

9500461

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Thomas Jones Farm Complex Survey Number: CARR-841

Project: Replace Bridge #6024, MD 140 over Piney Creek Agency: FHWA/SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the information provided by SHA, the Thomas Jones Farm Complex, located on MD 140 near Taneytown, appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a representative example of a Carroll County farmstead of the 19th century. The farmstead includes a c. 1800 stone farmhouse, a c. 1890 frame bankbarn, and a relatively complete complement of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The buildings are typical of vernacular construction of the area. The building is not known to have been associated with any significant person or event, although SHA does relate that the property was owned by a director of the Westminster, Taneytown and Emmitsburg Turnpike (present day MD 140) Company in 1814. Thomas Jones was identified as the owner of the property on the 1862 Martinet map.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project file, Inventory Form CARR-841

Prepared by: Kenneth Short

Elizabeth Hannold May 8, 1995
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
Oliver B. Point V May 10, 1995
Reviewer, NR program Date

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MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic, single family residence, agricultural

Known Design Source: na

CARR-841

Thomas Jones Farm
Taneytown (vicinity)

c. 1790-1820; c. 1876

Summary:

In 1778, Thomas Jones (I) of Frederick County, Maryland, purchased a 150-acre tract that was the beginning of this farm. He added another 64 acres in 1786. Four years later, Jones completed his farm with the acquisition of 10 additional acres. Jones died in 1830 and in his will left the 203-acre plantation to his son, Thomas Jones (II). The younger Jones was the oldest surviving male. The widowed Alice was entitled to ". . . the privilege of my room, where the fire place is" In 1835, the tax assessor noted that Thomas Jones' (II) farm had a stone house and a saw mill. This was almost certainly the front half of the existing house. Since the house was probably not the first one on the property because the cost would have been prohibitive, it was probably built after Thomas Jones (I) had had time to accumulate the wealth to pay for it. This would most likely put the range of dates about 1790-1820. Thomas Jones (II) died in 1864 and left the farm and all his personal property to his only son, Thomas Jones (III). Jones (III) owned a brick tavern stand located on a half-acre-lot in Taneytown, and this was apparently where he was living. Despite his seeming good fortune, Jones (III) got himself into financial straits and wound up in Equity Court in 1870. His property was ordered sold. The farm was purchased by Henry C. Wilt who immediately sold off almost half the land. There is no record of an addition being made to the house, but one was, and the date painted in the eave, "1876," suggests when it was done. In 1906, Wilt bought an improved lot, probably in Taneytown, apparently retired there, and sold the farm to Oliver T. Shoemaker for \$5,586. Shoemaker was probably responsible for adding some of the outbuildings before he sold the farm in 1930.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. CARR-841

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Thomas Jones Farm

and/or common Charles Adkins Farm

2. Location

street & number 5640 Taneytown Pike not for publication

city, town Taneytown vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

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

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

name Richard L. Latimer; Martel T. Ricketts

street & number 4701 Sangamore Road; 11906 Enid Drive telephone no.: 301 229-1500

city, town Bethesda; Potomac state and zip code MD 20816; MD 20854

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 421

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 541

city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-841

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Summary:

The Thomas Jones Farm is located at 5640 Taneytown Pike, on the south side of the road, about 1½ miles northwest of Taneytown. The complex consists of a stone house, a bank barn, a smokehouse, a summer kitchen, a wagon shed, a corn crib, a hog pen, and two sheds. The house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay rubble fieldstone structure with a slate gable roof, and it faces east. It has a four-bay ell addition on the west that has a slate gable roof. The north elevation has "1876" painted on a stone near the peak. The first story is now laid out as a double-pile, side-passage plan structure with a two-room ell. The passage is two bays wide on the north, and has an enclosed dog leg stair on the north wall. The ell is built with its own east wall butted against the west wall of the main block. The second floor plan matches the first, but has three rooms in the ell. The attic of the main block has hewn rafters that have a center tenon and peg at the ridge. The ell roof has mill-sawn 2 by 4 rafters with a ridge beam. About 10 feet south of the house is a smokehouse with horizontal flush board siding that has a "V" cut in the center and edge of each board. It is built of circular-sawn 2 x 4 construction. There is a summer kitchen that is one story and two bays by one bay. It has a concrete foundation and clapboards with an ogee moulded bottom edge. There is a corn crib on concrete piers. It has clapboard siding set with gaps between the boards. The northwest elevation has a gabled dormer. There are three cribs set on the northwest side. The building is built with 3½ by 5¾ circular-sawn timber that is nailed. There is a bank barn with a southeast facing forebay. The gable roof has standing-seam metal. The lower story has rubble field stone and the upper story vertical-board siding, except for the southeast elevation. The northeast half of the lower story was converted to a milking parlor with stanchions in 1940. The upper story has two center threshing floors with a hay mow to each side and a granary in the north and east corners. It has a circular-sawn heavy-timber frame. Each bent has five posts, with a queen post truss to support the roof.

Contributing Resources: 9

The Thomas Jones Farm is located at 5640 Taneytown Pike, on the south side of the road, about 1½ miles northwest of Taneytown in northwest Carroll County, Maryland. The complex consists of a stone house, a bank barn, a smokehouse, a summer kitchen, a wagon shed, a corn crib, a hog pen, and two sheds, and they are situated in the middle of a hill that slopes from the west down to Piney Creek, which runs through the farm.

