NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mt. Pleasant
other names/site number Clemson Family Farm; CARR-945

2. Location

street 200 West Locust Street
not for publication n/a city or town Union Bridge vicinity x
state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

9-18-98

Signature of certifying official Date

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

CARR-945

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____
____ removed from the National Register _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_x_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_x_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	5	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
7	5	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 0
Name of related multiple property listing n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE	agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE	agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Stone
roof Metal
walls Brick
other Wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

x A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
__ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
x C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
__ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

__ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
__ B removed from its original location.
__ C a birthplace or a grave.
__ D a cemetery.
__ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
__ F a commemorative property.
__ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance c. 1760-1947

Significant Dates c. 1815

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 207.86 acres
USGS quadrangle Union Bridge, MD
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A 18	312960	4383020	D	18	311940	4383230
B 18	313180	4382300	E	18	312190	4383100
C 18	312250	4381920				

Mount Pleasant
Name of Property

CARR-945
site/inventory number

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property 207.86 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

☐ see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description:
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization Carroll County Department of Planning & Development date

street & number 225 North Center Street telephone (410) 857-2144

city or town Westminster state MD zip code 21157

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

PROPERTY OWNER
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mary Clemson Wilson

street & number 200 West Locust Street telephone (410) 775-7430

city or town Union Bridge state MD zip code 21791

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, D.C. 20503.

Summary:

Mount Pleasant, the Clemson family farm, is located at 200 West Locust Street just west of the town of Union Bridge in west-central Carroll County, Maryland. The farm is situated on flat land and is bisected by Little Pipe Creek and the former Western Maryland Railway tracks. It consists of about 207 acres. The house faces south and is a five-bay by two-bay, 2½-story brick structure with a gable roof that has an east-west ridge. On the east end of the house is a shorter two-story brick wing that is three bays by two bays and is set back from the front of the house about 8 feet. The wing has a gable roof with an east-west ridge.

The south elevation of the main block has Flemish bond brick and a center entrance. On either side of the door is a fluted column. There are leaded glass sidelights and an elliptically-arched fanlight. There is a one-bay portico that contains three columns at each corner and one column on each side next to the house. The gable roof of the portico has a north-south ridge, and there is a low parapet on the roof made of German siding. On either side of the center entrance are two 6/6 double-hung sash with wood sills and wood lintels. On the roof are three dormers with semicircular-arched 6/1 sash with colored glass in the top sash. The south elevation of the wing has a two-story porch with Tuscan columns and the porch wraps around to the east. The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan, with a kitchen wing on the east end. There is a wash house about 75 feet southeast of the house and just east of the driveway. It is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay building of 4-to-1 common bond brick with a gable roof that has a north-south ridge. The building is banked into a hill on the west with an exposed foundation of rubble stone on the east elevation. There is a wagon shed about 60 feet northeast of the house, just north of the driveway. It has a hewn mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged heavy-timber braced frame with a wagon shed in the center and a corn crib on either side. There is a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with an east-west ridge. North of the wagon shed is a CMU shed with German siding and a gable roof. The space between this shed and the wagon shed is now filled and roofed. Just west of the CMU shed is a German-siding shed that has a ridge that runs north-south. About 30 feet west of this last shed is a CMU shed that is open on the east. The gable roof has a north-south ridge. The current barn, which was built in the early 1950's, has CMU walls with brick sills and four-light metal sash. There is a gambrel roof with a north-south ridge. The gambrel ends have German siding. Attached to the north side of the CMU shed is a frame and aluminum shed. North of this is a 2 x 4 shed with German siding, corrugated metal roof, and a north-south

ridge. It is open on the east. To the north of this is a tool shed that has vertical-board siding and a shed roof that slopes down to the west. This building is of 2 x 4 construction and was probably originally a chicken house. North and west of the barn are two corrugated metal sheds. There is a stone tenant house about 900 feet northeast of the brick house. It is vacant and has been vandalized. It faces south toward Little Pipe Creek and is a banked, two-story rubble stone structure, mostly of local limestone with some brown sandstone. It is banked on the east end and, to a certain degree, on the north side. It is a three-bay by two-bay structure, with a gable roof. The gable ridge runs east-west.

Mount Pleasant, the Clemson Family farm, is located at 200 West Locust Street just west of the town of Union Bridge in west-central Carroll County, Maryland. The farm is situated on flat land and is bisected by Little Pipe Creek and the former Western Maryland Railway tracks. It consists of about 207 acres.

The house faces south and is a five-bay by two-bay, 2½-story brick structure with a gable roof that has an east-west ridge and has standing-seam metal roofing. There is no foundation visible. The south elevation has Flemish bond brick with struck joints and some traces of penciling. On the east end of the house is a shorter two-story brick wing that is three bays by two bays and is set back from the front of the house about 8 feet. The wing has a gable roof with an east-west ridge and is covered with inverted V-seam metal roofing.

The south elevation foundation of the main block has diamond-in-section wood louvers in mortised and tenoned and pegged frames with splayed-brick jack arches, in the two eastern bays. There is a center entrance with a six-panel door that has sunk fields with large bead panel moulds. The two bottom panels have raised ovals on the fields. On either side of the door is a fluted column. There are leaded glass sidelights with one panel below each that has a sunk field with a raised oval on the field and a beaded panel mould. Each jamb has one panel with a sunk field and beaded panel mould. There is a very large bead on the door frame and a stone sill. There is an elliptically-arched fanlight with brick voussoirs and wood bullseye corner blocks. The fanlight has leaded glass with an eagle at the bottom center. There is one panel in the soffit that is identical to those in the jambs. There is a one-bay portico that

contains three columns at each corner and one column on each side next to the house. The corner columns have large beads that serve as the capitals, and have patches where round handrails were attached. These patches are not in logical places, and it appears that the columns have been reused. The columns against the house are Tuscan. There are railings on either side of the portico that have a wide board at the bottom, square vertical balusters, and a handrail at the top. The porch ceiling is segmentally arched, with beaded-edge-and-center boards. The entablature had no architrave, but has a bipartite frieze and ogee bed mould, and a cornice with an ogee. The gable roof of the portico has a north-south ridge, and there is a low parapet on the roof made of German siding. There are new concrete steps up to the portico. On either side of the center entrance are two 6/6 double-hung sash with wood sills and wood lintels that have sunk flat panels with bed moulds and bullseye corner blocks. The window frames have bullnose mouldings. The top sash are fixed, and the sash are separated by parting beads. There are exterior blinds that have a bead around the inner edge of the rails and stiles. The blinds are hung on tapered strap hinges that have round ends. The hinges are hung on pintels that are fastened to plates screwed into the window frame rather than driven into it, as is typical in Carroll County. There are wrought iron shutter dogs or holdfasts that are pointed at the top and flattened and curled at the bottom.

The second-story center bay is identical to the first, except that the sidelights have three lights with wood muntins rather than leaded glass sash. There are two 6/6 to each side that are identical to the first story. The cornice has six large brackets with paired small brackets centered between them. There is a plain fascia board and a bed mould that appears to be a Greek ovolo. There is a paneled soffit between the large brackets that is sunk and flat, with no panel moulds. The cornice has returns. On the roof are three dormers that are gabled with a north-south ridge. They have beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards on the south elevation and weather boards on the east and west elevations. The dormers contain semicircular-arched 6/1 sash with colored glass in the top sash. There are paired interior brick chimneys on each gable end that have corbeled caps.

The west elevation has 4-1 common bond brick with some stretchers placed in most of the header courses. There are no openings on the first or second stories. The gable end has a six-light sash in the center and another in the south bay. These sash have thin wood sills, no lintels, and have plain frames. The raking eaves cornice has a large bracket in the center with four small brackets between the large bracket and the cornice return.

