NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Bennett-Kelly Farm

other names "Mt. Pleasant," "Larrabee Farms," "Cold Saturday" Farm; CARR-1672

2. Location

street & number 5843 Oakland Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Sykesville ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21784

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-5-04

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Bennett-Kelly Farm (CARR-1672)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
8	1	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/Processing
AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls STONE
STUCCO
roof METAL
other

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

Description Summary:

The Bennett-Kelly Farm is a mid-19th century farmstead located at 5843 Oakland Road, approximately three miles east of Eldersburg in southeastern Carroll County, Maryland. The complex consists of a stone and frame house, a stone mounting block, a stone smokehouse, a frame bank barn, frame wagon shed, frame chicken house, a CMU dairy or tool shed, and a stone springhouse.

General Description:

The farm is located on the south side of the road, set well back from the road, and the house is set on a flat plateau in the middle of rolling terrain with granite boulders exposed in the fields. The ground slopes off to the south, east, and west, with a slight rise to the northwest where the driveway leads from the house to the road.

The house faces north toward the road and is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with a gable roof that has pressed metal shingles and an east-west ridge, and has an interior brick chimney on the west gable end. There is a two-story, three-bay by three-bay stuccoed frame addition on the east end of the stone section, and it has a gable roof with a north-south ridge and the gable end set to the front. The roof also has metal shingles and the foundation is rubble stone. On the north elevation, the first story has three six-over-six sash with wood head cut trim, wood sills, and fake shutters in the three eastern bays, which are in the stucco addition. The stone section has a door in the west bay that has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The jambs each have three identical panels, with another on each side of the transom, plus two panels on the soffit. There is a three-light transom and the transom bar has an ovolo above a beak mould, with a Greek ovolo and fillet at the bottom. The door has a bull nose frame, a wood sill, and a stone lintel. There are two six-over-six sash with wood sills, bull nose frames, stone lintels, and fake shutters to the west of the door. The door bay has a one-bay, one-story gable roof porch with a north-south ridge and typical metal shingles. There are four Doric wood columns, only one of which is original and has a Greek ovolo at the top. There are also two pilasters that are original and match the original column, set against the wall of the house. There is railing on both sides of the porch with square balusters and ¾-round hand railing. The porch has a Greek ovolo cornice. The second story has three six-over-six sash to the east that match those below them on the first story, and three six-over-six sash to the west that match those on the west half of the first story. The stone section has a wood box cornice with what appears to be a ¼-round bed mould on a narrow board frieze that has a bead at the bottom. The gable end of the frame section has a six-over-six sash with head cut trim, and a shorter six-light casement sash flanks it on each side.

The west elevation has no openings on the first and second stories. The gable end has a vent in the north bay and a four-light sash in the south bay, with a beaded-interior-edge frame. There are tapered rake boards with a beaded bottom edge. The south elevation of the stone section has two one-light sash in the foundation. The first story has two six-over-six sash that match the north elevation and a door in the east bay that also matches the north, but has no transom. There are rubble stone porch walls with some brick on top of the stone, but the porch deck is completely gone. There are four turned posts, but the two middle posts have been moved from their original location. There are new wood steps where the deck was. The porch roof has been extended to the south to create a carport constructed with 2 by 4s resting on CMU half-walls on the south. The frame section of the house has three six-light sash in the foundation, and three six-over-six sash on the first story that match the north elevation, though the center one is shorter. At the east end of the house is an enclosure for the cellar stairway that has a gable roof with a north-south ridge and typical metal shingles. It has a new vertical-board door hung on "T" hinges. The second story of the south elevation of the stone section has three typical six-over-six sash and a wood box cornice like the north elevation. The frame section has no opening in the west bay and a typical six-over-six sash in the center and east bays. The gable end of this section has a six-over-six sash.

The west elevation of the frame section has no opening on the first story and a two-over-two new aluminum sash on the second story. There is an interior brick chimney near the southwest corner of the frame section. On the east elevation, the first story has a six-over-six sash to the south, then a door with four lights over three lying panels set south of center, and a door with four lights over two lying panels, to the north. All these openings have head cut trim There is a one-story, three-bay porch with a shed roof that has metal shingles. It is enclosed with a half-wall of aluminum siding topped by two-light wood sash, and appears to be original. There are two sash on the south end, nine sash and a storm door on the east end, and one sash and a door on the north end. The second story has six-over-six sash in the south and center bays.

The cellar of the stone section is finished as a club room with carpeting, paneling, and a drop ceiling. There are two one-light casement windows on the south that are hinged at the top and have early 20th century latches. The cellar of the addition has a concrete floor, stone walls, and circular-sawn dimensional 2 by 8 joists that run north-south. The joists have bridging with wire nails and support diagonally laid sub floor. There is a summer beam in the center of the room that runs east-west. The stairs to the first story are at the east end. There are three six-light casements on the south elevation and a flush door at the far eastern end of this wall. The north elevation has two three-light casements.

The house has a side-passage, single-pile plan in the stone section with a large room and stairs in the front, or north, half of the frame addition and a kitchen, bathroom, and vestibule in the rear, or south,

