NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm

other names CARR-820

2. Location

street & number 3708 Baker Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Westminster ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21157

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 2-22-01

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

CARR-820

McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
Name of Property

Carroll County, MD
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	4	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
7	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/domestic outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/domestic outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Wood
Stone
roof Metal
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1790-1950

Significant Dates

c.1790

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets) See Section 8, endnotes

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

CARR-820

McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
Name of Property

Carroll County, MD
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.5 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	323360	4370940	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

Organization _____ date June 2000

street & number 610 Regester Ave. telephone (410) 377-4953

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm, located near Taylorsville in southwestern Carroll County, Maryland, consists of a log house constructed c. 1790 and later enlarged, and several nineteenth- and early-twentieth century domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including a stone summer kitchen, a frame smokehouse, a frame bank barn, a frame wagon shed, a frame hog pen, and a stone spring house.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm is located at 3708 Baker Road, approximately 1 ¾ miles north of Winfield and two miles northeast of Taylorsville in southwestern Carroll County, Maryland. The farm is located on the west side of the intersection of Baker Road with Bloom Road. The complex consists of a c. 1790 log house, a stone summer kitchen, a frame smokehouse, a frame bank barn, a frame wagon shed, a frame hog pen, a stone spring house, and several modern sheds. The farm is situated on a generally flat site south of a small stream, with a ridge rising to the south of the buildings.

The house faces east toward the road, and is a two-story, six-bay by two-bay log structure with a gable roof of corrugated metal that has a north-south ridge. On the east elevation, the first story has 10-inch to 11 ½ -inch wide beaded-edge flush board siding. The windows are nine-over-six double hung sash that are not old, and the two southern windows have head-cut trim with a beaded interior edge. From south to north the bays have a window, a door, a window, another door, and two windows. The doors have six panels and are new. The two northern windows have architraves with a quirked Greek ogee backband and a beaded interior edge. The porch soffit hides the top of the architrave. The second story siding is plain weather boards with corner boards. The second bay from the south has no opening, while the other bays have new nine-over-six sash. All of the windows have beaded-interior-edge mitered frames. There is a wood box cornice with a plain soffit and returns. There is a one-story, six-bay porch with eight chamfered posts and a new concrete deck. The shed roof has corrugated metal. There is an interior brick chimney on each end, and one in the center. The north elevation has random-width weather boards varying from 8 to 11 ½ inches wide. There are two four-light sash in the gable end.

The west elevation has the same siding as the north elevation. The first story has two nine-over-six sash, with quirked Greek ogee backbands and beaded interior edges, to the north. South of

these is a new four-light sash with new architrave. South of this is a nine-over-six sash with headcut trim that has a beaded interior edge. Next is a nine-light sash where a door was, with new siding beneath it. There is a one-story, four-bay porch to the south on this elevation, and the two southern-most bays of the porch are enclosed. The north half of the porch has chamfered posts and the south half has weather boards. The enclosure was constructed in two stages. The northern porch enclosure has a brick chimney and a six-over-six sash. The porch has a shed roof with corrugated metal. Beneath the open section of the porch the house has beaded-edge flush board siding. On the south elevation, the enclosed end of the porch has weather board siding and a four-over-two double hung sash with a mitered frame that has a beaded interior edge. This same siding is used on the south elevation of the house, which has corner boards at both ends. The siding is fastened with cut nails. There are two four-light sash in the gable end.

The south half of the house has a two-room, or hall-parlor, plan and the north half has a side passage, single pile plan. The south room has a brick floor that was discovered under a later floor that was taken up. The bricks have been re-laid in concrete. There is a large stone cooking fireplace on the south elevation, with traces of plaster on the east side. The plaster is preserved beneath the stairway and cupboards. The stone work is covered with whitewash that must predate the missing plaster. There are white layers of whitewash over top of a pink layer. The jambs have been narrowed with parged, splayed brick. The wood mantel tree is covered with sheet iron on the back or fireplace side, the bottom edge, and the lower front corner. This sheet iron is fastened with many one-inch long wrought nails. To the east of the fireplace is a winder stair constructed of sash sawn boards and cut nails. It has a beaded-edge vertical board door hung on cast iron butt hinges, with a ghost of a box lock. Beneath the stairs is a beaded-edge vertical board closet door that matches the stair door. The stairway is constructed with cut nails. The board wall enclosing the stairway is fastened to a joist that is not chamfered, and must be a later addition. There is a section of flooring between this later joist and the closest original joist where floor boards have been added. This suggests that the existing stairway is not the original, and that the original stairway was wider than this. To the west of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard that is also constructed with cut nails. It has one tall beaded-edge vertical board door above a similar, shorter door. These are hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. On the east elevation, the south window has head cut trim with a beaded interior edge. The door has a new backband, but some of the original beaded interior edge trim beneath it survives. There is peg rail on the east that appears to the old, but not original. It may have had metal hooks. The east elevation has vertical riven lath. The second story joists run east-west and are spaced 29 to 30 ½ inches on centers. They are hewn, are approximately four by six inches, and have chamfered edges. The bottom sides of the joists retain ghosts of lath and plaster that has been removed. The flooring

above runs north-south and is of random-width boards with beaded edges. The partition wall on the north is a vertical board wall that has been lathed and plastered over. The lath is sawn, and is fastened horizontally to vertical nailing strips that are spaced 11 ½ inches on centers. It appears the strips are placed over the joints of the tongue and groove boards. There is a doorway in this wall with architrave that has a quirked Greek ogee backband and a beaded interior edge. The west elevation has a doorway to the south that leads to a pantry. In the center of the wall is a window opening that has been covered over. The sash is missing, however, the remainder of the opening is intact, and is open from the exterior. The pantry at the southwest corner of the house, part of the enclosed porch, is now divided in two, the north half functioning as a laundry room and the south half as a powder room.

The center room has a plain floor that appears to be reused old boards that are not tongue and grooved; the boards run north-south. The windows in this room have head cut trim with beaded interior edges, and there are no ghosts of backbands. The second story joists and the floor boards are identical to those in the south room, and have traces of whitewash. There is a doorway on the north elevation and, with a new door hung on cast iron butt hinges. There are mortises for other butt hinges, as well. The architrave has an ogee backband and a beaded interior edge on both sides. The north side architrave has a broken field.

The passage floor has six to 8 ½ inch wide random-width pine flooring that runs north-south. The east door architrave has a quirked Greek ogee backband, a broken field, and a projecting bead on the interior edge. The doorway to the north room has all new trim. There is a straight run of stairs along the north wall. It has a turned newel post that appears to be walnut, and turned balusters. The stair has an open stringer with plain wood strips, and the underside of the treads has a combed, grained finish. Beneath the stairway is a beaded-edge, vertical board door with a combed finish on top of a dark blue finish. This door has been flipped upside down, and seems to have come from elsewhere, as the battens are cut to make it fit. It has cast iron butt hinges and a cast iron rim lock. The north wall has plaster on circular sawn lath.

The north room floor has been raised approximately four to six inches, with new pine boards. The original joists and floor boards survive beneath them, and it appears the trim does, as well. The window architrave has a Greek ogee backband, a broken field, and a beaded interior edge. On the north elevation is a segmentally-arched fireplace with splayed jambs and all new plaster. There is no mantel here. Flanking either side of the fireplace are modern, built-in closets. The second story joists are hewn on all four sides, run east-west, and have beads on the bottom edges of the joists. The

random-width flooring above runs north-south and is sash sawn. There are traces of whitewash on both the joists and the floor. On the south elevation there are two sash sawn trimmer ends projecting into the north room just below the second story floor. They butt against the joists, but are not connected to it, and therefore must be supported by the partition wall, indicating that this wall, stairway, and opening in the floor for the stairs are later additions.

The second story floor plan mirrors the first story, but each of the rooms is divided in half by a wall that runs north-south. The southeast chamber has a narrowed chimney flue on the south elevation that contains a stove pipe hole. There is an enclosed stairway to the east of this flue that leads to the attic. There is a beaded-edge vertical board door on plain cast iron butt hinges, with a small cast iron rim lock that has a mineral knob. Inside this stairway is vertical, circular sawn lath and plaster over whitewashed logs. Between the stair and chimney flue is a narrow closet with beaded-edge vertical board door hung on plain cast iron butt hinges, with a similar door above it. The eastern window has a quirked Greek ogee backband. The north elevation doorway has beaded-interior-edge trim that is side cut; this bead is smaller than the bead found on head cut trim in the house. There is a beaded-edge vertical board door hung on heavily painted cast iron butt hinges here. The floor drops down several inches on the north side of this opening, and the partition wall here is built on the board all the way across, setting it up off the floor. The west elevation has a doorway with head cut trim and a beaded interior edge. The door here is new. This wall was probably not original, but appears to date to the period when the new stair passage was added. The southwest chamber has a window on the west elevation that has a quirked Greek ogee backband and a beaded interior edge.