Description (continued)

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The house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay rubble fieldstone structure with a slate gable roof that has a north-south ridge, and it faces east. It has a four-bay ell addition on the west that has a slate gable roof and an east-west ridge. Much of the stone has been repointed, but evidence of striping survives. The east elevation in the south bay of the foundation has a beaded-edge vertical-board door on interior strap hinges in a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame with a beaded interior edge. There is a wood vent with diamond-in-section louvers in a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame set south of center in the foundation. The first story south and center bays have 2/2 sash in mortised and tenoned and pegged frames with an ovolo back band, a wood sill, and no lintel. The center bay is set north of center. The north bay has a one-light over two-lying-panel door, with sunk fields and a cavetto and ovolo panel mould. There is a sidelight to the south, with one light over one panel, and a one-light transom. The soffit has two panels and the jambs have one panel at the transom and two panels below the headrail. They are sunk, flat panels with ovolo moulds. The frame has a cavetto moulding on it. The sill is concrete and the wood lintel has an ogee moulding across the top and down both sides. There is a one-story, three-bay raised porch with three stone piers that are not tied into the house foundation. The porch has a shed roof with inverted-V-seam metal, a new deck, and iron pipe columns and railings. This and all the other porches are built of circular-sawn lumber and are bolted to the stone walls. The second story has three 2/2 sash, each with an architrave that has a beaded interior edge, is mitered at the corners, and appears to be applied over the window frame. The window openings are smaller than those on the first story. There is a wood box cornice.

The north elevation has a boarded-up opening in the east bay of the foundation. The first story east bay has a 6/6 sash in a narrow frame that has a beaded interior edge and is mitered at the corners. It has a wood sill and a wood lintel with ogee mouldings like the east door. There is no opening in the west bay. The second story has two 6/6 like that on the first story. The gable end has a four-light sash with the same details as the first-story window, set east of center. Painted on a stone near the peak is "1876".

The north elevation of the ell is in the same plane as that of the main block and is four bays. The first story has a typical 6/6 sash to the east, and a four-panel door with sunk double fields and ogee panel moulds, plus an oval one-light transom, in the east-center bay. The soffit has one panel and each jamb has two panels that line up with the door panels. They have sunk fields and no moulds. The west-center bay has a two-light-over-two-panel door with identical soffit, jambs, and transom to the east-center bay. There is a typical 6/6 sash in the west bay. There is a two-bay, one-story porch in the center two bays. It has a shed roof with inverted-V-seam metal and metal columns. The second story has four typical 6/6 sash. There is an interior brick chimney at each end of the ell, centered on the gable.

Description (continued)

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The west elevation of the ell has no openings on the first and second stories. The gable end has a 2/2 sash set south of center. It has the same details as the north elevation sash. The south elevation of the ell, on the first story, has, from west to east, a typical 6/6, a one-light-over-two-panel door with a transom and the same details as the north elevation doors, nothing, and a typical 6/6. There is a one-story, four-bay porch with a shed roof with inverted-V-seam metal and metal columns. The second story has three typical 6/6 sash, with no opening in the east-center bay.

The west elevation of the main block is one bay. The first story has a six-light-over-two-panel door, with a one-light transom. The frame is narrow, with a beaded interior edge, and is mitered at the corners. The soffit and jambs are plain. There is a stone sill, but the wood lintel has been replaced or altered. The second story has a 6/6 sash in a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame with an ovolo back band and a wood sill.

The south elevation of the main block, in the foundation, has a wood vent with diamond-in-section louvers, in the east bay. The mortised and tenoned and pegged frame has chamfered interior corners. The first story has no opening in the west bay and a 2/2 sash in the east bay with a wood sill, a beaded interior-edge frame that is mitered, and no lintel. The second story is identical to the first, but the window opening is smaller. The gable end has a four-light sash in a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame with a wood sill and no lintel. It is set east of center.

The cellar has a dirt floor. There is a summer beam that runs east-west and is hewn on all four sides. It is 7½ inches deep by 10½ inches wide. The joists run north-south from the end walls to the summer and are simply butted against each other there. They are hewn on top and bottom, are 8 to 10 inches wide by 6½ to 7 inches deep, and are spaced 29 to 36 inches on centers. The joists rest on a 1-inch thick board in the wall. The south wall has two stone piers that support a chimney, with two hewn wood lintels just below the first floor level. There is a hewn chimney header that is tenoned into a joist that flanks each side of the chimney. Several other joists are tenoned into this header, which also supports a hearth above. The west wall has a brick chimney with a clean-out. The eastern door has interior strap hinges. The top hinge has a rounded end and the bottom hinge is later. There is a wood latch that pivots on the inside and drops into a slot on the frame.

There is a separate cellar under the west room of the ell. The summer beam runs east-west and is hewn on all four sides. It is 10 inches deep by 9 inches wide. The joists run north-south, are sawn, and are 1¾ to 2¼ inches by 6¾ to 7 inches deep, and spaced 24 inches on centers. They are tenoned into the summer beam. The west wall has two stone piers with wood lintels that support the chimney and fireplace above.

Description (continued)

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The first story is now laid out as a double-pile, side-passage plan structure with a two-room ell. The passage is two bays wide on the north, and has an enclosed, dog leg stair on the north wall. The first-story doors are all five panels, with a lying panel in the center. The panels have sunk fields with ovolo moulds. The doors have cast-iron rim locks. The doors and windows have plain architrave trim. The windows have splayed wood jambs and wood sills. The baseboards have a bead at the top with a cavetto below it and an ovolo below that.

The southeast room has no other distinguishing features. The southwest room has a fireplace on the south wall that has straight, plastered jambs. The wood mantel has three flat, sunk panels in the frieze that have small ovolo panel moulds. There is a bed mould with a cavetto at the top and a small ovolo below. The edge of the mantel shelf also has an ovolo moulding. West of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with a beaded interior-edge surround. The top door has eight lights, while the bottom of the cupboard was not visible.

