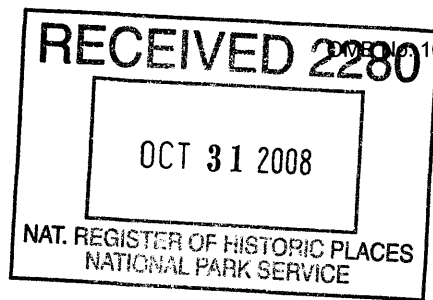


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Cold Saturday
other names Clover Hill; CARR-29

2. Location

street & number 3251 Gamber Road not for publication
city or town Finksburg vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21048-2228

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).

Eizabeth High / Deputy SHPO 10/24/08
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 Patrick Andrews Date of Action 12/11/2008

Cold Saturday (CARR-29)

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	3	buildings
0	0	sites
4	2	structures
1	0	objects
19	5	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

DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/Animal facility

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/Animal facility

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Wood

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. 1800-1958

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Cold Saturday (CARR-29)
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Carroll County, Maryland
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.58 acres (Finksburg MD USGS quadrangle map)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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 5 January 2008
street & number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21212-1915

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 Garnet S. and Scarlett J. Bean
street & number 3251 Gamber Road telephone 410-833-0057
city or town Finksburg state Maryland zip code 21048-2228

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.

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Description Summary:

Cold Saturday (also historically called Clover Hill) is a farm complex located at 3251 Gamber Road, on the southeast side of the road, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile southwest of Finksburg, in southeastern Carroll County, Maryland. The farm is set near the top of a ridge, with the ground sloping off sharply to the east, south, and west and rising slightly to the north. Facing south, the main house is two and one-half stories, five bays by one bay, constructed c. 1800 of rubble stone with quoins, and has a gable roof with wood shingles. The center bays of the first and second stories are embellished with fan lights and sidelights, and are set within flanking pilasters. The first story entrance bay is further enhanced by a columned portico, which creates a balcony accessed by French doors on the second story. The house has a two-story wing on the west end added between 1881 and 1886; the wing is two bays by two bays, and also of rubble stone with gable roof and wood shingles. Contributing to the complex are a stone tenant house, stone and frame outbuilding known as the old schoolhouse, frame wagon shed and corncrib, tractor shed of corrugated metal, frame shed with wagon doors, 1940 CMU barn, frame chicken house, frame tenant house, frame summer kitchen, stone wall with gate, small parged building near the gate, frame loafing shed, frame barn with silo, log cabin, stone bridge, log grape arbor, gazebo and gas pump. Not contributing to the resource are a garage, modern shed, carriage house, tennis court and pool.

General Description:

House – Exterior (one contributing building)

The house is a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, five-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with quoins at the corners, and has a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story wing on the west that is two bays by two bays, is also of rubble stone, and has a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge.

On the main block, the south elevation basement has wide window openings in the four end bays, with a pair of four-light casements in each. They are set in beaded-interior-edge frames, with splayed stone jack arches, and have three diamond-in-section horizontal iron bars in each opening. The center bay has a stone porch base and steps. The first story center bay has a six-panel door with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. Flanking the doorway are reeded triple clustered colonettes, and sidelights of two-over-two double hung sash with one panel below. These panels are sunken and flat, with ogee moulds. Above the door is a band of gouge work triangles that creates broadfoot crosses. There is a segmentally-arched fanlight in a beaded-interior-edge frame, with stone voussoirs. There are stone pilasters with half-columns engaged to them. There is a one-story porch with four Doric columns, and there are iron railings between the columns and wall. The porch has a plain frieze, an ogee bed mould and cornice, and a flat roof with an iron railing. The four end bays have twelve-over-twelve double hung sash with painted sills that appear to be stone and have chiseled vertical tool marks on the face. The window

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frames have a large bead on the inner edge. The shutters have three panels that are sunken and flat, with ogee moulds. They are hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends, and the pintles are screwed to the frames. The back side of the shutters is bead and butt work. The shutter dogs are reproductions. The window openings have splayed stone jack arches. The second story center bay has a pair of French doors with reeded single columns. There are sidelights, a fanlight, architrave, frame and moulding on the transom bar that match the first story doorway. The rubble stone pilasters continue here, with capitals that each have two swags. The soffit between these pilasters has a chain moulding on it. The four end bays have twelve-over-twelve double hung sash that match the first story. There is a wood box cornice with a bed mould that has an ovolo above a cavetto. There are three dormers, one in the center and one each between the two end bays on each side. They are gabled and have new six-over-six sash. There are interior stone chimneys with brick on the top, on both ends.

The east elevation has a pair of four-light casements in the basement behind three horizontal iron bars. There is a thin wood sill and stone voussoirs. The first story has a twelve-over-twelve double hung sash with a wood sill and a large bead on the mitered frame. The jack arch has stone voussoirs. Near the north corner is a four-over-four double hung sash cut into the wall, with some bricks at the jambs of the opening. There is a wood sill and a wood lintel with an ogee moulding, and a bullnose frame with shutter hinges. The sash have wide vertical muntins. The second story has a twelve-over-twelve double hung sash that matches the first story. The gable end has a six-over-six sash in the center, in a bullnose frame with shutter hinges, and has a wood sill and stone voussoirs. There is a six-light sash to each side that appears to have been cut in later. These windows have wood sills, beaded-interior-edge mitered frames, and no voussoirs. There are plain rake boards that are probably replacements. The top of the chimney has eleven courses of brick.

The north elevation of the main block has window openings that are in-filled with stone in the east, west-center, and west bays of the basement. The first story east bay has a window that has been closed off on the interior, with a 24-light storm window on the exterior. The frame has a large bead on it, the lintel has stone voussoirs, and the sill is painted and appears to be a concrete replacement. There are shutters, with three panels each, that are mortised and tenoned and pinned and hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends. The pintles have plates that are screwed to the jambs. The shutters have bead and butt work on the back side, while the front-side panels are sunken and flat, with ogee moulds. There is a row of iron hooks in the stone at the level of the bottom of the voussoirs, with two west of the east bay and two west of the east-center bay. The east-center bay has a door with nine lights over two panels, and the frame has a large bead on the inner edge. There is a wood sill, an eight-light transom, and stone voussoirs. An earlier door was hung on the east jamb. The jambs are mortised and tenoned and pinned and have three panels each, with sunken, flat panels and ogee moulds. There is one panel at the transom level on each jamb, and two on the soffit. The inner door has twelve lights over one lying panel over two panels, and this is a new door, too. It has sunken fields and no moulds. The center bay

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has a door with nine lights over two panels, in a frame with a large bead. There is an inner door that is the same as this, but has fielded panels. The transom has a fanlight-pattern in the glazing, and there are stone voussoirs above. There is a new wood deck and railing in front of the door. The west-center bay has a typical twelve-over-twelve sash set higher on the wall, with a wood sill, stone voussoirs, and shutters that match the east bay. The west bay has a typical twelve-over-twelve sash that matches the east bay, and the sill appears to be painted concrete. There are two star tie rod anchors between the first and second stories, flanking the center bay. The second story east, east-center, center, and west bays have twelve-over-twelve sash with wood shutters like the first story, stone voussoirs, and wood sills. There is no opening in the west-center bay. There is a wood box cornice with an ogee bed mould, and three dormers on the roof that match those on the south elevation.

The north elevation of the ell is three bays. The first story has two six-over-six sash in bullnose frames, with wood sills and splayed stone jack arches. There are three-panel shutters that match the main block, but are new, are not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and are hung on modern strap hinges. There is a door in the west bay that has six lights over two lying panels. It has a steel lintel and was probably cut through later. There is a modern gable-roofed porch that wraps around on the west and is screened. It has boxed posts with corner beads, and wood shingles on the roof. The second story has three six-over-six sash like those on the first story, with no stone voussoirs. There is a wood box cornice with what appears to be a large Greek ovolo above a cavetto and ovolo.

The west elevation of the ell, on the first story, has a door set south of center that has six lights over two lying panels. The frame has a small bead on the inner edge, and is mitered at the corners. This doorway has no stone voussoirs and also appears to be cut through at a later date. The second story has two six-over-six sash that match the north elevation of the ell. There are rake boards that have a bead on the bottom edge. The chimney has modern brick on the top of it. There is a screened porch on the west end of the ell. The south elevation of the ell, on the first story, has a three-sided bay window between the west and center bays, with French doors in the center of the bay window. The east bay has a six-over-six that matches the north elevation of the ell on this story. The second story has three six-over-six sash that match this story of the ell on the north. There is a wood box cornice.

According to the owner, the metal roof that was replaced on the house had, scratched on the back, the date October 12, 1882 or 1883, and was laid over sawn wood shingles.

House – Interior, first story

The house is a center-passage, double-pile plan with an ell on the west side that is now one large room. The passage flooring is blind-nailed pine that runs north-south and varies between 2 ¼ and 3 ¼ inches wide. The baseboard has an ogee and bead on top of a small ovolo. The chair rail shelf edge has a small torus with a bead below it. There is a fascia below the shelf that has a projecting bead that is

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incorporated into an ogee, and there is a small bead at the bottom. The architrave has a backband with a cavetto and a quirked ogee and bead. There is a broken field with a quirked ogee and bead at the break, and the inner edge has a raised bead. The door jambs are paneled, with sunken, flat panels that have ogee moulds; there are three on each jamb and two on the soffit. The front (south) door is a 20th-century replacement hung on butt hinges with pins. It has a large brass rim lock that is probably a reproduction. There are fluted pilasters on each side of the door, and they have five flutes on each face and one on each edge. There are also fluted pilasters on each side of the sidelights, with plain capitals. Above them is a fret dentil course with a large cavetto and bead below and a small ogee and bead above. The sidelights are two-over-two, with ovolo muntins, parting beads, and check rails. They have 10 ½-inch by 13-inch lights, are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and were hung on cords. The jambs have three panels each, like those on the door jambs, and there is one panel below each sidelight. The elliptical fanlight has six bands of three reeds each on the soffit. The architrave over the fan has a cavetto and bead backband with a sunken guilloche next to the bead, and a raised bead on the other side of the guilloche. There is a run plaster cornice with an ogee and bead at the top, then a fillet, all sitting proud of the frieze, and a raised half-round band with reeding at the bottom. The center of the passage has an elliptical archway with architrave that matches the fanlight. The arch is supported on pilasters with nine flutes on the face and five on each side, with an attic base, and set on a pedestal with one panel on the face that is sunken and flat, with ogee moulds. The rear (north) door architrave matches the interior doors. It has a transom that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and is probably new. The door has nine lights over two panels with fields, and is also not mortised and tenoned and pinned. It is hung on butt hinges with pins and has a brass rim lock that is probably a reproduction. There is a doorway on the west, north of the archway, which leads to the stairs. This is an arched opening with paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat, with quirked ogee and bead moulds on the faces and jambs. At the corners are reeded colonettes. The pilaster capitals match those of the archway, with fret dentils, and the arched opening architrave matches the fanlight and passage arch, with the guilloche. The ceiling is 11 feet, 10 ¾ inches high.

