

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Morgan Run NEA

CARR-1679

Eldersburg vicinity

Carroll County, Maryland

NEA = 1974

Public

Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA) occupies a linear stream valley and encompasses 1,587 acres of land located in south-central Carroll County. A State Wildland designation overlays 499 acres of the NEA. The State began acquiring land for Morgan Run NEA in 1974. Property acquisitions continued until 1998.

Morgan Run NEA was established to protect the water quality of the stream known as Morgan Run. Property acquisition for the NEA has focused on the land along Morgan Run and Joe Branch, including upland areas of agricultural land in the midst of Carroll County. The built resources pre-dating 1960 within the current boundaries of the NEA consist of agricultural and domestic buildings that are vernacular in nature. These buildings were constructed between ca. 1825 and ca. 1950. Farm dwellings followed the nineteenth-century traditional Carroll County farmhouse style, and outbuildings included those typically built on Carroll County farms: bank barns, wagon sheds, corn cribs, smokehouses, and springhouses.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Morgan Run NEA as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). The land within the boundaries of Morgan Run NEA is not eligible for the National Register as a rural historic landscape. However, the George Hammond Barnes Farm (Former Clarke Farm) (MIHP # CARR-582), the Francis L. Shipley Farm (Stem-Ruppert Farmhouse) (MIHP # CARR-816), and the Zieler Farmstead are eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C. These farmsteads embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction as related to Carroll County architecture between ca. 1825 and ca. 1940. In addition, the ca. 1900 Wachter Property, a representative example of the Folk Victorian vernacular style, is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C.

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA)
 other _____

2. Location

street and number Ben Rose Lane _____ not for publication
 city, town Eldersburg X vicinity
 county Carroll

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

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources
 street and number 580 Taylor Avenue, E-3 telephone 410-260-8164
 city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse tax map and parcel: multiple
 city, town Westminster liber _____ folio _____

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report
- Other _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> 24
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	<input type="checkbox"/> 48
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
				12

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METHODS

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within numerous MdDNR-owned units. Morgan Run NEA was selected as one of the units to be investigated. The survey area for Morgan Run consists of MdDNR-owned lands within the boundaries as of September 2003 based on a review of property maps verified by knowledgeable MdDNR personnel. No DNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project. Property owned by other state agencies, such as the State Highway Administration; property owned by private entities; or county-maintained facilities, such as ball fields, recreation centers, or museums on state land were not surveyed as part of this project.

Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided the base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned unit included in the project. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods of cultural resources provided the basis for identifying the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in each MdDNR-owned unit included in the investigation. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of each unit prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR-owned land units. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of how each unit came into existence and how the lands that comprise each unit were assembled. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of each land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, park master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey for this investigation focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files were augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited, and its condition was assessed based on surface conditions (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other).

Architectural field survey included built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of each MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel.

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Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings and structures. Properties owned by other state agencies were not included in the survey. Field survey verified the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms. Field survey also assessed the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible.

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, "excellent" was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. "Good" meant that building systems and materials appeared sound with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic issues, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor deterioration noted in wood elements, did not eliminate a resource from the "good" condition category, as long as the issue appeared to be correctable with minor repair. "Fair" condition was used to denote problems in numerous exterior materials or systems, such as deteriorated wood elements in several systems, that could be corrected through maintenance and had not resulted in apparent structural damage. "Poor" denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, that often had resulted in evidence of structural failure. "Ruin" was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. The property classifications were based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior 1997). The property categories are detailed in the accompanying table. Construction dates assigned to the built resources are based on previous documentation, historic maps, and field inspection.

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Morgan Run Rockshelter #11 (18CR250) is a prehistoric rockshelter located in Parcel A on the west bank of Morgan Run approximately 300 ft upstream from the former Klee (Glee) Mill Dam. The shelter consists of a schist overhang extending from the north side of a group of boulders and measures approximately 10 m long. The shelter is situated in a wooded area on the floodplain approximately 60 ft from the stream. The site was identified by Stephen Israel in 2001 on the basis of three rhyolite flakes and a worked quartz piece found on the surface inside the drip line of the shelter. Although graffiti inscribed into the rock face was observed during a site visit in 2003, the floor of the shelter did not appear to be disturbed. The condition of the site is unknown, but the thin rocky soils in the area suggest that the shelter may have been scoured during spring floods.

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Seven nineteenth-century farmsteads are scattered throughout Morgan Run NEA. The following properties are located in Parcel A: the George Hammond Barnes Farm (MIHP # CARR-582), the Berger Farmstead, the Bowers Farm (MIHP # CARR-583), and

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the DeWilde Farmstead. The Reed Shed, the only remaining building from the former Reed farmstead, also stands in Parcel A. The Francis L. Shipley Farm (MIHP # CARR-816), an MdDNR curatorship property, is located in Parcel D. The Zieler Farmstead lies in Parcel B. The Berger, Bowers, and Zieler farmsteads are vacant. The farm dwellings generally follow the nineteenth-century traditional Carroll County farmhouse style, which consisted of a two-story, L- or T-shaped house with a symmetrical façade (sometimes with double entrances), a gable roof, interior gable-end chimneys, minimal ornamentation, and often double-tiered porches on the rear wing. The houses exhibit minimal ornamentation. Outbuildings include bank barns, wagon sheds, corn cribs, smokehouses, and springhouses.

The GEORGE HAMMOND BARNES FARM (Former Clarke Farm) (MIHP # CARR-582) is located at 4226 London Bridge Road in Parcel A. The farmstead includes a dwelling, a smokehouse, a bank barn, and a tool shed constructed between ca. 1825 and ca. 1875. A ca. 1976 concrete-block pump house is also located on the property. Although alterations and replacement materials have affected the integrity of the dwelling, the George Hammond Barnes farmstead, as a whole, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The 1979 MIHP form states that the house was constructed of hewn logs, probably in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Historic maps support this conclusion. The house appeared on Martenet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland in 1862; the resident was Isaac Kelly, with the notation that he was "colored." Lake, Griffing, and Stephenson's 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County indicated that George Barnes lived on the property.

The L-shaped dwelling faces south and consists of a two-story main block with a one-story rear wing extending from the western half of the rear elevation. Both sections have gable roofs. The main block has five bays on the first story, four bays on the second story, and a single-pile plan. Evidence observed in the attic and documented in the 1979 MIHP form suggests that the main block was built in two periods, with an original east half that was expanded to the west. The form reports circular-sawn roof rafters and supporting members, suggesting that either the original house was built after approximately 1840 or that a new roof was constructed over the entire main block after that date. The house was most likely expanded after George Barnes purchased the property sometime between 1862, when Isaac Kelly, an African American, was reported as the resident on the property, and 1877, when Barnes was recorded to be living there (Martenet 1862; Lake 1877).

The two-story main block rests on a coursed foundation of thin stone slabs. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Vinyl siding was installed in 1980 across the front (south) and east elevations; the rear (north) and west elevations are clad with horizontal wood siding. A metal cornice covers the eave. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof ridge at the west gable; an exterior concrete-block chimney is located behind the brick chimney. The 1979 MIHP form reports two interior, gable-end brick chimneys; the east chimney has been removed. Gable returns reported in the form also have been removed. The MIHP form documents the house as having six bays with an entry in the second and fifth bays. The fifth bay is no longer functional, leaving the house with an off-center single entry on the front elevation. Although door details were not visible, the detailed maintenance inventory indicates the installment of a wood replacement door in 1960. One-over-one-light, double-hung, metal-sash windows were installed in 2002 (MdDNR 2002c). A one-light casement window is located in each gable. A full-width, shed-roof porch supported by square wood posts spans the front elevation. The wood porch floor rests on stone piers.

The one-story rear wing has a stone foundation, horizontal wood siding on the east and west elevations, and vinyl siding on the rear (north) elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The wing features a shed-roof addition along the west elevation and a shed-roof porch with a concrete-slab floor along the east elevation. The wing's east and west elevations house exterior wood replacement doors. The house is in good condition, despite paint failure on some areas of the wood siding and on the porch. The porch foundation exhibits cracks and eroded mortar.

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The smokehouse is located behind the rear wing of the dwelling and faces south. Due to its log construction and similar foundation, the smokehouse appears to be contemporary with the dwelling, and was most likely built in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The one-story, rectangular building has a front-facing gable roof. The smokehouse is constructed of hewn logs with V-notching and diagonal stone chinking. The smokehouse rests on a coursed foundation of thin stone slabs with the exception of the front (south) elevation, which has a poured-concrete foundation. Two exterior walls are clad with flush vertical wood siding. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal and has exposed rafter ends. The gables are clad with wide horizontal wood siding. A hinged plywood door is centered on the front gable elevation. The smokehouse is in fair condition. Some of the stone chinking is missing, leaving open holes to the interior. The metal roof has holes and is rusting. The wood siding in the gables shows evidence of insect damage. Deterioration was noted on the wood eave board.

The wood-frame bank barn follows the form of a standard Pennsylvania Barn, with a symmetrical gable roof and a projecting forebay (Ensminger 1992:67). Framing structure suggests that the barn was constructed in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The barn features wood post-and-beam construction, with mortise-and-tenon joinery. The rectangular building rests on a random-rubble fieldstone foundation. Exterior walls are clad with vertical board siding. The roof is sheathed in pressed metal shingles. Wood double doors are centered on the bank elevation of the barn. Square ventilation openings are located on the elevation opposite the bank elevation. Livestock space is present below the main story. The barn is in fair condition. The foundation mortar is cracking and eroding in some locations. Much of the vertical wood siding is missing. The roof is rusting.

The tool shed is located near the bank barn and faces north. The one-story, wood-frame, gable-roofed building consists of a rectangular main block with a small, shed-roofed addition attached to the western half of the rear (south) elevation. The main block rests on three evenly spaced, irregularly-coursed stone piers that run the width of the building. The stonework of the foundation is similar to that of the bank barn, suggesting that the tool shed also was constructed in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Hewn oak joists support the floor. Exterior walls are clad with beveled wood siding and flush horizontal wood siding. The roof was sheathed in standing-seam metal in 1960 (MdDNR 2002c). An off-center, exterior concrete-block chimney rises on the west gable elevation. A board-and-batten door is centered on the front (north) elevation. A wood deck was added to this elevation in 1988 (MdDNR 2002c). A wood-frame, four-light casement window is located in each gable. A corrugated-steel addition, resting on a concrete-slab foundation, is attached to the western half of the rear elevation. The addition, which houses an air compressor, is open on the east side. The tool shed is in good condition. Minimal erosion has occurred on the stone foundation piers.

The former BERGER FARMSTEAD is located in a wooded setting near the northwest boundary of Parcel A. This former mid-nineteenth century farmstead includes a milking parlor and a dairy, which were part of a former bank barn; two silos; a small barn; a windmill; and a cistern. Remnants of a house, a springhouse, and a storage shed are also present. The buildings and structures associated with the farmstead were built between ca. 1850 and ca. 1940. The property appeared on Martenet's 1862 map; the resident was J. Shipley. Lake's 1877 atlas indicated J. C. Shipley as the resident. A former dirt road passed east to west through the property. A stream flows through the complex on the north side of the road. Due to the absence of the farmhouse and bank barn, the farmstead no longer retains integrity.

The milking parlor and dairy are located between the former road and the stream. The area is overgrown and not easily accessible. An early twentieth-century milking parlor is all that remains of the lower level of a former wood-frame bank barn constructed with chestnut timbers in the second half of the nineteenth century (Ranger Frank Ryan personal communication 16 September 2003). The walls of the bank barn are no longer present. The bank side (south elevation) of the barn has a fieldstone foundation. The milking parlor has concrete walls, a poured-concrete floor and milking gutter, and metal stanchions. An early twentieth-century, concrete-block dairy with corrugated metal roofing projects from the west end of the north elevation of the milking parlor. The milking parlor and dairy are in poor condition.

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Two silos constructed with interlocking concrete blocks secured by reinforcing bands are located along the south elevation of the bank-barn foundation. Materials and construction technique suggest that the silos were built in the mid-twentieth century. They are in fair condition.

The small barn is located northwest of the milking parlor, on the north side of the stream. Materials and construction technique suggest that the barn was constructed in the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century. The rectangular, wood-frame building has a gable roof. The barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. A fieldstone well is present beneath the wood plank floor. Round timbers with bark serve as floor joists. The barn features circular-sawn structural members with mortise-and-tenon joints. The exterior walls are clad with vertical wood planks. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A date-inscribed concrete block was found on the ground by the north elevation of the barn, but the origin of the date block is unclear. The inscribed date on the block is 1938, which appears to be late for this barn; the date block likely came from another building. The barn is in fair condition.

The windmill is located west of the dairy and south of the springhouse ruins, on the south side of the stream. Based on his knowledge of the property, Ranger Frank Ryan estimated that the windmill was constructed ca. 1930 (Ryan personal communication 16 September 2003). The metal windmill exhibits a pyramidal shape with criss-cross bracing. The structure is in fair condition. The metal is rusting.

The cistern is located southwest of the milking parlor and south of the former road. Materials suggest that the structure was built in the early twentieth century. The circular cistern features fieldstone walls, a concrete top, and a concrete interior. A square opening in the north side of the top allows access. The cistern is in fair condition. A substantial amount of moss is growing on the structure.

Remnants of the house foundation are located west of the outbuildings, on the south side of the former road. The presence of the property on Martenet's 1862 map suggests that the house was built by that year. Fieldstone foundation walls, a concrete-block wall, and concrete steps are present. A wire fence encloses the dwelling site.

Remnants of the springhouse are located northeast of the house foundation, across the former road and south of the stream. The springhouse was built in two sections over a small offshoot of the stream. The older east section was likely constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, close to the time the house was built. The east section has a fieldstone foundation. The added west section is constructed with concrete blocks and appears to have been built in the first half of the twentieth century.

The collapsed storage shed is located south of the stream, east of the small barn and north of the milking parlor and dairy.

