

CARR-947

Messler Family Farm  
Old Westminster Pike Bridge 2

Near 945 Old Westminster Pike Bridge 2

c. 1860-1865

**Summary:**

The Messler Family Farm is located in part on land that was first surveyed by Allen Farquhar and patented as "Locust Thicket" in 1748. Farquhar sold the land to Ulrick Messler. Ulrick Messler died in April 1802, leaving his son John (I) "...my Lands laying in Frederick County..." which totaled over 500 acres. John Messler (I) died in 1816, leaving a will. His sons, John (II), William, David and Joseph were to divide the land into four farms, John (II) receiving the northern-most farm, which he was already living on. Between 1825 and 1835, John Messler (II) died, and the estate seems to have been left in limbo for some time. The farm was purchased in 1859 by two of John's (II) sons, Ulrick (1811-1870) and John Thomas (1822-1886). At this time the farm had a log house and barn on it. The existing barn, based on tax records, seems to have been built between 1852 and 1876. Many of the joists on the existing barn are re-used logs with v-notches on the ends, and probably came from the earlier barn. As the farm sold in 1859, the new barn probably dates to after that period. The framing of the upper story, with large posts in the center and smaller dimensioned lumber used on both the ramp and forebay sides, is typical of barns in the period c. 1840-1865. This, then would suggest that the barn was built c. 1860-65, a period that saw a great flurry of building activity in Carroll County. By 1876, the Messlers had added a frame house near Quaker Hill Road and converted the log house to tenant use. Another frame dwelling was put up south of the existing barn. A second barn was built, probably near the house on Quaker Hill Road. The farm remained in the Messler family until 1962 when Lehigh Portland Cement Company acquired it. The buildings have gradually disappeared until now, when only the one barn survives. It is no longer maintained or used, and is threatened by the new Ladiesburg Road project, which may pass right through it.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

**Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

Survey No. CARR-947

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Messler Family Farm

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number Quaker Hill Road \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Union Bridge  vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Lehigh Portland Cement Co.

street & number 117 S. Main St. telephone no.: 410-775-1000

city, town Union Bridge state and zip code Md. 21791

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 351

street & number 55 N. Court Street folio 624

city, town Westminster state Maryland

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title None

date  federal  state  county  local

pository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

### Summary:

The Messler Family Farm is located in about the 600 block of Quaker Hill Road in west-central Carroll County Maryland, approximately 1 mile southeast of the town of Union Bridge. The farm is located on the east side of Quaker Hill Road along a dirt farm lane that intersects Quaker Hill Road at the location of Wolfe's Cemetery. The only building that survives from the farm is a bank barn. The lower story is of rubble stone on three sides with a CMU wall constructed beneath the southeast elevation of the forebay. On the northeast gable end the stone is primarily ashlar, some of it coursed. The upper story of the barn has vertical board siding with beaded edges. The barn has a gable roof of standing-seam metal with a northeast to southwest ridge. The northwest elevation has a splayed stone ramp wall on the north side. The upper story has two pair of wagon doors in the center that are hung on strap hinges. In the lower story, the southwest end has been converted to a dairy barn. Many of the joists are reused V-notch corner logs. The upper story has two center threshing floors with a hay mow on each end and a granary in both the north and west corners. The barn is constructed of a hewn heavy timber frame with mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged joints. There are five bents. Each bent has three major posts, while the end posts at the forebay and the ramp are of smaller dimension. There is a CMU pasteurizing shed just southeast of the barn and is attached to it at the east corner. The barn sits very close to the path of the proposed new Ladiesburg Road alignment and is threatened with demolition in the near future.

### Contributing Resources: 1

The Messler Family Farm is located in about the 600 block of Quaker Hill Road in west-central Carroll County Maryland, approximately 1 mile southeast of the town of Union Bridge. The farm is located on the east side of Quaker Hill Road along a dirt farm lane, that is set well back off of the road, and is not visible from it. This farm lane intersects Quaker Hill Road at the location of Wolfe's Cemetery. The only building that survives from the farm is a bank barn and there are no other clear foundations from other structures on the site. The road runs northeast from Quaker Hill Road, then curves around to near the east corner of the barn, then curves back to the northeast and continues on up the hill in that direction. The barn is set in a bowl with hills all around it. There is a low wet spot southeast of the barn with a small stream that runs generally to the west. The barn is banked into a hill on the northwest and west with a forebay that faces southeast. The lower story is of rubble stone on three sides with a frame wall on the southeast elevation that was partially removed and a CMU wall was constructed beneath the southeast elevation of the forebay. On the northeast gable end the stone is primarily ashlar, somewhat random, and some of it coursed. There is also some rubble stone in the wall that appears to be a repair. The stonework is primarily Sam's Creek

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

metabasalt. The upper story of the barn has vertical board siding with beaded edges. Some of the board siding has beads on both sides, other boards have a bead on only one side, and some of the siding has not beads at all. There are portions of an original drip edge set at the bottom of the siding. This drip edge is of wood and has a chamfered top edge to it. The barn has a gable roof of standing-seam metal with a northeast to southwest ridge.

On the southeast elevation, the lower story CMU wall has a doorway at each end and another in the center. There are seven window openings between the south and center doors, and eleven window openings between the center and east doors. A section of the original wall below the forebay survives behind the CMU wall, to the east, but it has been altered. This wall has random-width, vertical-board siding, with cut nails on its bottom section and narrow tongue-and-groove, vertical-board siding on the top half. The window openings here have been widened. The opening pattern, from south to east, has a door, window, door, window, door. Portions of the doors survive. They were vertical-board Dutch doors hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends. The upper story of the southeast elevation has a pattern from south to east of two vents, a door, a vent, a door, and two more vents. The vents are of wood louvers. The doors are vertical-board double doors hung on butterfly hinges and set above identical double doors.

The northeast elevation lower story has a brick pier under the forebay at the east corner and brick on the east corner of the stone foundation. There is a door under the forebay between these brick piers that is constructed primarily of new tongue-and-grooved boards and is hung on short tapered strap hinges that have round ends. The pintles are driven into the mortar joints of the brick. The foundation has two window openings, each of which has two sash that were originally of four lights each. The jambs and mullions are all sash sawn. The lintels for these window openings have two large stones with a square stone in the center between them acting as a keystone. The upper story has two vents in the center and a granary door of vertical boards to the north. Above these openings are four vents. Above them in the gable end are two vents with a rusted metal plaque between them and a vent in the gable peak.

The northwest elevation has a splayed stone ramp wall on the north side. There is a window opening on the lower story, to the north of this ramp. The upper story has two pair of wagon doors in the center that are hung on strap hinges. These hinges are machine cut and are short. They replace earlier strap hinges, and the pintles are new as well. On either side of these wagon doors are two window openings, one of which contains the remains of a four-light sash.

On the southwest elevation, the lower story has two large window openings to the west

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 3

which were cut in later, one of them has a four-light steel sash. Between them is an original double wide opening with a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. The center mullion is now gone, but was also mortised and tenoned and pegged. The stone work on this wall is of thin stacked stones, and the south corner of the wall is collapsing because of a cedar tree that is growing up through the wall.

