



HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

30 North Market Street, Third Floor Frederick, Maryland 21701 (301) 600-1147



CASE NO. CR 21-03 NOMINATION TO COUNTY REGISTER STAFF REPORT

SUMMARY

Property: **Samuel Fleming House**
7127 Autumn Leaf Lane, Frederick

Applicant: **Elizabeth Beckley**
Eric and Gwendolyn Gleysteen

Public Hearing for consideration of placing the property located at 7127 Autumn Leaf Lane, Samuel Fleming House, on the Frederick County Register of Historic Places. Submitted by Elizabeth Beckley, Principal Consultant with Preserve Works, and Eric and Gwendolyn Gleysteen, property owners of record.

The public hearing for the determination of eligibility for designation to the Frederick County Register of Historic Places will be held at 6:00 p.m., or thereafter, on March 3, 2021.



DESIGNATION STATUS

The property is listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties under survey number F-3-114. The property contains the historic house, a non-contributing garage, and a non-contributing pool house and pool. The property encompasses 1.45 acre of land.

SUPPORTING MATERIALS

The applicant submitted a completed County Register nomination form, an updated written history and significance statement, the MIHP form, map, and photographs.

SITE VISITS

Site visit dates are scheduled for February 19, 1-4 p.m., February 20, 10-1 p.m., February 26, 1-4 p.m., or February 27, 10-1 p.m. Commissioners who cannot attend any of these dates are urged to familiarize themselves with the exterior on their own time.

REVIEW CONSIDERATIONS

1) Analysis

The architectural and historical significance of the Samuel Fleming House is well documented in the updated history and significance statement. The house embodies characteristics of early German building techniques and is associated with Jacob Kunkel, owner of the Catoctin Furnace. Based on the information provided, Staff finds the property would be eligible for listing under Criteria 6B(1A), 6B(1C), 6B(2A), and 6B(2E).

2) History Summary

The Samuel Fleming House was built in 1771 based on a dated panel in the north gable with a rear wing addition added in the mid-19th century. A one-story porch on the east and south elevations and a cross gable on the façade were added in the late 19th century.

Samuel Fleming arrived in Frederick County from Lancaster, Pennsylvania in the 1750's and, per the application materials, entered a bond or obligation with Daniel Dulany, Sr. for 355 ½ acres of land in Monocacy in 1761. It was not until 1770 that the indenture was recorded for the parcel and referenced as part of Taskers Chance. The nomination materials indicate Fleming built the stone house in the center of his property, along an established route which transected his land (now Opossumtown Pike). During his ownership, Fleming was a Revolutionary Patriot and supported the war effort by financially participating in the State's first Bond issue as well as supplying wheat to the troops. He also was recorded as being involved in the county's creation,

inspection, and oversight of roads in the county. Following his death in 1788, the property was divided between his two sons, Arthur and Joseph, with the house specifically bequeathed to Joseph.

Casper Mantz acquired the two properties from the estates of Samuel's sons, Arthur and Joseph, and in 1837 had them resurveyed and rejoined them as "Tuscany." In his will, Mantz left the property to his sister Theresa. It was ultimately inherited by Theresa's daughter Anna Mary and her husband Jacob M. Kunkel in 1852. During Kunkel's ownership of the property, he served as a Maryland Senator from 1849 to 1856 and then in the U.S. House of Representatives 35th and 36th Congress from 1857-1861. According to the nomination materials, he was a southern sympathizer who believed that the Confederate states should be strongly favored and the South allowed to secede in peace. Also during Kunkel's ownership of the property, he became an owner of the Catoctin Furnace and with his financial backing, the Isabella Stack was erected in 1857, promising to improve production. Jacob Kunkel died in 1870 and the property stayed in the Kunkel family until 1878. Thereafter the 347-acre tract of land began to be sold off in sections. By 1978, the farm was reduced to 122 acres and sold to Clover Hills II for development into modern housing. The historic house was subdivided into its current property boundary and sold in 1979 to Richard and Dixie Miller.

3) Historic, Archaeological, and Cultural Significance Criteria

The property would be eligible for listing under this category for meeting criteria 6B(1A) and 6B(1C), as outlined in Chapter 1-23-6B(1) of the Frederick County Code:

- 6B(1A): *The property has significant character, interest, or value as part of development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the county, state, or nation.*
- 6B(1C): *The property is identified with person or group of persons who influenced society.*

The property has significant character, interest, or value in the development and heritage of the county for its association as an early German vernacular country house that was located within the vicinity of Frederick Town. It was built by an early settler to the county of Scotch Irish decent, Samuel Fleming, who became a successful farmer. Fleming's success at the property enabled him to provide support to the state of Maryland during the Revolutionary War. Additionally, his success and influence in the county enabled his involvement in the creation and oversight of many of the county's roads.

The property is associated with Jacob Kunkel, who is well documented in the nomination materials to have had significant political and economic influence in the county and the State. During his political career, he served as a Maryland Senator from 1849 to 1856 and then in the U.S. House of Representatives 35th and 36th Congress from 1857 to 1861. He was anti-Union and believed the South should secede in peace. He campaigned on his values both during his election and on the floor of the House. His Frederick Town home was one of several raided in

1861 as a suspected Confederate sympathizer, although he reportedly made little attempt to shield his true desires.

In addition to his political career, Kunkel also was an owner of the Catoctin Iron Furnace from 1856 to 1866. It was with his financial backing that the Furnace was able to purchase the Isabella Stack in 1857, which significantly improved production. The Furnace was a significant employer and leading industry in northern Frederick County. The Catoctin Furnace played an important role in the development of the County, particularly the northern sectors, as well as the Nation. The Furnace produced the “Franklin Stove” which many settlers took with them during their expansion out West.

Finally, both Fleming and Kunkel were slave owners. It cannot be overlooked that much of their success was the result of the work of enslaved people. It was slave labor that produced the commodities on the farm, which in turn provided and enhanced the economic foundation of these men, the county, and even the state.

4) Architectural and Design Significance Criteria

The property is also eligible under this category for meeting criteria 6B(2A) and 6B(2E) as outlined in Chapter 1-23-6B(2) of Frederick County Code:

- 6B(2A): *The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or architecture.*
- 6B(2E): *The property represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or County, due to its singular physical characteristics, landscape, or historical event.*

The Samuel Fleming House is an example of early German building techniques with Georgian influence. The main house was built of stone in 1771 with a rear brick wing added in the mid-19th century. This rear wing most likely had a two-story porch which was a typical feature to mid-Maryland houses. The rear wing has since been altered with the lower level extended and a solarium added to the second floor. In the late 19th century, a one-story porch was added to the east elevation and wraps around to the south elevation. A cross gable was added to the east elevation as well. The house is characterized by its symmetry, two-stories, centrally located entrance, and interior brick chimneys. Additionally, the dwelling is a visual feature in the community where it is located. Although the agricultural outbuildings that once supported the farming operation are no longer extant, the dwelling remains at a prominent location along Opposumtown Pike, much as it did when it was part of a larger tract of land. Furthermore, its physical characteristics represent an architectural style that is not represented in the surrounding houses.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Samuel Fleming House for designation to the Frederick County Register of Historic Places pursuant to Criterion 6B(1A), 6B(1C), 6B(2A), and 6B(2E) as described in Section 1-23-6B of the County Code.

If the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) recommends the property for local designation, the HPC will submit a letter of recommendation to the County Council for final action.

FREDERICK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

30 N. Market Street, Frederick, MD 21701 (301) 600-1147

COUNTY REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

(Office Use Only) Application No. CR# 21-03 HPC Meeting Date 3/3/2021 Council Hearing Date _____

1. PROPERTY NAME: Samuel Flaming House; Tuscan
2. LOCATION: Street address: 7127 Autumn Leaf Ln, Frederick, MD
Tax Map(s) and Parcel(s) #: 0057/0260B
3. PROPERTY TYPE: Single District

Property refers to the entire geographic area being nominated. It may be an individual building, site, structure, or object; or it may be a landscape consisting of numerous buildings, sites, structures, or objects. For example, a farmstead consisting of a main dwelling, tenant house, outbuildings, barns, sheds, fences, and agricultural fields is usually a single property that may have one or more parcels and one owner or multiple shared owners. A village or neighborhood consisting of several types of structures with different parcels and owners is a district.

4. CRITERIA: (Check appropriate box(es))

- Significant character, interest or value as part of development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of county, state, or nation
- Site of an historic event
- Identified with person or group of persons who influenced society
- Exemplifies cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of county and its communities
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or architecture
- Represents work of master craftsman, architect, or builder
- Possesses significant artistic value
- Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- Represents an established and familiar visual feature of neighborhood, community, or county, due to singular physical characteristics, landscape, or historical event
- Is rare example of particular period, style, material, or construction technique.

5. REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES: (Consult staff on type, number, format)

- Map(s) showing location and proposed boundaries
- Photographs, including all buildings and prominent features
- Written property description, history, and significance statement. See *Nomination Form Instructions*. If listed in National Register or Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, attach copy of form

COUNTY REGISTER NOMINATION FORM
PAGE TWO

6. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT NOMINATIONS
(if applicable)

Contact Historic Preservation staff for further information and guidance

7. SIGNATURES OF OWNER(S) OF RECORD CONSENTING TO NOMINATION
(Attach extra sheets as needed)

A. Eric Gleysteen

Printed name

7127 Autumn Leaf Lane, Frederick, MD 21702

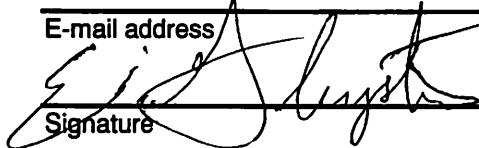
Mailing address

301 943 3733

Telephone number(s)

eric.gleysteen@gmail.com

E-mail address



2/11/2021

Date

Gwendolyn Gleysteen

Printed name

7127 Autumn Leaf Lane, Frederick, MD 21702

Mailing address

240 386 7759

Telephone number(s)

gwen.gurley@gmail.com

E-mail address



2/11/2021

Date

IF NOMINATED BY PERSON(S) OTHER THAN OWNERS: (Does not apply to district nominations)

Name: Elizabeth Beckley

Address: P.O. Box 221, Millington, MD 21651

Phone: 410 708 9573

E-mail: ebeckley@preserveworks.com

ATTACH WRITTEN LETTER OF CONSENT BY OWNER (S)

To whom it may concern,

This letter constitutes a written letter of consent by Eric Gleysteen and Gwendolyn Gleysteen as owners of the property located at 7127 Autumn Leaf Lane, Frederick, MD 21702 (the "Property"), for the Property to be nominated by Elizabeth Beckley to the Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission for designation as a historic property and inclusion in the Frederick county register of historic properties.

