

CARR-1006

3126 Old Westminster Pike, Finksburg Vicinity

Summary:

The property at 3126 Old Westminster Pike is located on the old Reisterstown turnpike to Westminster that was built about 1805 by prison labor from Baltimore. This turnpike replaced an earlier road, the Old Patapsco Road, which ran to the south of the turnpike. Samuel Wheeler had a tavern on the Patapsco Road, and after the new turnpike opened, Adam Fink built a tavern there. It was Fink that gave his name to the settlement that grew up around his tavern, Finksburg. Just to the east, in 1810, Samuel Wheeler bought 104 acres along the turnpike. At the same time Wheeler gave his son a one-acre lot on the turnpike and in the next ten years sold several other one-acre lots. Thus it would appear that Wheeler was in part responsible for the development of Finksburg. In 1820 Wheeler sold the three-acre property at 3126 to Obadiah Buckingham (of John) for \$97.50. While the selling price does not seem substantial, land in the area in the 1820's was valued at three to four dollars an acre, with most improvements assessed in the ten to sixty dollar range. Thus it is possible that Wheeler built the existing log house in the 1810's.

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

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CARR-1006

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 3126 Old Westminster Pike not for publication

city, town Finksburg 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 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	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<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 checked="" 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 Lynda and Bruce Giles

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber LWS 1420

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 666

city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory Form, CARR-1006

date 1984 federal state county local

pository for survey records MHT

city, town Crownsville state MD

7. Description

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Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move

1996

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

SEE ATTACHED

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1006

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 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 C.1810-1827 **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.

SEE ATTACHED

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Description

Section 7 Page 1

The house at 3126 Old Westminster Pike is located on the north side of the road in the middle of Finksburg, in east-central Carroll County, Maryland. The property consists of a log house that faces south toward the street and a frame shed and frame privy. The buildings were in the process of being dismantled when the field work was first done in July 1996, and at present all of the buildings are gone.

The house is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay log structure with v-notch cornering. It has a two-story, one-bay by two-bay log wing that also has v-notch cornering. The house has a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof of standing seam metal with an east-west ridge. The rear wing has a gable roof of standing seam metal with a north-south ridge. On the south elevation, the first story west bay has a 6/6 double hung sash. The east jamb of this opening is a 1 inch thick board nailed to the log ends. On the west side of the window is brick infill where an earlier, shorter window opening was. One of the original jamb boards survives on the west side of this brick infill. This board is 1 ½ inches thick and is pegged to the log ends. The east bay has a door with two lights over two panels. The door has been altered from a six panel door. The jamb boards for this opening are 1 inch thick and appear to be fastened to the logs with cut nails. There was a transom above the doorway. To the west of the doorway is brick infill that is only three logs high. One of these log ends appears to have a peg hole. Some of the logs on the first story have white wash, but the chinking between the logs does not. There are some traces of white wash on the chinking between the two bottom logs. On the outer face of the logs was fastened vertical nailers and riven horizontal lath that is fastened with cut nails and holds rough casting. Over top of this is applied asphalt shingle siding in a gray ashlar pattern. The chinking below the east side of the window is not smooth where it is beneath the vertical nailer, suggesting that the nailer was put on, then the logs chinked. One of the logs between the window and door is cut on one end and appears to have been a v-notch corner. The other end of this log falls short of the door jamb by about 5 inches and there is chinking infill between the end of the log and the door jamb. The logs between the windows don't exactly line up with the logs at the west end. On the east side of the doorway is a piece of a v-notch corner that is used as chinking in a wide space. These details suggest that when the window was replaced it was moved to the east at the same time the door was replaced and was moved eastward. The wall between these two openings had to be taken down at the first story level. This was possible because the log above supported the weight of the second story and transferred it to the corners. The logs in the middle were shifted eastward so there is no infill here on the west side of the doorway. The bottom three logs however are joined at the southwest corner so they could not be moved. This left a gap that had to be infilled with brick. This conjecture would also explain why the logs are whitewashed but the chinking is not, since the chinking had to be redone wherever logs were moved.

There is a one-story, two-bay porch that has three brick piers that support battered wood posts. The porch has a half-hipped roof with standing seam metal. The second story has two

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typical 6/6 sash. The west one has brick infill to the west of it, but has no original jamb board. The east window has no infill. The jamb board on the east side of the opening is 1 ½ inches thick and is as tall as the window. There is a wood box cornice and an interior brick chimney on the west gable end.

The east elevation has weather boards that are lapped and fastened on vertical nailers. There is no evidence of whitewash on the logs or chinking beneath the weather boards. The first story has a typical 6/6 sash. The south jamb is a 1 inch thick board while the north jamb is 1 ½ inches thick and is pegged to the log ends, indicating that there was originally a window here. The second story also has a typical 6/6 sash. The south jamb is a 1 inch thick board and the north jamb is not visible. The gable end has two window openings and the eaves have tapered rake boards. The northeast corner of the main block has v-notch cornering of the logs. There is a jamb board that is 2 ½ inches by 4 ¾ inches and is pegged into the logs ends on the north side. There is a log that extends from the center window on the east elevation, beyond the v-notch corners, all the way to the north end of the wing. The jamb board pegged to this corner has a tenon on the top of it that sits in a mortise on the bottom of this log that extends. These features suggest that the wing is original, as is the door opening in the wing. The north jamb of this door opening is a 1 ½ inch thick board. There is a later door frame set into this door opening, with riven lath above. The north jamb board is also pegged to the log ends. Just north of this jamb board is a typical 6/6 sash. The pegs from the jamb board are broken off where the window frame is, indicating that the logs were cut back in order to put the window in here at a later date. The second story of the wing has a corner post at the south side, up against the main block. There is a channel cut on the north side of this post, and the logs have tenons on their ends. The tenons are set in the channel and are pegged. There is also an iron strap spiked to the logs of the main block and to this corner post. The log ends on the north side of the main block are hacked off and not cut smooth like the rest of the log ends, suggesting that these logs extended a short distance to the north and were cut off when the corner post was added. The northeast corner of the wing has v-notch cornering on the second story. The logs were never chinked on the second story. There is a typical 6/6 sash here. There is also a wood box cornice and an exterior brick chimney on the north gable end.

