

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes  no

Property Name: Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm (aka Small Beginnings) Inventory Number: F-8-157  
 Address: 12440 Green Valley Road (MD 75) Historic district:  yes  no  
 City: Union Bridge Zip Code: 21791 County: Frederick  
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Union Bridge  
 Property Owner: James Ogle Tax Account ID Number: 1117362895  
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 9 Tax Map Number: 36  
 Project: MD 75 over Haines Branch Bridge Replacement Agency: MD SHA  
 Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration  
 Preparer's Name: Jon Schmidt, Consultant Date Prepared: 06/27/2013

Documentation is presented in: \_\_\_\_\_

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:  Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:  yes  no Listed:  yes  no

Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Evaluation (See MIHP Addendum for description and historic context sections)

The Union Bridge Historic District nomination (CARR-1317) identifies a period of significance for the town as 1846-1941. However, the time prior to the town's organization is also significant to local history. It can be divided into two periods: c. 1734 – c. 1800, Construction by New Settlers and c. 1790 to c. 1840, Houses of the Second and Third Generations. Constructed by second generation resident Matthias Stem, the Haines-Saylor House falls into the latter group. The earliest settlers in the vicinity were Quakers and Germans who migrated from southeastern Pennsylvania during the mid 1700s. These settlers constructed small impermanent dwellings at first and larger more permanent structures later in life. A few examples of the latter dwellings survive and two are known to be documented. Daniel Haines' house Linwood (CARR-256) was constructed in 1769 and Allen Farquhar's house Locust Grove (CARR-956) was constructed in 1790. Significantly, the earliest permanent religious buildings associated with both cultural groups remain standing: the Pipe Creek Friends Meetinghouse constructed in 1772 (CARR-14) and the German Brethren Church built in 1806, enlarged in 1866 and rebuilt in 1891 (CARR-111).

Houses built by the second and third generation of settlers are more numerous, though the number surviving does not diminish their collective significance. The surviving houses are relatively large for the period and are exclusively built of brick or stone.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

MHT Comments:

*Jim Van Lumm*  
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

7/26/13  
 Date

*[Signature]*  
 Reviewer, National Register Program

8/7/13  
 Date

The styles of the surviving dwellings are representative of the varying degrees of wealth in the area. Jacob Stoner's house (CARR-1435) begun in 1814 and James Clemson's house Hopewell (CARR-256) begun in 1818 are exquisite examples of high style architecture built by second generation settlers. William P. Farquhar's Mount Pleasant (CARR-945) built c. 1815, Lewis Shuey's house Wilson's Inheritance (CARR-206) constructed 1837-1838, and Thomas Shepherd's house Kilfadda (CARR-948) are similar expressions of high style architecture built by the third generation of local residents. Fine examples of more vernacular dwellings include Solomon Shepherd's Hard Lodging (CARR-90) built in 1790, Joseph Englar's house (CARR-1552) built in 1817, and John Garber's house (F-8-116) built circa 1810. There are other dwellings in the area that have yet to be documented.

The construction of large houses in this small farming community between 1790 and 1840 represents the economic success of agriculture in north central Maryland. The Stem-Haines-Saylor House was likely constructed in between 1805 and 1807 by third generation German settler Matthias Stem and was part of this trend. For this reason, the Stem-Haines-Saylor House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A.

The persons most closely associated with the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm are those who owned and actively farmed the property after its construction. Although the house is named for three owners, the one who made the most noteworthy contributions to local history was Reuben Saylor Sr. He served a nominal administrative role as a school inspector, then as Carroll County School Commissioner between 1868 and 1870, before being elected to serve as the first mayor of Union Bridge between 1872 and 1875. Although Saylor owned the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm at the time of the significant contributions to the history of Union Bridge, his primary residence was on Main Street in Union Bridge, which remains standing. Therefore, the Stem-Haines-Saylor House is not the existing resource most closely associated with the significant achievements in the life of Reuben Saylor. For this reason, the Stem-Haines-Saylor House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm presents a number of Pennsylvania German architectural characteristics prominent in Carroll County's vernacular architecture. It also contains unique features that enlighten our understanding of the cultural influence of Pennsylvania Germans in the vicinity of Union Bridge. The farm is composed of a two-and-a-half story stone structure and a small complement of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. These are a combination springhouse/ out-kitchen, blacksmith shop, and large Switzer Barn. The springhouse/ out-kitchen features a vordach along its primary façade. Vordachs are a type of pent roof cantilevered off the front of a building and supported by elongated joists. This architectural feature is infrequently documented and exclusively associated with Pennsylvania German architecture. The large, Switzer barn executed entirely in stone is rare locally. It is architecturally significant as a feature associated with Pennsylvania German architecture. The handsomely proportioned vernacular stone dwelling and outbuildings are significant in the architectural history of the region. For this reason, the Haines-Saylor House is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The property was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this investigation.

The period of significance for the Haines-Saylor Farm is c. 1805 to c. 1888 The former being the approximate date of construction, while the latter is the year represents the year in which the dwelling was transferred from Reuben Saylor Sr. to Reuben Saylor Jr. Whereas Reuben Saylor Jr. owned the farm during many changes, research has been unable to connect him to any locally significant events. The period around 1840 is also significant because it represents the end of the building period by the second and third generation of Little Pipe Creek settlers. The historic boundary for the property is congruent with the 93.75 acre tax parcel number 9 as identified on Frederick County 2012 tax map number 36.

(See MIHP Addendum for Footnotes)

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

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Location: Frederick County

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The two-and-a-half story, side-gable stone dwelling at 12440 Green Valley Road (MD 75) is known as Small Beginnings (F-8-157). The name refers to "Resurvey on Small Beginnings," a plat for 1051 acres granted to Charles Carroll (of Carrollton) on October 29, 1761.(1) The current cultural resource study included research into the history of the property. National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 16A indicates a dwelling should be named for the person or persons most closely associated with its period of significance.(2) In accordance with this naming convention the property currently known as Small Beginnings is hereafter referred to as the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm.

Today the dwelling, along with a combination springhouse and out-kitchen, blacksmith shop, and Switzer Barn, is situated on a 93.75 acre livestock farm that is part of the larger Small Beginnings land grant. The dwelling complex is located west of Green Valley Road at the end of an allee. The dwelling is separated from the road by Haines Branch, a fork of Sam's Creek. Historically oriented toward the south, today the dwelling faces north toward Union Bridge. The house is situated on a small rise at the eastern end of a parcel that straddles the border of Frederick and Carroll Counties. The area immediately surrounding the dwelling has been maintained with a variety of ornamental plantings and hardscaping. Older, mature trees are planted to the east. The elevation of the property undulates but generally slopes from west to east.

A 2006 investigation identified the date of construction for the dwelling as 1774.(3) Additional photographs in the MIHP file taken in 1969 are labeled c. 1783. State tax parcel data identifies 1794 as yet another date of construction. No evidence is provided to support these dates and the current investigation has been unable to substantiate any of these claims. On the contrary, physical and documentary evidence examined as part of this study identify 1805-1807 as a more likely construction date.

Prepared by: Jon Schmidt

Date: June 28, 2013

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The agricultural complex is roughly organized in a linear fashion with the surviving structures relatively close to the dwelling. From south to north, the complex consists of a one-and-a-half story, combination springhouse/out-kitchen situated on a spring-fed stream approximately 20 yards south of the two story stone dwelling. A one-story, gable-front, blacksmith shop is situated approximately 20 yards north of the dwelling and the large, stone Switzer barn is located 30 yards further northwest. A dirt farm lane passes between the blacksmith shop, converted for use as a garage, and the barn. The current owner indicated another outbuilding was located west of the springhouse/out-kitchen at one time. The dilapidated building was removed and replaced with a concrete spring box in the 1970s. There are three non contributing structures in the agricultural complex: the aforementioned spring box, a one-a-and-a-half story Cape Cod dwelling located approximately 20 northwest of the stone house and an in-ground pool situated to the west of the Cape Cod. The property owner also identified the location of remnants of an ice dam and ice house near the southern end of the property.

The Stem-Haines-Saylor House was constructed in three sections. Period I is a two-and-a-half story, side-gable, three-bay section constructed of uncoursed limestone on three elevations and coursed stone on the south elevation. Period II is a one-and-a-half story, side-gable two-bay section with an exterior chimney at the north gable end. It was likely constructed shortly after the original section to accommodate the changing needs of a new owner. Period III is a small two-story, one-bay section clad with German siding. Projecting from the central bay of the south elevation, the addition likely dates to the early twentieth century and may represent the introduction of modern plumbing facilities.

Prior to the construction of the road improved by the Libertytown and Pipe Creek Turnpike in 1864, the Stem-Haines-Saylor House was oriented toward and accessed from the south.<sup>(3)</sup> At some point during the late nineteenth century – prior to 1876 when the present lane is documented on the Lake Griffing and Stevenson atlas – the current access the property was cut and an allee of trees planted leading to the east elevation of the dwelling.. At the center of the period I section, the entry is a nine-light over two panel glass-and-wood door fitted with a modern, glass storm door. As an original rear entry way, it is trimmed sparsely. A modern shed-roof portico sheathed in standing seam metal supported by square posts provides shelter.

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Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. First floor windows are nine-over-six wood sash fitted with protective storm windows. Windows at the second story are six-over-six wood sash fitted with modern storm windows. All windows on the period I section feature flush sills and broad plain trim. Although there are no shutters on the elevation, shutter dogs and pins are present.

The side-gable roof is clad with textured composite shingles. The roof features overhanging eaves, and prominent box cornices with short returns. Interior gable-end chimneys are situated at either end of the Period I section, brick at the eastern and stone at the western.

The Period II north elevation includes a one-bay projecting frame shelter at the eastern end. The small projection is clad with German siding and features a standing seam metal roof. A one-light over two-panel metal door provides access. Fenestration is irregular with paired one-over-one vinyl sash in the frame section and a one-over-one metal frieze window at the center of the stone elevation. The frieze window features a narrow wood surround and projecting wood sill to go along with shutter dogs and pins.

