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 Arter, Philip & Uriah, Farm

other names CARR-1666

2. Location

street & number 10 Deep Run Road West ☐ not for publication

city or town Union Mills ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21158

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 10-26-06

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

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	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
3	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/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 WOOD/weatherboard
roof METAL
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property is:

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

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

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

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

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

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

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1844-1939

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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:

Arter, Philip & Uriah, Farm (CARR-1666)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 205.92 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	737197	1311884	3	18	732034	1312244
2	18	735549	1314882	4	18	733747	1310018

☐ 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 May 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 Gail Rogers and Robert Bruce Williams
street & number 2708 Dumbarton Street telephone 202-338-1068
city or town Washington, D. C. state _____ zip code 20007

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

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

Description Summary:

The Phillip and Uriah Arter Farm is located at 10 Deep Run Road West, approximately 1½ miles northeast of Union Mills in north-central Carroll County, Maryland. The buildings on the farm include a ca. 1844 frame house, a frame bank barn constructed ca. 1888, and a deteriorated early twentieth century frame outbuilding of unknown use. The house faces east and is banked into a steep hill on the north. The entire farm consists of steep hilly ground with a ridge that runs east-west, and the ground slopes sharply down to the south and east, following a small stream down to Deep Run. On the south side of the house the ground appears to have several artificial terraces. The house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure, with a rubble stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a gable roof with a north-south ridge and inverted V-seam metal roofing. The bank barn is located about 100 feet east of the house, and has a south-facing forebay.

General Description:

The house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure constructed ca. 1844, with a rubble stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a gable roof with a north-south ridge and inverted V-seam metal roofing. The weatherboards are 6 inches wide at the bottom and between 4¾ and 5 inches wide in the middle of the house. On the west is a one-story ell that is two bays by one bay, is frame with the same weatherboards and foundation as the main block, and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. On the east elevation, the foundation has a joint in the stone work near the south corner that suggests that a window or doorway was once located here. The stone and mortar used to the north side of this line are different than that to the south. The stone and mortar at the north end of the foundation match that of the south end, and this change occurs just south of a window opening, suggesting that the middle of the wall has been patched. The window is boarded-up but the frame is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged. On the first story there is a door in the north bay that has three rows of three panels each at the top, one narrow lying panel below the lock rail, and two large panels at the bottom. They are sunk, flat panels with quirked Greek ogee and bevel panel moulds. There is a one-light transom and the transom bar has a large torus moulding. Each jamb has a single panel at the door level and another at the transom level, and there is one on the soffit. The panels match those of the door, but the panel moulds have no bevels. The door has symmetrical architrave with bulls-eye corner blocks. The architrave has a large bead in the center with a quirked Greek ogee to each side. Just south of the door is a four-over-four sash in which the bottom sash is homemade. To the north of the door is a four-over-one sash where the bottom sash has been altered. It was originally four lights. The center bay has a door with six panels above the lock rail and two panels below. They have sunk fields with no panel moulds and the door jambs and soffit are

plain. The lock has a porcelain knob. The south bay has a six-over-six sash with plain trim. The weatherboards beneath the front porch roof are face-nailed with wire nails over top of the original weatherboards. The original siding appears to have an olive green finish. The northern weatherboards are face-nailed with cut nails, having two on each end and two in each intermediate stud. There is a one-story, three-bay porch with a shed roof that has inverted-V-seam metal. It is supported by five posts that have all been rebuilt, as have been the railings between them. The south bay of the porch is enclosed with horizontal boards and two-light aluminum sash. The porch has a wood box cornice with returns, and has a bed mould of two channels. The porch deck has been rebuilt with tongue-and-grooved boards that are face-nailed with wire nails. The north post against the house appears to be original and is boxed, with a round hole for a handrail and a long narrow slot for a board rail at the bottom. The post has a quirked Greek ogee moulding at the top. The porch deck is in two levels, with the southern two-thirds of the deck set slightly higher. The north soffit has homasote at the east half and it is flat. The west half is sloped so that it does not cover the transom, and this soffit has beaded-edge boards. The southern half of the porch soffit has a hewn ledger board on the west with sash-sawn joists that run east-west and are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged to the ledger board. There is also a shallow notch in the ledger board for each joist. The joists are 1¾ to 2 inches wide by 5½ to 6 inches deep and are spaced 23 to 24 inches on centers. Above the porch joists are exposed floor boards that have beads on the bottom edges. They also have traces of wallpaper and paint on them, and there is wallpaper on the ledger board. There is a hole cut out in the ceiling and a patch in the roof at the south end, near the east corner. The second story of the east elevation has three one-over-one sash with beaded interior edge trim and blinds. There is a wood box cornice with a bed mould that appears to be a Greek ovolo, and there is a Greek ovolo cornice with returns. There is an interior brick chimney on the south gable ridge and an exterior CMU chimney on the north gable ridge.

The north elevation of the main block has two typical one-over-one sash on both the first and second stories. In the gable end are two small boarded-up windows. There are plain rake boards that are possibly tapered. The north elevation of the wing has an enclosed porch with weatherboards. The east bay has a door with nine lights over two lying panels. The west bay has triple six-over-six sash. The weatherboards are face-nailed with wire nails. There is a wood box cornice with an ogee and bead bed mould, a large bead under the eave, and a bead on the bottom edge of the fascia. The west elevation of the wing has a door in the porch that matches the north door in the porch. There is also a boarded-up window opening near the south corner of the wing. The gable end has two boarded-up window openings and there are tapered rake boards that have a beaded bottom edge.

The south elevation of the wing has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door in the west bay of the foundation. It has a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame and the door has a window cut out of the top. The window has three lights with no sash, just two muntins to separate the glazing. The window opening is set above the top batten, and appears to be original. Above this doorway is some of the framing for a pent roof. There is one brace at the southwest corner, one above the door, and spikes for a third brace at the west end of the first story east window. The braces are sawn, are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, and have a vertical piece fastened to the wall with two large cut spikes. There is a horizontal member projecting from the piece fastened to the wall, and a diagonal down brace between the two. The east bay of the wing foundation has a window with a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame, a wood sill, and a three-over-six-over-three sash. The east jamb has a shutter hinge and a mortise for another hinge. East of this jamb is an iron hook in the wall for a shutter hold-fast. The hook is 15 inches long and is hung on an eye driven into the mortar joint. The first story of the wing has a narrow board drip edge at the bottom of the weatherboards. There are two one-over-one sash with wrought iron shutter dogs and shutter hinges, with a large 12-light picture window inserted between these two original windows. The cornice matches that on the north elevation of the wing, but has no bed mould.

The south elevation of the main block has a window in the west bay of the foundation that has a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame and a three-over-six-over-three sash that has been covered over. There are shutter hinges on the west jamb and a holdfast on the west side of the window that matches the holdfast found on the wing foundation. The east bay has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. The porch foundation has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door with a window in the top of it that is also boarded-up. The frame is of mitered boards. Above these two foundation doors are pieces of the pent roof framing that matches that on the wing, though less of it survives. There were also three braces supporting this pent roof. The first story of the main block has two typical one-over-one sash, as does the second story. There are two boarded-up window openings in the gable end, and plain rake boards that may be tapered. There is hardware down the center of this elevation for a lightning rod. The porch has two two-light aluminum sash with weatherboards below. There is a four-light sash in the gable end of the porch. The weatherboards are face-nailed with two cut nails in each stud.

The porch cellar has a dirt floor on the north half and a wood board floor on the south half. The floorboards are 7 inches wide and run north-south. The west wall, south of the door, has plaster on stone, with a pink finish at the top, a blue finish beneath it, and whitewash on the bottom. The west wall, north of the door into this room, has whitewash on plaster, and the north wall retains some plaster. The east wall has a window set to the north in a re-built frame. It has two four-light sash that overlap, and there is nothing original about this window. The south half of

the wall has a concrete footer beneath the stonework that extends from the ground level up approximately 18 inches. On the south wall, to the east, is a fireplace with straight stone jambs that are parged and have a pink finish. There is a simple wood mantel with a plain board on the west side and a frieze that is hand-planed. There is a plain board shelf and a bed mould with two channels. The fireplace has no eyes or a crane. Above the mantel is a stovepipe hole. To the west of the fireplace is a beaded-edge, vertical-board door with two tapered battens. The top batten is set below the window in the door. There is a Dutch elbow latch. The west elevation has a door in the center that has plain mitered trim. At the north edge of the door is part of a board and trim for a vertical-board wall that ran east-west and divided this cellar in half. There is a small board fastened to the joists, and the top ends of this board wall were nailed to this small board. This wall had a door hinged on the west jamb, and it opened into the north half, based on the surviving hinge mortises. The porch cellar ceiling has a large sawn ledger board on the west that runs north-south. It is 6 ¼ inches deep by 7 inches wide, and just north of the doorway are two side-by-side hewn beams that are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged to the ledger board and run east to the east wall. The north beam has joists mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged to it and these joists run north-south. They are set on a 1-inch thick board on the north wall and have mortared brick infill brick between them. These joists are sash sawn and are 2 inches by 6 inches, and are spaced 16 ½ to 17 inches on centers. The beam is notched approximately ½ inch for the joists, but it is not possible to tell what kind of joint is used. The south beam is simply one of the joists used for the south half of the ceiling, but the rest of the joists are now missing and the ceiling has been rebuilt. The ledger board has mortises for a center tenon and peg for the end of each joist, and the ledger board is also notched for them. The mortises are spaced 24 inches on centers. The framing suggests that the whole porch is from one period and the different framing in the two halves perhaps reflects a different use for each half. The west and south walls have plain baseboard. There are two mortises close together above the west door. One of them is probably a mistake made during construction.

