Easement

Survey No. CARR-1294

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic BLOOMFIELD

and/or common McDonald Farm

2. Location

street & number 402 Obrecht Road ___ not for publication

city, town Sykesville ___ vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	X work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

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

name Jonathan Herman, Arvin Rosen, Dennis Hoover
JAD Limited Partnership

street & number 7532 Norwood Avenue telephone no.:(410) 795-8511

city, town Sykesville state and zip code MD 21784

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex liber 1257

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 702

city, town Westminster state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title none

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1294

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

Summary:

Bloomfield Manor depicts three different periods and styles of construction from the 19th century in Piedmont Maryland. The original structure was a three-bay by one-bay log house now serves as the north service wing of Bloomfield Manor. The second phase of construction was a five-bay by two-bay frame structure built on to the south gable end of the original house. During the Victorian era, an Italianate style main block was added to the east gable end of the second structure. The total appearance of the house today is dominated by the Italianate style frame addition. The latter period of the house also contains unusual construction technology including plaster insulation between the floor joists, suspended framing of the second floor partition wall, and hidden gutter on the hipped roof. The interior trim of all three sections is well-preserved and reflects three distinct periods of 19th century construction.

Description:

The house at Bloomfield Manor sits on a 2.35 acre parcel of land on a slight rise off of Obrecht Road. The house site is a small enclave formed by groupings of large mature trees enclosing a small yard in the center of a wide area of farmland (Photo 1). The original approach to the house was by a road to the south. The 20th century approach was by a dirt lane off of Obrecht Road.

The house was built in three sections. The original structure was a three-bay by one-bay log house now serves as the north service wing of Bloomfield Manor. Its main facade faced east. The second phase of construction was a five-bay by two-bay frame structure built on to the south gable end of the original house. Its main facade faced south. During

the Victorian era, an Italianate style main block was added to the east gable end of the second structure. Its main facade faced east (Photo 2).

The total appearance of the house today is dominated by the Italianate style frame addition (Photo 3). The entire structure has an elongated L-shaped plan, although the plan could also be described as T-shaped (the third phase main block with the second phase being the base of the T) with a eastern service wing (the original structure). The house has stylistic features with its main facade and double tiered porches on the service wing that relate to the "country style" or "county seat" architecture of the Baltimore area. Therefore the architecture is somewhat unique to the more typical farmhouses found in most of Carroll County.

The main block of the third phase of construction is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay structure of frame construction (Photo 4). The main facade faces east and has a full-length, one-story porch. It has a hipped roof with standing-seam sheet metal (Photo 5). The roof contains a hidden gutter feature that is unusual in its design. Instead of being recessed into the roof design, the hidden gutter is suspended at the end of the hipped section of the roof and the design then is stepped down to a ledge that projects out for the eaves (Photo 6). There is a wide eave with a bracket cornice above a plain board frieze (Photo 7).

The first story has a central entrance with flanking six-over-nine windows in the outer bays. Originally, the central entrance was a window and the only doorway into the ballroom was on the rear facade off of a porch. The lower sash of the front windows, however, could be raised high enough to function as doors. The existing central entrance

has a tall three-pane transom and a door with five horizontal panels (Photo 8). The wood trim for the windows and doors on the first story includes a molded wood decorative lintel. The first story windows are elongated reaching almost to the floor and ceiling of the porch (Photo 9). The second story has six-over-six windows with arched tops. The porch has chamfered posts with molded capitals (Photo 10). There are small serpentine brackets on the posts. The cornice is comprised of two section: a lower dentil cornice and an upper molded cornice.

The exterior covering is wood siding with corner boards that have a molded corner joint (Photo 11). At the foundation level is a sill board with a projecting lip that serves as a splash board. The main block has a stone masonry foundation. The original paint colors were revealed during the restoration work on the rear facade in the northernmost section. In this area, the doorway off the ballroom led onto an outside porch. This porch was closed in during the mid-20th century and served as an interior hallway. When the lathe and plaster of this later construction period was removed, the original siding, trim and cornice colors were revealed and these have been used for the exterior repainting. The body color is a light brown (Sherwin Williams Dormer Brown); the sash is an olive green (Sherwin Williams Rockwood Dark Olive); and the trim is an off-white beige (Sherwin Williams Sunporch).

The north elevation of the main block has six-over-six windows on the both the first and second stories (Photo 12). The south elevation has a similar arrangement of fenestration (Photo 13). The first story windows are taller and have a molded wood lintel (Photo 14).

The second phase of construction is the five-bay by two-bay frame structure built on to the south gable end of the original house (Photo 15). Its main facade faced south. It has a stone foundation and a hipped roof. The main facade is arranged symmetrically with an offset spacing to emphasize the central entrance. The porch on this elevation does not run full-length but is one-story and three bays wide. The exterior sheathing is wood siding except for the area below the porch which is covered in stucco. The siding has corner boards with the identical design of the later main block indicating that the entire house was resided with the construction of the Italianate style addtion.

The porch is of stylistic interest because of its Greek Revival influence on what otherwise is a fairly representative vernacular farmhouse (Photo 16). It is supported on stone piers and has four columns with Tuscan capitals. At the corners against the facade are half-columns. The columns support a projecting box cornice with molded top. At the ends the slope and cornice of the shed roof forms a partial triangular pediment.

The central entrance has a half-round molded frame with a four-pane transom (Photo 17). The door is a six-panel door in which the upper four panels have been converted to glass panes. the Windows on this section are six-over-six window with a half-round molded frame (Photo 18). Shutter dogs remain in place on the windows on this facade. There is a cellar entrance on this facade in the westernmost bay of the stone foundation (Photo 19). The west elevation has a wide spacing of the window in each of the two bays at the outer sides of the facade (Photo 20). Off-set from the center of the facade is a chimney with a corbeled cap projecting from the hipped roof.

The west facade of the original structure is three bays wide and has a full-length, one-story porch (Photo 21). It is two stories witha hipped roof. The exterior surface is stucco. The three bays on the second story have small six-over-six windows with a quarter-round molded frame (Photo 22). They are in an asymmetrical arrangement. On the first story, The entrance to the main structure is in the southernmost bay. It has a door with a four-light upper section above three horizontal panels (Photo 23). In the central bay is a six-over-six window (Photo 24). A portion of the porch has been closed in with framing and wood siding as a storage room. It is unfenestrated on the west elevation and has an entrance on the south elevation (Photo 25). On the north elevation of the porch enclosure is a four-pane window.

The north elevation of the original structure has a single window (Photo 26). It is located on the first floor and is a six-over-six design. There is a brick chimney with a corbelled cap projecting from the hipped roof. There is also north elevation of the second phase of construction (Photo 12) that has six-over-six windows and underneath the double-tiered porch of the original structure there are doors to the porch (Photo 27). The doors have four-pane transoms.

The east elevation of the original structure was substantially altered as part of the later additions. A double-tiered porch was added to the main facade (Photo 28). This type of porch was traditional for service wings on the L-shaped plan farmhouses of this region. The first story has a central entrance flanked by six-over-six windows. The second story has three six-over-six windows.

There are a number of interesting architectural features on the interior of of the house, especially in the construction technology of the Italianate section. The areas between the floor joists on both the first and second floors of this section are filled with plaster. This apparently served as insulation for these two rooms. An unusual framing system exists in the partition wall of the second floor to support the weight of the second floor. The wall studs are tied into the roof framing system with a mortise and tenon at the top, essentially making this a structure suspended from the roof framing. The walls also contain cross bracing providing additional support.

The first floor room served as a ballroom (Photo 29). Its design is marked by the tall ceiling, elongated windows on the east elevation, and ornate plaster cornice (Photo 30). There was a central ceiling medallion that was stolen from the house just prior to the transfer to the current owners (Photo 31). From the interior the three-pane transom above the door appears to be an adaptation of the upper sash of what was an original window at this location remodeled when the opening was converted to house a later five-panel door (Photo 32). The interior trim of the windows (Photo 33) and the door on this elevation are the same design rising from the baseboard with a beaded inner edge and molded outer edge. A similar molding runs along the top of the baseboard.

On the second floor, the windows on the east elevation have an arched design with a curved upper sash (Photo 34). The windows on the other elevations are rectangular. The window and door trim has an identical molding to the first story. The second floor has a two room plan with a narrow hallway running along the west side of the northern room. The southern room runs the full length of this section. The partition wall is located so that

it intersects with the trim on the north side of the central window (Photo 35). At the west end of the partition wall, there is a four-panel door with original hardware (Photo 36).

The short hallway has four doors leading into it (Photo 37). On the south side is the doorway to the south bedroom. On the west side, there is a modern doorway into the hallway on the southern side and the wood trim and door remain in place from when the entrance between the sections of the house used to be from a porch. The doorway on the east side is the entrance into the north bedroom.

The north bedroom has a single arched window on the east elevation and two rectangular on the north elevation (Photo 38). The wood trim is identical to the trim in the south bedroom (Photo 39).

The interior design of the central portion of the house (2nd phase of construction) reflects the vernacular Greek Revival trim with corner blocks. This section has an asymmetrical plan. There is a central hall but the stairway is located in the northwest corner of the plan. The entrance at the central hall has the interior trim design found throughout the first floor (Photo 40). The stairway rises to a landing with a second rise forming a U-shape design. The handrail and balusters were vandalized but the heavy turned newel post on the first floor and the narrower newel post on the landing and second story survive (Photo 41). On the wall opposite the stair is a peg rail with the same design as the first floor trim (Photo 42). The corner blocks on the peg rail, as on the window and door frames in this section, have a plain circular concave motif.

The two first floor rooms have identical designs in the wood trim and mantelpieces. The east room (Photo 43) has two six-over-six windows with molded frames and upper corner blocks. There is also molded trim under the window sill. The mantelpiece (Photo 44) has turned columns, a plain entablature, molded cornice and projecting shelf. The west room mantelpiece is identical (Photo 45), as is the six-over-six window design (Photo 46). The door on the north wall of this room leads into a small hallway between this section and the original structure. There is an unusual feature of a cupboard located high on the wall that forms a long storage space in the area back to the chimney breast (Photo 47). The cupboard has a single-panel door, keyhole latch and butt hinges. Throughout most of the house, the hardware dates from the third period of construction, although in the stairhall of the second section there is an early 19th century box lock on the door on the north wall leading to the double-tiered porches of the original structure (Photo 48).

On the second floor there is a small hallway with six panel doors leading into the adjoining rooms. One of the doors leading into a central room (that has a 20th century use as a bathroom) has a four-pane transom above it (Photo 49). On the eastern side of the hallway is a small alcove that at one time was mostly the second floor of the double-tiered porch (Photo 50). At the east end of the alcove is a short flight of three stairs leading up to the second floor level of the Italianate section of the house. On the south wall is the entrance to the south-east bedroom. This room has a fireplace with mantelpiece on the east wall and a closet with a four-paneled door (Photo 51). The mantelpiece has a molded frame with plain pilasters on the outer sides of the frame leading up to the shelf. A mantelpiece of identical design is in the south west bedroom (Photo 52). In this room, the closet has a six-panel door. Also on the south side of the chimney breast is a tall closet with a single panel door. There is a small room with a window on the north side of this room.