The wall that divides the two center chambers does not line up with the dividing wall in the south section, and it appears to be sheetrock. Along the north wall is a 14 inch wide board that runs east-west and is raised 4 ½ inches off the floor. This board supports a brick chimney centered on the north elevation. The chimney is corbeled out about five feet above the floor level in order to be wide enough for a flue, and it it appears to have had a stove pipe hole, but it has been re-parged. On the north elevation, to the east, is a vertical board door made of three boards, the center one of which is narrow, and all of them have beaded edges. The door is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. Both sides of the doorway have beaded-interior-edge mitered trim. The north side of the door has ghosts of battens, as if they were here and were moved to the other side. The east window has a quirked Greek ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge.

The second story passage has a ghost on the west wall that could be from chair rail that was removed and patched with plaster. However, the ghost seems to be placed too low, and could also

mark the location of a plate, if this section of the house was once a 1 ½-story building later raised to two stories. About one-third of the way east of the west elevation is a ghost in the south wall, and the ceiling, of a partition that ran north-south. At the same location is a break in the base board, and peg rail on the east end of the south wall stops at this point. On the north elevation are two doorways with head cut trim that has a beaded interior edge, and vertical board doors hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. The west door has later butt hinges that probably date to when the stairs were added. The east door has butt hinges like many of the other doors in the house, and it may be re-used. The floor is random-width pine, five to 7 ¾ inches wide, that runs north-south and appears to be original. The east wall appears to have been re-plastered.

In the northeast chamber, most of the walls appear to have been re-plastered. The architraves here have a Greek ogee backband and a beaded interior edge. On the north elevation, to the west, is a fireplace with a brick hearth that has probably been taken up and re-laid. The fireplace has splayed, plastered jambs, a segmentally-arched opening, and no mantel. In the northeast corner the floor is patched with later boards and there is a ghost on the east wall, in line with this patch on the floor, that extends from the floor to about three feet high. There is a ghost in the ceiling, as well, and sections of missing base board on the east wall and the east side of the fireplace. All of this seems to indicate that there was a stairway in this location. The northwest chamber window has Greek ovolo backbands.

In the south half of the attic, the rafters are 2 ¾ inches to three inches wide, three to 3 ¼ inches deep at the ridge, and are tapered to approximately five inches deep at the foot. The rafters are sash sawn, are mitered at the ridge, and support sash sawn lath and wood shingles with no saw marks. The rafter feet align with the joists but are set on top of a one inch thick false plate, with a board nailed around them. The floor is tongue and grooved, sash sawn boards that are faced nailed with cut nails. Some of the boards appear to be siding, as they have beads on one edge and are feathered on the ends. They are nailed face down so the beads are not visible from above. The north attic rafters are roughly hewn, partly round with bark on them, and are mitered at the ridge. One of the rafters is sawn, and is three inches wide, while the rest are four to 4 ½ inches wide, and none of them are tapered. The rafters formerly had collar beams that had half-dovetailed half-lap joints that were pegged. The rafters support sash sawn lath and split and shaved shingles. The rafter feet have a tenon on the bottom of them that sits in a mortise on the top of the joists, and is pegged. The floor boards are sash sawn; some of them near the chimney have beads on top of the boards, and other boards have Roman numerals cut on them.

Several feet south of the house is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay rubble stone summer

kitchen/outbuilding with a gable roof of corrugated metal that has a north-south ridge. It is banked into the hill on the west and south, has an exterior stone fireplace with a brick chimney on the north, and has a wood box cornice. On the east elevation, the first story has a six-over-three sash to the south, two beaded-edge vertical board doors, and a six-over-six sash to the north. The six-over-three sash is an early sash, but the bottom and top sash overlap at the meeting rail. It is set into a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame, with a wood lintel, and has wood shutters that have beaded-edge vertical boards and tapered, dovetailed battens. The doors are new and are set into beaded-interior-edge mitered frames, with wood lintels. The six-over-six sash is old and has the same frame as the other openings, but has no shutter or hardware for it. There is a one-story shed roof porch that connects to the porch of the house. The second story has two new nine-light sash in beaded-interior-edge mitered frames, one in each of the end bays. The north elevation has no openings. The west elevation is banked into the hill to the south on the first story, and has a six-over-six sash to the north that has metal bars in front of it. The second story has two new nine-light sash, and there is a wood box cornice. The south elevation is banked into the hill so that the upper story is at ground level. The second story has a new, beaded-edge vertical board door in a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame. The gable end has a marble stone with "J F 1866" crudely carved into it, and tapered wood rake boards.

The stone outbuilding is laid out on a two-room, or hall-parlor, plan with a partition wall that runs east-west. In the north room, the doors have beaded-interior-edge mitered trim. There are hewn sleepers set on the earth, with butted-edge floor boards running north-south. The walls are plaster on stone, with whitewash over top of a bright blue finish. The partition wall is frame and has plaster on circular sawn lath. On the north elevation is a fireplace with straight, plastered jambs and a simple wood mantel shelf supported by four triangular brackets . In the northwest corner is an enclosed winder stair with beaded-edge vertical boards. The door and the bottom two stairs are gone. The windows have splayed, plastered jambs with beaded-interior-edge, mitered frames. The south room has a concrete floor and plaster on stone walls. The ceiling has boards laid over top of earlier lath and plaster. On the south and west walls are the remains of original shelves. The horizontal members on the south shelves are set into the stone wall, with vertical members nailed to the sides of joists. The west shelves have vertical members in the front and rear., all of which are nailed to the joists above. The frames for the shelves are mortised and tenoned and pegged together.

The second story plan is identical to the first story. In the north chamber, the north elevation has a T-shaped hole in the flue to allow smoke into the room. The walls are plaster on stone, and the random width floor runs north-south. The floor boards vary from 6 ¾ to 11 ½ inches wide, though

most are 11 to 11 ½ inches, and they are faced-nailed with cut nails. There is no ceiling in this room and there are no nail holes on the rafters to suggest that they were ever covered. The rafters are mitered at the ridge, with a ridge pole, and are supported by purlins set at an angle and set into the north and south walls. The rafters are sash sawn, are 2 ½ inches wide, and taper in from 4 ½ inches deep at the foot. The rafter feet are set into notches in the plate, and the rafters support shingle lath and circular sawn wood shingles. The south elevation has a door in the center with a beaded-interior-edge frame. The studs in this wall are sash sawn, are two inches by 3 ¾ to four inches, and have circular sawn lath and plaster. There is a beam set across the center of the wall that probably ties the two plates together. The door frame is mortised and tenoned into this beam, and there are peg holes drilled into the beam, however they do not pass through the tenons. Along the top edge of the beam are four pegs that probably support canted purlin posts, though this is hidden by the lath and plaster partition wall that is carried up to the roof. The south chamber construction is consistent with the north chamber, it having no ceiling. There is a tie beam set in the south wall, though the tie beam is broken by the doorway here. This tie beam is exposed and whitewashed, not scored to hold plaster the way the plates are. The windows are identical to those on the first story.

On the east side of the road, about 150 feet east of the stone outbuilding, is a banked barn. It is 63 feet three inches long by 38 feet six inches wide and is banked on the south, with the forebay facing north. Baker Road curves around the southwest corner of the barn, which has vertical board siding primarily fastened with wire nails, but also with some cut nails. It has a gable roof of corrugated metal with an east-west ridge, and a rubble stone foundation with a CMU wall built beneath the forebay. The upper story of the south elevation has two pair of wagon doors in the center, hung on machine cut strap hinges. The small doors inside the larger ones are hung on rams-head hinges. To the west are two vents set above two four-light sash, while to the east are two vents over two vents. To the west side of the south elevation is a CMU silo with no roof. On the east side is the CMU foundation for what was reportedly a wood silo.