An oversized chimney with an uncoursed base and rebuilt-brick neck projects from the center of the period II west elevation. The brick section includes a marble date stone that reads "Ogle 1990." There is a small two-light, vinyl sliding window at the base of the chimney. Fenestration on the elevation is regular and asymmetrical. The northern bay features a two-over-two wood sash window at the first story and one-over-one wood sash at the second story. All windows are trimmed with broad, plain wood surrounds, projecting sills, shutter hardware, and metal storm windows. Offset in height by a half story, the slope and cornice returns of the period II gable-end mimic those of the period I section.

The period I north gable end is partially concealed by the period II section. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical and consists of vertically aligned wood sash windows – nine over six at the first story and six-over-six at the second. A four-light wood casement window is located at the attic level centered on the elevation. It's counterpart at the northern end is partially

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concealed by the roofline of period II section. A ghost slightly on the period I elevation indicates the former height of the period II roof. At the base of the southern end of the period I elevation, a bulkhead door provides access to the basement.

The dominant feature of the south elevation is the period III projecting cross-gable at center. The addition projects forward two bays with a two-story section closest to the house and a one story section to the south. Clad with German siding, a two-over-two wood sash window is centered on the first story of each elevation. The lone opening at the second story is a one-over-one replacement sash at the center of the south elevation. A nine-light over two-panel, glass and wood door at the northern end of the east elevation provides access to the wraparound porch along the Period I east elevation.

The period I south elevation was historically the five-bay facade. Although the original entry is concealed by the addition, it is clear the stone façade is laid in courses. Changes over time in the use of the property gradually reoriented the house toward the agricultural activities taking place north of the dwelling. The four bays visible on the stone elevation exhibit regular and symmetrical fenestration: nine-over-six wood sash at the first floor and six-over-six wood sash at the second.

The Period I double pile, east gable-end consists of two bays. A six-raised-panel wood door in the southern bay features ogee trim and a four-light transom in the Federal style. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical with a nine-over-six light wood sash at the first story, six-over-six wood sash at the second story and two in-filled windows beneath the gable peak. The defining feature of the south elevation is the full width, shed-roof porch supported by square columns with chamfered edges. A tongue-and-groove wood deck is situated atop a stone foundation. The handsomely proportioned roofline features overhanging eaves with a heavy raking cornice and slight returns.

Outbuildings

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Springhouse/Out-kitchen

Combination springhouses and out kitchens are unusual, but when documented have been associated with Pennsylvania German architecture. Springhouses were constructed to provide cool spaces and fresh water. Stone-lined channels were carefully built to take full advantage of flowing water to provide a cooling effect. Out-kitchens typically contain large fireplaces and or bake ovens. The structures are usually one story, though they may contain a second story used for storage or living quarters. The function of out-kitchens is less clear. Architectural historians have differing opinions on their exact function. When the house kitchen was occupied for trade purposes an out-kitchen may have been required to provide food.(4) Alternately, an out-kitchen may have been used during warm weather months in an effort to keep the dwelling cool.(5) It may also have been exclusively for the use of servants and laborers.

The small, one-and-a-half story, side-gable combination springhouse and out-kitchen is situated approximately 20 yards south and of the stone dwelling. The two-story, side-gable façade is oriented toward the east. The asymmetrical, three-bay façade has two entrances. An open entry - absent a door - provides access to the cold storage room at the southern bay. The central bay has a board and batten entry hung with strap hinges and the northernmost bay features a four-light, casement window with a wood surround.

The first story of the façade is stone and at present the second story is open. The second story was historically clad with siding. The gable ends of the buildings are constructed entirely of stone. The second story façade is presently open, but historically would have been sheathed in wood siding. The roofline features a distinctly German architectural feature called a vordach. A type of pent roof cantilevered off the front of a building, vordachs are supported by elongated interior ceiling joists that are visible in the gable ends of the outbuilding. Although appearing similar to a pent roof, vordachs are wider and provide a protected outdoor workspace.(6)

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The one-bay, gable-end north elevation has an asymmetrical profile. The uncoursed stone elevation is separated by an exposed joist between the first and second stories. The hewn joist and stone elevation were parged at one time. There is a small window opening at the gable peak. Only the heavy wood frame of the window remains. A rebuilt, interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap is situated just west of the gable peak.

The west elevation is concealed by overgrown shrubs and trees. The one-story, three bay, side-gable stone elevation is capped with two different types of standing seam metal roofing. The northern and southern openings have been enclosed with bricks. The central window is a fixed, one-light replacement with a crude, heavy wood surround. The opening at the northern end of the elevation is a semi-circle that indicates the location of a former back oven. A filled-in rectangular window is at the southern end of the elevation.

The one-and-a-half story, gable-end south elevation features two-asymmetrical bays in the frame gable. The first floor of the elevation is stone while the gabled section is clad with white washed vertical wood boards. A board and batten door at the western end of the gable provides access to a storage or possibly an austere living space.

The interior divisions define the functions of the outbuilding. The northern out-kitchen features parged walls and exposed second story floor joists notched on top of the stone walls. The joists are sash sawn and are not original. A variety of wrought iron hooks and nails are hung from the beams. The room is dominated by a large, shallow fireplace at the center of the north wall. The fireplace is composed of a brick cooking hearth, brick piers and a large, hewn header. A simple mantle is supported by brackets. The stone at the rear of the hearth is heavily scorched and the interior of the chimney is parged. There is a small bricked-in arch at the northern corner of the west wall marking the location of an exterior bake oven. A second opening for the heat source has also been enclosed. Although the building has been crudely electrified, the only historical nod to the adaptation of newer nineteenth century technologies is a stove pipe opening above where the bake oven was located.

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An 18-inch thick stone wall separates the out-kitchen from the springhouse. The interior stone walls are lined with channels at the base. Water flows through an opening at the southwestern corner, flows through the channels around the room, and exits at the southeastern corner where it returns to the spring-fed stream. The exposed second story floor joists are sash sawn and notched similar to those above the out-kitchen, indicating the entire second story floor was reconstructed at the same time. The floor at the center of the room is hardened lime.

## Blacksmith Shop

The blacksmith shop is a one-story, gable front stone building. It has been converted to a modern garage and workshop. Large quoins are prominent at the corners of the building. The current owner has stabilized the structure with concrete block walls along the interior the stone walls. Portions of the original roof framing remain, but they have been buttressed with modern trusses. Clad with standing seam metal, the roof is trimmed with a, treated lumber fascia.

The primary entrance is a large at the western end of the south elevation. A smaller opening marked by a large sill and lintel near the base of the elevation marks the former location of the forge at the interior. The opening would have been used to siphon ashes and coals away from the forge. A second, smaller opening above either provided may have been related to the operation of the bellows or used for ventilation. The gable-end section of the south elevation is clad with modern cedar shake shingles.

The side-gable, eastern elevation consists of three-bays. The mortar in the elevation and in much of the building is in poor condition and missing in many areas. Fenestration on the elevation is regular and symmetrical and consists of six-light wood casement windows. The windows have been removed from their position at the exterior of the wall and fitted to the interior side of the concrete block wall. The stone window openings have slightly arched lintels.

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The rear elevation of the blacksmith shop consists of one blind bay of uncoursed stone and a cedar shake gable end.

The west elevation of the blacksmith shop is set into a hill. Although even with their east elevation counterparts, the windows are nearly at ground level. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical consisting of six-light, wood casement windows.

## Switzer Barn and Machine Shed

Pennsylvania Bank Barns are large barns typically associated with settlers of German ancestry. The barns are typically three bays by wide two bays deep - not including the forebay. However, larger structures are not uncommon. The lower story is usually stone and partially excavated into the bank of a hill. Additional features include double wagon doors on the upslope side and winnowing doors above the stable yard.

A Switzer (also Swisser or Sweitzer) Barn is an early variant of a Pennsylvania Bank Barn with a steeply pitched roof and a ridgeline that is parallel to the slope of the hill into which the barn is banked. The distinguishing characteristic is the asymmetrical roofline created by the integrated forebay supported by cantilevered beams over the feedlot.(7)

The Stem-Haines-Saylor Barn exhibits a slightly unusual feature, in that the base of the north and south gable ends extend to partially enclose the forebay, even though the east elevation of the stable area remains open. This arrangement is identified as a Transitional Switzer in The Old Barn Book by Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek.(8) In their study the range of the subtype is identified as southeastern Pennsylvania, especially Lancaster County.(9)

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The large stone Switzer is oriented with its gable end facing the south, toward the house. The eastern end of the south elevation features keystone arched entry to the stable yard. This atypical feature is replicated on several surviving bank barns in the vicinity of Little Pipe Creek and may be a calling card of a craftsman working in the area. The arched entry is fitted with a board and batten door featuring strap long strap hinges and lift-gate hardware. The south elevation of the barn is executed in stone and features heavy quoins at the corners. Vertical slits in the upper portion of the elevation allow air circulate in the hayloft and assist in the wheat separation process on the threshing floor.

A prominent shed roof frame addition projects two-bays forward and four bays across the south elevation. The addition serves as a machine shed and, judging by the materials and type of framing, dates to the early part of the twentieth century. As farming progressed toward increased mechanization, storage structures of this type were commonly appended onto older agricultural buildings. The sharply sloping roof is clad with standing seam metal and supported by hewn logs which divide the south elevation into four open bays. The two-bay east elevation of the addition features worn barn board at the first bay, and a tall, open bay closest to the stone section. The bent is timber framed with heavy beams supported by up-braces and joined to the vertical members with mortise-and-tenon joinery. The first and second bays are separated by cribbing. The west elevation is identical in composition to the east.

The east elevation of the barn contains the forebay, which is cantilevered approximately six feet out over the stable yard. When the farm's dairying operations were modernized during the 1920s or 1930s, concrete block walls were installed to provide additional support at the center and north end of the forebay. The stable yard immediately adjacent to the barn is closed off with metal fencing designed to contain the livestock. The interior first floor of a bank barn is referred to as the stable. It is typically dedicated animal space reserved for milking, calving, and nursing. In the Stem-Haines-Saylor Barn, the stable is cut into sections by a series of fences, posts and gates. Metal columns have been installed to buttress the summer beams in the ceiling which in turn support the timber framing in the hayloft above. The sills and summer beams have additional mortises which indicate they are reused from an earlier structure. The forebay at the

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second story of the south elevation is clad with vertical barn board. At center are a series of three winnowing doors fitted with strap hinges from which hay would be pitched into the stable yard for animals to eat. These doors also could have been opened or closed to strategically control the flow of air across the threshing floor. Five wood vents along the elevation also assist in moving air through the hayloft.