There is a one story addition on the north side of the wing. This addition projects to the east and has a hip roof of standing seam metal. There is a porch on the east side of the wing that connects with this addition. The porch starts just to the north of the main block window. It has a shed roof supported by square posts and has rectangular vertical balusters. The south elevation of this addition has a door with one light over two small panels, with two lying panels at the bottom. The addition has horizontal board sheathing with wire nails. The east elevation of the addition has a typical 6/6 sash.

The north elevation of the addition has two 6/6 sash that are not exactly like the typical 6/6 sash for this building. The second story of the wing has no openings. It has typical weather

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board siding but there is some German siding infill on either side of the chimney, suggesting that the chimney was taken down and rebuilt to be smaller than original.

On the west elevation the addition has a 6/6 sash like those found on the north elevation. The first story of the wing has v-notch cornering at the northwest corner, and the chinking has some traces of white wash. There is a 6/6 sash. There is no opening on the main block at the first story level, including no opening at the chimney or fireplace. The vertical nailers here have beaded-edge-and-center horizontal boards used as sheathing, with tar paper on top and then German siding on top of that. All of this is wire nailed. The second story is identical to the first story. There is a wood box cornice on the wing and the gable end of the main block has two window openings. The rake boards here are not tapered.

The cellar is under the main block only, and is only accessible from the exterior. The joists are hewn on top and bottom and run north-south. The west wall has brick piers to support the fireplace above, with cantilevered bricks to support shelving between the piers. There is one joist that has been cut through and would otherwise have passed through the center of the hearth. This joist end is supported by a beaded edge board that is nailed to the bottom of the joists that flank it on either side, thus this appears to be a later alteration, as though the fireplace was added at a later date.

The first story is a three-room plan, with one room in the front, or south, another room in the center, and a third room in the rear, or north. The south room architrave is symmetrical, with a pyramidal moulding in the center and with plain corner blocks. The logs were white washed and later vertical riven lath was fastened with cut nails, then plastered. The lath passes behind the baseboard, suggesting it was added at a later date. There is a brick fireplace with splayed jambs and a plastered surround on the west elevation. The mantel has been removed but reportedly had pilaster strips identical to the architrave. There is an enclosed winder stair in the northwest corner, but the door to it is gone. There is a closet underneath that is also missing its door. The stair is enclosed with plain tongue-and-groove boards. The stairway covers over a doorway on the north wall, at the west corner, that led to the center room. The logs in this corner are whitewashed below the later lath and plaster, and there is no ghost of anything here. It would thus appear that the stairway was added at a later date, forcing the doorway to be moved to the center of the north wall. The north wall has a center doorway. The door is gone, but the door frame has thin boards nailed to the log ends and appears to be a later opening. This north wall has several puzzling logs. A log just below the top of the door has notches on top of it. One of these notches holds a joist in the center room. The rest of the center room joists are set on top of this log, not in the notches. Thus, it appears that the joists were replaced. The log above this notched log also has notches on the top. These notches are filled with chunks of used brick that have mortar and black soot on them, and also have new mortar helping to fill the spaces. The corresponding log on the front wall, however, has no notches. This could be because it was

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moved and replaced when the front wall logs were shifted around during the alterations. The log above this second notched log is hewn on the bottom and partly hewn on the inner face, and has shallow notches on the inner face. This log does not extend all the way across, but is cut short on the east end where the second story doorway now is. This log was possibly originally turned over, with the notches on the bottom to lap over the joists, and was turned sideways during the renovations. It could also be a reused log from another structure. There are blocks of wood set on top of this log, and the second story south chamber joists now rest on top of these blocks of wood. The floor has random-width boards and the ceiling has riven lath with cut nails and plaster. The joists for the second story run north-south and are hewn on all four sides. There is no whitewash on the joists or the floor above. There is a ghost on the ceiling and south wall of the southwest corner that suggests a built-in closet or cupboard was here once, probably dating to when the architraves and plaster were added. The north wall, which divides the south and center rooms, is chinked. This was probably done because the south room was unheated.

The center room has two sleepers that run east-west at the south end and are set on the earth. The joists run north-south and rest on top of the sleepers. These joists are hewn on top and bottom, and the floor is random width and is fastened with cut nails. There is a stone fireplace on the north wall, and the hearth is now concrete. To the west of the fireplace is a doorway leading to the north room. To the west of this doorway is a straight run of stairs that runs up to the east, leading to the second story. There is circular-sawn vertical lath with plaster in this room. Beneath it the logs are roughly chopped, suggesting that an earlier finish was plastered right on the log. There are also traces of whitewash which would appear to be the first finish in this room.

The north room has a stone fireplace on the south elevation that has straight jambs and a plastered surround. There is no mantelpiece, and the hearth is now of concrete. This was probably the original kitchen wing. There are some remains of stone foundation on the east and south sides, and it would appear that the current addition follows the same outlines as the earlier wing. All of the floor joists are new, and a paper stuffed in the window of the addition has the date 1946. The north and west foundation walls are poured concrete, with no clear signs of the original foundation.

The second story has two rooms, one over the south room and another over the center room. The south chamber has a small fireplace on the west elevation that has straight brick jambs that were originally plastered. The surround is plastered and the wood mantel is gone. There is an enclosed winder stair to the south that leads to the attic. The window architrave in this room is identical to that in the south room.