On the east elevation, the lower story has two four-light sash. There is a beaded-edge-and-center vertical board Dutch door beneath the forebay, and it is flanked on either side by CMU's. The upper story has three vents on the bottom, five vents above them, one of which has been replaced by boards, three vents in the gable end, and a six-light sash in the peak with a narrow wood vent to each side. The lower story of the north elevation has four pair of two-over-two metal sash with wood sills to the east, and seven two-over-two metal sash with brick sills to the west. The upper story, from east to west, has two vents over two vents, a vertical board door set above another vertical board door, both hung on tapered strap hinges, a small door over a vent, a double door over a single door, both of which are on machine made strap hinges, and three vents over three vents. On the west

elevation, the lower story stone wall has partly been cut out, with the addition of CMU in-fill and four two-over-two steel sash with brick sills. The area beneath the forebay has the same treatment as the east elevation. The upper story is the same as the east elevation, but also has a vertical board door near the southwest corner. Above the gable peak vent is painted " L. A. Aldridge".

The lower story is divided in half by a CMU wall that contains a beaded-edge-and-center vertical board Dutch door beneath the forebay. The west room has concrete aisles, but the metal stanchions are now gone. There are three summer beams, one of which is beneath the forebay where the original wall was, with three steel posts beneath each. The walls are parged and there is a board ceiling. The south elevation has a doorway to the silo that has been closed off by CMU's. The east room is identical to the west room. The upper story of the barn has two center threshing floors with a hay mow on each end, and a granary in the south corner. The remains of a tool room or another granary is in the east corner. The barn is constructed of a mortised and tenoned and pegged, heavy timber, hewn, braced frame with five bents. The three center bents have five vertical posts each, with diagonal braces between the sills and the lower girts of the two center bays. The end bents do not have braces between the two horizontals, but instead have small down braces and up braces. All five bents have canted purlin posts or great struts. They support ¾ round log rafters. There is a hay track in the ridge which conceals the joinery here. The barn bents have a unique system of Roman numerals, with diagonally set Roman numerals indicating which of the three center bents the timber belonged to, and Roman numerals parallel to the length of each piece numbering each particular joint. On the granary door is carved "J. H. 1847" and "H. M. H." The wagon door frames are partly mortised and tenoned and pegged together.

Connected to the southwest corner of the barn is a CMU milking shed. It is a one-story, two-bay by two-bay structure with a gable roof of inverted v-seam metal with an east-west ridge. Its placement blocks the door in the upper story of the west elevation of the barn. The north elevation has two nine-light sash with brick sills. The west elevation has a v-groove vertical board door hung on "T" hinges to the north, and a nine-light sash with brick sills to the south. The south elevation has three six-light sash with wood sills. There is a small section of stone barnyard wall north of the barn, at the west end.

About 20 feet northwest of the barn is a hog pen. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame structure with a foundation of rubble stone, CMU's, and poured concrete. It has board and batten siding and a gable roof of corrugated metal with an east-west ridge. On the south side is a concrete deck with four wooden post and rail pens. The south elevation, from west to east, alternates with a

low opening, a six-light sash, a low opening, another six-light sash, two more low openings, a six-light sash, and another low opening. The west elevation has a door at the north corner and a hatch above it in the center. The north elevation has a shed roof addition on the east half. To the west of this addition, the elevation has a six-light sash with a hatch above it, and a door near the west room. The addition has a foundation of concrete and CMU's, board and batten siding, a door on the west end, and a six-light sash on the north elevation. The shed roof addition is carried around on the east side. The south elevation of this addition has a vertical board door on rollers, and there are no openings on the east elevation.

The hog pen was built in two stages, with alterations to both halves. The west end was probably constructed first, and has a sash sawn, heavy timber frame with mortised and tenoned and pegged girts in the north and south walls. There were mortised and tenoned and pegged tie beams running north-south, set about six inches below the top of the post. These were removed, and new circular sawn tie beams were pegged into mortises at the top. Also, circular sawn studs and door frames were added, and circular sawn joists were set on top of blocks on the side girts. The flooring above is also circular sawn. The stalls are new, being constructed of circular sawn timber that is wire nailed. The east half is constructed of circular sawn, heavy timber framing that is mortised and tenoned and pegged, but the girts are smaller. The tie beams are also circular sawn, and set at the same level as the new tie beams in the west half of the hog pen. There were posts that were mortised and tenoned and pegged beneath the tie beams, and these probably separated the aisle on the north from the pens on the south, where the present pen wall is. There is a straight run of stairs on the east end, with a doorway on the east elevation, set to the north, that gives access to the shed roof addition. In the upper story, the roof appears to have been constructed all at one time, and has circular sawn two by four rafters that are mitered at the ridge, are notched at the foot to rest on the outer corner of the plate, and support wood lath and shingles. The posts extend several feet above floor level, with the plates set on top of them and mortised and tenoned and pegged to them. The west half has up braces that are mortised and tenoned and pegged, while the east half never did. The shed roof addition is built of circular sawn timber that is approximately three by five inches and two by four inches, and is wire nailed.

There is a frame wagon shed located about 75 feet east of the north corner of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, vertical board siding, and a gable roof of inverted-v-seam metal with a north-south ridge. It is constructed of a hewn, heavy timber frame that is mortised and tenoned and pegged, and has sawn down braces. The rafters are hewn on the top and bottom, are mitered at the ridge, and support wood lath. There is a pair of large

wagon doors on both the north and south ends, and these are hung on new T-hinges. The west door on the north elevation is hung on machine-made strap hinges. Inside the wagon shed are two hoists hanging from girts. There is a shed roof addition on the east that has a mortised and tenoned and pegged, hewn frame. The south elevation is open. On the north side of the wagon shed is a garage constructed of CMU's with beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards in the north gable end. This wood siding is also used for the doors on the west elevation, which are hung on rollers. The garage has a gable roof of inverted-v-seam metal with a north-south ridge. Its placement blocks the northeast door on the wagon shed.

About twelve feet west of the north end of the house is a one-story, one-bay square smokehouse. It has beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding with wire nails, and a gable roof with wood shingles and a north-south ridge. The south elevation has a doorway of the same material as the siding. The frame is constructed of circular sawn four by fours, with plates and girts half lapped and set on top of the posts. Because of this method of construction the method of fastening is not visible. The rafters are also circular sawn two by fours that are mitered at the ridge. The floor is concrete.

East of the barn, and north of the intersection of Baker and Bloom Roads, set down in a hollow on the steep slope that descends from Bloom Road to the stream on the north, is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay rubble stone spring house. It has a shed roof with corrugated metal that slopes down to the north, and it faces south, up the hill. On the west elevation is an opening that originally had horizontal wood louvers. The north elevation has been re-built with poured concrete above the rubble stone foundation. There is a window opening here with a circular sawn wood frame. The east elevation also has an opening that had horizontal wood louvers. The south elevation has a door opening set to the west, but the door and frame are gone. The front plate on the south elevation is hewn. On the interior, there is a dirt floor and parged walls. There is a circular sawn beam that runs east-west in the center of the building. The ceiling is of approximately three inch wide boards that also run eas- west. To the south and west of the spring house is a stone retaining wall that is set about eight feet from the building.

Four minor outbuildings of recent date do not contribute to the significance of the resource.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of several periods and methods of construction. The sequence of construction and alteration of the dwelling illustrates a pattern of change in the vernacular domestic architecture of Carroll County over the last two centuries. With its array of domestic and agricultural outbuildings, the property is representative of a type of farmstead characteristic of the region during the period.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm is located on parts of three tracts of land that were assembled in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In 1768 William Hartigan patented 40 acres with the name "Mary's Promise," no doubt named for his wife, Mary. Somehow, Dr. John Stevenson of Baltimore Town acquired some claim to the property, though the records do not make clear how this happened. In any case, Hartigan re-acquired the tract in 1771. He also acquired 89 acres of the adjacent tract, "Darlington," but again it is not clear from the records how he got it. In 1779, when he sold both tracts, he was living in the area, Delaware Hundred in Baltimore County, and was described as an innkeeper. This raises the possibility that the existing structure conceals part of a building that dates to this period, though there is no clear physical evidence and no documentary record to prove this. Hartigan sold his land to John Moale, who lived in Green Spring in Garrison Forrest, Baltimore County, and also in Baltimore Town. Moale was a large landowner and an important figure in the early history of Baltimore, serving for a long time as the presiding justice of the county court.[1]

The 1779 deed lists Hartigan as an innkeeper, and he was probably keeping an inn on this property. Its location on the old Liberty Road, from Baltimore Town through Liberty Town to Frederick Town made it a prime location for business. According to a 1794 map there was a tavern on this site, but John Moale's interest in the property was solely as an investment, and he must have leased it to someone, perhaps for some period of time back to Hartigan. Moale died in 1798, and in his will he left this and other land to the youngest of his thirteen children, Randall Hulse Moale. In addition to the "Mary's Promise" and "Darlington" tracts, there was another, unnamed tract, totaling 158 acres. At this time Hartigan was no longer the tenant. John McMurray was the occupant of the property, and was described as the superintendent. The property was improved with a 1 ½ story log dwelling house, 28 by 20 feet, a one story log kitchen, 12 by 12 feet, a one story old log stable, 20 by 16 feet, that was ". . . fit for fuel . . .," and a one story smokehouse that was 8 by 8 feet.[2] The only one of these buildings that may survive is the dwelling. The earliest section is roughly 30 by 20 feet, close to the dimensions listed in the 1798 tax, though not exact. The building is a two-story

structure, but it could have been raised to this height at a later date; only opening the walls might answer this question.