The southeast room flooring, baseboard, chair rail, door architrave, and run plaster cornice match the passage, though the flooring runs east-west. The window architrave matches the doors and is carried down to the floor. The windows have splayed jambs at the bottom with one panel on each, and one large panel under the window. The panels are sunken and flat, with ogee moulds. Above the sill there were shutters, which are now missing. The jambs have bead and butt work of three panels, with the frieze panels at the top. The soffit has two panels that match the jambs below the sill. The sash have 10-inch by 12-inch lights with ovolo muntins, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned both at the corners and on the top and meeting rails. The sash have parting beads and are hung on weights. There is a fireplace centered on the east, with a hearth of 4-inch quarry tile, a polished black marble surround, splayed brick jambs, and a parged back wall of the firebox. There is a wood mantel with clustered colonettes that have three reeded colonettes in each cluster. The base of these colonettes matches the

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baseboard. Above the colonettes is a band of chevron-pattern reeding, then a plain frieze with an oval panel in the center that has a composition floral swag at the bottom and five rosettes at the top. This ornament appears to date to c. 1890-1915, and was probably added. The bed mould has a cavetto and bead above a band of reeding, with an ovolo below the reeding, then fret dentils, and an ogee and bead at the bottom. The frieze and bed mould are curved above the colonettes. The mantel has a plain rectangular mantel shelf. To the south of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with a pair of one-panel doors at the bottom that have sunken, flat panels with very small ogee moulds, and they are hung on butt hinges with ball finials and have brass pulls that have half-round loops. There is a pair of drawers with paneled fronts above the doors, and they match them. Above the drawers are a pair of glazed doors with six lights each, and a pair of glazed doors at the top that have Gothic lights in a semi-circular arch. The hardware on the glazed doors matches the bottom doors. None of the cupboard is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and it appears to be 20th-century work. The architrave on the north jamb has three large reeds, and that across the top has a fillet with a small bead on the backband, a broken field with a quirked ogee and bead at the break, and a large raised bead on the inner edge.

The southwest room flooring, baseboard, chair rail, and door architrave match the passage, though the flooring runs east-west. The windows match the southeast room, and the shutters are also missing. The run plaster cornice matches the passage, but with a small cove at the top because the ceiling was lowered some when it was repaired. There is a doorway on the north elevation that leads to the stair hall, and it has paneled jambs that match the passage doorways. The door is missing. There is a fireplace centered on the west elevation, with a hearth of tiles the size of brick laid over top of the earlier hearth. There is wood trim around the tiles, nailed with wire nails and raised about 1 ½ inches above the floor level. The firebox, surround, and mantel match the southeast room, but the frieze panel has no applied details. To the south of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard. The architrave has a small ovolo on the backband, a broken field with an ogee at the break, and a raised bead on the inner edge. At the bottom are two one-panel doors with sunken fields and cavetto moulds on the edge of the rails and stiles. The doors have brass H hinges and brass drop loops. There is a cabinet lock labeled "Eagle Lock Co., Terryville, Conn., Made in USA." There is one shelf inside the doors. Above the doors is one drawer with two beads, one on the edge of the drawer and one on the edge of the rails and stiles, and it also has brass drop loops. Above the drawer are four shelves, three with a butterfly profile and reeded front edges. The inner edge of the architrave here has a single reeded colonette similar to those on the mantels. The top of the cupboard has a semi-circular architrave with a keystone, and the interior of the cabinet has a shell above a wood cornice that has an ogee above a cavetto. The whole cabinet appears to be well-executed 20th-century Colonial Revival work. There is a doorway to the north of the fireplace that was originally a window, but now has a transom with three lights. The shutters are also missing from here. The door that is now here has four panels with sunken double fields, one with a small window set into it, and with ovolo moulds. The door swings in both directions. The center of the ceiling has a new plaster medallion with a reeded band on the outside and festoons with swags on the inside.

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The northeast room has typical flooring, with walnut baseboard, half-paneling, architrave, and cornice added here, probably in the second quarter of the 20th century. The architrave copies the passage and is nailed over the original architrave, with the original backband removed. The original architrave has a broken field with nothing at the break, and a flush bead on the inner edge. The north elevation has a doorway to the west, with a walnut door that has twelve lights over one lying panel over two panels. There is a walnut transom with eight lights. The jambs each have three panels that are sunken and flat, with ogee moulds, and there is another panel on each side at the transom and two on the soffit. There is also an exterior door in this opening. The east bay of this elevation has a closed-off window with walnut shelves above a cabinet with two two-panel doors. This was added by the present owners. There is a fireplace centered on the east elevation, with a new raised marble hearth, a parged surround, and an iron firebox with an arched opening. There is a wood mantel with paneled pilasters that have sunken, flat panels with steep quirked ogee and bead moulds. The mantel has a plain frieze with plain impost blocks and center block, and fret dentils. The bed mould has a cavetto and bead. The mantel has been pulled off and boxed out, then put back. The existing surround with architrave must all be added. To the south of the fireplace is a built-in walnut bookcase like that on the north elevation. To the north of the fireplace is a four-over-four sash with wide vertical center muntins, and there is a walnut window seat below. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and has parting beads and sash pulleys.

The northwest corner of the house is divided into three small rooms, the stair hall, a vestibule to the west, and a powder room. The stair hall floor and baseboard match the passage, though the flooring runs east-west. The chair rail copies the profile of the handrail, and is ramped like the handrail. It is set on a paneled pilaster at the landing, which is sunken and flat, with a small moulding that appears to be an ovolo, though it is heavily painted. The archway on the east has pilasters and architrave that matches the passage side. There is a four-run dog-leg stair that ascends to the north along the east wall, to a landing, turns to the west to another landing, then turns to the south to a landing, and finally ascends to the east, up to the second story passage. The stair has thin, turned newels with a slight taper and with drop pendants on the bottom. There are rectangular balusters and a ramped, moulded handrail that is screwed together at the corners. The stairs have an open stringer with sawn scroll brackets that have patera on the two lobes. The patera consist of small gouge-work ovals arrayed around buttons that have a checkerboard pattern cut onto the face. The stringer has a broken field with a steep quirked ogee and bead at the break and a 3/4-round reeded moulding applied to the bottom edge. There is an enclosed stair to the basement below the stairway, with a six-panel door to the west that leads to the cellar stairs. The door has slightly sunken fields, ogee moulds, and hand-planed panels and lock rail. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two pins at the bottom corners, four on each side of the lock rail, and one on each side of the frieze and top rails. The door has been pieced on the hinge stile, which is probably a repair. It has an iron plate rim lock that is not original to the door, and a brass knob with a set screw. It is hung on cast-iron butt hinges with three knuckles and they are heavily painted. The walls beneath the

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stairs have sunken, flat panels with steep, quirked ogee and bead panel moulds. There are several angled boards between the three runs of the stair that cover rails and stiles that originally held panels that in turn covered the cellar stairs. The panels have been broken out. At the front (south) side of these boards is a low two-panel wall. There is a window on the stair landing that matches those in the southeast and southwest rooms, with a panel below the sill, between splayed jambs. The sash have 10-inch by 12-inch lights and are hung on tapes, and the shutters are missing. There is a run plaster cornice that has a cove with a bead at the bottom. There are doors on the south and west, with architrave similar to the passage, but with no moulding at the break. The west door was hung on three hinges.

The west vestibule floor is new pine that is slightly raised, and the baseboard is new. The east door architrave has a quirked ogee and bead backband and a flush bead on the inner edge. The west door architrave has a sunken field with a bead on each side, and is mitered at the corners. The door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It originally had hinges and a rim lock, but has been altered to pivot. The north door architrave has an ogee and bead backband and a flush bead on the inner edge. The door here has six panels and is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. It is hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and has a mortise lock with a brass knob held in place with a set screw.

The northwest corner room is a modern bathroom with new flooring and baseboard. The window on the north elevation has no panel below the sill and the splayed jambs are missing the shutters. The architrave has a quirked ogee backband and a flush bead on the inner edge. The soffit is paneled and the sash matches the other windows. There is a closet built in on the west elevation with a pair of four-panel doors that are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The panels have sunken fields with ogee moulds, and there are mortise locks with brass knobs that have set screws. There are two one-panel doors above, with sunken flat panels and ogee moulds.

The west wing contains a modern kitchen and family room with all new flooring, walls, ceiling, windows, and doors. There is a rebuilt fireplace on the west elevation with new paneling around it that is not historical. On the south is a 20th-century bay window.

House – Interior, second story

The second story floor plan matches the first story. The passage is open to the stairway, and the stairs have a different configuration than the first story. They ascend to the west along the north wall, to a landing, then continue along the west wall to the south, then turn to the east along the south wall. The stringer, scroll brackets, balusters, newels, handrail, and chair rail with pilasters all match the first story. The stairway continues up to the attic with the same details. The cornice also matches the first story stair hall, and it continues around the north half of the passage. The passage has random-width pine flooring that runs north-south, is 3 ½ to 6 ¼ inches wide, and is blind-nailed. The baseboard, chair rail, and architrave match the first-story passage. The south elevation has a pair of glazed French doors, with

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twelve lights each, and each is hung on three butt hinges with pins. The doors are not mortised and tenoned and pinned and are replacements. The architrave here is paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat, with quirked ogee and bead moulds. The sidelights are two-over-three double-hung sash that are mortised and tenoned and pinned. They have parting beads and were hung on tapes. There is one panel below each sidelight and three on each jamb, and they are sunken and flat panels with ogee moulds. The inner corner of the end architrave has a reeded colonette at the edge of the jambs. The transom bar has a guilloche. There is a fanlight with coved architrave, and the soffit of the fanlight has bands of reeding like on the first story. There is a run plaster cornice that matches the first story passage. The passage is divided by a segmental arch on paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat, and have quirked ogee and bead moulds. The corners of the pilasters have reeded colonettes, and there is a guilloche moulding on the cornice. The architrave on the arch, and the soffit, match the fanlight at the south end. The door jambs and soffit are paneled like the first story. The southeast chamber door has six panels with sunken fields and ogee moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with hand-planed panels and rails. There are plain cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and they appear to have hidden pins. The brass rim lock is a reproduction that is not original to the door. The northeast chamber door is identical to that on the southeast chamber, but has new hinges and a large iron plate rim lock with brass knobs and set screws. This appears to be an original lock. On the north elevation is a window that is identical to those on the first story, with panels below the sill that are partially hidden by a window seat added in front. The shutters are gone. The sash are original, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and the muntins to the rails.

