this feature. The floor is face-nailed with what appears to be cut nails. The joists are mill sawn and are 2¾ to 3 inches wide by 7 to 7¼ inches deep. They are spaced 23 to 24 inches on centers. The joists rest on top of a 2-inch-thick plank set on top of the brick wall. There is no visible connection between the plank and the joists. Only the foot of the rafters was visible for inspection. The false plate is flush with the attic flooring, and the flooring is notched to accept the birdsmouth rafter foot that laps over the false plate.

About 150 feet northeast of the house is the stone foundation of a bank barn that burned in September of 1994. The forebay of the barn faced northwest.

KS/lc:9-25-95:Carr90.des

Historic Period Themes: Architecture
Resource Types: Rural vernacular

The earliest history of "Hard Lodging" is at best confused. In the 1883 history of Carroll County, J. Thomas Scharf recounts:

> Solomon Shepherd, grandfather of Thomas, Solomon, and James F. Shepherd, married Susanna Farquhar, the youngest child of William Farquhar, October 27, 1779, and settled on a portion of the Farquhar estate, about three-quarters of a mile east of Union Bridge. Mr. Shepherd was a wool-comber and fuller, and established a fulling-mill where the factory now stands. For some time after the construction of his mill he was without a house of his own, and boarded with his father-in-law, at some distance down Pipe's Creek; and it is related of him that in walking back and forth along the banks of the stream from the mill to the house at night he was wont to burn the ends of a bunch of hickory sticks before he would set out on his hazardous journey, and when the wolves (which were savage and ravenous) approached too near he would whirl his firebrand about him to drive them away. He afterwards moved into a log house, which is still standing, and in 1790 built the brick house in which Shepherd Wood now resides. The latter was at a time considered a palatial extravagance, and the neighbors dubbed it "Solomon's Folly." In 1810 he built the present factory, and put in carding and spinning-machines and looms for the manufacture of cloths, blankets, and other fabrics. In 1815 he purchased land of Peter Benedune, and removed to the place now owned and occupied by E.G. Penrose, where he lived until his death in 1834.

The 1798 Frederick County tax notes that Shepherd held 80 acres of "Rockland" and that it contained a fulling mill. It does not mention a substantial brick house. This could be either because it did not exist, or because the tax list generally notes only improvements made since the previous tax, which was 1790.

Scharf notes that Solomon Shepherd left this house and mill and apparently retired. It is believed that his eldest son, William, took over the operation of the mill, and probably moved into the house. The mill property remained in Solomon's possession until his death in 1834, and in his will he left it to William, who was living there. The 1825 tax book notes only the Fulling Mill, but it is obviously an incomplete record. The 1835 tax records, however, note a "Brick & Stone house; Fulling Mill +c." on the property, and this must certainly refer to the existing house. It is again referred to in 1841, under the ownership of William, as "Brick House Barn Factory & Clover Mills."

The house thus most likely dates from c. 1800-1835, and has gone through several

periods of alterations. The last was restoration in the 1950's by Mrs. Shriver, and she may have added and moved many things, which necessitates making only tentative conclusions about the house. The front doorway appears to have been altered, as the clumsy handling of the panels under the sidelights, which do not line up with the door or jambs, indicates. The Greek profile of the moulding on the columns also suggests this. Perhaps the entire sidelights-and-transom construction was added to the original jambs and soffit, while the original door was reused. The interior architrave on this door, with a quirked ogee backband instead of the ovolo, also suggests this. The c. 1899 family photo indicates that this condition existed at that time, and was not a change made by Mrs. Shriner. The addition of the carpenter lock may date from this change, too, although it could also have been added by Mrs. Shriner. If it is original, it may date the alterations to the 1840's or 50's. The stair brackets, with a "rabbit ear" pattern, are very similar, but not identical, to the stair brackets in Foutz's Mill Farm (CARR-1384), constructed c.1800-1820. The design is a vernacular one, and not typical of those found in pattern books. The uniqueness of the design suggests the possibility that the same hand was involved with both, or at least that there was some connection between the two.

The mantel in the northwest room appears to have been moved here, probably from another building. The mantel in the 1950's addition appears to have come from the northwest room. The wing is rather problematic. The foundation appears to have been built for both halves of the house at once, but the brick wall on the rear elevation is clearly broken, and there is a foundation window on the east elevation of the main block that has been closed off where the wing attaches and covers it. The doorway to the wing, and the finishes in it, appear to be identical to those found in the main block. There are numerous scenarios that might explain this, including changes in building plans, delayed completion of the construction, and later alterations to much of the house. Unfortunately, too little information exists on the building to be more definitive. More exploration of the building fabric is needed.

There were several other changes to the building, as well. At some point in the nineteenth century the south wall of the west two bays of the wing was moved out flush with the main block of the house. Whether the original wall was taken down, or left in place and a new wall added, is not known. In the 1950's the added wall was removed and the original condition restored. The brick and mortar here differs from the east two bays, suggesting that the wall had to be completely rebuilt. Also, there was formerly a small room on the very east end of the wing. This was probably a one-story, shed roofed building, and in part may have sheltered a bake oven that backed up to the kitchen fireplace. This was apparently taken down in the 1950's when the current addition was made to the house. The common use of cut nails suggests a date after 1810, the pegged window frames a date before 1830. The use of straight fireplace jambs, rather than a Rumford fireplace with splayed jambs, argues for an earlier date. It is not known when Rumford's improvements were generally

adopted in Carroll County, though it was probably by 1820 and certainly by 1830. While the fireplaces are conservative, the roof framing is typical of nineteenth-century work, and is more likely to be found after 1810.

It is not know how long William Shepherd operated the woolen mill, but by at least the mid-1830's seems to have leased the buildings, as an advertisement of 1835 indicates:

> William Gamble continues to carry on the Factory on Little Pipe Creek, known as "Shepherd's Factory," where he will conduct the woollen manufacturing of cloth, cassinet, flannel, broad blanketing & linsey, etc. He receives work at Joseph Poole's. Wilson's stores at Liberty, Benjamin Bond's tavern on the Liberty Road, Maurer's mill on Sam creek, Henry Koon's on the Frederick & York road, Hugh Shaw's & John B. Boyle's stores in Taneytown, Mehring's mill in Bruceville, George Crabb's mill on Big Pipe Creek, David Hape's & John Delaphane's stores in Middleburg, & John Strawburg's in Johnsville.

In the late 1830's William's eldest son, Thomas F. Shepherd, took over operation of the mills. A letter from him in 1838 describes some of the business operation of the mill:

> Pipe creek Dec 24th 1838
>
> Mr. Birnie
> Dear Sir owing to the sickness of our weaver we will not be able to get your cloth done for three or four weeks. I have therefore thought best to send you a pattern for pantaloons of our cloth - it is a little better quality than your wool will make but we will give you yard for yard if you choose to keep it - if you do not like it you can return it - we have cloth of different colours but I thought this would please you best.
>
> Yours respectfully
> Thomas F. Shepherd

In 1846 Thomas F. Shepherd turned the operation of the factory over to his brother, Solomon, and took over a farm near Uniontown. At this time the property was being referred to as "Rock Hall." The name "Hard Lodging" was given it in the 1950's and is taken from a nearby land grant; it has no historical association with the property. According to the 1850 Census of Manufactures, the water-powered mill had three looms, with a total of 120 spindles, and processed 8000 pounds of wool into "cloth and Lindsay" worth $4,000 and "other articles" worth another $200. With expenses of $2,000 for wool and $40 a month in labor, the mill produced profits of about $2,000 a year. The 1850 census listed four laborers in William Shepherd's household, and they were apparently working at the mill. By 1860 there were five hands at work, but the 5,000 yards of cloth they produced, though costing

only $1,750 in raw materials, was now only valued at $2,500. The saw mill turned 100 logs, costing $150, into $400 worth of planks and $140 worth of "lathe and scantling."

