

**PRE-1800 HOUSES OF FREDERICK COUNTY**

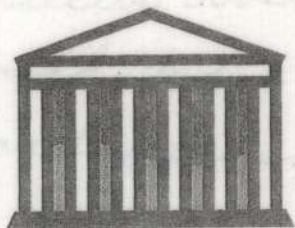


Volume Three

**MOUNT PLEASANT TO WOODVILLE**

**ANN LEBHERZ • MARY MARGRABE • SARAH DRENNING**

Historical Society of Frederick County



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2, 2002

***PRE*-1800 HOUSES OF FREDERICK COUNTY**

VOLUME THREE

**MOUNT PLEASANT TO WOODVILLE**



ANN LEBHERZ • MARY MARGRABE • SARAH DRENNING

2002

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Frederick County, Inc.  
Frederick, Md.

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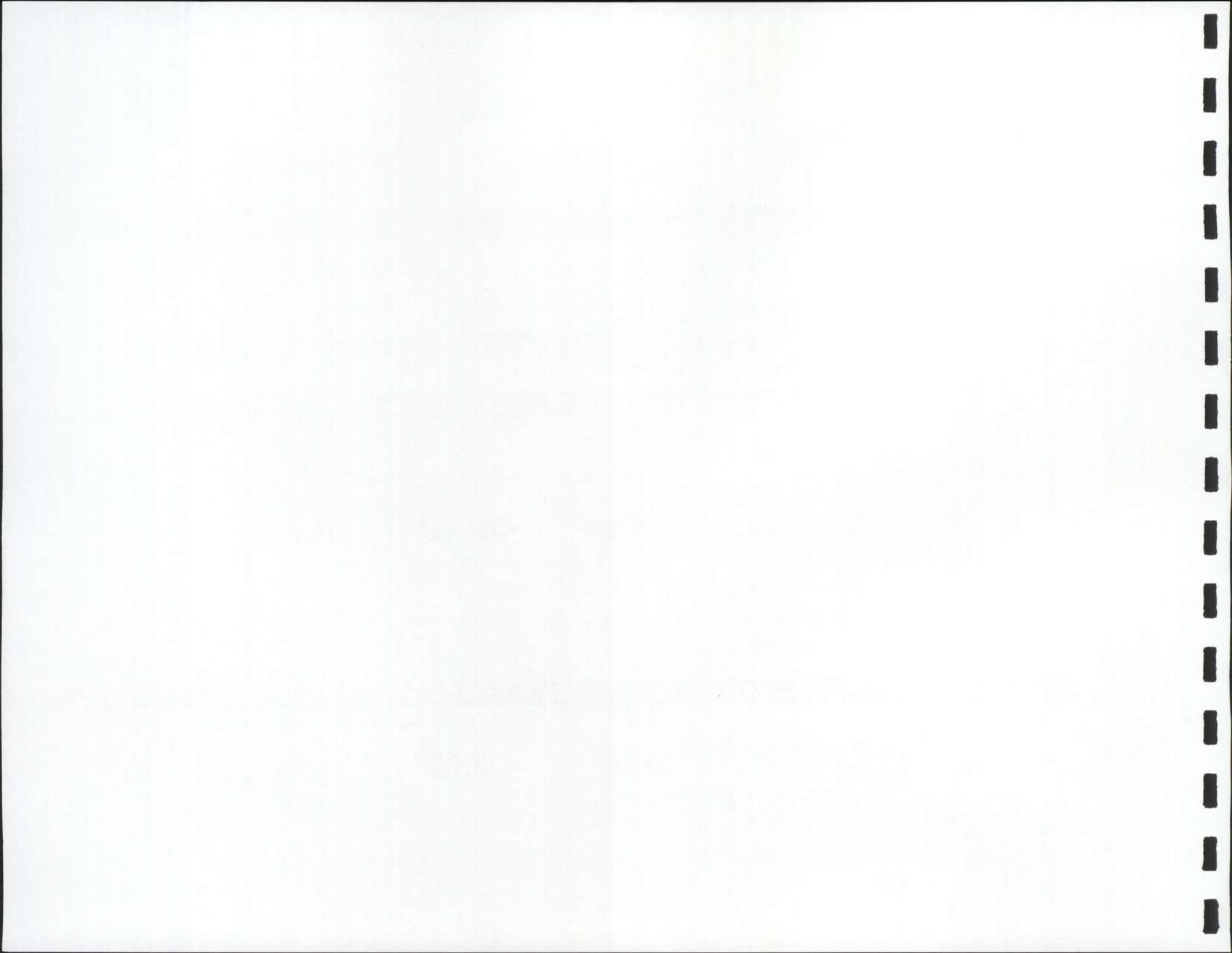
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## PREFACE

Sections of the introduction to E. Reynolds book *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Prior to 1771* apply to conditions in Frederick County today. Consider Frederick County as a substitute for **the Hudson Valley in the State of New York** in the following excerpt from Franklin D. Roosevelt's introduction written in 1928:

"In these days of good roads, of motorcars and air traffic, the Hudson Valley [Frederick County] is becoming more and more accessible to the vast population of the cities. Localities, which, a generation ago, were wholly agricultural sections, are today suburban, and thousands now flock to the countryside where dozens went a few years ago. It is my hope that *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley prior to 1776* [*Pre-1800 Houses of Frederick County*] will give to many the privilege of visiting what is left, architecturally, of our early civilization before it is too late. I hope too that through its pages readers will be able to visualize more clearly the actual living conditions of the men and women who were the founders of the State of New York [Frederick County]."

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Hyde Park  
Dutchess County  
1928

## INTRODUCTION

It does not seem possible that this series began 30 years ago in 1972. At that time the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation, Inc. was established. One of its purposes was "to disseminate information about the remarkable architectural heritage of the county and to encourage preservation and restoration."<sup>1</sup>

At first it was thought that a book should be produced which would recognize and authenticate all the sites that had been identified by Paul Brinkman in a survey for the Maryland Historical Trust. It soon became obvious that this task would take two lifetimes; it was then decided to narrow the subjects down to *pre-1800*. No one thought this would take thirty years.

The decision to use the framework of election districts in alphabetical order resulted in the following:

Volume I (published in 1996 by Ann Lebherz and Mary Margrabe) includes nine election districts: Ballenger, Braddock, Brunswick, Buckeystown, Burkittsville, Catoctin, Creagerstown, Emmitsburg, and Frederick.

Volume II (published in 1999 by the Historical Society of Frederick County) includes eight election districts: Hauvers, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnsville, Lewistown, Liberty, Linganore, and Middletown.

Volume III (published in 2002 by the Historical Society of Frederick County) includes the last nine election districts: Mount Pleasant, New Market, Petersville, Thurmont, Tuscarora, Urbana, Walkersville, Woodsboro, and Woodville.

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<sup>1</sup> Bylaws of the F.C.L.F.Inc.

In the beginning when Frederick was created out of Prince George's County (1748) it included parts of Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, and Montgomery counties as well as Washington, Allegheny, and Garrett Counties. These were divided into Hundreds, which were based on the presence of one hundred men who could protect a manor or area, or those who were able to meet the qualifications to vote.

The early Hundreds system included the following: Burnt House Woods, Israel's Creek and Manor, Pipe Creek and Westminster, Sugar Loaf and Linganore, Lower Monocacy, Taneytown and Pipe Creek, Upper and Middle Monocacy, Kitocin and Tom's Creek, Lower and Middle Kitocin.<sup>2</sup> In 1798 this system was abandoned in favor of the use of districts.

The following table is included to show how the first seven districts were organized.<sup>3</sup>

District	Population	Number of Houses	Number of Slaves
Buckeystown	4,141	566	1,074
Frederick	4,612	698	768
Middletown	5,169	766	879
Emmitsburg & Creagerstown	4,056	646	380
Taneytown	3,214	488	201
Westminster	3,574	560	206
New Market & Liberty	6,745	983	1,064
<b>Totals in 1798</b>	<b>31,511</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>4,572</b>

<sup>2</sup> Mathews, Geological Survey, Vol. VI, p. 427.

<sup>3</sup> Brambaugh, p. 62.



The current election districts were organized as follows:

District Number	Name	Year organized
1	Buckeystown	1798
2	Frederick	1798
3	Middletown	1798
4	Creagerstown	1798
5	Emmitsburg	1821
6	Catoctin	1847
7	Urbana	1847
8	Liberty	1798
9	New Market	1821
10	Hauvers	1824
11	Woodsboro	1824
12	Petersville	1830
13	Mount Pleasant	1852
14	Jefferson	1834
15	Mechanicstown or Thurmont	1852
16	Jackson	1852
17	Johnsville	1854
18	Woodville	1872
19	Linganore	1878
20	Lewistown	1878
21	Tuscarora	1884
22	Burkettsville	1896
23	Ballenger	1898
24	Braddock	1898
25	Brunswick	1904
26	Walkersville	1904

One can recognize the growth of Frederick County by looking at the census figures of 1970 when this survey was started and the population was 84,727 and the year 2000 when the population had grown to 199,341. It is estimated that by the year 2020 there will be 280,000 people living in Frederick County. In view of the building demands generated by this growth, it is imperative that we recognize the architectural heritage that is illustrated in this book.



THIS PHOTO SHOWS THE INTERIOR OF "MORTALITY,"  
THE HOME OF STEPHEN RAMSBURG,  
WHICH WAS STANDING ALONG ROUTE 15 FOR OVER 250 YEARS.

The chart that follows (on page viii) compares the population growth in the various districts.

District Number and Name	Population 1970	Population 2000
1. Buckeystown	2,654	6,249
2. Frederick	25,908	61,120
3. Middletown	1,262	8,168
4. Creagerstown	1,149	1,258
5. Emmitsburg	1,532	6,185
6. Catoctin	1,262	1,981
7. Urbana	3,014	6,291
8. Liberty	1,257	2,402
9. New Market	4,904	22,868
10. Hauvers	2,052	2,377
11. Woodsboro	2,399	2,942
12. Petersville	1,592	2,248
13. Mount Pleasant	1,556	5,049
14. Jefferson	1,311	4,849
15. Thurmont	4,973	8,254
16. Jackson	1,685	3,858
17. Johnsville	1,314	2,064
18. Woodville	1,930	8,882
19. Linganore	837	1,659
20. Lewistown	2,121	3,124
21. Tuscarora	2,121	7,996
22. Burkittsville	1,076	1,593
23. Ballenger	1,110	4,936
24. Braddock	3,551	5,299
25. Brunswick	3,566	4,907
26. Walkersville	2,096	8,738

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume could not have been produced without the help of my co-author Sarah Drenning, who not only took many of the color pictures in this volume with her digital camera but also transferred them to the script on her computer. In addition she did all the driving to the nooks and crannies of these sections of Frederick County, as well as making many other wonderful contributions. *A.L.*



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In addition we would like to recognize many of the people who assisted us in the different election districts throughout the years:

**MOUNT PLEASANT:** The Sheetenhelm family, Mrs. Larry Murray, Blake Construction Co., and Richard L. Lakin, photographer.

**NEW MARKET:** Mayor Franklin Shaw, John and Ina Prosser, Mary Gove, Kathleen Snowden, Kay Hill Hershey, Tish Armstrong, Nicholas Wood, Johanna

Zeiler, Dr. H. Hanford Hopkins Jr., Mrs. Edgar Holtz, Ed Rossig, and Stoll Kemp; photographers Richard F. Grosbier, Ellen Vincent, and Jay Friend,

**PETERSVILLE:** Evelyn French, Robert Staley, William Staley, Elizabeth Frye, Richard Frye, Rev. Austin Cooper, Pepper Scotto, and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Thornton; photographers Joanne Horine, Blair Harrington, and Ellen Vincent.

**THURMONT:** Karen Mills, Louise Ediger, Anne Cissel, William Renner, Cynthia Long Warner, Mike Miller, Ann Miller, Bill Eyster, Rev. Jones, Mrs. Jack Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Clem Gardiner, Jeb Butler, Elizabeth Anderson, Paul Lambertson, Calvin Schildknecht, Mr. and Mrs. John Ford, Mary Rae Cantwell, George W. Wireman, Howard Damuth, Pat Weddle, and Phyllis Schell; photographers Tom Curley, B. Stookey, Bill Green, Margaret Lebherz, and Ellen Vincent.

**TUSCARORA:** Mr. and Mrs. Richard Coslow, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Graham, Mr. Steve Rice, Mrs. R. R. Rice, Mrs. Nicola Turaso, Diane Ives, Grace Koehl, and Ralph Fraley Martz; photographers David Lebherz, Marty Nikirk, Mary Margrabe, and Richard Coslow.

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Two people who have encouraged and supported us through these many years are Bob Lebherz and Bill Drenning, without whose advise and consent we would have never made it.

*Ann Lebherz*  
*Sarah T. Drenning*  
September 2002



*Boyer's Mill*  
*From a print of the Original Painting by Harry Richardson*

## MOUNT PLEASANT

(Mount Pleasant election district number 13 was established in 1852.<sup>1</sup> It was created from Liberty district number 8, New Market district number 9, and Woodsboro district number 11.<sup>2</sup> For many years this district included Walkersville.)

Situated near the center of the county, this district is drained by the Linganore and Israel Creeks and the Monocacy River. Among the names of families that settled here are Cramer, Stauffer, Beall, Derr, Houck, Dorsey, and Shriner.<sup>3</sup>

John Derr, known as the "patriarch of Mt. Pleasant," owned much of the land on which the village of Mount Pleasant was settled.<sup>4</sup> He was the president of the Frederick and Woodsboro Pike and the Frederick to Liberty Pike, as well as a director of several banks and a leader in his church.

The third settlement in Frederick County was that of Susanna Beatty on the 1,000 acres she bought in 1735, which came out of "Dulany's Lot."<sup>5</sup> By 1749 a petition showed that a road was needed from Linganore Chapel to the Beatty property to connect Frederick with Baltimore. Thus began the Liberty Road, or Route 26, on which the town of Mount Pleasant was settled.

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<sup>1</sup> Matthews, p. 493.

<sup>2</sup> Scharf, Vol I, p. 623.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Deborah E. Sheetenhelm, *History of the Village of Mount Pleasant*, p. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Grace Tracey, *Notes from the Records of Old Monocacy*, p. 50.

Mount Pleasant, on the Liberty Road six miles from Frederick, derived its name from its elevated position from which on a clear day one can see Frederick City as well as the Potomac River, 25 miles away.<sup>6</sup>

In the old village Andrew Sheetenhelm and Theodore Stevens operated a wagon and carriage factory; a later addition was a blacksmith shop. In time this became Barnes' Store, which is now the business center of Mt. Pleasant.<sup>7</sup> Other establishments include the Avalon Restaurant, started by the Delauter family in 1939; the Hostetter Grain Co., formerly the R.L. Kelly Co.; the old gas station that is now A and S Sales, specializing in marble and tiles; and the Carriage House Candy and Bake Shop.



*The Ceresville Mill*

Especially notable in the Mount Pleasant district is the Ceresville Mill, which originated as a one-story brick mill in 1790. It was replaced at a better location above the floodplain in 1813 by the present four-story stone mill. Its "perfectly pure flour" became known in the

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<sup>6</sup> Scharf, p. 624.

<sup>7</sup> Sheetenhelm, p. 19-20.

Washington and Baltimore markets as the Ceresville, Bloomingdale, and E.A. Shriner brands of family flour.<sup>8</sup> From 1826 on the Shriner family operated the mill for three-quarters of a century. In 1907 the R.L. Kelly family bought into the mill and continued to operate it until 1989 when the building was sold to William Fout. It was recently bought by Anthony Chastulik.

**BLAKE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY  
GLADE VALLEY FARM,  
MEADOW BROOK FARM**



This property had its beginnings with the Beatty family. Susanna Beatty, a large landowner, deeded her son William "the home plantation" on Dulany's Lot in 1739.<sup>9</sup> William deeded the plantation to his son,

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<sup>8</sup> Scharf, p. 625.

<sup>9</sup> Register of Wills, A1: 113.

William Jr. (Colonel) in 1757. William Beatty Jr. was prominent in the Frederick community, he served as an ensign during the French and Indian War, as a constable and judge, and as a delegate to Annapolis.<sup>10</sup> His father's brother, Thomas Beatty, was chief judge when the court refused to accept the rulings of the Stamp Act. William's son, William III, was a member of the Flying Camp and was killed during the battle of Camden, South Carolina.<sup>11</sup> William's daughter, Sophia (1768-1845), married Nathaniel Rochester, the founder of Rochester, New York.<sup>12</sup>

The farm's main residence has had many changes since its beginnings with the first William Beatty. Its massive stone walls have been sealed and painted white. The deeply recessed windows, paneled woodwork, random-width floors of oak and chestnut are fine examples of early craftsmanship. Some early elbow locks are still in use. Wattle and daub construction is evident in some of the inside walls. There is a partition between two of the bedrooms, which could be removed to turn this space into one very large room for dancing or meetings. The present owners pointed out that some of the fireplaces were made smaller and that the front entrance and other doorways were made narrower. Original mantels survive in the living room and the master bedroom.

In the basement there is a root cellar. The original kitchen was a separate building. In part of the cellar massive beams with beveled edges can be seen as well as fireplaces with brick arches. There were many

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<sup>10</sup> Scharf, p. 478.

<sup>11</sup> Dern, p. 122.

<sup>12</sup> Dorothea Ranck Hunter, *Frederick News-Post*, October 1, 1984.

outbuildings; these included a wooden washhouse with a huge fireplace and a small work building with a brick and stone trough through which spring water flowed.

This is one of Frederick's finest horse farms. Its stallions include Challedon, Dancer's Image, and Bronze Babu.

**CITY OF FREDERICK  
CLUSTERED SPIRES GOLF COURSE,  
ADDISON'S CHOICE**



This section of Addison's Choice, located near Campbell's Ford on Gas House Pike, was once the location of an Indian village. The site had a very large house containing eleven rooms and was built in several sections. The earliest one-and-a-half-story section was log, probably built by William Campbell who came from Northern Ireland. Additions included stone and

brick sections, which were two-and-a-half-stories high. There were fireplaces in all the rooms and a very large bake oven in the rear of the house.

The property also had a large stone barn, a stone springhouse, and a stone silo, as well as a meat house and an icehouse. Some member of the Campbell family lived on this farm for over a hundred years.<sup>13</sup>

This property, now owned by the City of Frederick, is operated as the Clustered Spires Golf Course.

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<sup>13</sup> Ralph Fraley Martz, *Frederick News-Post*, April 21, 1979, B-4.

**FREDERICK COUNTY LANDMARKS  
FOUNDATION, INC.  
BEATTY – CRAMER HOUSE**



Susanna Beatty was the first woman to buy land in Frederick County. She purchased 1,000 acres from Daniel Dulaney in 1735 after leaving Esopus, New York, with seven of her ten children to settle here. This landmark is a composite of many styles of architecture, but the construction is typical of Hudson River Dutch farmhouses. This house is a brick-nogged, timber-framed main block with a two-bay, two-story log kitchen wing addition. The main block originally contained two sections built on different levels. The first floor of the west end has been raised to the height of the east end, and the wall separating the two

sections of the main block is nogged with mud and straw. The roof of the entire house was rebuilt and the exterior of the house re-sided; much of the original construction was thus preserved.<sup>14</sup>

In between this building and Israel's Creek is a two-story stone springhouse (see below) that has been flooded by the creek many times. The first floor door and windows are topped by stone arches, which are very German in style.



The house has had many owners through the years including James Beatty, Sebastian Graff (Varlé map of 1808), the Cramer (Kramer) family, and the Sanner family, who sold it to Glade Valley Farm, which sold it to Mr. Bender of Blake Construction Company, who donated it to Frederick County Landmarks Foundation, Incorporated. The Foundation is developing it as an architectural museum.

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<sup>14</sup> Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Survey form number F-8-35.



**GARST, MR. AND MRS. JOHN  
MEADOWLARK FARM**



Meadowlark has three sections; the oldest is log and on the north end with a large stone foundation. There is a different type of brick in the next two sections; the plaster on the inside exposes the joining of the sections join. It is also apparent where the connections were made in the attic where the stone walls are exposed. The beams here are held together with wooden pins. The old shingles can still be seen under the tin roof. Several of the fireplaces remain, but the large, "walk-in" fireplace has been rebuilt with new brick and a raised hearth.

There are many outbuildings including a wagon shed with corncribs on either side. There are several barns.

**RIVERSIDE INVESTMENT GROUP  
FORT CAMPBELL, ADDISON'S CHOICE**



It was thought by Dr. H. Hanford Hopkins that Colonel Addison may have built the square stone building, called a fort, as a defense against the Indians before the French and Indian War. It stood for many years with a spring running through it and was last used as a milk house.

The Campbells, of Scotch origin, built the L-shaped house in the 1750s on the north side of Gas House Pike near the Monocacy River. The oldest part was the rear, which was stone covered with stucco. The front part, built of logs, completed the house. There were fireplaces in every room and a large bake oven to the rear. The building was used as an inn for many years. It has been demolished to make way for a development, which will be served by the new road, Monocacy Boulevard.

**ROBEY, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT  
NETTIE JONES**



It has been documented that Henry Nelson moved into this home with his wife in 1779.

This old two-storied fieldstone house has an unusual brick cornice, which gives a touch of elegance to this early house. The screened porch on two sides of the first floor of the house has been replaced with an open wooden porch and a new step entrance. The main door is double and paneled.

The second story was a later addition. On the second floor the doors are board and batten, while those on the first floor are paneled. Two features that must be pointed out are the upside down T's that were put into the plaster so that heavy mirrors or clocks could be hung on them and the unusual drawer built into the wall beneath the window next to the entrance.

The kitchen was in the basement where there is a very large fireplace on one side. The dirt floor section of the basement is built into the hill and includes a root cellar.

**SAYLOR, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT L.  
RICHLANDS, RICHLAND MANOR FARM,  
ADDISON'S CHOICE**



Another section of Col. William Campbell's Addison's Choice is known as Richlands or Richland Manor. The addition in 1790 made this one-and-one-half-storied stone house twice as large as it was originally. Later another addition was put on the right rear for use as a kitchen and for storage.

The windows on the first floor are all twelve-over-twelve panes while the dormers on the second floor have six-over-six panes. Some of the built-in cupboards

have butterfly shelves. There is fine paneling in the living room. A number of the doors have H-L hinges.

Several outbuildings still exist, including a smoke house, a bake oven, and a washhouse.

Addison's Choice was carved out of the tract known as Monocacy Manor and was originally owned by Daniel Dulany, who sold it to Thomas Addison. The first building may have been a fort built for Colonel Addison, with a spring under its cellar floor. Richlands was sold to Colonel Joseph Sims,<sup>15</sup> who lived in the original log dwelling and built an addition to it. After many owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rhoderick bought the farm in 1916. It is now owned and farmed by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Saylor.

## VONA, JOSEPH JOSELENE HILLS



The credit for building the small two-and-one-half-storied brick house (see photo on page 8) must go to Samuel Cock, who owned this parcel of land called "Middle Plantation" in 1790. He built a small two-story brick house, which is very English in style, with the kitchen in the basement.

Mr. Cock was a slave owner and left orders in his will (1826)<sup>16</sup> that his slaves were to be manumitted (freed) when they reached the age of 25 years. An unusual bequest in this will was the distribution of Mr. Cock's library to his daughter, Martha; at her death it was to go to his granddaughter, Eliza.

