

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED AUG 2 1977  
DATE ENTERED JUN 9 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC \*\*  
Hard Lodging; Solomon's Folly  
AND/OR COMMON  
Hard Lodging (preferred)

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Union Bridge  
Ladiesburg Road, one mile east of  
CITY, TOWN Union Bridge VICINITY OF Sixth  
STATE Maryland CODE 24 COUNTY Carroll CODE 013

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. F. Earle Shriner  
STREET & NUMBER 116 Fairview Avenue  
CITY, TOWN Frederick, VICINITY OF STATE Maryland 21701

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. New County Office Building  
STREET & NUMBER 225 North Center Street  
CITY, TOWN Westminster, Maryland STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE  
DATE  
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS  
CITY, TOWN STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hard Lodging is located on the Ladiesburg Road, approximately one-half mile from the intersection of Ladiesburg and Quaker Hill Roads, east of Union Bridge, Carroll County, Maryland.

The house is built on a small cliff and overlooks the site where its first owner, Solomon Shepherd, had a mill. Although the mill is no longer present, the site is still surrounded by farmland, woods and farm buildings, retaining a continuity of the early setting.

The construction of the house occurred in three stages. The middle section, a two and one-half story, four bay wide, common bond structure, was probably the first stage. Its plan is two rooms with a narrow stairway on the board partition between the rooms. Entrance to the house is into the kitchen from both sides, thus forming a cross passage. The kitchen contains a large fireplace with some of the original hardware. The doors are batten with wrought strap hinges. The stairway is unfinished and the overlapping wide boards forming the partition between the rooms are visible. Backing onto this wall is a small fireplace serving the other room. The wood trim in this room is of the same style as the later west section of the house. Presumably, this room was converted to a parlor when the larger section was built. The door frames have an ovolo molding, and the chairrails are wide with a molded upper section. The mantelpiece has an ovolo trim with an overmantel that has three plain pilaster strips with broad panels between and a molded cornice along the top. This middle section of the house has two chambers on the second floor and a garret in the half-story.

The exterior of the middle section of Hard Lodging attains a nice proportion through the visual effect of its details. The first floor windows in this section are taller than those on the second floor. An interesting feature is a wood ventilator built vertically in the side of the window frame east of the doorway on the first floor, which provided air for the large draft of the kitchen hearth. The south facade has the doorway in the second bay from the east, six-over-six double hung sash windows in the other three bays on the main floor, and three six-over-six sash windows on the second floor, leaving the bay above the doorway unfenestrated. The distinction between the floors is further emphasized by a pent roof and the flat-arch lintels on the main floor as compared with the second floor's header lintels. The north facade has an asymmetrical fenestration and a small entrance porch. The roof is shingled and has two chimney stacks, one centrally located and one in the east gable end.

The main section of the house is attached to the west side of the middle structure and is a Federal style, three bay by two bay, two and one-half story house with an interior gable end chimney and a side entrance plan. One of the indications of a separate building period for this section is the existence of a double wall constructed where the two buildings connect.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1790

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The architecture of Hard Lodging is significant in Carroll County because of the departure it takes from the predominant farmhouse style found in central Maryland during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The middle section, related to Pennsylvania German architecture, particularly through the pent roof forebau, is similar to other domestic structures in the area. The Federal section, however, with its exterior architectural details (molded watertable, belt course, attention to proportion) and interior woodwork, is much more sophisticated than other farmhouses in the region and more similar to houses found in the Tidewater region. The site of Hard Lodging presumes the attention given to the architecture, creating a classical atmosphere to the countryside setting. The combination of these elements produces an unusual farmhouse, yet keeps Hard Lodging simple in design and refined in appearance.

Hard Lodging may also be the earliest successful attempt at constructing a somewhat stylish farmhouse in the Union Bridge area. It was built by Solomon Shepherd, and the historian, J. Thomas Scharf, notes that at the time of construction, the neighbors were awed by Hard Lodging's presence:

For some time after the construction of his mill he was without a house of his own, and boarded with his father-in-law, at some distance down Pipe's Creek; and it is related of him that in walking back and forth along the banks of the stream from the mill to the house at night he was wont to burn the ends of a bunch of hickory sticks before he would set out on his hazardous journey, and when the wolves (which were savage and ravenous) approached too near he would shirl his firebrand about him to drive them away. He afterwards moved into a log house, which is still standing, and in 1790 built the brick house in which Shepherd Wood now resides. The latter was at that time considered a palatial extravagance, and the neighbors dubbed in 'Solomon's Folly'.