When William Shepherd died in 1862 he had apparently moved away from the brick house his father had built, as in his will he left ". . . to my wife and daughter Mary Shepherd the house and lot where I now live during my wifes natural life . . . ." This was a 2½-acre lot nearby, purchased by Shepherd in 1853. After the death of his wife, Elizabeth, in 1885 it was sold. At that time it was described as a ". . . log and frame Weatherboarded House, containing 8 rooms and a good cellar." On the other hand, the mill and brick house were sold in 1864 to settle William's estate. Records in the Register of Wills note the sale:

> . . . on the 1st day of April 1864, consisting of ninety nine acres of land, more or less, being the Home farm of the deceased, with the improvements thereon To wit a Woollen Factory, Saw mill +c., situated in Carroll County, unto Shepherd Wood, for the price or sum of eight thousand dollars . . . .

Shepherd Wood was a nephew of William Shepherd. He advertised his operation in 1877:

> Shepherd Wood, Farmer; also, Woolen Manufacturer. Custom Work guaranteed. Chopping and Corn Meal. Custom Sawing done to order. Three-quarters of a mile east of Union Bridge.

Both his operation and the house of Elizabeth Shepherd are clearly shown on the 1877 atlas.

The mill seems to have gone through a steady decline, no doubt because of competition from larger operations. By 1880 there were three hands working seven months per year, for $.60 per eleven- or twelve-hour day. It took $460 of raw materials to produce cloth worth $845, however. This seems to have caused financial setbacks that led to the mortgaging of the property in 1894 to Lydia Wood, Shepherd's sister. After his death in 1895, Lydia purchased the property and then sold it to Shepherd's daughter, Mary Woods Haines. About 1899-1900, the Haines added a new barn to the property, and it was perhaps this structure that burned in September 1994. The Haines family lived in the brick house until about 1910, then rented it to a number of tenants. It was purchased by F. Earle and Thelma Littlefield Shriner in 1941, and Mrs. Shriner restored the house in the 1950's. It is currently owned by the Historical Society of Carroll County as an historic house museum.

CARR-90

KMS
31 Mar '95

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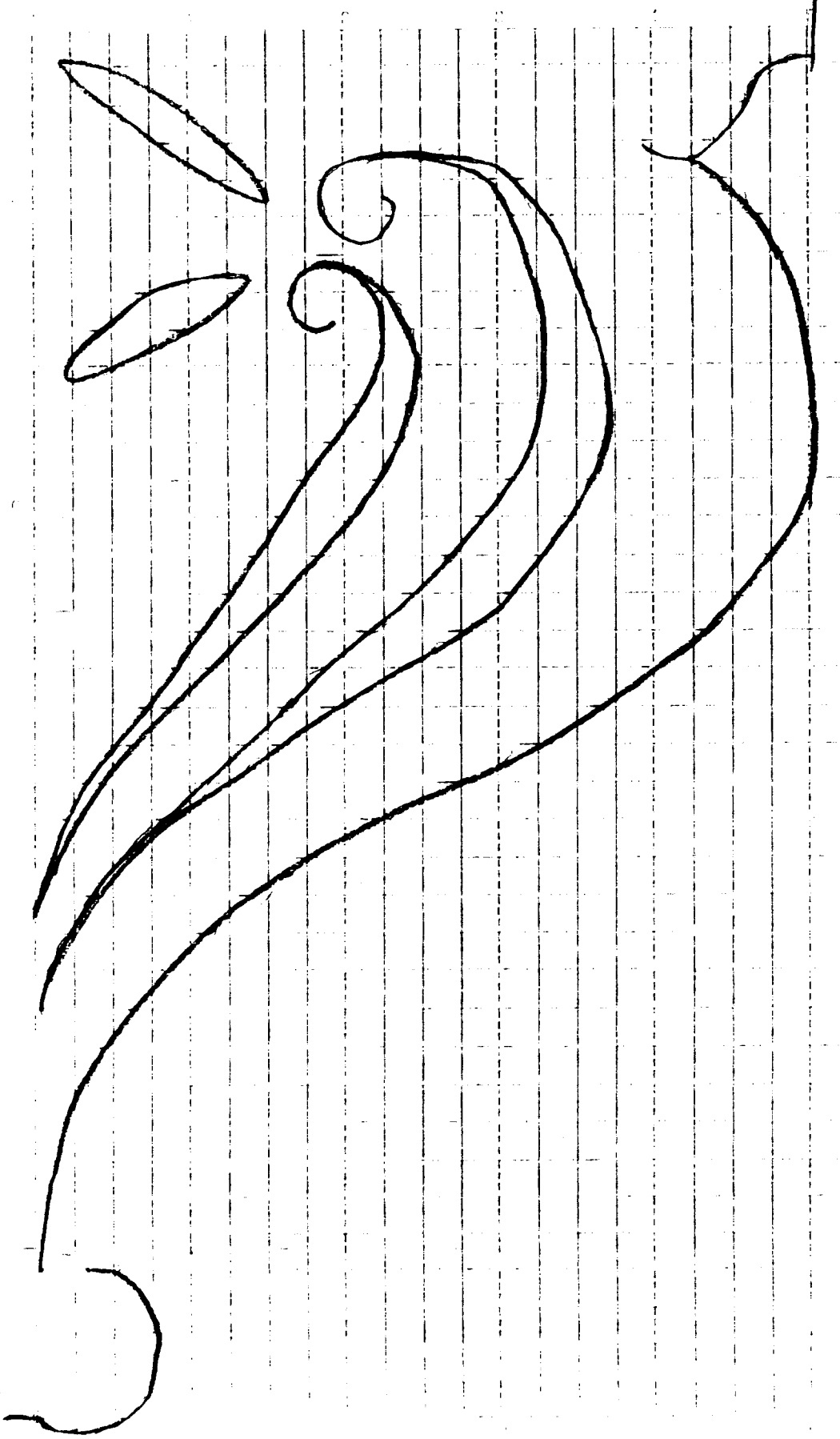
Hard Lodging
Stair Bracket



