

CARR-956

Locust Grove Farm  
Green Valley Road (Route 75)

c. 1790

According to a local history of Locust Grove, written in 1886, the brick house now standing on the farm was built in 1790 by Amos Farquhar. Land records indicate that this farm was actually owned by Allen Farquhar, not Amos, but otherwise the old local history seems to be pretty accurate. In 1798 Allen Farquhar died. In his will Farquhar divided up his land, and the largest tract, 117 $\frac{1}{8}$  acres with the brick dwelling house, went to his son William. William apparently, but had no desire to remain in Carroll County. By 1806 he had moved to Wheeling, Virginia, and in that year sold the farm to Peter Benedum. In 1814 Benedum sold all his lands and goods and moved to Leesburg, Virginia. The farm had been increased to 165 acres, and was sold to Joseph Haines. Seven years later Haines sold it to his son, Job C. Haines. Job Haines was a large farmer and was a very wealthy one. He died intestate in 1854. His estate was divided evenly between his heirs: widow Elizabeth, son Granville, and daughter Harriet. On 31 October 1854 Harriet and her husband, Thomas F. Shepherd, sold their portion of the farm to Granville Haines. Granville S. Haines was born in the brick house of his father and lived his whole life there. He was an important businessman as well as a successful farmer. Among his business pursuits was the organizing of the First National Bank of Westminster in 1864. He was a director of the Potomac Valley Railroad and a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County from its beginning in 1869 to his death. He invested heavily in these business interests, too. According to a June 1879 report, "The house has been very much improved. . . . The parlor is now a large, pleasant, double room, made so by the removal of a partition and the substitution of folding doors . . . . Even the old garret has given up its cobwebs, and by the building of a new stairway, two new chambers take their place. The south porch has been enlarged . . . . "Granville Haines died on 9 December 1901. The farm was sold to William Haines, and after his death it was inherited by Emma Hibberd. It remained in the Hibberd family until 1967. The current owner intends to subdivide the farm for houses, and the old house may be demolished, although its fate remains unclear.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. CARR-956

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Locust Grove Farm

and/or common Phillips Farm

## 2. Location

street & number Green Valley Road (Route 75)  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 checked="" 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 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 G. Jackson Phillips, Jr.

street & number 17 Glen Alpine Road telephone no.: 592-7778

city, town Phoenix state and zip code Maryland 21131

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 502

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 371

city, town Westminster state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input 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:** Locust Grove Farm is located on the north side of Green Valley Road (Route 75), just northeast of the town of Union Bridge, in western Carroll County. The farm complex consists of a large brick house, a frame bank barn, a corn crib/wagon shed and three lime kilns. The house was built in several stages. The main block is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure. On the west end is a two-story, two-bay by two-bay addition, and attached to the west end of it is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay addition. Attached to the north elevation, on the east, is a two-story, one-bay by two-bay wing. The five-bay main block of the house has Flemish bond brick on the south and east elevations with a moulded water table, 3-1 common bond brick on the north and west elevations, and a gable roof with standing-seam metal and a ridge running east-west. The south elevation has a central entrance. Centered on the first story is a three-bay porch with a half-hip roof of standing-seam metal. The porch appears to have been built in two stages. The west elevation center section has a brick oven. The main block of the house has a central stair passage, with two rooms on the east and one on the west. The west addition has a large cooking fireplace. The second story plan follows that of the first, but with two rooms on the west side of the main block, a room at the south end of the passage, and two rooms and a stair hall above the kitchen. The center passage stairs are open all the way to the attic. Northwest of the house is a frame bank barn with a rubble stone foundation and a CMU wall under the south-facing forebay. The upper story has vertical, beaded-edge-and-center board siding and the gable roof has standing-seam metal. Most of the lower story of the barn has been converted to a dairy operation, with metal stanchions. The upper story has two end mows with two center threshing floors. The frame is of circular-sawn, braced timbers. Just north of the barn is a wagon shed/corn crib with a rubble stone foundation, vertical board siding, and a crib on the north side. The shed has a circular-sawn, heavy-timber braced frame. About 1400 feet northwest of the house is a hill covered with a clump of trees that contains three lime kilns. The center kiln retains most of the brick shaft and the lower part of the rubble stone wall. This has a semi-circular brick arch with a recess. The back wall of this recess is of stone and has a small opening into the brick shaft. The northern kiln survives almost completely intact, and is identical to the center one.

Locust Grove Farm is located on the north side of Green Valley Road (Route 75), just northeast of the town of Union Bridge, in western Carroll County. The house sits on top of a small hill that slopes southward toward the road and Little Pipe Creek beyond, and faces south. The farm complex consists of a large brick house, a frame bank barn, a corn crib/wagon shed and three lime kilns.

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The house was built in several stages. The main block is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure. On the west end is a two-story, two-bay by two-bay addition, and attached to the west end of it is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay addition. Attached to the north elevation, on the east, is a two-story, one-bay by two-bay wing. The five-bay main block of the house has a rubble stone foundation that is predominantly marble, Flemish bond brick on the south and east elevations with a moulded water table, 3-1 common bond brick on the north and west elevations, and a gable roof with standing-seam metal and a ridge running east-west. There is an interior brick chimney centered on the ridge on both the east and west ends of the main block.

The south elevation has a central entrance, and the surround has panelled wood Doric pilasters, a plain wood frieze and a full Greek cornice. The door frame has panelled jambs and soffit. The door has six panels, with tall panels on the top and square panels in the center. Above is a three-light transom with diamond-pattern frosted glass. The two east bays each have 6/6 sash in a bullnose frame, with a wood sill, a splayed brick jack arch, and blinds. The two west bays have a 9/6 sash in bullnose frames with narrow wood sills that appear to have been replaced, splayed brick jack arches, and blinds. The second story has five 6/6 sash with wood sills and blinds. The two eastern bays have bullnose frames, but the three western bays appear to have wide, mortise and tenon, pegged frames, with an ogee moulding on the outer edge of the face of the frame. There is a single stretcher course above the wood frames, and a wood box cornice with bed mould. Centered on the first story is a three-bay porch with a half-hip roof of standing-seam metal. The porch appears to have been built in two stages. There are two central rubble stone piers that are "L"-shaped in plan and flank the door. The west pier is rectangular in plan, of different stone and construction than the center piers, and butts against the edge of a cellar window frame. This window has six lights and is set between the two west bays. The east pier of the porch has collapsed, but appears to have been the same as the west. The east cellar window is boarded over. The porch was originally supported by four boxed square columns, but the two on the ends have collapsed. Evidence suggests they matched the surviving center columns, which are set on a granite plinth, have chamfered shafts, and Doric capitals. The porch entablature has a complex cornice that is mitered at the outer edge of both inner columns, suggesting that both end bays were added later. The cellar of the far west bay has deteriorated hurricane doors with beaded-edge, tongue-and-groove boards. There are stone steps and stone cheek walls below ground, with brick cheek walls above. The foundation wall has a vertical board door in a hewn, pegged mortise-and-tenon frame. The frame is set back at the inside edge of the foundation wall.

The east elevation of the main block has two 6/6 sash in bullnose frames with wood sills, splayed brick jack arches, and blinds. There are two deteriorated windows in

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the gable end that appear to be 1/1 sash, and have jack arches. A portion of this elevation has been rebuilt, from the first-story, north bay lintel up, and the whole gable end above the second story south bay lintel. It was constructed with 3-1, 4-1, and 7-1 common bond brick, and was tied into the north wing above the first story. The rebuilt jack arches are shorter than the originals. There are tapered raking eaves boards. The north wing has 7-1, 10-1, and 11-1 common bond brick and a shed roof that connects to the eave of the main block and slopes off to the north. The east elevation of the north wing has one 6/6 sash on each story, in bullnose frames, with wood sills, brick jack arches, and exterior blinds. The bottom half of the blinds on the second story are adjustable. The remains of an exterior stove pipe hang on this elevation. The north elevation of this wing covers two bays of the main block, but has only one 6/6 sash in the center of the second story. This window matches that on the east elevation of the wing. There are no openings on the west elevation of the wing.

Only the center and two west bays of the north elevation of the main block are exposed. On the first story the center bay has a short four-panel door with sunken panels, and sidelight on the east of three lights above a single panel. The surround has pilasters, with a frieze and cornice above the door. There is a stone sill. The west center bay has a wide six-panel door with sunk panels and ogee panel moulds. The doorway has a bullnose frame, wood sill and four-light transom with diamond-pattern frosted glass. The west bay has a 9/6 sash in a bullnose frame, with a wood sill and blinds. The second story has three 6/6 sash with pegged mortise-and-tenon frames and ogee mouldings on the outer edge. The sills are covered, but the lintels are wood. There is a box cornice with dentil bed mould and holes drilled above each interdentil. Over the center bay is a large dormer with German siding, a gable roof, and a box cornice with returns. The dormer has a pair of segmentally-arched openings, but the sash are missing.

Attached to the west elevation is the two-story addition. The south elevation has a moulded water table that matches and aligns with the main block. The west bay has a 9/6 sash with narrow wood sills, brick jack arches, a half-round moulding applied to the inner edge of the face of the frame, and exterior blinds. The east bay has a six-panel door with a four-light transom, a bullnose frame, limestone sill, and brick jack arch. Beneath the door are cinder block and wood steps and just east of them is a boarded-up window. The north elevation of the wing has a two-light over two-panel door in the east bay of the first story. The door has a stone sill, a bullnose frame, and a four-light transom. The west bay has a 9/6 sash with a bullnose frame, wood sill, and blinds. There is a shutter hold fast that is a cast iron scallop shell. The second story has two 6/6 sash with blinds. The sills are not visible. The lintels are simply a stretcher course of brick. There is a one-story, shed-roof porch across the north elevation of the main block

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and west addition, and attached to the north wing. The porch rests on stone piers, has four wood posts, and standing-seam metal on the roof. The west elevation of the west addition has a rebuilt interior chimney centered on the gable and two four-light sash in the gable end. There is a one-story, shed-roofed addition at the first story.

The west elevation of this smaller addition was built in several stages. The center section has a rubble stone foundation for a brick oven, and there is an opening into the fire pit in this foundation. Above is a brick wall, part of it original and part added on top when the southwest corner bay was added. This corner has the same rubble stone foundation and brick wall above, with no openings. It is of 8-1, 9-1, and 11-1 common bond brick. The south elevation of this corner addition has one 6/6 sash with a beaded-interior-edge frame, a wood sill, and blinds. To the north of the bake oven the addition has German siding with one 4/4 sash. This section extends northward and covers part of the west end of the porch. The remainder of this elevation of the porch is infilled with vertical, beaded-edge-and-center boards and a window frame with a later two-light sash. The north elevation of the one-story addition has German siding above and horizontal boards added later at the foundation level.

The cellar has a brick wall that runs east-west under the center, with a beaded-edge vertical board door in the middle of the wall and a four-light sash to the east. There is a brick pier on the west wall that supports the fireplace above, and there is a brick cistern between the pier and the center wall. The east end has a segmentally-arched brick pier supporting the fireplace above; the opening has now been bricked in. The center portion of the east end of the cellar, encompassing this pier and with the center wall to the north, has been enclosed with a vertical-board partition. There is nothing in the north half of the cellar. The wood lintels in the cellar door appear to be sawn. The first story joists are sawn, are 4 by 8 inches, spaced about 26 inches on center, and run north-south. The cellar under the west addition was not accessible.