The north elevation has a rubble stone foundation and 4-1 common bond brick. The foundation has a new metal bulkhead door in the east bay. Behind this door is part of a splayed-brick jack arch. On the first story, the center bay has a six-panel door with sunk fields, bead panel moulds, and a bullnose frame. There is a wood sill and a lintel that matches those on the south elevation. The door has an elbow latch. There are two typical 6/6 sash to the east and one 6/6 sash in the west bay. The west-center bay has been altered where a window was converted to a door that contains Queen Anne sash. On the second story, the center bay has a typical 6/6 sash set lower on the wall with two 6/6 sash to each side. The cornice has a wood boxed cornice with a large bead bed mould and appears to have two fillets below the bead. There is a corrugated metal roof on this elevation.

The north elevation of the wing has a stone foundation and 6-1 common bond brick, which was built separately from the main block and is tied into the wall in five spots. It is two bays. The first story has two 2/2 double-hung sash with beaded-interior-edge frames, wood sills, and splayed-brick jack arches. The windows have blinds that are adjustable on the bottom half. The second story has two 6/6 sash, with beaded-interior-edge frames, and blinds identical to the first story. There is a wood box cornice with an ogee bed mould and a corrugated metal roof.

The east elevation of the wing has 4-1 common bond brick. The first story has a door in the far northern bay that has one light over two panels. The panels have sunk fields with no panel moulds. The doorway has symmetrical architrave with two beads in the center and an ogee on either side, plus a bead on each outer corner. The doorway has a wood lintel. On the second story, the northern 6 feet of the wing are clearly added and are partially tied into the wall to the south in the same manner that the north elevation of the wing is tied into the main block. There is a diamond Queen Anne sash with colored glass in the outer lights in the north bay of the second story. This sash is set to the south of the door in the first story, in the original section of the wing. There is an interior brick chimney centered on the gable on this end. There is also a one-story porch on this elevation that has a concrete deck, tuscan columns, and railings with a board at the bottom, and circular-sawn, square, vertical balusters. There is a balustrade on the roof as well, and the porch wraps around to the front.

The south elevation of the wing has a two-story porch with tuscan columns on the first story, and smaller tuscan columns with Greek revival ovolos on the capitals on the second story. The railings on the porch are identical to those on the east elevation. The first story has 4-1 common bond brick and a center door with one light over two lying panels. The panels have sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. Below the light is an applied moulding, and above the light is a moulded cornice. The doorway has beaded interior-edge frame and a splayed-brick jack arch. On either side of the door is a 2/2 double-hung sash with a wood sill, a splayed-brick jack arch, and a beaded interior-edge frame. Each window has blinds that are identical to those in the north elevation of the wing. The second story has a six- panel door in the center that has sunk fields and no panel moulds. The doorway has a splayed-brick jack arch. The door is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. The center rail of the door has three star patterns scribed on it, and the bottom right panel has a clover leaf pattern scribed on it. On either side of the door is a 6/6 sash with a beaded-interior-edge frame, a wood sill, and a splayed-brick jack arch. Each window has blinds identical to those on the first story. The porch deck has been dropped, and the wood joist ends still are set in the brick wall at about the door sill level. The porch ceiling has boards with narrow spaces left between them. The east elevation of the main block on the gable end is identical to the gable end on the west elevation.

There is no cellar under the west end of the house, but there are cellar rooms under the center passage and in the southeast and northeast corners of the main block. There is also no cellar under the wing. The center cellar has stairs coming down from the center passage above. The wall under the first story stairs has riven lath with plaster. The narrowed end of the newel post from the stairs above passes through the floor boards and through a two-inch-thick board placed up against the floor boards. There is a wedge driven through a notch in the newel post that holds it tight against the floor. The flooring above is random- width, tongue-and-groove boards that run north-south, and are between 2¾ and 5 inches wide. The cellar has a dirt floor. The joists are mill sawn and run east-west. They are 2_ to 2½ inches wide by 8½ to 8¾ inches deep, and are spaced 18½ to 22 inches on centers. The stair header is through-tenoned into one joist with a wedge to hold it. The other joists are tenoned into open mortises in the stair header. The tenons do not project through the stair header because the stairs are on the opposite side. It is not possible to tell if these tenons are pegged because there is a board nailed under the bottom of the header and joists. The west and south walls are brick set on top of stone. The north wall is all stone and the east wall is all brick. The east

elevation has two openings, one each into the northeast and southeast cellars. These openings have wood lintels. The south wall has a window opening with splayed jambs, a wood lintel, and mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. There is a wood shutter on the inside that has two vertical boards with battens. They appear to be hung on butt hinges but these hinges are heavily covered with whitewash.

The southeast cellar has a dirt floor. The joists are identical to the center cellar, but run north-south. The flooring is also identical, but it runs east-west. The joists are set in pockets on the north wall and lap the joists in the northeast cellar. This north wall is of brick and has a doorway to the northeast cellar. The east elevation has two brick piers acting as a chimney support. The interior sides of the brick piers have cantilevered bricks to support shelves. The top half between these brick piers is now enclosed for a furnace duct. The south elevation has two openings with diamond-in-section wood louvers set in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. They are horizontal louvers. The openings have splayed jambs. There is a six-light sash on the interior side. These sash are fastened with cast iron butt hinges screwed to the face. The south elevation is partly stone and partly brick.

The northeast cellar has the same joists and flooring as the southeast cellar. Some of these joists have mill-sawn marks, but most seem to be roughly planed. The east elevation has two brick piers supporting the fireplace above with cantilevered bricks that support shelves between the piers. The hearth support above has a nailer on the side of one joist which supports one end of tongue-and-grooved boards. The other end of these boards rests on the top of the brick pier. The boards are set in an angle. There is a doorway to the exterior on the north wall, set to the east. There are concrete steps and jambs, but the opening in the stone foundation appears to be original. There is another doorway on the east wall, set to the north, that has stone steps. This opening is also original. It formerly went to the exterior, but now goes up to the kitchen in the east wing. There is a single wooden bulkhead door to this doorway constructed of beaded-edged boards with tapered battens that are 5½ inches wide at their widest and 4¾ inches wide at their narrowest. The door is hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends.

The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan, with a kitchen wing on the east end. The center-passage baseboard has two fillets on top of it. The architrave is symmetrical, with a bead on either side, and a sunk field in the center. There is also a large bead on the

inner edge, and there are bullseye corner blocks. On the southwest door architrave is a metal plate with chains to adjust the furnace. There is a large floor register in the passage that is marked "COOPERATIVE FOUNDRY CO ROCHESTER NY". The walls are covered in a colonial revival zuber wallpaper that is gray and has colonial buildings as its subject. The front door has six panels with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. There is a large metal plate rim lock with a brass knob. The panels under the sidelights have sunk fields and beaded panel moulds. The rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pegged. There is a dog-leg stair on the east wall with a landing at the north end. The ramped handrail appears to be walnut. There are tapered octagonal balusters, most of which are wire nailed at the top into the handrail. Several still have what appear to be cut nails. There is a round tapered newel post and the handrail rests on top of it. The newel posts on the landing have turned buttons on their bottom ends. The stair brackets are sawn and have an ogee profile with a lobe in the center and another at the upper end. There is a large bead on the bottom of the stringer. The stairway to the cellar is now closed off by a wall. The door at the top of the stairs has three panels with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. It is hung on butt hinges and had a square slide bolt, part of which survives. This door never had a lock. The architrave on this door is a double bead. The north, or rear, door has six panels with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. There is a plate rim lock with Dutch elbow latch. The interior doors are all six-panel doors with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds on both sides. They are hung on cast iron butt hinges that appear to be plain, but are heavily painted, and each hinge is fastened on each side by five screws. The southwest-room door and the front door are both hung on three hinges, while the rear door and the southeast room door are each on two hinges. The southeast and southwest room doors have mortise locks with brass knobs. There is a small second brass knob on the room side that probably functions as a lock. There are also key-hole plate covers on the mortise locks. These locks appear to be original, as there is no evidence of an earlier lock on either door.