Solomon Shepherd married into the Farquhar family, who had first settled in the Union Bridge area in the middle of the eighteenth century and had large land holdings. Susanna Farquhar and Solomon Shepherd were married at the Pipe Creek Friends Meeting House near Hard Lodging. (The wedding document is in the collection of the Historical Society of Carroll County.) According to Scharf, Shepherd established a prosperous fulling mill near

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land and Probate Records of Carroll and Frederick Counties.  
 Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland, Vol. II.  
 Philadelphia: Louis Everts, 1882, pp. 764-65, 791, 972.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY twenty acres  
 UTM REFERENCES 12

A	1, 8	31, 41, 51, 61	43, 81, 161, 90	B	1, 8	31, 41, 81, 10	43, 81, 141, 10
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1, 8	31, 31, 81, 60	43, 81, 130, 10	D	1, 8	31, 13, 76, 10	43, 81, 160, 10

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on Ladiesburg Road 1,600 feet east of the easternmost street in Union Bridge, then following the south side of the said road NE 1,000 feet, then moving SSE 700 feet to a point, then following the 500 contour line west for 500 feet, then moving west 400 feet to the point of beginning.

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Joseph Getty, Field Historian September, 1976  
 ORGANIZATION DATE  
Carroll County Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust  
 STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE  
210 East Main Street 269-2212  
 CITY OR TOWN STATE  
Westminster, Maryland 21157

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL  STATE  LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE John N. Place DATE 7/26/77  
 TITLE SHPO

<b>FOR NPS USE ONLY</b>	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE <u>6/9/78</u>
ATTEST <u>William H. Cole</u>	KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE <u>6.5.78</u>

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Hard Lodging  
Carroll County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION (continued)

A date stone in the gable end of this structure is inscribed "1790." The south and west facades are Flemish bond with a molded watertable. The other walls are laid in common bond. Again, the first story windows are taller than those on the second floor, and they have gauged flat-arch brick lintels, while the second floor flat-arch lintels consist of single bricks. A three-brick-high belt course exists between the two floors on the south facade. This facade also contains the main entranceway, an eight-panel door flanked by slender side columns, three-pane sidelights, a six-light transom and a paneled recess. The north facade has a window to light the staircase directly above a small entranceway porch and single six-over-six windows on each floor.

The west gable end originally was fenestrated with six-over-six windows scaled identically to the other facades on the first and second floors, and two three-over-six windows in the half-story. Presently a doorway exists in the south bay on the west gable end with a small porch without a roof. The east gable end has windows like those in the west end in the portion of the wall that is not attached to the middle section of the house. There is a box cornice and shingle roof.

The side entrance plan provides a cross passageway that contains the staircase and two rooms to the west of the passageway. The staircase has an ovoid handrail, turned balusters, scroll with a flower motif, stair ends, and angular paneling below. The woodwork in this passageway and the adjoining rooms -- chairrails, cornice moldings, and mantelpieces -- is of Federal design.

Whether the middle section of Hard Lodging is the earliest structure has not been substantiated. The doorway from the passageway to the parlor of the middle section is two walls thick and the middle section is built at a lower level than the Federal-style section. The middle section is built on solid ground, but the Federal-style structure has a basement which has chamfered vertical supports with a run-out stop. The earlier hardware and moldings in the middle section suggest that it was built first. It was common, however, to build service wings onto the side of a house and these additions were usually relegated to older styling. The fact that the stairway in the two-room middle section is unfinished and the upper story did not have access to the main house denotes that this section was definitely the service area of the house. However, since the foot preparation occurred in this

(See Continuation Sheet No. 2)

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION (continued)

area and there is no provision for that function in the Federal-style section, it seems probable that this middle section was concurrent if not a few years earlier. Conclusive evidence of the house periods might be found in the attics under the floor boards and the presently covered roof frames. The wall of the middle section, as found in the double thickness on the first floor, is not present in the half story. Neither is there a clapboard cladding which otherwise would have existed if this section is earlier. Therefore if it is earlier, there should be evidence of the frame and cladding and the brick wall in this section of the attic.

The third section, built on the east side of the middle section, was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. Built into the slope of the cliff, it is one story with a high foundation. The foundation contains a garage, while the main floor has a library and sun porch.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Hard Lodging (Griffith's Map of 1794 sites a Farquhar mill in the vicinity) which he expanded to a factory in 1810, constructing "carding and spinning-machines and looms for the manufacture of cloths, blankets, and other fabrics." In 1815 Shepherd moved from Hard Lodging to a larger farmhouse.