

F-3-125
Thomas-Kolb Farm (Michael Thomas Farmstead)
940 Gas House Pike (Airport Road)
Frederick, MD
Surveyed by: Anne Brockett
June 2001

ADDENDUM

7. Description

The Thomas-Kolb farm consists of nine contributing buildings and structures, the main house, canning shed, springhouse/dairy, garage, wagon shed/corn crib, dairy barn, milkhouse, hog barn, bank barn and a brick silo. There are two non-contributing buildings, a stable, to the west of the house, and a c. 1955 tenant house.

Only a few alterations have occurred to the Thomas-Kolb property since it was inventoried in 1993. The c. 1827 Springhouse/Dairy west side doorway into the second level has been filled with a cementitious material.

The hog barn has been re-roofed with corrugated metal and a new fence around it was installed. The chicken house is no longer extant.

8. Significance

The Thomas-Kolb farm, named for long-time owning families, was originally part of John van Meter's land, which he obtained from Lord Baltimore in 1729. It was subsequently owned by the Thomas family from 1812 to 1863, the Kolb family from 1863 to 1909, and by another branch of the Thomas family from 1920 through the mid-1970s. It has been used continuously for agricultural purposes since its initial settlement.

The Thomas-Kolb Farm is located in Frederick County, Maryland, which is named for Frederick Calvert (1731-1771), the last Lord Baltimore. Frederick County was formed after its split from Prince George's County in 1748. Due to the steady population increase within the county, five subsequent counties were formed from Frederick. These included Washington and Montgomery Counties (1776), Allegany County (1789), Carroll County (1837) and Garrett County (1872) (Scharf 1882). In 1745, the town of Fredericktown (Frederick) was founded and became the county seat upon the formation of Frederick County.

Although there had been movement into the county by explorers and traders, Frederick County did not experience permanent settlement until the second decade of the 18th century. In the beginning of the 18th century, the Proprietor of Maryland offered large tracts of land for sale in the Monocacy River Valley area. As a result, many land purchases were made on behalf of investors rather than settlers. The buyers sought to either expand their land holdings for investment or to create tobacco plantations.

In 1729, John Van Meter (also Van Mater, Van Metre, Van Meteren) purchased the tract

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on which the Thomas-Kolb Farm is located from Lord Baltimore. John Van Meter (1683-1745), who had anglicized his Dutch name of Jan Joosten Van Meter, was the son of Jan Jooste, Sr., of Ulster County, New York, who had arrived in this country in the late 17th century. John was born in New York, later emigrating to Maryland and then to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He was known as an explorer and Indian trader and with his brother Isaac, acquired extensive landholdings from Governor Gooch of Virginia to settle an area of the Shenandoah Valley.

After Van Meter's death, his lands were divided equally among his eleven children and their heirs. The property where the Thomas-Kolb Farm was built, called "Meadow," passed through several hands and was incorporated into the "Bellevue" tract, which belonged to the Potts family. In 1813, part of Bellevue was sold to Michael Thomas, in whose family the property would remain until 1863. It is believed that the house, springhouse, and possibly the bank barn were built by the Thomases. Previous residents remarked on the date of 1827, the possible date of construction of the house, which was present on a gable panel.

During the Thomas family's ownership, the land was cleared and farmed, probably for grains and possibly tobacco. It is not known if the Thomases were a slaveholding family, but their sale of the land during the Civil War and the fact that many residents of this part of Frederick County did own slaves, may indicate that they did. The Civil War brought much devastation to Frederick County, like the rest of Maryland, which was caught between pro-Union Pennsylvania and the Confederate loyalists of Virginia. During the period 1863-1864, the Frederick area was the site of Confederate occupations and major battles. Frederick County's agricultural base was nearly decimated by the fighting and appropriation of area crops and stores by invading armies. The personal account of Mrs. Robert Rhoderick, who owned the Sims-Campbell house, just north of the Thomas-Kolb property, states that both J.E.B. Stuart and Stonewall Jackson were regular visitors to the house during the Civil War.

Frederick County expanded residentially and economically during the mid-19th century. During this period, transportation evolved to include new turnpikes, railroads, and canals. One of the most important routes was the National Pike, established in the early 19th century. With the extension of the pike through Frederick County, Fredericktown became a major stopping point and as a result, commerce within the town and surrounding area increased (Crumrin 1994). Further economic development occurred with the establishment of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the 1830s, which provided a

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means to transport the county's agricultural goods. As a result, the county became a leader in the state in the production of wheat, rye, corn, and dairy products by 1860 (Wesler et al. 1981). Furthermore, the rail line allowed for the transport of perishable dairy goods and opened a market for such products for Frederick County farmers.

After the war, supported by government reparations, the farmers of Frederick County were able to regain their former economic success. Remaining untouched by industry, the land surrounding Frederick once again became the county's leading producer of wheat and corn. The Kolb family, which had acquired the property in 1863, continued the agricultural traditions of the farm. The area around the farm was widely settled by Germans, who emigrated southward and eastward from Pennsylvania. It is possible that the Kolb family were German descendants. Other German families, including the Murghardts, Umbergers, Routzahns, and Riefsniders lived in the immediate area, building substantial homes along Gas House Pike.

This agricultural success of Frederick County farmers remained the case despite the collapse of farms in the rest of the state in the late 19th and 20th centuries (Wesler et al 1981). Frederick County farmers like the Kolbs, and the later branch of the Thomas family that acquired the farm in 1920, were able to turn to new markets for canned goods and dairy products to keep their farms economically viable.

Significance

Once part of John Van Meter's lands and, later, Potts' "Bellevue" tract, the Thomas-Kolb Farm has been continuously used for agricultural purposes since at least the end of the beginning of the 19th century. The land was likely forested initially and then was cleared for tobacco, wheat, corn, and other crops. These grains were coupled with raising livestock and shifted towards an emphasis on dairy production after the arrival of the railroad in the 1830s allowed for the transport of perishable goods to markets in Baltimore and other Maryland cities. Like other farms in this area of Frederick County, the Thomas-Kolb Farm survived the Civil War fairly intact despite the proximity of Confederate and Union forces.

The presence of the mid-19th century bank barn and the 20th century dairy barn reflects the shift in Frederick County's agricultural economy from harvesting crops to dairy farming. Livestock housed in the stone bank barn were transferred to the newer, technologically advanced dairy barn when it was constructed in the early 1930s.