The main block of the house has a central stair passage, with two rooms on the east and one on the west. The central passage has a dog leg stairway along the west wall with a landing on the north and several steps up along the east wall. There is also a short flight east and west of the landing into the back chambers. The stairs have two stringers on both sides, indicating that they are a later replacement, and are built with cut nails. The outer one is an open stringer with simple jig-sawn brackets. These are now painted white, but appear to have originally been varnished. The older stringer, which is deeper than the later one and thus is exposed beneath it, is now painted brown, but may have been grained; further examination is required. There are square-in-plan balusters and a turned newel. The front door is grained and has an iron box lock. The surround has an ogee moulding on the outside edge, a broken field, and a beaded interior edge.

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The doors into the side rooms all have pedimented surrounds with a very flat Greek ogee moulding on the outside edge, a broken field, and a beaded interior edge. Both of the doors on the east have four sunken panels with applied ogee panel moulds. The door on the west has six panels, with narrow ogee panel moulds, has been cut down on top and has new hinges. The rear door has the same surround as those on the east and west walls, but without the pediment. The baseboards have a beaded top edge. The walls of the passage have split lath and plaster, and there is a grained peg rail on the west wall, south of the west doorway, that no longer has pegs.

The southeast room has a fireplace centered on the east wall. The mantel is missing, but a piece of slate survives that may have been part of it. The fireplace was originally segmentally-arched, but has a steel lintel and brick infill. There is white striping on the original brick arch, and the bricks just above it, indicating it was originally exposed. Plaster around the jamb is black and marbleized, and apparently was part of the later alteration. There is a hollow space behind the wall just north of this fireplace. The floors have random-width pine boards. The window surrounds have a raised margin on either side of the field, a beaded interior edge, and corner blocks. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. The north wall was originally brick, but the narrow doorway was opened up to create a double parlor. One of the two bi-fold doors survives. Each section has four panels with wide ogee panel moulds. The doors are hung on cast iron butt hinges that have a foliate pattern. The doors have a broken field surround.

The northeast room has a corner fireplace in the southeast corner. It is segmentally-arched and plastered inside, and has straight jambs. The mantel is missing. The north wall of the main block was removed to open this room up with the north wing. All of the surrounds have a broken field and beaded interior edge, and the baseboards are plain. The west room has a fireplace centered on the west wall. Behind the remains of a brick alteration is a surround of black painted plaster with yellow ocher marbleizing. The mantel is missing. The walls have later plaster and sheet rock, and they all have peg rail, chair rail with a bead on the bottom edge, and plain baseboards. The window and door frames have a double ogee moulding on the outer edge and a bead on the inner edge. North of the fireplace is a door into the west addition. The door is missing. It appears that this was always a doorway.

The west addition has a large cooking fireplace on the west wall, set off center. It is plastered brick and has a wood mantel tree and a simple board mantel shelf on three sawn, ogee-profile brackets. On the north end of the back wall of the fireplace is a metal door, now sealed shut, that opens into the squirrel-tail flue bake oven connected to the west end of the house. On the east wall is a straight run of stairs down to the cellar under the main block, with the entrance on the west wall. The door and wall enclosing

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the stairs is of vertical, beaded-edge boards. In the southeast corner is a winder stair up to the second story. It too has a door with beaded-edge vertical boards. The window and door surrounds in this room match those in the west room. The kitchen has a chair rail with a beaded bottom edge. South of the fireplace on the west elevation is a door with one light over two panels, and with a plain wood surround. This door leads to the southwest corner addition, which has shelves. The kitchen woodwork is painted a dark olive green and may be the original finish. The ceiling lath is sawn.

The second story plan follows that of the first, but with two rooms on the west side of the main block, a room at the south end of the passage, and two rooms and a stair hall above the kitchen. The joists are about  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  inches and are probably sawn, because they are very regular; no tool marks could be seen. The joists are spaced 24 inches on center. The southeast chamber has a fireplace centered on the east wall. It is segmentally-arched, with a reveal on each side, and is plastered inside. North of this fireplace is a flue connected to the fireplace below. There is an original opening on the front of the flue, into the southeast chamber. It apparently originally had a metal grate over it, and was used to heat the room from a fire below. North of the flue is a closet. The door has four raised panels with quarter round panel moulds, and is hung on H-hinges. The door surround has an ogee on the outside edge, with a bead on the inner edge. There are two peg rails inside the closet. The bottom of the closet is boxed in with boards. Under the boards is a horizontal brick duct that connects the flue from the southeast room to the flue from the northeast room. There is an opening on the north side of the southeast flue that connects it to the duct, and it has an iron door. There is also an opening in the south side of the northeast flue that connects it to the duct, and another on the west face of this flue, covered by a cast iron grate. Thus the heat from the southeast room fireplace would not only reach the chamber above, but would also pass through the duct into the northeast chamber.

The mantel is missing from the southeast chamber. The floors are random-width pine. The remaining window and door surrounds have a broken field with a beaded interior edge, and the doors have plain corner boards. The exterior walls have plaster on brick. The north wall is of random-width vertical boards that alternate between having tongues on both sides, with panelled margins, and having grooves on both sides, with ogee-moulded edges. The south side of this wall is now covered with plaster, and the north side was as well at some point, but has now been re-exposed. There is a later door in the center of this wall, into the northeast chamber. This chamber was expanded on the north by the later wing, and the original north wall of the main block has been removed. All of the window and door surrounds, and the doors, match those in the southeast chamber. The center passage trim, and other doors in the passage, also match those in the southeast chamber.

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There is a room on the south end of the center passage. It has been expanded westward into the southwest room, and the west wall has later beaded-edge vertical board wainscot with later plaster above. The room was converted into a bathroom. The window trim matches the southeast room. The passage side of the door is grained. The southwest chamber has a fireplace on the west wall, in the north corner. It has plastered jambs and surrounds, and the mantel survives. It has a bead on both the inner and outer edges, and an ovolo with fillets on each side down the center. The bed mould under the mantel shelf has eight narrow fillets and one wide one, each projecting further than the one below. The floor has random width pine boards and the trim matches that in the southeast chamber. There is a door on the north wall into the northwest chamber, and this chamber has the same trim. The wall between these two chambers is plaster, but appears that it may have a vertical board wall buried inside it. The northwest chamber has a later door cut into the west wall that leads to a chamber over the kitchen. In the southwest corner of the north kitchen chamber is a chimney flue with a metal grate that is now plastered over. It also has a simple mantel shelf on cast iron brackets. The window and door surrounds have an ovolo on the outer edge and a bead on the inner edge. There is a bead on the front edge of the window sill. The door has six panels, but has a piece added to the top to make it fit the opening, so it probably was moved here. It has sunken panels, with ovolo panel moulds, on one side only. There is a peg rail on the south wall.

The southeast room over the kitchen is a stair passage. The stairs are enclosed with random-width, tongue-and-groove, beaded-edge vertical boards. The other walls are plaster on split lath, with cut nails. The window surround matches that in the north kitchen chamber. The door frame and plain trim on the north wall, into the north kitchen chamber, is not original. The surround on the west wall door has an ovolo moulding. The six-panel door here matches that in the north kitchen chamber, and also has a piece added to the top. The southwest kitchen chamber has plaster on split lath on the interior walls and plaster on brick on the exterior walls. There is a peg rail on the north wall. The window surround has an ovolo on the outer edge; the inner edge is covered. The sill has a beaded front edge. The door surround has a beaded interior edge on this side.

The center passage stairs are open all the way to the attic. On either side of the landing is a door with one panel over two panels. They are grained in imitation of a light wood like oak. The surrounds have a beaded interior edge. The east end of the attic is finished with sawn lath and plaster. The west end is unfinished. There are hewn rafters that appear to be oak, and are approximately 3x4 inches, with a central tenon and peg at the ridge. There are collar beams that are half-lapped, with a half dovetail, and pegged to the rafters. The rafters are spaced about 31½ to 32½ inches on center and support lath that is spaced about 8 inches on center. Cut nails were used to attach the wood shingles to the lath. A door opening has been cut through the brick of the west

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wall to give access to the attic above the kitchen wing. The door has four panels, but has been cut down. It is hung on H-L hinges and has flush panels with quarter-round panel moulds on one side only. The attic over the kitchen wing has two grates in the west end chimney, one of which is cast iron. The rafters are sawn, are 3 x 4 to 4½ inches, and are spaced 25½ to 27½ inches on center. They support lath that is 7 to 7½ inches on center, and wood shingles with cut nails. The attic is finished with sawn lath attached with cut nails, and plaster.

Northwest of the house is a frame bank barn with a rubble stone foundation and a CMU wall under the south-facing forebay. The upper story has vertical, beaded-edge-and-center board siding and the gable roof has standing-seam metal and an east-west ridge with six lightning rods. The upper story of the south elevation is blank in the center, with a door on rollers to each side, and three wood louvered tripartite vents. The east elevation has a stone wall under the forebay, with a wood frame opening. There are three boarded up vent openings in the foundation north of this. The upper story has four vents, with two above in the gable end, and a 1/1 sash flanked by vents, with a pedimented top, in the peak of the gable end. The north elevation has two vents to the east, two pairs of wagon doors on rollers, and two vents with sash in the bottom of them to the west. The west elevation matches the east, but in addition has a door to the granary on the north corner of the upper story. The foundation openings have been altered and connected to a one-story building of rusticated concrete block. It has two 2/2 sash on the north, one on the west, and two on the south, with a boarded-up door in the west bay of the south elevation.

Most of the lower story of the barn has been converted to a dairy operation, with metal stanchions. The eastern bay has not been converted, and has three circular-sawn summer beams. The joists are also circular-sawn, and rest on top of a circular-sawn south sill that has mortises on the bottom for wood posts. This suggests that there was always a wall under the forebay, and that it wasn't really cantilevered. The upper story has two end mows with two center threshing floors and a granary in the northwest corner that has an opening in the floor to the lower story. The frame is of circular-sawn, braced timbers with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Each of the five bents have four posts, with a queen-post truss for the roof.

Just north of the barn is a wagon shed/corn crib with a rubble stone foundation, vertical board siding, a crib on the north side and open ends on the east and west. The north elevation has horizontal slats. There was a door in the east gable end. The gable roof has corrugated metal and an east-west ridge. The shed has a circular-sawn, heavy-timber braced frame. East of the barn and north of the house is a hog pen with vertical-board siding and a corrugated metal gable roof. It is built with a circular-sawn, heavy

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timber frame. There are openings on all four elevations that have undergone many alterations, and the stalls inside also appear to be altered. There is a door on strap hinges in the south bay of the west elevation. Inside the house is a photograph of an octagonal brick smokehouse on a rubble marble foundation. If this belonged to the property, it probably stood just north of the house.

About 1400 feet northwest of the house is a hill covered with a clump of trees that contains three lime kilns. The lower openings face west and they are banked into the hill on the east. The southern kiln is severely deteriorated, and all that remains is the east half of the circular brick shaft. The center kiln retains most of the brick shaft and the lower part of the rubble stone wall. This has a semi-circular brick arch with a recess. The back wall of this recess is of stone and has a small opening into the brick shaft. The northern kiln survives almost completely intact, and is identical to the center one. The bricks of the shaft are of fire clay and are curved. They are 8 inches long at the inside of the curve, 9 inches long on the outside, 6 inches wide and 4 inches deep. One of them is stamped "94".

