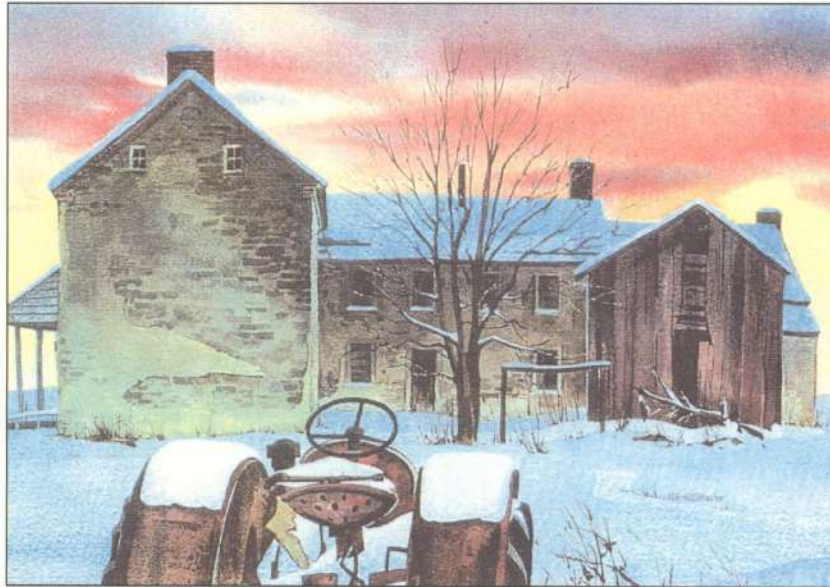


**PRE-1800 HOUSES OF FREDERICK COUNTY**



**VOLUME TWO**

**HAUVERS TO MIDDLETOWN**

**ANN LEBHERZ AND MARY MARGRABE**

*Historical Society of  
Frederick County, Inc.  
Frederick, Md.*

Historical Society of Frederick County



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**ANN LEBHERZ AND MARY MARGRABE**

Frederick, Maryland  
1999

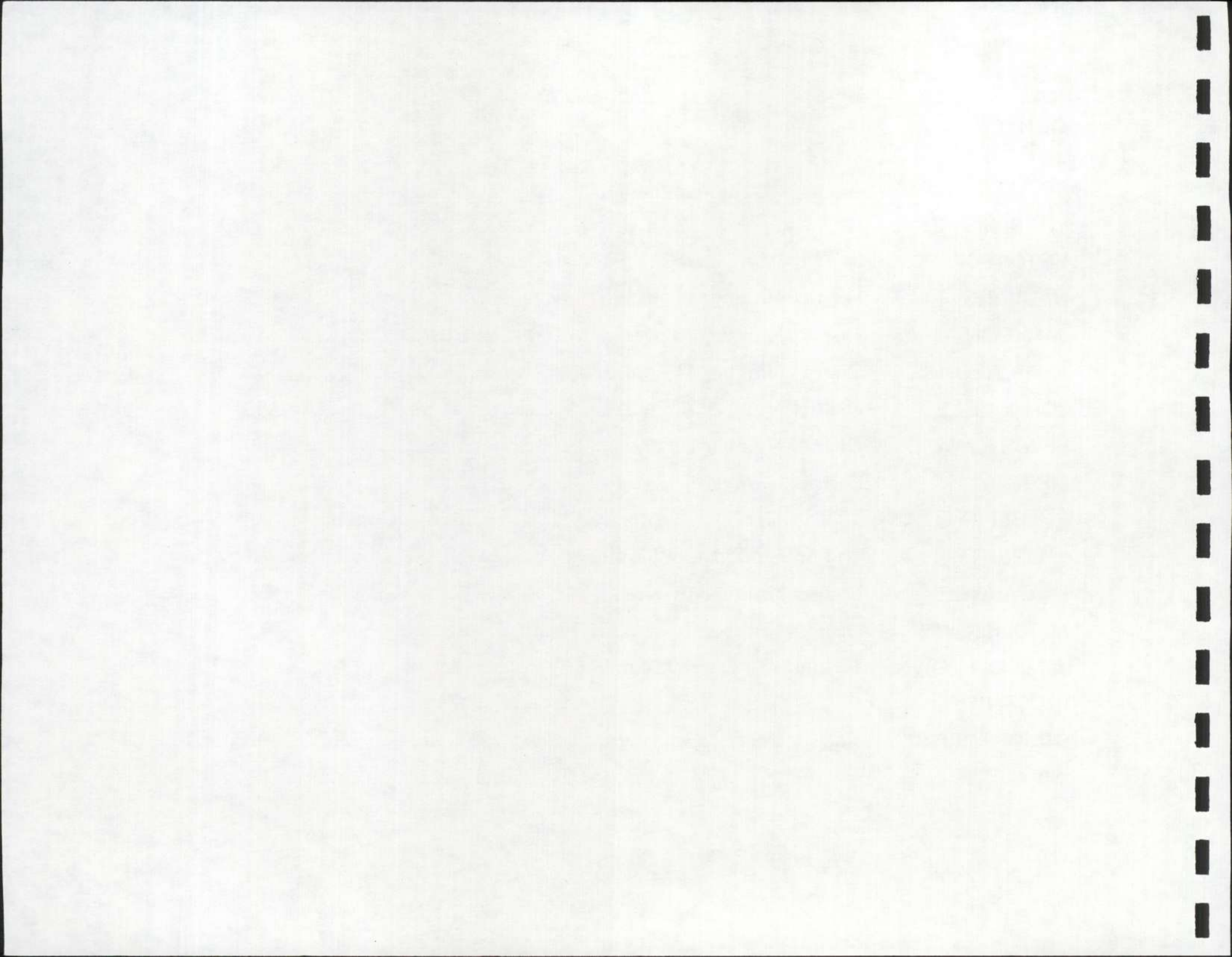
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## PREFACE

In 1972 when Frederick County Landmarks Foundation Inc. was established, one of its original purposes was to disseminate information about the remarkable architectural heritage of the county and to encourage preservation and restoration. The Landmarks Committee, later renamed Historic Sites Committee, was organized to fulfill these aims.

These volumes began as a result of a survey started in 1972 by the Maryland Historical Trust and Frederick County Landmarks Foundation Inc. The aim of this survey was to inventory and authenticate all buildings and sites that were at least 100 years old, not only for the foundation, but also for the general public. This is the heritage that we have seen rapidly disappearing. In recent years the demands for land and the loss of historical property have dramatically increased.

We have retained the geographical framework of the election districts as a basis or organization for the books. Committees were formed in most of the 26 election districts of Frederick county in an effort to encourage local participation. Some of these gatherings resulted in bicentennial committees, district historical societies, and publications of the history of various areas, while others can best be recalled as pleasant and friendly exchanges of memories.

By 1976, Bicentennial year, it became evident that research had to be restricted in scope to houses

built up to about 1800, because it would be impossible for volunteers to complete identification, verification, and photography of over 1600<sup>1</sup> potential century-old subjects.

The best-learned lesson resulting from this experience of verifying the age of the houses is that there is no foolproof method of verifying the ages of all houses suspected of having been built as early as 1800.

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<sup>1</sup> The survey was provided by Maryland Historical Trust and accomplished by Paul Brinkman in 1969.





## INTRODUCTION

Volume II of *Pre-1800 Houses of Frederick County*, like Volume I that was published in 1996, is based on research over a period of twenty-four years by Ann Lebherz and Mary Margrabe. Volume Two covers election districts Hauvers to Middletown.

The authors were unable to keep the list of owners current. Several of the buildings were demolished before they could be photographed. In one case, a painting has been included to show what the building looked like. The purpose of these books is to record and recognize the architectural heritage of Frederick County.

The production of this volume would not have been possible without the help of Sarah Drenning, Jack Terry, and today's technology. Sarah transcribed Ann's information to her computer for the printer. Jack scanned the pictures and sent them to Ann for confirmation; then to Sarah who placed them with the text.

Proofreading was provided by Ann Ashbury Lebherz and Yvonne Lebherz. Bob Hasle very generously allowed the use of his painting of the Culler-Hoffman house to be used on the cover and in the text.

Volunteer photographers, both professional and amateur, photographed the landmarks. The pictures were developed, recorded, and filed by the late Hugh Moore, Photographic Editor, whose organizational

ability freed the editors from many tasks for many years. His death in 1980 was a severe blow and resulted in a temporary slowdown in this department.

Other photographers who contributed their efforts were William Green, Paul Beale, Kurt Holter, Mary Cramer, Charles Henry, Mrs. Frank Scotto, Hugh Moore, Thomas Lupp, Kenneth Killian, Richard Lakin, Marty Rice, Richard Coslow, Les Holmes, Teke Hoffman, Ann Lebherz, and Mary Margrabe.

Those who assisted in the various election districts include Dottie Davis, Mary Rae Cantwell, Paul Lambertson, Leonora Rocco Bernheisel, Pat Cliber, Louella Boone, Jane Smith, Janet Davis, Roger Fulmer, Marie Burns, Ellen Wyatt, Lee Reed, Peter Pearre, Betty Zeibell, Edna Buhrman, Louise Eddiger, Mary Danner Dudderer, Dianne Putman, Madeline Best, Calvin Gladhill, Kathleen Rudesill, Paul Fogle, Amadee Echart, and Edna Alice Hoffman.

## HISTORY OF FREDERICK COUNTY

This Volume, like Volume I, is not intended to be a complete history of Frederick County, but a survey of the architecture up to 1800. However, we will give a brief history of the county as a whole in order to introduce the eight election districts included herein.

Before 1748, Prince George's County included all of Western Maryland. Frederick County was created on December 10, 1748, from Prince George's County and included what later became a part of Carroll County as well as Montgomery, Washington, Allegheny, and Garrett Counties.

In 1776 the medieval system of the "hundreds" was abandoned. This scheme was based on the presence of 100 men who could be called upon to protect a manor or area and who were eligible to vote.

Nine election districts were included in Volume I and eight are included in Volume II. The election districts increased in number until 26 had been established by 1904, the last being Walkersville. A brief history of each election district has been included as well as a glimpse of the characteristics of each district.



## HAUVERS

(Hauvers election district number 10 was established in 1821.)<sup>1</sup>

Hauvers is the most northwestern of the Frederick election districts. Before settlers from Europe arrived, the Susquehannocks from Pennsylvania had come into the northern areas of Frederick including the present Hauvers district. Game was so plentiful that the Indians considered it a place open to all for hunting and fishing.

In 1758 or 1759, Swiss immigrants settled the southwest part of "Harbaugh." The location appealed to them because of the similarity to their own mountainous homeland. At this time there was no road into Harbaugh Valley. The settlers had to unload their goods from their wagons at the eastern entrance and place these items on sleds and pack horses in order to convey them to their home sites.<sup>2</sup>

Germans also settled in this area. The Peter Hauver family gave this district its name when they settled in the southern part of the district. Political competition was so keen between the "Swissers" (mountaineers) and the inhabitants of the valley that feuds existed for years and there were many bloody encounters.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mathews, Edward B., p. 492.

<sup>2</sup> Scharf, p. 612.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 614.

George Harbaugh, born in Switzerland in 1727, son of Yost the immigrant, settled in the valley in 1760. This was about the time of the establishment of the Mason and Dixon Line.<sup>4</sup> Ludwig, Yost Harbaugh's second son, after moving around the northern part of the present Frederick County, also settled in the valley. He should be remembered forever because his son Christian, who died in 1836 at the age of 83, left 130 descendants, including only children and grandchildren.<sup>5</sup> Jacob was the third son of Yost; he moved in 1761 to the valley immediately after his marriage and established a tavern here.<sup>6</sup>

In the eighteenth century Lutherans, German Reformed, Moravians, Menonites, Amish, Calvinists, Anglicans, and Separatists lived in Hauvers. These early settlers worked their farms without slaves and raised stock, wheat, corn, oats, and hay. Because of the plentiful supply of woods, sawmills produced boards for the Frederick Valley. There were also gristmills for grinding grains.

The pretty village of Sabillasville was first named Zollinger's Town but changed to honor Servilla, the wife of Mr. Zollinger.<sup>7</sup> An early road built across the mountains near Sabillasville was known as the old Gap Road; over this route passed all the teams from

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 612.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p. 613.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 614.

Catoctin Furnace to the forges and furnaces in nearby Franklin County, Pa.<sup>8</sup> The Western Maryland Railroad line was extended to Sabillasville in 1871.

Dr. Victor Cullen established a treatment center for tuberculosis patients in Sabillasville, as the accepted treatment for the disease at that time was fresh air and rest. Cottages were set up in hopes that this mountainous environment would help the patients.<sup>9</sup> With the advent of modern drugs, tuberculosis was virtually eliminated. The Victor Cullen Hospital became a center for handicapped adults and teenagers. It is now operated by a private company as a correctional facility for boys.

Hauvers has many fine creeks and stands of hardwood interspersed with evergreens, and agriculture is still the primary land use. A drive through Hauvers with its magnificent views reveals some of the loveliest sites in Frederick County.

## ALEXANDER, MR. AND MRS. WAYNE KINNA MILL



Kinna Mill is located between Owens Creek and Foxville-Deerfield Road, facing southwest. It is a two-and-one-half-story structure with gable ends covered with clapboard and topped with a hood at its peak. The milling operations took place at an exposed foundation level near the creek.

Large quoins were used. Some of the window and door openings have stone lintels. Many of the windows have been filled with cement blocks in this mill owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Alexander.

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 615.

<sup>9</sup> Doll, Mrs. C. Clifford. Interview.

**BERNHEISEL, LEONORA ROCCO  
MARY'S DELIGHT FARM**



This was known as the "Turkey Farm" for many years. The farm is now owned and operated by Lenora Bernheisel and is called Mary's Delight.

Yost Harbaugh brought his family to America from Switzerland in about 1736. With him was his son Jacob, who became the father of the second Yost, who was the first owner of this property.

Mary's Delight includes a two-story frame house built over logs, with a one-and-one-half-story stone wing. The house includes a huge hand-hewn summer-beam and original stairs. The kitchen has a stone and brick oven that has been uncovered. It still has its original oak mantel. The cellar door is beaded and has large strap hinges. Upstairs four cross and bible doors

remain. There are fireplaces in two of the upper rooms. Pins for clothes remain along the wall in one bedroom. The attic is similar to that of Schifferstadt; with huge beams bearing Roman numerals, the beams are mortised and pinned together.

**BITNER, MARY JANE  
JACOB HARBAUGH FARM,  
HAR-VALLEY DAIRY FARM**



This large log house covered with shingles is four bays wide and two bays deep. It has a steeply-pitched A-roof with one interior end chimney and an off-center chimney. The off-center chimney marks the division between the original log house and a later frame section.

The windows are nine-over-six panes. The front door has very wide sidelights. Its frame is pilastered and has rosette stops. The original cellar fireplace is still used for butchering.

There are 12 outbuildings on the property, including a smokehouse and an icehouse. This dwelling, now owned by Mary Jane Bittner, is identified as the James Harbaugh house in the Titus Atlas.

### **FREDAK, PETER WOLF OR BLACK HORSE TAVERN**



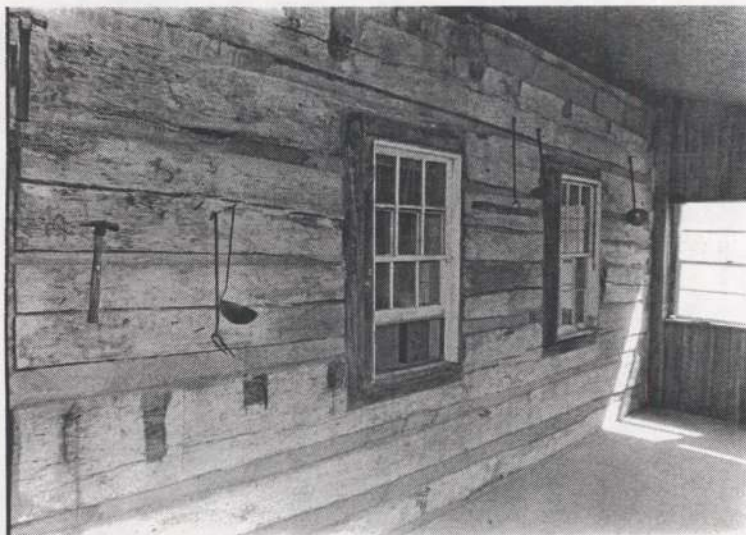
This old tavern is located near what was once the great road from Hagerstown to Westminster through Emmitsburg. It was a common, overnight stopping place for farmers who drove their stock to the

Baltimore market. Early owners include David Wolfe and Thomas Fox.

This two-and-one-half-story building is covered by weatherboard and is painted white. There is a small brick chimney in the front section of the roof about one-third the distance from the east side of the building. There is a relatively new concrete block chimney near the southwest corner of the single-story addition to the south side of the back.

On the front are an upper and a lower porch with four double square stone foundations about three feet high, each with two square posts to the roof. The building has been divided into a three-bedroom apartment on one side and a two-bedroom apartment on the other. Some of the chestnut and oak woodwork remains on the interior.

**HAGAN, GEORGE T.  
VALHALLA, BUZZARD FLATS, AND  
STONE LICK**



George Hagan's two-story house has a one-story rear wing. There are three inside end brick chimneys, one of which is in the far wall of the wing. The entire house has been covered by siding except for the foundation, which is stone.

There is a front porch that protects the original exposed outside log wall. All of the interior walls have had the hand-split lath and plaster removed, giving an excellent view of the early logs with their chinking (mud, clay, and stone); some of the logs are two feet wide.

**HARBAUGH, CHARLES AND BONNIE**



This two-and-one-half-story brick house has been in the Harbaugh family over 200 years. It has a balcony at front and back and two inside chimneys.