Kindly,

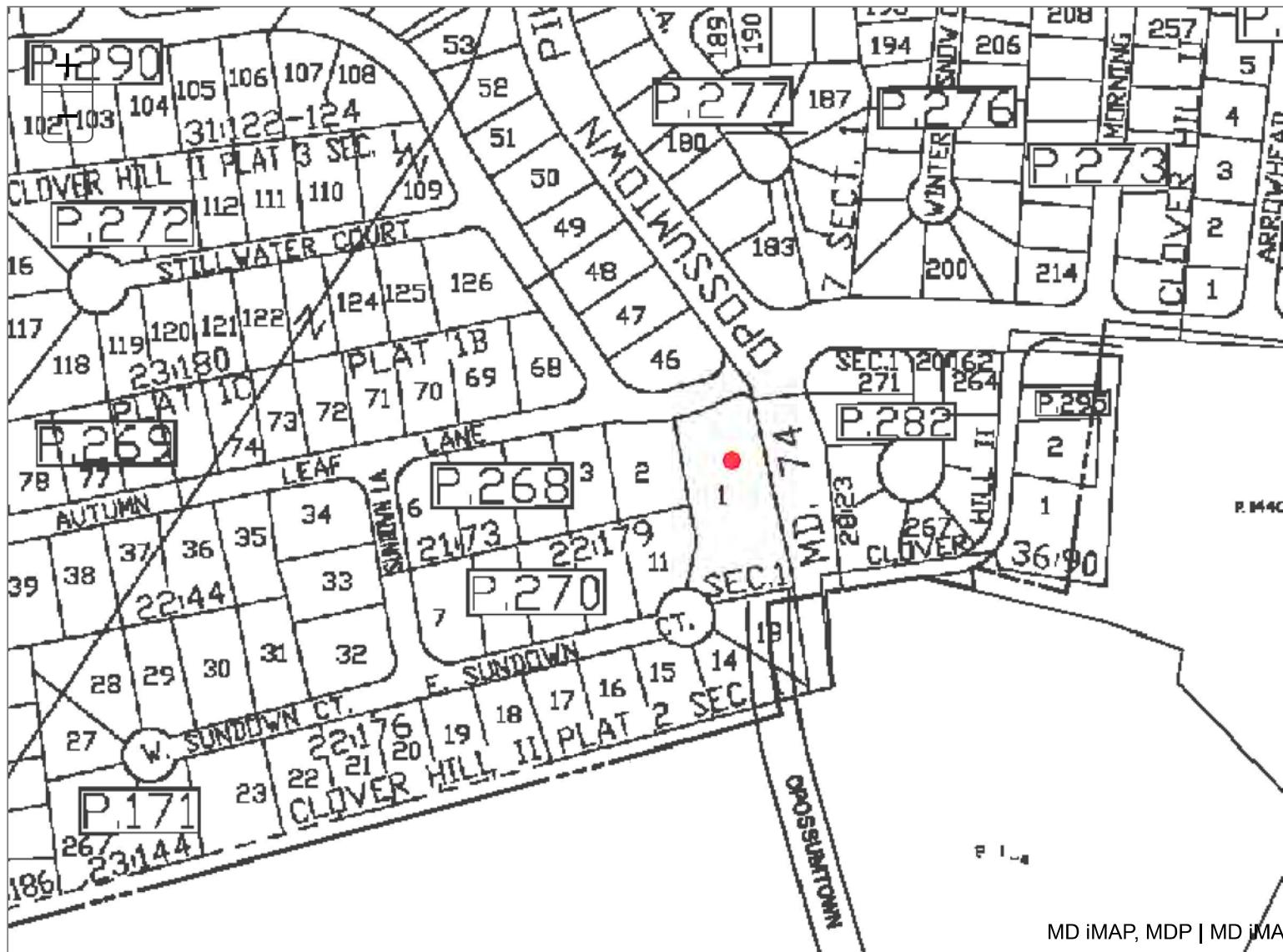
Eric and Gwendolyn Gleysteen

Real Property Data Search

Search Result for FREDERICK COUNTY

View Map	View GroundRent Redemption	View GroundRent Registration										
Special Tax Recapture: None												
Account Identifier:	District - 21 Account Number - 410675											
Owner Information												
Owner Name:	GLEYSTEEN ERIC GURLEY GWENDOLYN	Use: RESIDENTIAL Principal Residence: YES										
Mailing Address:	7127 AUTUMN LEAF LN FREDERICK MD 21702-	Deed Reference: /11812/ 00190										
Location & Structure Information												
Premises Address:	7127 AUTUMN LEAF LN FREDERICK -	Legal Description: LT 1 SECT 1 PLAT 1A 63171 SQ FT CLOVER HILL 2										
Map: 057H	Grid: 3	Parcel: 0268	Neighborhood: 21010004.11	Subdivision: 0000	Section: 1	Block: 1	Lot: 1	Assessment Year: 2021	Plat No: 20 160	Plat Ref:		
Town: None												
Primary Structure Built		Above Grade Living Area		Finished Basement Area		Property Land Area		County Use				
1771		4,252 SF				1.4500 AC						
Stories	Basement	Type	Exterior	Quality	Full/Half Bath	Garage	Last Notice of Major Improvements					
2	YES	STANDARD UNIT	STONE/ BRICK	4	3 full/ 1 half							
Value Information												
			Base Value	Value	Phase-in Assessments							
				As of 01/01/2021	As of 07/01/2020		As of 07/01/2021					
Land:	119,600			119,600								
Improvements	296,100			388,800								
Total:	415,700			508,400	415,700		446,600					
Preferential Land:	0			0								
Transfer Information												
Seller: WILMINGTON TRUST N A TRUSTEE			Date: 05/10/2017		Price: \$416,000							
Type: NON-ARMS LENGTH OTHER			Deed1: /11812/ 00190		Deed2:							
Seller: WESKER LAWRENCE LEE & SABRINA			Date: 06/15/2016		Price: \$504,000							
Type: NON-ARMS LENGTH OTHER			Deed1: /11193/ 00066		Deed2:							
Seller: MOREHOUSE, JOHN T. & K. FRANCIS			Date: 10/28/2005		Price: \$767,750							
Type: ARMS LENGTH IMPROVED			Deed1: /05664/ 00747		Deed2:							
Exemption Information												
Partial Exempt Assessments:		Class		07/01/2020	07/01/2021							
County:		000		0.00								
State:		000		0.00								
Municipal:		000		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00							
Special Tax Recapture: None												
Homestead Application Information												
Homestead Application Status: Approved 07/09/2018												
Homeowners' Tax Credit Application Information												
Homeowners' Tax Credit Application Status: No Application				Date:								

District: 21 Account Number: 410675



The information shown on this map has been compiled from deed descriptions and plats and is not a property survey. The map should not be used for legal descriptions. Users noting errors are urged to notify the Maryland Department of Planning Mapping, 301 W. Preston Street, Baltimore MD 21201.

If a plat for a property is needed, contact the local Land Records office where the property is located. Plats are also available online through the Maryland State Archives at www.plats.net (<http://www.plats.net>).

Property maps provided courtesy of the Maryland Department of Planning.

For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Department of Planning web site at <http://planning.maryland.gov/Pages/OurProducts/OurProducts.aspx> (<http://planning.maryland.gov/Pages/OurProducts/OurProducts.aspx>).

Frederick County Historic Resource Nomination

Samuel Fleming House; Tuscany (F-3-114)

7127 Autumn Leaf Lane

Frederick, MD 21702

Summary Statement of Significance

The Samuel Fleming House is significant for the vernacular architecture of the original structure, which is still evident despite later alterations. It is also significant for its date of construction as inscribed in a panel in the north gable end, S.F. 1771. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the classic colonial Georgian house type, characterized by its native limestone construction, formal symmetry, two-story, double-pile, center-passage plan. It retains the important architectural characteristics of scale, proportion, materials, and spatial arrangements. It is one of the oldest documented buildings remaining in the area adjacent to the Frederick City limits and is an important remaining example of colonial Georgian limestone architecture in the County.

While there are no original outbuildings or dependencies remaining, and the landscape has been drastically altered, it is clearly evident that this was once the centerpiece of a large and important property. It is the first historic structure you encounter of the period on the Opossumtown Pike as it journeys north out of the City of Frederick. As a structure with singular physical characteristics, it has become an established landmark that, given the crowding of modern houses in the surrounding area, speaks with a single voice to the history that enriches Frederick County to this day.

The Samuel Fleming House is significant for its association with Samuel Fleming, an early settler of Scots Irish descent who resettled in the County from Chester, Pennsylvania by the 1750s. He was a successful planter who would establish his home on part of Taskers Chance through a land purchase from Daniel Dulany. Fleming chose a strategic location for his home, which provided him both control of a broad area in the central part of the County, access to critical transportation routes to bring his goods to market and within a short distance of the newly formed seat of government in Frederick Town. He performed important Civic duties, lent support to the state of Maryland and Frederick County during the Revolution and was a trustee who helped to establish the first Presbyterian Church in Frederick Town.