In the lower story, the southwest end has been converted to a dairy barn. The milking parlor has a concrete floor, metal stanchions, parged walls, and a tongue-and-grooved board ceiling. The original forebay wall has been removed here. There is a double-width wooden box set into the southwest foundation wall, with a large wood lintel above it. In the northeast end, the original stall pattern has been altered, but contains some hay racks, troughs, and boxes that are reused. There are two summer beams that run northeast to southwest. There are three posts beneath each of these summer beams, and it appears that there were originally five posts total under each. The center post is set under a beveled half-lap scarf in the summer beam. Many of the joists are reused V-notch corner logs. Some of the joists run from the northwest wall to the northwest summer beam, some run from the northwest wall to the southeast summer beam, then joists run from the southeast summer beam to the end of the forebay. Beneath the forebay the joists are hewn on all four sides. Both the southwest elevation and the northwest elevation have thin stacked stones. The forebay wall is frame and set in a low stone foundation. The northeast wall has a wood box set in at the east corner. The hewn lintel runs across almost the whole elevation with holes in it for pegs between the windows and on either end. Only one of these pegs survives.

The upper story has two center threshing floors with a hay mow on each end and a granary in both the north and west corners. The barn is constructed of a hewn heavy timber frame with mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged joints. There are five bents. Each bent has three major posts, while the end posts at the forebay and the ramp are of smaller dimension. The girts between the three center posts are also more substantial than the girts from these posts to the end posts. There are down braces from the substantial end posts to the sill. There is a ladder in the center of the bent and is supported by purlin post trusses. The purlins have beveled half-lap scarf joints. There are posts set in each hay mow beneath the purlins, and there are braces from each bent down to the sill. The wagon doors are for the most part broken into pieces, but were originally mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames to which the siding was attached. The original pintles for the wagon doors were blunt and threaded on the end, and these ends passed through the posts. Large wrought wing nuts were then screwed into the ends of the pintles to keep them from pulling out from the posts.

There is a CMU pasteurizing shed just southeast of the barn and is attached to it at the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
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Description (continued)

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east corner. This shed has a gable roof of inverted V-seam metal with a northwest to southeast ridge, and has four-light steel sash. The barn sits very close to the path of the proposed new Ladiesburg Road alignment and is threatened with demolition in the near future.

KS/lc:12-9-97:QukrHill.des

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-947

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

**Specific dates** C1860-1865 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or

Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

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

### Summary:

The Messler Family Farm is located in part on land that was first surveyed by Allen Farquhar and patented as "Locust Thicket" in 1748. Farquhar sold the land to Ulrick Messler. Ulrick Messler died in April 1802, leaving his son John (I) "...my Lands laying in Frederick County..." which totaled over 500 acres. John Messler (I) died in 1816, leaving a will. His sons, John (II), William, David and Joseph were to divide the land into four farms, John (II) receiving the northern-most farm, which he was already living on. Between 1825 and 1835, John Messler (II) died, and the estate seems to have been left in limbo for some time. The farm was purchased in 1859 by two of John's (II) sons, Ulrick (1811-1870) and John Thomas (1822-1886). At this time the farm had a log house and barn on it. The existing barn, based on tax records, seems to have been built between 1852 and 1876. Many of the joists on the existing barn are re-used logs with v-notches on the ends, and probably came from the earlier barn. As the farm sold in 1859, the new barn probably dates to after that period. The framing of the upper story, with large posts in the center and smaller dimensioned lumber used on both the ramp and forebay sides, is typical of barns in the period c. 1840-1865. This, then would suggest that the barn was built c. 1860-65, a period that saw a great flurry of building activity in Carroll County. By 1876, the Messlers had added a frame house near Quaker Hill Road and converted the log house to tenant use. Another frame dwelling was put up south of the existing barn. A second barn was built, probably near the house on Quaker Hill Road. The farm remained in the Messler family until 1962 when Lehigh Portland Cement Company acquired it. The buildings have gradually disappeared until now, when only the one barn survives. It is no longer maintained or used, and is threatened by the new Ladiesburg Road project, which may pass right through it.

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

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

The Messler Family Farm is located in part on land that was first surveyed by Allen Farquhar and patented as "Locust Thicket" in 1748. Farquhar sold the land to Ulrick Messler, who had it resurveyed in 1755, when it totaled 252 acres, and again in 1767, when the tract swelled to 527 acres. Messler (also spelled Misler or Missler or Misster) resurveyed it again in 1787, renaming the 534 acre tract "Amended," and began a final resurvey the following year which was completed by his son, John, in 1802. In addition, Ulrick Messler acquired other land in the area along Sam's Creek, which was notable for its predominantly Quaker settlement led by Allen Farquhar's son, William, around the Pipe Creek Friends Meeting House (CARR-14). There is no indication that Messler ever joined the Quakers, but he and his family seem to have had a good working relationship with them.

Ulrick Messler died in April 1802, leaving his daughter, Mary, £150 and his grandson, George Yantos, son of his daughter Loveess, £125. To his son, John (I), he gave "...my lands laying in Frederick County and State [of Maryland] together with all my debts and personal estate..." The land still totaled over 500 acres. Unfortunately, the 1798 tax does not list the buildings that stood at that time. John Messler (I) was probably already working the farm when his father died, as the will had been written in 1794. John was already married, and he and his wife, Margaret, had at least three of their five children. John Messler (I) died in 1816, leaving a will. It left to his wife

...the following articles in her own right to wit, one young mare called Silver, two cows, two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, one chest, one table and six chairs, her choice, as much of the furniture purchased at the sale of her father's estate as she may choose to keep, and the privilege of purchasing furniture at the sale of my estate, to the amount of fifty dollars, or, to receive that sum in cash. She is also to be furnished with provisions for one year after my decease. I also devise as follows for her use, during her life provided she remains a widow; ...two hundred dollars a year; fifty dollars of which is to be paid by each of my four sons annually....Also the services of my Negro man Frank. The use of the house near the Smith's shop, with a quarter of an acre adjoining it, with privilege to get timber off any part of my land, for the purpose of paling it in; also wood for necessary fixing; pasture for her mare and cows on the place I now reside, and the use of the South West corner of the Spring house. But should she not choose to live in the house as above, she is not to let it to any person or persons whatever.

Faced with the need to balance providing for his widow and setting up his five children with a good start, John Messler (I) left a detailed account of how he envisioned the future without

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

him. He was fortunate in that he could provide well for everyone. Margaret was provided with a very comfortable existence. She had the choice of living on her own in the house that had probably once housed a tenant blacksmith's family, or to live with someone else, such as one of her sons. She was provided with food for a year, giving her time to plant a garden in the quarter acre near the house. All of the furnishings she could possibly need were included, as well as any of those with sentimental value from either her father's estate, or from her own. She was given a horse for transportation and a slave to do her labor, plus \$200 a year to live on, which was a tidy sum.

John Messler's children made out well, too. Daughter Mary, who had married William Poultney Farquhar, owner of Mt. Pleasant (CARR-945), in 1805, received \$4,000, which was enough to buy a considerable farm had her husband needed one. The four sons, John (II), William, David and Joseph were to divide the land into four farms, John (II) receiving the northern-most farm, which he was already living on, William getting the farm just south of John's (II), which he was already living on, David to get the next farm to the south and Joseph to get the home farm, at the southern end of the property. Unlike the English, who typically left everything to the oldest son, the Germans believed in dividing things equally. Typically, the youngest son received the home farm, which would help get him even with his older brothers who had a head start on their own farms. In order to help even things, John (I) also gave each of his younger sons, David and Joseph, \$450 to assist them getting started. This undoubtedly made up for assistance he had rendered John (II) and William earlier.