The uncoursed stone north elevation is similar to the south elevation. The gable end roofline is slightly asymmetrical on account of the cantilevered forebay. The grade slopes west to east at the base of the elevation and over time the northeast corner has required additional support. A small, gable-front concrete-block pump house projects from the eastern end of the elevation.

The uncoursed-stone west elevation features a prominent bank at center that leads to the two sliding wagon doors at the center of the elevation. The large, vertical board doors cover the gaping entry to the second level of the barn. The timber frame at the five-bay interior features a queen-post truss supported by exterior upbracing. Each bay consists of vertical and horizontal members supported by upbracing and downbracing. A series of ladders are placed throughout the timber frame. Historically, these ladders allowed laborers to store and remove stacked hay or grain. The barn remains in use to this day.

## Cape Cod Dwelling

A one-and-a-half story, side-gable dwelling is situated approximately 20 yards northwest of the dwelling. Built in the Cape Cod Colonial Revival style, the dwelling was constructed circa 1975. Oriented toward the east, the three-bay façade is clad with buff brick. The primary entry is a modern door at center beneath a gable front portico. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical consisting of one-over-one single-hung sash. The roof features textured composite shingles as well as two gable-front dormers clad with wood siding. A stout, interior brick chimney rises from the southwest corner of the roof. The north and south elevations of the dwelling are symmetrical consisting of two one-over-one sash windows at the first floor and a central one-

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over-one sash at the gable peak. The roof features a narrow raking cornice and slight overhanging eaves.

## Context

The history of Union Bridge draws heavily from two nineteenth century histories written shortly after the town was incorporated in 1872. The first written history was culled from “Historical Sketch of Union Bridge, MD” delivered by Joshua Switzer on July 4, 1876. Switzer was subsequently identified as the oldest living resident of the town, at the time of his address. In his 1992 National Register nomination for the Union Bridge Historic District, Kenneth Short notes that neither the veracity of Switzer’s claims nor the soundness of his sources has ever been investigated.(10) Nonetheless, the history is almost entirely repeated in Thomas J. Scharf’s History of Western Maryland published in 1882.(11) Through the years Switzer’s account has become the official town lore.

There were several short lived newspapers published in Union Bridge: The Peoples Voice (September 1875 to February 1876), Union Bridge Index (March 25, 1882 to July 1885), and The Carroll News (May 15, 1886 to October 1898). Only sparse records of these papers survive. As a result there are few accounts of the early days of Union Bridge, limited to documents such as daybooks, journals, church records, and private photograph collections. The most successful newspaper in Union Bridge was the Pilot, published from October 27, 1890 until 1950.(12) Pilot proprietor O.J. Stonesifer drafted an extensive history of the town that was published in a booklet before being serialized in his newspaper. The history discusses geography, religion, names, and parcels, but little in the way of industry or occupation. A comparative reading of town histories indicates Stonesifer likely used Switzer, Scharf, in addition to Williams’ History of Frederick County, Maryland published in 1910 for source material.

Each of these histories has unique strengths, but ultimately, they tell a similar story – that the history of Union Bridge begins with the arrival of the Western Maryland Railroad. This is accurate in that Union Bridge grew around the central intersection the railroad line and what is

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now MD 75. Indeed, the town was incorporated by the Maryland General Assembly in 1872, ten years after the arrival of the railroad. But when the platted on April 3, 1873, the names of the gridded streets paid homage to three of the area's earliest settlers: Farquhar, Benedum, and Elgar.  
(13)

Even with this early acknowledgement by the town's forefathers, their contributions and those of other settlers to local history have been largely skirted. There are reasons for this deficiency. North central Maryland was sparsely settled at this time and as a result there is a lack of available primary and secondary sources. Additionally, the architectural history of the town has been broadly documented during the last 40 years. However, the research was conducted by a number of different historians and their efforts have yet to be organized into a cohesive historical study of the landscape.

While vast swaths of land were held by wealthy families from Maryland's Tidewater, large sections of Maryland's interior remained unsettled well into the 18th century.(14) Prior to 1748 when Frederick County was established, the sparsely populated area comprised the farthest reaches of northeastern Prince George's County. The area around the fork of Little Pipe Creek and Sam's Creek was ultimately settled during the middle decades of the 18th century, by Scottish and Irish Quakers and German Anabaptists migrating from southeastern Pennsylvania.(15) The earliest names around what would become the Pipe Creek Settlement and then Buttersburg before Union Bridge were: Dorsey, Elgar, Englar, Farquhar, Garber, Haines, Saylor, Shriner, Stoner and Stem.(16)

Multiple historians have documented the emigration of Germans to Pennsylvania and their subsequent movement into Maryland before continuing south and west through the Shenandoah Valley. James Rice's enlightening work reveals that during the 1730s and 1740s, Daniel Dulaney specifically recruited German immigrants to settle on his lands in Maryland. Dulaney was a speculator who owned more than 19,000 acres near the Monocacy River and Antietam Creek. In order to attract settlers, in he advertised land on good terms and highlighted Maryland's marginally lower tax rates.(17)

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The earliest Quakers in Maryland settled during the 1730s in northern Cecil County while Lord Baltimore engaged in a border dispute with the Penn family.(18) These Quakers were largely of English descent and came from established families in adjacent Chester County, Pennsylvania. The Quakers who settled further west were more recent immigrants from Scotland and Ireland. Unlike the German Immigrants, who appear to have established independent communities in Maryland, the Quakers maintained social and cultural ties to southeastern Pennsylvania. Multiple members of the Pipe Creek MM married into Quaker families living in Chester County.(19) In north central Maryland the two groups intermingled and intermarried. However, one manner in which they expressed their unique cultures is through their architectural traditions.

The history of the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm begins with the Farquhar family, the earliest settlers near Union Bridge. Although his children were Quakers, Allen Farquhar is not known to have been a Friend. His story is typical of many Irish and Scottish immigrants. He was born around 1681 in Aberdeenshire in northeastern Scotland.(20) Sometime prior to 1703, he moved to Ireland and on April 19 of that year married Susanna Patterson at Raphoe in County Donegal near the present-day border with Northern Ireland.(21) Allen Farquhar had three known children: William, born July 29, 1705 in King's County, Ireland; Hannah born 1706 in King's County; and Allen born (possibly to Allen's second wife Mary) in 1719. Allen Farquhar and his family arrived in the American colonies in 1721, originally settling in New Garden Township, Chester County.(22)

While Hannah Farquhar arrived in the colonies with her family, after the immigration she no longer appears in family records. On December 23, 1730 Hannah married Robert Owings, a Catholic, wealthy surveyor and the third son of Richard and Rachel Owings of Anne Arundel County. The wedding is recorded in St. Paul's parish in Baltimore County.(23) The marriage produced 10 children. Disinherited by her father for marrying a Catholic, a 1787 memorial for her brother William refers to lively debates he had with Hannah. (24)

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In 1731, Allen Farquhar purchased a 200 acre parcel called Kilfadda from John Tredane.(25) The land at the fork of Sam's Creek and Little Pipe Creek was patented to Tredane earlier that year. Although little is known about Tredane, his patent is named for a small town in central Ireland, perhaps a nod to his origin. Despite the land purchase, Allen and his third wife Catherine remained in Chester County until 1733. One June 19 of that year, Farquhar purchased 100 acres of land near the Monocacy River from Daniel Dulaney.(26) The agreement included a provision that Farquhar settle on the property, which he did. Nearly one year later on June 10, 1734, he acquired a 174 acre patent called Rockland.(27) The parcel is adjacent to the east of Kilfadda.

On April 19, 1733 William Farquhar married Ann Miller at the New Garden Monthly Meeting (MM).(28) Perhaps this is how the Farquhar family came to be Quakers. The following year the couple and their first born son James (b. 1733/4) relocated to Maryland, taking up residence on Kilfadda. William received the 200 acre property from his father in exchange for "general love and affection."(29) Allen Farquhar the younger settled on the adjacent Rockland, although the exact date of his arrival is not known. Being younger than his brother William, Allen would not come of age until 1738. He operated a grist mill on Little Pipe Creek, had lime kilns on his property and may have engaged in quarrying.(30) This is how William and Allen Farquhar came to establish the Pipe Creek settlement.

Upon his arrival, William Farquhar brought a certificate of transfer from the New Garden MM to the Hopewell MM near Winchester in Frederick County, Virginia.(31) Organized in 1734 by members of the Concord MM in Chester County, Hopewell - at 70 miles southwest - was the closest MM to the fledgling Pipe Creek settlement. Farquhar was a tailor in Pennsylvania and Switzer reports he made his fortune selling buckskin breaches on the frontier.(32) William and Ann added to their family with eight additional children after James: William (1735-c. 1803), Allen (October 16, 1737-October 15, 1798), Mary (b. November 22, 1739), George (June 9, 1742 - c. 1796), Samuel Miller (May 8, 1745 - c. 1837), Elizabeth (b. June 13, 1748), Moses (November 3, 1750 - c. 1823), and Susannah (May 9, 1753 - July 23, 1834). (33)

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Upon the death of his father Allen on December 20, 1738, William enriched his land holdings. During the subsequent 35 years he patented or purchased 10 parcels totaling 2259 acres: Mt. Pleasant on April 4, 1742 (40 acres); Swamp Miserable on April 4, 1742 (60 Acres); Wolf Harbor on June 10, 1743 (100 acres); Forest in Need on August 7, 1747 (120 acres); Fancy on April 26, 1752 (195 acres); William's Defence on November 10, 1752 (270 acres); Resurvey on Forrest in Need on April 25, 1756 (757 acres); Deer Park on February 21, 1760 (487 acres); and Resurvey on Mt. Pleasant on December 25, 1765 (230 acres). (34)

William retained his membership with the Hopewell MM until 1741, when the Fairfax MM was established near Waterford in Loudon County, VA.(35) Approximately 35 miles closer, the new meeting still required a 40 mile trip along the Great Wagon Road. In time, Farquhar began hosting meetings in his own home and was instrumental in organizing the Pipe Creek Preparatory Meeting in 1756 (or 1759). Preparatory Meetings lay the groundwork for establishing a permanent meeting. In 1767 he was a founding member of the Pipe Creek MM. He sold two acres to the meeting in 1772 for the construction of the meetinghouse, which still stands.(36) A free school, no longer extant, was also built at this location.