McMurray was a tavern keeper, and it would seem that he operated that business here, as Hartigan had before him. McMurray had a tavern license at least as far back as 1792, though the location is not noted for any of the licenses. He also was licensed in 1800, 1801, and 1803. In 1805 he purchased the "Mary's Promise" and "Darlington" tracts, totaling 129 acres, from Randall H. Moale, though he was assessed for them the previous year. Apparently, once John Moale's estate was settled, his son arranged to sell the property to McMurray, with the purchase price being paid over a several year period before the deed was executed. In addition to the land and improvements, McMurray had a female slave between the ages of 14 and 36, plus two horses, eight cows, and eight hogs. Given the size of the property, the value of the improvements, and the amount of livestock, McMurray seems to have been an average farmer for the region, in addition to running his tavern. Four years later he bought 47 acres of "Porter's Pleasant Level" from Joshua Porter, Sr. Porter had patented the 446 acre tract in 1796. According to the 1813 tax assessment, McMurray's position had not changed greatly. However, in that year he made a decision that was to prove costly for him.[3]

Joshua Porter had apparently gotten into some financial trouble, and Samuel Moale, Randall's older brother and another Baltimore attorney, was appointed trustee to sell his estate. George Ensor purchased some of Porter's land, and John McMurray acted as security on Ensor's bond to pay the purchase price. Ensor did not pay, and he and McMurray were sued by Moale, who won a judgement against them. About this time, in 1815, McMurray sold his property to his son, Samuel McMurray, and his son-in-law John Little, apparently in a vain attempt to shield it from Moale. Ensor then applied to the court for the benefit of the insolvency laws in 1817, and was granted a final discharge in 1819. At the same time that this was going on, several others won judgements against McMurray. While these suits did not involve the tavern property, they probably did affect McMurray's ability to settle with Moale, as he must have been short of funds. With Ensor being removed from the picture, Moale came after the McMurrays and Little, and they mortgaged the property to him in 1818. Yet McMurray was still trying to get out from under the suit, and sold 29 acres of "Darlington" to Frederick Prugh. This only served to complicate the matter, as the sale was done without the knowledge or approval of Moale.[4]

Moale then had the land surveyed, in preparation for its sale. William Jordan was hired as surveyor, and he stayed at McMurray's and hired both father and son to carry the chain. Jordan found that "Mary's Promise" was 38 acres, not 40, and "Darlington" contained 74 acres, not 89. Moale advertised the property for sale, and Prugh sued him to protect his earlier purchase of the 29 acres. Moale agreed to honor the sale to Prugh, then sold the remainder of the property, which, though three separate tracts, were ". . . connected with each other and make one Farm," according to

a petition by McMurray. He was concerned that a fair price would not be had if the property was broken up into its separate parcels. Moale's advertisement of 1822 noted that the land Ensor bought, along with McMurray's land, made a single farm of 276 3/4 acres, but that the tracts would be sold separately. McMurray's first two tracts, "Mary's Promise" and "Darlington," were improved with ". . . a large Log Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Shed, &c, formerly occupied by John McMurray as a tavern." Though vague, the description sounds like the property had changed little since 1798.[5]

McMurray's farm and tavern were purchased by Roland Carr of Baltimore City in 1822, and judging from the tax record of the following year, he, too, leased the property to someone else. Whether McMurray continued to live here, or whether someone else did, is not clear. Carr sold the property to Joshua Sellman in 1836, and he quickly disposed of it to Joseph Frizzell two years later. The description of the improvements in the 1841 tax record, a "Log Dwelling + Barn," suggest that the existing barn was not standing at the time, and the construction details of the building corroborate this. In 1866 the buildings were described as a "Weatherboarded House + frame Barn." It is not known whether the house was ever exposed log. The existing barn could have been added by this time.[6]

Frizzell added several parcels to his property, including a three acre tract in 1848 and another 18 acres in 1852. There is no evidence that he ever operated a tavern, and it is believed that the property solely functioned as a farm; the 1850 census lists him only as a farmer. The new Liberty Road had been put in sometime before 1853, bypassing this place, and this may have been the reason that the McMurray property ceased to function as a tavern. Frizzell added the stone building near the house, which contains a datestone with the initials "J. F." and "1866." Like McMurray before him, Frizzell got into financial trouble and turned his property over to a trustee in 1884. By this time he was 71 years old, and if not retired, he certainly must have had trouble running a farm. The property was advertised for sale the following January, being described as containing ". . . a large and comfortable weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7 rooms, a stone building attached thereto, used as a kitchen, wash and meat house; cellars under the building and a porch running along the whole front. The buildings have been painted very recently and are in thorough repair . . . . Large Switzer barn, 60 x 38; large barrick, two hog houses with corn cribs, large wagon shed with corn cribs attached, straw shed, carriage house . . . ."[7]

The sale of the property was held in March, 1885, but there were no offers. It was again offered in March, 1886, at which time it was divided into three lots. Dr. Louis A. Aldridge, an 1872 graduate of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, purchased the 100 acre farm with the buildings, and the deed was executed in 1887. Aldridge had an office near Dennings, just west of the Frizzell farm, but apparently did not own any property until he purchased this farm. The following year he was assessed for a new corn crib, and apparently was actively engaged in farming, as well as

continuing his medical practice. Dr. Aldridge sold his farm to his son, Mark, in 1901, but probably continued to live there until his death in 1904. Mark Aldridge retained the farm until 1916, when it was bought by Howard and Elsie Baker. They kept the farm until 1946.[8]

The McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm house was built in two stages, with subsequent alterations and recent remodeling that serve to confuse the interpretation of the building. The house is a two-story, six-bay by two-bay log structure that faces east, toward the road. The southern three bays were constructed first, and consist of a hall-parlor, or two- room plan on both the first and second stories. This two-room plan was more commonly constructed as a four-bay-wide building, with two openings in each room. At an early date the single, three-bay wide room on the north was added, with a fireplace on the north end and a winder stair in the northeast corner. One-room plans with three bays typically had the doorway in the center bay, and this may have been changed when the present staircase was added. The second story of this addition was apparently divided into two rooms. It was probably at this time that the porches were added, along with the flush board siding beneath them and the weather boards on the gable ends and second story. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the house underwent some major alterations. Many (perhaps all) of the windows were replaced with two-over-two sash. The northwest room was divided in two to create a stair passage, and the winder stair was removed from the north corner. Recent remodeling has altered and removed some historic fabric, making interpretation of the evolution of this building more difficult. There are no surviving features that would identify this building as a tavern. However, most taverns or inns in Carroll County seem to have been typical vernacular dwelling structures.

The southeast room was the kitchen, and was built on grade, apparently with a brick floor. Remodeling here serves to confuse the historical record. Setting the kitchen on grade is more typical of German houses in the region, as English houses often had a cellar under the kitchen, but the placement of the fireplace on the gable end, rather than in the center, is English in origin. Previous owner Dennis Perzynski's assertion that there was an earlier hearth than the one now exposed cannot now be explored to determine its accuracy. The sides of the firebox have been filled in with brick to make the box smaller and angle its walls, thus making it more efficient. A new hearth may have been laid at the same time, and thus the earlier hearth may date to the existing stone fireplace. The winder stair and closet that flank the existing fireplace are built with cut nails and have plain battens on the vertical-board doors, details consistent with the early to mid-nineteenth century, not the eighteenth century. Machine-headed cut nails were routinely used c. 1815 and later. There is clear evidence that the winder stairway here is not the original one, and the construction of the cupboard is consistent with the stairway, so it is likely that they were both added at the same time. Of course, these features could have been replaced if a new fireplace was constructed, but at this time there is no evidence to suggest such a scenario.