The southeast chamber flooring matches the passage and runs east-west, and the baseboard and chair rail also match. There is no chair rail on the north wall. The architrave has an ogee and bead backband, a broken field, and a raised bead on the inner edge. The windows match the first story, with the panels recessed below the sill, and the splayed jambs are missing their shutters. The sash have 10-inch by 12-inch lights and parting beads, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The east elevation, to the south, has a closet with the same architrave as the rest of the room, but the door is missing. There is a modern bathroom built into the northeast corner of the room, with a typical window on the east elevation.

The southwest chamber flooring, baseboard, chair rail, architrave, and windows match the southeast chamber. There is a fireplace centered on the west elevation with a brick hearth, splayed jambs, and a parged surround. The wood mantel has tapered, fluted pilasters that have a band of imbrication at the top, with drill holes between. There is a plain frieze with a plain center block, and impost blocks that have four flutes with columns of drill holes between them. The bed mould has dentils with an ogee and bead above, a fascia above that has a row of beads, and a bead below the plain mantel shelf. To the south of the fireplace is a closet that has typical second-story architrave and a six-panel door with sunken fields and ogee moulds. The door is hand-planed, has cast iron butts with three knuckles, and has a brass mortise lock that replaces an earlier rim lock. North of the fireplace is a doorway to the ell,

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with typical second-story architrave and a modern six-panel door with modern hardware. This opening was probably originally a window.

The northeast chamber has typical flooring. The baseboard has an ogee and bead on top, with no ovolo below it. The chair rail has an ovolo on the bottom corner of the shelf and an ogee and bead at the bottom. The windows are typical of the rest of the house, but have no panels below the sill. There are surviving interior shutters that are mortised and tenoned and pegged and have four sunken, flat panels each, with ogee and ovolo moulds. They have a wide rail at the window meeting rail level, with a rabbet cut horizontally in the center of the rail and a piece set into the rabbet to create a bead. This creates the appearance of being two separate shutters. Each jamb has three shutter leaves, and the inner two leaves have sunken, flat panels with bead moulds and beads on the edges of the stiles. The back sides of all of the leaves, and the jambs, have bead and butt work. There are four panels on the leaves and three on the jambs. The back side of the door into this chamber has sunken, flat panels with ogee moulds. There is a fireplace centered on the east elevation. The brick hearth has been rebuilt. The splayed jambs and surround are parged. There is a wood mantel with paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat, and have ogee moulds. Above these is an architrave with a quirked ogee and bead at the bottom. The frieze is plain, but the impost blocks are paneled like the pilasters. The bed mould has a cavetto and bead at the top, an ovolo, dentils, and a small ogee at the bottom. The mantel shelf is plain. There are built-in closets on the north and south sides of the fireplace. The north closet has a six-panel door with sunken fields and ogee moulds. It is hand-planed and is mortised and tenoned and pegged. The door has a cast iron rim lock with a brass knob that has a set screw. The brass bolt is stamped "64." There is evidence on the inner side of the door of an earlier lock. The cast iron butt hinges have three knuckles and are heavily painted. The back sides of the panels are sunken and flat, with bead moulds. There is peg rail on all three walls of the closet, and all of the wood pegs, which appear to be original, survive. The architrave matches the rest of the room. The south closet has the same architrave and a door with six sunken, flat panels with ogee moulds. It is hand-planed and mortised and tenoned and pegged, and has a rim lock that matches the north closet, with a patch for the earlier lock. The cast iron butt hinges have five knuckles and are heavily painted. The inner side of the door has bead and butt work. The closet now has a cedar lining, though the south side is not finished and indicates that there was originally a board shelf above what was probably peg rail. The shelf was nailed in from the back side, and the nail tips are cut. On the south elevation is a new six-panel door and new trim that matches the old. This door leads to the modern bathroom.

The second story of the ell all dates to the twentieth century. There is a center passage that runs east-west and connects on the east to the stair landing, with two steps up in the main block to the passage. There is one small chamber in the northwest corner of the main block, two chambers on the south side of the passage in the ell, and two chambers and an enclosed stair down to the first story on the north side of the passage. The northwest corner chamber is a modern bathroom with a typical original window that

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has architrave that matches the northeast chamber. The sill is set 4 feet, 9 inches above the floor, because the floor level has been dropped. There are no other historic features in this chamber. The ell has 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west. There are two-panel doors with brass mortise locks and knobs. The architrave has a flat quirked ogee and bead backband and a beaded interior edge. The butt hinges have pins. There is all-new sash with no architrave.

House – Interior, attic

The main block attic has the same architrave as the ell, and has modern six-panel doors with brass mortise locks and knobs, and butt hinges with pins. The flooring is 2 ½-inch pine that runs north-south. There are finished rooms in the northeast, northwest, and southwest corners, and in the north-center (a bathroom), plus several closets. The rafters are hewn, with an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge, and have collar beams. They support wide board sheathing with circular-sawn shingles above them. The ell attic has dimensional lumber rafters with a ridge pole and solid board sheathing.

House – Interior, cellar

On the stairway from the cellar to the first story the east wall has a closet beneath the stairs. The door is missing but the cast iron butt hinges survive. The architrave has an ogee backband and a beaded interior edge. Below the first floor level is a beaded vertical board wall. The cellar has a concrete floor and stone partition walls that run east-west in the center and north-south under the east passage wall. The stairs come down into the northwest room and cut through a window opening on the north elevation. There is a hewn beam at the west end of the stairs, with the joists mortised and tenoned and pinned to it, running east. The joists to the west of this beam run north-south. The stairs have some T-head cut nails in them, and also some nails that could be wrought, but are very rusted. The east-west stone wall has a coal chute in it that is lined with tongue-and-grooved boards set at an angle. The chute is just east of the foot of the stairs and is in line with the window on the north wall. The northeast room has two steps up to a short doorway that was cut through the north-south partition wall at a later date. This room was originally just a crawl space that was later excavated. There is a vertical-board door on stamped plate butt hinges. The joists here run north-south. There is a window on the north elevation, set to the east, which has been closed off with CMUs.

In the southwest room the first-story joists are exposed, are sash-sawn, are 2 ¼ to 3 ¼ inches by 8 ¾ to 9 ½ inches, and are spaced 19 to 21 ½ inches on centers. Most of the joists run north-south. There are two hewn beams that are set on the center wall and run east-west. The joists in the southwest room rest on these beams and are set in pockets in the south wall. They are whitewashed and have lath nails on their bottom face. There are some ledger boards nailed to the side of the joists and at least one board set across them to support countersealing, which was removed by the current owner to install insulation. The joists beneath the center passage run east-west and appear to be mortised and tenoned into a hewn beam on the top of the wall to the east. The west ends are mortised and tenoned and pinned into a hewn

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beam that runs north-south and is 9 ½ inches deep by 8 inches wide. The joists in the southeast room are set in pockets in the center wall, and the beams on the wall are not carried over onto the east half of the wall. These joists are whitewashed and have board bridging nailed between them. There are two typical cellar windows on the south and one on the east. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned and are hung on butt hinges with pins. There is a stone fireplace on the west elevation, with a segmental arch that has stone voussoirs. Beneath the stone arch is a brick arch with stone infill on the north jamb and brick infill at the back to make the firebox smaller. There is some later parging on the face of the stone. The top of the infill was removed, exposing an iron eye for a crane. To the north of the fireplace is a wide doorway opening with a wood frame and mortises for butt hinges, with pieces of broken cast iron butts. The west side has a beaded interior edge and is mitered. There is a small vestibule on the west side of this doorway, with a door to the exterior on the south side of the vestibule. The windows on the south have openings that appear to be unaltered, and the casements are missing their butt hinges.

There is a crawl space under the ell with joists of new dimensional lumber, and cross-bracing with wire nails.

Stone Tenant House – Exterior (one contributing building)

The stone tenant house is located about 90 feet west of the main house, and is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure that measures 30 feet, 2 inches, by 19 feet, 11 inches. It has a gable roof with standing seam metal and an east-west ridge, and there is an interior brick chimney on the east end. The west end has a one-story addition that is one bay by four bays. It has a CMU foundation, wood shingle siding, and a gable roof with standing seam metal and an east-west ridge. There is an interior brick chimney in the center.

The south elevation of the main block has a door in the west bay of the first story. It has six lights over four panels, a four-light transom, and is set in a beaded-interior-edge frame. The center and east bays each have a twelve-over-eight double hung sash in a beaded-interior-edge frame, with a thin board sill and wood infill below it. The second story has three six-over-six sash in wide, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames that have a small bead on the inner edge. These windows also have thin board sills with wood infill below. There is a wood box cornice with an ogee bed mould.

The east elevation has no openings. The north elevation of the main block, on the first story, has one window that matches those on the first story of the south elevation, between the east and center bays. The west bay has a door that matches the south elevation. The second story has a six-over-six sash between the east and center bays that matches those on the second story of the south elevation, and another in the west bay. There is a smaller six-over-six sash that has been cut through the wall between these two.

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The south elevation of the addition has two six-over-six sash to the west and a three-sided bay window and door to the north. The door has one light over four panels, with bolection mouldings. The north elevation of the addition has a door to the east with one light over four panels. West of the door is a six-over-six sash, no opening, and a door with four lights over three lying panels. There is a one-story, four-bay porch with boxed posts and a shed roof with standing-seam metal.

Stone Tenant House – Interior

The basement is only accessed from the exterior, on the west elevation, through a beaded-edge vertical-board door with a four-light sash set into it. It has new hinges, a cast iron rim lock with black knobs, and head-cut trim. On the north elevation of the basement is a wide window opening, set to the west, that has two six-light sash set in it; they overlap each other. There is a wood sill. Across from this opening on the south elevation is a window opening in-filled with CMUs. The walls and ceiling are plastered, but one joist is exposed in the northeast corner, and is of dimensional lumber. There is a solid stone buttress on the east that appears to be unaltered.

The house has a side-passage, single-pile plan with random-width pine flooring that runs east-west throughout the first story and is face-nailed with wire nails. It varies between 5 ½ and 7 ½ inches. The passage has new baseboard and chair rail with a bead on the bottom and a quarter-round on the shelf. The architrave has a bead on the interior edge and is mostly new. There is a straight run of stairs on the west that ascends to the north and has a plain open stringer with beaded-edge vertical boards below. There is a square newel that is rounded on the top, square balusters, and a moulded handrail that is mortised and tenoned and pinned to the newel. This is mirrored on the wall by a half newel with a flat rail. The south door is new, with reproduction H-L hinges and a cast iron lock. The transom is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and is partly covered by the architrave. The north door is the same as the south, but does not have architrave, just an ovolo on the edge of the frame. The east door is a modern six-panel door.

