NPS-6-300 (11-78)

F-8-130 ~~F-8-85;~~ Hopewell
F8-131 ~~F-8-87:~~ Tenant House #1
F-8-132 ~~F-8-86:~~ Tenant House #2
~~CARR-150:~~ F.R. Shriner Farm

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hopewell / Locust Hill – Sam's Creek Farm

and or common Hopewell (PREFERRED)

2. Location

street & number Pearre Road and Clemsonville Road ___ not for publication

city, town Union Bridge ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland code 24 county Frederick / Carroll code 021 / 013

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
		___ no	___ military	_x_ other:

4. Owner of Property

name D. Worthington Pearre

street & number Hopewell

city, town Union Bridge ___ vicinity of state Maryland 21719

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse

street & number Court Square

city, town Frederick state Maryland 21719

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Building Survey/ Photographed & Described has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes _x_ no

date 1978 _x_ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington state D.C.

7. Description

CARR-150

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Hopewell consists of four related groupings of nineteenth century farm buildings, joined by gently rolling farmland in both Frederick and Carroll Counties, approximately three miles south of the area's largest urban center, Union Bridge. More specifically, the Hopewell tract is situated near McKinstrys Mill, and is subdivided by Sam's Creek, which serves as the border to the above named counties. The Hopewell complex consists of two historic farms, Hopewell and the smaller F.R. Shriner (Sam's Creek) Farm. Total acreage of this working farm and bird sanctuary is approxi ately 260 acres.

Hopewell (F-8-83) was constucted in two distinct stages. The original section of the main house dating from 1818 was built in an "L" configuration. The front (east) facade of the two story house, which is five bays long and two bays deep, runs on a north-south axis. Attached to the southwest corner is a two story wing, four bays in length and two deep, which is topped by a gable roof and which terminates in a Tidewater style stepped exterior chimney based on the architecture of Williamsburg, Virginia. The house is reached by a dirt drive to the southwest of the complex, and is enclosed by a white picket fence with shallow coursed fieldstone foundation.

The front facade of Hopewell is reached by walking through a boxwood allee, which begins at two brick piers at the edge of a large pool of water and progresses up a steep hill. The facade is notable for its Flemishbond brickwood centrally placed doorway with elliptical fanlight and sidelights, and an extremely fine molded brick cornice, reminiscent of Baltimore architecture of the early nineteenth century. All windows are original 6/6 double hung sash with blinds intact. They have splayed brick lintels and stone sills. A hip roofed one story porch, with chamfered posts, delicate brackets and wooden pediment over the central bay (this is probably the original porch which was extended circa 1870), stetches across the front.

Fenestration on the north and south gable ends differs greatly. On the north, the commonbond brick facade is blank except for two small four pane windows which light the attic. A massive internal chimney separates these windows. On the south, a four paneled door in the southeast corner allows access into the basement. First floor windows, originally 6/6, are now 6/9, reflecting a change made circa 1870 to allow more light into this facade. All other windows and decoration are identical to the front facade.

Where the south facade of the brick wing intersects the gable end of the main block, a large expanse of brickwork, devoid of decoration is found. Above this, a large square chimney breaks through the roof. In the second bay from the southwest corner, another identical basement door is found. Fenestration is also identical to that found in the gable end, except for a first floor doorway in the four chamfered posts. This is reached by a series of steep wooden steps.

The north facade of the brick wing consists of three bays. The first two bays are covered with weatherboarding indicating that an original porch has been enclosed. The second floor level of the first two bays, windows of different sizes have been inserted to light a bedroom and bathroom. Fenestration in all other locations is original.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

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Hopewell
Frederick/Carroll Counties
Maryland

(DESCIPTION, continued)

On the west gable end of the brick wing, the first two stories are covered by the 1966 addition which abuts it. All that remains visible of the original fenestration are two four pane windows which light the attic. The cornice is boxed on the gable end, and terminates at its intersection with the brick corbeled cornice of the wing. A massive internal brick chimney, centrally placed, is notable for a diamond shaped inset panel, with the following inscription: "M J C 1818", the initials of the builders James and Mary Howard Clemson, and the constuction date of the house.

A one and one-half story German sided addition was constucted at the west end of the brick addition in 1966. It is three bays wide, and two deep. Notable features include a massive Tidewater-style stepped chimney with brick pent, shed roofed dormers, and screen porch on the north facade. A stone diamond shaped panel reading "P A W 1966" has been inset into the chimney.

The cellar under the main block of Hopewell is subdivided by bearing walls into three rooms. The southeast room is entered through a deep red colored vertical board door with strap hinges. A 6/6 window is located in the southwest corner. Nearby, a doorway leads up into the brick wing's basement. In the northwest corner, a cooking fireplace and paneled wooden cupboard serve this room. Two small vent openings with horizontal diamond bars covered with later glass windows, are located on the east wall. In the northeast corner another massive vertical board door leads into the second and third rooms, which are subdivided by two brick arches running on an east-west axis, which support the floor above. In the northernmost room, probably used as a root cellar, a centrally located fireplace support is visible.

The cellar of the brick wing is subdivided into two large rooms by a stairway from the kitchen above. In the northeast corner of the first room, one finds cooking fireplace and corner cupboard. Doors and windows are also identical to others in the south foundation wall. The westernmost room is entered through a thin Victorian vertical board door with cast iron box lock. This room's most important feature is a massive cooking fireplace located on the western wall.