CARR-90

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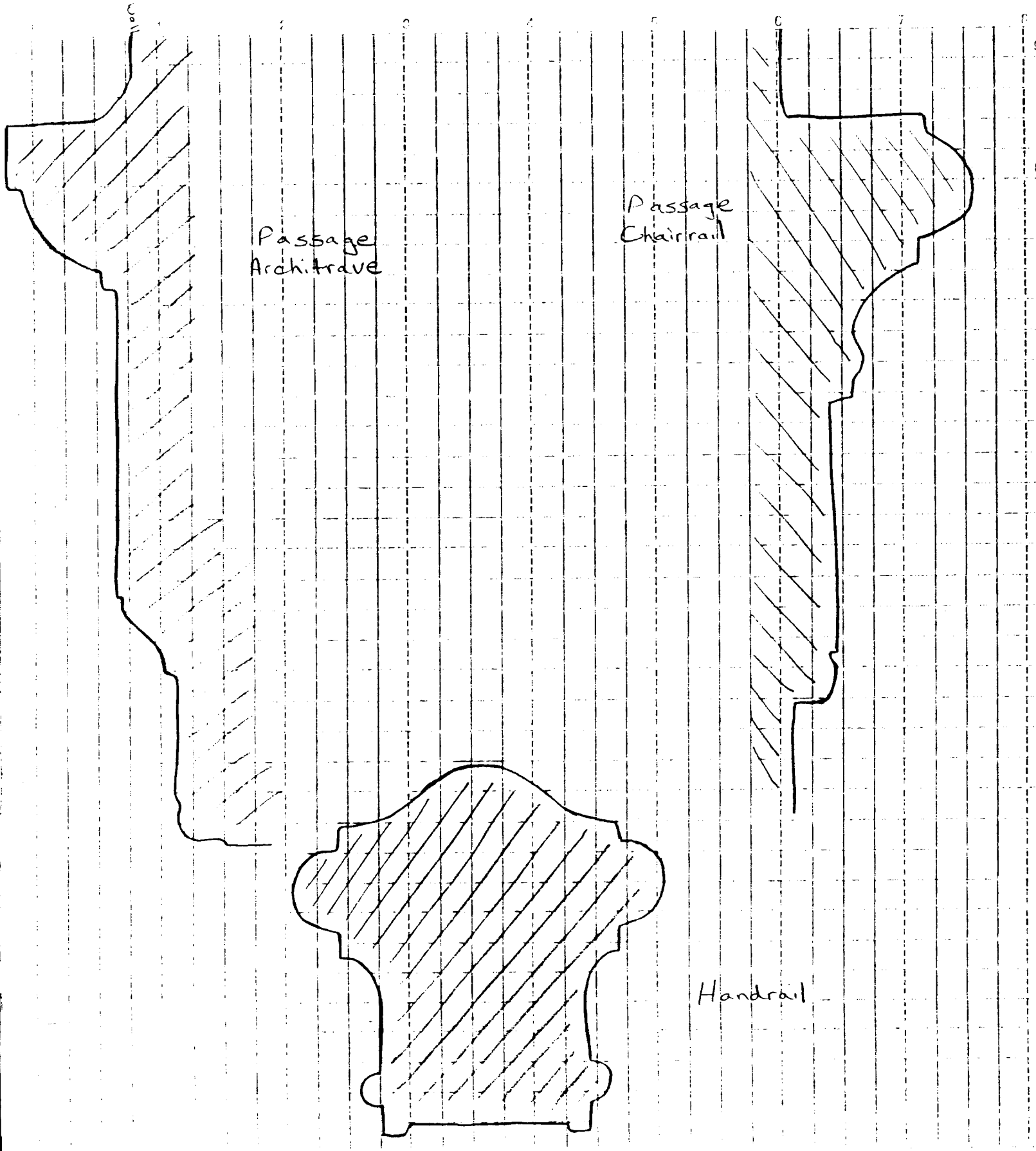
Hard Lodging
Moulding Profiles