The other interesting aspect of John's (I) will was that he owned slaves. In general, slavery was unpopular among Germans and Quakers, Messler being the former and living amongst the latter. His daughter Mary married a Quaker, and his son-in-law served as one of the executors of the estate. In addition to Frank, a mulatto boy, Sambo, aged about 18, is mentioned in the will because he is given his freedom, but not until he reaches the age of 39. This leaves him with 21 years of labor while in his prime, hardly a generous bequest.

Margaret Messler died in 1826, leaving each of her two youngest sons a bed and her daughter Mary the bulk of the estate. Her concern for Mary may have been prompted by the sale of Mt. Pleasant and much of its furnishings and livestock in 1823. It is not known what forced the Farquhars to sell, but it seems unlikely that they were trying to improve their situation, as Mt. Pleasant was a large and fashionable place.

After such strong beginnings, the Messler family seems to have suffered some setbacks, or at least had a change of heart concerning the Pipe Creek Settlement. All four brothers still owned their respective farms in 1825, but by ten years later, William and Joseph were gone from the tax

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 4

records, David Messler's farm had a new log house, and John Messler (II) had died. In a short time, only John's (II) farm remained in the Messler name. John's (II) children were still young, and the estate seems to have been left in limbo for some time. Eventually suit was brought in Chancery Court to settle the estate, and the farm was purchased in 1859 by two of John's (II) sons, Ulrick (1811-1870) and John Thomas (1822-1886). At this time the farm had a log house and barn on it. The court case was periodically revisited throughout the nineteenth century and was apparently not settled until the twentieth. Unfortunately, the details of the family's machinations are unknown, as the court records were lost. Clerk James H. Billingslea noted in September, 1902, "I hereby certify that diligent search and inquiry have been made to find the papers and proceedings and that the same cannot be found prior to April 1902, nor are they [of?] record."

The 1862 Martenet Map of Carroll County only names Ulrick Messler on the property, though leaving off his brother's name may reflect convenience more than reality, since the tax list for 1866 had both their names. No buildings were mentioned, but the Messler's livestock was worth \$1,398, their farm implements \$470 and their produce \$1,200. These numbers were all very high for this period. Whether the two brothers were working one farm together or had split it into two but were still taxed as one because the farm had not been legally split is not clear. Later history of the farm suggests the latter. In any case, Ulrick died in 1870 and seven years later the farm is in his brother's name, with one residence near the location of the surviving barn and a second one at the intersection of the farm lane with Quaker Hill Road. The 1876 tax list notes that the farm had a "Weather boarded House, Tenant [House], frame B[ank] Barn and other buildings," all worth \$2,556. This suggests perhaps that a new house was built by the road for the Messlers and the old house given over to tenants. In 1886 John T. Messler was assessed for a "New Dwelling & Barn." Aerial photographs from 1943 appear to show a dwelling, perhaps with a central gabled dormer, southwest of the surviving barn, on the opposite side of the road and stream. The original house appears to be shown east of this barn.

The meaning of these extra buildings is indicated in the sale ad for the property in 1887, a year after John T. Messler died. The 144 acre tract was offered for sale as two farms, one of 80 1/4 acres with "...a new Weather Boarded Dwelling House, two stories high, a large Bank Barn and other necessary out buildings." The ad also noted that "a fine stream of water flows between the house and barn." This language suggests that this farm was the one that contained the existing barn. The second farm had "...a new Weather Boarded Dwelling House, two stories high, a large new Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and other necessary out buildings." The ad also noted that "the above two farms were owned and occupied by Ulrick and John Thomas Messler, during their lives." The farms were purchased jointly by Lewis Ulric Messler and John William Messler, but John William could not comply with the terms and as a result, Lewis purchased everything.

The exact family relationships of these Messlers is not known. However, there is enough information to conjecture a history of the development of John Messler's (II) farm.

Once John Messler (II) had carved an operable farm from the northern-most portion of his father's land, he must have constructed a log house and log bank barn. The barn was likely located in the general vicinity of the existing barn. Both structures were probably raised in the early nineteenth century, the house perhaps around the time of John's marriage to Susanna Wilson in 1808 and the barn earlier, as the land increased in productivity. Log barns were very common, but not very convenient. It was common to replace sound log barns with frame ones throughout the nineteenth century. Based on tax records, this seems to have occurred on the Messler farm between 1852 and 1876. Many of the joists on the existing barn are re-used logs with v-notches on the ends, and probably came from the earlier barn. As the farm sold in 1859, the new barn probably dates to after that period; before that time, ownership would have been confused and it would be less likely that one of the owners would have added the building or that all the owners would have agreed to share the expense. The framing of the upper story, with large posts in the center and lumber of smaller dimension used on both the ramp and forebay sides, is typical of barns in the period c. 1840-1865, and seems to be a transition from earlier barns that have an asymmetrical profile and a forebay built of small dimension lumber, to late nineteenth century barns that have a symmetrical profile and timber all of the same large dimensions throughout. This, then would suggest that the barn was built c. 1860-65, a period that saw a great flurry of building activity in Carroll County.

Outside of its generally good condition, the barn is of interest for a number of details that suggest a considerable pride in craftsmanship and ownership. The northeast elevation, which faced the house, contains good quality ashlar, some of it coursed. This is an unusual feature in the lower story of Carroll County barns. There is also a brick wall below the forebay on the northeast elevation with a doorway in it, creating a rather grand entrance to the barnyard from the dwelling. Much of the original siding survives, though in deteriorated condition, and is of beaded edge vertical boards. The additional labor of beading that many boards was considerable, but the attention to detail extends further. The bottoms of the boards are beveled to butt a sloped wood drip edge that runs around the barn. This feature has been observed on several other early barns, but rarely survives. The pintles on the wagon doors are not spiked into the posts, but rather pass through holes in the posts, are threaded on the end, and are secured with large hand-wrought wing nuts. This is a feature that has never been observed elsewhere.

By 1876, the Messlers had added a frame house near Quaker Hill Road and converted the log house to tenant use. As Lewis and John William got older and began to take over farming operations, more space was needed, and another frame dwelling was put up south of the existing

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Significance (continued)

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barn. A second barn was built, probably near the house on Quaker Hill Road, and finally two farms were complete. Lewis Messler sold off 40 acres, at the northeast end of the farm, not where any of the buildings stood, then sold the remaining 100 acres to his children in 1929. The farm remained in the Messler family until 1962 when Lehigh Portland Cement Company acquired it. The buildings have gradually disappeared until now, when only the one barn survives. It is no longer maintained or used, and is threatened by the new Ladiesburg Road project, which may pass right through it.