The main block cellar is a single room with a dirt floor, white washed stone walls, and a vertical-board wall on the west dividing it from the ell cellar. There is a large post with chamfered corners that is set in the center, on top of a stone, and it has several mortises in it suggesting that it is reused. The post is set under the intersection of three summer beams. One summer beam runs east-west and holds the south ends of the north joists. The east end of this summer beam is set on a wooden door lintel in the east wall, and the west end is set on a summer beam at the west end of the main block. A second summer beam runs north-south in the center of the south end. The south joists have a center tenon into this summer beam but only one of these joists is pegged. The third summer beam, as mentioned earlier, runs north-south at the west end of this cellar and holds the west end of the south joists. They sit on top of this summer beam. There are two door posts beneath this summer beam, with tenons on the top that are set into mortises in the

summer beam. The summer beams are hewn on all four sides. The east-west summer beam is 7 ¾ inches deep by 8½ inches wide and the south-center summer beam is 7¾ inches deep by 9½ inches wide. The north half joists run north-south, while the south joists run east-west. The joists are hewn on top and bottom, are about 8½ to 9 inches in diameter and 6½ to 7 inches deep, and are spaced 20½ to 26½ inches on centers. The center of the south wall is thicker, as though it was meant to support a fireplace, but there is no evidence that it ever did. The south window is boarded up. There is a hanging shelf on the east, in which the arms are thinned at the upper end and nailed to the joists with cut nails. The bottom end of the arms have a round hole with a square wood piece that has rounded ends set into it, and this piece supports shelf boards. On the south elevation, to the east, is a door of beaded-edge, vertical-boards with straight battens and a Dutch elbow latch. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and appears to have fast joints. The hinges are marked "PATENT 1843." The center of the door has been cut out for a window that is now boarded over. On the east elevation is a door to the porch cellar. It has plain vertical boards on the west side while the east side has incomplete beads. There is a cast iron Suffolk latch on the east and a wood handle on the west side. A window opening has been cut in the door. The door is hung on plain, thin cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles.

The wing cellar has a wood floor with 7¼-inch-wide boards that run north-south and are set on sleepers. About half of the floor has been replaced or is badly rotted. The walls have plaster on either stone, or on riven lath fastened with cut nails on the east wall. The south wall has a pink finish with vertical blue stripes and random swirled blue dots. Beneath this finish is whitewash. The east wall and the east end of the south wall seem to have been gone over with pink and random dots, and some of the earlier vertical stripes show through. The north and west walls have lost most of their plaster. The stairs in the southwest corner have some pink with swirled dots over top of a whitewash finish. The ceiling has exposed log joists all with pink and random blue dots. The north wall has vertical riven lath between the joists, and it is plastered and painted to match the rest of the room. The first story joists are hewn on top and bottom, run north-south, and rest on 1-inch-thick boards on top of the rubble stone foundation wall. The joists are approximately 8½ to 9 inches in diameter by 6½ to 7 inches deep, and are spaced 20½ to 26 inches on centers. There is a dogleg stair in the southwest corner, with a landing between the two runs. There is a fireplace centered on the west elevation, and it is large and constructed of stone with a wood manteltree. There are two iron cranes sitting in the fireplace, one of which is in one of the eyes in the fireplace. There are eyes for only one crane in this fireplace. Boards support the hearth above, and there is a notch cut out of the joist on the east side to support one end of these boards. On the west side is a second joist that rests on the stone of the fireplace and also is notched for the other ends of the boards. On the south elevation is a door set to the west that has beaded-edge, vertical boards and straight battens. It has a Dutch elbow latch and a cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob below the latch. The lock is labeled with "R&E COMPANY

USA" in a diamond. There are cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and what appear to be fast joints. They are labeled "PATENT 1843." Also on the south elevation, to the east, is a window with three-light sash and six-light sash at the top that are fixed, and a three-light bottom sash. The frame is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged and the slightly splayed, plastered jambs have plain trim boards at their interior edges.

The first story has a side-passage, double-pile plan with one room in the ell. The passage has been converted to a modern kitchen and has linoleum on the floor. The east or front door has nine panels above one lying panel in the center, with two large panels at the bottom. They have sunk fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The door has a Dutch elbow latch with a keyed deadbolt and a night latch. The door is hung on two cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. They are marked "BALDWIN PATENT." The hinges are fastened with blunt tip screws that have hand-cut threads. There is a single-light transom, but the muntins have been cut out and the original pattern appears to have had two small lights at each end of a larger central light. The sash to each side of the door have thin ovolo muntins and no parting beads. The architrave is symmetrical and has a bead and channel on either side of a center field. There are bulls-eye corner blocks at the top and plain corner blocks at the bottom. The baseboard has a large bead on the top edge. Beneath the sills is a board that has a bead and channel near the bottom, and the bottom edge of the sill also has a bead. The inner edge of the front door architrave has an extra bead and channel. The plaster walls appear to have been skim coated. There is peg rail on the south wall, east of the door, and in the northwest corner. The peg rail has a small bead on top and bottom, and it is set even with the top of the door architrave. On the south wall is a board between the east and center doors that is wider than the peg rail, but has a small bead at the top and bottom of it. It is set between 3 feet, 6 ¾ inches and 3 feet, 9 ¾ inches above the existing raised floor, which appears to be too high for chair rail. The tops of the windowsills are 2 feet, 11 inches above the same floor. The north windows are one-over-one sash that have not been altered, and must be later. They have a very wide parting bead. The interior doors have two frieze panels at the top, two square panels below them, two more frieze panels below that, one lying panel, and two tall panels at the bottom. The lying panel is sunk and flat, while the rest of the panels have sunk fields. The rear or west door matches the other interior doors and has Greek ovolo panel moulds. It has a Dutch elbow latch and a four-light transom. The cast iron butt hinges have five knuckles and fast joints. The top one is unlabeled, while the bottom one has "PATENT" on the obverse and "4 IN" on the reverse side. The hinges have been partially removed and the door fixed in place, rendering the remaining halves of the hinges inaccessible. There are no ghosts of chair rail in the passage, which may be a result of the walls having been skimmed.

In the southeast room the north door has been flipped to hang on the opposite jamb, and may have been moved to this location from elsewhere. It is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged with one peg in each joint, and has the typical interior door panel arrangement. The two square panels have been replaced. It is hung on new hinges, but had butt hinges, and there are mortises on both jambs. The west jamb mortises have been filled. The door has a Dutch elbow latch that has been flipped from the opposite side. This latch has a night latch but no keyed bolt. The latch is fastened with blunt tip screws and has no label on the inside or the exterior. The door had a rim lock above it at one time. There are no panel moulds and no ghosts to indicate that it ever had them. On the top of the door opening there is infill. The baseboard has a broken field with a quirk and a large bead at the top. The bead projects out. The architrave is symmetrical and is pulvinated in the center, with a small channel to each side and a broad, shallow Greek cavetto or cove to the outside of each channel. There are bulls-eye corner blocks at the top and plain blocks with a broken field at the bottom. The same moulding is used as chair rail but the top side does not have the narrow field, and instead has a narrow shelf with a quirked Greek ovolo on the edge. The window architrave is carried down to the blocks at the baseboard, with plain blocks where the architrave and chair rail meet. The doors are not handled in this manner, as there are no blocks where the chair rail meets the door architrave. The east sash is a six-over-six with ovolo muntins, no parting bead, and no spring latch. The south sash is a later one-over-one. The east door leads to the front porch and has no lying panel in the center, just a wide lock rail with a "CORBIN" rim lock that has a porcelain knob. The lock rail is hand-planed. The door is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged with two pegs to each joint, and there are no panel moulds. The bottom blocks on this door architrave do not have broken fields and are narrower than the architrave. The top piece of architrave is pieced. Above this, the wall is patched, suggesting that this was originally a window. At the top of the door is infill, and the door has new face-mounted butt hinges. On the south elevation is a mantel set west of the window, and it butts up against the west wall. There is no fireplace here, and all indications are that there never was. The mantel has pilasters and imposts that match the architrave in this room, but the cavettos are not as shallow and the imposts have a bead on top of the outer fields. This bead is one piece run on the fields, and not applied to them. The frieze has the same profile as the architrave, but it is done very large. The pilaster capitals, which are set below the imposts, have a scotia at the top and bottom and a plain field between. The bed mould has a small bead at the bottom with a cavetto above, a small cavetto above that, a lancet profile moulding in the center, and a quirked Greek ogee at the top. The mantelshelf has a bull nose. On the east elevation, between the door and window, is an upside down "T" of wood that has small beads on the edges. The floor in this room is carpeted, and the walls and ceiling are plaster. There is a stovepipe hole in the ceiling near the southwest corner, and it is covered with a metal plate. The west door is a typical interior door with quirked Greek ogee panel moulds and cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints that are labeled "BALDWIN" and "PATENT." It has a Dutch elbow latch with a night

lock but no keyed bolt. It is constructed of bent wrought iron plates. Above the latch is a rim lock also of bent wrought iron plates that has a keyed bolt but no knob. The door is constructed with through tenons with wedges and with a single peg to each joint. The wedges are driven on the hinged side. The back side of this door, which faces the southwest room, has no panel moulds and the lying panel is slightly pyramidal.

The southwest room has random-width pine flooring that runs north-south and varies between 3¼ and 6¾ inches. The baseboard has a large bead on top. The architrave has a quirked Greek ovolo back band and a beaded interior edge. The sill has a small bead on the bottom edge, with a board below it that also has a small bead on the bottom edge. There is peg rail in the southeast corner that has small beads on the top and bottom, but no pegs survive here or on any peg rail anywhere in the house. The south wall has the ghost of a T-rail below the peg rail, just east of the window. The wood has been chopped flush with the wall and painted over. There is no evidence of chair rail in this room. The room has been converted to a bathroom recently and the west door has been closed off with plywood and a sink. The east wall has riven lath. The north wall has an enclosed stair projecting into this room on the west end and it ascends to the east, with a beaded-edge trim board at the edge, as well as peg rails. Beneath the stairway on the east side is a small door of beaded-edge, vertical boards hung on cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints. The hinges are labeled "BALDWIN" and "PATENT." The stairs are constructed with cut nails. In the north wall is a door beneath the stairs that leads to the passage, and the stair wall is notched out around the doorway slightly. The passage side of the door has quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, while the southwest room side has no panel moulds. The original lock has been replaced with a plain cast iron rim lock that has a metal knob. There was never a rim lock above the original lock. The door is hung on typical "BALDWIN PATENT" hinges.

