



HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

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



CASE NO. DOE 22-03 DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY TO COUNTY REGISTER STAFF REPORT

SUMMARY

Property: William Draper Farm
12819 Stottlemeyer Road, Myersville

Applicant: Stacy and Todd King

Public Hearing for consideration of determining the property located at 12819 Stottlemeyer Road, William Draper Farm, eligible for the Frederick County Register of Historic Places. Submitted by Stacy and Todd King, property owners of record.

The public hearing for the determination of eligibility to the Frederick County Register of Historic Places will be held at 7:00 p.m., or thereafter, on January 11, 2023.



Figure 1: Subject Property outlined in yellow.

DESIGNATION STATUS

The property is not located within any designated historic districts. The property does have a Maryland Environmental Trust (MET) easement. The purpose of this easement is to preserve open spaces, specifically the scenic views along Stottlemyer Road, and for the protection of natural habitats. MET has stated they would have no objection to the historic designation. The property contains the main house, a summer kitchen, a springhouse, a bank barn, and two additional outbuildings. The nominated property encompasses 18.43 acres of land.

SUPPORTING MATERIALS

A completed County Register nomination form, maps, a statement of significance, and photographs were submitted. Staff assisted with writing the architectural and historical description of the property.

SITE VISITS

Site visit dates are scheduled for January 6 and 7 between 10 and 12 p.m. Commissioners who cannot attend any of these dates are urged to familiarize themselves with the exterior on their own time from the public right-of-way.

REVIEW CONSIDERATIONS

1) Analysis

The architectural and historical significance of the William Draper Farm is documented in the supporting materials. The property is associated with the agricultural history of western Frederick County. Based on the information provided, Staff finds the property is eligible for listing under Criteria 6B(1A), 6B(2A), and 6B(2D).

2) History Summary

The William Draper Farm was part of a larger tract of land called "The Range about the Three Miserable Knobs." It is located approximately one and a half miles northeast of Wolfsville. The property is bordered by farmland to the north, woods to the east and south, and Stottlemyer Road to the west.

William Draper was the first recorded property owner of the parcel in 1822 but he owned the land since at least 1818. Draper was in debt in 1818 and was ordered by the court to sell the land which did not occur until 1822. At that time, the parcel encompassed 93 1/4 acres. William Draper

was a farmer and was married to Mary Draper. They had seven children. The land transferred a couple of times before being sold to William Draper's children in 1824. It appears William and Mary Draper remained as tenants on the farm from 1822 to 1824 before their children were able to purchase the land. During the Draper children's ownership, several went into debt and were forced to sell their shares to a sibling or outside the family. Eventually, an equity case was brought forward in 1858 over the land and the parcel was sold in 1863 to Jacob and Mary Wolf. Then, Enos Moser acquired 60 acres of the property in 1874 and gifted the land to Abraham Johnson in 1892. The Wolfs, Moser, and Johnson all farmed the land during their ownership. Ernest and Mollie Harne purchased the property in 1937 from the estate of Abraham Johnson. Ernest Harne appears in the 1940 Census working as a timberman for the Works Progress Administration and by 1950 he is listed as a farmer. The Harnes sold 55 acres of the property in 1964 to Louise Gaffney. It remained in the Gaffney family until 2002 when the current owners purchased 18.43 acres. The period of significance for this property is from circa 1818 to circa 1880.

3) Historic, Archaeological, and Cultural Significance Criteria

The property is eligible for listing under this category for meeting criteria 6B(1A) 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.*

The property has significant character, interest, and value in the development and heritage of the County for its representation as a small mountainous farm in western Frederick County. The property has been utilized for farming since the earliest recorded landowner inhabited the property. The farm records do not appear to indicate the farm was ever a major producer but supplied enough products to support the family while providing some income. Additionally, when Frederick County began transitioning to dairy farming in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Draper farm did not. There are no dairy barns or milkhouses present on the property. Additionally, Frederick County agricultural census records from 1860 to 1880 indicate no more than 300 pounds of butter was produced and few livestock was owned on the property.