half. The passage has a slate floor at the north end and random-width, new oak floor that runs east-west in the rest of the passage. The baseboard consists of a tall board with a quirked ogee and bevel on top. There is chair rail with an ogee on the top and bottom. Below the chair rail are applied panel moulds that have an ogee on top. Both the chair rail and panel moulds appear to be added. The front, or north, door has symmetrical architrave with a double bead in the center and a cavetto to each side, plus a bead on the inner edge. There are bull's-eye corner blocks that are slightly undercut. The six-panel door has sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The door is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, is hung on cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and fast joints, that are heavily painted, and has a bell in the center of the door, but the crank is now missing. The door has a Carpenter-style rim lock with a porcelain knob but the brass seal is now missing. There is a three-light transom. There are cast iron radiators throughout the house. The east wall has a doorway to the frame addition that has splayed jambs. There is a six-panel door with sunken fields and cavetto and ovolo panel moulds. It is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, and is heavily weathered. It is hung on stamped plate butt hinges with loose joints and has a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs. The back side of the door has sunken, flat panels with no panel moulds. A two-run stair ascends to the south on the east wall, with a landing at the south end. The stairway then turns to the north. There are rectangular balusters and a turned, tapered newel post. The ¾-round handrail is ramped and the open stringer has a bead on the bottom edge. The bottoms of the newel posts have squat pendant drops. The south, or rear, door matches the front door and the lock has its brass seal, but it is not legible because of heavy paint. The lock also has a brass knob. The door architrave also matches the front. There is a door beneath the stairway that leads to the cellar. It has five lying panels, a plain cast iron rim lock with a porcelain knob, and cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints that are labeled "T. & C.CLARKS BEST BROAD." There is also a door beneath the stairway on the east elevation that leads to the addition. It has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, while the east side of the door has sunken flat panels. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. They are heavily painted and could be labeled with "CLARK." There is a carpenter-style lock that is missing its seal and has a porcelain knob. The architrave is mitered and has a beaded-interior edge. There is a wide opening on the west elevation leading to the west room. The architrave on each side is typical for the passage but the top piece of architrave is plain, suggesting that the opening was widened at a later date.

The west room floor is the same oak as in the passage. The baseboard has a wide board with a cavetto on the top, and appears to all be replaced. The architrave is identical to the passage. Beneath the windowsills are sunken, flat panels with quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The windows have straight jambs with three panels on each jamb that are sunken and flat and have quirked Greek ovolo moulds. There are two panels on each window soffit. The windows have 10-inch by 14-inch lights, lancet-profile muntins, parting beads, check rail, spring latches, and mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged joints at the corners only. This room has a wood cove cornice that has

been added. There is a fireplace centered on the west wall and it has a wood stove insert now. The wood mantel has a Greek Doric column on each side, and a paneled frieze with a flush field and a quirked Greek ovolo panel mould. The bed mould has a lancet and conge' with a fillet at the bottom and the shelf has a Greek ovolo on the edge. The frieze is mitered.

The northeast room has oak parquet flooring, baseboard with an ogee and bevel, and architrave that has plain sides and an ogee cornice on the top. The room has a wood ogee cornice. The six-over-six sash are hung on sash weights with cord and have ovolo muntins. The east door has four lights over two lying panels. There is a straight run of stairs on the east wall, south of this door, that ascends to the south with winders at the top. The stairs have square balusters, a paneled newel that has sunken, flat panels and a square cap, and a moulded handrail. There is an open stringer with an ogee and bevel at the bottom. The south door has two panels with a plain cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob and butt hinges with ball finials.

The southeast room is a modern kitchen with a linoleum floor and drop ceiling. The architrave, doors, and windows match the northeast room. There is a doorway on the west that is missing its door. The architrave here has a broken field with a small ogee at the break and a small ogee at the inner edge, with a small cavetto back band. The vestibule is set between the southeast room and passage. The architrave on the north and east is head cut, with a groove in the center and a beaded interior edge. The chair rail matches the passage. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel. There is a closet on the north with a four-panel door that has sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It has a plain cast iron rim lock with a brass knob. The floor matches the kitchen. There is a door on the south elevation with the same architrave as the northeast room and a four-panel door like that of the north closet. It has the same lock as this closet but a different brass knob. This door leads to a bathroom that has all new fixtures and new architrave.

The second story passage stairway is identical to the first story and continues up to the attic. There is a landing at the south end that bisects the passage window. This window is a six-over-six sash that is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, has ovolo muntins, and has 10-inch by 14-inch lights. It has parting beads and no spring latch. The architrave has a groove cut in the center and a beaded-interior-edge. This trim is also used beneath the windowsill. The passage has 4 ½ to 7 ½-inch random-width pine flooring that runs east-west and has plain baseboard. The window of the north elevation has a new sash and has plain jambs and soffit. The architrave matches the landing window and is mitered at the corners. The window still retains a spring latch and parting beads. On the west elevation is a wide doorway to the west chamber. The side architrave matches the passage but the top architrave is a plain board with a broken pediment board placed on top. There are two old mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged six-panel doors here that are hung on a roller track. They have sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. There is a doorway on the east that leads to the addition, and it has a two-panel door.

The west chamber flooring matches the second-story passage, the baseboard matches that in the west room, and there is new chair rail that is installed upside down. The east door architrave matches the passage side architrave of this opening. The north and south walls have been furred out and sheet rocked. The sash are the same as found on the landing, with parting beads, spring latches, and the jambs have been sheet rocked. On the west elevation is a fireplace with narrow, splayed stone jambs. The surround is parged and scored to look like brick and is painted. There is a long tile hearth. The fireplace has a wide wood mantel with paired, fluted ionic columns that have oval fans on the imposts above them. There is a plain panel in the center of the frieze with a swag to each side containing fruit and flowers. The mantel has a dental bed mould and a cavetto and bead on the edge of the shelf. There is a narrow bead moulding below the frieze on the architrave. This mantel is much too big for the opening and was clearly added later. It could be salvaged material, but was probably new when the addition was made. There are currently closets built in on each side of the fireplace.

The addition has a passage that runs east-west with two chambers on the north side and one chamber and a bathroom on the south side. There is 2 ½-inch-wide pine flooring that runs east-west throughout the second story, and the architrave and baseboard match that of the northeast room below. All of the doors have two panels with brass mortise locks, glass knobs, and hinges with ball finials. The north-center chamber has a closet added on the south. The south-center bathroom has a bathtub that dates to circa the 1920s but the rest of the fixtures are new. The northeast chamber has a closet on the east elevation, set to the north, and the southeast chamber has a closet on the west, set to the south. The passage connects at the east end to the stairway from the northeast room, with a window at the east end of the passage. The stairs have the same applied panel moulds as are found in the first-story passage.