The ell is built with its own east wall butted up against the west wall of the main block. The architrave trim has a broken field with a beaded interior edge. The baseboards are identical, with the bead on the top edge. The east room, on the north elevation door, has a cast-iron rim lock marked "B.L.W. PATD July [?] 186[4?]". The west room has a fireplace on the west wall that is now closed off. The plain wood mantel has three sawn brackets. North of the fireplace is a narrow closet with a beaded-edge vertical-board door. South of the fireplace is a closet, then a winder stair enclosed with beaded-edge vertical boards that has two stairs beneath the beaded-edge, vertical-board door.

The second floor plan matches the first, but has three rooms in the ell. On the north wall, along the stairs, is a plastered brick chimney that starts at the second story. Its means of support could not be determined. The door to the attic and the two rooms in the main block have six panels with raised fields and ovolo moulds.

The attic of the main block has hewn rafters that are 4 inches by 4 inches, spaced 31 to 33 inches on centers. They have a center tenon and peg at the ridge. The joists pass through the stone wall, and extend beyond it, and the plate rests on the joist ends. The plate is notched on the inside where each birds-mouth rafter end meets it, and each rafter is spiked to the plate from the top. The north chimney is narrow, of brick, and does not pass through the roof now. The south chimney is plastered stone and also does not pass through the roof. On the west end, set north of center, is a brick chimney. The ell roof has mill-sawn 2 by 4 rafters with a ridge beam.

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 5

About 10 feet south of the house is a smokehouse with horizontal flush board siding that has a "V" cut in the center and edge of each board. There are corner boards and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a north-south ridge. The north elevation has a door to the west with vertical boards like the siding. It is built of circular-sawn 2 x 4 construction. The rafters are mitered at the ridge, but with no ridge beam.

There is a summer kitchen about 6 feet south of the house and just west of the smokehouse. It is one story and two bays by one bay. It has a concrete foundation, clapboards with an ogee moulded bottom edge, and corner boards of the same material. The gable roof has corrugated metal and a north-south ridge. There is an interior brick chimney centered on the south gable end. The north elevation has a 6/6 double-hung sash in the east bay and a vertical-board door in the west bay. The east and west elevations have a 6/6 sash in the center. The south elevation has the brick of the fireplace exposed, with a four-light sash in the gable end, set east of center. There is a large brick fireplace on the south wall that has straight jambs and a wood mantel tree. To the east of the fireplace is a straight run of stairs along the south wall. The floor is concrete. The studs are 2 inches by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches. The joists are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches, run east-west, and are spaced 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches on centers. They are nailed to the sides of the studs. The rafters are 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, spaced 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches on center and use a raised plate and a ridge beam. They support lath and circular-sawn shingles. The roof was partly damaged by fire at one time, along the ridge just north of the chimney.

About 15 feet southwest of the house is a small shed with vertical-board siding and a corrugated metal gable roof with a north-south ridge. It is built of 2 by 4 construction with 4 by 4 corner posts, and is open on the east. Just south of it is a privy with beaded-edge vertical-board siding, and a door of like material on the east. The shed roof slopes to the west. It is a two-seater of 2 by 4 construction, and has a clean-out of concrete on the west elevation.

There is a wagon shed about 50 feet northwest of the house. It has German siding, a gable roof of corrugated metal with a northeast-southwest ridge, and double wagon doors on strap hinges on both the northeast and southwest. There is a shed-roof addition on the southeast. There is a corn crib on both the northwest and southeast sides. It is built with a circular-sawn heavy-timber braced and pegged frame. Several of the pieces are re-used, but the plates, which are hewn, are not re-used. The rafters are about 3 by 4, are sawn, and appear to be half-lapped and pegged at the ridge. The interior of the cribs has mill-sawn lath attached with cut nails.

About 35 feet to the southwest of the wagon shed is a corn crib on concrete piers. It has clapboard siding set with gaps between the boards, and a gable roof with

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 6

corrugated metal and a northeast-southwest ridge. The northeast elevation has a vertical-board door. The northwest and southeast elevations each have paired doors that match the siding. The northwest elevation also has a gable dormer with a northwest-southeast ridge and two beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board doors. There are three cribs on the northwest side. The building is built with $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ circular-sawn timber that is nailed, and has about 2 by 4 rafters with a ridge plate. Wire was placed over the frame and the siding nailed over the wire.

About 40 feet southeast of the corn crib is a large shed of 2 by 4 construction with beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding. The foundation is concrete and the gable roof of corrugated metal has a northeast-southwest ridge. The northwest elevation has a door on rollers and the southeast elevation has a four-light sash and an opening for another.

There is a hog pen about 15 feet southwest of the shed that has vertical-board siding and a salt-box gable roof of inverted-V-seam metal. The ridge runs northwest-southeast and the long slope is on the southwest. The southwest elevation is now basically open. The northwest elevation has a door opening to the north and an opening west of it. There are two openings on the northeast, with a door on strap hinges set between them, just under the eave. The building has a hewn heavy-timber frame with pegged mortise and tenon joints. It has been added on to on the southeast end. The rafters are about 2 by 4 to 3 by 5, are circular sawn, and are mitered at the ridge with no pole. The south corner post is only one story tall and has a tenon on top of it, and the southwest plate is mortised and set on top of the tenon, and pegged. The northeast wall is taller, but has not been added to, suggesting the salt-box profile is original. The southwest faces of the north and east posts have a mortise near the top of the post that is cut straight, not angled, suggesting some sort of top girt was here, not a brace. It was presumably removed when the roof framing was renewed.