The southwest room contains its original floor. The baseboard has a bead on top with one fillet beneath it. The chairrail in this room has a sunk field with a bead on either side, a bead at the bottom edge, and a bead on the lower corner of the shelf. The window and door openings have a symmetrical architrave with a Gothic lancet in the center. On either side of this lancet, moving out, are a fillet, a sunk field, another fillet, and a cavetto. There is also a large bead on the interior edge of the architrave, and there are bullseye corner blocks. There are panels over the doors and under the windows that have a sunk field with a raised oval on

it. They also have beaded-edge panel mould. The architraves are carried down to a block that is set even with the baseboard. The window sash are hung on weights with pulleys and have a parting bead. The muttins have a lancet profile and the lights are 12 inches by 18 inches. There is a picture-rail moulding around the room near the top of the windows. A fireplace is centered on the west wall. It has shallow, plastered, splayed jambs and a brick back. It has a segmentally-arched opening with a plastered surround and a new brick hearth. The wood mantel has paired Doric columns on each side with blocks above that have a bullseye. There is a paneled frieze with one panel that has a sunk field and a raised oval on the field. It also has a beaded panel mould. The bed mould has a beak moulding with a bead below it. There is also a bead on the bottom corner of the mantel shelf and a wood bead on each corner of the fireplace. The north elevation has a typical interior door leading into the northwest room.

The southeast room baseboard has a bead on the top edge. The chairrail is a simpler version of that found in the southwest room. It has a sunk field in the center with a bead at the bottom edge and a bead on the bottom corner of the shelf. The architraves are symmetrical, with a projecting bead at the center, and a quirked bead on each side. There is also a large bead on the inner edge, and there are bullseye corner blocks. This room also has picture-rail moulding around it. There are panels under the windows that have sunk fields and ogee panel moulds, but no raised ovals on the fields. The architrave is painted white, with a medium gray paint underneath of it, and what appears to be a white below the gray paint. There is a fireplace centered on the east wall. It is closed off with brick now and has a new brick hearth. The surround is plastered. The wood mantel has fluted Doric columns and a paneled frieze that has a sunk field and a beaded panel mould. The bed mould has a cavetto with a bead below it and two fillets below that. There is a large bead on the bottom corner of the mantel shelf and a wood bead on each corner of the fireplace. There is a door on the north elevation leading to the northeast room. It is typical of the interior doors with the typical mortise lock and is hung on two hinges. There is also a door on the east elevation leading to the east or kitchen wing. It, too, is typical of the interior doors, is hung on two hinges, and has a Dutch elbow latch on both sides of the door.

The northwest room has a baseboard with a bead on the top edge. The architrave has a sunk field, with a quirked bead on either side, and a bead on the inner edge. It also has bullseye corner blocks. The north elevation has a door to the exterior that has the same architrave, but slightly different corner blocks, and appears that the architrave was reused.

There is a fireplace centered on the west wall that has a brick hearth, splayed plastered jambs, and a plastered surround. The wood mantel has pilaster strips with a sunk double field and a quirked bead on either side. The paneled frieze has one sunk flat panel with bead panel mould. The bed mould has a large bead with three fillets below it, then a small fascia and small bead at the bottom. The bottom corner of the mantel shelf also has a bead. To the south of the fireplace is a built-in closet with one three-panel door identical to the interior doors in this house, and with architrave that is typical for the northwest room. There is a foliate cast iron lock on the inside of this door that is not original, and the door is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. There are four shelves inside the closet. On the west wall, north of the fireplace, is a peg rail with round pegs that have round knobs. There is a bead run on the top and bottom of the peg rail, and the rail is set into the plaster on the wall.

The northeast room also has a baseboard with beaded top edge. The architrave has a sunk field with a quirked bead on each side, a large bead on the inner edge, and bullseye corner blocks. This room also has picture-rail moulding around it. There was originally a peg rail on the south wall, set to the east. There is a fireplace centered on the east elevation, with an original brick hearth that has black paint over top of red paint. The brick firebox has splayed jambs painted black over red paint with white penciling. There is a plastered surround. The wood mantel has pilasters with two sunk fields and a quirked bead on each side. There is a paneled frieze that has a sunk flat panel with a beaded panel moulding. The bed mould has a bead with three fillets below it and a bead on the bottom edge of the mantel shelf. To the north of the fireplace is a closet that has a typical six-panel interior door, although the interior side of the door has sunk flat panels. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges and the closet lock is gone. The interior of the closet has been altered. There was originally a closet to the south of the fireplace that originally had four shelves in it. The ghosts of the cleats that supported the shelves on each side still survive. The closet has been opened up to create a door to the east room. The doorway now has a four-panel door with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. It is hung on heavily-painted cast iron butt hinges. It has a plain cast iron rim lock. On the west elevation, to the north, is a doorway that leads to underneath the stairs. It is a typical interior door with a metal plate rim lock with a brass knob and is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. The area beneath the stair landing in the center passage has now been converted to a bathroom.

There are five steps down into the east wing room. The floor is covered in linoleum. The baseboard has a broken field. The architrave has a double bead. The 2/2 sash have 12-inch by 20-inch lights that are not hung on sash weights. The windows on the north elevation have a cavetto on the edge of the window frame. The east elevation has a fireplace centered on it. It is a large brick cooking fireplace with straight jambs and has concrete laid over the hearth. There is a plain wooden shelf supported by three brackets. In the south corner of the fireplace is an iron crane set on a projecting stone at the bottom with an iron eye at the top. On the back wall of the fireplace, to the north, is infill where a bake oven opening was. It is arched at the top. The fireplace has a wood mantel tree. To the north of the fireplace is an exterior door. The architrave has three shallow grooves in the center with a shallow ogee to each side. To the south of the fireplace is an enclosed winder stair with three steps set below a three-panel door that has sunk fields and no panel moulds. It is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges and has a cast iron Norfolk latch. The door is grained on the stair side. There is a closet beneath the stairs that has a three-panel door like the stair door, and is also hung on plain cast iron butt hinges.

The second story is laid out on an identical plan with the first story. In the center passage the stairway is open all the way to the attic, and the details from the first story are continuous in the stairway. The window on the landing has a panel beneath it like those found in the southeast room. The floor in the passage is the same as that in the first story and runs north-south. The baseboard has a broken field. The architrave has a sunk field in the center, with a quirked bead on either side, and a large bead on the inner edge. It also has bullseye corner blocks. The interior doors are identical to those on the first story, with the same butt hinges and mortise locks, and with square slide bolts. The southwest chamber door, however, has sunk flat panels on the chamber side with the typical ogee panel moulds. The northwest and northeast chamber doors are narrower and are only three panels each, the two bottom panels being almost square. They have the typical sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The chamber sides of the doors are sunk flat panels with ogee moulds. They are hung on typical hinges and the mortise locks have brass knobs. The northwest chamber door also has a square slide bolt. The south elevation has a door to the porch that has six, sunk, flat panels and two round slide bolts. There apparently was never a lock here. Below the sidelights are panels with sunk fields and beaded panel moulds.

The southwest chamber has an original floor like that on the first story. The baseboard and architrave are identical to the second-story passage. There are panels beneath the windows that have sunk fields and beaded panel moulds. The sash are hung on weights and have the same muntin profile as those on the first story. The lights are also 12 x 18 inches. There is a fireplace centered on the west wall that has an original brick hearth, plastered splayed jambs, that are painted red and penciled. It also has a plastered surround. The wood mantel has pilaster strips on either side that have a sunk field with a projecting bead in the center and a quirked bead on either side. The paneled frieze has a sunk field and a beaded panel mould. The bed mould has a cavetto on either side of the center bead. There is also a bead on the bottom edge of the mantel shelf. The north elevation has a doorway to the northwest chamber with typical interior door features on the southwest chamber side, but with sunk flat panels on the northwest side. It also has a cast iron rim lock in place of the mortise lock.