The stairway to the attic is walled off at the top, with a four-light sash on the east elevation that is now overlooking the addition attic. The wall studs are fastened with cut nails and there is a vertical-board door. The rafters in the stone section are sash sawn and tapered, with a half-lap and peg at the ridge. The rafter feet are not visible. The rafters are 3 ¼ inches to 3 ½ inches deep at the ridge and 5 ½ inches deep near the foot, and vary between 3 inches and 3 ¼ inches wide. They are spaced 22 inches to 23 ½ inches on centers and have Roman numeral marriage marks that are carved. The rafters support primarily wide boards with cut nails through them, but there are some narrow circular-sawn boards between them on the north side and at the top of the south side. The chimney on the west appears never to have penetrated the existing roof. There are diagonal wind braces let into the top face of the rafters. The stair wall has sawn lath with plaster. There is a doorway on the east with a vertical-board door, and the boards have a bead on each edge and three beads in the center. The east wall of the stone section has remnants of roughcasting on it. The addition attic has

a plywood floor, dimensional 2 by 6 rafters that are circular-sawn and fastened with wire nails, a ridge beam, and circular-sawn board sheathing.

There is a smokehouse approximately 50 feet southeast of the house, and it faces southwest. It is of rubble stone that has been re-pointed, and has a gable roof with a northeast-southwest ridge and metal shingles. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure. The southwest elevation has a vertical-board door that formerly had strap hinges but now has "T" hinges. It has a hewn, mortised-and-tenoned-pegged frame, a stone sill, and a wood lintel. There is also a long wrought iron bar across the door to latch it. There are no openings on the southeast, northeast, and northwest elevations. The eaves are open and the exposed rafters are hewn. The rafters are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge, with collar beams that have half-dovetailed half-laps that are nailed. The rafters support shingle lath and circular-sawn boards added between the lath, probably when the existing roof was installed. The pintels in the doorframe are spiked, with the points deadened. The hasps for the iron bar are threaded and contain washers and nuts. There are two beams that are hewn on the top and bottom and run southeast-northwest. They are set into the plates with half-laps. The plates are hewn on all four sides.

About 200 feet southeast of the house is a chicken house that faces northeast. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame structure with a concrete pad now, board-and-batten siding, and a gable roof with metal shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The siding is fastened with cut nails. The northeast elevation has a new door in an original opening at the north corner. The southeast elevation has a one-light sash to the east that is a new sash in a new opening. The northwest elevation has a low door for chickens near the west corner. The bottom half of this siding has been replaced. The eaves have a saw tooth trim with a triangle covering each rafter end. The building has a hewn, heavy-timber braced frame that is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged. It has ¾-round log rafters that are mitered at the ridge. There is a wire partition that runs northeast-southwest, with plywood at the top of this partition. The rafters support wood shingle lath that appears it never had shingles other than the metal ones that currently exist. The southwest elevation has a new one-light sash in a new opening that is set to the west. The southeast wall has a board painted white with black letters reading: "PAINTED 1923 M.GAMBER A.F.G. S.M.A. W.R.S."

There is a wagon shed/corncrib approximately 220 feet southeast of the house. It is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure on rubble stone piers and some CMU piers. It has vertical-board siding with gaps between the boards on the east and west elevations, and the boards are fastened with wire nails. The gable roof has a north-south ridge and metal shingles. The south elevation has new siding and new wagon doors on "T" hinges in the center. The doors have beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards. The end bays each have a door to the corncrib, and both these doors have vertical boards with V-grooves and butterfly hinges. The east and west elevations have no openings. The north elevation has new siding. The wagon doors in the center have old beaded-

edge-and-center vertical boards and are hung on "T" hinges. The rafter ends are exposed and are decoratively cut. The wagon shed has hewn posts, plates, and girts that appear to be re-used timber. The braces and horizontal members to nail the siding to are circular-sawn and fastened with wire nails. The corncribs on the east and west have vertical slats with wire nails. The ¾-round log rafters are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge and support shingle lath. There is an addition on the east and the rafters here are circular-sawn 2 by 4s.

Also about 220 feet southeast of the house and 15 feet south of the wagon shed is a tool shed that may have originally been constructed as a dairy building. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with CMU walls and a double pitch gable roof with a north-south ridge and asphalt shingles. The gable roof is very high, with a very steep pitch. The gable ends have plywood siding. The north elevation has a cross buck door on "T" hinges set east of center. The gable end has a vertical-board door on "T" hinges in the center. The east elevation has a boarded-up doorway north of center. The south elevation has a six-light sash. The west elevation has a six-light sash, too. The building has boxed eaves and very sloppy mortar joints. The interior has a concrete floor with a date in it that appears to read "1945." The walls are plastered and there is a ladder built in on the north wall that leads to the upper level. There are wood workbenches on the east and west sides. The upper story joists are dimensional 2 by 8s while the rafters are 2 by 6s.

There is a bank barn approximately 240 feet southeast of the house. It is banked on the north with a fore bay that faces south. It has a rubble stone lower story on the north, east, and west elevations, with a frame wall on the south. The upper story siding has beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards with what appears to be cut nails and some wire nails added. Most of the siding on the north elevation has been replaced to match. There is a gable roof of inverted V-seam metal with an east-west ridge, and three metal vents at the ridge that were installed by the current owner.