The BOWERS FARM (former Honbarrier Farm) (MIHP # CARR-583) is located in a wooded setting in the northwest end of Parcel A. This former mid-nineteenth century farmstead includes a loafing shed adjacent to a bank barn foundation, a corncrib, a privy, and a house foundation. These buildings and structures were built between ca. 1865 and ca. 1950. A post-1960 metal shed also stands on the property, west of the loafing shed. The property did not appear on Martenet's 1862 map; however, Lake's 1877 atlas depicted S. Bowers as resident. A 1984 MIHP form refers to a mid-nineteenth century wood-frame wagon shed/corncrib; however, the remains of this structure were not found. MIHP photographs show this building west of the former bank barn and south of post-1960 metal shed. Jim Bowers Road formerly passed on the south side of the farm. Evidence of this road remains. Due to the absence of the farmhouse and bank barn, the farmstead no longer retains integrity.

Based on his knowledge of the property, Ranger Frank Ryan estimated that the loafing shed was constructed ca. 1950 (Ryan personal communication 16 September 2003). The one-story, rectangular metal building has a shed roof. The building rests on a

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concrete-block foundation. The concrete-slab floor slopes from south (highest point) to north (lowest point). The shed is constructed with steel posts and beams. The north elevation is open, and several half-height utility poles rise from the edge of the floor. The east and west elevations are enclosed by walls clad with ribbed metal siding that feature off-center, wide door openings. The south elevation adjoins stone foundation walls that are remnants of the bank barn. (See description below.) The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The building is in fair condition. Cracks were noted in the concrete floor. The ribbed metal siding is missing in some locations, and the color is deteriorating. The steel posts and beams are rusted.

Remnants of the bank barn foundation are adjacent to the south elevation of the loafing shed. The 1984 MIHP form describes the mid-to-late nineteenth century bank barn as a wood-frame building with a gable roof. The forebay was located on the north elevation. Much of the fieldstone foundation is still present.

The corncrib stands east of the loafing shed, across the former road. Based on his knowledge of the property, Ranger Frank Ryan estimated that the corncrib was constructed ca. 1950 (Ryan personal communication 16 September 2003). The cylindrical structure consists of a concrete-slab floor, wire walls, and a conical roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. There is one door opening with no door present. The roof has a circular opening at the peak and an oval opening on the side for purposes of loading corn. The structure is in fair condition. The wire walls are rusting.

The privy is located west of the loafing shed and north of the house foundation. Materials suggest that the privy was constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. The privy faces southwest. The one-story, concrete-block building has a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Two doorways accessed by concrete steps are located on the front (southwest) elevation. The wood doors have five panels. The rear elevation has two small window openings. On the interior, wainscoting has been applied under the seats. The privy is in fair condition. Vegetation surrounds the building, and the roof is torn.

Remnants of the house foundation are located west of the loafing shed, across the former road. The foundation was constructed of stone. Concrete remains of a porch and stairs are also present. The 1984 MIHP form states that the original house was constructed of logs and dated to the early nineteenth century; however, historic maps suggest that the dwelling was built between 1862 and 1877 (Martinet 1862; Lake 1877). According to the MIHP form, a later log addition and a wing resulted in a two-story, four-bay-by-one-bay, L-shaped house with a gable roof. Due to the hazards of regularly occurring vandalism, the house was burned by MdDNR in the early 1990s.

The FRANCIS L. SHIPLEY FARM (Stem-Ruppert Farmhouse) (MIHP # CARR-816) is located at 3336 Old Washington Road, in Parcel D. The mid-nineteenth century farmstead includes a brick dwelling, a bank barn, two silos, and a wagon shed foundation. The buildings and structures were built between ca. 1868 and ca. 1930. MIHP form CARR-816 records the history of the site through two entries, the original form prepared by Joe Getty in 1985 and an amendment prepared by Kenneth M. Short in 1994. Getty's 1985 form identifies a wood-frame cattle shed and a wood-frame chicken house. These buildings were not part of the farmstead at the time of Short's 1994 form. The dwelling sits atop a slight rise and is accessed by a brick drive. Mowed lawns surround the house on the east and west, with a hedge midway between the house and the road. The barn and silos are located east of the house. Landscaping consists of low scale shrubs and flowering plants. An ornamental garden has been planted south of the house. Mature woods are located south and west of the house. As an agricultural complex, the Shipley farmstead retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Francis L. Shipley House (Former Shipley House) was constructed ca. 1868, according to Short's 1994 MIHP form. Short based the construction date on tax assessments and characteristics such as brick bond and interior door hardware. The dwelling was depicted on Lake's 1877 atlas. The two-story brick house was built on a slope and faces east. The T-shaped dwelling consists of a four-bay by two-bay main block and a rear wing with two bays on each side elevation. Both sections have gable roofs.

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The main block rests on a rubble stone foundation; the basement is visible above ground on the front (east) and south elevations. The brick walls exhibit a stretcher bond pattern on the front elevation and 7:1 common bond on all other elevations. The roof of the main block is sheathed in wood shingles, which were applied in 1986 (MdDNR 2002c). A flush brick chimney rises on each gable elevation. The gables have slightly tapered fascia boards that are narrow at the roof ridge and wider at the bottom edges. The front and rear elevations of the main block feature a three-step corbelled brick cornice. The front elevation has symmetrical fenestration with two first-story main entrances located in the two center bays and one window in each end bay. Each four-panel wood door is hung within paneled recesses. The south door has a three-light transom, and the north door has a single-light transom. Windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units with flat gauged arches. Closed louvered wood shutters concealed the four second-story windows on the front elevation at the time of inspection. The first and second stories of the gable elevations have two wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows with flat gauged arches and louvered wood shutters. Two wood-frame, four-pane windows are present in each gable. The full-width front porch has a shed roof that is supported by square wood columns. The porch has a wood railing designed in an X pattern and a wood floor. Porch gables are clad with wood drop siding. A brick front walk leads to central wood porch steps. The steps have handrails with wood posts and finials at the base. Wood lattice encloses the space beneath the porch. A central stone wall divides this space. The south half of the space beneath the porch features a wood-frame, six-over-three-light sash in the basement wall. The north half has one window that is covered in plywood.

The rear wing of the house rests on a rubble stone foundation. The brick walls are laid in a common-bond pattern. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles. A flush brick chimney rises on the rear (west) elevation. A two-story wood porch spans each side elevation. The first and second stories of each side elevation have one door and one wood-frame, six-over-six light, double-hung sash window with flat gauged arches. The west end of the south elevation is partially enclosed by a one-and-one-half-story wall clad with wood drop siding. The rear elevation has two wood-frame, four-pane windows. The house is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on the porches on the front and south elevations and on the windowsills on the south elevation. The wood floor of the first-story porch on the north elevation has rotted and is currently being replaced. Some wood shingles on the roof are loose.

The wood-frame bank barn, located northeast of the dwelling, was built in the second half of the nineteenth century. According to Short's 1994 MIHP form, an 1866 tax assessment of the property recorded a wood-frame barn on the property, but it is not clear whether or not this was the present barn. A public-sale notice for the farmstead published in 1886 listed a large bank barn, which is likely the current barn. Short stated that the lower story of the bank barn was converted to a dairy operation in the 1930s. The barn rests on a stone foundation and has a gable roof. The west elevation is built into a bank. The foundation on the east elevation has been renovated and is now constructed of concrete block. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The building is clad in vertical, beaded wood siding. Eight metal-frame, four-light, fixed windows are found on the east elevation, and two are found on the south elevation. A barbed-wire fence prohibited access to the north elevation. Two wood-plank, sliding doors extend almost the width of the west elevation. A deteriorated, poured-concrete ramp leads to the doors. An arched opening is located on the south elevation; no door is present. The four door openings on the east elevation are enclosed with vertical beaded board. The barn is in fair condition. Lights are missing from some of the windows. The sliding doors are coming off the tracks. Missing and deteriorated wood boards, and rust on the metal roof, were noted.

Two concrete-block, circular silos capped with domed roofs are located west of the barn. The silos were constructed in the early twentieth century according to Getty's 1985 MIHP form. The roofs are sheathed in standing-seam metal. The northern silo was constructed on a rubble-stone foundation with a concrete slab on top; the southern silo was constructed on a concrete-block foundation. Two vents are found on the south elevation of each silo. The silos are in good condition; a hole was noted in the roof of the northern silo.

7. Description

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Condition

—	excellent	—	deteriorated
X	good	—	ruins
—	fair	—	altered

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

SUMMARY

Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA) occupies a linear stream valley and encompasses 1,587 acres of land located in south-central Carroll County. A State Wildland designation overlays 499 acres of the NEA (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002b:6). An NEA "is managed by the State Forest and Park Service, is generally 1,000 acres or more, and is an area that has significant or unique geological or ecological resources—development is generally confined to trails, interpretive facilities and limited support facilities" (MdDNR 2002b:3). The land for Morgan Run NEA was acquired between 1974 and 1998 (MdDNR 2002a:4-7).

Morgan Run NEA consists of five discontinuous parcels, which are depicted on the NEA map as follows:

- PARCEL A. The main parcel is bounded on the west by MD Route 97 and on the east by London Bridge Road. The northern and southern boundaries are irregular. Ben Rose Lane provides access to the area from the southern border of the parcel. Nicodemus Road intersects a thin strip of land extending north from the parcel. Klees Mill Road intersects the southeast portion of the parcel. Morgan Run flows southeasterly through the parcel to Liberty Reservoir. Joe Branch flows through the thin strip of land extending north from the parcel and to Morgan Run.
- PARCEL B. A small parcel is located north of Parcel A. Blizzard Lane is located in Parcel B, and Joe Branch flows through it.
- PARCEL C. A small parcel lies southeast of Parcel A. London Bridge Road and a tributary of Morgan Run intersect Parcel C.
- PARCELS D AND E. Two small parcels are located west of MD Route 97. The northern parcel (Parcel D) is bounded on the east by Old Washington Road; Morgan Run flows through the area. Oak Tree Road and a tributary of Morgan Run are located in the southern parcel (Parcel E).

As part of the Eastern Piedmont region, Morgan Run NEA contains rock formations, woodlands, rolling hills, and non-tidal wetlands. The NEA features a variety of trees, including hickory, eastern red cedar, Virginia pine, black cherry, big-toothed aspen, plane tree, red maple, ash, and various species of oak, poplar, beech, and elm. Animal life includes beaver, otter, rabbit, raccoon, white tail deer, and various reptiles and amphibians. Avian species featured at the NEA include turkey vulture, hawk, and ring-neck pheasant. The NEA's brooks and streams support rainbow and brown trout. Since Morgan Run NEA was acquired, MdDNR has focused its management strategy on maintaining the natural environment and has not developed the land (MdDNR 1993:2-9).

Morgan Run NEA contains 38 resources predating 1960. The NEA historically experienced low-density residential and agricultural development. Seven nineteenth-century farmsteads are scattered throughout the NEA. These farmsteads contain resources dating from ca. 1825 to ca. 1950. Two non-agricultural domestic properties containing resources that date between ca. 1900 and ca. 1950 are located near the former Klee (Glee) Mill in Parcel A. Industrial resources include ruins of two dams associated with Klee Mill and a mill foundation possibly associated with the former Fulling Mill. These mills were constructed before 1862, and their remnants are located in Parcel A. A possible unidentified grave marked by a headstone and a footstone also is located in Parcel A.

The Gorsuch Property (Bellinger Log House) (MIHP # CARR-42), formerly located in Parcel C, has been demolished. This previously documented property included a mid-nineteenth century two-story log dwelling, a stone spring house, a concrete-block shed, a wooden foot bridge.

One archeological site, a rockshelter (18CR250), is recorded in the archeological site files maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The rockshelter is located in Parcel A. This site was not evaluated as part of this investigation.

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The wagon shed foundation is located northwest of the dwelling. The wood-frame building, constructed ca. 1930, collapsed in February 2003 due to the weight of snow and ice (Curator Duane Maerten, personal communication 16 September 2003). The poured-concrete foundation walls are all that remain of the wagon shed; these walls are surrounded by overgrown vegetation. MdDNR plans to remove the wagon shed foundation and construct a new equipment shed (Maerten, personal communication 16 September 2003).

The ZIELER FARMSTEAD is located off Blizzard Lane within Parcel B. An unnumbered draft MIHP form prepared in 1998 refers to the farmstead as the Greider Property (Mazurek 1998). The agricultural complex sits on a hill in a cleared area, surrounded by forests. Buildings include a vacant farmhouse, a bank barn, a wagon shed/corncrib, and a storage shed which were constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1920. The remains of an unidentified building are also present. A stream flows west of the farmstead. The property was not depicted on Lake's 1877 atlas but did appear on a topographical map for which the survey was conducted in 1902 and 1903 (USGS 1905). As an agricultural complex, the Zieler farmstead retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The farmhouse faces northeast on a hill. A few large trees are scattered throughout the yard, which is overgrown with weeds. The wood-frame house consists of a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, gable-roofed main block with a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, gable-roofed rear wing. A two-story, two-bay-by-one-bay, gable-roofed addition is located within the ell. This addition has a one-story, shed-roofed extension on the southwest elevation. A ca. 1880 construction date for the farmhouse is consistent with building materials and evidence presented on historic maps, which suggests that the house was constructed between 1877 and 1903. The two-story addition appears to have been built in the early twentieth century.

The main block rests on a fieldstone foundation. Exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles applied over wide wood planks. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal, which conceals wood shingles. An exterior corbeled brick chimney that appears to be a replacement rises on the southeast gable end. The roof features boxed eaves, a boxed cornice, and gable returns. The main entry is on the front (northeast) elevation, but the door is covered with plywood and concealed by a collapsed porch that formerly wrapped around the front and southeast elevations. The porch has a stone and concrete foundation, brick steps, a concrete floor, and asphalt-shingle roofing. Wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows illuminate the main block. A small concrete-block shed with a flat roof is attached to the northwest elevation under a window.

The rear wing rests on a fieldstone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles applied over wood siding. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal, which conceals wood shingles. An interior brick chimney is located on the southwest gable end. Roof features include boxed eaves, a boxed cornice, and gable returns. A door is located on the northwest elevation. This door is covered with plywood and is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood sheathed in standing-seam metal. Wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows illuminate the wing.

The addition standing within the ell is clad with asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. An exterior brick chimney rises on the southeast gable end. Wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows illuminate the addition. The one-story extension on the southwest elevation of the addition rests on a concrete-block foundation and features concrete-block and brick walls. The roof of the extension is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A door opening occurs in the southwest elevation of the extension.