At the southwest end of the passage is a doorway to an enclosed winder stair up to the second story. The stair has plain stringers, and at the second floor level on the north and south walls is a wide board with a bead at the bottom edge and a bull nose on top of it. The door to the stairway has typical panel moulds on the passage side and nothing on the stair side. The latch is gone but there is a typical rim lock above it. The bottom rail has been shortened and there is infill on the east side of the opening. The door is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged with one peg in each joint, and is hung on typical "BALDWIN PATENT" hinges. The west end of the passage has a doorway to the ell, but the door is missing.

The ell room has 2¼ inch pine flooring that runs north-south. The baseboard and architrave are identical to that in the southwest room and there is typical peg rail on the southeast. The walls are plaster and the joists are exposed and hewn, with slight chamfers. They run north-south and

were never lathed and plastered. The joists are 5½ to 6 inches deep by 4½ to 5 inches wide and are spaced 19 to 20 inches on centers. One of the joists is adzed, is 4 inches by 6 inches, and is noticeably smoother with fewer axe marks. The floorboards above run east-west, are hand-planed, and alternate between beads on both edges and plain boards. The east door is no longer operable and has no panel moulds on the ell room side. It has a Dutch elbow latch with a night lock and a keyed bolt, and has cast iron butts with five knuckles and fast joints. Between the two east doors is a section of beaded-edge, horizontal board in the center that is like that found on the south wall of the passage. The south elevation has two typical one-over-one sash and the wall between them has been cut out and converted to a large picture window. The west elevation has a large cooking fireplace to the north that has beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board doors now covering the opening. There is a new tile hearth and straight parged brick jambs. The southwest corner of the fireplace has iron eyes at the top and bottom for a crane. The fireplace has a flush board surround that is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, with a plain shelf and a double bead bed mould. The wall above the mantelshelf is recessed about 5 inches and has a stovepipe hole and a cupboard set to the south above the mantel. The cupboard door has typical back band for this room, a flush board door with a keyhole, a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame, and cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles, fast joints, and "BALDWIN PATENT" labeling. The cupboard has one shelf, and the rear and north sides are raw brick. The interior was never painted. To the north of the fireplace is a narrow cupboard with a three-panel door above another three-panel door. They have sunk, flat panels with no panel moulds, and the back side of the panels are beveled and handmade. The closet doors are probably added and are hung on plain cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints. The interior is plastered and has baseboard, and there is one shelf between the two doors and one in the top. The doors are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, with two pegs in the corner joints and one at each end of the center rails. To the south of the fireplace is an enclosed winder stair with two steps below a landing. The landing has been closed off by the addition of shelves recently. There are cellar stairs between the attic stairs and the fireplace, and they have a beaded-edge-and-center, vertical-board door with a cast iron Suffolk latch and a catch on the south wall of the fireplace to hold the door open. There is a rim lock on the back side of the door made of bent wrought iron plates, and this lock was probably moved here from another door. The door is hung on reused cast iron butt hinges that are plain and have five knuckles and fast joints. They are face-mounted on the back side. The west wall inside the stairway has gray paint with blue vertical stripes that are about 1¼ inches wide and about 6 to 7 inches apart, all beneath a later green paint. The striped paint finish appears to be a pigmented white wash. The plaster wall above the door has riven lath. The north elevation has a six-over-six double-hung sash to the west that is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged and has 9-inch by 13-inch lights, ovolo muntins, no parting beads, and no spring latch. To the east is a door that matches the interior doors and has a four-light transom. It has a Dutch elbow latch with a night lock and keyed bolt, has no panel moulds on the ell room

side, has typical moulds on the north side of the door, and the lying panel is slightly pyramidal. The door is hung on typical "BALDWIN PATENT" hinges.

In the enclosed porch the east and south doors have a bull nose moulded frame and a large torus on the transom bar. The south wall has plaster, a baseboard with a small bead on top, and peg rail. The floor is covered with linoleum and the north and west walls have modern paneling. The ceiling is identical to the ell, and the joists appear to be continuous. The window in the south wall has a pair of three-panel shutters that have sunk fields and no panel moulds. They are hung on plain cast iron "T" hinges and the east shutter has a slide bolt on the bottom of the inner stile that slides into a hole in the windowsill. There are wrought iron shutter dogs in the sill that are wide and flat on the top and have a curled rat-tail on the bottom.

The second story has a central landing at the top of the stairway with three chambers in the southeast, southwest, and north sides. The landing is carpeted and there are double beads on the door frames, with no bead on the east side verticals, just trim boards on which to fasten the door as there is not enough space here to have added trim.

The southeast chamber has a random-width pine floor that runs north-south and is 4¾ to 9½ inches wide. The baseboard has a small bead on top. The architrave is symmetrical and is pulvinated in the center with a quirked bead to each side. There are bulls-eye corner blocks. The sash are typical newer one-over-one sash. The sills have a small bead on the bottom edge and a board below the sill that also has a small bead on the bottom edge. The walls are plaster and there is typical peg rail on the west and a typical "T" rail on the east between the two windows. The ceiling has exposed joists that must be sawn, but there are no clear tool marks. The joists run east-west and are 2½ inches wide by 6¾ to 7 inches deep, and are spaced 20 inches on centers. The joists were never lathed and plastered. The floorboards above run north-south and alternate between having beads on both sides and being plain. The door to this chamber is missing, but was hinged on the north jamb and the catch remains on the south jamb. There was also a catch above it for a lock, but this has been removed, the mortise filled, and painted over. The southwest corner has a brick flue flush with the wall and plastered over. There is a crack here in the plaster and the brick corbels out into the room near the ceiling.

The southwest chamber has the same flooring and baseboard as the southeast chamber. The walls are plastered and the ceiling has drywall. There is peg rail on the north. The door has eight panels, though the bottom two are now missing. There are two frieze panels at the top, two tall panels below them, and two more frieze-size panels above the lock rail. They are sunk and flat, with no panel moulds. There is a typical Dutch elbow latch with a night latch and a typical wrought iron rim lock with a catch above the latch. The lock rail is hand-planed, but the panels

do not appear to be. The door is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. The architrave matches the peg rail, having a small bead on the inner and outer edges, and is mitered at the corners. There is a chimney in the southeast corner. The south window is a typical one-over-one sash and the architrave is a double bead. The west wall has a door to the ell attic. The architrave has a beaded interior edge and is mitered at the corners. The door is square-headed and has beaded-edge, vertical boards, with a Norfolk latch and a wrought iron rim lock on the ell attic side.

The north chamber has typical flooring and baseboard and the door is the same as the southwest chamber, but has all of its panels. It has a Dutch elbow latch only, and the same butt hinges. The window architrave has a large ogee, and it is mitered at the corners. The sill and board below it are the same as in the southeast chamber. There is typical peg rail in the northeast and on the north wall, in the center. West of the east window is the bottom half of a typical inverted "T" rail. The top half has been removed and filled with plaster. To the west of the "T" rail is sheetrock infill and patched baseboard indicating where a chimney apparently corbelled out into the room. The ceiling has sheetrock, though some has come down exposing the same ceiling as the southeast chamber, and this too was never plastered, originally. The joists run east-west to a summer beam in the center of the house, and are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged to it. The summer beam is also very smooth, with no clear tool marks. This chamber is now divided in two by a beaded-edge-and-center, vertical-board wall that runs north-south, and the door in this wall is missing. The west half of the chamber still has exposed joists and flooring above, with beaded floor boards. On the west is a doorway to the ell attic, and it has beaded-edge, vertical boards with a double bead architrave and a cast iron Suffolk latch. The cast iron butt hinges have three knuckles and are labeled "BALDWIN" and "PATENT." The top of the door frame is angled to follow the pitch of the ell roof. On the ell side of the door is a typical wrought iron plate rim lock. There is an enclosed winder stair to the attic on the south side of this room and it has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door that is hand-planed. There is a cast iron Suffolk latch on the stair side and plain cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. The door architrave matches the peg rail and the stair walls are plaster on riven lath.

The attic of the main block has random-width flooring that alternates between having tongues on both sides and having grooves on both sides. The rafters are sash-sawn and are 2¾ to 3 inches wide and are tapered from 3 inches deep at the ridge to 4 inches deep at the foot. They are spaced 22½ to 26½ inches on centers. There is an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge and a board false plate with a birds-mouth cut on the rafter feet. The rafters have sawn Roman numerals. There are diagonal wind braces set into the top face of the rafters, and the rafters support shingle lath and metal roofing. There is a patch on the north in both the floor and the roof where a chimney formerly stood. The wing attic is identical to the main block attic. There

is a beaded-edge, vertical-board door with plain battens, plain cast iron butt hinges, and a cast iron Suffolk latch. It is located at the north side of the attic stair landing in the ell. The west side of the landing has a boarded-up window.

About 100 feet east of the house is a bank barn with a south-facing forebay. The lower story has a rubble stone foundation on the north, west, and east, and a frame foundation with horizontal tongue-and-grooved boards on the south, beneath the forebay. The foundation is 73 feet long by 34 feet, 3 inches wide, and the forebay extends 6 feet beyond the foundation. The upper story is frame with vertical tongue-and-grooved siding that has "V" grooves at the joints. The siding is 4¾ to 5½ inches wide and is face-nailed with cut nails. The gable roof has inverted "V" seam metal and has an east-west ridge. On the north elevation there are two pair of wagon doors hung on rollers in the center. The west-center door has a smaller door inside it. The east bay has a boarded-up four-light sash with pedimented trim below one vent that also has pedimented trim. The east-center bay has a boarded-up four-light sash below a short door hung on butterfly hinges. The west-center bay has a boarded-up two-light window with pedimented trim below a similar short door. The west bay has the same two-light window below a typical vent. The lower story has no openings and little of the foundation is exposed. There are open eaves.