On the north elevation the lower story is covered by the ramp. The upper story has two pair of wagon doors on rollers in the center, with the doors using the same wood as the siding. There are paired six-light sash set high to the east of the doors and two four-light sash to the west. The lower story of the west elevation has two six-over-six sash and a Dutch door set to the south that matches the siding and has "T" hinges. The upper story has a door on machine-made strap hinges at the north corner. The gable peak has a four-over-four sash with a vent to each side, and pedimented trim. On the south elevation the lower story siding and doors match the upper story siding. From west to east are a Dutch door on machine-made strap hinges, a four-over-four sash with head cut trim, a typical Dutch door, a typical four-over-four sash, and four more typical Dutch doors. The lower story is now covered by a loafing shed addition of 2 by 4 construction with T1-11 siding. The upper story now has T1-11 siding and no openings. The lower story of the east elevation has two six-over-six sash. There is a door beneath the fore bay that was added along with the loafing shed. The upper story has a gable window and vent identical to that on the west elevation.

The lower story interior has two circular-sawn summer beams that run east-west and have five posts under each summer. There is a tenon on top of each post and the summer beams have beveled half-lap scarf joints with two face-pegs. The joists are circular-sawn 4 by 8s that run north-south and are set into the summer beams. The joists rest on top of the south girt. This girt has half-lap scarfs with two face-pegs. The west wall has circular-sawn beams set into the stonework and these beams contain large pegs for hanging tack. The southwest corner has a hole in the wall where a wood comb box originally set. The lower story presently has a center aisle that runs east-west with stalls on the north and south sides. The bottom members of the framed bents in the upper story are approximately 8 inches square and pass all the way through the summer beam like the joists. The upper story has two center threshing floors with a hay mow on each end and a granary in the northwest corner that no longer has bins. There are five circular-sawn, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged heavy timber bents. The bents have a Queen post truss supporting the roof and the main girt between the two center posts has through tenons. There are down braces on the center posts into the hay mows. The threshing floor walls are nailed with wire nails. The rafters are circular-sawn 2 by 6s that are mitered at the ridge and support wide board sheathing with gaps between them. The rafters lap at the purlins. There is a hay track in the ridge.

About 150 feet south of the house is a springhouse. It is a one-story, one-bay square rubble stone structure with a gable roof that has a north-south ridge and asphalt shingles. The roof structure has been completely rebuilt, and has T1-11 siding on the gable ends. The north elevation has a doorway, but the door and frame are gone. There is a window opening on the east and west elevations, but the sash or vents, and the frames, are also missing. The interior has concrete at the base of the wall on all four sides, and is completely filled with water.

There is a modern garage and shop building located about 25 feet southwest of the house; this building does not contribute to the significance of the resource.

8. Statement of Significance

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

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1840-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Bennett-Kelly Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, as an example of a type of family farmstead that characterized rural agricultural Carroll County from the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Its complement of outbuildings illustrate the evolution of farming practices during the period. The property derives additional significance under Criterion A for its documented association with the use of slave labor, and subsequent operation by a single woman, two aspects of social history that were rare in nineteenth-century Carroll County. The period of significance, c. 1840-1945, begins with the initial construction of the house and early outbuildings, and traces the evolution of the farm through the World War II era, by which time it had substantially achieved its current form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Bennett family were among the earliest settlers of present-day southeastern Carroll County, Maryland, having acquired property on both sides of the north branch of the Patapsco River in what was originally western Baltimore County. Thomas Bennett, Sr. acquired almost 500 acres of a tract known as "Watson's Trust" from Thomas Watson in 1759, and at his death in 1764 Bennett willed portions of this tract to his daughter, Sarah MacKelfresh, and his sons, William, Thomas, and Elisha Bennett. Thomas Bennett, Sr. was living on this land, and his dwelling plantation, along with 200 acres, passed to Elisha. His other children also were living on the land, and their houses are still scattered throughout the region, known as Oakland. The name comes from the textile mill that is now under Liberty Reservoir. It was originally a gristmill built by Elisha Bennett in the early 19th century. Elisha Bennett did not live on the plantation of Thomas Bennett, Sr. in 1798, but on another tract known as "Gumfork," where he had built a stone house. The "Watson's Trust" tract was occupied by Samuel Bennett (relationship as yet unknown), and Samuel had a small frame house. Elisha Bennett acquired numerous tracts in the region, and in December 1823 he transferred his late father's dwelling plantation to his own son, Wesley (b. 1797), out of love and affection. Wesley Bennett had married Mary Ann Brown, from another family of early local settlers, in October 1820, and they were apparently already living and working on this farm, as that same year Wesley Bennett was assessed for no real estate, but for six slaves (two adults and four children), four horses, three cattle, eleven hogs, and seven sheep. Elisha Bennett sold an additional 220 acres to his son in 1829, at a sum of $2450.[1]

[1] The Bennett family genealogy is incomplete, and understanding of the family relationships is further confused by the frequent use of several surnames. I am indebted to George Horvath for sharing his research on this area, the Bennett family, and his map of the land patents here. Diana Kitson Mills Scott, "Oakland The Forgotten Corner: A History of the Oakland Mill Area," Master's Thesis, Western Maryland College, 1998, pp. 10-11, 16-17. For Thomas Bennett's