The property does maintain integrity of setting, location, feeling, workmanship, and design. The property retains its rural character and the spatial relationship between the existing buildings has been maintained. Furthermore, the materials and workmanship in the bank barn, springhouse, and smokehouse are still extant. However, the farmhouse has lost its integrity due to the substantial addition to the original house and loss of historic materials. Overall, however, the property has the integrity to convey its agricultural association.

4) Architectural and Design Significance Criteria

The property is eligible under this category for meeting criteria 6B(2A) and 6B(2D) 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(2D): *The property represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*

The William Draper springhouse, summer kitchen, and bank barn embody characteristics of typical farm buildings with their gabled roofs, log and timber frame construction, and stone foundations. The large exterior stone and brick chimney of the summer kitchen is typical of that building type and is clad in board and batten siding. Additionally, the springhouse is built into the side of a hill so the spring water flows into the below grade spring room and exits on the far end. The stone foundation of the spring house is extant as is the log cladding on the upper story. Additionally, the bank retains the vertical siding, timber framing, and banked stone foundation. The farmhouse is not recommended for meeting criteria 6B(2A) as it does not individually meet the standards for integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Additions and loss of historic material have comprised the dwelling's integrity and its ability to convey its historic architectural character.

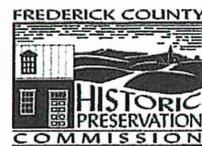
Together, the buildings on the William Draper farm represent a distinguishable agricultural farm complex that did not convert to dairy farming. Individually the buildings would lack distinction but as a complex their association to Frederick County agricultural history can be determined.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the William Draper farm be determined eligible for designation to the Frederick County Register of Historic Places pursuant to Criterion 6B(1A), 6B(2A), and 6B(2D) as described in Section 1-23-6B of the County Code.

FREDERICK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

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

COUNTY REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

(Office Use Only)

Application No. _____

HPC Meeting Date _____

Council Hearing Date _____

1. PROPERTY NAME: _____

King Farm / William Draper Farm2. LOCATION: Street address: 12819 Stottlemyer Rd Myersville, MD 21773
Tax Map(s) and Parcel(s) #: _____

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))

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

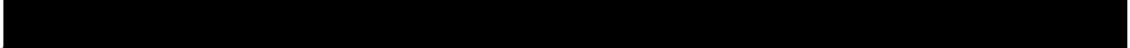
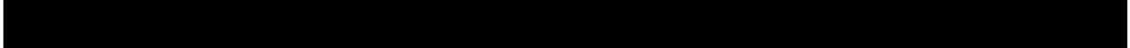
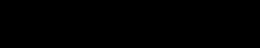
6. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT NOMINATIONS
(if applicable)

Contact Historic Preservation staff for further information and guidance

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

By signing below the applicant certifies & agrees as follows: (1) that they are authorized by the property owner to make this application; and (2) that should the property become designated to the County Register of Historic Places, that they grant County officials the right to enter onto the property with adequate notice for the purpose of monitoring changes to the exterior.

A.

Printed name			
Mailing address			
Telephone number(s)			
E-mail address			
Signature		Date	
Printed name			
Mailing address			
Telephone number(s)			
E-mail address			
Signature		Date	

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

ATTACH WRITTEN LETTER OF CONSENT BY OWNER (S)

**Frederick County Register of Historic Places Description and Statement of
Significance for
William Draper Farm Historical Writeup
12819 Stottlemeyer Road, Myersville**

PRESENT AND HISTORICAL APPEARANCE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION

The William Draper farm, built between circa 1818 and circa 1880, is in the northwestern portion of Frederick County near Wolfsville on Stottlemeyer Road. The historic building complex is located to the east of the road. The nominated property encompasses approximately 18.43 acres. The entire parcel is in a Maryland Environmental Trust easement. The areas surrounding the William Draper farm are rural, agricultural lands.