The Samuel Fleming House is significant for its association with the Honorable Jacob M. Kunkel. A prominent native Frederick lawyer, State Senator and member of the United States House of Representatives serving as a Democrat in the 35th and 36th Congress, representing the 5th District comprised of Allegany, Frederick, and Washington Counties at the onset of the Civil War. He was Delegate to the Loyalist Convention in Philadelphia in 1866. He was a law partner to Governor Francis Thomas from 1845-1850 and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church (All Saints Parish) on whose land the new church designed by Richard Upjohn would be constructed. Jacob M. Kunkel was an owner of the Catoctin Furnace from 1856 to 1866, first as a partner of Peregrine Fitzhugh in the firm of Fitzhugh and Kunkel and subsequently with his brother, John B. Kunkel in the firm of J.B. Kunkel and Brother. It was his money that, among other improvements, financed the building of the Isabella Stack #2. Jacob M. Kunkel was a firm believer in states' rights whose anti-Union message was heard throughout Frederick County and in the halls of Congress.

PRESENT AND HISTORICAL APPEARANCE

Site Description

The Samuel Fleming House, aka Tuscany, is located in (District 2) three miles north of the downtown area of the City of Frederick, Maryland. It is sited south west of the intersection of Opossumtown Pike and Autumn Leaf Lane/Hayward Avenue. Autumn Leaf Lane borders it to the north where the driveway is located. Facing northeast towards Opossumtown Pike, the house is set back on a slight rise approximately fifty feet from the road. Opossumtown Pike, was an original road from the early days of settlement in the County, originating in the City of Frederick and bisecting what was once the original 355 ½ acre Fleming farmstead known as “Part of Tasker’s Chance” and later “Tuscany.” The property comprises 1.45 acres and is situated in the middle of the suburban residential development known as Clover Hill. The Monocacy Middle School and the Community College of Frederick are located .13 miles to the south; Tuscarora Creek 1.2 miles to the north and the Monocacy River 1 mile to the east.

A light spacing of evergreen trees separates the property from Opossumtown Pike. The property is spacious with old growth trees, an expansive lawn area and gardens around the foundation. At the top of the driveway, roughly 60 feet from the house, is a small non-contributing building dating to the 1970's with a converted garage space below and apartment above. A pool and small shed are located behind a fence at the rear of the property. Masonry pathways lead from the driveway to the front and side entrances.

Exterior

The house was constructed in 1771 in the Georgian style by Samuel Fleming, as confirmed by a panel (S.F. 1771) located in the upper north gable end. Set on a full, deep limestone basement and constructed of native limestone, the Samuel Fleming House is two-and-one-half stories high with a five-bay façade and attached nineteenth century brick wing at the rear, two bays deep. The primary entrance is centrally located on the east façade, flanked by two nine-over-nine double hung sash windows on each side. An evenly spaced row of five nine-over-nine double hung sash windows are stacked above on the second floor. An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap rise from each gable end. The limestone walls of the main block and the rear brick addition have been coated with grey paint.

Front Façade

The house is transected by a late nineteenth century cross gable addition, located above the cornice line. The front gable has a patterned shingle face and a single nine-over-nine, double-hung sash window is located just below the peak. The windows headers are hidden behind the porch trim on the first floor and behind the cornice at the second floor. The sash have been replaced. The window frames (flat with an inset bead) date to a later period, with evidence of shutter hardware remaining. All the windows have plain wooden box sills. The fenestration itself has not been altered. The front doorway has a pair of three panel, double wooden doors dating to an earlier period, with a single glazed transom light above. A generous veranda of the same period, with fluted metal columns, extends across the front façade and around the southeast corner along the south elevation. The basement window openings are present underneath the porch.

The roof of the main house, cross gable and brick addition are covered in composition shingles. The structural members and sheathing the main roof and the cross gable section remain intact. The roof is broad and extends beyond the plates with deep, plain eaves and shallow box cornice below. Cornice returns are present at the north and south gable ends.

South Elevation

The south elevation is three bays deep at the first floor, and two bays deep at the second floor and attic level. Staying true to its symmetry on the outer bays of the first and second floor, the fenestration along the first floor rises progressively to the south. The door in the third bay sitting closest the floor of the porch. It is unclear what the intention of this unusual arrangement was, but evidence does not indicate at this time that it was a later alteration. The windows all have nine-over-nine, double-hung modern wooden sash, with flush wooden headers and projecting sills of an older date. The windows frames have a heavy bullnose trim, indicating that they were replaced in the nineteenth century. The windows at the attic level are more diminutive with modern two-over-two sash with slight wooden sills. The first floor is wrapped in a covered porch with fluted columns, which extend around the corner of the front façade.

West Elevation

The west elevation is mostly dominated by the brick nineteenth century addition extending from the center of the main block. It is clear the fenestration pattern would have matched that of the front façade. The stacked, nine-over-nine windows are visible in the first bay of the main block. They have the same pronounced, bullnose trim as found on the south elevation. The exterior window in the far right bay on second floor (hidden behind the roof of the solarium), retains its nineteenth century shutter dogs affixed by an iron strap to the face of the sill, and match the period of the window frame. The flush wooden header is visible on the first floor. The second floor header is obscured from view.

The south elevation of the addition has been extended to the south across the face of the main block, obscuring the view of the stacked first floor paneled exterior doorway and second floor window located in the far right bays of the main block's west elevation. The rear view of the addition has a simple gable end and no openings.

North Elevation

This north elevation is two bays deep with stack nine-over nine, double hung windows at the first and second floor. The attic level has two diminutive two-over-two windows. Below the peak of the gable is the panel noting the date and builder of the house, S.F. 1771. All of the sashes have been replaced from the original. The frames are trimmed with a thick bullnose detail that matches those of the south and west elevations. The windows are distinctive from the others as they retain their segmental arches above, which cannot be clearly detected on the side due to the paint application. It is unclear whether they remain or not. The most original window in the house remains in place in the second bay on the second floor. The arched wooden header is intact underneath the segmental arch above. The other windows on this elevation clearly had the same treatment but the arched pocket has been parged over and it appears straight wooden headers have been installed. Regardless, the elevation is elegant and denoted by its substantial gable and gable returns and makes an elegant statement as it faces the head of the driveway.

Brick Addition

At the rear of the main block, is a two-story, nineteenth century brick addition, two bays deep and one bay wide, adjoins the main block at the north west corner. The brick is laid in a seven to one common bond. It is painted grey to match the main block. A brick chimney rises from the rear gable end.

There are significant modern alterations to the south elevation of the wing. It has been extended to the south on the first floor meeting the main block near the corner. It is comprised of brick veneer

over framing and located above is a glass enclosed solarium. It is likely that a two-story open porch would have existed here. This was a common characteristic of nineteenth century houses in the County at the time.

The rear elevation has a gable end, eaves and small box cornice that matches the those on the north and south elevation of the main block. It has a simple plain brick face rising to the peak. The fenestration on the north side is a mix of opening sizes and heights, cramped together towards the main block. There is an entry door in the second bay of the first floor with transom light above. The windows have six-over-six replacement sash set in the original nineteenth century frames. The frames have the same bullnose casing as the ones found on the main block, indicating the matching windows there were updated and installed at the same time as the construction of the addition.

Statement of Significance

Samuel Fleming (1718-1788)

In mid-18th century North America, the availability of fertile land at reasonable terms, increased economic prospects, the ongoing discontent over state borders and the promise of greater religious freedom served as a powerful lure that motivated both German and British immigrants to relocate from the Tidewater and Pennsylvania regions into western Maryland and the Monocacy River valley.

Samuel Fleming (1718-1788)¹ was a Scots Irish Presbyterian and like his wife, Alice Charlton, was born to first generation European immigrants who settled in Chester, (now Lancaster) PA. The families are intertwined in both marriage, business, and the Presbyterian church.² It was members of the Charlton family that preceded the Flemings into western Maryland and by the 1740's were established landowners and members of the All Saints Church in Frederick³ Alice Charlton's mother, known as the Widow Charlton (also Alice), owned one of the first taverns in Frederick Town, located on the southwest corner of Market and Patrick Streets.⁴ The tavern would continue after her (the Widow Charlton's) death in 1761 through the Revolutionary period and was operated by Arthur, her son and Alice Charlton Fleming's brother.⁵ In the years to come, Arthur's granddaughter, Phoebe Ann Charlton, would become the mother of Francis Scott Key, a native of Frederick County.⁶

While the Charltons had established their place in Frederick, Samuel Fleming's presence was just beginning to be noted as seen in the records of Frederick County starting in the 1750's.⁷ He established himself on the Frederick landscape when he recorded his contract with land speculator, Daniel Dulany Jr., in 1770.⁸ In 1761, Daniel Dulany, Sr. entered a bond or obligation with Samuel

¹ Bopes, Robert Fleming. *Fleming Family in Colonial Maryland*. New York, 1938.

² Ibid

³ Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, *Maryland Records: Colonial, Revolutionary, County, and Church: From Original Sources*. Baltimore, Maryland: Clearfield Co., 2008., 52.

⁴ Frederick News Post (Frederick), April 28, 1945., Pg.3

⁵ Sina Dubovoy, *The Lost World of Francis Scott Key* (Bloomington, IN: West Bow Press, a Division of Thomas Nelson & Zondervan, 2014), p.24

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Frederick County Court Records October 14, 1750, Liber B, 1748-1752

⁷ Frederick County Land Records, Liber N, Folio 331-331

Fleming, farmer of Frederick County, for 355 ½ acres of land in Monocacy, known as 'Nave',⁹ previously contracted by Dulany Sr. to Dr. Henry Nief in 1746¹⁰ and forfeited back to Dulany Sr.

in 1750.¹¹ Dulany Sr. conveyed the land to Dr. Nief as one of the initial 21 deeds to (Lot #21) Tasker's Chance¹² Fleming paid Dulany Sr. £424.05 in 1761, with the condition that should the property not be legally transferred, a penalty of £858.10 would be due to Samuel Fleming. It was not until 1770, at Samuel Fleming's request, that the indenture was recorded for the parcel, this time between Daniel Dulany, Jr., and Samuel Fleming.¹³ Daniel Dulany, Sr. having died in 1753, leaving his estate and affairs in the hands of his son.¹⁴

In 1771, having acquired the deed to his land which was simply referenced as 'part of Taskers Chance,' Fleming constructed his substantial Georgian limestone dwelling, in the center of his property, in an advantageous location just north of Frederick Town along an established route (now Opossumtown Pike) which transected his land, leading from Frederick Town to the Old Bethel Church in Emittsburg and a mile west of the Monocacy Road. As a grain, tobacco, and livestock farmer, this would have been a highly advantageous location for transportation of his goods to market, not to mention beneficial considering the flourishing industries surrounding Fleming's property. "By 1790 Frederick County would become the largest producer of wheat in the United States" and "By 1791 there were a total of 80 mills of various types operating...with over 400 stills. Several iron manufacturing industries also became operational at this time, as did glass production, lime kilns, and charcoal manufacturing. The growth of manufacture and industry facilitated construction of roads and ferries, which in turn led to the establishment of taverns and other service industries."¹⁵ The location, surroundings and substantial dwelling house establish him firmly as a person of means and influence within the social and economic landscape of the County.