Many changes have been made over time to the interior of the original section of the house. The roof was raised when the second section was built so that it would be the same height and design. It appears that the double-tiered porch was also put on at this time from evidence in the floor joists in the ceiling of the first floor. Two original floor joists were removed and replaced with longer beams that project out from the house to support the second floor of the porch. The removed timbers were relocated to the attic in the rebuilding of the roof at its new height.

The stairway on the first floor was also changed. It is currently a corner stair boxed it with tongue-and-groove boarding (Photo 53). It is located in the northwest corner of the room and the kitchen fireplace is located on the north wall in the northeast corner (Photo 54). the rest of the room is open although evidence in the ceiling indicates that there was once a straight stairway boxed in along a partition wall in the original two-room configuration of the original house. The evidence includes an area of later floor boards that patched over the original stairway opening (Photo 56).

On the second floor of the original section, the northern room is a bedroom (Photo 57). There was a fireplace on the north wall but the mantelpiece was removed. The upper cupboard with a two-panel door remains intact on this wall. The southern room has been repartitioned for the modern uses of a bathroom and laundry room. A narrow hallway leads from the original section to the second phase of construction (Photo 58).

There are three outbuildings on the property that survive from a larger complex of domestic and agricultural structures. On the west side of the original structure is a frame shed with a

gable roof (Photo 59). It is in a deteriorated condition but will be rehabilitated as part of the restoration project. It has a rectangular plan approximately 10 feet by 15 feet. The exterior has horizontal siding. The east elevation has an open such as a wagon shed with horizontal siding in the gable. The roof covering is corrugated metal.

On the north side of the shed is a frame well house (Photo 59). The plan is almost square (approximately 6 feet by 7 feet) and the structure covers a hand-dug well that is 3 feet in diameter and 40 feet deep. The structure has a shed roof that slopes downward to the west. The east elevation has German siding while the other three elevations are board and batten. The door has been relocated to the northern side of the east elevation but will be returned to the other side as part of the restoration.

There is a small barn that is currently outside of the modern property line but which will be disassembled and relocated on property. The exact location of the new site will be determined in consultation with staff from the Maryland Historical Trust. The barn has a rectangular plan with approximately 15 feet by 20 feet dimensions. The exterior is covered with board and batten. It has a gable roof of corrugated metal.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1294

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

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Level of Significance: ___ national X state ___ local

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

Historic Context

REGION:

III. PIEDMONT

PERIOD: J. Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870 A.D.

THEME: 2. Architecture, Landscape, Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE: a. Rural vernacular
2. Standing structures

b. National styles
2. Standing structures
3. Landscape features

Summary:

The blending of vernacular and national traditions makes Bloomfield Manor a significant resource for architectural design in Piedmont Maryland. The first two phases of construction reflect vernacular tradtions in design, materials and techniques, while the Italianate design of the third phase shows the national influences of the late 19th century. The early history of the house revolves around the Shipley family, who were prominent settlers in this section of Maryland. It was later owned by James Sykes, the founder of Sykesville. A prominent resident of the house was Trusten Polk, a Civil War veteran and Howard County politician.

History:

The architecture of Bloomfield Manor presents insights on Piedmont Maryland design during the 19th century. The first two phases of construction are representative of the vernacular traditions in this region. The third phase shows the growing influences of national design in Piedmont Maryland. Bloomfield Manor is the best example of the Italianate style in this vicintiy.

The documentation of the history of Bloomfield Manor is primarily from public records including the land records and court cases. The architectural evidence shows that the construction of the house occurred in three phases. While the 20th century history of the property is clear and follows a pattern representative of southeastern Carroll County, it is hard to analyze the documentation of the mid-19th century. The land records and court cases indicate that there were considerable domestic problems in the families of ownership

and it is difficult to determine exactly when the improvements were made and how the property was used.

The chain of title shows that one of the earliest property owners was Reverend Benjamin Hood. He was born on January 25, 1778, and was a circuit rider and minister of the Methodist Church for over forty years. On September 29, 1804, he deeded 149 1/2 acres of "Mount Pleasant Enlarged" and "Hood's Friendship" to Benjamin Shipley for 223 pounds, 10 shillings (Baltimore County Land Records Liber 83, Folio 478). Hood's mother Elizabeth was a Shipley before her marriage.

The amount paid for the acreage indicates the probablility that there were improvements on the property at that time. The log wing of the house has construction and decorative features that are consistent with this time period, including the quarter-round moldings on the window and door framing and the evidence of earlier partitioning for rooms in this house. Significant changes were made to this section however as it was relegated to a service wing with the second and third phases of additions.

Members of the Shipley family were prominent settlers in this section of Maryland. They were descended from Adam Shipley who immigrated from England to Anne Arundel County in 1668. Over two decades he accumulated significant land holding totaling in excess of 1000 acres. His son Richard Shipley patented land in area that is now the southeast section of Carroll County.

Benjamin Shipley was the son of Richard Shipley. In 1809, he sold the parcel of "Mount Pleasant Enlarged" to his son, Caleb Shipley, Sr. (Baltimore County Land Records Liber 104, Folio 494). This was the same year in which Caleb married Ann Mercier. It appears

that Caleb lived at this property until he sold it on November 6, 1830 to James Sykes (Baltimore County Land Records Liber 211, Folio 128).

James Sykes was a significant entrepreneur, land owner and founder of Sykesville. He had sizable land holdings which he apparently used as tenant farms. A number of the properties that he purchased and consolidated included holdings of the Shipley and Stevens families. The property of Bloomfield Manor was most likely farmed during this time as part of Sykes's enterprises.

There is no evidence that Sykes actually lived in this house. Therefore, the dating of the second period of the house becomes problemmatic. The construction and decorative features are consistent with the 1830s period, but it is likely that the Shipley family constructed this addition as a primary residence instead of Sykes. However, with Sykes' extensive business dealings, there may have been reasons for him to update this house and the second phase could date from his period of ownership.

In 1851, Sykes sold a reversionary interert in six of his parcels to William Thomas Wilson and Henrietta D'Arcy Wilson (Carroll County Land Records Liber 12, Folio 12). The property included 482 acres of "Mount Pleasant Enlarged," "John's Chance," and "Whipp's Hills." It was sold for $5,000. Wilson in turn leased the property back to Sykes (Carroll County Land Records Liber 12, Folio 28). The terms were subject to an annual ground rent for 99 years of $300 and a right of redemption (for Sykes to extinguish the rent and repurchase the property) granted within ten years after the date.

William Thomas Wilson was a prominent Baltimore medical practitioner and surgeon in the mid-19th century. He had residences on Charles Street in Baltimore City and at

"Oaklawn," in Baltimore County. This was a financial arrangement that provided Sykes with cash equity on these holdings. It is not known what relationship, if any, that Wilson had with Sykes in other business dealings.

In 1856, Sykes assigned his interests in the entire 482 acres to James George for $12,000 (Carroll County Land Records Liber 19, Folio 339). In the interim, Wilson and his wife Henrietta had both died. An infant son, John D'Arcy Wilson, inherited the reversionary interest on the 482 acre parcel. This conveyance was made by George William Brown and Frederick W. Brune, Jr., executors of Henrietta D'Arcy Wilson, on July 3, 1857 (Carroll County Land Records Liber 22, Folio 290).

James George filed a suit against John D'Arcy Wilson in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City to redeem the property. In 1861, Thomas J. Wilson as the court appointed trustee conveyed on behalf of John D'Arcy Wilson, minor, the reversionary right to the property for $5000 (Carroll County Land Records Liber 27, Folio 472).

James George was a Baltimore city merchant with a oil and lamp shop. When he died in 1864, he had a considerable estate which was left to his wife Eliza. The court records indicate that Eliza had filed for divorce in court just prior to her husbands death and the inheritance was disputed by other members of the George family. The property is described as "Bloomfield Manor" in these proceedings. The court appointed James Warden as trustee with authority to sell the property. A 144 acre parcel of "Bloomfield Manor" was purchased by Eliza George in December 1870. (Carroll County Land Records Liber 39, Folio 225).

The property was sold in 1882 by Eliza George to Trusten Polk (8/4/1840 - 7/12/1902). Polk was from a prominent Maryland family. His ancestor, Robert Bruce Polk, was from northern Ireland and immigrated to Somerset County in the mid-17th century. James Knox Polk, the 11th President of the United States was a relative. Trusten Polk's father, Col. William C. Polk, was a County Commissioner of Carroll County.

Polk appears 1860 federal census as a resident of Freedom district which in Carroll County. When he enlisted in Company K, 12th Regiment, Virgina Cavalry, he was a resident of Sykesville. Captain Polk participated in General Robert E. Lee's first Maryland invasion in 1862. He was captured on August 6, 1864, and held prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, until May, 1865, when he returned to Sykesville. Polk was honored by a memorial about his Civil War experience in a 1902 edition of *Confederate Veteran Magazine.*

On his return to Sykesville, he married Grace George, but she died soon thereafter. Polk was active in the Springfield Presbyterian Church in Sykesville. At one time he served as principle of Springfield Academy, a local educational institution sponsored by the church.

Polk was active in Howard County politics. He served as a member of the House of Delegates in 1871 and Register of Deeds from 1873 to 1874. He married Louisa Capron Dorsey (8/16/1848 - 12/17/1928) and purchased Bloomfield Manor in 1881. They had seven sons and two daughters. In the late 19th century he was appointed twice as the deputy collector of internal revenue in Baltimore. He died at his home on North Calvert Street in Baltimore on July 12, 1902.

Unfortunately, no newspaper references or other documentation has been found to confirm the date of the third period of construction. Stylistically, the design is appropriate for the

1850-1870s period. This would place it primarily in the George family period of ownership. It may have been that James George constructed the fashionable addition as a country estate prior to his death in 1864. The confusion over the settlement of his estate raises questions as to whether Eliza George would have initiated the grand construction scheme at the property.

It would also be reasonable to assume that Trusten Polk was responsible for the third phase of construction sometime after his purchase of the property in 1882. Newspaper references indicate that the Polks entertained at Bloomfield Manor. A party described in 1882 was attended by 30 couples who used the parlor, the dining room for dancing and the grounds were brillantly lighted with chinese lanterns. An 1887 reference indicates that the house was opened for summer boarders and had a fine selection of choice fruits, milk and butter.

Polk sold the property in 1893 to Mortimer J. McDonald, an attorney (Carroll County Land Records Liber 98, Folio 308) . The house served as his country seat until his death in 1922. The property was offered at public sale on September 22, 1922 (Carroll County Equity Court Case 5375).

It was purchased by Frank B. Beasman in 1924. The Beasmans were a prominent farming family in this region and Frank was the son of state Senator Johnzie E. Beasman. Frank inherited the adjoining farm, which he renamed "Fairhaven," and developed a major dairy operation. Beasman was also involved in the construction industry and owned his own company. He later merged with McLean Construction Company of Baltimore where as an executive. He was also involved in community activities and at times held the controlling interest in the local newspaper, *The Sykesville Herald.*

When Beasman died in 1960, he devised the property to Clark M. and Anna B. Loper (Carroll County Land Records Liber 328, Folio 405-407). Clark Loper had been Beasman's farm manager.