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As a whole the complex is believed to be eligible as a historic district under Criterion A for its associations with the agricultural development of Frederick County and its continuous agricultural use, which reflects the shift in Frederick County economy from grain and livestock production to dairy farming. The property is also considered eligible under Criterion C for its architecture, representative of the 19th century farm houses, barns, and outbuildings found in the Maryland Piedmont and in Frederick County and for the cohesive and intact arrangement of buildings which retains its integrity of design. Little is known about the Thomas, Kolb, or other families who owned this property, and it is not believed that the property is significant Criterion B. This property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

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9. Bibliographical References

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1920 *Maryland Calendar of Wills: Wills from 1726-1732, Volume VI.*
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1987 *Pioneers of the Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County,
Maryland, 1721-1743.* Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing
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Web Resources

Van Meter(en) Family <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Oracle/8058/vanmeter.htm>

Van Meter, Eleventh Generation page – Jooste Jans Van Meteren

<http://www.sonic.net/~prouty/prouty/d359.htm>

Van Meter, Tenth Generation page – Jan (John) Van Meteren, Jr.

<http://www.sonic.net/~prouty/prouty/d345.htm#P943>

Solomon Hedges <http://www.cox-internet.com/denhed/sh1710.html>

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Chain of Title for Thomas-Kolb Farm

Date/Book	Grantor	Grantee
1/2/1978 Book 1045/page 608 Tract A – 111 acres Tract B – 22.193 acres	Murray H. Fout Executor Thomas Estate	Murray H. Fout
4/27/1971 Book 845/page 608 22.193 acres	Daniel J. Thomas	Edwin Thomas Mable Thomas
4/5/1950 Book 484/page 137 22.193 acres	Mayor and Aldermen of Frederick	Daniel J. Thomas Alice Thomas
4/5/1950 Book 484/page 133 111 acres	Mayor and Aldermen of Frederick	Edwin Thomas
12/31/1946 Book 460/page 202 197 acres	Lillie J.E. Thomas, widow	Mayor and Aldermen of Frederick
3/15/1946 Book 454/page 33 33.5 acres	Lillie J.E. Thomas, widow	Mayor and Aldermen of Frederick
5/11/1920 Book 331/page 467 197 acres. Part of “Pipe Meadow,” “Bell View,” “Spring Field,” and “Spring Garden”	James H. Smith Alice C. Smith	George C. Thomas Lillie J.E. Thomas

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Date/Book	Grantor	Grantee
5/11/1918 Book 324/page 484 197 acres. Part of "Pipe Meadow," "Bell View," "Spring Field," and "Spring Garden"	Robert L. Cramer Edna Cramer	James H. Smith Alice Smith
3/30/1918 Book 524/page 296 197 acres. Part of "Pipe Meadow," "Bell View," "Spring Field," and "Spring Garden"	George C. Smith Lillian Smith	Robert Cramer Edna Cramer
7/3/1909 Book 287/page 360 197 acres. Part of "Pipe Meadow," "Bell View," "Spring Field," and "Spring Garden"	David D. Kolb Martha Kolb William Kolb Hattie Kolb	George Smith Lillian Smith
<i>Note: David and William Kolb received further conveyances of land from the William Kolb Estate through other relatives in 1897. Refer to deeds: Book DHH 1/page 99 and Book 287/page 360.</i>		
1/29/1890 Book WIP 9/page 685 197 acres. Part of "Pipe Meadow," "Bell View," "Spring Field," and "Spring Garden"	Benjamin Reich	David Kolb William Kolb

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Chain of Title for Thomas-Kolb Farm

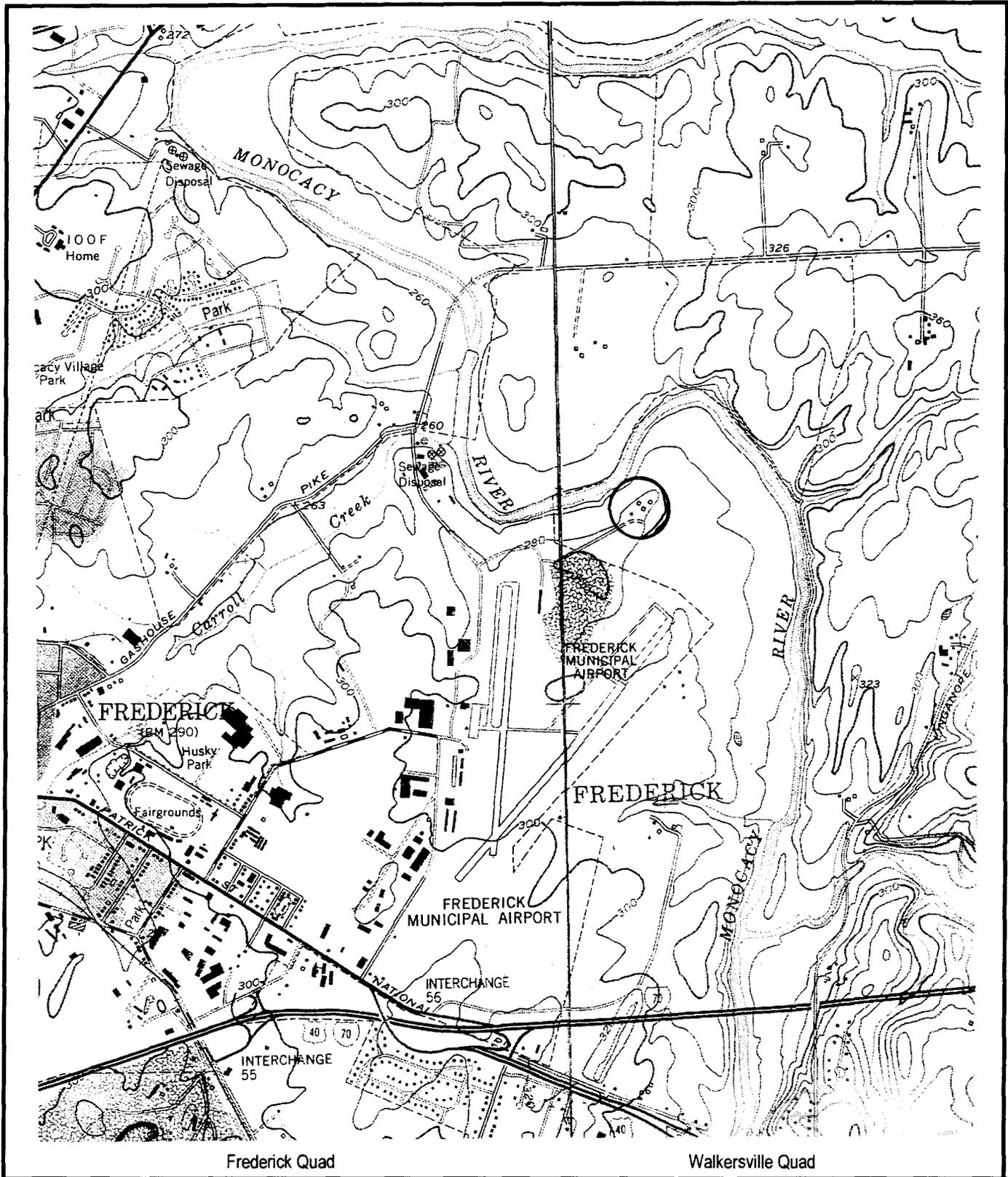
Date/Book	Grantor	Grantee
1/29/1890 Book WIP 9/page 685 197 acres. Part of "Pipe Meadow," "Bell View," "Spring Field," and "Spring Garden"	David Kolb William Kolb, Executors for William Kolb Estate	Benjamin Reich
3/23/1863 Book BGF 8/page 400 197 acres. Part of "Pipe Meadow," "Bell View," "Spring Field," and "Spring Garden"	David O. Thomas Elizabeth Thomas	William Kolb
4/17/1841 Book HS 13/page 300 197 acres. Part of "Pipe Meadow," "Bell View," "Spring Field," and "Spring Garden"	Michael Thomas Margaret Thomas	David O. Thomas
12/212/1840 Book BGF 8/page 400 33 acres of "Pipe Meadow"	Richard Potts Ann Potts	Michael Thomas
4/15/1817 Book JS 4/page 588 3 acres of "Spring Garden" 44 acres of "Bell View"	Richard Potts, Jr.	Michael Thomas
2/19/1814 Book WR 47/page 489 5 acres of "Pipe Meadow" 10 acres of "Spring Garden"	George Price, Trustee Thomas Price Estate	Michael Thomas