KMS
31 Mar. '75

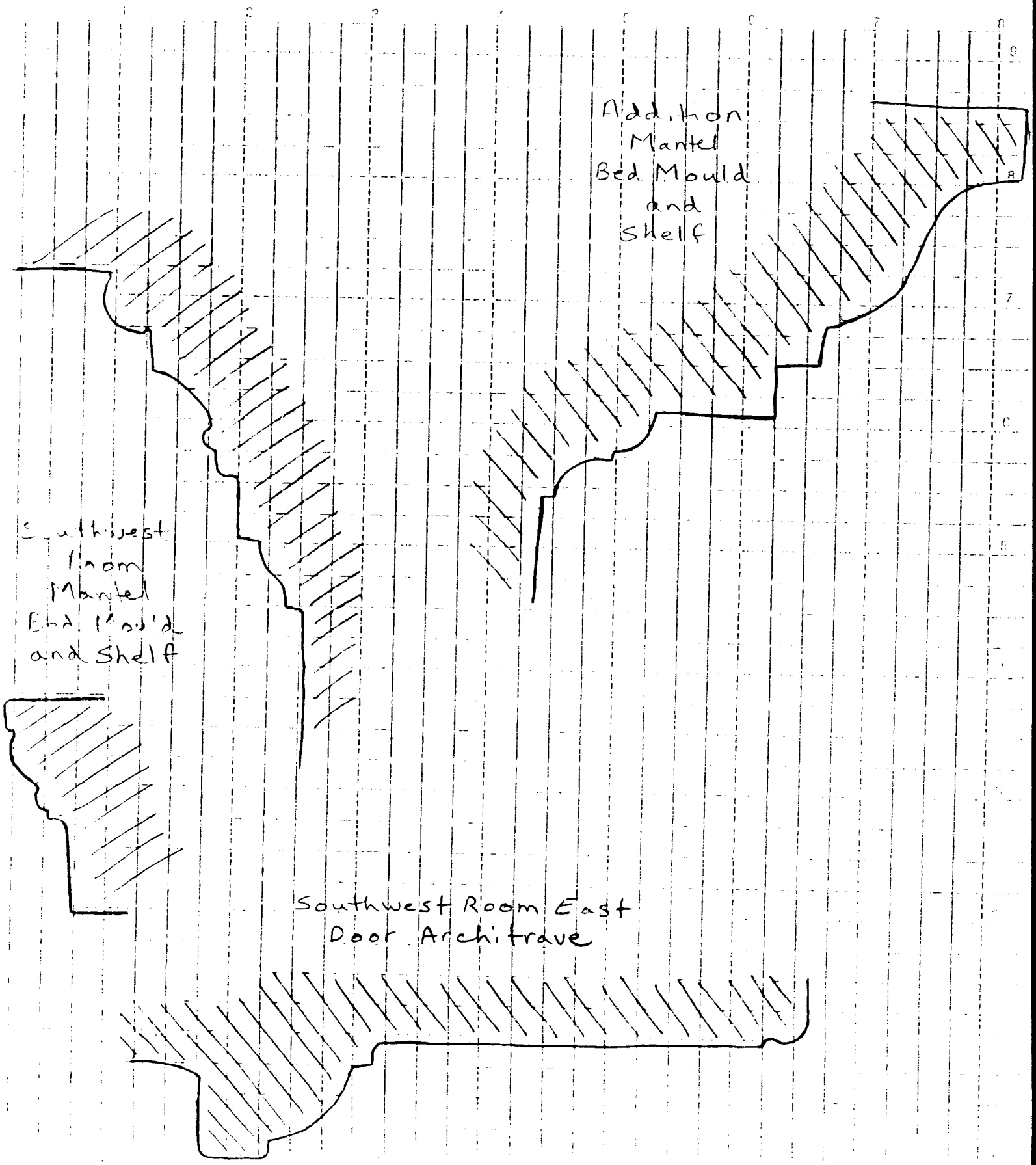


CARR-90

4/5

Hard Lodging Moulding Profiles

KMS
31 Mar '95

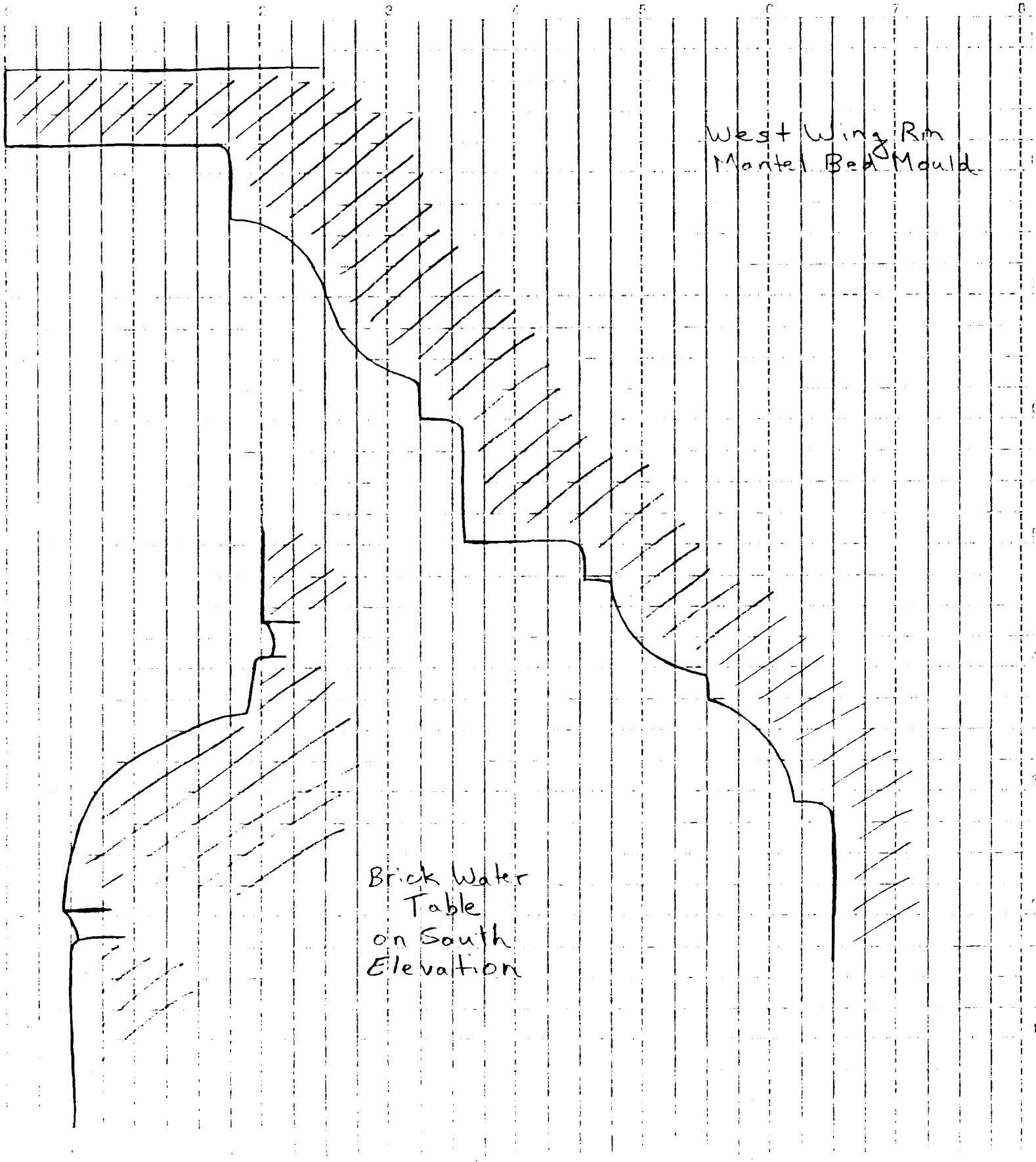


CARR-90