Other features of the kitchen are of interest. The kitchen, or hall, was divided from the parlor by a vertical-board wall that has since been covered over with lath and plaster. As these are flush, finished boards, this wall must have originally been exposed. The ceiling had also been plastered over, but this was removed in the remodeling, exposing hewn joists with chamfered edges and floorboards with beaded bottom edges. Such chamfering, and more especially the floorboards, are rarely seen in Carroll County, though other examples may also be covered up by later lath and plaster. Their presence indicates that the floor was originally meant to be exposed. They are probably eighteenth century features. The loss of the later plaster renders it impossible to determine when the ceiling may have been covered, but it is not a stretch to imagine that it was done at the same time as the board wall was plastered. The lath on the board wall is sawn. Instances of this occur before 1850 in Carroll County, but around that date sawn lath takes over completely from the earlier riven, or hand-split, lath. The east wall has this earlier, riven lath, nailed vertically to the logs. Inspection of a small hole here did not uncover any traces of whitewash, suggesting that these walls were always lathed and plastered. However, such a small area was examined that it is not safe to draw too firm a conclusion. The trim on the doorway in the vertical-board partition wall, a quirked Greek ogee, is rarely seen before 1820, and then only on the most high-style buildings. More typically this dates after 1830 and as late as the 1860's. The trim on the other openings in this room has been replaced at different periods and is of little help in understanding the evolution of the house. This moulding can also be found on the front door leading into the passage. This doorway probably dates to the late nineteenth century, when the stairway was added, and would be a late instance of its use if it is not a case of the re-use of earlier material. If the board wall was plastered at that time, it is possible that the moulding was added then and is not original.

The present-day center room originally would have functioned as the parlor, or best room in the house, though its function when this was a tavern is unclear. This room also has chamfered joists and beaded floorboards which had been covered with lath and plaster and were recently re-exposed. As expected, there are traces of whitewash, the typical ceiling treatment through much of the nineteenth century whether or not there was plaster. In a hall-parlor plan there would typically be a fireplace in this room, as well, and it would have been on the north wall, where the door to the passage is now. The location of the door suggests there never was a fireplace, as it would make sense to retain the fireplace when the north addition was made. It is possible that for some reason now obscure to us the fireplace was removed and the hole where it had been converted to a doorway. Though very unlikely, if this happened the evidence of this change would be buried in the wall. The trim on the doorway to the passage has an ogee; unlike the board wall trim, this ogee is not quirked, and does not have a Greek profile. The moulding is typically found earlier than the quirked, Greek profile, and though it remained popular for a long time, one would expect to see it in the earliest period. In this instance, the moulding must date to the addition of the north wing, and the same moulding can be found on the window trim in that section. Perhaps its use here can be explained by

the presence of a carpenter who had not yet purchased the more up-to-date style moulding plane, while the earlier carpenter may have acquired one. The addition probably followed closely the original construction of the house, and a lap of twenty years or more while old trends die out and new ones become universal is common. The window trim seems to have been replaced when the window sash was converted, suggesting that the window openings were enlarged at that time. Late nineteenth-century windows tend to be larger, necessitating the replacement of trim. In instances where new sash is fit into original openings, the trim may or may not be replaced. The simple trim used here suggests that it was a matter of necessity, not one of stylistic improvement. It is also possible that window openings were moved around at this time. Evidence of the original size and location of windows probably survives in the log walls.

The addition of a single room at the end of a two-room plan, creating a range of three rooms, is a common pattern in Carroll County, but the purpose of the new room and the changing function of the old ones is never expressed and can only be guessed at. The old parlor may have been a multi-purpose room, for sitting with guests, dining, and possibly even sleeping. The addition of another room downstairs, and several chambers above, would have enabled most families to get all the sleeping accommodations on the second floor, and would have probably provided for a separate, more formal dining room. Presumably, in this case, the center room became the dining room and the new room the parlor. If the addition dates to the period when the tavern was operating here, the function of the lower rooms was probably similar to what it would have been in a dwelling, and the need for additional sleeping chambers would suggest a successful, growing operation. Like the original section of the house, the addition originally had an exposed ceiling, with the hewn joists given beaded edges, and all the wood whitewashed. This, too, had been covered with lath and plaster, but was subsequently re-exposed. While the loss of this historic fabric is unfortunate, the details that are thus exposed are of greater significance. The use of beaded edges on joists is very unusual, though more may survive under later plaster ceiling additions. At the least, it suggests an early date for the addition, probably while the tavern was still in operation. The beaded-board siding is also extremely rare, and dates to an early period, almost certainly before 1820.

Since it appears that the eighteenth-century tavern described in the 1798 tax assessment seems to have survived, it must have been raised from its 1 ½ story original configuration to a full two stories sometime in the nineteenth century. The roof framing seems to confirm this, and is worthy of some attention, as it contains a number of features that are unusual for Carroll County. The original (south) section has tapered rafters that are sash sawn, rather than hewn like the rest of the framing, and they are mitered at the ridge. Tapering was common on rafters before the Civil War, but they were invariably pegged at the ridge, not mitered. The use of a saw here rather than hewing the rafters is inconsistent with the rest of the house, too. In the addition, the top ends of the joists have a mortise, and the rafter feet are tenoned on the bottom and set into this mortise, with the joint pegged

from the side to secure it. This joint is extremely unusual in Carroll County. In the earliest roof framing in the region, little of which survives, the plate was notched on the outer top edge and the rafter cut on the bottom to fit into this notch. It was then nailed or pegged from the top. The cutting of special notches or mortises required a lot of labor, and carpenters quickly adopted the faster, easier practice of using false plates, thin boards nailed to the top ends of the joists. The rafters were then butted against the false plate at any location, with just a simple v-shaped notch cut on the foot of the rafter. The false plate system evolved in the Chesapeake in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and may have been adopted from regional English practice. Its use in Carroll County was almost universal by 1810, and can be seen in the roof of the original section. The north addition rafters are hewn, not sawn, are not tapered, and are also mitered at the ridge. They originally had collar beams that were fastened by half-dovetailed half-lap joints, and pegged. The use of collar beams tends to date before about 1850, and in the period c. 1830-1850 they were increasingly nailed rather than pegged to the rafters. Thus the roof construction would argue for an early date for both sections of the house, but also that a carpenter was at work on the addition who was either not trained in the local tradition, or was using an earlier tradition that either does not survive in large numbers or has not been well documented. As the roof frame of the original section and the north addition are different, and the north section seems to be earlier, it would stand to reason that the second story was completed after the addition was completed to a full two stories. This addition may not have been two stories originally, so another period of changes may be present in the building. Raising the original section to two stories was likely the work of Frizzell, sometime after he purchased it, and the new winder staircase may have replaced the original at that time, too.

As the nineteenth-century progressed, so too did the separation of functions. Thus it is not surprising to find that the owner of the McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm added a wall to create a stair passage. This removed circulation from the rooms, increasing privacy, and replaced a tight, cramped stairway (an enclosed winder stair that originally stood in the north corner) with a more graceful, open ascent. When this alteration was made, some of the floor joists had to be cut out to make a large hole in the floor for the stairway to pass through. Stair headers had to be added to support the ends of these floor joists, and these headers project into the northwest room, butting up against one of the uncut floor joists, but not connected to it in any way. These trimmers are sash sawn, not hewn like the joists. The wall that divides the new passage from the northwest room supports these trimmers, and thus a good portion of the floor above. This wall was clearly added, as the original plaster and baseboard pass behind the wall. Also, the character of the lath and plaster is unlike that in either the original section or the rest of the addition. The fireplace in the northwest room has been remodeled so that little can be determined of its original character. It would have had a wood mantel originally, but may have been altered in the late nineteenth century when the stair passage was added. The segmental arch would be more likely in this later period.