There is a bank barn about 40 feet southwest of the corn crib; it has a southeast facing forebay. The gable roof has standing-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge. The lower story has rubble fieldstone and the upper story vertical-board siding, except for the southeast elevation. The lower story of the southeast elevation has narrow, horizontal, beaded-edge-and-center board siding. There is a wide new opening to the south, then a door opening, a $4/4$ sash, a door opening, a window opening, and a CMU wall under the east half of the forebay. The upper story of this elevation has beaded-edge-and-center vertical-boards. From south to east there are three vents, double doors over double doors, a vent, and two vents with a four-light sash in the bottom of each. The vents are tall, tripartite, and pedimented. The northeast elevation has a beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board door on rollers under the forebay. To the north in the lower story are two 20-light sash with stone infill below them; there were originally doors

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 7

here. The north bay has a five-panel door, with a lying panel in the center. The upper story has four typical vents, with two more in the gable end. In the peak is a 6/6 pedimented sash with a vent to each side. There is a CMU milk room attached to the north corner. There is a granary door on the upper story of the barn at the north corner. It has now been altered, with the bottom half closed off where the milk room roof connects and interferes with it.

The northwest elevation at one time had a silo of CMU's and corrugated metal attached to it. The lower story has an opening to the northeast and southwest of the ramp, and the southwest opening has the remains of a 6/6 sash. The upper story has two pair of central wagon doors. To the northeast are two vents with four-light sash in the bottom, and to the southwest are two vents. The southwest elevation, in the lower story, has an opening to the west, then a 6/6 sash, and a beaded-edge-and-center vertical board dutch door on strap hinges to the south. The upper story is identical to that on the northeast elevation.

The northeast half of the lower story was converted to a milking parlor with stanchions in 1940. The southwest half has two summer beams with a diagonal half-lap scarf joint. Most of the sections of the summer beams are circular-sawn, but one part is hewn. The joists runs from the northwest wall to the northwest summer and separate joists run from that summer to the forebay. Some of the joists are re-used, and are hewn on all four sides, with a tenon on the end. Other joists are circular-sawn on top and bottom. The frame wall under the forebay has circular-sawn timbers. There is a wood box set in the southwest wall that has a hewn lintel. The upper story has two center threshing floors with a hay mow to each side and a granary in the north and east corners. It has a circular-sawn heavy timber mortised and tenoned and pegged frame with five bents. Each bent has five posts, with a queen post truss to support the roof. The rafters appear to be of 2 by 4's, are mitered at the ridge, and support lath and wood shingles.

To the northwest of the barn are two very deteriorated poultry houses with beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding and shed roofs of inverted-V-seam metal that slope to the northwest. The southeast elevation of each has a door and an opening. They are of 2 by 4 construction.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-841

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

Specific dates c.1790-1820; c.1876 **Builder/Architect**

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

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Summary:

In 1778, Thomas Jones (I) of Frederick County, Maryland, purchased a 150-acre tract that was the beginning of this farm. He added another 64 acres in 1786. Four years later, Jones completed his farm with the acquisition of 10 additional acres. Jones died in 1830 and in his will left the 203-acre plantation to his son, Thomas Jones (II). The younger Jones was the oldest surviving male. The widowed Alice was entitled to ". . . the privilege of my room, where the fire place is" In 1835, the tax assessor noted that Thomas Jones' (II) farm had a stone house and a saw mill. This was almost certainly the front half of the existing house. Since the house was probably not the first one on the property because the cost would have been prohibitive, it was probably built after Thomas Jones (I) had had time to accumulate the wealth to pay for it. This would most likely put the range of dates about 1790-1820. Thomas Jones (II) died in 1864 and left the farm and all his personal property to his only son, Thomas Jones (III). Jones (III) owned a brick tavern stand located on a half-acre-lot in Taneytown, and this was apparently where he was living. Despite his seeming good fortune, Jones (III) got himself into financial straits and wound up in Equity Court in 1870. His property was ordered sold. The farm was purchased by Henry C. Wilt who immediately sold off almost half the land. There is no record of an addition being made to the house, but one was, and the date painted in the eave, "1876," suggests when it was done. In 1906, Wilt bought an improved lot, probably in Taneytown, apparently retired there, and sold the farm to Oliver T. Shoemaker for \$5,586. Shoemaker was probably responsible for adding some of the outbuildings before he sold the farm in 1930.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Rural Agricultural Int. A.D. 1080-1815;

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870; Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture

Resource Types: Rural vernacular, Small family farmstead

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-841

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

In 1778, Thomas Jones (I) of Frederick County, Maryland, purchased a 150-acre tract that was the beginning of this farm. He added another 64 acres in 1786, which were bought from a Baltimore County house carpenter. At that time the deed described Jones as a farmer. Four years later, Jones completed his farm with the acquisition of 10 additional acres. In this instance, the deed identified him as living in Taneytown Hundred in Frederick County, strongly suggesting that he was living on and working the land he had assembled. Thomas Jones (I) was born in 1747 and married Alice Morris in 1774. He is probably the same man who was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1812, advertised for a lost pocketbook along the road from Trap to Buckey's Town in 1813, and was one of the directors for subscriptions for the Westminster, Taneytown and Emmittsburg Turnpike Company in 1814.

The 1798 tax list does not mention buildings for this portion of the county. At that time, Jones still held all 223 acres he had accumulated, but by 1825 he had sold off 20 acres. Again, no buildings were listed in this district, so it is not possible to determine whether the front section of the existing stone house was standing by this time. Jones died in 1830 and in his will left the 203-acre plantation to his son, Thomas Jones (II). The younger Jones was the fourth child, born in 1783, but the oldest surviving male. He had apparently already married Elizabeth Hahn (1787-1848) by this time and had two children. Thomas Jones (I) also left various sums of money to his surviving children or his grandchildren, with orders to sell all his personal property, not otherwise bequeathed, to pay the legacies. He also left explicit instructions for how his son, Thomas, was to provide for the widowed Alice. She was to receive 10 bushels of wheat, 5 bushels of corn, and 5 bushels of rye each year, plus two cows, two hogs, and the interest off of \$500, for the remainder of her life (she apparently died the same year). In addition, she was entitled to ". . . the privilege of my room, where the fire place is . . ." and all the firewood she needed, to be delivered to her door. She was also left the two beds that were in that room, plus a table, six chairs, and all the kitchen furniture she desired from his estate.