5/5

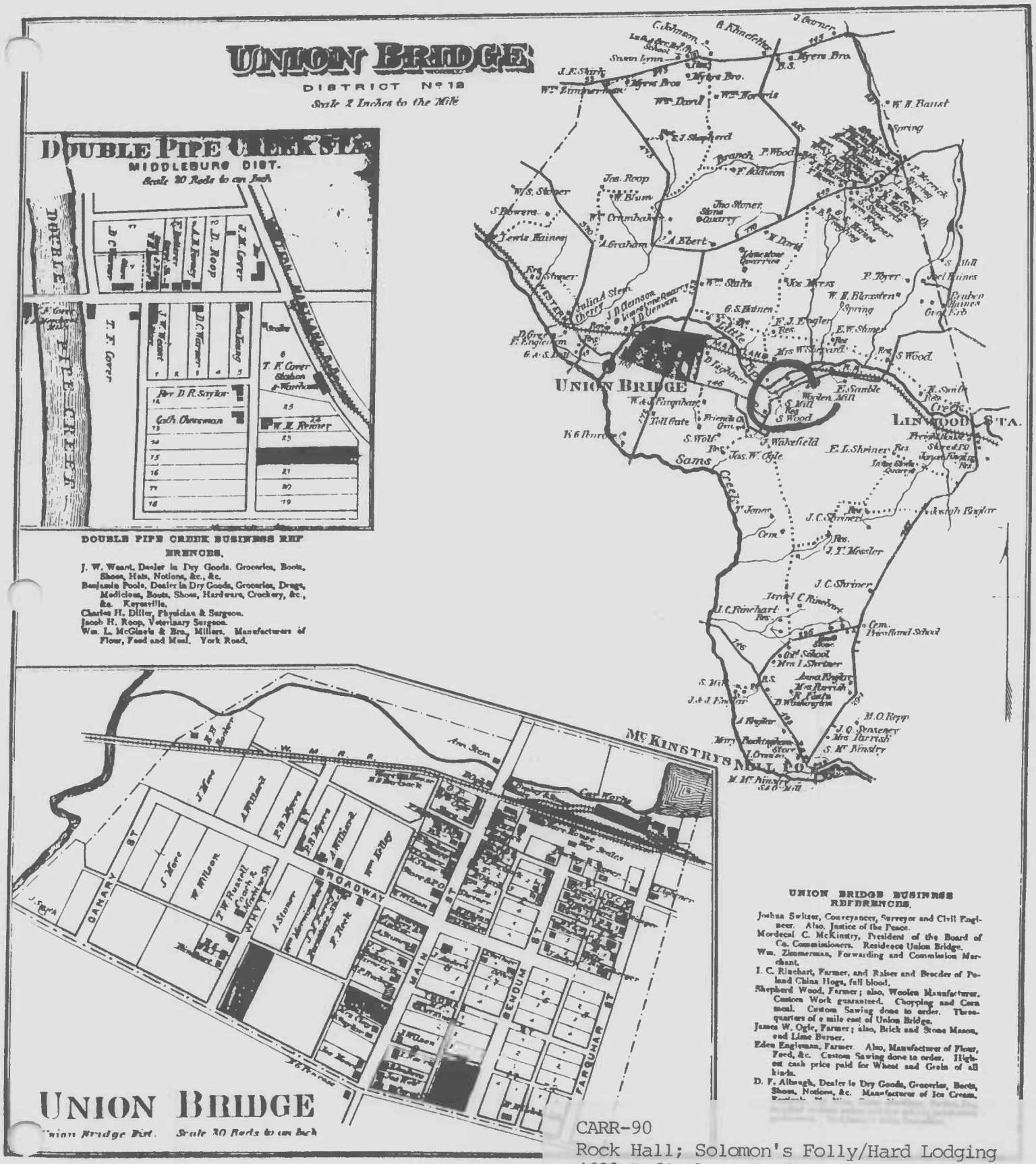
Hard Lodging
Moulding Profiles

KMS
31 Mar. '95



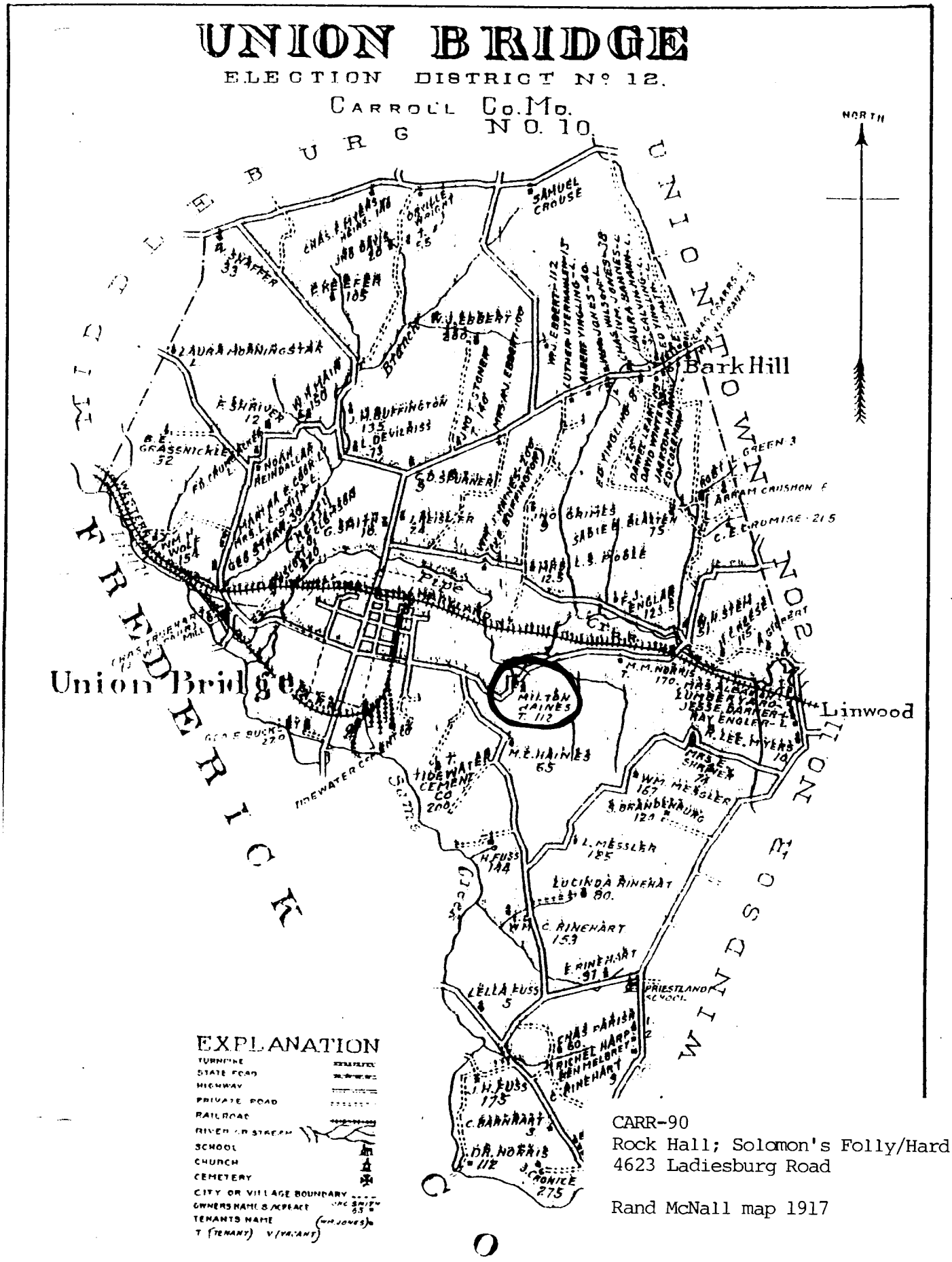
CARR-90
Rock Hall; Solomon's Folly/Hard Lodging