KS/bn:2/1/98:CARR947.sig

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-947

See sheet continuation

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 100 5/8 ac

Quadrangle name Union Bridge

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Ken Short Historic Planner	
organization	Bureau of Planning	date April 21, 1998
street & number	225 N. Center St.	telephone 410-386-2145
city or town	Westminster	state Maryland

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

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

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

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Bibliography (continued)

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Land Records, Carroll and Frederick Counties

Tax Assessments, 1798, 1825, 1835, 1841, 1852, 1866, 1876, 1876-96, 1896-1910

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1862 Martenet Map of Carroll County

1877 Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Atlas of Carroll County

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John Messler Will, Frederick Co. Orphans Court, HS2-30

Margaret Messler Will, Frederick Co. Orphans Court, HS3-499

Holdcraft, Names in Stone

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1943 aerial photographs, Carroll County, at Planning Department

CARR-947

MESSLER FAMILY FARM  
QUAKER HILL ROAD

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Theodore F. Brown D. Eugene Walsh trustees	Carroll	Lehigh Portland Cement Co.	PA Corp.	5 Oct. 1962	351	624	Dee fee simple	\$19,000 100 5/8 A C.U.M. Sr. d
Annie M. Messler		Son Charles U. Messler, Sr. Grandson Charles U. Messler, Jr.		Written 30 Oct. 1940 Probated 10 Apr. 1950	Wills JWG 16	281	Bequest	Life tenancy to grantees then to children of C.U.M. Jr.
John H. Messler & wife Elsie P. & Charles & Frank & wives	Frederick Co. Carroll	Lewis U. & Annie M. Messler (wife)	?	30 Jan 1931	EMM 155	286	Deed fee	\$10.00 100 5/8 A
Lewis V. & Annie M. Messler	Carroll	John H. Messler Charles U. Messler Frank M. Messler	?	27 Mar 1929	EMM 152	191	Deed fee	\$10.00 100 5/8 A
Charles B. Roberts, trustee	?	Lewis U. Messler	?	17 July 1891	BFC 73	517	Deed	Equity 19 Feb 1887 Levi Caylor et al v. John W. Messler & Lewis U. Messler, Admin. John bought part, Lewis bought other part-John couldn't comply so Lewis bought all. 144 A. 36 p.

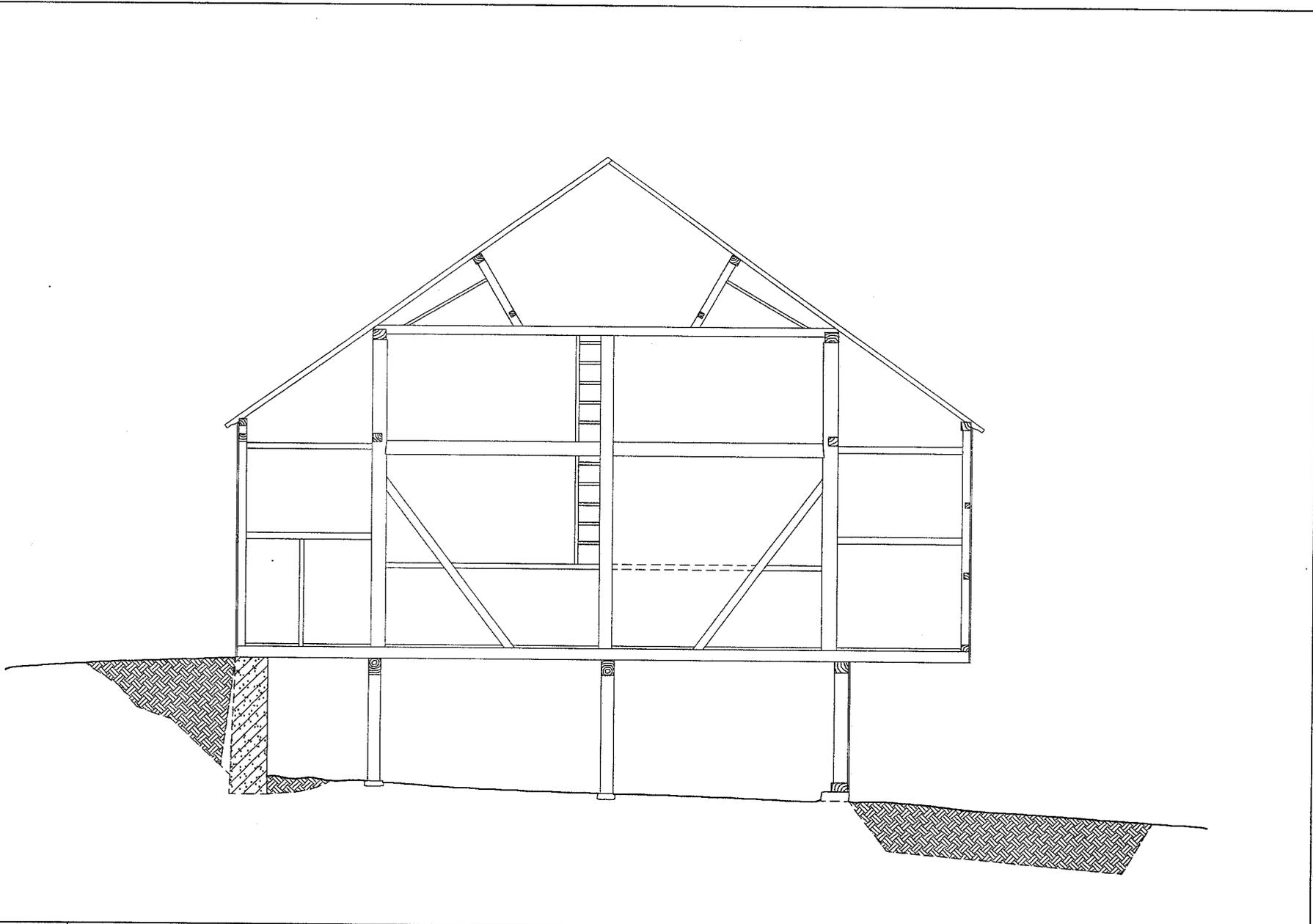
CARR-947

MESSLER FAMILY FARM  
QUAKER HILL ROAD

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
Levi Caylor & wife Margaret George Erb & wife Eleanor M.	Carroll	Ulrich Messler John T. Messler	Carroll	11 Jun 1859	GEW 26	58	Deed fee	Pt. Res. On Amended pt. Wilson's Inheritance 142 + A not sold in Carroll [no prev. ref]
John Messler, William Messler, David Messler & Joseph Messler Heirs of John Messler	Frederick Co.			14 Apr. 1817	Fred. JS 4	297	Deed of Partition	See John Messler Will, Fred. Co. HS2-30

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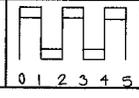