The east room baseboard and chair rail match the passage. The windows have an ovolo on the edge of the frame. The jambs are straight, plain boards. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and the center vertical muntins. They have plain rails, with no parting beads, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, and ovolo muntins. There are friction plate sash latches. On the east elevation is a fireplace with a brick hearth, splayed stone jambs, and a parged surround. The wood mantel has a shouldered architrave with an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge. It appears to be mortised and tenoned and pinned. A shelf has been added on top. The fireplace has a semi-circular arch. There is a built-in closet to each side, with new beaded-edge vertical-board doors on reproduction H-L hinges, set one above the other, on the north. The south closet doors have the same one-over-one arrangement, but the doors are old. They had butt hinges replaced with H-L hinges, and the architrave, with an ovolo backband, all appears to be new.

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The second story passage stairs have a landing with one step, then two to the south. There is a window on the north side of the landing, with 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and the muntins to the bottom rail. The sash has parting beads, but a plain meeting rail, and is hung on tapes. The jambs are straight boards with an ovolo on the edge. The newels, balusters, and handrail are the same as the first story. The stairs to the attic are enclosed with tongue-and-grooved beaded-edge vertical boards that are hand-planed. A cross-passage runs east-west down the center, with one chamber at the east end and one chamber both north and south of the cross-passage. There are all new walls, doors, trim, and cast iron locks with brass knobs. The windows on the north and south elevations match that on the landing. The east chamber has a fireplace on the east wall, with a brick hearth, straight stone jambs, and a parged surround. There is a wood mantel with architrave that has a quirked steep ogee and bead backband, a broken field with an ogee at the break, and a beaded interior edge. The mantel shelf has an ogee bed mould that appears to be added, but is nonetheless old. There is a closet to each side of the fireplace, with modern doors. The addition on the west has a mostly modern interior with several old doors that are probably re-used.

The attic has sash-sawn rafters that are 3 to 3 ¼ inches wide and are tapered from 5 inches at the foot to 3 inches at the ridge. They are mitered at the foot and sit on board false plates, and are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge. The rafters are spaced 17 ½ to 26 inches on centers. The marriage marks are made in three different ways. The interior pair at the east end have "II" made with a chisel using a single strike. The next couples to the west run in order from "I" to "V", and are made with a chisel using two strikes, creating cuts with a "v" profile. Following these are, in order, "I" through "VI", "VIII", and "VII", and these numbers are all cut with a saw. There is a mix of shingle lath, re-used boards, and tongue and grooved boards, supporting riven and shaved wood shingles.

Stone and Frame Outbuilding (also called the Old Schoolhouse; one contributing building)

The stone outbuilding is located about 15 feet northwest of the addition to the main house. It is a two-story, one-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure on the first story, with wood shingles that have clipped quadrant corners, and corner boards, on the second story. There is a gable roof with an east-west ridge, and wood shingles. The building measures 16 feet, 2 ½ inches by 16 feet, 3 ½ inches.

The south elevation has a pair of six-light sash in wide frames that are mortised and tenoned and pegged, including to the sill, on the first story. There is a center mullion to this opening. The second story has a six-over-six sash in a modern frame, and there is a wood box cornice. The east elevation has a door on the first story with four lights over two panels that have sunken fields and no moulds. The opening appears to have been cut through at a later date, and has a wood lintel and a beaded-interior-edge frame. The second story was a six-over-six sash with a beaded-interior-edge frame. On the north elevation the first story has a wide opening with a wood lintel, and this has been closed off and covered with a new wood shed. The second story has a six-over-six sash in a beaded-interior-edge frame. The west

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elevation has a pair of six-light sash in wide frames that are not mortised and tenoned and pegged and this opening was possibly cut through later. The second story has a four-panel door set to the north, with sunken fields and ogee moulds. It is set in a beaded-interior-edge frame. There are wood stairs up along the west wall, with a shed roof over the stairs supported by brackets made from dimensional lumber and covered with wood shingles.

The lower story has a new brick floor, laid in mortar, and painted stone walls. The ceiling is plastered. The south windows are casements, and there is a wood lintel that is in the round on the face. The west window is the same. The north wall has a half-round log nailed to imitate a lintel with wire nails. There is a pair of doors in this opening of beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards, hung on small butt hinges with ball finials, and with cabinet latches. The east door hinges have pins.

The second story has 3-inch tongue-and-grooved flooring that runs east-west and drywall on the walls. Collar beams of dimensional lumber have been added to earlier circular-sawn rafters and studs. The north and east windows have mitered trim with a beaded interior edge. The sash have ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, no parting beads, and are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The door has a cast iron rim lock with mineral knobs, and is labeled with "R E Co." There are butt hinges with pins, and head-cut trim.

Garage (one non-contributing building)

The garage is located about 15 feet northwest of the stone outbuilding. It is a 1 ½-story, two-bay by two-bay frame structure with weatherboards, a CMU foundation, and a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge. The building is banked into a slight hill on the north. There are two pairs of roll-up doors on the south elevation, with 18 lights above a cross-buck on each, and with fake hinges. There are stairs on the east that lead up to a door in the gable end. The north elevation has no openings. The east elevation has a six-over-six sash with a six-light sash in the gable end.

Carriage House and Modern Shed (two non-contributing buildings)

The carriage house is a one-story, five-bay by one-bay frame structure located about 150 feet northeast of the house. It has a CMU foundation, wood shingle siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a small ventilator box with a weathervane on the ridge. The roof changes pitch about one-third south of the ridge. The south elevation has three segmentally-arched doorways with pairs of doors in each opening that have 14 lights over one panel, with fake strap hinges. There is a six-over-six sash to each side of each doorway. The west elevation has a door with nine lights over two lying panels. The north elevation has three Dutch doors with beaded-edge vertical boards, with a three-light sash between each and two three-light sash to each side. The east elevation has two six-light sash and a door with a hoist in the gable end. To the east of the carriage house is a modern shed.

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Frame Barn with Silo (one contributing building)

The barn is located about 50 feet north of the carriage house, and is a two-story, eight-bay by one-bay frame structure with a CMU foundation, wood-shingle siding, and a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge. The eaves are open. The south elevation has a recessed wall on the first story, with nine circular-sawn wood posts that support the second story. The recessed first-story wall has four doorways, vertical-board siding, and a wood deck in front of the doorways. The second story has four courses of scalloped shingles. The east elevation has four new six-over-six sash on both the first and second stories, and the gable end has a six-over-six sash with a round-arched blind wood vent above it. There are scalloped shingles in the gable end, as well. The north elevation has a pair of large vertical-board doors on new strap hinges. The west elevation has no openings on the first or second stories, while the gable end matches the east elevation.

The interior of the barn is completely open, with a dirt floor. The barn is constructed with a circular-sawn heavy timber, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, braced frame with dropped girts on alternating pairs of posts. The plates have beveled half-lap scarf joints with squared haunches and face pegs. The joists are fastened in the southern recess with wire nails. The rafters are 2 by 6s that are mitered at the ridge. The gable ends have vertical boards beneath the shingles, suggesting that the shingles were added later. There is a hay track in the ridge.

There is a concrete silo with steel hoops just southwest of the barn, with a shed addition on the north of it. The shed has a concrete foundation, bead-board siding, and asphalt shingles, and the roof slopes down to the north. The north elevation has a bead-board door on rollers. The west elevation has a new six-over-six sash.

Loafing Shed (one contributing building)

About 50 feet east of the barn is a loafing shed. It is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with a concrete foundation, beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding, and a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge. On the south elevation the west bay has a door on rollers that matches the siding. The center and east bays are open. The west elevation has a six-light sash. The east elevation has no openings. The north elevation has a small window to the west. The building is constructed of 4 by 4 planed posts and plates, and 2 by 4 rafters, all fastened with wire nails.

Chicken House (one contributing building)

There is a chicken house about 15 feet west of the loafing shed. It is a one-story, five-bay by one-bay frame structure with a CMU foundation, beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding, and a shed roof with standing-seam metal that slopes down to the north. The south elevation has a six-over-six sash to the west; then a door that matches the siding, hung on T hinges; a pair of six-over-six sash in the center; a door like the other on this elevation, and a pair of six-over-six sash in the east bay. The east elevation

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has a small window opening. The west elevation has a door with 15 lights and it is hung on T hinges. The north elevation has a small window opening to the west.

1940 CMU Barn with Silo (one contributing building)

The twentieth-century barn is located about 150 feet northeast of the house and has an "L" footprint with a short cross wing on the top of the "L." It is oriented with the body of the "L" running north-south, the cross wing at the south end, and the ell running off to the east at the north end. It is a one-story structure of parged CMUs, with a metal roof that has wide, square raised seams. Inscribed in the concrete on the southwest corner is "1940." The barn has steel sash with nine lights each and crossbuck Dutch doors. There are large round metal vents with weathervanes along the roof ridge and a concrete silo at the east end. The east ell is open on the south side, creating a large shed. On the west end of the cross wing is attached a corn crib and wagon shed. The interior has a concrete floor, metal ceiling, and wood horse stalls. The stalls are in the cross wing and center, with hay storage in the north end. The west side of the north end has a ramp that is apparently a remnant of the old barn. The north end is banked into a hill and has a twentieth-century stone veneer and three Dutch doors on the lower-story north side.

Frame Tenant House (one contributing building)

About 50 feet west of the new barn, and west of a drive into the farm, is a frame tenant house that is two stories tall and three bays by one bay. It has a rubble stone foundation, aluminum siding, and a gable roof with standing seam metal and an east-west ridge. The eaves are boxed, but follow the pitch of the rafters. The house faces north toward the old road bed of the Finksburg to Gamber road, which is now part of the farm lane into the property. The north elevation has a center door on the first story that has nine lights over two tall panels. There is a new six-over-six sash, with fake shutters, to each side, and a three-bay porch with a half-hip roof. The porch has four boxed wood posts with chamfers, and has square balusters. The second story has three new six-over-six sash. There is an interior brick chimney set east of center. The east elevation has a door with four lights over two panels on the first story, with a one-story, one-bay square porch that has boxed posts and a shed roof with asphalt shingles. The second story has a new six-over-six sash. The south elevation has an addition on the basement, with CMUs and aluminum siding and a half hip roof with standing seam metal. This is probably an original porch that was enclosed. The first and second stories each have three new six-over-six sash. The west elevation has a CMU foundation with a three-light sash, two new six-over-six sash on the first story and one on the second story.