The Loper family sold the property in 1967 to R. Earl and Linda Carter. (Carroll County Land Records Liber 425, Folio 43). Carter was served as mayor of Sykesville in the 1950s. The Carter family sold the property in 1970 to Rymland Realty (Carroll County Land Records Liber 470, Folio 310). In 1987, the property was sold to Alrick Associates (Carroll County Land Records Liber 1029, Folio 417).

In July 1990, the house and 2.35 acres was donated by Alrick Associates to the Town of Sykesville in order to insure its future preservation (Carroll County Land Records Liber 1231, Folio 510).. The Town sold the property to JAD Limited Partnership and the house was restored according to standards established by the Maryland Historical Trust (Carroll County Land Records Liber 1257, Folio 702).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1294

Land Records, Wills and Probate Records of Carroll County
Land Records, Wills and Probate Records of Baltimore County and Baltimore City
(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2.35 acres

Quadrangle name Finksburg

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph M. Getty, Executive Director

organization Historical Society of Carroll County **date** November 1991

street & number 210 East Main Street **telephone** (410) 848-6494

city or town Westminster **state** Maryland

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

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

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

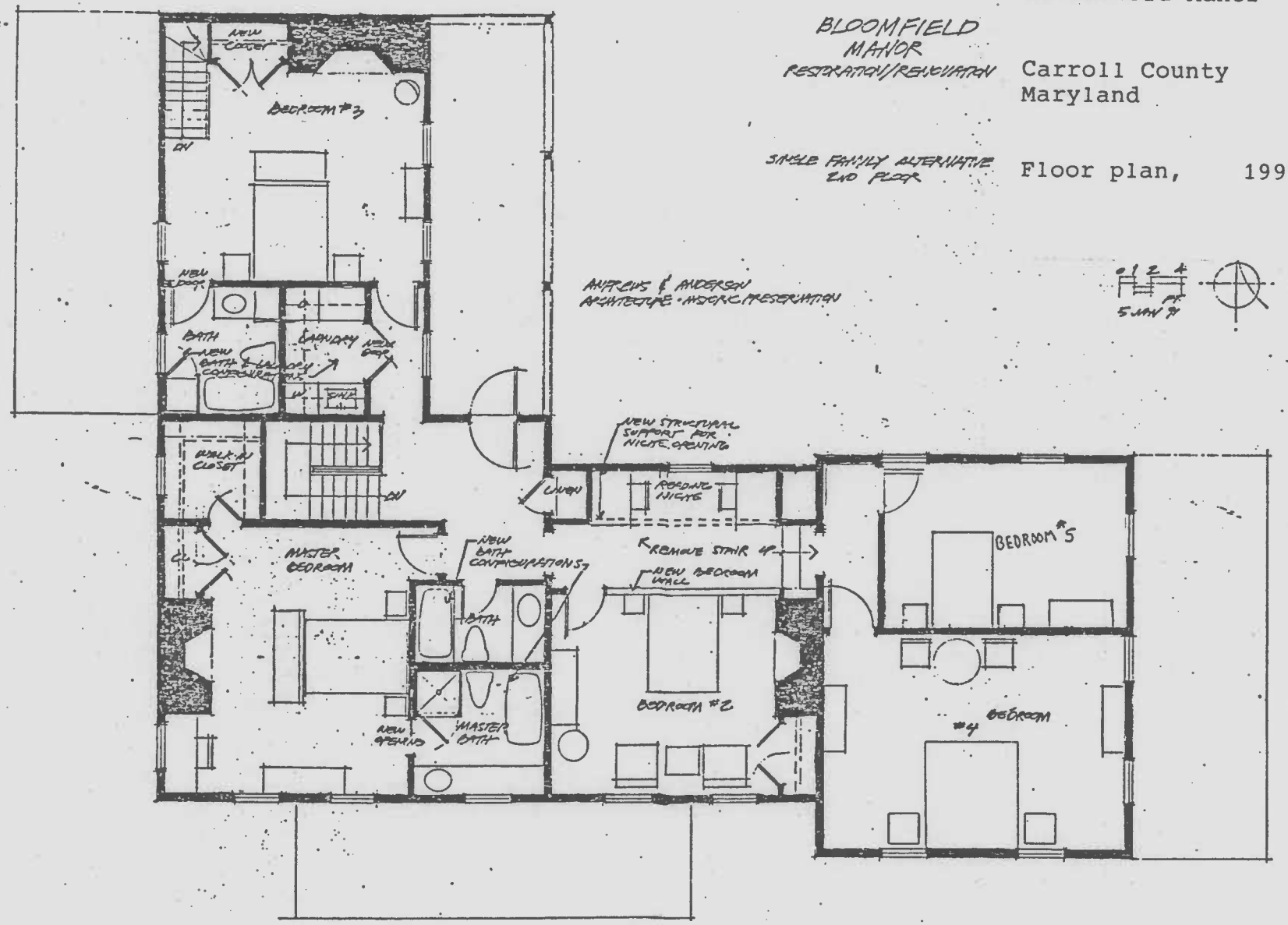
Bloomfield Manor CARR - 1294

BLOOMFIELD MANOR
RESTORATION/RENOVATION

Carroll County
Maryland

SINGLE FAMILY ALTERNATIVE
2ND FLOOR

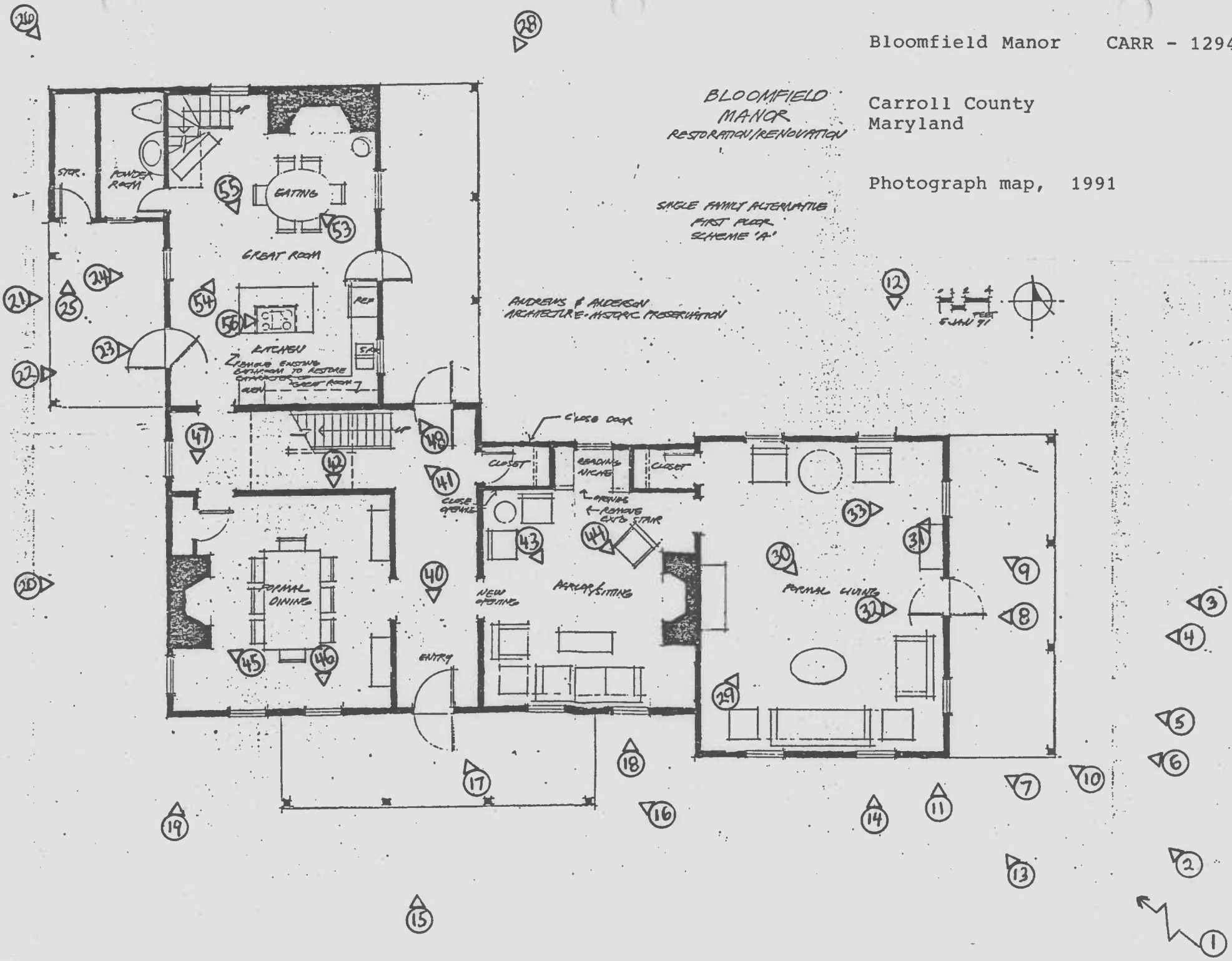
Floor plan, 1991

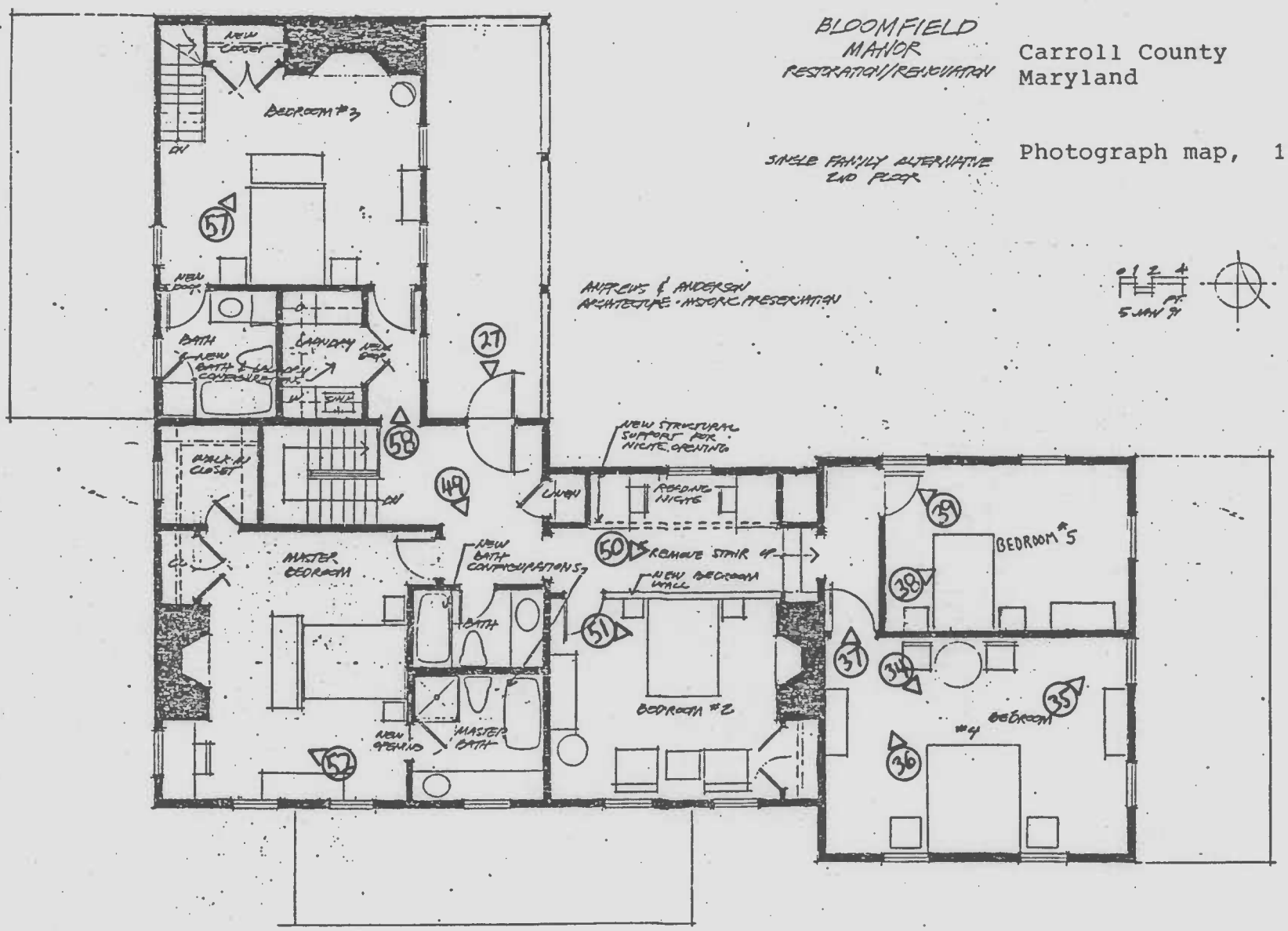


Bloomfield Manor CARR - 1294

Carroll County
Maryland

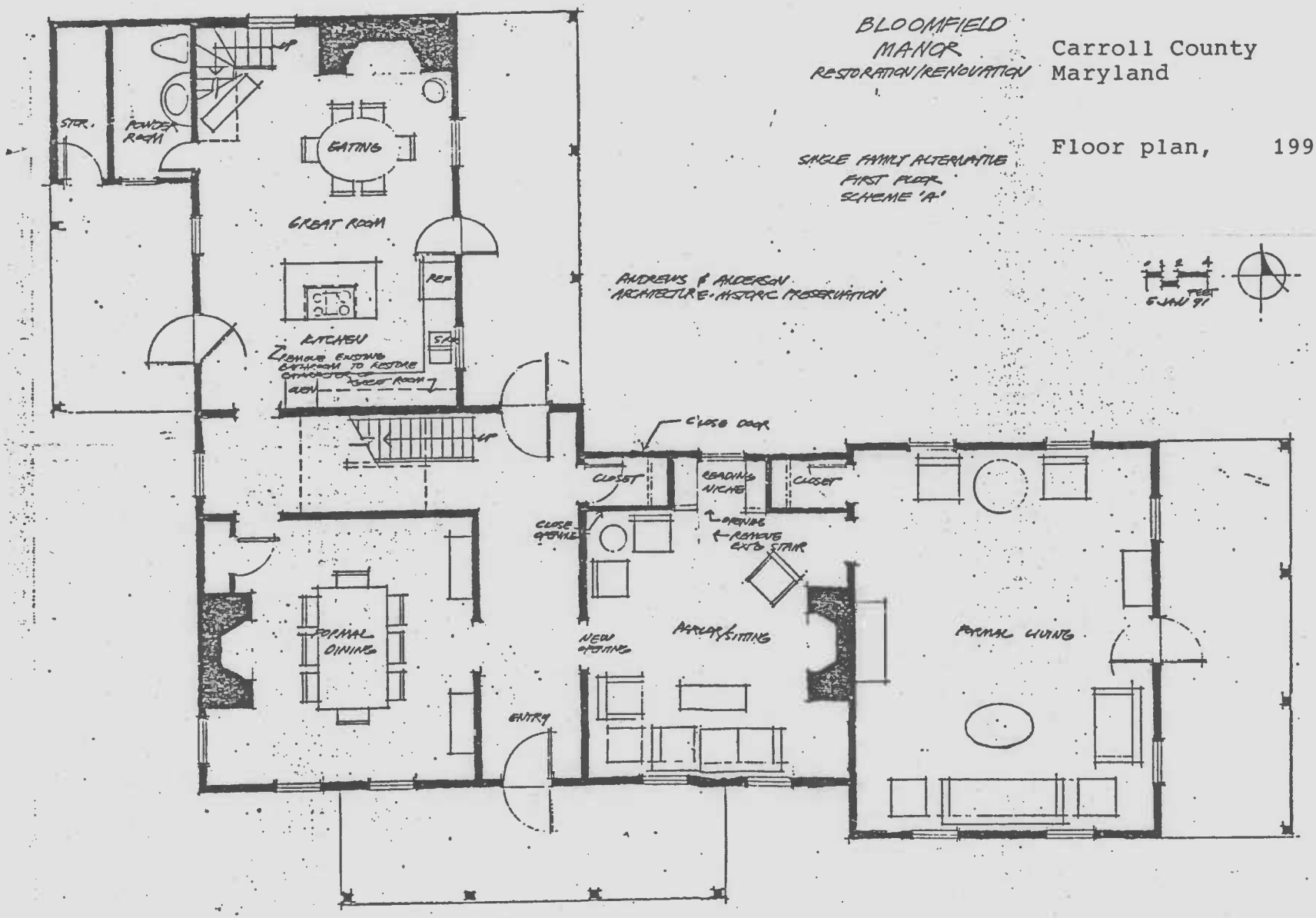
Photograph map, 1991





Carroll County
Maryland

Photograph map, 1991



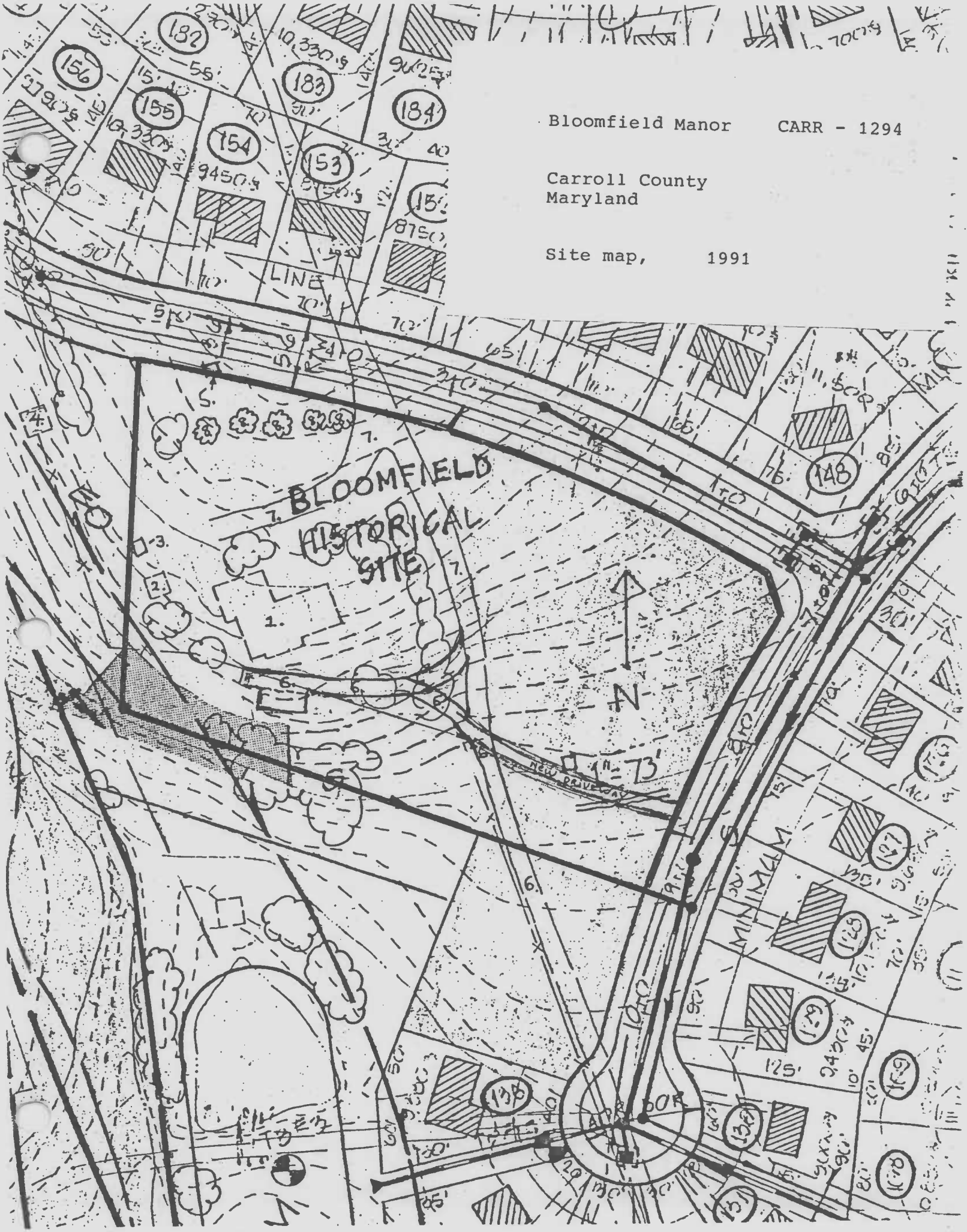
Carroll County
Maryland

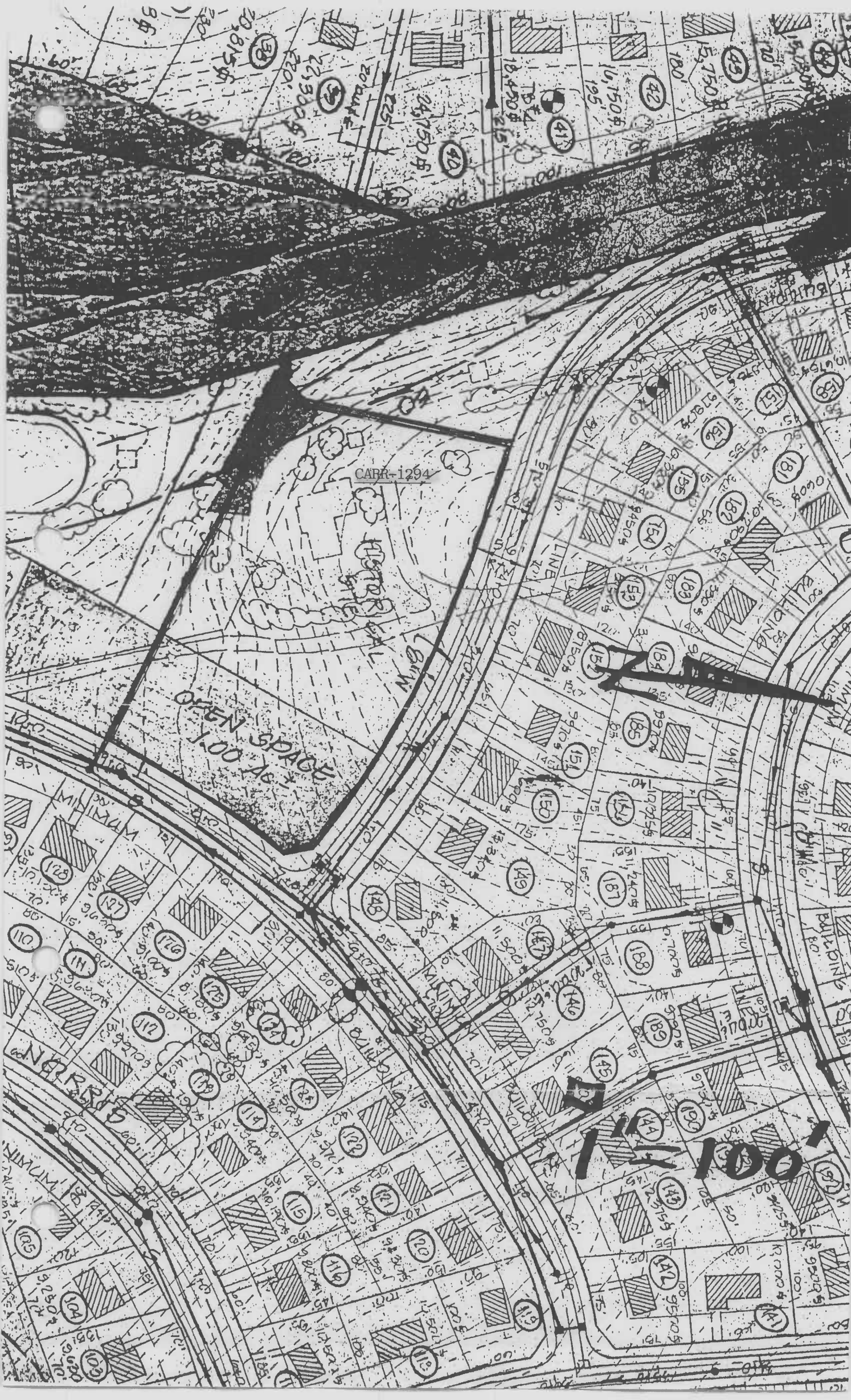
Floor plan, 1991

Bloomfield Manor CARR - 1294

Carroll County
Maryland

Site map, 1991




CARR-1294
OPEN SPACE