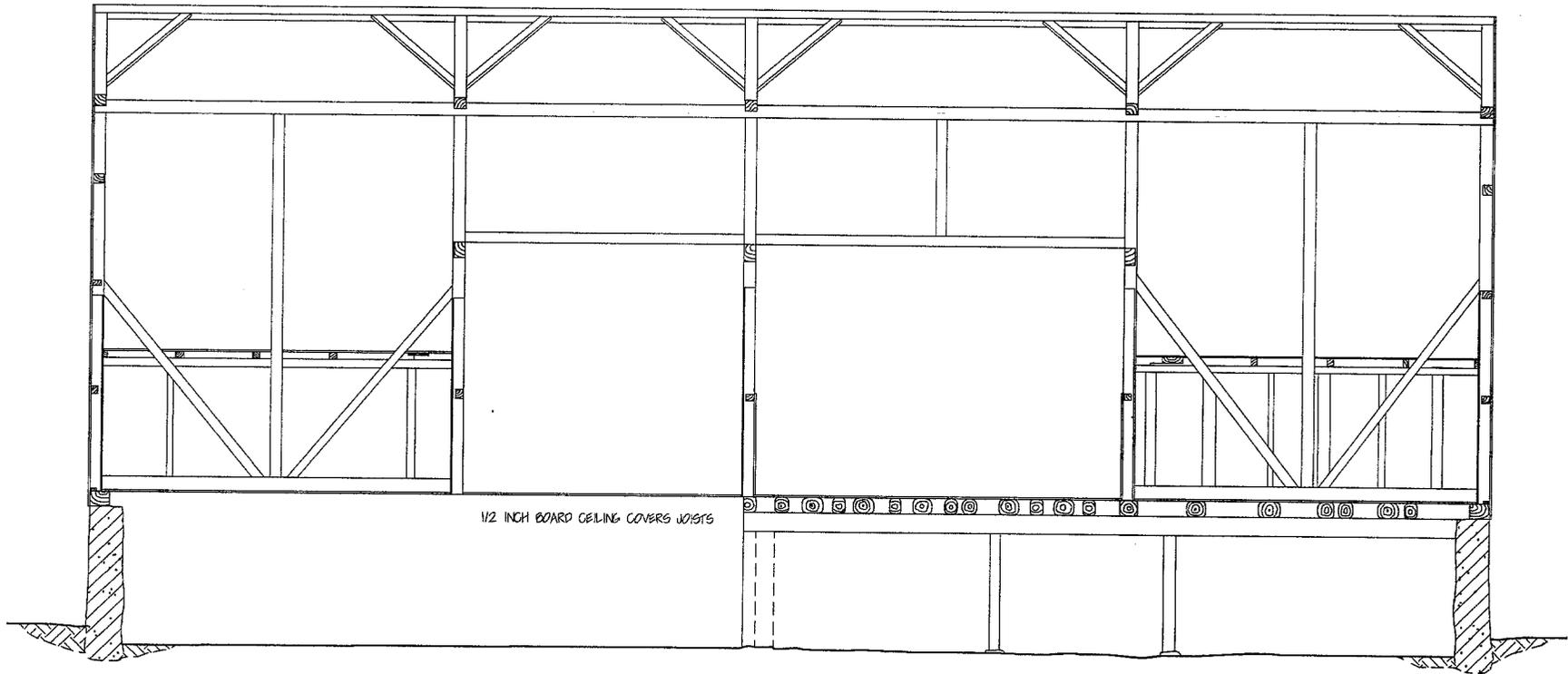
CARR-  
947

MESSLER FAMILY FARM  
QUAKER HILL ROAD

MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, DAPHNE QUINN AND CHRIS DALY  
DRAWN BY KEN SHORT

FRAMING SECTION  
JUNE 1997





GARR-  
947

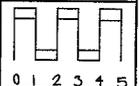
MESSLER FAMILY FARM  
QUAKER HILL ROAD

MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, ANGIE THEEDY, AND BARB LILLY