Samuel Fleming added to his Frederick County land holdings. Among them, 200 acres of Friendship,¹⁶ three lots in Frederick Town¹⁷ and 106 acres of land in Emmitsburg acquired from William Emmitt in 1777.¹⁸

The American Revolution resounded in Frederick County as those who had settled this Maryland frontier were forced to choose between their hard-won freedoms or economic oppression under the English crown. There were only two choices, Loyalist or Patriot, and what ensued was an overwhelming storm of politics, strife, and dangerous consequences. This was a grim reality that would revisit the County again during the Civil War. Fleming stood with his neighbors as a Revolutionary Patriot, recorded as an Associator in December 1775,¹⁹ and serving as a juror to the Oath of Allegiance in 1778.²⁰ In 1780, he participated in Maryland's first Bond issue by lending the

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Frederick County Land Records, Liber BB 1, Folio 439-440

¹¹ Frederick County Land Records, Liber B, Page 243-244

¹² Prince George's County Land Records, Liber BB 1, Folio 439

¹³ Frederick County Maryland. Land Records. Liber N, Folio 331-331

¹⁴ Land, Aubrey C. "Genesis of a Colonial Fortune: Daniel Dulany of Maryland." *The William and Mary Quarterly* 7, no. 2 (1950): 255-69. Accessed February 13, 2021. doi:10.2307/1917159.

¹⁵ "European Expansion – Monocacy National Battlefield," National Park Service, Accessed February 13, 2021, www.nps.gov/mono/learn/historyculture/early_settlers.htm

¹⁶ Frederick County, Maryland. Register of Wills. Liber GM 2, P. 267-270

¹⁷ Frederick County [MD] Commissioners of the Tax, 1782 Tax List of Frederick County, Assessment Record.

¹⁸ Dern, John and Grace Tracey, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy*, 1721-1743, Baltimore, 1987. 240.

¹⁹ Peden, Henry C., *Revolutionary Patriots of Frederick County, MD, 1775-1783*. 1995

²⁰ Ibid

State £1000,²¹ meant to support a financially weakened government by helping fund the War effort. His farm also supplied wheat for the troops in May 1782.²²

Fleming's influence in the County is demonstrated in 1779 when he joins with four other men who enter a Bond to the State of Maryland, for "two hundred thousand pounds of green leaf tobacco and Cash to be paid...binding ourselves and every of our heirs, executors and administrators jointly and severely"²³ ensuring that Christopher Edelon, High Sheriff and Tax Collector of Frederick County, would carry out his duties with the utmost integrity. Among Edelon's responsibilities is accounting for and delivering the County tax monies to Governor Thomas Johnson in Annapolis.²⁴

The success of any economy, agrarian or otherwise, hinges squarely on the ability to deliver goods to market. Fleming knew that to control the flow of commerce it was critical to have a seat at the table of influence and appears multiple times in the records of 1785 as being directly involved with the creation, inspection, and oversight of public and main roads in the County, as appointed by the Justices of Frederick County.²⁵

When Samuel Fleming resettled as part of an early wave of Scots Irish from Pennsylvania, he brought with him his Christian faith and membership in the Presbyterian Church, fostered in his home state of Pennsylvania.²⁶ In 1782, at the request of Samuel Fleming and others, Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Frederick Town, Jacob Bentz deeded a parcel of land at the end of Fourth Street in consideration of twenty pounds contributed by the Society, on a part of Tasker's Chance known as Long Acre, for the purpose of establishing a place of public worship and a burial ground.²⁷ After Fleming's death in 1788, his son Joseph Fleming, who would inherit and live in his father's dwelling house along the Opossumtown Pike,²⁸ would continue his Father's work, as a member of the board of trustees who would erect a new Presbyterian Church, in the same location in 1825.²⁹ At the time of his death, Samuel Fleming held fourteen enslaved persons and had accumulated significant wealth. He passed his estate to his wife and children.³⁰ The location of his burial is currently unknown.

²¹ Archives of Maryland, Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1779-1780. Letters to the Council, [George Scott Frederick Town to Gov. Lee], Volume 0043, Page 519-20.

msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000043/html/am43--519.html

²² Peden, Henry C., *Revolutionary Patriots of Frederick County, MD, 1775-1783*. 1995.

²³ Frederick County Maryland. Land Records. Liber WR 2, Folio 694-695.

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Shaffer, Stefanie R. *Inhabitants of Frederick County, Maryland*, Vol. 1. 1750-1790. Westminster, MD: Family Line Publications, 1998. 102.

²⁶ Purcell, Richard J. "Irish Colonists in Colonial Maryland." *Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review* 23, no. 90 (1934): 279-94. Accessed February 13, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30095145>.

²⁷ Grove, William Jarboe. *History of Carrollton Manor: Frederick County, Md.* Lime Kiln, MD: Publisher Not Identified, 1922. 428-429

²⁸ Frederick County, Maryland. *Register of Wills*. Liber GM 2, P. 267-270

²⁹ Grove, William Jarboe. *History of Carrollton Manor: Frederick County, Md.* Lime Kiln, MD: Publisher Not Identified, 1922. 428-429

³⁰ Frederick County, Maryland. *Register of Wills*. Liber GM 2, P. 267-270

Jacob Michael Kunkel (July 24, 1822 – April 7, 1870)

Early Life

Jacob Michael Kunkel was born in Frederick County Maryland in 1822 and was christened at the Evangelical Reformed Church in Frederick Town.³¹ The son of German immigrants, Elizabeth Barker and John Kunkel of Lancaster County, PA resettled in Frederick around 1809.³² Jacob's great-grandfather, John Kunkel, served as a Colonel in the army of Frederick the Great and migrated to Lancaster County sometime around 1732. His grandfather William served in the Revolution in the defense of Fort Mifflin at Mud Island, and his father, John, was a light- horseman during the War of 1812 and later served as an alderman for Frederick.³³ His father, John, established the successful steam powered Kunkel Tannery in 1831 on the north bank of Carroll Creek in Frederick Town. His son, Philip B. Kunkel continues its operation after his death in 1861. The tannery is shown next to the G.K. Birely Tannery on the 1873 county atlas.³⁴ A successful and industrious family, their influence, and especially that of Jacob, shaped the socioeconomics of Frederick County significantly during the 19th century.

Jacob M. Kunkel's early education began locally at the Frederick Academy for Boys. He then attended St. John's Catholic Seminary and in 1835 journeyed west to Michigan with Reverend Charles Reighly, a former pastor of the German Reformed Church. Upon his return in 1838 he attended Frederick College and completed his schooling at the University of Virginia, graduating with distinction in 1843.³⁵ Following his studies in Virginia. he returned home to Frederick and began reading law in the office of Joseph M. Palmer, a prominent local attorney known for representing members of the Maryland Legislature.³⁶ He was admitted to the Bar in 1845 and began his practice in Frederick as law partner to Governor Francis Thomas from 1845-1850.³⁷

On January 3, 1849 Jacob M. Kunkel married Anna Mary McElfresh at All Saints Parish in Frederick.³⁸ She was the eldest daughter of Dr. John H. McElfresh, a Maryland Delegate in 1830 and one the wealthiest landowners in his native Frederick County. Dr. McElfresh was married to Theresa Mantz,³⁹ sister of Caspar Mantz, who purchased and resurveyed Samuel Fleming's tract on 'part of Tasker's Chance as "Tuscany," in 1835.⁴⁰ Dr. McElfresh would purchase the Hermitage farm in 1835, which would later pass to his daughter, Anna Mary McElfresh.⁴¹ Anna Mary's sister,

³¹ "Maryland Births and Christenings, 1650-1995", database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:HYGS-1XPZ> : 12 February 2020), Jacob Michael Kunkel, 1822.

³² Richards, Mildred Hoge. *The Kunkel Family of Frederick, Maryland*. Tucson, AZ: Unknown, 1990. [Database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004. Accessed February 13, 2021.

³³ Jacob Michael Kunkel (1822-1870), Biographical Series, U.S. House of Representatives, 1857-1861. Archives of Maryland Online. MSA SC 3520-2064

³⁴ "Frederick County Mills," Part 3, Pages 34-35, March 29, 2007. Maryland State Archives Online, MSA SC 4300. Last Accessed February 13, 2021.

http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc4300/sc4300/000005/000000/000017/restricted/frederick_county.pdf

³⁵ Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*. Rockville, MD: Wildside Press, 2011. 554.

³⁶ Jacob Michael Kunkel (1822-1870), Biographical Series, U.S. House of Representatives, 1857-1861. Archives of Maryland Online. MSA SC 3520-2064

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ "Maryland Births and Christenings, 1650-1995", database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:HYGS-1XPZ> : 12 February 2020), Jacob Michael Kunkel, 1822.

³⁹ Thomas John Chew Williams and Folger John Chew MacKinsey, History of Frederick County, Maryland .. (Baltimore, MD, 1979), accessed February 13, 2021, www.google.com/books/edition/History_of_Frederick_County_/_p.312-313

⁴⁰ Frederick County Circuit Court (Certificates, Patented FR) Patented Certificate 4898, MSA S1197_5324. April 4, 1837

⁴¹ Reed, Paula S. Cultural Resources Study: Monocacy National Battlefield. Aug. 2001.