100 AC
1" = 100'

CARR-1294

CARR-1294

(WOODBINE) 5562 I SE

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and USSCS

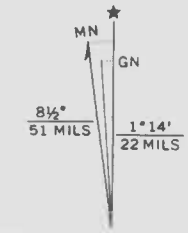
Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field check 1944
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

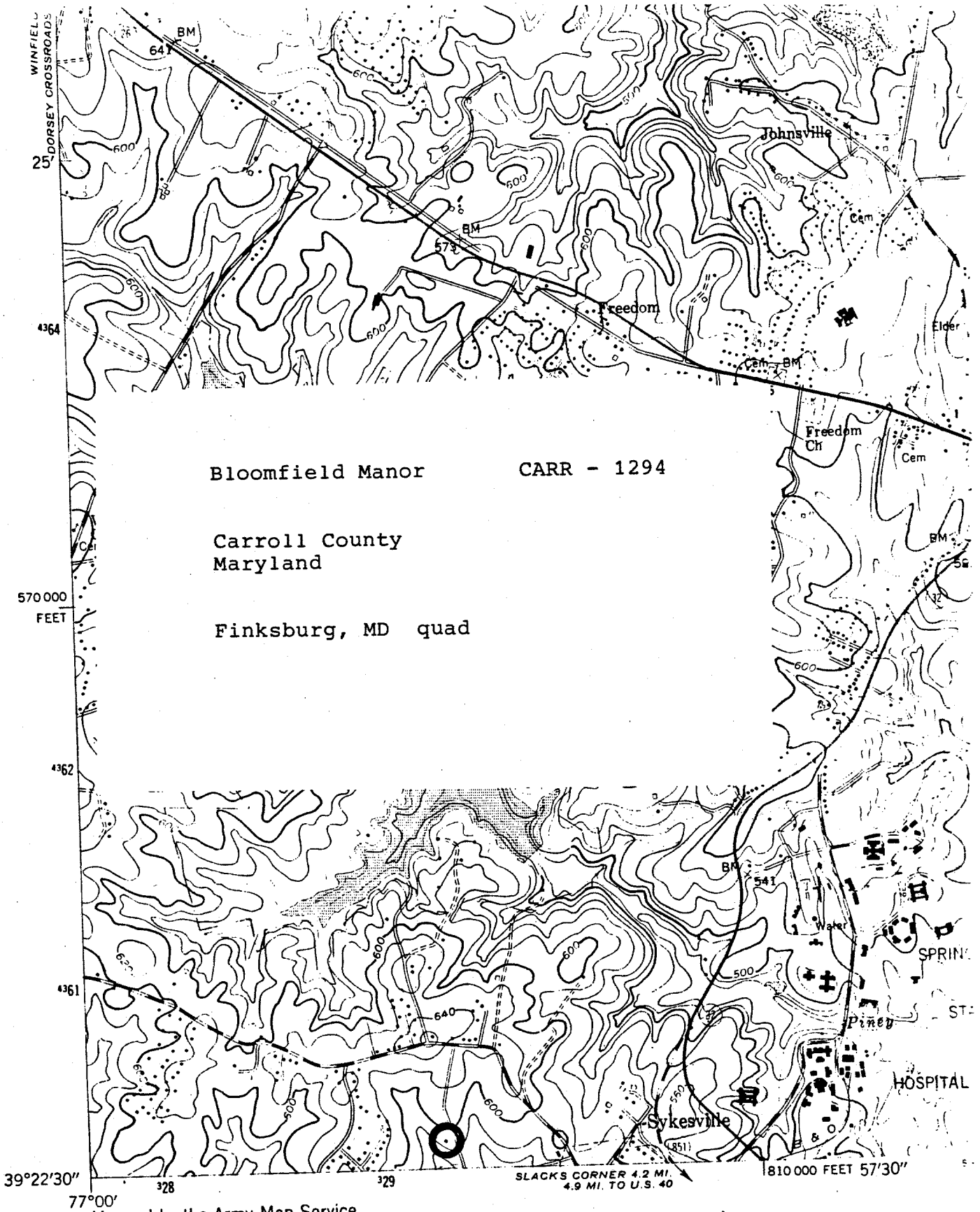
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data
This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

FINKSBURG USGS 7.5' QUAD



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority



Bloomfield Manor CARR - 1294

Carroll County
Maryland

Finksburg, MD quad

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and USSCS

Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field check 1944
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of

MN GN
8½° 51 MILS
1°14' 22 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from

CARR-1294

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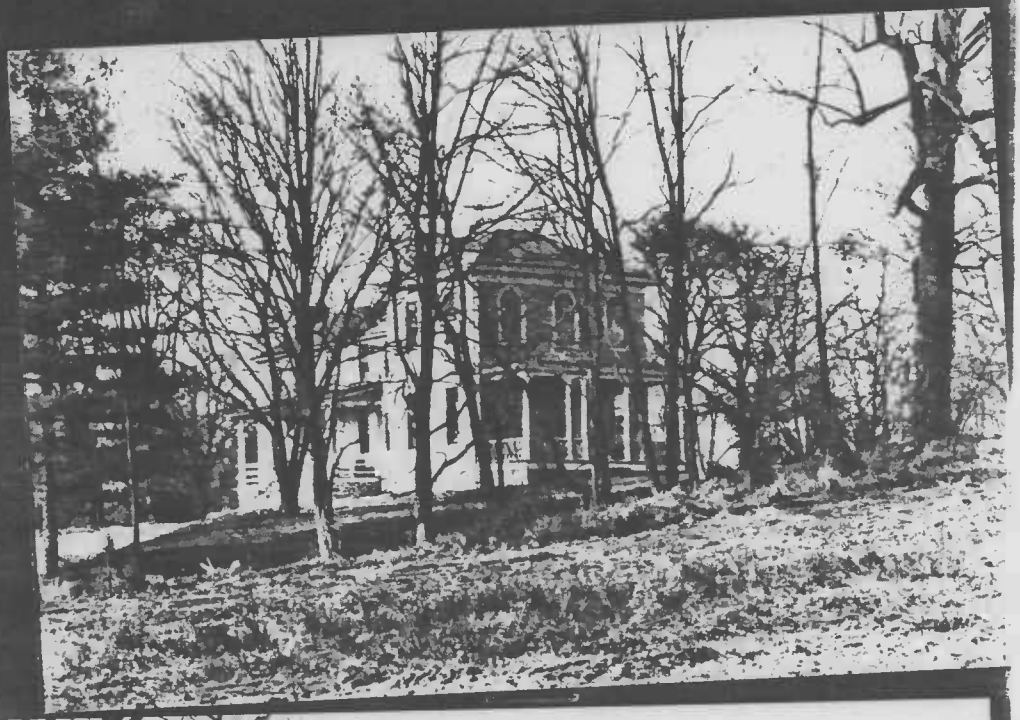

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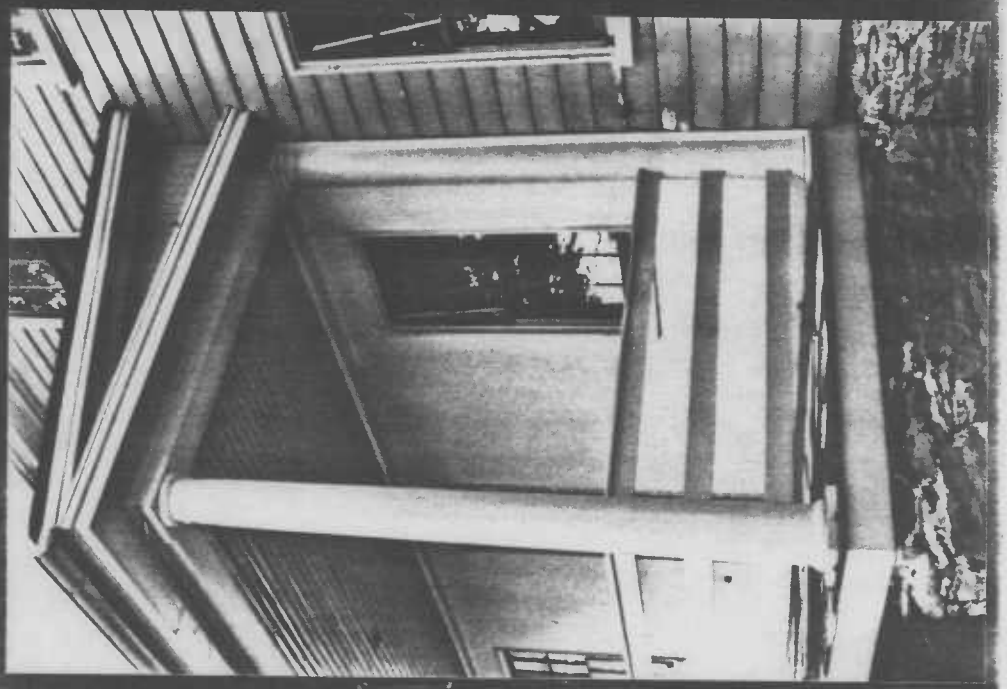