The southeast chamber baseboard and architrave are identical to the second story passage. There are panels under the windows like those in the southwest chamber, and the sash are typical. There is a fireplace centered on the east elevation that has an original brick hearth with a heavy paint coating. There are splayed plastered jambs that are painted red and penciled. The same treatment is found on the plastered surround. The wood mantel has pilasters with a sunk field and a quirked bead on each side. The pilasters have capitals. The paneled frieze has a sunk field and a bead panel mould. The bed mould has a large bead in the center with a cavetto on either side, and there is a large bead on the bottom corner of the mantel shelf. The north elevation has a doorway to the northeast chamber and has a typical six-panel interior door. The north side of the door has sunk flat panels with ogee panel moulds. The door has typical hinges and a mortise lock.

The northwest chamber has baseboard with a bead on the top edge and has double-bead architrave. There is a peg rail on the east wall and on the east end of the north wall. It has square pegs and appears to be added later, as it rests on top of the plaster. There is a fireplace centered on the west elevation with an original brick hearth and plastered splayed jambs that are painted red and penciled. The surround is also plastered, painted, and penciled. The wood mantel has pilasters with sunk flat fields with a quirked bead at each side. The frieze has a sunk flat panel with a beaded panel mould. The bed mould has two large beads, and there is a bead on the bottom edge of the mantel shelf. There is a peg rail on the west wall, north of the fireplace, that is set into the plaster and is probably original. It has round pegs

with knobs. To the south of the fireplace is a built-in closet with a three-panel door that has sunk fields and ogee panel moulds.

The northeast chamber is now divided into a room in the northwest corner with a passage to the south of it that leads to the east end of the chamber. This east end is now a bathroom. The baseboard throughout has a beaded top edge and the architrave has a double bead. There is a fireplace centered on the east elevation that is closed off. The wood mantel has pilasters with a flat sunk field and a quirked bead on each side. The frieze is identical to the pilasters. The bed mould has two large beads. There is also a large bead on the bottom corner of the mantel shelf. To the north of the fireplace is a peg rail with round pegs that have knobs on the ends. To the south of the fireplace is a built-in closet with architrave that matches the rest of the room. The door has three typical panels and is hung on cast iron butt hinges. There is a closet lock on the interior. The closet has four shelves, and the cleats for these shelves appear to be nailed with cut nails. The bathroom contains a linoleum floor that has a diamond pattern of white, black, pink, light olive, and dark olive speckled diamonds. There is a pedestal sink with a fluted oval column. It is cast iron and is marked "Standard". The cast iron bathtub is of the same period. There is original flooring beneath the linoleum. The dividing wall for the later northwest corner room is of beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards, and there is a four-panel door.

The second story of the wing is divided into a passage and three chambers. The chambers are in the southwest, northwest, and northeast corners, with a winder stair up to the passage in the southeast corner. The passage has linoleum on the floor. The partitions along the passage are of beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards, and there are four-panel doors that have sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The architrave is plain and head cut with a small beaded interior edge. All of the wood work is left natural. The window architraves have double beads. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pegged and have no parting bead and no sash weights. The muntins are of the standard profile with an ovolo on either side. The lights are 8 x 10 inches. The baseboard is plain. There is a closed-up stove hole on the east.

The southwest-wing chamber has a door on the south elevation, set to the east, that has a double-bead architrave. The door has sunk flat panels with no panel moulds and never had a lock. It now has a cast iron foliate slide bolt. The northern wall, to the west, has beaded-edge vertical boards of random width. They are toenailed to a cleat on the ceiling that has a

beaded edge. There is a ghost on the ceiling that runs north-south, at the east end of the board wall, and suggests that a wall was here. Apparently, the room is original but was smaller, and the south door did not originally enter into this room.

The northeast chamber has a Queen Anne sash on the east elevation with a peg rail above that has no pegs. There is a wooden hatch in the ceiling in the southeast corner of the chamber. The north end of the room has been added on to, and the lath here is circular sawn. The north window architraves have a double bead and must have been reused. The partition wall on the west elevation has beaded-edge vertical boards that are left natural, and a door with a cast iron Norfolk latch and plain cast iron butt hinges. The northwest-wing chamber has no additional significant features.

At the top of the stairs to the attic is a beaded-edge, vertical-board wall and a three-panel door with sunk flat panels. This door had a rim lock at one time but now has a wrought iron Suffolk latch with lima bean cusps. The door was apparently moved here, or rehung and turned around, and the original lock would not work here. It is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges and has patched mortises for earlier butt hinges. It also had a Suffolk latch with diamond-shaped cusps at one time. The hand rail runs west to east, parallel with the partition wall at the top of the stairs on the stair side of the wall, and then passes through the wall on the east side. The end of the hand rail is cut narrow to create a tenon, and passes through a mortise in a stud of the east wall. There are wedges placed at the top and bottom of the tenon and wedged into the mortise to hold the handrail tight. The rafters are mill sawn, but are very smooth, with few saw marks. They are 3 inches wide and tapered from 3½ to 4 inches deep at the ridge to 6½ to 7 inches deep at the rafter foot. The rafter feet have a birdsmouth cut that laps over a falseplate. The ridge has a center tenon and peg. The south elevation of the roof has standing-seam metal that is painted on the underside and stenciled with "C EDGAR MYERS LINWOOD STA, MD". The rafters support lath that is nailed to the rafters with double struck nails. The dormers are built of circular-sawn 2 x 4's with wire nails. They rest on the lath and do not line up with the rafters. They also predate the metal roof.

There is a wash house about 75 feet southeast of the house and just east of the driveway. It is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay building of 4-to-1 common bond brick with a gable roof that has corrugated metal and a north-south ridge. The building is banked into a hill on the west with an exposed foundation of rubble stone on the east elevation. The north

elevation has a six-panel door that has sunk, flat panels and no panel moulds. It is set in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame and has a wood lintel. At the east edge of the doorway is a block of wood set at the window sill level with brick infill above it. Thus, it appears that this doorway was originally a window opening. Above the lintel is a sawed-off joist end. There is a concrete patch at the east corner of the lintel that is possibly the location of another joist, and it is possible that something projected here, such as a pent roof. The gable end has German siding with wire nails and a window opening. There is a concrete trough on the exterior east of the door and solid concrete to the west of the door. There is a well at the north side of the wash house to the east that is covered with concrete, and a wood pump stood here. Remains of this pump still survive on the ground around the area. Water was pumped from the well into the lower-story spring house.

The west elevation has a bricked-up opening with a splayed-brick jack arch that has dropped. There are traces of penciling on the joints. The plate is circular sawn, is about 1½ by 5 inches, and is nailed to the joist ends. The southern half of the west elevation is now plywood sheathing. The south elevation has a vertical-board roller door nailed up to act as siding with German siding above it.

On the east elevation, the lower story southern bay has a door of vertical slats on T-hinges that is set in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. Behind the slat door is a vertical-board door with a hole cut out of it for a window. The north bay has diamond-in-section wood louvers set in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. There are remains of stone walls to the south of the door and to the north of the vent. They originally projected eastward from the building about 14 feet and apparently acted as retaining walls for the earthen banks to the north and south. The upper story has two larger diamond-in-section wood louver vents in mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames with wood sills and splayed brick jack arches. There are 6/6 sash set behind these vents. The sash overlap so that only nine lights show. Below the vents is a row of projecting pent roof joists that are very deteriorated and some are cut off on the ends; some are also simply empty holes in the brick work. There are seven joist ends, or pockets, for them but there must have been eight originally. The southeast corner of the brick wall is broken open, and this portion, where a joist must have been, no longer survives.

The lower story interior is not accessible, but has beaded-edge-and-center board ceiling that is coming down. The upper story has a plastered ceiling on riven lath that runs north-south. There is a work bench along the east wall. There was a butchering fireplace on the south elevation that has now collapsed. The roof is of 2 x 4 circular-sawn rafters with a ridge pole. The roof blew off in a 1950's storm, along with a third story that was probably of frame. The roof was then rebuilt without this third story. The roof originally sloped down to the west as a shed roof that covered an ice house just west of the wash house. After this storm the ice house was filled up. There was a pond on the farm that they took the ice from.