The interior plan of Hopewell's main block is typical of that found in an "I" house of the period: central hallway with flanking single pile rooms. But the house is differentiated from others in the area by the extremely high quality of woodwork found in this section of the house. The hallway is notable for its amply proportioned dog-leg stair with thin newel posts, balusters, and floral-decorated stepends. The six panel front door with box lock is a replacement,

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

but the original is reused in the hall of the new wing. A modern addition is an elegant cornice consisting of alternating quatreglyph and bulls-eye panels. At the northernmost end of the hallway, a marble step notes the original entrance to this end of the hall. (This now leads into a small anteroom which serves the dining room).

The north parlor contains the finest woodwork in the house. This room is entered through a six panel door with iron box lock with brass knob. The imposing entrance is marked by a large raised panel overdoor. Baseboards are painted black, underneath the windows and from the base of a paneled dado and chairrail. Windows and door trim consists of extremely fine architrave molding with corner blocks. The finest feature in the room is a Federal mantel centrally placed on the north wall. Stylistic features include paired half colonettes supporting corner blocks, a central rectangular block with raised ellipse and bulls-eye decoration, and an en-ressault-carved shelf above. Most important are glass covered silhouettes of the builder, James Clemson and Mary Howard, his wife, a feature unique in Maryland and possibly the country. Flanking the fireplace are modern inset keystoned niches, copied exactly from the Metropolitan Museum's Baltimore County Room. (Mr. Pearre has noted the fact that these are additions on the reverse of the trim). A delicate wooden cornice completes this room's decoration.

The south parlor is also entered through an original six panel door. Like the north parlor, it too has extremely fine, but slightly different trim on door and window architraves, baseboard and chairrails, and other wooden surfaces. An extremely fine mantel, with reeded central panel supported by pilasters with reed and bead molding and continuous shelf is found on the west wall. A built-in cupboard with two upper replacement glass doors, and two lower original wooden doors is located in the southwest corner.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

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(DESCRIPTION; continued)

Walking through a doorway next to the south parlor fireplace, one enters the dining room, the first room of the brick wing. It is also notable for a fine mantel and original cupboard, which backs onto those in the south parlor. Like the front door of the main block, the door opening on the south porch is a Victorian insertion (the original is stored). From a doorway in the northeast corner one enters the enclosed porch area, which serves as a pantry/storage area for the dining room. A bathroom has been inserted on the west end of this room. A doorway on the north wall leads outside, and is graced by a six light fanlight, given to Mr. Pearre by the owner of "Clemont". Simple chairrail was added to help this room blend with others in the main house.

From the dining room, one enters the "morning room", a thin room used by the Pearres for serving breakfast. As one enters the room, a paneled door leads up a stairway to the bedrooms above. The window and door trim is also of a fine standard of craftsmanship, but decreasing in quality when compared to the previous rooms. A corner fireplace with simple detailing, is located in the northwest corner. A doorway in the same corner leads into the kitchen, notable for a massive cooking fireplace. A door in the southwest corner leads to the basement.

From the morning room, one then enters a small room which separates the brick wing from the large single living room of the 1966 addition. Turning the corner northward, one enters a hallway significant for the reuse and insertion of a mid-eighteenth century stair from the Maynard House (see statement of significance).

The final first floor room, moving west, is used as the living room for the 1966 addition. Most significant here is the reuse of architrave trim and oval dados from the William Henry Rinehart House, built in 1820 (see statement of significance), as well as the reuse of a Federal mantel on the western wall, with its alternating pattern of reeded ovals and diamond cutouts, oval center and corner blocks, finely molded pilasters, and enressault cornice. On the second floor above this is a discarded circa 1810 mantel from Patrick Henry's Scotchtown (see statement of significance).

On the second floor, mantels and trim are lesser, but still quite fine examples of that found on the first floor. Mantels here are thinner, and on at least one example has a marbleized facing. On some baseboard trim, the later black paint has been removed, exposing marbleizing decoration. Similar decoration is also extant on the baseboards for the stair to the attic.

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(DESCRIPTION: contiuation)

Directly behind the 1966 addition to the house is found a row of six outbuildings of different functions, aligned on an east-west axis. Some buildings predate the Civil War, and were modernized circa 1870 or after, when the farm was modernized. From the west, moving east, these include:

1. Dairy. This whitewashed structure, measuring 12'1" by 15' is one story tall and is constucted of rubble stone. The roof is gabled, and covered with composition shingles. Where it overhangs on the east and west facades, it is marked by a box cornice. The south facade has a centrally placed verticle board door with strap hinges, with a stone lintel above. On the north facade, a similar vertical board door is centrally placed within the gable, and offers access to a small attic storage space. In the east facade, near the southeast corner of the dairy, is placed a square pegged window, with interior shutter and horizontal diamond bars. All other facades are blank.

2. Privy. This one story, shed roofed frame structure measures 7'3" by 4'8". It has been moved twice before coming to rest in its present location (once to make way for the modern cinder block and board and batten carport, located approximately 40 yards north of the outbuilding row). The building is sheathed in vertical boards. A door with wrought iron latch is centrally placed on the front (south) facade, and allows access into the interior, which will accommodate three individuals. A simple board cornice with exposed rafter ends can be seen on its front and rear facades.