On January 27, 1768, William Farquhar devised his last will and testament which divided his properties between his wife and seven of his children.(37) Sons James, who was judged to be insane, and George are not included in the will.(38) George appears to have been disinherited for reasons unknown. In 1770, William Farquhar Jr. took an advance on his inheritance. He paid 5 schillings and "general love and affection" for 276 acres including a log house and improvements on portions of Swamp Miserable, Forest in Need, and Mount Pleasant which were on the border of Hazel Valley.(39) On April 1, 1805, William's brother Samuel consolidated Swamp Miserable along with portions Fancy, Resurvey on Forest in Need and Kilfadda into a new tract called Rich Indian Garden.(40) During the late nineteenth century this tract was broken apart and a portion incorporated into the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm.

William the younger was the most fecund of the Farquhar family, fathering 14 children during his three marriages. His first wife was named Rachel Wright. William's sisters Mary and

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Elizabeth also married into the Wright family from York County, Pennsylvania.(41) The Wrights operated a mill on Little Pipe Creek at the fork with Sam's Creek and similar to the Farquhars, were Quakers of Irish descent.

John Wright (born c. 1701) married Elizabeth McPeak c. 1727 in Castleshane, Monaghan in northeastern Ireland prior to immigrating to America around 1740.(42) The marriage produced ten children, the first five of which were born in Ireland: William (?), Samuel (b.1729), Joseph (b. January 13, 1735), Rachel (b. 1737), Mary (b. 1739), John (b. 1740), Alice (b. 1742), Benjamin (b. 1744), Jonathan (b. January 27, 1748), and Joel (b. April 4, 1750). William Farquhar married Rachel Wright on October 31, 1759, Joseph Wright married Mary Farquhar April 9, 1761 at Pipe Creek, and Joel Wright married Elizabeth Farquhar on July 1, 1772 at the Pipe Creek Meeting.(43) Both Joseph and Joel were millwrights, suitable matches for the milling Farquhar family.

William and Rachel had seven children: Elizabeth (b. December 16, 1760), Ann (b. June 30, 1762), James (b. November 24, 1763), Rachel (b. December 6, 1765), Ruth (b. February 28, 1767), William (b. July 20, 1770), and John (b. September 9, 1772). Rachel became a Quaker minister toward the end of her life and first spoke at the Pipe Creek MM in February 1771. Rachel's died on April 19, 1777. Shortly thereafter, William the elder died on September 21, 1778.(44) His will was administered by his wife Ann and sons William the younger and Allen. Of note is the 7th provision of the will imparting the deceased's plantation house and 306 acres – though half the income generated went to Ann – to his son Moses. Stonesifer's 1937 history indicates this house was located on Sam's Creek, the site currently occupied by the concrete plant.(45) The dwelling reportedly succumbed to a fire during the nineteenth century.(46)

On November 10, 1780, William the younger married Mary Bailey at the London Grove MM in Chester County.(47) William fathered four children with Mary: Mary (b. March 12, 1783), Susanna (b. February 16, 1786), Richard (b. January 18, 1788), and Moses Bailey (b. December 4, 1789). After Mary Bailey's death in 1790, William took a third wife called Lydia and fathered

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three final children prior to his death c. 1803: Joel (b. September 14, 1797), Hannah Hughes (August 31, 1799), and Deborah (b. January 4, 1801).(48)

Despite the family's presence in the area for six decades, only the Farquhar mill appears on Denis Griffith's 1794 Map of Maryland. Curiously, there are no residences attributed to any of the living members of the Farquhar family. Griffith's map does identify mills on Sam's Creek and Little Pipe Creek attributed to the Wrights, Saylor, Farquhars, Stoners, and Haines.(49) Each of these families plays a role in the history of Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm.

In July 1798, the United States Congress passed a direct tax to finance a military build-up in advance of an anticipated conflict with France. The assessments were locally administered. Frederick County records are more austere than other areas in Maryland, but tell us that in 1798 William Farquhar still held 275.25 acres of the 276 he inherited nearly thirty years earlier.(50) A notation indicates he recently conveyed  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre to "Elgar" (probably Joseph Elgar the miller). William paid taxes on his property and possessions including a log house and log barn.(51) While the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm would ultimately be carved from William Farquhar's landholdings, the dwelling assessed in 1798 is clearly not the stone dwelling on the property today.

After the death of William the younger, his estate was divided between his wife and surviving children. The majority of his estate was ultimately transferred to his nephew William Poultney Farquhar (son of Moses). William's son William III (who married first cousin Esther Wright) sold a portion of his inheritance on the Small Beginnings parcel to Matthias Stem.(52) Stem paid \$2000 for 45.5 acres on June 24, 1805. Matthias was the son of Conrad (1737-1809) and Elizabeth Stem (1738-1809), members of the Church of the German-Baptist Brethren who migrated from Northampton County Pennsylvania and settled northeast of Little Pipe Creek approximately 40 years earlier.(53) Such transactions between Quakers and German families

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were increasingly common as the Quaker's local cultural influence waned during the early decades of the nineteenth century.

Matthias Stem (1766-1807) married Elizabeth Englar (1766- October 24, 1851) on January 30, 1815.(54) The marriage produced five children, three of whom died in infancy. In 1807, just two years after acquiring the property, Stem died leaving his widow with two minor children: Jacob (April 30, 1793- November 23, 1855) and Elizabeth (March 31, 1797 – February 14, 1846).(55) Research has been unable to locate the court proceedings and it is unclear who served as the trustee of the estate.

Jacob turned 18 in 1811 and likely inherited his share of his father's estate. Elizabeth Englar Stem married John Stoner Jr. in 1814, after his first wife Hannah Myers died May 31, 1813.(56) On August 19 1820 William P. Farquhar, who owned the Mt. Pleasant and Kilfadda tracts to the north, and Jacob Stem sold two adjacent parcels totaling 111.5 acres to Daniel Haines for \$12,242.52.(57) Although the deed makes no mention of a dwelling, the purchase price is vastly superior to the \$2000 Matthias Stem paid for 45.5 acres just 15 years earlier.

Documentary and physical evidence indicate that the stone dwelling on the Stem-Haines-Saylor House was constructed during the short period of time the property was owned by the Stem family. Recall that the 1798 tax assessment did not record a stone dwelling on the property. Matthias Stem was 39 years old when he purchased the property in 1805, an established farmer and the third generation of his family in America. Assuming Jacob inherited his father's estate in 1811 at age 18, it would be rare for a young, single man to construct a sizeable home. On January 30, 1815, Stem was still only 22 when he married Sarah Plane, a cousin through his mother's second marriage.(58) It is likely that Matthias built the stone dwelling and, after his death, his widow and children resided there while the estate's trustee oversaw the farm. For these reasons, the Stem-Haines-Saylor House was likely constructed between 1805 and 1807.

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A variety of physical evidence also supports a date of construction around this time. The dwelling is a mix of conservative, vernacular styles that place the date of construction between 1790 and 1820. After 1820, local residents of means constructed larger, more stylish dwellings.(59) The dwelling exhibits elements such as nine-over-six, wood sash windows, a proportional roof slope, and a handsome double pile form. Taking regional variations of style into consideration, these features are consistent with a construction date closer to 1800 than 1820. There are two extant examples built in a similar style around that time frame: Hard Lodging (CARR-90) built by Solomon Shepherd in 1790 and the John Garber Farmstead (F-8-116) built c. 1810. There are also two strong indicators that the dwelling complex was built in the German tradition: a combination springhouse/ out-kitchen outbuilding and a specific architectural detail called a vordach.

Philip Pendleton studied 250 German owned farmsteads in Pennsylvania for his article "Domestic Outbuildings". Presented at the 2004 Vernacular Architectural Forum, Pendleton tied combination springhouses/out-kitchens with the German building tradition.(60) This assessment builds upon the work of Scott T. Swank in his 1983 study of Pennsylvania German material culture. Three other examples of combination springhouse/ out-kitchens have been documented on farmsteads owned by German families in north central Maryland: the John Garber Farmstead (F-8-116), the Stoner-Sauer Farm (CARR-1435), and the Christian Bauer House (CARR-1151).

The springhouse/ out-kitchen also exhibits an unusual architectural detail that exists almost exclusively in Germanic architecture. Vordachs are pent roof variations cantilevered off the front of a building and supported by elongated, interior ceiling joists.(61) This architectural detail is clearly visible on the north and south elevations of the springhouse/out-kitchen on the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm. Although appearing similar to a pent roof, vordachs are wide enough to provide a protected outdoor workspace during inclement weather.(62) The cultural identity expressed in the outbuilding support the documentary evidence pointing toward the dwelling's initial construction between 1805 and 1807 by Matthias Stem.

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At the time Daniel Haines (July 14, 1793 – December 10, 1858) purchased the property in 1820, he was married to Jacob Stem's sister Elizabeth (March 31, 1797 - February 14, 1846).(63) He likely oversaw the construction of the period II section of the dwelling as well as the large, stone Switzer Barn which may have replaced an earlier, frame structure.

Pennsylvania Bank Barns are common features on late 18th and 19th century farmsteads around Little Pipe Creek. As most of the German settlers arrived from Pennsylvania, the presence of these large barns is expected. The majority of the surviving barns of this type near Union Bridge are constructed with stone foundations, timber framing and frame exteriors. They feature symmetrical gables, classifying them as Pennsylvania fore-bay barns. These barns are located on Wilson's Inheritance (CARR-206), Kilfadda (CARR-948), Linwood (CARR-844), Locust Grove (CARR-956, documented in 1993, but no longer standing), Stoner-Sauer Farm (CARR-1435), and the Joseph Englar Farm (CARR-1552). North of town, on a property not listed in the MIHP, another brick-end barn survives in a dilapidated state. The Israel Rinehart House (F-8-93) also contains a variant of this barn type with a shallower roof slope, but appears to have been cosmetically altered during the 20th century.