There is a wagon shed about 60 feet northeast of the house, just north of the driveway. This is apparently the first building that Scott Clemson built after buying the farm. It has a hewn mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged heavy-timber braced frame with a wagon shed in the center and a corn crib on either side. There is a rubble stone foundation, German siding set with gaps between the boards, and a gable roof of inverted-V-seam metal, with an east-west ridge.

On the east elevation the center had two wagon doors on strap hinges originally, but these doors are now gone. There is a vertical-board door on each crib, the north one hung on strap hinges. On the west elevation, the center has two vertical-board sliding wagon doors. There is a four-panel door with sunk fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds on the north crib. It is hung on T hinges. The south crib has a vertical-board door with a stairway inside it that runs from the south up to the north, and gives access to the upper story. North of the wagon shed is a CMU shed with German siding and a gable roof of standing-seam metal with an east-west ridge. The space between this shed and the wagon shed is now filled and roofed. Just west of the CMU shed is a German-siding shed that has inverted-V-seam metal roofing and a ridge that runs north-south. On the south elevation are two beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board doors hung on rollers. There are two four-light sash in the gable end. There is a shed-roof wing on the north side that also has German siding. This building was used to grind feed in it and was moved here from about 20 feet northeast of the house. It was built before the memory of the current owner. About 30 feet west of this last shed is a CMU shed that is open on the east. The gable roof has a north-south ridge and has corrugated metal on the roofing and the gable ends.

A brick barn stood just west of the current barn, with the ramp on the west side and the forebay facing east. The current barn, which was built in the early 1950's when the brick barn burned, has CMU walls with brick sills and four-light metal sash. There is a gambrel roof with standing-seam-metal and a north-south ridge. There are paired wagon doors on the south end. The gambrel ends have German siding. Just west of the barn is a milk room built of the same materials and same roof as the barn. It has a north-south ridge, as well. There is a concrete silo north of the milk room. There are two rows of metal stanchions in the lower story. The upper story is completely open. Keefer, from Thurmont, Maryland was the contractor who built the barn.

Attached to the north side of the CMU shed is a frame and aluminum shed. North of this is a 2 x 4 shed with German siding, corrugated metal roof, with a north-south ridge. It is open on the east. To the north of this is a tool shed that has vertical-board siding and a shed roof that slopes down to the west. It has a vertical-board door on the south end, and hatches that are on hinges on the east and west elevations. This building is of 2 x 4 construction and was probably originally a chicken house. North and west of the barn are two corrugated metal sheds.

There is a stone tenant house about 900 feet northeast of the brick house. It is vacant and has been vandalized. It faces south toward Little Pipe Creek and is a banked, two-story rubble stone structure, mostly of local limestone with some brown sandstone. It is banked on the east end and, to a certain degree, on the north side. It is a three-bay by two-bay structure, with a gable roof of inverted-V-seam metal on the south elevation, and standing-seam metal on the north elevation. The gable ridge runs east-west. The cornice has a wood soffit with returns, and there is an interior brick chimney on the west end, plus an interior metal chimney on the east elevation. The building is 24 feet 3¾ inches long by 22 feet 4 inches wide.

The south elevation on the lower story has a window opening between the west and center bays, with a mitered frame that has cut nails, and a beaded interior edge. There is an opening to the east that is covered with corrugated metal. The first story has a center entrance with typical frame and a window opening to each side, also with a typical frame matching that on the lower story. The second story has typical window openings in the end bays, with no opening in the center bay. There was a raised one-story porch here that was probably three bays long. There are some turned posts in the debris, and there is a concrete wall on the east

side with concrete stairs south of the wall. This wall acts as a retainer for the bank on the east end and may have also supported the east end of the now-missing porch.

On the west elevation, the lower story has a doorway on the south bay that has plain architrave trim. The door has one light over two lying panels. It appears that the light was an alteration to the door. There is also a cast iron suffolk latch. There is evidence of some roofed structure on this elevation at the middle of the first story. The stone work has been re-pointed above this line. There is a concrete foundation to the north with wood debris and metal roofing scattered among it. There are no openings on the first or second stories. In the gable end, the north bay has a window opening with a typical frame. The raking eaves have paneled soffit with two panels on each side. The panels are sunk and flat.

On the north elevation, the lower story east bay has a diamond-in-section wood louver set in a typical frame. Between the center and west bays is a window opening with a typical frame. The first-story end bays have window openings. The east bay frame is gone, but the west bay has a typical frame for this building. The second story has window openings with typical frames in each of the end bays. The east elevation is banked into the hill and has no openings on the first or second stories. There is a small window opening centered in the gable end that has a typical frame, and there are tapered rakeboards on the gable. There is a stone-lined well with a concrete rim on the top of it about 18 feet southwest of the house.

The lower story of the house was divided in two by a tongue-and-groove vertical-board partition wall running north-south, part of which survives. The western lower story room has a tongue-and-groove wood floor that ran east-west and was laid on sleepers that were set on the dirt. Most of this floor has now been torn up. It was 3¼-inch-wide flooring. The walls are framed out with 1-inch-thick tongue-and-groove boards and sheetrocked. The sheetrock covers thick whitewash on the brick and stone. The top color is blue with a pink below it and a white below that. The ceiling has beaded-edge-and-center, tongue-and-groove boards. There is a brick fireplace on the west elevation. The mantel tree is gone, and the brick above is broken out. The fireplace has straight jambs. There are the remains of a winder staircase centered on the north wall. The eastern lower-story room is unfinished. There is a small opening on the south side that was probably a vent, originally, but it has now been refinished. There is a small closet built in on the south wall, in the east corner. The summer beam runs east-west. The joists are tenoned into the summer, and there is white wash on the joists. The

east end of the summer beam no longer bears on the stone wall and is hanging, as are several of the joists that were formerly tenoned into the summer beam. Because of the condition of the flooring above, the building was not accessible for thorough documentation. The first story has a tongue-and-groove vertical-board partition wall just east of the south or front door. There is a beaded-edge, vertical-board door at the top of the stairs from the lower story up to the first story in the west room. This west room has a fireplace centered on the west elevation. The mantel piece is now gone.

Significance Summary:

Mount Pleasant is significant under Criterion A for its association with the early Quaker settlement of Carroll County. It was the home farm of the Farquhar family, prominent Quakers who were primarily responsible for the establishment of the Pipe Creek Settlement, perhaps the first such community in Carroll County. The evolution of Mount Pleasant illustrates aspects of Quaker acculturation into the dominant society during the period from the mid-18th century through the early 19th century. In its early years, Pipe Creek Settlement was isolated from outside influence, but by the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries much of the region was settled, and young sons like William Poultney Farquahar were introduced to new ideas. After having fought in the War of 1812, William Poultney Farquhar returned to build a large and stylish brick farmhouse, clearly indicating a rejection of traditional Quaker strictures. Shortly afterward, Farquhar sold Mount Pleasant to the Clemson family. The property derives additional significance under Criterion C as an excellent representative example of a small family farmstead of the region in the period, which has retained integrity--including the majority of its original acreage--and remained in its original agricultural use to the present. Throughout its history, the property witnessed slavery and the Civil War, industrialization and the mechanization of agriculture, and the rise of railroads in America.