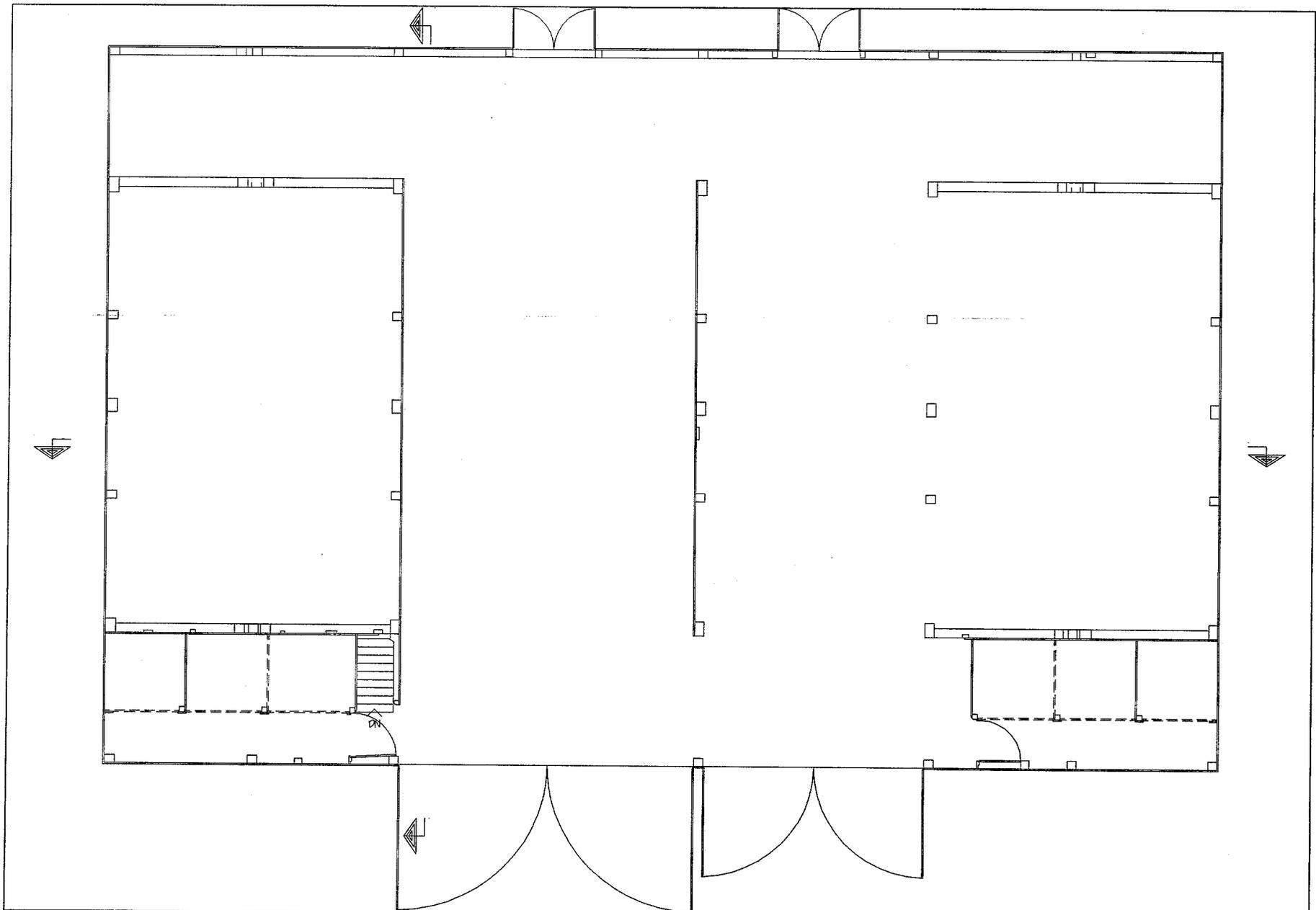
TRANSVERSE FRAMING  
SECTION

DRAWN BY KEN SHORT

JULY 1997



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947

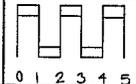
MESSLER FAMILY FARM  
QUAKER HILL ROAD

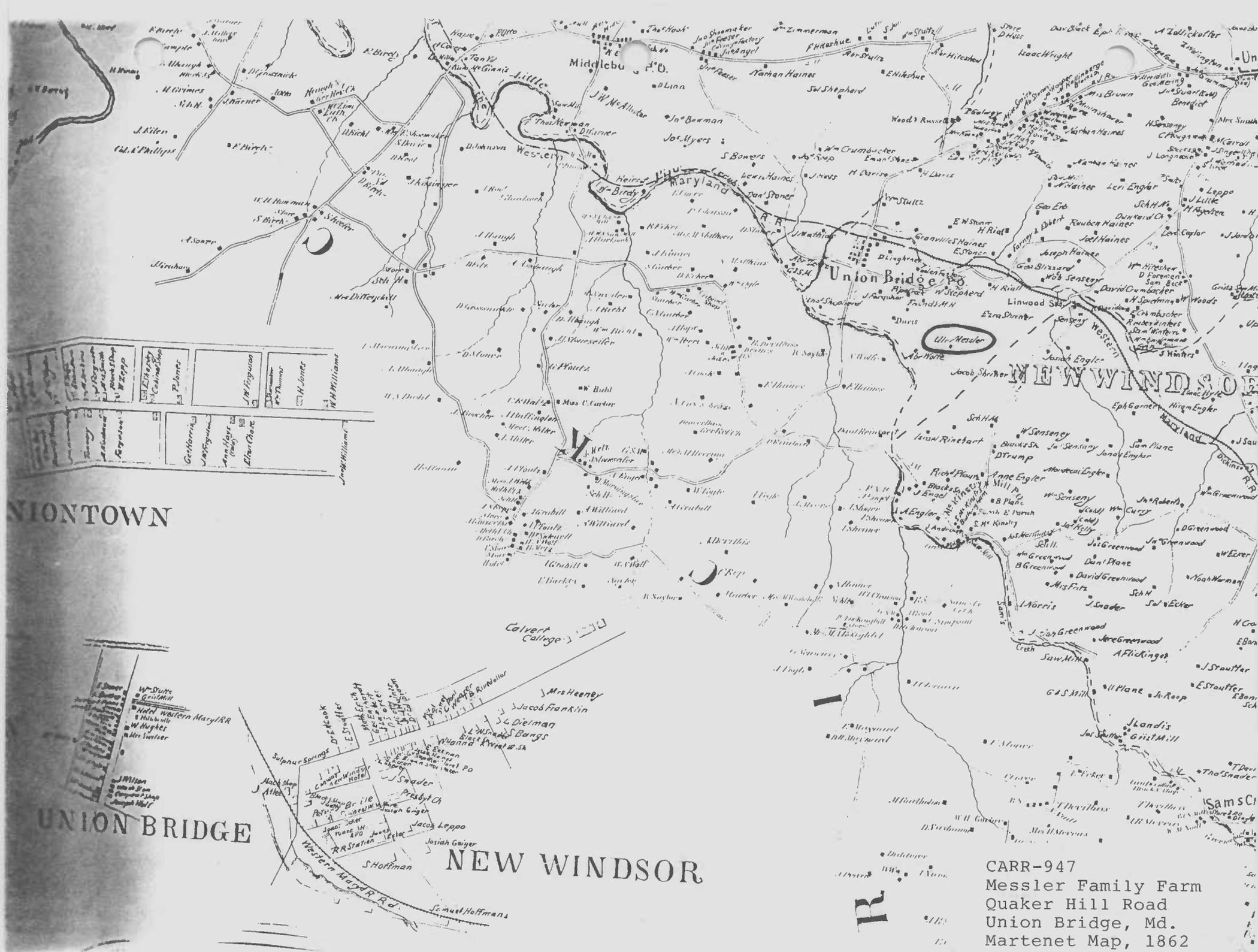
MEASURED BY KEN GHORT AND GARD LILLY

DRAWN BY KEN GHORT

UPPER STORY PLAN

AUGUST 1997

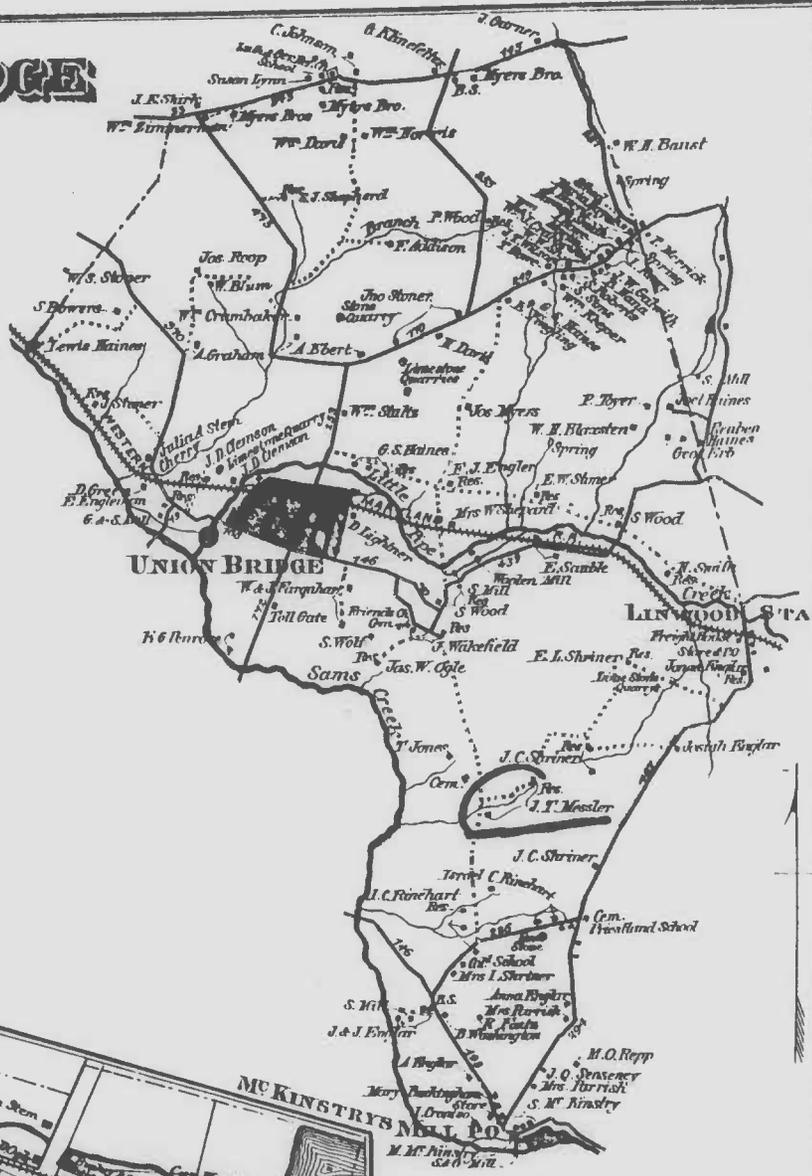




CARR-947  
 Messler Family Farm  
 Quaker Hill Road  
 Union Bridge, Md.  
 Martenet Map, 1862