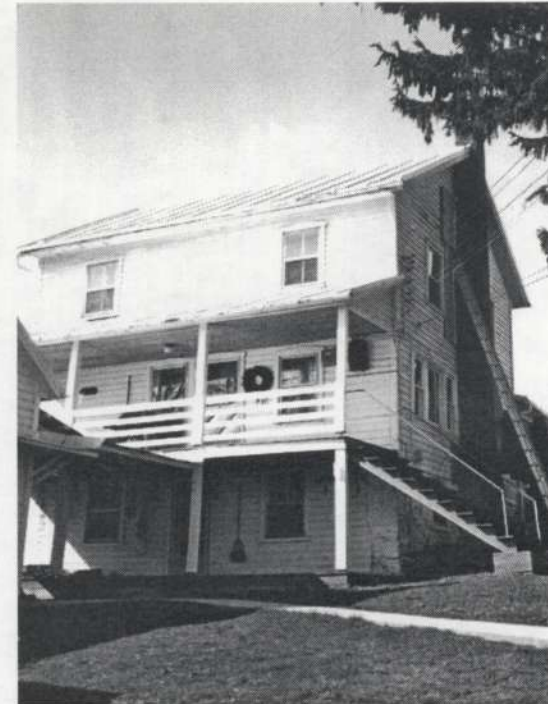
**OVERCASH, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT  
HORSESHOE BEND FARM**



The original two-story log house was built over a stream. Eventually the second story was removed. The logs were covered with siding, but the building continued to be used as a springhouse.

Another home was built later, which became known as the Horseshoe Bend farm house. The complex is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Overcash.

**WILLARD, CHESTER AND EILEEN  
H. HARBAUGH OF E.**



This frame house, which belongs to Chester and Eileen Willard, was once the home of "H. Harbaugh of E."

Built into the hillside; this home contains three-and-one-half stories. The basement with its stone sidewalls is at ground level. The second or main floor is reached by steps at the right end of the porch.



On the third floor on the right hand side of the house, a fire had occurred in 1993. The plaster was removed, exposing huge logs of the original construction.

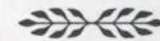
There are several outbuildings but none so old as this pre-1800 Harbaugh house.

## **WILLARD, CLIFFORD DAN TOM'S HOUSE**



Standing on Stottlemeyer Road, this two-and-one-half-story stone house has deteriorated for many years, and it is no longer inhabited. It has large quoins, six-over-six windows, and two inset chimneys. There are two fireplaces, one upstairs and one down.

Much chestnut lumber was used in the floorboards, joists, and roof rafters. The right end of the house has no openings except for two vents. Part of the building was at one time whitewashed.



## JACKSON

(Jackson election district number 16 was created in 1852 from parts of number 6, Catoctin and number 3, Middletown Districts.)<sup>1</sup>

By Diane Ives:

The earliest settlers in the western mountainous region of Jackson District are believed to have been Swiss from Pennsylvania who settled at Jerusalem, one mile southwest of Myersville. They were followed by Irish, Scotch-Irish, English, and Germans. A steady stream of Germans settled near Catoctin Creek, where gristmills for feed, flour, and cornmeal were established. Later there were saw-mills and paper mills as well.

The number of Indians was not great in this vicinity. There were a few small bands detached from the main camp along the Potomac. During the French and Indian War they did ambush a group of settlers along Catoctin Creek. Indians did not settle here, as it was a common hunting ground for many different tribes.

Myersville, the largest town, was settled by James Stottlemeyer, and he was soon followed by Limebaugh, Myers, Hoffman, Buhrman, Grossnickle, Remsburg, Derr, Biser, Gaver, Koogle, Bussard, Dutrow, and Delauter families.

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<sup>1</sup> Scharf, p. 634.

Frog Hollow had the first elementary one-room school. The first high school was on the second floor of the Farmers Mutual Exchange.

The first churches were St. John's Lutheran, a log structure in 1790, but since replaced, the German Baptist Brethren church, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, Mt. Zion United Brethren, and a Methodist Church.

During the Revolutionary War a group of Tories was seized at the old Castle Building in Harmony. They were accused by the Committee of Safety of being in contact with Tories in New Jersey and Canada. They were tried in Frederick City and one of the seven was hanged, drawn, and quartered; this was Peter Suman, who was related to Barbara Fritchie.

Jackson was and is primarily an agricultural area of family farms. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries sawmills and gristmills were established on Little Catoctin Creek and Grindstone Run. Like its northerly neighbors, Catoctin and Hauvers, Jackson's population has grown little in the last one hundred years and it is still agricultural and retains much of the flavor of the past. However there have been a large number of homes built within the last ten years. The population in Jackson has gone from 2,765 in 1990 to 3,639 in 1999.

By the Editors

Myersville, named for the Myers family, is the hub of this election district. In 1904 the town of Myersville was incorporated.

The first man to preach the Gospel to the colonists in this area was the Rev. Bernard Michael Honseal, who preached in English, German, Dutch, and French.

Myersville was an agricultural center until the early 1900s.<sup>2</sup> By the 1920s it had become a center for retired farmers as well as others who enjoyed a small-town atmosphere. Presently the town is experiencing the same effects of development as the other towns of Frederick County as a result of the influx of new residents.

Harmony (formerly Beallsville) was established in 1769 and has been a peaceful village except for the Tory seizure. A woolen mill was established here early on, as well as the Garver Press.<sup>3</sup> The Harmony Cornet Band has been in existence at least a hundred years.

Among the legends of the Jackson area is the "Hero of the Highlands," the story of George Blessing's bravery when confronted by the Confederates. Blessing stayed alone on his farm to protect it. News of his bravery appeared in *The New York Tribune*.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Rose and Martin, *The History of Myersville*, by Ira Moser (1905), by Thomas Rose and Charles Martin, 1971, p. 43.

<sup>3</sup> Spaur, Michael, *The Frederick News*, April 10, 1980, F-2.

<sup>4</sup> Moser, Rose and Martin, p. 35-41.

## CHRISTENSEN, MR. AND MRS. FRITS PLEASANT WALK FARM 12



Mr. and Mrs. Frits Christensen have restored the 1761 cabins, which were part of an old farm complex. These original buildings include a log smokehouse, now a washhouse, as well as a small log dwelling, which still has a spring running through it. Its stone-based jug chimney has been topped by a brick addition.

Some of the undulating glass remains as well as some original floors and rafters. The roof has been covered appropriately by wooden shingles.

In addition, there is a fine brick and log two-and-one-half-story dwelling dating back to the 1850s. It has a high stone foundation with four bays. There is a broad staircase to the first floor, which has eight bays. On this southern exposure there are

recessed porches on which the logs have been exposed on the first and second levels. There are three enclosed brick chimneys.

In this complex are two barns, one with a stone foundation and several stalls. The other is a bank barn.

### **FORD, MR. AND MRS. CLARENCE GENERAL STORE**



At the junction of Church of the Brethren Road and the Harmony Ellerton Road is the general store building, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ford.

Built in the 1760s near Middle Creek, this three-story stone and brick building was originally a gristmill. It became a woolen mill in the mid-1800s. In the 1890s a post office was established there. At the time the name Beallsville was changed to Harmony, as there was another Beallsville in Maryland. William

Brandenburg purchased the woolen mill and converted the building into a general store and dwelling and a post office. The second and third floors of the mill became Brandenburg's dwelling place. In 1776 a gristmill was built close by; its last operator, Joshua Summers, was directly related to Mrs. Ford.

More recently, the building served as a television and radio repair shop, a general store, and a miller's store.

In 1947 Charles Ford bought the building and started the general store, which he operated until recent years.

Built into the hill, the ground floor has three-foot thick stone walls and windows set one and one-half feet deep. The second and third floors are brick with one and one-half inch thick walls. The third (or attic) floor has three small one-over-one windows.

**HARSHMAN, MR. AND MRS. D. CLARENCE  
SUMMERS' CABIN**



The logs used in this building were taken from St. John's Lutheran Church on Church Hill when that church was rebuilt in 1830. (The original log St. John's Church had been erected in 1790.) The house remained in the Summers family for many years. In the Titus Atlas, it appears as Mrs. B. Summers' on page 39.

The original logs are all now enclosed in wooden siding. Mr. and Mrs. D. Clarence Harshman have been farming on this property for many years. Their current residence is shown.

**HOTZ, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT  
SCHILDKNECHT, RAM'S HORN**



Among the first surveys to be made in Frederick County was that of "Ram's Horn," which is where this ruins is located. The remains of this early Schildknecht house show the tremendous effort made by the builder, William Schildknecht, who built into a hill a single story "Catocin green stone" cabin.<sup>5</sup> This primitive building was 24 feet by 12½ feet. It had been refurbished with log and board replacements, but has fallen into disrepair.

In 1828 Jacob Schildknecht, son of Wilhelm, built the present brick house on Ram's Horn, which now belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hotz.

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<sup>5</sup> Tracey and Dern, p. 15.

## JERUSALEM CEMETERY



Without the devoted registration of births, marriages, and deaths in the early churches, much Frederick County history would have been lost. Each of the early churches in Catoclin had cemeteries, which have remained long after the churches disappeared. Jerusalem Cemetery is typical of this kind of survival.

The abandoned Jerusalem Cemetery, just off U.S. Highway 40 on Easterday Road, is near what was proposed to be a Dutch Congregational Church until 1786. The Lutheran and Reformed jointly held it from 1786 until 1806; then the United Brethren assumed and maintained it until 1852.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Jacob Mehrling Holdcraft, *Names in Stone*, Volume I, p. 27.

Well over 50 gravestones remain at this location. One that is both old and legible memorializes Peter Recher, who died March 19, 1791, with no age given.<sup>7</sup> Some have German inscriptions; some are crudely made and engraved with only initials. Some can be read only by interpreting rubbings. They are in dire need of preservation.

## MARYLAND, STATE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN STATE PARK ECHO LAKE AREA



The over 200 year old ruins off Monument Road were thought to have been a station on the Underground Railroad, where slaves were assisted on

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<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Volume II, p. 918.

their way to freedom. The house and barns belonged to the Moser family for over a hundred years until the farm was bought by the state when Route 70 was being constructed. South Mountain State Park is now located where the Moser farm complex once functioned.

### **MASSER, MR. AND MRS. WAYNE**



Painstakingly restored by Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Masser, this log complex typifies an early mountain farm. The main log building sits on a stone foundation built into the hillside. Both interior and exterior walls have been exposed and protected by varnish. On many logs the adz marks are visible.

### **MUSSER , MR. AND MRS. ERNEST, SR. HARMONY MANOR**



One of few houses with an eight-bay front, this stucco-over-brick house has a front and side porch with twelve columns. The columns are of brick one-third of their height, topped by round, white wooden columns. There is an impressively deep, paneled front entrance with an elliptical fanlight. Tremendous stone sills are still in use.

The first-floor windows, eight feet by four feet, are set in fourteen inches deep; the oblique side panels of the windows are in three sections; the middle panel has a sunburst design. Several of the rooms have inverted "T"s in the plastered walls. Wrought-iron bands on the beams in the kitchen became exposed when the stone fireplace was restored by the Mussers.

In the center hallway the staircase has original square banisters. In these downstairs rooms the ceilings are 12 to 13 feet high. The house once belonged to J. and G. Horine, as shown on page 39 of the Titus Atlas.

### STEEN, MR AND MRS. BENJAMIN



Built into a hillside on Brethren Church Road, this two and one-half story stone and brick house has been refurbished by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Steen. It includes a turnaround staircase, which is typical of houses of this period. On the south side, there are upper and lower porches with three bays each. Titus Atlas shows "Mrs. Summers" as owner of this house, which is very close to Catocin Creek.

### TOVORNIK, MR. AND MRS. EDWARD DOUBLE TROUBLE, LITTLE ROOM



This is a stone house, now covered with wooden siding except for the first floor. Built into a hillside, the house has a front, ground level open porch and a second story closed porch. The rear ground entrance is a second story level of this "bank" style house.

Inside, the owners have exposed many of the hand-hewn beams, including one huge summer beam.

The stone construction is revealed in the front rooms as well as in the stone floor, which was built by a mason who also built the stone stairway.

In the bathroom the plaster was removed, revealing a medieval type of construction similar to the



half-timbered houses of Shakespeare's day. Another unusual feature found on the third floor is a hole in the chimney, allowing the smoking of meat here; the smoke from the fireplace on the first floor came out of a hole on the third-floor room to smoke the meats.

There are several outbuildings, including a barn. The springhouse has thick chestnut beams and wavy window panes and was possibly the first building to be lived in on this property.

## WATERS, MR. AND MRS. DAVID



Mr. and Mrs. David Waters have restored several log houses on Grindstone Run. Their deeds show such familiar names as Schildknecht, Horine, Moser, and Haupt as owner back to 1771.

Because the main log cabin has had many changes and additions, it is difficult to tell where the original can be found. Some of the log constructions have been covered by batten-wooded siding while some have been left exposed.

In their home, the owners were able to uncover a large stone fireplace that had been hidden for years. The other log cabins include a springhouse and a washhouse. There is a frame barn on the property.



## JEFFERSON

(Jefferson election district number 14 was created in 1831 and confirmed as a district by 1836. In 1860 additional portions were added from Buckeystown and Frederick districts.)<sup>1</sup>

Remains of Indian artifacts have been found along the Potomac River providing proof that Indians were living in the Jefferson district from as early as 8,000 years ago up until 500 years ago.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Spencer Geasey and the late August Selckman, local avocational archaeologists, examined three cave sites along Catoctin Creek within one and one-half miles of Jefferson; they too contained evidence of Indian occupation.

Among other artifacts, a stone ax-head about 4,000 years old was found at the "Ax Shelter," a small rock shelter one mile upstream from Steiner's bridge.<sup>3</sup> (This creek's earlier name was Abraham's Branch, for Abraham Lakin.)<sup>4</sup>

One Indian campsite by a spring almost in the town limits of Jefferson was a favorite stopping point as Indians crossed the mountains from Frederick Valley into the Middletown Valley. Over 200 spearpoints and arrowpoints, knives, and scrapers were found in the Everhart Rock Shelter, where artifacts cover at least 8,000 years of Indian life.

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<sup>1</sup> Mathews, pp. 492 and 494.

<sup>2</sup> Ballentine, Junior, Editor, *Jefferson, 1774-1974*, Spencer Geasey, p1.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ballentine, p. 95.

The fact that by 1839 a supervisor had been named for the road running from the general vicinity of Jefferson town to the mouth of the Monocacy River indicates that settlers passed through the area even before "New Town" (later Jefferson) was platted.<sup>5</sup>

According to local historians, Fielder Gantt built his Fieldera Furnace near Jefferson in 1765. This was the first iron furnace in western Maryland. It made one blast before the operation was abandoned.<sup>6</sup>

Bisecting the district was the Jefferson Pike (formerly route 340, now 180) which was used by many pioneers on their way from Pennsylvania to Virginia. At one time it was a toll road.

Along this pike a new town was laid out by Leonard Smith for a Mrs. Medley in 1774. The new town had several names including "New Freedom," "Trappe" or "Trap Town," and "Newtown Trappe." It was considered a "very rough place" and had a tavern on each end of the town. There was a common saying that if one of the taverns didn't get you coming, the other got you going out.<sup>7</sup>

Among the early settlers were the Lamar, Thrasher, Delashmutt, Lakin, Culler, Ramsburg, Kefauver, Shaeffer, Motter, and Kessler families. The Lakin family claimed "hatchet rights" to tracts which bore the date of 1683 and were signed by the King of

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<sup>5</sup> McKinsey, Folger, *The Baltimore Sun*, May 1991.

<sup>6</sup> Martz, Ralph, "The Lakin Family—Early Frederick County Settlers," *The Frederick News*, December 4, 1975.

<sup>7</sup> Ballentine, p. 14.

England; some are still in the possession of the Lakin family to this day. One of their descendents, Captain William Lakin, was in charge of the military escort when General Marquis de Lafayette visited Frederick in 1824.<sup>8</sup>

Jefferson was incorporated in 1832 by the efforts of the Honorable William Cost Johnson and the name Jefferson was chosen by Dr. Charles MacGill, who insisted it be named for the third president.

William Cost Johnson was admitted at the age of 25 to practice law in the United States Supreme Court, and he had begun his law practice in Jefferson. In 1833 he served in the House of Delegates in Maryland; then from 1836 to 1843 he served in Congress.

In 1837 William Schley and William Cost Johnson engaged in a famous duel in which one shot was fired by each and both parties were slightly wounded. This duel has gone down in history as the "pattern duel."

Johnson was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1851. He held other high public offices. His remains were interred in the Reformed Cemetery, which overlooks the beautiful estate where he was born.<sup>9</sup>

Lander (or Catoctin) was once a bustling community. The name "Catoctin Station" appears on old maps of Frederick County along the Chesapeake

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<sup>8</sup> Williams, p. 1011.

<sup>9</sup> Scharf, p. 626.

and Ohio Canal between Point of Rocks and Brunswick. Lander Post Office flourished in the early days of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which ran parallel with the canal; four or five mails a day were "snagged and picked up from a nail hook by trains passing by." In 1958 the Post Office was permanently closed.<sup>10</sup> According to life-long residents of Lander, the small town was named for a General Lander, who came through here during the Civil War.

Jefferson has been known for its fine farms, many of which have been in operation by the same families for many years. There were many mills, including grist and saw mills that serviced these farms as well as numerous woolen and fulling mills, several of which were located on Catoctin Creek near Middlebrook. Among those surviving are the Lewis Mill (John L. and Susan Hanson, owners), now a pottery, and Bell's Mill, which no longer functions.

One of the most highly attended events in the Jefferson area occurred in 1948. This was a face-lifting operation on the dairy farm of Mrs. Nellie B. Thrasher. About 25,000 spectators came to see the latest in farm conservation.