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Date/Book	Grantor	Grantee
12/14/1813 Book WR 45/page 489 30 sq. perches of "Bell View"	Richard Potts, Jr.	Michael Thomas
11/3/1813 Book WR 45/page 491 33 acres of "Bell View"	William Potts Eleanor Potts Executors for Richard Potts	Michael Thomas
3/7/1812 Book WR 43/page 159 "Pipe Meadow"	Lawrence Brengle	Michael Thomas
11/25/1807 Book WR2/page 454 3 acres, no houses	George Strickler	Lawrence Brengle
<p><i>Note: In 1791 Richard Potts resurveyed his portions of "Spring Garden," "Albin's Choice," "Pipe Meadow," and "Meadow" and encompassed them into one tract called "Bellvue." Book IC/page 60. Brengle purchased his portion of "Pipe Meadow" from Richard Potts.</i></p>		
8/1/1729 Book AM1/page 56 200 acres	Lord Baltimore, Proprietor	John van Meter



PROJ Fredrick Municipal Airport 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan

SCALE Not to scale

FILE I:/D100000442.15

Thomas-Kolb Farm
 940 Gas House Pike (Airport Road)
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PROJ NO
 INVENTORY NO.
 F-3-125





1. 25

Thomson's Cathode Ray Experiment

1897

1. Cathode ray

→ Cathode ray is made of electrons

2. Cathode ray

→ Cathode ray

3. Cathode ray

→ Cathode ray is made of electrons



1. 2000
2. 2000
3. 2000
4. 2000

2000 + 2000

2000
2000

2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

3 of 31



1. 2014

2. 2015

3. 2016

4. 2017

5. 2018

6. 2019

7. 2020

8. 2021

9. 2022

10. 2023

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013



5-21-1961

Winnipeg - 1st Fl.