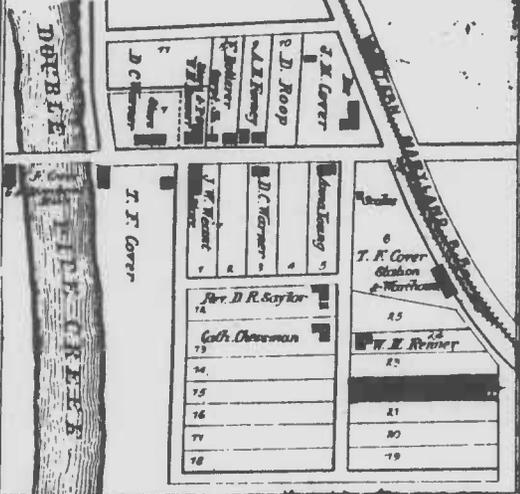
# UNION BRIDGE

DISTRICT NO. 12  
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



## DOUBLE PIPE CREEK STA.

MIDDLEBURG DIST.  
Scale 20 Rods to an Inch

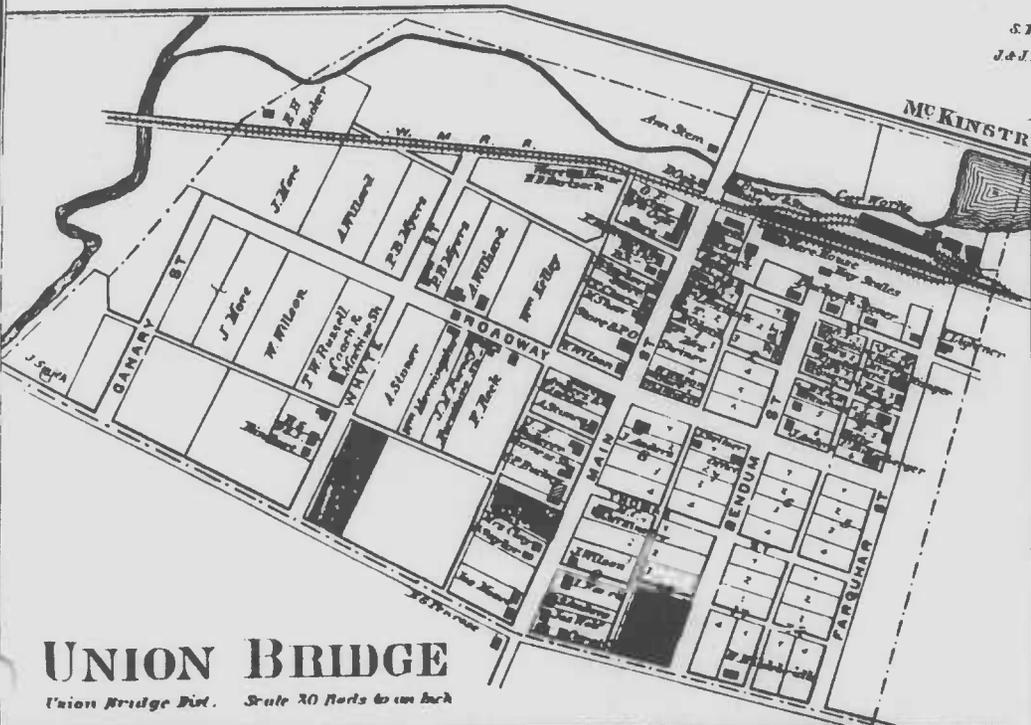


### DOUBLE PIPE CREEK BUSINESS REF. REFERENCES.

- J. W. Went, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, &c., &c.
- Benjamin Poole, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c. Keyaville.
- Charles H. Diller, Physician & Surgeon.
- Jacob H. Roop, Veterinary Surgeon.
- Wm. L. McGlass & Bro., Millers, Manufacturers of Flour, Feed and Meal. York Road.

## UNION BRIDGE

Union Bridge Dist. Scale 20 Rods to an Inch



### UNION BRIDGE BUSINESS REFERENCES.

- Joshua Sultz, Conveyancer, Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Also Justice of the Peace.
- Mordecai C. McKinstry, President of the Board of Co. Commissioners. Residence Union Bridge.
- Wm. Zimmerman, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
- I. C. Riechart, Farmer and Raiser and Breeder of Poland China Hogs, full blood.
- Shepherd Wood, Farmer; also, Woollen Manufacturer. Custom Work guaranteed. Chopping and Corn meal. Custom Sawing done to order. Three-quarters of a mile east of Union Bridge.
- James W. Ogle, Farmer; also, Brick and Stone Mason, and Lime Burner.
- Eden Englemann, Farmer. Also, Manufacturer of Flour, Feed, &c. Custom Sawing done to order. Highest cash prices paid for Wheat and Grain of all kinds.
- D. F. Albaugh, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c. Manufacturer of Ice Cream, Fertilizers, Pic Nics, Camp Meetings, Parties, &c. supplied at short notice and low prices; satisfaction guaranteed. McKinstry's Mills Post-office.

CARR-947

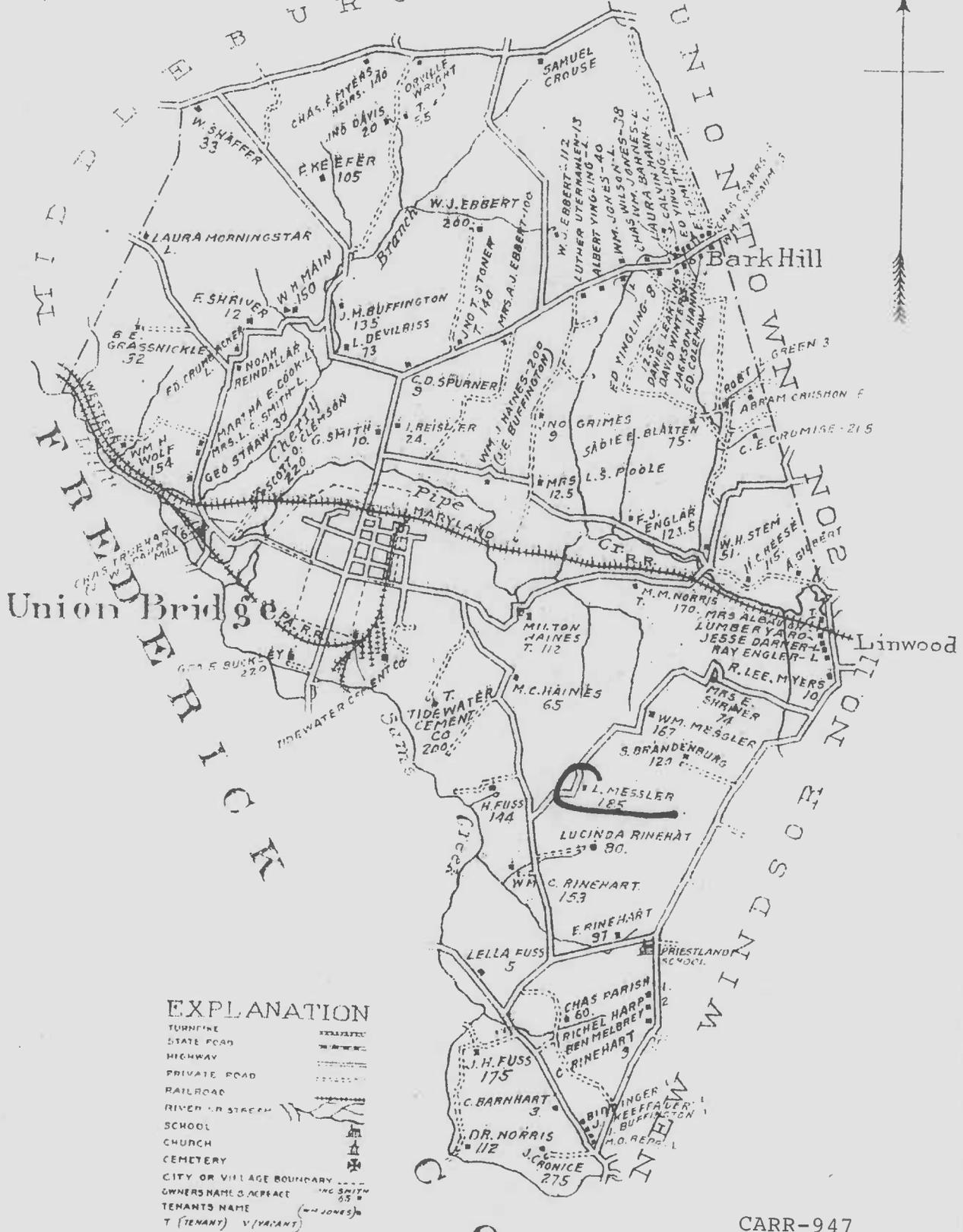
Messler Family Farm  
Quaker Hill Road  
Union Bridge, Md.  
Lake, Griffing &  
Stevenson Atlas, 1877

# UNION BRIDGE

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 12.