3. Carriage House. This one story, gable roofed frame structure measures 10'6" by 18'3" and is also covered with vertical board siding. As with the dairy, its metal covered roof extends over the eaves on the east and west facades, and is boxed. The buildings front facade has a centrally placed door. The foundation level below this is covered by a series of vertical pickets. A large horizontal board ventilator is located in the gable. The buildings rear facade is marked by a pair of large wooden doors.

4. Workshop. This two story, gable roofed frame structure measures 15'6" by 34'9". It was originally constructed as a carriage house, with its second story added circa 1871. The building is sheathed with board and batten siding. The front facade is marked by a

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(DESCIPTION, continued)

4. series of wooden stairs leading to a door located in the westernmost bay. To its right is a 6/6 double hung sash window. The second floor is lit by two windows, each with six panes, and a 6/6 attic window. Other six pane windows pierce the east and west facades in various locations. A centerally placed door on the facade allows access into the workshop area, as does a centally placed door on the second floor.

5. Smokehouse. This one story, gable roofed building with exposed rafter ends measures 13'10" by 13'9-1/2". It is constucted with a raised rubble stone foundation on which a common bond first story has been built. It is whitewashed. Its front facade is marked by a wide vertical board wooden door that pierces the foundation. Directly above it is a thinner, centrally located wooden door, reached by a series of wooden steps. The roof here extends approximately six feet, so that the stairs and landing are sheltered. A king post in the gable supports a large bell.

6. Bake Oven. The original section of this small, one story gable roofed structure measures 7'6" by 6'1". Like the smokehouse, it too is constucted on a raised stone foundation, with a common bond brick first story. Its composition shingled roof extends southward approximately four feet, and is pierced by a square chimney which vents the bake oven below. A shed roofed, vertical boarded potting shed measuring 5'10" by 6'1" was added to its east facade in the early twentieth century. Access to the oven itself is through a centrally placed opening in the brick section of the south facade. The original wooden door for the oven is still in place.

Two other significant outbuildings to the house are located nearby. These are:

1. Ice House. This is located approximately twenty yards north of the outbuilding row, and is now surrounded by an almost circular driveway. This structure retains its original stone foundation, but has a rebuilt exposed rafter roof on the east and west facades, and a large ventilator cupola. The building's original door is retained on the front (south) facade.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

2. Victorian Pennsylvania -type Bank Barn. This large, gable roofed structure is covered with red vertical board sheathing, and is supported on a series of marble piers. A large incline with marble sidewalls leads to a pair of large doors which serve the west facade. The doors are flanked on both sides by two horizontal board ventilator panels with smaller four pane windows below. The north and south gable ends are four bays in width. Here, the foundation level is sheathed with horizontal boards. Fenestration consists of four horizontal levels of ventilator panels and a round headed arch ventilator panel with inset eight pane window directly below the ridge. Other excellent period details include decorative verge boards at each gable end with pendants and a large centrally placed hip roofed ventilator cupola with paired round headed windows in its north and south faces. Flanking this central cupola are smaller versions of the verge boards found on the barn's gable ends also grace the eave line of each cupola.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The second building complex is the Hopewell Tenant House #1 (F-8-87) and outbuildings are located one-third of a mile east of the intersection of Pearre and Clemsonville Roads. The main house is a two story clapboard covered building with metal gable roof. It was probably constucted during the 1870's by Oliver Pearre. The house which is three bays long and two deep, sits on an uncoursed fieldstone foundation. The central paneled front door with transom is sheltered by a pedimented gable roofed portico, supported on four chamfered posts. Windows are 6/6 double hung sash with simple wooden sills, and are aligned in all facades. Two small four pane windows light the attic at each gable end. All blinds are intact. Windows pierce the foundation at various locations, and an enclosed gable roofed bulkhead at the southeast corner leads to the basement.

Two outbuildings are located a few feet north and east of the house. Directly to the north, a gable roofed ice house on stone foundation has been constructed. A brick and frame smokehouse is situated southwest of the house. A wide wooden door allows access into the south facade, and is surmounted by a thinner wooden door reached by a set of wooden stairs. A board and batten shed roofed addition has been placed on the west facade, the roof of which is interupted by a tall brick chimney.

The third building complex is the Hopewell Tenant House #2 (F-8-88) and outbuildings, located approximately one hundred yards east of the intersection of Pearre and Clemsonville Roads. This two story building, of probable log construction, is built upon a shallow stone foundation. It is clapboard covered and is capped by a standing seam metal roof with box cornice. An exterior brick chimney is centrally placed on the west gable end. An extremely simple one story shed roofed porch covers the two central bay entrance doors on the south facade. Fenestration has been altered in a number of locations, but what is left is typical of that found in other houses of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. To the southeast of the rear of the house are two shed roof frame animal sheds of modern construction date.

The fourth complex, the F.R. Shriner Farm (CARR-150) commonly known as Sam's Creek Farm, is located at the bottom of a quarter mile dirt road, which intersects Clemsonville Road three quarters of a mile north of its intersection with Pearre Road.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The Shriner farmhouse consists of a brick two story main block, four bays long by two bays wide, which sits on a raised coursed marble foundation. Attached to the northeast corner is a two story brick addition. Both sections have standing seam tin covered gable roofs with internal brick chimneys.