2nd Bar House 712

1st Fl. 712

2nd Fl. 712

3rd

4th

1961-1962

5-21-1961







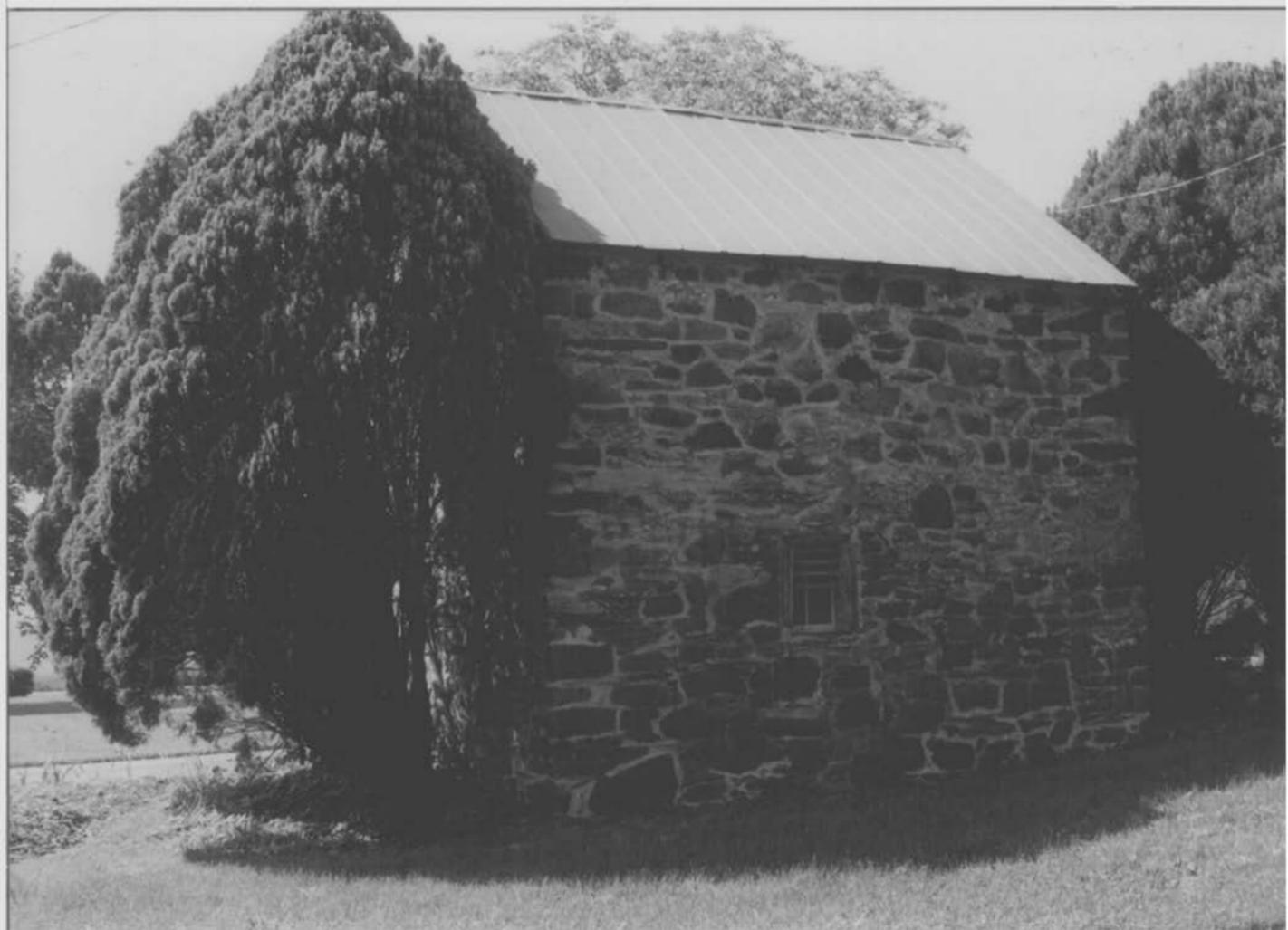
































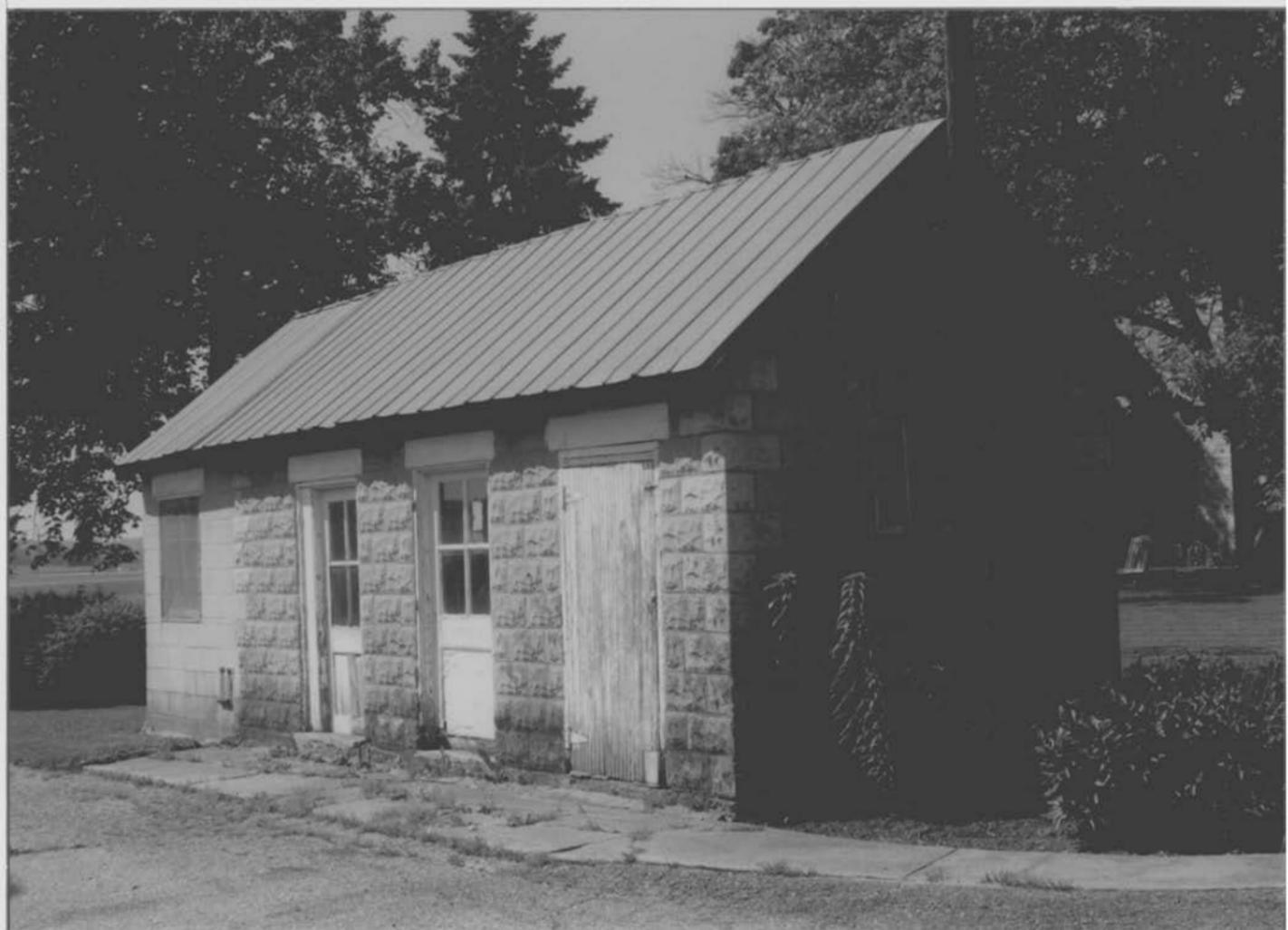




















F-3-125
Michael Thomas Farmstead
Frederick vicinity
Private

Ca. 1827-1940

The Michael Thomas Farmstead is an agricultural complex centered on a two-story, three-bay stone dwelling built about 1827 with a contemporary stone springhouse, later used as a dairy, and several other domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The principal outbuildings are a stone and frame bank barn of about 1850, a circa 1920-1930 concrete block dairy barn with an adjoining brick silo, a rusticated concrete block milk house of about the same date, and a concrete block canning shed of about the 1920's. Other outbuildings include a wagon shed/corn crib, a hog barn, and a chicken house, as well as a non-contributing tenant house. The farmstead is significant for the architecture of the stone house and the springhouse/dairy and their early 19th century dates, and for the variety of agricultural buildings which illustrate the development of agriculture in Frederick County from grain crop farming to dairying from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century.

F-3-125
Michael Thomas Farmstead
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:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period, A.D. 1930 - Present

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

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/Subsistence/processing/cannery
Agriculture/Subsistence/storage/granary
Agriculture/Subsistence/storage/silo
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Michael Thomas Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number ~~940 Gas House Pike~~ 8155 Gas House Pike not for publication

city, town Frederick vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" 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
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> 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 Murray H. Fout et al

street & number 6938 Bowers Road telephone no.:

city, town Frederick state and zip code MD 21701

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1045

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 608

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-3-125

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 11

The Michael Thomas Farmstead is an agricultural complex centered on a circa 1827 stone dwelling with 10 contributing domestic and agricultural outbuildings, located on the west bank of the Monocacy River near the northeast end of the Frederick Municipal Airport near Frederick (City), Frederick County, Maryland. The farmstead is reached by an access road from the Frederick Municipal Waste Treatment Facility off Gas House Pike. The house faces south with most of the outbuildings located north and east of the dwelling. The Monocacy River loops toward the west just north of the farmstead, thus forming the north boundary of the property. The view toward the south encompasses a panorama of former farmland now occupied by the airport runways. The buildings are in generally fair to good condition and the farmstead is currently used principally as a private residence, although the residents, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Arnold, keep two horses for recreational use. The date of the house was formerly visible in an exterior gable panel, according to Mrs. Arnold.

The dwelling is a two-story building with a two-story rear wing extending from the northwest corner. The exterior walls are field stone, which had a cementitious plaster covering applied in the early 20th century, much of which has been removed in recent years, except on the north elevation. The south elevation has three bays with the entrance in the west bay under an entry porch with Tuscan columns. This porch may date from about 1900. The door has six recessed panels and is flanked by sidelights and a plain transom. The windows are 6/6 with plain lintels, wood sills, and replacement shutters. The cornice is corbeled brick and the gable roof is covered with modern composition material. Interior end chimneys are located at the east and west gable ends and appear to have been rebuilt in the modern period. On the east and west elevations, there are no openings except two 4/4 attic level windows. These also appear to have been recently rebuilt or extensively repaired. The two-story rear wing has three sections and Mr. Arnold believes that the section adjoining the main section may have been the first part of the house to be built. The northernmost section is one story in height and was probably added in the early 20th century. It has German and vinyl siding and a composition roof. The two-story sections of the wing have an integral two-story open porch with plain horizontal rails on the east side. An unconnected porch is also attached to the one-story section, with an enclosed pantry section at its north end.