In 1959 Mar-Lu-Ridge, a conference and educational center was established on a ridge south of Jefferson. It now consists of 21 buildings and has served Frederick County school system as a part of its outdoor education curriculum.

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<sup>10</sup> Ballentine, p. 14.

Three buildings in this district are on the National Register: Lewis Mill, the James and Sandra Beall complex, New Freedom Spring, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

**BAKER, MRS. HARRY  
COOPER'S SHOP**



This one-story log cabin with a loft was built on a stone foundation four feet deep. The cabin was served by a large stone chimney on the west façade. At one time a family with seven children lived here.

It later became a cooper shop where barrels were made for the Steiner's gristmill, which was nearby along Catoctin Creek. Steiner's Hill, where this is

located, has been by-passed by a new Route 340. Old Route 340, now 180, had been built on an Indian Trail.

In recent years this small log structure has been preserved by Mrs. Harry Baker, who lives next door.

**BISER, REGINALD AND MILDRED BISER SMITH  
GLENNMERRIE,  
LUCKETTS, MERRIE MIDNIGHT**



The original log cabin to which two wings have been added is of unusual construction with large stones between the logs, but no cement.

For many years this was known as the nursing home, Glennmerrie. It was purchased by Reginald Biser and Mildred Biser Smith in 1965.

**CHIU, SHAO-HUANG, M.D. AND ASSOCIATES  
STONE MANOR COUNTRY CLUB**



In 1989 a Maryland corporation intended to use this large building as a treatment facility for sufferers from bulimia, an eating disorder. This never materialized, and the farm was bought in the early 1990s and painstakingly restored by the new owners, Dr. Chiu and Associates.

Now called Stone Manor Country Club, it offers elegant dining and lodging.

This very large stone and frame building includes the 1790 four-room structure whose original walls have been exposed in one of the dining rooms.

**CRAMER, MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL AND  
MR. AND MRS. WALTER SEEK  
MOUNTAIN TOP, THE DADE HOUSE**



"Mountain Top", located about two miles south of Jefferson, was built by Abraham Simmons in 1765. It came into the Dade family through Columbus Dade, whose brother married Abraham Simmons' granddaughter, Mary Anne (Polly) Simmons, in 1869. Both the Dades and the Simmonses were of English descent, having arrived in this country in the late 1600s.

Since this house has been altered dramatically, several sources were needed to give a description.

A reverse glass painting by Miss Helen Smith, which she copied from a sketch that would now be 125 years old, shows a false front with a stepped roof on

the west side, and an outside red brick chimney in the center of the façade.

To the north of the chimney on the first floor are a window and a panel door. To the south of the chimney are two windows. On the second floor there is a single window on each side of the chimney. The stone north wing covers the original 1765 log home. This section has two stories with a gambrel roof that contains two dormer windows and two end windows.

Now using the *Jefferson* bicentennial book of 1974 and other acquired information, we will describe the more recent aspects of the house.

On the west side behind the false-stepped roof area is a stone section with a gambrel roof that has two dormer windows. There is on the first floor a porch that faces toward the Harper's Ferry gap. There is a south porch facing Catoctin Mountain, and the porch facing north looks at the gardens. In the corner of the front yard there once was a large stone stile used by riders of long ago.<sup>11</sup>

Recent owners, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cramer and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Seek, have encased the entire house with brick.

The name "Dadeland" was more recently used for this farm, which was bought as Mountaintop by Colonel Robert Townshend Dade in 1869. It was continuously owned by members of that family until sold by Maurice Dade to the present owners. "New

<sup>11</sup> Tracy, Grace L. and John P. Dern, p. 65.

Laid Tomahawk" was another early name for the property.

The original owner was a direct descendent of Jamestown settlers and of the prominent minister, the Reverend Townshend Dade, who preached to George Washington in Alexandria.<sup>12</sup>

It was built by a third generation Marylander, Abraham Simmons in 1765. This original section has been added to a number of times. The house was originally log, later covered by weatherboard, and is now entirely encased in brick. It has five bedrooms, a parlor and a living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, pantry, and a large storage room. The floors are of yellow pine, one inch thick. There are three porches.<sup>13</sup>

Cedar shingles are under the tin roof. The present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cramer and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Seek.

<sup>12</sup> Dade, Ruth and Elizabeth Dade Wedemyer, *The History of Mountaintop*.

<sup>13</sup> Jefferson 1774-1974, pp. 99, 100.

## **CRAMPTON, MRS. KEEFER, JR. EASTERDAY-HEMP HOUSE**



Built in 1750 by Christian Easterday, the building was owned by his descendants for over a hundred years. It was then sold to the Hemp family, who also held it for 100 years. This home has been owned by the Crampton family since 1965.

The Easterday name derives from Ostertag, which refers to "Easter" in German.

The building has been used as a tollhouse and tavern. It was unique for turkey farmers, who drove their flocks to Frederick or Baltimore; the nearby trees provided roosting for the turkeys overnight before leaving for the market place.<sup>14</sup>

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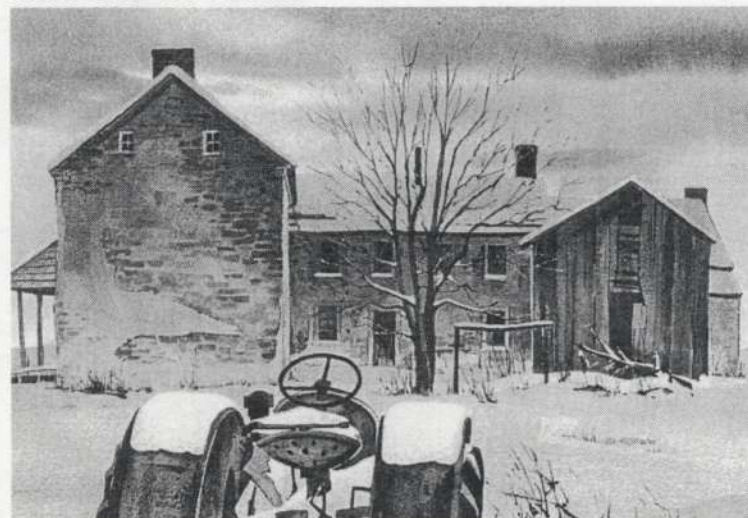
<sup>14</sup> *The Baltimore Sun*, April 3, 1983, (Vol. 83, No. 14-D)

Known from 1864 as the Hemp farm, this homestead stands near the top of Steiner's Hill on Route 180.

The brick building has grown to include 13 rooms; parts of it were converted into apartments, which have been reconverted into a single home. Very little of the original interior is evident except for several of the mantelpieces.

At one time there was a blacksmith shop on the property. The early Easterday grave yard can no longer be located.

## **CULLER-HOFFMAN FARM HOUSE INN OR TAVERN**



The Inn or Tavern at the intersection of Maryland 180 and Lander Road was torn down in 1988



by the Aushermans in order to build a subdivision that would include 206 single-family homes and 72 apartment units.

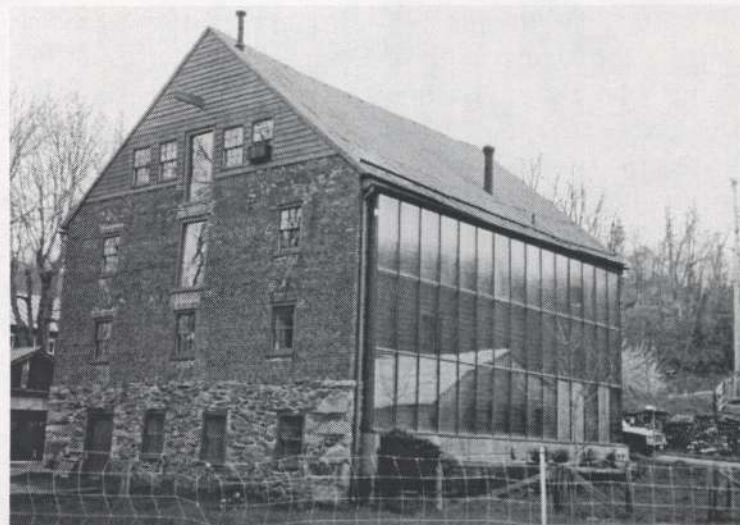
Before it was stripped of its many fine features, this building included such details as fan trim under the stairs, hand-made brackets on the stairs, and inverted T's in the wall of each upstairs room. Part of the house was of stone construction covered with white stucco, which was marked like bricks. In the attic the oak rafters had adz marks. There were wooden shingles on the roof.

George Hoffman (born 1772) built this house for his bride, Eleanor Phillips (born 1773). Here they raised twelve children, many of whose descendents still live in the Jefferson area.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Information provided by Mrs. Charles Smith (nee Jane Hoffman Carmack).

## HANSON, MR. AND MRS. JOHN LEWIS MILL



According to the late Millard Rice, this mill was built some time between 1764 and 1767 on land that was called Resurvey on Anchor and Hope. It was mortgaged to James Hook and later sold by Daniel Miller, a blacksmith, to John Stoner, who leased the land with a saw mill and gristmill for a yearly rental fee.

The days of milling flour and cattle feed at the Lewis Mill ended in 1925. The building had begun to deteriorate and faced collapse until it was bought in 1977 by four craftsmen, including the present owners.

They found an expert, James Askins, who helped them restore the building and turn it into a

successful shop where they could sell their pottery and other crafts.

In 1980 the Catoctin Pottery was awarded a grant by the Department of Energy to demonstrate the use of solar space heating. In addition the Hansons installed a Clivus Multrum, a Swedish waterless composting toilet, demonstrating water and land conservation.

Lewis Mill was nominated to the National Register in 1982.

**HOFFMEISTER, MR. AND MRS. THOMAS M.  
POTOMAC HILLS, MCGILL HOME,  
ABRAHAM HEMP FARM<sup>16</sup>**



James Hook began buying land near the Potomac River and the Catoctin Mountains in 1740. By 1788 after many resurveys, he had accumulated 1,265 acres, which he hopefully named Hook's Conclusion.<sup>17</sup>

The stone mansion Hook built was called Potomac Hills. It was built of Catoctin Mountain stone, with some brick and stucco. The windows in this oldest section are nine panes over nine. It was enlarged in 1760.

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<sup>16</sup> Tracy, Grace L. and John P. Dern, p. 65.

<sup>17</sup> C/S:IC D:663; Patent: IC C:696

The kitchen in the basement is connected to the dining room immediately above it by a stairway whose treads show the wear of many, many years.

The spacious rooms above have high ceilings; some rooms have hand-carved mantels. There is also fine paneling between the doors and on the staircase.<sup>18</sup>

By 1870, after many additions, the house was two times its present size. In 1902, an English garden was planted. In the 1930s the farm was bought to be used as a cattle farm. A large portion of the house was taken down. The family cemetery and the garden were taken out. The tombstones were used in the barn and are still there.

In 1956 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hoffmeister began to extensively remodel Potomac Hills.<sup>19</sup> They exposed the stone walls between the new frame section and the original building. They also exposed the frames of the original windows and doors.

## LONG, MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH FARMHOUSE



This federal style building was lived in by several of the Johnson family including Colonel Thomas Johnson and William Cost Johnson. One of the most notable features of this brick house is a rope carving around the front door. The house has had many additions and changes that have eliminated most of the early features.

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<sup>18</sup> Hoffmeister, Thomas M., *The Hines Homestead, Shadow Hall*.

<sup>19</sup> Tracy, p. 65

**POOLE, DANIEL C. AND MARY C. AND  
LEE O. AND MARY C. GORDON  
WILLOWDALE FARMS**



This land was part of an original tract called "Virgin's Delight," which was owned by a Jacob Feaster, a miller. His log house has been stuccoed, but some of the logs are exposed in the basement. When Peter Bussard (the great-grandfather of the present owners) bought the house in 1880, it was just a shell. The Peter Bussards installed the fireplaces and open stairwell. An upside-down T is still imbedded in the plaster in the living room.

Behind the stucco house, there is an old stone washhouse through which a stream still flows.

The present owners, the Pooles and the Gordons, have named the farm after the old Willowdale Elementary School, which formerly adjoined the property.<sup>20</sup>

**SMITH, CHARLES L.  
HOMER L. SMITH, DANIEL'S DILIGENCE**



William Johnson of Thomas bought this plantation from Daniel Hook in 1789. At that time the improvements on twenty acres that Hook had made included one log dwelling house, one log corn house, 100 young apple trees, thirty cherry trees, and 200 old fence rails. Excluded from the deed was a quarter-acre burial ground.

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<sup>20</sup> *Jefferson 1774-1974*, p. 102.

William Cost Johnson, the son of William, sold about half the acreage of the farm to John Heffner in 1888. Heffner sold to Dr. Gross, whose son sold the farm to Homer L. Smith father of the present owner, Charles L. Smith.

### **SPEECE'S MILL, SPEARCE, SPEISS, SPECE, AND SPEICE**

(picture not available)

Mills were very much a part of Jefferson during its early history. The source of water power along Catoctin Creek (originally Abraham Creek) and its tributaries enabled many early mills to be located along the stream.

Some of the mills were built of heavy timbers covered with weatherboards; others were built of fieldstone or brick. The sizes of the mills varied from one story to three-and-one-half-stories.

Water dams were necessary; while some of the mills were close to the dams, others were as much as five miles away. Mill races were used to convey the

water to the large wheels whose power was used for various types of milling: gristmills, saw mills, fulling mills, linseed oil mills, powder mills, and woolen mills.<sup>21</sup>

Since so many of these mills were located along one of Catoctin Creek's branches, this stream became known as Factory Branch.

According to an article in the (Middletown) *Valley Register* of December 29, 1972, Conrad Speiss bought in 1760 three acres on this branch. Here he built a log mill covered with handmade wooden shingles. From 1777 on, the mill had many owners, including Valentine Harth, who operated this gristmill during the Revolutionary War. He sold it in 1777 to Jacob Drill (see Griffith's map of 1795). Eventually it was sold to Richard Chilcote, who changed the mill to a woolen factory.<sup>22</sup> The ruins of these mills at Factory Branch are no longer accessible because of the undergrowth.

Sources of information on these mills include personal interviews and collections, material in the Hall of Records at Annapolis, and the Historical Society of Frederick County.



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<sup>21</sup> *Jefferson 1774-1974*, p. 74.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 76.

## JOHNSVILLE

(Johnsville election district number 17 was formed from Liberty, number 8, and Woodsboro, number 11.)<sup>1</sup>

Thousands of acres of land in this area came into the possession of John Diggs and Charles Carroll. Some of the English settlers who bought land from Diggs and Carroll had slave labor for their immense holdings. In contrast, German settlers with their smaller holdings farmed for themselves.<sup>2</sup> Family names among these settlers were Dudderar, Saylor, Maynard, Eisenhower, Hammond, Clemson, and Gaver.

In 1764 Robert Strawbridge, a Wesleyan lay preacher, established the first Methodist Church in America on Sam's Creek. (This section of Johnsville district became a part of Carroll County in 1837.)<sup>3</sup>

Tradition says that Johnsville was named after the many Johns, reportedly 12, among the first settlers there. Johnsville, which is almost halfway between Union Bridge and Liberty, made a convenient stopping-off place for travelers and a place for area farmers to obtain supplies. A hotel, churches, stores, and other appropriate establishments developed in this location.

Today Johnsville is a quiet and peaceful settlement of one street on Route 75, also known as Green Valley Road. Today there are no shops;

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<sup>1</sup> Scharf, p. 635.

<sup>2</sup> Burns, Marie, Ellen Wyatt, and Sandra Funkhouser, *Johnsville, An Historic Review*, 1976, p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Williams, p. 11.

however there is still an active Methodist Church and a Ruritan organization.

One of the earliest churches in the county was started by Jacob Danner in 1762. This log structure was replaced by a stone church in 1790, which still survives. It shares the cemetery with the latest brick Beaver Dam Church of the Brethren, which was built in 1872.<sup>4</sup>

Ladiesburg was given its unique name because, as tradition says, in 1826 seven ladies and one happy gentleman, Samuel Birely, lived there.<sup>5</sup> With stores, blacksmith shops, and an express office, this town prospered when it became a station for the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is also unique because the people who lived on the Woodsboro side of the road belong in the Woodsboro election district, while those who live on the Johnsville side belong to the Johnsville election district.

Indian graves and arrowheads have been found along the two streams Little Pipe Creek and Sam's Creek, which form the border between Frederick and Carroll counties. There was some mining of lead in this district as recently as 1910. There was a marble quarry in the Johnsville district in the area south of Union Bridge, now Carroll County. This quarry was also the site of the first work of the sculptor William Rhinehart, whose statues are found in the Capitol of the United States.

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<sup>4</sup> Burns, p. 30.

<sup>5</sup> Scharf, p. 636.

**EISENHOWER, MRS. ELOISE  
THE MERRY HERRING HOUSE**



Built on a 1753 stone foundation, this common-bond brick house built in 1801 has had three families as owners: Herring, the builder; Englar; and Eisenhower. The original root cellar, with its arched stone ceiling and flagstone floor, survive.

Across the street sits the stone-end barn that goes with this farm. The barn was reputedly the site of the first annual Brethren Conference in America in 1778.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Burns, p. 35.

**FREE, MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH  
MEADOW BROOK FARM**



This two-story house, built about 1780, has outstanding stone construction; note the large quoins on the corners.

The interior floor plan shows English influence with ovolo (egg) moldings and corner fireplaces in two rooms. The downstairs mantels are finely carved in Federal style.

In this ten-room house the doors are cross and bible design, several of which have painted graining by a local artist, Charlie Grossnickle.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Free are now restoring this estate.