In 1835, the tax assessor noted that Thomas Jones' (II) farm had a stone house and a saw mill. This was almost certainly the front half of the existing house. There are several features of the house that suggest that it well predates 1835, however. The somewhat asymmetrical placement of the fenestration on the east elevation is rarely found in Carroll County, where most buildings date after 1790 and are more symmetrical. In addition, neither the floor joists and rafters were sawn, but most houses associated with saw mills in Carroll County are built only with sawn lumber. It is not known how long before 1825 the saw mill existed, but the house likely predates it by more than a few years, since if the owner was anticipating building both, he probably would have built the saw mill first to use it in building the house. There appear to be few original details in the house, with the probable exception of the southwest first story mantel and cupboard, to help date the house more accurately. Since the house was probably not the first one on the property because the cost would have been prohibitive, it was probably built after Thomas Jones (I) had had time

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-841

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

to accumulate the wealth to pay for it. This would most likely put the range of dates about 1790-1820.

The 1841 tax assessment notes, in addition to the stone house, that Thomas Jones (II) had a log barn. The land and buildings were worth \$3,800. Jones was evidently a successful farmer (with livestock worth \$365) and businessman (with private securities valued at \$1,000) and had a well-appointed house (with furnishings worth \$215). The 1862 map indicates a saw mill on the southeast side of Piney Creek near his house, but does not specifically list the owner or proprietor. This was probably the same saw mill noted in 1835, though it was not listed in 1841 or any later tax assessment. Thomas Jones (II) died in 1864 and left the farm and all his personal property to his only son, Thomas Jones (III), provided the youngest Jones paid other heirs various legacies. Two years later Jones (III) was assessed for the farm. He was also assessed for a brick tavern stand located on a half-acre-lot in Taneytown, and this was apparently where he was living.

The inventory of Thomas Jones (II) property gives a general idea of how the house was furnished, but is not clear enough to suggest room layout or usage. Three rooms had carpets and several rooms had curtains at the windows. One room had a ten-plate stove (worth \$6). The kitchen, wherever it was, had a cupboard, as did one other room. There were seven beds in the house, most worth \$15 or \$20, but one worth \$40. There was a large bundle of oak shingles, judging by the value (\$8), and these may have come from Jones' saw mill. Among the produce, Jones was growing corn, hay, clover, wheat, rye, and oats. His livestock included two horses, one of which was blind, a mare, five cows, a heifer, two calves and five shoats.

All of these goods were inherited by Thomas Jones (III), but he apparently never moved to the farm, but continued his business in Taneytown and leased out the farm. Despite his seeming good fortune, Jones (III) got himself into financial straits and wound up in Equity Court in 1870. His property was ordered sold, subject to the legacies in his father's will, which he apparently had not completely paid. The farm was advertised for sale, being 204 acres on the plank road from Taneytown to Emmittsburg. It was noted that:

The improvements consist of a large Two Story Stone Dwelling House fronting on the public road with cellar under the whole house smokehouse dryhouse and all other necessary outbuildings A large and substantially built Switzer Barn but recently erected with wagon sheds corn cribs &c attached and a well of water in the barn yard. There is also on the place an elegant young Apple and peach orchard in thriving and bearing condition. A Saw Mill in thorough repair with dam race and everything complete and custom work enough to keep it constantly employed.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-841

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 4

The farm was purchased by Henry C. Wilt who immediately sold off almost half the land, keeping 112 acres. Wilt must have been just starting out and couldn't afford that much land. In 1876, he had only one cow and five hogs, according to the tax assessment. The 1877 maps shows that the saw mill was still in operation. By 1885, Wilt had added a hog pen worth \$80 and the following year a new shed worth \$125. There is no record of an addition being made to the house, but one was, and the date painted in the eave, "1876," suggests when it was done. The details in the addition are consistent with this period. Not surprisingly, the timber is all sawn, but the use of tenons in the floor joists suggests a date before 1900. The 1870 advertisement did not note a back building. Since the tax assessment was made in 1876, it is not likely that the addition would have been recorded individually; more likely it was incorporated with the remaining buildings in the new assessment.

In 1906, Wilt bought an improved lot, probably in Taneytown, apparently retired there, and sold the farm to Oliver T. Shoemaker for \$5,586. Shoemaker was probably responsible for adding some of the outbuildings before he sold the farm in 1930 to Elmer Hess. It was Elmer Hess or Wilbert Hess, who purchased the farm in 1940, who altered the barn to a dairy operation. The farm retains a good collection of outbuildings. The free-standing corn crib is rather unique for Carroll County. One other such structure has been documented near Manchester (CARR-646). The "recently erected" barn mentioned in the 1870 advertisement is probably not the existing barn, which was likely built after 1890 because of the use of circular-sawn timber.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-841