The property contains the main house, a summer kitchen, a springhouse, a bank barn, and two additional outbuildings. The main house does not contribute to the property's history since the design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association are so altered that its integrity is irretrievably lost.

EXTERIOR

The house at 12819 Stottlemeyer Road is a two-story home with horizontal vinyl siding, a gabled roof with a moderate pitch, and asphalt shingles. It sits on a stone foundation. A large, two-story, gable-roofed addition extends from the rear of the main house. Originally, the main block of the house had a rear two-story addition creating an "L" shape. The modern two-story addition off the rear "L" creates a Z footprint. The original house has a cut stone front and side porch. The porches include square columns that hold up the roofs. A full-width porch is also on the modern addition and is like the existing porches.

MAIN HOUSE

Façade (South) Elevation

The original house is three-bays wide on the first floor with a central entry flanked by a one-over-one vinyl window on either side. The second story contains two one-over-one windows. A one-story entry porch extends over the western window and entry. A partial hipped asphalt roof is supported by tapered square columns that sit on cut stone posts. The porch is comprised of a cut stone base with three steps leading to the door from the east. Two one-over-one vinyl windows are on the second story.

The south elevation of the modern addition sits on a cut stone foundation under a side gabled asphalt roof. Multiple solar panels are attached to the roof. A full-width front porch extends across the first story. The porch is supported by tapered columns that sit on cut stone posts. The first story has four, one-over-one windows, and the second story contains three, one-over-one single windows and one tri-window.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the original house contains three bays on the first story and two on the second story. An entry door is off-center on the first floor and flanked by two windows. All the windows on the original house have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl windows. There is a stone porch that extends across the entire west elevation with a cut stone base and tapered square columns supporting an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The cut stone steps lead to the west entrance.

The west elevation of the modern addition contains three one-over-one windows on the first floor and two sets of paired windows in the second story. A semi-circle window is in the gable end of the attic on this elevation.

North Elevation

The modern addition covers the entire rear "L" on the original house. The eastern edge of the main block of the original house is still visible and shows a one-story enclosed porch with a tri-window on the north elevation and a single, one-over-one window in the second story. The north elevation of the modern addition includes a two-car garage on the west side with the remainder of the first floor is covered by a one-story porch. The second story contains four, one-over-one windows.

East Elevation

The east elevation contains one, one-over-one window on the first and second story of the main block. A small square attic window is above the second story window of the original block. The rear "L" has a one-story enclosed porch and contains four bays, three windows and a door on the northern edge. The one-story porch is enclosed with vinyl siding and is covered by an asphalt roof. The upper story of the rear "L" contains three, one-over-one windows. The modern addition has two pairs of one-over-one windows on the first floor and three, one-over-one windows on the upper story.

SUMMER KITCHEN

The summer kitchen is two stories with a gabled asphalt roof on a stone foundation. The structure is banked into the hill, so the south elevation has an accessible basement. At least the first story is log construction covered with board and batten siding. The north elevation contains a large central exterior stone chimney that is finished with brick above the roof line. The east elevation contains two bays of the first floor, a door on the north and a two-over-two window on the south. A two-over-two window is directly above the first-floor window on the second story. The south elevation contains a door in the basement level with a two-over-two window directly above on the first floor. There are no openings on the upper stories. The west elevation contains a two-over-two window on the northern end of the elevation in both the first and second stories. The summer kitchen seems to date to the 19th century.

SPRINGHOUSE

The spring house is a one-story log structure with v-notched corners. The structure sits on a nearly full height stone foundation and is covered by a gable asphalt roof. The north elevation has an entry in the stone foundation and no openings in the log. The gable end is covered with vertical board siding. The east elevation contains an entrance towards the northern end with a vertical board door. The south elevation has a wooden louvered opening in the stone foundation and a window in the log structure end. The gable end is covered with vertical board siding. The west elevation has a wooden louvered vent in the stone foundation and a window in the log structure. The spring house appears to date to the 19th century.