The north chamber has original log walls, four logs high above floor level, on the north. These logs are whitewashed. The top of these four logs has notches for rafter feet. Next to them are notches for rafter ends that apparently covered a shed-roof wing on the north elevation that must

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have been the original kitchen wing. Above these original four logs, v-notch corner logs have been added to raise this chamber from 1 ½ stories to a full 2 stories. The south wall has a ghost of a post in the center that must have helped support either the roof or a purlin that could have supported one end of the rafters.

The attic joists are hewn on all four sides and run north-south. They are 3 ½ to 4 ½ " wide by 5 ¼ to 6 inches deep. The rafters are mostly ¾ round logs that are 2 ¾ to 4 ¾ inches in diameter and have a center tenon and peg at the ridge. The feet are cut off flush and fastened to a false plate. They support lath with circular-sawn shingles fastened with cut nails. The chambers below have riven lath on the ceilings. The north ends of the attic floor joists are lapped over the top log on the north wall of the main block. This top log has notches for rafter feet and right next to these are notches for the top ends of rafters. The joists rest on top of this log, and on top of one of the rafter feet notches, and support a false plate. This suggests that the roof is a later replacement, and that the attic floor was raised when the second story was raised, in order to get more headroom, most likely. There is a fascia board nailed to the ends of the rafters that is unpainted and is unweathered on the north side, which also would suggest that somehow the floor joist arrangement of the attic has been altered. The original profile of the roof, however, must have been a salt box with the north slope running from the ridge over the center of the main block straight down over a 1 ½ story tall center room and to the north wall of a one-story north kitchen room. This original profile would be very unique for Carroll County.

There is a shed about 20 feet north of the house that is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. It has tongue-and-groove vertical boards with corner boards, and metal sheets cover the siding on the north, east, and west elevations. The south elevation has a beaded-edge vertical-board door on t-hinges. The structure is of 2 by 4 construction that is wire-nailed, and the plates are about 3 inches square. There is an interior screen door and a shelf around the north and west sides of the interior. This building was used for housing chickens at one time.

There is a privy about 30 feet north of the shed. It is a one-story, one-bay square building with German siding, corner boards, a wood box cornice, and a hip roof with asphalt roll roofing. It has a concrete foundation and is built of sash-sawn 2 by 4 construction. The east elevation has a beaded-edge vertical-board door with saw tooth cuts on the top of the door. There is diagonal sheathing beneath the German siding. The interior is unfinished, but has two seats. The roof also has board sheathing beneath the present roofing.

Contributing Resources 3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Significance

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The property at 3126 Old Westminster Pike is located on the old Reisterstown turnpike to Westminster that was built about 1805 by prison labor from Baltimore. This turnpike replaced an earlier road, the Old Patapsco Road, which ran to the south of the turnpike. Samuel Wheeler had a tavern on the Patapsco Road, and after the new turnpike opened, Adam Fink built a tavern there. It was Fink that gave his name to the settlement that grew up around his tavern, Finksburg. Just to the east, in 1810, Samuel Wheeler bought 104 acres along the turnpike. At the same time Wheeler gave his son a one-acre lot on the turnpike and in the next ten years sold several other one-acre lots. Thus it would appear that Wheeler was in part responsible for the development of Finksburg. In 1820 Wheeler sold the three-acre property at 3126 to Obadiah Buckingham (of John) for \$97.50. While the selling price does not seem substantial, land in the area in the 1820's was valued at three to four dollars an acre, with most improvements assessed in the ten to sixty dollar range. Thus it is possible that Wheeler built the existing log house in the 1810's.

The same day that Buckingham purchased the lot, he sold it to Nicholas Fuller, who in turn sold it in 1825 back to Buckingham. Buckingham and Fuller seem to have had a partnership that extended beyond this property, as they were sued in Baltimore City Court in September 1827 by a Richard Jacobs. The court records do not survive, but four of their properties were seized by the Sheriff and sold in January 1828. One of these properties included the "House and Lot on the Westminster road near to Finks Tavern supposed to contain three acres . . . called Hooker's Meadows enlarged with the improvements of a two story log dwelling house thereon." Thus the existing house can be said to have been built c.1810-1827. The lot was purchased by Richard Jacobs, and sold in 1838 to Joseph White of Baltimore City. White had moved to Washington D.C. by the time he sold the property in 1850 to James S. Martin of Philadelphia. Martin, too, moved before selling the property in 1856, in this case to New Castle County, Delaware. Thus, up until 1856 when William Gorsuch of Carroll County purchased the lot, this property in Finksburg seems to have been an investment property leased to others who, because of the small size, must have had a trade or occupation that they ran out of the building. Gorsuch lived on the property, but probably also had a trade.

Unfortunately, no records have been uncovered to suggest what he, or any of his predecessors, may have done for a living. The only clues come from the building itself. The south room originally was unheated and had exposed logs. The stairway did not exist, and the doorway to the center room was set in the northwest corner. The center and north rooms were set one step down from the floor level of the south room, and both of these rooms were heated by back to back fireplaces built in a single stone stack. The north room served as a kitchen and the center room was likely a parlor. The south room probably served a commercial function, such as a shop. This changed, probably in the 1840's based on the mouldings and the wide-spread use of riven lath. There was a general renewal and updating of the structure, with most of the doors and windows

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Significance

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being replaced. The biggest changes were made to the south room, which seems to have been converted to a domestic function. A brick fireplace was added on the west end, with a stairway in the northwest corner to the second story. The stairway insured privacy by eliminating the movement through the center chamber to reach the south chamber. The door to the center room was moved to the center of the north wall, and all the doors and windows were given new trim. The walls were lathed and plastered at this time too. The second story joists and attic joists may have been raised at this time to get more headroom on the first and second stories, although the evidence for this change is more problematic than for the other alterations.