These barns are located on farmsteads built between 1769 and c. 1837. Owing to the widespread period of construction, it is likely the barns were constructed to replace earlier agricultural outbuildings during the first third of the nineteenth century to meet the changing needs of area farmers. Not all of these barns are constructed on German-owned farms. However, they each contain a round-arched entry to the stable area. Perhaps this is a hallmark of a craftsman of German ancestry.

The Stem-Haines-Saylor Barn is the lone surviving local example executed entirely in stone. The asymmetrical profile of the roof also sets the barn apart. The down slope, eastern side-gable includes the integrated forebay and projects slightly further than the western side-gable. This subtle difference in construction is significant and places the outbuilding in a class of Pennsylvania Bank Barns called Switzer Barns. This variant was constructed by Pennsylvania Germans as early as the 1730s and originated in northern Switzerland.(64)

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Daniel Haines was part of the third generation of the family whose name identifies the eponymous Haines Branch. Haines' grandfather built the Haines House (CARR-256) which stands on Stem Road near the Church of the German-Baptist Brethren. Daniel was the oldest of seven children born to Samuel (April 25, 1763-February 15, 1833) and Lydia Haines (June 29, 1768-November 22, 1856).(65) A member of Pipe Creek MM, Daniel Haines fought in the War of 1812, married outside the Quaker faith, and may have been a slaveholder for a time.(66) He was also a founding member of the Farmers Club of Carroll County in 1817 and a member of the Pipe Creek MM Anti-Slavery Society founded November 22, 1826.(67) He is buried in the graveyard beside to Pipe Creek Meetinghouse.

During the War of 1812 Haines served 18 months from April 14, 1813 to October 14, 1814 under Captain Gilder in the 14th Division of the US Infantry. He was discharged as a corporal near Erie, North Carolina. Service records indicate Haines stood 5'9" had brown eyes, dark hair, and a dark complexion.(68)

Enumerated on November 15, nearly three months after purchased Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm, the 1820 census identifies nine members in Daniel Haines' household: a boy under the age of 10, three men between 26 and 44, a girl under the age of 10, a woman between 16 and 25, a woman between 26 and 44, one male slave and one female slave both under the age of 14.(69) The presence of slaves is curious, but there are several possible explanations. It is possible that Haines freed his slaves prior to 1826, but research has not been able to locate manumission papers. Additionally, since Haines married outside the Quaker faith, the slaves may have been a wedding gift. Abolition was a hallmark of the Quaker religion as early as the 17th century and in 1758 Pennsylvania Quakers made it an act of misconduct to engage in slave trading.(70) In 1820, Daniel would have been 27 years old and Elizabeth would have been 23. Since the census records three men and a woman between the ages of 26 and 44, the slaves may have been owned by another resident of the property. It is also possible that the census taker erroneously recorded free black farm laborers as enslaved.

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Haines married three times during his life. Census records indicate he fathered seven children, six of whom survived infancy. The marriage with Elizabeth Stem bore William Matthias (b. July 18, 1817), Elizabeth (b. February 19, 1819), Lydia (b. January 25, 1822), Sidney Ann (b. February 11, 1824), and Hiram (b. September 3, 1826 and died in infancy).(71) Shortly after purchasing the farm, Haines entered into a partnership with Nathaniel Hendricks that nearly ruined him financially. Hendricks operated a tavern, stable, and saw and grist mills which included miller's and cooper's houses on Big Pipe Creek at the crossing of Frederick-Lancaster Road. Five miles northwest of Haines' farm, the mill is identified as Bruce's Mill on the Griffith and Varlé (1808) maps and prior to Hendricks' was operated by William P. Farquhar.(72)

On September 30, 1826, Haines and Hendricks obtained a \$4500 mortgage from John McKaleb, putting up Haines' farm as collateral.(73) Haines had difficulty meeting his financial obligations almost immediately and within a year was borrowing heavily from his family. On September 7, 1827, Haines borrowed \$7000 from his father in exchange for a second mortgage on his farm.(74) On November 8, 1827 he sold all of his possessions to his brother-in-law Jacob (now a Justice of the Peace) for \$1200.(75) On February 22, 1828 Haines sold the rights to the wheat he planted on his farm to his cousin Job Haines to settle a debt of \$270.(76) On February 28, 1828 he sold the rye and other grain on his farm to William Curry to settle a debt of \$120.(77) On March 31, 1828, Haines put a third mortgage on his property and borrowed \$2300 from his mother-in-law Elizabeth (Englar Stem) Stoner.(78) On May 8, 1828, for a second time he sold all his possessions to Jacob Stem.(79)

The extensive borrowing was not enough to prevent John McKaleb from taking possession of Haines' farm. On Friday June 17, 1831 the Frederick County Court of Chancery placed a notice in the Frederick Republican Citizen and State Advertiser that Nathaniel Hendricks' mills, tavern, and additional buildings along with Daniel Haines' "valuable farm, on Sam's Creek, Now or lately in the possession of said Daniel Haines, containing the quantity of one hundred and ninety-two acres of Land, more or less. The land is exceedingly fertile – the improvements consist of a comfortable STONE DWELLING, a fine stone barn &c."(80) Haines was the highest bidder at the auction held June 22 and retained possession of his farm. While no longer indebted to McKaleb, Haines debt was now exclusively held by his family.

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On October 1, 1832, Haines defaulted on the mortgage held by his father. Only after his father's death on February 15, 1833, was Daniel Haines able to settle his debts. This was accomplished in four different documents, all of which were recorded on May 27, 1833. On April 4 of that year, the estate of Samuel Haines, comprising all of his children and their spouses, relinquished their interest and claims on Daniel Haines' real and personal estates. (81) That same day Daniel Haines repaid the outstanding debt of \$5577.81 to his father's estate.(82) On May 27, the estate of Samuel Haines released Daniel Haines from his debt.(83) Also on May 27, Haines paid \$1200 to his mother-in-law, settling his outstanding debts.(84)

Debts settled, there are no references to Haines in administrative records for more than ten years. His first wife Elizabeth died February 14, 1846 and within a few years Haines marries Phoebe Englar (b. October 15, 1812), his brother-in-law's cousin.(85) The marriage was short and did not produce any children before Phoebe died on May 15, 1853. Haines' third wife was Margaret Ann Bostian (c. 1810–November 29, 1864). Despite their advanced age, Daniel (61) and Margaret (44) had twin boys Samuel and Andrew on September 1, 1854.(86)

Through two separate transactions in 1846 and 1849, Haines transferred his 192 acre farm to his son William Matthias.(87) Three years after taking possession of the farm, on October 4, 1852 William Matthias Haines died intestate. His widow, Anna Lightner (1827-1887), and three minor children – Elizabeth and Rosalia and Jesse– were placed under the guardianship of the deceased's uncle Joseph Englar.(88) John Englar and Anna Stoner placed a claim to recover the balance of their loan to the deceased and the estate wound up in court. Daniel Haines was named trustee and sold his former property to John A. Shugh on October 14, 1853 to cover his son's debts. The sale brought \$70.42 an acre totaling \$13,520.64.(89) Shugh and his wife Margaret parceled off a few small lots in 1856 before conveying the remaining 175 acre property to Reuben Saylor (July 4, 1818 – April 7, 1888) for \$13,820 on March 22, 1858.(90) Shugh and his wife are buried in the Pipe Creek MM graveyard.

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Prior to purchasing the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm, Reuben Saylor owned the farm immediately to the south. His former dwelling on the east side of the intersection of Green Valley Road and Clemsonville Road was demolished in 2009. Reuben Saylor and his wife Hannah (November 3, 1819 – October 9, 1899) borrowed \$8000 from Samuel McKinstrey to cover the purchase price. Saylor was the grandson of German-Baptist Brethren Reverend Daniel Saylor (1749 - 1839), a founder of the Pipe Creek Church of the Brethren, and son of Reverend Jacob Saylor (1790 - 1865).(91) Reuben Saylor married Hannah Smith on October 10, 1839 and they had at least five children: Samuel Jacob (1840-1927), John (b. 1842), Daniel I. (b. 1845), Reuben (1851-1931), and Walter (b. 1854).(92) Nearly 40 years of age when he purchased the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm, the 1860 census identifies a household of eight: Reuben, his wife, their five children, and a mulatto servant Virginia Dixon (b. 1841).(93) In 1861, the Western Maryland Railway reached Union Bridge, which would remain its terminus until 1870.(94) In 1872, the Maryland General Assembly incorporated the Liberty and Pipe Creek Turnpike Company to improve the existing public road established by the assembly in 1838.(95) The road passes directly east of the Haines-Saylor Farm.

On August 16, 1862 the Boston Evening Transcript reported that Reuben Saylor and three other residents of Union Bridge were detained by Baltimore City police and accused of treason.(96) Upon taking an oath of allegiance to the Union before a judge, they were released. Curiously, this incident was not reported in the Baltimore Sun. On July 1, 1863, the Second and Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac camped on Saylor's farm en route to Gettysburg.(97) Later that year, Saylor was assessed \$17.80 in the nation's first income tax, levied at 3% on income between \$600 and \$10000.(98) He identified his profession as a hog slaughterer. In 1864, the rate rose and the ceiling dropped so that incomes between \$600 and \$5000 were taxed at 5% and income above \$5,000 was taxed at 10%.(99) Suggesting that Saylor was profiting from post-war demand for pork, in 1866 his taxes increased to \$101.30.(100)

Saylor figured prominently in the history of Union Bridge. Owing to his declining health, in 1868 he retired to a home on Main Street in Union Bridge. From this residence, he entered a career in public service, serving as a school inspector and a Carroll County School Commissioner between 1868 and 1870.(101) In 1870 census Saylor lived in town, but retained

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ownership of his nearby farm he valued at \$18,000. He claimed an additional personal wealth of \$7000.(102) When Union Bridge incorporated in 1872, Saylor was elected the town's first mayor.(103) He was also a member of the Door to Virtue Lodge No. 46 of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Westminster, originally founded in Little Pipe Creek in 1811 by William P. Farquhar.(104)

After Saylor's retirement, his farm was managed by his sons: Samuel for three years followed by Daniel for three more.(105) In 1880, Saylor (61) and his wife Hannah (55) lived with their son Daniel (32), working as a laborer; his wife Eleanor (30), a milliner; and their children Howard F (9) and Thornton E (7).(106)

In 1876 Reuben Saylor Jr. (March 30, 1851 – June 20, 1931) assumed responsibility for the family farm, but did not take possession of the property in deed until his father's death in 1888.(107) Saylor Jr. married Margaret A. Wright (August 10, 1851 – November 20, 1917), the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Wolfe) Wright on November 15, 1872.(108) Reuben and Margaret had four children: Lizzie Mae (November 18, 1873 – December 19, 1961), Isaac Wright (October 25, 1875 – September 3, 1969), Myra Ella (May 16, 1879 – 1973), and Frances Joseph (November 4, 1882 – July 31, 1954).(109) Saylor was responsible for the last two major transitions on the farm. During the late nineteenth century, Saylor took advantage of the farm's access to the Baltimore milk market via the railroad and began dairying. He also built the frame addition to the house circa 1900 that closed the original entry on the south elevation and reoriented the dwelling's façade toward town and the local activities on the farm.