Ariana, would marry the Charles E. Trail, a highly accomplished man linked closely with Jacob M. Kunkel throughout his life.⁴² Anna Mary and Jacob would have three children: John Jacob, Henry, and Teresa. Jacob, Anna Mary and their three children are among the seven members of the Kunkel family buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery, within Area H's Lot 55. The grave sites are marked by three grand monuments. Jacob and Anna Mary's young son, Henry only lived to eighteen months, and was originally buried at Frederick's All Saints' Protestant Episcopal graveyard in 1853. When his five year old sister, Teresa died in 1859, Henry was exhumed and reburied by the family along with her at Mount Olivet. Their only child to reach adulthood was John Jacob Kunkel.⁴³

Politics

The next eighteen years (1849-1866) would be the most significant of Jacob M. Kunkel's life. He was masterful in his efforts to bring all his influence, industry, and ardent belief in state's rights to the forefront of life not just in Frederick or Annapolis, but to the national stage prior to the Civil War, one of the most seminal periods in the history of our country. Jacob M. Kunkel was a lawyer, industrialist, slave owner (like his father) and a politician during the period leading up to and during the Civil War. First elected to the Maryland Senate as a Democrat representing Frederick County, he served with distinction from 1849 to 1856.⁴⁴ Notably for Frederick County, a bill was passed in the legislature in 1853 incorporating the Isabella Gas Works, whose directors included Jacob M. Kunkel and Charles E. Trail.⁴⁵ The Company was located on East Patrick Street by 1858 and on January 9, 1862 at 9:00 P.M., lit up the streets of Frederick Town with the first coal-gas powered gas lights.⁴⁶

At the completion of his time in the Maryland Senate, Jacob M. Kunkel would be elected as a Democrat from District 5 to service two terms in the United States House of Representatives 35th and 36th Congress from 1857-1859 and 1859-1861.⁴⁷ Both times he ran for Congress he soundly defeated the American candidate, Henry W. Hoffman. Kunkel's platform did not reflect the Unionist sentiments more broadly felt throughout Frederick County, however the national sentiment stirred by the 1859 raid of John Brown and his men in Harper's Ferry no doubt plays a significant role in securing him the win.⁴⁸ The raid in Harper's Ferry was felt personally by the citizens of Frederick. It was geographically close and the first militia to arrive there were three companies from Frederick. "They carried with them authority to restore the public peace signed by three Frederick County justices, as well as an acceptance of their services by the president of the United States, James Buchanan."⁴⁹

Another seminal event of the period in the history of the United States also has roots in Frederick County, and was undoubtedly influential for Kunkel; the Dred Scott Decision of 1857 decided by Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, a Frederick County lawyer and native.⁵⁰ Kunkel himself is listed

⁴² Charles Trail (January 28, 1826 — 1909), American politician, World Biographical Encyclopedia https://prabook.com/web/charles.trail_2496289

⁴³ Haugh, Chris. "Mount Olivet Cemetery Home Page." Mount Olivet Cemetery, 13 Oct. 2020, www.mountolivethistory.com/stories-in-stone-blog/mortuary-makeovers.

⁴⁴ Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*. Rockville, MD: Wildside Press, 2011. 554.

⁴⁵ Laws of the State of Maryland. United States. Chapter 69 [Page 71-72]: Thomas J. Wilson, 1861.

⁴⁶ Englebrecht, Joseph, The Diary of Joseph Englebrecht, January 9, 1862

⁴⁷ Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774-present online. Accessed February 13, 2021. <https://bioguide.congress.govsearch/bio/K000339>

⁴⁸. Thomas John Chew Williams and Folger John Chew MacKinsey, History of Frederick County, Maryland .. (Baltimore, MD, 1979), accessed February 13, 2021, www.google.com/books/edition/History_of_Frederick_County_/_p.296

⁴⁹"Documents for the Classroom Volume 84", *The Frederick Militia and John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry October 17-18, 1859*. MSA SC2221-30. <https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/speccol/sc2200/sc2221/000030/html/readiness1.html>

⁵⁰ Archives of Maryland Online (Biographical Series), Roger Brooke Taney (1777-1864), MSA SC 3520-1500

in the Slave Census of 1850⁵¹ and 1860⁵² as being in possession of enslaved persons. An ardent Democrat and southern sympathizer he campaigned heavily on his values both on the election trail⁵³ and on the floor of the House, often arguing with Thaddeus Stevens, leader of the “Radical Republicans” who once admonished him on events around violence threatened by a group of men from Kunkel’s district in Frederick County, just miles from Kunkel’s home, who were detained and threatened for having voted for Lincoln.⁵⁴

At the time of Lincoln’s inauguration in 1860, a discussion on the floor of the House is recorded concerning the formation of a formal committee to investigate a planned insurrection in the Capitol which was intended to prevent the inauguration of the newly elected president Abraham Lincoln from taking place. Fortunately, the planned insurrection was foiled because the plan was discovered in time. In the Congressional Record, Kunkel stated that he opposed and found entirely unnecessary the creation of a Congressional Committee to investigate the plans for the insurrection because the insurrection never actually occurred.⁵⁵

Even in 1861 on the eve on the Civil War, it is widely reported that Rep. Jacob M. Kunkel of Maryland, stated that “Any attempt to preserve the union between the states of this Confederacy by force would be impractical and destructive of republican liberty.”⁵⁶ As a leader of the Maryland Peace Party he believed that in order to maintain “peace,” the Confederate states should be strongly favored, and the South be allowed to secede in peace. In this, he had the support of his brother, John B. Kunkel, also a member of the Peace Party from Frederick County.⁵⁷

Jacob M. Kunkel completed his last term in the U.S. Congress in March of 1861. He would return to his law practice in Frederick and the partnership with his brother in the Catoctin Furnace. He would continue as a powerful advocate for his faction of the Democratic party, never seeming to shy away from the spotlight of his beliefs regardless of the consequences.

Throughout his ownership of Tuscany, Kunkel also maintained a residence in Frederick Town, the Tyler Spite House on West Church Street. On the evening of April 27th, 1861 just days after the Baltimore riots forcing Governor Hicks to call a special session of the Maryland Legislature to meet in Frederick City at Kemp Hall, it was reported that “Senator Mason, of Virginia, who is the guest of Col. Kunkel [at the Tyler Spite House] the representative of this district in the late Congress was serenaded here last night. Mr. Mason responded by saying that he was here accidentally. He could not with propriety speak of Maryland politics. He could only speak for Virginia. He could say, however, that the reconstruction of the Union was an impossibility...Col. Kunkel said that the North denied Christian fellowship to the South. There was no social or political sympathy between the people of the two sections. The people of Maryland would submit to be governed by the action of her legal representative.”⁵⁸

⁵¹U.S. Census Bureau (Census Record, MD) Slaves, Frederick County, 1850, MSA SM61-165

⁵² U.S. Census Bureau (Census Record, MD) Slaves, Frederick County, 1860, MSA SM61-235

⁵³ Thomas John Chew Williams and Folger John Chew MacKinsey, History of Frederick County, Maryland .. (Baltimore, MD, 1979), accessed February 13, 2021, www.google.com/books/edition/History_of_Frederick_County_/_p.254-296

⁵⁴ The Select Papers of Thaddeus Stevens: April 1865-April 1868, The Civil War (January 29, 1861), page 187. [The Selected Papers of Thaddeus Stevens: April 1865-August 1868 - Google Books](http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use/permissions.html?pd-google)

⁵⁵ Congressional Proceedings;; House of Representatives. The National Cries, New York Times, January 28, 1861, 1,8

⁵⁶ Williams, Walter E., *American Contempt for Liberty* (United States: Hoover Institution Press, 2015), 100, [American Contempt for Liberty - Google Books](http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use/permissions.html?pd-google)

⁵⁷ “County Convention of the Peace Party,” The Republican Citizen, September 6, 1861

<http://www.crossroadsofwar.org/research/newspapers/?id=426>

⁵⁸ “From Maryland,” The Daily Eagle, April 29,1861 [29 Apr 1861, Page 1 - The Brooklyn Daily Eagle at Newspapers.com](http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use/permissions.html?pd-google)

In August 1866, Kunkel would perform his last act of political service to his party before his death in 1870,⁵⁹ serving as a delegate to the August meeting of the Loyalist Convention in Philadelphia. “The purpose of the Convention was to show support for then President Johnson’s Reconstruction policies in advance of the 88th Congressional election. Much to the consternation of Republicans, Johnson treated the defeated South gently. He gave blanket amnesty to most former Confederates, and he did not object when new state legislatures, elected by all-white electorates, instituted “Black Codes” to keep newly freed people in conditions similar to slavery. Republicans were horrified by this National Union conclave which called for speedy reunification of the country as a white man’s nation.”⁶⁰

The Catoctin Iron Furnace

In 1856 Jacob Kunkel would become an investment partner of Peregrine Fitzhugh in the Catoctin Iron Furnace. Having faced ongoing financial challenges Fitzhugh found himself in constrained circumstances and raised \$35,000 from Kunkel’s share of the partnership in what would now be the company of Fitzhugh and Kunkel. Fitzhugh used the proceeds he received from Kunkel to improve the facility and property. Among other things, the Fitzhugh and Kunkel partnership, with Kunkel’s financial backing, was responsible for the erecting of the Isabella Stack in 1857. The new stack was a steam-powered hot-blast charcoal furnace which promised to significantly improve production at Catoctin.⁶¹ Concerned primarily with his first term in the U.S. Congress, Kunkel left the management of the operations to the ironmaster, Peregrine Fitzhugh, although Kunkel did take an active interest in the running of the business.⁶²

Two years into the partnership, the debts were mounting, and Kunkel moved to dissolve the partnership with Fitzhugh.⁶³ Unable to buy Kunkel out, Fitzhugh was offered another option to try and rectify the unfortunate situation he found himself in. On April 21, 1858, the two executed the separation agreement which was replaced by a mortgage held by Kunkel on the Furnace, land buildings and appurtenances.⁶⁴ This was a leveraged agreement, but interestingly it does not appear to be Kunkel’s singular motivation to corner Fitzhugh and assume total ownership of the Furnace. He gives him a way to rectify the situation. Through a specific set of stated terms Fitzhugh would have one year to pay off the partnership debt, through “the use and occupation of the Catoctin Iron Works land, buildings and appurtenances for one year...free and clear of all rent or interest for the purpose of operating the furnace and manufacturing Iron.”⁶⁵ The net profits reported would be applied entirely to the outstanding partnership debt. If he was successful, Kunkel agreed to convey all his rights and interest in the furnace and associated assets back to Fitzhugh. If he failed, ownership would transfer to Kunkel entirely and Fitzhugh would be provided with \$500 a quarter for the support of himself and his family.⁶⁶ Unfortunately for Fitzhugh, he was not able to pay off the partnership debt and “In October of 1858, suit was brought against Fitzhugh by several of his debtors, and the court appointed William Ross and John Baker Kunkel, brother of Jacob, as trustees

⁵⁹ ⁵⁹ Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774-present online. Accessed February 13, 2021.
<https://bioguide.congress.govsearch/bio/K000339>

⁶⁰ Amy Cohen et al., “Philadelphia Freedom and the Launch of the 15th Amendment,” Hidden City Philadelphia, October 19, 2020, <https://hiddencityphila.org/2020/10/philadelphia-freedom-and-the-launch-of-the-15th-amendment/>.