Another change, for which there are few dateable features, was raising the center chamber from a half to a full story. The fact that the logs were not chinked suggests a late date for the change, after the property was purchased by Gorsuch, and likely after the Civil War. This is little to go on, however. Before this change, the house would have had a salt box profile, with the ridge running east-west and centered over the south chamber. The north roof slope would have run from the ridge down over the center chamber and over the north kitchen wing. This profile would have been quite unusual in Carroll County in the first half of the nineteenth century, from what we know. With the raising of the center chamber, the roof above it was switched to have a gable with a north-south ridge. This created a profile that was much more typical of the region. In the twentieth century several other changes were made. A porch with battered posts was added to the south, probably during the ownership of Harry M. Black in 1916-1943. The north wing was taken down and rebuilt, apparently on the original foundation. A 1946 newspaper stuffed around one of the windows suggests a possible date. This would have been during the ownership of Percy Barnes after 1943: The present owners decided they wanted a clear site for marketing the lot for sale, and the building was disassembled by Carroll Swam in 1996 for possible re-erection elsewhere.

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Agricultural-Industrial Transition

A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial-Urban Dominance

A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes:

Architecture

Resource Type:

Vernacular dwelling

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Bibliography

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Bibliography

Baltimore County & Carroll County Land Records

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1876-96, 1896-1910.

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Linda M. Frazier, "It All Started in 1841: The Story of the Fraziers and Finksburg." typescript,
Historical Society of Carroll County, 1970.

I am indebted to George Horvath for the early history of Finksburg and the roads, turnpikes, and
taverns.

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3126 Old Westminster Pike

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Edna Mae Bollinger, Widow	Carroll	Giles, Lynda B & Bruce L. (hus) (dau. & son in law)	Carroll	4 Jan. 1993	LWS 1420	666	Deed Fee Simple	2. 236 ac & .5795 ac.
J. Glenn Saffell etal, reps of James G. Saffell	Baltimore County	Stanley W. & Edna Mae Bollinger, Sr. (wf)	Carroll	29 May 1984	LWS 866	753	Deed Fee Simple	\$125,000 2 lots 1) Finksburg tollgate lot .5795 ac 2) 2.236 ac.
George A. Nusbaum	?	James G. Saffell	?	27 Mar. 1974	CCC 565	656	Deed Fee Simple	\$5.00 2 deeds
Percy A. Barnes Widower	Carroll	George A. Nusbaum	Carroll	23 July 1962	350	704	Deed Fee Simple	\$10.00 3 ac - .64 ac
Percy A. & Sarah A. Barnes (wf)	Carroll	George A. Nusbaum	Balto Co	14 Feb 1952	EAS 212	129	Deed Fee Simple	\$10.00 .64 ac
Harry M. Black etal & wf Amanda W.	Carroll	Percy A. & Sarah A. Barnes (wf)	Carroll	13 Dec. 1943	EAS 182	424	Deed Fee Simple	\$10.00 3 ac. pt. Hookers Meadow
Jennie P. Stocksdales	Carroll	Harry M. Black	?	12 Jun 1920	EOC 136	447	Deed Fee Simple	\$5.00 3 ac. includes 132 p. in EOC 129-171
Jenny P. Stocksdales	Carroll	Harry M. Black & wf Margaret B	Carroll	15 May 1916	EOC 129	171	Deed Fee Simple	\$500 132 sq p.
William Gorsuch & wf Mary J.	Carroll	Jennie P. Stockdale wf of Stephen B. Stockdale	Carroll	3 Dec. 1903	JHB 98	568	Deed Fee Simple	\$1.00 3 ac. "Containing a House and lot of land."

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3126 Old Westminster Pike

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
James S. Martin & wf Charlotte	White Clay Cr. Hundred, New Castle Co, Del.	William Gorsuch	Carroll	14 Oct. 1856	JBB 20	547	Deed Fee Simple	\$1000 3 ac. "a house and lot" in Finksburg
Joseph & Milcah S. White (wf)	City of Washington	James S. Martin	Phila., Pa.	18 Apr. 1850	JBB 11	424	Deed Fee Simple	\$1000 3 ac "A house and lott on the Westminster road" Finksburg
Richard Jacobs	Carroll	Joseph White	Baltimore City	27 Sept. 1838	WW 3	105	Deed Indenture	\$425.18 3ac "A house and lot on the Westminster road near to Finks Tavern...With the improvements of a two story log dwelling house thereon...and covering the space between the gatehouse property and the property now owned by Thomas Demos"
William Ball Esq. Late Sheriff	Balto. Co.	Richard Jacobs	Balto Co.	9 June 1830	Balto WG 205	256	Deed Indenture	Court in Balto. City Sept. 1827 Richard Jacobs v. Obadiah Buckingham & Nicholas Fuller a) 77 ac