Land Records

Tax Assessments: 1798, 1825, 1835, 1841, 1866, 1866-76, 1876, 1876-96, 1896-1910

Chancery JBB 21-410

Thomas Jones (I) Genealogy - typescript

1862, 1877, 1917 maps

Thomas Jones (I) will, Fred. Co., GME 1-172

Thomas Jones (II) inventory,

10. Geographical Data

JMP 7-164

Acreeage of nominated property 125.85 acres

Quadrangle name Taneytown

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Planning Department

date August 26, 1994

street & number 225 North Center Street

telephone (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster

state Maryland

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

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

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

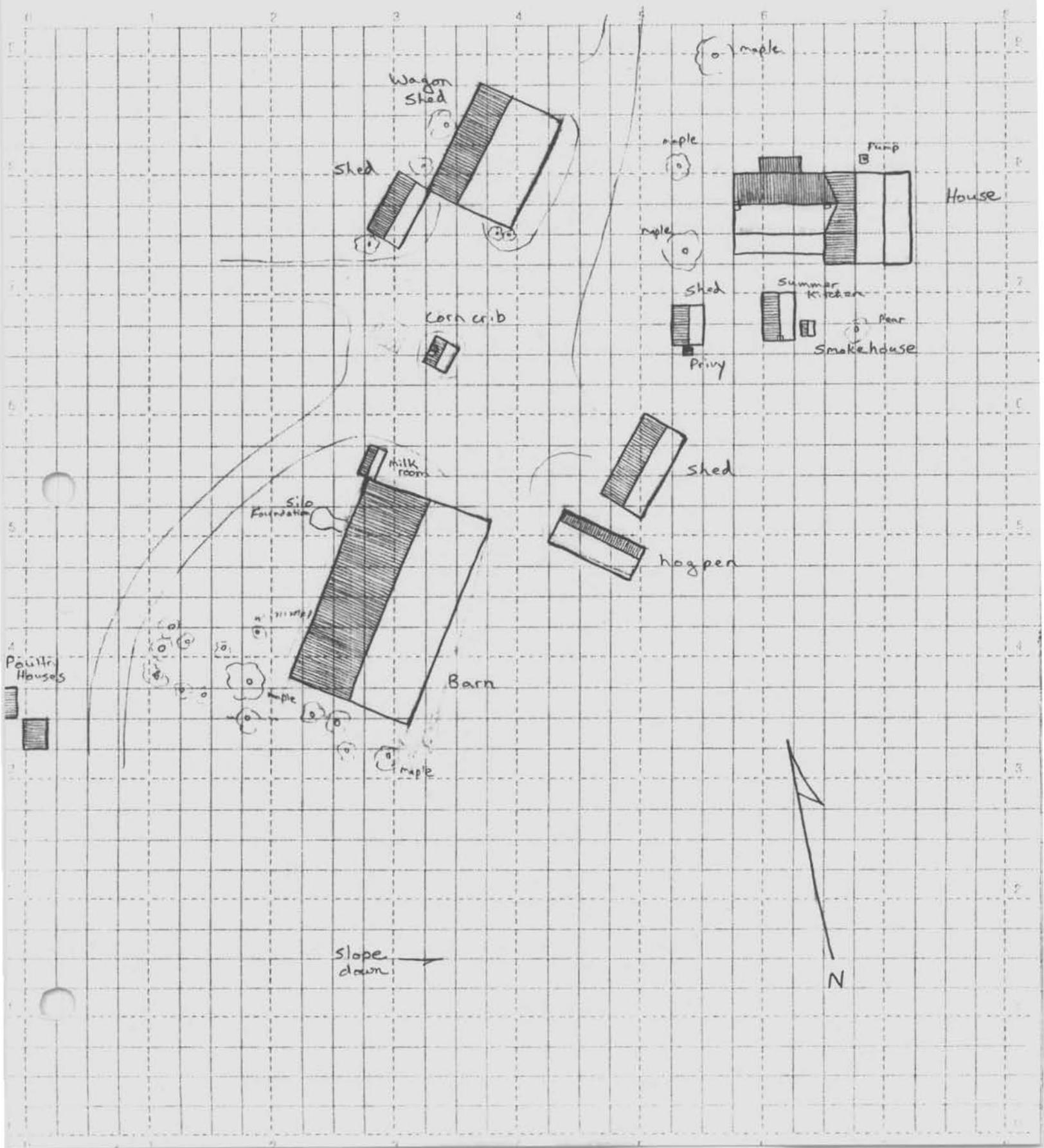
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7400

CARR-841

5640 Taneytown Pike
Site Plan

DATE	KMS
1947	19 Apr '94

1/1



CARR-841
 Thomas Jones Farm
 5640 Taneytown Pike

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
William F. & Catherine S. Robey (wife)	Montgomery	Martel T. Ricketts & Isobel I. (wife) & Richard L. & Mary C. Latimer (wife)	?	5-24-1967	421	541	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 125 acres, 1/2 of 1/3 interest or 1/6 of property, to each couple
Edwin G. & Ruth V. Hawkins (wife)	Carroll	Martel T. & Isobel I. Ricketts (wife) William F. & Catherine S. Robey (wife) Richard & Mary C. Latimer (wife)		12-2-1965	CCC 399	217	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 1/3 interest to each couple, part of Peggy & Molly's Delight, Addition to Brooks Discovery on the Rich Lands, & Second Addition to Brooks Discovery on Rich Lands (1) 115 1/4 acres (2) 17 1/2 acres (3) 1/4 acre lot in Baptist Burying ground -7 acres, 125 acres total
Wilbert N. & Lucy Marie Hess (wife)	Carroll	Edwin G. & Ruth V. Hawkins (wife)	Frederick County	12-17-1959	314	538	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 133 acres
Elmer S. Hess, widower	Taneytown District	Wilbert N. & Lucy Marie Hess (wife)	?	3-12-1940	LDM 172	275	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 133 acres