4623 Ladiesburg Road

Martenet Map, 1862



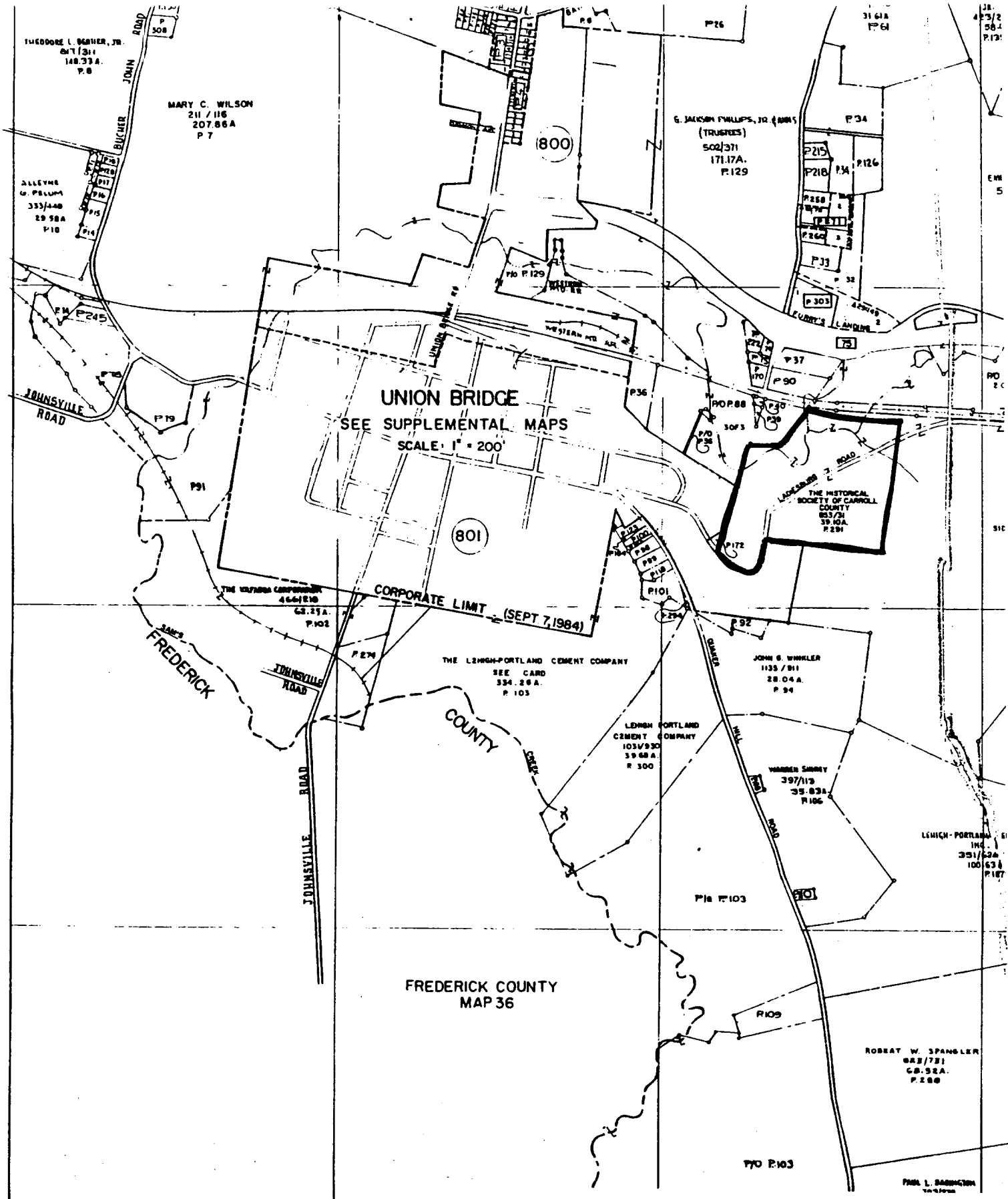
CARR-90
Rock Hall; Solomon's Folly/Hard Lodging
4623 Ladiesburg Road