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CHAIN OF TITLE

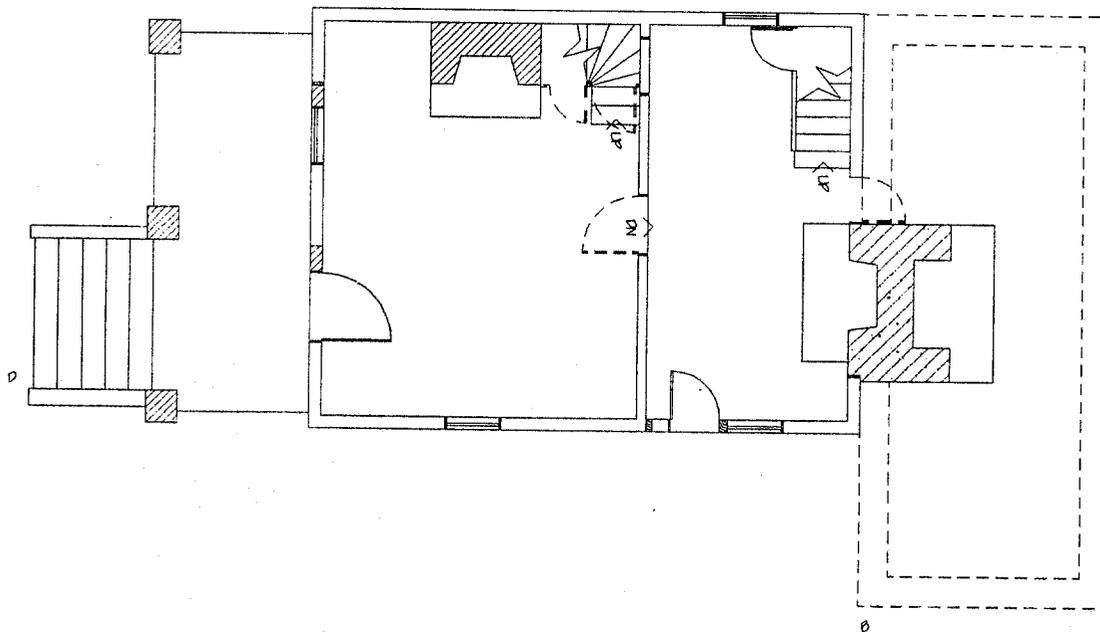
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
								b) "House and lot on the Westminster road near to Finks Tavern supposed to contain three acres...called Hookers Meadows enlarged with the improvements of a two story log dwelling house thereon." c) 5 ac meadow d) 20 ac sold 7 Jan 1828 \$652 [no prev. ref] [no legal description]
Nicholas Fuller	Balto County	Obadiah Buckingham (of John)	Balto. Co.	2 Apr. 1825	Balto. WG 177	353	Deed Indenture	\$97.50 pt. of lot 8, 3 ac.
Obediah Buckingham (of John)	Balto. Co.	Nicholas Fuller	Balto. Co.	27 Mar. 1820	Balto. WG 155	150	Deed Indenture	\$97.50 pt. Hookers Meadow enlarged & pt. Bells venture pt. of lot 8 begin at stone marked 2 on turnpike fr. West to Reisterstown 3 ac. [no prev. ref]
Samuel Wheeler	Balto. Co.	Obadiah Buckingham (of John)	Balto. Co.	27 Mar. 1820	Balto. WG 155	147	Deed Indenture	\$97.50 pt. of lot 8 begin a) stone marked 2. 3ac. [no prev. ref]

CARR-1006

3126 Old Westminster Pike

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
William MacCreery	Balto. Co.	Samuel Wheeler	Balto. Co.	3 July 1810	Balto WG 110	596	Deed Indenture	\$1352.00 pt. lot 8- Hookers Meadows Enlarged & Bills Venture 99 ac. & 5 ac.[at same time gives son Wm. 1 ac lot of this right on turn pike. sold several other 1 ac lots before 1820] [see Tracey Records, HSCC, Agts Bk. 230, p.72]



NOTES

- A ALL MEASUREMENTS MADE AFTER INTERIOR LATH AND PLASTER REMOVED
- B ORIGINAL WING CONFIGURATION BASED ON REMAINS OF FOUNDATION
- C EXISTING WALLS OF V-NOTCH CORNER LOGS
- D PORCH STEPS CAST CONCRETE

CARR-
1006

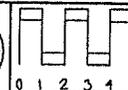
3126 OLD WESTMINSTER PIKE - FINKSBURG

MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND CARROLL SWAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DRAWN BY KEN SHORT

JULY 1996



0 1 2 3 4 5

2/2

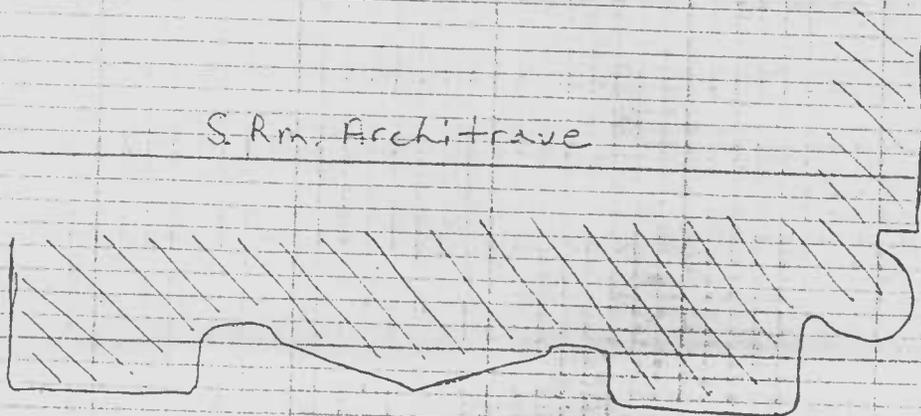
3126 Old Westminster Pike - Finksburg
Moulding Profile