Resource History and Historic Context

Mount Pleasant is located on a portion of the large tract of land in and around Union Bridge, Maryland, that was assembled by William Farquhar in the mid-eighteenth century. By 1768 he owned over 2,200 acres, which he had surveyed and reduced into one tract. William Farquhar then divided the tract into seven parcels, for his seven children. The portion on which Mount Pleasant sits went to the youngest son, Moses Farquhar. It consisted of 306 acres and William Farquhar's "plantation." Little is known of Moses. By 1823 he had died and his son, William Poultney Farquhar, had inherited the Mount Pleasant farm. An 1896 history of Union Bridge states that William Poultney Farquhar built the existing brick house at Mount Pleasant, and there are no strong reasons to doubt the assertion. According to the 1798 tax list for Frederick County, Moses Farquhar had a log house. The brick house was certainly standing by March 1823, when the 225-acre farm was offered for sale. The description noted that "The improvements consist of a brick dwelling 48 x 33 feet, and convenient back buildings, all of the best materials, and finished in the most modern style. The house that William Poultney Farquhar built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was a very English one. The house also has high quality details compared with many in the area from this period. His farm was purchased by Sarah Clemson. Sarah Clemson is listed as a widow in the 1825 Frederick County tax, but by 1835 had remarried, to Captain John Mathias. Sarah Clemson Mathias died in June 1873 and left Mt. Pleasant to her son, John Davis Clemson (b. 24 January 1816). John Davis Clemson must have been running the farm for some time previously, given his age. He died in July 1880, and in his will ordered that his farm be sold. For unknown reasons, this was not accomplished until 1906. It was offered to the public and purchased by his youngest son, Scott O. Clemson, who was living on the farm. Scott Clemson continued to farm it up to his death in 1940, at which time his daughter, Mary Clemson Wilson, took over the operation and continued to farm it until only a few years ago.

William Farquhar's father, Allen Farquhar, came to Pennsylvania from Ireland about 1721 with his son, who was sixteen years of age. The father purchased a 200-acre tract of land known as "Kilfadda," along Sam's Creek in Prince George's (later Frederick and now Carroll) County, Maryland, in 1734 and in the same year patented a 174-acre tract known as "Rock land" in the same area. Allen Farquhar gave 200 acres of these two tracts to his son in 1735, with the stipulation that William and his wife Ann (Miller) move there. They apparently did so, and William, a tailor who reportedly made buckskin breeches, successfully

patented numerous tracts of land, including: "Mount Pleasant," 40 acres, 1742; "Swamp Miserable," 60 acres, 1742; "Wolf Harbour,", 100 acres, 1743; "Forest in Need," 120 acres, 1747; "William's Defence," 270 acres, 1752; "Fancy," 195 acres, 1754; "Resurvey on Forest in Need," 757 acres, 1756; "Deer Park," 487 acres, 1760; and "Resurvey on Mount Pleasant," 239 acres, 1765.

The Union Bridge region was known at the time as the "Pipe Creek Settlement," the name supposedly an English corruption of the Indian term for the stream that ran through it, "Apoochken." William was a member of the Fairfax Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends, in Virginia, and helped to organize the Pipe Creek Meeting, which was held at his house. The Pipe Creek Meeting House (CARR-14, National Register) just east of Union Bridge, near "Hard Lodging," was constructed on part of William's land. The traditional date of construction for the brick building is 1771, but there is no mention of it in the minutes of the monthly meeting in the eighteenth century, and it was probably constructed in the early nineteenth century. In any case, Quakerism was an important part of the society of this region of Carroll County at the close of the eighteenth century and the start of the nineteenth, and the Farquhars were one of the most important families.

By 1768 he owned over 2,200 acres, which he had surveyed and reduced into one tract. William Farquhar then divided the tract into seven parcels, for his seven children. One of the dividing lines between the parcels became Main Street in Union Bridge, and the town now sits on portions of four of the seven parcels. What is now the northeast portion of town was given to Allen Farquhar, who built the large brick house known as "Locust Grove" (CARR-956) in 1790. What has become the southeast portion of town went to William, Jr. The tract east of town was given to Susannah Farquhar Shepherd and her husband, Solomon. They built the brick house known as "Solomon's Folly," and now called "Hard Lodging" (CARR-90, National Register). This house, now owned by the Historical Society of Carroll County, is traditionally dated to 1790, but was likely built in the first decade or so of the nineteenth century. What is now the southwest part of Union Bridge was given to Samuel Farquhar. The northwest portion of town, on which Mount Pleasant sits, went to the youngest son, Moses Farquhar. It consisted of 306 acres and William Farquhar's "plantation." The land was bequeathed to the children by William's will of 1768, which was proved after his death in 1778, with the proviso that should they "Marry any other way than according to the

Good order used amongst us the People in Scorn called Quakers" they would lose all claim to the land willed to them.

Moses Farquhar was born 3 January 1750/51 and married Quaker Sarah Poultney in 1777. He thus secured his inheritance. Little more is known of Moses other than that he was still alive in 1814, when he had to amend some of the division lines between his land and that of Amos Farquhar that ran foul. After that point, he completely disappears from the record. He left no will or administration account for his property, it is not known when he died or where he is buried, and the Farquhar genealogies do not enlighten one on his movements. By 1823, and probably much sooner, he had died and his son, William Poultney Farquhar, had inherited the Mount Pleasant farm. Unlike his father, a great deal is known of William Poultney Farquhar. Born 5 September 1781, he was a founding member of the local Masonic lodge in 1811. Despite being a Quaker, he joined the militia, took part in the battle of Bladensburg, and was at Camp Hampstead Hill in September 1814, for the defense of Baltimore. William Poultney finished his service as a captain and was also elected to the Maryland legislature.

An 1896 history of Union Bridge states that William Poultney Farquhar built the existing brick house at Mount Pleasant, and there are no strong reasons to doubt the assertion. According to the 1798 tax list for Frederick County, Moses Farquhar had a log house. The brick house was certainly standing by March, 1823, when the 225-acre farm was offered for sale. The description noted that "The improvements consist of a brick dwelling 48 x 33 feet, and convenient back buildings, all of the best materials, and finished in the most modern style; a large brick dairy, wash house and smoke house, all of brick, and a convenient log barn, sheds, &c. &c." Farquhar also offered his livestock and furniture, including "large gilt frame pier glasses, desk and bookcase, bureaus, eight-day clock, settees, mahogany and walnut dining and breakfast tables, one set Grecian chairs . . . ." Of the listed outbuildings, only the dairy survives, but the existing house is of the noted dimensions, although the "back building" is actually built off to the side. The function and arrangement of this wing, as a kitchen, was no different than typical back buildings, but the floor was set several feet lower, for unknown reasons.

Though the lower floor height of the wing is unusual, it helps to illustrate the clear hierarchy of spaces in Mount Pleasant. The southwest room has the most elaborate finishes and probably served as the public parlor and entertaining room. The southeast room is a little simpler in finish. It's status as the second-best room and its location between the passage and kitchen indicate that it was most likely the dining room. The first-story passage, not surprisingly, was the third most elaborate space in the hierarchy, followed by the rear rooms, second-story passage, and front chambers, all with equal detail. The presence of built-in closets and peg rails raise the possibility of one or more bedrooms being on the first story, though these rooms could have also been used as a sitting room and office. Too little is known about the function of spaces in early Carroll County. The fifth tier of spaces included the kitchen and the rear chambers. These chambers were almost certainly for family members, as servants or slaves, if the Farquhars had them, would have slept in the wing, above the kitchen. These were the most simple spaces in the house. That the kitchen was finished equally as well as some of the chambers probably reflects the fact that Mary Messler Farquhar and her daughter Eleanora, at the very least, were involved in supervising food preparation in the kitchen. The kitchen was not a space given over wholly to domestic help, as were the chambers above it, so it would not have been treated as simply as them.

The house that William Poultney Farquhar built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was a very English one. Center-passage plan dwellings had been constructed in Carroll County at least as early as 1790, and brother Allen Farquhar's brick house at Locust Grove was one such example. Many such early instances have some Germanic traits to them, as well, but Mt. Pleasant does not. The house also has high quality details compared with many in the area from this period. The large window sash with 12 by 18-inch lights, lancet-profile muntins, sash weights, and panels below some of the windows, are all rare for Carroll County before the Civil War. The lancet profile on the architrave is also believed to be rare at this early date, perhaps the earliest one known being in the Robert Mills-designed Richard Potts House in Frederick, of 1817-19. Overall, the quality of details compares favorably with the Stoner-Saum Farm (CARR-1435, National Register), Hard Lodging, and Hopewell (F-8-83, National Register) in Frederick County. The furnishings, including Grecian chairs, suggest that the appointments were as rich as the building, and certainly did not help to get him back into the good graces of his Quaker brethren after his military service.