The lower story of the west elevation has two boarded-up windows. The upper story has a vertical-board door hung on butterfly hinges on the north corner. There are four typical vents beneath four more typical vents, and two vents in the gable end. The gable peak has a boarded-up window flanked by a vent on each side, all with pedimented trim. On the south elevation, the lower story, from west to east, has a vertical-board Dutch door on small machine-made strap hinges, a beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board door on rollers, a two-light sash, a typical Dutch door, a typical roller door, a typical Dutch door, a two-light sash, and another typical Dutch door. The upper story, from west to east, has four typical vents above four more typical vents, paired small doors above paired long doors on butterfly hinges, two vents above two vents, paired small doors above paired long doors, and four vents above four more vents, with one of the vents boarded up. The joists under the forebay are hewn on all four sides and several are chopped on the end as though they may be reused. The lower story board wall currently has a thick white paint finish with green trim, but the paint is alligatored and is sloughing off, revealing what appears to be the original finish below. The trim was originally white and the boards were apparently painted red with white pencil lines to make them imitate brick. The white lines run horizontally along the joints in the boards and vertically to divide them into individual bricks. Above the door the board was painted to appear like a brick jack arch.

The east elevation has two boarded-up window openings on the lower story and four vents above four vents on the upper story. The lower south vent is missing and has been covered by new

aluminum. There are two vents in the gable end and the peak vent is missing and covered by new aluminum.

The lower story has two hewn summer beams that run east-west, with five posts under each. At least one post is missing or has been moved as there is a mortise for it on the bottom of the summer beam. It was probably moved to the east. There is one half-lap scarf joint in the center, with two pegs driven down from the top to hold it in place, and a post is placed under this joint. There is also a large, hewn, diagonal down brace on the south side of both center posts. The brace laps part of the summer beam scarf joint and appears to be original, to keep the post from moving. There is also a notched-out area at the scarf joint that the brace rests in, which keeps it from moving to either side. It does not appear that the brace is connected in any other way. Beneath the center posts is a large sill that runs north-south and is hewn. It is notched to hold the foot of both braces. The sill rests on large stones under each post, while the other posts are all set right on top of large stones. The joists are hewn on top and bottom only and span the whole width of the barn. About 2 feet to 3 feet north of the south girt the joists begin to be hewn on all four sides. Some joists have some notches cut in them, but it is not clear whether they are re-used material. The west end stall arrangement has been altered, but the troughs and hayracks appear to have been reused. The west end has two four-light sash, a beam in the wall with holes for large pegs, and a hole in the southwest corner for a box. There are two stairways, one near the west end, to the north and another in the east-center area, to the north. Both are constructed with cut nails. The east end stalls appear to be original and are constructed with sash-sawn boards and cut nails. The eastern-most door on the lower story south elevation opens to a long pen that extends from the south to the north wall. The door just west of this east door leads to a long, narrow aisle on the west side of this east pen and extends back to one of the stairways. On the west side of this aisle is a long pen that is missing its stalls but has a trough and a hayrack that survive in its place. The aisle connects with another aisle that extends along the north side of the lower story from the east stairs to the west stairs, and this, too, appears to be an original arrangement. The east pen has seven stalls arranged in a row along the west side of the pen. Each stall has a vertical post that is thinned at the top in order to nail it to one of the joists above. Each post also has a down-brace on the west side, and the boards that divide each stall are nailed horizontally to one side of the post and down-brace. At the west end of the stalls are a trough and a hayrack that run north-south through all of the stalls. The stalls are constructed with cut nails. The east wall and the east end of the ceiling are whitewashed, while the rest of the barn is not. The east wall has two four-light sash with hewn lintels, the south one of which is reused timber with mortise and peg holes in it. Over the Dutch doors are two horizontal wood louvers that are now covered by used circular-sawn wood shingles set on their sides.

The upper story is four bays, with two center threshing floors and two hay mows, and granaries in the northeast and northwest corners. The barn has a heavy timber, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged braced frame that is all circular-sawn. There are five bents, with the end bents being simpler than the center three. Each bent has four principal posts with a secondary post between each outer and inner principal post, and two secondary posts in the center that support the rungs of a built-in ladder. The center posts form a Queen post truss that supports the roof and they have down braces toward the center. The hay mows also have intermediate posts in the center of each purlin, with a girt inserted about two-thirds of the distance above the floor, and there are both up and down braces from the principal posts to the purlin and sill. These braces run east-west in the hay mows. The girts are pegged to the principal posts with three pegs each, and lesser timbers are fastened with cut nails. There are no Roman numerals at the joints. The rafters are sawn and are approximately 3 inches by 4 inches. They are mitered at the ridge, lap at the purlins, and support shingle lath. There is no evidence of a hay track.

About 15 feet west of the house is an early 20th century frame outbuilding of unknown function. It is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay structure banked into the hill on the north. It has a rubble stone foundation on the north and the north half of the east elevations, with frame on the rest of the elevations and frame on the upper story that is covered with weatherboards fastened with wire nails. The siding is circular-sawn and is extremely deteriorated. There is a gable roof with an east-west ridge and a combination of both inverted-"V"-seam roofing and corrugated metal. On the south elevation the lower story has two window openings. The upper story has two window openings, and the east one has a three-light sash in the top. The east elevation has a vertical-board door set to the south in the lower story and no opening in the upper story. The west elevation has no openings. The north elevation upper story has a vertical-board door set to the east and two window openings to the west. The west window is a six-over-six double-hung sash.

The lower story has a dirt floor, 4- by 4-inch corner posts, and 2- by 4-inch studs in the south wall. The studs are notched for a 1- by 6-inch ribbon board nailed to the studs. The ribbon board supports 2- by 6-inch sash sawn joists that run north-south. The upper story is mostly covered with plywood, but has 2- by 4-inch studs and 4- by 4-inch plates, all circular-sawn and fastened with wire nails. The 2- by 4-inch rafters are mitered at the ridge, and they support some shingle lath. The floor runs east-west and consists of 10-inch-wide boards.

Southwest of this building is the remains of a concrete springhouse (contributing structure). Northeast of the barn is the remains of a large, collapsed frame building of 2- by 4-inch construction with weatherboards; because of its severe deterioration, this structure is considered non-contributing.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Philip and Uriah Arter Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an example of a type of vernacular domestic architecture that typified rural Carroll County in the first half of the 19th century. The house is an exceptionally well preserved example of a middling farmer's dwelling from c. 1844-52, and its finishes are typical of the best larger farmhouses of the period. It reflects the process of acculturation that occurred throughout the region in the 19th century, as markers of ethnic identity increasingly gave way to an emerging mainstream: the floor plan marks a transition from the traditional Germanic continental house type to the side passage plan associated with the dominant Anglo-American culture. The house also provides an interesting comparison to the dwellings of the builder's father and grandfather, both of which are already on the National Register. The barn, from a later generation, is also a well-preserved and significant example of its type. The period of significance, c. 1844-1939, encompasses the presumed construction dates of the surviving historic buildings, and represents the period during which the property substantially achieved its existing configuration.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The origin of the Arter family is not clear, but conjecture places them originally among Swiss Moravians who migrated to Alsace-Lorraine and later to Britain. Wilhelm Oerther (Arter) brought his family to Pennsylvania in 1751 and later moved to Frederick, Maryland, where he converted to Lutheranism. His son, Michael Oerther was 18 when the family reached Pennsylvania and Michael married Catherine Dillin in Frederick in 1761. Together they later moved to the Westminster area, where they apparently built two surviving houses, the National Register-listed Rockland (CARR-342) and Innisfree (CARR-812). In 1810 their son, Solomon, purchased 188 acres near Union Mills in the predominantly German-settled Myers District, and established a farmstead including a log house (Solomon Arter House, CARR-824, National Register). Three years later Solomon Arter purchased a parcel of 121 acres near his farm at a cost of £800, presumably as a tenant property and future investment for one of his two sons, Abraham and Philip (b. 1804). The older son, Abraham, moved to Zanesville, Ohio at an unknown date, so Philip became first in line for the tenant farm. Philip married Magdalena Utz in 1830, and three years later his father sold him the farm for only $5.00, out of "love and affection." The parcel likely had a log house on it when Philip acquired it.[1] Solomon's home

[1] The 1825 tax assessment noted that Solomon had two log houses on a total holding of 316 acres. One of these houses apparently was located on the land that passed to Philip in 1833, as the 1835 assessment shows that father and son then owned one log house each.

farm passed to his youngest son, also named Solomon. By this time, the German language was disappearing from the strongly Germanic district.[2]

Philip and Magdalena Arter had six children, Mandilla (b. 1831), Uriah (b. 1833), Harriet (b. 1836), Cynora (b. 1838), Artemas (b. 1842), and Obevian (or Olevin, b. 1846). Presumably the log house they lived in was a small, settlement period structure that was probably getting quite crowded, and Arter replaced it with the existing frame structure around the time of the birth of his last child, or shortly afterward. The 1841 tax assessment does not list buildings for most property owners in Myers District, where the Arters lived, but Philip likely had not replaced the log house by then, as there are hinges in the basement that appear to be original to the frame house and have a patent date of 1843. In 1852 the tax assessment notes that he had a frame house, so construction likely occurred c. 1844-52. The finish details of the house correspond with this date range, too. Arter's house is an amazing small gem that is unpretentious on the exterior and rather elaborate, and little changed, on the interior. It is a transitional structure between the German flurkuchenhaus, or continental floor plan, and the Georgian side passage plan, and its very late date for this transition makes it unusual. It is also banked into a hill, typical of Swiss houses, but less so of the German flurkuchenhaus. It has an unusually wide side passage, typical in size and location to a German kuche, or kitchen, but the stairway is not in this space, it is enclosed off of this space. The passage is perhaps the largest room in the house. Instead of a center chimney, then, there were gable end chimneys that started at the second story.[3]

The front room off the passage is the most extravagantly finished room, with wide symmetrical architrave that is carried to the floor around the windows, matching chair rail, and similar mouldings used on the wood mantel on the gable end. It is a small room, and because of that, it appears to be even grander than it is, as there is so much decorative woodwork. The room must have been used as the formal parlor. The mantel here never surrounded a fireplace, however. This room had a stove set in front of the mantel, similar to the German stube. It may have been contemplated to build a fireplace here, however, as the basement under this spot has a shallow projection of the wall consistent with a support for a small fireplace. Behind the parlor was a small room located where the German kammer typically was, but it is not clear whether this was still used as the master bedroom or whether it was now functioning as a separate dining space.