# 8. Significance

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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 checked="" 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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** c. 1790 **Builder/Architect** unknown

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:** According to a local history of Locust Grove, written in 1886, the brick house now standing on the farm was built in 1790 by Amos Farquhar. Land records indicate that this farm was actually owned by Allen Farquhar, not Amos, but otherwise the old local history seems to be pretty accurate. In 1798 Allen Farquhar died. In his wil Farquhar divided up his land, and the largest tract, 117 $\frac{1}{8}$  acres with the brick dwelling house, went to his son William. William apparently, but had no desire to remain in Carroll County. By 1806 he had moved to Wheeling, Virginia, and in that year sold the farm to Peter Benedum. In 1814 Benedum sold all his lands and goods and moved to Leesburg, Virginia. The farm had been increased to 165 acres, and was sold to Joseph Haines. Seven years later Haines sold it to his son, Job C. Haines. Job Haines was a large farmer and was a very wealthy one. He died intestate in 1854. His estate was divided evenly between his heirs: widow Elizabeth, son Granville, and daughter Harriet. On 31 October 1854 Harriet and her husband, Thomas F. Shepherd, sold their portion of the farm to Granville Haines. Granville S. Haines was born in the brick house of his father and lived his whole life there. He was an important businessman as well as a successful farmer. Among his business pursuits was the organizing of the First National Bank of Westminster in 1864. He was a director of the Potomac Valley Railroad and a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County from its beginning in 1869 to his death. He invested heavily in these business interests, too. According to a June 1879 report, "The house has been very much improved. . . . The parlor is now a large, pleasant, double room, made so by the removal of a partition and the substitution of folding doors . . . . Even the old garret has given up its cobwebs, and by the building of a new stairway, two new chambers take their place. The south porch has been enlarged . . . ." Granville Haines died on 9 December 1901. The farm was sold to William Haines, and after his death it was inherited by Emma Hibberd. It remained in the Hibberd family until 1967. The current owner intends to subdivide the farm for houses, and the old house may be demolished, although its fate remains unclear.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-956

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 1

ADDENDA

The 1886 article on Locust Grove noted that there was a limestone quarry on the premises as well as two perpetual kilns, and that the quarry had been worked continuously since 1854. The perpetual kilns were apparently not the first ones built, as an advertisement suggested in 1859:

The subscriber, in addition to the old or set kilns for burning with wood, has now in full operation two perpetual kilns burning from 200 to 2,000 bushels per week at the quarries of Granville S. Haines, near Union Bridge, where lime in all its various kinds will be constantly kept on hand.

The operator of the kilns was David G. Ogle, who was probably leasing them from Granville Haines.

Source: Westminster American Sentinel, 29 July 1859, p. 3, c. 7.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-956

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

Geographic Organization: Piedmont  
Chronological/Development Period: Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815;  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870; Industrial/Urban Dominance  
A.D. 1870-1930  
Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture  
Resource Types: Small family farmstead, Rural vernacular

According to a local history of Locust Grove, written in 1886, the brick house now standing on the farm was built in 1790 by Amos Farquhar. Land records indicate that this farm was actually owned by Allen Farquhar, not Amos, but otherwise the old local history seems to be pretty accurate, and the date of 1790 may be the most accurate estimate we have. When and where Allen Farquhar bought the farm has not been deciphered. Though it could have come from an Amos Farquhar, more likely Allen owned it before 1790. The 1798 assessment for Frederick County notes that he held 327 acres, parts of several tracts, including Rockland, Forest in Need, and Deer Park. He had owned this land during the last assessment, too, though we do not know when that assessment was. His farm had a brick house and a stone barn. Since the last assessment he had also bought a 200-acre parcel in the area, and had put up a log house and barn there. That same year, 1798, Allen Farquhar made out his will, had his land surveyed, and then died. His will directed that much of his land be sold and the proceeds divided among his nine children. This land included 260 acres, with a saw mill, on Linganore in Frederick County, 256 acres on South Mountain, and five mill seats, comprising 620 acres and 227 acres. Obviously, Allen Farquhar was a wealthy man and could afford to build a large brick house and stone barn in 1790.

Allen Farquhar divided up his land, and the largest tract, 117 $\frac{1}{8}$  acres with the brick dwelling house, went to his son William. This lot was just north of the saw mill race, which went to another son. Thus, Allen Farquhar must have had easy access to sawn lumber when he built his house in 1790. Much of the lumber in the existing house is sawn. Some of Allen's children were still minors, so it was his desire that they continue to live in his house until the youngest reached age twenty-one. Toward that end, he wanted any necessary personal possessions of his to remain with his house until the youngest reached majority. Allen Farquhar ordered an inventory to be taken, but if it was, it has not been found. He also had one final stipulation for his son, William. The farm would be William's, ". . . together with all the buildings and improvements thereto belonging . . . (except the southeast chamber on the second floor of the Dwelling House which I reserve for my Daughter Hannah so long as she shall remain unmarried, also free access for her to the kitchen[,] cellar and Spring House." For this, William had to pay the executors £305.15.10 within three years.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-956

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

William apparently met his obligations, but had no desire to remain in Carroll County. By 1806 he had moved to Wheeling, Virginia, and in that year sold the farm to Peter Benedum for £2200. Benedum bought other parcels from other Farquhar family members around this same time. In 1814, Peter Benedum sold all his lands and goods and moved to Leesburg, Virginia. The local story was that he took with him a six-horse wagon filled with at least \$50,000 in silver coin. While the sale of his property may have garnered that princely sum, he probably was not carrying it all to Virginia at once, as a newspaper advertisement from the time makes clear.

Take Notice. Those persons that gave Notes to Peter Benedum for property purchased at his sales, and otherwise, are informed that the same are lodged with the subscriber for collection, with instructions to Issue on all those that are not paid on the first day of August next. Pipe Creek, June 25th, 1814. Wm. P. Farquhar.

A similar notice was published in the 15 December 1814 issue of the Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser.

The farm had been increased to 165 acres, and was sold to Joseph Haines for \$17,347.96. Seven years later Haines sold it to his son, Job C. Haines, for only \$7000. The lower price probably reflects the intent of the father to set up his son on a farm, and not a general decline in the value of the property. The 1835 assessment for Job C. Haines' farm notes a brick and stone house. If the stone mentioned refers to an addition, it is undocumented; it may simply refer to the foundation, although that is unusual. In 1841 it was simply noted as "Brick house & Barn", suggesting that the barn might be brick. In 1798 the barn was supposedly stone, although what might have happened to either one is not known. With \$620 worth of livestock in 1841 Job Haines was a large farmer, and with \$6200 in private securities he was a very wealthy one.

Job Haines died intestate in 1854. Much of the inventory of his estate is itemized room-by-room, although it does not begin this way. The appraisers must have gone first to the office of Job Haines, which was presumably in the house. There they noted a cherry desk and bookcase, a twenty-four hour clock, a looking glass, a settee with cushions, a half dozen chairs, two arm chairs, a rocking arm chair, six old split bottom chairs, a rocking cradle, carpeting, and a map of the United States. These items were probably in more than just the office; most likely some of them were in an adjacent dining room, as what follows includes silver spoons, pewter plates, a cherry dining table, a tea board, and a corner cupboard. From there the appraisers went outside, where they found a buggy and a great deal of farm tools, all typical of a farm of the period. The cows were listed by name, and then the appraisers noted "In the cellar," where they found eleven cider barrels, six benches, three land vessels, two molasses casks, five stone

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-956

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 4

jars, a dozen lard pots, a safe, two butter pails, and an old tray. Next came the horses, also by name. The fact that the cellar was listed between the cows and horses suggests that there was an exterior ground cellar being used for storage, even though there was a cellar in the house. The cellar in the house was not finished, and may not have been used for food-stuffs, though we can not be sure.

After the bridles and saddle, the appraiser recorded "In the house." This was perhaps the northeast room on the first story, where they found a bed, a wardrobe, a ten-plate stove, a little table, a lard lamp, a looking glass, carpeting, and a shovel and tongs. From here they climbed the staircase and went to the southeast chamber (formerly Hannah Farquhar's room), which they called "Upstairs in front". This room had two beds, a carpet, three quilts, a bureau with cover, a wash stand, bowl, pitcher, and towels, three chairs, a chamber pot, a looking glass, sheets and pillow cases, and window curtains. From here they went to "the Little room", which must have been the south central room (most recently a bathroom). This room also had a bed, carpet, looking glass, wash stand, bowl, and pitcher. It also had a corner cupboard. Next came the "Front room west". This was apparently the bedroom of son Granville Haines. It held a single bed, two chairs, a work stand, a wash bowl, a toilet glass, a silver watch, and irons. Then came the "Back room west", which had two beds, a carpet, a looking glass, a bedding box, and two match boxes. This room must have been used in part for storage because it had five bed comforters, two coverlets, twelve linen sheets, seven muslin sheets, and fourteen pillow cases. Job and Elizabeth Haines could not have needed all these bedrooms, anyway, since they only had two children (that lived to adulthood, anyway). One was Granville (11-2-1823 - 12-9-1901), and the other was Harriet (1822-1869) who married Thomas F. Shepherd on 13 October 1842 and no doubt was no longer living at home. The appraisers moved on to the "Back room East." Here was a bed, three chairs, a looking glass, a table stand with a cover, a chamber pot, and a carpet on the floor.

They next proceeded down the stairs, where they noted there was a stair carpet with rods, and to "The Parlor". This room was probably the southeast one, and had many items usually associated with a dining room, including a side board that held dishes, plates, cups, and saucers, a tea board, two waiters, a fruit basin, and sixteen table cloths. It also had a cherry table, a set of cane bottom chairs, a rocking chair, two other chairs, two candlesticks with snuffers, two spittoons, a fly brush, carpeting, and a rug. Next came a cupboard, which most likely was in this room (perhaps in the space north of the fireplace). The cupboard had an upper and a lower section, and held dishes, plates, cups, a coffee pot, candlesticks, bowls, and bottles. There was a carpet "in the passage," which was probably the center hallway. On their way to the kitchen, the appraisers realized they had forgotten to record the blinds hanging in the parlor, and then did so.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-956

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 5

The kitchen had the usual accoutrements for cooking, many of which were stored in the "kitchen cupboard". Despite the fact that the kitchen in the house has a large cooking fireplace and bakeoven, the Haines were already supplied with a "Hathaway cooking stove & fixtures". There was a kitchen table and a table out on the porch. In the garret were eighteen old casks and perhaps the other items listed after that. This included wool wheels, flax wheels, milk pots, a pine table, and window glass (10x12). Presumably the assessors left the garret and looked next at the rooms over the kitchen, although this is not clear from the inventory. The next item listed was a bed for the servants use, a bed "used for charitable purposes", a twenty-four hour clock, a trundle bed, another bed for servants, with a carpet under it, another bed, a bureau with cover, three old chairs and a carpet on the floor. Most likely the first two beds were in the attic over the kitchen addition, and the other beds, with the furniture and carpets, were in the two rooms over the kitchen.