The front facade is notable for two six panel entrance doors with three light transoms situated within the center two bays. Sheltering these doors is a one story hip roofed porch, supported by four square columns, and reached by a series of wooden stairs. Blinds still remain on all front facade windows. All windows which are 6/6 double hung sash, with slightly projecting stone sills and highly decorative cutout-patterned wooden lintels. Six over three double hung sash windows pierce the foundation at the southwest and southeast corners. A simple box cornice is found at the eaves line.

Fenestration and decoration are almost identical for the east and west gable ends. Here, each bay is marked 6/6 double hung sash windows, with stone sills and splayed brick lintels. At the northwest corner, a six pane window with splayed brick lintel pierces the foundation. At the southwest corner, a series of stairs leads through a paneled entrance door to the basement and root cellar. Above the second story, two smaller four pane attic windows with brick soldier course lintels punctuate the facade. Below the doorway stack and above these windows is found a stone plaque, which reads "1858 F.R.SHRINER". From this west gable end, the cellar is accessable via a flight of stone steps. This cellar contains, to the north, another series of stone steps leading down to a brick root cellar of the typical German type where the arch is executed in all soldier course brick.

A brick hyphen extends northward from the house, which connects the house with a second brick addition, which originally housed a bake oven and smoke house. On the west facade, a story porch has been built to shelter a doorway into the modern kitchen. At the northwest corner a paneled door is placed in the northernmost bay. 6/6 double hung windows are also found in the second bay, and essentially located between these bays on the second floor. On the east facade, a one story, shed roofed porch shelters the hyphen, and offers access across the porch to the modern kitchen. Accessible from the end of the porch is the back addition which includes in part a smokehouse which still contains the modern hanger post.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Fifty yards to the east of the house is a second smokehouse. Like the house, it sits on a coursed marble foundation and is constructed of brick. A door is placed on the south facade, and is reached by a series of wooden steps. Its central hanger post is still also intact. The building is capped by an overhanging shingle hip roof with decorative finial.

Farther to the east of the smokehouse, across a plowed field, is a shed-roofed outhouse. It also is constucted of brick on a coursed marble foundation. A wooden door is located on the south facade. Bricks laid in a decorative pattern form a ventilator on the west facade.

As the complex continues today as a working farm, a series of related outbuildings are placed close to the farmhouse. These include:

1) Victorian "Pennsylvania"-type bank barn. Like the house, the barn is built on a coursed marble foundation. Decoration includes typical vertical board siding, paned round-headed arched ventilator panels, bracketed overhanging roof, and soldier course brick arches over major foundation door openings. Double sets of doors offer access on the bank (north) facade. The overshoot (one half of which has been enclosed by cinder blocks) is found at the south facade. A small modern gable-roofed cinder block auxiliary building is found near its southeast corner.

2) Modern silos. Two corrugated iron silos with metalbands are placed at the northeast and southwest corners of the barn.

3) Double Corncrib-wagon shed. Built in either the late nineteenth or early twentieth century is a typical building of this type, its center open at the north and south for wagon or tractor access. It sits on a coursed marble foundation, is vertical board clad, and has a gable roof. The roof has been extended at the west end to provide additional storage space.

4) Two modern feed/storage buildings. At the southwest and southeast corner of the enclosure for feeding of the diary cows, two cinder block, corrugated iron gable-roofed buildings have been built. These house hay and feed for the diary herd, as well as providing additional storage space.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

5) Chicken-Coop; 6) Garage; 7) Work Shed. Placed in a line running east to west along a gravel covered dirt road, approximately thirty yards west of the farmhouse, these buildings all date from the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. All sit on concrete bases, are clad with German siding with cornerboards, have simple box cornice with shed roofs.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #11

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(DESCIPTION, continued)

8) Piggery. Located sixty yards west of the farmhouse, this building is built exactly like those described above. It is now in the process of being enlarged through the construction of a cinder block wing.

9) Modern tractor shed. A few feet north of the piggery is a large metal-covered tractor shed.

10) Trailer. This modern trailor is located a few feet north directly behind the chicken coop, garage and work shed.

8. Significance

CARR-150

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	_X_ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	_X_ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	_X_ 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	
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics government	___ other (specify)	
		_X_ invention			

Specific dates **Builder Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Hopewell stands as the supreme evolution of the farm in Central Maryland, if not in the entire state. The farmland, the tenant houses, the gardens and the main house form an integrated whole fused together historically, aesthetically and philosophically by ties physical and familical. It is important to keep constantly in mind that Hopewell is and for six generations has been working farm and is a logical, if very elegant, consumation of the features found on farms thoughout Frederick and Carroll counties (for example, and most strikingly, it's immediate subsidiary, the F.R. Shriner Farm house). Although the house's builders (and the five generations of their descendants who have continuosly lived here and worked the land) were sophisticated, they chose-it was clearly a choice-to keep Hopewell in harmony with its neighbors, and to keep the house and family in agreeable union with the fields. While they may be exceptional and innovative- Hopewell house has perhaps the finest early 19th century woodwork in the area as well as salvaged woodwork from local houses associated with William Henry Rinehart and Robert Strawbridge and from Scotchtown. The first bathroom in the county outside Frederick City and a pioneering, complicated system for circulating water throughout the complex- these are subtle, nonaggressive features. They were meant to improve the basic vernacular five-bay, cross gable farmhouse, not change it to something foreign. The same, in a sence, is true for the fields themselves: they contain the largest crystal cave in Maryland, but are still totally devoted to agriculture.