Outbuildings include a stone springhouse with a water ram, which enabled one to bring water up hill from a

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<sup>15</sup> H. H. Hopkins, *Frederick News-Post*, May 9, 1980, A-8.

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<sup>16</sup> H.S. 3/478.

stream below. Near the driveway there is a mound with a bricked-in collar and pump that was used as a cistern to store the overflow water. There is also a stone foundation with a wooden water tower and an old carriage house.

In 1985 the Vonas constructed a large Williamsburg type house, also of brick, which they connected to the original house.



## NEW MARKET

(New Market election district number 9 was established in 1803 from Liberty district number 8.)<sup>1</sup>

Among the many villages in this district were New Market, Monrovia, Ijamsville, New London, Kemptown, and Bartonsville. The first settlers here included the following family names: Downey, Plummer, Hammond, Dorsey, Griffith, Hobbs, Wood, and Hall.<sup>2</sup>

New Market, because of its location, became known for its taverns or "wagon stands." Each tavern provided a yard for the wagon teams and for the droves of sheep, fowl, pigs, and cattle to feed and rest in before continuing their journey.

By 1776 the first lodge of Free Masons in Western Maryland convened in an upstairs room that is still in existence in the Harshman farmhouse near Detrick Road.<sup>3</sup>

George Smith built the first house in New Market in 1790 and used it as a tavern. In 1792 William Plummer built his home, which was occupied by the Plummer family for more than a century.

On June 1, 1793, Nicholas Hall and William Plummer laid out the town of New Market, located on the wagon road from Frederick to Baltimore.<sup>4</sup> This road became the National Pike, now Route 144.

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

<sup>2</sup> Scharf, p. 604.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 608.

<sup>4</sup> Williams, p. 326.

With the arrival of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1833,<sup>5</sup> Monrovia, Ijamsville, and Bartonsville developed into little villages when they became stations for the railroad. At that time Monrovia, previously known as Hall Towne, was named in honor of President James Monroe. (There were no longer any Halls living there).<sup>6</sup> It was known for its mill, which produced fine flour that became popular as far away as Brazil and Great Britain.<sup>7</sup> Benjamin Johnson built a glass works nearby that operated for a short time as the Bush Creek Glass Works.

Ijamsville, named for Plummer Ijams who settled there in 1785, was a colorful mining town known for its excellent slate. Welsh miners were brought in to work the mines, which functioned intermittently until 1874. Gabriel's French Provincial Inn was constructed in 1862 for use by six Welsh families. Ijamsville clay provided raw material for pottery that was marketed nationwide by Artemus Wolfe from 1863 through 1879.<sup>8</sup> At one time a cannery, factory, mill, bank, and retail businesses brought prosperity to this town.

New London was noted for the copper that was mined there, some of which was used on the inside of the United States Capitol dome. The copper was mined by hand to the depth of 565 feet; this expensive process could not compete when new modern equipment was

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<sup>5</sup> Charles E. Moylan, *Ijamsville, The Story of A Country Village of Frederick County, Maryland*, 1951, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Michael E. Spaur, "Monrovia," *Frederick News-Post*, Feb. 14, 1980.

<sup>7</sup> Scharf, p. 611.

<sup>8</sup> Spaur, "Ijamsville," *Frederick News-Post*, Jan. 24, 1979, p. E6.

developed. The mining lasted into the early 1900s.<sup>9</sup> In 1873 New London also had a gristmill, a sawmill, a blacksmith shop, and two stores. However, today all these enterprises have disappeared, and only a few stone houses remain.

Bartonsville was named for Greensberry Barton, an ex-slave. It became a black settlement with three churches, a cornet band, and a Working Man's Society that functioned as an insurance company.<sup>10</sup>

Kempton was founded by John Conrad Kemp, who arrived in this country in 1733.<sup>11</sup> According to Scharf, in 1890 Kempton had two merchants, one church, and several schools, including two for black children. It also had a magistrate and a constable.<sup>12</sup>

The New Market election district is one of the fastest growing areas in the county. (See chart #2 in the Introduction.)

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<sup>9</sup> Susan Nicol, *Frederick News-Post*.

<sup>10</sup> David Rice, *Frederick News-Post*, Feb. 24, 1986, p. A-7.

<sup>11</sup> Williams, p. 791.

<sup>12</sup> Scharf, p. 611.

## NEW MARKET – THE TOWN

In 1788 Nicolas Hall laid out the town he named New Market after the town where he was born in England. It was not until 1793 that he recorded his 134 lots and offered them for sale; at the same time his friend William Plummer offered his 36 lots to be sold along Main Street.<sup>13</sup> The first house to be built in the town is known as the Fehr house. It was built by William Plummer and was lived in by members of his family for many years.

New Market became known as a drover's town and came to depend on the many travelers who passed through it. In 1804 the Legislature started the construction of the National Pike, which connected Baltimore to the West. The town flourished as many travelers and farmers on their way to or from Baltimore with their produce and livestock used New Market as a resting place. By 1830 the town boasted of eight inns, four full-service hotels, and countless merchants, including eleven wheelwrights.<sup>14</sup> It remained a travelers' stopping-off place until about 1920 when the automobile made the trip to or from Baltimore less arduous.

In 1936 Stoll Kemp purchased one of the old houses on Main Street that had once served as an inn. He opened an antique shop on the first floor of his home and began a new industry in New Market. In time the town became known as the "Antiques Capital of Maryland." When Interstate 70 by-passed New Market, the isolation proved to be an asset; the town

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<sup>13</sup> Williams, p. 326.

<sup>14</sup> Spaur, *Frederick News-Post*, Feb. 14, 1980.

became a pleasant place to stroll and shop for something special.

Very few of the original buildings have been torn down or drastically changed. One exception must be noted—many families added a stylish front porch during the Victorian era.<sup>15</sup>

In order to preserve and protect the flavor of its colorful historic past and architectural heritage, New Market was placed on the National Register of Historic Homes on December 6, 1975, as Frederick County's third historic district. (Frederick was the first in October 1973 and Burkittsville was the second in November 1975.)

### **BUCKEL JR., MR. AND MRS. RICHARD DURR MYMANOR**



Completed by 1800, this is a two-story stone house with a brick wing and a frame wing. Rooms with low-beamed ceilings, wide-plank floors, and wide windows flank the central hall. A brick kitchen complete with large fireplace opens into an eighteenth century dining room with original hand-blown glass windows. A second door opens into a family room that looks out on the brick patio, boxwood gardens, and a 150-year-old log cabin. The front parlor features a mural of early New Market.

This house is located at 25-27 West Main Street.

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<sup>15</sup> Nick Wood, *Frederick News-Post*.

**HIGGS, MR. AND MRS. JIM  
SMITH TAVERN ANTIQUES**



This house built by George Smith was the first to be built on land surveyed by Nicholas Hall. Its chestnut logs have been covered over by German siding on the front and clapboard on the rear and sides. The windows are nine-over-six and some wavy panes remain. Four of the original doors were brought back to their buttermilk finishes and replaced on their pivot pins. Most of the wide-plank floors are still in use.

This was considered to be the first tavern in New Market

**KINDNESS, MR. AND MRS. GORDON  
5 WEST MAIN STREET**



At one time this building was known as "The National Hotel and Stage Office." Built in 1798 with an addition in the early 1800s, it was also a general store, a post office, and a library before Dorsey Griffith opened an antique shop here. Later Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Rappold continued this tradition. Mrs. Kindness maintains "The Thistle Shop" where she sells Scottish imports.

Some of the original mantels and woodwork are still in use. A large living area was added to the rear of the house in 1980.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> *Walking Tour Through New Market.*



**MORRIS, MR. AND MRS. O.  
THE NATIONAL PIKE INN**



This building was named for the first federally funded highway in the United States. It is a two-story brick Federal-style home, which still has original pine and chestnut floors, door locks, and fireplaces. The house was built in three sections in 1792, 1802, and 1804, all on an unusual stone foundation. The carriage house and smoke house were added in the 1830s. In 1900 Dr. Hopkins, then the owner, added a "widow's watch" to the roof. There he placed a table so that he could see over the town and write about it.<sup>17</sup>

The house is located at 9 West Main Street.

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<sup>17</sup> Ike Wilson, *Frederick News-Post*, Feb. 28, 1998, p. C-8.

**MUSZYNSKI, MR. AND MRS. IRVIN  
PEACE AND PLENTY**



In 1790 this building was known as the Shell Tavern. Originally it consisted of two rooms: a kitchen and a drover's loft above it. Because of increasing travel on the National Road, additions were completed in 1820 and 1846. This stately Federal-style brick house was built by the Hammond family from Annapolis. The interior was completely restored in 1978; both the original molding and wide-plank floors were retained. A sun porch was added which connected the formal rooms in the rear of the house with the kitchen and family room.<sup>18</sup>

This house is located at 32 West Main Street.

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<sup>18</sup> Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage, 1989, p. 63.

**PIPES, L.S.  
FEHR HOUSE, PLUMMER**



William Plummer built this two-story log house for his daughter Rachel. It remained in the Plummer family until 1880. Covered with German siding, it has two brick inside chimneys and a two-bay rear wing. The openings on the east façade appear to be changed. There is a small water table.

Fehr House is located at 49-51 West Main Street.

**RACINE, MR. AND MRS. DOUGLAS  
KEMP HOUSE**



This is a three-part, two-story brick house built on a stone foundation. The main façade is in Flemish bond. The first floor windows on the street side are nine-over-nine; the second floor windows are nine-over-six. There are original mantels and built-in cupboards, moldings, and floors. The rooms are spacious with high ceilings. The house was begun in 1793 and completed in 1812.

This house is located at 14-16 West Main Street.

**SALAVERRI, MR. AND MRS. JOSÉ  
MEALEY'S RESTAURANT**



In 1793 John Roberts bought the land for this building, which was one of the first inns. It has had many owners as well as many uses. Owners have included the names Utz and Hilton, Shipley and Griffith, as well as the Mealey family who has operated this establishment as a restaurant for more than 60 years. The main dining room was built in the 1950s with the patio being added in the 1980s.<sup>19</sup>

Mealey's Restaurant is located at 8 West Main Street.

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<sup>19</sup> Erica Orr, *Frederick News-Post*, May 7, 1993.

**SNOWDEN, JUNE  
EAST MAIN STREET**



This small log and stone house was a home for its first 50 years; then it became a school, then a tailor's shop, and again a home when Luther Peach bought it in 1887. Les Snowden bought it in 1890, and it has been in his family ever since.

The first floor has been partitioned into two rooms and a summer kitchen added. The log exterior of the house was covered with stones that Ms. Snowden and her children carried from old New Market buildings, most of which were as old as the one-room schoolhouse.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Karen Gardner, *Frederick News-Post*, June 16, 2000, p. B-13.

**TOWN OF NEW MARKET  
NANNY MANTZ, TOWN HALL**



Located in the middle of New Market, this frame house had ten rooms and two entranceways in the front. The building was bought in 1979 by the Town of New Market and dedicated to the memory of Nanny Mantz, a well-loved New Market resident who lived here with her family.

It began as a log cabin and at one time housed a doctor's office in one wing. This wing became the town office with an adjoining conference room in the main house. Little of the original building remains except for the exterior, which is now covered with German siding.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Lavinia Edmunds, *Frederick News-Post*, May 1, 1979, p. D-5.

**ZUSI, MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL  
WOOD HOME**



Built on land purchased by William Wood in 1773, this brick home has had many uses, having been a school, a doctor's home and office, and a post office as well as an inn.

The original summer kitchen has been incorporated into a 1920s era kitchen. Some of the random-width heart-of-pine floors are original. The two identical staircases, as well as interior brick walls, suggest two separate residences.<sup>22</sup>

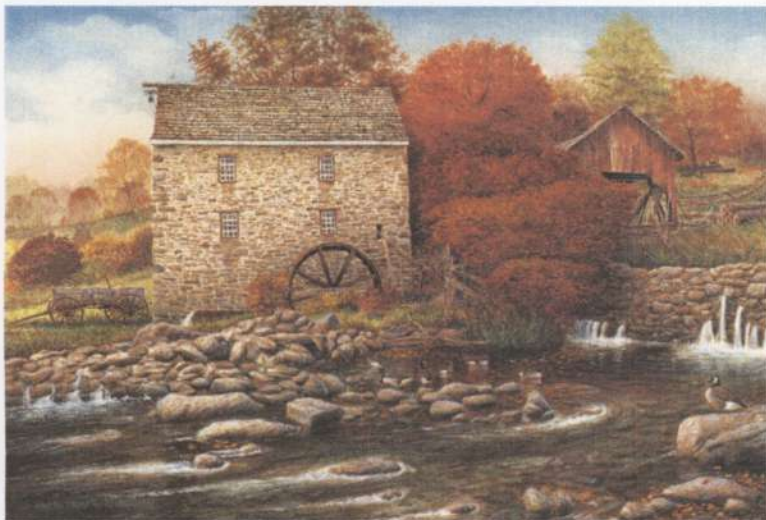
Wood Home is located at 20 West Main Street.

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<sup>22</sup> Karen Gardner, *Frederick News-Post*, May 18, 1998.

## NEW MARKET – OUTSIDE TOWN LIMITS

### BOYER'S MILL, OLD BURNT MILL



This watercolor print by artist Harry Richardson was painted from information the artist gathered from several sources including pictures loaned to him by George Sheetenhelm. The three-story stone building, which was a gristmill, was first mentioned in a sale from Allen Farquhar to Richard Lawrence in 1802.

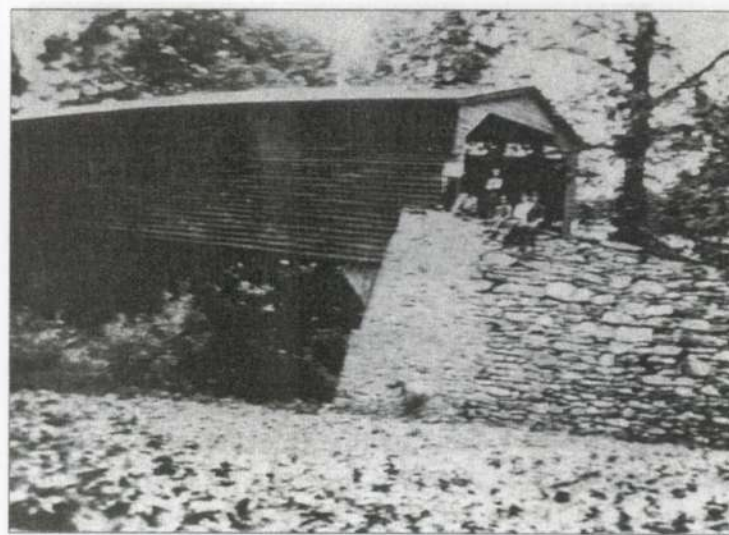
In about 1816 John Burgess started buying up land in this area. Much of the "Wet Time" tract that had earlier been divided into smaller tracts was brought back together. John Burgess bought the mill, now known as the "Boyer's Mill," and several houses in the area.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Harry Richardson, Interview.

He sold the mill to the Cronises, who sold it to Adam Boyer in 1836. The mill remained in the Boyer family until 1880. It burned and became unfit for use. The site of these ruins is now owned by the Linganore Corporation.<sup>24</sup>

At one time there was a covered bridge nearby, crossing Linganore Creek.



*The Covered Bridge near Boyer's Mill  
Picture from Harry Richardson's collection.*

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<sup>24</sup> Ralph Fraley Martz, *The Mills on Linganore Creek*, paper.

**BOGLEY, MR. AND MRS. PAUL  
PLEASANT MEDDO,  
PLEASANT MEADOW**



Samuel Plummer, a wheelwright, had Pleasant Meddo surveyed in 1743.<sup>25</sup> He gave the land to his son Joseph, who built the first part of this brick house. Samuel Plummer also gave land to the Quakers who built a meetinghouse near Bush Creek in 1757. Joseph Plummer sold the property to James Adams, who built an addition to his home in 1797. He also built a fulling mill and a sawmill. See Varlé Map of 1808 that shows both mills.

This two-and-one-half-story brick house is Flemish bond in the front with a belt course between the first

<sup>25</sup> Tracey and Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy*, p. 234.

and second level. The chimneys are inside and there is a water table. The windows are six-over-six with solid panel shutters.

Much of the original woodwork remains including molding over the doors and mantelpieces, beaded baseboards, and wood-grained panel doors. There are three staircases in the house: two small turn-arounds and one central open stair in the main hallway. The brick kitchen was built later, as were the two end additions.

**G.W. AND H.D. PARTNERSHIP  
HARSHMAN FARM, MANFRED**



One of the earliest brick homes in this area was built about 1760 for Basil Dorsey, Sr. by his father John.

Basil Dorsey, Jr. gave the house to his daughter Cordelia in 1814 when she married William Downey.<sup>26</sup>

The oldest section on the west (right in the picture) has a molded water table. The east section was added in 1820 by the Downeys. The front of the house is in Flemish bond with a belt course between the first and second floor. In the expanded house the side hall became the central hall with flanking parlors.

A most unusual feature of the house is a room on the second floor, which was the first meeting place for the Masons in Western Maryland. The room was painted blue and contained a hand carved over-mantel that displayed the chart and emblems of the Masonic Lodge, which met here as early as 1776.<sup>27</sup>

There was only one closet in the house and that was located in this Masonic room. It has an arch above paneled doors and contains pegs where the Masons were thought to hang their coats.

The windows through most of the house are nine-over-six panes. Some early panes survive.

Among the outbuildings is a very old log meat house.

## GARRETT, DON DRUMMINE



Basil Dorsey bought 668 acres for his son Evan in 1798.<sup>28</sup> Evan built the stone house he called "Drummine" as well as the copper mine and grist mill in nearby New London.<sup>29</sup>

This large stone two-and-one-half-story house is one room deep with a stone wing that extends to the east. The gabled-roof main house is constructed of uncoursed fieldstone with heavy quoins. Some of the windows are nine-over-nine on the first floor and six-over-nine on the second floor. The west wall is solid stone except for a very small window in the attic. Much of the original Georgian woodwork survives. A complex cornice of dentil molding and egg-and-dart molding is located below the eaves.

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<sup>26</sup> Denice Humphrey, *Cordelia Horsey's Home*, school paper, 1963, p. 4-5.

<sup>27</sup> Janet Davis, *New Market Region Historic Site Survey*, 1994, p. 25.

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<sup>28</sup> Scharf, p. 606.

<sup>29</sup> H.H Hopkins, p. 112.

The house is located above a rectangular front yard that is enclosed by a five-foot stone retaining wall.

There are five early stone outbuildings close to the house, as well as frame barns and other buildings farther east.

**HAGEN, MR. AND MRS. BARRY  
WET TIME, RUSSELL, JACOB LEASE**



This stone home, built in 1794, is on land that was originally owned by Thomas Beatty, who sold it to Jacob Lease in 1797. The two-and-one-half-story stone house has been added to, enclosed and altered, but still retains some of the original features including two

mantels, some of the random-width floors, and some early window panes.

The interior has been altered by replacing the central hallway with an open floor plan in the front of the house. The, most-recent addition has had a clearstory window included. The large kitchen fireplace was built shortly after the main section when a log addition was attached. This addition was removed in 1950 when a catwalk was built to connect the old part of the house with the second story.

Standing out from the rest of the stone structure, a millstone can still be seen just below the eaves. It was the miller's way of identifying himself to any travelers. The mill itself was torn down about 1921.<sup>30</sup>

The stone masonry is exceptional; note the large stone quoins located at the corners. A stone springhouse and a stone foundation for a barn (now a house) as well as some of the stone walls remain today.

<sup>30</sup> Karen Gardner, *Frederick News-Post*, May 18, 1998, p. A-7.



**HARRIS, JIM AND ROVENA  
JOHN RUSSELL HOUSE**



This two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed house has a stone section that was built about 1780 by John Russell and was occupied by that family until 1891. Evidence of family names can be found on the mortar between the stones on the front of the house. It was substantially altered by a frame addition in 1960.

There are many unusual features in this house. Two of the fireplaces are set on the diagonal in the large main room; a third fireplace in this room also has its original mantel. There is a built-in corner cupboard with butterfly shelves, and two of the doors are beaded and have large strap hinges. This room was partitioned at one time. Four of the windows on the first floor are splayed and have twelve-over-twelve panes, while on the second floor six windows have eight-over-eight panes. All ten of these windows have drawers built in under the sills. The possibility exists that these

drawers contained ammunition in case of an Indian attack.

Three of the original outbuildings—a spring house, a smokehouse or wash house, and a stone building that was at one time used as a school or a blacksmith shop—stand in a row west of the residence.



*The Springhouse*



*The Smokehouse*

**HOLLINGSWORTH, MRS. SAM  
OLD IJAMS HOUSE**



Plummer Ijams I, a Quaker whose family came from Wales, settled on a large tract of land known as "Paradise" around 1785.<sup>31</sup> The original Ijams house is a log structure covered with clapboard and was built in two parts in the 1790s.

The brick addition includes a plain, narrow stairway in the center of the building and a diagonal fireplace on the first floor near the entrance.

Ruins of a slave cabin are located east of the house complex. These buildings remained in the Ijams family until 1926 when they were sold for \$4,404.83.

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<sup>31</sup> Charles Moylan, "Ijamsville," *Frederick News-Post*, March 3, 1951.

**HOLTZ, MR. AND MRS. EDGAR W.  
STILL WORK**



Still Work is a one-and-one-half-story brick and stone dwelling on a farm near New Market. It was built in two stages in the 1700s. A wooden section was added in the late 1800s and a brick addition was built in 1970.

The first section of brick was built around 1758. A three-story stone section was added in 1799, according to a date carved in a corner stone. The lower floor of the stone addition contains a very large fireplace with the original crane.

The brick façade of the earliest section is laid in Flemish bond, with a molded water table and three bays. Notable features of the interior include four fireplaces and paneled cupboards with original hardware. The Moravian styled large clover-shaped hinges and rat-tail hinges are similar to the hinges found in Shifferstadt (1756). The windows have been replaced and are

similar to the original nine-over-six sash with shaped arches.

The stone-based bank barn is said to have been log. There is a stone springhouse with a never-failing spring and a wagon shed with corncribs. A three-room log cabin is used as a guesthouse. It was built by the present owners using an existing log structure on the property.

Basil Dorsey obtained a grant of 45 acres in 1758 and called it Still Work.

This information was contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Holtz.

## **HOPKINS, PAUL KELLER'S MILL HOUSE, SOLLERS MILL HOUSE**



This mill has had many owners since 1795 when it was owned by Thomas Sollers. It was part of the New London Copper Mining Company in 1864 when it was sold for \$8,000 to Joseph Lewe. The milling operation decreased at the end of the nineteenth century, and the mill deteriorated. It was bought by Paul Hopkins, who restored the building with the aid of the Maryland Historical Trust.

It is a three-story, coursed-random-stone, gable-roofed structure on the south side of Linganore Creek. It suffered several fires and neglect until the restoration.

**RICHARDSON, MR. AND MRS. HARRY  
STONE HAVEN**



Thomas Beatty was one of the original owners of the land where Joel Wright built this two-and-one-half-story stone home in 1797 on a part of the tract of land called Wet Time. The building has been altered with additions and changes, but care has been taken to preserve the original whenever possible.