BANK BARN

The bank is situated on the north with the forebay facing south. The barn foundation is stone, and the roof is gabled. The roof is covered with standing seam. A sliding barn door is located on the north elevation. There are no openings on the gable ends of the barn. Five Dutch doors are located on the lower level of the south elevation and one sliding door is located on the forebay. The bank barn may have been constructed sometime during the 19th century.

OTHER OUTBUILDINGS

Two additional outbuildings are located on the property. One is a more modern garage structure and the other is a former chicken house now used as storage.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The William Draper farm is moderately significant for its association with agricultural history in western Frederick County during the nineteenth century. Agriculture spurred the initial settlement of the County during the eighteenth century and continued to serve as the County's primary economic base for the next two centuries. The extant collection of agricultural and domestic buildings is typically associated with nineteenth century agricultural practices common to the County. The agricultural buildings retain a moderate level of integrity in its setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the loss of historic building materials to the original house and the large addition have caused the house to lose integrity.

The period of significance for the William Draper farm is from circa 1818 to circa 1880. These dates encompass the years of first known occupation of the property through when the last contributing agricultural outbuildings were most likely constructed. Contributing buildings include the springhouse, bank barn, and summer kitchen. The house is considered noncontributing because of the modern addition and loss of historic materials. The remaining outbuildings are newer construction built outside the period of significance and therefore, non-contributing. Overall, the property as a whole has maintained integrity of setting, location, feeling, workmanship, and design.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

History of Wolfsville

Wolfsville is in the Catoctin Election District as shown in the 1858 Isaac Bond Map of Frederick County, Maryland. The Catoctin Election District was laid out on May 9, 1848, by George Shutt, Jacob Young, of D., and Hiram Mullen from parts of Hauer's and Middletown election districts¹. The first settlers to arrive in this area were Germans and included such families as the Wolfs, Blessings, Hoovers, Groffs, Brandenburgs, Myers, Stottlemeyers, and Harshmans.²

It is not clear in the historical records when Wolfsville was established. The 1808 Charles Varle *Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland* depicts the area devoid of any improvements indicating the area was either not settled or so sparsely settled it was not worth noting on the map. *Wolfsville* does appear on the 1858 Bond map, however, indicating the village was established sometime in the first half of the 19th century. The Wolfsville Survey District (F-4-56) mentions the village was established in the first decade of the 19th century but does not reference where this information came from. The buildings in the district range from 1819 to 1930 and perhaps based on the earliest dates of the buildings, the authors of the survey form assumed the date of establishment. In 1878, Wolfsville had blacksmiths, a boarding house, butcher, carpenters, a cooper, dressmaker, shoemaker, millers, and general merchandisers.³ The land in Wolfsville was described as "mostly cleared, can be bought at \$20 to \$30 per acre, and produces 15 bus[els] wheat, 30 oats, 100 potatoes, 80 corn and 2 1/2 tons hay."⁴ Despite the businesses established by 1878 however, the Wolfsville area saw limited growth due to its rural, mountainous location. Unlike Myersville and Middletown which were connected to larger urban centers due to trolley lines, Wolfsville experienced no significant growth. The closest urban center to it was Smithsburg in Washington County. It has remained as a small rural village surrounded by farmland.

Early Landowners

The property located at 12819 Stottlemeyer Road was part of a tract of land called The Range About the Three Miserable Knobs. In 1822, the tract consisted of 93 1/4 acres. This is the earliest land record that could be found for the property. The first known owner was William Draper, Sr. William was married to Mary and they had seven children born between 1803 and 1824, two girls and five boys. William Draper is recorded in the 1822 land records as a defendant in an 1818 court case in which he was ordered to sell the land to pay his debts to Thomas Beatty.⁵ However, by the time the case was settled Beatty was deceased. Therefore, Sheriff William M. Beall sold the parcel at auction to Abraham Toms on August 6, 1822. The deed record indicates that Draper resided at the property. However, the 1820 Federal Census shows William Draper is living in the Middletown Election district and not in the Hauer (later Catoctin) Election district where the parcel is located, suggesting he may have moved shortly after the 1820 Census was conducted. It is unlikely William Draper built the structures on the parcel in the early 1820s

¹ Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland Volume 1*, pg. 595.