The inventory suggests that the kitchen wing must have been added by 1854, because there were so many rooms. It also suggests the possibility that the west room of the main block was originally two rooms. Later sheetrock and flooring in this room probably disguise the ghosts of any wall that used to be here. This would help to explain why there is a separate back door to this room. The other explanation for this extra door would be the presence of a kitchen. The location of the original kitchen is unknown, but alterations may have obliterated any evidence of where it was. There is one additional possible explanation for the number of rooms. The 1866 assessment describes the house as a "Brick & frame building." The current brick kitchen wing may have originally been a frame addition that eventually began deteriorating and was replaced some time after 1866 with a brick structure. Original features in the kitchen wing suggest that it was built before 1854. The existence of the cooking stove also suggests this, since a large kitchen fireplace and bake oven would not be needed if one were going to cook on a stove. In any case, the house was surely bigger than the original five-bay, double-pile structure of 1790.

Since Job Haines died without a will, his estate was divided evenly between his heirs; widow Elizabeth, son Granville, and daughter Harriet. On 31 October 1854, Harriet and her husband, Thomas F. Shepherd, sold their portion of the farm to Granville Haines. At the same time, Granville sold his share of a 123-acre farm that Job Haines had owned to Thomas. Everything was kept in the family, which was not surprising since Granville married Thomas' sister, Susan Shepherd, and the widowed Elizabeth Haines later married Thomas' widower father, William Shepherd. Granville S. Haines was born in the brick house of his father and lived his whole life there. He was an important businessman as well as a successful farmer. Among his business pursuits was the organizing of the First National Bank of Westminster in 1864. He served as Vice President in 1865 and then as President beginning in 1872. He was a director of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-956

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 6

Potomac Valley Railroad, a branch of the Western Maryland Railroad that connected it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was also a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County from its beginning in 1869 to his death. He invested heavily in these business interests, too; in 1876, for example, he had \$21,836 worth of stocks and bonds.

Haines perhaps considered himself foremost a farmer, and was a member of the Union Bridge Agricultural Club. This organization met periodically at member's farms to discuss new improvements and new ideas related to agriculture. They met at Haines' house in July 1878, and again in June 1879. The secretary's report of the latter meeting gives us an idea of the farm. The orchard had apple trees that were supposedly 75 years old, as well as some planted in 1862. The fencing was well maintained, and the briars and weeds were kept down. Most important, however, was the discussion concerning the house.

The house has been very much improved since our last meeting. The parlor is now a large, pleasant, double room, made so by the removal of a partition and the substitution of folding doors . . . . Even the old garret has given up its cobwebs, and by the building of a new stairway, two new chambers take their place. The south porch has been enlarged . . .

This account helps to explain the double stringers in the stairs, as well as date the alterations to the parlor and porch, and the dormer on the rear. It may also date the alterations to the fireplace in the southeast room. The entire fireplace in the west room seems to have been similar in finish to the southeast one and seems to have been on an earlier fireplace that was altered. Its construction may also date from this period. Possibly the original kitchen fireplace was located here. After the kitchen wing was added the old kitchen fireplace was probably retained for a time, but by the late 1870's it must have seemed out of place. Thus, while doing other work, Granville Haines may have chosen to up-date this room as well with a smaller fireplace mass.

The most thorough account of the farm and buildings comes from the "Farms of Carroll" series printed in the Democratic Advocate in 1886.

LOCUST GROVE is justly considered one of the most productive farms in the county. It contains 217 acres. The house was built in 1790 by Mr. Amos Farquhar. It is of brick, two stories high, 52 by 28 feet, and contains fourteen rooms. It has a portico in front, which was added by the present proprietor, and is surrounded by an open lawn of ample dimensions, studded with fine shade trees of several varieties, such as

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 7

horse chestnut, maple, walnut, willow, locust &c. The open lawn is now the most approved taste for attractive homes, and where there are fine spreading shade trees, the open and unconfined appearance presented by the absence of enclosures, sets off the mansion and grounds to the best advantage, giving the whole an air of comfort and elegance. The farm is enclosed with substantial post and rail fencing, which is kept in the best order.

The barn was built in 1852. Its dimensions are 72 feet in length and 48½ feet in width, and has accommodations for forty or fifty head of cattle and horses, with all the modern conveniences and appliances, such as hay mow, wagon shed, threshing floor, &c. The other outbuildings are such as are common on large and highly improved farms.

The dairy deserves more than a passing notice. It is built of brick, 20 by 30 feet, one story and a half in height, and is supplied by water which flows from a fine spring that issues from an adjacent hill, and is conducted to the dairy through cement troughs.

The dairy business is a specialty at LOCUST GROVE. Mr. Haines keeps, generally, about twenty-five to thirty cows. The crop grown at LOCUST GROVE, is chiefly grass, but wheat and corn are also cultivated, and the yield is from twelve to fifteen hundred bushels and about three hundred barrels of corn. The Fultz wheat is the variety seeded. He believes in heavy manuring and thorough tillage. Uses phosphates to some extent, but nothing will take the place of lime, in his estimation. He keeps his barn yard manure under a shed and if there be more than can be protected under the shed, it is well covered with straw. It thus retains its ammonia, and will rot better than if left exposed to the sun and air, where evaporation is rapid.

LOCUST GROVE has fine lime stone quarries, which have been worked constantly since 1854. The stone from these quarries is either burned into lime or sold for building purposes. The lime is burned in perpetual kilns, two under one breast.

The cattle on the farm are short horn Durhams. Mr. Haines prefers them for their size and their beef-producing qualities, when no longer needed for the dairy.

LOCUST GROVE is well supplied with good fruit, comprising apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, and smaller garden fruits in great abundance, such as gooseberries, currants, and strawberries. The small fruits, while not desirable to raise for profit, in this section of Maryland, perform an important part in ministering to the comforts and increasing the delicacies of the family. Canned or conserved, they are

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-956

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 8

very desirable, especially in the winter months, when fresh fruits are not to be had.

At least three lime kilns survive, and they surely produced more than what was required by Haines on his farm. He probably sold the surplus to farmers and builders in the area. Most of the other buildings mentioned, including the dairy and the 1852 barn, no longer survive, unfortunately. Haines also had three tenant houses on his farm in 1876. Between 1882 and 1890 he purchased alot of land, and added at least one house to one of the farms.

In the fall of 1901 Granville Haines had several carbuncles on the side of his head. Later erysipelas developed, and then rheumatism with heart trouble. He died on 9 December 1901. While the inventory of his furniture is of some interest, most impressive is the list of his stocks and bonds, which were worth \$36,380. Of his children, his son, Arthur, seems to have died young, and his daughter, Ella, died in 1883 at age 29. His other son, William, apparently never married. Granville's other daughter, Emma, married Charles J. Hibberd in 1880; the wedding took place in the new parlor of Locust Grove. Granville's first wife died in 1873, and he remarried in 1878, to Mary Hughes of Virginia. The farm was sold to William Haines, and after his death was inherited by Emma Hibberd. It remained in the Hibberd family until 1967. Most recently it has been a rental property and is now vacant. The owner intends to subdivide the farm for houses, and the old house may be demolished, although its fate remains unclear.

Locust Grove is one of the best documented houses in Carroll County. Portions of it date from many different periods. The survival of the attached bake oven is rare and important for Carroll County and the heating system in the east chambers is unusual and deserves greater research and documentation. Three lime kilns together is also unusual, and their condition is such to make them an important part of the historical significance of the farm.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-956

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

**Specific dates** c. 1790 **Builder/Architect** unknown

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:** According to a local history of Locust Grove, written in 1886, the brick house now standing on the farm was built in 1790 by Amos Farquhar. Land records indicate that this farm was actually owned by Allen Farquhar, not Amos, but otherwise the old local history seems to be pretty accurate. In 1798 Allen Farquhar died. In his wil Farquhar divided up his land, and the largest tract, 117½ acres with the brick dwelling house, went to his son William. William apparently, but had no desire to remain in Carroll County. By 1806 he had moved to Wheeling, Virginia, and in that year sold the farm to Peter Benedum. In 1814 Benedum sold all his lands and goods and moved to Leesburg, Virginia. The farm had been increased to 165 acres, and was sold to Joseph Haines. Seven years later Haines sold it to his son, Job C. Haines. Job Haines was a large farmer and was a very wealthy one. He died intestate in 1854. His estate was divided evenly between his heirs: widow Elizabeth, son Granville, and daughter Harriet. On 31 October 1854 Harriet and her husband, Thomas F. Shepherd, sold their portion of the farm to Granville Haines. Granville S. Haines was born in the brick house of his father and lived his whole life there. He was an important businessman as well as a successful farmer. Among his business pursuits was the organizing of the First National Bank of Westminster in 1864. He was a director of the Potomac Valley Railroad and a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County from its beginning in 1869 to his death. He invested heavily in these business interests, too. According to a June 1879 report, "The house has been very much improved. . . . The parlor is now a large, pleasant, double room, made so by the removal of a partition and the substitution of folding doors . . . . Even the old garret has given up its cobwebs, and by the building of a new stairway, two new chambers take their place. The south porch has been enlarged . . . ." Granville Haines died on 9 December 1901. The farm was sold to William Haines, and after his death it was inherited by Emma Hibberd. It remained in the Hibberd family until 1967. The current owner intends to subdivide the farm for houses, and the old house may be demolished, although its fate remains unclear.

CARR-956  
Locust Grove Farm  
Green Valley Road, Rte. 75

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
George J. & Helen I. Phillips (wife)	Baltimore City	G. Jackson & Ann S. Phillips, Jr.	Baltimore County	1-15-1971	CCC 502	371	Deed fee simple	\$132,000, 36 a. and 142 a. - ≈ 6 a. 2 tracts
Gertrude J. Hibberd & William J. Hibberd (son)	Carroll	George J. Phillips	Baltimore City	2-2-1967	CCC 416	732	Deed fee simple	\$10, 2 tracts
Granville H. Hibberd		Gertrude J. Hibberd (wife) & William J. Hibberd (son)		3-12-1954 d. 10-14-1958	wills JWM 17	367	Bequest	
Emma R. Hibberd, widow	Baltimore City	Granville H. Hibberd	Baltimore County	11-5-1936	LDM 165	391	Deed fee simple	\$10, Granville Haines Farm, 4 parcels, 198¾
William J. Haines		Emma R. Hibberd						only heir of Haines
Edward O. Weant	Carroll	William J. Haines	Carroll	12-24-1901	JHB 94	395	Deed fee simple	\$1 (1) 179 a. (2) 181 a. (3) 12½ a. (4) 68 a. - 53 a. (5) lot on Farquhar St. (6) 5½ a.

