

Capsule Summary

Inventory No. F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Road
Frederick County, MD
Ca. 1840; 1831-1941
Access: Public

The Daniel Snook Farm is a nearly complete collection of domestic and agricultural buildings dating from ca. 1840 to the first half of the 20th century. The buildings include a brick house, stone smokehouse and stone springhouse, a timber frame wood shed, timber frame carriage house, frame chicken coop, timber frame carpenter shop/blacksmith shop, a frame hog barn, timber frame bank barn, timber frame wagon shed/corncrib, a frame dairy barn and cast concrete block milk house, and a frame privy. A drying house foundation was identified in the north house yard in 2000 however this is no longer readily visible. The complex of buildings stands at the end of an unpaved lane running west from Old Frederick Road, and is east of U.S. Route 15. A small stream runs north-south through the complex, generally dividing the domestic buildings from the agricultural buildings. The surrounding farmland is currently fallow; there is a new housing development southwest of the farmstead along Old Frederick Road. Only the farmstead's building complex, covering approximately 10 acres, is considered in this documentation.

The Daniel Snook Farm is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of the evolution of "family farm" agricultural practice in Frederick County, Maryland through the 19th and 20th centuries. Its intact collection of agricultural buildings reveals changes in technology and production that occurred particularly over the turn of the 20th century, including mechanization and a shift to dairy production. The Daniel Snook Farm is also significant under

National Register Criterion C, particularly for the main house, a fine example of the Pennsylvania German influence adapted to the popular and refined Federal and Greek Revival styles that filtered into the rural mid-Atlantic region through the 1830s and 1840s. The house retains important character-defining features of the transitional Federal/Greek Revival styles, including pedimented entrance porches, moldings, mantelpieces, and chair rails, as well as a more traditional German floor plan (no halls), a recessed two-story service porch, beaded peg boards, and inverted "T" nailers found in similar houses throughout Frederick County. The house is notable for its intact quality; there are very few replaced materials or alterations. The refined, yet traditional house and its collection of domestic and agricultural buildings are a significant example of the social and agricultural development of Frederick County.

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Snook, Daniel Farm (preferred)
other Snook Farm

2. Location

street and number 10200 B Old Frederick Road not for publication
city, town Frederick vicinity
county Frederick

3. Owner of Property (gives names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Frederick Co. Dept. of Public Works, Dept. of Parks and Recreation
street and number 118 N. Market St. telephone 301-694-1654
city, town Frederick state Maryland zip code 21701

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 2582 folio 928
city, town Frederick tax map 40 tax parcel 100 tax ID number unknown

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: Fred. Co. Register of Historic Places

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	12	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion	1	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> Social		structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation		objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	13	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		<u>0</u>

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/>	excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/>	good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	fair	<input type="checkbox"/>	Altered

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

Physical Description

The Daniel Snook Farm is a nearly complete collection of domestic and agricultural buildings dating from ca.1840 to the first half of the 20th century. The buildings include a brick house, stone smokehouse and stone springhouse, a timber frame wood shed, timber frame carriage house, frame chicken coop, timber frame carpenter shop/blacksmith shop, a frame hog barn, timber frame bank barn, timber frame wagon shed/corncrib, a frame dairy barn and cast concrete block milk house, and a frame privy. A drying house foundation was identified in the north house yard in 2000 however this is no longer readily visible. The complex of buildings stands at the end of an unpaved lane running west from Old Frederick Road, and is east of U.S. Route 15. A small stream runs north-south through the complex, generally dividing the domestic buildings from the agricultural buildings. The surrounding farmland is currently fallow; there is a new housing development southwest of the farmstead along Old Frederick Road. Only the farmstead's building complex, covering approximately 10 acres, is considered in this documentation.

Main House: Constructed ca.1840, the house is a two-story, gable end brick building with Flemish bond on the east (front) elevation and 5:1 common bond on the remaining elevations. It appears that paint has been removed from the brick surface. Evidence of original "staining and striping" remains on some protected bricks. The house stands on a primarily sandstone foundation. It is four bays wide with a window/window/door/window fenestration. Windows over all are six over six light double-hung sash with louvered shutters. Windows have standing brick jack arches above with a slight flare (these rather than wood lintels suggests a mid-1830s date). Most window sash and shutters appear to be original. There is a four light transom over the front door; the entrance jams have molded panels. All doors are six panel; several, including the front door and south door, have the four upper panels replaced with glass. The front (east) and north side entrances have a one-bay porch with pedimented roof supported with four square columns across the front and two pilasters against the wall. Both porches have replacement rails, however the original rounded rail mortise remains visible in the columns.

The house has a brick "ell" back building with a two-story recessed service porch on the south elevation. The lower level of the porch shows evidence of a baseboard, which was later removed. Brick chimneys with stepped corbelling rise from the interior of the north, south, and west gable ends. A one-story frame addition with exposed cellar is located on the west (rear) elevation of the brick ell (documented date of 1873). The addition is covered with original (1873) German board siding. The roof is covered with standing seam metal sheets over all.

Interior: The floor plan of the house (see attached) reveals a German influence. There are two parlors in the front section with two chambers above and two rooms in the ell (back building) with two rooms above. All rooms open one to another without passageways. The ca.

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1873 frame addition includes a pantry and laundry room and stairs down to access the cellar. Carpenter locks (1830s-1840s) are on doors throughout the house with the open-faced type (1830s) used on most of the secondary doors. Chair rail is present throughout as well.

The east (front) door of the front section of the house opens directly into the northeast parlor. The room has original oak flooring, ogee double-bead molded trim, chair rail, and an inverted "T" wooden nailer on the east wall that appears to have held an oil lamp. The mantelpiece on the north wall has both Federal and Greek Revival style deeply carved, symmetrical molding, including smooth rounded pilasters and ridged frieze. The fully enclosed stair runs up the interior south wall of this room, however access to the stair is through the west (ell) room. An under-stair closet with peg-board faces the front entrance of the house.

The southeast parlor has oak flooring, deeply carved symmetrical molded trim with plain corner blocks, chair rail, and the inverted "T" nailer on the east wall. The mantelpiece has a paneled frieze with rounded ends and molded pilasters, a Federal period stylistic carryover. Very significant original porcelain knobs remain on the window architraves for looping ropes for blinds. An early 20th century brass chandelier light fixture hangs from the center of the ceiling.

A door in the west wall of the north parlor opens into the ell. This room has an outside door in both the north and south walls, the south door opening onto the L-extension's service porch. The west wall has a beaded pegboard. A board and batten door in the east wall opens to the stairs to the second story.

The kitchen is the western-most room in the ell. It has original flooring under particleboard sheets. The kitchen hearth and fireplace has been completely re-bricked; an original beaded mantelshelf remains above. Original cupboards fill the space between the fireplace and the exterior north wall. Boxed winder stairs to the second story ell are located in the northeast corner of the room. There is a door to the service porch on the east wall. Although modern counters were added to the room, the chair rail remains in place behind them.

From the west wall of the kitchen (original brick exterior wall) is a door to a small hall in the frame addition; on the south side are winder stairs down to the cellar. The southwest room of the addition is a small pantry room with built-in shelves and cupboards; the north room is a finished room, probably originally worker housing, but most recently used as a laundry room.

The second story of the house has two front (east) chambers. Originally the stairs came up directly into the north chamber but a partition was later added (1870s or 1880s) with a beaded board wall to create an upper stair hall and give privacy to the north chamber. Both the front chambers and the two rooms in the ell retain their original molding, mantels and pegrails. The rear (western-most) room in the ell was subdivided into a small child's room, a hall closet, and a bathroom in the mid-late 20th century.

Winder stairs from the western-most room (now a bathroom) in the ell lead to the attic. Rafters are pegged and marked with Roman numerals.

The cellar is reached by stairs in the rear frame addition, which lead into the finished room basement room of the addition. This room is built onto the rear (west) wall of the original

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stone foundation of the house and this wall reveals the shadow of a beehive bake oven, probably removed during the construction of the addition. Inside the original stone-lined cellar, the western-most room below the ell has a large hearth and interior hand pump for well water. The front (east) cellar room underlies the front section of the house.

Smokehouse: Constructed primarily of local red sandstone, the smokehouse is a gable end building with the door located in the south elevation. The door is beaded board and batten; the door jam is pegged wood construction. Narrow vertical ventilation slits were built into the stone construction in the north, east, and west walls. The roof is covered with standing seam metal sheets. The smokehouse is located off the northwest corner of the main house.

Wood Shed: A hewn timber frame structure, the wood shed faces east into the north house yard; it is immediately north of the smokehouse. It is shed-roofed with the east elevation open; there are two doors in the west elevation that open into the field beyond. In the south end of the shed is an enclosed room of unknown use, but possible for tool storage. The building is sheathed with vertical board siding.

Springhouse: In a relatively isolated location on the west side of the stream, the springhouse is northwest of the main house. It is a one-story stone building with gable ends and two rooms. Two exterior doors, which access each room are located in the southwest elevation. A brick chimney rises near the northeast corner of the building. The roof is covered with metal sheets. (The springhouse was not accessible at the time of this visit and was therefore viewed from a distance.)

Carriage House: This hewn timber-framed building is located off the southwest corner of the main house, facing southeast on a curve of the farm lane. The gable end building has a shed extension on the southeast elevation with sliding garage doors to accommodate automobiles. In the northeast gable end is an entrance door leading to a plank floor passage between what appears to be two sections of the original building, probably one side for carriage storage and the other for horse stalls. The northwest elevation of the building has been completely replaced with a concrete block wall. There is access to an upper loft area for hay storage. The exterior walls are covered with vertical board siding; the building sits on a stone foundation. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and standing seam metal sheets.

Chicken Coop: On the south side of the farm lane, directly across from the carriage house, is a one-story, frame, shed-roofed chicken house or coop. The small building faces southeast and is covered with German siding and a metal roof.