Thus, Hopewell has no Wye-like orangie (although it could well have); instead, the main house's outbuildings are functional, are clearly meant to relate to the working surrounding farmland, and are placed in a row convenient to the side of the main house: Jack Boucher, photographer for the Historic American Buildings Survey, has called them "unsurpassed". And while the main barn may be outstanding in size and in its up-to-date 1870's decorative trim, it-and its cattle yard-are just a few feet away from the main house's gardens, not hidden over a hill or behind a hedge.

These gardens are perhaps the key feature used to unite, and simultaneously make transitions from the main house and the surrounding farms. The boxwood allee runs smoothly from the main (east) facade downhill, through two sets of terraces marked by finial-capped brick gateposts, across a farm pond to end visually at the dirt farmroad. Futher, at the pond, one's line of vision dog-legs to the north to end at the buildings at the F.R. Shriner Farm, commanly known as Sam's Creek Farm. Hopewell house was once the center of a large rural community; while most of its subsidiary buildings are gone, the house and its gardens still control the landscape from which they grew and of which they are an integral part.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #12

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

While these vistas are joined aesthetically, they are also joined in functional symbiosis: the grain produced at the main farm goes to feed the cattle that roam among the meadows and between the hedgerows that meander among the farms. These fields and hedgerows create a landscape of exceptional beauty that is serenely oblivious of county divisions, surveyor's lines, or deed bookes, a landscape united in ownership and use, a landscape saved for the future by a perpetual easement given to the Maryland Environmental Trust.

A date stone, located in the west gable of Hopewell, records that the house was built in 1818 for James and Mary Clemson. According to tradition, construction involved two years and $10,000.00. The house has been the home of six generations. It has never been sold or vacated but merely passed from one generation to another evincing an unbroken concern for the house and farm.

Architecturally, the most significant feature of the main house is the woodwork. From the exterior the house appears little different from the "L" shaped houses which are common throughout Western Maryland. However, the delicate molded brick cornice above the east facade is an indication of the interior woodwork's quality and of the way the Clemson-Pearre family have subtly made Hopewell more elegant than its neighbors.

Beginning in the parlor, with the most refined details, the woodwork's complexity decreases in six stages through the first floor until the simplest moldings are found in the kitchen at the rear of the house. (This same progression is found, to a lesser degree, on the second floor.) The most important architectural feature is evident in the parlor where the woodwork is delicate leading to the assumption the James Clemson employed Baltimore area craftsman to execute the interior details. Such a theory is not improbable as James; wife Mary Howard, was a native of Baltimore County. As a further record of James and Mary Clemson's role in the house's constuction, glass protected silhouettes of the couple were placed in the parlor mantlepiece at the time that the house was built. This is unique in Maryland and possibly in the nation. Overall, Hopewell's woodwork is more sophisticated than most of its contempories in Western Maryland.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #13

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

The Clemson family emigrated to eastern Pennsylvania from the English Midlands prior to 1699 and continued on to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania by 1757. Sometime during the Revolutionary War, James Clemson's father, John Clemson, moved to Maryland and settled between the present day communities of Unionville and Union Bridge in an area which became known as Clemsonville. Between 1793 and 1798 he accumulated seven tracts of land, totalling 472 acres, and a sawmill. By 1825 he had gathered together nearly 1,000 contiguous acres, of which 250 acres (the Hopewell tract) and the mill had been given to his son, James. The remaining land, as well as a house built during the war of 1812, was eventually inherited by James' brother in 1846 after his father's death.

Unlike his father, who died and was buried on his own land, James died in Missouri in 1838 while spectulating in land and was buried there. His property was then divided between his sons with Hanson T. Clemson,the older of the two, inheriting the Hopewell tract and house.

The following year Hanson Clemson contributed land on the eastern edge of his property and money for the erection of the Sam's Creek Methodist Protestant Church. For four generations, throughout the church's existence, the family contributed time and means to it. Hopewell, then known as Locust Hill, was the temporary home for the circuit minister and was referred to in an obituary of Hanson's wife as "the preacher's hotel." Hanson and his wife, mother, son and oldest daughter were buried in the church's cemetery.

Just prior to his death in 1871, Hanson Clemson donated land at the south-west tip of his property to Frederick County for the purpose of erecting a school. Named Hopewell Schoolhouse, from which the present name of the farm is derived, it was attended by Hanson's grandsons, Frank Clemson Pearre and Oliver Truman Pearre.

In 1872, Hanson Clemson's only surviving child, Mary Anne, married Oliver Hazard Pearre, who, being one of nine children, moved from his home, Pearre's Retreat, two miles south of Hopewell, to that of his wife. (Pearre's Retreat was patented, for 241 acres, to James Pearre in 1798.) 1 FOOTNOTE--SCARF, p. 377.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #14

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

The Pearres had owned land in Prince George's County, Maryland as early as 1725. In the 1750s, a branch of the family moved to Frederick County, east of Sugarloaf Mountain. Prior to 1798 Oliver Pearre's grandfather settled futher north, just south of John Clemson's holdings.