Lake, Griffin & Stevenson Atlas, 1877



CARR-90
Rock Hall; Solomon's Folly/Hard Lodging
4623 Ladiesburg Road

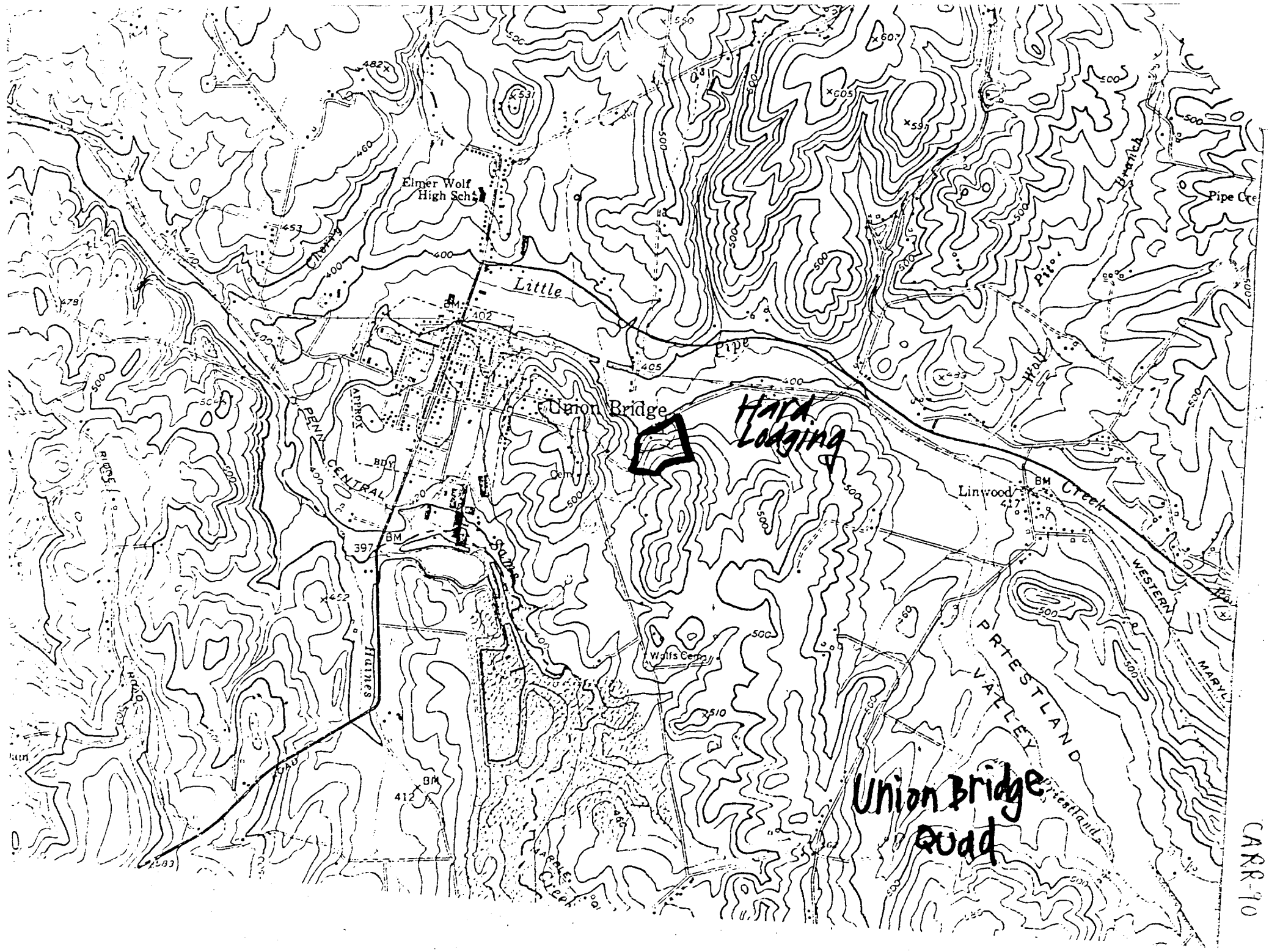
Rand McNall map 1917

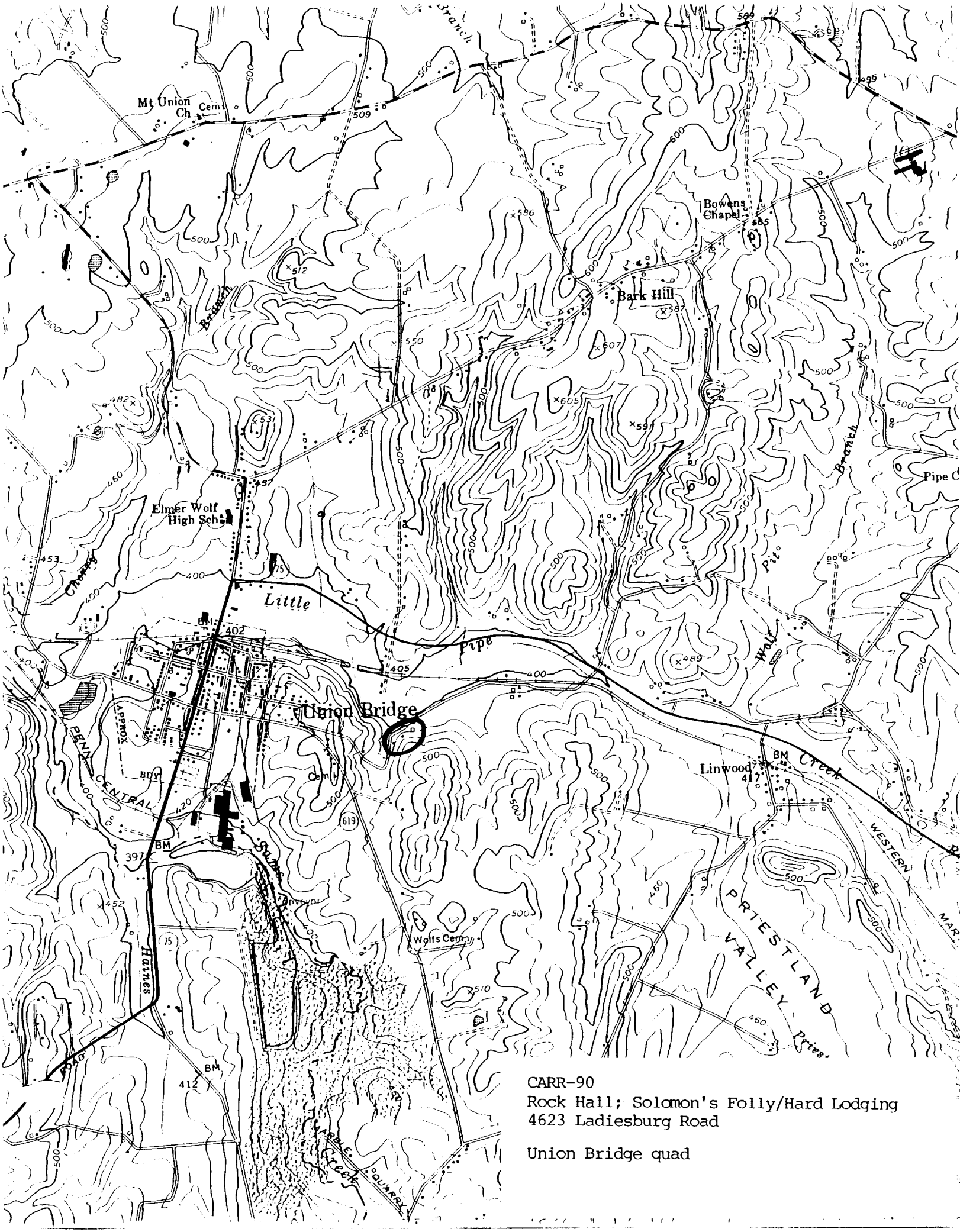


CARR-90

Rock Hall; Solomon's Folly/Hard Lodging
4623 Ladiesburg Road

Assessments & Taxation Map 43, p. 291


Elmer Wolf High Sch
Little Pipe Creek
Union Bridge
Hard Lodging
Linwood
Pipe Cre
Wolf Pit Branch
PENN CENTRAL
APPROX BDY
Haines
Wolfs Cem
PRIESTLAND VALLEY
WESTERN MARYL
Union Bridge Quad
CARR-90



CARR-90
Rock Hall; Solomon's Folly/Hard Lodging
4623 Ladiesburg Road

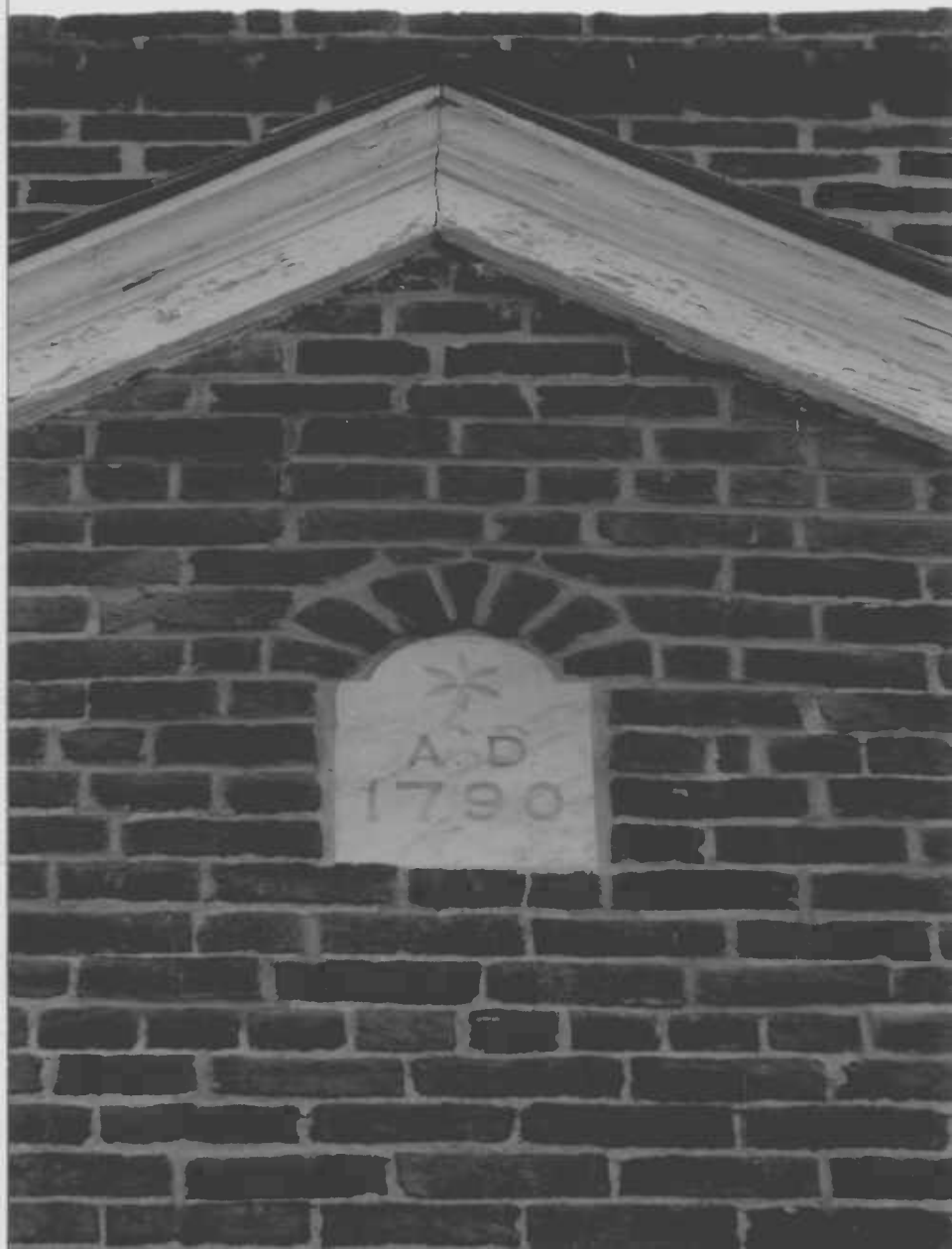
Union Bridge quad

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South elev.
1/13

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South elev. - front door
2/13