CARR-1006

KMS

19 Jul. '19

S. Rm. Architrave



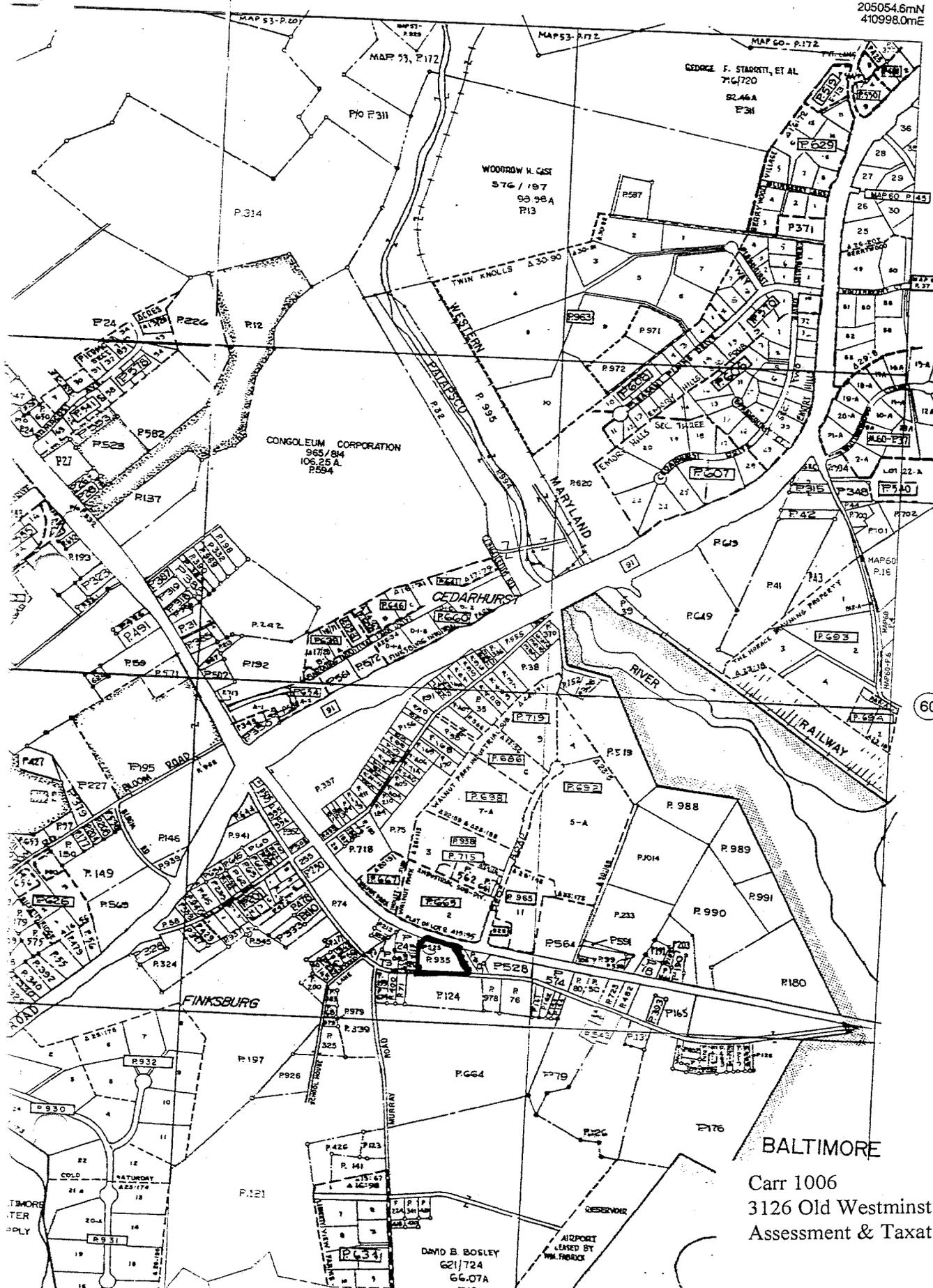
205054.6mN
410998.0mE

612

609

606

603



BALTIMORE

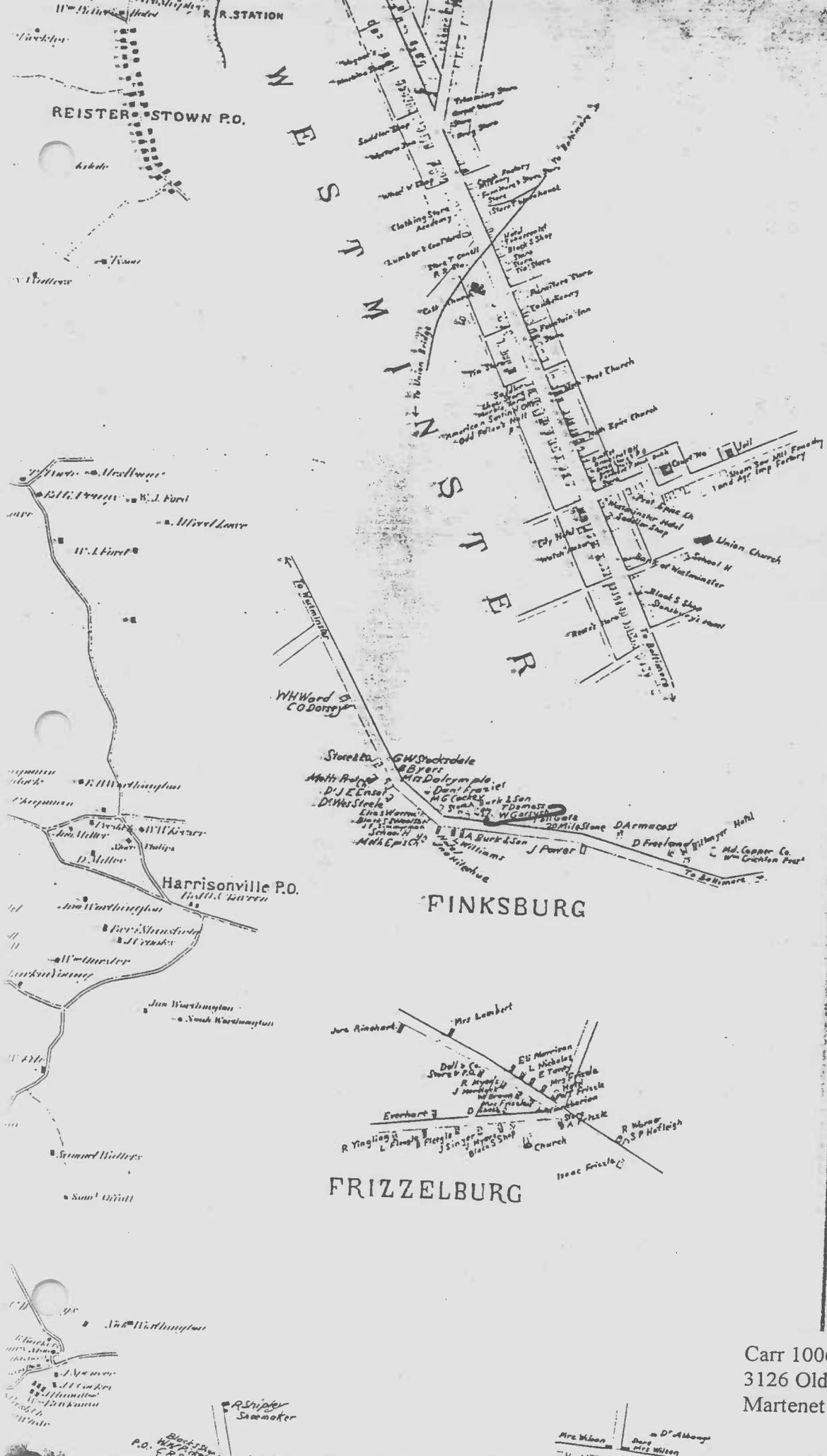
Carr 1006
 3126 Old Westminster Pike
 Assessment & Taxation Map 59
 Parcel 935