On the first floor the narrow passageway has been retained, as well as the large dining room next to it where the fireplace has been restored. The floors here are pine. The deep windowsills have been refinished and show the pine sills. Upstairs over these two rooms the floors are oak. The doors are beaded, as are the walls to the bathroom and the closet doors.

Some of the beams that were exposed were cut by a pit saw, while others in the attic show earlier adze marks. The old plaster was made with animal hair and mud on

hand-cut laths. Mr. Richardson made the small four-over-two pane windows on the second floor into dormers in 1981.

**RITCHIE, ANN  
JOHN HAMMOND**



Built about 1780, this two-and-one-half-story brick residence is laid in Flemish bond on the north façade and common bond on the rest of the building. It has glazed header bricks and a belt course of brickwork also on the north side. The interior has been reworked leaving little of the original.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Janet Davis, *New Market Region Historic Sites Survey*, p. 13.

**RITCHIE, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT  
ORMOND HAMMOND HOUSE,  
HOLLY HILLS**



This circa 1790, two-and-one-half-story Federal residence is built on an original 460 acre tract called Forest Range. The main entrance has a five-panel door with old hardware and a small elliptical fanlight and is flanked by curved louvered shutters. The east addition to the house is log, covered by siding.<sup>33</sup>

The outbuildings include a restored stone smokehouse, a stone privy, and a stone springhouse. The stonework on all these buildings is excellent.

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<sup>33</sup> Ibid., p. 10-11.

**ROBEY, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM F.  
THOMAS MAYNARD HOUSE**



Nathan Maynard purchased the original 1,208-acre tract of land called "Nathan's Undertaking" in 1765.<sup>34</sup> His grandson Thomas Maynard built this stone two-and-a-half-story house on a portion of the tract around 1800. The property remained in the Maynard family until 1911 when it was sold to Charles M. Fox. Georgian in style, it is an example of fine stone construction. There are large single stone lintels located over each window on the first level. Large stone quoins support the corners of the building.

Throughout the building are finely beaded baseboards, chair rails, and deep-paneled windowsills. The beaded handrail and staircase have remained intact as well as a

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<sup>34</sup> Land Grant Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD, CFW-W-60, LC#18-397.

built-in corner cupboard with original hardware and decorated carved wood trim. All the mantelpieces are original. A stone kitchen addition and a small one-story frame addition have been added to the rear of the house.

This house was included on the National Register in 1979.

**VOGL, MR. AND MRS. TOM  
HEARTH AND EAGLE FARM,  
JOHN KLAY HOUSE**



Abner Miller built this Federal-style manor house in 1796. It is a two-and-one-half-story farmhouse of brick laid in Flemish and common bond with a brick belt course and with many fine interior and exterior

architectural features. It has been maintained in its original appearance throughout the years.

Four wide brick steps lead to a platform at the two adjacent, but uneven, front doors. The brick chimneys are enclosed. There are curved arches over the cellar windows.

There is a keeping room, a fourteen by twenty-six-foot area dating back to 1796, which is now used as a family room. In this room a large walk-in fireplace with an original cooking crane and warming oven dominates the left wall. Across the top of the oven and fireplace is a massive wooden mantel that shows the graffiti of nearly 200 years. Simple elegance appears in its chair rails, mantelpieces, and corner cupboard. Of particular importance are several paneled and marbled doors.

**WOOD, MRS. CHARLES  
NICHOLAS HALL HOUSE**



This home was influenced by the architecture of the Eastern Shore. Nicholas Hall, who built the house around 1780, was one of the people who laid out the Town of New Market.<sup>35</sup> This has been the home of the Wood family for seven generations.

The house has a one-and-one-half-story frame section with a cat slide roof and a two-and-one-half-story brick section joined by a common porch.

The outbuildings include a frame summer kitchen, a log smoke house, a trading post, as well as a stone springhouse.

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<sup>35</sup>Janet Davis, *New Market Region Historic Sites Survey* Frederick County, August 1994, p. 13.



*The Stone Springhouse*



*The Log Smokehouse.*

## THE BRINKLEY FAMILY MARLEY FARM



This farm complex consists of a main Federal-style brick house and several outbuildings that are also brick. The two-story east section of the house, laid in Flemish bond on the north side and common bond on the remaining walls, is the oldest part of the house, 1795. To the rear of this section is a one-story brick kitchen addition with a large chimney.

The several outbuildings include a summer kitchen, a smoke house, and servants' quarters; two of these buildings are two-storied.





## PETERSVILLE

(Petersville election district number 12 was created in 1829 from Middletown district number 3. In 1896 Burkittsville district number 22 was taken from Petersville district. In 1904 Brunswick election district number 25 was formed from Petersville district number 12.)<sup>1</sup>

The heart of the district was the Merryland Tract, 6300 acres along the Frederick-Knoxville Road, which had been granted by Governor Benedict Leonard Calvert to Captain John Covill in 1731 while the land was still a part of Prince Georges County.<sup>2</sup>

Among the early families that settled on the tract were the Lees (who at one time owned almost 3,000 acres), Wests, Cramptons, Hillearys, and Garretts. Also included was the family of the first Episcopal bishop of Maryland, Thomas John Claggett.<sup>3</sup>

Unlike most of the county, this area was settled almost exclusively by English-speaking people<sup>4</sup> coming largely from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, from Virginia, and some from Great Britain.

The Petersville district was the social center for activity in this southwestern section of the county. Doctors and lawyers (professional people) lived there. The Episcopal congregation of St. Mark's was established

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<sup>1</sup> Edward B. Matthews, "The Counties of Maryland," *Maryland Geological Survey, Vol. VI Part V*, p. 492.

<sup>2</sup> Williams, p. 333.

<sup>3</sup> Scharf, p. 619.

<sup>4</sup> Ralph Fraley Martz, *Frederick News-Post*, March 19, 1971, p. 19.

there around 1800.<sup>5</sup> St. Mary's Catholic Church was built in 1826.

Two boarding schools were established in this area, one a famous boys' school organized by the Reverend Bartholmew Booth at Old Needwood and the other a girls' school established at Barley Wood by the Reverend R.H. Phillips in 1835.<sup>6</sup>

Two governors lived in the district: Governor Thomas Sim Lee of Needwood, who was chief executive of Maryland from 1779 to 1782 and later from 1792 to 1794; and Governor Francis Thomas of Mount O'Donnell, who was elected in 1841 and served for three years. Governor Thomas was elected president of the C and O Canal and served as a congressman from 1861 to 1869.<sup>7</sup> General John O'Donnell bought and made the Mt. O'Donnell farm into a show place. He entertained Generals Custer and Kilpatrick here before the Battle of Antietam.<sup>8</sup>

Another famous son of the Petersville district was John Nelson, attorney general of the U.S. from 1843-1845. He was the great grandson of Arthur Nelson who was the first settler to have land surveyed for his own residence in Frederick County (Hobson's Choice) in 1725.<sup>9</sup>

One of the most successful distilleries in the country was established by Outerbridge Horsey in 1850 on one of the Needwood farms. This rye whiskey was shipped

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Scharf, p. 403.

<sup>8</sup> Martz, p. 19.

<sup>9</sup> Tracy and Dern, p. 58, 59.

around Cape Horn to San Francisco where it was held for two years and then shipped back, enhanced by its sea voyage.<sup>10</sup>

Petersville is thought to have been named for a family that settled there.

Rosemont is a village above Brunswick that was incorporated in 1953 in order to stop the building of a farmers' supply company in the area.<sup>11</sup>

The history of the canal and the railroad gives an exciting picture of the contribution they both made in the Petersville district.

The C & O Canal and the B and O Railroad (now CSX) share a narrow piece of land along the Potomac from Brunswick to Point of Rocks.<sup>12</sup>

## BISER, RONALD HENRICO II



This is a house built in three sections. All the outside walls of section one (cat slide roof and two-post porch) are log, covered with siding. The second section has a Mansard-type roof with two dormers and is also log, covered with siding. Section three, in the rear, was the last to be built. It has a beaded-batten door with a thumb latch.

There are three fireplaces; two are closed. In the older section some of the floors are of wide cherry boards. In the second section there is a built-in closet with wide shelves that is original.

The property has come down to Mr. Biser through Arnolds, Hillearys, and Fraziers.

Several tombstones have been found in a "three-cornered" field. One commemorates a white man killed by an Indian; others are for Fraziers and date to the late 1700s.

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<sup>10</sup> Scharf, p. 622.

<sup>11</sup> Jacqui Bell, *Frederick News-Post*, July 18, 1989, p. 86.

<sup>12</sup> Peter Maynard, *Into the Battle Peacefully*.

**BOUCHER, MR. AND MRS. KIRK E.  
OLD PIPER PLACE, OLD KARN'S PLACE,  
REBECCA HILLEARY<sup>13</sup>**



This one-and-a-half-story, two-section house is all log, now covered by German siding.

The left section, with two dormer windows, has a cat slide roof that is being restored by the owners. They found the roof rafters were undressed young trees pinned with wooden pegs. One fireplace with a large wooden lintel had to be removed in order to install the dormers. There are two nine-over-six windows on the first floor. On the left side of this section there is a nine-over-six window beside the chimney.

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<sup>13</sup> Titus, p. 31.

The front right section, which is probably the oldest, is two steps down from the left section. It includes the kitchen and center hallway. This area was originally two rooms with an enclosed stairway to a loft.

A tombstone dated 1803 with the name I. Blessing was found in the yard. There were three outbuildings and a barn on the property.

**BRYLAWSKI, MR. AND MRS. FULTON  
HENRICO I, MAYNARD EAGLE**



This house was known as the Maynard Eagle house. It shows as Fout on the 1873 Titus Atlas (p. 31) and on the Bond map as Fout in 1858.

The land goes back to Thomas Frazier who bought it from Thomas Gantt in 1789 (W.R. 9/134). When Thomas Frazier died in 1812, he left his wife the estate with a provision that if she remarried it would revert to

her children (R.B. 1/251). In 1856 the land was divided between Henry Clinton Frazier and his sister, Eleanor C. Frazier Marshall (E.S. 10/38, 39).

The house has undergone many changes, but parts of the original remain. The front part with its huge Mansard roof is brown shingle under the white siding.

In 1950 the house was gutted almost to its foundation. New windows, insulation, molding, etc. were installed. The log section was restored, and the porch roof removed. The present owner was able to reattach the huge chimney to the house. This brick chimney and the one in the rear of the log cabin were repaired and repointed.



The Maynard Eagle house as it appeared in 1950.

## CLAGGETT, REV. AND MRS. THOMAS BARLEYWOOD, BARLEY WOOD



Erasmus West built this two-story log and frame house in 1793. One of the summer beams that extend the length of the house is thought to have been from a canal boat.

The Reverend R.H. Phillips, rector of St. Mark's Parish in 1835, established an Episcopal school for girls here.<sup>14</sup> The additions he attached to the original building have been removed.

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<sup>14</sup> Williams, Vol. I, p. 332.

**COATES, ALBERT MICHAEL & JENNIFER NORRIS  
MRS. CLAGGETT, D. KARTZENDAFNER**



This eight-bay-long house with a porch is built into the hillside. It has a steep roof with a single dormer window and a center chimney. It is log covered with uneven overlapped siding. The logs have been exposed in the enclosed back porch and one wall of the kitchen.

Adze marks are evident on the beams in the ceiling of the kitchen and the dining room. In the dining room is an enclosed turn-around staircase. Here the chimney is plastered and leaves an unusual impression.

There are old molding and baseboard in some of the rooms. The windows are six-over-six and many are of old wavy glass.

**DEMIRAY, DR. ADEL  
MONTEVUE, MOUNT O'DONNELL**



The center part of this brick mansion was built by Colonel John Thomas, whose grandson Francis Thomas was born here on February 3, 1799, and was the seventh child of Francis and Nelly (Magill) Thomas.<sup>15</sup>

At the age of 12, the grandson Francis became a student at St. John's College in Annapolis and was admitted to the bar in 1820. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1822, 1827, and 1829. He was elected to the House of Representatives and served from 1831 to 1845. He was the second governor to be elected by the people and served from 1842 to 1845.

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<sup>15</sup> Heinrich Edward Buchholz, *Governors of Maryland from the Revolution to the Year 1908*, p 136-142.

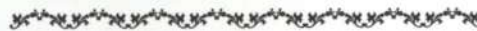
After a very productive career, including an appointment as minister to Peru, he retired to a farm he bought in Garrett County.

In 1861 General Columbus O'Donnell purchased the property and improved it. He renamed the estate Mount O'Donnell. During the Civil War several Union generals, including Generals Custer and Kilpatrick, visited it.<sup>16</sup>

The house includes many fireplaces; one with a marble mantel is in the living room. The ceilings are at least twelve feet high. Many of the windows still have their original panes. There is an elegant winding central staircase to the third floor. Many of the wide-planked floors have been restored. Some of the doors are paneled and have old locks. The Victorian porch has been removed, and a smaller Federal porch has taken its place.

Several of the outbuildings survive, including a meat house, blacksmith shop, and a small brick garden building.

The following picture of Mount O'Donnell is from Scharf's *History of Frederick County*, published in 1882.



MOUNT O'DONNELL.  
RESIDENCE OF JNO. COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, PETERSVILLE DIST. FREDERICK CO., MD.

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<sup>16</sup> Ralph Fraley Martz, Collection at the Frederick County Historical Society.

## GOLIAN, STEVE AND MOLLY WHITWORTH WINDY PURCHASE



This half Georgian or side-hall Federal began as a two-room log house in 1790. The brick front addition was built in 1810.

The name Windy Purchase comes from the old use of the word *purchase* as a measurement.<sup>17</sup>

The front brickwork is Flemish bond. The first and second floors, both front and side, have nine-over-six-pane windows. The brick cornices are stepped.

In 1899 the Wests sold the house to William Hilleary who raised the roof of the second floor to make it a full story. He also added a second story sleeping porch.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Mary Rotman, *Brunswick Citizen*, March 27, 1997, p. 9.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

While restoring the kitchen, the owners discovered that there were three sets of walls and three ceilings. They gained six inches in width and ceiling height by gutting down to the brick.

The summer kitchen contains logs that predate the kitchen. Now this is a two-room cottage.

## KESTNER, MR. AND MRS. PHILIP W. ELLERSLIE



The frame one-and-one-half-story building with a cat slide roof is the older section of this house. Here the windows are six-over-six. There is a chair rail and old molding on the doors and window frames.

The stone section is Federal in style with solid stonewalls on two sides. The brick chimneys are

enclosed. There is a small brick extension on the east side that was used as a doctor's office.

This house was in the West family for many years. The builder Joseph West lived here, then Levin, followed by Patrick West. Dr. Levin West, who was born here in 1864, practiced medicine in the Petersville area for many years.

### **MYERS, MR. AND MRS. EARSKON GLENWOOD**



Glenwood received this name because one boundary was along Little Catoctin Creek and another bordered a woods. This property was carved from the Merryland Tract. The Myers family has been in possession since

1923. The property now includes only four acres of land.

This two-and-a-half-story house was built in two sections. The front section facing south includes four rooms on the first floor. This log construction is covered by siding on the outside and old plaster on the inside. (When the middle room was being worked on, the old plaster construction was revealed when one wall fell apart.)

The fireplace in the kitchen includes a warming oven. It is thought that the slave quarters over the kitchen were reached by small-enclosed turn-around stairs. The main staircase goes all the way to the attic; it has square banisters and a cherry railing. The original windows have been replaced.

This house was the setting for many historical scenes during the Civil War. Among the generals who made their headquarters here were General George B. McClellan and General George G. Meade. Many skirmishes took place, and many of the wounded were treated here.

Much of the research on the house during the Civil War was provided by the Reverend Austin Cooper.



**NATHAN, DR. SWAMI  
BOSS ARNOLD FARM**



John Hawkins Jr. purchased one of the earliest land grants in this area in 1745. It was first called John & Priscilla but was later enlarged with other lands and consolidated under the names "Hawkins" and "Merry Peep-O-Day."<sup>19</sup>

Thomas Hawkins built a log house here and was visited by his friend George Washington, who then signed his name on a white plaster wall in the house. Catherine Arnold (born April 23, 1905, and married to Ralph Martz) often read this notation.<sup>20</sup>

This house was torn down and replaced by a frame house, very similar in plan to the John H. Arnold Stone

<sup>19</sup> Dern, Jr., pp. 96-97, 98.

<sup>20</sup> Ralph Martz, *Frederick News-Post*, March 19, 1971.

House in Burkittsville.<sup>21</sup> This house was lived in by Claggetts,<sup>22</sup> Duvalls, and Arnolds.

The Ralph Virts family owned the farm for eight years. Mrs. Virts helped identify the stones in the graveyard in 1958.<sup>23</sup>

The house was covered with old German siding and contained 13 rooms, with an open center stairway to the attic. The stairs were made of cherry wood. There were three fireplaces including a large open one in the kitchen; one in each front parlor had faux marble mantelpieces. Most of the windows were six-over-six. The floorboards were wide and some were of cherry wood. The basement had an old fireplace that still had its original crane hanging in it.

This house is now in ruins. However, the barn is still standing. It is one of the largest barns we have seen in the county.



There is a stone smokehouse south of the house marked with the date 1790.

<sup>21</sup> Mrs. Ralph Virts, Interview, August 7, 2000.

<sup>22</sup> Titus Atlas, p. 31.

<sup>23</sup> Holdcraft, *Names in Stone*, pp. 21, 96, 97, 241.

**PRIGEL, MRS. BAMBI  
MERRY PEEP O'DAY FARM,  
CHARLIE EAGLE HOUSE**



This is a three-section house covered with gray asbestos shingles, which cover German siding. The kitchen, which is the oldest section, includes an old cook stove in the fireplace and enclosed stairs to the loft above it. This house was empty for thirty years when the Charles Eagles bought and refurbished it with as many of the old features as possible.

It can be identified as *Fairview*, T.I. Frazier in the Titus Atlas and B. Claggett on the Bond map. According to Tracey and Dern (p. 98), this property goes back to Hawkins' *Merry Peep O'Day* land.

**SPEAKS, MR. HOWARD  
LOCUST GROVE, WESTHILLS MANOR**



The stone section of this house was constructed in 1792 by Joseph West, with a major frame addition in 1976. An unusual feature in the stone section is the sidelights on each window.

Joseph West came to Petersburg from Prince George's County in 1740. His estate here included one thousand acres of land.<sup>24</sup> The property stayed in the West family until the mid 1880s.

When John Eaton owned the house in 1979, it was "a skeleton" which needed to be worked on.<sup>25</sup> He tried to keep the character of the building. Among the nearby outbuildings is a stone springhouse.

<sup>24</sup> Williams, p. 135.

<sup>25</sup> Ellie Kinland, *Brunswick Citizen*, Sept. 20, 1979.

**SCHAEFFER, JOHN AND FRANCES  
SCHAEFFER TENANT HOUSE**



This was a small, banked one-and-a-half-story log structure. The first level of the building was a full basement built of whitewashed random stone and banked against a hill in the rear. A massive exterior-shouldered stone and brick chimney was located in the center of the south gable. The rear of the house was only one story high and had six-over-six windows.

According to the tenant in 1983, the first level was used as a stable prior to her living in the building.

A two-story open porch with chamfered square columns and horizontal railing extended across the entire front of the building. Replaced frame steps on the north side of the porch rose to the second level of the porch.

This building was associated with the John Hilleary Farm, which was established by its namesake in the late eighteenth century. The mansion house, located northwest of the tenant house across modern Route 340, is indicated on the Varlé Map of 1808. The Hilleary family owned the farm until 1891,<sup>26</sup> and it was subsequently owned by Montgomerys and Schaeffers.

The house is no longer in existence.

**STINE, RUSSELL  
D. GARTZENDAFNER<sup>27</sup>**



This five-bay house with a center chimney was originally a log cabin that is still included at the rear of

<sup>26</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber WIP 13/183.

<sup>27</sup> Titus map of 1873.

the house. There is a very deep fireplace in the kitchen and a corner turn-around staircase that leads to the second floor. Some of the doors are beaded, as are the cupboards.

## ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH



The present St. Mark's Episcopal Church was the third church to serve the St. Mark's parish. It was abandoned for 30 years until the Reverend Ernest

Ambush Jr. re-opened the building in 1995<sup>28</sup>. It has been renamed Saint Marks (*sic*) Apostolic Church.

The boundaries of the first parish were established by 1800 and extended as far as Sharpsburg and Elk Ridge in Washington County.<sup>29</sup> Originally part of the All Saints' Parish, St. Mark's Parish was established in 1789 when a number of people petitioned for the separation.

The first church was log. Records indicate that the Reverend Thomas Dade officiated at St. Mark's soon after 1783.<sup>30</sup> Another building replaced the log structure in 1830 and made way for the present brick building in 1891.<sup>31</sup>

Buried in the graveyard of the church are Governor Francis Thomas and his parents, Colonel John and Eleanor Thomas.

Much of this material was graciously contributed by Carroll Hendrickson.

<sup>28</sup> Krista Glielmi, *Frederick News-Post*, Feb. 6, 1995, p. A-4.

<sup>29</sup> *WPA Historical Roads Survey*, 1936, p. 198.

<sup>30</sup> Ralph F. Martz, *Frederick News-Post*, March 19, 1971, n. p.

<sup>31</sup> *Church News*, Brunswick, Nov. 1, 1893.

## TUCKER, WAYNE Z.



This six-bay house still has nine-over-six windows and some of the original three-foot strap hinges on the outside doors. There is a stone fireplace in the kitchen. The dining room mantel has simple dentil molding, while the living room mantel is very ornate.

## KNOXVILLE

Knoxville began as an Indian village, became a trading post, and then a busy center when the Baltimore and Ohio railroad opened a station there. It is possible that the area was named after the Reverend Samuel Knox who visited there often.<sup>32</sup>

The AME Zion stone church was built in 1869. It was originally a Methodist Episcopal church and was given to the congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in 1985.

## BRUNNER, DELORES



This three-story building is owned by Mrs. Delores Brunner. The first story, which is stone, was used as a jail, especially during the number of years that Judge

<sup>32</sup> Rev. Austin Cooper, *Frederick News-Post*, Sept. 9, 1992, p. B-2.

Morgan Runkles held court here. The building has been made into apartments, and little of the original interior remains.

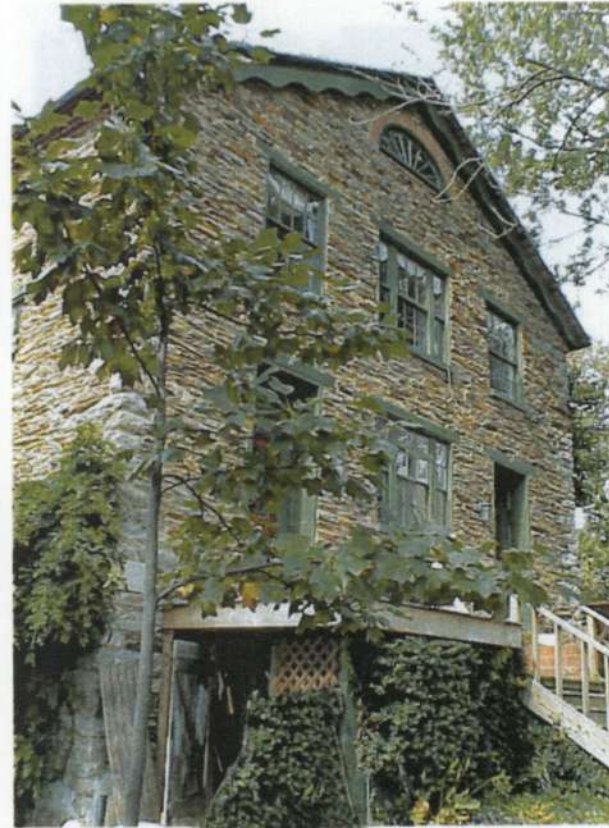
### **MILLER, ROLAND HILLEARY HOTEL**



Among the notable buildings is the former Willard Hotel or Hilleary Hotel, now owned by Ronald Miller. It is three stories with eight bays on each floor. There is a large stone addition in the rear.