The farmhouse is in fair condition. Vegetation grows close to the building. Moss and mold are growing on the one-story extension and on the northeast-elevation porch, which is totally collapsed. Most doors and many windows are sealed with plywood. Several windows have broken or missing panes. Some asbestos shingles are missing. The roof is rusting, and the interior chimney on the main section is deteriorating.

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The bank barn is located southwest of the farmhouse. Materials and design suggest that the barn was constructed in the late-nineteenth century. The wood-frame barn rests on a rubble-stone foundation and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in pressed metal applied in a fish-scale pattern. The enclosed forebay is located on the west elevation. The building is clad in vertical wood siding. Wood-frame, two-light windows are located on the north gable elevation; some are partially concealed by an addition. The north gable features a window covered by louvered blinds. The south gable has a window opening. Two vertical beaded-board doors with hinge straps are located on the west elevation. The north-elevation addition is supported by pressure-treated wood posts and is clad with particle board. Two, one-over-one-light, vinyl-sash windows are located on the addition's north elevation. The east elevation features a door opening; the door is no longer present. The barn is in fair condition. Missing wood siding was noted. On the east elevation, the barn is sagging towards the middle of an opening that at one time might have been an entrance, suggesting structural failure. The barn is surrounded by vegetation.

The wagon shed/corncrib is located south of the farmhouse and east of the bank barn. Materials and design suggest that the building was constructed in the early twentieth century. The square building faces north and is three bays wide, with the corncrib centered between two wagon sheds. The building has a front-facing gable roof. The east and west walls of the wagon sheds rest on a poured-concrete foundation; concrete piers support the corncrib. The building has a dirt floor and is clad in vertical wood planks. A window opening is located in each gable. Visual evidence on the front (north) elevation suggests that doors originally enclosed the wagon sheds. Corncrib doors on the north and south elevations are no longer present. The building is in fair condition. Almost all the siding on the west elevation is missing, as are all doors and windows. Deteriorating wood was noted. The building is surrounded by vegetation.

The shed is located west of the bank barn. Materials suggest that the shed was constructed in the early twentieth century. The one-story, rectangular wood-frame building faces northeast. The shed terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. The shed rests on a concrete-slab foundation and is clad with vertical beaded board. An off-center entrance and window opening are located on the front (northeast) elevation. Both the door and window are missing. The shed is in fair condition. Loose wood siding and rust on the roof were noted. Holes are present where the siding meets the foundation; some of the holes are covered with metal panels. The building is surrounded by vegetation.

The foundation of an unidentified building is located north of the wagon shed/corncrib. The concrete foundation is covered with vegetation.

The REED SHED is the only remaining building on the late-nineteenth century, former Reed farmstead, located off Cherry Tree Lane in Parcel A. The property was not depicted on Lake's 1877 atlas but did appear on a topographical map for which the survey was conducted in 1902 and 1904 (USGS 1911). Materials and construction technique suggest that the shed was constructed in the late-nineteenth century. The wood-frame, one-story, rectangular building faces south. The shed has been altered to create more enclosed space on the west elevation; the gable roof is extended on that side. The building has a dirt floor and no visible foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wide, circular-sawn, vertical boards. Structural members are both hewn and sawn. Mortise-and-tenon joints are present on the rear (north) wall. Roof construction consists of sawn rafters and purlins. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The front (south) elevation has a large door opening; no door is present. Walls are patched with former window shutters and scrap metal, indicating that the shed may have been last used to house animals. The shed is in poor condition. The exterior walls have broken and missing vertical planks. Structural members show evidence of termite damage. The roof has partially collapsed, and the corrugated metal sheathing has rusted. The shed is not currently used and is filled with junk. The demolition of associated farm buildings, design-modifying alterations, and missing materials have compromised the shed's integrity.

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The former DEWILDE FARMSTEAD is located at 328 East Nicodemus Road in the thin strip of NEA land extending north from Parcel A. The farmstead includes a dwelling, a bank barn and silo, a corncrib, and an office building. These buildings were constructed between 1898 and ca. 1955. Two late-twentieth century structures, a ca. 1990 wood gazebo and a ca. 1999 T-1-11 office building, also stand on the farmstead. The property did not appear on Lake's 1877 atlas but was depicted on a topographical map for which the survey was conducted in 1902 and 1904 (USGS 1911). Recent design modifications and replacement materials have compromised the integrity of the farmstead, which served as a privately-operated arboretum known as Greenway Gardens prior to acquisition by MdDNR.

The dwelling faces east on a hill overlooking a grassy area. The house was constructed in 1898, according to a reported date marked inside the attic gable (Ryan personal communication 11 June 2003). The two-story, wood-frame and brick house is three bays wide by two bays deep. A small, one-story brick addition extends from the north elevation. The house has a gable roof that changes slant on the rear slope, extending over the rear of the house at a lower pitch. A center gable peak occurs on the front (east) elevation.

The house rests on a brick-wall foundation, which conceals the older foundation. The south and rear (west) elevations, and the first story of the front elevation, are stretcher-bond brick. The second stories of the front elevation and of the north elevation are clad with aluminum siding. An exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation, and an interior brick chimney is located on the north elevation. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and is accented with snow geese. The cornice is clad with metal. Windows are metal-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units installed in 2000 (MdDNR 2002c). The windows are fitted with metal louvered blinds. A full-width, screened porch spans the front elevation and wraps around the front portion of the north elevation. The porch rests on brick piers. Original wood shutters that have been removed from the dwelling's windows serve as infill between the porch piers. The porch roof is sheathed in composition-roll roofing and is supported by square wood posts. Paired screen doors provide access to the porch on the east end. The front elevation of the house features an off-center solid wood door and a glass sliding-track door, which are concealed by the screened porch. The brick addition is located behind the porch on the north elevation of the house. The roof of the addition is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A recessed, wood-panel door with four lights is located in the brick addition. The house is in good condition. Paint is failing on the wood porch posts and screen doors. Rust was noted on the standing-seam metal roof.

The wood-frame bank barn, located north of the house, stands on the edge of a bluff overlooking a valley. The barn was built ca. 1900, shortly following the construction of the house (Ryan personal communication 11 June 2003). The barn has a symmetrical gable roof. Shed-roof additions are appended to the north and south gable elevations. The building rests on a fieldstone foundation, which was veneered on the east elevation with stretcher-coursed brick in 1970 (MdDNR 2002c). The north, south, and west elevations are clad with vertical beaded wood siding; the east elevation is clad with flush horizontal wood siding. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing and is capped with three square, symmetrically set cupolas. The center cupola has a metal weathervane. A molded cornice board runs the length of the barn. Paired wood doors are centered on the east elevation, which also features four wood-frame, double-hung sash windows with slip sills. The south and west elevations have rectangular ventilation openings. The north addition is constructed of concrete block. The south addition rests on a concrete slab and is constructed of glass panes, set in simple wood frames. The roofs of both additions are sheathed in composition roll roofing. The barn is in good condition, although paint failure was noted. The lower level of the barn has been converted to office space.

A circular clay-tile silo stands along the west elevation of the bank barn. Materials suggest a ca. 1920 construction date. The silo rests on a concrete slab and is capped with a conical roof, which is sheathed in corrugated metal. A gabled dormer projects from the roof. A subterranean concrete vault connects the barn's basement with the silo. The silo is in good condition. Some of the clay tiles are separating from the mortar.

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The office building is located west of the barn. The one-story building faces north and consists of an office section flanked by a trellis-covered porch on the east and a garage on the west. The office section has a low-pitched shed roof; the garage has a gable roof. The building was constructed ca. 1955 according to the detailed maintenance inventory (MdDNR 2002c). The building is clad with vinyl siding that conceals construction technique and foundation material. The roofs are sheathed in composition roll roofing, which was applied in 2001 (MdDNR 2002c). A wood-latticed pergola supported by square wood posts spans the front elevation of the central office section. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical, with modern doors and windows. The office section features doors on the front (north) and rear (south) elevations and metal-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. The garage has a metal overhead door on the front elevation. A greenhouse was formerly attached to the rear of the garage. The building is in good condition and serves as a regional forestry office. The building formerly served as the office for the Greenway Gardens arboretum.

The corncrib is located east of the trellis-covered porch of the NEA office building. Materials and design suggest that the corncrib was built ca. 1910. The one-story, wood-frame, rectangular building faces north and has a front-facing gable roof. The corncrib rests on poured-concrete piers. The exterior walls are clad with narrow vertical wood slats. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing and overhangs the side elevations by approximately 12 inches. Rafters are exposed under the eaves. The main entry is on the front (north) gable end. A second opening in the west elevation leads to the office. The building is in good condition.

DOMESTIC

Morgan Run NEA includes two non-agricultural domestic properties constructed between ca. 1900 and ca. 1950. These properties, the Wachter Property and the Barker House, are located in Parcel A, near the former Klee (Glee) Mill. The Wachter Property was vacant at the time of survey.

The former WACHTER PROPERTY is located at 729 Klees Mill Road in Parcel A. The property includes a ca. 1900 vacant dwelling and root cellar, and a ca. 1973 wood-frame garage. A ca. 1950 wood-frame shed has been demolished. The property was not depicted on Lake's 1877 atlas but did appear on a topographical map for which the survey was conducted in 1902 and 1904 (USGS 1911). The Wachter property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The two-story, wood-frame dwelling was constructed in the Folk Victorian style. Design and materials suggest a ca. 1900 construction date. The five-bay-by-two-bay house has a full basement and a gable roof. The house faces north. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation, which is finished with plaster. The rear (south) elevation is set into a slope, exposing the stone basement on the front (north) elevation. Exterior walls are clad with drop wood siding. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. A box cornice runs along the front elevation. Gables have eaveboards and gable returns. The main entry is centered on the front elevation and consists of a wood-paneled door surround and a wood door with two arched lights and a transom. The wood-frame, double-hung sash windows have slip sills and louvered blinds. Windows are four-over-four-light units; with the exception of those on the first story of the rear elevation, which are two-over-two-light units. Each gable features two four-light windows. The basement level on the front elevation has a door on each end and two central windows. The doors have four lights over two wood panels; the windows have solid wood shutters. A full-width, hipped-roof, front porch shelters the first-floor and basement levels. Square wood posts rise from the ground to the porch roof. The porch features a wood floor, a wood ceiling, and a jigsaw-cut balustrade. The porch is accessed by a staircase on the east side. A concrete slab is located beneath the porch at the basement level.

The first story of the rear elevation features a porch with the two west bays enclosed. Square posts with hints of capitals support the porch roof. The east end of the porch has a jigsaw-cut railing. Two wood doors provide access to the house from the rear

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porch. The door to the enclosed area has six panels, and the door to the house has two lights over two panels. A small, second-story addition projects from the center bay and rests on the rear porch roof. Stone retaining walls were constructed in front of and behind the house. A series of terraced gravel platforms leads to the rear of the house. Woods are located behind the dwelling. The house is in fair to good condition. Missing sections of gutters have allowed water to soak the foundation walls and plaster. Foundation mortar erosion and plaster failure were noted in some locations. The wood siding and wood trim have experienced paint failure. A hole due to deterioration was noted on the front porch floor. Some windows have broken panes. Deterioration was noted on the boxed cornice and gable returns.

The stone, half-story, rectangular root cellar was built into the ground. Materials suggest that the cellar was constructed ca. 1900. The shed roof consists of concrete slabs covered in tar paper. The open west wall faces the house. A single window is located in the east elevation; the opening has been sealed with boards. The root cellar is in fair condition. Vines are growing on the exterior walls. The concrete slab roofing has collapsed, and the tar paper sheathing has deteriorated.

The BARKER HOUSE is located at 664 Klees Mill Road in Parcel A, at the base of a rising slope. The house was depicted on a topographical map for which the survey was conducted in 1944 and the data revised in 1953 (USGS 1955). Design and materials of the ranch-style house suggest a ca. 1950 construction date. The property includes a ca. 1972 wood-frame shop. A pond, a vegetable garden, and evergreens characterize the landscape. The one-story, wood-frame, five-bay rancher has a T-shape and a gable roof. The house faces south. The dwelling rests on a poured-concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad with wide aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. A metal stove pipe projects from the roof. The front (south) and rear (north) elevations feature a boxed cornice; flush raking boards define the gables. The main entry, which consists of a four-panel wood door with four small lights across the top, is concealed by a central, enclosed porch projection on the front elevation of the house. This one-bay projection features a front-facing gable roof with wide wood fascia. Centered doors are located on each side of the porch projection, which is enclosed by windows and aluminum siding. An open wood deck spans the dwelling's front elevation and wraps around the east gable end. The house has metal-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows and vinyl-frame, one-by-one-light sliding units. The vinyl-frame windows were installed in 2001 (MdDNR 2002). An exterior wood staircase on the west elevation provides access through the gable. The house is in good condition. Mold is present on the aluminum siding, and paint is deteriorating on the wood eave boards. Recent design modifications and replacement materials have compromised the integrity of the house.

INDUSTRY

The ruins of two KLEE (GLEE) MILL DAMS are located along Morgan Run, north of Klees Mill Road. The mill was referred to as Mrs. Beard's Grist and Saw Mill on Martenet's 1862 map, as J. N. Shauck's Saw Mill and Grist Mill on Lake's 1877 atlas, as Shock Mill on the 1892 USGS map, and as Glee Mill on the 1911 USGS map. The ruins of the older dam, located on the west side of Morgan Run, consist of randomly laid stone set on bedrock and rise approximately 10 feet in height. The ruins of the newer dam, located upstream from the older dam on the east side of Morgan Run, are constructed of stone and concrete. Drill holes are visible in many rocks in the creek. The mill, formerly located south of the two dams, was destroyed in 1972 by the floodwaters of Hurricane Agnes.

A MILL FOUNDATION is located upstream from the ruins of the two Klee Mill dams. The foundation is set in front of a hill in a lightly wooded area on the north side of Morgan Run as it curves to the west. The foundation may be that of the Fulling Mill, which was depicted on Martenet's 1862 map and Lake's 1877 atlas. The square foundation is constructed of random stones. An opening in the south elevation suggests the location of the former mill wheel. The east elevation has a door opening on the north end. The north elevation foundation wall is covered by dirt. A mill race is present on the south side of the foundation.