DAVID B. BOSLEY
 621/724
 66.07A
 P125

AIRPORT
 LEASED BY
 W.M. FIBRICK

BALTIMORE
 WATER
 SUPPLY

RESERVED



Carr 1006
 3126 Old Westminister Pike
 Martenet Map, 1862

Slipper
 Seemaker

Wm. Word & Co. Dorrer

Mrs. Wilson

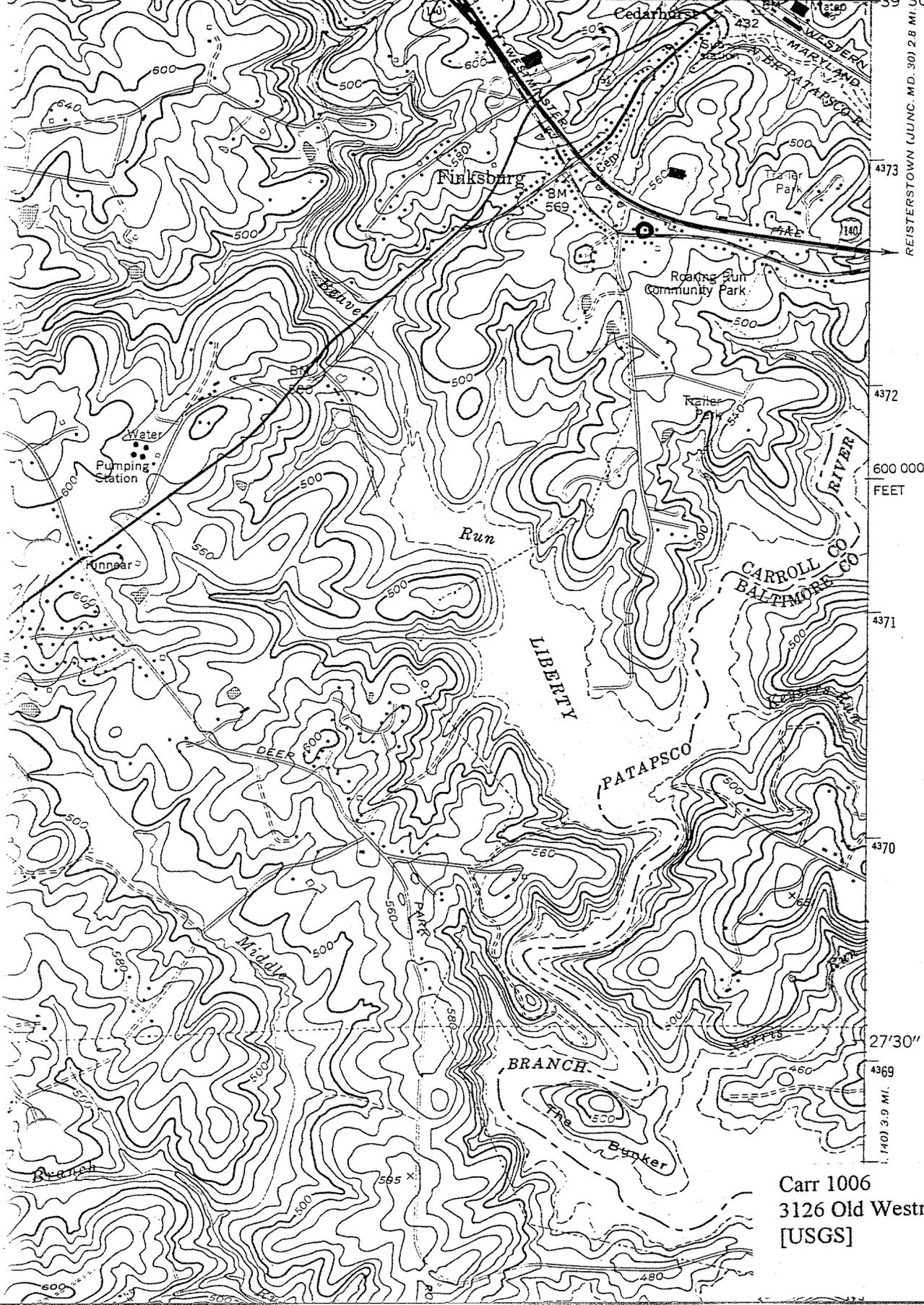
D. Albright

Mrs. Wilson

FINKSBURG QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5663 III SE
(HAMPSTEAD)

GETTYSBURG, PA. 32 MI.
WESTMINSTER (JUNC. MD. 31) 7.6 MI. 1337 1830 000 FEET FOWBLESBURG 4 MI. 76°52'30" 39°03'



Carr 1006
3126 Old Westminister Pike
[USGS]



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

225. N. Center Street
Westminster, Maryland 21157

WESTMINSTER PLANNING DISTRICT

FIELD SHEET--HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

SURVEY NUMBER: CARR-1006

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP: Finksburg

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Residence

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent () Good (X)
Fair () Poor ()