² -- pg. 595.

³ *The Maryland Directory*, pg. 296.

⁴ -- pg. 296.

⁵ Frederick County, MD Land Records, Book JS 16, Page 274.

considering in 1818 he was in debt and ordered to sell the land. Therefore, the original part of the residence and possible agricultural outbuildings most likely date prior to circa 1818.

Abraham Toms owned the land for two years before selling it to John Wiseman in May of 1824. Wiseman sold the land to William Draper, Sr.'s children in October of that same year. The Draper family remained living on the land, including William Draper, Sr., and his wife Mary. In the 1830 Census, William Draper is listed in the Hauer Election District with his wife, Mary, and some of their children. In the 1840 Federal Census, William Sr. and his two sons David and Andrew are listed as all heads of households in the Hauer District. This seems to suggest either additional houses were located on the 93 1/4 acre property or they were neighbors since they were listed in succession on the Census. By 1841, one of Draper's children had accumulated debt; Isaac Draper sold his share of the land to his brother Andrew.⁶ Several more of Draper, Sr.'s children accumulated debts and sold their shares of the land. In 1858, an equity case was opened over a dispute of the land. The property was eventually sold in 1863 to Jacob and Mary Wolf. Jacob Wolf belonged to the Wolf family, an early family to settle in the Wolfsville area. They maintained ownership until 1874 when it was sold to Enos Moser.

Enos Moser was a farmer when he lived on Stottlemeyer Road. There is no indication that Moser had a legal wife or family, but he did have a housekeeper named Margaret Johnson. Margaret was widowed and had her adult children with her when she lived with Moser who were Jacob, Hannah, and Abraham L. Johnson. Jacob was noted in the 1880 US Census as both insane and disabled with no occupation. Abraham was noted to be a farmer. Moser may have had a close relationship with Abraham, which may be why he eventually gave the property to him. Moser was known to have poor health, and on his Civil War draft registration, he was called "non compos mentis," which meant "not of sound mind." In the 1892 deed between Moser and Abraham, Moser stated that he was physically unwell, and he gave the property to Abraham on the condition that Abraham would take care of him until he died. There is no mention of Margaret or Jacob in this deed, but Jacob was listed living on the property in the 1900 and 1910 census with Abraham.

Abraham continued the tradition of farming on the Stottlemeyer Road property and raised his own family on the site into the twentieth century. The 1900 Federal Census shows that Abraham was the head of household, and he had a wife, Sallie, and two children, John and Lincoln. His brother, Jacob, also lived with them. According to the 1910 Federal Census, the whole family worked on the farm, as Abraham's sons were listed as "farm laborers." This was common in rural communities and reflected the general family structure of the surrounding area. After Abraham's death in about 1936, his son John Johnson sold the property to Ernest and Mollie Harne but continued to live in the Catoctin area.

Per the 1930 Census, Ernest and Mollie Harne were renting a property in the Catoctin District. Ernest was listed as a laborer doing odd jobs. Abraham Johnson and his wife are also listed on the same page of the Census, indicated they lived nearby one another. The 1940 Census indicates Ernest and Mollie Harne were still renting a property in 1935. However, in the 1940 Census they are recorded as owning the farm in the Catoctin District and living there with their three children. Ernest was listed as a timberman working on a WPA project. By 1950, Ernest is recorded in the Census as a farmer with his two sons recorded as farm help.

Ernest and Mollie Harne purchased the property during the Great Depression which lasted from 1929 to 1939. Like millions of Americans, the Harnes were affected by it. Not able to find work, Ernest was employed under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) as a timberman. The

⁶ Frederick County, MD Land Records, Book HS 12, Page 551.