During the Civil War, Oliver Pearre and an older brother served in the Confederate Army. Their father, the Rev. James Pearre, was the most outspoken southern sympathizer and slaveholder in the area. Interestingly, unlike the Pearres, who appear to have brought slaves with them from Southern Maryland, the Clemsons did not begin acquiring slaves until after arriving in Frederick County. John Clemson owned one slave in 1800, but had increased this number to nine by 1820; that same year James Clemson owned six slaves.

During three years following his marriage to Hanson's daughter Oliver Pearre extensively modernized the farm. Hardly a building was left untouched. All the first floor windows on the south side of the house were lowered and refitted with Victorian details, as were the porches on the east and south fronts. The slave quarters to the southwest of the house were removed. The barn's location was changed from the southeast to the west of the house when a new building, the present barn, was erected; when built, the barn was considered the largest and most stylish in the county. Farther to the west, a tenant house was built with such necessary outbuildings as a smokehouse and an ice-house.

Lastly, a water system was installed which is considered unique in Frederick County. This system involved raising drinking water through an iron pipe encased in wood from a spring housed in the meadow to the house, day and night, by a ram pump powered with water channeled from Clemson Branch through the pump building to the undershoot water wheel. Once in the main house, a tank stored the water in the attic, a sensible location because it provided pressure by gravity flow to the bathroom directly below. This was the first bathroom and it is still in use in the county outside of Frederick City, and it is said that people came from miles around to see it.' It is obvious how this arrangement increased the interplay between house and land.

Since the water was pumped continuously from the meadow, that water not needed in the house drained from the attic tank into a specially constructed dairy building west of the house. There, the water ran through a trough where crocks of dairy products were placed to remain cool.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #15

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

After that, the water continued down to the new barn and through a watering trough for the livestock. From there, it drained into a small pond which drained into Clemson Branch. This system operated until the mid 1950's when a barn was provided with its own water and an electric pump was installed in the meadow.

Oliver Pearre continued to improve the farm in the following years. Besides acquiring additional acreage, a smaller barn for hay was built as was a tenant house. Another tenant house was rebuilt and a buzzer system installed so that the tenant could be summoned to the main house when wanted. Mr. Pearre maintained the county road, leveling and stoning it as needed. He also maintained the Hopewell Schoolhouse, as well as the Sam's Creek Church, whose minister and sexton he paid.

Oliver Truman Pearre, the younger son of Mary and Oliver Pearre, inherited Hopewell in 1922. During the next 35 years he installed electricity throughout the farms full conversion to dairy operations. The raising of dairy cattle, although creating a change in detail, maintains Hopewell's 160-year farming history. In 1820, family papers revealed that five people on the farm were engaged in agriculture, but it is unclear who they were or what they raised. Unfortunately, there is only one account of Hopewells farm records known that predates the Civil War. This account was made in 1838 as part of James Clemson's Inventory and lists rye, wheat and corn as the main crops, with oats and hay as secondary crops. Horses appear to have provided the labor for cultivation; the remaining livestock consists of hogs, sheep and cattle.

According to Hanson Clemson's Inventory (1871), it appears that following the abolition of slavery, farming was carried on under a form of sharecropping system. The emphasis had shifted to wheat, with rye, oats, corn and hay playing only supporting roles; Hanson's only livestock appear to have been a pair of elderly horses and a few hogs and cattle. Oliver Pearre continued to concetrate on wheat through 1900, but, in this century, corn has steadily grown in importance and remains, with the dairy operations, the farms chief activity today.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #16

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Hopewell was given to Oliver Truman Pearres younger son, Douglas Worthington Pearre, in 1957. He has continuously worked to make the house and gardens suitable to modern living, while carefully avoiding changing the overall atmosphere and character. He has resisted tampering with the house's fabric, refusing, for example, to undertake the walls destroying process of installing central heating.

The large clapboard wing was added to the house in 1966 partially, at least, so that woodwork saved from two condemned local houses, as well as a discarded circa 1810 mantelpiece from Patrick Henry's Scotchtown, could be reused. The staircase in this new wing came from a mid-18th century house built by the Maynard family on land that later became part of John Clemson's large holdings. The Maynard house is significanct in its own right: Robert Strawbridge, the founder of American Methodism, preached in the house and, in 1762, conducted the first Methodist baptism in America in a spring on the farm; the man he baptised was a brother of the house's owner. The other local woodwork was removed from the birthplace of the sculptor William Henry Rinehart: The Lehigh Portland Cement Company demolished that house in 1966. The Rinehart House was built in 1820 and the woodwork is typical of the area and makes an interesting contrast with the contemporary, but much more sophisticated, woodwork James Clemson installed in the main house.

The present gardens are the products of Worthington Pearre's imagination and labor. The Upper Garden incorporates a fountain from the demolished Baltimore estate Mondawmin; the Lower Garden was inspired by gardens at Mulberry Fields in St. Mary's County and by gardens at Newby Hall in Yorkshire.