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Carpenter Shop/Blacksmith Shop: Continuing southwestward along the farm lane, on the west side of the stream stands the gable end, hewn timber-framed carpenter shop with a shed addition on the northwest end that housed the blacksmith shop. The building is covered with German siding but the interior northeast wall between the two shops (originally an exterior wall) is covered with whitewashed board and batten siding. The carpenter shop is dirt-floored with a large workbench along the southwest wall under a bank of windows. Stairs no long in place were located in the northeast corner of the room. A door in the southeast corner leads into the blacksmith shop, also dirt-floored. Large stones in the northeast corner appear to be the remnants of a stone forge. Exterior doors to each shop are located in the southeast elevation.

Bank Barn: The hewn timber-framed bank barn is the farthest building southwest of the main house. Sitting on a stone foundation, the forebay faces southeast, with the south end of the forebay enclosed with a stone extension of the foundation. The north end of the forebay was enclosed later with horizontal siding. The framing consists of five bents with double girts. The central threshing floor area and entrance roof is raised, possibly to accommodate threshing machinery. There is a built-in granary north of the threshing floor with the names "Smith, Keefer, and Rice" painted on the side. The barn is sheathed with vertical board siding, pierced with small rectangular vent windows. The roof is covered with standing seam metal sheets and corrugated metal sheets cover the ramp entrance. Access to the barn was limited during this visit as the building is being stabilized.

Wagon Shed/Corncrib: Immediately off the north corner of the barn and attached to the barn by a covered walkway, is the hewn timber-framed wagon shed with corncrib side walls. The building sits on sandstone piers and the center wagon storage area is open on the southeast end. The northwest end, probably originally open, is enclosed with siding. The corncrib walls are enclosed with vertical slats; access to the corncribs is through board and batten doors on the southeast ends. A shed extension runs along the northeast elevation. The roof is sheathed with metal sheets.

Hog Barn: This framed gable end building is located on the northeast side of the farm lane as it turns northwestward between the wagon shed and this hog barn. Entering through a door in the southwest elevation, the southeast end of the building is divided into several hog pens. There are three low-level openings along the southeast gable end that allowed the hogs to access outdoor pens. The northwest end of the building is accessed through a sliding garage-style door and probably housed small machinery. The building appears to have been constructed in the first half of the 20th century.

Dairy Barn: Northwest of the bank barn stands a frame gable-roofed "ground barn," used as a dairy barn. The barn is two stories high, constructed on level ground with no bank access to the

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upper story where hay was stored. A hooded overhang for a pulley system for lifting hay bales to the second story extends from the southwest gable peak, providing access to the door in the gable peak. The barn's framing was identified as hewn timber frame construction during a 2003 Historic Structure Assessment (HPTC), and it rests on a stone foundation. The interior of the dairy barn is typical of ca. 1930s dairy barns with concrete floor and two parallel rows of metal stanchions (for 16 cows total). A row of five 6/6 light double-hung sash windows on each of the long walls lights the lower milking room. Three similar windows are in the northeast gable end; two windows and double, hinged doors are in the southwest gable end. The second story elevations are lined with slated vents. The dairy barn, while typical of early 20th century dairy operations on the interior, is not typical of such period barns in its exterior style or construction (more commonly concrete block or lighter frame with gambrel roof) and may indicate an earlier conversion to dairy on the Daniel Snook Farm.

Milk House: Constructed of cast rusticated beige concrete block with white quoins, the milk house is a one-story rectangular building immediately southeast of the dairy barn. The small building is lighted with 6/6 sash windows, has a door in the northwest elevation, and a chimney in the northeast end. The roof is covered with metal sheets and has two metal ventilators on the peak. The building was used to house the milk storage tank and is very typical of 1930s milk houses throughout the central Maryland region.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion			
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history			
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____			

Specific dates 1831-1941 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates Ca. 1840 (house)

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The Daniel Snook Farm is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of the evolution of “family farm” agricultural practice in Frederick County, Maryland through the 19th and 20th centuries. Its intact collection of agricultural buildings reveals changes in technology and production that occurred particularly over the turn of the 20th century, including mechanization and a shift to dairy production. The Daniel Snook Farm is also significant under National Register Criterion C, particularly for the main house, a fine example of the Pennsylvania German influence adapted to the popular and refined Federal and Greek Revival styles that filtered into the rural mid-Atlantic region through the 1830s and 1840s. The house retains important character-defining features of the transitional Federal/Greek Revival styles, including pedimented entrance porches, moldings, mantelpieces, and chair rails, as well as a more traditional German floor plan (no halls), a recessed two-story service porch, beaded peg boards, and inverted “T” nailers found in similar houses throughout Frederick County. The house is notable for its intact quality; there are very few replaced materials or alterations. The refined, yet traditional house and its collection of domestic and agricultural buildings are a significant example of the social and agricultural development of Frederick County.

Historic Context

The lands comprising Frederick County were in that part of Maryland, which was often in colonial period records referred to as “the Barrens.” The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. These rocky, open areas were perceived as infertile and described as barrens. As a result of the concept that the backcountry was not fertile, settlement was not encouraged at first. Initial contact occurred when land grants were made to leading tidewater area citizens, and when Germans and Dutch from

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Pennsylvania and places further north passed through Maryland's Piedmont and Great Valley sections enroute to settle lands in Virginia. These early contacts occurred in the 1720s, and involved little in the way of actual settlement.

As settlement progressed from the initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming there developed more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in mid-Maryland to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that Frederick and Washington Counties developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco that developed in eastern Maryland.

Eventually the region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.¹ Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.²

The 1806 Federal government initiative to construct a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands, known as the "National Road," inspired a large number of turnpike corporations. In 1844, the Frederick and Emmitsburg Turnpike Company was authorized by the Maryland General Assembly to begin construction of an improved road in northern Frederick County.³ Its construction marked the decline in importance of the road through Utica and Creagerstown (now Old Frederick Road), part of the old Monocacy road that brought the Pennsylvania German settlers into the region.

Despite significant road improvements through the efforts of the private turnpike corporations, it was the advent of the railroad in Frederick County, and the technological developments it signaled, that brought the greatest changes in agricultural transportation and production. Following the Civil War, increased agricultural production through mechanization developed rapidly. Faster transportation and the development of refrigeration allowed the production of perishable foods for the growing urban markets. Through the last decades of the 19th century, farmers in Frederick County began experimenting with dairy cattle and milk

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production. By the 1930s, many farmers converted their primary cash production to dairy, the farms sprouting the now-ubiquitous dairy barn as sanitation regulations developed.⁴

The wide-spread popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements began in the 1920s. Faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s. After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. With the suburbs came stores, restaurants and other services to support the growing residential communities where workers commuted to jobs in the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.⁵

Mid-Maryland Architecture

William Eddes, Lord Baltimore's Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis, made a trip through Frederick County in the late summer of 1772 and gave the following report quoted in Williams' History of Frederick County:

I am just returned from an excursion to the frontier of this province, in which my curiosity was highly gratified. It is impossible to conceive a more rich and fertile country than I have lately traversed; and when it becomes populous in proportion to its extent, Frederick County will, at least be equal to the most desirable establishment on this side of the Atlantic.

...The habitations of the planters in this remote district of the province, are in general of a rude construction; the timber with which they frame their dwellings seldom undergoing the operation of any tool except the axe. An apartment to sleep in, and another for domestic purposes, with a contiguous store-house, and conveniences for their live-stock, at present gratify their utmost ambition.⁶

During the century from 1763-1860, this first period architecture was gradually replaced or enlarged into more substantial and permanent form. The large "Swisser" barns with cantilevered forebays and a ramp or bank at the back, hallmarks of central Maryland and south central Pennsylvania, replaced small log-crib stables and shelters for livestock and crops. Small log houses were improved with siding and additions, or replaced with stone, brick or larger log or timber frame dwellings.⁷

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The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Farmhouses: Farmhouses from the 18th through the mid 20th century exhibit great variety in mid-Maryland, yet all are readily identifiable to the region. Little housing remains from the settlement period. Dwellings that do survive represent the more durable buildings and not the general population of houses. Log was the preferred building material, although probably a disproportionate number of early period survivors are of stone construction. These very early stone houses use the type of stone found in the nearby landscape, often limestone in the Cumberland Valley section of Washington County and parts of Frederick and Carroll Counties. Elsewhere, along the Monocacy River, for example, the stone in early period houses is the local shale-like rock in flat layers, which separate easily. In addition, a few surviving early period dwellings are timber framed, such as the Beatty-Cramer house near the confluence of the Monocacy River and Israel's Creek. Later farmhouse builders introduced brick and lightweight framing systems with various milled sidings or shingles. Brick houses were much less common on mid-Maryland's farms in the 18th century than they were in urbanized areas like Frederick, Hagerstown and Westminster. When 18th century brick farmhouses do occur they are distinguished by the presence of water tables, Flemish bond facades and common bond secondary walls with three or four courses of stretcher rows to each header row. Much more common among mid-Maryland brick farmhouses are those from the 1820-1900 period. Those constructed before approximately 1850 display Flemish bond facades and thereafter, common bond or all-stretcher facades.⁸

Farmhouse form followed several traditional paths. Among the earliest buildings were Germanic central chimney dwellings with one or two stories and three or four rooms clustered around a massive group of fireplaces. British settlers more frequently constructed one or one and a half story buildings with a hall and parlor plan, one-room deep with inside or exterior end fireplaces. Generally farmhouses spanned three to five bays, sat on cellars and had side gables. By the second quarter of the 19th century porches begin to appear with frequency, either across the entire front or recessed in an inset containing two or three bays along the front elevation at the kitchen wall. Another variation is an L-extension to the rear of the main part of the house, almost always with a recessed double porch along one side. This L configuration accommodates a kitchen wing, and these rear wings were consistently referenced in 18th and 19th century records as "back buildings," even though they were attached to the main part of the dwelling.⁹