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 Locust Grove Farm  
 Green Valley Road, Rte. 75

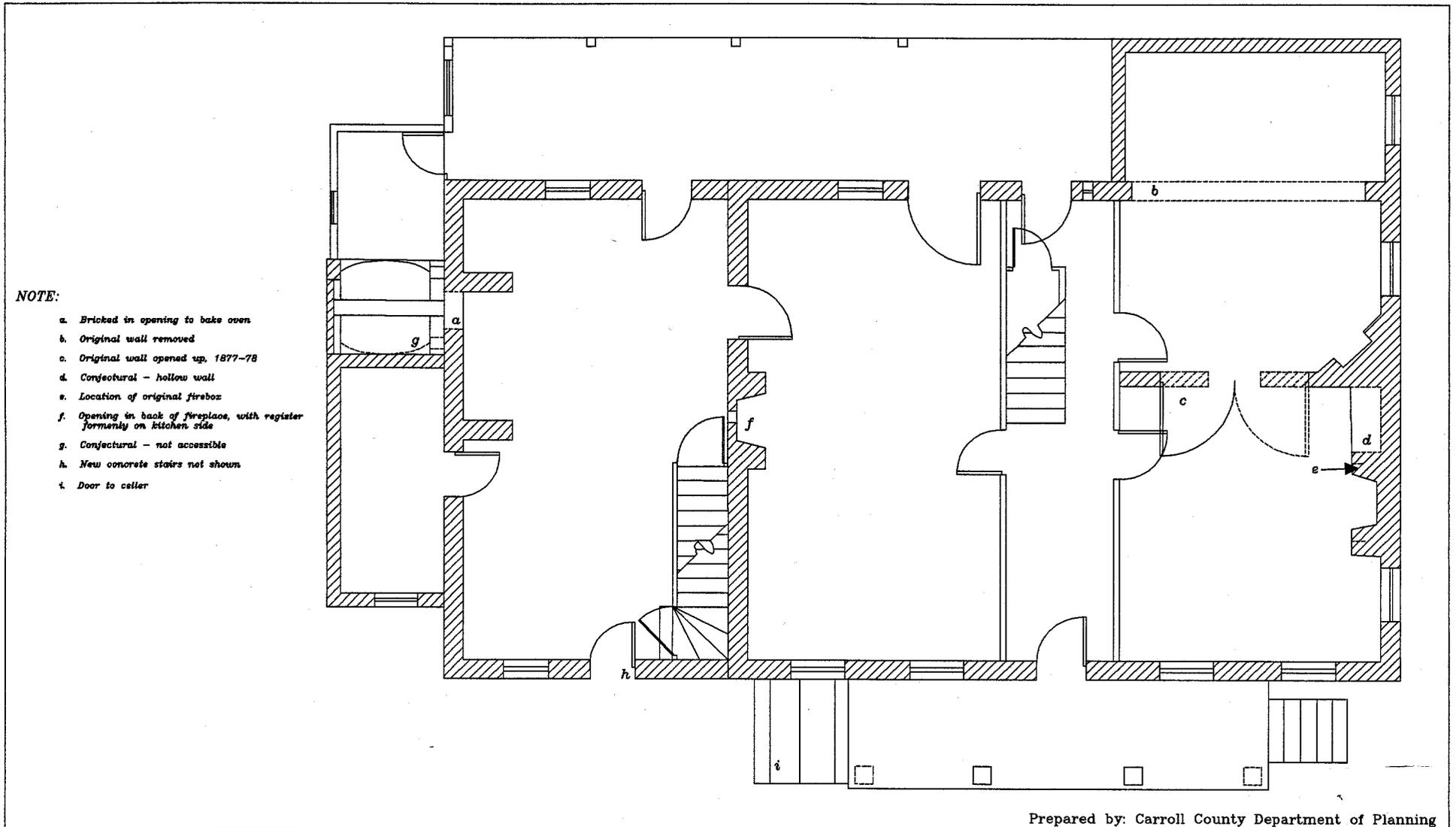
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
								(7) 2 a. (8) ¼ a. (9) 10 a. - 5½ a. (10) 3 a. several small lots sold from these tracts
Mary H. Haines, et al (widow of Granville S. Haines)	Carroll	Edward O. Weant	Carroll	12-24-1901	JHB 94	390	Deed fee simple	d. intestate 12-9- 1901, \$5
Thomas F. & Harriet Shepherd (wife)	Carroll	Granville S. Haines	Carroll	10-31-1854	JBB 18	112	Deed Indenture	179+ a., \$14,585.50, part of Rockland, Forest in Need, Deer Park, Susan's Fancy, South Spring, Wilson's Inheritance, [no earlier ref.] (1)
Charles T. Reifsnider, trustee		Granville S. Haines		4-20-1899	WNM 69	380		This is not part of the farm in LDM 165-391 (2)
Job C. Haines		Granville S. Haines					Bequest	d. intestate

CARR-956  
 Locust Grove Farm  
 Green Valley Road, Rte. 75

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Joseph Haines	Frederick	Job C. Haines	Frederick	6-4-1821	JS 13	473	Deed	\$7000, 165+ a., Rockland Resurvey on Forest in Need, Deer Park, Resurvey on Susan's Fancy
Peter Benedum & wife Catherine	Frederick	Joseph Haines	Frederick	3-28-1814	WR 47	380	Deed	\$17,347.96, 165+ a., Rockland, Resurvey on Forest in Need, Deer Park, Resurvey on Susan's Fancy
William Farquhar	Wheeling, VA	Peter Benedum	Frederick	5-15-1806	WR 29	37	Deed Indenture	£2,200, 117+ a., Rockland, Resurvey on Forest in Need, Deer Park, Resurvey on Susan's Fancy
Allen Farquhar	Frederick	William Farquhar		1798	wills GM 3	249	Bequest	see 1798 plat, Frederick County Register of Wills, 117½ a, No. 1, 1st Division



**NOTE:**

- a. Bricked in opening to bake oven
- b. Original wall removed
- c. Original wall opened up, 1877-78
- d. Conjectural - hollow wall
- e. Location of original firebox
- f. Opening in back of fireplace, with register formerly on kitchen side
- g. Conjectural - not accessible
- h. New concrete stairs not shown
- i. Door to celler

Prepared by: Carroll County Department of Planning

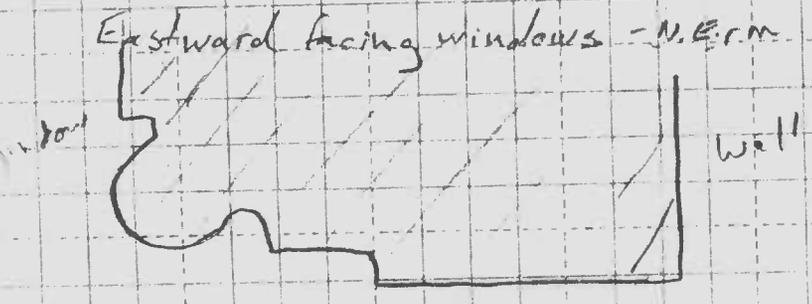
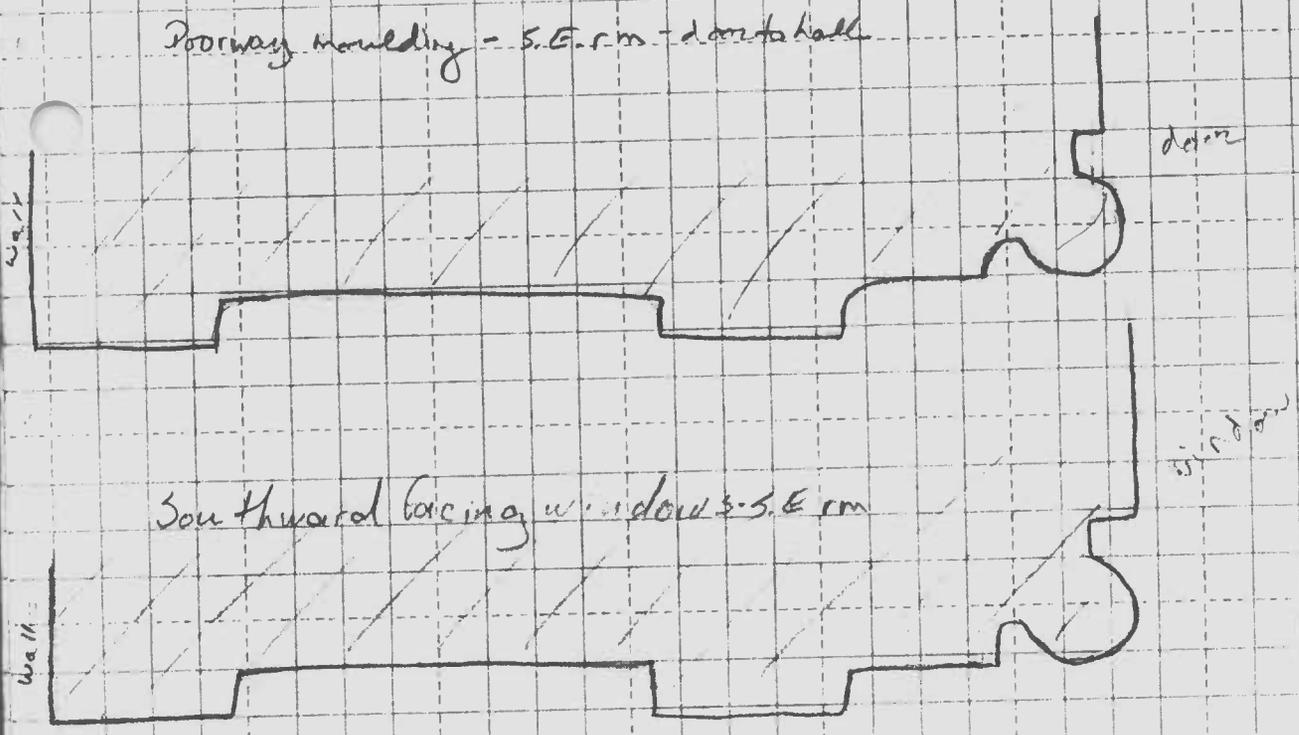
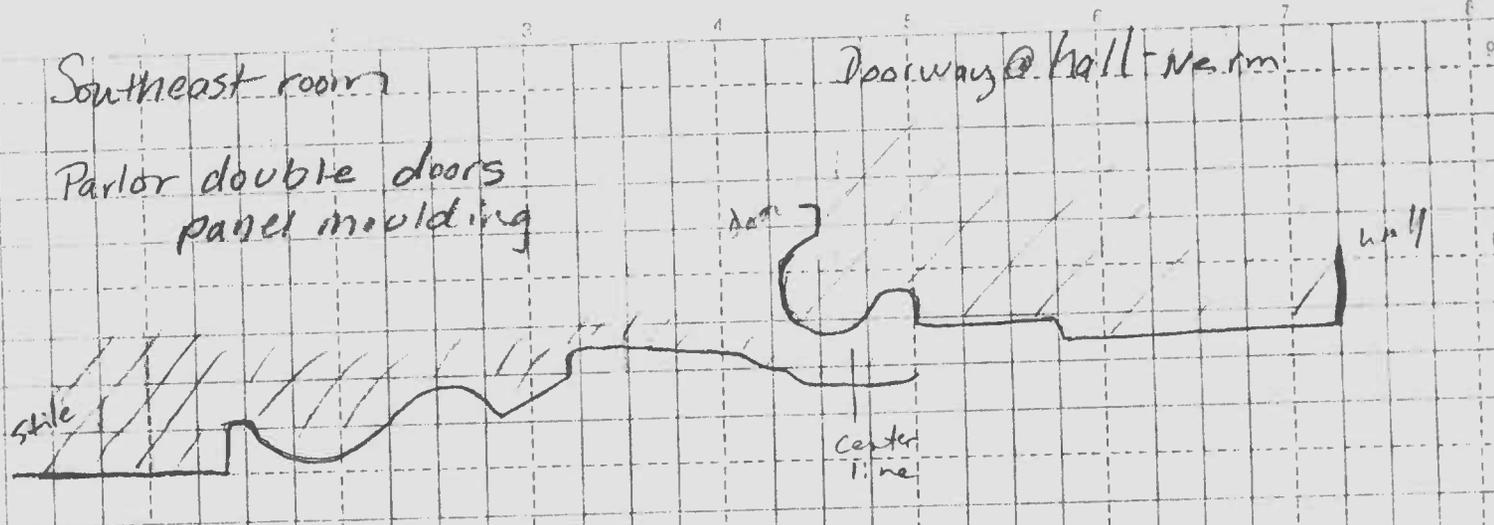
CARR 956	Locust Grove	First Floor Plan	February 1993		
	Green Valley Rd. (Rte. 75)		Kenneth M. Short		