The protection of Hopewell has been a main concern of his wife, Anne Custis Peter of Washington, D. C. They insured the future of Hopewell and Sam's Creek Farm as open country side by donating an agricultural easement to the Maryland Environmental Trust in 1975. The entire acreage is also listed with the Maryland Ornithological Society as a wildlife sanctuary. The seven various outbuildings, that became obsolete years ago, have been carefully maintained and now provides the greatest number of such appurtances in the state. Furniture listed in John Clemson's 1838 Inventory and in Hanson Clemson's 1871 Inventory are still in the house and mingle easily with later acquisitions. The concern which the family has shown for Hopewell is a significant factor in the property's existence today.

(MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES)

Clemson-Pearre family papers in possession of D. Worthington Pearre.

Land and Orphan's Court papers of Frederick and Carroll Counties.

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.

Williams, T.J.C. History of Frederick County, Maryland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967 (reprint of 1910 ed.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

CARR-150

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #17

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 257.33 acres

Quadrangle name Union Bridge Quadrangle Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE ATTACHED

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 Mark R. Edwards, Historic Sites Survey Coordinator; W. Peter Pearre, Christopher Weeks, Writer/Editer.

organization Maryland Historical Trust date March 1980

street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301)-269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

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

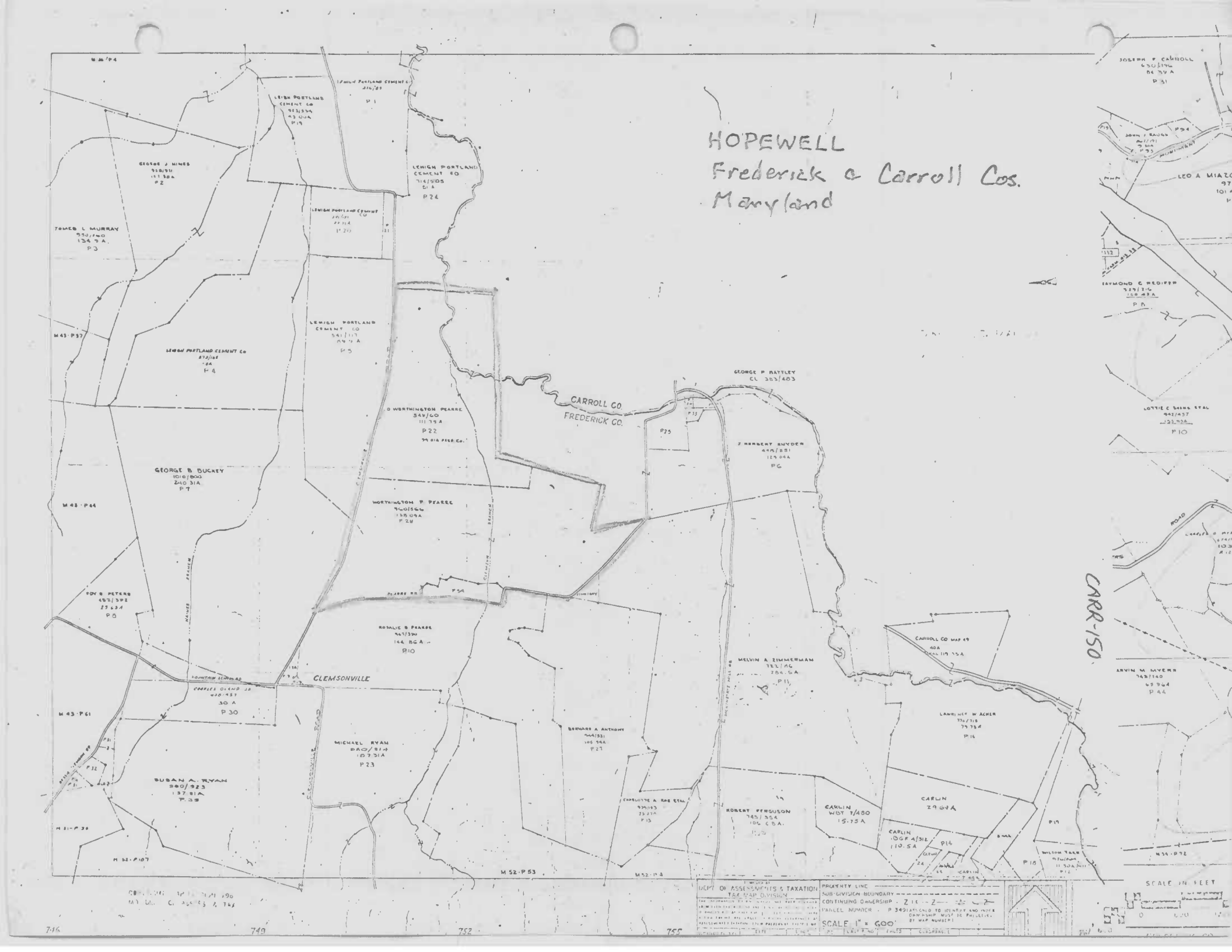
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 938 835