The 1823 assessment does not list buildings and the 1833 assessment does not survive for this area, so the earliest documentation of Wesley Bennett's house is the 1837 assessment made for the new county of Carroll. At that time Wesley had a frame house (the size is not recorded) and seven slaves. Three years later the number of slaves had risen to eight. The range of ages and gradual increase suggest the possibility that this was primarily one black family, but there is too little information to be certain. By this time, Wesley Bennett was a successful farmer, with livestock valued in 1841 at a considerable $383. His farm on "Watson's Trust" was now called "Mount Pleasant," and the second farm he had purchased from his father was known as "Bunker Hill." His wife had died, and he was living at "Mount Pleasant" with his four daughters, Mary Ellen, Susan Ann, Caroline, and Maranda. Bennett's prosperity continued. According to the 1850 agricultural census he owned five horses, eight milch cows and one other cow, eighteen sheep, and thirty hogs. He was raising wheat, corn, and oats. Ten years later a similar census noted that he had added rye to his crops and had gotten rid of his sheep. He now had six horses, six milch cows, five other cattle, and twenty swine. The increase in horses could be the result of several of them getting too old to work, while the reduction in hogs and sheep may indicate that Bennett was beginning to scale back, or simplify, his operation, as he was now over 60 and had no sons to take over the farm. He did not, however, retire. In 1870 he still had five horses, five milch cows, two other cattle, and 12 hogs, and was still raising winter wheat, corn, and oats. He paid an estimated $500 in wages to farmhands, now that he did not have the slave labor to rely on. His slave labor had been listed in the 1852 census, consisting of Rachel, 24, Nathan, 23, Henry, 18, Jane, 16, Joshua, 2, and Eviline, 1. A hired farmhand, 30-year-old Tilghman Bennett, and a servant girl, 16-year-old Rebecca Porter, supplemented them, at least in 1860. The oldest of his slaves, likely the parents of at least some of these, had probably died by this time, or were too old to work and thus not listed as assets. Slavery was never very prevalent in Carroll County, and Wesley Bennett would have been one of the larger slave holders. Certainly, without any sons, he had to find other means to get labor on the farm, but the southeastern portion of the county was the largest slaveholding area, and not surprisingly, the area with the greatest connection to the tidewater. Most of the settlers were of English, Irish, and Scotch-Irish ancestry coming from the Chesapeake, rather than the Pennsylvania Germans who predominated in most other parts of the county and rarely owned slaves.[2]

will, see Baltimore County Wills, 2-170. For the deeds to Wesley Bennett, see Baltimore County Land Records, WG 171-200, WG 200-179. Baltimore County Commissioners of the Tax, 1823, District 6, Maryland State Archives. *Family Tree Maker* CD#224, 1655-1850.

[2] Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 5, 1837, transcribed by George Horvath, copy in Historical Society of Carroll County. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 5, 1841, 1852, Maryland State Archives. United States Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Freedom District, Carroll County, Maryland, 1850, 1860, 1870, microfilm, Maryland State Archives. United States Bureau of the Census, Freedom District, Carroll County, Maryland, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, microfilm, Maryland State Archives.

Wesley Bennett, "one of the most esteemed citizens of the county," died in December 1875 at the age of 79. His estate sheds some additional light on his farm. He owned ten horses, five cows, a bull, two steers, a sow and five shoats, and several hives of bees. He had wheat, corn, rye and timothy hay growing. The extensive list of farm tools, including several ploughs, cultivators, a wheat drill, harrow, threshing machine, reaper, mower, and wheat fan, along with the considerable livestock, suggest that Bennett was still actively engaged in farming. There was also a blacksmith shop on the property with a bellows, smith tools, and iron in it. The house had a parlor stove and a cooking stove in the kitchen. In his will Bennett left his daughter Mary Ellen, wife of Elisha Bennett, $2600, his daughter Susan Ann, wife of Stephen T. C. Brown, 153 acres, his daughter Maranda Stocksdale 136 acres, and his daughter Caroline the homestead and 115 acres, as well as two horses, two cows, five hogs, plus some farm tools and furniture. Caroline was still living at home and keeping house for her father when he died, and she was likely involved in running the farm, as well. At her death in 1909 it was reported, "for many years, since the death of her parents, she successfully managed the old Oakland estate, and it is said of her that she was a great lover of animals and especially of dogs and horses." Such a provision of livestock and farm tools was unusual to leave a daughter, and suggests that she must have had a hand in the farm, and that her father knew of her intention to continue the operation. Some widows with children too young to take over the farm ran it themselves, but this was unusual, and having a daughter do it was even more rare. That Caroline Bennett did is indicated, too, by the 1880 agricultural census. She had 100 acres being tilled, including 30 acres of corn, 7 acres of oats, 14 acres of wheat, 2 acres of potatoes, 8 acres of mown hay, 20 acres of pasture, and an orchard of 250 apple trees, as well as 15 acres in wood. Her livestock consisted of four horses, four milch cows, one other cow, eight hogs, and 35 poultry. She used 60 weeks of hired labor at a cost of $350, and spent $175 for fertilizer.[3]

The 1876 tax assessment is the first one available after the 1837 assessment that mentions buildings. "Mount Pleasant" included a "stone + roughcast dwelling $900, 2 bank barns $500, wagon shed, corn cribs +c $175, log tenant house $150." No specific mention was made of the blacksmith shop, it probably being lumped in with the wagon shed. Though the existing house is exposed stone, there are traces of the roughcasting that once covered this stone preserved in the attic of the addition. The symmetrical mouldings with corner blocks, the "Clark" door hinges, the lancet-profile window muntins and the ramped handrail together suggest a date c. 1840-1860 for the construction of the house. There is no clear kitchen space where the range mentioned in Wesley Bennett's inventory stood, suggesting the possibility that there was an addition (such as the earlier frame house) or a freestanding kitchen building that no longer exists. If attached, it was likely where the frame addition now stands. In 1898 Caroline Bennett was assessed for a corncrib and shed, which is likely

[3] *Democratic Advocate* (Westminster), 8 January 1876, p. 2. Wesley Bennett Will, JMP 4-413, Inventory of Personal Property, HEB 10-242, and Sales of Personal Property, HEB 9-26, Carroll County Register of Wills. *American Sentinel* (Westminster), 19 February 1909, p. 3. United States Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Freedom District, Carroll County, Maryland, 1880, microfilm, Maryland State Archives.

the existing building, and may be a reconstruction of the old one from some of its pieces. Another portrait of the farm can be glimpsed through the estate of Caroline Bennett after her death in 1909. Though farming less acreage than her father, it was probably more intensively farmed, as her livestock was similar in quantity, including five horses, five milch cows, one bull, one calf, a sow with twelve shoats, forty chickens, and two turkeys. In addition to the typical farm tools there were still blacksmith's tools on the farm, though there is no clear indication that the shop still survived.[4]