Summer Kitchen (one contributing building)

Just southeast of the tenant house is a summer kitchen. It is a one-story, one-bay-square frame structure with a concrete foundation, wood shingle siding, and a gable roof with standing-seam metal and an east-west ridge. There is an addition on the south side of the building with a shed roof. The gable roof is cantilevered on the east and has two wood posts. The east elevation has a flush door beneath the

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cantilevered roof, and a four-light sash to the south that straddles the original section and the addition. The north and south elevations each have a four-light casement.

Shed (one contributing building)

There is a shed about 15 feet southwest of the new barn, on the west side of the drive. It is one story tall, and one bay by two bays. The shed has a CMU foundation, vertical board siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. The east elevation has a pair of large wagon doors with a smaller door set in the south one. There is a four-light sash in the gable end. The north elevation has two small new four-over-four sash. The west elevation has a boarded-up door in the center and a four-light sash in the gable end. There is a CMU chimney at the northwest corner.

Tractor Shed (one contributing building)

Just south of this shed is a tractor shed made of a Quonset hut of corrugated metal and open on the east side. It is nine bays long.

Wagon Shed and Corn Crib (one contributing building)

There is a combination wagon shed and corn crib just south of the tractor shed. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame structure on rubble stone piers, with vertical-board siding on the east and west elevations and horizontal boards with small gaps between them on the north and south elevations. It has a gable roof with inverted-v-seam metal and an east-west ridge, and has open eaves. The east elevation is open in the center, with doors to the north and south that are boarded over. In the gable end there is a small door on butterfly hinges. The west elevation has a window opening and the north and south elevations have no openings.

On the interior the cribs have been mostly removed, and only remain at the east end, with vertical-board doors on the interior. The building has a hewn frame that is mortised and tenoned, with bolted metal straps over the joints that hide any pegs that might exist. The braces are circular-sawn and appear to have cut nails. The rafters are 2 by 4s that are mitered at the ridge. This building is either heavily rebuilt or has a lot of re-used material.

Sinclair gasoline pump (one contributing object)

The gasoline pump stands about ten feet southeast of the wagon shed.

Log Cabin (one contributing building)

About 150 feet southwest of the stone tenant house, just north of the pond, is a log cabin that was moved to this location from elsewhere on the farm. It is a one-story, four-bay by one-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation and exterior chimney on the east end that looks like twentieth-century stone veneer. The logs are exposed, with v-notch corners, and the gable roof has wood shakes and an east-

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west ridge. The south elevation has a vertical-board door in the east-center bay and three six-over-six double hung sash with wood board shutters. There is a porch across the south, with log posts and a shed roof. The east elevation has no openings. The north elevation has two six-over-six sash, in the east-center and west bays. There is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay addition on the west end, with a CMU foundation, weatherboards, and a gable roof that matches the main block. The south elevation has a vertical-board door in the west bay and a new six-over-six sash in the east bay. The north elevation has a six-over-six sash in the center, and there are no openings on the west elevation.

Other Structures

At the south end of the pond is a rubble stone bridge with an arched deck and stone cheek walls (one contributing structure). It has semi-circular arched openings through which the water flows, and acts as part of the dam that creates the pond. There is a gazebo (one contributing structure) north of the house that has a concrete deck, posts of cedar trunks with curved brackets, and a hip roof with wood shingles and dimensional lumber framing. Northeast of the gazebo is a grape arbor (one contributing structure) that is made of logs. There is an in-ground pool (one non-contributing structure) north of the stone outbuilding, with a stone wall (one contributing structure) to the north of it and a line of fir trees just south of this wall. This wall and tree line screen the new barn from the house. The northwest corner of the wall is rounded, with a gate in the west side, just south of the curve. The gate is wood, with a round-arched top that has five wood spindles above vertical boards set in rails and stiles. It is hung on "T" strap hinges. There is a one-story, one-bay-square building (contributing) set on the west side of the fence, just south of the gate. The walls are parged, and it has a gable roof with inverted-v-seam metal and an east-west ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the east. The west elevation has a door with four lights over three lying panels. The north elevation has a six-over-six sash and the south elevation has no opening. A tennis court is located east of the house (one non-contributing structure).

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Summary Statement of Significance:

Cold Saturday is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Anglo-American gentry farm most commonly found in the Tidewater area of Maryland, but that spread into parts of the Piedmont, such as here in the southeastern portion of Carroll County. The center-passage plan of the main house, with the stairway tucked into the left rear room, is a variation on the Annapolis plan, where the stair is off the passage but open to it at the front of the house. Architecturally, the house is one of the finest Federal houses in the county. The interior finishes are strongly Federal in character and of an unusually high quality for the time in Carroll County, although, since meant for a country house, not quite as elaborate as the best contemporary Baltimore work. The extensive complement of outbuildings spans 150 years of agricultural use and demonstrates the owners' evolving pursuits. From its inception c. 1800, Cold Saturday was larger than most of the local family farms, with diverse crops and livestock supported by slave and indentured labor. With the sale of the farm in 1864 and changing labor forces, there came a shift in livestock and crops, and increased mechanization. By 1880 there was a substantial dairy operation, made possible by the proximity of the Western Maryland Railway. From the 1930s into the 1950s the owners operated a breeding farm for show cattle. The property remained in continuous agricultural use into the third quarter of the twentieth century. By the mid 1950s a portion had been lost to Liberty Reservoir and the farming operations were diminished. The period of significance begins with the presumed construction date of 1800 and ends in 1958, a date fifty years in the past.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Originally known as Clover Hill, the farm that has been called Cold Saturday since the 1930s was part of a large tract of land assembled by William Bell of Philadelphia in the late eighteenth century. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment credits Bell with 3977 acres, occupied by tenant George Greagery. There was a two-story brick mansion house, 40 by 36 feet, a 1 ½-story stone kitchen, 20 by 30 feet, and a one-story stone dairy, 10 feet square. An adjacent farm known as The Elms, also owned by Bell, was also occupied by a tenant, and had a stone house and barn. (This house was submerged under the Liberty Reservoir.) Bell sold his extensive holdings to three Baltimore businessmen in 1799: William McCreary, Archibald Stewart, and Lewis Pascault. Two years later Pascault sold his interest to another Baltimore businessman, Moor Falls, and then the three owners divided the property among themselves. McCreary acquired about 1750 acres along the Patapsco, one of which tracts had been patented as Cold Saturday.¹

¹George J. Horvath, Jr., ed. *The Particular Assessment Lists for Baltimore and Carroll Counties, 1798*. Silver Spring, MD: Family Line Publications, 1986.

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In 1804 McCreary was assessed for his new holdings, described as a “country seat,” along with unspecified improvements, two slaves, six horses, five cattle, hogs, sheep, and furniture. Clearly, McCreary had moved out of the city onto his new farm. An 1886 history of the farm states that the house “was erected about the beginning of the present century by Mr. McCreary, who was a member of Congress.” While the source of that author’s information is not known, it seems to be accurate. McCreary could have been planning for the construction of his house from the time he and his partners began planning the purchase of the property from Bell, prior to 1799. There are two stone houses on the property, neither one of which matches with the few buildings listed in 1798, and the smaller of the two could have been the original house. There are certainly features of the dwelling, such as the heavy mortised and tenoned and pegged window frames, that would suggest that it was built earlier than the larger house. Since the 1804 tax assessment does not describe the improvements, firm conclusions are not possible. However, since McCreary’s property was described as a country seat, the implication is that he was developing it with the substantial stone house that stands there now, in mind. He may have also wanted an overseer’s house nearby, and may have chosen to build it at the same time, in a less-refined manner, making it appear older.²

On 7 April, 1814, the local newspaper *The Engine of Liberty* announced: “Died suddenly, on the 28th ult. at his seat, Clover Hill, near Reister’s Town, in the 64th year of his age, Wm. MacCreery, a senator in the Legislature of the state, and for several years a member of the house of representatives in the congress of the U. S. He was a native of the province of Ulster, in Ireland, where he emigrated in his youth.” McCreary left a will in which he itemized all of his real estate, stocks, bonds, and personal possessions, beginning with “the farm called Clover Hill where I now reside containing about 515 acres of land with the improvements thereon,” which he valued at \$50,000. McCreary owned another farm near Reisters Town and property in Baltimore City, but by far Clover Hill was his most valuable asset. William McCreary left Clover Hill to his widow, Letitia, for her life, and after her death the farm, livestock and furniture there were all to pass to their grandson, William McCreary Burwell. Burwell was to inherit the property once he reached his majority, and apparently had access to it if he chose to pay Letitia \$500 a year. Implied, but not stated in the will is that Letitia would continue to live there, or at William McCreary’s house on North Calvert Street, if she chose. Apparently, Burwell chose not to move to Clover Hill. Letitia McCreary continued to control Clover Hill for most of the rest of her long life, failing to pay her taxes on the property in 1842. The tax assessment for 1823 only lists the land and its assessed value, with no mention of furniture or livestock, and the assessment made in 1841, which Letitia failed to pay, was assessed in her name and noted a stone house on the property, but did not mention any other property. The implication is that Letitia was not living at Clover Hill and running the

² Baltimore County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, Patapsco Lower Hundred, Delaware Upper Hundred, 1804, Maryland State Archives. *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate*, 9 January 1886 “Farms of Carroll: Clover Hill,” p. 2, col. 1-2.

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farm, but was probably leasing it to a tenant. If so, the main house on the farm must have existed by 1814, and probably was not started before c. 1800.³

The house has a center-passage plan, but unlike most such houses, the stairway is tucked into the left rear room. This is a variation on the Annapolis plan, where the stair is off of the passage at the front of the house, and is typically open to the passage. It is also a variation of a similar arrangement, found at the Hammond-Harwood House and Hampton Mansion, among others, where the stairway was placed in a cross-passage in the center of one side, between smaller rooms at front and back. A similar example can be seen in the Peregrine Leatherby house in Chestertown, but this arrangement was never common. At Clover Hill the stairway is closed off from the first story passage, providing more privacy, since there was only one stairway in the original house. On the second story, however, the stairway is open to the passage, eliminating any segregation of servants and their activity from the family. Both the plan, and the dichotomy of treatment of the stairway on the two floors, is unusual. The interior finishes for Clover Hill are strongly Federal in character and fit comfortably in the period c. 1800-1814. They are of an unusually high quality – not quite as elaborate as the best Baltimore work of the period, but this is probably due to the fact that Clover Hill was intended as a country house. There are few houses in Carroll County built before 1825 that had this level of finish.⁴

The inventory for William McCreary's estate is listed room-by-room, which gives one a feel for the function and furnishing of the rooms. The inventory began outside, taking note of livestock and farm implements, then moved to the house. Here it started in the office, which was most likely the rear room. This room always had an exterior entrance, and so was a logical place to enter from the farm buildings behind the house. It was clearly a male preserve, with a writing desk, books, guns, a gin case, a chest of

³ *Uniontown (Maryland) Engine of Liberty*, 7 April, 1814, in Joe Getty, editor, *Abstracts from the Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser, 1813-1815*. (Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1993), p. 18. William McCreary Estate, Will 9-450, Baltimore County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives. *Westminster (Maryland) Carrolltonian*, 15 April 1842, in Marlene Bates and Martha Reamy, editors, *Abstracts of Carroll County Newspapers, 1831-1846*. (Westminster, MD: Family Line Publications, 1988), p. 106. Baltimore County Commissioners of the Tax, District 6 Assessment, 1823, Maryland State Archives. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 4 Assessment, 1841, Maryland State Archives.