There was a well in the backyard and six outhouses for the guests. There was also a livery for "drummers," salesmen who drove their horses and wagons through the area and needed fresh horses.

### **TOLEMAN, MR. AND MRS. DAVID**



In 1882 there were two other churches in the village. The stones for the Lutheran church were brought from Weverton. This former church is now the Toleman residence.

The Reformed church on Cemetery Road is of brick construction.

**COOPER, MR. AND MRS. LEE  
COOPER HOUSE**



This house was built in 1775 by a Mr. Main. The stone walls were originally plastered on the inside. The present owner, Mr. Lee Cooper, remembers that the left side of the building had several uses, but the right side was always a dwelling. At one time the Knoxville post office was there.

During World War I it was a butcher shop run by a Mr. Schultz. He was heard to remark, "I know how I could kill a lot of people. I could poison the meat." The shop was dynamited, and Schultz left town. Later the shop was used as a grocery store run by Harry Harrison.

After a disastrous fire the building was rebuilt on the original foundation.

The framed picture below shows the building when it was a post office.



Much of the information on Knoxville was gathered by Eleanor Milligan, who used interviews with local citizens as well as the following references:

Lavinia Edmunds, "Knoxville: Its Industrial Promise Was Never Fulfilled," *Frederick News-Post*, February 3, 1979, p. B-5.

J.P. Maynard, "Willard Hotel," *Brunswick Citizen*, September 6, 1984, pp. 1,3.

Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, pp. 370, 444, 619, 622, 623.

Williams, *History of Frederick County*, Vol. I, p. 274.



## THURMONT

(Thurmont election district number 15 was created in 1852 from parts of Creagerstown district number 4, Emmitsburg district number 5, and Hauvers district number 10.<sup>1</sup> The district and the town were so-named because of the many mechanics and the manufacturing industry that prospered here.)<sup>2</sup>

The town's original name, Mechanicstown, caused confusion because the railroad station and the town had the same name as other towns along the Western Maryland Railroad. The name Thurmont was officially chosen for the district and the town in 1894. It very appropriately means "through the mountains" and was suggested by the editor of the *Catoctin Clarion*, according to George Wireman.<sup>3</sup>

Among the first settlers were the Wellers (1751), the Creagers, the Wilhides, the Firors, and the Eylers, all Germans. They settled at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains on land that was rent free for three years, after which four shillings for one hundred acres was charged annually.<sup>4</sup> Joseph Weller was a teamster in the Revolutionary War and the first to settle in Thurmont.<sup>5</sup>

During the French and Indian War this settlement was an outpost on the Western frontier and served as a buffer against the invasion of Indians.

The building of the twenty-foot road, a "thoroughfare" between Westminster and Hagerstown was completed in 1816 and lessened the distance from Baltimore to Hagerstown by four miles. Now Route 77, this is still an important route that has helped in the development of Thurmont.

Jacob Weller of Thurmont introduced friction matches to this country. He discovered the secret of their manufacture in 1825, and he and his brothers began the match business in Thurmont.<sup>6</sup>

Weller's product was not as stable as today's friction match. His factory burned to the ground twice because of the spontaneous combustion of his matchsticks.

Criticism of the matchstick came from another direction. Many believed Weller's product was the work of the devil. "Instant fire" was not readily accepted by many religious sects. The name given by Weller to his product did little to advance its image to the religious cynics. He called his matches "Lucifer!"<sup>7</sup>

In the 1840s the furnace men saw the sale of these newfangled matches as a threat to their personal safety. They armed themselves with clubs, hammers, axes, and bats, and attacked the town. In the ensuing melee several people were wounded, possibly someone was killed, but the ironworkers were beaten back to their lair.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Matthews, p. 493.

<sup>2</sup> Williams, p. 334.

<sup>3</sup> *Frederick News-Post*, March 14, 1992, n.p.

<sup>4</sup> George Wireman, *Gateway to the Mountains*, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Scharf, p. 627.

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<sup>6</sup> Wireman, p. 45.

<sup>7</sup> Michael Spaur, "Thurmont," *Frederick News-Post*, July 5, 1979, p. F-11.

<sup>8</sup> J.D. Ballam, *The Road to Harmony*, pp. 17-18.



Wellers founded the town of Mechanicsville along Hunting Creek, where by 1751 there were carpenters, blacksmiths, and mechanics settled in shops that were also their homes.

The village of Graceham was the site of the first Moravian Church in Maryland. The log dwelling for the minister was completed by 1749. Daniel Dulany donated ten acres of his land on which the church and dwelling were combined and occupied, though the preaching began by 1745. By 1784 a dozen houses were built. Until 1819 the Church Council owned the land surrounding Dulany's gift, and all homeowners or renters had to conform to the rules of the Moravian Church.<sup>9</sup>

Catoctin Furnace was built in 1774 on seven thousand acres that belonged to Leonard Calvert and Thomas Johnson. Here the Johnson brothers brought slaves who were knowledgeable in iron production. The Johnsons organized woodcutters, charcoal makers, and miners, who supplied the furnace with charcoal and iron ore. With the use of the casting shed, cannon and cannon balls were produced for the American army. Here James Ramsey supervised the casting of several parts for his ship, the first vessel that ran by steam.<sup>10</sup> The "Catoctin Stove" and railroad car wheels were among the nineteenth century products of the furnace.<sup>11</sup> The village of Catoctin Furnace, a company town that grew out of this enterprise, is on the National Register as a historic district.

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<sup>9</sup> A.L. Oerter. *The History of Graceham*, pp. 18, 39, 92.

<sup>10</sup> Wireman, p. 15.

<sup>11</sup> Maryland Park Service, *Oak Leaflets - Catoctin Furnace Iron Works*.

In April of 1935 the Catoctin Mountain Park was begun. It eventually acquired twenty-two thousand acres of land that would include many camps, the most famous being Camp David, which was named for President Eisenhower's grandson. As the vacation retreat for presidents from the time of Franklin D. Roosevelt until today, Camp David has been visited by heads of state such as Winston Churchill, Charles De Gaulle, Harold Macmillan, and Nikita Khrushchev, and most recently was the scene of the peace conference between Prime Minister Barak of Israel and the Palestinian leader Yassar Arafat, hosted by President Bill Clinton. Camp David has played an important part in international and domestic relations throughout the years.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Elizabeth Y. Anderson, *Faith in the Furnace*, p. 85.

## **BALTZELL, MR. AND MRS. RALPH THE MATCH HOUSE**



Built about 1820 by Jacob Weller, this small one-storied stone cottage was the setting for the enterprising inventor and mechanic and his equally talented brother, who developed the first friction matches in America. They were dipped by hand into a brimstone mixture, separated, and placed in boxes.

Peddlers who went out to market often encountered resistance, as the frontier folk were afraid the fire sticks would explode and blow a man, his family, and his earthly possessions high into the peaceful Maryland sky.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> George W. Wireman, *Gateway to the Mountains*, pp. 46-48.

This building remained the same until Rudolph O. Eyler added a second story and dug a cellar. He also installed central heating, new plumbing, and lighting.

The Match House serves as the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Baltzell, who take pride in telling visitors of its historic past.

Some of this material was supplied by Sheila Ridenour, Randy Freed, and Tony West.

## **FORD, MR. AND MRS. JOHN WELLER-JOHNSON HOUSE**



This is a house that deserves recognition even though it was built in 1805. This date was inscribed in the west side chimney of the Weller-Johnson house by its builder, Jacob Weller, BS (blacksmith). This Anglo-

German stone building was the site of Mechanicstown's first inn. Weller's own forged hinges, eighteenth century fire-backs, original mantels, and woodwork make this one of the town's most distinctive homes.

When it was sold in 1817, Jacob Weller moved across the street where he developed the first friction match. The house was later the home of a local merchant, George Johnson, and later the Zimmerman family.

The John Fords have beautifully restored this home retaining many of its original features.

#### **HARRINGTON, MR. AND MRS. TODD WIDOW'S PORTION, WISSLER TRACT**



This seven-bay house was built close to Frederick Road between 1770 and 1780. It is log covered with siding. The floors are random width pine. The banisters to

the second floor are original, but the newel post has been replaced. A few of the early mantels remain.

Most of the outbuildings, including a stone barn, have disappeared, but an exceptional stone smoke house still exists. It has outside wooden stairs to the second floor where iron hooks for meat still hang. There are stone slits on three sides to allow air to circulate.

#### **ALBERT, MR. AND MRS. MARK EYLER LOG HOUSE**



Mr. and Mrs. Albert have spent sixteen years renovating this building. Three layers of modern siding were removed to reveal the old log construction. Many of the windows and doors had to be replaced as well as the chimney. It was a typical four-room log house but

has been tastefully adapted for modern living. There is an old stone springhouse nearby.

This section of the mountainside was once known as Quality Hill, the locale of several Eyler family homes.

### **AMOS, RAYMOND WILLIAM FATHER'S FAREWELL FARM**



Henry Firor (Freatoar, Freeor, Feurure, Firoher, and Vieruhr), according to Tracey and Dern on p. 405, was the first owner of the land where Father's Farewell was built about 1780. This stone farmhouse stayed in the Firor family for almost 100 years. The name was adopted when Henry sold the farm to his son Leonard and then moved to Kentucky with his family.

The stone walls of this house vary from two feet to five feet. There are two inside chimneys. The house has been modernized so that few of the original features remain, except in the attic where the rafters are pegged and undressed (still have bark), and there are some early locks. The stone barn, a summer kitchen, and a spring survive.

### **APPLES UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST**



Apples Church began as a small log church in the wilderness 240 years ago and served those of the Lutheran and German Reformed faiths.<sup>14</sup> A Mr. Peter Appel, who owned and lived on the farm next door, donated the land for the church, schoolhouse, and cemetery. In 1826 the present stone building was erected and was occupied by the two denominations until 1857.

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<sup>14</sup> Williams, p. 334.

It was reported that members of the congregation carried guns to church in order to protect themselves from Indians and wild life. The guns were stacked in what became known as "the gun corner."<sup>15</sup>

In 1912 the building was extensively remodeled, and the ceiling was lowered. It was not until recently that it was decided to look for the original color of the 240-year-old building. After crawling through a hole in the dropped ceiling, a church member found the original paint along with several three-dimensional frescoes. The artist had signed his name, Herman F. Debring.

Photographer Daryl Smith, Roger Troxell, and Pat Weddle arranged to preserve the frescoes and engaged Judy Johnson, a New Market artist, to place frescoes similar to the originals over the altar, the main door, and some of the windows.<sup>16</sup>



Mrs. Weddle had walnut cases made and set into the vestibule. Here are displayed some of the early articles associated with the history of the church, including a piece of the original log and the "jingle bags" that were passed among the members for donations.

The building itself has exceptional stonework. The windows are splayed and about two-and-one-half-feet deep. The original gray-stone threshold remains in place.

<sup>15</sup> Williams, p, 470.

<sup>16</sup> Gazette, February 5, 1998, p. A7-9.

## HARBAUGH, MR. AND MRS. ROSCOE HAR-LAND MANOR FARM



This two-and-one-half-storied building has had many names: Good Neighbor, Arnold's Delight, Shoemaker's Awl, and Moyer's Profit. Peter Apple (Appel) was the original owner. He possibly built this house in the 1740s. The house has been remodeled many times, and little of the original building is visible; however, some of the early beams can be seen in the cellar.

There are several outbuildings, including the old summer kitchen and the springhouse.

The Peter Apple tombstone (died 1765) was found on the farm and has been placed in concrete near the front door. It can be seen in the following picture.



*The Peter Appel tombstone*

**HAYNES, MR. AND MRS. NED  
CROW'S NEST LODGE,  
MACKLEY POTTERY**



It is still possible to see the original one-and-a-half-story log section of this house close to Big Hunting Creek, at the base of Catoclin Mountain. In 1810 Samuel Stem

built the stone portion of the lodge, using many of the stones that had been cleared from the fields. Mr. Stem developed a tannery here, using water from a hillside stream and the bark from the mountain forest to create leather from the raw animal hides supplied from nearby valley farms.

From 1840 until 1880 two separate families operated a pottery at the Crow's Nest location. The stone wheel that is near the present swimming pond was used more than 100 years ago to grind the glazes needed to color and decorate the pottery.

The pottery closed in 1880. The property was bought by Joseph G. Gernand, a saddler, who operated a harness shop in Thurmont but found that with the coming of the automobile the demand for harnesses began to decline. Remnants of his trade can still be seen in an old storehouse on the property.

The Crow's Nest became a popular boarding house from 1915 to 1940 when an American Youth Hostel was organized here. This continued until 1959 when the first campsites were set up.

Ned and Renna Haynes purchased the Crow's Nest in 1976 and have enlarged and improved the lodge and the camping facilities that provide pleasant experiences for visitors from all over the world.

## MAPLE RUN GOLF COURSE MOSER HOUSE



Built in two sections, this stone house is an early split-level design. The left side was built in the English style with the first floor raised above a large single room. This section was used as a school for a number of years. There is a cross-and-bible door at the top of the stairs that replaced an earlier door.

The large lower room has been rebuilt with railroad cross ties taking the place of termite infested beams. One fireplace was rebuilt with stone, while a furnace replaced the other fireplace. An unusually deep, splayed window 24 by 20 inches is on the same wall as the fireplace. A similar window was taken out when the turnaround was made over with an open stairway.

The double Dutch door that had been the front door was placed on what is now the back of the house. It is beaded and has old iron-strap hinges. This doorway is 18 inches in depth and is also splayed. Where the wood is exposed, adze marks are evident.

The hall door also has large iron-strap hinges and an old lock. Another mark of age is the upside down T that was placed in the front room to provide a place for a clock or mirror to be hung on the stone wall. One of the bedrooms still has a wooden strip with pegs for hanging clothing.

The attic is reached by a turnaround stairs. The rafters here are pegged, the doors are beaded, and the wooden shingles have been replaced.

## MAPLE RUN GOLF COURSE WELLER HOUSE



John Jacob Weller (1704-1795) arrived in Philadelphia in 1737 from Germany and is considered to be one of the first settlers of the Thurmont area. This clapboard house was built by him and is thought to be the site of, or right next door to, the Old Monocacy Union Church.<sup>17</sup> John Jacob Weller was one of the first Moravians in the county.

The house was built of tulip poplar logs, which were pinned together. The house was built in several stages, with different levels on the first floor showing the growth of the home. Several fireplaces have been

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<sup>17</sup> Calvin Schildknecht, "Early Weller Families of Frederick County," *Frederick News-Post*.

covered over. The interior has been changed so much that it is difficult to imagine the original log building. However, some of the very old handmade iron hinges are still in use.

There was a small log house beside this one that some believe was the original church.

There are several outbuildings including a stone springhouse, a wood building with a jug chimney where maple syrup was made, and a smoke house.

There is an old tombstone in the field with the date of April 1776 still legible.



*The stone smokehouse*



*The jug chimney*



**MILLS, MILTON  
ARNOLD LIVERS, GLADSTONE FARM**



Arnold Livers arrived in this country from England in 1702. He had been a follower of King James II. As a Catholic, he was not permitted to own firearms or hold any religious service. This home was searched in 1746 by the sheriff, but neither arms nor chapel were found.<sup>18</sup>

This search came about when a Mrs. Nicholls said she "would risqué her neck to burn down the Liver's house, as during the last seven years they would never allow any women to come into it."<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Msgr. Hugh Phillips, *History and Society*, p. 88-94.

<sup>19</sup> Tracey and Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy*, p. 247-253.

Jacoba Clementina Livers, Arnold's daughter, became the wife of William Elder, a widower and also a Catholic. Through the influence of these two families, others of their faith settled nearby. Land was then given to establish St. Anthony's Church and Mt. Saint Mary's College and Seminary. Mt. Saint Mary's was named by William Elder after his native Saint Mary's City in Southern Maryland.<sup>20</sup>

An early description of the home by Sister Mary Donnelly<sup>21</sup> follows: "Arnold's Timberly home contained the hall, kitchen, his lodging room, two shed rooms, and the upstairs." The original logs have been covered with weatherboard. The shingle roof has been replaced with standing seam. The floorboards are chestnut or red oak and still show the signs of adze marks. The door to the enclosed staircase is not as old as the attic door. On the right side of the second floor landing there are six old pegs. One of the doors still has the original paint. The plaster (between the hand hewn lathes) is made with horsehair. There are also some old chair rails and hand-carved trim on the stair treads.

In 1751, when Arnold Livers died, an inventory was made (Prince Georges County), which included 10 head of cattle, 19 head of swine, some Indian corn, old Negro man, one Negro woman, etc.<sup>22</sup> None of the out-buildings have survived.

<sup>20</sup> Sister Mary Louise Donnelly, *Arnold Livers Family in America*, p. 12-13.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12-13.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10.

**STULL JR., ROSS  
BLACK'S MILL ROAD HOUSE**



This house was built in three sections. The present owner's great-grandparents raised the roof of a one-and-one-half-story building to make it a two-story house. This is a log house now covered with clapboard and has a standing seam roof over the original shingles.

There is a 1742 landmark stone close by.

**TROXELL, ROGER L.  
ARNOLD'S DELIGHT**



This two-and-one-half-story farmhouse includes a log section with a dirt cellar and a new raised section with a cemented cellar. The large fireplace has been enclosed, and the walls are paneled. Many of the old cross-and-bible doors and old locks remain. At one time there were two front doors, but in the restoration of 1967 or 1979 one of the doors was omitted.

Among the outbuildings is what was thought to be the original log home that has survived almost 250 years. It is almost covered with framing but is now threatened by flooding. It is still possible to see where the dairy products were kept cold in a spring-filled trough. The rafters in the roof are hand-hewn oak, mortised, and pinned.

It is possible that Arnold Livers built this original house (pictured below) and that William Elder also lived in it.



*An original house possibly built by Arnold Livers.*

Another old outbuilding near the house was built of logs and used as a blacksmith shop and a smoke house. There are several other buildings including barns and sheds, but none are as old as those previously mentioned.

## ZENTZ, MR. AND MRS. ALBERT



The log kitchen wing, with its porch and balcony, was the first section of this two-and-one-half-story corner house. Behind it a small log addition was built, and this now includes a wood and gas stove and a built-in corner cupboard. The front is the latest part of the house and has a porch and unusual details in the window lintels.

Next to this house is a long, one-story stone building, which was used for many years as a summerhouse. One section of this building has a smokehouse while below is a room which served as a springhouse, where a stream still flows.

ZINKHAM, HAZEL  
THE OLD HAHN PLACE, RUINS



This house is one-and-one-half-story in the front and two-and-one-half-stories in the back where it overlooks the creek. The foundation is stone, and the house is of brick. Flemish bond with a water table is in front and running bond elsewhere. There was a huge chimney on the left and a smaller one on the right.

The windows are splayed and pegged. The roof is standing seam with shingles visible underneath.

At one time there were very fine hand-made locks and hardware on the doors, as well as fine paneling and dog-eared molding on the doors and windows. Today this house is a ruins.



*The back of the Old Hahn Place.*

## CATOCTIN FURNACE

Located about three miles south of Thurmont, next to Route 15, this quiet little village was once a thriving community. It was here that the Catoctin Iron Works was established; it contributed much to the history of early America.<sup>23</sup>

The iron furnace, begun by Thomas Johnson and his brothers in 1774, was in operation until 1903; hence it was one of several continually operated furnaces in the country.

The furnace was pressed into early action during the Revolutionary War to produce weapons for the Continental Army. During the Civil war it cast the iron plates used to build the Union warship the Monitor.<sup>24</sup> James Ramsey supervised the casting of plates for his first steam engine here.

The furnace road was once lined with dozens of simple two-to-three-room log or stone cottages built around 1775-1790. These houses were home to foremen and skilled workers at the furnace. They were sold to private individuals in 1923, and quite a few remain.

Catoctin Furnace Historic District, which includes the furnace as well as the village and the iron master's house, was placed on the National Register on February 11, 1972.

Catoctin House was built of brick and stone in 1774 by Thomas Johnson. It was supposed to have been as

beautiful as Auburn, which was built by Baker Johnson in 1805. This house was quite a contrast to the small stone cottages in the village. Recently the National Park Service stabilized what had become ruins. The walls have been capped with cement, and the remains of a very grand building can be seen.



<sup>23</sup> Wireman, *Gateway to the Mountain*, p. 15.

<sup>24</sup> Pamphlet, *Catoctin Mountain Valley*, Tourism Council of Frederick County, Inc.

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
THE CATOCTIN FURNACE-ISABEL**



In 1767 Baker Johnson bought the complete contents of The Hampton furnace, located in present day Bruceville, and moved it to this spot in the present village of Catoclin Furnace. Included in the sale were slaves, servants, horses, wagons, and all of the interior workings and machinery; also enough charcoal to last six months of normal operation, 1400 cords of wood, and 500 tons of iron ore.

After reconstructing the furnace, Johnson and his brothers—Thomas, James, and Roger—created an ultra-modern iron producing plant, complete with a foundry, casting house, stock house, saw and grist mills, and laboratory.

Roger Johnson was the first ironmaster for the new furnace when it began operation in 1774. The first recorded order placed at the newly built Catoclin Furnace was made in 1776 by the U.S. Council of Safety. The order was for 20 two-pound cannons, 20 three-pound cannons, 40 swivel guns, and 200 iron pots ranging in size from two to four gallons. All of these items would go to the Continental Army.<sup>25</sup>

The stone construction has been stabilized, and a casting shed has been built to show how the process worked.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Michael L. Spaur, *Frederick News-Post*, Sept. 24, 1980, E-3.

<sup>26</sup> Elizabeth Anderson, *Faith in the Furnace*, p. 5.

**ANDERSON, MR. AND MRS. JERRY  
COTTAGE NO. 1**



This stone one-and-one-half-story workman's cottage with a ridge roof was constructed circa 1773-74 for workmen at Catocin Furnace (James Johnson & Co.). The stone walls are 30 inches thick with stone extending to the rafters and sloped with the roof. Rafters and joists were sawed by pit saws. The house has a wood shingle roof.

The windows are six-over-six with interior sills 24 inches deep. The first floor of the original cottage contains one large room with a huge stone cooking fireplace. Molding at chair-rail height completely encircles the room and forms an apron under the windowsills.