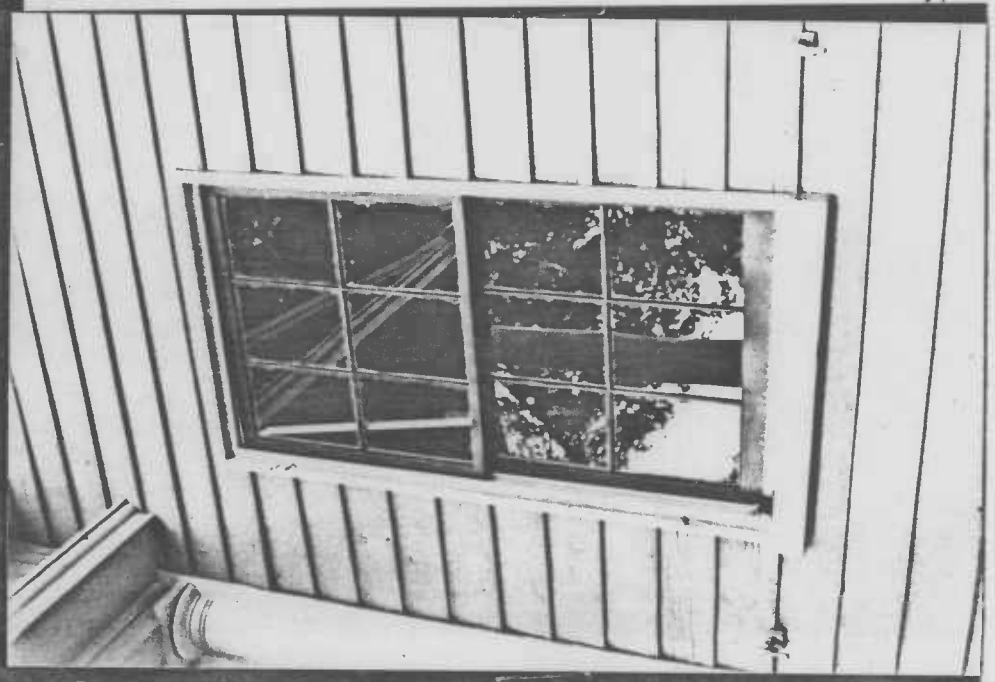

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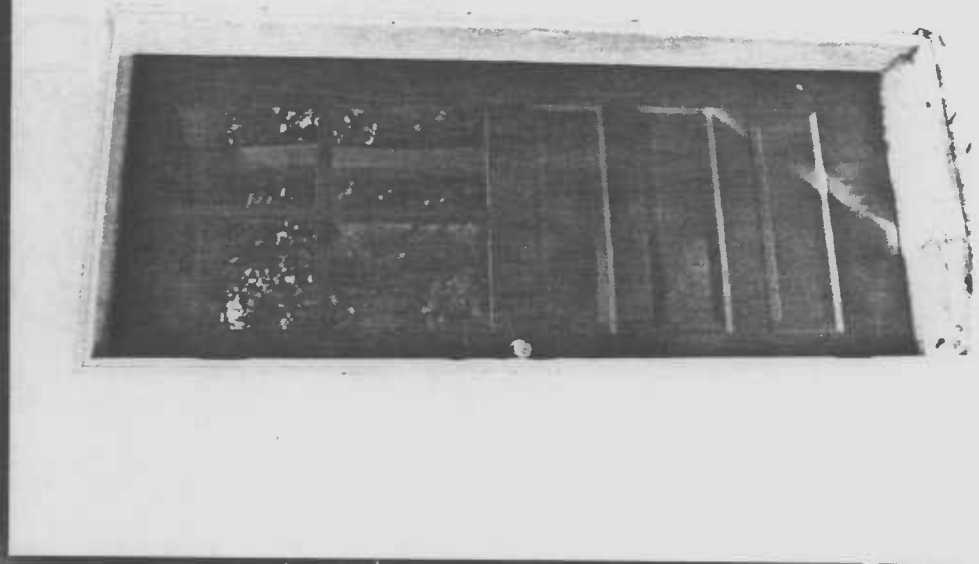

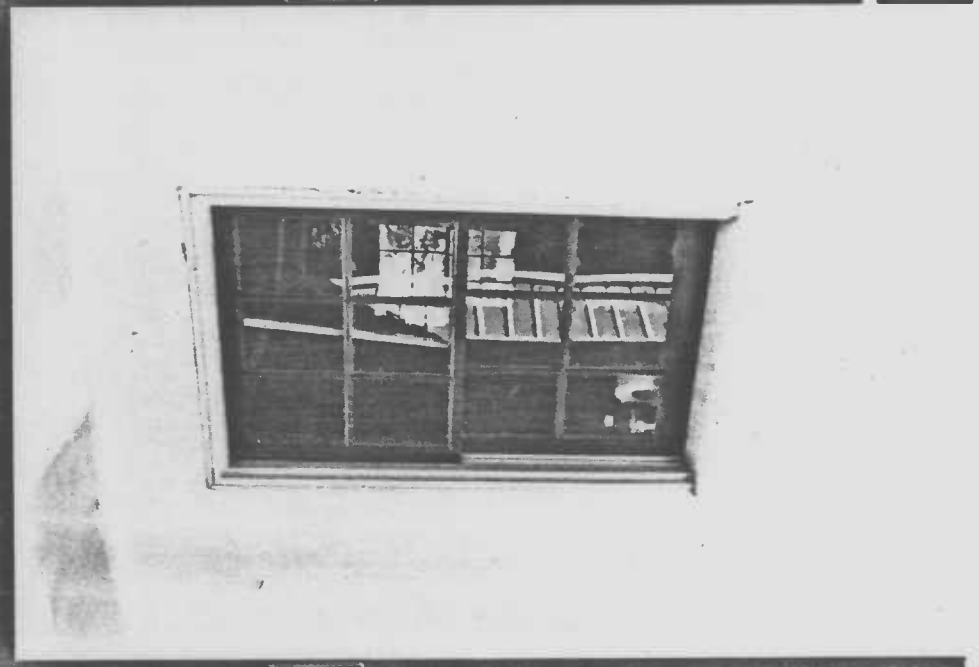

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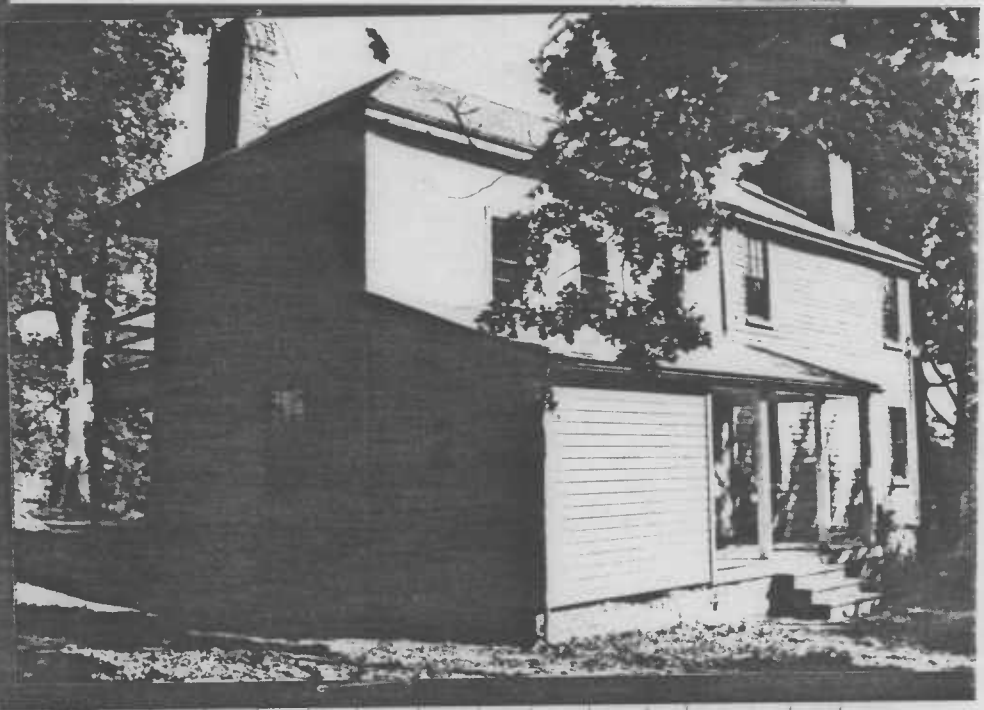

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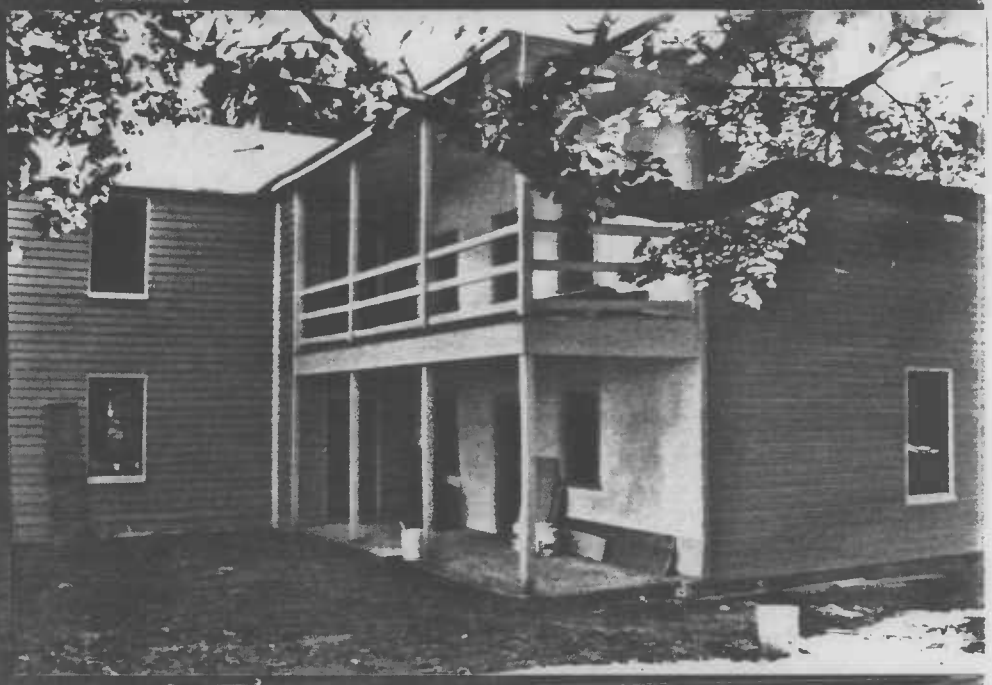