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Typical floor plans consisted of center passages with one or two rooms on either side, or a two or four room plan where the main entrance opened directly into a room. A common arrangement attributed to Germanic traditions exhibits two central front doors, side by side, which open directly into two front rooms. Houses were almost universally roofed with wooden shingles, often long and double-lapped, top to bottom and side to side. This shingle type seems to be associated with German traditions. Otherwise, top-lapped thin wooden shingles prevailed with staggered joints and there is evidence that thatch was used, along with "cabbin" or clapboard roofs. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries roofs of slate or standing seam metal appear.¹⁰

Barns: Mid-Maryland's barns originated in Pennsylvania, springing from German and English precedents. The region's first barns were the small log structures, described in the 1767 inventory of Conococheague Manor and other 18th century documents.¹¹ By the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the barns familiar to us as hallmarks of the region appeared. These bank barns, built of log, stone, brick, or frame covered with vertical siding typically, have a ramp at the back providing access to the upper threshing floor and an overhanging forebay at the front. Animals stayed in the lower level in stalls arranged in rows perpendicular to the front and rear walls. Designed for grain farming, bank barns accommodated threshing and grain processing as their primary function. In a large area of the central upper floor, farmers threshed grain with flails or later with horse or steam powered threshing machines. "Flailing walls" or boards nailed about four feet high, to interior bents bordering the threshing floor kept loose grain and chaff from drifting uncontrolled across the barn floor. Heavy tongue and groove planks floored the threshing area, often double layered battened at the joints to prevent grain and dust from sifting through the floor during threshing as well as to support the vibration and weight of the threshing activity.¹²

The gable-end profile of barns varies among subtypes. Symmetrical gables and closed-end forebays tend to be a bit later than extended forebays. Log barns and stone barns tend to be earlier than brick barns. Bents linked by double top plates tend to date from the 18th century. Stone barns fall into a particular date range, principally 1790-1850. Brick barns, always embellished with geometric patterned open-work ventilation holes generally date from 1830-1870s. Frame barns abounded throughout the period, although few retain their original exterior siding; many are found with elaborate decorative additions from updates done in the late 19th century or the stylized painted windows and doors done in the early 20th century. Most historic barns that were still in use through much of the 20th century were altered to accommodate a hay track, used to transport hay bales through the barn. Other datable features include the style of date tablets. Even if illegible, those with arched tops are from the 18th and early 19th centuries, while rectangular ones are later, after 1810. Barns usually have built-in or attached granaries, box-like rooms for grain storage located on either side of the threshing floor or in outshots extending back from the rear wall.¹³ In advertisements and other descriptions from the 19th century, bank barns appear to be referred to universally as "Swisser" barns regardless of whether

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Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

or not their forebays are extended or integral, enclosed or open. The term "Swisser" leaves little doubt as to the origin of these large farm buildings.¹⁴

Wagon sheds (with or without corncribs): Certainly from the mid 19th century forward, and perhaps earlier, most farms had wagon sheds, usually with corncribs forming the side walls. The slatted corncribs allowed plenty of air to pass through the corn to dry and preserve it for winter feed for livestock. The front and rear walls were left open so that wagons could be driven through the building. These are gable roofed framed buildings, although a variation is to have the wagon shed/corn crib attached to one end of the barn, in which case it has a shed roof. Wagon sheds frequently had a winch and pulley in the roof truss system to allow wagons to be unloaded of their corn, which was then dropped into the cribs on either side through hinged hopper doors. The winch also provided the leverage to change the bed of the wagon by lifting it off its gear and storing the unused bed under the roof trusses.¹⁵

Hog barns: Usually adjacent to, either on an axis or perpendicular to barns are separate hog barns, smaller in scale than the main barn. Those arranged perpendicular to the main barn face into the barnyard. These are usually framed buildings in mid-Maryland with small hog-sized doors opening into separate exterior enclosures from interior pens. In the pens a V-shaped trough extended across one end of the space. Hog barns were equipped with grain storage space and usually some sort of entryway or walkway for access.¹⁶

Smokehouses: Associated with domestic groupings, smokehouses, essential components of the domestic assemblage, stand small and windowless behind the farmhouse. The predominant type in mid Maryland have hipped roofs over square buildings made of log, stone, brick or framed construction. Even twentieth century examples exist made of concrete block. Less frequently these important support buildings are rectangular with gabled roofs. The smoke house door opens into a small room, usually with a large post extending from the ground to the peak of the roof. The post had "arms" extending outward from it upon which hams and sides of bacon hung on hooks. The post pivoted so that smoked meats swung into the hands of someone standing just inside the entrance. Some smokehouses, particularly those with gable roofs, did not have the pivoting post. Rather, meats were hung from the bottom cord of the roof truss or from rafters. Smokehouses did not have chimneys. Their function was to provide an enclosed spaced where a small fire would provide smoke to permeate meats hung within. The smoke both flavored and preserved the meat previously cured with salt, sugar and saltpeter.

Springhouses: As the name implies, these structures stand over or beside springs and their function is to capture water from the spring for cooling perishables and to provide a collection point for household water. In central Maryland, most springhouses are stone buildings with gabled roofs, although other materials such as log and frame were sometimes used. Stone seems to be favored for construction of these buildings because of its durability in a damp environment. Springhouses were not intended to sit in water. If the spring was small, the springhouse might be built directly over it and the water channeled out of the building through a trough. When the spring was a large one, the springhouse sits next to it and the water channels

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-225

Name Daniel Snook Farm
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

through the building in a trough. The trough confined the water so that it would not destroy the foundation and the floor of the building, and it provided a place to set jars or cans of milk, crocks of butter and other perishable foods.

Most springhouses are small, one story gable roofed buildings. However, a sizable number have more than one room and two stories. Some even have chimneys. These more elaborate buildings obviously had multiple functions, doubling as wash (laundry) houses, summer kitchens, and occasionally as servant or slave quarters. With their primary function as food and water storage facilities, these buildings were kept clean with interior walls plastered and renewed with whitewash annually.

Woodsheds: These small wooden buildings, located convenient to the kitchen entrance of the house, stored cordwood for use in fireplaces and stoves throughout the domestic complex. Dirt floored framed buildings with shed or gabled roofs, these simple structures may also serve as general storage facilities or have a carriage house attached. Sometimes a work yard lay in front of the woodshed where the farmer or his sons chopped and split wood into the proper size and length for household use.

Chicken coops: Usually south or east-facing framed buildings, rectangular in shape, chicken houses were part of the domestic collection of buildings rather than the agricultural group. Egg gathering and tending the chickens fell within the farm wife's realm of responsibility. Chicken houses had windows along the front side by side to give plenty of light to the interior, and frequently a shed roof. Inside an aisle allowed the farmers wife room collect eggs and to store feed for the chickens. During the day, chickens ranged freely around the farmyard and houseyard.

Carriage houses: Predecessors of garages, carriage houses were sheds or substantial buildings devoted to storage of horse-drawn passenger vehicles. Some included horse stables and feed storage as well as carriage parking space. The majority of these buildings in mid Maryland are of framed construction.

Milk houses: Associated with the barn, either the main barn or a separate dairy barn is the milk house. These are usually twentieth century buildings, coming into use after the region converted to dairy farming. Often built of concrete block, or glazed tile these small buildings usually had gabled roofs and easy access to the lower levels of the barn where the cows were milked. The function of the milk house was to store milk, placed in steel cans and chilled until picked up by the "milk truck." A refrigerated tank held the cans and kept the milk cold. In the mid and late twentieth century, bulk milk systems replaced the older can storage tank. Bulk tank storage takes milk directly from the cows to a large holding tank the contents of which are transferred into a tanker truck once or twice a week depending on the size of the dairy operation.

Dairy barns: As dairy began to replace grain farming as the mainstay of mid Maryland's farms, farmers adapted Pennsylvania style barns to other uses, principally as dairy barns. The modification included increasing the number of cattle stalls to accommodate more animals and to provide space for hand milking and later electric powered vacuum milking

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-225

Name Daniel Snook Farm
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

machines of each cow. Sometimes forebays were enclosed with rows of six-light windows, and in the early twentieth century concrete flooring and manure troughs added. In the 1930s and 1940s when government regulations dictated minimum sanitary conditions, barns were regularly whitewashed, lighted and ventilated. Also during this mid 20th century period, serious dairymen constructed separate dairy barns with modern equipment and sanitation. These new barns were built of concrete block, glazed tile or frame with steel windows. They often had gambrel roofs, popular for barns in the early and mid 20th century, and "milking parlors" where cattle would enter in small groups for milking then leave the barn for a "loafing area."

Resource History

The Daniel Snook Farm, located along one of the historic Monocacy "roads," was part of a land tract patented surprisingly late. In 1795, Philip Crist recorded his patent for 480 acres he called "No Help for My Loss."¹⁷ Although the name implies that there is a story behind its purchase, that story is yet to be uncovered. Sometime before 1825, the land was subdivided by John Crist and a 100-acre parcel was conveyed to Christian Ramsburg; in 1825, Ramsburg's 100 acres were valued at \$200 in the Frederick County tax assessment, with no improvements.¹⁸ Adjoining Ramsburg's parcel was 107 acres owned by Caspar Mantz, a wealthy landowner who lived south of Frederick Town, which included part of "No Help for My Loss" and part of a tract called "Bottom Hole."

In 1831, both Ramsburg and Mantz sold their parcels to Daniel Snook. Although neither property appears to have been improved, Snook paid a relatively high price for the land, \$1,800 to Ramsburg and \$1,794 to Mantz, more than \$17 per acre.¹⁹ It may be that all of the parties involved knew of plans to improve the Frederick to Emmittsburg road just west of the property, by 1844 known as the Frederick and Emmittsburg Turnpike.²⁰

Daniel Snook was the son of Jacob Snook and grandson of Simon Snook, descended from a German immigrant to Frederick County named Heinrich Schnok.²¹ Members of the German Reformed congregation in Utica, they were part of a large community of Pennsylvania Germans who had settled in northern Frederick County. Married to Anna Hill in 1822, by the time of his land purchase in 1831 Daniel and Anna Snook had three children, including their oldest son Daniel J., born March 1827.²² Surprisingly, the 1835 Frederick County tax assessment indicates that Snook's 200 acres remained unimproved, valued only at \$534. But with a growing family and several younger brothers still living on his father's farm, Daniel Snook apparently decided it was time to begin development of a "home farm" around 1840. By 1844, the tax assessment had risen to \$4,140 on Daniel Snook's property, an indication of the fine brick house that he had constructed.