Perhaps of most interest is the list of rooms called out in the inventory. These include, in order, the parlor, hall, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, five bedrooms, store room, and garret. This number of rooms certainly implies a much larger house than just the stone portion, and corresponds closely to the existing house and addition, if the north room of the addition was originally divided into two rooms. The inventory of real estate confirms that there was more than just the stone section. It states that the improvements on the 115 acre tract "known as Mt. Pleasant Farm" included "a stone + frame dwelling and barn and all the other necessary outbuildings in fair condition." The construction details and trim of the existing frame addition are clearly from the early twentieth century, c. 1905-1930, though it would be more likely after c. 1915. It hardly seems likely that an elderly spinster would undertake a major addition to her home, and there is no indication of it in the tax records, so the likelihood is that there was an earlier portion that was attached to the house, though nothing conclusive can be stated.[5]

Caroline Bennett left her farm and furnishings to her niece, Laura Ella Bennett Beasman (1856-1946), the daughter of Caroline's sister, Mary Ellen Bennett. Laura Beasman was the wife of Johnzie E. Beasman (1852-1922), a state delegate and senator, and they lived at "Fairhaven," originally part of Frank Brown's "Springfield," on the outskirts of Sykesville. They retained the Bennett farm, but never lived there and apparently leased it to tenants until 1922, when they sold it to John C. Melville, the owner of the Oakland Mill. At the time of purchase there were 123 acres, 76 tillable, 17 in pasture, and 30 that were wooded. The 1917 tax assessment suggests that there were still two barns on the property, and that they were valued at $400 combined. By 1922 the barn on the farm was only valued at $200, but someone later added in pencil above it $2000. It is not clear whether this was meant to be an addition or a correction, though the existing barn is constructed of circular sawn framing and has through tenons on the principal girt, features which would date it after c. 1890 and most likely to the twentieth century. One bank barn with through tenons in Carroll County was dated to the 1920s, though the evolution of this feature is not well documented. Local

[4] Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 5, 1876, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives. Caroline Bennett Inventory of Personal Property, JJS 20-515, Carroll County Register of Wills.
[5] Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 5, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives. Caroline Bennett Inventory of Personal Property, JJS 20-515, and Inventory of Real Estate, JJS 21-277, Carroll County Register of Wills.

tradition states that the earlier barn burned and the existing barn was built on the old stone foundation. Most likely, it was Melville who was responsible for this change.[6]

Melville sold off a number of small parcels in the 1920s, and in 1925 he sold 87 acres, with the buildings, to Elizabeth E. Kelly. Of this acreage, 60 acres were tilled and the remaining 27 acres were wooded. In 1927 the new assessment listed: "dwelling $1800 and $1200 additional." This would seem to indicate that the existing addition was built for Kelly right after she purchased the farm. At the same time, changes were made to the stone portion of the house, such as widening openings into the major rooms and putting a new mantel in the chamber. The 1927 assessment also mentions "barns," suggesting that there was more than one, and thus that one was added by Melville. It was probably Kelly who was responsible for general improvement to the farm outbuildings around this time. All of the buildings were given metal shingles, matching what was done on the house and the new addition. The wagon shed seems to have been substantially repaired or rebuilt, too. Kelly sold the farm in 1941, at which time she was a widow, but nothing else is known of her. The new owners, the Gillespies, were apparently responsible for construction of the milk house or tool shed, as it has a date in it that seems to read "1945." This suggests that farming operations continued here for some years, though the Bennett-Kelly Farm changed hands frequently over the ensuing 35 years, and was reduced to its present acreage by 1961. The Zieglers, who owned the property from 1966 to 1976 called it "Larrabee Farms," and the present owner, who purchased the property in 1976, calls it "Cold Saturday Farm," after her late parents' Finksburg area farm of the same name. At present the farm raises Morgan horses.[7]

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[6] Caroline Bennett Will, JJS 10-345, Carroll County Register of Wills. Catherine C. Hiatt, *A Partial View of the Beasman-Baseman Family of Maryland* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1986), pp. 91-101. Laura Beasman was a cousin of ex-governor Frank Brown. Carroll County Land Records, EMM 140-501. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 5, 1917-22, 1922-27. The Zieglers related the story on the barn burning to the present owner.

[7] Carroll County Land Records, EMM 146-148, CCC 627-108. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 5, 1927-39, Maryland State Archives. The recent history has been related to the author by Carol Hackney, the present owner.

Major Bibliographical References:

See footnotes

Bennett-Kelly Farm (CARR-1672)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 10 acres Finksburg, MD quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	376752	4364243	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short
Organization date December 2003
street & number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Mrs. Carol E. Hackney
street & number 5843 Oakland Road telephone 410-795-6630
city or town Sykesville state Maryland zip code 21784

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description:

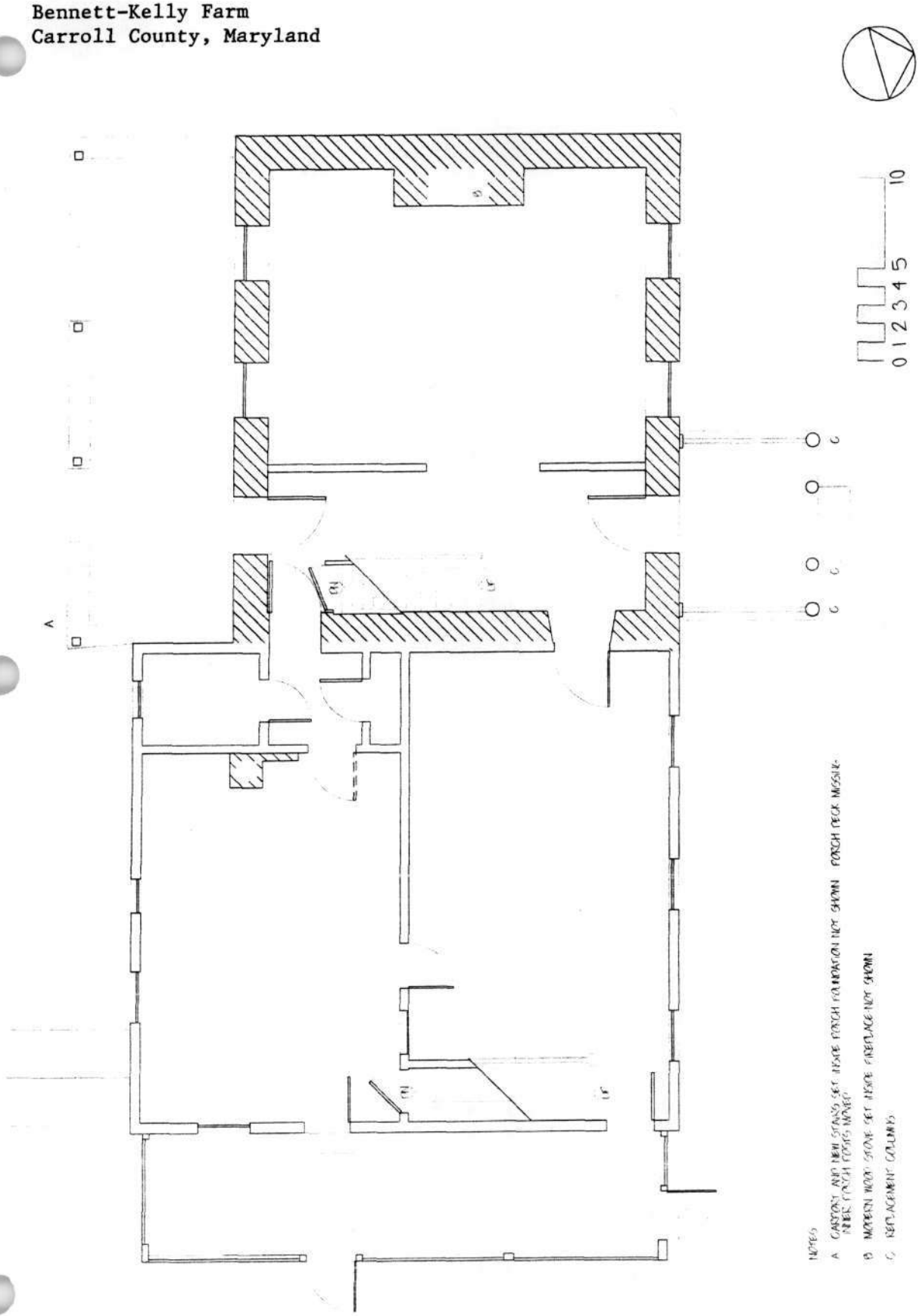
The nominated property is described among the land records of Carroll County as map 74, parcel 331.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, approximately 10 acres, comprises the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource, and encompasses the contributing resources within their immediate historic setting. The landscape associated with the property is representative of farms of the region and has been placed in agricultural preservation to ensure its protection from encroaching residential development.