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FUNERARY

A possible UNIDENTIFIED GRAVE is located on the former Burkette property, which is north of the Reed property. The gravesite consists of a sandstone headstone, approximate 15 inches tall, and a sandstone footstone, approximately 6 inches tall. There is an earthen depression between the two stones. The headstone, which has no inscription, is on the west end, and the footstone is on the east end. Moss is growing on the stones. Mr. William Dawson, owner of the neighboring property, reported that the grave was that of a former slave (Ryan personal communication 7 October 2003). Stones similar to the headstone were found scattered around a nearby tree, suggesting that more graves may be located in the vicinity.

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT MORGAN RUN NEA

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
18CR250		Morgan Run Rockshelter #11		Carroll	Finksburg		Landscape	Natural Feature	rockshelter	pre-historic unknown	unknown	site-1		
CARR-42		Gorsuch Property	Bellinger Log House	Carroll	Finksburg	4430 London Bridge Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1845	N/A	N/A	Demolished	
CARR-42	2	Gorsuch Property	Former Bellinger Barn	Carroll	Finksburg	4430 London Bridge Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	barn	ca. 1900	N/A	N/A	Demolished	
CARR-582	3	George Hammond Barnes Farm	Former Clarke House	Carroll	Finksburg	4226 London Bridge Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	second quarter 19th century	good	building-1		
CARR-582		George Hammond Barnes Farm	Former Clarke Smokehouse	Carroll	Finksburg	4226 London Bridge Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Processing	smokehouse	second quarter 19th century	fair	building-1		
CARR-582	6	George Hammond Barnes Farm	Former Clarke Barn	Carroll	Finksburg	4226 London Bridge Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	bank barn	third quarter 19th century	fair	building-1		
CARR-582	5	George Hammond Barnes Farm	Former Clarke Tool Shed	Carroll	Finksburg	4226 London Bridge Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	tool shed	third quarter 19th century	good	building-1		
CARR-583		Bowers Farm	Former Honbarrier Loafing Shed	Carroll	Finksburg	Former Bowers Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	loafing shed	ca. 1950	fair	building-1	Not in use	

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MHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
CARR-583		Bowers Farm	Former Honbarrier Corncrib	Carroll	Finksburg	Former Bowers Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	corncrib	ca. 1950	fair	structure-1	Not in use	
CARR-583		Bowers Farm	Former Honbarrier Privy	Carroll	Finksburg	Former Bowers Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	privy	early to mid 20th century	fair	building-1	Not in use	
CARR-583		Bowers Farm	Former Honbarrier Miscellaneous Ruins	Carroll	Finksburg	Former Bowers Road	N/A	N/A	N/A	ca. 1865 to ca. 1900	poor	site-1	Includes ca. 1865 house foundation and mid to late 19th century bank barn foundation.	
CARR-816	13	Francis L. Shipley Farm	Stem-Ruppert Farmhouse; Former Shipley House	Carroll	Winfield	3336 Old Washington Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1868	good	building-1	Curatorship	
CARR-816	14	Francis L. Shipley Farm	Former Shipley Barn	Carroll	Winfield	3336 Old Washington Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	bank barn	2nd half 19th century	fair	building-1	Curatorship	
CARR-816		Francis L. Shipley Farm	Former Shipley Silos	Carroll	Winfield	3336 Old Washington Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	silos	early 20th century	good	structures-2	Curatorship	
CARR-816	15	Francis L. Shipley Farm	Former Shipley Wagon Shed Foundation	Carroll	Winfield	3336 Old Washington Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	wagon shed	ca. 1930	poor	site-1	Foundation only. Curatorship.	

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MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Former Berger Milking Parlor and Dairy	Carroll	Winfield	Near northwest boundary of main parcel (Parcel A)	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	bank barn	early 20th century	poor	building-1	Includes bank-barn foundation from second half of 19th century, early 20th-century milking parlor on lower level of barn, and attached early 20th-century concrete-block dairy. Not in use.	
			Former Berger Silos	Carroll	Winfield	Near northwest boundary of main parcel (Parcel A)	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	silo	mid 20th century	fair	structures-2	Not in use	
			Former Berger Small Barn	Carroll	Winfield	Near northwest boundary of main parcel (Parcel A)	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	barn	late 19th-early 20th century	fair	building-1	Not in use	

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MHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Former Berger Windmill	Carroll	Winfield	Near northwest boundary of main parcel (Parcel A)	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Energy facility	windmill	ca. 1930	fair	structure-1	Not in use	
			Former Berger Cistem	Carroll	Winfield	Near northwest boundary of main parcel (Parcel A)	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Waterworks	cistem	early 20th century	fair	structure-1	Not in use	
			Former Berger Miscellaneous Ruins	Carroll	Winfield	Near northwest boundary of main parcel (Parcel A)	N/A	N/A	N/A	ca. 1850 to ca. 1950	poor	site-1	Includes ca. 1850 house foundation, mid 19th century springhouse foundation with addition from first half of 20th century, and an undated collapsed storage shed.	
			Former Zieler House	Carroll	Westminster	Blizzard Lane	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1880	fair	building-1	Vacant	
			Former Zieler Bank Barn	Carroll	Westminster	Blizzard Lane	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	bank barn	late 19th century	fair	building-1	Not in use	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT MORGAN RUN NEA

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Former Zieler Wagon Shed/ Corncrib	Carroll	Westminster	Blizzard Lane	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	wagon shed/ corncrib	early 20th century	fair	building-1	Not in use	
			Former Zieler Shed	Carroll	Westminster	Blizzard Lane	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	shed	early 20th century	fair	building-1	Not in use	
			Former Zieler Foundation of Unidentified Building	Carroll	Westminster	Blizzard Lane	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	poor	site-1	Foundation only	
			Former Reed Shed	Carroll	Finksburg	Cherry Tree Lane	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	shed	late 19th century	poor	building-1	Not in use	
	17		Former DeWilde House	Carroll	Finksburg	328 East Nicodemus Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	1898	good	building-1		
	18		Former DeWilde Barn	Carroll	Finksburg	328 East Nicodemus Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	bank barn	ca. 1900	good	building-1		
			Former DeWilde Silo	Carroll	Finksburg	328 East Nicodemus Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	silo	ca. 1920	good	structure-1		
	19		Former DeWilde Office Building	Carroll	Finksburg	328 East Nicodemus Road	Recreation and Culture	Office facility	office building	ca. 1955	good	building-1		
			Former DeWilde Corncrib	Carroll	Finksburg	328 East Nicodemus Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	corncrib	ca. 1910	good	building-1		

CHPE-1699

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT MORGAN RUN NEA

MIHP/Site #	MDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
	7		Former Wachter House	Carroll	Finksburg	729 Klees Mill Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1900	fair to good	building-1	Vacant	
	9		Former Wachter Root Cellar	Carroll	Finksburg	729 Klees Mill Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	root cellar	ca. 1900	fair	structure-1	Not in use	
	10		Former Wachter Shed	Carroll	Finksburg	729 Klees Mill Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	shed	ca. 1950	N/A	N/A	Demolished	
	11		Former Barker House	Carroll	Finksburg	664 Klees Mill Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1950	good	building-1		
			Klee (Glee) Mill Dam Ruins	Carroll	Finksburg	Klees Mill Road	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	dam	first half of 19th century to ca. 1930	poor	site-1	Includes remnants from two dams.	
			Mill Foundation (Fulling Mill?)	Carroll	Finksburg	Klees Mill Road	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill	first half of 19th century	poor	site-1	Foundation and mill race	
			Possible Unidentified Grave	Carroll	Finksburg	Cherry Tree Lane	Funerary	Graves/Burials	grave	unknown	fair	site-1	Includes headstone and footstone. Possibility of more graves in vicinity.	
POST-1960		BUILDINGS:												
	16		Former Barker Shop	Carroll	Finksburg	664 Klees Mill Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	shop	ca. 1972	good			

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT MORGAN RUN NEA

MIHP/Site #	MDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
	8		Former Wachter Garage	Carroll	Finksburg	729 Klees Mill Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	garage	ca. 1973	fair			
	21		Resource Assessment Storage Shed (DeWilde)	Carroll	Finksburg	328 East Nicodemus Road	Recreation and Culture	Storage	storage shed	ca. 1975	fair			
	4		Former Clarke Pump House	Carroll	Finksburg	4226 London Bridge Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	pump house	ca. 1976	poor		Not in use	
	22		Gazebo (DeWilde)	Carroll	Finksburg	328 East Nicodemus Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	gazebo	ca. 1990	good			
	20		Resource Assessment Office (DeWilde)	Carroll	Finksburg	328 East Nicodemus Road	Recreation and Culture	Office facility	office building	ca. 1999	good			

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8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates ca. 1825-1940 Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates ca. 1825-1940

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY

Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA) occupies a linear stream valley and encompasses 1,587 acres of land located in south-central Carroll County. A State Wildland designation overlays 499 acres of the NEA (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002b:6). The State began acquiring land for Morgan Run NEA in 1974. Property acquisitions continued until 1998 (MdDNR 2002a:4-7).

Morgan Run NEA was established to protect the water quality of the stream known as Morgan Run. The focus of property acquisition has been to acquire land along Morgan Run and Joe Branch. Upland areas containing agricultural land in the midst of Carroll County also have been acquired. The built resources pre-dating 1960 within the current boundaries of the NEA comprise agricultural and domestic buildings that are vernacular in design. These buildings were constructed between ca. 1825 and ca. 1950. Farm dwellings followed the nineteenth-century traditional Carroll County farmhouse style: a two-story house with an L- or T-shaped plan, a symmetrical main façade (sometimes with double entrances), a gable roof, interior gable-end chimneys, minimal ornamentation, and often double-tiered porches on the rear wing. Outbuildings included those typically built on Carroll County farms: bank barns, wagon sheds, corn cribs, smokehouses, and springhouses.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Morgan Run NEA as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). The land within the boundaries of Morgan Run NEA is not eligible for the National Register as a rural historic landscape. However, the George Hammond Barnes Farm (Former Clarke Farm) (MIHP # CARR-582), the Francis L. Shipley Farm (Stem-Ruppert Farmhouse) (MIHP # CARR-816), and the Zieler Farmstead are eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C. These farmsteads embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction as related to Carroll County architecture between ca. 1825 and ca. 1940.

NEA HISTORY

Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA) was conceived in 1972 when the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) and the Carroll County government began planning a natural resources site. The site was to be funded by Program Open Space, which had been established in 1969. Two possible sites were considered: Morgan Run and Deep Run. The Morgan Run site was selected for the NEA because of its location near Liberty Reservoir and its potential as an NEA for protecting water quality (MdDNR 1993:1; Ranger Frank Ryan personal communication 11 June 2003). An NEA "is managed by the State Forest and Park

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Name Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA)

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Service, is generally 1,000 acres or more, and is an area that has significant or unique geological or ecological resources—development is generally confined to trails, interpretive facilities and limited support facilities” (MdDNR 2002b:3).

Morgan Run NEA was created in 1974 when the Maryland State Highway Administration conveyed 77 acres to MdDNR. The agency obtained several more parcels the following year: 51 acres from Gillis A. Mills and his wife, 198.5 acres from Bill G. Honbarrier and his wife, 348 acres from Ira Berger et al., 81.7 acres from Mildred Burket, and 10 acres from Harry L. Barker and his wife. MdDNR continued to acquire property for Morgan Run until 1998 (MdDNR 2002a:4-7). As of 2002, the NEA totaled 1,587 acres. A State Wildland designation overlays 499 acres of Morgan Run (MdDNR 2002b:6).

Morgan Run NEA does not appear to have been the focus of long-range planning until the 1980s. A forest inventory and management plan was prepared in 1987, and a full-time park ranger was employed in residence in 1989 (MdDNR 1993:1).

In January 1991, Morgan Run was one of twelve MdDNR-owned units that were closed due to lack of funds to maintain them. In response, 48 local residents formed a volunteer group to help prepare Morgan Run to open in the spring and to maintain the NEA throughout the season. Short-term projects that the group proposed to undertake were trash collection, mowing, trimming, sanding and spot-painting gates, and cleaning and maintaining bluebird boxes. The group intended to undertake several long-term projects, including moving barbed wire fences and fence posts on the Honbarrier and Berger tracts, removing old buildings and foundations in the Oak Tree Road/Prato parking area, burning the Honbarrier house and clearing the debris, removing old sheds and debris from the Sew property, and mowing thistle on the Berger tract. The group formed its project list after speaking with Morgan Run Ranger Frank Ryan and Patapsco State Park Manager Walter Brown to determine needs (Mabry 1991:A4).

Morgan Run reopened, and the following year discussion on a master plan began. In July 1992, the Carroll County Board of Commissioners extended its support to the master plan, especially the proposal for a shooting range (Carroll County Board of Commissioners 1992). However, some area residents objected to a shooting range or other gun-related activity, including hunting. Opposition contended that the surrounding area was too populated and that other shooting ranges already existed within a reasonable distance (Aldridge 1992; Floyd 1992). One local resident objected because the plan proposed improving Oak Tree Road, which was owned not by the state, but by the six homeowners living along the street (Floyd 1992:2).

In response, Torrey C. Brown, Secretary of MdDNR, decided that only two areas of Morgan Run would be reserved for seasonal deer hunting by special permit. Weapons would be restricted to shotguns, bows, and muzzle loaders. MdDNR officials announced that other locations were under consideration for a target range, although it was not clear whether these locations were within Morgan Run, or on other state-owned property (Brown 1992). As for improving the privately owned Oak Tree Road, Brown announced that MdDNR was discussing options for access to the so-called Area 2 of Morgan Run with the Maryland State Highway Administration and Carroll County. Oak Tree Road and another road, Old Washington Road, were access candidates (Brown 1992:2).

According to an interoffice Memorandum dated 6 October 1992, written and oral comments gathered in a 15 July public meeting were analyzed to determine revisions to the proposed master plan before it was finalized. Based on the public comments and the experts consulted, if the proposal for a target range was retained in the plan, its preferred location was in a section called Area 10 with direct access from MD Route 97. Public comments further generated the recommendation that the range be surrounded by 25-foot to 30-foot earth berms and be staffed by a safety certified attendant on site during operation. Area 2, totaling 77 acres, was proposed to be open to the public for small youth-group camping. In addition, the president of the Maryland Association of Mountain Bicycles suggested that bicyclists be allowed to use all of the proposed trail systems. The interoffice memo favored restricting bicyclists to equestrian trails; the proposed pedestrian trails were not wide enough to accommodate bicycles (Triggs 1992).