The interior plan of the house consists of a stair hall on the west side with an opening with a paneled soffit at its north end leading into the rear wing. An arched doorway to the single parlor in the main section was probably an early 20th century alteration of the original doorway. The stairway has a scroll-sawn closer decoration and plain square balusters. The walls are covered with modern wallpaper and the hardwood floors probably cover the original flooring. In the parlor is a mantel with a single half-round molding in the frieze and bull's eye corner blocks. Corner blocks are also on the window frames. The fireplace opening is closed. The first section of the rear wing has a closed fireplace location without a mantel, its location indicated by an enclosed side cupboard. The center section of the wing has an enclosed stairway in the southwest corner. The northern section in the one-story

(continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

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 checked="" 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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates C. 1827-1940 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

The Michael Thomas Farmstead is significant in both agriculture and architecture for the early 19th century date and technology of the stone dwelling and the former springhouse and for the variety of the outbuildings which illustrate the progress in agricultural practices in Frederick County from the second quarter of the 19th century to about 1940. The stone dwelling retains much of its exterior early 19th century character and the original floor plan on the main floor. It was built by Michael Thomas (1774-1848), according to land records and a genealogy of the Thomas family. The deeds show that Thomas began assembling the 197-acre farm in 1812. In 1863, David O. Thomas (1812-1876) sold the farm to William Kolb. After almost 60 years in the Kolb family and other owners' hands, George C. Thomas (born 1863), a descendant of another branch of the Thomas family from the Buckeystown area, purchased the property. Many of the present agricultural outbuildings apparently date from this purchase, such as the dairy barn, brick silo, and milk house, and the conversion of the springhouse to a dairy. Similar changes occurred in many other farmsteads in Frederick County during the first quarter of the 20th century as grain and livestock-producing farms were converted to dairying in response to the increasing demand for milk products in the Washington and Baltimore areas.

The 197-acre farm was sold to the City of Frederick in 1946, reserving a 33.5-acre homestead for the Thomas family, for use as a municipal airport. A 22.193-acre section was sold back to the Thomases in 1950. The current property has 69.59 acres.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-3-125

Arnold, Mr. & Mrs. Larry. Personal interview, Jan. 26 & 27, 1993
Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858
Land Records of Frederick County
Thomas, G. Leicester. Genealogy of Thomas Family. Privately published, 1954. pp. 27, 301-302. (continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 5 acres

Quadrangle name Walkersville, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 5 acres centered on the main dwelling on Tax Map 68, Parcel 51

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date February 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/DHCE
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROFTON, MD 21114

7.1 Description (Continued)

addition contains the modern kitchen. Doorways from each of the sections open on the porch on the east side. The upper floor of the house has been altered with additional wall partitions, especially around the stairway, which originally led up to the attic level without separation from the rest of the stair hall.

Domestic outbuildings:

Canning shed: The concrete block canning shed is located immediately north of the rear wing of the house and was built by Noble V. Thomas in the 1920's, according to Mr. Arnold. It is a rectangular building with a standing seam metal gable roof. Two doors, one a 6-panel and one a vertical board door are located in the south elevation. The windows are 6/6 and a 6/1 window is in the north elevation. An exterior concrete block chimney is located on the west elevation. The gable ends are covered with vertical boards.

Dairy: The stone dairy probably was built as a springhouse about 1827 along with the main house. It originally had two levels, with a deteriorated doorway on the upper level in the west elevation, probably reached by an exterior stair, no longer extant. The south elevation has a single low doorway with a vertical board door. On the north elevation is a louvred window. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. The interior had a plastered lower level that was used in the early 20th century as a dairy. A concrete trough on this level was fed by a wood water tank on the upper level. The floor between the two levels has been removed and the tank was disassembled by Mr. Arnold. The dairy is currently used as a storage building.

Garage: The concrete block garage appears to have been built in the 1920's or 1930's. The rectangular one-story building has a standing seam metal roof with vertical siding in the east and west gables. Tongue-and-groove sliding doors are located on the south elevation.

Agricultural outbuildings:

Milk house: The rusticated concrete block milk house was built probably in the 1930's with a plain concrete block extension on the south gable end added approximately 1950. On the east elevation are a tongue-and-groove door and two paneled doors with glazed upper sections. The windows are 9-light pivoting sash and 6/6 in the south addition. The gable roof is standing seam metal.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame wagon shed with corn cribs was built between about 1880 and 1910, based on its materials. The east and west elevations have vertical siding and the north and south elevations have horizontal siding on the crib exteriors. Sliding vertical board doors are located on the west elevation. The shed is built on stone piers and an attached open machine shed is located on the north side of the building. The roof was originally wood shingles, now covered with standing seam metal.

Dairy barn and brick silo: The concrete block dairy barn may have been built in the 1920's or 1930's, based on its design and materials. It has a concrete block base with a frame upper wall covered with german siding.

7.2 Description (Continued)

The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The windows in the north and south elevations are 2/2 metal pivoting sash. Adjoining the barn on the west elevation is a brick silo in very good condition with a standing seam metal cap. The date of the silo is at least about 1920, perhaps predating the dairy barn itself. The use of brick in silos has not been clearly defined by date, but local farmers generally believe that brick was used from about 1880 to about 1920, when concrete block and poured concrete became more common.

Hog barn and chicken house: The two frame structures are located north of the wagon shed and are no longer in use. They appear to date from about 1910-1925. The hog barn has vertical siding and a corrugated metal shed roof. The south elevation has low openings and a single vertical board door near the southwest corner. The wallow was apparently located on the south side of the building. The frame chicken house is located immediately south of the hog barn, apparently moved to this spot from another site. It also has vertical board siding and a corrugated metal shed roof. Two window opening are in the west elevation; in its original siting, these undoubtedly faced south. The chicken house is also used for occasional storage.

Bank barn: The frame bank barn has a stone foundation with the exposed stall level on the south elevation and the ramp to the barn floor above on the north side. The stall level is enclosed with stone and has not been altered with concrete block as have many other bank barns. The vertical board doors have cast iron strap hinges. The upper level has a hand-hewn frame structure and vertical board siding. The date of the barn may be about 1850, although the stone lower level suggests that part may date from an earlier barn on which the frame section was rebuilt, perhaps following a fire. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal.