Snook's use of brick as his construction material, as well as his attention to the ~~elegant~~ *elegant refined* details of both the Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles, implies a certain amount of success in his agricultural endeavors. At the same time, his retention of many traditional

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-225

Name Daniel Snook Farm
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

Germanic features throughout the house and farm indicates his strong ties to the immigrant community of northern Frederick County.

Indeed, Daniel Snook found success on his farm in the Creagerstown District (No. 4). In 1850, at the age of 50, Snook was listed on the U.S. Population Census with real estate valued at \$7,375. In addition to his wife and sons, Snook had in his household one female slave, aged 11. Although slave ownership among the German descendant farmers of northern Frederick County was relatively low (when compared with the larger English/Scots/Irish landowners in the southern sections of the county), it was not uncommon for such men to own one or two slaves.²³

With the help of his two sons, Albert and Lewis, and a hired laborer, Snook farmed 187 acres of improved land. Typical of the family farms of the first half of the 19th century, Snook's production focused on grains but included a wide variety of other products in smaller amounts. For the year 1850, Snook's farm produced 400 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of potatoes, 15 tons of hay, and 3 bushels of "other grass seed." Orchard and "market garden produce" were both valued at \$10, and the farm produced 20 lbs of beeswax and honey. Snook's four "milch" cows produced 512 lbs of butter, while his other livestock included five horses, one "other cattle," and 19 swine.²⁴

Daniel Snook's oldest son, Daniel J. married Mary Ann Harman in 1849.²⁵ Although living in the Frederick District (No. 2) in 1850, by 1860 Daniel J., age 32, his wife Mary, age 30, and their three sons, William, age nine, [D.] Francis, age seven, and Charles, age three [?], were living in Daniel Snook's household on the Creagerstown District farm. The farm was then valued at \$10,000.²⁶ (see attached copy of 1858 Bond Map of Frederick County) In 1853, Daniel Snook purchased 23 acres from James Burch for \$245.70; and in 1865, son Daniel J. Snook purchased 28 acres from neighbor Jacob Clem for \$900.²⁷ By 1867, the elder Daniel had retired from farming leaving his son Daniel J. in charge. Daniel J. Snook was assessed for 260 acres in 1867, valued at \$14,190, while his livestock was valued at \$1,947. The steady increase of the Snook Farm's value continued. On the 1870 census, under Daniel Snook, age 43, as head of household, the farm was valued at \$15,000. In addition to his wife and three teenaged sons, the elder Daniel, aged 70 and listed as retired, also resided on the farm. Four "mulatto" employees were living on the Snook Farm as well: Clara Cramer, age 15, a "House Keeper;" Mary and Margaret Moles, ages 23 and 20, with no occupation listed; and Calvin Wolf, age 20, a Farm Laborer.

In 1873, Daniel J. [Joseph?] Snook made \$200 worth of improvements to the "back building" of the house.²⁸ Undoubtedly this was the frame addition to the rear of the house, perhaps to accommodate the hired help. (see attached 1873 Titus Atlas map, "Jos. Snook") By the 1880s, Daniel J. Snook was a fully successful member of the Frederick County community, serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the Frederick and Emmittsburg Turnpike Company in 1881, and described by T.J.C. Williams as "a prominent member of Utica Reformed church."²⁹ His youngest son Charles reportedly attended private schools and eventually went to Western Maryland College (now McDaniels College) in Westminster, Maryland.³⁰ It was during

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-225

Name Daniel Snook Farm
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

the 1880s that Daniel J. began payments to his father to purchase the farm, described in the estate accounts following the elder Daniel Snook's death in 1887.³¹

Perhaps influenced by Charles' higher education, Williams notes that both Daniel J. and, later, his son Charles were breeding "thoroughbred" livestock on the farm. Other Frederick County farmers began experimenting with increasing milk production as early as the 1890s (John T. Best on the "South Hermitage Farm," Georgetown Pike just south of Frederick City) and the county would soon be acknowledged to have some of the finest milk cows in the region.³² Daniel J. Snook died in 1900, leaving the home farm to his wife Mary Ann.³³ In 1912, Mary Ann Snook left the farm to her sons Daniel F. and Charles S.³⁴ According to Williams' History, Charles Snook remained on the farm and it was probably he who constructed (or updated) the "modern" dairy barn and milk house.

The farm passed to Bessie E. Pitzer after Charles S. Snook's death. Describing herself as the "surviving executrix" in 1941, Bessie Pitzer conveyed the "Home Farm" to her daughter Mary H. Pitzer.³⁵ In 1975, Mary P. (Pitzer?) Seibert transferred one quarter interest in the farm to Nannette Partlett, and in 1982, Seibert made Partlett her attorney-in-fact.³⁶ Acting in that capacity, Nannette Partlett sold the Daniel Snook Farm to the Frederick County Commissioners in 1999.³⁷

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-3-225

Archives of Maryland Online. www.mdarchives.state.md.us.

Brugger, Robert J. Maryland a Middle Temperament. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1985.

Ensminger, Robert F. The Pennsylvania Barn. Baltimore, MD: The John Hopkins University Press, 1992.

Frederick County Land Records, Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD.

Goodwin, R. Christopher & Assoc. "Snook Farm." Frederick Co. Register of Historic Places nomination form, 2000.

Reed, Paula S. & Assoc. "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." Frederick, MD: The Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2003.

Williams, T.J.C. History of Frederick County, Maryland. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, reprint of 1910 original.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property Approximately 10 acres

Acreage of historical setting Approximately 10 acres

Quadrangle name Catocin Furnace

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The surveyed boundary includes the farm lane as it runs west from its intersection with Old Frederick Road and is inclusive of the domestic and agricultural building complex associated with the Daniel Snook Farm, as shown on the attached boundary map.

The boundary was established by R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc. for nomination of the farm to the Frederick County Register of Historic Places.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title Edie Wallace, Historian and Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., Architectural Historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc.

date 5 August 2004

street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300

telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown

state Maryland

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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-225

Name Daniel Snook Farm
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

¹ Robert J. Brugger, Maryland a Middle Temperament, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1985), p. 153.

² Ibid.

³ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 188, page 2672 (www.mdarchives.state.md.us)

⁴ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." (Frederick, MD: The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003), Chapter 4.

⁵ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." (Frederick, MD: The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003), p. 110.

⁶ T.J.C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, reprint of 1910 original), p. 73.

⁷ Reed & Assoc., p. 26.

⁸ Reed & Assoc., p. 113.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Original located in Canadian Archives.

¹² Reed & Assoc., p. 117-118.

¹³ Robert F. Ensminger, The Pennsylvania Barn, (Baltimore, MD: The John Hopkins University Press, 1992). This book provides a typology of Pennsylvania barns.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Reed & Assoc., p. 118.

¹⁶ Ibid, p. 119.

¹⁷ J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland, p. 377.

¹⁸ As cited in "Snook Farm," Frederick Co. Register of Historic Places nomination form, R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 2000.

¹⁹ Frederick Co. Land Records (FRLR), Liber JS 37, folio 372 (Ramsburg to Snook) and Liber JS 37, folio 375 (Mantz to Snook).

²⁰ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 188, page 2672.

²¹ Scharf, p. 638; Goodwin "Snook Farm" citing Williams, History of Frederick County.

²² Goodwin, "Snook Farm," citing Frederick Co. Index of Marriages.

²³ Reed & Assoc., pp. 53-54.

²⁴ Goodwin, "Snook Farm," citing Mary Fitzhugh Hitselberger and John Philip Dern, A Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland, (Redwood City, CA: Monocacy Book Company, 1978).

²⁵ Fred. Co. Marriage Licenses, 1841-1865.

²⁶ 1860 U.S. Population Census.

²⁷ FRLR, Liber BGF 3, folio 215 (Burch to Snook) and Liber JWLC 2, folio 399 (Clem to Snook).

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Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-225

Name Daniel Snook Farm
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

²⁸ Goodwin, citing Fred. Co. tax assessment, 1867-1876.

²⁹ Scharf, p. 438; Williams, p. 746.

³⁰ Williams, p. 746.

³¹ Goodwin, citing Fred. Co. Accounting Docket, Liber HL 2, folio 28.

³² See "George Markell Farm" (NR), known as the "Arcadian Dairy Farm" on Buckeystown Pike. Under the ownership of C. Lease Bussard, their herd of Holstein dairy cows, registered under the name "Arcadia," was reportedly among the largest herds in Frederick County. Bussard noted that the pure-bred offspring of his herd were sold throughout Puerto Rico and the Caribbean as breeding stock.

³³ Goodwin, citing Fred. Co. Will Book CES 1, folio 76.

³⁴ Goodwin, citing Fred. Co. Will Book SDT 1, folio 2(6).