CARR-1672

Bennett-Kelly Farm
Carroll County, Maryland

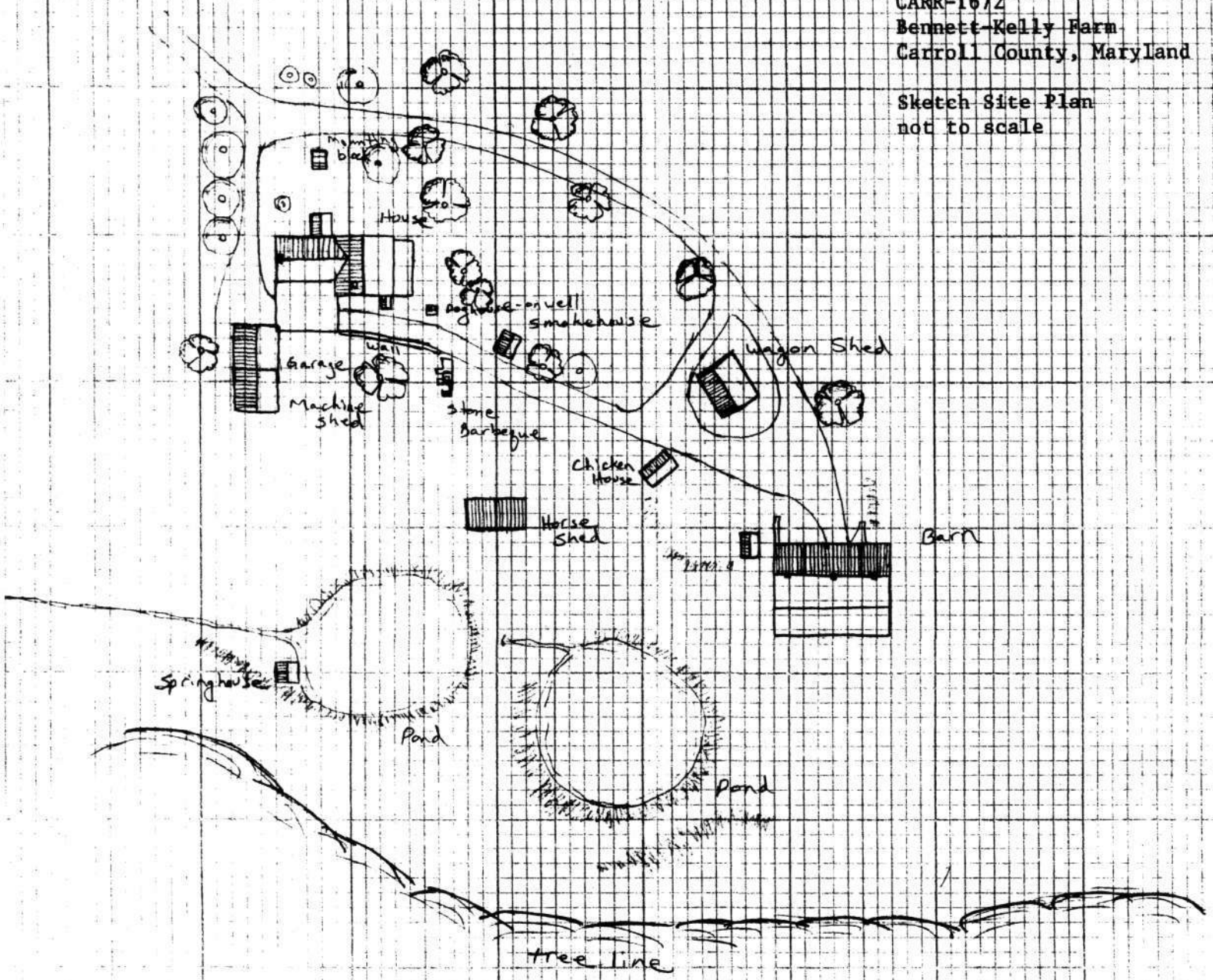


CARR-1672 BENNETT-KELLY FARM 5843 OAKLAND ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT APRIL 2003

CARR-1672
Bennett-Kelly Farm
Carroll County, Maryland

Sketch Site Plan
not to scale



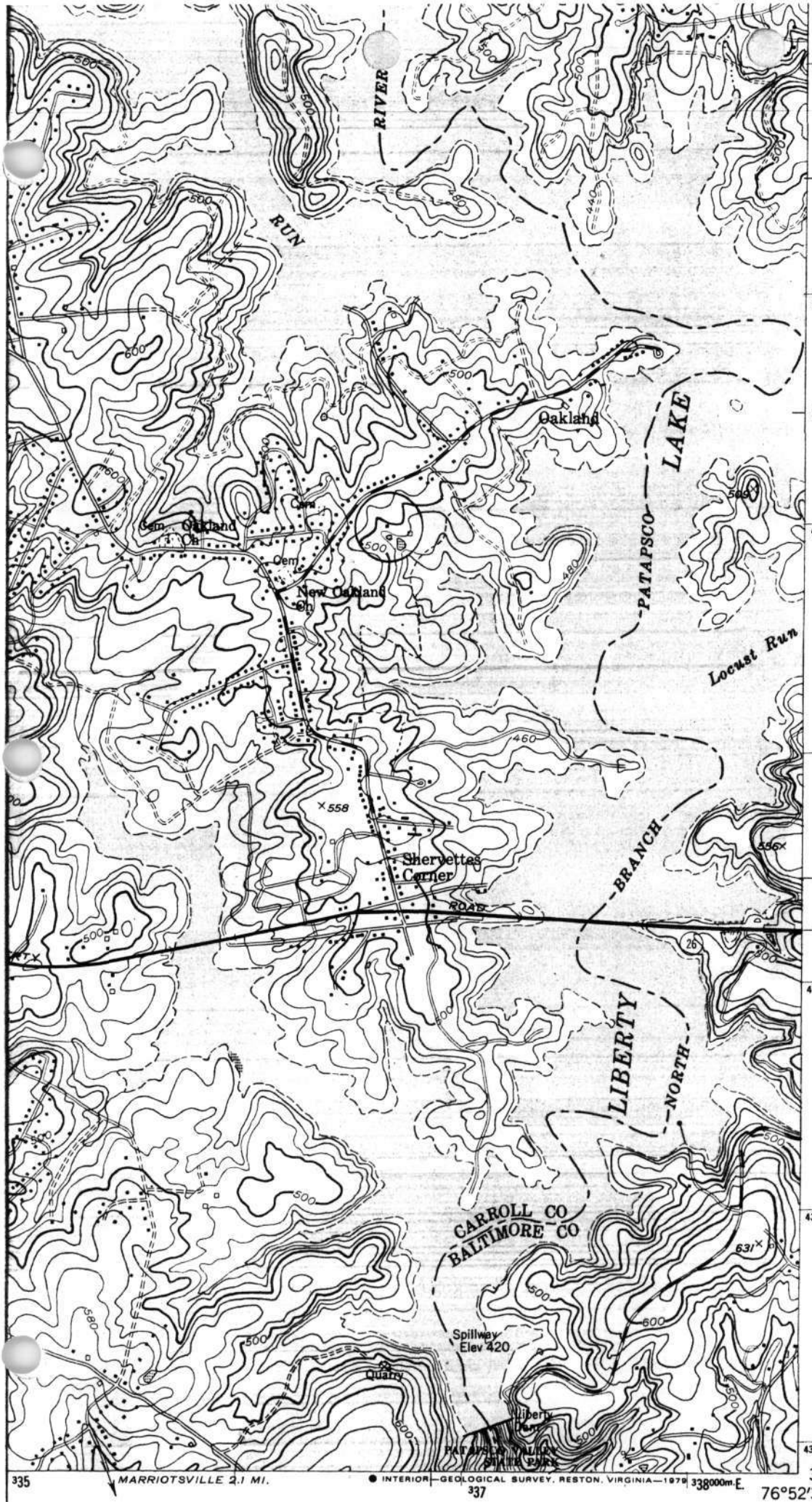
5843 Oak Rd
Site Plan

CARR-1672

KMS

Apr-2003

Finksburg Quadrangle



CARR-1672
BENNETT-KELLY FARM
CARROLL COUNTY, MD
18-336752-4364253

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979