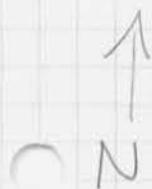
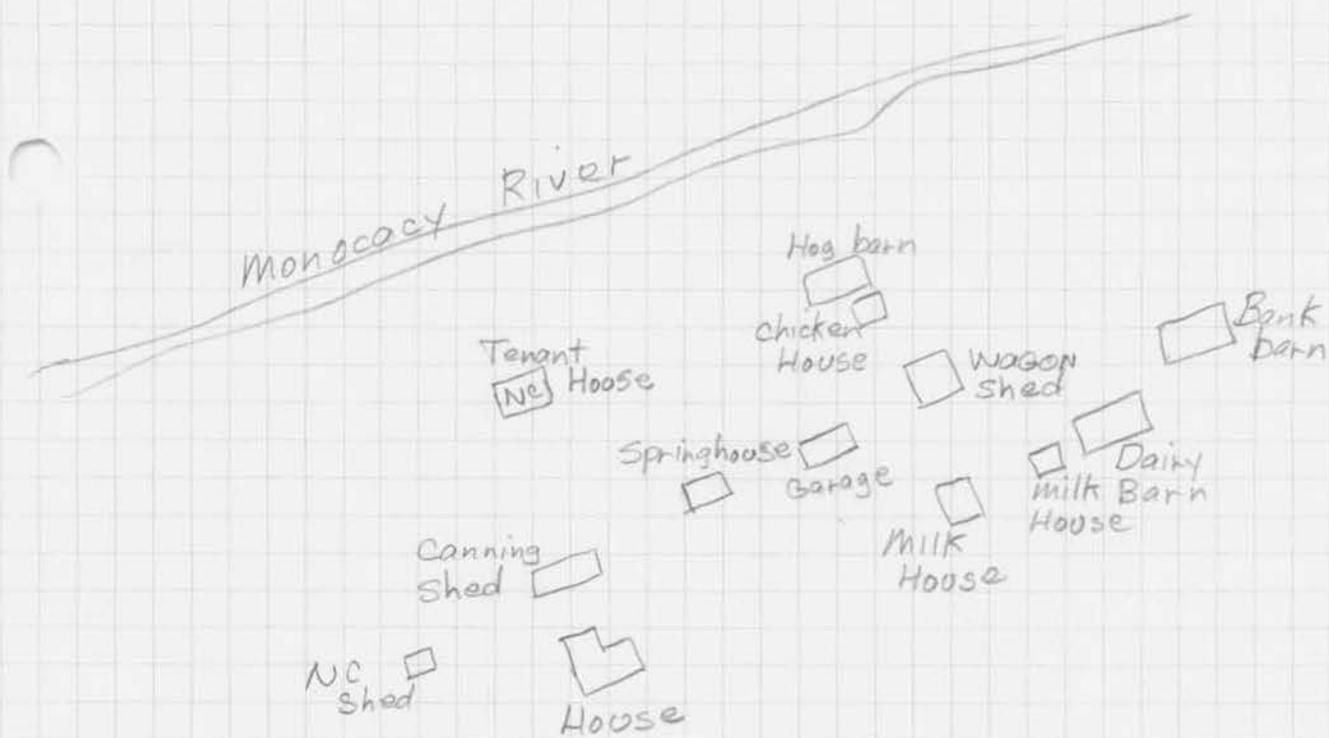
The farmstead also includes a non-contributing tenant house built about 1950 or after and a non-contributing frame horse shed west of the house.

Michael Thomas Farmstead
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-3-125

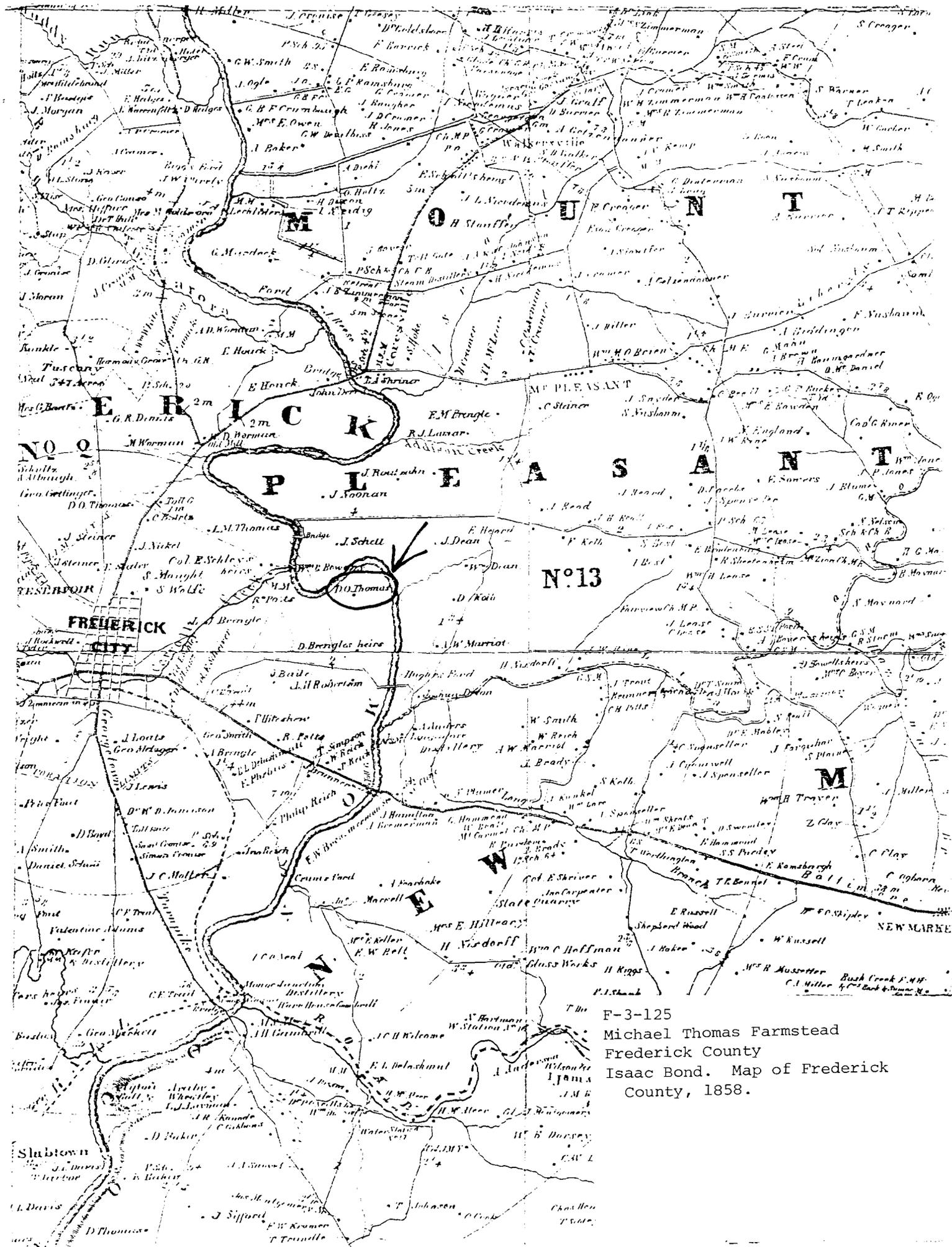
9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