The second story chambers have undergone some changes, and there are fewer details, overall, with which to analyze and date these changes. The original dwelling was probably divided into two rooms, as on the first story, and the partition wall in the center may be original. As on the first story, this wall should have originally been vertical boards, and they may survive beneath the present plaster. The door trim in this wall is old, but probably not original, as there is no backband moulding. The south room is further divided in two, and this wall and doorway probably date to the period when the new staircase and passage were added. The present-day center chamber is also divided in two, by a wall that appears to be sheetrock and was probably added during the most recent remodeling. A unique feature of this center chamber is the 14" wide board running along the northwest end of the room to support a brick chimney stack added to enable a stove to be placed in this room. The addition of a second-story chimney is not common, but several other examples have been observed in Carroll County. Each seems to have its own unique way to support the weight of the masonry, suggesting that such a change was not in the average carpenter's bag of tricks, and that he had to improvise as best he could. This change probably also dates to the period of the staircase addition.

The north addition was originally divided into two rooms, and was subsequently divided again to create the stair passage. The passage contains a ghost across the center where the original partition wall was. The existing partition wall between the two chambers in this addition dates to when the stair was added, although it is possible that the earlier wall was a board partition that was simply covered with lath and plaster, and thus could survive encased in the present wall. The south end of the passage also contains a ghost of what appears to be chair rail, although it is set lower on the wall than expected. Many of the walls throughout the house, including those here on the second story passage, have had a later coat of plaster added on top of the original plaster, which would tend to hide many of the ghosts of past changes. Why this one on the west survives is not clear. This may also be the ghost of an original plate for a 1 ½ story building that was raised to two stories. There is clear evidence of the former stairway in the northeast corner on this story. The floor is patched here, with a ghost on the ceiling where the board wall was, plus a ghost on the northeast wall. This stairway was likely removed when the center passage stair was added. These changes were probably made by Dr. Aldridge, presumably shortly after he acquired the property. This stairway did not reach into the cellar, which was only accessible from an exterior door in the east elevation, under the porch.

The stone building next to the house, dated 1866, is a unique outbuilding in Carroll County. The structure is banked into the hill on the south, creating a well-insulated, cool room in the first story south room. Not surprisingly, this was used as a cellar, and retains original shelving on frames that are mortised and tenoned and pegged together, a very rare survival in Carroll County. The ceiling was originally plastered, but was later covered over by beaded boards. The north room functioned as the summer kitchen and washhouse, with a large cooking fireplace with straight jambs

on the north. This room has a wood floor laid on sleepers – hewn joists set right on the earth. This was a common flooring treatment in house basements and service buildings, but for obvious reasons rarely survives today, and it is in deteriorated condition here.

The second story is a bit of an enigma, with plaster walls but no ceiling or attic joists. The northwest room has a "T" shaped hole in the chimney to allow smoke to enter the room, and creosote on the exposed rafters indicates that it was used for a smokehouse at some point, as was suggested in the 1885 sale ad. The hole is not crisply cut into the wall, which could indicate a later alteration or simply the nature of the stone wall and the functional character of the building. Yet, if cut in later, one would not expect a "T"-shaped hole, because it would likely represent more work than a simple rough square or rectangle. This room is unusually large for a smokehouse in Carroll County, contains a stairway from the first story and windows, and in short does not conform to any of the typical paradigms for smokehouses here. Perhaps, as originally designed and constructed, it was not to function as a smokehouse. The center partition wall here is also of some interest. It has a tie beam that apparently connects the front and rear plates, preventing the roof loads from pushing out the walls. This tie beam has peg holes that suggest there are angled braces buried under the plaster of the wall which support the purlins (which in turn support the rafters). This roof truss, known sometimes as a purlin post or great strut, is common in Pennsylvania German barn framing but is never found in dwellings or service buildings. It may have been chosen in this instance as a way to open up the rooms all the way to the ceiling, eliminating joists, as in a barn. Why Frizzell wanted the space open remains unclear.

Another unique feature on this stone building is the surviving shutter on the east elevation. The battens here are tapered and are dovetailed into the boards of the shutters. This treatment is rare, and seems to be found most often on board and batten doors dating from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. It is possible that the shutter was re-used from an earlier structure, but this same treatment can be seen on doors at the Perzynski's current house on Bloom Road. This log house probably dates from the 1850's, and the doors appear to be original to the house. The existence of this technique at so late a period, at two locations so close to each other, suggests that perhaps an individual carpenter, working late in his career, was continuing an earlier building tradition. Unlike the house, this building has undergone few changes, but it is also simpler, because of its purely functional character, so there is not a lot of detail to assist in dating the building. The construction is consistent with the 1866 date on the stone on the southeast gable end, so there is no compelling reason not to believe its veracity.

The purlin post truss found in the stone service building can also be seen in the barn on this farm. To date, there are no good explanations as to where this truss comes from or why it was used, instead of the simpler Queen post truss. This barn consists of four bays, with a hay mow on each end

and two center threshing floors, and was constructed all at once. Three-bay barns with only one threshing floor are significantly more common, and some of these have later been expanded with the addition of a fourth and/or fifth bay. The method of numbering the joints in the barn framing is unusual. The barn has five bents that were pre-assembled on the ground and raised into place. The end bents were of a different configuration than the three in the center. As it was necessary to keep track of which tenon was cut to fit which mortise, a system of Roman numerals was usually used, and in this instance they were combined with diagonal Roman numerals to signify to which of the three center bents the member belonged. The west-center bent was given the numeral I, the center bent numeral II, and the east-center bent numeral III. Just as it was easy to keep track of the end bents, because they were different, it was easy to keep straight the end posts in each of the three center bents, so these joints were not enumerated. Instead, only the three center posts were given joint numbers, beginning with the south post. Thus, each numbered joint has a diagonally made numeral indicating the bent to which it belonged, and a parallel numeral indicating the particular joint. On the granary door is carved the initials "J. H." and the date "1847." Dates on barns are notoriously inaccurate, and this one is questionable. Before c. 1860 barns typically had forebay framing that was of smaller dimension than the rest of the framing, and was constructed separately from the rest of the bent after the bents were all raised. In the 1860's barn builders began to frame the forebay as part of each bent. Frizzell's barn has integral framing, and is more consistent with a date of c. 1860-1880. The tax records note that a frame barn was here in 1866. It may have been this structure, or an earlier one that burned. The present structure is the same size as that described in the 1885 ad, but could have been built on a surviving foundation.

Endnotes

[1] Baltimore County Land Records, see attached chain of title. A possible explanation of Stevenson's claim to "Mary's Promise" is suggested by the Tracey records of land patents. John Stevenson patented "Mary's Victory," a 628 acre tract that was a resurvey on "Mary's Promise," in 1770. Perhaps he erroneously included Hartigan's land, and, to correct the problem, Stevenson sold the 40 acre tract. As for the "Darlington" tract, William Hartigan is not listed in the grantee index back to 1720, and there are no Hartigan wills, though he may have inherited the "Darlington" tract from a family member with a different surname. Also, the deed could have escaped being indexed. Moale's father, John Moale the Elder, was a Devonshire miner who arrived in the area in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and opened a mine on the south side of the Baltimore basin. In time he owned much of the Locust Point peninsula. When the Maryland Assembly wanted to found a town at the basin, Moale resisted, preferring to develop his iron ore interests. As a result, Baltimore was founded

on the north side of the basin. Moale died in 1740, leaving his property to his two sons, John and Richard. Richard died in 1786, and all his property passed to his brother. John Moale the Younger sketched the famous view of Baltimore in 1752 which was later made an aquatint engraving by William Strickland. In 1758 Moale married Helen North, who had the distinction of being the first girl born in Baltimore Town. He also served as a town commissioner. See *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, 10 July 1798, noted in the Diehlman-Hayward File, Maryland Historical Society. Garrett Power, "Parceling Out Land in the Vicinity of Baltimore: 1632-1796, Part 2," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 88:2 (Summer 1993): 156-57, 163. Dawn F. Thomas and Robert Barnes, *The Green Spring Valley*: Its History and Heritage, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1978), v. 1, p. 41. Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), pp. 66-7. See also, *Baltimore News*, 12 January 1895, clipping in File Case A, #122, "Moale," Maryland Historical Society. No copies of this paper seem to have survived, and the clipping is damaged and partly missing. It seems to suggest that John Moale was killed by the explosion of the ship "Medora?"

[2] George J. Horvath, Jr., comp. *The Particular Assessment Lists for Baltimore and Carroll Counties, 1798* (Westminster, MD: Family Line Publications, 1986), p. 105. The lists are alphabetical by first initial of the last name, but Moale is listed in the "H's." Also in the "H's" is William Hartigan, and John McMurray is listed as the occupant. The description of the buildings is identical, except for the lack of the stable that was "fit for fuel." This is almost certainly the same property, and presumably the assessor believed that the property was still Hartigan's, then corrected it.