DESIGNED BY KMS/SH  
DATE 59 Feb 1993

3/6

Locust Grove - Rte. 75  
Moulding Profiles



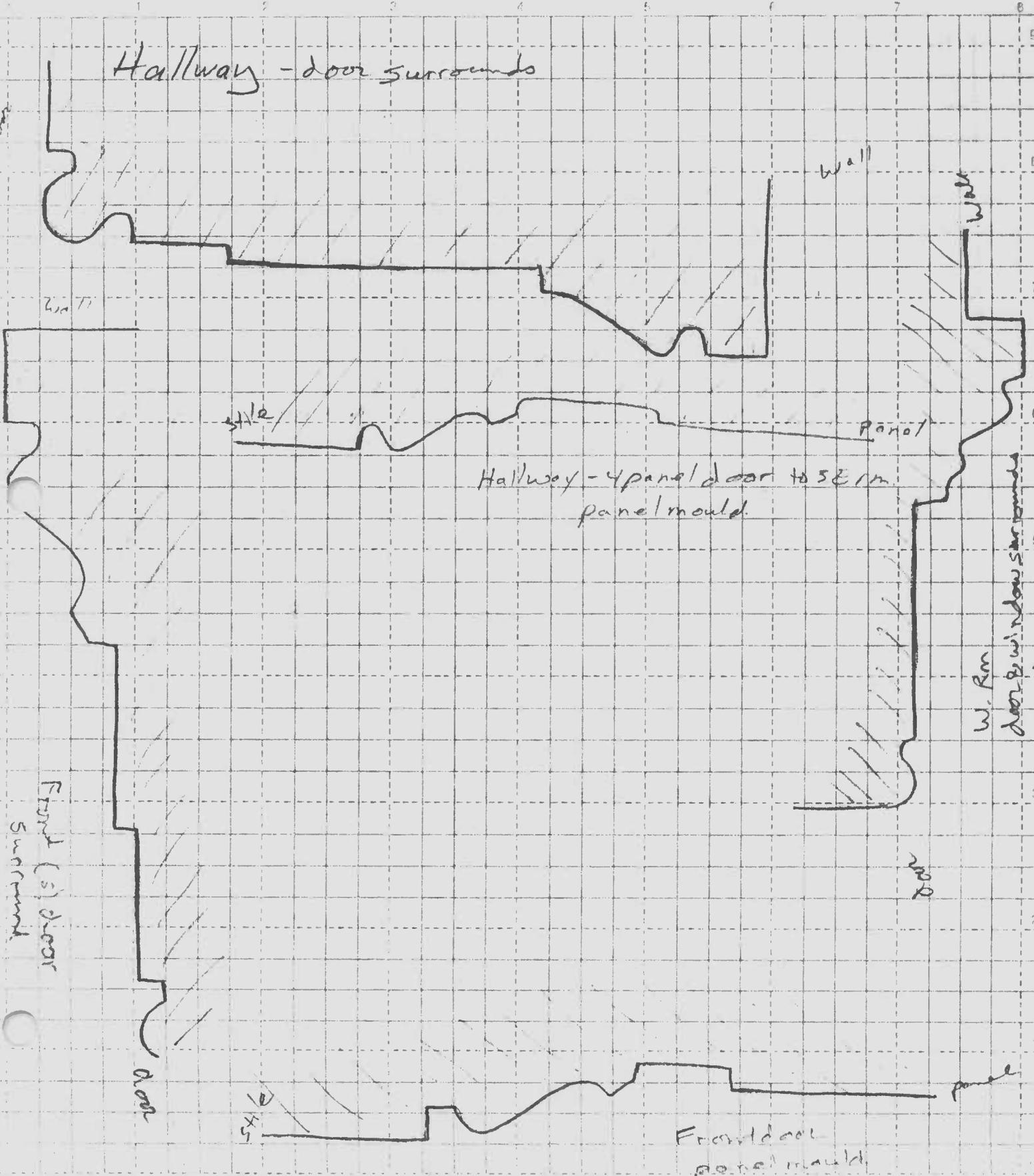
CARR-956

4/6

Locust Grove - Rte. 75  
Moulding Profiles

PREPARED BY KMS/SW  
DATE 9 Feb '93

Hallway - door surrounds



style

panel

Hallway - 4 panel door to SE rm.  
panel mould.

W. Rm  
door & window surrounds

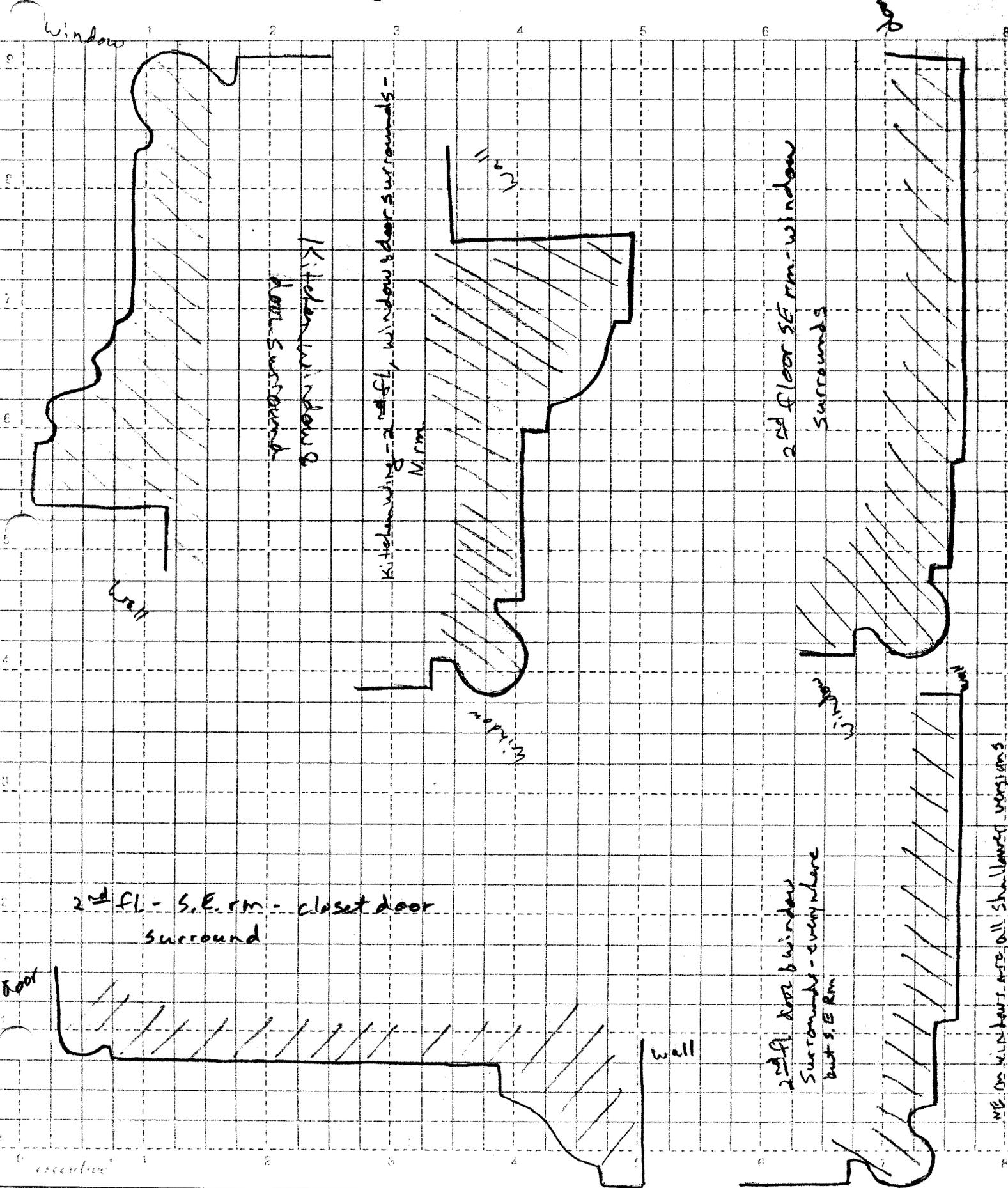
door

Front (S) door  
surround

Front door  
panel mould.

7/45

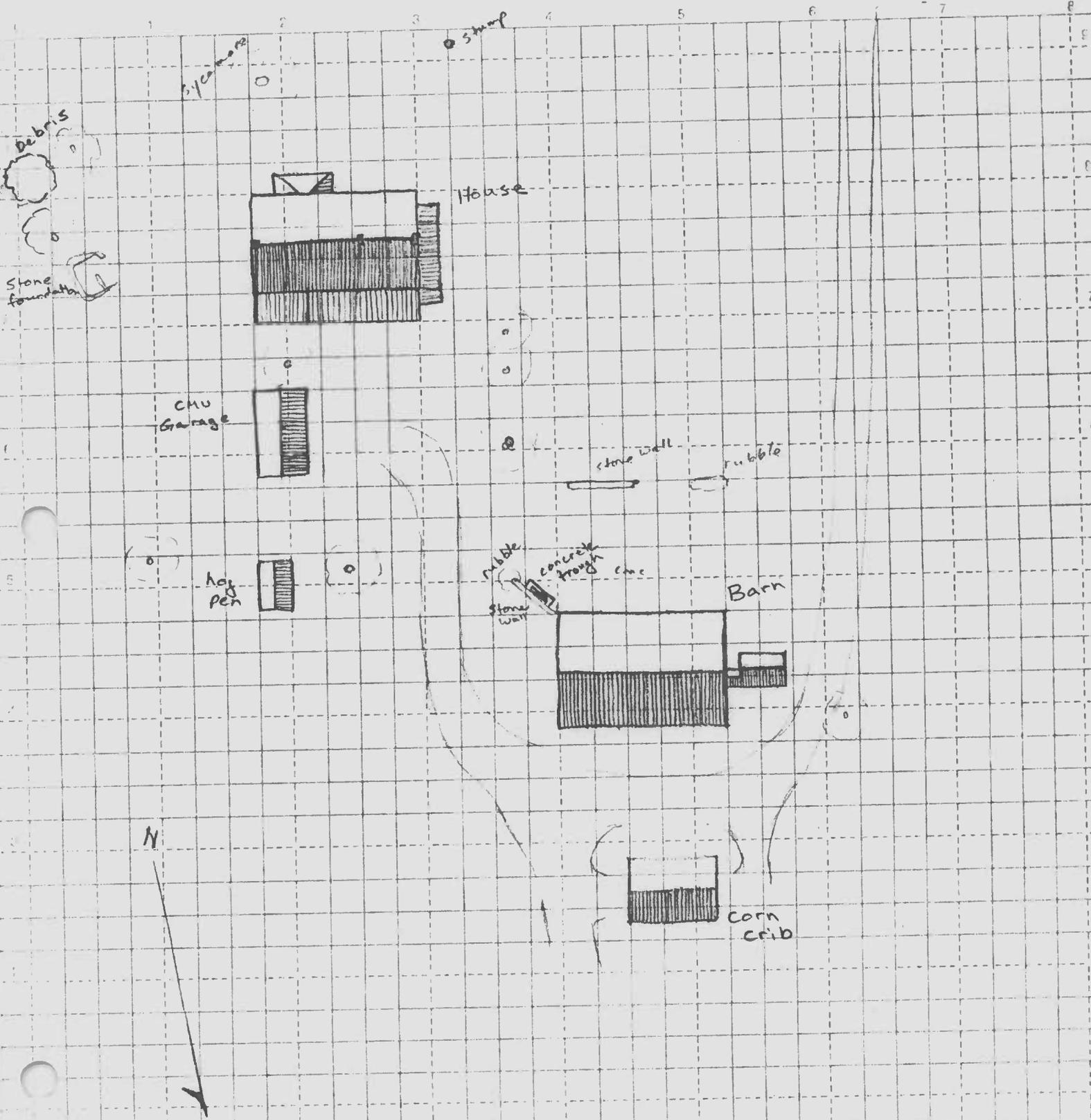
Locust Grove. Rte. 75  
Moulding Profiles