⁶¹ Anderson, Elizabeth Y. “Catoctin Furnace: Portrait of an Iron-Making Village.” Essay. In Catoctin Furnace: Portrait of an Iron-Making Village, 33. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2013.

⁶² Ibid, 36

⁶³ Ibid

⁶⁴ Frederick County Land Record BGF 1: 503-504

⁶⁵ Ibid

⁶⁶ Ibid

of the property. On December 15, 1858, John Kunkel, businessman and father of Jacob M. and John Baker Kunkel, bought the property for \$51,000.⁶⁷ John Kunkel, now seventy-seven years old, distributed owners shares to his two sons, making them partners.⁶⁸ Upon John Kunkel's death in 1861 he would leave his estate, including his ownership share in the furnace to his sons who would operate as the firm of J.B. Kunkel and Brother.⁶⁹ John B. Kunkel was the talent, ironmaster and operations manager and his brother, Jacob, would bring his business acumen and political savvy to guide the future success of the business.

The 1860's brought endless anxiety and tension to Frederick County with the Civil War playing out on the county's doorstep, literally in their homes and buildings. It was also the beginning of some of the most productive years for the Catoctin Furnace,⁷⁰ despite Jacob M. Kunkel's political ambitions and powerful successionist voice. Along with Kunkel, Bradley Tyler Johnson, "the grandson of former furnace owner, Baker Johnson, and grandnephew of Governor Thomas Johnson, was perhaps Frederick County's most outspoken southern sympathizer. Like Kunkel, Johnson campaigned for Breckinridge, and when Lincoln moved to invade Baltimore in the spring of 1861, attempted to mobilize local secessionists to block Union troops."⁷¹

With the threat of Maryland possibly succeeding, Lincoln was willing to take action to ensure Maryland held firm on the Union side. Following the unprecedented legislative events and subsequent arrests of legislative members in Frederick in 1861, he ordered thousands of troops into Frederick County to stabilize this pivotal region.⁷² The Union army "set up check points and led raids on the homes of suspected Confederate sympathizers. The army stages a surprise search of Jacob Kunkel's Frederick City home."⁷³ It was reported in the Maryland Union on August 7, 1862; "We learn that the following secret emblems were discovered on Friday last about the premises of Jacob M. Kunkel, Esqr. in this city: -a Secession flag, a Palmetto flag, framed photographs of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, and a photographic album of Rebel Generals, including in the collection likenesses of "Lady" Davis and S. Teakle Wallis."⁷⁴ Ultimately, "Upon taking an oath, the well-known politician was released."⁷⁵

Kunkel made little attempt to shield his true desire to see Lincoln undermined and Maryland join the southern states in secession. He staunchly placed himself in the crosshairs of the Lincoln administration and Union forces were fully aware of his activities once he left the House of Representatives. This is demonstrated in a 'Letter from The Secretary of War,' in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives made February 11, 1868 reporting on the amounts paid for legal services by the Ordnance Department, was a line item for February 18, 1863 for \$258.52 as paid for expenses to William Millevard for the "Arrest of sundry persons; investigating against Jacob Kunkel and others, of furnishing supplies to the enemy."⁷⁶ This of course occurring during

⁶⁷ Anderson, Elizabeth Y. "Catoctin Furnace: Portrait of an Iron-Making Village." Essay. In *Catoctin Furnace: Portrait of an Iron-Making Village*, 33. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2013. 36-37

⁶⁸ Ibid

⁶⁹ Ibid, 38

⁷⁰ Ibid,36

⁷¹ Werle, Dr. Edmund F.K. "Catoctin Mountain Park: An Historic Resource Study." U.S. Coast Guard Academy, March 2000, 85.

⁷² Ibid

⁷³ Ibid

⁷⁴ "Seizure of Some Emblems," Maryland Union, August 7, 1862

⁷⁵ Gordon, Paul and Rita Gordon. *Never the Like Again*. Frederick, MD: Heritage Partnership, 1995. 116

⁷⁶ U.S. House of Representatives, 40th Congress, 2nd Session, Committee on the Judiciary, Ex. Doc. No. 338, "Letter from the Secretary of War in answer to A resolution of the House, of February 11, 1868, relative to amounts paid for legal services from 1860 to 1868." 2.

Kunkel's ownership of the Catoctin Furnace, one of the largest employers and leading industrial entities in Frederick County.

Donation of Church Land

In 1853, it was discovered through an inspection of the 1814 All Saints Parish Church that the building was structurally unsound. In lieu of the significant cost of repairs, the Vestry made the decision to build a new church.⁷⁷ The new pastor, the Reverend Charles Seymour from Brooklyn, New York upon taking his new position wrote to the well-known New York architect, Richard Upjohn, to design the new building. A location for the new building was being considered when a member of the congregation, State Senator Jacob M. Kunkel, offered to sell them his building lot on West Church Street facing the Court House. It was offered in consideration of his obligation to Charles E. Trail, being a note for \$3,250 with interest thereon.⁷⁸ Senator Kunkel would serve on the building committee with three other men who would meet with Upjohn to review terms and specifications. Kunkel's name would be placed in the cornerstone as a member of the building committee along with other noteworthy people.⁷⁹

Ownership of Tuscany

When Samuel Fleming dies in 1788, he divides his tract "a part of Taskers Chance" between his two sons, Arthur, and Joseph, specifically bequeathing the house where he now lives to his to Joseph. Caspar Mantz, a wealthy German landowner in the County, would eventually acquire the whole tract in two parts, from the estates of Samuel's sons, Joseph, and Arthur, respectively. He would resurvey the properties in 1837 and rejoin them as "Tuscany."⁸⁰ Caspar Mantz would leave the property to his sister, Theresa, wife of Dr. John H. McElfresh. Ultimately, through the Frederick County courts and the resolution of an Equity case involving the families, the property would be inherited in 1852 by their eldest daughter, Anna Mary, wife of Jacob M. Kunkel.⁸¹ The 1858 Isaac Bond map of Frederick shows the outline of Tuscany with the owner's name as J.M. Kunkel.⁸² In addition, Kunkel, throughout his ownership of Tuscany.

Submitted by: Elizabeth P. Beckley
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On Behalf of Property Owners: Gwen and Eric Gleysteen

⁷⁷ Delaplaine, Judge Edward S. "Local Church Built on Design of Famous Architect." *The News (Frederick, MD)*. November 25, 1975. A-1

⁷⁸ Frederick County Land Record, ES 8 180-181

⁷⁹ Delaplaine, Judge Edward S. "Local Church Built on Design of Famous Architect." *The News (Frederick, MD)*. November 25, 1975. A-6

⁸⁰ Frederick County Circuit Court (Certificates, Patented FR) Patented Certificate 4898, MSA S1197_5324. April 4, 1837

⁸¹ Frederick County Equity Record, Frederick County Courthouse, Plat Equity #2141, WBT 2 168-220, MSA S1197_5324. April 4, 1837

⁸² Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County. Baltimore, MD: E.Sachse, 1858

F-3-114

Samuel Fleming House (Tuscany)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 11-21-2003

Samuel Fleming House; Tuscany
Frederick vicinity
Private

1771

The Samuel Fleming House is a two-story fieldstone house built in 1771 with a two-story brick wing probably added in the period 1830-1850 and late 19th century alterations including a porch on two elevations and a slate-faced cross gable. The exterior of the house is painted white. The rear wing has been altered in recent years with a glass-enclosed solarium on the second story of an extended original two-level porch. No outbuildings of the historic period remain of the original farmstead, named Tuscany by a subsequent owner, Caspar Mantz, in the 1830's. The house is significant for the vernacular architecture of the original structure, still evident in spite of the later alterations, and for the date of its construction, 1771, noted in a gable panel on the north side. Among formerly rural country houses in or adjacent to the Frederick city limits, the Fleming House is one of the oldest documented buildings.

F-3-114

Samuel Fleming House; Tuscany
Frederick
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification (A.D. 1680-1815)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function & Use
Domestic/single dwelling/residence

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
State Historic Sites Inventory Form HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name

(indicate preferred name)

historic Samuel Fleming House; Tuscany

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 7127 Autumn Leaf Lane not for publicationcity, town Frederick vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Richard E. & Dixie J. Miller

street & number 7127 Autumn Leaf Lane telephone no.:

city, town Frederick state and zip code Md. 21702

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1092

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 422

city, town Frederick state Md. 21701

6. Representation in Existing

Historical Surveys

title Paul Brinkman Survey of Frederick County F-297

date 1966-68 federal state county local

repository for survey records Maryland SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md. 21032

7. Description

Survey No. F-3-114

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

The Samuel Fleming House is a two-story stone house built in 1771, according to a dated panel in the north gable, with alterations made in the 1880's or 1890's including a shingled cross gable and a one-story porch on the east and south elevations. The house is located on the west side of Opossumtown Pike just north of the campus of Frederick Community College near Frederick (City), Frederick County, Maryland. Once the centerpiece of a large farm called Tuscany beginning in the 1840's containing 347 acres. The house is now surrounded by modern housing developments in a suburban setting. No contributing outbuildings remain of the original farmstead, but a modern garage, a small shed, and a swimming pool are located west of the house. The exterior of the house has been painted white and the house stands out from its modern surroundings because of its architectural features.