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The master plan was finalized and approved in April 1993. The plan contained five goals for Morgan Run: to preserve its water quality, maintain the diversity of its flora and fauna, encourage land use activities compatible with a fragile natural area, preserve the land from "intrusive" development, and develop managed passive and active recreation (MdDNR 1993:2). With these goals as a guide, recommended major uses for Morgan Run consisted of equestrian use, bicycling, hunting, environmental education, and trails. The master plan also recommended limited development due to Morgan Run's sloping terrain and sensitive soils. Development was to include such minimally intrusive features as composting toilets and porous paving (MdDNR 1993:8-9).

The master plan divided the NEA into ten areas with uses for each area. Area 1, located west of Old Washington Road, was leased for agriculture and featured the Francis L. Shipley house, a ca. 1868 brick dwelling enrolled in the curatorship program. The plan recommended maintaining the agricultural use, establishing a garden surrounding the house, fencing the stream from livestock, maintaining a natural area within 100 feet of the stream bank, and allowing open pasture land to reforest (MdDNR 1993:10).

In Area 2, located west of MD Route 97 adjacent to Clearview Airpark, the plan proposed a reservation-only youth group campsite. A trail also was considered, connected to Bear Branch Road. A 15-car parking area was proposed for a clearing to the right of the drive entering Area 2 (MdDNR 1993:10-11).

Area 3, the largest area within Morgan Run NEA, was located just east of MD Route 97 and south of Morgan Run. The plan suggested demolishing several structurally unsound farm buildings but retaining the stone foundations as interpretive exhibits of the site's cultural history. A trail loop was proposed along the edges of fields to avoid damaging agricultural and habitat areas. Trailhead parking was proposed for 10 cars and 10 horse trailers. An information board with maps, notices, and interpretive displays was planned at the trailhead. New plantings were suggested for the pheasant wildlife management program to provide "an enhanced visual element for trail users, a more diverse plant community, and habitat enhancement for other wildlife forms." The master plan also proposed that Area 3 be opened for seasonal deer hunting by permit to control the deer population, with weapons restricted to shotguns, bows, and muzzle loaders. Forestry management of Area 3 was to focus on wildlife habitat enhancement, recreational use, and fish habitat enhancement (MdDNR 1993:11-12).

Area 4, consisting of floodplain and steep slopes, was located between MD Route 97 east and the Dreyfus Realty property, and also included several parcels along Joe Branch at its headwaters near Jim Bowers Road. The plan proposed improving the informal parking area near Bowers Road's terminus to allow space for 15 vehicles, installing a clivus multrum comfort station, and providing fishing access for handicapped people. The plan also recommended constructing a wooden bridge to improve access across Morgan Run. The Joe Branch sections were targeted for watershed protection; Joe Branch is a tributary of Morgan Run, which is a year-round trout fishery (MdDNR 1993:12-13).

The Greenway Gardens section of this Area 4 was recommended for a state and local government partnership, in which Carroll County would lease the property and assume operation, maintenance, and most programming (MdDNR 1993:12-13). Representatives of Carroll County government and MdDNR met in April 1995 to discuss a management plan for this property, referenced in meeting minutes as Morgan Run Center. It was decided at the meeting to manage the property to highlight its natural environment, instead of high-maintenance landscaping (Gaver 1995:2). A management plan was prepared for this property, as were forestation guidelines and a wildlife management plan (n.a. 1997; Baker 1997; Norris 1997).

Area 5 was bordered by Morgan Run to the north, a tributary of Morgan Run to the west, and the Talbert/Wisby properties with Klees Mill Road to the southeast. According to the plan, "the area consists of steep [forested] upland slopes along the streams, moderately sloping pasture, and floodplain surrounding the pond south of Morgan Run." The ranger's residence was located in Area 5, off Klees Mill Road. The plan suggested developing a lowland trail along Morgan Run to provide fishing access, and an

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upland trail for equestrian and bicycle use. A 15-car parking lot was recommended along Klees Mill Road at Morgan Run. It was proposed that alternative ranger housing be investigated so that the current residence could be leased for revenue. Acquisition of the Talbert parcel was recommended to continue the trail to Liberty Reservoir, and to provide trailhead parking and a clivus multorum comfort station. The plan also suggested reforesting the old pasture area to provide wildlife habitat, and improving the habitat near the pond with wetland plantings, including willow trees (MdDNR 1993:13).

Area 6, the "most scenic" stretch of Morgan Run, was located on the north and south sides of Klees Mill Road. The area includes steep forested land rising from the stream, a trail along the north side of Morgan Run, and the ca. 1900 wood-frame Wachter house, which was then in fair condition and leased monthly. Suggested amenities included hiking, fishing, an upland bicycle-and-equestrian trail linked to the larger network, a 5- to 10-car parking lot on Klees Mill Road, picnicking in the grass field below the parking area, and interpretive signs at the parking site (MdDNR 1993:13-14).

Area 7 consisted of forested slopes on the south side of Morgan Run from Klees Mill Road to the Stull property. The master plan suggested the addition of trails, conserving the natural landscape, and enlarging this area by acquiring the Stull property as a "focal point of equestrian activities." A ring, loaf shed, and trailhead parking were proposed for the Stull property (MdDNR 1993:14).

Area 8 included agricultural fields around the Clarke farmhouse and steep forested slopes along the north side of Morgan Run. The Clarke farm, which includes a nineteenth-century log house and a barn, was then in fair condition and was leased for residential use. Hunting was not recommended for areas 7 or 8 (MdDNR 1993:14).

Area 9 was located along the west and east sides of London Bridge Road. The west side featured the Bellenger House, a log dwelling south of Morgan Run that was leased. (This house has been demolished.) The east side extended to Liberty Reservoir and consisted largely of steep wooded slopes. The plan suggested establishing a trailhead for access to Morgan Run, once enough land was acquired to establish a continuous stretch of public land along Morgan Run (MdDNR 1993:14-15).

Area 10 consisted of wooded acreage along Joe Branch and was not contiguous to the rest of Morgan Run NEA. The plan suggested acquiring additional parcels or easements to connect the two areas. Deer hunting was a possibility because the site was isolated from residential areas and the hilly terrain provided a natural buffer from MD Route 97. Access could be provided from MD Route 97, and a parking area for approximately 10 cars could be built (MdDNR 1993:15).

An additional area, Area 11, was proposed as the protection zone surrounding Morgan Run, and contained many features of a stream valley system. The area was so designated to restrict future development and to limit improvements to trails and equestrian loops. Limited improvement was proposed to prevent tree loss, the resulting soil erosion, and siltation leading to damaged animal habitat and diminished water quality downstream. The master plan endorsed protecting 2,736 acres through gradual acquisition or other conservation measures, bringing the total protected area under the oversight of the NEA to 4,288 acres. Private property within the original 1,500-acre Morgan Run NEA boundary was proposed for initial acquisition to provide continuous open space from MD Route 97 to Liberty Reservoir. Property within 100 feet of Morgan Run, and with road access to potential trail head, was assigned a high acquisition priority, followed by parcels along Morgan Run tributaries east of MD Route 97, and then by property west of MD Route 97 (MdDNR 1993:14-16).

The master plan delineated management objectives for several classes of resources: agricultural, forest, cultural, water, wildlife, and volunteer. According to the plan, agricultural production would cease on most of the open land, which would be converted to forests, wildlife habitats, and meadows. The plan provided guidelines for maintaining these lands. To protect forest resources, the master plan recommended instituting a fire-suppression plan, periodically inspecting trees for insect infestations and disease, selectively thinning undesirable plants such as poison ivy, providing diverse wildlife habitats, and providing easy public access.

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The master plan recommended cultural resources protection through continued investigations and documentation of the history of the land's use, and through displays and exhibits. Management objectives for the other classes of resources included sampling water to ensure water quality, protecting wildlife habitats to ensure species diversity, and increasing volunteer programs (MdDNR 1993:18-20).

Finally, the master plan provided cost estimates for three phases of development and three phases of management. The total capital cost was estimated at slightly more than \$1.8 million, and the total management cost estimate was \$176,000 (MdDNR 1993:23-25).

In 1996, the Freshwater Fisheries Division of MdDNR proposed a six-step fisheries management plan for Morgan Run. The steps included an electrofishing survey of Joe Branch to assess the survival rate of brown trout, installation of a water-temperature monitor, assessment of the habitat in Joe Branch, survey of bass and bluegill sunfish in the pond, creation of pond habitat, and survey of fish populations in Morgan Run to gather population statistics (Gougeon 1996:1-2). The 1997 Morgan Run Management Plan stated the intention to follow these guidelines (MdDNR 1997:3).

As of 2002, amenities at Morgan Run NEA included hiking and equestrian trails; catch-and-release trout fishing, including a wheelchair-accessible fishing platform; and deer hunting with a bow or a muzzleloader (MdDNR 2002d).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The land of Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA), located within the Eastern Piedmont region in the south-central portion of Carroll County, has a rich agricultural and rural heritage. No large towns or cities developed within the current NEA boundaries. Farming and milling, two interrelated occupations, supported the local economy during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the Morgan Run vicinity, the transition from tobacco cultivation to grain production neared completion by the end of the eighteenth century. Nineteenth-century farmers added vegetables and fruits to their grain crops. Railroads and county road improvements enabled farmers to rapidly transport their products to Baltimore and other markets.

Early Settlement Period (1700-1770)

By 1700, Maryland had been a colony for nearly a century. By 1710, the colony's population totaled around 44,000, including large numbers of indentured servants and slaves. Maryland's prosperity and the demand for land prompted inland exploration and settlement. Indentured servants who had repaid their obligations moved west to acquire their own homesteads. Wealthy landowners whose tobacco crops had depleted the soils of the Tidewater region sought to increase their holdings on new land. As a result, Euro-American movement into the Piedmont region began during the early years of the eighteenth century.

Marylanders first recognized the richness of the Piedmont region through the fur trade. John Steelman's log cabin trading post, built in 1715 near present-day Linwood, is believed to have been the first European structure in what is now Carroll County. William Farquhar's trading business on Pipe Creek in 1735 formed the first permanent settlement in the area (Lee 1982:2; The Historical Society of Carroll County 1987:50).

Fur traders opened the way for land speculators. Within a decade of Steelman's appearance, several large land patents were issued. Benjamin Belt was the first patentee; in 1723, he claimed 800 acres along the west branch of the Patapsco River, southeast of present-day Sykesville (Lee 1982:19). Thirty-eight additional patents were issued by 1740 (Getty 1987:33). Movement into Carroll County came from three directions: over the west or Delaware branch of the Patapsco Falls; from Pennsylvania into the area of Union Bridge; and, over the present Baltimore-Carroll County line and north into the Hampstead and Manchester districts

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(Warner et al. 1976:18).

Two different farming patterns emerged early as a result of these settlement patterns. The Pennsylvania immigrants, largely of German stock, bought small tracts of land in the northern part of present-day Carroll County. Corn and pumpkins were the staple crops of these self-sufficient farm families. Settlers of English descent moving northwest from the eastern shore brought their tobacco culture as they migrated to the southern part of the county. Their estates were usually large, and slave labor was essential (Getty 1987:xi; Lee 1982:11; Scharf 1968:790). Morgan Run NEA is located in this southern, tobacco-crop region.

For both types of farming, access to transportation routes and to water resources was of the utmost importance. The earliest roads in the area originally were Indian trails; these quickly became wagon roads (The Historical Society of Carroll County 1987:1). The first official road in Carroll County, chartered by the Baltimore Company in 1737, went from Baltimore to Conewago, Pennsylvania (Getty 1987:33). The road crossed the northeast corner of present Carroll County and passed through the future site of Hampstead (Lee 1982:16). The opening of this road spurred settlement in the northern territory (Getty 1987:40).

Within 20 years, 107 patents were granted in what was to become Carroll County. In order to accommodate the growing population, parts of Prince Georges and Baltimore Counties were divided to form Frederick County in 1745 (Lee 1982:3). Half of the future Carroll County lay in Frederick County; the other half was in Baltimore County. Within the next decade, settlement increased dramatically into the area that would become Carroll County.

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1750-1837)

The years before the formation of Carroll County were supported by an agrarian economic base. Farmers increased surplus production for urban and foreign markets, and local industries developed in support of farmers. Increased settlement and travel brought about the improvement of overland transportation. Patterns of crop production and settlement in the southern area of the county continued to differ from those in the northern area.

During this period, the self-sufficient family farms in the northern Carroll County region primarily grew wheat and corn as cash crops. Any surplus not needed by the family was sold locally, or exported to urban and foreign markets. In the southern Carroll County region, grain production became more important than tobacco cultivation by the end of the eighteenth century. For the Maryland wheat growers, the eighteenth century was a time of prosperity; famine and wars in Europe created a stable market for their products. Profits enabled farmers to build substantial, but conservative, houses. Most dwellings built in the Carroll County region during this period were constructed of logs. Frame, brick, and stone construction were rare at the time (Lee 1982:19; Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:42-43, 49).

Agriculture provided farmers with cash income and supported local industry (Lee 1982:32). Production of wheat and corn led to the early establishment of gristmills along the county's many streams. As early as 1741, a mill was constructed along Little Pipe Creek in central present-day Carroll County (Warner et al. 1976:25). By 1811, flour mills accounted for more than half of the industry in the county. Other commercial enterprises, such as sawmills, tanneries, and local merchants' shops, were dependent upon farmers and landowners for business and raw materials (Lee 1982:16, 24).

The gristmills were generally small regional operations. Their establishment played a role in the development of towns and new transportation routes. Farm roads became public once a mill was built, and new roads were constructed for the express purpose of accessibility to a mill. In addition, mill sites often led to additional commercial developments, such as stores, inns, or taverns. These settlements served as central locations for commercial dealings, and towns began to grow (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:48; Warner et al. 1976:26,33).

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As settlers moved westward after the Revolutionary War, the need for improved transportation routes increased. Existing routes were travelled increasingly by farmers transporting goods to and from Baltimore markets; however, these routes were deeply rutted in dry weather and muddy in wet. In 1787, the state authorized construction of several new roads through the Carroll County area. The Reisterstown Turnpike from Baltimore to Reisterstown, in present Baltimore County, opened in 1802. By 1812, the road was extended to Westminster. In 1804, a macadam road was built across the northeastern corner of the county to the Mason-Dixon line. By 1824, another road was completed from Westminster to Uniontown (Lee 1982:16-17; Warner et al. 1976:37).

The Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad was the first to be built in the Carroll County area. The railroad was built along the Patapsco River in 1831 and passed through the towns of Sykesville and Mount Airy. The B&O Railroad opened the southern region of the county to greater trade and increased settlement (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:36-37; Warner et al. 1976:39).

Agricultural and Industrial Specialization (1837-1900)

The year 1837 brought changes to the Piedmont region. Carroll County was created from Baltimore and Frederick Counties in that year. Westminster, located approximately five miles north of today's Morgan Run NEA, was designated the county seat. The town had fewer than 500 inhabitants in 1840; the local economy continued to rely upon agriculture, and associated settlement was low density (Warner et al. 1976:53; Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:30; Lee 1982:33).

The Panic of 1837, the nation's longest depression, caused a drop in wholesale commodity prices. Baltimore banks demanded payment of loans from country banks who, in turn, demanded payment from individuals and businesses. Many farmers went bankrupt; in 1843, the Democrat and Carroll County Republican carried an average of 20 insolvency notices per week (Lee 1982:39). Economic recovery began the same year, but proceeded slowly. The Mexican War, declared by Congress in 1846, opened new markets for agricultural products and textile industries in Maryland. Especially helpful to Carroll County farmers was the Baltimore canning industry, developed to provide canned goods during the California Gold Rush (Lee 1982:40, 41).

Recovery from the depression brought improvements in transportation. These improvements created both opportunities and problems for Carroll County farmers and ultimately changed agricultural practices. In 1859, the Baltimore, Carroll, and Frederick Railroad (later renamed the Western Maryland) began operating between Baltimore and Westminster. By 1862, the branch extended to Union Bridge. Farmers could get their products to Baltimore in a matter of hours (Lee 1982:42-43; Warner et al. 1976:42).

Rapid transport created national competition for eastern grain markets. In addition, agricultural mechanization spurred large-scale grain production nationwide. Eastern farmers could not compete and turned to other commodities. Carroll County farmers concentrated on vegetable and fruit production, and experimented with dairy farming (Lee 1982:43).

Improvement of county roads in the mid 1840s also helped farmers transport increased quantities of produce to market at a faster pace (The Historical Society of Carroll County 1987:38). Roads once passable only by draft animals had improved sufficiently to enable horse travel. With decreased need for oxen and other draft animals, farmers turned to cattle and dairy cows, increasing both beef and milk production (Lee 1982:42).

Competition encouraged Carroll County farmers to experiment with techniques in scientific farming. Lime kilns became common throughout the county as farmers employed lime as a soil conditioner. Crop rotation and use of fertilizers were employed to restore exhausted land. Mechanization yielded larger crops in reduced time (Lee 1982:46-48).

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In the last three quarters of the nineteenth century, many farmsteads were established within today's Morgan Run NEA boundaries. Built resources survive from seven of these farmsteads. In general, the property-owners were white, married farmers with several children. The elder sons often worked as farmhands for their families. Of the identified farmers, one was African American. One farmer was born in Prussia, another in Virginia, and the remainder were born in Maryland. In 1870, values of real estate ranged from \$1,200 to \$7,000, and personal property from \$700 to \$3,500 (U.S. Census 1860; U.S. Census 1870). Farm dwellings generally followed the nineteenth-century traditional design for Carroll County farmhouses, which consisted of a two-story, L-shaped house with a symmetrical main façade (sometimes with double entrances), gable roof, interior gable-end chimneys, a double-tiered porch inset on the inner side of the rear wing, and minimal ornamentation. Some variations occurred; for example, a T-shaped plan became popular in the mid-nineteenth century (Getty 1987:93-34, 96). Outbuildings included those typically found on Carroll County farms: bank barns, wagon sheds, corn cribs, smokehouses, and springhouses (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:44-46).

According to Martenet's 1862 map, Bird Hill Post Office was located north of the area in which the Morgan Run farmsteads were established, and the town of Pleasantville was located to the east. Bird Hill Post Office was again depicted on Lake's 1877 map, along with Pleasant Gap to the south. Mechanicsville was located where Pleasantville had been indicated in 1862.

The George Hammond Barnes Farm (former Clarke Farm) (CARR-582) was located on the current London Bridge Road, which appeared on Martenet's 1862 map and Lake's 1877 atlas. The dwelling evolved from a small log house constructed between ca. 1825 and ca. 1850. Martenet's 1862 map depicted Isaac Kelly ("colored") as the resident of this log house. The 1860 U.S. Census described Isaac Keller (note change in spelling) as a 30-year-old, mulatto farmer with real estate valued at \$500 and personal property valued at \$20. Keller resided with his wife and two young sons. George Hammond Barnes purchased the property between 1862 and 1877; Barnes was depicted as the resident on Lake's 1877 atlas. According to U.S. Census records, the value of Barnes' real estate increased from \$300 in 1860 to \$1,200 in 1870, and his personal property grew from \$50 to \$700. Barnes was described as a 50-year-old, Virginia-born, white farmer in the 1870 Census. At that time, his wife and four children resided with him. The small log house was expanded to a two-story, L-shaped house with double entrances; these characteristics were similar to those of the traditional Carroll County farmhouse.

The Berger Farmstead appeared on Martenet's 1862 map with J. Shipley as resident and on Lake's 1877 map with J. C. Shipley as resident. According to 1870 U.S. Census data, John C. Shipley was a 47-year-old white farmer who lived with his wife and two children. Shipley owned real estate worth \$4,000 and held a personal estate of \$3,500. Minimal physical evidence remains to identify the characteristics of the farmhouse, which has been demolished.

The Bowers Farm (former Honbarrier Farm) (CARR-483) was not depicted on Martenet's 1862 map but did appear on Lake's 1877 atlas along the former Jim Bowers Road. Sebastian Bowers, a white farmer born in Prussia, purchased the property in 1866. The farm remained in the Bowers family until 1940. Bowers was 50 years old at the time of the 1870 U.S. Census. His large household included his Maryland-born wife, five minor children, an adult son and his wife, and Aquillo, a 79-year-old retired farmer who was born in Prussia and was perhaps Sebastian's father. Sebastian Bowers owned real estate worth \$3,500 and personal property valued at \$1,400. His farmhouse has been demolished; documentation recorded prior to the demolition stated that the original house was built of logs. The dwelling evolved into a two-story, L-shaped house similar to those constructed in the traditional Carroll County farmhouse style.

The Francis L. Shipley Farm (Stem-Ruppert Farmhouse) (CARR-816) was located on today's Old Washington Road, which was depicted as Washington Road on Martenet's 1862 map and Lake's 1877 atlas. The dwelling was constructed ca. 1868 and appeared on Lake's atlas. The 1870 U.S. Census recorded the value of Shipley's real estate as \$7,000 and his personal estate as

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\$1,800. Shipley's two-story, brick dwelling with double entrances was constructed in the traditional Carroll County farmhouse style. The house exhibited the T-shaped variation, with double-tiered inset porches on each side of the rear wing. In 1870, Shipley's household included his wife and four children.

Three late-nineteenth century farmsteads were constructed within the current Morgan Run NEA boundaries: the Zieler Farmstead, the Reed farmstead, and the DeWilde Farmstead. These properties did not appear on Lake's 1877 atlas; however, they were depicted on topographical maps for which surveys were conducted in 1902 (USGS 1905; USGS 1911). Two farmhouses from these properties survive. The Zieler dwelling, a two-story, L-shaped, wood-frame house, exhibits characteristics of the traditional Carroll County farmhouse style. The DeWilde dwelling, constructed in 1898 as a two-story, wood-frame and brick house with center gable peak, did not include a rear wing and thus did not follow the traditional farmhouse style, which had mostly fallen from favor by this time. The DeWilde Farmstead was located on today's Nicodemus Road, which appeared on Martenet's map and Lake's atlas.

The symbiotic relationship of agriculture and industry in Carroll County proceeded throughout the nineteenth century. Sawmills, gristmills, and tanneries continued to operate. The first three quarters of the nineteenth century proved to be the most profitable time period for mill owners, who were often wealthy and influential county citizens (The Historical Society of Carroll County 1987:16, 25; Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:48).

The remnants of two former mill operations survive along Morgan Run within the NEA boundaries. The dates of origin for these mills are unknown; however, both mills appeared on Martenet's 1862 map. One mill was identified as Mrs. Beard's Grist and Saw Mill, and today's Klees Mill Road, which provided access to the mill, was also depicted. Margaret Beard was a white, 49-year-old woman at the time of the 1860 U.S. Census. She owned real estate valued at \$2,500 and lived with two children and a farm hand. William Bloom, a 37-year-old, white miller, resided on the neighboring property. Mrs. Beard's mill was depicted as J. N. Shauck's Saw Mill and Grist Mill on Lake's 1877 atlas. U.S. Census data in 1870 identified Jarret N. Shauck as a 41-year-old, white paper maker. A man of considerable wealth, he owned real estate valued at \$14,200 and personal property valued at \$2,000. William Dell, another paper maker, and Nathan H. Miller, a miller, also resided on the property. Shauck's mill was depicted as Shock Mill on the 1892 USGS map and as Glee Mill on the 1911 USGS map. Glee Mill was also called Klee Mill.

The visible remains of the other mill depicted on Martenet's 1862 map within the current NEA boundaries appear to have been from the Fulling Mill, which was also depicted on Lake's 1877 atlas. Today's Nicholson Road was shown near the mill on both maps. The Fulling Mill apparently stopped operations in the late nineteenth century, as it was not depicted on historic USGS maps at that time.

Industry increased and expanded between 1837 and 1895. By 1860, 144 industries operated in the county, employing 370 people (The Historical Society of Carroll County 1987:16). Mining also became common in different areas of the county. In addition to lime quarries, there were marble and soapstone quarries, and iron and copper mines (Warner et al. 1976:48). With mechanization came a shift from blacksmithing to industrial factories; one Westminster factory produced threshing machines as early as 1843. Another foundry for the manufacture of farm implements was established in the Manchester area in 1851 (Lee 1982:48). □

A predominantly pro-Union sentiment prevailed in Carroll County during the Civil War. Although no battles were fought in the county, the war depleted food stores and supplies. The greatest effect of the war on Carroll County was the depletion of the agricultural labor force. The decrease in production caused food prices to soar (Lee 1982:57).

Agricultural land prices fell sharply in 1865, due in part to the Federal government's issue of free land in the western United States to those who had remained loyal to the Union. The agricultural surplus brought on by western settlement was shipped to eastern

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cities. Prices dropped dramatically, and many Carroll County farm residents were forced to move to the cities to find work. However, Carroll County farmers fared better during this depression than farmers in other areas of the country (Lee 1982:58). In addition to proximity to the urban areas of Baltimore and Washington, D.C., Carroll County had good soils and reliable transportation routes to these urban markets. The Washington Road, which was depicted on Martenet's 1862 map and Lake's 1877 atlas, connected Carroll County to Washington, D.C. Today this road is known as Old Washington Road, which passes through the western portion of Morgan Run NEA.

In the decade following the Civil War, the railroad lines in Carroll County were extended and completed. In 1872, the Frederick and Pennsylvania line passed through the northeastern corner of the county and connected with the Western Maryland railroad at Keymar (Lee 1982:60). A northern branch of the Western Maryland was built through Hampstead, Millers, and Alesia (Warner et al. 1976:111). The widespread use of railroads, combined with the overproduction of grains, fostered farming specialization and opened the way for new products. Fruit and vegetable production rose to supply the Baltimore canneries. A number of farmers also turned to chicken and egg production (Lee 1982:60, 62).

Although wheat and meat continued to dominate Carroll County agricultural production, a boom in dairy production occurred between 1870 and 1880. The establishment of creameries and butter factories encouraged dairy production. As farmers increased their dairy herds, more land was cultivated in hay and corn for feed. Raising livestock for slaughter proved profitable; animals and dressed meat were readily shipped to Baltimore (Lee 1982:63-64, 67, 70).

Throughout the post-war depression, Carroll County residents strove for self-sufficiency (Warner et al. 1976:123). As a result, new businesses were established to accompany changing agricultural practices. Nurseries were developed to meet the demand for fruit trees. Canneries and tinneries were established in four Carroll County towns before 1890 to package the produce of vegetable farmers (Lee 1982:61, 62). Several new machine shops were established, and a chemical fertilizer manufacturer in Westminster stocked dealers throughout the county. By 1890, nearly forty new manufactures had been established in Carroll County (Warner et al. 1976:126, 128, 166).

Although population growth dropped after the war, new towns were established. By the end of the century, Carroll County had 124 towns. Towns that developed along major county roads or railroad lines thrived in the latter part of the century. The small settlements in more remote areas that had grown around the mills and taverns often disappeared as quickly as they developed (The Historical Society of Carroll County 1987:50).

Modernization and Commercialization (1900-Present)

Lee refers to the twenty years before World War I as the "Golden Age" for American farmers (1982:78); land expansion slowed, and urban areas grew nationwide. Carroll County farm land increased in value during these years.

The transition from grain farming to the raising of perishables was completed during this period. Carroll County farmers supplied the Baltimore canneries with tomatoes, sweet corn, lima beans, and asparagus. By 1910, dairy production had surpassed wheat production in Carroll County. Dairy and poultry products provided year-round income, chickens produced natural fertilizers, and vegetable stalks and leaves provided fodder (Lee 1982:81, 91). For these reasons, county farmers moved increasingly towards intensive production of dairy products, poultry, and vegetables. Lee (1982:106) asserts that in 1900 Carroll County was more thoroughly agricultural than any other county in the state.

The farmsteads established in the nineteenth century within the current boundaries of Morgan Run NEA continued to operate in the

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twentieth century. Two non-agricultural domestic properties presently located in the NEA were constructed in the twentieth century. The Wachter Property, built ca. 1900, included a wood-frame dwelling designed in the Folk Victorian style. The Barker House, a wood-frame rancher, was constructed ca. 1950.