### FUNKHOUSER, MR. AND MRS. CHARLES



The first doctor in Johnsville, Dr. Frank H. Sidwell, lived in this house; Thomas, his son, established the Sidwell Friends School in Washington, D.C.<sup>7</sup>

This house was built in three sections. The stone part was built in 1790 and included the main room and large hallway, with a staircase and two bedrooms above. The brick section, added around 1850, contains the dining room with a kitchen behind it. (The main room and dining room are not electrified. Candles are the main source of light there.) The present owners have added a large family room in the rear.

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<sup>7</sup> Williams, p. 599.

Outside the small summer kitchen there is an ancient pump that is still in operation. The owner reports that several unexplainable occurrences have taken place during his twenty-year residency there.

### GARRIGUES, MR. AND MRS. HARRY WARFIELD'S DELIGHT



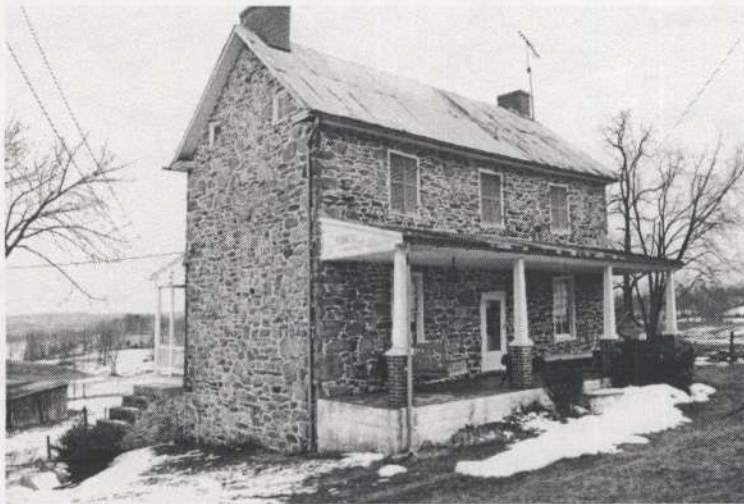
This two-and-one-half-story house has gray shingles covering its German siding; this siding covers the earlier brick construction. It was built on a grant of 1,600 acres owned by a Warfield. One of the gravestones in the graveyard adjacent to the barn is for a Warfield born in 1742.

The kitchen is the only part of the original house; here the fireplace has been rebuilt.



There is a beaded door to the basement and an unusual transom with fourteen panels over the front door. A smokehouse with a large exterior stone chimney, and a barn dating to 1917 are parts of this well-kept farm complex.

### HOUCK, GERALD L.



Issac Wright or John Willets built this small, two-story stone house with a frame addition in 1791 on land that had belonged to John Diggs.

The house, which now stands empty, has chair rails in all rooms, random-width floor boards, and a small turnaround staircase. A new house, which tenants occupy, and a trailer are nearby.

### KING, MR. AND MRS. JOHN KINGFISHER FARM



The Funderberg family first settled near Hagerstown in the 1750s. They were threatened by Indians so often that they moved back over the mountain to the Johnsville area, where they built a 16 by 18 foot log cabin near Israels Creek. Two of the sons built homes on either end of the property. One of these is being restored today.

When Mr. and Mrs. King bought the property in 1965, most of the log cabin had to be taken apart and rebuilt. The Funderbergs built a two-story fieldstone addition to accommodate their large family of ten children. This section also needed complete restoration, which was accomplished by very carefully saving as much of the original as possible.

The stains on the floor of the attic are one interesting feature which still remains. Meats were left to cure on a wire which had baffles on either end to keep the squirrels or rats from the meat.

### MATTHEWS, DONALD



This three-and-one-half-story house has two large enclosed stone chimneys. It is built into the side of the hill.

Viewed from the back all three-and-one-half stories are exposed, giving the impression of a much larger house than when viewed from the front where only two stories show. Some of the windows are pegged; some have "ovolo" molding.

Very little of the exterior has been altered, but the interior has been completely changed.

### OGLE, MR. AND MRS. JAMES M. SMALL BEGINNINGS



"Small Beginnings" is an eighteenth century farm complex with several dependencies that have survived in excellent condition since about 1774.<sup>8</sup> The two-story rubble fieldstone main house has two single-stacked fieldstone end chimneys. Several of the windows have flat arches, and only one window has nine-over-six panes. A stone addition, built in 1870, included a large outside stone chimney with a brick top.

Outbuildings include a two-story stone-stuccoed springhouse that covers a never-failing spring. There is a large fieldstone and wood bank barn and the remains of a fieldstone blacksmith shop.

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<sup>8</sup> Burns, p. 21.

In 1863 the Second and Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac camped overnight on this farm before marching to Gettysburg.

## PEARRE, SALLY BARE GARDEN



This two-and-a-half-story stone house, built in two parts, was recently restored for the owner under the supervision of architect Peter Pearre. The stone was repointed with attention given to the arches over the windows and doors, which are similar to those at Schifferstadt. This building is also similar to the even earlier Hans Herr house in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

In the front (1769) section the central chimney and outside staircase were removed and a new staircase

installed. Several new windows were built with the same splayed construction as the original. The old sills and chair rails were saved, as well as many of the original flooring boards. The summer beams with their beveled edges were exposed on the first and second floors. A single, unusual fireplace in the main room shows hand-carved detail, including reeding and distinct projections similar to those found in the Worthington Pearre house.

On the second floor more of the original features have been retained: the summer beam, the wooden ceiling in one bedroom, the old, wide floorboards, the unequal door openings to the two bedrooms, and a beaded-board door with its old lock.

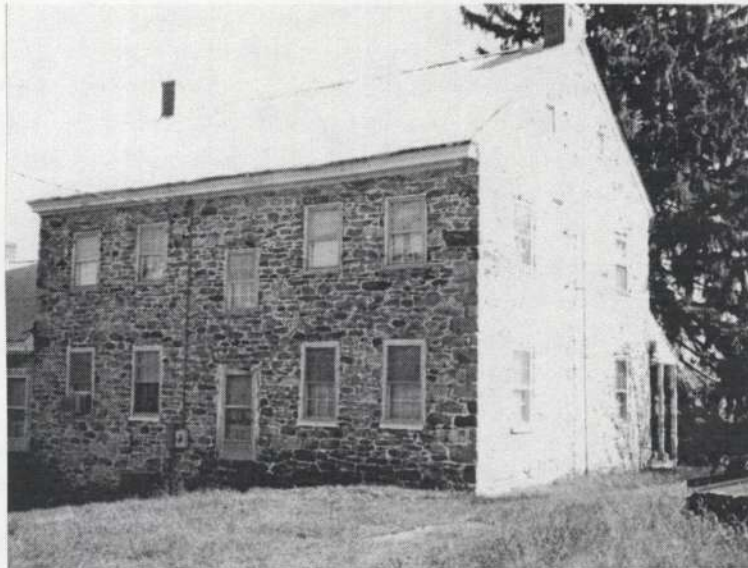
In the attic the rafters are pinned, and wooden shingles are visible, now protected by a new roof.

The lower, back addition, which is the kitchen, was built in 1815. It includes an iron crane in the fireplace and a turn-around staircase enclosed by a beaded-board door. This kitchen has a dutch door and a very high ceiling.

Nearby, a small stone springhouse has also been preserved.

This complex was built in 1769 by Gabriel Eisenberg, a Revolutionary soldier. He sold the property to John Clemson, whose family lived here for about half a century. Several gravestones are located on this property, including those of Gabriel Eisenberg, Marie Eva Eisenberg, and John Clemson.

## REPP, JOHN



This large stone house with a stone addition has been in the Repp family for many years. It has a date stone of 1790 at the apex of its roof.

A porch encloses the front door, which has fine side paneling and a six-pane transom. The windows, all six-over-six, are pegged and several contain wavy glass. There is a large open fireplace in the kitchen.

There is a two-story stone springhouse and a nearby stone and frame barn in this farm complex.

## SAYLOR, MR. AND MRS. IKE FORREST-IN-NEED



The front of this two-and-one-half-story stuccoed stone house was built in 1798 on land belonging to Adam Coleman. The two rooms below and the two rooms above them are the original building.

A frame addition was added to the rear. Some of the old wavy window panes are still in use in several of the nine-over-six window frames. A very old large fireplace has been restored in the library.

There are several outbuildings including a stone spring house and a bank barn.

**SAYLOR, MR. AND MRS. S. HERMAN**



The stone springhouse, built in the late 1700s, remains in good condition with pure water running through it. It is covered by a metal roof that has protected it for many years.

Standing nearby is a two-story log house where the Saylor's lived before building their present brick home. In the early section of the log house, the beams show adz marks while in the later section machine cuts are evident.

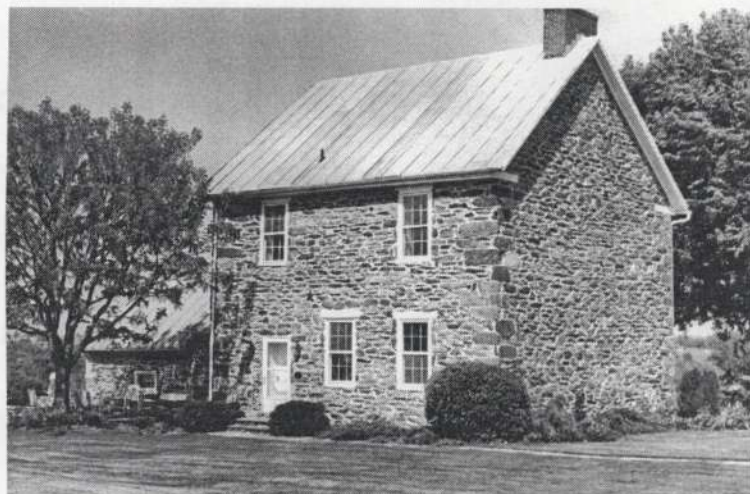
**TAUTON, DR.  
SEVEN SPRINGS**



This substantial two-and-one-half-story stone house has five fireplaces and some fine woodwork which has been carefully restored. The center staircase extends to the attic.

There is a square stone smokehouse and a nineteenth century frame barn as well as two ponds on this forty-one acre farm.

**THOMPSON, WREGGE  
SHEER INDULGENCE**



This large stone house has very large quoins at the front corners. The main section includes a batten door. There is a one story stone addition on one side of the original house. On the other side a new addition enclosed a slightly concave solid stone wall, which is no longer visible. (This concave wall had been built to accommodate the high winds that swept over the hill.)

This telescope style house has corner fireplaces and in the keeping room a large open hearth with old trammel hooks. There is a bank barn with two stone sides and a small well house.

**WYATT, MRS. THEODORE  
LONGTAIL**



"Longtail" was built in 1796 by Mrs. Kitterman, who used stone quarried from the farm and mortar made from lime kilned on the farm. The Buckey family, who lived on the farm for seventy-five years, made many additions and changes to the house. Hence it is difficult to determine which half of the house is older. (There is an obvious seam between two sections in the outside wall.) A window with a very large slab of stone for its lintel was formerly a third door.

There are also several outbuildings: a stone springhouse, a barn, and a small log house.

## BEAVER DAM CHURCH



Once part of the Pipe Creek congregation, Beaver Dam (or Beaverdam) is regarded by some to be the second oldest settlement of German Baptists in Frederick County.

The first elder of the church was Daniel Saylor who arrived in Frederick county in 1772 and whose descendants still live in the area. Jacob Danner was another one responsible for the original log structure which served for thirty-eight years until it was replaced by a large stone church.<sup>9</sup>

There are two Brethren churches here at opposite ends of the cemetery, one an Old Order and one Reformed. A fence divided the two sections of the

cemetery, but this has been removed.<sup>10</sup> This cemetery contains gravestones of many of the original members. The new brick church was built in 1882.



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<sup>9</sup> Burns, Wyatt, Funkhouser, *Johnsville*, p. 29.

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<sup>10</sup> Holdcraft, Jacob Mehrling, *Names in Stone*, p. 27.

## LEWISTOWN

(Lewistown, election district number 20, was laid out in 1878, having been taken from the second Frederick and third Creagerstown districts.)<sup>1</sup>

Lewistown was settled in 1745 by Germans coming down from Pennsylvania. These early settlers were named Leatherman, Cronise, and Funderburg; later came John Devilbiss and the Hill brothers. Hessian prisoners that had been quartered in Frederick also located here.<sup>2</sup>

In 1815 Lewistown was laid out by Daniel Funderburg, who named the town after his son Lewis as well as Lewis Doodleburg, one of the first settlers.<sup>3</sup>

Fishing Creek runs through the town and on it were many mills including flour and gristmills, and a woolen mill, where at one time carpets, coverlets, blankets, and other woolen items were made.

Emmitsburg Pike ran through Lewistown, providing a good route for the Union Army on their way to Gettysburg. The small Chapel on the Hill, which was built in 1833 and is on the National Register, was used as a hospital during the Civil War. In 1908 Lake View, a large and successful hotel with a skating rink, was built near the Chapel on the Hill.

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<sup>1</sup> Matthews, p. 495.

<sup>2</sup> Scharf, p. 638.

<sup>3</sup> O'Brien, Pat, *Community Study Paper*.

This district was the birthplace of four famous Indian fighters: Lewis and Jacob Wetzel and the Poe brothers Adam and Andrew, ancestors of Edgar Allen Poe.<sup>4</sup>

The town of Utica was laid out by William Todd, who named it for his hometown in New York state. Here, in 1876, a monthly newspaper devoted to religious and literary matters was started and was published for many years. Nearby is one of Frederick County's three covered bridges, the recently-restored Utica Bridge. This was damaged in the Johnstown flood in 1889 at a different location on the Monocacy River but was later reassembled and placed at its present location over Fishing Creek near Utica. It is also on the National Register. Utica was also known for its mill built by John Cronise in 1817.

Another village in this district is Hansonville, named for the famous patriot John Hanson, the nation's first president after the ratification of the Articles of Confederation.

Mountindale was a summer retreat for campers and fishermen, located in the woods below Fishing Creek Reservoir. Now its log cabins provide year-round living.

Nearby is located Stephen O. Eaton's goldfish hatchery, which has been a family business since his grandfather's era. Ernie Tresselt, owner of Hunting

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<sup>4</sup> Schildknecht, Calvin, "Notes on Frederick County History," *The Frederick News*, October 2, 1978, B12.



Creek Fisheries, is also a third generation in the fish raising business.

Since Route 15 has become a major highway, many of these small villages have been by-passed, leaving their quality serene enough to attract people interested in small-town living.

### CASTO, GEORGE



This house was built in three sections: stone, brick, and log. The stone section is covered by white metal siding, while stucco covers another section. Solid shutters with shutter dogs remain on the south side. The other shutters are louvered.

The large stone barn next door originally belonged to this farm. It was converted into a dwelling in the 1970s by Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Aylor.

### CHACONAS, MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS SPRINGFIELD, LEATHERMAN FARM, JOHNSON FARM



Around 1775 James Johnson, brother of Governor Thomas Johnson, used slave labor to build this two-and-one-half-story, two-section stone house. There are three large inside-end brick chimneys. The roofs on both sections were raised during the Greek Revival period, 1820 to 1840, and porches were added later.

Unusual horizontal eye-brow windows were added under the brick frieze. The sliding sash

windows of the larger section have a Greek fret motif in the corner of each of the two divisions of the small window. The smaller section of the building, with unadorned small windows, is thought to have been the slave quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Chaconas have painstakingly restored the fine paneling, cupboards, and mantelpieces of this eighteenth century mansion.

Two of the early outbuildings survive, including a square stone springhouse and a log blacksmith shop and a later log barn.

## CHOMEL, MR. AND MRS. MIKE WILLIAM'S PROJECT



This red sandstone house was built on land that the Reverend William Williams bought in 1739. He probably built the house after he returned to Frederick between 1745 and 1750. It is recorded that he served on the Grand Jury of Frederick County from 1750 to 1759.<sup>5</sup>

At first the house consisted of two rooms downstairs. One was a "great room" with two fireplaces, neither of which had mantels. This room had at one time been divided into several sections. A well-worn stone sill remains at the front door. Some of the original chair rail also remains. Twenty-inch-deep window sills show the thickness of the stone walls.

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<sup>5</sup> Tracey and Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy*, pp. 345-346.

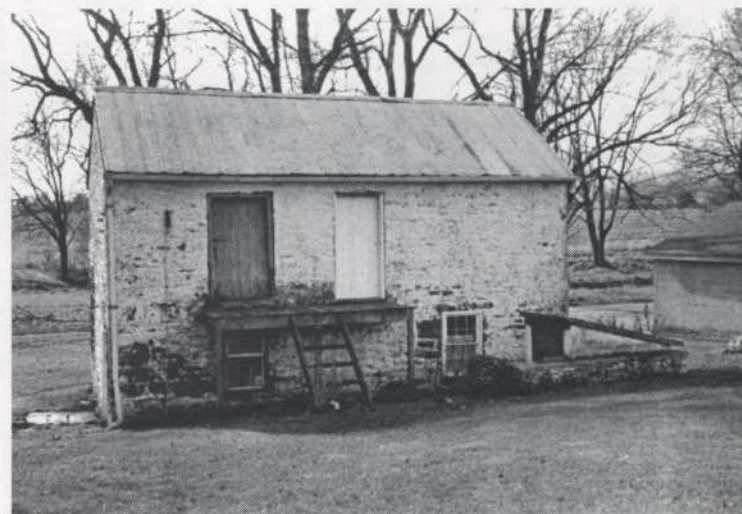
The small adjacent second room was probably the original kitchen. Here is a very large fireplace (walk-in) with a flat mantel. There is a small loft above this room that is reached by very steep steps. To the rear of the original kitchen is a modern kitchen with its own fireplace, which has been added.

The attic was used as a smokehouse; its chimney was perforated with holes to permit the passage of smoke to preserve meat. A fatty stain on the floor attests to its use.

There is a cave with an arched door on the side of the hill in the front yard. It has been lined with brick and stone and was probably used as a root cellar.