WPA was created in 1935 by President Franklin Roosevelt as an employment and infrastructure program, part of the New Deal. Projects included building new schools, highways, public buildings, and laying water and sewer lines. In Frederick County, there were several WPA projects including construction of Camp David, buildings in Catoctin Mountain Park and Cunningham Falls State Park, and road improvements to Foxville Road.⁷

Overall, the residents and owners of 12819 Stottlemyer Road were farmers or working-class laborers. Research did not reveal that these owners ever used slave or hired labor for their farming operation. Their agricultural and economic contributions were significant to their families and the economic sustainability of Wolfsville and the surrounding area. However, none of the owners were well documented in the historical record. All that has been found about these previous owners is what is available in land and probate records.

Early Agriculture in Frederick County

The Hauvers area of Frederick was settled in about 1758 by Swiss immigrants who favored the mountains and started farms in the area. By the end of the eighteenth century, many Lutherans, German Reformed, Moravians, Mennonites, Amish, Calvinists, Anglicans, and Separatists also lived in Hauvers. The area was filled with farmers raising livestock and growing wheat, corn, oats, and hay, which meant there were also gristmills for grinding grain. There were also many sawmills in the area because of an abundance of lumber, which produced boards for the Frederick area.⁸ According to A Textbook History of Frederick, wheat was one of the most common crops produced in the eighteenth century in Frederick, and people who lived in the rural areas of Frederick often worked as laborers on farms or owned land themselves.⁹ Wheat continued being the most popular crop in Frederick into the nineteenth century, with the 1860 agricultural census showing that Frederick produced over 976,000 bushels of wheat, which was the most in the state. Dairy farming also became very popular in Frederick in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with the value of livestock being over \$1,000,000 in 1860. According to the 1900 agricultural census, hay, grain, and livestock were still the most popular sources of income for farms in the state of Maryland.

William Draper through Ernest Harne were all farmers or agricultural laborers while living on the property. The Frederick County Agricultural Census from 1850 to 1880 shows that the farm was not a major producer. In 1850, Draper was listed with 26 acres of improved land and 70 acres unimproved. He owned two horses, two cows, two other cows, eight sheep, and six pigs. His land also produced 12 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of rye, 50 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of oats, 20 pounds of wool, 11 bushels of potatoes, and 100 pounds of butter.¹⁰ In 1870, when Jacob Wolf owned the property, 60 acres was improved, and 17 acres was woodland. With the increase in cleared land, Wolf was able to produce significantly more including 60 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 230 bushels of oats, 100 orchard products, and 300 pounds of

⁷ "Maryland Page," *The Living New Deal*, University of California, Berkley, accessed December 16, 2022, <https://livingnewdeal.org/maryland/>

⁸ Ann Lebherz and Mary Magrabe, *Pre-1800 Houses of Frederick County: Volume II Hauvers to Middletown*, 1999, pg. 3.

⁹ Paul and Rita Gordon, *A Textbook History of Frederick County*.

¹⁰ Maryland State Archives, 1850 Agriculture Production Frederick County, <http://guide.msa.maryland.gov/pages/item.aspx?ID=SM61-151>, SM61-151, pgs. 18-19.

butter.¹¹ By 1880, production on the farm had decreased with 200 pounds of butter, 150 eggs, 80 bushels of corn, and 10 bushels of wheat the only produce reported.¹² Enos Moser was the property owner at that time and was unmarried living with hired help. He was most likely subsistence farming and not making much if any profit.

The property is representative of a small mountainous farmstead in western Frederick County. While the house has had substantial changes that would negatively affect its individual eligibility, the property as a whole has maintained integrity of setting, location, feeling, workmanship, and design.

¹¹ Maryland State Archives, 1870 Agriculture Production Frederick County, <http://guide.msa.maryland.gov/pages/item.aspx?ID=SM61-286>, SM61-286 pgs. 127-128.

¹² Maryland State Archives, 1880 Agriculture Production Frederick County, <http://guide.msa.maryland.gov/pages/item.aspx?ID=SM61-340> SM61-340, pg. 395.

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