[3] The licenses do not exist for 1806-1817, and for 1819, so it is not possible to determine how long he was in business. See Baltimore County Tavern Licenses, Maryland State Archives. Baltimore County Land Records. Baltimore County Tax Assessment, "Delaware Lower Hundred," 1804, 1813, Maryland State Archives.

[4] Baltimore Chancery #9649, Samuel Moale v. George Ensor, Henry Cover, John McMurray, Samuel McMurray, John Little. Liber 118-174, 19 February 1821. Maryland State Archives. Baltimore Chancery #10255, Frederick Prugh v. Samuel Moale, et al, 3 February 1823. Maryland State Archives. Baltimore County Land Records. Samuel McMurray apparently followed his father's profession, but with greater success, as he was at one time proprietor of the "National Gardens" on W. Biddle Street in Baltimore. He died in 1850 at age 59. Diehlman-Hayward File, Maryland Historical Society.

[5] Baltimore Chancery #9649, #10255. *Baltimore American & Commercial Daily Advertiser*, 29 June 1822, p. 4, c. 1.

[6] Baltimore County and Carroll County Land Records. Baltimore County Tax Assessment, "Delaware Lower Hundred," 1822, Maryland State Archives. Carroll County Tax Assessment, 1841, 1866, Maryland State Archives.

[7] U. S. Census, District 9, 1850. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 3 January 1885, p. 3, c. 8.

[8] Carroll County Chancery Court, WNM 39-121. Theodore E. Woodward, M.D., *Carroll County Physicians of the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries* (Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1990), p. 34. Diehlman-Hayward File, Maryland Historical Society. Carroll County Tax Assessments, 1876-1896, Maryland State Archives.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the nominated property are shown on the attached map, based on Carroll County Assessments and Taxation Map 62, Parcels 432 and 439. The boundaries include all of Parcel 432 and continue eastward following the stream that runs through Parcel 439 to the bend in the stream, then turn southward in a straight line to Bloom Road, then follow the right-of-way of Bloom Road southwestward to intersect with the boundary of Parcel 432.

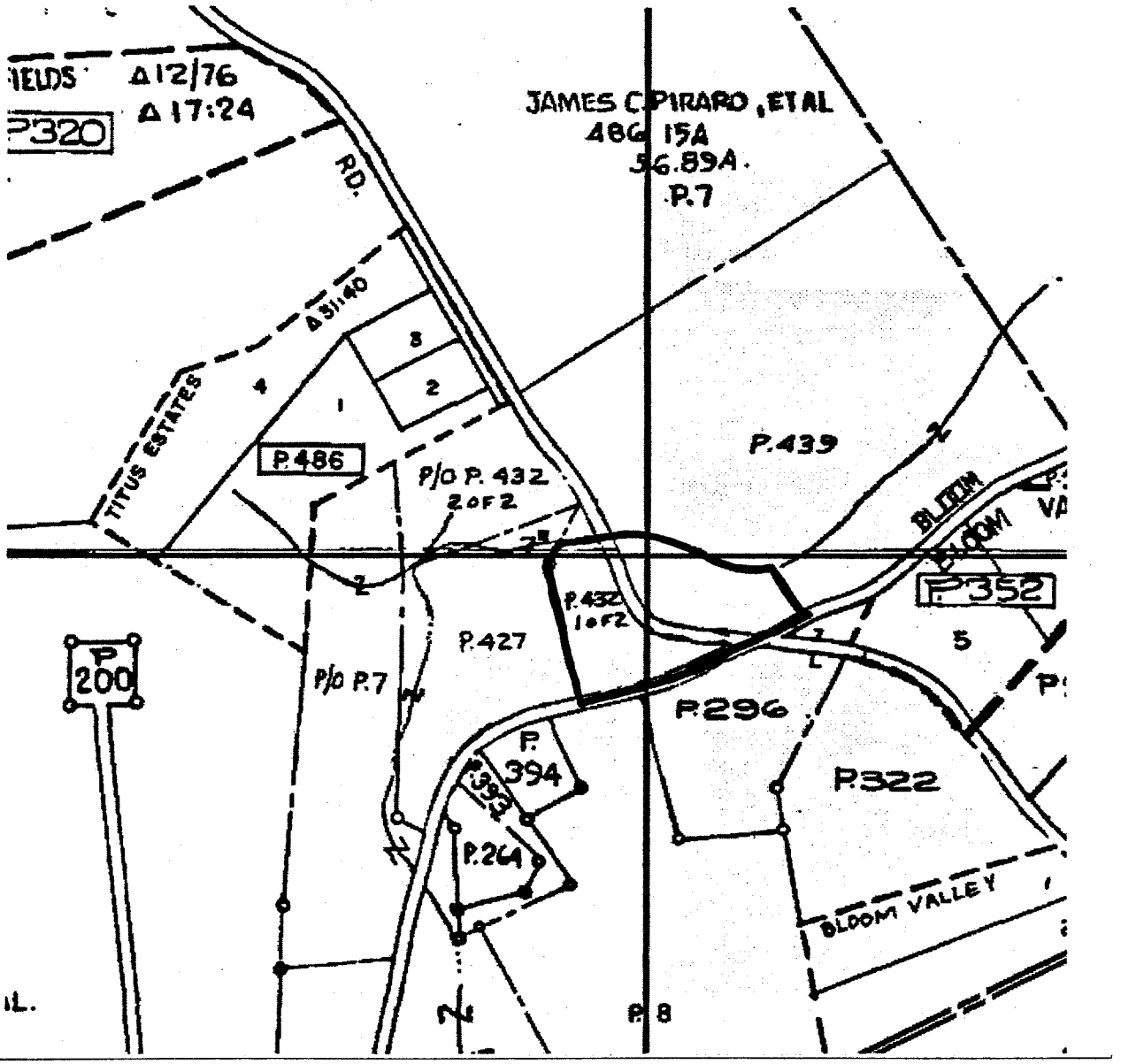
Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 4.5 acres, comprises the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource, and encompasses the house and outbuildings within their immediate setting. Parcel 432 contains the house, stone outbuilding, and smokehouse; the portion of Parcel 439 included in the nominated property contains the barn, hog pen, wagon shed, and spring house.

Real Property Information

Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
Real Property System

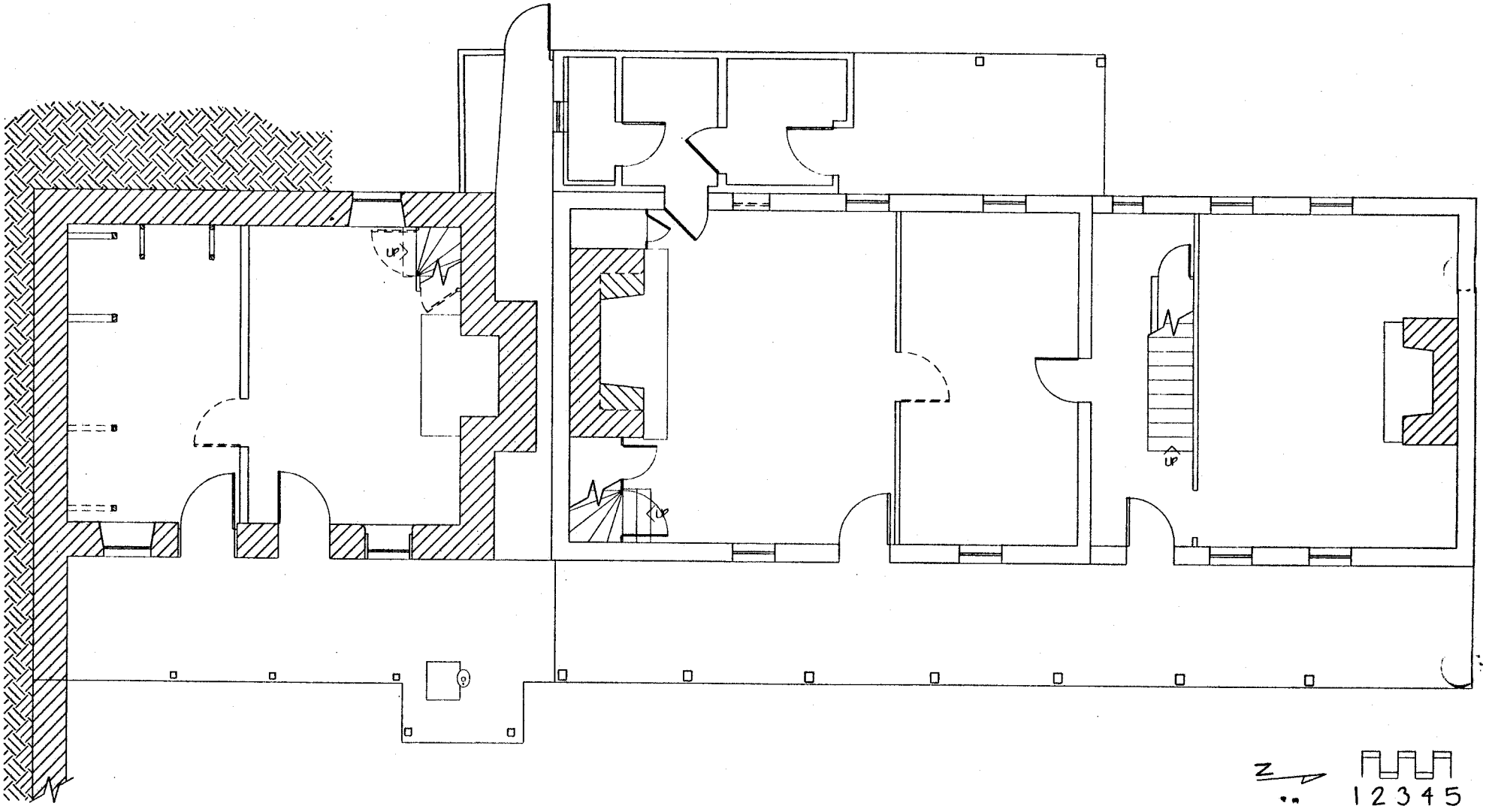
[Go Back] Account ID : 0709023259 [Zoom In]