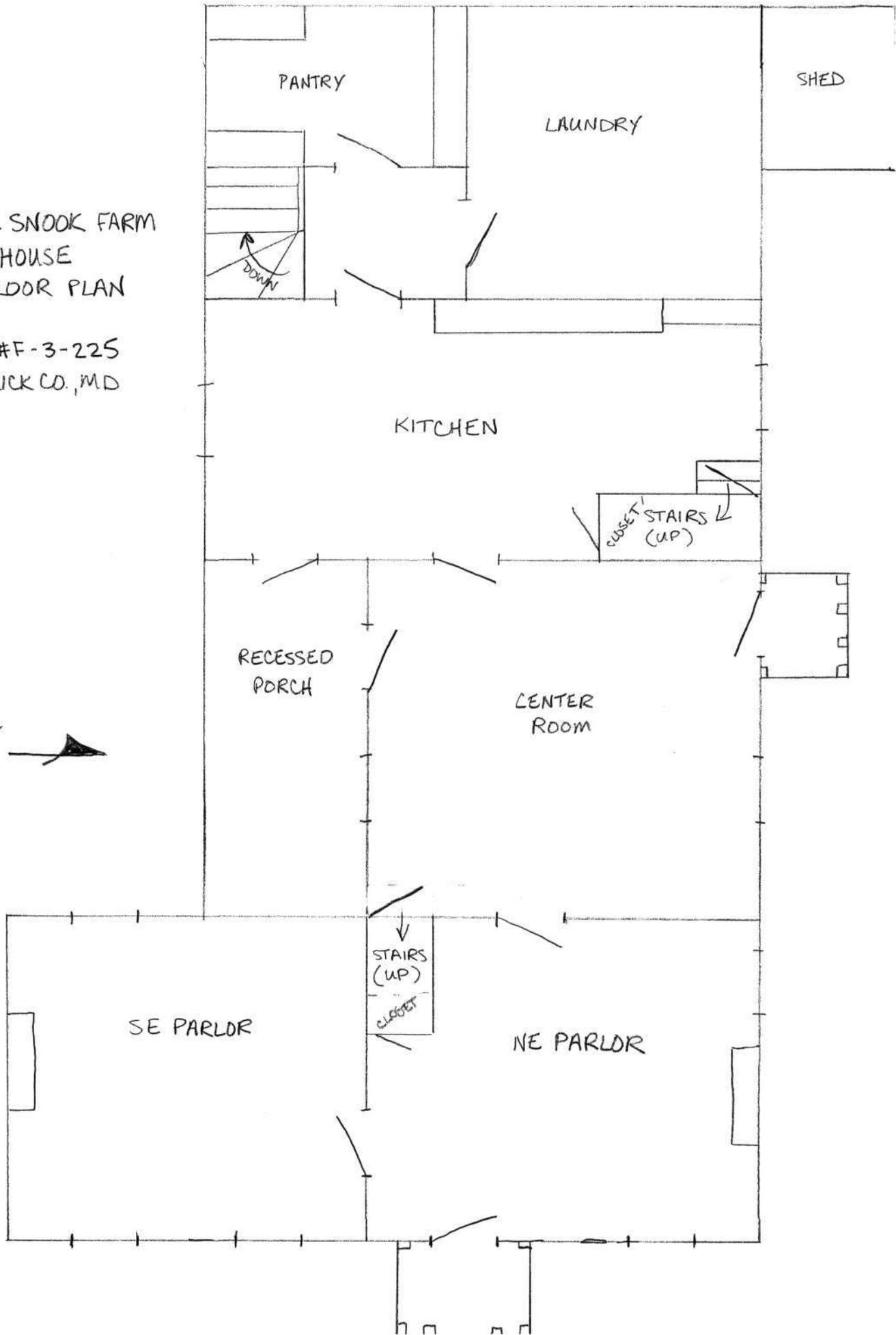
³⁵ FRLR, Liber 430, folio 586; another deed Liber 430, folio 589 appears to be a reconveyance involving Helen F. Mock to Bessie E. Pitzer, Allen M. Pitzer, and Mary P. (Pitzer?) Seibert. This deed also references aerial photos of the farm: "Serial No. 863, Allen M. Pitzer, No. A.H.A. 53- 73- 3- 21- 40-".

³⁶ FRLR, Liber 977, folio 453 and Liber 1185, folio 168.

³⁷ FRLR, Liber 2582, folio 928.