⁴ Michael F. Trostel, "The 'Annapolis Plan' in Maryland," in *Building by the Book 2, Palladian Studies in America*, edited by Mario di Valmarana. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1986), pp. 1-33. Mills Lane, *Architecture of the Old South: Maryland* (New York: Abbeville Press, 1991), p. 85. Rodris Roth, "Interior Decoration of City Houses in Baltimore: The Federal Period," in Richard Doud, ed., *Winterthur Portfolio 5* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1969), pp. 59-86.

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tools, and a backgammon table. The inventory takers then moved out into the passage, which had fourteen pictures on the wall, a settee, table, and some old chairs, and a barometer and thermometer. Next they moved on to the drawing room and parlor. These were probably the front (south) rooms to the right and left sides of the passage, respectively. The drawing room was designed for entertaining, since it had several card tables and a tea table, plus twelve mahogany chairs, a settee, tea china, blue china, glass decanters and tumblers, a large quantity of plate, ivory-handled knives and forks in a cutlery box, coolers, and casters, plus a "time piece" and ornaments on the mantel. The parlor, curiously, had three tables and a sideboard, plus eight chairs and a work stand, a gin case and tea caddy, and a clock. It would seem that the drawing room functioned in part as a dining room, though the family may have eaten in the parlor, as well, perhaps one of them used solely by the family when there were no guests. The apparent lack of a room specifically set off for dining is curious, given its almost universal adoption by the Tidewater gentry by 1800, and the use of the term drawing room is equally curious, since it was not commonly used until later in the nineteenth century. All of the rooms had carpets on the floors, and there were an ample number of pictures on the walls of each.⁵

The inventory takers then proceeded to the passage upstairs, which was sparsely furnished with some old chairs and a book case, and then to the two front chambers there. The first front chamber had two bedsteads, one large and one small, a bureau, six mahogany chairs, a dressing table and dressing glass, and other accoutrements. The other front chamber had a bed, bureau, and wardrobe, an arm chair and five "common" chairs, and a trunk. Next, they moved to the back room bed chamber, which had two bedsteads, one of iron, a bureau, dressing table, and six old chairs. There are two more bedsteads listed, just before a large quantity of wool, four trunks, a table, a saddle, and some other things. These were probably found in the garret, though it was not expressly stated; it is unlikely that the inventory takers would have skipped going up to the attic. They ended up in the kitchen, which was probably in the basement, since there is still a fireplace there, with hooks in the jamb for a crane. This location is unusual for rural Tidewater houses but common amongst both urban houses and rural Germanic houses in Carroll County. Its appearance here probably reflects the influence of Baltimore, not German practice.⁶

The inventory gives a valuable insight into the farm, as well. McCreary was running his farm with a combination of slave labor and several African-Americans who were indentured; a mulatto named Bob had 11 years to serve and a Negro named Hippolatas had seven years to serve. McCreary had seven

⁵ Mark R. Wenger, "The Dining Room in Early Virginia," in *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, III, edited by Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman. (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1989), 149-59.

⁶ William McCreary Estate, Inventory 28-627, Baltimore County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives.

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slaves, five of them between the ages of 20 and 40 years old. The lack of numerous children and some older slaves is unusual among slaveholders. His livestock was fairly extensive: 18 cows, a bull, four steers, two heifers, and four yearling cattle; 32 common sheep, eight merino ewes and two merino rams, plus five merino lambs and 12 half-merino lambs; four brood sows with 24 shoats, plus another sow; and seven horses (two of them blind), four mares, three colts, and a mule. There is no mention of poultry, but a hen coop is recorded. Most farms in Carroll County were family farms with much fewer livestock than McCreary had, but then, most farmers had smaller farms without any slaves. McCreary was clearly following the agricultural patterns set by the elites in the Tidewater area. His crops included 33 acres in wheat, 55 acres in rye, another 40 acres in rye at a much lower value (possibly planted later, so less mature), 17 acres in barley, and 8 acres in oats. Given the time the inventory was made, in June, it seems likely that some of the winter wheat had already been brought in from the fields, though if so, it is not itemized. The farm tools are all simple and common, with a wheat fan being the one indication of the coming of the agricultural revolution.⁷

Letitia McCreary did not readily relinquish her interest in Clover Hill, finally transferring it to her grandson, William Burwell, in 1847. Burwell had remained in Bedford, Virginia, perhaps because he did not have control of Clover Hill, and within a year of acquiring it he sold the farm to John Kettlewell of Baltimore City for \$7,000. This deed is of interest because it mentions a one-acre school lot near Finksburg that McCreary apparently donated to the community, as long as it remained in use as a school. There is a local story that the small stone and frame, two-story building behind the mansion house was used as a school. The lower story of this building has no real datable features and has undergone alterations, but there is nothing consistent with it being used as a school. The upper story, covered in decorative wood shingles, appears to have been added in the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth centuries, and was also not likely used as a school. The knowledge that McCreary had been involved in the creation of a school perhaps led earlier owners to speculate that it was held in the small building on the property.

John Kettlewell was variously listed as a merchant, a sheriff, and later, proprietor of the Hamburg Factory in Baltimore City, and does not appear in the 1850 agricultural census. The nineteenth-century history of the property states that McCreary sold it to Dr. Ephraim Gover Cox, but the deed evidence is at odds with this account. Apparently, Kettlewell and Cox were partners, and this acquisition was an investment. Between 1848 and 1850 they invested heavily in improving the farm, noting in the latter year that the approximately 300 acres that were cleared "had within the last two years 14,000 bushels of lime, two hundred barrels chemical salts, several tons guano, and 30 barrels plaster put on it, in addition to a large quantity of barn yard manure." There were over 100 acres in clover and another 50 in timothy, with 100 acres of meadow and "the residue of the meadow land has nearly all been ploughed

⁷ William McCreary Inventory 28-627.

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and limed, and ready to set in grass the coming season.” The fences were repaired, with “20,000 new rails added to them within eighteen months.” The description suggests that the farm had declined while under tenants, probably resulting in a lower sale price and an investment opportunity for Kettlewell and Cox. Cox was living at Clover Hill and probably overseeing its improvements. Given this much grassland and no mention of fields of other crops, the emphasis must have been on raising livestock.⁸

A detailed description was given of the farm in 1850:

“The improvements consist of a large stone dwelling house, 50 feet front by 40, two stories and attic, with basement and cellar, the whole comprising seventeen apartments and finished in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. It is supplied with water from a spring running eighteen gallons to the minute, which is conveyed by pipes into the basement, and from thence to the dairy. There is sufficient fall to convey the water into every room in the house. A large Switzer barn, built of stone, with wagon shed and corn crib at one end, and a straw shed at the other, the whole being 91 feet long by 40 feet wide exclusive of overjet. The stabling will accommodate 36 head of horses and cattle. The other buildings consist of a stone tenant house, 20 by 33 feet, two stories with a basement, hog house, smoke house, blacksmith shop, tool house, &c., &c.

“The barn yard, garden, and hog house are all supplied with an abundance of fresh water”

There was an apple orchard of 350 trees and another 100 apple trees that were still bearing, but apparently past their prime, plus 250 pear, peach, cherry, apricot, plum, and nectarine trees. Of the buildings enumerated in the advertisement, only the main house and tenant house survive, and they are both the same size as listed here.⁹

The 1850 sale advertisement noted that the farm “may readily be divided into two or three tracts, and will be done so to meet the wishes of purchasers,” and this was in fact done, since Kettlewell sold about 190 acres, reducing the farm from 515 acres to 305 ½. Clover Hill turned out to be a good investment for Kettlewell and Cox. In 1852 Kettlewell sold the remainder of the farm to Samuel Bonham and J. Addison Denny of Baltimore City, for \$10,500. Samuel Bonham was a judge in York, Pennsylvania, and Denny was his son-in-law, and a U. S. naval attaché. Denny is listed in the tax assessment for 1852, though with livestock only valued at \$12, so he had not yet established a farm. Denny reportedly lived

⁸ Richard J. Matchett, comp. *Matchett's Baltimore Director*, (Baltimore, 1842, 1847-48, 1853-54). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 4, Carroll County, Maryland, 1850, Maryland State Archives. “Farms of Carroll: Clover Hill,” p. 2. *Westminster (Maryland) Carrolltonian*, 31 May 1850, p. 1, col. 1.

⁹ *Westminster (Maryland) Carrolltonian*, 31 May 1850, p. 1, col. 1.

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at Clover Hill, though this was probably only for a short time. Denny sold his share in the farm to his father-in-law in 1855, and the following year the judge sold the farm to Dr. Francis Butler, of Harford County, for the same price for which he had bought Clover Hill.¹⁰

Dr. Butler (13 April 1809- 31 May 1883) was a native of Harford County and studied at the University of Maryland, from whence he graduated in 1834. He practiced medicine in Harford County up to the time he purchased Clover Hill, and also served in the Maryland legislature while in Harford County. Dr. Butler's interest in Clover Hill was definitely agricultural, as the 1860 census indicates. By that time he had 210 acres under cultivation, with nine horses, two mules, 10 milch cows, 13 other cattle, and 30 hogs. He was raising wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, and potatoes, and producing butter, so his operation was not only extensive, but varied. He almost certainly was using slave labor, since his operation was much larger than the average family farm in Carroll County. His large number of non-milk-producing cattle suggests that he was raising beef cattle for the Baltimore market. This would have been facilitated by his proximity to Baltimore and to the Reisterstown Turnpike, as well as to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad not too far to the south, and the coming Western Maryland Railroad, which was under construction at that time and would pass right through Finksburg. According to the local history, the farm had declined under Denny's oversight, though it had probably declined over a much longer period of time while tenants operated it. The local history did not mention tenants because it labored under the impression that McCreary was still operating the farm himself up to c. 1840, long after his death.¹¹

Dr. Butler was tasked with bringing the farm back to productivity, and in this regard the local account noted:

Dr. Butler speedily transformed the whole place. He was quick to perceive its natural advantages and beauties, and set about developing them without delay. He enclosed it with substantial post and rail fencing, instead of the old worm fence [a pet peeve of agricultural reformers]; he put a new roof on the mansion; repaired two tobacco houses, which were falling into ruin; built a large hog house with a granary over it; also a carriage house and a dairy, and extensive hay barracks. Beaver Run was at that time almost hidden from view by a dense growth of alder and other bushes, which presented a very unsightly aspect, and occupied much of the best land upon the farm and obstructed proper drainage. This tangled jungle was cleared, the land grubbed, plowed and set in timothy,

¹⁰ *Westminster (Maryland) Carrolltonian*, 31 May 1850, p. 1, col. 1. "Farms of Carroll: Clover Hill," p.2.