HOPEWELL
Frederick & Carroll Cos.
Maryland
CARROLL CO.
FREDERICK CO.
CLEMSONVILLE
CARR-150
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO
GEORGE J HINES
TOMES L MURRAY
GEORGE B BUCKEY
WORTHINGTON P PEARRE
O WORTHINGTON PEARRE
ROSALIE B PEARRE
MICHAEL RYAN
SUSAN A. RYAN
BERNARD A ANTHONY
MELVIN A ZIMMERMAN
ROBERT FERGUSON
CARLIN
LAWRENCE W ACHER
CARROLL CO MAP 49
GEORGE P BATTLEY
J HERBERT SNYDER
JOSEPH F CARROLL
RAYMOND C REDIFER
LOTTIE C SOONS ETAL
ARVIN M MYERS
DEPT OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION
TAX MAP DIVISION
PROPERTY LINE
SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY
CONTINUING OWNERSHIP
PARCEL NUMBER
SCALE 1" = 600'
SCALE IN FEET
746
749
752
755

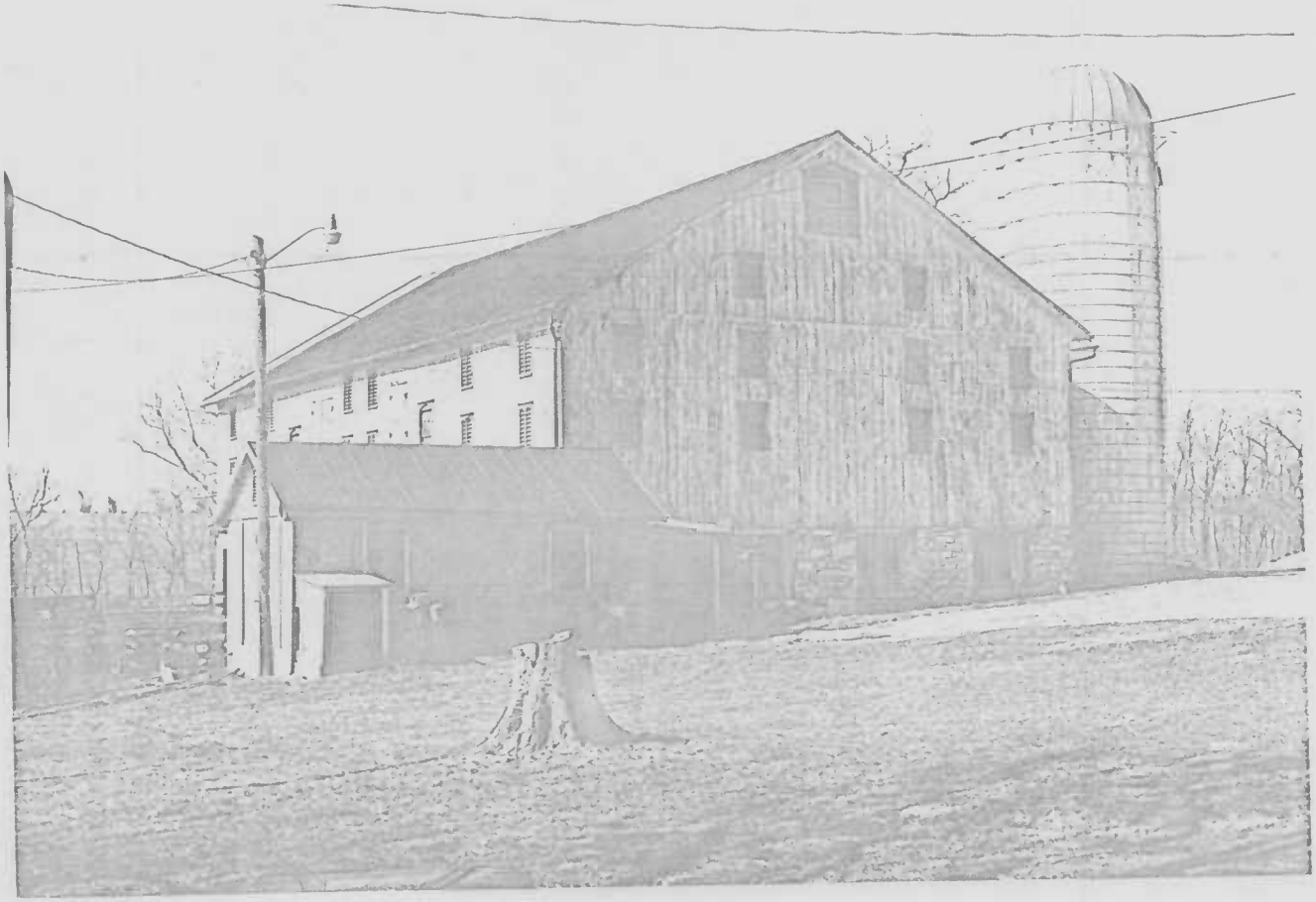
CARR-150
F.R. SHRINER FARM
McKinstrys Mill
Clemsonville
Quarry
Branch
Creek
Sams
Clemson
PEARRE
ROAD
VALLEY
REPP
CLEMSON
BESS
SCHOOL
HAWKS
MILL
CARROLL CO
FREDERICK CO
F-8-130
HOPEWELL
F-8-131
HOPEWELL TENANT HOUSE #1
F-8-132
HOPEWELL TENANT HOUSE #2
UNION BRIDGE, MD.
SW/4 TANEYTOWN 15' QUADRANGLE
N3930—W7707.5/7.5
1953
CARR-150

CARR-150

HOPEWELL

CARR-150

F.R. SHRINER FARM

TENANT FARM #1

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