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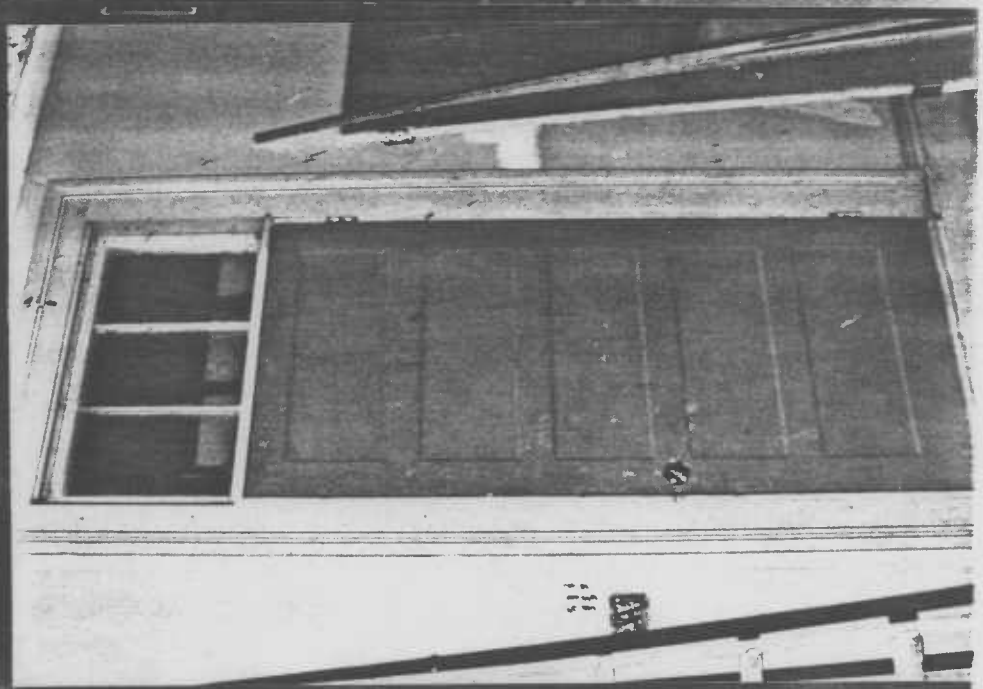

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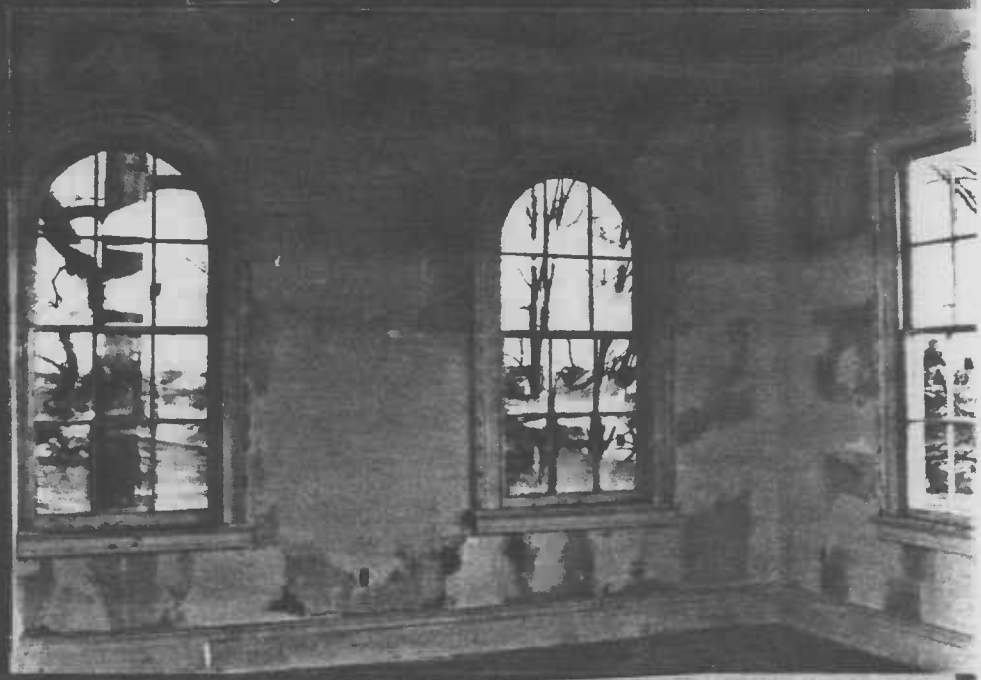

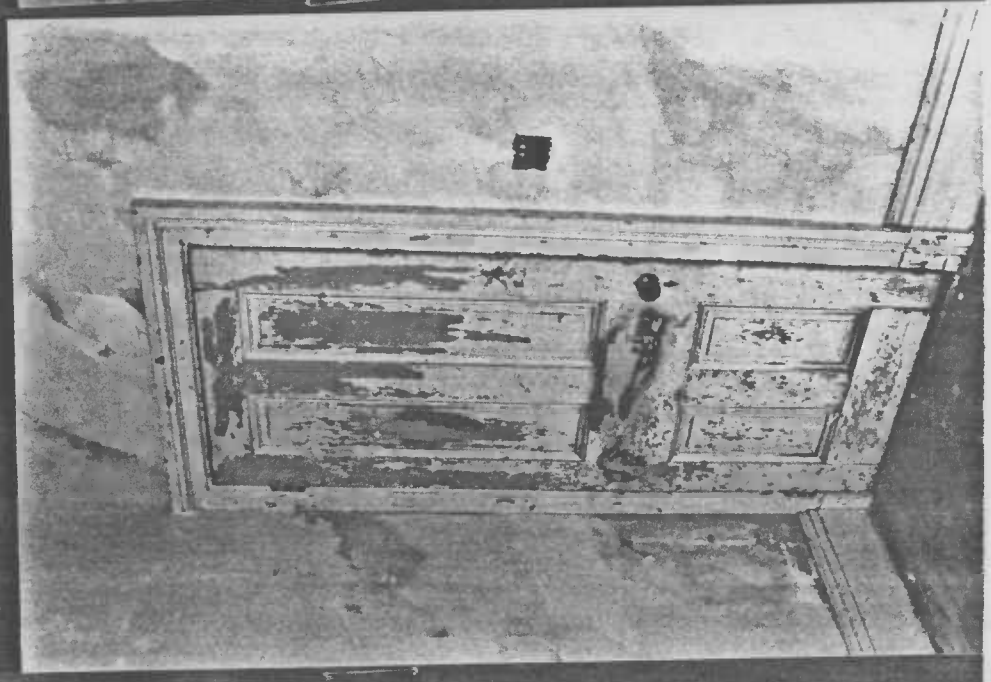

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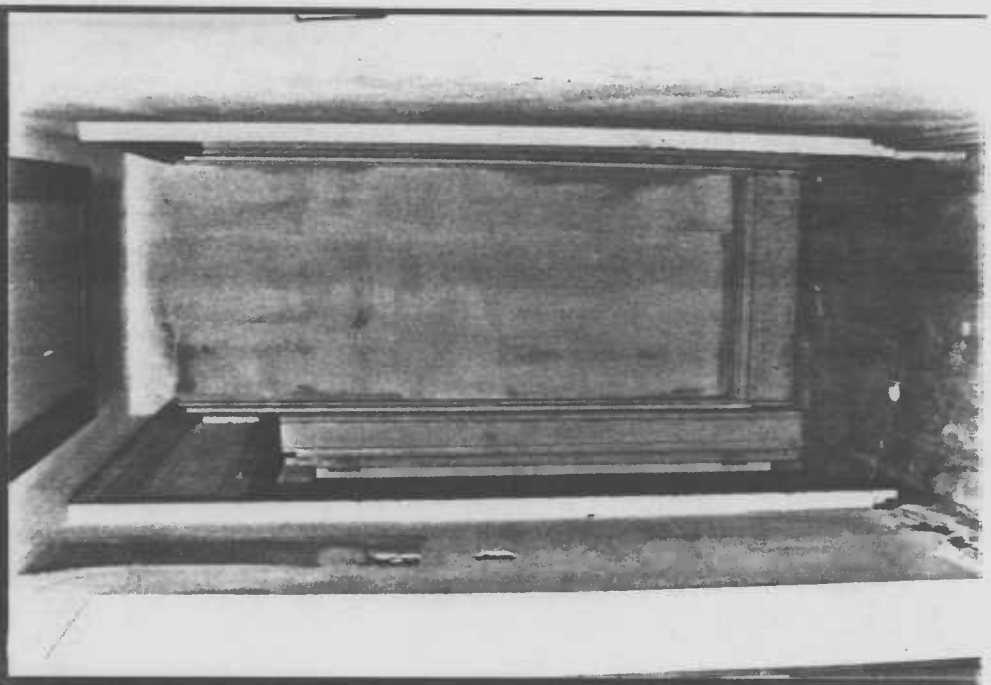

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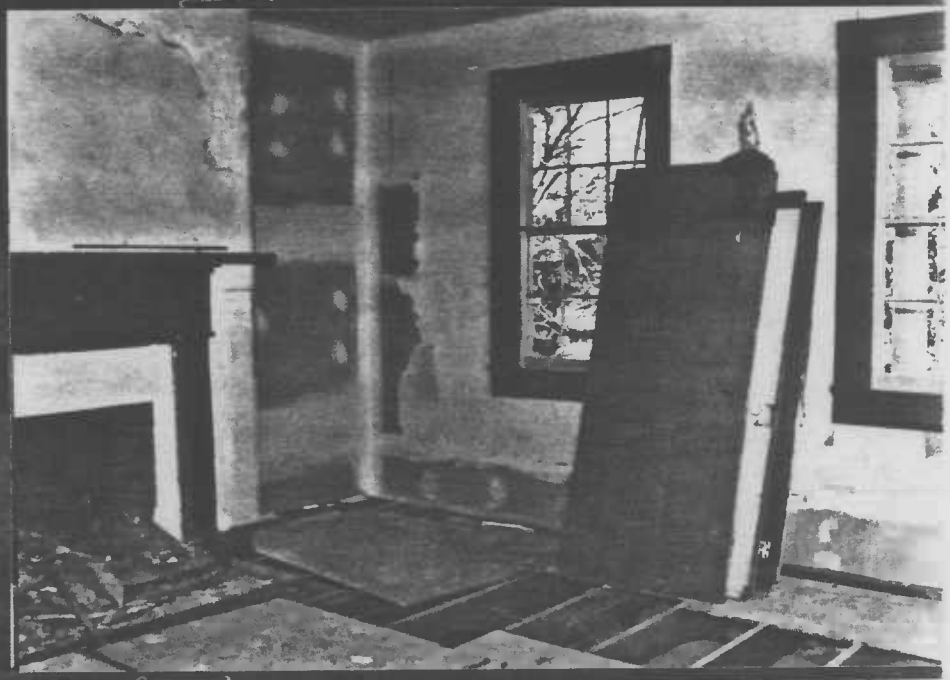