[2] Dr. P. D. Skaar, compiler, "The Arter/Arthur Family of Fountain Valley," typescript, n.d., pp. 3-4, 174; Joe Getty, *Carroll's Heritage: Essays on the Architecture of a Piedmont Maryland County* (Westminster, MD: The County Commissioners of Carroll County and the Historical Society of Carroll County, 1987), pp. 63-6, 74, and 76-7; Frederick County Land Records, WR 44-716, JS 43-533; Frederick County Tax Assessments, 1825, 1835, Maryland State Archives; J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland* (Philadelphia, 1882. Reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968), p. 864.

[3] Carroll County Tax Assessments, Myers District, 1841, 1852, Maryland State Archives.

In either case, the stairway impinged on the room, taking up some of the space, and the door from the passage opened under the stairs. The kitchen was located in the ell off of this last room, and there was a second cooking fireplace in the basement, much as Swiss banked houses had. The kitchen and the second story chambers all have exposed joists and decorative beaded floorboards, rather than lath and plaster. The principal rooms of the main block have plastered ceilings, but it is not known whether this is original or a later alteration. All of the rooms had Dutch elbow latches, most of which survive, and the principal rooms also had separate box locks on the doors so that they could be locked. According to the census records of 1850 and 1860, however, the Arters did not have any hired help living with them.[4] The second story has three chambers, the largest being on the north end of the house, and the most decorative being the southeast chamber. Presumably, the latter served as the master bedroom and the former as the bedroom for the four daughters, leaving the southwest chamber for the two sons. Many of the rooms also have "T" shaped rails on the walls, which may have been for hanging a lamp. This feature has only been observed in one or two other houses in Carroll County.

Folklorist Henry Glassie identified a traditional log house in nearby Adams County, Pennsylvania, with a similar floor plan, which he described as "exactly that of the Pennsylvania German type, except that it lacks the central chimney."[5] A stone version of this house type, with a fireplace in the kammer/dining room and a later ell addition, can be seen at the Thomas Jones Farm (CARR-841) just north of Taneytown, Maryland. Michael Arter's Rockland house was constructed of brick by 1795 and has the continental floor plan. It seems unlikely that Philip Arter would have known this house, however, as his grandfather died in 1808, when Philip was only four, and Michael Arter was apparently living at Innisfree by that time, anyway. The Rockland house shortly passed out of the Arter family. Nonetheless, the Rockland house indicates the persistence of traditional vernacular Germanic house forms among the Arter family. Solomon Arter's house was built of log sometime after he acquired the property in 1810, and its original floor plan was apparently a center stair passage, double pile plan. This was a full-blown Georgian house, and would have been the dwelling that Philip Arter knew best, if it were the original building, so it seems unlikely that Philip would have built a regressive building. That he did may suggest that Solomon Arter's house is actually later, or that there is a mystery surrounding why Philip Arter built what he did.

The house was changed not too long after completion, and in a very unusual way. A porch was constructed across the front, with the north bay of the porch open, and the south and center bays apparently closed off to create another room. At the basement level, a room was created in the

[4] Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, Myers District, 1850, 1860.
[5] Henry Glassie, *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), pp. 56-7; Getty, *Carroll's Heritage*, pp. 64-6.

south and center bays, and a fireplace was constructed at the south end. The fireplace and some of the wood flooring and plaster on the walls survives. There was a board wall on the north end that closed this room off from a storage room under the open porch above, with a door in this wall to give access. The function of the south porch basement room is not clear. The fireplace is too small for cooking, and there is no evidence that it ever had a crane, so it seems unlikely that it was used for laundry or butchering, either. The presence of a door next to the fireplace is a convenience that suggests this was a working space rather than a living space. The door from the main basement would generally have been sufficient if someone was living here. Shop buildings were typically freestanding structures, and were not heated, so it seems unlikely that this room was created for that purpose. Since there were apparently no live-in servants or slaves on the farm, it was not likely living space for anyone other than the family, unless there was a brief experiment that did not last and was never captured in the few records that exist for the farm. The ell attic could have been used as living space for servants or slaves, too, which is perhaps a more likely arrangement than using a basement room for sleeping. The Arter family genealogy states that Philip and Magdalena's son, Artemas, "could not walk or talk." The 1860 census, however, notes that the 17-year-old boy was a laborer. One of the two sources must be wrong, or perhaps Artemas was handicapped and was able to work to some degree. The basement room could have been one of convenience for the boy to use, though how people accommodated handicapped children has been given little study. In the end, there is only conjecture about this space.[6]

Only fragmentary evidence survives to indicate that there was a room at the south end of the porch, on the first story, since the walls and flooring have been completely replaced. The floor framing in the porch is different for the two sections, though it was all constructed at once. The joists under the north half run north-south, so that the floor boards could run from the front wall away from the house. This is the preferred method for porches, in order to shed water, rather than catching it in the tongue and groove joints between boards. All of the open porch joists are supported on the south end by a single beam the size of the other joists. This was clearly structurally sufficient for a porch, but questionable for a furnished living area. The south end of the porch has the joists running the shorter distance, from the front of the house to the east wall of the porch. On the first story the floorboards in the porch attic have beads on the bottom, just as do the floorboards elsewhere in the house. This treatment is never found on porches, where the ceiling boards would be placed on the bottom side of the joists, not the top side. Some of these joists and floorboards retain traces of old wallpaper, with that on the floorboards being typical of ceiling papers. Also, the center bay window was converted to a door. The most logical explanation for this change is that the door was needed to get access to the new porch

[6] Census, 1860. Skaar, "Arter/Arthur Family," p. 174. The source of the information on Artemas Arter's condition is not given.

room from inside the house. The porch sheathing boards indicate that the chimney from the fireplace below came up into this room and out the porch roof. There was likely a stove in this room, as there was no fireplace.

Other features of the house are of note. After the front porch was added, pent roofs were added to the south elevation to shelter the three basement doors on that side of the house. The roofs are very deteriorated, but there is sufficient surviving detail to recreate them. The north side of the ell originally had an open porch created by cantilevering the ell attic floor joists beyond the wall of the house. While a porch is this location was common, the use of cantilevered beams in houses is unusual for Carroll County. It is reminiscent of German-American log houses identified in Indiana, Ohio, and most recently, Tennessee, though whether this technique was used on log buildings in Carroll County that no longer survive is as yet unknown.[7] Another significant surviving detail is the decorative paint in the basement. Solomon Arter's house is significant primarily for the surviving remnants of stenciling. His son's house retains pigmented whitewashes consisting of a red-pink with blue vertical stripes and blue swirls between the stripes, and a gray paint with blue stripes.

Philip Arter had a smaller than average farm for antebellum Carroll County, where most farms ranged from 150 to 250 acres, and his land was extremely steep. Both of these factors suggest that his farm was probably not one of the more productive farms in the county, and this may explain why he had no hired hands. It would also have tended to preclude his purchase of slaves, though slavery was unpopular with most German farmers in Carroll County, anyway. A view of his farming operation can be had through tax records and the agricultural census, and suggests that he operated a typically diverse family farm. In 1841 he had horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, but in what numbers is not indicated. The 1850 agricultural census notes that only 100 acres were improved land, and thus tillable, while there were 40 acres that were unimproved. This suggests that he may have acquired some additional acreage, though it is never assessed in the tax books, and was perhaps renting it from a neighbor. The steepest land on his farm was likely retained as woodland. At the time he had only one horse, six milch cows, one other cow, and four hogs, with no sheep. The quantity of livestock, like the acreage of his farm, was lower than the average. He was raising wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, hay, flax, butter, and various orchard products, both for sale as well as his own personal consumption. In 1860, according to the census, his improved land was only 60 acres. By this time Arter was 55 and perhaps cutting back on farming, but his son Uriah was 25 and actively engaged in farming. The unimproved acreage was still 40 acres, suggesting that if he had leased land ten years earlier, it was cleared

[7] Warren E. Roberts, "German-American Log Buildings of Dubois County, Indiana," *Winterthur Portfolio* 21, no. 4 (Winter 1986), pp. 265-74; Michael Gavin, "German-American Log Houses of Lawrence County, Tennessee," *Material Culture* 33, no. 1 (Spring 2001), pp. 68-83.

and ready for planting. On the other hand, the total acreage only adds up to 100 acres, less than what he actually owned, so there is the possibility that the recorded numbers were inaccurate. The value given for the farm, not surprisingly, was near the low end of farm values in Myers District in 1860. By that time he had two horses, five milch cows, six other cattle, eight sheep, and eight swine, numbers that were closer to the average. Arter was no longer raising rye, but now had wool as an additional byproduct of his operation. He was also raising sweet potatoes, but it is not clear whether this reflects a change in his production or merely the census department's recognition that sweet potatoes were a rising cash crop.[8]

The agricultural census varies in this way, making it difficult to make sound conclusions on one property over time. Thus, in 1870 distinction was made between winter wheat and summer wheat, and Arter was raising only the former. It was probably always his only wheat crop, though the census offers no information to confirm this. Likewise, he was raising buckwheat and clover seed, producing molasses and harvesting some timber, but these crops and products were not itemized in previous census, so they may not reflect new crops for Arter. Arter was once again raising rye, along with the oats, corn, white and sweet potatoes, and hay. He no longer had sheep, but had three horses, six milch cows, three other cattle, and eight swine. Most of this production probably reflects the labor of his son Uriah, who had likely taken over complete operation. At this time he was assessed for livestock valued at $400, while Philip's livestock was only valued at $150 in 1866. Magdalena Arter died in 1870, and it is just as likely that Uriah's wife, Lucinda (nee Leppo) took over running the house. In 1873 Philip sold the farm to Uriah for only $5.00, with the provision that Philip be allowed

> the use and occupation of the same part of the dwelling house standing on said land or real estate as he now occupies, that is to say six rooms and the kitchen and half of the garrett and cellar of said dwelling house on said land and sufficient room in the spring house, and water of the spring and the one half of the carriage house and half of hog house and sufficient room in the barn for one horse and two cows and sufficient hay for one horse and two cows and sufficient firewood for family use and sufficient apples pears cherries +c for family use, and all the same privileges around and about said buildings that he now has and enjoys and also the same priviledges [sic] in and about the barn necessary to attend to his stock & use and priviledges [sic] to the spring and such ground for potatoes and some corn as he now has and the same use and priviledges [sic] of the two gardens as he now

[8] Carroll County Tax Assessments, Myers District, 1841, duplicate copy, Historical Society of Carroll County; Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, Myers District; agricultural census, 1850, agricultural census, 1860.