DANIEL SNOOK FARM
MAIN HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

MHP # F-3-225
FREDERICK CO., MD

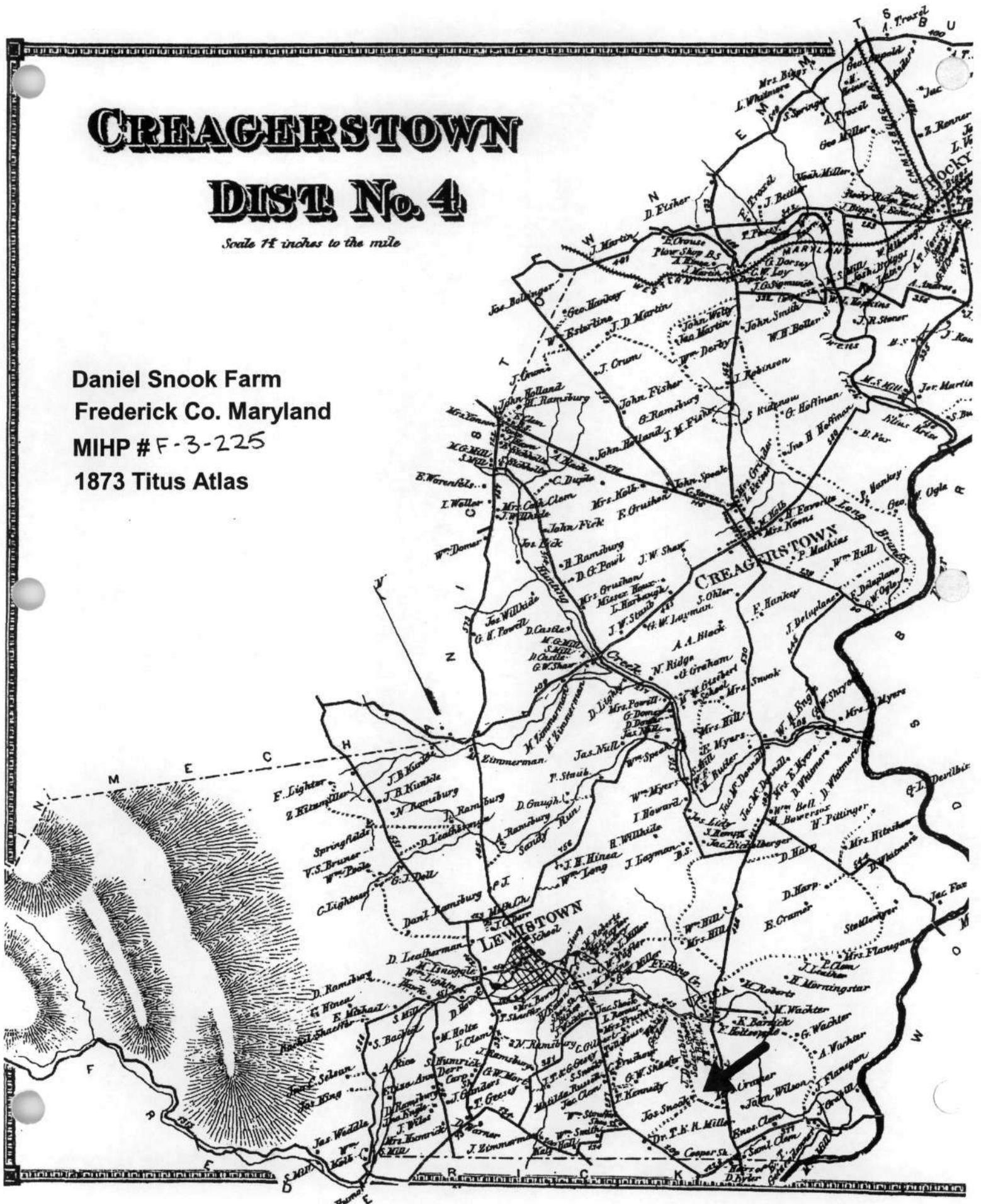


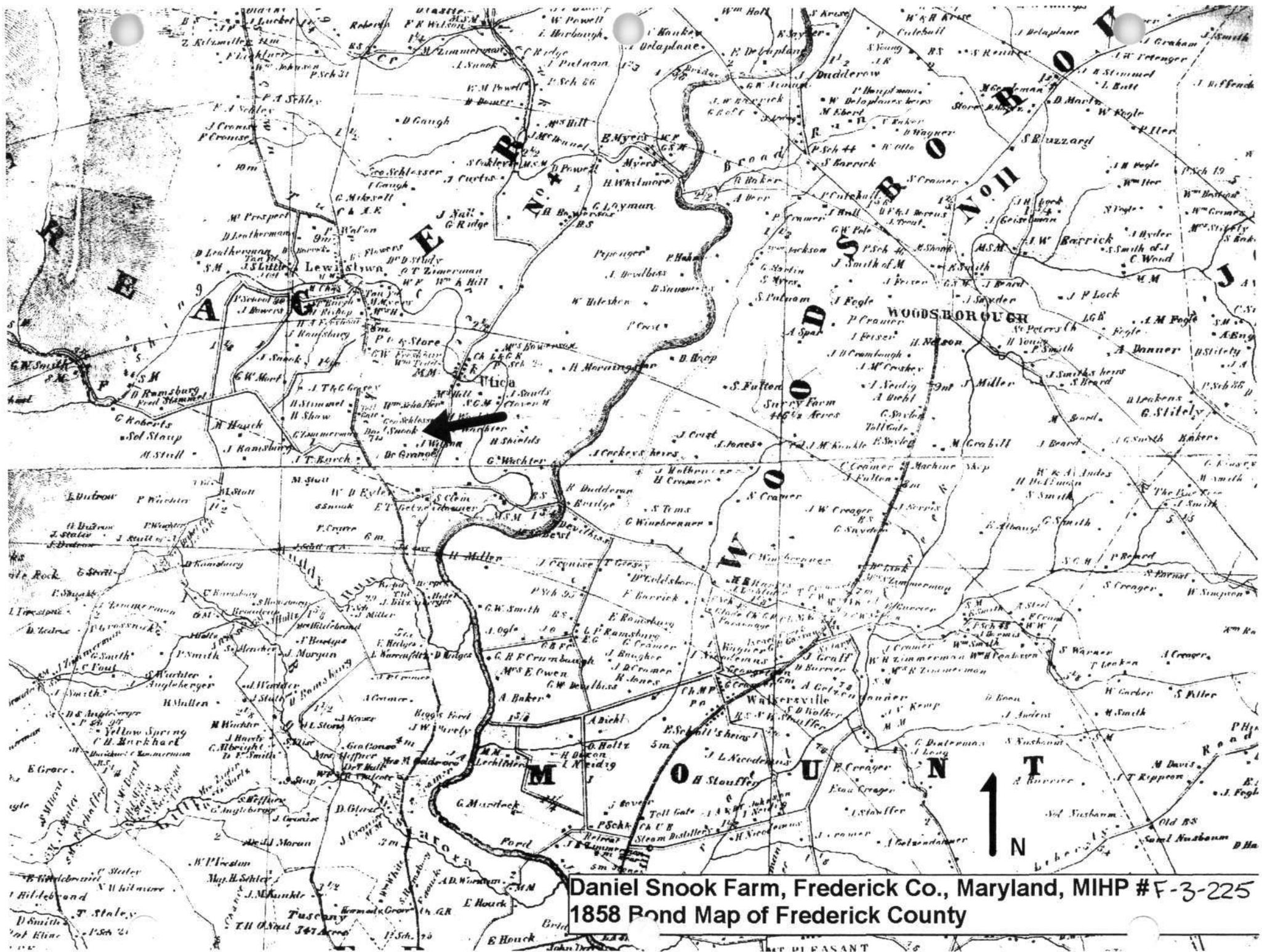
CREAGERSTOWN

DIST No. 4

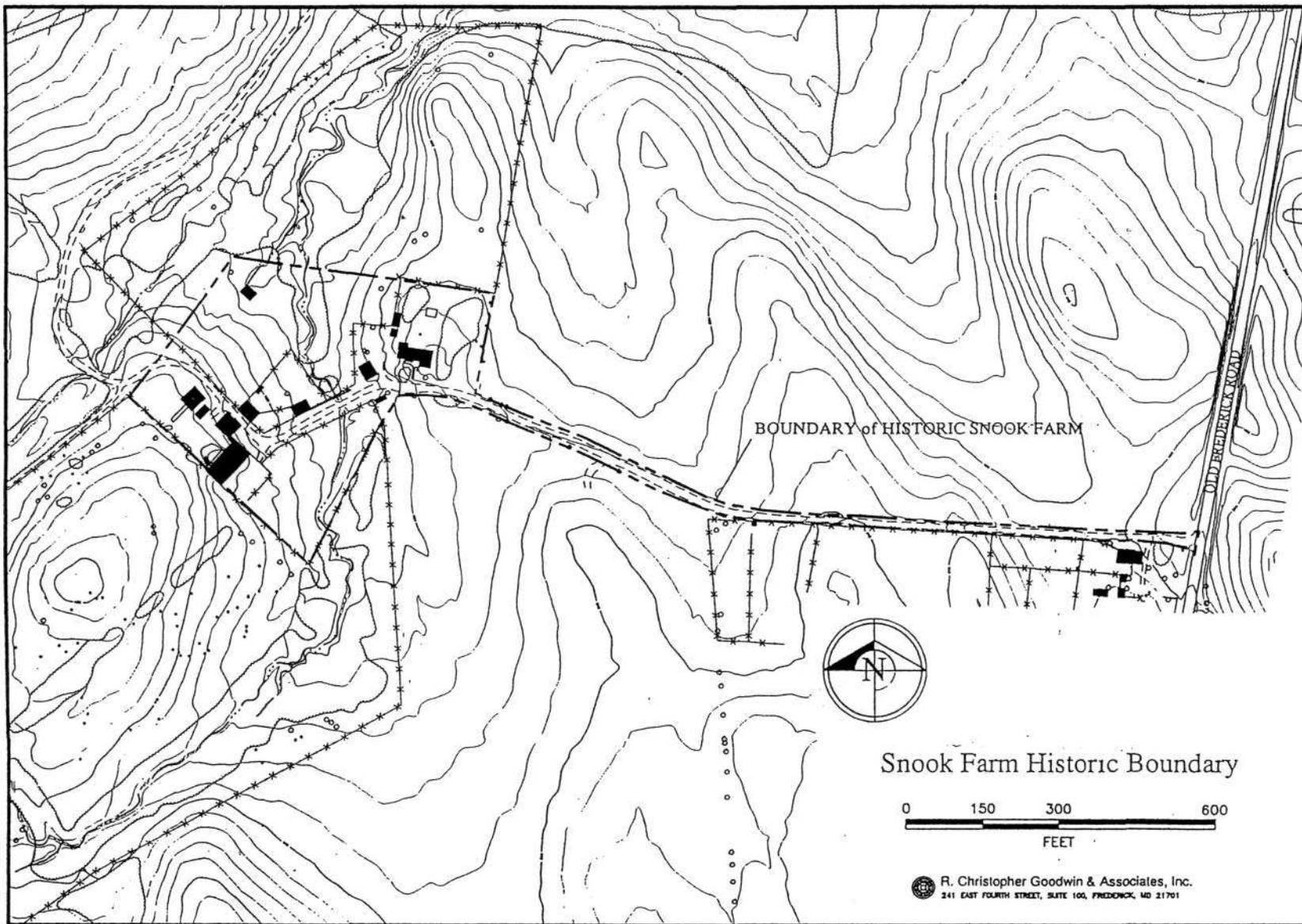
Scale 1/4 inches to the mile

Daniel Snook Farm
Frederick Co. Maryland
MIHP # F-3-225
1873 Titus Atlas

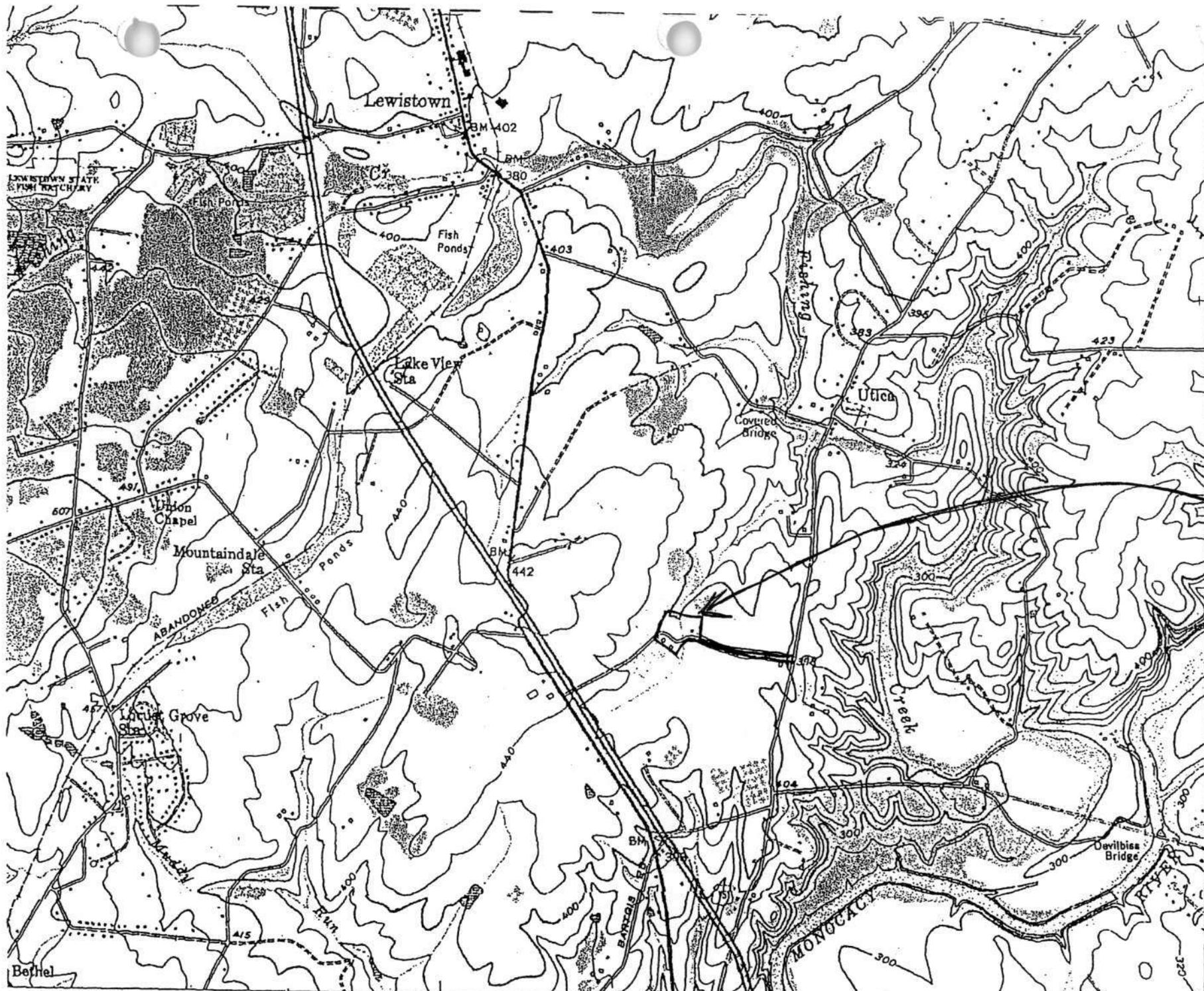




Daniel Snook Farm, Frederick Co., Maryland, MIHP #F-3-225
1858 Pond Map of Frederick County



From "Snook Farm," FREDERICK CO. REGISTER, 2000
DANIEL SNOOK FARM, MIHP #F-3-225
FREDERICK CO., MD



4379
4378
4377
4376
4375

Daniel
 Snook Farm
 USGS Catoctin
 Furnace
 Quad
 MIHP #
 F-3-225
 FREDERICK
 COUNTY, MD