CARR-841
Thomas Jones Farm
5640 Taneytown Pike

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Oliver T. Shoemaker	Carroll	Elmer S. Hess	Carroll	1-2-1930	EMM 153	350	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres + $\frac{1}{4}$ acre burying ground
Henry C. & Elizabeth Wilt (wife)	Carroll	Oliver T. Shoemaker	Carroll	4-2-1906	DPS 104	38	Deed fee simple	\$5,586, 2 tracts (1) 115 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres - 4 parts (2) 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres - 2 parts
James B. Boyd & Cecelia E. (wife)	Carroll	Henry C. Wilt	Carroll	12-27-1897	JHB 86	500	Deed fee simple	27 $\frac{9}{10}$ square perches \$6.97 (1)
Henry E. Hill & Ann Louise (wife)	Carroll	Henry C. Wilt	Carroll	2-11-1888	WNM 70	321	Deed fee simple	\$5.00, 45 square perches (1)
Levi D. Reid & Maggie M. (wife) & Samuel Swope, mortgagee	Carroll	Henry C. Wilt	Carroll	1-24-1888	WNM 70	320	Deed fee simple	\$70.00 1+ acres (1)
Stephen Smith, trustee for Thomas Jones & wife	Carroll	Henry C. Wilt	Carroll	3-31-1873	JBB 42	484	Deed	Deed of Trust JBB 38-80 public sale 9-24-1870, \$7,150, Equity 1147, 3 tracts, 204 acres total, (a) 150 acres (b) 44 acres (c) 10 acres (1)
George W. Baumgardner & Mary E. (wife)	Carroll	Henry C. Wilt	Carroll	4-30-1887	WNM 66	463	Deed fee	\$275, 2 acres (2)

CARR-841
 Thomas Jones Farm
 5640 Taneytown Pike

CHAIN OF TITLE

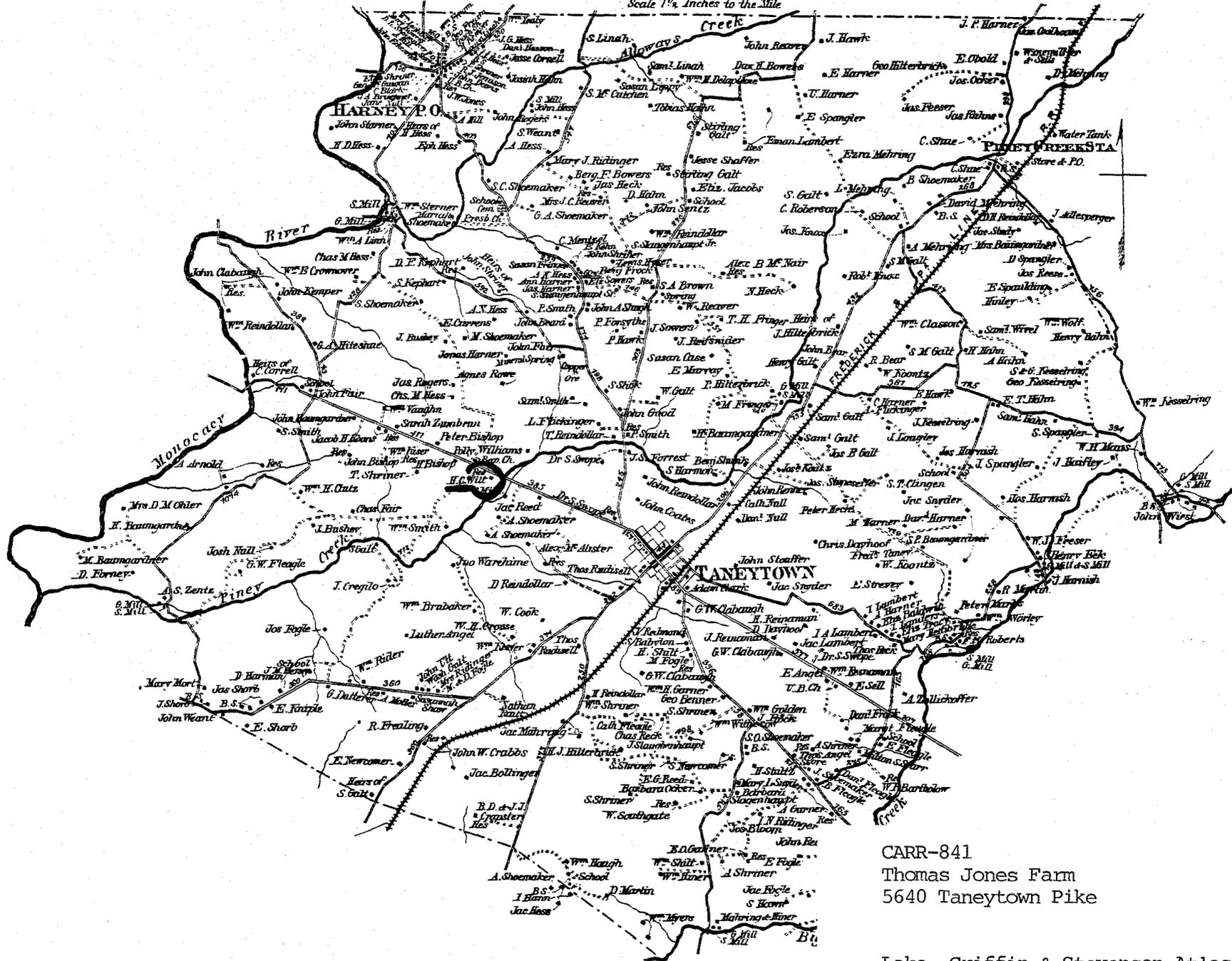
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Samuel Swope, admin. of will of George Miller	Carroll	Henry C. Wilt	Carroll	2-5-1878	FTS 49	436	Deed	sold 1-20-1877, \$422.50, 15½ acres (2)
Jacob Cornell	Frederick	Thomas Jones	Frederick	11-23-1778	<u>Frederick</u> WR 1	305	Deed Indenture	150 acres, £500, Peggy & Molly's Delight (a)
James Martin, house carpenter	Baltimore County	Thomas Jones, farmer	Frederick	5-22-1786	<u>Frederick</u> WR 6	548	Deed Indenture	£205.16, 64 acres, Addition to Brooks Discovery on the Rich Lands (b)
Robert Jamison	Taneytown Hundred, Frederick	Thomas Jones	Taneytown Hundred, Frederick	1-28-1790	<u>Frederick</u> WR 9	184	Deed Indenture	10 acres, £60 Second Addition to Brooks Discovery on the Rich Land (c)