> has, and also sufficient timber and stones for a house and stable if he wants to build himself. . . .

This clause is very similar to those found in wills, in which the deceased bequeaths the home farm to a son, but insures that his widow will be sufficiently provided for; in this instance, the clause is located in a deed, and makes provision for the father's retirement. Despite the appearance that all might not have been well in the family, the rights are likely spelled out in case of future disagreement, and the family likely shared all the spaces on the farm without making clear-cut divisions.[9]

The deed restrictions are also of interest for the portrait they convey of the farm. There are some concrete remains of a springhouse southwest of the house, banked into a hill along a small stream. These are probably twentieth century alterations to an earlier structure, so likely mark the location of the building mentioned in the deed. A 1940s aerial photograph indicates that a small building stood just southwest of the barn, off of the barnyard, which is a typical location for a hog pen. Today there is no evidence of the building above ground, and thus no clear way to know its function, but it is not unreasonable to believe that the hog pen Arter wrote of was located there. Arter also mentioned a carriage house, but there is no evidence to suggest where it may have been located. In 1876 he was assessed for a buggy, which would explain his need for half of the building. Uriah Arter owned a carriage before that date, so he would have had use of the other half. The barn noted in the deed was not the existing structure, as Philip had a log barn in 1866. That his orchards were growing apples, pears, cherries and other fruit is not surprising, nor would it be unusual to have a garden for vegetables and small fruits. The mention of two gardens is unique, if only because kitchen gardens are so little noticed in documentary records. There is a series of terraces on the south side of the house, stepping down to the small stream, and this was presumably where at least one of the gardens was located. Among the provisions Philip Arter made for his retirement was the possibility that he would build his own house, and he had already purchased a lot in the town of Silver Run shortly after his wife died. There is no indication that he ever moved off the farm. He also remarried, though the date is not recorded. The possibility that his son's family might clash with his new wife, Elizabeth Miller (b. 1826), could also explain both his sale of the farm and the provisions of the deed.[10]

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[9] Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, Myers District, agricultural census, 1870. Carroll County Tax Assessments, Myers District, 1866-76, Maryland State Archives. Skaar, "Arter/Arthur Family," p. 174. Carroll County Land Records, JBB 43-265.

[10] Aerial photographs in the files of the Carroll County Department of Planning. Carroll County Tax Assessments, Myers District, 1866-76, Maryland State Archives. Skaar, "Arter/Arthur Family,"p. 174.

The 1880 agricultural census gives the most detailed picture available of farming as practiced by the Arters. Of the 123 acres Uriah owned, roughly 65 were being tilled, eight were in meadow, 30 were still in wood, and 15 were classified as unimproved. Twenty-one acres of grass were being mown and another five acres were not, and together they were producing 20 tons of hay and four bushels of clover seed. There were 24 acres in wheat, producing 250 bushels, 23 acres in corn, producing 500 bushels, 12 acres of oats producing 120 bushels, six acres of rye producing 39 bushels, plus one acre in buckwheat, ¼ acre in potatoes, and ⅛ acre in sweet potatoes. The orchard consisted of 100 apple trees on four acres, plus 20 peach trees. Pear and cherry trees were not counted. The acreage under plow adds up to more than the tilled land and meadow delineated above, suggesting that either Uriah was renting some additional land, or someone's math was not good. Uriah's livestock included three horses, five milch cows and four other cattle, 17 sheep, 14 hogs, and 15 poultry that were kept in the barnyard. The cows dropped five calves the previous year, and five cattle were sold. One cow also died. One lamb was also dropped, and the poultry produced 400 dozen eggs. Uriah was using some store-bought fertilizers by this time, and hired help for two weeks in the year, likely at harvest time.[11]

Philip Arter died in 1883, and all indications are that the farm he established and his son took over, though small was, prosperous. Philip Arter still owned a complete set of farming tools and furnishings for a well-appointed house. It is worth noting that he owned four eight-day clocks, an unusually large number, a cooking stove, two parlour stoves, and a ten-plate stove, and most of the rooms were carpeted, with one covered with oil cloth. Several of the carpets and stoves, along with a clock and some tools, were purchased by Uriah Arter and thus remained in the house. The inventory does not mention any books, but they were important enough for Philip to bequeath them to his children, to be divided evenly. Uriah was appointed guardian for "my afflicted son Artemus Arter," and was left $1,300 to see to his care. Artemus also received a room full of furniture. Philip's second wife, Elizabeth, took all the property she brought to the marriage and received $1,000. Uriah was bequeathed $5.00 "and no more[.] I do this because I think that he has fully as much as any of my other children gets out of my estate in the purchase of my real estate of me in my lifetime by the advantage that I have given him in the same . . . ." It was ordered that the remainder of the estate be sold and the proceeds divided between the children of Philip's deceased daughter, Mandilla, Harriet Leppo, Senora Feeser, and Artemus.[12]

The advantage given Uriah Arter enabled him to replace the log barn with a large new frame bank barn that still stands on the property. A local correspondent to the *Democratic Advocate*

[11] Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, Myers District, agricultural census, 1870.
[12] Philip Arter Estate, Inventory of Personal Property JOW 12-296, Carroll County Register of Wills. Philip Arter Estate, Sales of Personal Property JOW 10-145, Carroll County Register of Wills. Philip Arter Estate, Will JOW 5-293, Carroll County Register of Wills.

noted in February 1888 that Uriah intended to build a barn in the spring and had contracted with Samuel Baum to do the work. The new barn was assessed in the tax books in 1889, so presumably construction followed as planned the year before. Baum has not been connected with any other barn in Carroll County at this time, and little is known of him. Uriah's late sister, Mandilla, had married Jacob W. Baum in 1855, a year after the birth of Samuel, but Samuel was not their child and does not show up in the census until 1880. At that time he was listed as a wheelwright, not a carpenter, in Myers District, was married and had three daughters, the oldest age five. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1898 and he subsequently moved to Baltimore City to live with one of his sons. He died there at age 60 in 1914, and was buried out in Silver Run. The barn Samuel Baum constructed employs traditional heavy timber framing, most of which is circular sawn. It was only in the late 1880s that circular saws were commonly available in Carroll County to saw large timbers for joists, posts and girts on barns. Typically, the owner of the steam-powered saw would haul it to the farmer's wood lot to cut timber, and since Arter had a fair amount of land in timber, he probably followed this pattern. In this case, the 40-foot long joists were too big to fit on the saw carriage, so they had to be hewn. It is possible that Uriah did the sawing himself. In 1896 he was assessed for a saw, and since he was selling some forest products in 1880, as his father had earlier, he could have had the saw before he built the barn, though it was never mentioned in the earlier tax assessments.[13] There is no clear evidence that the logs of the old barn were reused; typically, the logs were turned on their side and used as joists, with one log spanning from the banked wall over one of the summer beams to the second summer, and another log laid next to it, spanning from that summer beam over the opposite wall to the end of the forebay. The fact that these logs were not reused suggests either that they were too deteriorated, or perhaps more likely, that the log barn burned.

The existing barn has several features of interest. On the lower story the center posts under both summer beams have a diagonal down brace on the forebay side of the post. This is a unique arrangement that probably indicates that the builder had observed instances of the banked wall of barns heaving and collapsing in the center over time due to the pressure of water freezing in the ground behind the wall. This wall was sometimes built thicker on the inside in this location to strengthen it, but in this instance it is not, so the braces were likely intended to help resist the pressure on the wall. There are original stalls still in place on the east side of the barn, which is a very rare survival. Though the barn has been repainted, the original paint scheme is visible below the forebay beneath the deteriorated later finish, and is a completely unique survival. The

[13] *Democratic Advocate* (Westminster) 25 February 1888, p. 3. Carroll County Tax Assessments, Myers District, 1876-96, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives. Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, Myers District, 1860, 1870, 1880. *Carroll County Cemeteries*, v. 5, pt. 1 (Westminster: Carroll County Genealogical Society, 1999), p. 150. *Democratic Advocate* (Westminster) 24 April 1914, p. 8. *American Sentinel* (Westminster), 24 April 1914, p. 1.

horizontal boards were painted red and penciled with white lines to imitate brick, just as brick walls were commonly treated throughout the nineteenth century in Carroll County. Above the doors brick jack arches were created in paint. It is impossible to say how common this treatment was, as most barns have been painted over and the evidence hidden. Its existence here, at the very least, indicates Arter's pride in his husbandry, since he was willing to spend additional money on what was purely a decorative treatment. In the upper story, all the major joints are fastened with three pegs, rather than the one or two typical in all other barns. The use of three pegs has never been observed before, and again may be the builder's recognition that there was some structural weakness here. As barns settled, these joints could and did pull apart, and the addition of an extra peg may have been an attempt to distribute the tension over a wider area.