In 1900, the Saylor family and laborers Thomas Fowler (23) and Harry A. Neshaum (29) lived on the farm. In that year Saylor's daughter Lizzie Mae, her mail carrier husband Calvin Reese Metcalfe (September 15, 1871 – September 15, 1943) and their children Gaven (5) and Reese (4) were living in a separate house on the property.(110) In 1909, Saylor sold the 32 acres of his property on the east side of MD 75 to the Tidewater Portland Cement Company.(111) In 1920 Saylor was a widower, retired from farming, and listed his profession as a dealer of dairy products. While he continued to reside on the farm, the day to day operations were now

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**Name of Property:** Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm

**Location:** Frederick County

managed by Lizzie Mae's husband Calvin Reese Metcalfe. Metcalfe had the assistance of laborers Harry Neshaum and Joseph Curry (36). Also residing on the property were Calvin and Lizzie's son Isaac (18), Calvin's father John W. Metcalfe (77) and a cook Sarah Hood (61).(112)

Calvin and Lizzie Metcalfe continued to manage the farm in 1930. At 79, Reuben Saylor was fully retired and nearing the end of his life. (Isaac) Frank Metcalfe, his wife Josephine (26) and their four children Lee (6), twins Florence and Elizabeth (2) and Margaret (1) also resided on the property.(113) Although Reuben Saylor died June 20, 1931, his farm now reduced to 96 acres remained in the possession of his estate through 1936. On July 20th of that year, amid the depths of the depression, his estate defaulted on a \$4500 loan. The property was sold at auction to William Hobbs (1884 – 1957).(114)

During the past 75 years, the Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm has been owned by three different families. Each actively farmed the property. William and Alexandra Hobbs resided on the property through William's death in 1957. On May 22 of that year, as directed by Hobbs' last will and testament, the farm was sold to Gregory C. and Marie L. Burns.(115) The Burns family resided on the property until June 10, 1976, when the farm was sold for \$107,000 to the current owners James and Emily Ogle.(116)

(See DOE form for National Register Evaluation section)

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# Cultural Resources Location Map



F-8-157 Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm

Frederick County

USGS Union Bridge Topo Quad

June 27, 2013

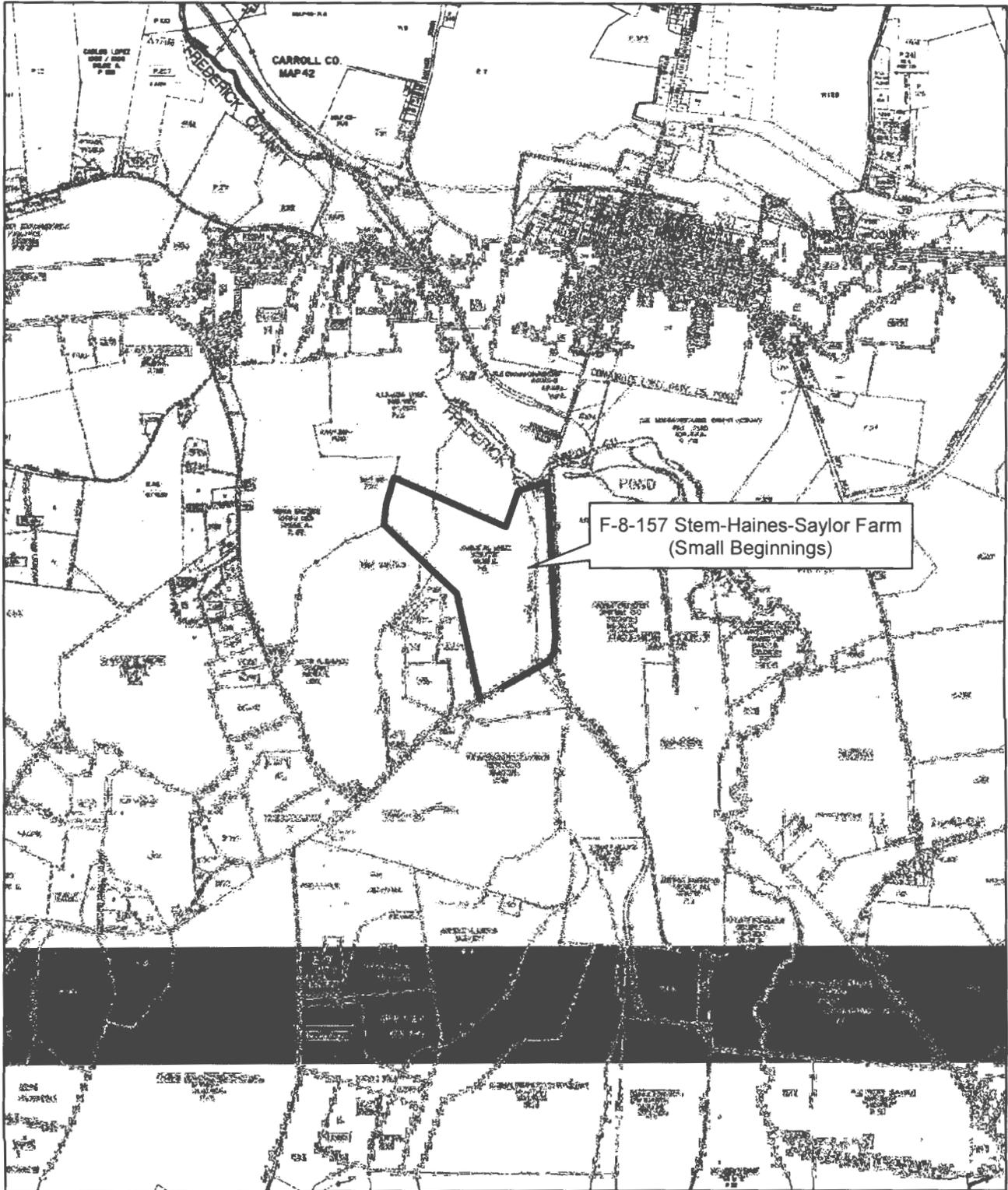
1:24,000

0 1,250 2,500

5,000 Feet



# Cultural Resources Location Map



F-8-157 Stem-Haines-Saylor Farm

Frederick County

USGS Union Bridge Topo Quad

June 27, 2013

1:24,000

0 1,250 2,500

5,000 Feet







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STEM-HAINES-SAYLOR FARM

FREDERICK AND CARROLL COUNTIES

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 9/28/2012

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF NORTH ELEVATION OF HOUSE, LOOKING SOUTH.

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F-8-157

STEM-HAINES-SAYLOR FARM  
FREDERICK AND CARROLL COUNTIES

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIST

DATE: 9/28/2012

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING  
SOUTHWEST.

F-8-K7\_2012-09-28\_02.TIF



F-8-157

STEM-HAINES-SAYLOR FARM

FREDERICK ; CARROLL COUNTIES

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIAT

DATE: 9/28/2012

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING  
NORTHEAST.

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F-8-157

STEM-HAINES-SAYLOR FARM  
FREDERICK AND CARROLL COUNTIES

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 9/28/2012

DIGITAL FILE: MDSHA

VIEW OF THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE STONE SWITZER  
BARN, LOOKING NORTH.

F-8-157\_2012-09-28\_04.TIF



F-8-157

STEM-HAINES-SAYLOR FARM

FREDERICK AND CARROLL COUNTIES

PHOTOGRAPHY: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 9/28/2012

DIGITAL: M D SHA

DETAIL OF THE FORESBAY ON THE BARN'S EAST ELEVATION  
LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

F-8-157\_2012-09-28\_05.TIF



F-8-157

STEM-WAINES-SAYLOR FARM

FREDERICK AND CARROLL COUNTIES

PHOTOGRAPHER; JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 9/28/2012

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF THE  
BLACKSMITH SHOP, LOOKING NORTH

F-8-157\_2012-09-28\_06.TIF



F-8-157

STEM-HAINES-SAYLOR FARM

FREDERICK AND CARROLL COUNTIES

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 09/28/2012

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS OF THE  
SPRINGHOUSE/ OUT-KITCHEN, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

F-8-157\_2012-09-28\_07.TIF

F-8- 157  
Small Beginnings  
12440 Green Valley Road (MD 75)  
Union Bridge  
Private

c. 1774, c. 1870

Small Beginnings is a two-story stone house, three bays wide, facing north towards Sam's Creek on the west side of MD 75, Green Valley Road, south of Union Bridge. A flush chimney stands at either end of the roof of the main block. The central bay holds the entrance, flanked by 9/6 sash windows. Second-floor windows hold 6/6 sash. A shed-roofed porch on simple posts shelters the entrance bay. The house is two bays wide, with windows on the first floor of the east facade, a window in the north bay of the second floor, and two small square windows in the attic gable. A shed-roofed porch covers the first story of the east facade. On the west gable end is a shorter two-story stone addition, two bays wide. The entrance in the east bay of the wing is covered by a one-story shed-roofed frame addition. A 1/1 sash window appears above this vestibule. An asymmetrically placed 2/2 sash window stands west of the vestibule, in the approximate center of the wing. The west gable end of the wing is dominated by an exterior stone chimney, brick above the roofline, with a small apparent two-light window in the first floor of the chimney. Windows appear on both stories of the north bay of this facade. On the interior, corner chimneys have been closed over for modern heating flues, but random-width floorboards remain in place.