THEME:

STYLE: Vernacular

DATE BUILT: late 19th c

COUNTY: CARROLL

TOWN: FINNSBURG

LOCATION: 3126 Old Westminster Pike

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Residence

OWNER:
ADDRESS:

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
Yes () No (X) Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Local () State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

- 1. Foundation: Stone (X) Brick () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
A. Wood: Log (X) Post and Beam () Balloon ()
B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other
3. Wall Covering: Weatherboard (X) German Siding () Board and Batten ()
Wood Shingle (X) Shiplap () Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal ()
Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle () Brick Veneer () Stone Veneer ()
Bonding Pattern:
4. Roof Structure
A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal (X)
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:
Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys () Sheds ()
Ells (X) Wings () Other:
Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet ()
With False Front () Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Number of Bays: 2x1

Approximate Dimensions:

Entrance Location: side

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
Development () Deterioration ()
Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()
Mixed (X) Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

contributing building in Eureka Survey district

REFERENCES:

1862 Martenet's Map:
1877 LG & S Atlas:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane () Woodland () Scattered Buildings ()
Moderately Built Up () Densely-Built Up ()
Residential () Commercial ()
Agricultural () Industrial ()
Roadside Strip Development ()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

Joe Getty

ORGANIZATION:

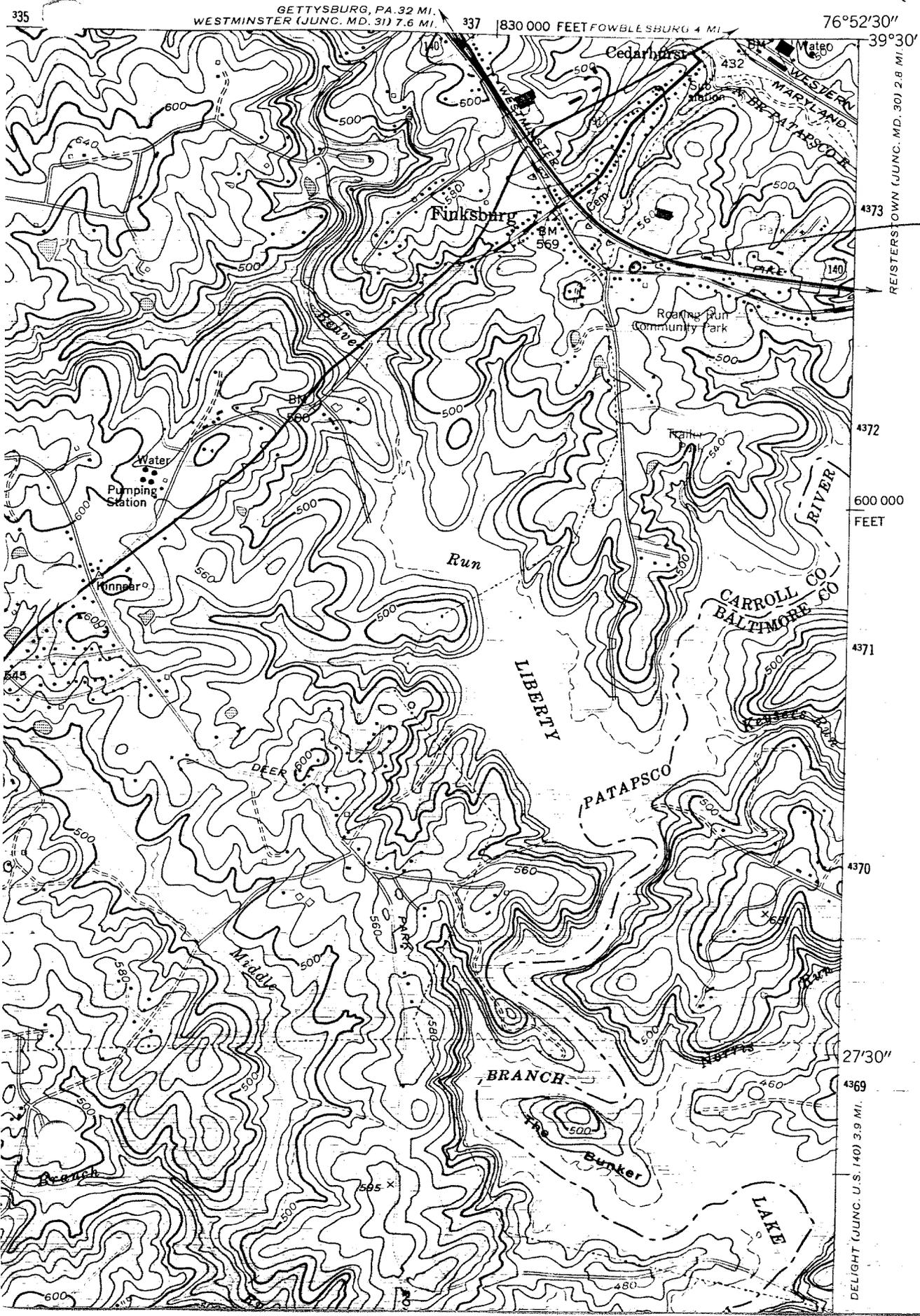
Carroll Co. Dept. of Planning

DATE RECORDED:

12/84

FINKSBURG QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5663 III SE
(HAMPSTEAD)



CARR-1006

335
337
830 000 FEET FOWLESBURG 4 MI.
76°52'30"
39°30'
REISTERSTOWN (JUNC. MD. 30) 2.8 MI.
4373
4372
600 000
FEET
4371
4370
27'30"
4369
DELIGHT (JUNC. U.S. 140) 3.9 MI.



1. CARR-1006
2. Carroll County, Maryland
3. Joe Getty
4. December 1984
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. North elevation (camera facing south)
7. 1/1