(FREDERICK)
 5562 IV NW
 SCALE 1:24000

HARRISONVILLE 1/4 MI. S. • INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1988
 FREDERICK, C.3 M1 795000m E

39°30'
 77°22'30"



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPO

view west along lane through farmstead

1/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPD

E elevation, main house

2/47





F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPD

W and S elevations, main house

4/4/7



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD

7/01

PS Reed
MOSHPO

N elevation, main house

5/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
16200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPO

SE parlor, S and W walls, main house

6/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/01

PS Reed

MD SHPO

SE parlor, mantel detail, main house

7/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD
7/01

PSReed

MDSHPO

SE parlor, E wall detail, main house

8/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10260B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed
MDSHPO

SE parlor, sash knob detail, main house

9/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Co.
Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPO

NE parlor, view toward front (east)
entrance, main house

10/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

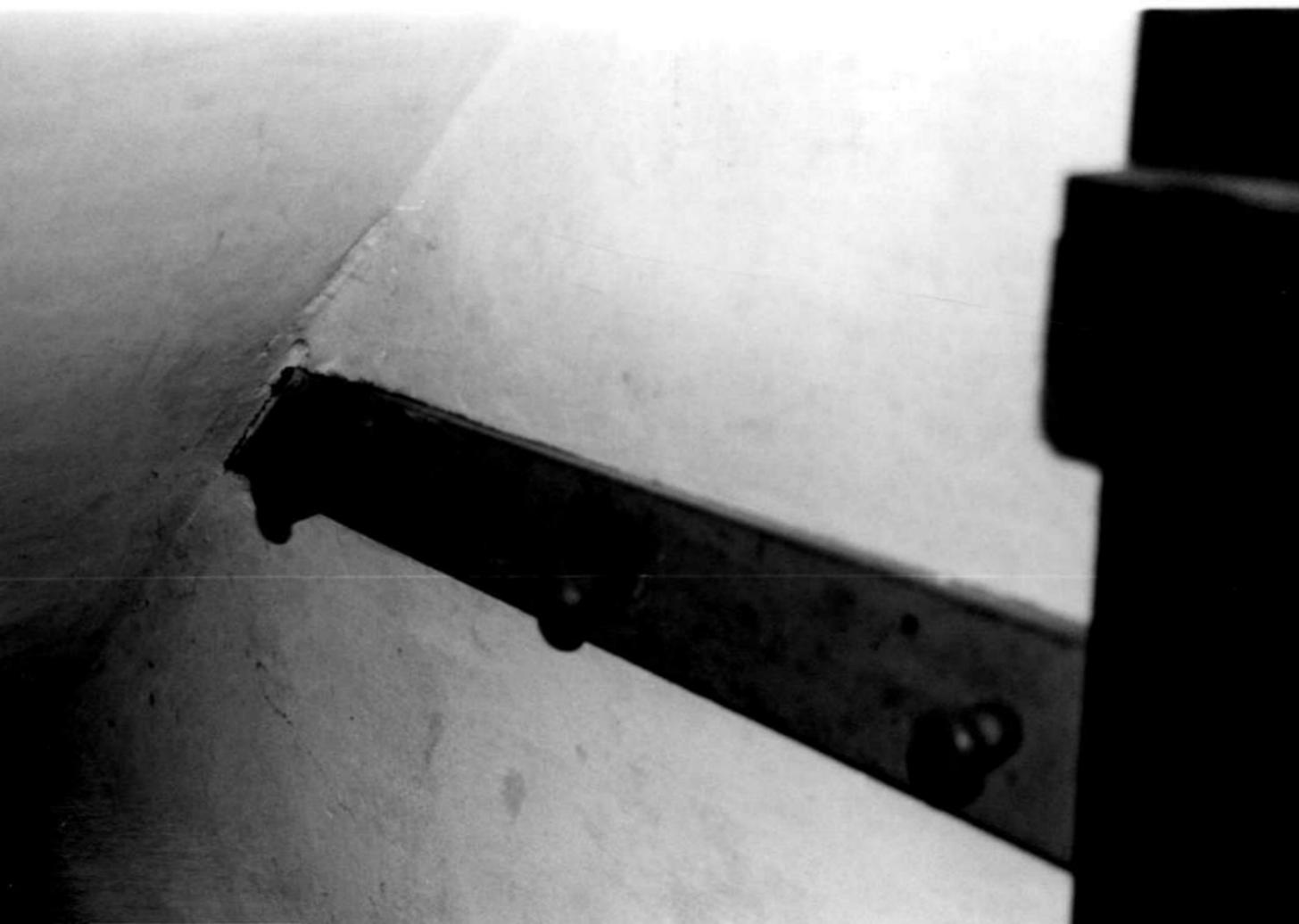
7104

PS Reed

MDSHPD

NE parlor, N wall mantel, main house

11/47



F-3-225

Dannel Snook Farm

10200 B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPD

NE parlor, under stair closet detail,
main house

12/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD
7/04

PS Reed
MDSHPD

Center room, view SE toward enclosed stairs,
main house

13/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PsReed

MDSHPO

Center room, view NW, main house

14/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Co.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPO

Kitchen, E and S walls, main house

15/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD
7/01

PS Reed

MDSHPO

Kitchen, W and N walls, main house

16/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PSReed

MDSHPD

Pantry, W wall, frame addition, main house,

17/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed
MDSHPO

SE chamber, 2nd floor, S and W walls, main
house

18/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
16200B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD

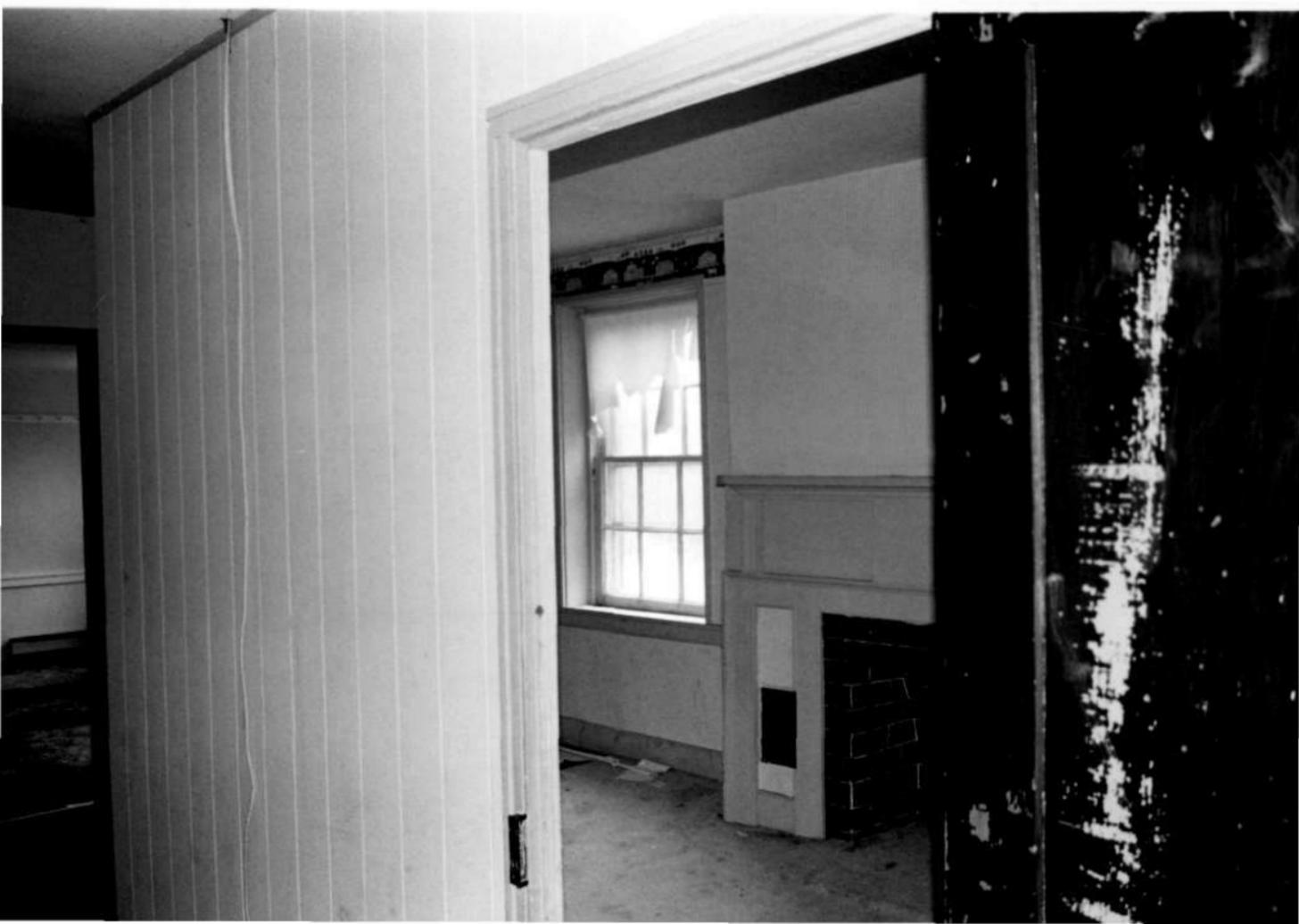
7/04

PS Reed

MOSHPO

SE chamber, N and E walls, 2nd floor, main
house

19/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7104

PS Reed

MOSHPO

NE chamber, view NW through hall partition,
2nd floor, main house

20/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

102.00B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MD SHPO

NE chamber, E and partition walls 2nd
floor, main house

21/47



F3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200 B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD
7/04

PS Reed
MDSHPO

Center room, 2nd floor, view NW, main house

22/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed
MD SHPO

Rear stairs, 2nd floor to kitchen, main house

23/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPO

West finished basement room under frame addition,
view E of foundation wall with beehive oven
shadow

24/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPD

N yard, main house, view W toward
wood shed and smokehouse

25/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPO

Smokehouse, view NW

26/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PSReed

MDSHPO

Smokehouse interior

27/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MOSHPO

Wood shed, view NW

28/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MOSHPO

View NE toward mainhouse from
carriage house (on right)

29/47

Kodak Professional
PAPER PAPER



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPD

Interior carriage house, view to NW corner

30/47



NO
HUNTING

F-3-223

Daniel Snook Farm
10200 B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHIP0

Chicken coop, view SW

31/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPD

View NE toward mainhouse from lane
in front of Carpenter Shop

32/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

102 00 B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPD

Springhouse, view NW from lane

33/47

Kodak
PAPER

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200 B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/01

PS Reed

MOSH PO

Springhouse, view NE from near dairy barn

34/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PSReed

MDSHAPO

Agricultural complex,
view W from lane

35/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/64

PSReed

MDSTPO

Carpenter shop w/ blacksmith shop addition
view W

36/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200 B Old Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD
7/04

PS Reed
MDSHPD

Carpenter Shop interior, view toward W corner

37/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200 B Old Frederick Rd.