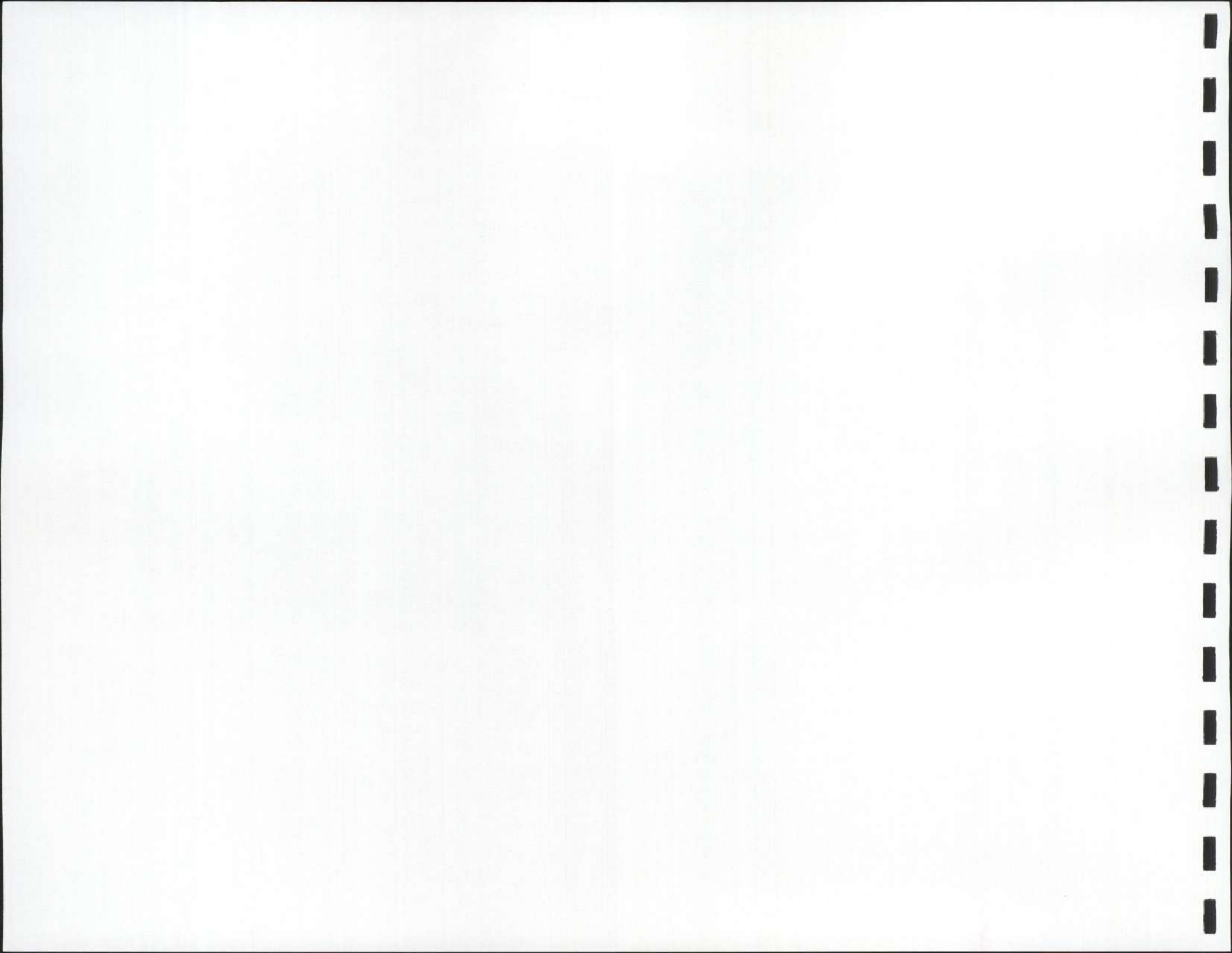
The narrow winding stairs enter a large sleeping area on the second floor. Joists are exposed and are marked with Roman numerals. Floorboards are random width.

This stone cottage has been restored by the Anderson family. A new kitchen wing has been added.

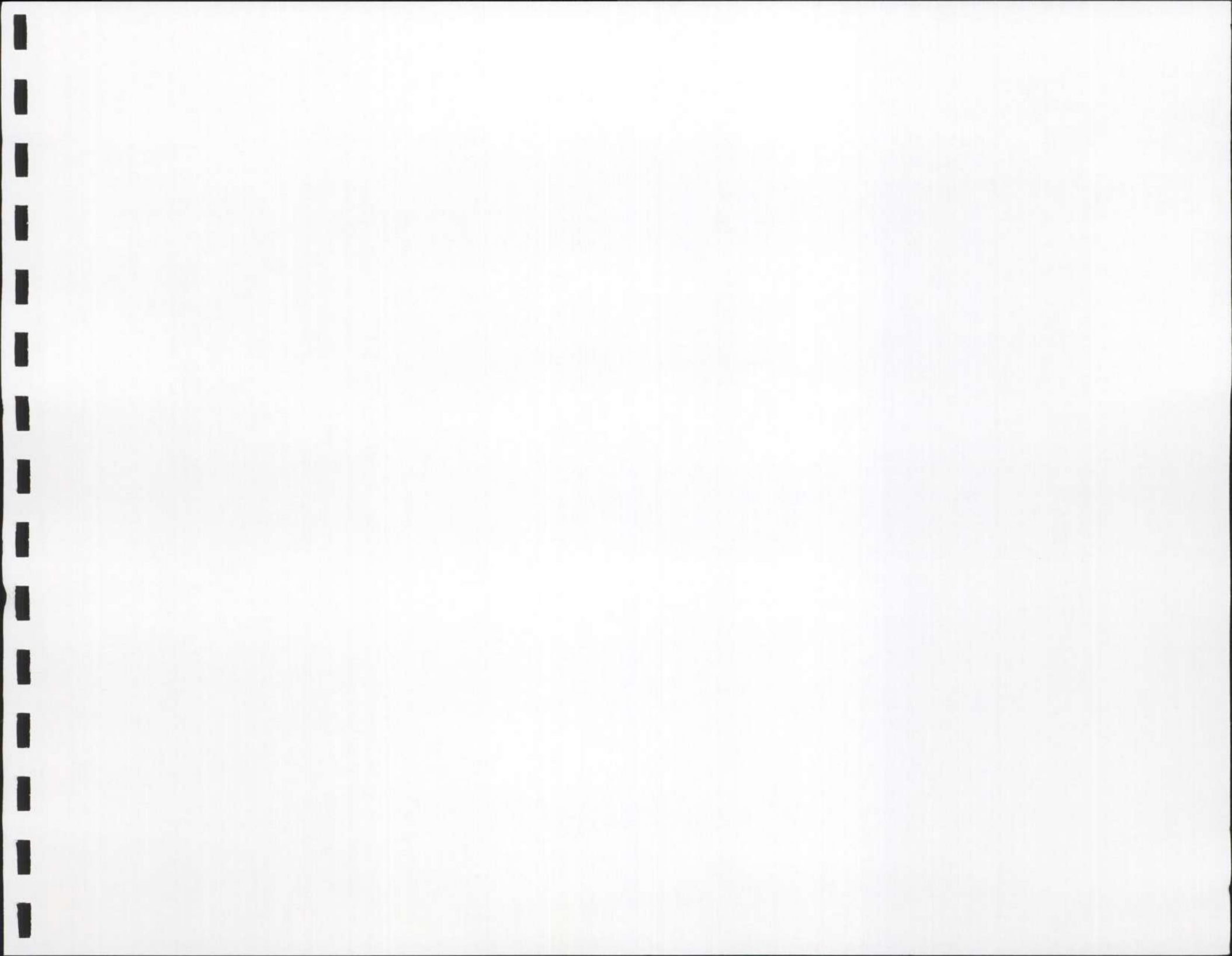
**CANTWELL, MRS. FRANK  
COTTAGE NO. 2**



This small stone cottage has had the parget removed so that the stones can be seen. This is a residence and is not open to the public.







**STATE OF MARYLAND  
COTTAGE NO. 3**



This stone cottage has been leased by The Appalachian Trail, Inc., which maintains the building as a resting place for hikers. There is a large main floor room with a kitchen. Upstairs there is one open room and a bath where travelers can set up their sleeping bags.

**SHUFF, MR. AND MRS. CHUCK  
COTTAGE NO. 4**



This is another stone cottage with a large room on the first floor.

**GARDINER, MR. AND MRS. CLEMENT E.  
WAYSIDE**



Built around 1770 for one of the foremen of the furnace, Wayside is similar but larger than the stone cottages in the village. It is a one-and-one-half-story house with a steep cat-slide roof. There is one dormer window in the rear, which was added in the 1950s.

When the Gardiners moved into the cottage in the 1950s, it needed complete restoration. This was designed and supervised by Charles Bowers, a Frederick architect. Unusually high ceilings on the first floor added charm to the three rooms, which are now connected by a new hall. A fireplace was relined, and a simple beam mantel was set in place above it. The stairs were rebuilt, and the summer beam was covered. The original floorboards on the second floor were covered, and a bathroom was added. After living in Wayside for 11 years, the Gardiners moved to Auburn.

**GARDINER, MR. AND MRS. CLEMENT E.  
AUBURN**



Baker Johnson built this three-storied, stuccoed-stone, Federal-style mansion from 1803 to 1805. Mr. Gardiner is a descendent of the McPherson family, who lived here in 1820 and owned the furnace at that time.

The walls are 18 to 24 inches thick. The grand center hall with its 35-foot ceiling has a suspended staircase that goes from the main floor to the third floor. All of the woodwork is original, though some of the floorboards have been replaced. Firebacks made at the furnace protect the fireplaces. The paneled arch between the living room and the dining room is unusual.<sup>27</sup> (Pictured above is the back elevation.)

<sup>27</sup> Vicki Glenn, "Catoctin Furnace," *Frederick News-Post*, June 17, 1982, p. B 4.



*This front view of Auburn shows the two-storied portico and large wing.*

**BUTLER, MR. AND MRS. JEB  
VALLONE, WINDY HILL FARM**



Part of this stone house was built in 1780. Willoughby Mayberry, the second owner of Catoctin Furnace, built the major part in 1813. The broad veranda and raised flagstone terraces overlook the Thurmont-Creagers-town-Woodsboro valley. The 200-acre farm remained part of the furnace complex for many years.

Original fireplaces, mantels, and floors are still in use. Some of the doors and woodwork are of the Georgian period. Partitions were removed in the living room where some barn beams were used.

**ISANAGLE, JAMES  
REED ROAD HOUSE**



This house is log covered by weatherboard. The walls are about one-foot thick over a stone foundation. There are three eyebrow windows over the front porch and also on the back of the house. Adze marks show on beams in the cellar.

**GRACEHAM**

The original name of this congregation was "Die Gemeine in Manakosy," (the Congregation in Manocacy). Here pioneer settlers of the Moravian faith settled on a ten-acre tract of land known as "Dulany's Gift." This land was donated by Daniel Dulaney the elder to Jacob Weller in 1747 for a church, parsonage, and schoolhouse, free of all costs.<sup>28</sup> The German name continued until 1785 when the name "Graceham" was given to the congregation by Bishop John de Watterville. He said that Graceham might be "a hamlet in which the Grace of God abides."<sup>29</sup> This group of people, known as Moravians, belonged to a religious group that was started largely through the efforts of Count Zinzendorf and others to promote Christian fellowship among them as a congregation.

The ministers were encouraged to serve other congregations as well as their own without intending to proselytize. Their primary aim was to preach the gospel to those who needed their services and not to increase the membership of the Moravian church.

In 1748 those who had been holding religious services and school in their homes made preparations for building a house on Dulany's Gift to serve as a combined church, parsonage, and schoolhouse. By March of 1749 it was built of log 30 to 40 feet in length and 22 to 24 feet in width. In 1772 a separate meeting hall was added at the eastern end.

It was against the principles of the Brethren to bear arms in the days of the Revolution, though they were

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<sup>28</sup> Rev. A.L Oerter, *The History of Graceham*, p. 13.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

willing to share in the financial burden of the country at that time.

In 1782 lots were measured off for Christian Leinbach and John Kamp, who built the first two houses in Graceham. In 1783 the widow Protzman came to John Kamp and obtained permission from him to build a small house next to his.

In 1792 Christian Lembhe bought John Kemp's house, built an addition, and opened the first store in Graceham.<sup>30</sup>

John Wilheit was given permission to build a tavern on the upper end of the village. This permission was granted for several reasons: 1) Travelers often needed to obtain lodging here, 2) many strangers came to attend the church festivals, and 3) the people had confidence in John Wilheit that he would keep a respectable house.<sup>31</sup>

In 1797 a two-story brick parsonage replaced the original log building. In 1822 the present brick church was built.

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<sup>30</sup> Ibid., p. 44.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., p. 65.

## THE MORAVIAN CHURCH



A group who wished to preserve the spirit of the teachings of the martyr John Hues founded the Moravian Church, or United Brethren, in 1457 in Bohemia. The Brethren were driven out of Bohemia and Moravia. In 1722 the new church emerged under the patronage of Count Nicholas von Zinsendorf in Saxony.

The first settlement of Moravians (circa 1740) in this country was in the area of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Lititz, in Pennsylvania. During the 1740s two Moravian missionaries, George Nieke and his wife, arrived in Maryland. By 1753 some of the Brethren had traveled south, some stopping at Carroll Manor, others going on to Salem in North Carolina.

By 1745 the Lutheran log Church of the Monocacy had been established for ten years. When their pastor died, a Moravian served the then combined congregation of Lutheran and Reformed. However, because of a theological disagreement between Count Zinzendorf and the Reverend Muhlenberg, the leader of the Lutherans, the Moravians were locked out of the log church in 1746.

The settlement at Graceham began in 1746. With the help of Jacob Weller, Daniel Dulany the elder was petitioned for a land grant. Daniel Dulany then donated ten acres of land for a church and school.<sup>32</sup> By 1749 a log building that included a schoolroom and a chapel was erected. By 1772 a new meeting hall was added to the gable end. This addition was made of 4-inch-thick-plank walls, finished with lathe and plaster on the inside. In 1797 a parsonage was added making this the headquarters as well as the religious center of the community. The earliest log structure of 1749 was incorporated as part of the stone foundation of the parsonage.

In 1768 a log structure was built for the Moravians at Carroll Manor on land given by Charles Carroll of Carrollton that was leased for the payment of one rose per year.<sup>33</sup>

The church is now covered with white stucco because of the deteriorated masonry (handmade brick laid in Flemish bond). Much of the original molding and

hardware remains. Under the carpet is the very wide hemlock planking.<sup>34</sup>

Many changes and additions have been made; but these two connected buildings, the parsonage and the church addition, are fine examples of Moravian architecture. The church, the parsonage, and God's Acre (the cemetery) with its flat gravestones, represent Maryland's only remaining eighteenth century Moravian settlement.

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<sup>32</sup> Deed pp. 575-576, Prince Georges County, signed by Thomas Cresap.

<sup>33</sup> National Register of Historic Places.

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<sup>34</sup> Oerter, *The History of Graceham*.

## BENTZ, CHARLES



John Damuth built this house of log in 1796. It is now covered with German siding.

Information on the Graceham houses came from the book *The History of Graceham, Frederick County, Maryland* by the Reverend A.L. Oerter, A.M., and from Ann Miller, Michael Miller, Carol Getzendanner, and Linda Sandagger.

## BENTZ, JOE



This house was built about 1800 by Paul Seiss. It is of log and is now covered with siding.



**BENTZ, RAYMOND**



This house is log under the wood siding.

**BOLLER, LORRAINE**



John Harbaugh built this house in 1802. It was perhaps the fourth house built in Graceham.

## FORNWALD, DOUGLAS



This is a four-bay, part stone, part siding house built in 1786 by Peter Gunther.

## FRYE, CHARLES AND GWEN THE TAVERN



John Wilheit built this house as a tavern in 1804 and 1805; it is a two-and-one-half-story brick building now stuccoed. The tavern was established with the permission of the Moravian church but with restrictions.

There are new wooden pillars under the pediment of the porch of this house, which is now a residence.

**FUSS, DONALD AND JOANNE**



This was perhaps the third house built in Graceham, in 1784, for Widow Protzman by Christian Leinback.

**GETZENDANNER, JOHN**



This house was probably built in 1786 by Peter Guenther. It is log under the siding.

**GETZENDANNER, NELSON AND CAROL**



This house of three bays is also log under wood siding. It was built in 1792 by the Widow Eigenbrode. Some of the original molding and door frames are still intact.

**GRIMES, FAYE AND SONNY**



This is a one-and-one-half-story house of brown fieldstone with two kitchen additions, one of which includes a cat-slide roof.

The front has two six-over-six windows on the first floor and on the second floor are three sliding-eyebrow windows. Most of the doors are board and batten. There are four outbuildings that include a barn and a privy.

## ESTATE OF MARGUERITE LONG



Tradition claims that a Weller was the first blacksmith in the town in the late 1700s.

John Smith erected his blacksmith shop on an earlier foundation. He sold it to William Sipes, along with a full set of blacksmithing tools in 1848.<sup>35</sup> This is the building of dark brown fieldstone we see today.

There is a large wooden sliding door and a double window on the south side.

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<sup>35</sup> Research contributed by Cynthia Long.

## GODFREY SEISS



Built of log by Godfrey Seiss in the early 1800s, this house is now covered with siding.

## SANDAGGER, LINDA DOTTERER HOUSE



Once known as the Dotterer Farm, this collection of home and farm buildings has grown through the ages. The original log dwelling (1790) and its later log addition (1850) are now covered by weatherboard.

The first owner was Christian Kuhn, whose "Resurvey of John's Delight" remained in that family until 1848. Then it passed from Pickerings to the Crum family, who sold it to the Dotterers in 1891.

The owners upgraded the house and added decorative details such as saw-tooth bargeboard and dentilled cornice and brackets under the porch roofs.

Many outbuildings remain, including a brick barn constructed by John Crum in 1871. A blacksmith shop, a summer kitchen, and smoke house were all part of

the complex. Letters between Mary Krom (Crum) and John Dotterer have survived and tell about the barn raising and other events at the farm. Linda Sandagger is organizing the letters for publication.

## SPRINGER, RAYMOND



This house is log under the siding. The second floor has one eyebrow window over the front porch. Beside the front porch is a bay window.

Philip Woodring built this house in 1801.



## TUSCARORA

(Tuscarora election district number 21 was created in 1884 from a section of the second election district, Frederick.)<sup>1</sup>

It was named for the Tuscarora Indians, who were first noted on a map by Lloyd in 1721.<sup>2</sup> These Indians revered the spring they found here, which they called "Montonqua" or "Yellow Springs." They thought it had great healing powers and that those who drank from it would gain strength, courage, and luck for the chase.<sup>3</sup>

Early settlers in this area were Brunners, Getzendanners, Kemps, Loys, Martzes, and Ramsburgs. The early German Monocacy Road coming down from Pennsylvania went west through Graceham, then south through Jimtown to Lewistown, to Mountindale, to Bethel, to Yellow Springs, then on to Butterfly Lane and Mt. Philip Road. It then headed through present-day Middletown and on over South Mountain into today's Washington County, eventually reaching Virginia.<sup>4</sup>

Originally called Brooke Hill, Yellow Springs remains a quiet, residential area with its most prominent building being Brooke Hill Methodist Church, which was built in 1850 and has had many additions.

In 1760 land was given by Stephen Ramsburg for a church and a schoolhouse. Bethel Union Church was

organized here, and Lutherans and Reformeds met together. A stone building was built, followed by the present brick church. Traces of the original church foundation are still visible in a corner of the present cemetery.

Charlesville also had a church, which was formed from the Union Church at Bethel in 1881. In 1903 this church was struck by lightning and burned; the present church was then built.<sup>5</sup>

Notable among the physical features of Tuscarora are the lookouts at High Knob and White Rock, where panoramic views of Frederick can be enjoyed.

According to Ralph Martz, who wrote *The Mills of Tuscarora*, there were many mills on the Tuscarora Creek. They included grist and saw mills, wool and fulling mills. The Johnson brothers set up a glass works where Willowdale Estates is built. There were several paper mills, the most famous being that of Mathias Bartgis<sup>6</sup>. Mathias Bartgis apprenticed in the printing business with Bradford, a contemporary of Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia. He moved to Frederick with the good wishes of Bradford and Franklin. Bartgis became the first printer in Frederick, in 1779. His newspaper office was on North Market Street where he published *The Maryland Chronicle*, later called *The Universal Advertiser*, and had 1250 subscribers. He advertised that his post would run from Frederick to Baltimore, Sharpsburg, Hagerstown,

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<sup>1</sup> Williams, p. 695.

<sup>2</sup> Martz, Ralph, *Frederick News-Post*, 1965, p. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Scharf, p. 569.

<sup>4</sup> Tracey & Dern, p. 54.

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<sup>5</sup> Wolfe, Herb, III. *Houses of Worship in Frederick, Maryland, 1745-1995*. Gateway Press Inc., Baltimore, 1995, pp. 118-119.

<sup>6</sup> Martz, Ralph, *Mills of Tuscarora*, collection, p.1.

Winchester and back, with special rates for his subscribers.<sup>7</sup>

Bartgis is also known for some of the books he published, including *The History of the American Revolution in Scripture Style*, which was printed at Pleasant Dale paper mill in 1823. He died in 1825 at his residence near the paper mill on Tuscarora Creek and was buried at the old Cronise burial ground.<sup>8</sup>

His son, Mathias E. Bartgis, Jr., ran an inn for thirty-three years on North Market Street. He was also sheriff, judge of the Orphans' Court, and from 1842 to 1849 the mayor of Frederick City.<sup>9</sup>

## ANDERSON, MR. AND MRS. GEOFF MONTONQUA, YELLOW SPRINGS



Charles Hedges purchased land in 1743 and 1754, which he named "Charles and Mary,"<sup>10</sup> where this home was built.

The original log part of the house has been covered with siding. The stone addition came later. Many of the floors are random-width yellow pine. One of the doors has eight panels with feathering. Some of the doors are bead-and-batten. There are hand-hewn chestnut logs over the fireplaces in the kitchen and basement. There are wooden bars over the basement windows. Many of the nails used are square, and much of the hardware is old.

The springs that are located here gave the area its name and fame, as the Indians believed that the yellow water

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<sup>7</sup> Scharf, p. 528.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Williams, p. 474.

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<sup>10</sup> Scharf, p. 558-559.



had curative powers and were supposed to make one brave. They called it "medicine water" and "healing fountain of the Great Spirit."<sup>11</sup>

The old springhouse has been restored and continues to protect "the yellow spring."



*The Yellow Spring*

## BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH



Bethel Church was an early Union Church (Reformed and Lutheran). It was built on land that was owned by Stephen Ramsburg. Traces of the old foundation are still visible in the southwest corner of the old cemetery.<sup>12</sup>

In 1881 a movement was made by the majority of the Reformed members to establish their own church. They moved a few miles away to Charlesville, where they built their own church and established their own cemetery.<sup>13</sup>

Bethel Church (now brick) continues to flourish and cherishes its old cemetery.

An early stone building near Bethel church is still in use as a church school on Sundays.

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<sup>11</sup> Dern, p. 106, 107.

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<sup>12</sup> Holdcraft, p. 18.

<sup>13</sup> Williams, p. 484.



*The Early Stone Building*

**ELLINGTON, MR. AND MRS. NED  
CHESTNUT HILL, ROLAND YOUNG FARM**



The log home that had been in the Stup family for many years was recently torn down. The only building still standing that belonged to this farm complex is this stone springhouse.