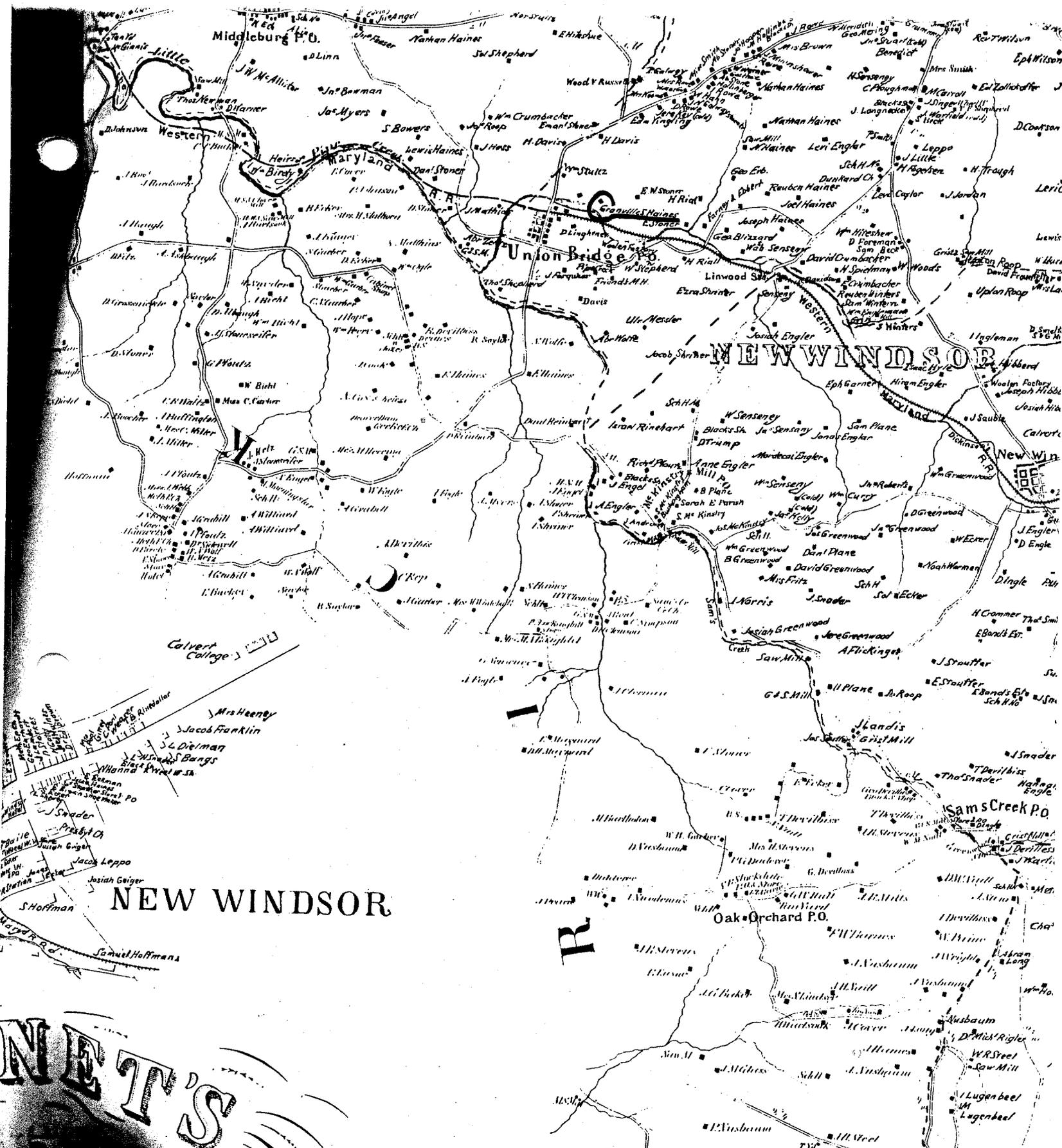


ME. OR. KITCHENS ARE ALL SHALLOWER VERSIONS

6/6

Locust Grove - Rte. 75  
 Site Plan





**MARTENET'S**

CARR-956  
 Locust Grove  
 Green Valley Road (Rte. 75)

Martenet Map, 1862

W.D. Dorey

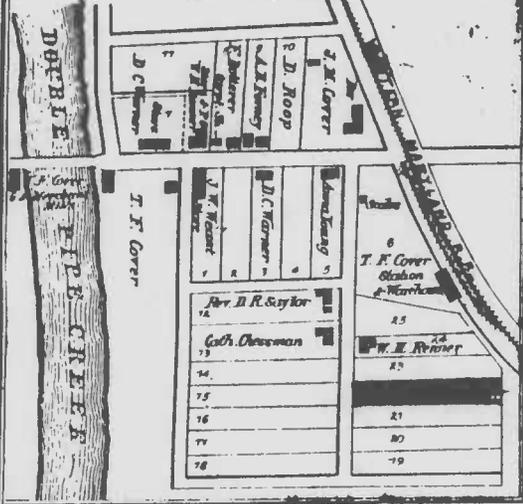
August 1862

# UNION BRIDGE

DISTRICT No 12  
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

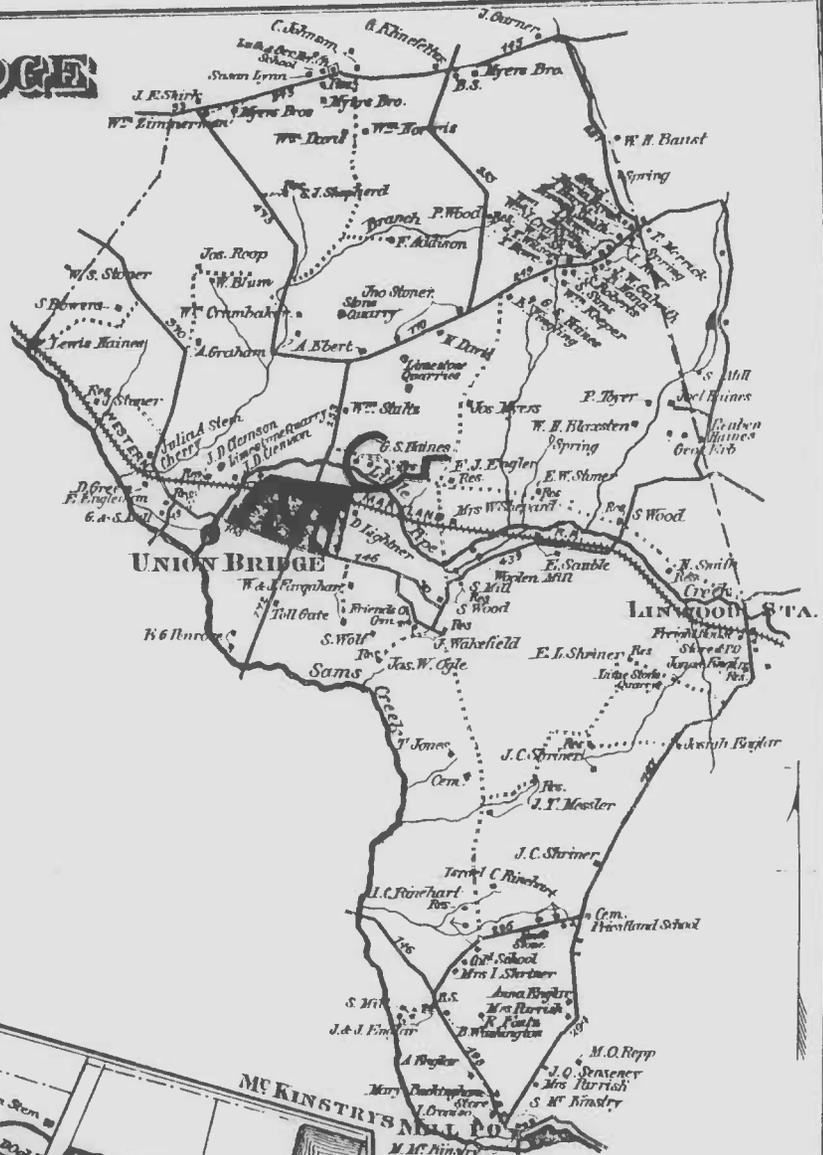
## DOUBLE PIPE CREEK

MIDDLEBURG DIST.  
Scale 20 Rods to an Inch



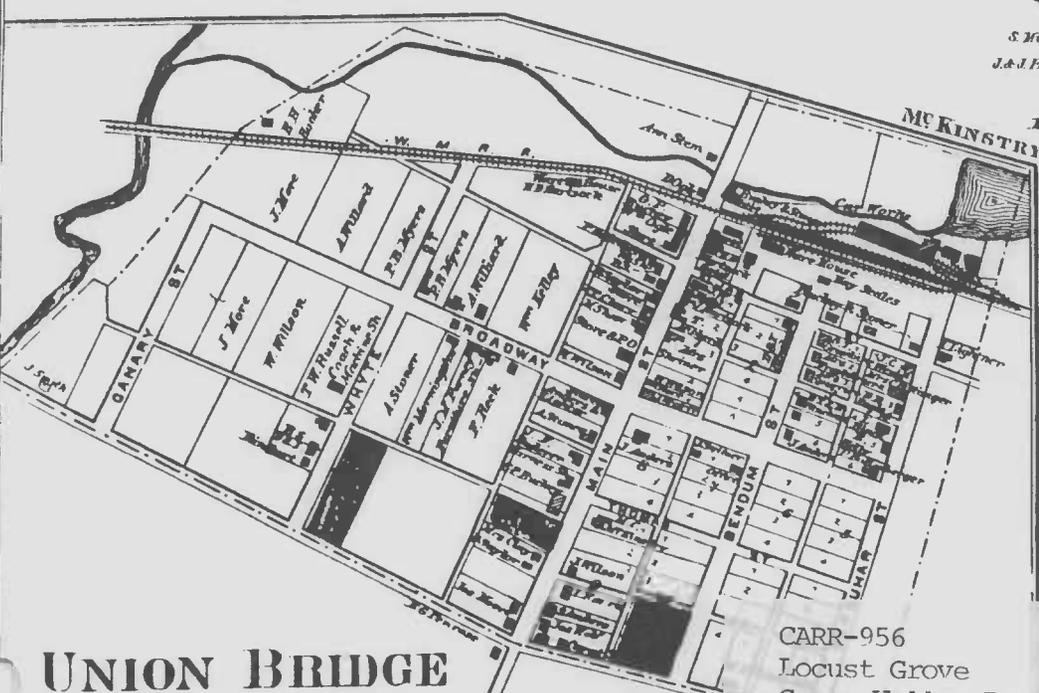
### DOUBLE PIPE CREEK BUSINESS REFERENCE

- J. W. Waart, 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. Reop, Veterinary Surgeon.
- Wm. L. McGinley & Bro., Millers, Manufacturers of Flour, Feed and Meal, York Road.