The house has fieldstone walls with a five-bay east elevation. The entrance is in the center bay, which is defined by the late 19th century cross gable above the cornice line. The wide veranda of the same period extends across the entire facade and around the southeast corner on the south elevation. Interior end chimneys rise above the composition roof. A two-story rear brick wing with extensive modern alterations to its south side adjoins the main section at the northwest corner. The windows of the main section are 9/9 and evidence of shutter hardware is visible. The lintels and sills are plain wood. The doorway has double 3-panel doors and plain glazed transom. The porch has fluted metal columns with capitals formed by molding. The north and south elevations each have two bays. At the attic level are two small windows with 2/2 sash. On the south elevation near the southeast corner is a 6-panel door. The cross gable has a patterned slate facing with a 6/6 window in the center. The rear wing is brick, also painted white, in 7:1 bond. The south elevation of the wing, which probably had a two-story open porch as did many mid-19th century dwellings in the area, has been extended to the south on the first story and a modern, glass-enclosed solarium built on the second level. On the north side of the wing are two bays with a second entrance. The windows in the wing are 6/6 with wood lintels and sills. The interior of the house was not accessible for this survey.

8. Significance

Survey No. F-3-114

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below							
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation				
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)				

Specific dates	1771	Builder/Architect
check:	Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	
	and/or	
	Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
	Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Samuel Fleming House is significant for its vernacular architectural style of the late 18th century, based on German building techniques in stone, but with the distinct influence of the Georgian style in its five-bay symmetrical elevation. Later 19th century alterations in the form of the wide veranda on two elevations and the center cross gable with slate facing are typical features added to older houses during the last quarter of the 19th century. The age of the house as noted in its dated gable stone is places it among the earlier surviving country houses in the immediate vicinity of Frederick (City). Little information is immediately available other than land records to confirm that Samuel Fleming was the builder of the house; however, more detailed research may reveal additional clarifying data. In 1826, the property was sold to Caspar Mantz, who gave the property its name "Tuscany". This name appears with a boundary outline and acreage on the 1858 Isaac Bond map of Frederick County. Records of deeds are unclear in the period 1847, but by 1852, Tuscany was owned by Jacob M. Kunkel, the owner of Catoctin Furnace during the mid-19th century. The brick rear wing of the house was probably added during the period 1830-1850. The Kunkel family retained the farm until 1878. After that date, the 347-acre farm amassed by Caspar Mantz began to be sold off in sections until by 1978, the farm had been reduced to 122.57 acres. The current lot totals less than an acre.

Compared to other early large estate houses in the Frederick vicinity, the Samuel Fleming House has low to moderate integrity. Prospect Hall (NR), possibly a late 18th century house in part, is now a parochial high school and retains vestiges of its formerly rural setting. Guilford (NR), built about 1810, has the best range of intact features and integrity, with much of its agricultural surroundings remaining undeveloped at present, and several original and late historic outbuildings. Most other properties now in the city limits of Frederick have been altered for modern residential, commercial, or institutional use. The Fleming House has remained residential, but its lack of outbuildings and historic setting and the modern rear wing alterations substantially reduce its overall significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-3-114

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Land Records of Frederick County

Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, p. 335.

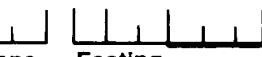
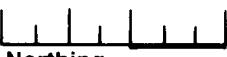
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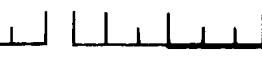
Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

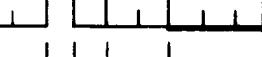
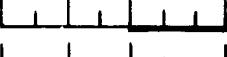
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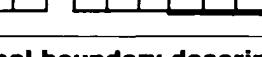
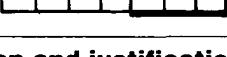
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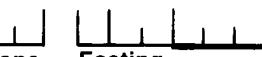
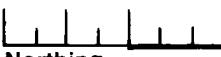
UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A  
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

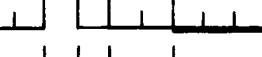
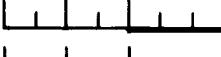
C  

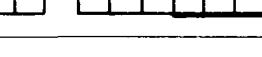
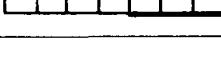
E  

G  

B  
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

D  

F  

H  

Verbal boundary description and justification

Concurrent with Tax Map 57, Parcel 268

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date January 1993

street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958

city or town Frederick state Md. 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCP
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNsville, MD 21032-2023
510-7400

See any 7127 Autumn Leaf

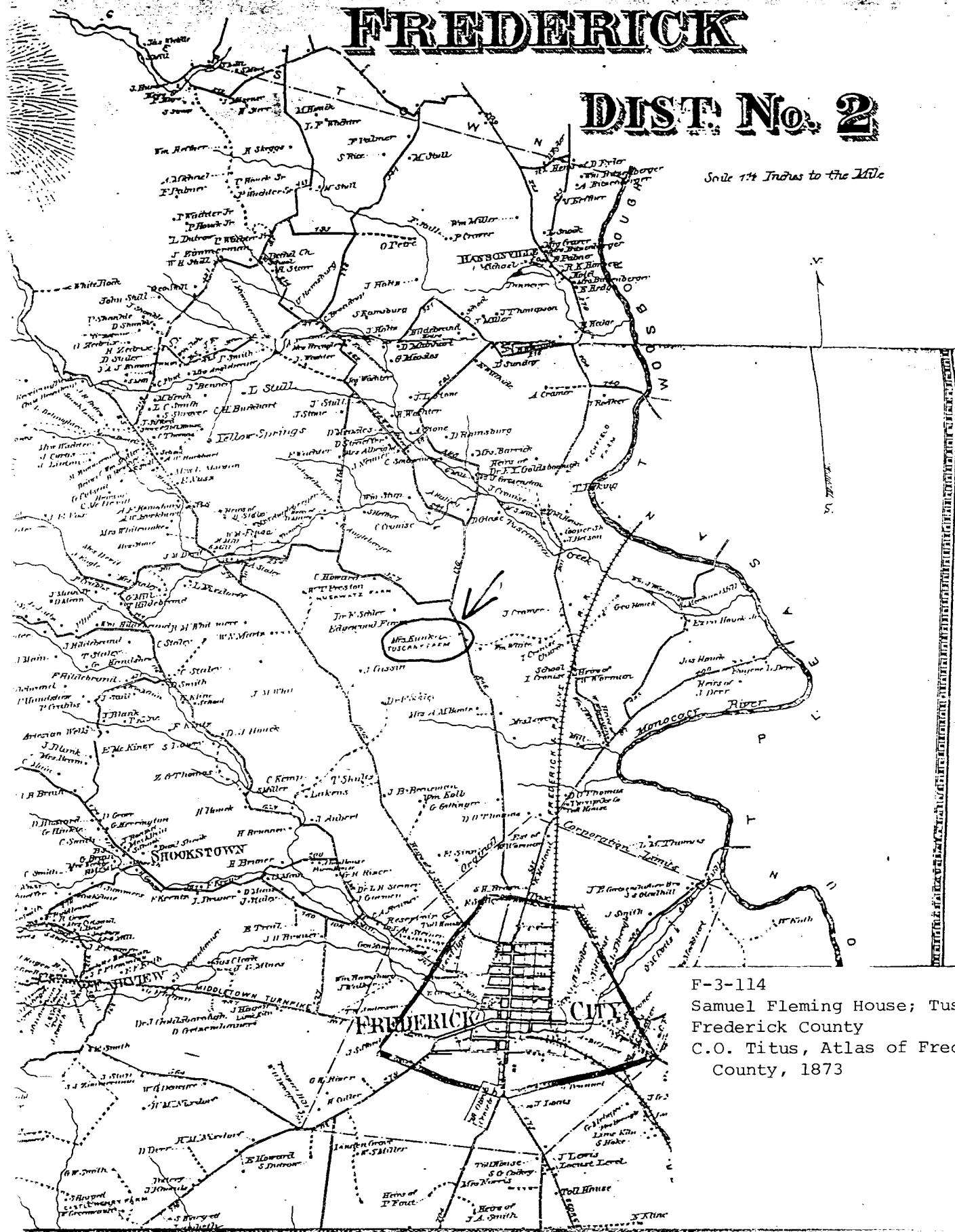
Lot Size, Description,
Other Information,
Original Tracts