Lucinda Arter died in 1906 and Uriah died the following June. The inventory of Uriah's estate gives further insight into his farm. Among items of interest is a blacksmith's anvil and vice, though there were apparently no other blacksmith tools listed. This omission suggests that Uriah may have had the anvil for convenience, but was not a blacksmith and did not have a shop on his property that he rented to others. He also had a "bench + shoemakers tools," which is more suggestive, though when and how much he may have used them can only be guessed. Uriah had some broom corn on hand, which he was presumably growing. The large cooking fireplace had given way some time ago to an "old Hathaway cooking stove," and the basement fireplace probably saw less use, too, as there was a washing machine and wringer somewhere in the house. The house had at least three oil cloths on the floors, as well as three rooms with carpets. Near the end of the inventory is listed "11 window sash + lights." At an unknown date most of the original six-over-six sash were removed and replaced with the existing one-over-one sash, one of the few changes made to the house. Presumably, the sash were deteriorated, since the only original sash retained were those sheltered by the porches. Possibly, Uriah Arter had them changed and retained some of the sash that were in better condition either to use in other buildings on the farm, or for the glass.[14]

The farm passed to their four children, but they were either not interested in farming or were already established elsewhere, and it was sold out of the family to George V. Miller for $5,792.75. Miller was apparently only interested in some of the timber on the property, and less than a year later he sold the farm to Mary J. Newman. The drastically lower price paid by Newman for the whole 123 acres, $2,200, suggests that perhaps Miller was her father and was trying to help establish his daughter and son-in-law in farming. In 1923 Noah and Mary Newman added two adjacent parcels to the west that were part of the property of the late Milly Earhart. One was 120 acres on the north side of Deep Run Road, known as the Earhart

[14] Skaar, "Arter/Arthur Family," p. 174. Uriah Arter Estate, Inventory of Personal Property JJS 20-165, Carroll County Register of Wills.

Homestead, and the other was 63 acres of oak and pine timber on the north side of the homestead. The entire 63 acre tract was later sold off by the Newmans, as was some of the 120 acre tract, so that the farm comprised 205 acres when the widowed Mary Newman sold it in 1939. The Newmans were probably responsible for constructing the outbuilding just west of the house, but its function is not clear. They also were likely responsible for the frame building northeast of the barn. It seems too large to have been a poultry house, though that is the most likely use of the building, and too little of it survives to be able to understand it clearly. The Raber family held the farm from 1939 to 1964, and in recent years it was apparently leased to tenants.[15] The entire 205 acres was offered for sale as a development site, with the house and barn to be demolished because they were considered to be of no value. The current owner purchased the entire property to preserve it.

[15] Carroll County Land Records, DPS 109-451, DPS 111-301, ODG 114-354, EMM JR. 142-449, LDM 170-260, LDM 177-21, 302-245, CCC 381-587, CCC 391-98.

Major Bibliographical References:

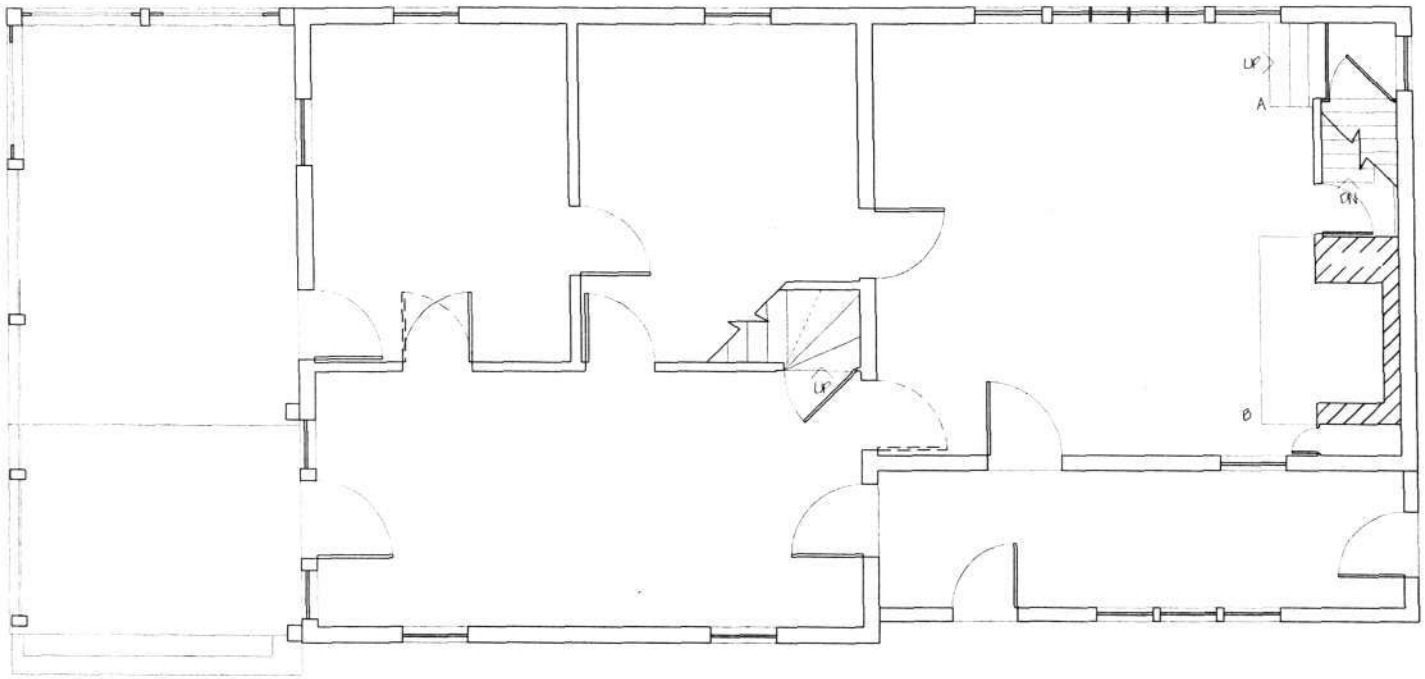
See footnotes.

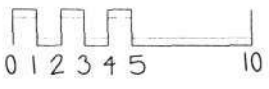
Verbal Boundary Description:

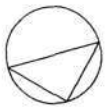
The nominated property is described among the Land Records of Carroll County, Maryland in Liber 4000, folio 722, and depicted on Carroll County Tax Map 13, Grid 19, Parcel 61.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 205.92 acres, comprises the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource, and encompasses the buildings, structures, and landscape features within their historic setting.







