

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Sheffer, Daniel, Farm  
other names F-4-35

### 2. Location

street & number 8924A Mt. Tabor Road  not for publication  
city or town Middletown  vicinity  
state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21769

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] 11-9-01  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 Determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Sheffer, Daniel, Farm (F-4-35)  
Name of Property

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	7	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
3	8	Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/  
agricultural outbuildings

DEFENSE/battle site

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/  
agricultural outbuildings

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof METAL

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- Criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
MILITARY

Period of Significance

ca. 1840-ca. 1900

Significant Dates

1862

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, National Register, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

Sheffer, Daniel, Farm (F-4-35)  
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### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 144.3 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Grandine, Historian  
Organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date February 2000  
street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 telephone (301) 694-0428  
city or town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

#### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### Description Summary:

The Daniel Sheffer farmstead is dominated by the main house, constructed ca. 1840-1850. A stone springhouse is located near the house. The large wood-frame barn, constructed ca. 1900, rests on the stone foundation of an older barn. There also remain several wood-frame outbuildings including a corncrib, a wagon shed, three frame wood sheds, two tractor sheds, and a chicken house. In the 1930s, a concrete block milk house and a terra cotta silo were added to the complex.

The building complex is situated approximately 1000 feet west of Mount Tabor Road and accessed by a long unpaved farm lane. The buildings are sited in a depression and are surrounded by farm fields. Low stone walls demarcate several farm fields to the north and west of the main house. West of the complex, the ground gradually ascends towards the eastern slope of South Mountain.

### General Description:

#### Main House

The Daniel Sheffer house is a large two-story, L-shaped, brick building resting on a random-laid stone foundation. The building terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed with corrugated metal and features a corbeled brick cornice. A brick interior chimney is centered on each gable end. An excavated basement is located under the north end of the front block of the building and the rear wing. The brick walls of the house are laid in 5:1 brick bond. The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep. A two-story gable roof wing extends from the north end of the rear (west) elevation. An interior brick chimney is centered on the west gable end.

A one-story shed roof porch supported by chamfered wood posts spans the front façade. The northern end of the porch rests on an exposed concrete block foundation with a poured concrete slab porch deck. The southern end of the porch rests on stone piers with concrete block infill and features a tongue and groove wood deck. Two horizontal boards form the porch railing.

The main entrance to the house is centered on the front (east) elevation and contains a raised six-panel wood door. A three-light transom is positioned above the entry. Windows consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sash. The window openings feature gauged brick jack arches, wood sills, and louvered exterior wood shutters. Windows are located at the basement level along the building's north elevation. Two of the basement windows contain vertical beaded board wood exterior shutters. A door composed of vertical boards provides exterior access to the basement beneath the rear wing (Davis 1992).

A two-story wood porch with an integral roof occupies the south elevation of the rear wing. Chamfered porch posts and a wood balustrade with square wood balusters define the upper level of the porch. A single door is located on each floor. The first floor door consists of a wood door with three raised panels and two glass lights. The second story door consists of a six-panel wood door.

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The interior of the house is asymmetrical in its layout. The main block contains a central hallway flanked by a parlor on either side. The north half of the house is divided into two unequal-sized rooms. The ornamentation in the hall and parlors includes molded wood baseboards and door and window surrounds. Each parlor contains an ornamental mantel that reflects the influence of the Greek Revival style. The dog-leg hall stairway features a slender turned newel post with a flat nob top, a wood balustrade with three-quarters round hand rail and square balusters, and ornamental acorn drops at the turnings. Scrollwork ornaments the open stringers. The area under the stairway at the end of the hall has been enclosed to make a bathroom. The walls and ceilings are plaster throughout, though many surfaces exhibit remnants of faded wallpaper.

The rear wing contains a kitchen on the first floor. The original cooking hearth has been enclosed by a wood box constructed of vertical beaded boards. Most of the finishes and cabinets in this area appear to date from the 1950s. An enclosed stair is located in the east end of the kitchen. This is the only access to the second floor of the rear wing. The unfinished basement also contains a large cooking hearth.