Also in the front yard are several early Devilbiss and Ogle tombstones bearing the dates from 1774 to 1827. These tombstones were instrumental in keeping a new Devilbiss Road from coming close to the front door of William's Project.

#### FRIOR, D. M.

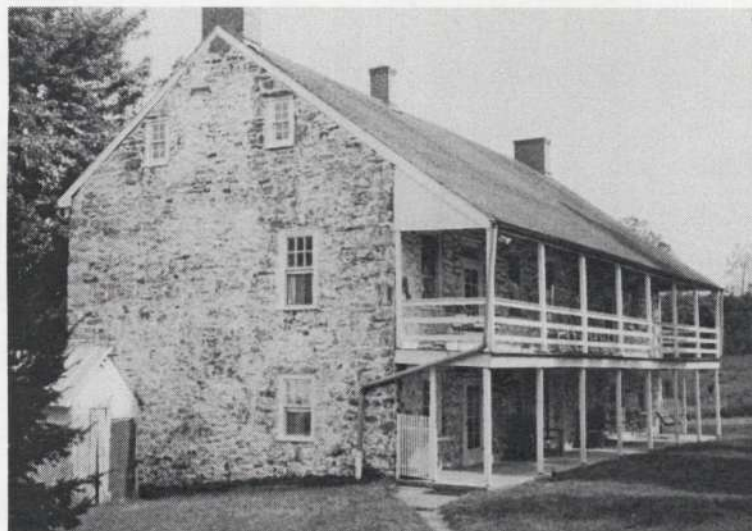


A log and brick house was built here in two sections. The earlier log section, now covered with siding, includes two rooms downstairs and two up. The original random-width floor boards remain. There are four fireplaces in this dwelling.

Ancestors of the present owner, Mrs. George Frior, were among the founders of Apples Church in 1775.

Pictured above, the two-story springhouse of red sandstone is in fine condition. It contains a never-failing spring that runs the length of the building. The large springhouse with its loft was probably the original home on this site.

## INGRAM, MR. AND MRS. GREGORY NO HELP FOR MY LOSS



Mrs. and Mrs. Gregory Ingram have painstakingly restored this early German house, which has Federal interior woodwork influenced by the English Tidewater Maryland traditions. It is unusual to have the two cultures blend so well.

In the large living room or parlor, a chamfered summer beam and rafters are exposed. The splayed slope of the windows is very similar to the window treatment at Schifferstadt. The fireplace in the living room has an exposed brick arch and a flat wooden board two feet above the fireplace. There is an unusual depression in the floor; this forms the base of the fireplace.

The upstairs fireplaces are patterned after English fireplaces with elaborate moldings and stepped mantel pieces. One of these includes a paneled cupboard. Some of the upstairs windows, which are nine-over-six, have fine paneling. The unusual staircase, partially exposed, has a paneled door with an old lock at the landing.

During the restoration of the kitchen a part of a fire-back, which will probably be set in its proper place in time, was discovered.

This two-and-one-half-story sandstone house has an A-shaped roof and a second-floor porch which runs the length of this five-bay-long building. It is very significant, as it contains a combination of English and German building methods. It was built by Philip Crist in 1795 on land known as "No Help For My Loss."

Philip died in 1812. He had written in his will that his daughters, Anne and Barbara, should have the use of 20 feet in the west end of his dwelling house, both below and above stairs, while they or either of them remained unmarried. He required that his son Jacob should within one year have the floors laid, stairs made, and the walls rough finished. He also stated in the will that Jacob should have the stills, except for the 40-gallon still.<sup>6</sup>

Jacob sold the farm to Casper and Frances Mantz. They in turn divided "No Help For My Loss," and sold one portion as a 68-acre farm with the original farmhouse, now owned by the Ingrams.

<sup>6</sup> Liber R.B. 1, Folio 385 (Wills).

**JEFFRIES, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM  
SEVEN BITS UNITED**



The earliest section of this home has been reworked many times. One section was constructed by Jacob Cronise in about 1812. He also built the Utica mill in 1817, which was worked by members of his family until it was sold to William Todd from Utica, N.Y. Todd built up the town and added to this mansion. Many of the original fireplaces remain, as well as some of the old wavy glass and well-worn pine flooring. It is thought that the slaves lived in the attic.

When the James Pearl family owned the house, they built the stone fireplace now in the kitchen and broke through a passage to the second floor so that the back rooms did not have to be reached by an outside staircase. An ice storage pit was discovered under a shed.

**POFFENBARGER, MR. WILLIAM H.  
PROSPECT, SPRINGFIELD, "1776"**



The land on which Prospect was built was once owned by the Johnson brothers as part of the Catoclin Furnace complex. This was a 7,715-acre land tract that included all the necessary elements for iron production.

This "1776" house, also known as Prospect or Springfield, was built by the German immigrant Johannes Cronise in 1776. (Note the date-stone in the wall below the chimney closest to Auburn Road.)

This is a two-and-one-half-story red brick house whose east and south facades were laid in Flemish bond with queen closures. The north and west sides are in common bond.

The hall chair rail and a well-carved Georgian mantel are part of the fine interior woodwork. To the right of the fireplace in the living room is a cupboard that has a semi-circular frame with a keystone in its center.

There is an attached summer kitchen as well as a brick smokehouse and a stone springhouse. There are many other buildings including barns, chicken houses, and a silo, all of which make this a fine farm complex.

In a field south of these buildings is a small, well-protected burial plot. This small cemetery still contains the gravestones of the original families on this farm, Cronise and Funderburg.<sup>7</sup>

## STULL, MR. AND MRS. FLOYD THE POE HOUSE



This log house, five bays wide, now covered with gray shingles, was the home of two Indian fighters, the Poe brothers, Adam and Andrew. The original building had two rooms downstairs with two rooms and a hallway above.

One of the original mantelpieces has been recently restored by the Floyd Stull family, the owners for many years. Four fireplaces are connected to one very large central chimney on each floor.

The house has grown through the years, with the north end addition being a later section. At one time this building was known as the "Clem Tavern."<sup>8</sup> It is located on a curve at the south end of Lewistown.

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<sup>7</sup> Holdcraft, p. 28.

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<sup>8</sup> *Titus Atlas*, p. 73

**THACHER, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM P.**



This two-story log house, covered with German siding and asbestos siding, is owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Thacher. There are wooden shingles under the tin roof.

The most unusual features found in the house are two fire-backs, one of which is inscribed "T. Johnson and Company" with the date 1776. This was found on the second floor. The other was installed backwards in the kitchen fireplace. An antique crane remains in the fireplace.

An original beehive oven was attached to an eight-foot chimney in the rear but has since been removed. Many of the old doors with beading are still in use. One door still has a unique V-shaped lock with a brass knob.

In 1830 two rooms were added behind the original house.



## LIBERTY

(Liberty election district number 8 was created in 1802.)<sup>1</sup>

This was a district which was settled by people coming from Southern Maryland and the Eastern shore. The first settlements were as early as 1732. Among the earlier pioneers were the Howard, Dorsey, Sollers, Hobbs, Coale, Sweadner, Jones, Clemson, and Sheridine families.<sup>2</sup> For a long time Liberty was one of the largest slave-holding districts in the county.<sup>3</sup> Liberty district has been known since pre-Revolutionary days for its copper mines. These operated off and on until post-World War I.<sup>4</sup>

In this district, Duke's Woods, one of the first land grants (1739) in what was then Prince George's County, was patented by Arnold Livers and Cornelius Carmack.<sup>5</sup> When the Linganore Chapel was built in 1749, a road from Susannah Beatty's land (Mt. Pleasant) to this Chapel in the Linganore district opened this area to trade in Frederick as well as Baltimore (via the Old Annapolis road).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Williams, p. 657.

<sup>2</sup> Scharf, p. 599.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 600.

<sup>4</sup> Sheetenhelm, Deborah E., *Libertytown, A History*, Honors paper 1980, pp.28-31.

<sup>5</sup> Dern, p. 100.

<sup>6</sup> Sheetenhelm, p. 1.

## LIBERTYTOWN

Libertytown was established in 1782 when John Young divided parts of Duke's Woods, which he offered for sale or rent, into 240 building lots. The town and district's name implied several ideas or origins: Sons of Liberty, opposition to the Stamp Act; the Liberty Tree; and freedom from British rule. Each lot was subject to an annual ground rent of seven shillings, six pence. It was also stipulated that each lot would have a house on it within two years, or the land reverted to the seller, John Young.<sup>7</sup> The unsold lots passed on to Richard Coale, a wealthy citizen with business and mining interests. His son, General James M. Coale, served as president of the C. and O. Canal Company from 1834 to 1851.<sup>8</sup>

Many taverns were operated for the convenience of the travelers on the Liberty Road. Several stores were established, including Thomas Sappington's where one could buy wine, rum, tables, blankets, and bolt materials.<sup>9</sup> The Abraham Jones store was known for carrying pottery from the Shenandoah Pottery in Virginia.<sup>10</sup>

Among the early leaders of the American Methodism to visit Liberty were Robert Strawbridge, of the first Methodist ministers and Francis Asbury, the first Methodist bishop in the United States.

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<sup>7</sup> Liber W.R. 6, Folio 381.

<sup>8</sup> Williams, p. 159.

<sup>9</sup> Sappington, Thomas, *Account Book of Transitions from 1760-1763*.

<sup>10</sup> Sheetenhelm, p. 9.





## LIBERTYTOWN

### ALDRICH, MICHAEL THE BAKER HOUSE, THE PARSONAGE



This two-and-a-half-story stone and brick house was built in 1793. For many years it served as a home for ministers of the Methodist Church next door. The stone façade facing main Street has an attached small porch. Each floor has three bays.

The front door has two panels with a three-pane transom above it. The windows here are six-over-six.

Inside, a large hall opens to a very spacious parlor and dining room on the first floor, with two bedrooms and a bath above.

Three of the four original fireplaces are in working condition. Most of the interior woodwork is original.

The kitchen is located in the brick section of the house. The fireplace here is closed. There are built-in cupboards, and the original floors are now covered by narrow pine boards.

There are several outbuildings with this property, as well as a well-designed garden.

### CREAGER, MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH DILLER HOUSE, BONHEIM



The front of this house was built of a double layer of brick by a brother and sister, Dick and Annie Bonheim. It consisted of two large rooms and a

hallway. Behind these rooms were the earlier, original two rooms of single brick, later covered by weatherboard. Here the kitchen had a large fireplace that was cut down and partially replaced by panels.

A large Victorian porch was added to the building.

### **DIJKSTRA, JAN AND KRISTINA ZAAL THE ABRAHAM JONES HOUSE**



The Abraham Jones house is among the finest Federal houses in Maryland. It has been on the National Register since 1974. Though it was assumed that the house was built by Jones, it is likely that Jones' business partner, Abraham Crapster, was the original builder. It is known that Jones started living in the

house in 1820 and may have moved from the store-residence next door.

The two-and-a-half story townhouse is constructed of both Flemish bond (front) and American bond (sides and back) brick. Single flush gable chimneys stand at each end of the roof ridge (the one on the west side is fake.) The gable ends are extended above the tin roof line and contain an elliptical shaped window on each side. On the front side, the roof is provided with three gabled dormers.

The rich design of the main entrance door, the roof cornice, and the dormers indicate Adams style. The five front windows are 12-over-12, whereas the side and rear windows are nine-over-nine or nine-over-six sash.

The front section downstairs contains a significant hall and staircase with Adams style stucco and woodwork decorations, a living room, and a dining room. The ceiling height of both floors in the front is 11.5 feet. The five major rooms are provided with differently designed fireplaces.

The two-story rear wing contains a hallway, a kitchen with a ten-foot-wide fireplace with the original crane, and on the second floor a bedroom. Attached to this section on the north wall is a small two-story addition that might have housed slaves or servants.

**FORNO, MR. AND MRS. CHRISTOPHER  
THE SCHOOL MASTER'S HOUSE  
THE WAGNER HOUSE  
THE ROCKWELL HOUSE**



This two-and-one-half-story fieldstone house has been lived in by many families, all of whom have made their own restorations and additions.

The front section has a date of 1811 and consists of two rooms of generous proportions, each with built-in cupboard on either side of the two fireplaces. There is a central hall with a gracious staircase. The rooms on the second floor in the front are similar to those on the first floor.

The older part of the house, which possibly dates back to 1750, is connected to the front by a doorway from the dining room and two steps down into the kitchen. This door was possibly the original front door. There were probably only two rooms in the section, one above the other, each with a fireplace. From the kitchen a small sitting room has been added.

At one time the upper rear section was accessible only by a small turnaround staircase from the kitchen but now is accessible to the front section by a hall.

The attic is finished with lath and plaster. A two story porch runs along the back of the old section but has a doorway now that connects it to the newer part.

Mr. Elihu Rockwell lived here while he was building the Female Academy across the street. He was the County Surveyor, and was very active in his church. He helped to organize the Y.M.C.A. in Frederick.<sup>14</sup>

He owned the *Fredericktown Herald* in 1860-61.<sup>15</sup> He was one of the original organizers of the American Colonization Society in Frederick County to repatriate the Afro-Americans in Liberia.

His name was given to Rockwell Terrace when his house was demolished to allow the development along West Third Street extended in Frederick City.

<sup>14</sup> Scharf, p. 481.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 529.

### LAMBERT, COLONEL AND MRS. ROBERT



This colonial two-and-one-half-story log house has an unusual covering of double brick. The small addition to the south is also log but covered with siding. Two of the original fireplaces have been restored as well as the reed molding on the woodwork beside them. Some of the windows still have wavy glass panes. The window sills have great depth because of the log and brick construction. A dining room and kitchen have been added to the back of the house. In the cellar there is a very large fireplace.

Among the many owners through the years are such familiar Liberty names as Rockwell, Sappington, and Hammond.

### LUDWICK, MR. AND MRS. RICK



One of the first houses built in the town platted by John Young in 1782 is the log house now owned by Rick and Marylyn Ludwick.

This was a one-room home with a loft. Original logs can be seen in the kitchen. At the front of the house is a two-story addition. The original house and addition were joined by a new roof that was raised above the original incorporating a new room.

The interior logs were chinked with a combination of mud, lime, and horsehair, which filled

in around the flat stones and slabs of wood. The interior walls were then white-washed.

On the front of the first floor, Victorian windows replaced the original windows during the renovation. Siding now encloses the entire building.

### **PERKINS, MR. AND MRS. DEAN ABRAHAM JONES STORE**



Abraham Jones, a prosperous merchant of Libertytown, ran a general store here during the last years of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth centuries. For the next 100 years the Simpson Family maintained this business as a general store.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are now operating the Libertytown Mercantile & Antique Market on the premises, specializing in Americana. To accommodate their business, they have recently opened the second

floor, where they have exposed the log walls. The huge lower logs include some as wide as twenty inches. The original chinking has been repaired and painted over, and the original floors have been restored.

Eventually, the Perkinses intend to renovate the entire downstairs, including the rooms on Main Street that attach it to the Abraham Jones House. They plan to make this section their home.

Because of a fire in the rear of the store, cement block walls were built to enclose this section, which had originally served as a home and then as storage for the store.

Windows on the second floor are six-over-six, while the first floor windows are one-over-one.

The whole building is encased by green siding.

**POTTALA, CYNTHIA  
MARQUAM SWEADNER**



Disguised by olive-green siding, this two-and-one-half story house is built of logs fastened by wooden pegs. It has an original stone fireplace. Several pieces of old hardware are still in use.

"One of the oldest houses (in Liberty) built by Filley Markman, is that of Basil Sweadner."<sup>16</sup> This is clearly a reference to Phillip Marquam, who left England at the age of 19 and settled in the village of Libertytown. He built the home that he sold to David and Daniel Sweadner in 1819. It remained in the Sweadner family until Mrs. Duval Sweadner sold it to Cynthia Pottala.

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<sup>16</sup> Scharf, p. 602.

**RADANY, MR. AND MRS. ERNEST  
THE WAGNER-SIMPSON HOUSE**



This Federal-style, two-story, brick house has an uncoursed fieldstone foundation. The front façade is of Flemish bond, with running bond on the remainder. Recently a small Federal-style porch was built to replace an earlier twentieth century porch. This porch has a six-panel door with a three-light transom.

On this front 1795 section under the roofline, there is a cornice with dental molding; below this on a frieze, brick diamonds and a modified brick key have been applied. A saw-tooth brick cornice has been retained on the 1860 addition on the east side.

The interior of this building has been carefully restored. The floors, chair rail, and plastered walls have been taken back to an early period. Mantels have

been restored or replaced. In the kitchen the original fireplace and bake oven were exposed.

The house has a small addition that was used for many years as a doctor's office. It is now used as an antique shop.

### **SAPPINGTON, MR. AND MRS. THOMAS A. COALE-SAPPINGTON HOUSE**



This was possibly the first house of its size and style in Libertytown. John Young, who laid out the town in 1784, was a good friend of Richard Coale, the builder of this house.

During the Revolutionary War, Richard Coale served as a surgeon in the Navy. His son, General James M. Coale, was a lawyer, delegate in the

Maryland Assembly, and an officer in the Maryland Militia.

While he was on the Board of Directors of the C&O Canal, Richard Cole was instrumental in securing money from the state to complete the canal to Cumberland.

A number of Sappington doctors, including the founder of the University of Maryland, resided here. The house at one time was a home of the McSherry family, including the historian James McSherry.

The present owner of this house is Thomas A. Sappington, who is the fifth generation of Coales. This is appropriate because of a will by Miss Sallie R. Sappington, which states that the home was to remain in the Sappington family for ninety-nine years.

This two-and-a-half-storied Georgian house was built about 1784 in Flemish bond brick. The front entrance is recessed, with a six-panel door that has a rectangular fanlight with vertical panes. The windows on either side of this house are nine-over-nine. In the metal roof are three dormer windows that are stepped and boarded up. The eaves are corniced and boxed with a decorated frieze and brackets. In each end wall there are round windows that are also boarded up.