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

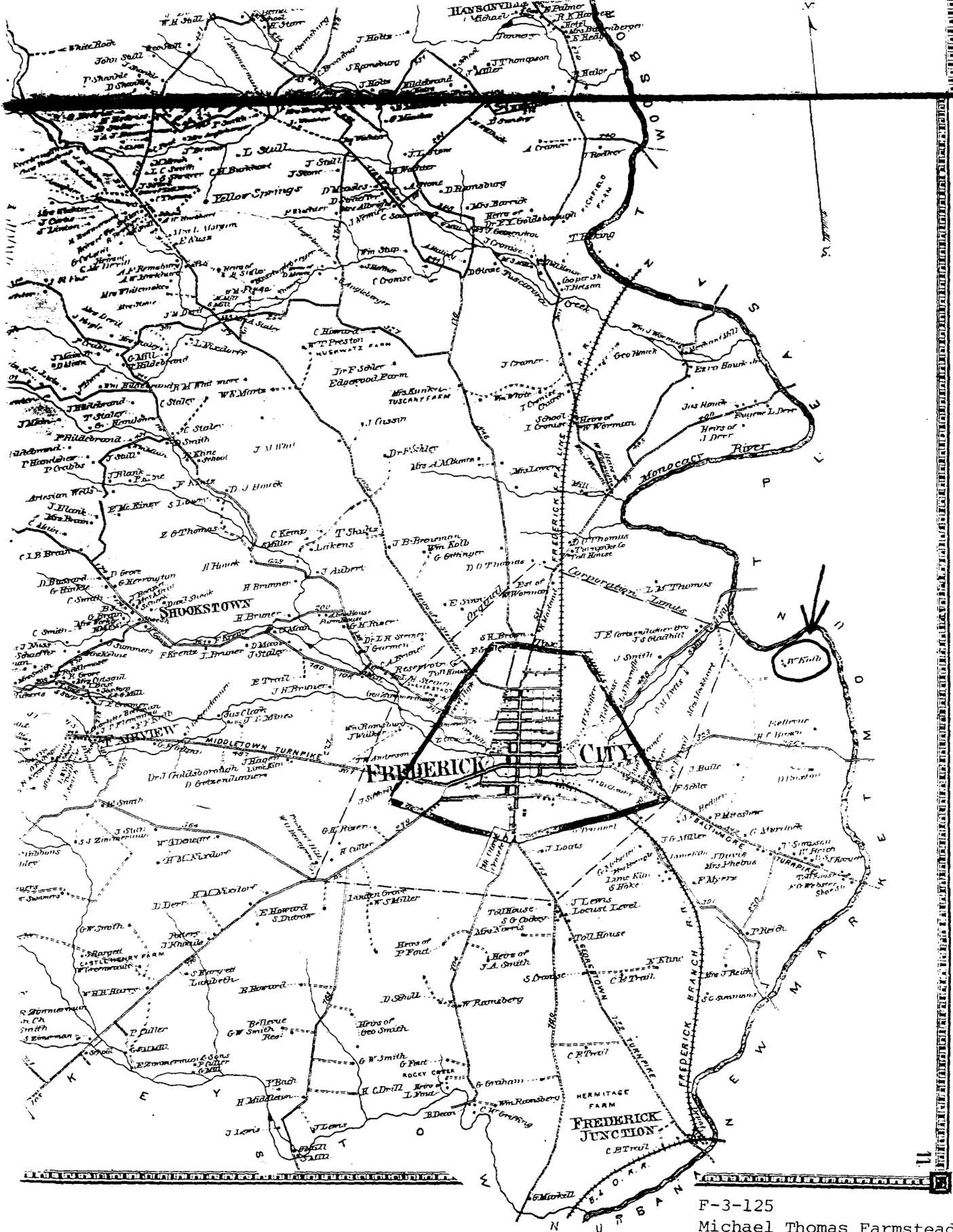


F-3-125
Michael Thomas Farmstead
Frederick County

Janet Davis
January 26, 1993
Not to Scale



F-3-125
 Michael Thomas Farmstead
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond. Map of Frederick
 County, 1858.



F-3-125
 Michael Thomas Farmstead
 Frederick County
 C.O. Titus. Atlas of Frederick
 County, 1873

Thomas House

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Other Information, Original Tracts	Cost	Miscellaneous
1045/608 2 Jan 78	Murray H. & Margaret B. Sout	Murray H. Sout pers. rep. of LW+T of Noble V. Thomas	P. 1: 111 A. 484/133 P. 2: 22.193 A. 484/137 dec. 3 Mar 1977		Will Record TME 9/129
845/608 27 Apr 71	Edwin L. & Noble V. Thomas	Daniel J. Thomas			
484/137 5 Apr 50	Daniel J. & Alice C. Thomas	Mayor & Aldermen of Frederick	22.193 A. Surveyed 12 Feb 50		
484/133 5 Apr 50	Edwin L. Thomas & Noble V. Thomas	Mayor & Alderman of Frederick	2 deeds: 111 A. 454/33 460/202		
460/202 31 Dec 46	Mayor & Aldermen of Frederick	Lillie J. E. Thomas, widow	197 A. reserving 33.5 A. conveyed by 454/33	\$16,250	
454/33 15 Mar 46	Mayor & Alderman of Frederick	Lillie J. E. Thomas, widow	33.5 A. for use as part of site of municipal airport	\$16,750	
331/467 1 May 20	George C. & Lillie J. E. Thomas	James H. Smith & Alice C. Smith	197 A. part of "Pipe Meadow", part of "Bell View", part of "Spring Field", part of "Spring Garden"		
324/484 11 May 18	James H. Smith	Robert L. & Edna A. Cramer	197 A., 1 Road, 6 sq. ft. tracts as above		
324/296 30 Mar 18	Robert L. & Edna A. Cramer	George C. & Lillian A. Smith	tracts as above 197 A., 1 Road, 6 sq. ft.		
287/360 3 Jul 09	George C. & Lillie A. Smith	David D. & Martha E. Kolb - & Wm. O. & Hattie R. Kolb	easement & tracts as above	\$16,766.25	