In the early twentieth century, local industry continued to provide an outlet for the county's agricultural products. Although new industries were organized, the thirty-year period from 1890 to 1919 witnessed a decrease in the total number of industrial establishments in Carroll County, which dropped from 180 in 1890 to 135 in 1919. However, the number of persons employed in the industrial sector nearly doubled during the same period (Warner et al. 1976:166).

Improvements in transportation continued following World War I. The introduction of the refrigerator car and the ability to ship perishable commodities greater distances opened metropolitan New York and Philadelphia markets to Carroll County farmers. As a result, butter, milk, and egg production continued to increase at the expense of wheat production. By 1920, Carroll County farmers produced 13,000 gallons of milk daily for Baltimore markets, one-third of that city's supply (Lee 1982:114). The introduction of automobiles in the early twentieth century created the need for paved roads. In spite of economic turbulence during the following years, 1,300 Carroll County roads were paved by 1940.

In the years before the Great Depression, local farmers were forced to incorporate new health and product-quality standards that had been adopted for milk production and processing. New sanitation requirements also increased production costs (Lee 1982:117). Small farmers frequently were forced out of business by these regulations. Individual buying power declined after the stock market crash of 1929. The stock market crash also created an agricultural surplus, which in turn lowered the price of agricultural commodities. *In the following decade of economic depression, many farmers and industries were forced out of business; fourteen canneries closed in Maryland.* At the peak of the depression in 1932, an average of seven bankruptcy sales occurred each day. The worst drought in Maryland history struck in the 1930s and seriously impacted farming. The agricultural outlook improved when the United States entered World War II and demand for farm products increased (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:55). According to 1950 U.S. Census data, 2,766 farms operated in Carroll County; the majority of these farms comprised 100 to 139 acres. White farmers were prevalent; only 23 properties were farmed by non-whites. Most properties were farmed by their owners; 287 tenant farmers worked in the county.

Agriculture continues to be important to Carroll County. The national trend in agribusiness towards large specialized farms has eliminated the market advantage of many small independent operators. As a result, many small farms have been sold to developers, or have been consolidated into large farms (Lee 1982:151). Because of its proximity to Washington, D.C., and to Baltimore, Carroll County has increasing appeal to urban workers desiring to live in rural areas, or to avoid more expensive real estate closer to the urban centers.

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EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA) as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). This evaluation first examined Morgan Run NEA as a potential cultural landscape historic district within two contexts: the theme of conservation and the theme of Carroll County agriculture and vernacular architecture. The cultural landscape evaluation was conducted in accordance with *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, Preservation Brief Number 36 (Birnbaum 1994) and *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin 30 (McClelland et al. 1995). Secondly, the built resources at Morgan Run NEA were examined for National Register eligibility as individual properties.

Morgan Run NEA occupies a linear stream valley. MdDNR purchased the first land for Morgan Run NEA in 1974. Due to the recent creation of the NEA, the conservation landscape was assessed applying Criteria Consideration G for exceptional importance. The management strategy for Morgan Run NEA has focused on preserving water quality, maintaining the diversity of flora and fauna, encouraging land use activities compatible with a fragile natural area, permitting only non-intrusive development, and developing managed passive and active recreation.

The NEA classification resulted from the establishment of Program Open Space in 1969, which provided the State of Maryland with a long-term funding source to acquire public lands for conservation and recreation. One result of this program was to broaden the classification of public lands beyond traditional game refuges, state parks, and state forests to include Natural Environment Areas (NEAs) and Natural Resources Management Areas (NRMAs). As of 2002, the MdDNR maintained seven NEAs containing approximately 12,400 acres. Other land classifications included over 22,100 acres classified as NRMAs; 26 Natural Heritage Area Conservation Purchases (NHACPs) containing approximately 8,600 acres; 48 state parks containing 91,920 acres; 12 state forests containing 135,656 acres; and, 41 wildlife management areas containing 100,626 acres. Wildland designations overlaid 43,773 acres of MdDNR land. Morgan Run NEA currently contains 499 acres of wildlands (MdDNR 2002b).

As a conservation entity, Morgan Run NEA does not meet any of the four classifications for a cultural landscape outlined by Birnbaum as necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Birnbaum 1994). The NEA is not an example of a historic designed landscape, a historic vernacular landscape, a historic site, or an ethnographic landscape. The conservation strategy adopted at Morgan Run NEA emphasizes preserving the natural environment. Enhancements have been limited to trails and the construction of one park building, the Resource Assessment Office, which was built in 1999. The relatively recent implementation of the NEA's conservation strategy has not allowed the development of sufficient historical perspective to assess whether Morgan Run NEA possesses significance within the history of conservation. At the time of this evaluation, there is insufficient scholarly work to evaluate the potential important associations of the NEA with conservation history necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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In addition to the context of conservation, Morgan Run NEA was examined as a potential rural historic landscape within the context of Carroll County agriculture and vernacular architecture. A rural historic landscape is defined by McClelland as follows:

A geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features (McClelland et al. 1995).

This definition was applied to Morgan Run NEA for evaluation under Criteria A and C.

The built resources constructed prior to 1960 and contained within the boundaries of Morgan Run NEA are associated with the previous land uses in the area. The most important aspect of the region's history is its association with agriculture between ca. 1825 and ca. 1950. Agriculture was the primary basis for Carroll County's economy during this period. Built resources survive from seven dispersed farmsteads within the current boundaries of the NEA. According to the 1860 U.S. Census and the 1870 U.S. Census, most of the identified Morgan Run farmers were white and were born in Maryland; however, an African-American man farmed the property that later became the George Hammond Barnes Farm, and a farmer born in Prussia owned the Bowers Farm.

During the nineteenth century, Carroll County farmers diversified from producing grain to growing vegetables and fruits. Dairy farming and raising livestock also proved profitable. Railroads and county road improvements enabled farmers to more rapidly transport their products to Baltimore and other markets. Crop rotation, fertilizers, and mechanization yielded larger crops (Lee 1982:42-43, 46-48).

The early decades of the twentieth century were productive for Carroll County farmers. The transition from grain farming to the raising of perishables was completed. Transportation improvements enabled produce to be shipped to Baltimore canneries and metropolitan markets such as New York and Philadelphia. Dairy production increased and surpassed wheat production by 1910. Poultry farming also became profitable (Lee 1982:81, 91, 114). Although the Great Depression and a severe drought during the 1930s negatively impacted farming, the agricultural outlook improved during World War II with the increased demand for products (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:55). The farmsteads established in the nineteenth century within the current boundaries of Morgan Run NEA continued to operate in the twentieth century.

Agricultural and domestic architecture of the farms currently incorporated within the boundaries of Morgan Run NEA was vernacular in design. The evolution of Carroll County farm dwellings resulted in a traditional farmhouse design that prevailed throughout the nineteenth century. Characteristics of this design included a two-story height, an L- or T-shaped plan, a symmetrical façade (sometimes with double entrances), a gable roof, interior gable-end chimneys, minimal ornamentation, and often double-tiered porches on the rear wing (Getty 1987:93-94). The farm dwellings located within the current Morgan Run NEA boundaries generally followed the traditional farmhouse design. Log construction was prevalent in Carroll County during the first half of the nineteenth century, as illustrated by the George Hammond Barnes farmhouse. By the mid-nineteenth century, frame construction was gaining popularity and

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gradually superceded log construction; the Zieler farmhouse is an example. As farmers became more successful and affluent, they could afford to build brick dwellings; the Francis L. Shipley house is an example of the traditional farmhouse constructed in brick (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:42). Other farmsteads, most notably the former Berger and Bowers farms, no longer have extant farmhouses.

Typical agricultural outbuildings found on Carroll County farms included bank barns, wagon sheds, corncribs, smokehouses, and springhouses. By the beginning of the Civil War, frame bank barns were the predominant construction type in Carroll County and illustrated the county's system of diverse and successful agriculture. Bank barns often underwent conversions in the early twentieth century to accommodate dairy farming. The Francis L. Shipley barn represents an example of this trend. Outbuildings constructed in Carroll County before the Civil War rarely survive due to wear and tear. An exception is the George Hammond Barnes log smokehouse, which was constructed between ca. 1825 and ca. 1850. This building is one of the few log smokehouses that have survived in Carroll County (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:42-48).

The collection of farmsteads within the current boundaries of Morgan Run NEA exhibit elements of Carroll County agriculture and vernacular architecture that illustrate aspects of McClelland's definition as "a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention." However, the area does not meet the second part of the definition, as it does not clearly possess "a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features" (McClelland et al. 1995).

The farmsteads within Morgan Run NEA are widely dispersed along the drainage and are not linked as a group. As a result, these farmsteads do not represent a recognizable entity within the broader geographical area. The extent of historical interaction among the farmsteads and mills is unknown. Although many historic roads survive within the area, they cross the drainage at specific points but do not link the farmsteads and mills. Continuity of specific land use and vegetation cannot be determined due to the lack of available details regarding historical crops, fencing arrangements, and field patterns. Many fields are not currently cultivated, and vegetation has been allowed to grow naturally.

The agricultural complexes within Morgan Run NEA do not consistently represent Carroll County agricultural history. Some complexes, such as the George Hammond Barnes Farm, the Francis L. Shipley Farm, and the Zieler Farmstead, are intact. Other complexes, such as the former Berger, Bowers, and Reed farms, retain only a few buildings or structures and are not intact complexes. Therefore, Morgan Run NEA lacks a significant concentration of agricultural resources; many other examples of intact agricultural complexes survive throughout the county.

Although the land within the boundaries of Morgan Run NEA is not eligible for the National Register as a rural historic landscape, the individual farmsteads may be contributing elements to an as-yet unidentified rural historic district that would incorporate land outside the NEA boundaries. The scope of the current investigation was limited to the boundaries of the NEA.

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Since a rural historic landscape designation is not warranted for Morgan Run NEA, the individual properties were evaluated for National Register eligibility under Criterion C due to their vernacular architecture. The George Hammond Barnes Farm (Former Clarke Farm) (MIHP # CARR-582) includes a dwelling, a smokehouse, a bank barn, and a tool shed that were constructed between ca. 1825 and ca. 1875. The log farmhouse represents the most common type of building construction in Carroll County during the first half of the nineteenth century (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:42). Isaac Keller, an African-American, farmed the property before it was purchased by George Hammond Barnes between 1862 and 1877. The house evolved into an example of the traditional Carroll County L-shaped farmhouse design. The log smokehouse, which appears to be contemporary with the log house, is one of the few log smokehouses that have survived in Carroll County (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:44). The wood-frame bank barn, constructed in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, follows the form of a standard Pennsylvania Barn with a symmetrical gable roof and a projecting forebay (Ensminger 1992:67). The bank barn is typical of those constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century; the upper level features a wagon opening and hay storage space, while the lower level was built to accommodate livestock. Although alterations and replacement materials have affected the integrity of the farmhouse, the farmstead, as a whole, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The George Hammond Barnes Farm is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C.

The Francis L. Shipley Farm (Stem-Ruppert Farmhouse) (MIHP # CARR-816) includes a brick dwelling, a bank barn, two silos, and a wagon shed foundation that were constructed between ca. 1868 and ca. 1930. As farmers became more established and accumulated more wealth, they could afford to build brick dwellings, such as the Shipley farmhouse (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998:42). This house is an example of the T-shaped variation of the traditional Carroll County farmhouse design. The wood-frame bank barn, constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century, was converted to a dairy operation in the 1930s. The barn conversion and two early twentieth-century silos illustrate the transition from grain farming to dairy farming that occurred at that time. The wagon shed no longer survives; the foundation does not contribute to the historic significance of the property. Excluding the wagon shed foundation, the Shipley farmstead retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as an agricultural complex. The Francis L. Shipley Farm meets the requirements for National Register listing under Criterion C.

The Zieler Farmstead includes a wood-frame dwelling, a bank barn, a wagon shed/corncrib, a storage shed, and the foundation of an unidentified building that were constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1920. By the mid-nineteenth century, frame construction began to replace log construction in Carroll County. The Zieler farmhouse is an example of this transition. The house also exhibits characteristics of the L-shaped traditional Carroll County farmhouse design. The late nineteenth-century, wood-frame bank barn features a pressed-metal roof with a fishscale pattern. The early twentieth-century, wood-frame wagon shed/corncrib exhibits an unusual design in that the corncrib is centered between two wagon shed openings, rather than the more common arrangement of a wagon shed opening centered between two corncribs. Excluding the foundation of the unidentified building, the farmstead retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as an agricultural complex. The Zieler farmstead is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C.

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The DeWilde Farmstead includes a wood-frame and brick dwelling, a bank barn and silo, a corncrib, and an office building that were constructed between ca. 1898 and ca. 1955. All buildings have been recently modified in design and/or materials. Replacement doors and windows have been installed on the house and on the office building. The dwelling's original wood window shutters serve as infill between the brick piers that support the front porch of the house. Brick veneer has been applied to the stone foundations of the house and the bank barn. The lower level of the barn has been converted to conference space. According to Preservation Brief Number 20, *The Preservation of Historic Barns*, altering interior barn spaces "can drastically impair the overall character of the space" (Auer 1989). The farmstead no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is not eligible for National Register listing.

The Berger Farmstead includes a milking parlor and a dairy, which were part of a former bank barn; two silos; a small barn; a windmill; a cistern; and remnants of a dwelling, a springhouse, and a storage shed. The property's buildings were constructed between ca. 1850 and ca. 1940. The Bowers Farm (former Honbarrier Farm) (MIHP # CARR-583) includes a loafing shed adjacent to a bank barn foundation, a corncrib, a privy, and a house foundation that were constructed between ca. 1865 and ca. 1950. Due to the absence of their dwellings and bank barns, the Berger and Bowers farmsteads no longer retain integrity as agricultural complexes and are not eligible for listing on the National Register. Lacking their contexts, none of the individual built resources possesses significance and sufficient integrity on their own merits to be eligible for National Register listing. The late-nineteenth century, wood-frame Reed shed, the only surviving building from the former Reed farmstead, similarly has lost its context and does not possess individual significance and sufficient integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

The Wachter Property includes a ca. 1900 wood-frame dwelling and stone root cellar. The house represents the Folk Victorian vernacular style, which "is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple folk house forms, which are generally much less elaborated than the Victorian styles that they attempt to mimic" (McAlester 1994:309). The characteristics of the Wachter house meet this definition. The basic form is a two-story, five-bay, rectangular dwelling with symmetrical fenestration and a gable roof. The centrally located front door is ornamented with two arched lights, a transom, and a wood-paneled surround. Square wood posts and a jigsaw-cut balustrade highlight the full-width front porch. The rear porch is also decorated with a jigsaw-cut railing. The Wachter house and root cellar retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet the requirements for National Register listing under Criterion C.