### Springhouse

A springhouse is situated adjacent to the main house. The building is constructed of stone and has two levels. Each level is accessed by a vertical-board wood door. Wood steps originally led to the upper door; the steps have collapsed. The front gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The west gable projects over the openings in the west gable end. This gable end is finished with vertical wood board siding and features a half-moon vent. A wood-frame shed addition was added to the east elevation of the springhouse during the twentieth century.

### Bank Barn

The main agricultural outbuilding is the bank barn, which is situated northwest of the main house and north of the farm road. Built ca. 1900, the five-bay wood-frame barn appears to utilize the stone foundation of an earlier barn (Davis 1992). Vertical-board siding covers the exterior of the barn. The structure terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The banked rear (west) elevation features two, two-panel sliding track, vertical-board doors. The primary (east) elevation features a projecting forebay, which extends over the stall level. The forebay features three, single-panel sliding track vertical-board doors to provide ventilation. The southern section of the stall level was enclosed with concrete block walls when it was converted into a milking parlor.

The heavy-timber interior framing of the bank barn consists of four bents. Each tie beam is pieced from shorter beams and supported by two vertical posts and angled supports. Angled struts support the rafters that rise to a central ridge pole. The barn contains some hand-hewn and sawn beams with pegged joints.

A terra cotta silo, constructed ca. 1930, is located at the southwest end of the barn. A domed metal roof caps the silo. South of the barn is a rectangular, concrete block milk house. Constructed ca. 1930, this building features a vertical-board wood door on the north elevation and two windows on the east and west sides. The windows consist of six-light, metal-sash windows. The front gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal.

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## Minor Agricultural Outbuildings

Also on the property are several subsidiary buildings whose deteriorated structural condition renders them non-contributing.

Two rectangular, wood-frame tractor sheds are located west of the barn and south of the farm road. These two sheds appear to date from the early-twentieth century. Both sheds are clad with vertical board siding. Large, paired swing doors occupy each gable end. The gable roofs are sheathed in corrugated metal.

A corncrib/wagon shed with an attached wood shed, a hog pen, a tractor shed, and a chicken house comprise the remaining agricultural buildings. This group of buildings is aligned in a row north of the house, along the north side of the farm access road. While the corncrib/wagon shed probably was built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the remaining buildings could have been constructed between 1875 and 1920. These buildings are characterized as utilitarian wood-frame structures. Three of the structures (corncrib/wagon shed, hog pen, and tractor shed) are clad with vertical wooden boards. Board and batten siding are used to sheathe the wood shed and the chicken house. Corrugated metal sheathing covers all of the roofs.

The corncrib/wagon shed has a single drive-through bay flanked by a corncrib on the west and a tool shed on the east. The small wood shed has a shed roof with a single opening. The hog pen contains two pens and side feeding aisle accessed through a vertical board door on the west elevation. One of the wallows is evident and defined by vertical board fencing. The three-bay tractor shed has a large drive-through center bay flanked by lower side bays. The side bays have roofs extending from the main roof. Each bay contains a vertical board door. The chicken house is a rectangular structure terminating in a shed roof. The original openings on the south elevation have been covered over.

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### Summary Statement of Significance:

The Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. Three important contexts are represented by the farmstead: agriculture, military, and architecture. Under Criterion A, the Frederick County, Maryland, farmstead illustrates important regional agricultural patterns from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Agriculture spurred the initial settlement of the county during the eighteenth century, and continued to serve as the county's primary economic base for the next two centuries. The farmstead's extant collection of agricultural and domestic buildings portray the layout of a mid-nineteenth century farming operation, and its shift to the importance of livestock raising and dairying later in the century. In terms of its military significance (Criterion A), the farmstead is located on the eastern edge of the South Mountain battlefield which figured in the Civil War in September 1862. On the day of the battle, the property served as a temporary hospital for wounded soldiers before they were transferred further behind the lines to Middletown.

The Sheffer Farmstead also derives its significance under Criterion C for its architectural character. The main house is an important, intact example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular farmhouse that combines elements of Greek Revival interior ornamentation. The barn and the springhouse illustrate typical farm building construction during the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

The period of significance, ca. 1840-ca. 1900, encompasses the period during which the major elements of the complex (main house, springhouse, and bank barn) achieved their present form and appearance. These elements remain well preserved and retain integrity.