Shan House, P. 2

Lot Size, Description,
Other Information,
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Other Information, Original Tracts	Cost	Miscellaneous
BGF 8/400 23 Mar 1863	William Kolb	David O. + Elizabeth Thomas	David + William Kolb, exec. of Will of William Kolb sold to Benjamin S. Reich, 29 Jan 1890 Benjamin Reich sold to William Kolb, 29 Jan 1890, WIP 9/685	\$15,500	
			Edward S. Eischeberger, atty, sold to Mary A. Kolb, David O. Kolb, William O. Kolb and Margant Kolb, 16 Oct 1897, DHH 1/99		
			(Other deeds in 1897-1907 conveyed interests of other Kolbs to David O. + William O. Kolbs, see 287/360)		
	all references following below are listed in BGF 8/400 total acreage 197 a. 1 rood, 6 sq. perches				
H 513/300 17 Apr 1841	David O. Thomas	Michael + Margant Thomas			
21 Dec 1840	Michael Thomas	Richard + Ann Potts	"Pipe Meadow" 30. 1 rood, 33 p.		
J S 4/588 15 Apr 1817	Michael Thomas	Richard Potts	"Pipe Meadow" "Spring Garden", 1 a., 3 roods, 25 p. "Bell View" 44 a., 1 rood, 17 p.		
WR 47/108 19 Feb 1814	Michael Thomas	George Price, trustee for sale of real estate of Thomas Price, dec.	"Pipe Meadow" 5 a. 1 rood, 10 p. "Spring Field" 10 3/4 a.		
WR 45/489 14 Dec 1813	Michael Thomas	Richard Potts	30 sq. perches of "Bell View"		
WR 45/491 3 Nov 1813	Michael Thomas	Eleanor + Wm. Potts, exec's. of Richard Potts, dec.	33 a., 3 roods, 4 p. "Bell View"		

F-3-125

The Gas House, p. 3

Lot Size, Description,
Other Information,
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio

Grantee

Grantor

Cost

Miscellaneous

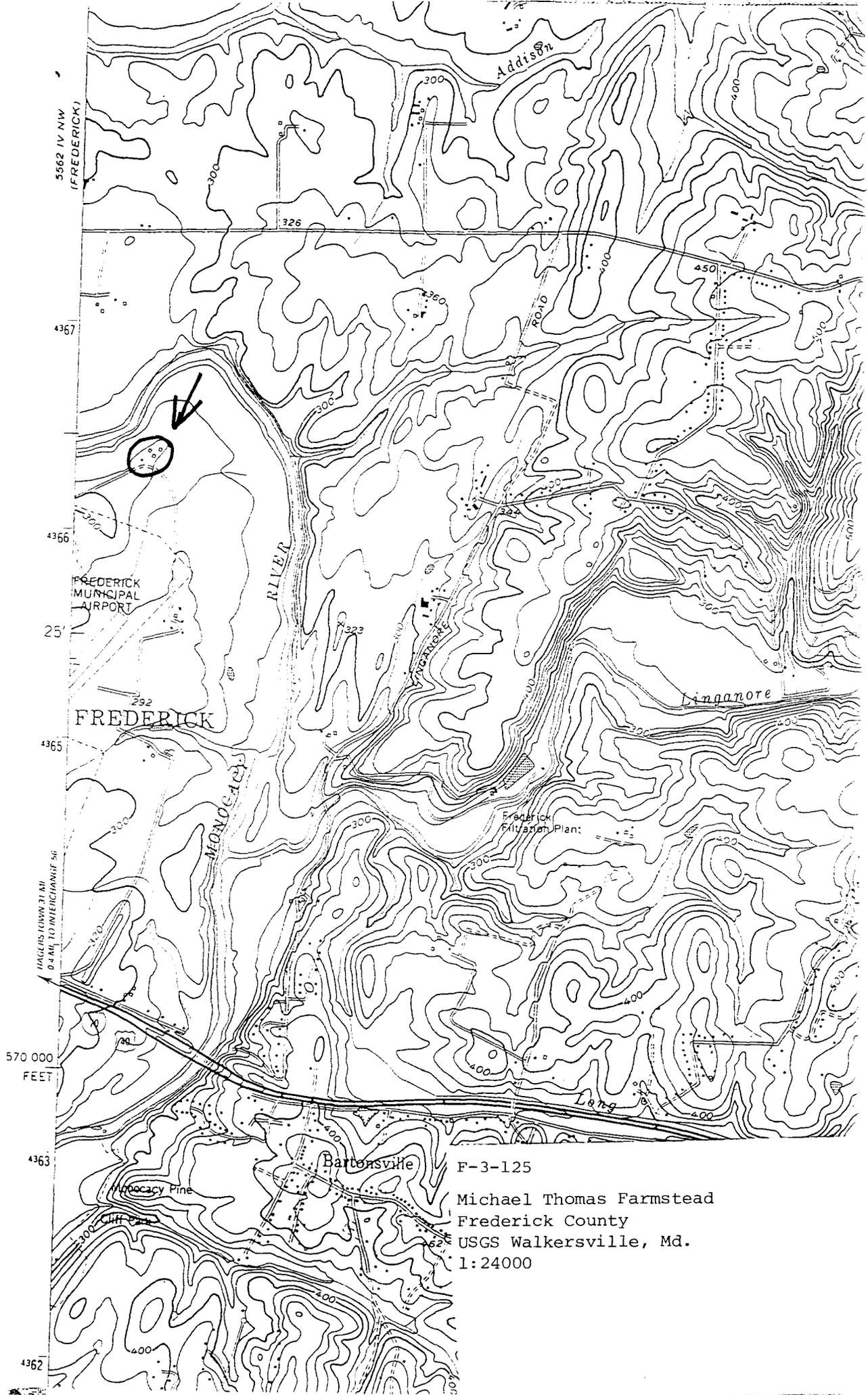
WR 4 3/159
7 Mar 1812

Michael Shoma

Lawrence Brengle

"Pipe Meadow"

F-3-125



5562 IV NW
(FREDERICK)

4367

4366

25'

4365

570 000
FEET

4363

4362

FREDERICK
MUNICIPAL
AIRPORT

FREDERICK

Addison

326

300

450

323

292

Frederick
Filtration Plant

Linganore

HAGERS TOWN 31 MI
0.4 MI TO INTERCHANGE 56

Bartonville

F-3-125

Michael Thomas Farmstead

Frederick County

USGS Walkersville, Md.

1:24000

Wooacy Pine

Cliff Pine

Long

400

400

62

500



F-3-125

Michael Thomas Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

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

South elevation

1/8



F. 3-125

Michael Thomas Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

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

East elevation

2/8



F-3-125

Michael Thomas Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

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

Canning shed, southeast corner view

3/8



F-3-125

Michael Thomas Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

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

Springhouse, south elevation

4/8



F-3-125

Michael Thomas Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

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

Dairy barn and silo, southwest corner view
5/8



F-3-125

Michael Thomas Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

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

Wagon shed/corn crib, east elevation

6/8



F-3-125

Michael Thomas Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

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

Hog barn & chicken house, view from south
west

7/8



F-3-125

Michael Thomas Formstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

January 1993

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

Bank barn, south elevation

8/8