¹¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 4, Carroll County, Maryland, 1860, Maryland State Archives. *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate*, 2 June 1883, p. 3, col. 3.}

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and transformed into one of the most sightly and productive meadows in the county, with the beautiful Beaver Run meandering through it like a broad fillet of silver. The view which this green meadow presents with the rippling and sparkling waters of the Beaver flowing through it, is one of surpassing loveliness, when viewed from the portico on a calm summer evening. It is one of the finest landscapes we have seen in this county, remarkable for its many scenes of picturesque beauty. From this meadow Dr. Butler cut as many as seventy tons of the finest timothy hay. It also afforded superior pasture, at the proper season, for some twenty-five head of milch cows and other cattle, to the growth of which Dr. Butler paid special attention.¹²

It was certainly true that a well-organized and productive landscape was considered beautiful to Carroll County farmers, but beauty was also an end in itself, and was especially favored when it could be made productive. Beaver Run still meanders through a meadow below the mansion, and is still noted for its picturesque beauty.

Dr. Butler sold Clover Hill in 1864, probably driven by the impending loss of his labor force, and moved to Westminster. The farm was bought by Thomas Poultney of Baltimore City, for the sum of \$15,500. Little is known of Poultney's background, but his agricultural pursuits can be gauged through the 1870 census. His livestock was also greater than the average family farm, with 12 horses, a mule, seven milch cows, six other cattle, 15 sheep and 15 hogs. Poultney had fewer beef cattle and fewer hogs than Dr. Butler, but was raising sheep, instead, to further diversify the operation at Clover Hill. The crops continued to be the same diversified ones that Dr. Butler raised, though the quantities of most were smaller and the amount of hay raised was much greater. The value of farm implements found at Clover Hill was also greater, and these factors were probably all interrelated. With the loss of slave labor, Poultney was forced to instead increase the mechanization of the farm. It was probably easier to focus on hay production than cereal crops, at least in the short term. The other product that increased substantially was butter, and this was likely also related to mechanization.¹³

Poultney must have been successful at farming, since he sold Clover Hill for \$29,000 in 1871. The farm was purchased by Lewis and Ellen Cole. Lewis Cole was listed as a salesman in Baltimore City in 1864, but little more is known of him. He moved to Clover Hill, and the 1876 tax assessment provides a glimpse of the farm under his proprietorship. It listed: "improvements 1 large two story stone dwelling 1 stone barn + all necessary outbuildings. Also 1 stone tenant house + 1 log tenant house. Also 1 new

¹² "Farms of Carroll: Clover Hill," p. 2.

¹³ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 4, Carroll County, Maryland, 1870, Maryland State Archives.

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dairy + 1 large new cattle barn.” The brief description is of interest for several reasons. The stone barn does not survive, unfortunately, and the new cattle barn apparently does not, either. There are two other houses on the property, one of which is a log building that has been moved and restored, and could have been the second tenant house.¹⁴

The tax records do not itemize Cole’s livestock, but the 1880 census does, and indicates that Cole’s emphasis was on dairy cattle. He had 63 milch cows that had dropped 100 calves, had bought 70 cattle and sold 60, plus he had slaughtered six and lost two. He was producing 36,000 gallons of milk. This was a substantial dairy operation, at a time when milk consumption was still a fairly new urban phenomenon, and explains Cole’s need for the new cattle barn. At the same time, Cole had 29 sheep, which had dropped 26 lambs, and he slaughtered 24 and lost another five. He also had 45 laying hens, which had produced 1,100 eggs the previous year. Much of this milk and egg production was clearly geared to the Baltimore market, and was made possible by the proximity of the Western Maryland Railroad. Cole’s four horses and three mules were probably primarily employed in cultivating the 22 acres of corn, 30 acres of oats, 9 acres of rye and 7 acres of wheat that he had, and at least some of these grains were likely intended for his livestock. He also had 10 acres of orchard containing 550 apple trees. Six years later it was noted that, in addition to these trees, there were pears, quinces, cherries and other fruits on the farm.¹⁵

Lewis Cole chose a bad time to buy a farm, since depression loomed in Maryland after the Civil War, and became acute in 1873. Cole mortgaged the farm in 1878 in order to infuse money into his operation and try to keep it afloat, but without success. He was apparently over-extended and by 1881 Clover Hill was sold by a trustee. The total sale price is not reported. A description of the property was given in January, 1881: “The improvements are a splendid mansion house built of stone, large Switzer barn, stabling sufficiently large to accommodate 98 head of cattle, 2 tenant houses, corn house, 3 barracks, and all other outhouses necessary for the conducting of a first class farm, including a well equipped dairy.” In addition to farm implements, some livestock was offered for sale, including 58 head of cattle, two bulls, a mule, and 20 head of South-down sheep. The Switzer barn is likely the stone barn mentioned in the tax assessment, and could possibly have dated back to William McCreary’s occupation of Clover Hill. While a common barn type in Carroll County, it was not found in the Tidewater area until the second half of the nineteenth century, the result of progressive farmers pushing agricultural reform. McCreary built a house that fits into the Tidewater tradition, and one would have expected the

¹⁴ John W. Woods, comp. *Baltimore City Directory*, (Baltimore: John W. Woods, 1864). Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, District 4 Assessment, 1876, Maryland State Archives.

¹⁵ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 4, Carroll County, Maryland, 1880, Maryland State Archives. “Farms of Carroll: Clover Hill,” p. 2.

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same from his barn. Later occupants also came from this same tradition, and followed it in their operation of a plantation-style landscape. Judge Bonham, from York, Pennsylvania, was probably the most likely owner to have built a bank barn.¹⁶

Clover Hill was purchased in 1881 by Algernon Tillard, the son of Philip Tillard, Esq., of Stukeley Hall, Huntingdon, England. Algernon married Mary Withers Atkinson of Baltimore, and must have decided to move to the United States for a time and create an English estate in this country. His improvements to the property were listed in 1886: "He has also put a bridge over Beaver Run; ditched the meadow; built a stone addition to the house; put a new roof on it, and also on the tenant house; improved the barn; built a new carriage house, corn house and two tenant houses; also a new granary, and constructed an ensilage pit under it." The addition to the house was a one-story kitchen wing on the west end, bringing the kitchen up out of the cellar. The roof was of standing seam metal, was dated on the underneath side, and was replaced by the present owners, having survived 100 years. One of the tenant houses is likely the white frame building set close to Gamber Road. The carriage house could be the existing building northeast of the house, now altered for other uses. Tillard primarily raised sheep, keeping a flock of 85 to 100, plus some imported Shropshiredown sheep that he favored both because they produced good mutton and because they provided, on average, ten pounds of wool each.¹⁷

The farm was further described in 1886: "The mansion is surrounded with stately shade trees. It has a handsome portico in front, and a wide verandah extending the whole length of the back-building. Not far from the portico in front, at the foot of the lawn, is a crescent-shaped terrace, descending to the carriageway, which used to approach from the turnpike, but has since been changed to the rear of the dwelling." The large stone barn was still on the property, with sheds added to it by Cole for his dairy cattle. The author also noted: "A house for laborers, or for an overseer, stands not far from the mansion. It is of stone, and is very convenient for the accommodation of those engaged in the tillage of the crops. . . ." Tillard was only about 40 years old when he died of heart and liver trouble in the summer of 1887. His inventory does not itemize any of the house furnishings, but does list his livestock. As expected, he had an extensive number of sheep, including nine lambs, two bucks, and 113 ewes, but he also had 15 cows, 16 cattle, a bull, 13 calves, two horses, four mules, and six hogs. While much of this additional livestock was just for the use of the farm, the large number of cattle must have been for milk, butter, and

¹⁶ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland* (Philadelphia: Everts, 1882), p. 869. Carroll County Circuit Court, Chancery FTS 30-482. *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate*, 1 January 1881, p. 2, col. 8.

¹⁷ *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate*, 2 July 1887 p. 3, col. 2. *Westminster (Maryland) American Sentinel*, 2 July 1887 p. 3, col. 5. "Farms of Carroll: Clover Hill," p. 2.

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beef production that were shipped to Baltimore, continuing the pattern that had been established at Clover Hill before the Civil War.¹⁸

Clover Hill was sold to Thomas Swann, possibly the son of the late mayor of Baltimore and governor of Maryland, in 1888, but Swann sold the farm two years later to James C. Gittings. Earlier histories of the farm claim that the governor owned it, but he died in 1883. Gittings was probably from the notable Baltimore family of that name, and he lived at Clover Hill and buried his infant daughter there. Gittings sold the farm in 1918, and it changed hands several times before being acquired by Hamilton and Alice Hackney in 1932. Hamilton Hackney was a Baltimore lawyer, and he met his future wife at a ranch in Wyoming, where she was looking for a career as a cattle breeder after having graduated from Bryn Mawr. At the time that they purchased Clover Hill the land was fallow, and the Hackneys started with ten heifers and one bull. After ten years they were able to raise one cow on five acres, and after twenty years had increased productivity to one cow per one acre. It was the Hackneys who apparently changed the name of the farm to Cold Saturday. A sales brochure from 1975 explained: "As described by novelist Emily Kimbrough some years ago for 'Country Life,' it was a patent to Michael Huff, a Philadelphian, from the King's Governor in 1765. The deed was signed in January, presumably on a cold Saturday. It was a onetime summer residence of a Maryland governor and a Confederate hospital during the Civil War." Beyond the patent to Huff in 1765, none of this history could be corroborated.¹⁹

At the time of their acquisition of the farm, there was a still in one of the bedrooms, but the Judge and Mrs. Hackney operated a breeding farm for show cattle, with over 150 head of primarily black Angus that were fed silage in the morning and hay at night. The Hackneys had two breeding groups, one on the east coast at Cold Saturday and another on the west coast. The eastern group would be taken to shows in Richmond, Boston, and Chicago, among other places, for sale, and Mrs. Hackney served as the first woman judge of Black Angus show cattle. There were also four to five dairy cattle kept on the farm for the benefit of the Hackneys and their tenants. The tenants were four to five families who worked on the farm and were paid a flat salary, while receiving rent-free housing and free electricity, a gallon of milk a day, and a half a pig each year. The stone tenant house housed two black men, one on each floor, and they remained on the farm for many years. The white cottage was greatly altered inside and a wing added to it, and served as another tenant house. The Hackneys bought additional land which included

¹⁸ "Farms of Carroll: Clover Hill," p. 2. Algernon Tillard Estate, Inventory JOW 13-594, Carroll County Register of Wills.