**GRAHAM, MR. AND MRS. RICHARD  
BEGINNING OF PEACE, MUCH WANTED**



This fine Federal residence was once the property of Nicholas Holtz, who was considered to be the wealthiest man in Frederick County.<sup>14</sup>

Originally this land belonged to Gabriel Kemp; then it was acquired by Nicholas, and he built this fine residence on it.

The front of the house has Flemish bond brick with three rows of belt coursing and a large water table, as well as straight soldiers over some of the windows. One of the original basement windows remains covered with wooden bars. The current owners found the original paint colors, which they used. The front door

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<sup>14</sup> Williams, p. 282.

is paneled and has large strap hinges. Three of the rooms have dog-eared molding. There are fireplaces in most of the rooms. There are butterfly shelves in the built-in cupboard in the dining room.

There was a tannery nearby.

### HOOPER, S. R.



This two-and-one-half-storied stone house is built into a hillside. Its steep roof has a slight kick up and becomes the roof for the balcony that runs across the front of the house. An addition that contains the kitchen and sunroom is also of stone. The windows are six-over-six and still have some of the old wavy panes.

### KNAPP, MR. AND MRS. MATHEW DUVALL, HOLTZ



Built in two sections, this stone house is one of the first houses to be built on what is now called Cloverhill, a large development on Yellow Springs Road.

The largest section of the house was built of quarried limestone, with careful attention paid to the stone soldiers placed above the windows and doors. The rear section is built mostly of fieldstone, which was parged but now is uncovered and is well pointed. There is a small water table on the front.

There is a small red sandstone sink that at one time was used in the kitchen (similar to the one at Shifferstadt). Six fireplaces are in the house, but only one is used. One of the upstairs fireplaces has a fireback that was part of a five-plate stove.

Most of the floorboards are random width. Several of the windows are nine-over-six-panes. There are several batten-beaded-board doors with original latches. A stone smokehouse and a stone springhouse remain.

**LADINO, MR. AND MRS. CHRISTOPHER  
PUZZLEMENT CORRECTED,  
DARTMOUTH GREEN**



The original part of this log house consists of a living room and two bedrooms on the first floor, with two bedrooms above. The section built by the Ladinos in 1961 added a kitchen. The house has been covered with siding. The roof was wood shingle and is now asbestos.

**MARTZ, MR. AND MRS. WALTER  
WINPENNY TELL, WIMPINNY TELL,  
WHIPPENNEY**



Jacob Staley built the original log one-and-one-half-story part of this farmhouse in the late 1700s. Its loft was raised to add two bedrooms that still have random-width floorboards. (This part is in the back and does not show in the picture.)

The main stone section was added in the early 1800s. A local landscape architect, Stuart Haller, designed the wooded frame addition as well as the gardens.

Some of the early features in the house include beaded and batten doors, a turn-around stairway, deep windows with some of the old panes still in use, and old horsehair plaster in some sections.

Some of the batten boards were moved from one room to a hallway nearby to increase the size of the present living room.

The first home to be built on this farm is almost a ruins and is soon to be demolished. Baltershum was the name of the town in Germany where the Martz family originated and this name was used for some of their property.<sup>15</sup>

Major George Martz was born on the homestead that he cultivated and improved. He organized a company during the War of 1812 and served the country in many other ways.<sup>16</sup>

There is a stone springhouse nearby.



*The Springhouse*

<sup>15</sup> Ralph Martz, *Martzes of Maryland*, pp. 4 and 5A.

<sup>16</sup> Williams, I, p. 590.

## MONESSON, MR. AND MRS. MORRIS



This house began as a two-story log home with the kitchen in the basement. The fireplace is still there as well as a turnaround stairs. The living room above the former kitchen features one wall where the large, broad logs are exposed. Log construction is evident as far as the windowsills in the bedrooms above. Most of the windows in this old section contain wavy glass.

Several additions have been made to enlarge the house, which is now covered with western cedar that has achieved a brown patina.

One of the early owners was Charlie Broadrup, who was known as the Miller of Charlesville.

### NEILSON, MR. AND MRS. BRAD



The center section of this brick house is considered to be the oldest. Several additions and many changes have left only the original random-width floorboards in the living room and the hall, as well as a few pieces of woodwork, as examples of the original building. The fine center staircase adds to the early feeling.

The many outbuildings, including stables and tenant house, make this a splendid complex.

### RAWSON, MRS. ARTHUR FOXES SPY



John Staley was in possession of this property in 1802 where he built a log cabin over a spring. Since then this German-Swiss type house has had many changes. The basement still has a trough where the water runs from a never-failing spring, as well as a large fireplace with an old crane and kettle. There is a stairs to a balcony in this section. Added behind this are two newer areas that include the kitchen and bath.

Mrs. Rawson has maintained as much original fabric of the house as possible. The hearth bricks in the front living room include a *hex* stone. The front door is bead and batten with an old lock. Some of the chestnut floors have been saved. There are deep windowsills and some of the nine-over-six-panes are old wavy glass. Several dormers have been added to the third floor.

## RICE, MRS. RUGER AND STEVEN RICE



This property has long been known as the Feaga Farm since Philip Feaga, a Hessian soldier, settled here in 1783. He established a mill that remained in the Feaga family for over one hundred years.<sup>17</sup>

The home place began as a log building that is now covered with siding. The brick addition doubled the size of the house and gave a Georgian look to the front. The window trim in the new addition is especially attractive.

There is still evidence of the mill in the field below the house close to Tuscarora Creek. At one time there was a tannery further down from the mill. Several outbuildings are still standing, including a stone spring-house dated 1811.

<sup>17</sup> Scharf, p. 558-559.

There are several early gravestones as well as a millstone-nearby.



1834-1836



Margaret Heffner  
Feb. 18, 1774-May 7, 1845

**ROBERTS, MR. AND MRS. GLENN  
TUCKAWAY ACRES**



The center section of this stone two-story house was the first part to be built. Here the original hand-hewn beams can be seen in the living room. The window-sills are two feet deep and 20 inches wide. The original front door has been covered in order to make a conversion to one room.

At one time there was a slave building in the field. It was moved back and attached to the first stone section and now functions as a kitchen. There is a jug-shaped chimney on the back of the summer kitchen. Most of the fireplaces have been covered.

There are two never-failing springs in the front field.

**SCHULTZ, DAVID**



This is another farm that was settled by a member of the Staley family in the late 1700s. It is built of log on a stone foundation that is large enough to include an early kitchen.

After Mr. and Mrs. Schultz bought the property from Lewis Staley, they remodeled it completely. They replaced the roof, took down two chimneys, rebuilt the hallway, and closed the fireplaces. They also restored the barn.

An unusual large boulder, which has been there for over 100 years, stands in the front yard,. It is a mystery.



**STALEY, HAROLD  
AETNA GLASS WORKS**



The center stone section of this house is the oldest part. The stone additions on either side and the brick additions in the rear were added later. The stonework on the front has been expertly handled and preserved.

On the rear patio two millstones have been preserved.

Though there are no remains, this is the location of the Aetna Glass Works that was established by Governor Thomas Johnson and his brothers in the late 1700s. It can be seen on the Varlé map of 1808.

**SUSOL, EVELYN  
COOL BREEZE FARM**



Mathias Bartgis, the first printer in Frederick, is thought to have been the builder of this two-and-one-half-story stone house. His paper mill is supposed to be nearby and shows on the Varlé map of 1808, but we were unable to find it.

The house has been altered in many ways. The enclosed turnabout stairway has been opened. Some of the plaster that coated the inside stone walls has been removed, and many of the windows have been reframed. A large addition was attached about fifteen years ago.

## TAURASO, DR. AND MRS. NICOLA TAURUS ESTATES



An unusual record of this home is that only five families have owned it in over 200 years: Mathias Buckey, who bought the property when it was Taskers Chance and whose son Valentine built the house around 1774; the Schley family, descendants of the immigrant Thomas Schley who built the first houses in Frederick and whose grandson, Dr. Fairfax Schley, was an outstanding citizen; Thomas Poole Jones, the farmer for whom the road close by is named; Roger and Sarah Eyler, who spent a few years restoring it; and finally Dr. Nicola Tauraso, who purchased the farm in 1972.

Built of native limestone in the eighteenth century, it was changed almost completely in the nineteenth century with two exceptions: there is still evidence

of the use of mud between the floors, a means of insulation in the eighteenth century; and in the basement are still several arched doorways.

The influence of the Greek revival style can be seen in the front door with its wide transom and sidelights, the Doric columns, and much of the woodwork and inside doors.

The fine landscaping and statues complement this splendid home. There are numerous outbuildings that have been carefully screened from the house.

In 1979 Taurus Estates was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.



## URBANA

(Urbana election district number 7 was established June 16, 1848, from parts of Buckeystown district number 1, and New Market district number 9.)<sup>1</sup>

Artifacts have been found here which establish the presence of Indians throughout the area in the early Archaic Period (5,000 B.C.)<sup>2</sup>

Franz Louis Michel, a Swiss explorer hoping to find silver, visited the area as early as 1702. He produced the first map of Frederick County in 1707. In 1709 he persuaded Baron Christopher von Graffinfeld of Bern, Switzerland, to explore this land with the prospect of settling here. Baron von Graffinfeld and a French Canadian trader, Martin Charetier, and his Indian wife, climbed Sugarloaf Mountain, of which they claimed, "There is no more beautiful sight in the world."

They produced the second map of the district (1712), which remains fascinating and fairly accurate. However, it was not until 1725 that the first settler, Josiah Jones, arrived.<sup>3</sup> The English settlers who followed included those named Beall, Murdoch, Worthington, Johnson, Hillary, and Dixon.<sup>4</sup>

Urbana is thought to have been named for a town in Virginia where the building "Landon" originated. Prior to that it was known as Wooltown, for the many woolen mills, including Fleecy Dale at Park Mills, that functioned from 1810 to 1860.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Williams, p. 695.

<sup>2</sup> *History and Legends of Urbana*, p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Dern, p. 8-10.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 89-91.

<sup>5</sup> *History and Legends of Urbana*, p. 15.

In the late 1770s, the Johnson brothers established an iron furnace on their property at Rock Hall and a forge at Bloomsbury.

One of the greatest investments in Urbana was the glass factory developed by Johann Frederick Amelung above Bennett's Creek. He brought many skilled workers with him, and they produced some of the finest glassware in this country at that time.

## CLAPP, MRS. ROBERT ARABY, THOMAS FARM



Built in 1780 by James Marshall, this prominent home was named Araby after a tract of land in Scotland. The center section with three dormer windows is considered the oldest part. The plantation remained in the Marshall family for nearly 100 years.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> *History and Legends of Urbana*, p. 42.

In 1860 a Fredericktonian Colonel C.K. Thomas chose this Georgian home as a tranquil retreat after a busy life in Baltimore. During the Civil War this farm was witness to skirmishes by the armies of both sides, but during the Battle of the Monocacy on July 9, 1864, the heaviest fighting took place here. The house was captured and re-captured several times. The Thomas family, the owners at that time, took refuge in the cellar.<sup>7</sup> The next day General Grant used an upstairs bedroom for a war council.

A part of the west wall was blown down by cannon fire, but the building was restored and has since had several additions. Many outbuildings survive including a blacksmith shop and slave quarters.<sup>8</sup>

## DOLAN, MR. AND MRS. KEVIN LANDON



One of the most remarkable houses in Frederick County was first built in Urbana, Virginia, along the banks of the Rappahannock River. It served as a home and a silk-mill farm before being dismantled in 1846 and shipped by barges to Georgetown. Here it was loaded on ox-carts and reassembled at its present location.<sup>9</sup>

It is reported that 12,000 bricks were used in the reconstruction of this very large, three-story building. It is 100 feet long and 39 feet wide with a spacious porch in the front. There are 26 rooms, which provided ample room for a Young Ladies' Seminary in

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<sup>7</sup> Michael Spauer, "What's In A Name?" *Frederick News-Post*, August 13, 1980.

<sup>8</sup> National Park Service release.

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<sup>9</sup> *History and Legends of Urbana*, p. 36.

1847 and in 1856 the Landon Academy and Military Institute for Boys.<sup>10</sup>

Landon was occupied first by the 55<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteers then by the Confederates of Longstreet's Corps. Later it was the scene of a ball given by Confederate General J.E.B. Stewart in honor of his troops arriving in Maryland. It also served as a hospital.<sup>11</sup>

The graffiti left by these troops is still evident; pictures of Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and comments were found on the walls and have been preserved. The house is now divided so that part of it is used for weddings and receptions and part as living quarters.

Landon was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 23, 1975.

**DYKER, MR. AND MRS. C.L.  
LABYRINTH, STRIFE ENDED,  
RIGHT AND JUSTICE, NONE LEFT**



The main portion of this house was built of fieldstone with walls two feet thick and with beams that measure 12 by 12. The stone was covered years ago with stucco except for the north end, which was covered with patterned slate. The kitchen addition is of brick. The upper front porch with its decorative railing is a later addition. The kitchen and living room fireplaces use the same chimney.

The house has had many names. It was owned and lived in by the descendants of Samuel and Belinda Simmons for almost 100 years. He died in 1779.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Heister G. Rhawn, "Old Catalogue Tells of the Life at the Military Academy at Urbana," *Frederick News-Post*, no date.

<sup>11</sup> Elsie White Haines, "Sidelights," *Frederick News-Post*. No date or page.

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<sup>12</sup> *History and Legends of Urbana*, p. 47.

**ENGLAND, MRS. HELEN AND  
MR. CHIP ENGLAND  
IDLEWIDE, ENGLAND HOUSE**



The England house is a two-and-one-half-story Carpenter Gothic home built in three parts. The restoration of the original log section has resulted in an excellent exposure of huge chestnut logs. At one time there was a stone slave house nearby.

Other outbuildings remain, including a storage shed and barn.

**HARRIS, MR. AND MRS. JAMES  
THE LAWSON HOUSE, THE LADY**



This two-and-one-half-story house has fine brickwork, including brick soldiers over the front windows and a brick arch over the front door. There is a handsome fan light over the paneled door.

There have been many changes and additions, but some of the painted woodwork still gives a grained and marbled effect. The original kitchen was a separate building. The slave cabins have been removed.

## HATCHER, MR. AND MRS. JAMES ADDISON



This house was built for Thomas Burgee soon after the land was purchased from William Duval in 1781.<sup>13</sup> It was willed to Singleton and Thomas Burgee, Jr. in 1832.<sup>14</sup>

Singleton Burgee, about whom many stories are told, became one of the largest slave owners in the county. His granddaughter, Mrs. John Addison, inherited the farm. Her husband's family was related to the famous English author Addison.<sup>15</sup>

The house was built in two parts. The west section is stuccoed stone scribed to look like granite blocks. The later addition is brick, also stuccoed and scribed. Some

<sup>13</sup> Maryland Land Records, WR2/199.

<sup>14</sup> Wills, GME/318.

<sup>15</sup> Williams, pp. 1285, 1286.

of the windows are six-over-six. There are chair rails and beaded baseboards, and in the attic and cellar pegged beams can be seen.

According to Frank Addison, when the Union troops were camped in the fields around the house, a Confederate soldier was hidden in a secret room in the basement. The room is still there.<sup>16</sup>

## IRVINE, MRS. CAROL AMELUNG



John Frederick Amelung was born near Hanover, Germany, in 1742. He acquired experience in the glass blowing industry by working in his brother's factory for ten years. Convinced by a Benjamin Claggett from Maryland that he could make a huge success producing

<sup>16</sup> *History and Legends of Urbana*, p. 38.

glass in Maryland, he borrowed \$10,000 from merchants in Bremen and from his wife and sister. He arranged for the shipping of equipment and 68 workers, as well as his family and servants, to the New World. By 1785 he had built a large stone building on the banks of Bennett's Creek where glass was produced using much local material. In addition, thirty houses were built for the workers.

His brick home was built in 1787, overlooking the glass factory and Sugar Loaf Mountain. The bricks were made on the property for this two-and-one-half-story Georgian mansion. Broad wooden steps led up to a wide porch and the front entrance, which has been altered. The front of the house is of Flemish bond coursing with a water table on all sides.

To the left of the central hall are front and back parlors, while on the right is a spacious dining room. On the second floor, in addition to bedrooms, was a large ballroom with beautiful paneling (this was sold to a museum). Here, as well as in the front parlor, cupboards with arched doors and butterfly shelves remain on either side of the fireplaces.<sup>17</sup>

Despite his production of wonderful glass pieces, John Amelung was declared bankrupt in 1795; the mansion and glassworks were sold, and he went to live with his son in Baltimore. The house has had many owners since then and some changes have been made; however, this house remains an outstanding building.

Amelung was the first house to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places in Frederick County on October 3, 1973.

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<sup>17</sup> Edward S. Delaplaine, "John Frederick Amelung," *Frederick News-Post*, 1971.

## KING, WILLIAM THE LOCUST, URIAH LAWSON HOUSE



This brick house is Flemish bond in the front with a large inset brick chimney. It has three bays in front with six-over-six windows. Maynards and Worthingtons owned the property until the Lawson family bought it about 1820 and owned it for 150 years.

Interior walls and partitions are solid brick. The ceilings are very high, and there is a center hall with stairs to the attic.

At one time a log slave quarters was attached to the north section, but it has been torn down.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> *History and Legends of Urbana*, p. 52.



**LILY PONS WATER GARDENS  
THE THOMAS HOUSE**



The oldest part of this house built in the 1700s was one room up and one room down. The old kitchen, now part of an office, still includes a small beaded board staircase with an old lock.

The later front section has two rooms down and two up with a center hall and open stair to the attic. The entire house has been encased in brick and modernized, leaving little of the original to view.

**LOEB, MRS. ETHEL  
WELLCOME FARMS**



The east part of the main section of this stone house was built in 1780 by Major Roger Johnson, a brother of Thomas Johnson, the first native Marylander to be elected governor of the state. This area had only four rooms. A later addition included a ballroom. Some of the windows on the upstairs are twelve-over-twelve panes.

A noticeable change in the stone and roof materials separate the main building from the west part, which was built around 1820. In 1920 two one-story brick additions were built on the east and west ends. Much of the old hardware remains. Two cabinets in the parlor have doors inset with Amelung glass. Many of the windowpanes are of Amelung glass and have been incised with different names. There are several outbuildings, including a root cellar and slave quarters.

**MILLER, MRS. AND MRS. JASON  
THE LITTLE HOUSE, ORRISON FARM**



This is an excellent example of a two-story log dwelling with many eighteenth and early nineteenth century interior construction and decorative features. The entire house is encased in siding that covers and protects the log interior. Many of the logs have been exposed and much of the original horsehair chinking, as well as wide oak flooring, is evident throughout the house. Several of the ceilings have exposed whitewashed beams.

In the center and west rooms on the first floor, a rough beaded chair rail has been added over the logs. Located in the east room on the first level is the kitchen, which has a large brick fireplace and chimney with the original broad iron fireplace crane.

This was a part of the original Bloomsbury tract and was in the Johnson family for many years. It is thought that the small graveyard may possibly contain the grave of James Johnson, another brother.

**MONTGOMERY, MRS. CHARLOTTE  
RIGHTS OF MAN**



This property has belonged to the Montgomery family since 1858. The first part of this house is a small section with one set of eyebrow windows and a cat-slide roof. This section was built of log and is the present kitchen.

The entire house is covered with siding. There is a small balcony on the rear of the house.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> *History and Legends of Urbana*, p. 40.

**SCHIPPER, DR. AND MRS. GERALD  
HERITAGE HILLS**



Heritage Hills is a large Federal style two-and-one-half-story house built of stone in two parts. The main block on the north end has three bays with a three-light transom door located in the first bay. The gabled roof has two brick chimneys, one at each end. A boxed cornice with brackets supports a slate roof.

A two-story addition to the south side is four bays wide with a two-story galleried porch extending to the west side.

Major Roger Johnson built Heritage Hills in the late 1700s for his son Richard Johnson.

**SCHMIDT, MR. AND MRS. GARY  
SETH'S FOLLY, POKE EASY FARM**



This two-and-one-half-story stone house was built in the late eighteenth century in simple Georgian style. The stone walls are twenty-inches thick in the living room. Many of the windows are splayed and have six-over-six old wavy panes. The main entrance door has four panels and an elliptical transom located in an arched doorway. The slate roof is finished with a stepped brick cornice.

Among the previous owners were Molesworths and Walkers.

**STONER, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM L.  
BLOOMSBURY, OLD FORGE FARM**



Bloomsbury was built about 1774 by Roger Johnson who operated a large forge on Bennett's Creek. It is supposed that Roger Johnson lived here as a bachelor and built and moved to Wellcome Farm with his bride in 1780.

This stone house is two-storied with windows of six-over-nine on the first floor and six-over-six on the second. The windows, doors, and most hardware are original. The house has random-width oak floors and original cupboards and closets.

The original house had a dug basement, two rooms on the first floor, and two on the second, and an attic. The first kitchen was in a separate building: a small log cabin, with a loft for servants above.

A previous owner Mr. Speer designed a small white plaster addition, which complements the older stone house.

**VERDI, MRS. EDWARD  
WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH,  
THE DAVIS HOUSE**



The earliest section of this Victorian house is a two-room log wing in the rear. Although not visible, the logs, original floors, a turnaround staircase, and a root cellar still exist there.

The center section was added about one hundred and seventy years ago while the front section with its wrap-around porch was built in the late 1800s.

During the latest renovation log pipes that brought water to the kitchen and cellar were discovered. A long board found in the chimney has been preserved and is displayed. It has hand-carved figures and the

words "Sargent Savil No 1 Co. K 12<sup>th</sup> Reg" carved on it and is thought to have belonged to a prisoner during the Civil War.

### VILLAGES OF URBANA FAT OXEN



This house is a good example of a mid-eighteenth century English farmhouse built in an area largely settled by Germans.<sup>20</sup>

William Beall, Sr. acquired the 1,000-acre tract of land called Fat Oxen before 1754. When Joseph Beall sold to Charles Beall in 1779, the deed indicates that the land included "a dwelling plantation." In 1800 Fat Oxen was sold to Thomas Sprigg. After he died in 1826, John McPherson, Sr. bought the estate at public auction. Subsequently it was owned by the McPherson, Dennis, and Ross families, all related and significant contributors to Maryland history.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Don Swann and Don Swann Jr., *Colonial and Historic Homes of Maryland*.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

This brick house is one-and-one-half-stories laid in Flemish bond over a stone foundation. The kitchen wing is attached and is also one-and-one-half-stories. This Georgian style house has an open central hall. There are four main rooms on the first floor that have back-to-back corner fireplaces. The mantels are unusual, as the raised panel design only goes down one side of the fireplace. A chair rail runs up the stair landing and continues to the second floor level.<sup>22</sup>

### WARFIELD, JOHN EAGLE'S NEST



This stone house, built in the late 1700s, has been altered and added to so often that it is hard to determine what of the original has survived.

The front of the house, facing south, still shows fine stonework and retains some of the original windows and doors.



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<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

## WALKERSVILLE

(Walkersville election district number 26 was organized from portions of Woodsboro district number 11 and Mt. Pleasant district number 13 in 1904.)<sup>1</sup>

The three original tracts of land that became the Walkersville district included Monocacy Manor, 10,000 acres of land surveyed for Lord Baltimore in 1724; Dulany's Lott, 3,850 acres surveyed for Daniel Dulany; and a V-shaped tract between them called Spring Garden.<sup>2</sup> These grants were sold off in small lots to German settlers who came down the Old Monocacy Road from Pennsylvania.