Fredrick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MD SHPO

Blacksmith shop interior, forge stones in floor,
view toward NW wall

38/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

1020013 Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PSRead

MDSHTPO

Bank barn, view W toward forebay

39/27



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PSReed

MDSHPo

Bank barn, view SE toward bank entrance

40/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200 B ^{Old} Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7104

PS Reed

MD SHPO

Bank barn, framing detail, view toward SW
gable end

41/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm
10200 B ^{Old} Frederick Rd.
Frederick Co., MD
7/04

PS Reed
MDS:HD

Bank barn, framing detail of raised entrance
roof

42/47



F-3 225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200 B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/01

PS Reed

MDSHPO

Wagon shed/corn crib and attached hypheon
view W

43/47



F-3 225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200 B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

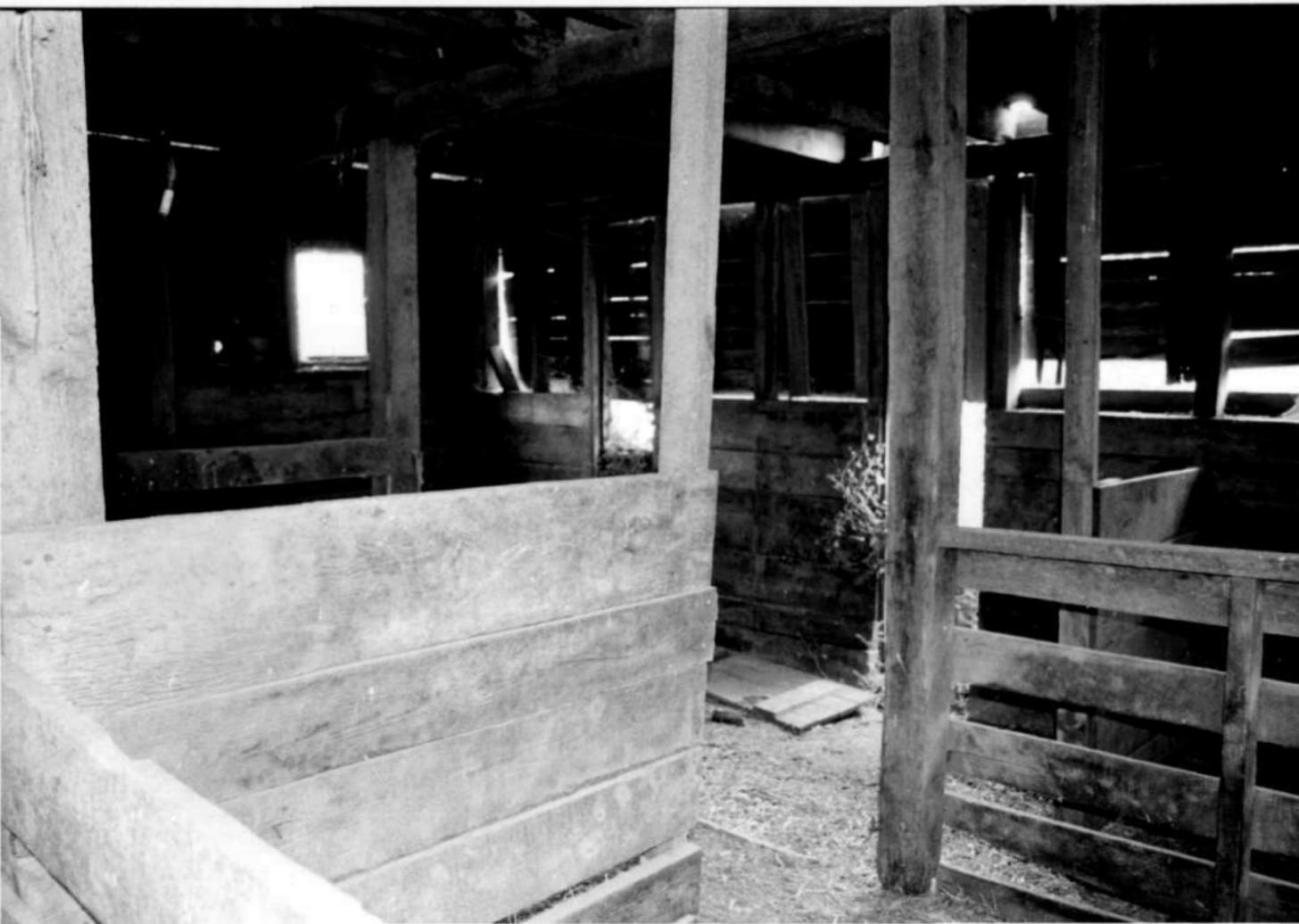
7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPD

Hogbarn, view N

44/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10260 B Old Frederick Rd

Frederick Co., MD

7/04

PS Reed

MDSHPO

Hog barn interior, view SE

45/47



F-3-225

Daniel Snook Farm

10200 B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

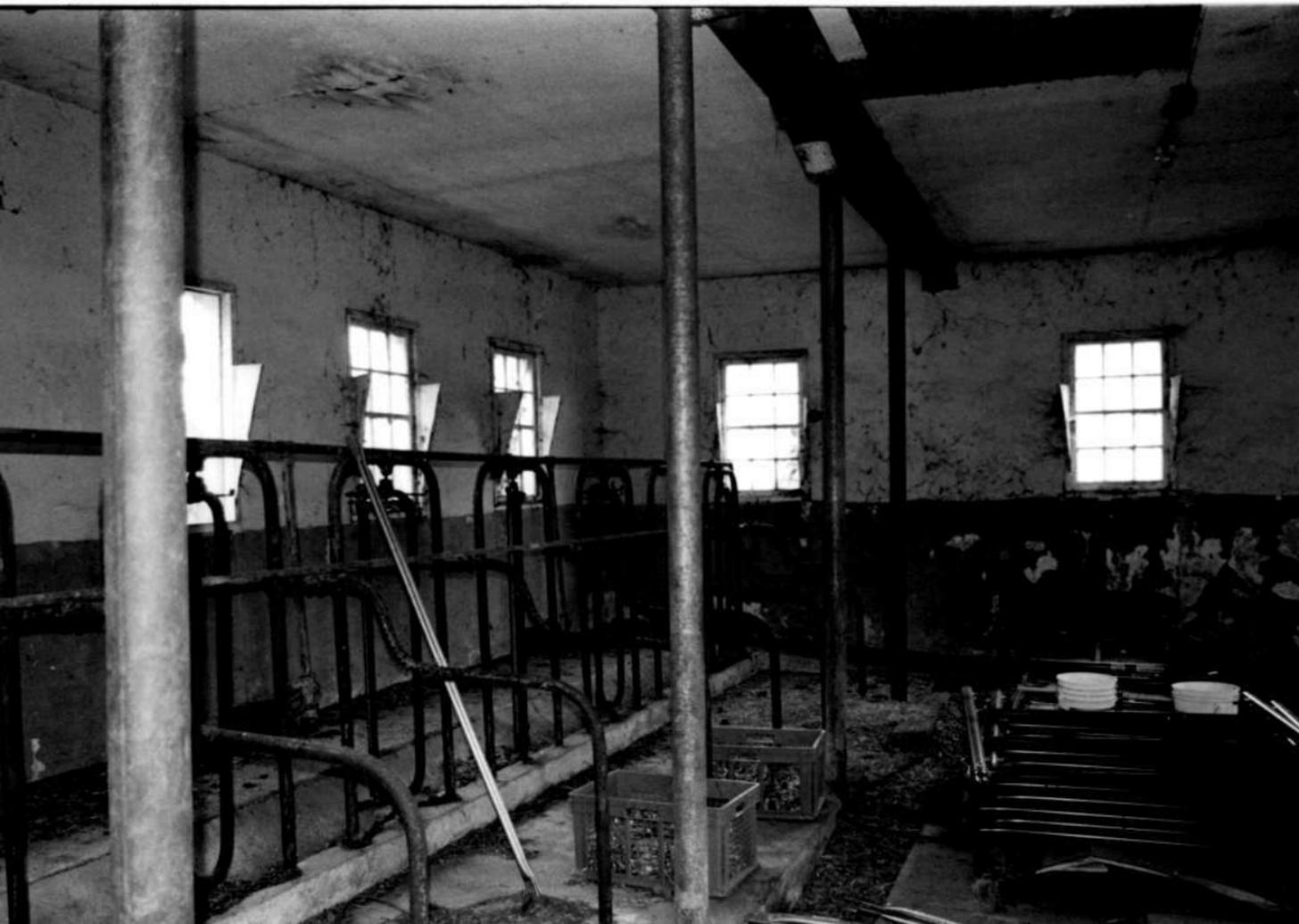
7/04

PSRead

MDSHPD

Milk house (foreground) and dairy barn, view
NW from bank barn

46/47



F3-226

Daniel Snook Farm

10200 B Old Frederick Rd.

Frederick Co., MD

7/01

PS Reed

MDSHPo

Dairy barn interior, view to N corner

47/47

KODAK
PAPER