A significant event in American agricultural history is reputed to have taken place at Mt. Pleasant. As recounted by Joshua Switzer in his 1876 history of Union Bridge,

> Jacob R. Thomas constructed a reaping machine, with an automatic attachment thereto, to gather the cut grain into sheaves, being substantially the self-raker of the present day. In the summer and harvest of 1811 the machine was so far perfected as to permit a trial of its operations in a field of wheat, then fully ripe, being the field now belonging to John Davis Clemson . . . . The machine had not yet been furnished with a tongue and other appurtenances for attaching horses to it, but was pushed into the grain by a sufficient number of men . . . . [T]heir testimony is unanimous that it cut the grain well and perfectly, but that its delivery was defective and did not make a good sheaf. There is no testimony as to the manner in which the gathering attachment was constructed, whether it was like or unlike any of the automatic self rakes of the present day; but the cutting apparatus was substantially the same as the reaper of the present day, cutting the grain in the same shears like manner and which had since been universally approved and adopted as the best method of cutting grain, and differing only in the method of attaching the knives to the sickle bar. In the modern machines the knives are short and broad and riveted fast to the sickle bar. In Thomas's machine the knives were longer and pivoted in the middle and attached to the sickle bar by a pivot at the rear end. The peculiarly sentitive [sic] organization of the mind of the inventor rendered him incapable of bearing up against and overcoming the incredulity and ridicule consequent upon the partial failure of the machine at the time, and it was never finished by him.
>
> Obed Hussey, the celebrated pioneer of reaping machines, was a cousin of Jacob R. Thomas. They were intimately acquainted and Hussey subsequently took up Thomas's invention and perfected it so as to make it an operative machine, and from that, McCormick's, and all others cutting on the same principle, were constructed (as they all concede.)

William P. Farquhar had apparently sold 75½ acres of his farm in 1821. The remainder came to 216¼ acres, and was purchased by Sarah Clemson for $1,816.25, or $8.40

an acre. Later reports, from the early twentieth century, have it selling for $50.00 an acre. The Clemson family was from west of Sam's Creek, and was responsible for the construction of Hopewell and Clemont there. Sarah Clemson is listed as a widow in the 1825 Frederick County tax, but by 1835 had remarried, to Captain John Mathias. The 1841 tax books document that together they were subsequently well off. The land and improvements were valued at $13,910, and they held private securities of $6,500. The total value of their real and personal property, $21,484, put them at least in the top ten percent for newly established Carroll County. In addition to the brick house, the tax book noted a brick barn. This building replaced the log barn that stood here in 1798, and was reported to have been built with screws in place of nails. Family tradition contends that it was a wedding gift from Capt. Mathias to Sarah Clemson. The barn was struck by lightning and destroyed on 1 October 1951. The Mathiases also owned one male slave between the ages of 14 and 45.

Sarah Clemson Mathias died in June 1873 and left Mt. Pleasant to her son, John Davis Clemson (b. 24 January 1816). The tax books for 1876 indicate that the farm was just as valuable as ever, the land worth $16,560 and the buildings worth another $4,140. It was also being intensively farmed, as Clemson had livestock worth $840 and farm implements worth $250, both of which were comparatively high sums. The mechanization of farming, which had begun here in 1811, was one strategy that made it possible for Clemson to carry on this scale of operation. Another strategy is also indicated by the tax books. Clemson owned two tenant houses, and apparently supplied the capital and machinery for the farm, while others supplied the labor. One of these tenant houses was a stone structure that still survives, though it has been badly vandalized.

John Davis Clemson must have been running the farm for some time previously, given his age. He died in July 1880, and in his will ordered that his farm be sold. For unknown reasons, this was not accomplished until 1906. It was offered to the public and purchased by his youngest son, Scott O. Clemson, who was living on the farm, for $13,110.38, or $61.25 an acre. The house underwent several changes in the late nineteenth and/or the early twentieth century. Queen Anne dormer windows and a bracketed cornice were added to the front, the porches were rebuilt (that on the wing being lowered and wrapped around), the wing was enlarged to the north and a Queen Anne sash added on the east side, a Queen Anne door was added to the northwest room, and a bathroom was installed in the northeast chamber. Scott Clemson continued to farm Mt. Pleasant up to his death

in 1940, at which time his daughter, Mary Clemson Wilson, took over the operation. During World War II she used German prisoners from Westminster for farm labor, and continued to farm it until only a few years ago.

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:
Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Historic Period Themes:
Agriculture
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:
Small Family Farmstead

KS/lc:CARR945.sig

Bibliography

Carroll County and Frederick County Land Records

Martenet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland, 1862

Lake, Griffing and Stevenson Atlas, Carroll County, Maryland, 1877

Joshua Switzer, "Historical Sketch of Union Bridge, Maryland," 1876, reprinted by Union Bridge Carroll News, 1890.

Frederick County and Carroll County tax assessments; 1798, 1825, 1835, 1841, 1852, 1866, 1876, 1876-96.

Fredericktown Herald, 29 March 1823, Supplement, col. 4.

Sadie M. Farquhar, "William Poultney Farquhar" Baltimore: typescript. Copy at Historical Society of Carroll County.

William Farquhar will, Frederick County. Copy at Historical Society of Carroll County, Malcolm Rakestraw Collection, 95.2.1.

Sadie M. Farquhar, "The Farquhar Family." Union Bridge Pilot, 11 August 1933. Typescript copy, Historical Society of Carroll County, vertical file.

Westminster Democratic Advocate, 7 September 1906, p. 1, c. 4; 28 September 1906, p. 3, c. 1.

"The Clemson Family." typescript, no author. Copy in Historical Society of Carroll County, c. 1913.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property is indicated as Parcel 7 on Carroll County Tax Assessments Map No. 43, and is described in Liber 211, Folio 116 among the Land Records of Carroll County.

Boundary justification: The nominated property, 207.86 acres, represents the acreage which has been associated with the resource since the period of its construction and which has remained in continuous agricultural use. The boundaries have remained largely unchanged since the early 19th century, and are justified by the high degree of integrity of the agricultural property.

Division of Archeology
Maryland Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