There are double parlors, one on either side of the central hall. Double doors separate the living rooms and dining rooms. Much of the woodwork has been changed. The present black marble mantels are thought to have come from Italy.



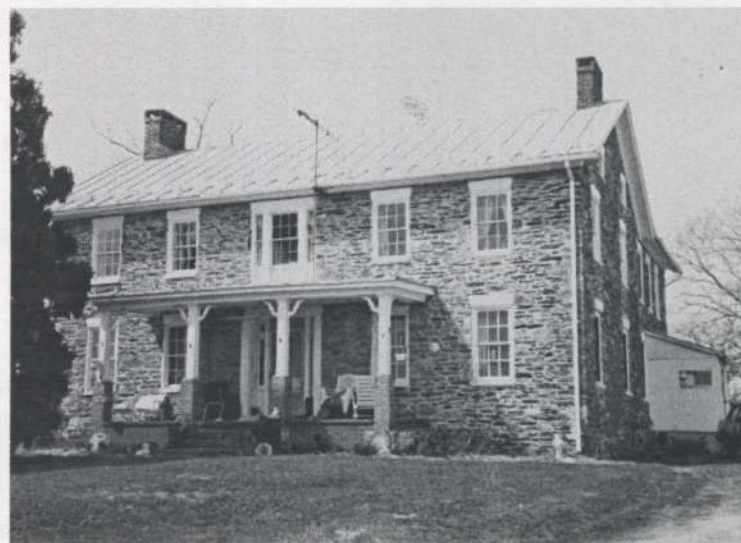
### **SWEADNER, MR. AND MRS. GARETH**



Built by 1764, this is one of the earliest homes in Libertytown. Johan Schwidner (German spelling), a descendent of Conrad Schwidner, the immigrant, is considered to be the builder. Its log walls are covered with siding. However, a large summer beam is exposed in the cellar. This house has been in the possession of the Sweadner family for over two hundred years.

### **LIBERTY — FROM LIBERTYTOWN TO ELECTION DISTRICT LIMITS**

### **BAKER, JAMES BLACK CASTLE, OAKLAND MANOR**



This two-and-one-half-story fieldstone farm house, located on the Gaither's Choice land grant made in 1775, was originally owned by Vachel Hammond. He was a descendent of General John Hammond.

The house is L-shaped with rooms off the center hallway. There is a handsome, winding staircase extending to the "half" story. In the back "L" of the house is the original kitchen. The fireplace has been modernized to a later period.

On one side of the fireplace is a spiral wood stairway extending to the second floor.

The brick arches with keystones over the windows provide an unusual feature of this stone house.

### **GAVER, JOEL AND CAROLINE GAVER HOUSE #1**



This house was built in three sections. The middle and northeast sections are of log, while the front, the southwest section, is of frame.

The house is L-shaped and has two stories. The frame section includes an attic and a cellar. In the log section, on the first floor, the ceiling beams have been exposed; the trim and baseboards are plain. Some of

the board and batten doors have been retained. Two of the original fireplaces have been rebuilt.

There are many different levels in this house because of the several periods of construction.

This farm was part of a 595-acre plantation owned by Thomas Sollers; he received it from his wife Ariana, who had been given the land by her father, Basil Dorsey, in 1769. The present farm consists of 333 acres.

In the Book of Descents at the Frederick County Court House, a plat was recorded in 1836 which shows this house as belonging to Carl Thomas.

## GAVER HOUSE #2



This stone and frame house is rectangular. It has two stories with a full cellar below and an attic above. It has had very little restoration or alteration and is now in danger of pulling apart.

The front has a porch the entire length of the house. Below the porch are stone piers and a new door into the cellar.

On the right (east) stone side, there is an interior chimney. On the left (west) side, there are no windows or doors.

The frame section has an asphalt-type siding. The front of the stone section and the frame part under

the porch roof have been plastered. The rest of the stone part remains "natural" and is exposed, uncoursed fieldstone.

## GLISAN, LANCE GLISAN MILL FARM



The original stone house, which was built in 1776, has been replaced by a newer house. Next to it stands this one-and-one-half-story stone kitchen, which was originally attached to the first house.

On the first floor there are three bays. The windows are six-over-six, with some of the old panes remaining. The board and batten door has an old latch.

There is a walk-in fireplace where there once was a bake oven. There is one very deep window sill. The building is now used for storage.

Glisan's Mill was located nearby on Linganore Creek. It was badly damaged in 1966 but was completely destroyed by Hurricane Agnes in 1972.

### **GRABENSTEIN, JOSEPH SEBASTIAN RE-SURVEY OF WARFIELD'S DELIGHT**



This house is a combination of two houses of different vintage. The older part is log of about 1780. The newer wood frame addition is Federal in style and about 150 years old.

There are two double chimneys on each end of the log house and two in the newer section. There is a fireplace in the basement.

Each house has a gable-type roof, now covered with tin. The log house roof was originally wood shingled.

On the first floor of the new section is a ten-foot wide hallway with stairs and a twenty-foot square parlor. The floors are all of random-width pine.

On the interior of the log house, the ground floor is divided into one small and one larger room, separated by the original hand-planed, tongue and groove pine partition.

The ceiling has exposed log beams. There is a corner turnaround stairway that leads all the way from the basement to the attic.

The second floor has been divided into four small rooms and a bath. The attic extends over both the old and the newer houses.

## HALL, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT E.



This property is identified in the 1798 tax records (in the C. Burr Artz Library) as a stone and stuccoed building and a kitchen. The record also notes that the location is on the south side of Linganore Creek. A number of out-buildings are close to the house: a springhouse, a smokehouse dated 1827, a log cabin, and an icehouse.

The log cabin predates the stone house and was possibly lived in by the Henry Pooles while they built the stone house.

The ruins of a bee-hive oven were once visible adjoining the north wall of the building, which is the older portion of the house.

Henry Poole Sr., the builder, is referred to as a planter.<sup>17</sup> He may have been a miller as well, as several millstones have been found on the property.

When the village of Linganore existed, the Pooles operated the store, which also served as a post office. In 1778 during the Revolutionary War Henry Poole took an "oath of fidelity and support."<sup>18</sup> As a conscientious citizen he was listed as a voter in 1776 and again in 1796. He died in 1815 and may be buried in an unmarked grave in the family cemetery, where Henry Jr. is buried, on a bluff overlooking the Poole house.

Henry Poole Sr.'s will consisted of ten pages, giving definite amounts to his wife and children and including instructions on the care of Peregrine Poole, "who was violent and ungovernable and kept under constant guard."<sup>19</sup>

The interior of this building has an unusual history; the original woodwork was stolen! The paneling, mantelpieces, baseboards, and general trim have been replaced and resemble the original, whose outline was visible. The turnaround staircase has been maintained, and the floors have been refinished.

The outbuildings need to be stabilized. This is an example of a plantation created by a person whose

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<sup>17</sup> Morgan, Risk, *Notes on the Ancestry of Charlotte Mercer Poole Marquam*, p. 4.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., p.6.

English ancestors (Shipleys and Howards)<sup>20</sup> influenced Henry Poole's choice of materials and architectural design.

### LAUGHLIN, DR. AND MRS. HENRY FREEHOLD



This former dairy farm house has been cleverly restored and renovated by Dr. and Mrs. Henry Laughlin, with the assistance of the firm of Charles F. Bowers, architect.

They were able to expose the stone walls in the sun room and the kitchen (which was originally a porch). One window was replaced with a cupboard.

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<sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 10.

During the addition of the third floor, the attic was observed to have pinned and mortised rafters that were typical of early German construction.

### LUTHERAN CHURCH OF LIBERTYTOWN



Settlers of German and Scot-Irish (Scotch-Irish) stock were attracted to the fertile ground and flowing springs of the Liberty area. Families were largely self-sufficient, even reserving a corner of their farms as a family cemetery.

Solomon Filler donated the land on Daysville Road on which the chapel now stands. The chapel was built close to the older graveyard, which still has many markers carved in different shapes, some with worn out descriptions, some with dates of 1765, 1766, and 1791. Many have German inscriptions, including the Etzler and the Eaves families.

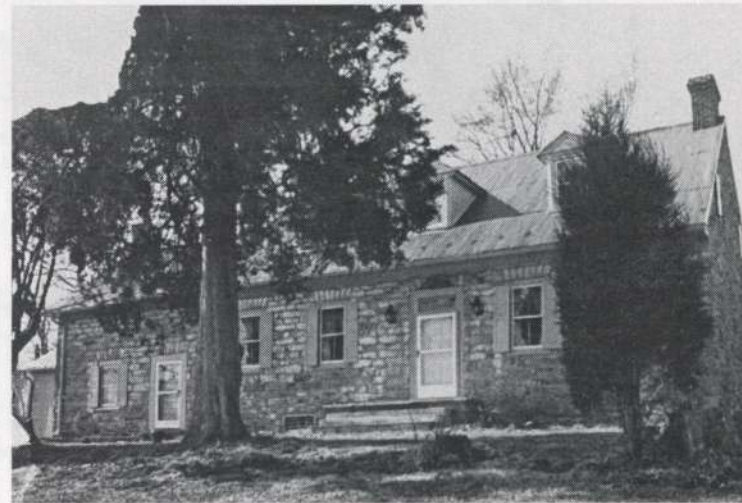
The bricks of the early chapel were baked in an oven in a nearby field.

Both the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations used this church building for many years.

In 1863 the original church was incorporated into a larger building that accommodated a greater congregation. The original church's outlines can still be traced on the brick walls of the present church and by the stone foundation. Later, additional buildings were provided for Sunday School and other social activities.

There is a small open belfry on the front of the gabled roof. The front door is recased and has four vertical panels, topped by a transom with rectangular stained glass.

## MARTIN, MR. AND MRS. HARRY SPRING VALLEY, USHER'S FREEHOLD



This one-and-a-half-story rectangular structure of fieldstone is pictured in *Maryland Manor and Plantation Houses 1634-1800*, by Charles Foreman. It is thought to have been an earlier hunting lodge of the Carroll family.

The foundation is of stone; the entire building is of coursed (brick-like) fieldstone.

On the first floor there are five four-over-four windows, paneled shutters, and two four-panel doors with transoms. Flat arches over the doors and windows, a gable roof with box cornices, three gable dormers, and inside end chimneys with corbeled caps are featured on the front of this house.

Inside is a central hall with two rooms on each side. There is an open stairwell.

The interior walls are of hand-hewn wooden boards that extend from the floor to the attic, with baseboards and wainscoting. The floors are random-width oak and poplar. There is shouldered architrave window and door trim. The four-panel doors have box locks and strap iron hinges and "H" and "H-L" hinges.

There are several fireplaces on the upper and lower levels. On the lower level, at the left of the room there is a two-sided fireplace. There is a walk-in fireplace in the kitchen.

Among other interesting features is the roof with its composition shingles that look as if they are hand-hewn. There was a "funeral door" in the living room that has been closed. There is a butterfly corner cupboard located in another room. In the slave quarters, which are located over the kitchen, there is a curtain divider between the male and female sections.

## **RUSSO, INEZ ECKER, BRUSH HILL FARM**



By early 1977 only four people had owned this property: Devilbiss, 1750–1891; Maynard, 1891–1901; Ecker, 1909–1977; and Russo, 1977–1996.<sup>21</sup> This began as a stone house with two rooms on each floor and a large attic. There are four fireplaces, one in each room, and a narrow corkscrew-type stairway connecting the two floors. The windows are very deep, and the wide oak floor boards have a fine patina.

A frame addition was added in 1850. In 1988 Mrs. Russo built a large one-room, two-story addition to the rear of the building.

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<sup>21</sup> Ecker, Helen, "The Saga of Home," *The Frederick News*, September 24, 1977, p. A8.



At one time an old log cabin stood at one end of the stone portion of the house. This may have been where the builder lived while constructing the house.

On the property nearby the house there once was a copper mine that has been filled in.

**SMITH, CHARLES  
WHISKEY RIDGE, BARRICK, COLLADEN**



The original survey of Whiskey Ridge (1746) included 1,063 acres. This land was located on a small branch that led into Linganore Creek and was called Piney Hill Creek.

This is a complex that includes three houses. The first house is of stone and has a stone wing that has small shed-like attachments on each side.

Under the large portion of the first house, the basement has two walk-in fireplaces. Here the beams are exposed, and the batten doors have large beams framing them. In the basement of the stone wing the floor is cement, and there is one large walk-in fireplace.

On the first floor of the main house is a large porch with four pillars and a railing. There are three nine-over-six windows. The door is recessed. In the rear of the house the windows are nine-over-six.

There are deep-set windows and a fireplace in each room. The ceilings in the main house are fourteen feet high, and in the addition they are eight feet high.

Some of the early owners include Richard Coale, Henry Nelson, William Hobbs, and Thomas Hammond, all important men in the development of Frederick County.

The structure of the second house, sometimes called the Barrick house, was of rubble stone covered with stucco, then siding on the front, and logs on the side which were covered with weatherboard. This small building has two rooms at the front of the house with low six-foot-three-inch ceilings, where the beams are exposed.

To get to the back rooms there were two steps down. The ceiling height is eight feet. There are two circular stairwells in the house.

House number three is a stone, one-and-a-half story former slave quarters. Cement now covers the dirt floor. There are three rooms separated by board and batten walls covered with plaster. The windows are deep set into the stone walls.

Originally, there was no ceiling, only open pegged rafters. Now there is a second floor that provides a small room.

## **SPURRIER, MARLIN FILLER'S PROPERTY, CEDAR BROOK**



Long known as the Filler property (as the Fillers owned the house off and on for many years), this stone house is mentioned in Basil Filler's will, dated 1774.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Scharf, p. 432.

**THOMAS, GEORGE MERCER  
DOLLYHYDE FARM, HOWARD'S RANGE,  
1774, WALNUT RIDGE**



Elihu H. Rockwell, (Rockwell Terrace is named for him) provided a drawing in the *Book of Descents*<sup>23</sup> which gives a very accurate picture of the land where E. Howard built the old stone part of this farm complex. The farm has been in the possession of the Thomas family since 1867, previously having been owned by Maynard, Sollars, Howard and Dorsey families. Dollyhyde Creek and Road still run as they appeared on this land grant map.

The 1825 brick section is "I" shaped with eight large rooms with a fireplace in each room; two of the rooms were divided into smaller rooms later. In the rear some of the original windows are six-over-nine,

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<sup>23</sup> *Book of Descents*, p. 386.

while in the more recent front section the windows are nine-over-nine. Old hooks for lanterns are still in the hall. The first porch to be built can still be seen on the brick side that faces the road. The kitchen had an outside fireplace which was probably part of the old stone portion. A board and batten stairwell leads to the kitchen.

After a recent fire it was discovered that the two-storied left portion of this brick section pre-dates the 1825 section.

There are many out-buildings in this complex including two stone buildings with large iron strap hinges on the doors. There are still large locks on the doors, even some of wood.

In the field near a knoll on the left side of the front porch there was a cemetery (also shown on Mr. Rockwell's drawing).

**THOMPSON, JR., RICHARD C.  
UPTON SHEREDINE HOME**



Upton Sheredine was a prominent citizen of Frederick during the period leading up to the American Revolution. Among the early owners of this farm was a Captain Basil Dorsey of Caleb, who left this land to his daughters Ariane, Eleanor, and Elizabeth. Eleanor Dorsey married Upton Sheredine.

Soon after the death of Upton Sheredine's father in 1794, Upton moved with his mother Ellenore Sheredine to this farm near Liberty. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the Constitution in 1776. He held many public offices, including Judge of the Orphans Court.

He spent summers on his farm and winters in Frederick city. He and his mother are buried in a

graveyard on the farm.<sup>24</sup> There is a stone marker on the home site that gives the death of Eleanor Sheridan, wife of Upton, as 1797.

The house is built in two sections. The front has three bays on the two-and-one-half-story building, which is stucco over brick and stone. The rear includes a wing with a double balcony.

There are five fireplaces, three on the first floor, one on the second floor, and one in the basement. There are still several old thumb latches in use.

At one time the Dollyhyde copper mines were operated on this site.



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<sup>24</sup> Scharf, p. 605.

## LINGANORE

(Linganore, election district number 19, was created in 1878 from the Liberty district.)<sup>1</sup>

This section of the county was called the "Linganore Hundred" because of a custom held over from medieval days when 100 men in a district were available to fight for the local ruler or chief. The Indian name Linganore means "laughing or singing hills," descriptive of the gently rolling land.

In 1791 a tavern was built in Unionville, and a small settlement grew up close by. At first it was given the unusual name "Idletown." In 1820 when a post office was to be established, the name "Unionville" was chosen. Only the people living there then know why that name was picked.<sup>2</sup>

Since Unionville straddled the Liberty Road, it became a place for people to stop on their way to Frederick from Baltimore or vice versa. At various times Unionville boasted two mills, two blacksmith shops, a cooper shop, and a wheelwright shop. There was a saddle and harness maker and a creamery. The Masonic Lodge No. 137 met on the upper floor of the shop once owned by Johnny Lowman. A store was built on the foundation of the old tavern. It was a general store which carried all kinds of merchandise. For many years the Von Eiff family ran this store.

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<sup>1</sup> Mathews, p. 495.

<sup>2</sup> Spaur, Michael, *The Frederick News-Post*, January 16, 1980, p. B-5.

The Unionville or Linganore Academy Collegiate Institute was built in 1890. It flourished for five years but closed after the road to the academy deteriorated and the promised railroad failed to materialize. Later the academy became a public school and village "hall" and was ultimately torn down to its lower floor to become the Grange Hall. Unionville also had a literary society, an orchestra, two seamstresses and a debating society.<sup>3</sup>

The first Linganore Methodist Episcopal Church was built of logs and called Linganore Chapel. It was an Episcopal "Chapel of Ease" but has been a Methodist chapel since 1799. The old graveyard is still there.