The town of Walkersville began as a small village along Biggs Ford Road that was called Georgetown after an early settler George Cramer, who owned property north and east of town, and John Walker, who owned property south and west of town. When the Pennsylvania Railroad was built, the name Walkersville was chosen as the name for the combined villages to avoid confusion with another station (in D.C.) and the local post office, which was and is called Walkersville.<sup>3</sup>

Among the early settlers were those named Nicodemus, Cramer, Everhart, Hoke, Stauffer, and Zimmerman.<sup>4</sup>

Though the train still comes occasionally, Walkersville no longer has an ice plant, tanners, blacksmiths, a creamery, Glade Valley Bakery, or Glade Valley Farm that housed the famous Preakness winner of 1939,

Challedon.<sup>5</sup> (The farm was moved to Mount Pleasant.) Another loss was "Aunt Lucy Hams." One of the most enduring links to the past is the T.R. Saylor Hardware Store that is still offering hardware in the same location on Main Street where it was started 90 years ago by Mrs. Louise Horine's grandfather.<sup>6</sup>

Several of the old churches and cemeteries survive, including the Israel's Creek Cemetery on Route 194 and a cemetery on Devilbiss Road where some descendants of Oliver Cromwell as well as relatives of Edgar Allen Poe are found.

Among the most recent additions to Walkersville district are two shopping centers, a large high school, and a medical center. Since 1974 Bio-Wittaker, Inc. has manufactured diagnostic and biotechnological products. Digital Systems Corporation has developed security systems. Rotorex manufactured compressors for window air conditioners for many years.

To provide recreational facilities, the burgess and commissioners purchased one hundred and forty acres known as "Hawthorn Bottom," now known as Heritage Farm. It includes an L shaped mansion and barn, carriage house (with carriage), a smoke house, and an icehouse. Here the town hopes to develop several playing fields, a golf course, and a linear park, as well as a community center.

As burgess Orley Bourland said, "Though Walkersville has grown tremendously, it is a caring community and hopes to retain its small town flavor."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mathews, p. 498.

<sup>2</sup> Millard Milburn Rice, *New Facts and Old Families*, pp. 149-156.

<sup>3</sup> *Walkersville Maryland, A Tale of Two Villages*, p. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Beattie Stauffer Records, *Mirror*, June 3, 1992, p. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Karen Gardner, *Frederick News-Post*, April 3, 1992, p. A-7.

<sup>7</sup> *Walkersville Centennial*, April 1, 1992, p. 1.



*The house at Heritage Farm Park*



*The barn at Heritage Farm Park*

**BARR, MR. AND MRS. PAUL  
SHANKS MILL RACE FARM,  
DERN HOMEPLACE**



The stone section on the east side of this home was built by one of the Dern family who came to this country in 1763. Some evidence shows that they lived in a log house until the stone section was built.

The land was bought from Daniel Dulaney in 1792, and the house built soon after. The stone part covered with frame was built in two sections.

Most of the woodwork is original. One unusual feature is an upside down T in an upstairs bedroom.

There are the remains of a stone springhouse on the other side of the millrace in front of the house. Several outbuildings exist as well as an old ice pit lined with stone.

It must be pointed out that John P. Dern, whose ancestors built this home, was one of the authors of

*Pioneers of Old Monocacy, The Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland 1721-1743.* This book is one of the best references on Frederick County.

### **CRUM, MR. AND MRS. MILLARD VENTURE AND LUCK**



This stone, brick, and log house has been in the Crum family since 1891.<sup>8</sup> The farm was once the part of Dulaney's Lot that was sold to Susanna Beatty, whose descendants sold it to the Dillars, who sold it to the Crums.<sup>9</sup>

Of German heritage, it is very similar to Schifferstadt. It has a central chimney that served several fireplaces:

<sup>8</sup> Liber W.I.P.13. folio 101.

<sup>9</sup> Liber A.F.9, folio 47.

one was a seven-foot walk-in fireplace now converted into two smaller ones and one in the kitchen in back of one in the living room. Other features include recessed paneling, a hand-carved walnut corner cupboard, chamfered beams, some nine-over-six windows, old hardware, splayed windows in the brick section (the oldest), as well as wide-plank oak floorboards.

The first addition to the original brick building is stone with stone soldiers over the windows and a small water table. The latest addition is log. Retaining many of the original features, the Crums have done a wonderful restoration.



### CRUM, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM



Built of stone in two sections, this home has been in the Crum family since 1959. There is an 1826 date stone near the roof top; but when the construction of the cellar under the north section is considered, it may be concluded that the age of the house might be about the same time as another house in Frederick called Schifferstadt (1756).

There are several recesses in the walls in this part of the cellar that are about one-and-one-half-feet high and one-foot deep; one recess is three-feet high and one-foot deep. The beams in the ceiling still have their bark. One of the stone walls does not conform with the 1826 house, which was built by the Neidig family. Evidently there was a one-room stone house here originally.

The interior of the house has been restored with several changes, but whenever possible the Crums have retained the original, including the random-width boards.

In the field northwest of the home, in an archeological dig conducted by Tyler Bastion, the state archeologist, a large Indian settlement was uncovered.

### CRAMER, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM F.



Three Cramer brothers from Germany arrived in Philadelphia in 1703. One of the brothers, John (Johann) bought land on Monocacy Manor that had belonged to Lord Baltimore since 1724.<sup>10</sup> The Cramer family has owned this homestead for five generations. Jacob Cramer was listed in 1767 as the owner of lot 35

<sup>10</sup> Williams, p. 1111.

on the map drawn by Mr. Dern, showing the lessees and tenants.<sup>11</sup>

The earliest section of this two-and-one-half-story brick house can be distinguished by its different bricks. Small, finer brick is laid in Flemish bond in the original portion while the later section is running bond. The later bricks are wider and denser.

Some of the windows are nine-over-six. Several doors and windows have been relocated. Boards from the attic have been refinished and used in the kitchen. Much of the old molding has been retained. A Hessian mantelpiece has been installed in one of the parlors. The outline of the old log kitchen roof can be seen on the rear of the original building.

In 1929 a large part of the building was damaged by a tornado. The house is being restored by Mr. and Mrs. Cramer.

## GREEN, MR. AND MRS. PAUL THE WINEBRENNER HOMESTEAD



It was in a log cabin on this farm occupied by Philip Winebrenner and his wife Eva that John Winebrenner, their third son, was born in 1797. In 1810 the family moved to a newly-finished, substantial stone farmhouse. It was here that John spent the days of his youth. This stone house with a frame addition built later still stands in an excellent state of preservation.<sup>12</sup> John Winebrenner became the founder of the Church of God.

Today the homestead is still in the Winebrenner family, as Mr. Green, the owner, is the grandson of Mrs. Ephraim Zimmerman who was a grand niece of John

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<sup>11</sup> Tracey and Dern, p. 304.

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<sup>12</sup> S.Y. Yahn, *Churches of God*.

Winebrenner, and who inherited the farm through her family connections.

There have been some frame additions to the house that are visible in the picture.

**KILLEEN, DR. AMY  
GEARHART HOUSE**



The original house was a two-story (two rooms up and two down) log structure facing west. The logs are 10 inches by 14 inches, flattened on each side and chinked with shale and plaster. There were two inside chimneys and fireplaces on the first floor.

The west wing was added in the late 1800s. It has paneled doors and architrave trim and an enclosed stairway.

The east wing was added in 1900 and replaced a lean-to kitchen. The doors to the kitchen stairs and to the cellar are board-and-batten.

It is thought that this building was an inn at one time.

**KIRBY, MR. AND MRS. JEFFREY  
HAIFLEIGH, STAUFFER, NELSON**



Douglas Winebrenner is thought to have been the builder of this large brick home. It now has four two-storied pillars in front giving it an elegant appearance. The brick has been painted off-white. Some of the old window frames and panes remain.

The Stauffer family began the business called *Aunt Lucy Hams* in 1929, several years after Aunt Lucy had died. Aunt Lucy was a maid for the Stauffer family from before the Civil War until she died. Legend has it

that she hid runaway slaves traveling the Underground Railroad in the Stauffer's brick barn.<sup>13</sup>

The brick ends of this bank barn were laid with fine designs. An unusual brick cistern survives on the slope to the barn.

There are several other outbuildings: a brick smokehouse and an unusual board summer kitchen, which has a root cellar underneath.

**MOXLEY, DAVID  
WALKER-NICODEMUS FARM  
FEDERAL**



This land was bought by Thomas Beatty in a sale of confiscated British property in 1781. Randall and

<sup>13</sup> Karen Gardner, *Frederick News-Post*, April 3, 1992, A-7.

Walker developed the farm. This is the same Walker for whom the town is named. John Nicodemus bought the farm in 1845, and it remained in that family for over 150 years. According to the late Kent Nicodemus, there was an old Indian fort located here.

The oldest section of this large house is the setback area that is covered with German siding. The next section is brick and has some nine-over-six windows. The north area has a first floor of stone and a second floor that is brick. One can tell the different sections by a break in the foundation from stone to brick.

There is a recent brick addition across the back of the house. In the rear a brick washhouse and a brick bake oven have been restored. Between the barn and the house there is a reconstructed root cellar.

## **RICHFIELD LIMITED PARTNERSHIP RICHFIELD**



Richfield was built by Thomas Johnson, the first American governor of Maryland, on land that was part of Tasker's Chance. This brick mansion was similar to Prospect Hall, with a center hall claimed to be "wide enough to turn a wagon and four horses around in." George Washington was a visitor in 1785 and 1791. In 1794 after his wife died, Governor Johnson moved to Rose Hill Manor to live with his daughter and her family.<sup>14</sup>

In 1813 the house burned and was rebuilt by William Goldsborough on the foundations of the original house, using many of the materials that were salvaged from the old house.

<sup>14</sup> William B. Crum Jr., *Richfield*, pp. 1-2.

Another disaster occurred in 1929: a tornado hit, completely destroying the farm buildings, the east wing of the house, and the second floor above the foyer. Again the home was rebuilt but without the gabled roof.

The house still has some of the early glass panes and original flooring. In some sections of the exterior, scoring is still visible, giving the appearance of large blocks.

## **TOMS, MR. AND MRS. GEORGE RETREAT FARM**



The brickwork on this two-and-one-half-story house is especially fine. The front is Flemish bond. There is a stone foundation with a small water table on three walls. Many of the windows are topped with straight soldiers.

The house has had changes and additions but still retains some wonderful features, including arched cupboards with keystones and butterfly shelves. Many of the paneled doors are feathered. Some of the original fireplaces, including one with dog-eared molding, have been retained. There was a unique arrangement with the bake oven that allowed the bread to come directly into the house.

The house and its owners can be traced backwards on the following maps: Titus (1873), Joseph Zimmerman; Bond (1858), G. Murdock; and Varlé (1808), William Potts.

### ZIMMERMAN, ELMER AND LORELLE SMITH FARM



In 1943 this stone farmhouse was completely remodeled on the inside. However, the exterior stone walls have

remained the same for two hundred years. They show great care in the use of well-cut stone, especially the stone soldiers over the windows. A stone meat house and a springhouse in the meadow survive.

### ZIMMERMAN, MR. AND MRS. IRVIN



The center part of this house is log. The back section is weatherboard while the front section is brick covered with weatherboard. The entire building has been covered with aluminum siding.

There are several outbuildings, including a smoke-house, a summer kitchen, and two barns.

## BIGGS FORD

Much of this material was researched by Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern for their book, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743*. We felt it was important to include this information to illustrate the origins of a large part of the Biggs Ford section of Walkersville.

In the beginning large tracts of land were given to Lord Baltimore by the King of England. Then, ten thousand acres was considered a manor. Monocacy Manor was surveyed in 1724. At this time Monocacy Manor was divided into 85 parcels, each about 100 acres, which were rented by tenants until the land was confiscated by the Americans when they defeated the British. Some tenants were able to retain their land, but most did not. However, it is from this time that Mr. Dern was able to identify the tenants through titles that were established as a result of the confiscation.

He determined that the first settlements on Monocacy Manor were along the east bank of the Monocacy River from Biggs Ford to Links Bridge Road. At one time there was a road that made that settlement possible.

The next settlement was near the present Glade Road, and another group located along Dublin Road. This was collaborated by William Crum.

We are going to include the John Whitmore, Gary Grossnickle, David Knott, and Harold Roderuck houses here as they were all located on Monocacy Manor.

## GROSSNICKLE, GARY THE FRANCE HOUSE



The front section of this house is log covered with siding. Two later additions were made. It is now used as a tenant house. The outbuildings are more recent.

## DAVID KNOTT HOUSE



There is a stone two-storied house (not shown) that is partly covered with stucco and partly covered with siding. The back door has beaded boards with an old lock.

One of the outbuildings (shown in the photograph) is built of rubble or rough stone and is thought to have been a slave house.

## RODERUCK, MR. AND MRS. HAROLD MONOCACY MANOR



Built of unusually large stone, this two-and-one-half-story house has walls that are 18 inches thick. The quoins are unusually large. On the north side there are keystones in the trim over the windows.

There are four fireplaces with old mantels. The open staircase goes all the way to the attic. The railing is hand carved.

The washhouse is log and stone. The barn is made with two walls of stone and two walls of wood.

William Campbell was one of the first owners. Later owners include Winebrenner, Slingluff, Fulton, and Stup. The Roderuck family bought the property in 1974.



## WHITMORE, MR. AND MRS. JOHN CAMP CAMPBELL



This home was built in three sections. The front two rooms upstairs and down are log covered with old siding. The two fireplaces are closed. There is some early molding around the doors and some chair railing. The Whitmores have owned this farm since 1917 and have made many changes in the house.

There are a carriage house, barn, and several other outbuildings. In 1970 an archeological search determined that there was a large Indian settlement on this location at an earlier time.



## WOODSBORO

Woodsboro (election district number 11) was established in 1821.<sup>1</sup>

Woodsboro district and town take their name from Col. Joseph Wood. He was a large landholder who laid out the first plat for the town, which was lot #52 of Monocacy Manor, in 1786. (This included a unique arrangement of ground rents.) At first the town was referred to as Woodsberry, then it became Woodsborough, and finally the town and district were named Woodsboro.<sup>2</sup>

This district is bisected by what was called "The Great Highway" that went from the South to Philadelphia via York and Lancaster and in time became Route 194. Another important road crossed the district coming from Baltimore through Woodsboro, Creagerstown, and Hagerstown, and on to Pittsburgh. Woodsboro provided many inns and wagon shops as well as blacksmith shops to help travelers on their way. A traveler in 1790 counted as many as 350 wagons in three days.<sup>3</sup>

Among the early settlers were Cramers, Stouffers, Shanks, Cronises, Smiths, Millers, Fogles, Delaplanes, Locks, Albaughs, Krises, and the Woods. Robert Israel, for whom Israel's Creek was named, was an early trapper. The Susquehanna Indians were known

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

<sup>2</sup> Scharf, p. 616.

<sup>3</sup> Frances Meehan Smith, *Woodsboro Remembers*, 1976, p. 14

to have traveled through the area using the trails to their hunting grounds in the mountains.<sup>4</sup>

One of the first roads in Frederick County was built when a petition that Col. Wood presented was granted. Col. Wood became the supervisor or overseer of this road, which became the Woodsboro Pike (Route 194). Near the town he built a Georgian mansion along the banks of Israel Creek.

Col. Wood served under Col. James Johnson (Gov. Thomas Johnson's brother) in the Second Battalion of Frederick County.<sup>5</sup>

During the Civil War General Jeb Stewart's cavalry passed through Woodsboro following the Battle of Antietam in October 1862. Many farmers lost horses and other livestock; some were stolen and some were paid for in Confederate money. The sounds of the Battle of Gettysburg could be heard in Woodsboro.<sup>6</sup>

Famous for its prosperous farms, Woodsboro is also known for its quarries: Barrick Lime Quarry now owned by Laurel Sand and Gravel Company, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., and LeGore Lime Company with its company housing and store.

In the early 1900s LeGore Bridge was built by the LeGore brothers to be used as the site of a hydroelectric dam. It is now used as part of the road system and is one of Frederick's most attractive stone bridges.

Other businesses today include Dorsey's Pork Products; Southern States; N.Z. Cramer & Son, hardware and

building supplies; Trout's Market; Woodsboro Bank; Rosebud Perfume Company; Paper and Ink Arts; and Forestheart Studio of Uncommon Fiber Arts, located in one of the old blacksmith shops. The Industrial Park contains many more businesses.



*LeGore Bridge*



*A limekiln on Dublin Road*

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 9

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. p. 14.

**BEVARD, MR. AND MRS. G. HARRY  
DOUGHERTY SPRINGS,  
KITCHEN AND LOFT**



The red stone for this large stone house came from a nearby quarry. Baxter Dougherty built an addition with a loft onto the back of the house and added the porches. There were three fireplaces; now there are two with one large fireplace still used for cooking.

A summer beam stretches across the living room ceiling. A hand-hewn ridgepole can be seen in the attic. Some of the cross-and-bible doors are feather painted and have their original hardware. There are solid shutters on the first floor and louvered shutters on the second.

The many outbuildings include two stone springhouses with wooden shingle roofs as well as barns and silos.

**CAFFIGAN, MR. AND MRS. MARK  
KRISE'S SPIRIT, HOLWECK**



A red stone building painted white at one time, this home has had six owners since it was built in 1798. It has cut-stone soldiers over the six-over-six windows on the first floor. The oldest section of the house is the rear area, which is currently being restored.

The stone barn is thought to be older than the house.

**DESHIELDS, MRS. HOYT B.  
PROSPERITY FARM**



This very large red stone building was built in several sections. The stonework with its gray pointing is the work of a skilled mason.

Some of the early strap hinges have been retained as well as random-width floorboards.

**DOUGHERTY, MR. AND MRS. MARK  
THE WIEKERT FARM**



This two-and-a-half-story stone house was built in two sections and includes some features that date it back to the pre-1800s. The deep windowsills (20 inches), turn-around enclosed staircases, early molding around the windows, and doors have all been preserved. There are three inside stone-and-brick chimneys.

Many outbuildings exist, but none seem to be as old as the house.

**DRENNING, MR. AND MRS. CHARLES DAHL  
LOCKS VIEW FARM**



The Lock homestead has a Pennsylvania-type central chimney. The center original section is log and was built around 1770, with the interior log walls now exposed on the second floor.

The next oldest section, on the north, is weatherboard filled with tanbark. The third section, to the south, is brick and was built about 1863.

The farm is part of lots 85 and 65 of Monocacy Manor. The first owner was D. Herzog, who sold it to the Locks around 1790. The next owners were Eylers and then Drennings. Dahl Drenning is the seventh generation of the family to live in this house.

**EAVES, MR. AND MRS. GLEN  
COOKERLY'S TAVERN**



Cookerly's Tavern was the site of a meeting to ask that Frederick County be divided into election districts, as it was difficult for some to reach the County Court House.<sup>7</sup>

In 1791 President Washington stopped here on his way to Philadelphia, according to a plaque erected by the D.A.R. in front of the house.

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<sup>7</sup> Williams, p. 128.

**GOUGH, DR. AND MRS. RICHARD  
RIGGS HOME, PINE CREEK HILL**



It is believed that the bricks used in this home were made on the property. One section of the house is laid in Flemish bond while the rest is common bond. The stone foundation is similar to the design of an English basement. The wood found in the basement had to be replaced, but the summer beam was saved. Some of the old molding has been saved as well as the old random-width floors. The ceilings are ten-feet high. The windows are deeply recessed.

**GOULD PROPERTY MANAGEMENT  
SPRING PLAINS, THE BARRICK HOME**



This house is on part of an original tract consisting of 5,000 acres on which a *warrant* was issued to John Diggs in the early 1700s by Lord Baltimore. In 1735 a John Preston built a four-room brick house near the free-flowing springs on a 53-acre tract he called Spring Plains.

In 1897 a John Saxten sold what by then was 175 acres with buildings to Samuel W. Barrick, the great-grandfather of the present occupant. The Saxtens enlarged the four-room house to eight rooms. The Barricks added to and modernized their home in 1952 with the aid of a local architect, Joseph Urner.

The old log tenant house has been made into a studio. The iron fountain continues to flow. The springhouse

is covered with German siding. There is also a summerhouse and a smoke house.

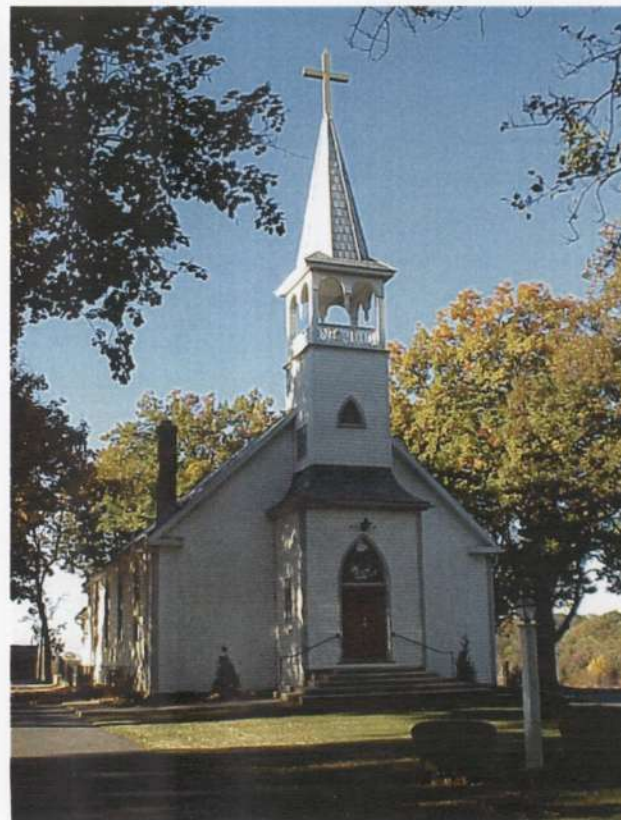


*The studio*



*The iron fountain*

## GRACE ROCKY HILL CHURCH



Grace Rocky Hill Lutheran Church stands on a hill in a grove of oak trees about two miles outside of Woodsboro on Coppermine Road. It was organized by a group of Lutheran families as an outgrowth of the Old Monocacy Church. The building was dedicated in 1768 and was a union church (Lutheran and Reformed) until 1887 when the Reformed congregation moved to another location.

It still has its original pulpit, which has an old German inscription and the date 1771.

Hundreds of friends and members attend the annual picnic, which became a minor part of the Civil War history when the band music attracted the attention of a group of Confederate soldiers who suspected a Yankee encampment.

There have been many additional buildings both attached and separate from the church but none that disturbs the fine appearance of the original church.<sup>8</sup>

**HALL, MR. AND MRS. SCOTT J.  
WAVERLY SIMPLY-SO FARM,  
BROWNING'S INHERITANCE**



<sup>8</sup> Frances Meehan Smith, *Woodsboro Remembers*, p. 24.

This stone house was probably built between 1750 and 1770. There is a date stone of 1741 about eight feet up on one of the side walls, which suggests that is as far as the building had gone at that time.