Property maps provided courtesy of the Maryland Office of Planning © 1999.
For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Office of Planning web site at www.op.state.md.us.

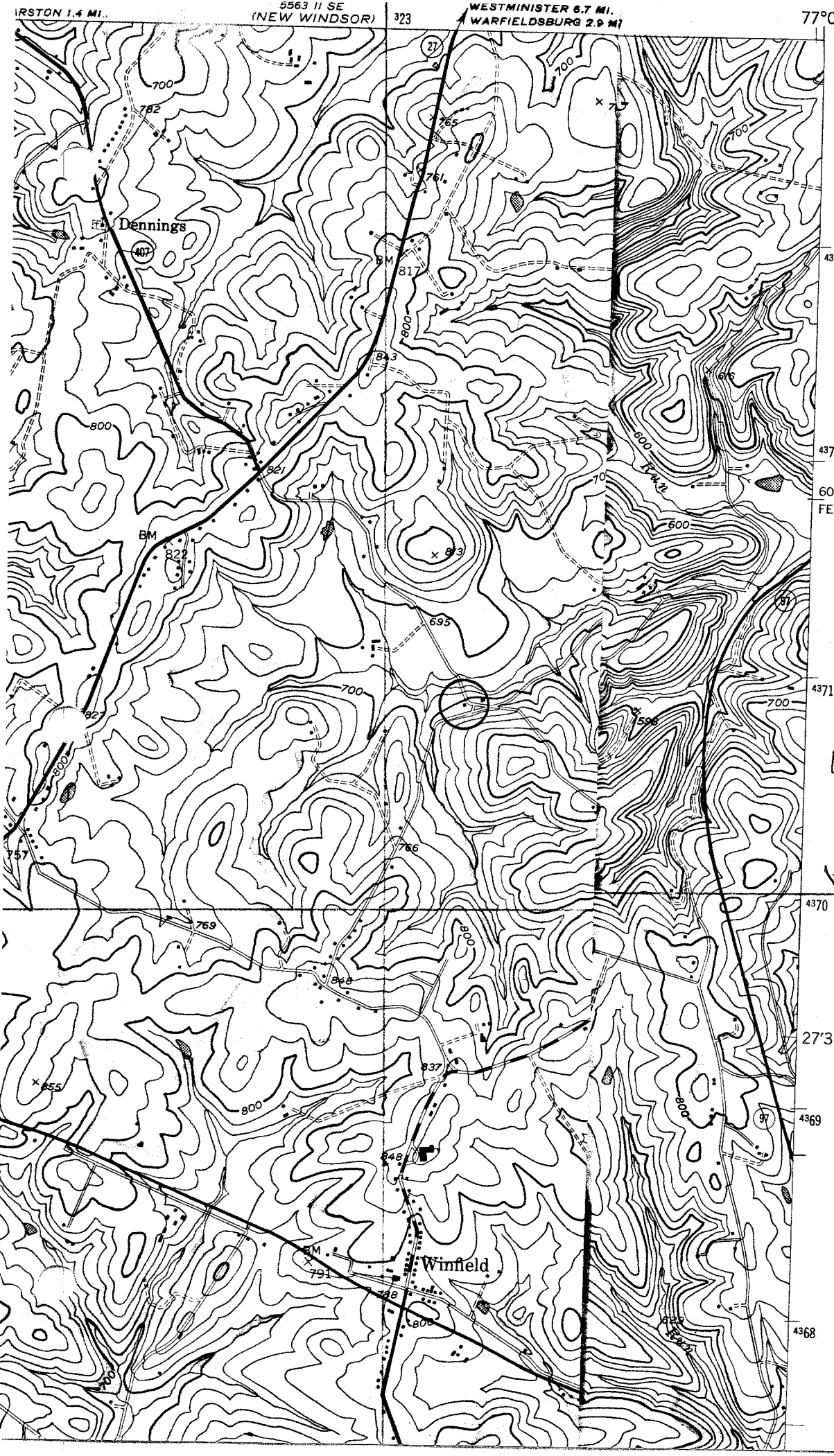
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
indicated by solid black line;
all of P.432 and part of P.439

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Road , Carroll Co. MD
Tax Map 62, p. 432 & p. 439



CARR-820 MCMURRAY-FRIZZELL-ALDRIDGE FARM Carroll County, MD 3708 BAKER ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND MARY TOY DRAWN BY KEN SHORT FEBRUARY 2000



CARR-820

MCMURRAY-
FRIZZELL-
ALDRIDGE
FARM,
CARROLL
COUNTY, MD

18-323360
4370940

WINFIELD Quad.

CARR-820
McMurray - Frizzell - Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: ~~Feb 2000~~
Neg loc: MD SHPO
Stone outbuilding & House - E. elevs
1/16

CARR-820
McMurray - Frizzell - Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb. 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
House - E & N elevs
2/16

CARR-820

McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm

3708 Baker Rd

Carroll Co, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 2000

Neg loc: MD SHPO

House & Stone Outbuilding - W. elevs

3/16

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb 2009
Neg loc: MD SHPO
Stone Outbuilding & House - S & E elevs
4/16

1866

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb. 2000
Neg loc: MD SHPO
Stone outbuilding, S. elev, date stone
5/16

PASTIMES

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb 2000
Neg loc: MD SHPO
House, S. Rm, S. elev.
6/16

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb 2000
Neg loc: MD SHPO
House, 1½ sty passage, vvw W.

7/16

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb 2000
Neg loc: MD SHPO
House, N. Rm, vu. NW

8/16

CARR-82c

McMurray - Frizzell - Aldridge Farm

3708 Baker Rd

Carroll Co, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 2009

Neg loc: HD 5:40

House, S. chamber, vw SE.

9/16

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb 2008
Neg loc: MD SHPO
Stone outbuilding, N. Rm, vw NW

1 of 1c

CARR-820
McMurray - Frizzell - Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb 2000
Neg loc: MD SHPO
Hog Pen & Barn - W. elev.
11/16

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: ~~Feb~~ 2000
Neg loc: MD SHPO
Barn-S &C elevs
12/16

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M Short
Date: Feb 2000
Neg loc: MD SHPO
Barn-E. & N. elevs

13/16

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co MD
Photo: Kenneth H. Short
Date: Feb 2000
Neg. loc: MD SHPO
Barn frame
14/16

CARR-820
McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm
3708 Baker Rd
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb 2000
Neg loc: MD SHPO
Wagon Shed - W & S elevs
15/16

CARR-820

McMurray-Frizzell-Aldridge Farm

3708 Baker Rd

Carroll Co, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 2000

Neg loc: MD SHPO

Spring house - W.S. elev.

16/16