¹⁹ *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate*, 13 October 1894 p. 2, col. 7. I am indebted to George Horvath for bringing this gravestone to my attention and providing information on the Gittings family. Don Swann, Jr., *Colonial and Historic Homes of Maryland* (Cockeysville, MD: Liberty Publishing Co., 1983), p. 108. *Baltimore Sun*, 31 March 1952, p. 8, cols. 2-5.

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several other houses that were used for tenants, including one on the other side of Hughes Road, another that stood on Route 91 near Finksburg, and one that since burned on the Brauning Farm on Deer Park Road (now owned by one of the Hackney's daughters). The building known as the schoolhouse was used as a laundry, and a woman came from Westminster once a week to do the laundry there.²⁰

Some of the buildings on the farm were altered or removed because of the changed focus of the Hackney's farming, and some new buildings were added. There were several tobacco barns on the property, including one in the field to the south of the house that was dismantled and the lumber taken to Vermont to build a porch on a house the Hackney's owned there. Another tobacco barn lower down was converted to a loafing shed before being inundated by the reservoir. The building known as the "orchard barn," because it was built in the old apple orchard, was constructed for the Hackneys as a loafing shed for cattle, with hay storage above. Another loafing shed was built elsewhere on the farm, but does not survive. A twentieth-century gambrel-roofed barn stood on the farm when the Hackneys bought it, but it burned in 1939 and was replaced by the Hackneys with the existing structure. Fourteen horses were lost in the fire, so the new barn was built to be fireproof. The cattle were stabled in a machine shed where the Quonset hut shed is now located; this building replaced the earlier one after lightning destroyed a nearby shed c. 1955. A pig house and run-in sheds were also added, and a duck house and chicken house, which no longer survive, near the white frame tenant house.²¹

Between c. 1935 and 1940 the Hackneys excavated an area below the house that had been a mud hole with a pig sty to create the pond, and built the dam and stone bridge. They also moved the log cabin from another farm, apparently in Carroll County, to its current location near the pond and renovated it for a swimming and skating house. A number of changes were made to the house, including adding the second story over the kitchen wing to provide bedrooms for servants. The mansion house underwent an unfortunate alteration in connection with this addition. A passage was cut through from the stair landing to the addition, and in the process the floor of the small second-story room in the northwest corner was dropped several feet, to be level with the passage and landing. This is the only significant change to the house, other than the front porch, which has had to be rebuilt several times over the history of the farm. An undated photograph shows a one-story porch across all five bays of the house, and this was almost certainly the second porch (or an enlargement of the original one-bay porch) on the house. Mrs. Hackney decided it made the front rooms too dark, and one day hooked a tractor up to the porch and removed it while the Judge was at work. An old photograph of the southeast room shows small glazed tiles added to the fireplace surround. These tiles were popular in the late nineteenth century, but have since been removed. The photograph also shows that the built-in cupboard south of this fireplace was added after the photo was taken. The office had been used as a guest room when the Hackneys bought

²⁰ Carol Hackney Interview with Author, 6 January 2008.

²¹ Carol Hackney Interview with Author, 6 January 2008.

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Clover Hill, and was remodeled for an office, with walnut paneling and a cove cornice added, and the fireplace was rebuilt. The attic was also finished by them.²²

Cold Saturday was an elegant and refined farm visited by significant people who were acquaintances of the Hackneys, and perhaps the most famous of these was Adlai Stevenson, a friend of the judge's from their days at Princeton. On one visit with the Judge and other college friends during Stevenson's run for President, he asked his friends how many of them would vote for him, only to be met with silence. They explained that Stevenson was a Democrat while they were Republicans. Stevenson was not about to let this slight pass, however. Shortly before leaving, he spied a manure spreader outside, climbed on top of it, and stated that this would probably be an historical first in American politics: a Democratic candidate making his nomination speech from a Republican platform.²³

The Hackneys continued to operate Cold Saturday as a farm into the 1970s, breeding Morgan horses and raising a herd of Aberdeen Angus and Charolais cattle. They rented out 125 acres that were planted in corn, and had 40 acres in fenced pasture. The creation of the Liberty Reservoir in the 1950s flooded portions of the Clover Hill farm and isolated other portions of it, making farming problematic. The Hackney's heirs sold the farm, now reduced to 147 acres, to Errol and Barbara Houck in 1975. The house sat vacant for some time, was used to store hay and was allowed to deteriorate, before being sold to the current owners in 1983. Several plaster ceilings had collapsed in the meantime and had to be replaced, though most of the other work was cosmetic. The Houcks also sold off additional acreage, and the current owners had to sell off more land, reducing the farm and outbuildings to 11.58 acres. However, because of the reservoir, much of the land around the farm has been preserved from development, leaving the historic open setting intact.²⁴

²² Carol Hackney Interview with Author, 6 January 2008. Photographs in the possession of Garnet and Scarlet Bean.

²³ Carol Hackney Interview with Author, 6 January 2008.

²⁴ Sales brochure, "A 1765 Manor House of Proud Tradition, 225 Acres of Productive Farmland," [1975], in possession of Garnet and Scarlet Bean. *Baltimore Sun*, 31 March 1952, p. 8, cols. 2-5.

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Major Bibliographical References:

See footnotes.

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Geographical Data

UTM References:

Finksburg MD USGS quadrangle map

1. 18/336334/4372099
2. 18/336407/4372131
3. 18/335516/4372172
4. 18/336471/4371941
5. 18/336276/4372024

Verbal Boundary Description:

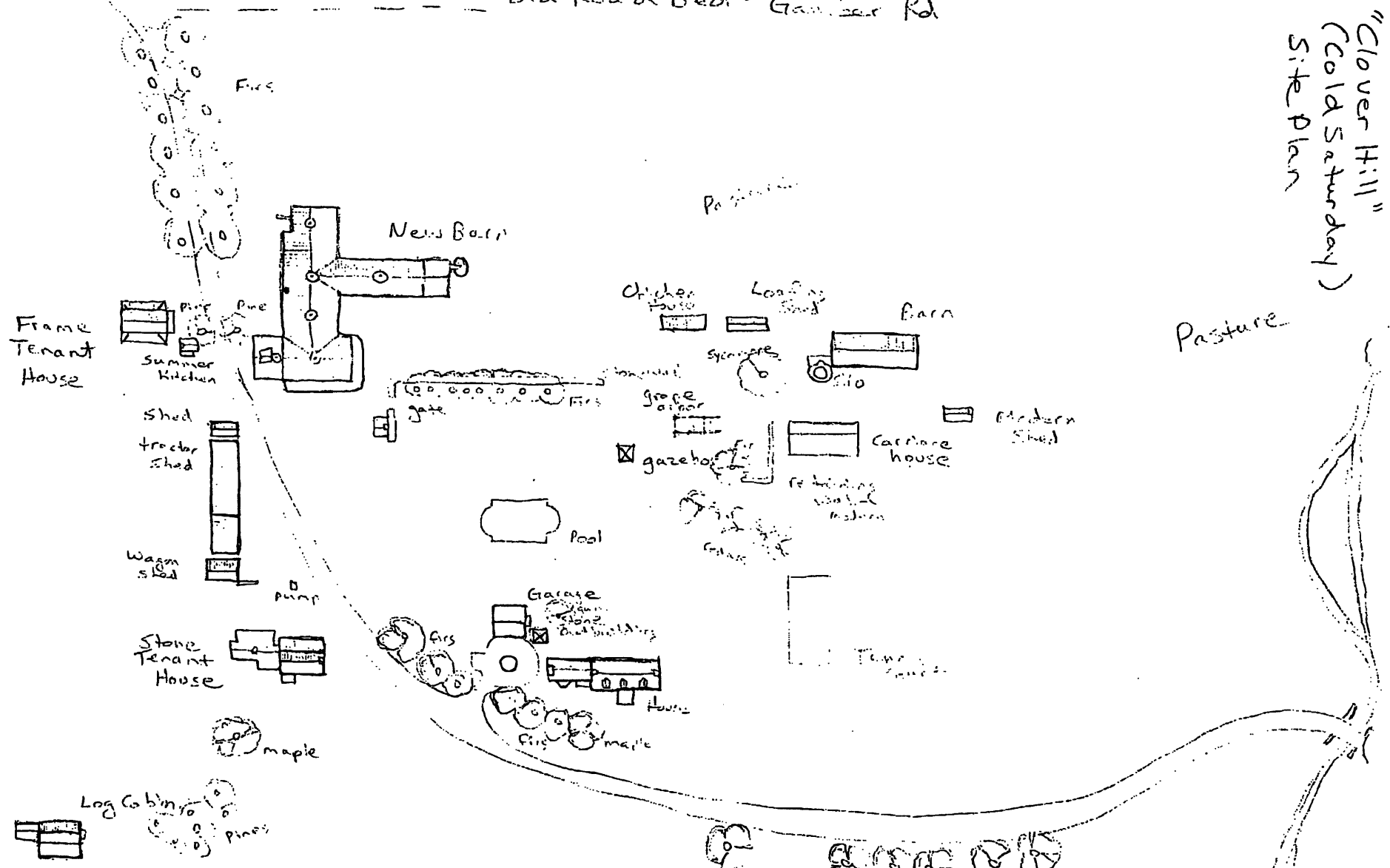
The nominated property, 11.58 acres, is shown as parcel 981, lot 1A on Carroll County tax map 59.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property represents the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource, and encompasses the contributing elements within their immediate setting.

old Road Bed - Gamber Rd

"Clover Hill"
(Cold Saturday)
Site Plan



MHT

4109874071

P.1

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	12/10	# of pages	1
To	Patrick Andrews	From	Peter Kurtze		
Co./Dept.	NR	Co.	MD SHPO		
Phone #		Phone #	410 514 7649		
Fax #	202 371 2229	Fax #			



RM 5
Oct 07