The Barker House, constructed ca. 1950, is a wood-frame ranch-style dwelling. The house has undergone recent design-altering modifications. A central front addition has created a T-shaped house plan and has obscured the original doorway. A wood deck spans the front elevation. Original windows have been replaced. The house no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is not eligible for National Register listing.

The former nineteenth-century mills within the boundaries of Morgan Run NEA do not survive. Ruins of two Klee (Glee) Mill dams and the foundation and mill race from what may have been the Fulling Mill are all that remain of these industrial operations. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been compromised. However, the mill sites may have the potential to provide important archeological information (Criterion D) and therefore warrant further investigation.

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Inventory No. CARR-1679

Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA)
Continuation Sheet

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The possible unidentified gravesite was not evaluated for National Register listing due to the lack of available information on the resource. As stated in Section 7, the rockshelter archeological site (18CR250) was not evaluated as part of this investigation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CARR-1679

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1,587Acreage of historical setting 1,587Quadrangle name Finksburg/Winfield/WestminsterQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Morgan Run NEA as of September 2003.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title K. Dixon, K. Grandine, C. Heidenrich, K. Peeler, B. Cleven, J. Maymonorganization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date 6/30/04street and number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 telephone 301-694-0428city or town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA)

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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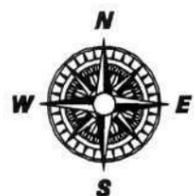
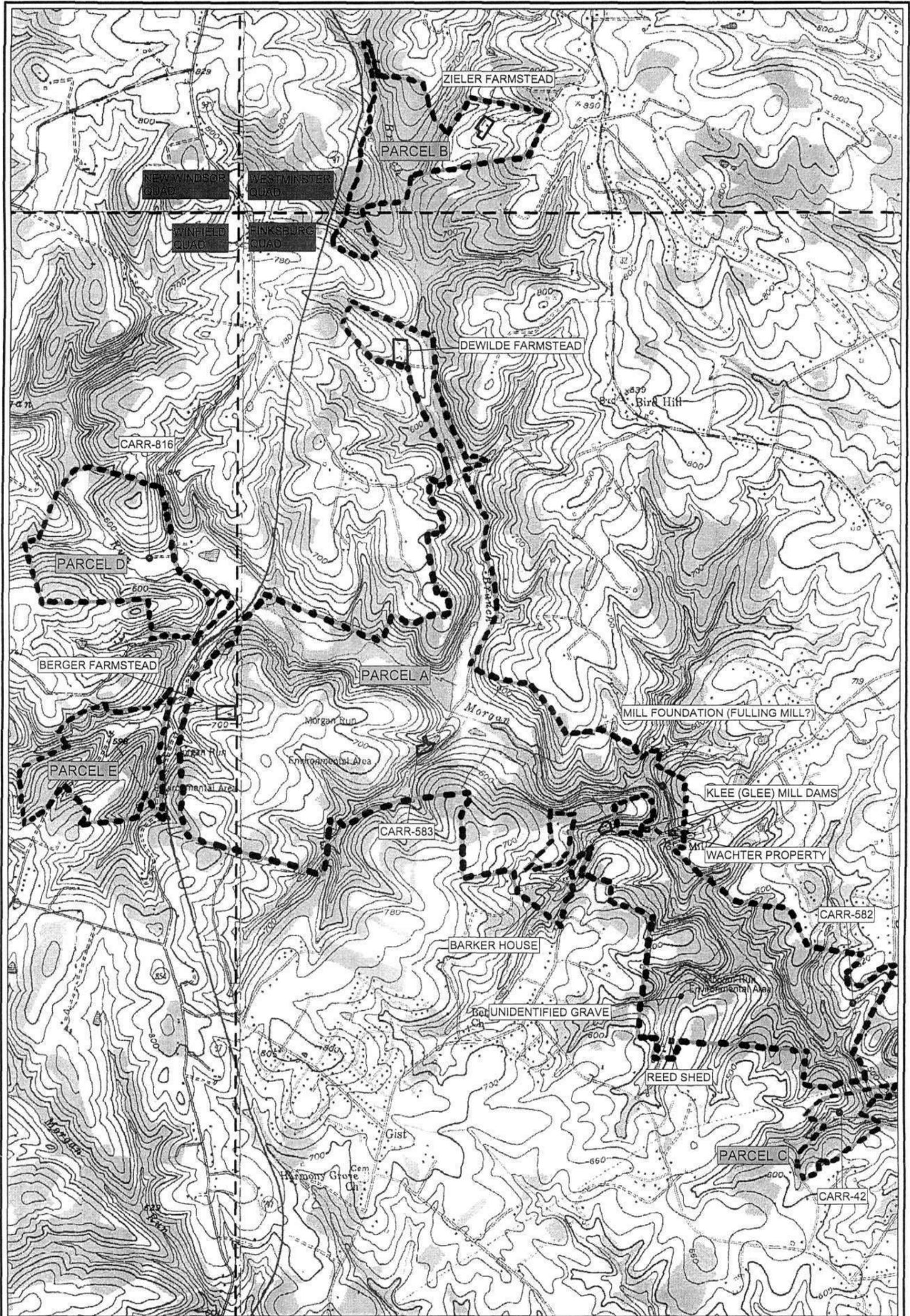
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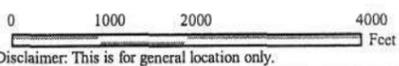
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- KEY:
- MORGAN RUN BUILT RESOURCES
 - MORGAN RUN NEA
 - USGS QUAD BOUNDARY



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

SOURCE:
 FINKSBURG, MD 1953
 (PHOTOREVISED 1979)
 WINFIELD, MD 1950
 (PHOTOREVISED 1979)
 WESTMINSTER, MD 1953
 (PHOTOREVISED 1979)
 USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE;
 MARYLAND HISTORICAL
 TRUST 2003

**MORGAN RUN NATURAL
 ENVIRONMENT AREA
 CARR-1679
 CARROLL COUNTY, MD**

DATE: 6/26/04 DRAWN BY: TAG

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1679

Morgan Run Natural Environment Area (NEA)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

The following is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # CARR-1679
2. Morgan Run NEA
3. Carroll County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. June-October 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. Morgan Run Landscape, view north
2. George Hammond Barnes House (MIHP # CARR-582), south elevation
3. George Hammond Barnes Smokehouse (MIHP # CARR-582), northwest corner
4. George Hammond Barnes Bank Barn (MIHP # CARR-582), south elevation
5. George Hammond Barnes Tool Shed (MIHP # CARR-582), southeast corner
6. Berger Small Barn, south elevation
7. Bowers Loafing Shed and Barn Foundation (MIHP # CARR-583), east elevation
8. Bowers Corncrib (MIHP # CARR-583), southwest elevation
9. Bowers Privy (MIHP # CARR-583), southwest elevation
10. Francis L. Shipley House (MIHP # CARR-816), east elevation
11. Francis L. Shipley House (MIHP # CARR-816), north elevation
12. Francis L. Shipley Bank Barn (MIHP # CARR-816), southwest corner
13. Zieler House, east corner
14. Zieler Bank Barn, south elevation
15. Zieler Wagon Shed/Corncrib, north elevation
16. Reed Shed, southeast corner
17. DeWilde House, northeast corner
18. DeWilde Barn, northwest corner
19. DeWilde Park Office, north elevation
20. DeWilde Corncrib, north elevation
21. Wachter House, northwest corner
22. Wachter Root Cellar, northeast corner
23. Barker House, south elevation
24. Mill Foundation, view northeast
25. Unidentified Grave (Headstone), view west



CARR - 1679

Morgan Run NEA

Carroll Co. MD

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Morgan Run NEA landscape, view N

9/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
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REG A
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MD SHPO

Barnes House CARR-582,
Selection

2/25



CARR-1679

Morgan Run NEA

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Barnes Smokehouse CARR-582,

NW corner

3/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
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MD SHAPO

Barnes Bank barn CARR-582,
S elevation

4/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co MD

REC A
June - Oct 2003
MD SHPo

Barnes Tool Shed CARR-582
SE corner

5/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

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MD SHPO

Berger Small Barn,
S elev

6/25



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Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

RCGA

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MD SHPO

Bowers Loafing Shed + Barn foundation
CARR-583, East elevation

7/25



CARR-1679

Morgan Run NEA

Carroll Co MD

RCGA

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MD SHA

Bowers cornerib CARR-583,
sw elevation

8/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

REG A
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MD SHPO

Bowers Pkwy CARR-583,
SW elevation

9/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

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Shipley Hse CARR-816,
East elevation

10/25



CARR-1679

Morgan Run NEA
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RCG A

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Shipton Hse. CARR-816,
N elevation

11/25



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Morgan Run NEA
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MD SHPo

Shupley Bank Barn CARR-816,
SW corner

12/25



CARR-11679

Morgan Run NEA

Carroll Co. MD

RCG-A

June - Oct 2003

MD SHPO

Zeiler Hse, E corner

13/25



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Zieler Bank Barn, s elevation
14/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

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Frieler Wagon Shed/Corncrib
N elevation

15/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

RC6A

June - Oct 2003

MD SHPO

Reed shed, SE corner

16/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

REG A

June - Oct 2003

MD SHAs

DeWilde House, NE corner

17/25



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Morgan Run NEA

Carroll Co. MD

RC6A

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MD SHPo

DeWilde Barn, NW Corner

18/25



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Morgan Run NEA

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MD SHPO

DeWilde Park Office, N. Elevation

19/25



CARR-1679

Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

RC6A

June - Oct 2003

MD SHPo

DeWilde Corncrib, N elevation

20/25



CARL-1679
Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

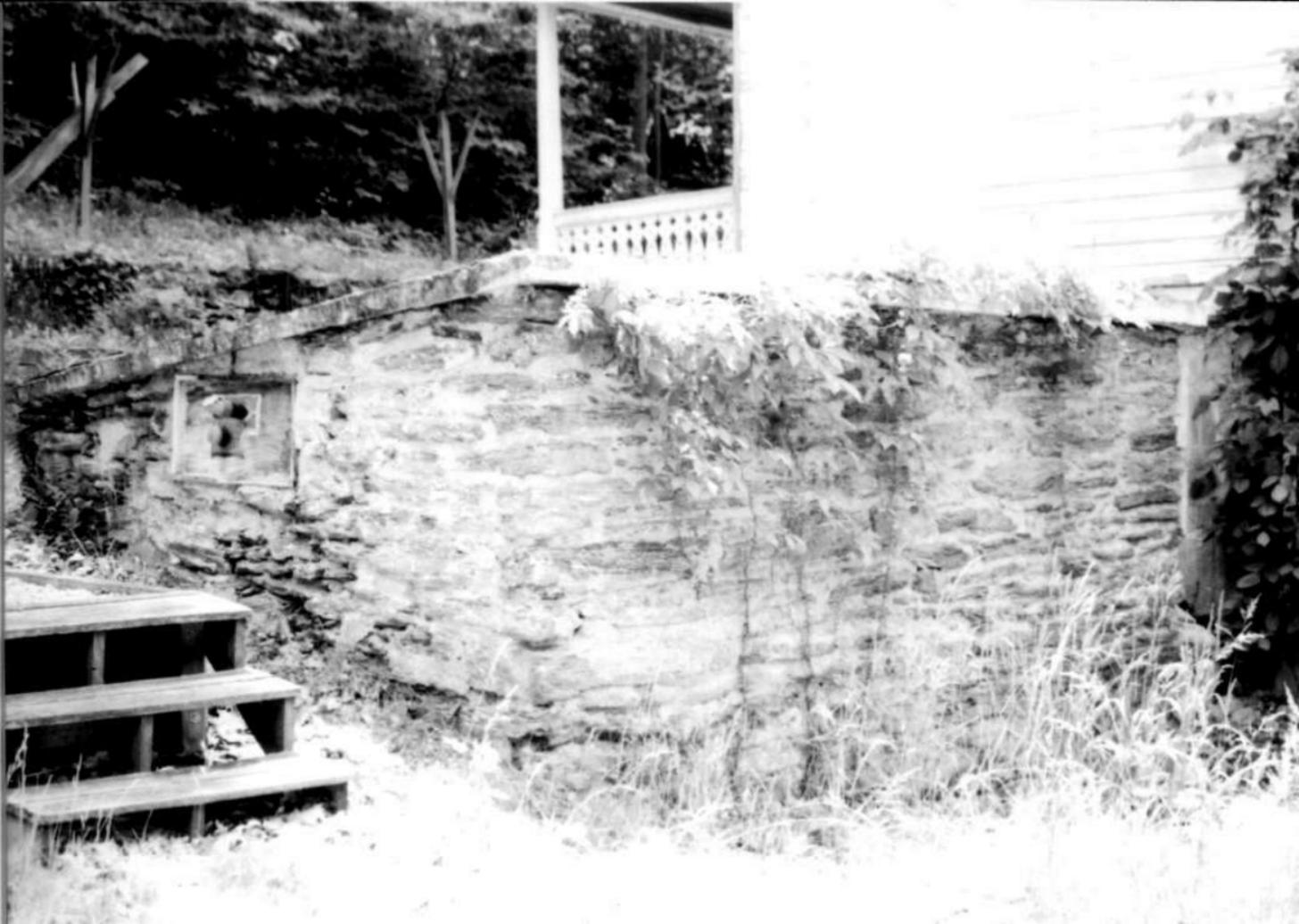
RC6A

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MD SHPO

Wachter Hse., NW corner

21/25



CARR-1679

Morgan Run NEA

Carroll Co. MD

RCGA

June - Oct 2003

MD SHPO

Wachter Root Cellar, NE
corner

22/25



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Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

RCGA

June - Oct 2003

MD SHPo

Barker Hse., S. Elevation

23/25



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Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

RCGA
June - Oct 2003

MD SHPO
Mill Foundation, View NE

24/25



CARR-1679
Morgan Run NEA
Carroll Co. MD

RC6-A

June - Oct 2002

MD SHPO

Unidentified Grave, view W

25/25