When Oak Orchard was a bustling community, it supported a shoemaker, a coffin maker, a blacksmith, a tavern, and a general store.<sup>4</sup>

Linganore District has an exceptionally well-kept graveyard near Oak Orchard. This old Baker graveyard is on three tracts of land: Quilting Frolic, Nicholas' Chance, and Charles' Choice, which were combined by the Bakers in 1755. The graveyard is still maintained by the J.E. Baker Company of York, Pennsylvania.

The Linganore Guards were established long before the Civil War to protect the people in this district. For many years Mrs. Mary Danner Dudderar would proudly display the sword of her ancestor, Captain Edward Danner, who commanded the

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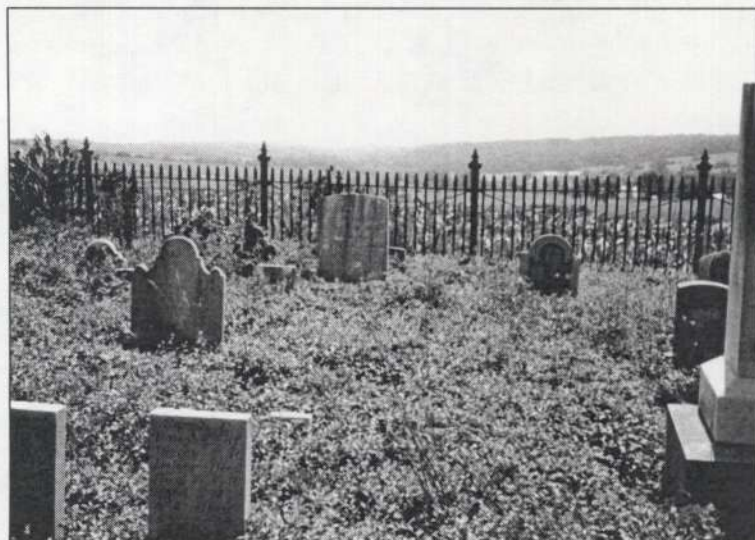
<sup>3</sup> Mary Danner Dudderar, interviews.

<sup>4</sup> Scharf, p. 637.

Linganore Guards. With her death a wonderful character who knew the history of the area has passed on.

This district has retained its rural charm, despite encroaching development.

### THE BAKER FAMILY CEMETERY



Now surrounded by a cornfield off Barnes Road, this cemetery contains thirty-one names, as recorded in Jacob Holdcraft's book, *Names in Stone*.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Holdcraft, p. 31.

### BLACK, BEULAH BAKER HOMESTEAD



The immigrant Henry Baker arrived in this country an orphan, having lost both parents on the voyage from Europe. After a short stay in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and in North Carolina, he settled in this area.

The original house is of log, but is now covered with German siding. There is a new brick section, now painted white. The three fireplaces in the house are all closed.

The log smokehouse remains, as well as a two-story wash house. There is a springhouse still in use as well as several barns.

It was reported on March 2, 1821, that slaves Peter and Kitty were executed for murdering their mistress, Mrs. William Baker, at the homestead. Mr. William Baker was the son of Henry the immigrant.<sup>6</sup> One of the witnesses at their execution near Frederick was Jacob Engelbrecht.<sup>7</sup>

## DECKERT, MR. AND MRS. AUGUSTUS PARK HALL



On land originally granted by Charles Carroll to Casper Devilbiss, this stone building has been known by several names: Park Hall, Travelers' Rest, and the James Ensor house.

Between the two small attic windows there is a date stone with the number 1771 incised on it as well as the letters S.M.S. which stand for Susan and Solomon Miller, who built the house in 1771. Another early owner was David Washington Naill, a miller and a state senator who bought Park Hall in 1821.<sup>8</sup>

Several additions, including a deck with a door to the second story, were built by the present owners. There are many outbuildings on the property.

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<sup>6</sup> Scharf, p. 424.

<sup>7</sup> Engelbrecht, Vol. 1, p. 49.

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<sup>8</sup> Scharf, p. 638.

**DOYLE, MR. AND MRS. DENNIS  
SHIPLEY**



A log cabin was built at the junction of Liberty Pike and Buffalo Road. This was a popular tavern in the late 1700s. In 1850 it became a dry goods store, run by D.R. Shipley.

This two-story building of log, frame, and stone is stuccoed in the front, where five slender pillars rise to the edge of the roof. The stone section is exposed in the rear.

Inside the front door is a small fireplace with a mantel with dentil molding and panels. One of the mantels on the first floor has dog-eared molding. Some old baseboard and chair rails remain.

The summer kitchen is being utilized as a pottery and carpentry shop.

**FREY, JOSHUA  
GOOD NEIGHBOR FARM**



The original log house was one story with a loft, built by Joseph Wood in the mid 1700s. After being damaged by fire (in the early 1950s), a second story was added during the restoration.

The main two-story addition included a center section, which was added to the log cabin in 1810. In 1820 another log house was moved to the site and connected to the other sections. Siding covered the entire structure. In 1973 brick veneer was added to the front and north walls.



## JACKSON, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM PETTICORD

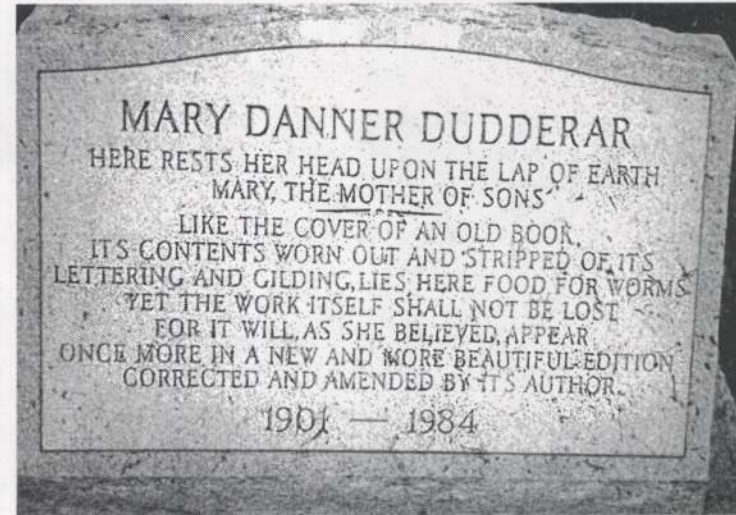


The oldest house in Unionville, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson, was built in the late 1700s by Resin Petticord. It was originally a log house covered by weatherboard, then later by asbestos shingles.

According to Marshall Etchison's map in his unpublished album, this was a Lindsay house, where some of the Etchisons were born.

In the kitchen some of the logs are exposed. There are two fireplaces downstairs and one upstairs, all connected to a large central chimney.

## LINGANORE CHAPEL CEMETERY



This cemetery contains many of the early family burials moved here from farms in the vicinity.

The first chapel was erected in 1749. In 1803 a lot was deeded for the present-day Unionville Methodist Chapel, adjoining what was commonly called "Linganore Chapel."<sup>9</sup> This was known as the James Pearre Chapel, which was built in 1869 and destroyed by fire in 1915.<sup>10</sup>

Methodism was strongly entrenched here early on when Robert Strawbridge (one of the founders of Methodism in the United States) began preaching in this vicinity as early as 1760, after coming here from

<sup>9</sup> Tracy and Dern, p. 102.

<sup>10</sup> Unpublished notes by Marshall Etchison.

Ireland.<sup>11</sup> He lived at Sam's Creek and licensed preachers and preached in this area for sixteen years, until he moved to Baltimore.

The present Linganore church was founded in 1799. The cemetery now surrounds the church that is now known as Linganore United Methodist Church and also called "The Church on the Hill."<sup>12</sup>

## ROMMEL, MR. AND MRS. ALBERT AND CAROL BROWN'S DELIGHT, PERPLEXITY, SARAH'S VENTURE



This farm was in the Dudderar family for 172 years. The Rommel family bought it in 1976 and have been discovering the secrets of the farmhouse ever since. All the hardware is handmade. There is a wooden lock on the back of the cellar door. In every room there is a fireplace, some of which have been restored. A bake oven was found in the fireplace in the kitchen. A fire-back and crane for the fireplace were also located.

The bricks for this house were handmade and laid in Flemish bond. The cellar beams are hand hewn. The huge beams in the kitchen show evidence of a fire at one time. Some of the windows on the first floor are nine-over-six. Many of the outbuildings have

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<sup>11</sup> Scharf, p. 366.

<sup>12</sup> Church bulletin for June 23, 1996.

disappeared. Among them was an early weaver's stone shop, where Captain John Funston produced carpets and bed coverlets in exchange for farm labor. There are several barns still standing.<sup>13</sup>

### **SPARKS, MR. AND MRS. GEORGE O. CASPERS LOSS**



The Devilbiss family (only the children, as the parents died en route) reached the Monocacy area by 1736.<sup>14</sup> Casper Devilbiss became the constable of Burnt House Hundred (now in Carroll County).

He built a three-story stone house into a hillside near Sam's Creek. A large stone section was added in

1800. The next addition was connected on the north side, which gave the house a Victorian appearance.

In 1992 the side porch was enclosed, and several other rooms were added. There are several corner fireplaces in the house as well as a very large fireplace in the kitchen. Some of the original random width floor boards remain. One room remains untouched and is referred to as "the slave room."

This farm complex includes an icehouse, an outhouse, washhouse, barns, a tenant house, a wagon shed, a chicken house, and a garage. The graves of Casper Devilbiss Jr., his wife, and daughter are preserved on the property.

<sup>13</sup> *The Frederick News*, May 21, 1977, p. C-9.

<sup>14</sup> Tracey and Dern, p. 317.

**WILSON, FRED AND CAROL  
ELK RUN, HINGHAM HOUSE**



Located close to Liberty Road about six miles from Liberty, this was a convenient inn for travelers going to and from Baltimore. The most recent of its many owners, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson, have named their farm Elk Run, where they live and maintain a winery. The previous owners, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knapp Jr., named the house Hingham, as they were reminded of places with the same name in Massachusetts and France.

The house was built in several sections, the oldest being the kitchen, which was built in 1763 and still contains a huge fireplace where meals once were prepared for the hungry travelers.

The front portion of the house was constructed in 1795. It includes a large living room, a library, and a dining room. An unusual staircase includes two sets of stairs to a landing where one leads from the hall and the other, with its own door, has steps going into the living room. The living room floors are laid with walnut wood probably taken from the farm.

There is a fireplace in each room, but several have been covered over. The Knapps discovered a beautiful apricot-colored brick; they also found the original blue paint on the living room walls. They incorporated both these colors in their renovation. The interior doors are batten with cast-iron and brass hardware. The front door is cross and bible design. The attic retains chestnut beams which are pinned.

A number of outbuildings have disappeared, but there is still standing close to the house a frame slave quarters, which is now used as a sales office for the winery.



## MIDDLETOWN

(Middletown election district number 3 was established in 1798.)<sup>1</sup>

The Middletown district was originally considerably larger in area than it is today. It was once thirty miles long from the Potomac River on the south to the Mason-Dixon Line on the north. Petersville, Jefferson, and Jackson districts have all been taken from Middletown's first boundaries. On the east, district number 3 is separated from the Frederick district by the Catoctin Mountain range and separated from Washington County on the west by the South Mountain range of the Blue Ridge Mountains.<sup>2</sup>

The first developer in Middletown was Richard Smith, who later sold his forty-four acres, called Smithfield, to Josiah Beall in 1754. In 1766 Josiah Beall sold Smithfield to Michael Jesserong. By 1768 Michael Jesserong had sold the entire tract of forty-four acres to Conrad Crone. This tract included many lots and ground rents that had already been sold. Margaret Crone, Conrad's daughter, has traditionally been credited with platting Middletown proper. However, Millard Rice has turned up evidence that Middletown was platted by Michael Jesserong, whose original town lots on Smithfield became the town of Middletown in 1767.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mathews, Edward B., *The Counties of Maryland, Their Origins, Boundaries, and Election Districts*, p. 492.

<sup>2</sup> Scharf, p. 574.

<sup>3</sup> Rhoderick, George C., Jr., *The Early History of Middletown, Maryland*, p. 20

Among the first settlers were the Penbridge brothers,<sup>4</sup> two English brothers (1740) who were followed soon after by many Germans, including Kefauver, Bowlus, Coblentz, Routzahn, Ahalt, Rudy, Remsburg, Ramsburg, and Branderburg families. They were farmers, millers, tanners, tavern owners, and weavers who successfully worked the land and developed Middletown Valley into the finest agricultural section of the county.

By 1755 the first church had been established two miles west of the town on the farm of Daniel Ahalt through the united efforts of the Lutheran and German Reformed members.<sup>5</sup> The remains of its cemetery can still be seen. It is enclosed by an iron fence near the siding-covered log house of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Poffenberger on Bidle Road.

Notable among the heroes of Middletown Valley is Sergeant Lawrence Everhart, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. At the Battle of Cowpens, he rescued Colonel William Washington (a cousin of George Washington). During the Battle of Brandywine, he rescued the wounded Lafayette.<sup>6</sup> Sergeant Everhart was among the honorees that entertained Lafayette during his visit to Frederick County in 1824.

General Stricker, a successful defender of Baltimore during the War of 1812, was a Middletown native. Frederick Stemple built one of the first brick

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<sup>4</sup> Williams, T.J.C., *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, Vol. 1, p. 323.

<sup>5</sup> Scharf, p. 575.

<sup>6</sup> Williams, P. 323.

homes in Middletown in 1790. He was a Revolutionary War soldier. His grandson was Admiral Roger Stemple, another Middletown hero, who helped suppress the Seminole Indians and was prominent in the Mexican and Civil Wars.<sup>7</sup>

The armies of Lee and McClellan marched through Middletown in September of 1862 on their way to Antietam. The Battle of South Mountain was fought in plain view of the citizens of Middletown. Soon the town was filled with wounded soldiers from that battle and the battle of Antietam. Among the patients was Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, who was brought to the home of Captain Jacob Rudy in Middletown.<sup>8</sup> The Rudy sisters, who had nursed him for several weeks, were later invited by President Rutherford B. Hayes to visit the White House.

The death of Major General Jesse Lee Reno on September 14, 1862, is memorialized in a poem, "The Death of Reno," which is included in *Middletown Valley in Song and Story*. He was mortally wounded just before sunset; a monument was erected to commemorate this event at Fox's Gap, where Reno's North Corps had gained possession.<sup>9</sup>

Oliver Wendell Holmes came to look for his son after the battle of Antietam. He found him wounded on the battlefield and brought him to Ten Washington

Street in Middletown, where he nursed him until he was able to return to his home.

According to another poem by Harbaugh in *Middletown Valley in Song and Story*, Middletown had its own version of Barbara Fritchie. During Lee's invasion of Middletown, a young lady named Nancy Crouse wrapped herself in the Union flag and defied the Confederates to dishonor it by tearing it from her body.<sup>10</sup>

On July 7, 1864, General Jubal Early led a Confederate force through Middletown. He collected \$15,000 ransom from the town.<sup>11</sup> This note has been donated to the Middletown Historical Society.

Since 1839 Middletown has been served by a newspaper that has become known as *The Valley Register*. It was published for many years by the G. Carlton Rhoderick family. The present newspaper is the *Middletown Valley Citizen*, which is edited by Julie Maynard.

Middletown became the center of trade for the whole valley. The old turnpike was a wonderful avenue for communication and travel beyond the mountains. In 1896 when the Frederick and Middletown Railroad was completed, it too stimulated business and passenger traffic.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Rhoderick, p. 12.

<sup>8</sup> Williams, p. 322.

<sup>9</sup> Harbaugh, T.C., *Middletown Valley in Song and Story*: 1910, p. 151.

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<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 23, 24, 25.

<sup>11</sup> Williams, p. 322.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 323.

Among some of the older businesses were the Gladhill Furniture Company (1915) and Grangers Mutual Insurance Company (1976), now "City Hall." The Middletown Valley Bank founded in 1907 continues to function. Many remember fondly the ice cream parlor maintained for many years by the Main family.

### GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH OF MIDDLETOWN



The first German Reformed Church of Middletown was a log building which was shared with the Lutherans. It was two miles outside of Middletown and was used for about twenty years when the

congregation decided to move to Middletown. In 1769 a log church was built near the site of the present building. The Lutherans continued to share in their Sabbath worshipping, until it needed repair and became too small for the two denominations. This log building was used as a school-house for some time, after which the logs were sold and a third log church was built. In 1818 the present brick Christ Reformed church was built.<sup>13</sup>

### GROSSNICKLE, MRS. CHAUNCEY THE LUTHERAN PARSONAGE



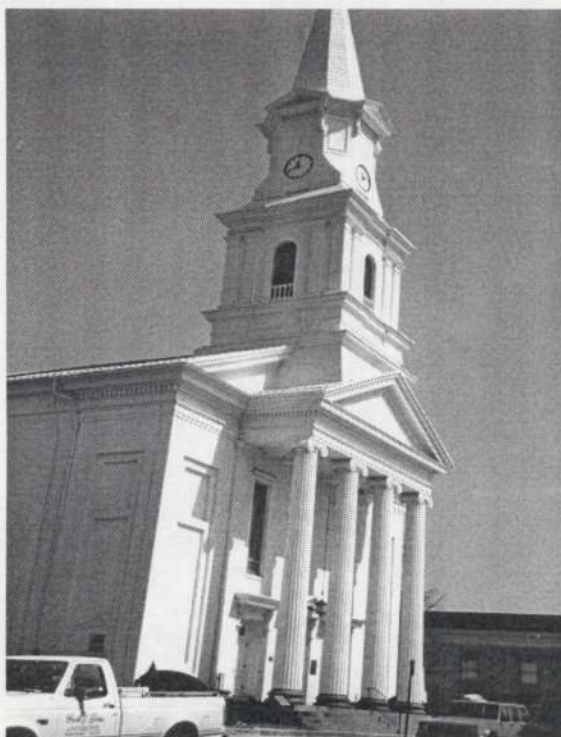
One of the oldest stone houses in Middletown, it served as the Lutheran Parsonage for many years.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Fogle, Paul, *Christ Reformed Church*, Christ Reformed United Church of Christ, Middletown, 1995, p.6.