NOTES

A STEPS REBUILT AND BLOCKED OFF

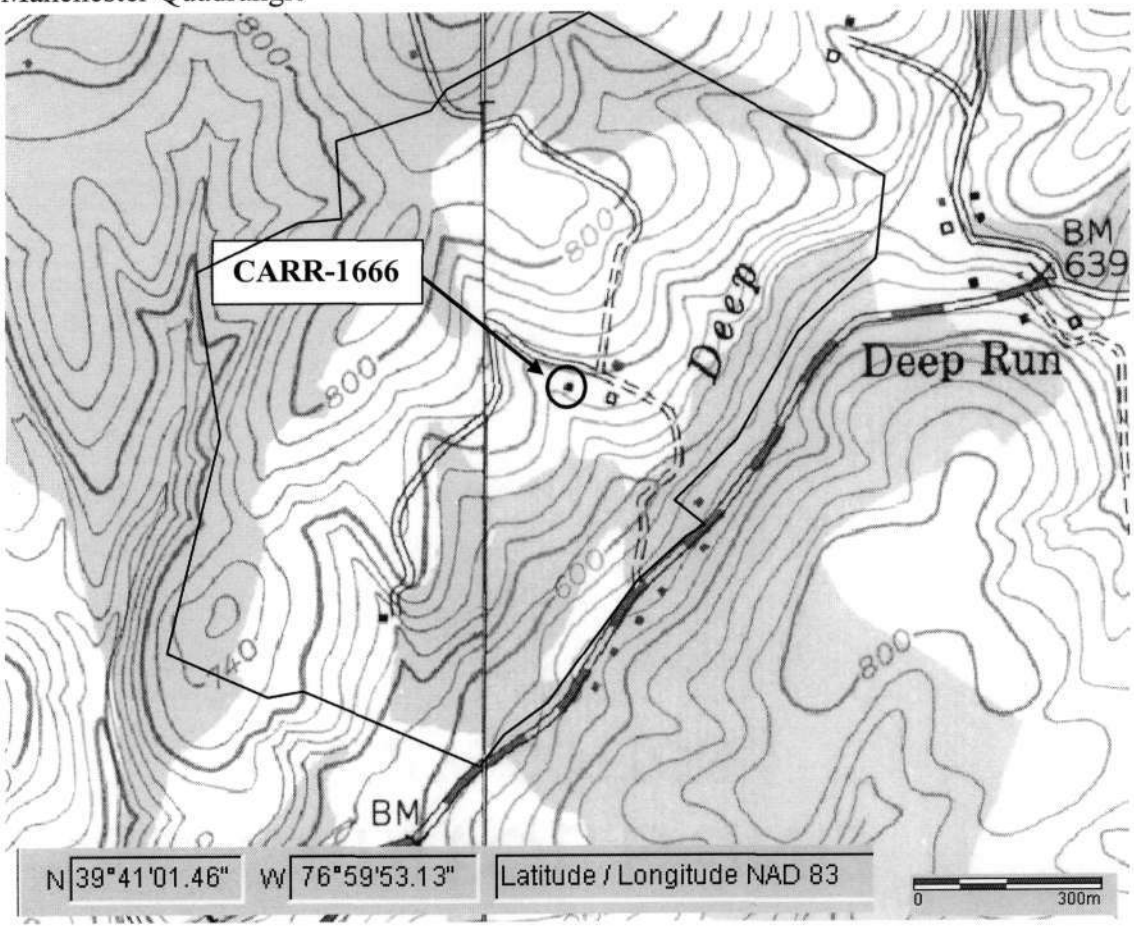
B NEW TILE HEARTH

CARR-1666 PHILIP & URIAH ARTER FARM 10 DEEP RUN ROAD WEST

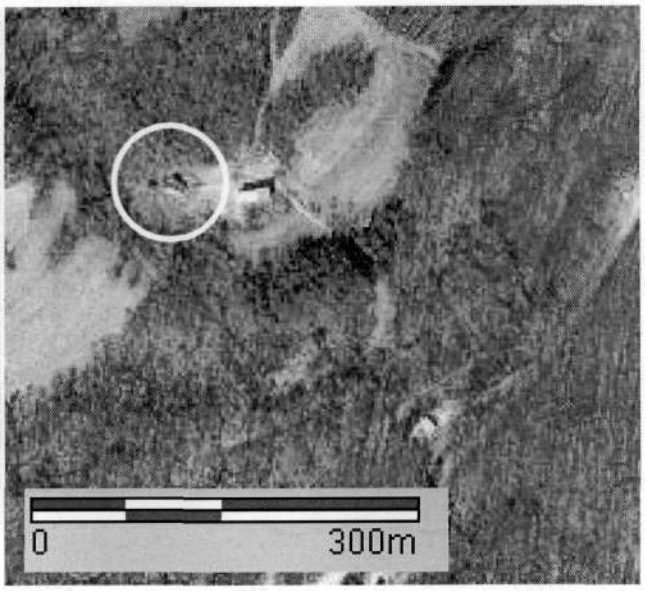
FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT MARCH 2003

Carroll County
Maryland

CARR-1666
Philip & Uriah Arter Farm
10 West Deep Run Road, Westminster
Manchester Quadrangle



1998 Aerial Photo (Tax Map 13, P. 61) close-up view



CARR-1666

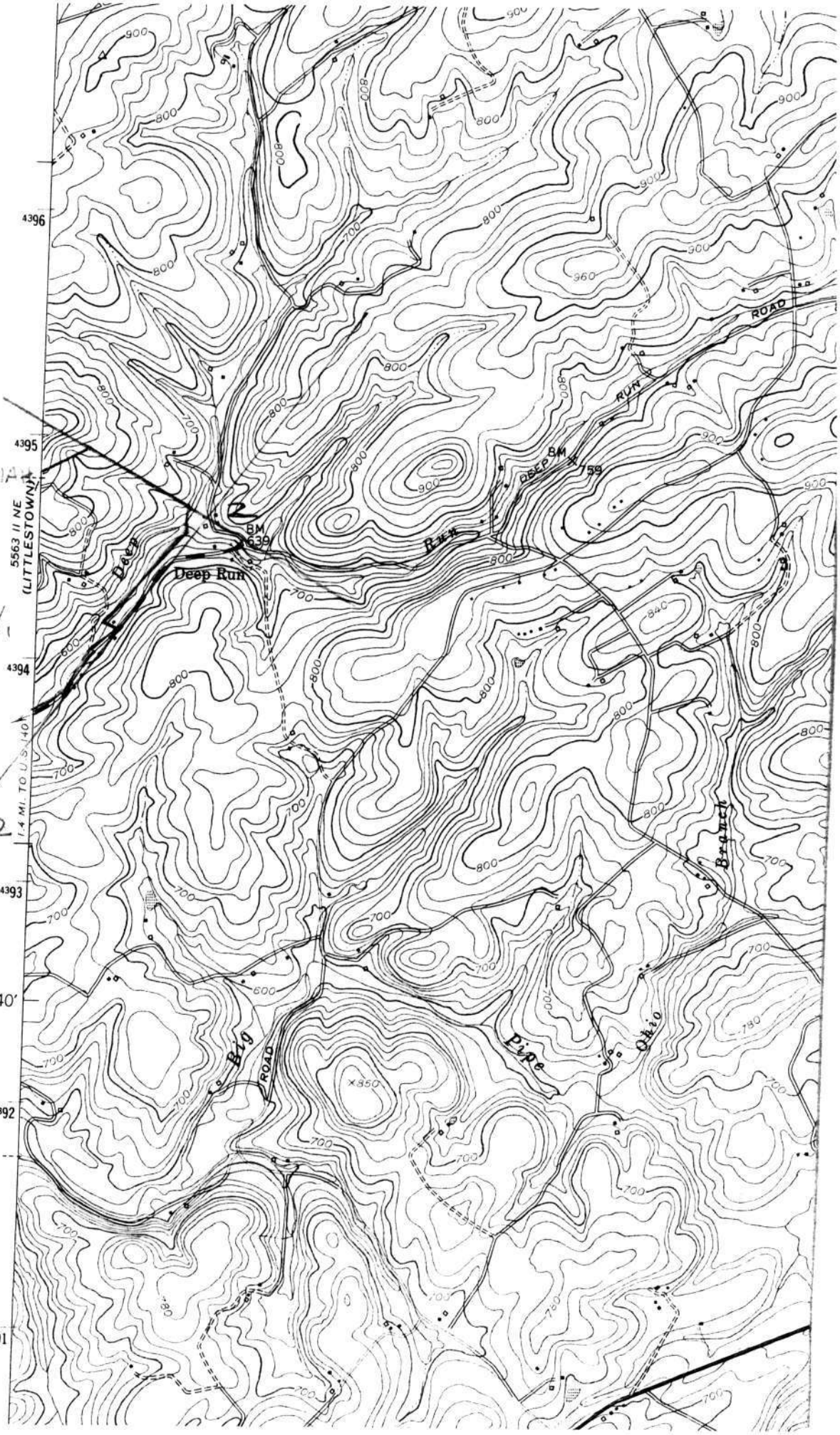
ARTER, PHILIP & URIAH FARM

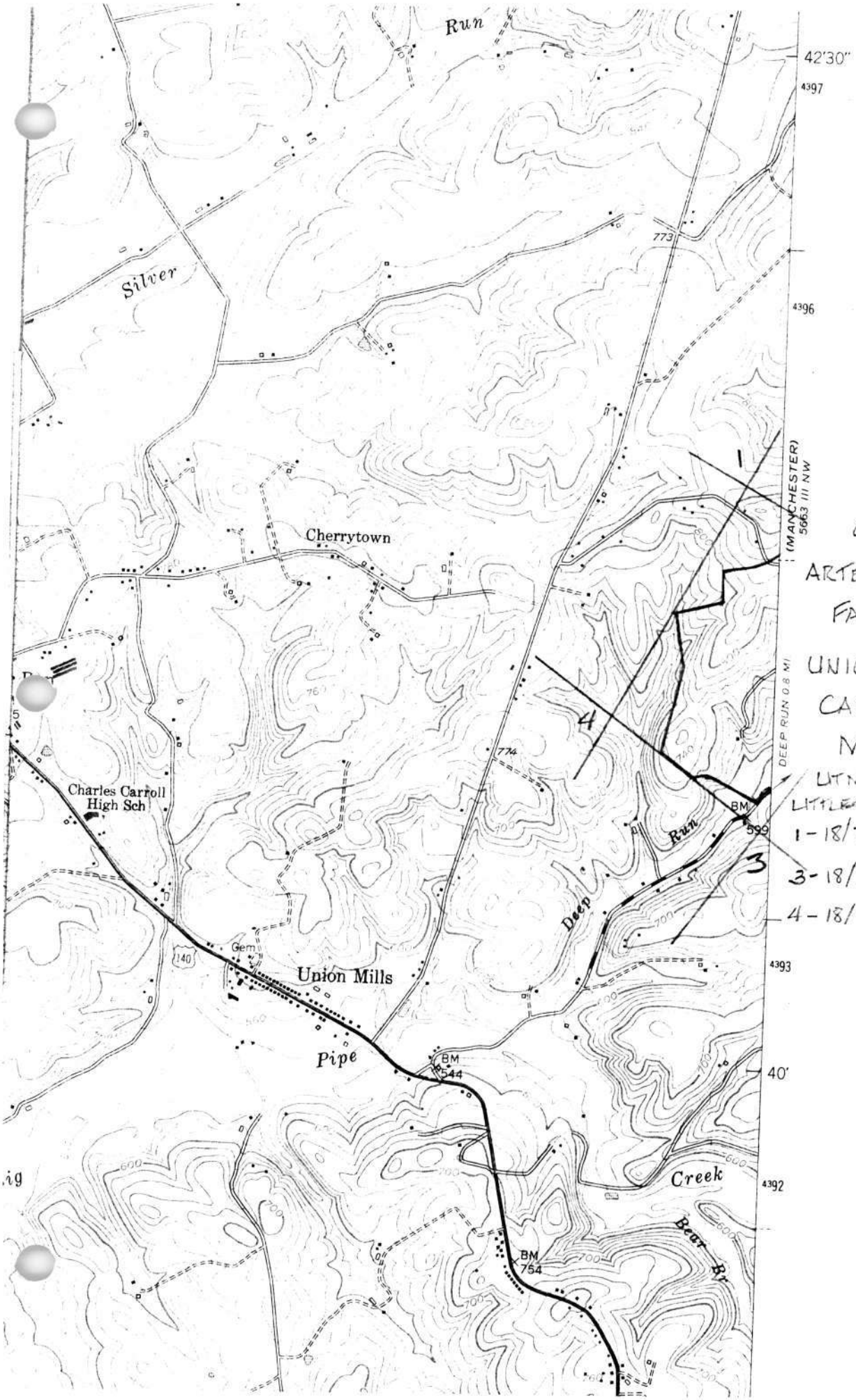
UNION MILLS, CARROLL COUNTY, MD

UTM REFERENCE:

MANCHESTER, MD QUAD

2-18/135549/1314882





CARR-1666

ARTER, PHILIP & URIAH, FARM

UNION MILLS, CARROLL COUNTY, MD

UTM REFERENCES: LITTLESTOWN, MD QUAD

1 - 18/737197 / 1311884

3 - 18/732034 / 1312244

4 - 18/733747 / 1310018