CARROLL Co. Md.

NO. 10.



CARR-947  
 Messler Family Farm  
 Quaker Hill Road  
 Union Bridge, Md.  
 Rand McNally Atlas, 1917

UNION BRIDGE  
SEE SUPPLEMENTAL MAPS  
SCALE: 1" = 200'

801

CORPORATE LIMIT (SEPT 7, 1984)

THE LEHIGH-PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
SEE CARD  
334.26A.  
P. 103

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
103/930  
39.68A.  
P. 300

JOHN G. WINKLER  
1135/911  
28.04A.  
P. 94

WARREN SMREY  
397/113  
35.83A  
R106

LEHIGH-PORTLAND CEMENT CO., INC.  
351/224  
100/631  
P187

WILLIAM J. FRANZ, II  
912/930  
120.41A.  
P. 111

ROBERT W. SPANGLER  
825/731  
68.52A.  
P. 288

PAUL L. BARRINGTON  
103/279  
187.88A.  
P. 112

SIDNEY D. LEASE, JR.  
1022/478  
221.33A.  
P. 88  
1 OF 3

LEHIGH-PORTLAND CEMENT CO., INC.  
252/28  
125.03A.  
P. 82

LEHIGH-PORTLAND CEMENT CO. INC.  
248/573  
110.89A.  
P. 65

EDITH E. ROOP, ET AL  
556/135  
184.00A  
P. 96

BRUCE K. SHRIER  
719/208  
156/98A.  
P. 97

CARR-947  
Messler Family Farm  
Quaker Hill Road  
Union Bridge, Md.  
Assessments & Taxation  
Map 43, Parcel 182

BASE MAP CONSTRUCTED:  
FROM 19 QUAD  
PLANIMETRY REV. TO:  
MAP DRAWN:

749

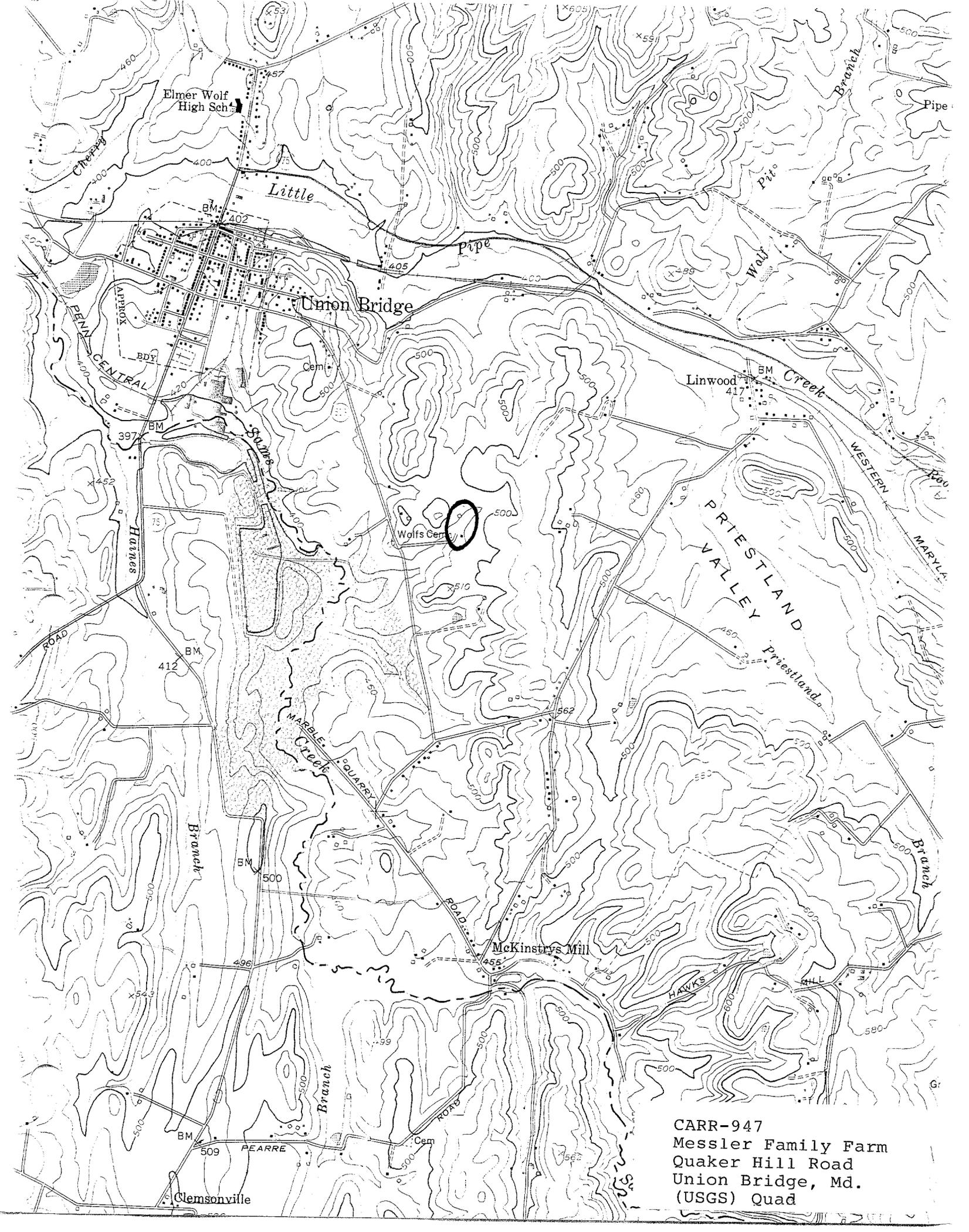
752

755

DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION  
PROPERTY MAP DIVISION  
REVISED TO: DATE JUNE, 1991  
LITER 1274  
BY M.M.M.  
LAST P. NO. 315  
SCALE: 1" = 800'

SCALE: 1" = 800'  
BY MAP NUMBER:  
QUADRANGLE





Elmer Wolf High Sch

Little

Union Bridge

Linwood

Wolfs Cem

PRIESTLAND VALLEY Priestland

McKinstry's Mill

Clemsonville

CARR-947  
Messler Family Farm  
Quaker Hill Road  
Union Bridge, Md.  
(USGS) Quad



CARR-947

Messler Family Farm

Quaker Hill Rd

Carroll County, Maryland

PHoto: Kenneth M. Short

Date: March, 1998

NegLoc: Maryland Historical Trust

SW & SE Location

MPS4NO. 5A0824 21\*\* N N N-5-422

1/4



Carr-947

Messler Family Farm

Quaker Hill Rd

Carroll County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: March, 1998

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

NE Elevation

2/4

MPS NO. 7A024 \* N N N-B-282



CARR-947

Messler Family Farm

Quaker Hill Rd

Carroll County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: March 1998

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

NW & SW Elevations

MI'SNO. 6P/4 24 21\*\* N N N4-462



Carri - 947

Messler Family Farm  
Quaker Hill Rd  
Carroll County Maryland  
Photos: Kenneth M Short

Date: March 1998

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust  
Upperstory West

4/4