<sup>14</sup> Rhoderick, pp. 204-206.

The depth of these stone walls can be seen in the wide windowsills. Most of the downstairs has been paneled, so it is not possible to see the original features. There was once a lecture hall in what is now the garden in back of the house.

### **EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DELAWARE AND MARYLAND SYNOD ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH**



The Lutheran congregation shared a log church, which was about two miles out of town, with the German Reformed congregation. This lasted for about twenty years when a log church was built for the German Reformed on land they bought on Church Street. In 1772 the Lutherans decided to build on their own lot (which had been donated by Conrad Crone) on Main Street. This six-sided log church was built with donations of logs and whatever else people could supply. Finished in 1783, it housed the congregation until 1815 when a brick church replaced it. This building was replaced by the present brick building in 1859.

On September 14, 1862, the beautiful new Zion Church was commandeered by the United States Army. The interior furnishings were ripped out to prepare it for use as a military hospital. It was decommissioned in 1863, and the government paid \$2,395.00 for damages.<sup>15</sup> At one time a Female Academy was maintained by the church.

On either side of this building are empty spaces where on the west the Stemple building was torn down, and on the east the Butts building was demolished.

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<sup>15</sup> Rhoderick, pp. 72-77.



**O'CONNER, MR. AND MRS. DARRYL  
NICHOLAS CONTENT**



The original one-room house was built of chestnut logs about two hundred years ago. Shortly before the Civil War the house was enlarged: a full second story and attic were added. The white oak logs in this addition are exposed in the living room.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> *The Frederick News-Post*, October 28, 1995, p. D7.

**NALBORCZYK, MR. AND MRS. STEFAN  
THE REFORMED PARSONAGE**



Dr. Jacob Coblentz bought this property to be the first Reformed parsonage in 1829. It was sold by the Reformed Church in 1841 and has had many owners since then.

One of the most unique features of the house is that it is built over the town spring. Main's Ice Cream used the spring for many years. This log building had been covered with siding and gives a modern appearance.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Rhoderick, George C., Jr., p. 206-208.

**NICHOLSON, MR. AND MRS. JAMES  
SMITHFIELD HOUSE, GLADHILL**



It is believed that this is the oldest house in Middletown. Built into the side of a hill, this house has had many uses. It is thought that a gunsmith named Lauber built it in 1730.<sup>18</sup>

This stuccoed-stone, three-storied house has unusual woodwork. Many of the windows are paneled and still have the old wavy panes. The four fireplace mantels are hand carved; and there is a turnaround staircase, between the floors, that goes from the basement to the attic. Some of the floors on the second floor are the original wide boards.

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<sup>18</sup> Rhoderick, p. 19.

Nearby, the old stone stuccoed springhouse still stands covering a never failing spring. When this was a farm, there was a barn as well as other out-buildings near the house. Across the street stands a small very old stone cottage, which has been encased in a larger building with a picture window.

**SHAFER, MR. AND MRS. CHARLES  
THE NANCY CROUSE HOUSE**

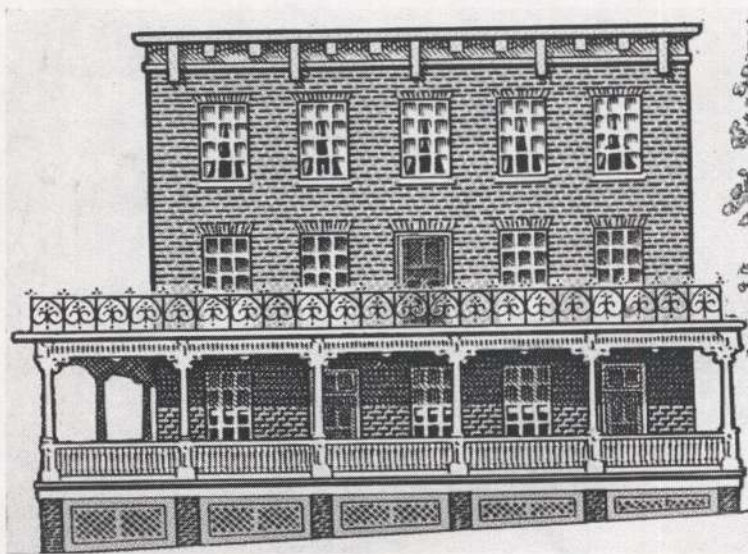


Though not as well known as Barbara Fritchie, Nancy Crouse defied the confederates by draping herself in the United States flag when Andrew Jackson passed through Middletown.<sup>19</sup> The house where this occurred has been built upon so much that only the original foundation remains visible.

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<sup>19</sup> Rhoderick, p. 15.

## FREDERICK STEMPEL HOUSE



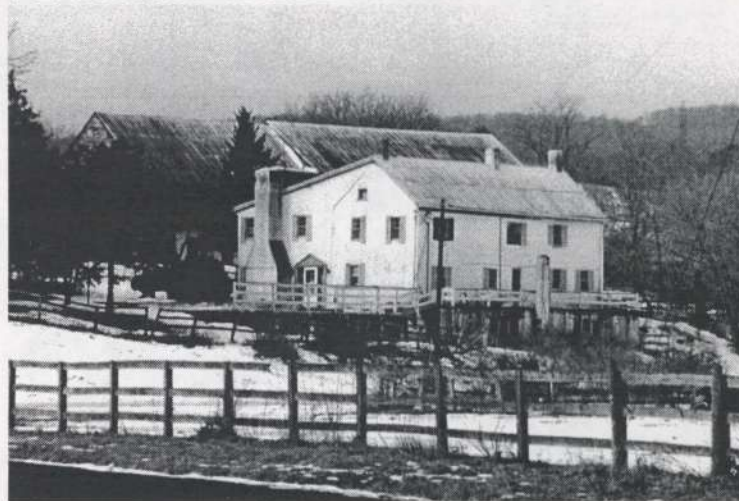
When built by Frederick Stempel in 1790, this was a two-and-one-half-story brick house. A porch with a balcony was built over a large stone foundation.<sup>20</sup> About 60 years later a third story was added. A flat roof finished off the building that had many uses until it was demolished in 1980. The site is now maintained as a garden.

Frederick Stempel served during the Revolutionary War. His son Henry was a Lieutenant Colonel during the War of 1812. His son Robert Nelson is remembered for his actions in the Mexican War and the Civil War. He retired as a Rear Admiral after commanding the Pacific Fleet.

<sup>20</sup> Rhoderick, p. 79.

## MIDDLETOWN — TO ELECTION DISTRICT LIMITS

### BURNETE, BOUTELL ELLEN PLEASANT VALLEY FARM



This is a two-storied log house and belonged to the Keller family for many generations. Born here in 1812 was Dr. Ezra Keller, who became the founder and first president of Whittenberg College in Ohio.<sup>21</sup> The original house had only four rooms, two up and two down. There were fireplaces in each room as well as in the basement.

Several outbuildings survive: a smokehouse and a root cellar, as well as a stone and log barn. A single gravestone with the numbers 1798-1809 incised on it is still on the farm.

In 1961 the front was stuccoed and scored to look like brick.

<sup>21</sup> Schildnecht, C.E., p. 224.

## CENTRAL MARYLAND HERITAGE LEAGUE BEACHLEY HOUSE, THE WHITE HOUSE



Beachley House is a two-story stone dwelling with a one-and-one-half-story stone rear wing. The name "White House" originated with the early white stucco exterior of the house that was used to help travelers find the inn at nighttime.

The plan of the house features a center hall with double rooms on each side. The north façade has two entrances now, one into the central hall, placed there after the Civil War, and one into the east front parlor. This was the principal public room when the building was used as a tavern from 1798 until 1909. In the east tavern room is a pass-through into the kitchen.

The second floor of the main section was partitioned in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century but

originally had a single room across the front part of the house used as a dormitory for travelers.

The building was in the direct line of the Union Army's advance toward Turner's Gap during the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862. It served as a hospital after the conflict.

## DeVINE, MR. AND MRS. LEE KELLER HOMESTEAD



This property was in the Keller family from the late 1700s until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The original farm of one hundred fifty acres was divided, and the house now sits on ten acres. Built on a stone foundation, the brick home has five fireplaces made with handmade brick, and hand-hewn log beam joists. The oldest section of the house is square with a center door. To

this was added a section that is set back to form double covered railed porches along both levels of the front.

Other buildings on the farm include a smoke house, a two-story summer kitchen or washhouse, and a very old two-story log house.

**JAMKE, PETER  
SERGEANT EVERHART HOUSE,  
THE HOUSE AT MANOR WOODS**



This house was built around 1750 by two German brothers as two houses, side by side. Their stonewalls are 27 inches thick at the base narrowing to 24 inches at the gables.

Mr. Jamke reports that he removed a ton of stone just to open up a three-foot by seven-foot

doorway between the two basement halves. The older half of the house is built with its front corner over a well. During the restoration Mr. Jamke has found hammerhead nails and unpointed hand-forged 18<sup>th</sup> century screws. He has rebuilt the stone bread oven as well as the many fireplaces.<sup>22</sup>

The Germans sold out to Sergeant Everhart, a son of German immigrants and a hero of the Revolutionary War. Many generations of Everharts lived here.

Mr. Jamke is lovingly restoring the house while making it as close to the original as possible.

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<sup>22</sup> Maynard, Julie, *The Citizen*, December 14, 1995, pp. 6-7.

## POFFENBERGER, MR. AND MRS. WALTER



Jacob Flook (Fluck), son of Samuel the German immigrant, built his house around 1752 on a portion of "Whiskey Ridge." He was a schoolmaster and may have taught school in the nearby church. This stone and log house has grown but retains many of the original features it started with.

The stone and log basement was the first part of the house to be lived in. It served as a kitchen for many years. Here the undressed logs are still visible as well as a beaded and batten door with an old lock.

On a hillside nearby is the cemetery, which is all that remains of the first congregation that was organized in Middletown valley. There was erected in about 1755, a rude log church building about 30 by 30

feet, in which both Lutherans and Reformeds worshipped for about twenty years.<sup>23</sup>

## REMSBERG, MRS. CHARLES H. OAKLAND FARM



Adolf Eichoff, a Hessian soldier who brought his freedom to become a U.S. citizen, was the original builder of this house. The plan of the house was more in the English style than German, which one would expect. The bricks were made across the meadow for this two-and-one-half-storied home. The home had five fireplaces, one was removed to install a furnace. There are cross and bible doors to the living and dining rooms. The windows have nine-over-six panes including some of the old wavy glass.

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<sup>23</sup> Henry, Helen, *The Sun Magazine*, May 3, 1975, pp. 50-51.

There are still several old out buildings, including a stone springhouse and a log smokehouse. A surveyor's boundary stone with the date 1787 and the letter "B" was found in the front field; it is now set in cement near the house. The Remsbergs named the farm for the eighteen acres of white oak, which have been fondly preserved.<sup>24</sup>

### **RUDY, MRS. RICHARD FOX'S TAVERN**



This two-and-one-half-story stone building functioned as a tavern for many years. It was built on what was called the old Sharpsburg road long before the National Pike was laid out.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Besley, Barbara, *The Mirror*, February 25, 1990.

<sup>25</sup> *The Valley Register*, 1933.

Under the front door is a large stone sill that is worn down several inches from the tread of feet that have crossed this threshold. Until recently it was easy to spot the shelves of the old barroom. The building is as solid as when it was built shortly after the Revolutionary War.

During the Battle of South Mountain and again during the Battle of Antietam, the building was used as a hospital. It is claimed that the stain on the floor of one of the rooms upstairs is the result of the many operations that took place there.

**SHEFFER, FRANK  
ADAM KOOGLE HOUSE**



The Frank Sheffer house was located at the junction of Route 40A and Old Hagerstown road. This area was known as Spoolsville at one time because a woolen mill operated here.

The two-and-one-half-story house was built of logs that were covered with stucco. The north side of the home had an addition that was covered with siding. The ground floor was probably used as a kitchen. A very large fireplace with a crane and a simple wooden mantel were located there. Simple plank doors with old hardware enclosed the stairs to

the second floor. There were two rooms on the second floor and two rooms on the third floor. There was also a springhouse and a wash house.

The structure was torn down in 1997.

**WILLIAMS, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM  
MARAMEADE**



Marameade was built by the Christian Koogle family in 1790. The building has served as a working farm, a nursing home, a bed and breakfast, and a turkey farm, as well as a home to many families. Though the house has gone through many renovations, it is still possible to determine the oldest section, which centers on the kitchen, with its huge rebuilt fireplace and floors taken from two old houses. The old locks were reconditioned. Many of the mantels were refinished while some had to be replaced.



This brick house was enlarged in 1830 with the addition of two large rooms for entertaining as well as rooms above them and a third floor built over them. After the Civil War the Mansard roof was built over the joined sections.

During the Battle of South Mountain, General George B. McClellan set up his headquarters here. Maramede was also used as a hospital during this battle and the Battle of Antietam.

The small buildings in the rear were built to house turkeys but were later converted into apartments.

The name "Maramede" is a combination of "Maryland" and the Gaelic word describing rolling hills.<sup>26</sup>



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<sup>26</sup> Deener, Kathleen C., *The Maramede Prominent*, June, 1995.

## GLOSSARY

**Arch.** A curved support for a wall or other weight above an opening.

**Arch, flat.** A straight arch constructed of upright parallel bricks.

**Arch, jack.** A straight arch made of shaved bricks or wedge-shaped molded bricks, also known as soldiers.

**Arch, segmental relieving.** Curved arch used to provide extra support for the heavy brick or stone above it.

**Astragal.** A narrow molding often having the form of beading.

**Bank style.** Type of house or barn; a building construction in which the front and rear entrances are on two different levels, frequently the result of building into the side of a hill.

**Beading.** A narrow half-rounded molding.

**Belt coursing.** A row or two of brick that protrudes beyond the wall of a building, usually between two stories.

**Brick nogging.** Infill of brick and other materials between the studs of wood frames.

**Chair rail.** A type of molding that protects the plaster at chair level and some-times covers a joint.

**Chimney breast.** The chimney wall that projects into the room and contains the fireplace and flues.

**Chinking.** A filling of small stones or moss, with mud or debris, between logs or timbers.

**Closer.** Brick (or stone) cut or molded to complete the course. A "queen closer" uses half a brick cut lengthwise.

**Corbel.** A projection from the wall used to support a cornice.

**Coping.** Brick, stone, or concrete protection that overhangs in order to protect the top of a wall.

**Cornice.** A top unit that crowns an outside wall or overhang; a molding that joins the inside wall with the ceiling.

**Courses or coursing.** Parallel layers of brick or stone, usually horizontal and of uniform height.

**Cove.** A concave molding joining a wall to ceiling or floor.

**Dado.** A border over the lower half of the walls of a room above the skirting or wainscoting.

**Dog-eared molding (or shouldered architrave).** Trim with a short, square extension, used around doors, windows, and fireplaces.

**Eaves.** The lowest overhanging part of a roof or the area underneath it.

**Fanlight.** A semicircular or fan-like window.

**Flemish bond.** A special coursing of brick that alternates the length of the brick with the narrow end of the brick (as opposed to common, running, or American bond, in which all the bricks are laid as stretchers except for a header course—the narrow end—every sixth or seventh course or row.

**German siding.** Weatherboard concavely rounded below the top edge and rabbeted (rebated) on the inner face of the bottom edge; thus the top edge of the lower board interlocks beneath the thicker bottom portion of the upper board.

**Half-timber construction.** Having a wooden framework with spaces between filled with masonry or plaster; a medieval type of construction.

**Iron anchor beam.** Iron rod used to support a house by connecting walls, usually finished with stars or s-shapes at either end of the structure.

**Kick-up or pent edge roof.** The edge of a roof that rises slightly and is useful for directing roof water away from the wall; typically German.

**Lath.** A narrow strip of wood often used with plaster.

**Mortise.** A hole or groove or slot into which a tenon or projection fits or passes.

**Oval panel.** Egg-shaped decoration on a panel, often used under windows.

**Parapet.** A low wall or railing to protect the edge of a platform, roof, or bridge.

**Pintle.** A pin of a hinge for a door or gate.

**Quoin.** A large brick or a large stone set in the outer corners of a wall.

**Ridge pole.** A horizontal board or beam set upright to which rafters are attached.

**Shutter dogs.** A mechanism to keep the shutter open.

**Split vent.** A long, narrow opening built in a wall, used for ventilation.

**Splayed.** Obliquely shaped or placed, describing the sides of an opening in the wall enclosing a window or door.

**Stair string.** The sloping board cut to carry the treads and risers of the stair.

**Studding.** Wooden framework of a wall or partition.

**Summer beam.** The principle or main beam or timber; a medieval term.

**T.** Upside down "T"s were wooden pieces put in the plaster to support heavy mirrors or clock.

**Tenon.** A projection on the end of a piece of wood shaped for insertion into a mortise.

**Undressed wood.** Wood that has not been smoothly finished, sometimes still having its outside bark.

**Wainscoting.** Wood paneling on boards up to dado height in a room.

**Water table.** A masonry projection near the base of a wall used originally to protect the wall from rain or other water. In modern houses it is usually ornamental.

**Wattle and daub.** Poles interwoven with slender branches or reeds such as rye or straw, which are then plastered over with a coating of mud.

**Winder.** A step that is wider at one end than the other, as in a spiral staircase.



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