## UNION BRIDGE

## LINWOOD S.T.A.

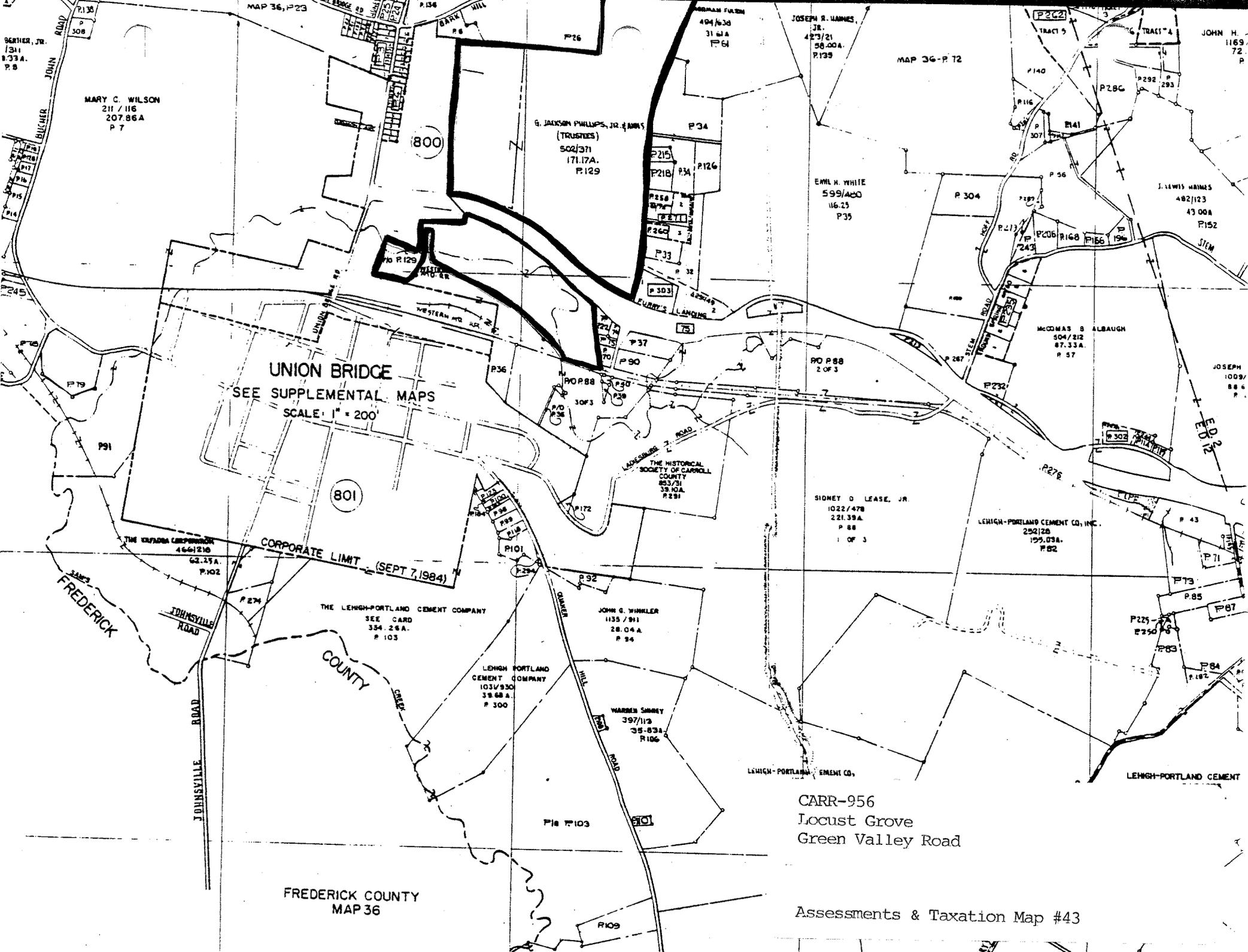


### UNION BRIDGE BUSINESS REFERENCES

- Joshua Sulzer, 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, Woolsen 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 Engleman, Farmer. Also, Manufacturer of Flour, Feed, &c. Custom Sawing done to order. High...

**UNION BRIDGE**  
Union Bridge Dist. Scale 20 Rods to an Inch

CARR-956  
Locust Grove  
Green Valley Road (Rte. 75)



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

CORPORATE LIMIT (SEPT 7, 1984)

THE LEHIGH-PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
SEE CARD  
334.28A  
P 103

LEHIGH-PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
103V/230  
38.68A  
P 300

WARNER SHIMOY  
397/113  
35-63A  
P106

JOHN G. WINKLER  
1135 / 911  
28.04A  
P 34

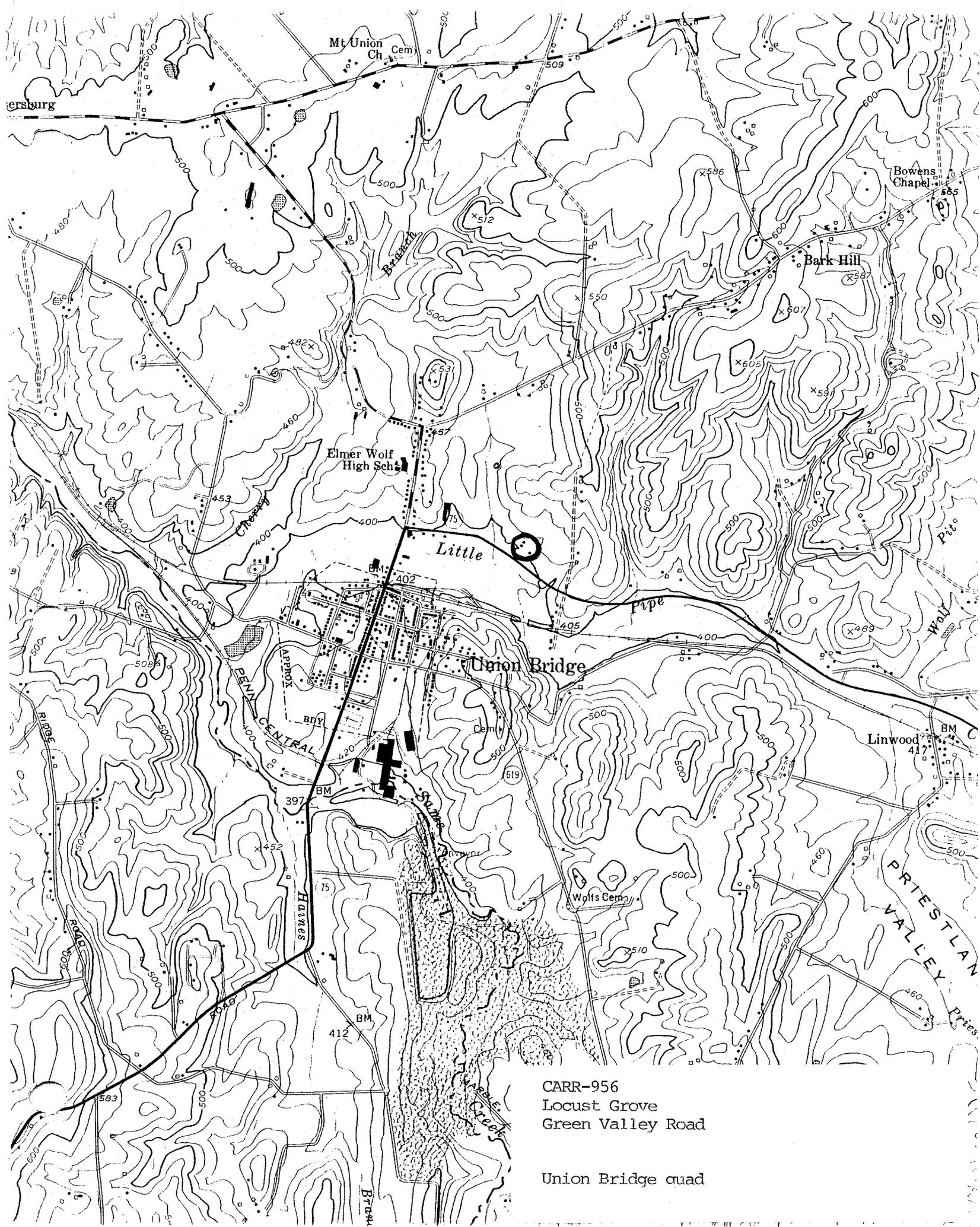
SIDNEY D. LEASE, JR.  
1022/478  
221.39A  
P 88  
1 OF 3

LEHIGH-PORTLAND CEMENT CO., INC.  
252/28  
159.03A  
P 82

CARR-956  
Locust Grove  
Green Valley Road

FREDERICK COUNTY  
MAP 36

Assessments & Taxation Map #43



CARR-956  
Locust Grove  
Green Valley Road

Union Bridge quad



## Locust Grove Farm

Green Valley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

South: east elevations

1/11



CARR-956

Locust Grove

Farm

Green Valley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

South elevation - center bay

2/11



CARR-956

Locust Grove

Farm

Green Valley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust  
north elevation

3/11



CARR-956

Locust Grove Farm

Green Valley Road  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Center passage - view north

4/11



Locust Grove Farm

Green Valley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

southeast room - north wall

5/11



CARR-956

Locust Grove

Farm

Green Valley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

2<sup>nd</sup> story - southeast room - view east

6/11



CARR-956

Locust Grove

Farm

Green Valley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

2nd story - northeast room - south wall

7/11



CARR- 956

Locust Grove

Farm

Green Valley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

bakeoven - view south

8/11



CARR-956

Locust Grove Farm

Green Valley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - south : east elevations

9/11



Locust Grove

Farm

CARR-956

Green Valley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Steve Horn

Date: February 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - east : north elevations

10/11



CARR-956

Locust Grove Farm

Green Valley Road

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

lime kilns

11/11