A D
1790

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
W. elev. datestone
3/13

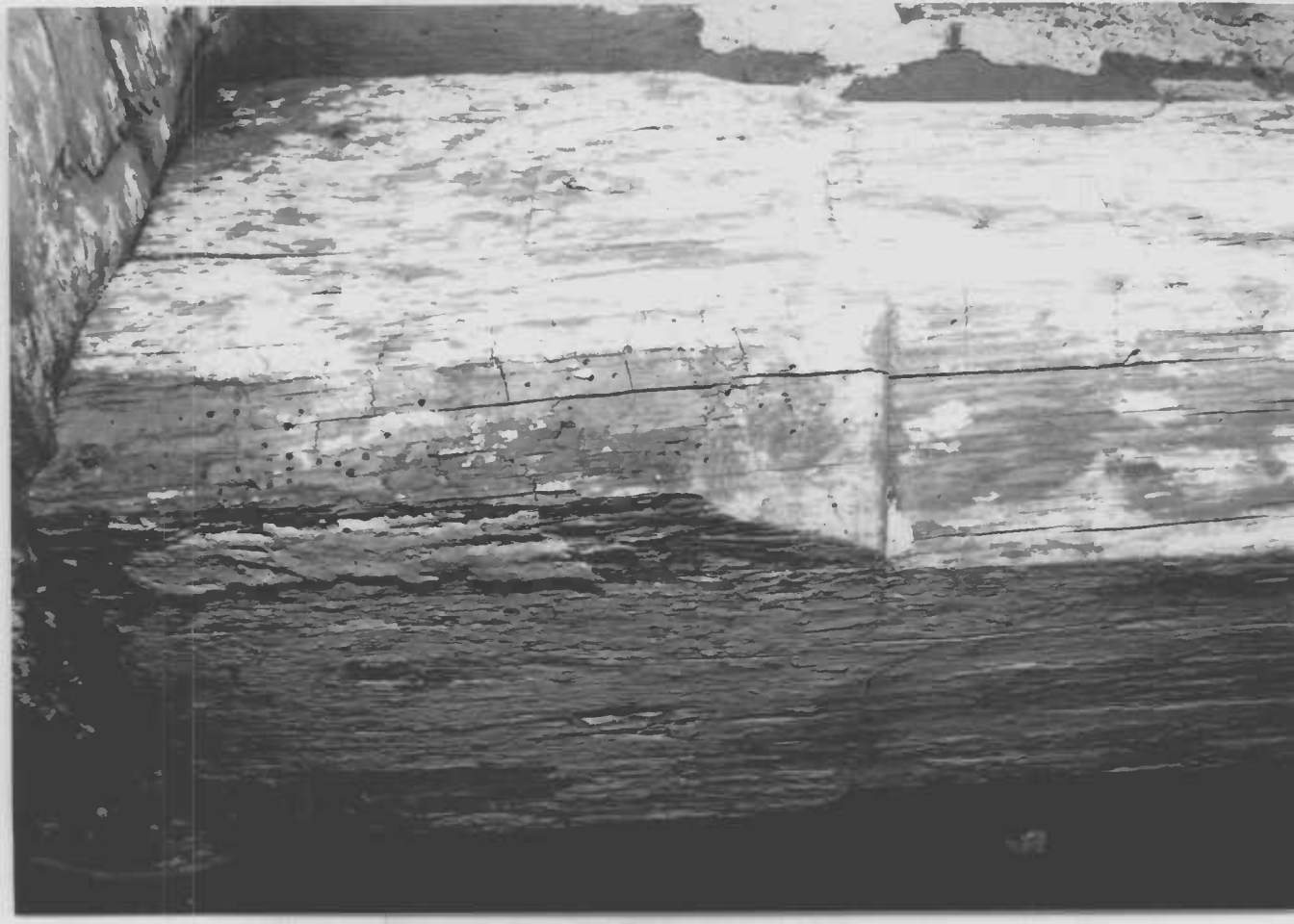
72 0111 N N N N 2 16 14

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N.: W. elevs.
4/13

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. & E. elevs.
5/13



CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
cellar post
6/13

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
passage - view north
7/13

CARR-90

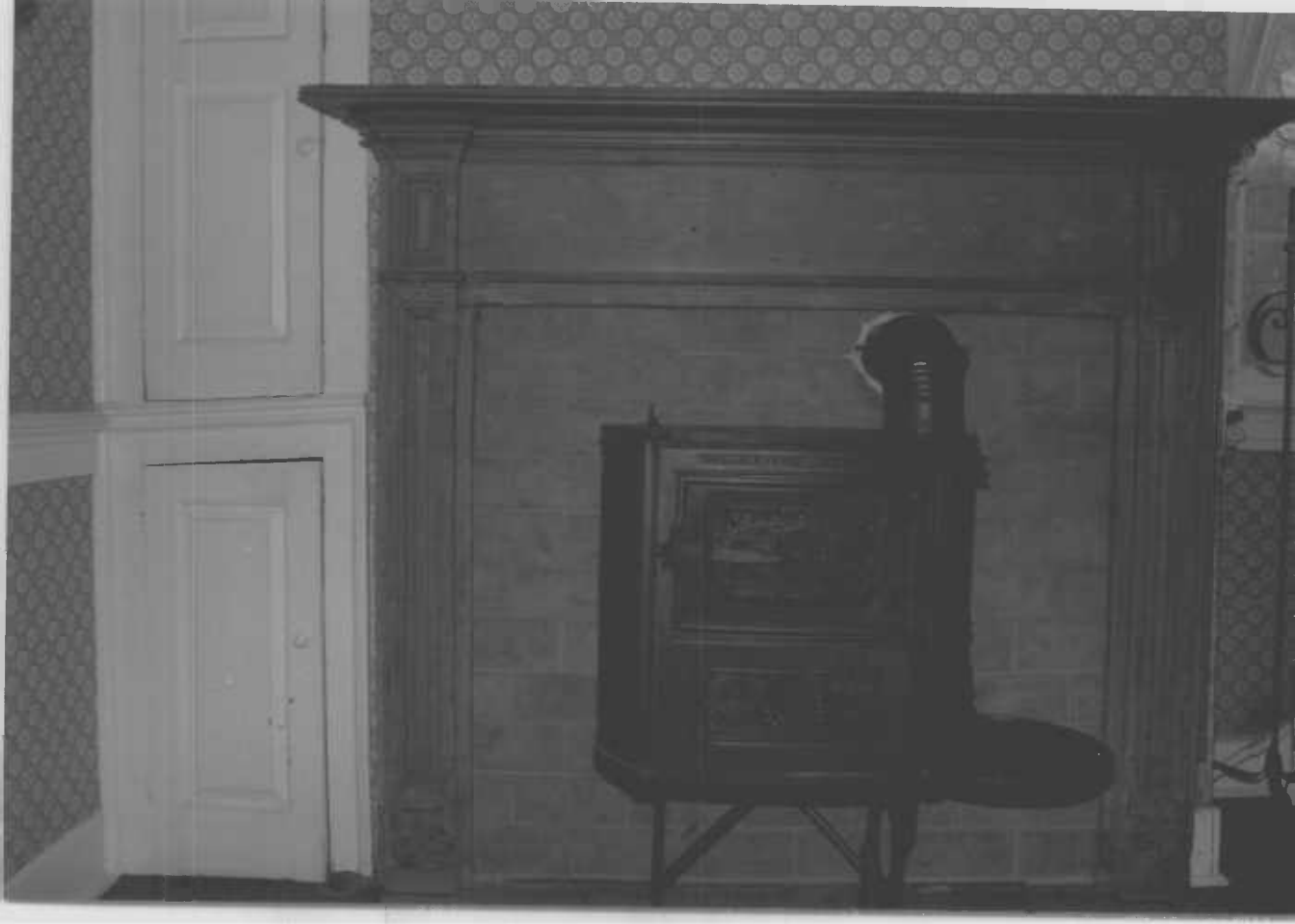
"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar, 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Stair detail
8/13

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
landing handrail
9/13

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
SW room mantel & cupboard
10/13



CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
NW room mantel
11/13

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
ell west room mantel
12/13

72 0111 4N NW 2 17 08

CARR-90

"Hard Lodging"
4623 Ladiesburg Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1995
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Addition mantel
13/13

Hard Lodging

Union Bridge, Carroll County, Md.

SE elevation

CARR-90

J. Getty 12/76

Hard Lodging, Union Bridge Carroll County

CARR-90

S.E elevation

J. Getty 12/76