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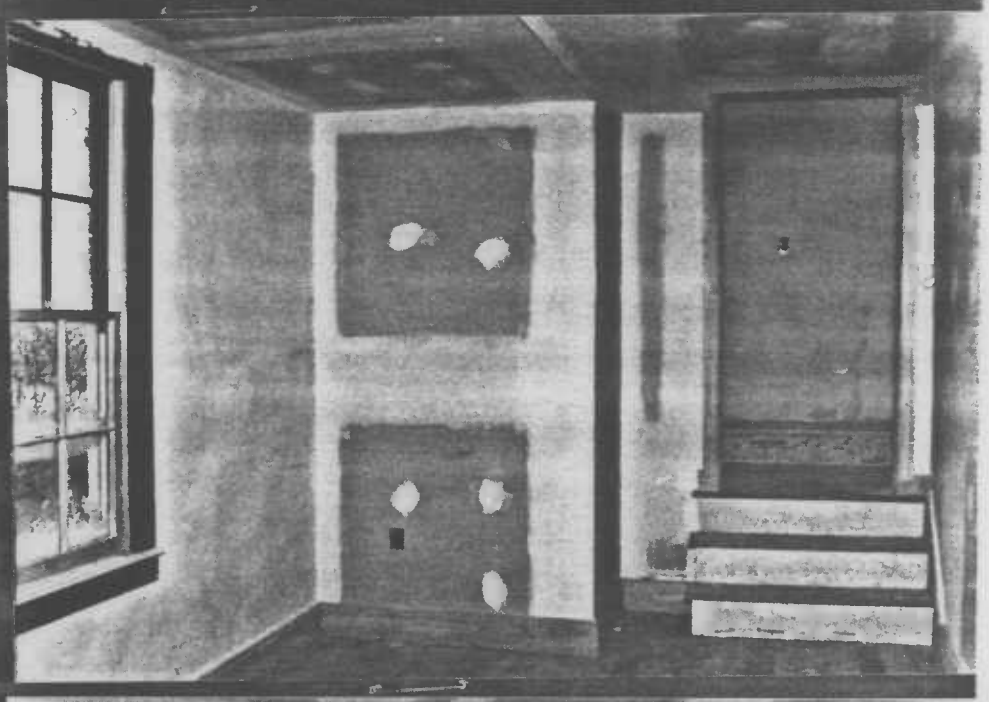

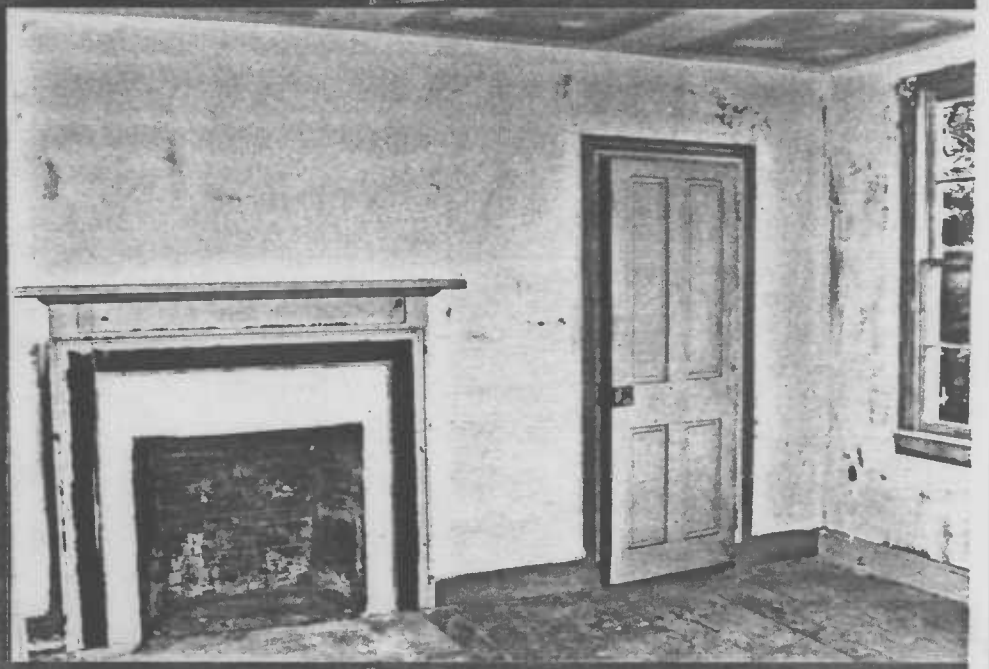

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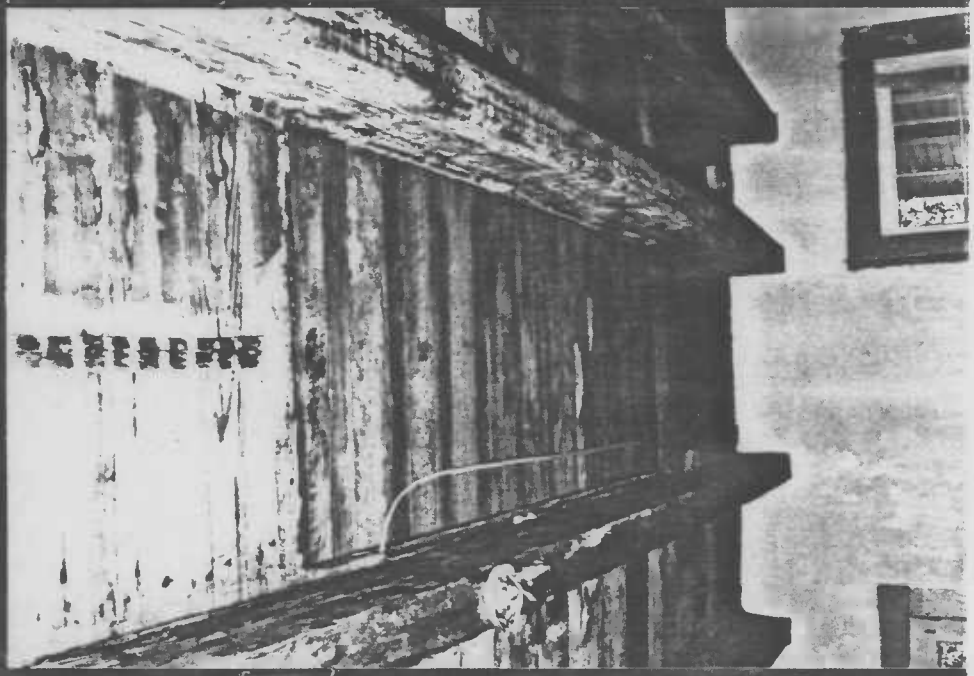

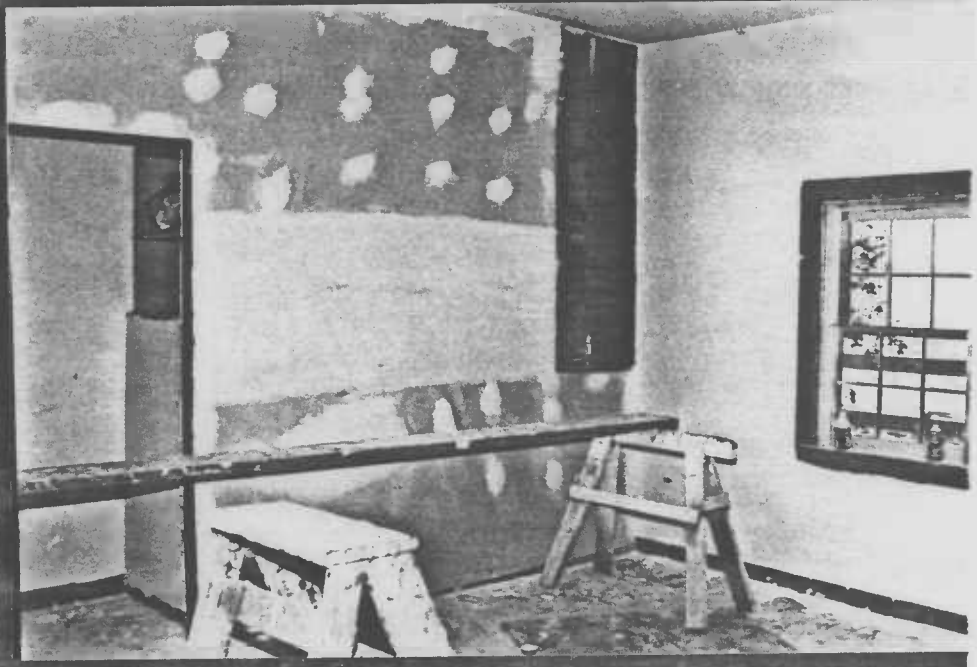

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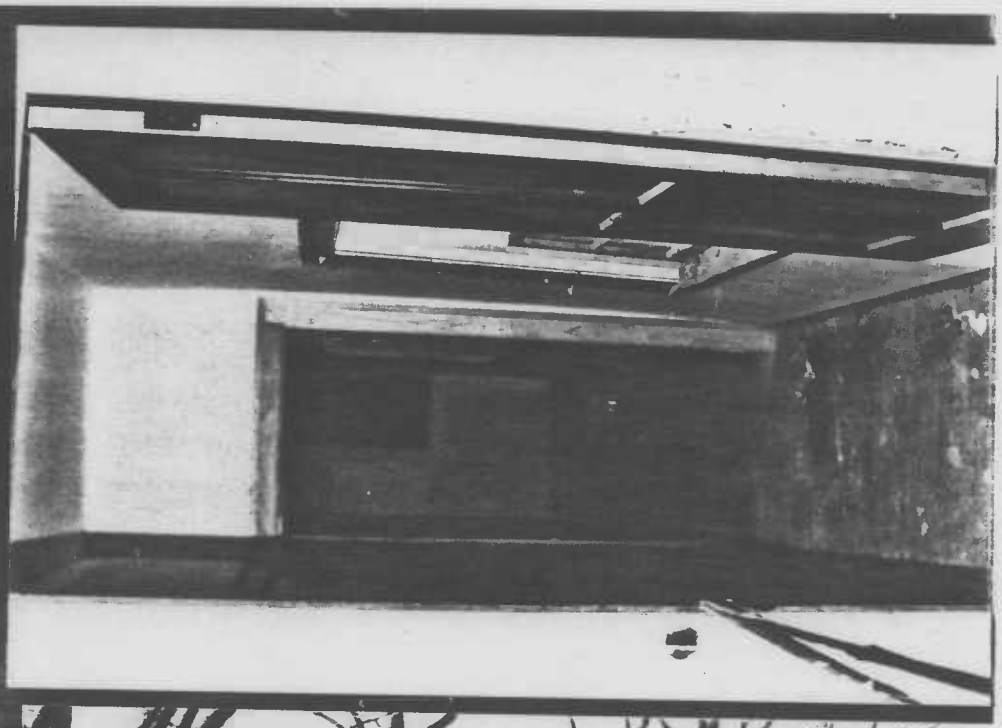
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