UNION BRIDGE QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

CARR-945
MT. PLEASANT
CARROLL COUN
MARYLAND

A: 18-312960
4383020

B: 18-313180
4382360

C: 18-312250
4381920

D: 18-311940
4383230

E: 18-312190
4383100

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South elevation

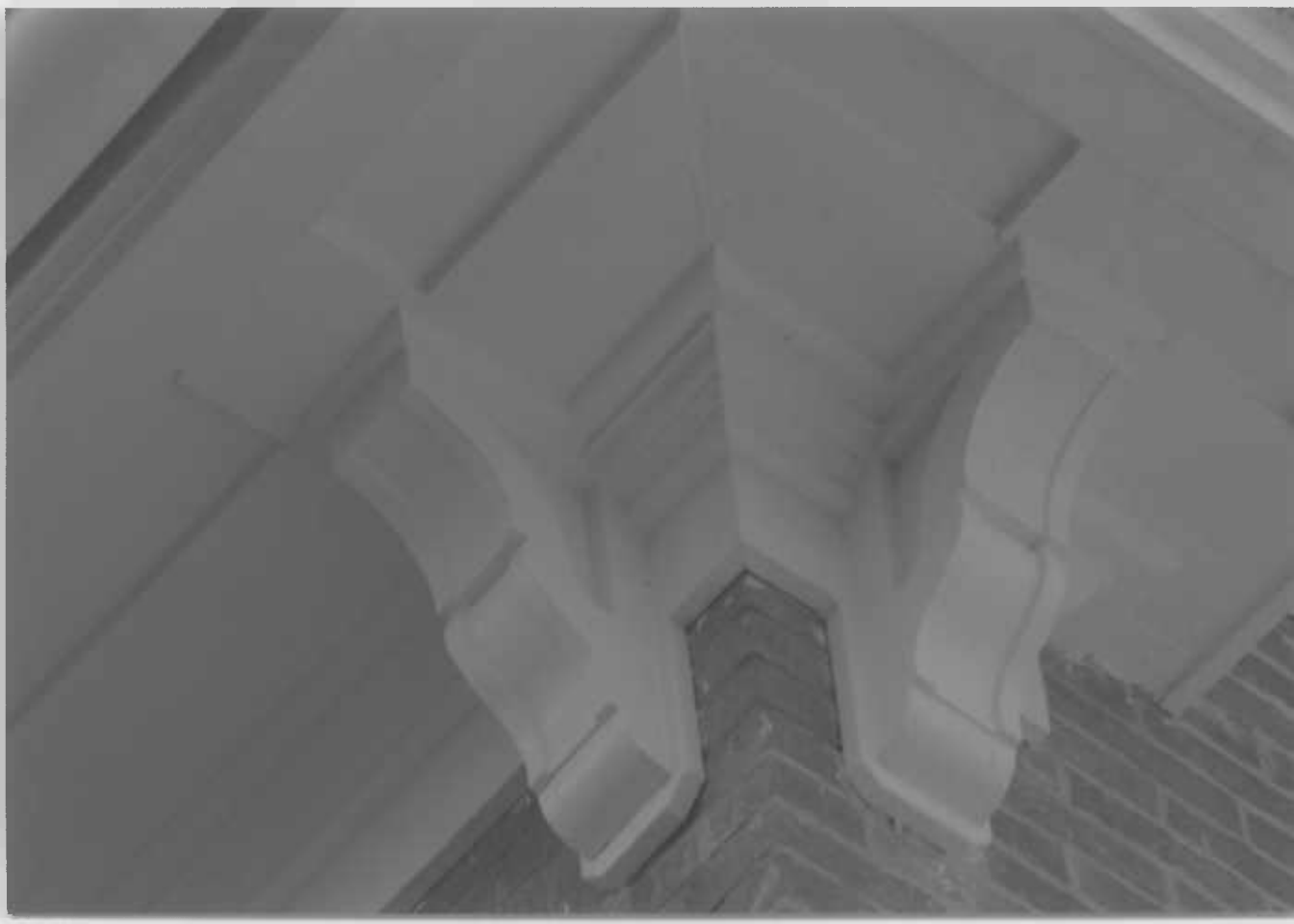
1/26 MPSK >381 21** N N F N 262

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
south elevation - main block
2/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South elev. - doorway
3/26



CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Southeast corner - cornice
4/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South & east elevations
5/26

MPS 21** N N F N 222

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
North elevation

>381 21** N N F N 222

6/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
northeast corner - cornice
7/26

881 21** N N F N 882

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
center passage - front door

8/26 MPSC >175 21** N N N N 322

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
center passage - stair details
9/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Southwest room door
10/26

CHWL-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Southwest room door lock
11/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Southwest room mantel
12/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Southwest room mantel detail

176 21** N N N N NN2

13/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Southeast room mantel
14/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Southeast room mantel detail

MPS< 2176 21** N N N N 122

15/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Southeast room - east door lock

MPSK 1176 21** N N N N 182

16/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust
northeast room mantels
17/26

CARR - 945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc. Maryland Historical Trust
wing room - cellar bulkhead door
18/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
southeast chamber mantel
19/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Southwest chamber - mantel detail
20/26

CARR-945

Mt. Pleasant
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Date: Sept. 1996
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
northeast chamber - view northeast

21/26 MPSX >176 21** N N N N 302

CARR-945

"Mt. Pleasant"
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: May 1997
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
wash house - east elev.
22/26

CARR-945

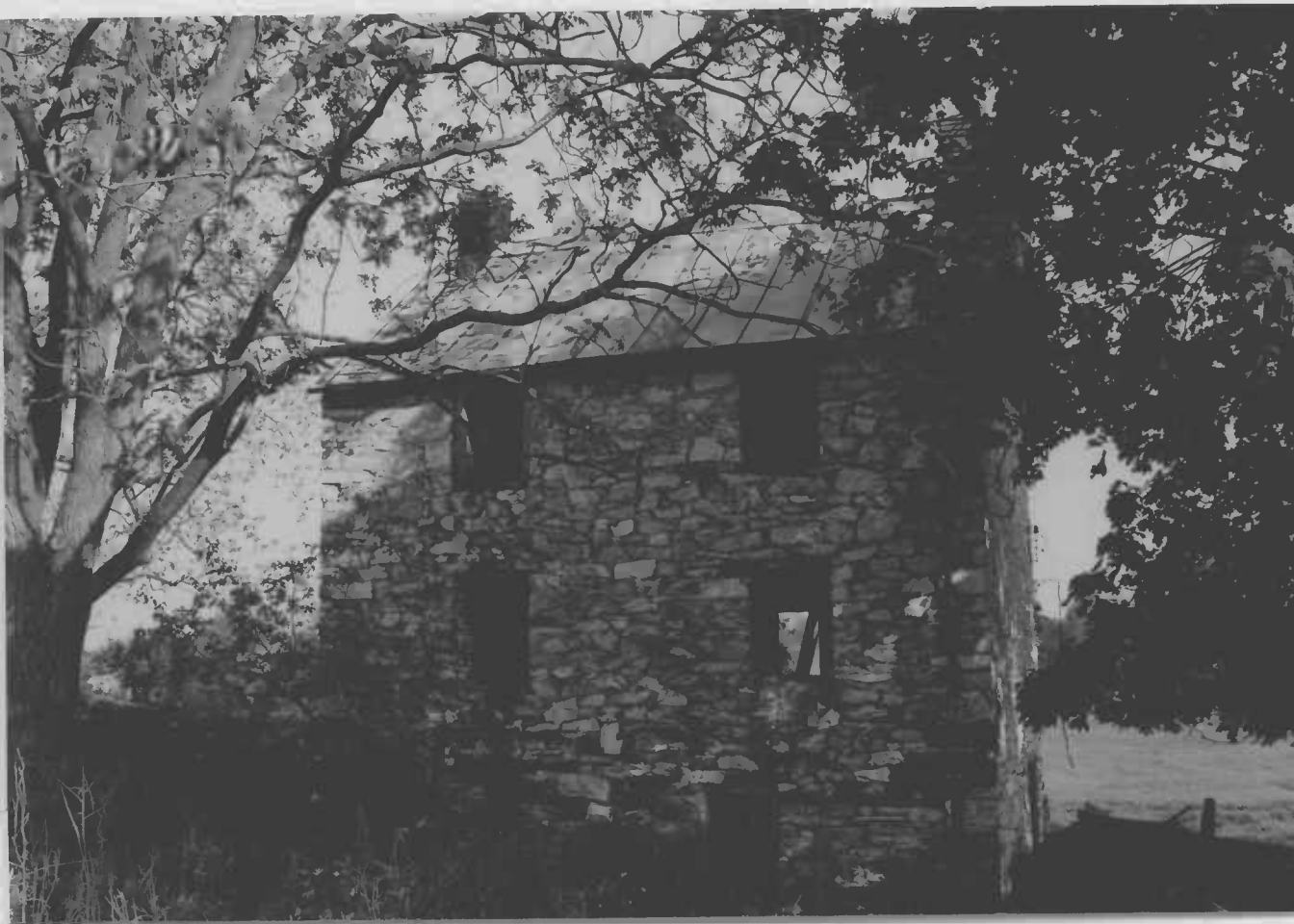
"Mt. Pleasant"
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: May 1997
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
wagon shed - south & east elevs.
23/26

CARR-945

"Mt. Pleasant"
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: May 1997
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
tenant house - S. elev.
24/26

CARR-945

"Mt. Pleasant"
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: May 1997
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Tenant house - north & east elevs.
25/26



CARR-945

"Mt. Pleasant"
200 W. Locust St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: May 1997
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Tenant house - north elev.
26/26