KS/In:8-8-94:841 title.kx

TANEYTOWN

DISTRICT No 1

Scale 1 1/4 Inches to the Mile



CARR-841
Thomas Jones Farm
5640 Taneytown Pike

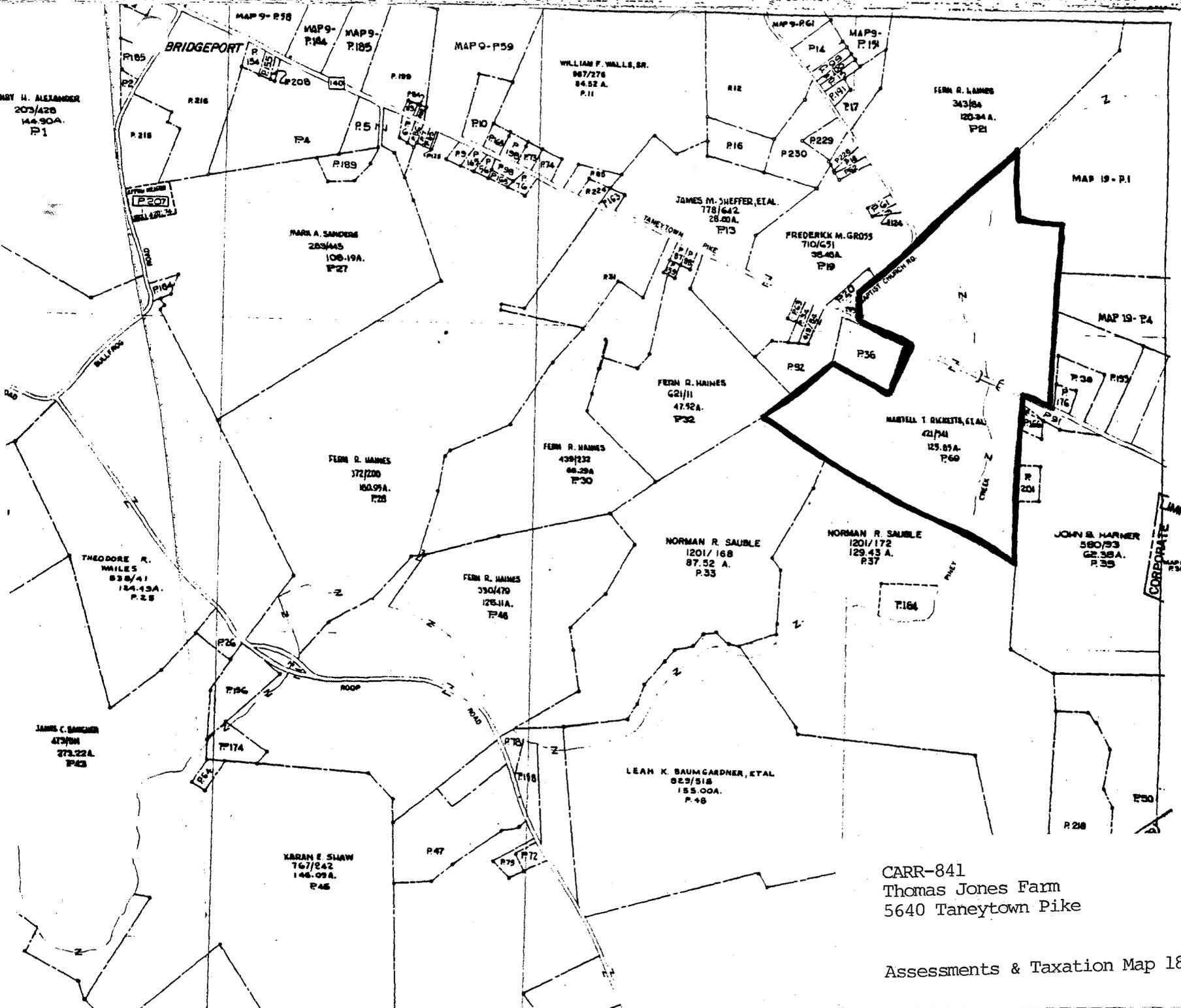


CARR-841
Thomas Jones Farm
5640 Taneytown Pike

Rand McNally Atlas, 1917

TANEYTOWN

CHURCH



669

666



CARR-841
 Thomas Jones Farm
 5640 Taneytown Pike



Thomas Jones Farm

5640 Taneytown Pike

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
house - east & north elevations

1/5



Carr-841

Thomas Jones Farm

5640 Taneytown Pike

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

house - west & south elevations

2/5



Thomas Jones Farm

5640 Taneytown Pk.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Privy, shed, summer kitchen, smokehouse,

house - south & east elevation

3/5



Carr-841

Thomas Jones Farm

5640 Taneytown Pk.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - SE elevation & hog pen - sw : SE elevs.

4/5



Thomas Jones Farm
5640 Taneytown Pk.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - NE elev. & corn crib - SE & NE elevs.

5/5