Small Beginnings is an 18<sup>th</sup>-century farm complex with several dependencies that have survived in excellent condition since about 1774. The two-story rubble fieldstone main house has two single-stacked fieldstone end

chimneys. Several of the windows have flat arches, and the first-story front windows have 9/6 panes. A stone addition, built in about 1870, included a large outside stone chimney with a brick top. Outbuildings include a two-story stone-stuccoed springhouse that covers a never-failing spring. There is a large fieldstone and wood bank barn and the remains of a fieldstone blacksmith shop. In 1863 the Second and Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac camped overnight on this farm before marching to Gettysburg.

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey

1967 History of Frederick County, Maryland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, vol. 2, pp. 1193-1194.

REUBEN SAYLOR, who is one of the well-known and representative citizens of Frederick County, resides on a farm on which his father located over half a century ago in Johnsville District. This fine estate consists of 96 acres, and is situated three-quarters of a mile from Union Bridge on the Liberty and Pipe Creek turnpike. Mr. Saylor was born on what is now the Wolfe farm, adjoining his home on the south, March 30, 1851. His parents were Reuben and Hannah (Smith) Saylor).

Jacob Saylor, the grandfather of Reuben Saylor, whose name heads this review, was a well-known farmer of Beaver Dam. He was a Dunkard preacher of wide repute. He was a most charitable and kind hearted man, and his house was a stopping place for all that came that way. He died on his farm at Beaver Dam about 1863 at an advanced age. Mr. Saylor was married to a Miss Garber. They were the parents of the following children: Reuben; Jacob, still living at Dayton, O.; Henry; William B., residing in Baltimore; Betsy; Mary; Katie; and Becky.

Reuben Saylor, son of Jacob and Hannah (Garber) Saylor, was born on the farm now owned by D.J. Gernand, on Beaver Dam, in Johnsville District, Frederick County, about 1819. He was reared on this farm and had but meager educational advantages. Withal, however, he became a very successful business man and was possessed of more than usual intelligence. After his marriage in 1839, he lived at Johnsville for eight years. At the end of that time he removed to the farm of Ephraim Haines, near Union Bridge, the property now owned and occupied by Daniel Wolfe's daughters. Here he toiled with unflagging industry for ten years

and then purchased the home place, now in the possession of his son Reuben. On this he passed nine years more of industry and economy, when Mr. Saylor's continued ill health constrained him to retire from active business. In 1868, the year in which the Western Maryland Railroad extended its line west of this point, he removed to Union Bridge. In 1873 the town was incorporated and Mr. Saylor was appointed its first mayor. It was during his term of office that all the streets of Union Bridge were named and located. He thus became identified with the interests of the growing town, and during the twenty years that he lived there was an active citizen in all that pertained to the prosperity of the place. He at one time also held the position of school commissioner of Carroll County. He was a Democrat. Mr. Saylor died in Union Bridge in 1888, and was buried at Beaver Dam German Baptist Church. He was not a member of any religious body. Mr. Saylor was married in 1839 to Hannah Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith. She died about 1899 and is laid to rest beside her husband. She was a Lutheran in her religious views. They were the parents of five children: Samuel Jacob, living at Atlanta, Ga.; John, of Dayton O.; Daniel I., of Baltimore; Reuben; and Walter, of Fernandina, Fla.

Reuben Saylor, son of Reuben and Hannah (Smith) Saylor, was seven or eight years old when his father bought the homestead where he now lives. He was sent to Mountain View public school until he was twenty years old. His teachers were William Cox, Becky Rinehart, Daniel Wolfe, Frank J. Wright. He was raised to agricultural pursuits. After his father had relinquished farming one of his brothers, Samuel J., managed the home farm or three years, after which another brother, Daniel I., cultivated it for a similar period. About this time, Mr. Saylor attained his majority and assumed charge of the place, which he has since cultivated. This is a very valuable estate. It now contains 96 acres, and recently 32 acres were sold to the Tide Water Portland Cement Company, which has a branch at Union Bridge. This is considered one of the finest tracts in that section. John A. Shoe had owned it before Reuben Saylor, Sr., and before it had been in the possession of Daniel Haines. William Wright, the grandfather of Mrs. Reuben Saylor, Jr., was the proprietor of the estate at one time and is buried there, but his grave cannot be located. Mr. Saylor is one of the successful agriculturalists of his district and is highly respected.

The Isaac Bond Map of Frederick County of 1858 identifies the property as owned by "J. Shugh" who may be "John A. Shoe" above. The CO.

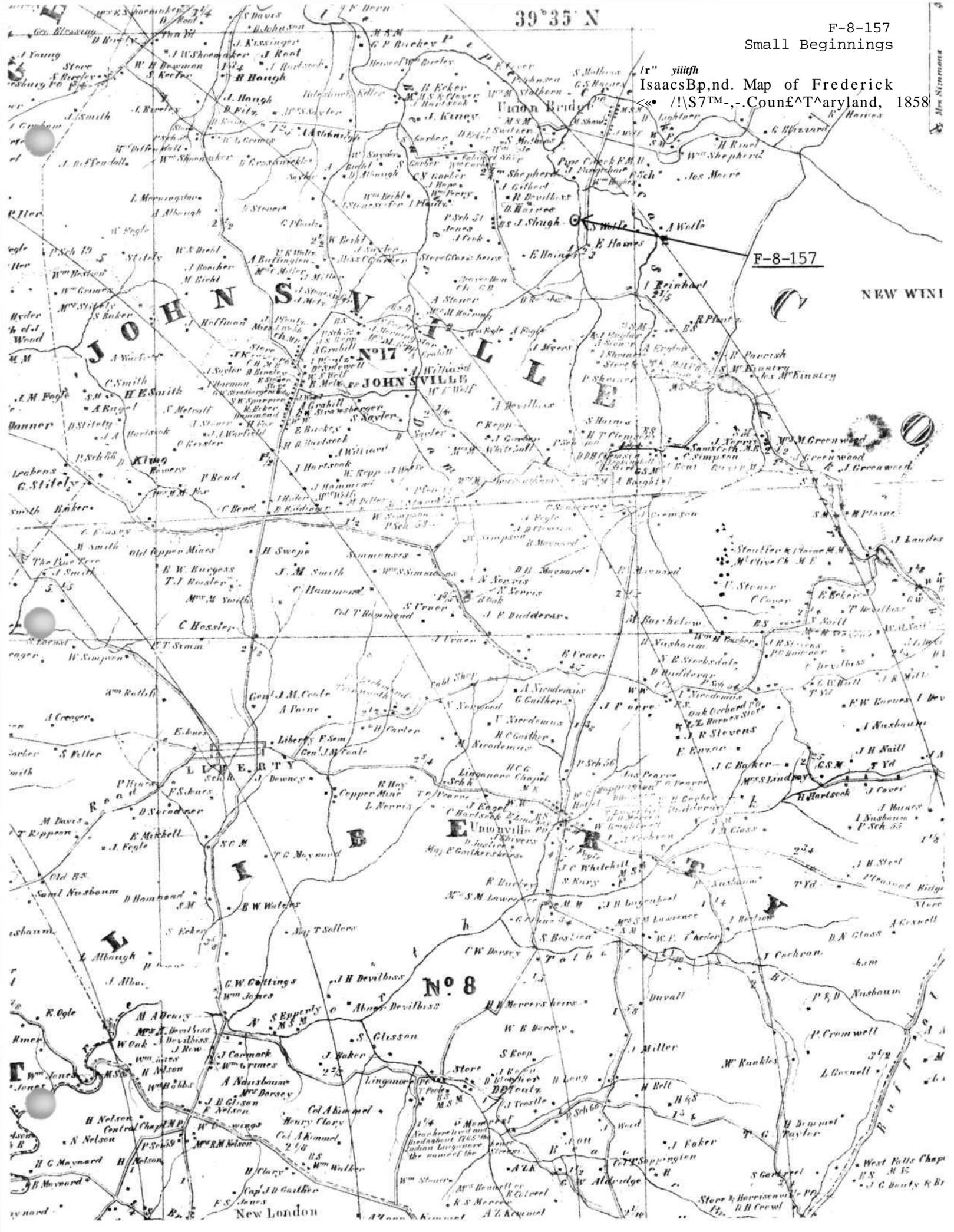
Titus & Co. Atlas of 1873 identifies "R. Saylor" as the owner.