The Halls' home is Georgian in style with a central hall between the main rooms, running from front to back. There are diagonally placed fireplaces in one room and a single fireplace in the larger room on the first floor.

The deed research indicates that the first owner was Nathaniel Wickham, who was the owner of the land in 1741 and could have built the house.<sup>9</sup>

Among the later owners were Jeremiah Browning, several Barricks, Stouters, Cramers, Stulls, Hawkinses and finally Halls. The house can be seen on local maps all the way back to the Varlé map of 1808.



*The stone dated 1741.*

<sup>9</sup> Janet Davis, Historic Preservation Consultant, Frederick County Planning Department.



**LANEVE, MR. AND MRS. RONALD S.  
LUCKY DISCOVERY**



When the previous owner Dr. Fred Musser bought this old stone house it was almost a ruin. He hired two craftsmen from Pennsylvania who worked forty-hour weeks until they completed the restoration. It took four years.

The stone was re-pointed, the chimneys were repaired, and the large summer beam upstairs was exposed. When the wattle-and-daub construction of the living room wall was discovered, it was decided to display this early type of construction; so a portion was covered with glass, and a cabinet was installed with paneled doors that could be opened to show this old method of construction.

The old summer kitchen, which still had its original fireplace, was incorporated at the rear of the house. The soft bricks in the fireplace were replaced and a slate hearth installed.

The paneling under the stairs and most of the random-width floors have been retained. Most of the wood is chestnut or poplar. Some of the beams that have been exposed have adze marks, indicating age, and are chamfered, a characteristic of early German construction. The Laneves have a box of old locks, door hinges, shutter dogs, and other pieces of hand-wrought iron taken from the house.

There is an old springhouse nearby. In the course of construction of a pond, wooden pipes were discovered and put to use.

**MERKEL, MR. AND MRS. JAMES A.  
SERENDIPITY FARM**



This home has been modernized but still retains some features of the original house. The kitchen, which was the original house, has a huge summer beam that is visible. The fireplace has been reworked but was the first fireplace in the old building. The windows are sixteen-inches deep showing the depth of the stone walls.

The early stone springhouse has been attached to the main building. The narrow vents allow ventilation and are eighteen inches deep, some with wooden bars, one with iron bars. There is a trough that was used to keep dairy products cool. The spring still flows.

**MUIR, MR. AND MRS. JERRY  
QUAKERS GOOD WILL,  
COMSTOCK HOUSE**



One of the earliest houses in this district is a stone house that was built by Joseph Wood the elder, the founder of Woodsboro. He is also known for his efforts to establish a road that was approved and eventually became Route 194.<sup>10</sup> The stone part of this home was built by Joseph Wood the elder.

In 1830 the original log cabin part of the house was covered with weatherboard.

Mr. and Mrs. Muir have very carefully preserved as much as they could. The red oak floors are random width.

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<sup>10</sup> Tracey and Dern, p. 311-312.

The chair rail and molding around the doors and windows have been restored. The black walnut paneling in the hall runs up to the attic. The corner fireplace has been opened. The woodwork on the doors and mantels is credited to a carpenter from Annapolis.

**REMSBERG, DORIS D. AND  
LAWRENCE A. (TOMMY) DORSEY JR.**



This double house is considered to be the oldest house in Woodsboro today. It is a log house covered with old board siding. The thickness of the walls and deep windows attest to its age.

A turnaround staircase leads to a large attic that covers the whole house.

**SALEM, ANTHONY  
WILSON HOUSE**



One of the oldest homes on Main Street, this three-story house is built of log on the upper two stories with a covering of frame. The first floor, which is stone, has two rooms that have been used as a grog shop, a hat shop, a candy and smoke shop, a bakery, and an antique shop. The upper floors have been used as a home.

The first floor windows are six-over-six panes, the second floor are nine-over-six, and the third floor eyebrow windows are six-beside-six. Some of the original glass survives as well as a restored summer kitchen and a smoke house. For many years it was the home of a popular baseball player, Arch Stimmel, who was with the Cincinnati Redlegs.

**SMITH, LARRY  
THE POE HOUSE**



Built of red sandstone, this former two-and-one-half-story house is now a ruin. It was built around 1770 close to the banks of the Monocacy and was lived in by the famous Indian fighters, Adam and Andrew Poe.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Williams, p. 343.

**SHRY, MR. AND MRS. CARROLL L.  
COMMON GLORY**

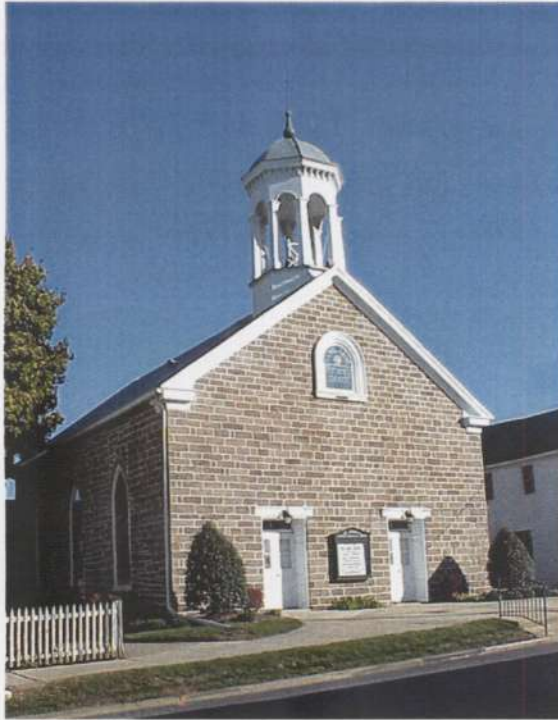


This red stone home has been beautifully restored by Mr. and Mrs. Shry. The several sections of this house show its growth due to the needs of many owners. The building is thought to have been used as a tavern.

Two of the early fireplaces are still in use. Some of the nine-over-six windows with wavy panes have been retained and some random-width floors are preserved.

One section has old German siding. Some of the outbuildings are also German siding, including the meat house, springhouse, and the slave house that was built on a stone foundation.

## ST. JOHN'S UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST



In 1997 St. John's United Church of Christ celebrated its 250th anniversary. Records from the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick state that Rev. Carl Lange served this church from 1766 to 1768. After 1768 the records are missing until 1802. Henry Clantz, a stonemason, laid the cornerstone in 1802. A lottery raised \$2,000 to finish the church, also known as Solomon's Church.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Booklet, *St. John's United Church of Christ*.

The stonework is exceptional. Each stone on the front of the building has been worked into the shape of a large brick. The sides are also stone, not uniform, though pleasing in arrangement. The stone church was not completed until 1822.

## SODARO, MR. AND MRS. DOUGLAS WOODS MILL FARM



Judge Joseph Wood settled on lot 56 of Monocacy Manor. About 1769 Joseph Wood, Jr. built this brick mansion on Woods Mill land, which was originally part of Monocacy Manor. It is a house of almost pure Georgian design and in some ways resembles Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, his ancestral home.

Joseph Wood, Jr. served as a colonel under James Johnson who was in command of the Second Battalion of Frederick County.<sup>13</sup> Judge Joseph Wood, the father of Colonel Wood, contributed £8,000 to support the Continental Congress.

This Georgian house has a hipped roof and dentiled cornice. On three sides the foundation is stone. The Flemish bond front (south) façade has a brick foundation with blind cellar windows. Above the six-over-six windows are white lintels with a recessed panel design. Except for the north elevation, there is a stringcourse of brick painted white. To the north is an addition with a brick porch.

The interior of Woods Mill Farm has been altered but many of the original features remain. In the central hall the stair has scrolled step ends and is paneled below. To the rear of the hall is an original door with herringbone pattern. There are two similar doors also with very old locks and HL hinges. The dining room has a paneled cupboard and fireplace that has retained its mantel and architrave molding.

West of the house is a brick smokehouse. The foundation of an icehouse and other outbuildings can be seen. To the north is a large brick barn with patterned ventilators. South of the house is the remains of the millrace. The mill was destroyed at the time of the Civil War.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Frances Meehan Smith, *Woodsboro Remembers*, p. 8-9.

<sup>14</sup> George J. Andreve, Architectural Historian, Maryland Historical Trust.

## STOTTLEMYER, MRS. GLEN F. SPRING PLAINS, STONE HOUSE



This limestone two-and-one-half-story house sits close to Main Street, facing east. The front door has solid vertical panels on either side. These panels are the width of the stone wall, 16 inches wide. The windows are also very deep. None of the fireplaces have survived, but some of the original molding is still in use. The original shingle roof is now covered with a metal standing seam roof.

On the north side of the house there is a one-and-one-half-story log house that was at one time a cooper's shop.

**WHITTINGTON, MRS. ELIZABETH  
SPRING PLAIN FARM**



The stone basement of this house includes a spring in the southwest corner, and can be considered the original section of this house. The brick section above it includes two floors with two rooms on each floor.

The second story is reached by an enclosed stairway. In the parlor on the first floor, the fireplace has deep delicate moldings and a broad oval panel. There is a molded architrave around the firebox and similar architrave trim on the doors.<sup>16</sup>

Behind the original first floor rooms is attached a summer kitchen, which has been recently modernized but still includes a large stone fireplace. Three original doors in the house retain their original German cast-iron elbow-box locks.

There is a millrace still evident that extends northward on the west side of the property. A boundary marker stone located in the front yard is marked BR + JG, 1782.

There have been several additions and changes to this home, but we have concentrated on the original building.



<sup>16</sup> Maryland Historical Trust, State Historic Sites Inventory Form researched by Paula Reed.

## WOODVILLE

(Woodville election district number 18 was created in 1872 from New Market district number 9 and Liberty district number 8.)<sup>1</sup>

Woodville was settled as early as 1740 by people from the eastern part of the state who had names such as Clary, Griffith, Owens, Parr, Shipley, Hammond, and Poole.<sup>2</sup>

There are several villages in the district including Woodville, which had a population of 39 in 1880 and boasted a store and Post Office.

Plane No. 4 was a settlement that depended on an odd construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that caused the cars to be pulled to the summit and then carefully pulled down. The construction of some remarkable tunnels eliminated this problem and stopped the growth of Plane No. 4.

Ridgeville grew up along the ridge that was a good stopping off place for travelers on the B. and O. It is thought that Mt. Airy got its name when an Irish brakeman on the B. and O. said, "The weather out here is very airish."

Route 27 divided Mt. Airy and Ridgeville, with Ridgeville citizens living in Carroll County, while those on the Mt. Airy side live in Frederick County.<sup>3</sup>

During the Civil War Ridgeville was in favor of the Union while Mt. Airy sympathized with the South.

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

<sup>2</sup> Scharf, p. 636-637.

<sup>3</sup> Mount Airy Anniversary issue, Frederick News-Post, 1994.

Because the railroad connections here were so important, a New Jersey regiment was stationed here to protect the lines.<sup>4</sup>

Parr's Springs was a resort with five springs named after an early settler. Though the house and barn are in Carroll County, a part of the pond and land are in Frederick County, a sliver of the land is in Montgomery County, and a small amount of land is in Howard County.

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<sup>4</sup> George Dorsey, Mount Airy Shopper, .



**CODD, MR. AND MRS. JAMES  
THE MILL ON VARLÉ,  
THE DORSEY MILL ON BOND,  
H.B. WILSON ON TITUS.  
LANDMARKS PLAQUE # 25**



The Mill House was built on land originally called "Preparation." This was resurveyed in 1751 and patented by Charles Dorsey as Resurvey on Charles Lot.

The central portion of the house is log with three rooms on the first floor, and four rooms on the second floor, with a center hall and a center chimney. The original stone foundation and log walls are covered with old poplar siding. Virginia pine roof supports are intact to this day.

An ell was added about 100 years ago, not log. About 1939 plumbing, electricity, and central heat were added. Two stairwells were removed and a picture window was installed.

The mill was torn down in order to make a tunnel for the railroad, but the ever-flowing millrace remains, as well as three millstones that have been placed for all to see.

**KESSLER, MR. AND MRS. ELLIOT  
LIBERTY HILL FARM,  
WILLIAMS' BEGINNING**



One member of the Dorsey family built this brick house in 1794. He and others of his family are buried on the property next to the barn.

The front of this two-story house is laid in Flemish Bond with a wide water table. It is thought that the bricks were made on the premises. Most of the windows are nine-over-six panes. Hand-hewn rafters are exposed in the attic and the basement. There are several fireplaces still in use.

The master bedroom has a fireplace with hand-carved dentil molding and reed columns with a starburst. The stairway has hand-carved acorns in the risers. There are later marble mantels in the parlor that were installed by Mr. and Mrs. Bauer.

**LYONS, MR. AND MRS. JOHN A.  
LANDMARKS PLAQUE #49**



This house was originally a two-story log house, which was built by George Poole in 1780. The original stairway is still in use as are two of the fireplaces. The floor pattern shows what is assumed to be an early "borning room." Most of the floors are of random-width boards. The beams have been exposed, as well as some of the log construction in the main room. There are two large fireplaces in the cellar.

The Lyons have made a fine restoration of this house. The garden is reported to have had the first tomatoes grown for eating in Frederick County.

There are many well-kept outbuildings on this farm.

**MILLER, CARL  
THE KIMMEL PLACE**



According to a date-stone on the chimney, this house was built in 1781. The two-and-one-half-storied stone home is in grave danger from neglect and is now uninhabited.

Among the unusual features are smooth stone lintels over the windows on the lower first floor front (facing south), two of which have keystones. The front door, which has caved in, at one time had a paneled door with a four-pane glass transom. The soffit under the roof has a hand-carved Greek design as well as brackets all the way across on the south side, while the north soffit has dentil molding.



*A portion of the south soffit.*

The east and west sides had small windows in the attic. There is a water table. The stones are small, and there are small quoins in the corners.

The first room on the right next to the hall contains very fine paneling as well as two large arched cupboards, which are also paneled.

The remains of a stone barn have been saved and incorporated into a new wooden barn with two dormer windows in the roof. Many other buildings survive, including a stone structure behind the house that might have been a smokehouse. At one time there was a round stone structure in the front yard that served to store flour and other supplies. The cemetery tombstones can still be seen in the field behind the house.

Anthony Kimmel, later to become a Major General, was born in 1746 in Manheim, Germany, and immigrated to America in 1750 with his father and six brothers. The father was one of the first settlers of Baltimore. Another Anthony Kimmel, son of the first Major

General Kimmel, was born in Baltimore in 1798, went to St. Mary's College, and came to Frederick County in 1822 when he married Sidney Ann James. After the marriage they settled on this farm opposite that of the James family on Old Annapolis Road.

Anthony Kimmel was commissioned as Major General, erected fortification around Baltimore, and fought in the battle of North Point during the War of 1812. As Commanding Officer he assisted in a reception for General Lafayette in 1824. He served his country as a soldier for more than fifty years.

He was also a farmer and because of his success in this vocation became known as "The Farmer of the Linganore." He was a State Senator from 1857-1861.<sup>5</sup>

Of General Kimmel's family of six children, Anthony Z. born in 1839 was the only one to live to manhood. He went to Frederick College, Princeton, University of Virginia, and graduated from Harvard Law School. He was entitled as long as he lived to cultivate Linganore Farm, which included 1400 acres. He owned about 100 slaves; and on the day the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, 42 of the slaves left the farm.

He died in 1896 and was buried on the farm in a small cemetery where Colonel Kimmel's father had planted a tree brought from the grave of Napoleon, as well as four honey locust trees he brought from Rome.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Williams, pp. 846-848.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

**RUPP, B.A.  
EMERSON BURRIER FARM**



Tradition implies that this stone two-and-one-half - storied home was built by slaves. More recent owners attached the brick additions.

The front paneled door opens to a hallway. The stairs with hand-carved banisters goes up to the attic where there are two large finished rooms. The doors all have the same simple paneling. Each room has a fireplace including the kitchen and the basement.

The most unusual feature of the house is the kitchen, which has one door that opens to a pie-shaped stairs, as well as six other doors.

There are many outbuildings including a well-kept stone barn and a stone springhouse.

**SNEAD, MRS. ARLINE  
FOUR COUNTIES FARM,  
PARR'S SPRINGS**



In 1776 the four counties that met here in this lake were Frederick, Howard, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel. By 1851 the counties had become Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, and Howard.

To get to the original marker where the counties are joined, one must walk out on a wooden pier where there is a trap door. When it is opened, a square marker is revealed with the initials of the four counties engraved, one on each side. Most of the land around the lake belongs to Frederick County.<sup>7</sup> The lake is mostly in Howard County, while the house and barn

<sup>7</sup> H.H. Hopkins cards #62, 135, 1376.

are in Carroll County. The house has been in the Cuthbertson family for seven generations.

Parr's Spring, which feeds the lake, is also the headwaters of the Patapsco River



*The marker in the lake.*



*The marker beside the lake.*

## STANSBURY, MR. AND MRS. RICHARD CLYDE HAVEN



In 1753 the land was owned by John Howard.<sup>8</sup> Justice Samuel Chase built a two-story log house here that he used as a summerhouse. He called this home Pleasant Hall. It stood until a few years ago when it burned. Two rows of cherry trees that Samuel Chase planted along the long lane grew to be quite large.<sup>9</sup>

The house and property have had many owners including Richard Vansant (see Bond map, 1853), Frys, Brinkleys, and today Mr. And Mrs. Stansbury, who raise Clydesdale horses.

<sup>8</sup> Scharf, p. 647.

<sup>9</sup> Phillip Davis, Howard County Bureau of Baltimore Sun.

This two-and-a-half-storied brick manor house was built in 1801 and is now being restored. The original rear is now the front of the house. The original front has had the door and some windows bricked up.

The soft brick, which was made on the property, was laid in Flemish and common American bond. Several windows and the original doorway have straight brick soldiers above the lintels.

The kitchen is on a lower level. There is a loft here that is thought to have been used by the slaves or perhaps for storage. A walk-in fireplace and several of the other original fireplaces are still in use. Several of the downstairs windows are nine-over-six panes, while the rest are six-over-six. The three brick courses under the roof are set on the diagonal.

The carriage house is the oldest of the many outbuildings.



*Three brick courses under the roof are set on the diagonal.*

## SULLIVAN, MR. AND MRS. C.K.



The earliest part of this log house dates to 1790. On the outside, the walls are covered with old German siding. Inside, the logs and oak beams are exposed. In the kitchen two walls are reverse-beaded German siding while two walls are of exposed log. The library is lined with random-width paneling and has deep windowsills.

There are several outbuildings including a wood cabin and a barn.

## THE WOODVILLE STORE



*The Woodville Store 30 years ago and in 2002.*

The former Woodville Store and post office is a simple frame building three bays wide with a flat tin roof finished by a plain cornice with dentiled frieze work and scrolled brackets. It was built about 1850 but is included in this survey because it is one of only a few buildings left in the vicinity that shows the location of the settlement of Woodville. The sign, which has disappeared stated, "Woodville settled 1740." The building is unoccupied.



## CLARY HOUSE



The Clary House nearby is a two-section log house built around 1800. There is an unusual perpendicular wing projecting from the frame of the main house. It has beaded clapboard siding. The doorway of the main house has a fanlight with textured window glass and reed molding in the door surround.

The log construction was exposed by the remodeling of all the plaster and lath wall surfaces. Chair rails and baseboards are still in place in the hallway.

The side parlor on the first floor has an Adams' style mantelpiece with paired dowel-shaped side columns and a fluted elliptical panel. A flanking cupboard has raised panel doors.

The property had a buggy shed and two log outbuildings: a smokehouse and a springhouse.





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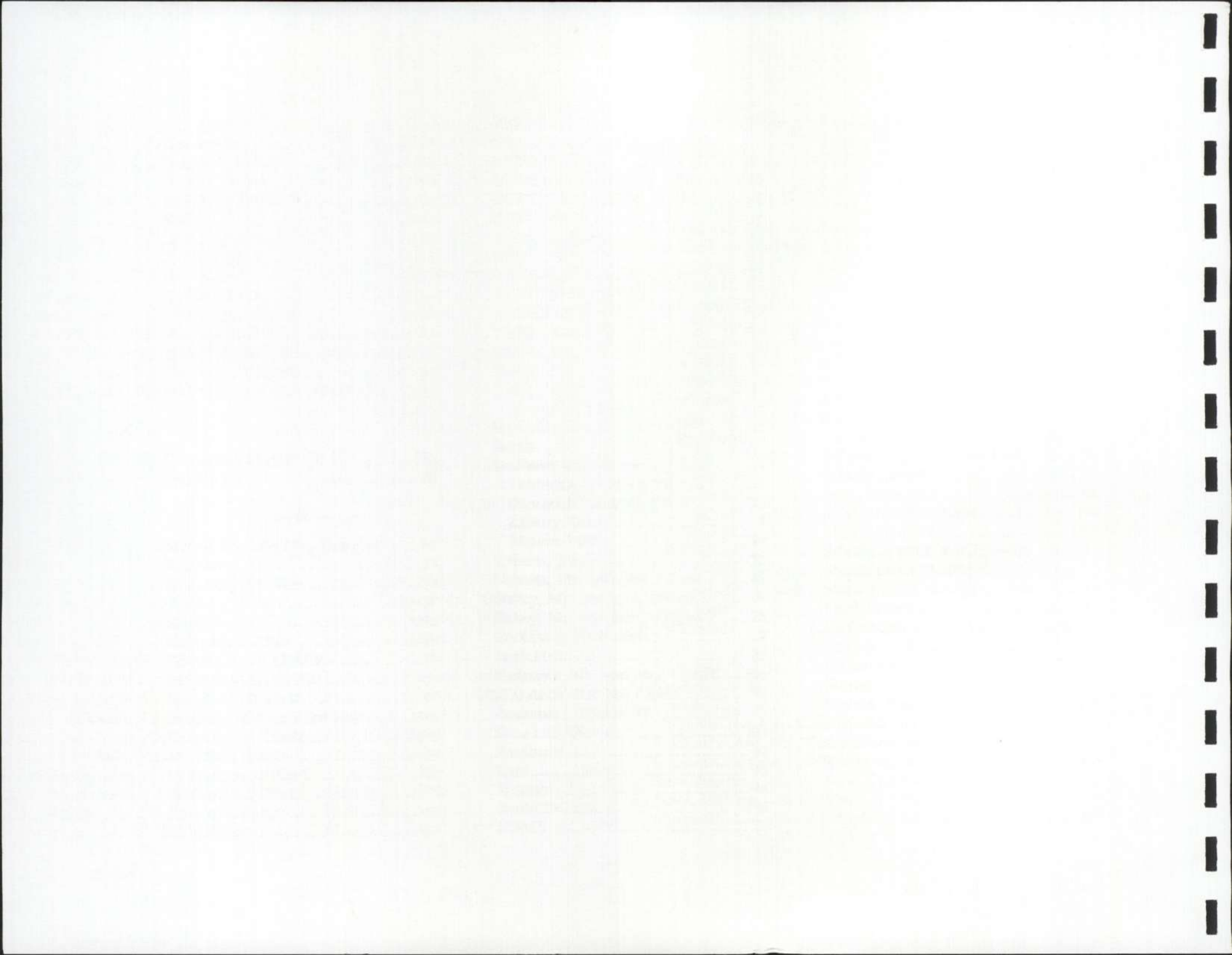
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