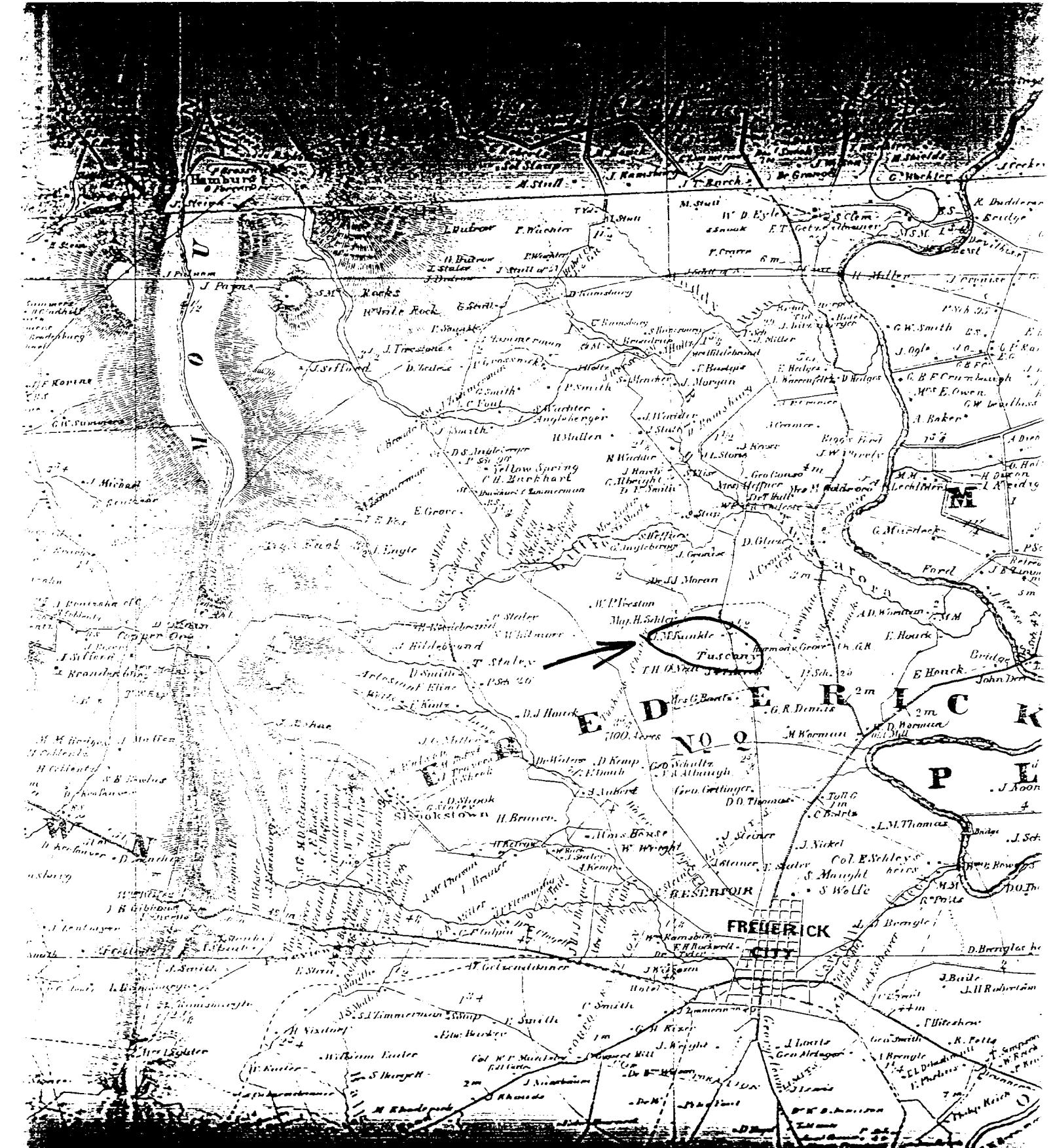
Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Cost	Miscellaneous
1092/422 16 Aug 79	Richard E. & Dixie J. Miller	Clower Hill II Ltd. P'ship	\$33,500	
1066/1008 2 Nov 78	Clower Hill II	Elizabeth Thomas 122.57 A. Leeth & Town Bank & Trust Co., per. rep. of estate of Howard Oliver Aldridge, a/k/a Eliz. J.		(Myra V. Thomas, wife of Claiborne, Miller, sold to her daug. Leeth & Mary Ella J. Aldridge)
292/32 1 Apr 10	Claiborne L. Thomas	J. Franklin Thomas & Emily, his wife, and Rebecca Elizabeth, jointless mortgage holder	\$12,000	
DHH 3/561 1 Apr 1899	J. Franklin Thomas	Celeste Roelkey & Thos. F.P. Miller, et al., exec. of LW&T of John Roelkey	\$18,240 12286. 2 deeds: TG 9/324 & AF 7/586	
1) TG 9/324 21 Mar 1878 2) AF 7/586 28 Nov 1883	John Roelkey John Roelkey	Edward & Alice Virginia Roelkey Edward & Alice J. Roelkey	part of "Tuscany" 374 A. 374 A.	\$20,625
1) TG 9/59 1 Mar 1878	Edward Roelkey	Anna Mary Kunkel		
1) ES 1/530 14 Dec 1852	Anna Mary Kunkel	Jacob M. & Anna Mary Kunkel et al	Deed of partition of "Tuscany", resurveyed for Caspar Manty see Equity 2141, WBT 2/168-227 374 1/8 A. Equity Record	4 June 1835
Equity Record WBT 2/168 July 1847	Caspar Manty	Levi P.W. Balch trustee in equity on sale of real estate of Joseph Fleming & Samuel Fleming, exec.	Tuscany 374 A. See also 12286-18 5 May 1828 deed of Arthur Fleming recd by deed of partition from father, Samuel Fleming	Caspar conveyed to Stresia McElfresh
JS 25/294 13 June 1826	Caspar Manty	Samuel Fleming exec. of LW&T of Arthur Fleming & son	Arthur Fleming recd by deed of partition from father, Samuel Fleming	\$10,746.12 1/2
JS 29/420 5 May 1828	Caspar Manty	Levi P.W. Balch trustee in equity Joseph Fleming		

FREDERICK

DIST No. 2

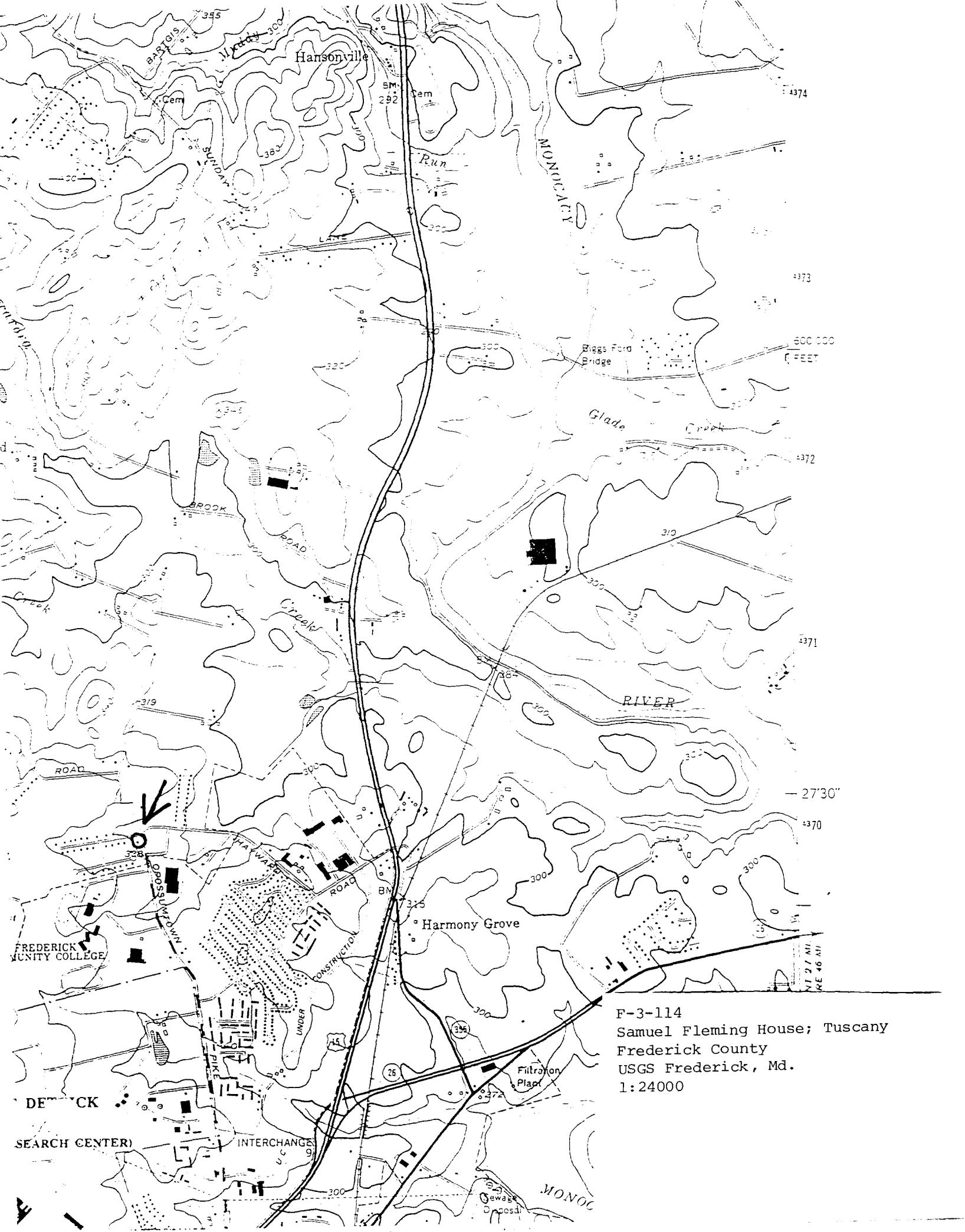
Scale 1st Inches to the Mile





F-3-114

Samuel Fleming House; Tuscany
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858



F-3-114
Samuel Fleming House; Tuscany
Frederick County
USGS Frederick, Md.
1:24000

1:24000



F-3-114

Samuel Fleming House ; Tuscarory

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

Loc: Md SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Northwest corner view

1/11
1/11



F-3- -

Samuel Fleming House; Tuscarory

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHD. Brownsville, MD

South elevation

2/4



F-3-114

Samuel Fleming House; Tuscarory
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

North elevation

3/4



F-3-114

Samuel Fleming House; Tuscarory
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SH 10, Crownsville Md

West elevation

4/4



Isaac Bond Map of Frederick County 1858

Showing ownership of J. M. Kunkel at Tuscany

Samuel Fleming House Photographs



Main façade or East elevation and North elevation



Front façade, Northwest corner



Front façade



Front façade, main entrance



Northeast view of house



Northeast view of house. Opossumtown Pike to the left.



North elevation. Main block and addition.



North elevation, main block



North elevation, rear addition



North elevation, main block and rear addition



Northwest corner



South and West elevations



West elevation



South and West elevations



South elevation



South and West elevations



South elevation, south porch



South elevation, South view of end of porch



View down south elevation of porch.



View facing westerly towards the garage and driveway



View facing southwesterly. North elevation of house, garage, and pool house in background