39°35' N

F-8-157  
Small Beginnings

Isaacs Bp. nd. Map of Frederick  
County Maryland, 1858



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NEW WIND

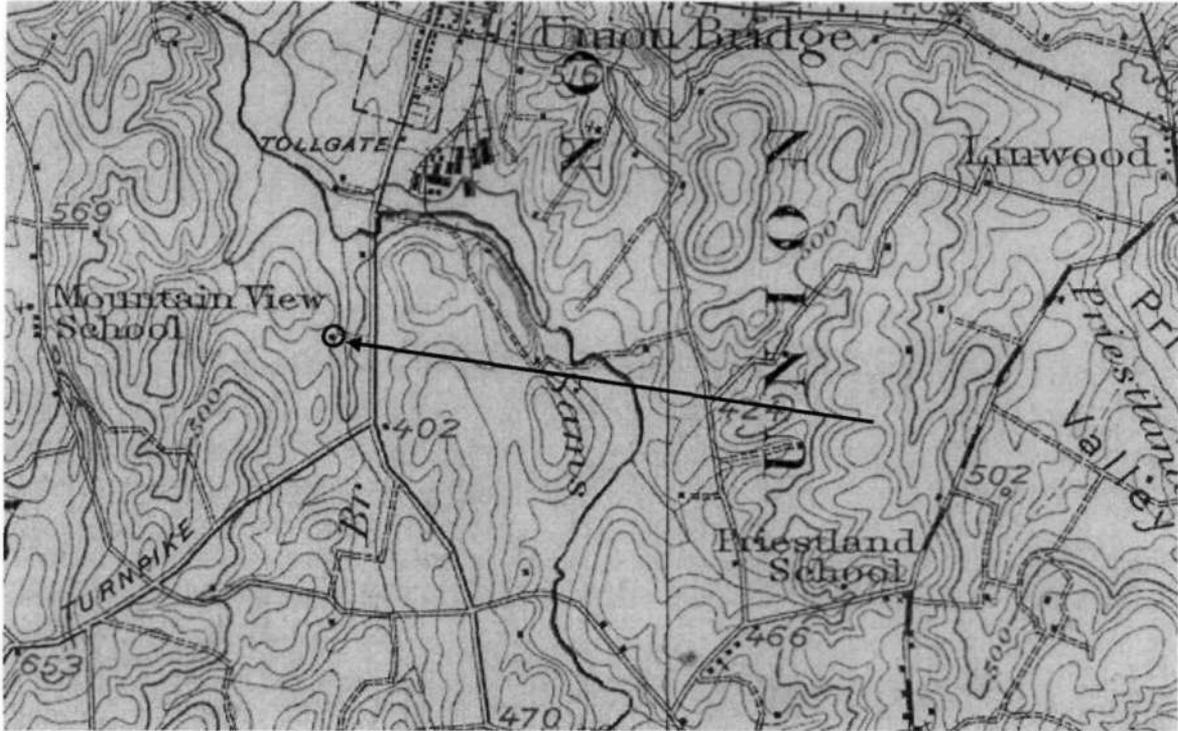
JOHN SVILL

No 8

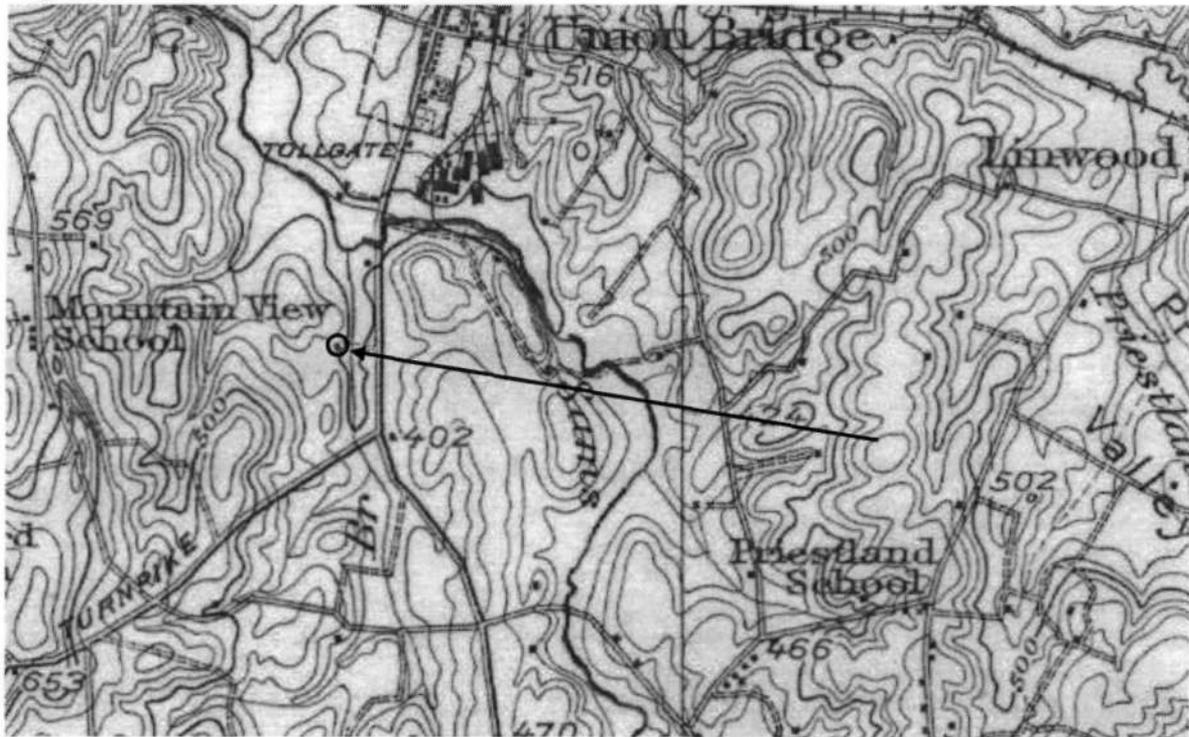
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Map of Frederick County Maryland, 1858

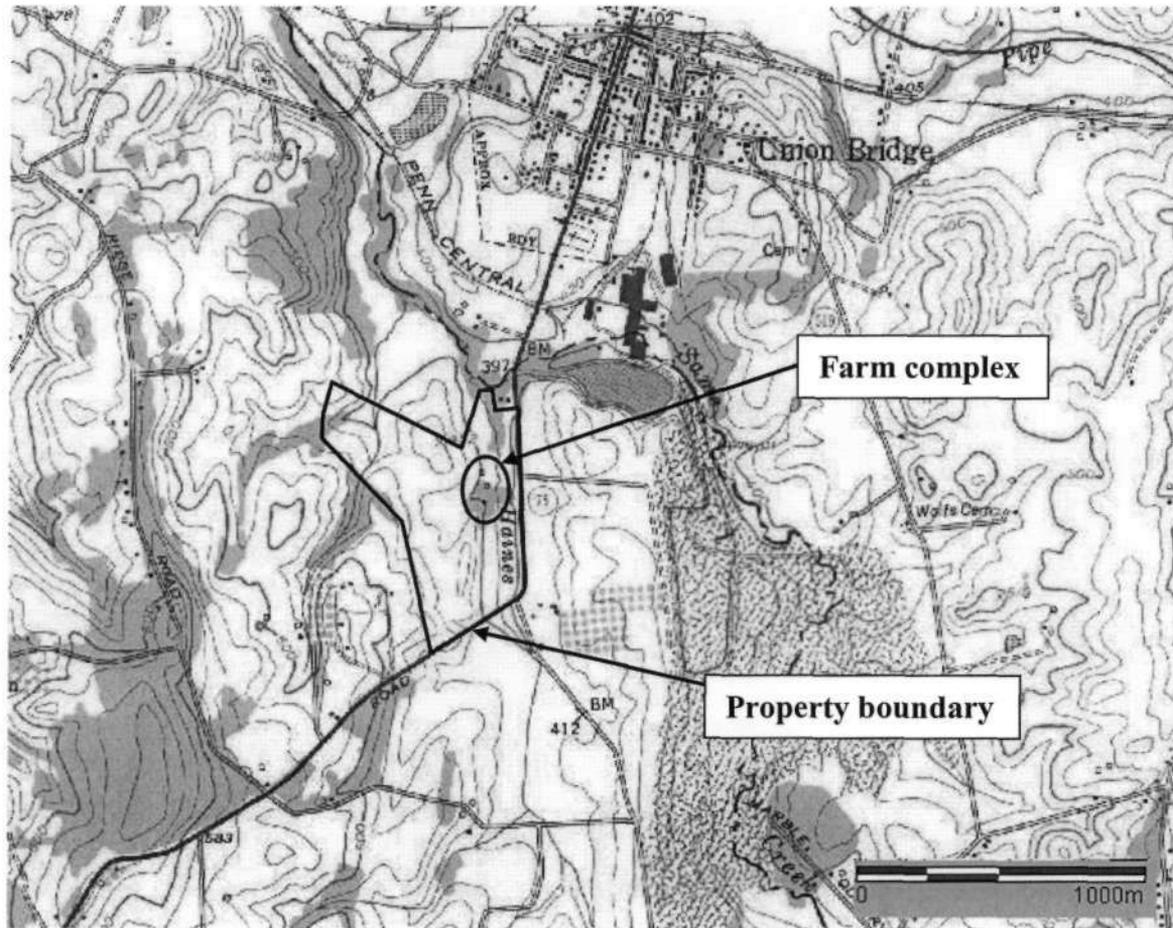
F-8-157  
Small Beginnings  
12440 Green Valley Road (MD 75), Union Bridge  
Taneytown 15' quad, 1911



Reprinted 1944



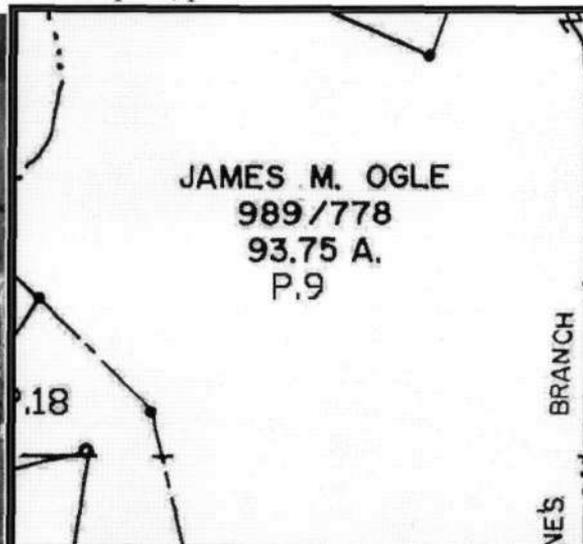
F-8- 157  
Small Beginnings  
12440 Green Valley Road (MD 75), Union Bridge  
Union Bridge Quadrangle



1998 Aerial Photo



Tax Map 36, p. 9



F-8- 157  
Small Beginnings  
12440 Green Valley Road (MD 75)  
Union Bridge  
Jennifer K. Cosham  
20 April 2006  
North facade





BREBB BURN'S - SMALL BEGINNING  
UNION BR.,

F. 8-157

PER



Small Beginnings  
Amvon Bridge

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Small Beginnings  
Union Bridge,

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JER



HAZEL VALLEY BARN  
BUILT 1783

Small Beginnings  
Union Bridge

F-8-157

DR



HAZEL VALLEY  
BLACKSMITH SHOP

Small Beginnings  
Union Bridge  
Car. Cty.

F-8-157

DRR