### Resource History and Historic Context:

#### Resource History

In 1835, Philip Sheffer purchased the approximately 150-acre farmstead from Philip Coblentz (Frederick County Land Records JS 49:434). Coblentz had assembled the acreage from several different property transactions between 1804 and 1834.

The 1842 Frederick County tax records record Philip Sheffer as being assessed with 526.5 acres of land valued at \$21,060, livestock valued at \$765, and household furniture valued at \$225 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1842). Sheffer's will, written in 1841 and probated in January 1842, provided farms for his three sons-Jonas, Daniel, and Philip. Jonas, the eldest, inherited his father's farm with the provision that his mother could reside there. Daniel Sheffer (born ca. 1808-died 1863) inherited the farm that is the subject of this documentation (Frederick County Wills GME 2:651).

Philip Sheffer's will stated that Daniel was already residing on the farm. It seems probable that the main brick house and the stone springhouse were constructed during Sheffer's ownership of the property. However, Frederick County tax assessment records do not clearly indicate whether the house and outbuildings were constructed by Philip or Daniel Sheffer.

In the 1850 U.S. Census, Daniel Sheffer, age 42, was listed as a farmer living in the Middletown Election District. Other family members included his wife Mary, age 35, four daughters between the ages of 7 and 13, and one son George

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P., age 5. The farm was valued at \$10,000 and contained 142 improved acres and 32 unimproved acres. Livestock, which was valued at \$420, included seven horses, seven cows, six other cattle, two sheep, and fifteen pigs. Agricultural production included 650 bushels wheat, 20 bushels rye, 260 bushels Indian corn, 300 bushels oats, 5 bushels Irish potatoes, and 14 tons hay. The farm also produced 50 pounds wool, 520 pounds butter, and orchard products valued at \$10. The census also shows that Daniel Sheffer did not own any slaves (Hitselberger and Dem 1978:352, 542-543).

Daniel Sheffer died in 1863. He left behind a widow, five daughters, and two sons. The oldest son, George P. Sheffer, was about 18 years of age at the time of his father's death. His widow, Mary Sheffer, was appointed trustee and authorized to sell the property. She sold it to her son, George. George P. Sheffer held onto the property until 1873 when he sold it to Peter Shank; Shank possibly may be a relative of his wife Amanda Shank Sheffer. Peter Shank owned the property for the next 26 years until 1899 (Frederick County Deed CM 9:759). Only two other families owned the property between 1899 and 1994: the Moser family, who resided there between 1899-1940, and the Keller family, who held onto it from 1940 to 1994.

### Historic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Nineteenth Century

The Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is significant for representing a typical farmer-occupied agricultural complex located in western Frederick County (Criterion A). Agriculture was the economic basis for initial settlement in Frederick County during the early-eighteenth century and continued to play a dominant role until after World War II. During most of the nineteenth century, diversified agricultural production was practiced on the farmstead. Wheat and other grains were grown as the farm's primary cash crops during the mid-nineteenth century. Livestock raising, on the other had, accounted for only a small proportion of the farm operation during this period. Besides agricultural production for the wider market, the diversity of farm production provided most products for household consumption. The small buildings located near the house, including the springhouse, meat house, chicken house, and hog pen are indicative of the variety of activities required to maintain and operate a nineteenth century farm efficiently.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, there was a significant shift in agricultural practices as dairy farming came to dominate agricultural production in Frederick County. The wood-frame bank barn, constructed ca. 1900 on the foundation of an older barn, was built during this period and illustrates this shift from agricultural crops to dairying. The subsequent additions of the milking parlor, concrete block dairy, and the terra cotta silo reflect changes in regulations requiring milk sterilization that were introduced into the milk industry during the early-twentieth century.

### Historic Context: Military Role During the Civil War

The Sheffer farmstead played a military role during the Civil War's Battle of South Mountain (Criterion A). The 1858 *Map of Frederick County* prepared by Isaac Bond depicts both Daniel Sheffer's farmhouse and his brother's, Jonas Sheffer's, farmstead. Both properties were situated on the north side of the National Pike at the base of the eastern slope of South Mountain. Jonas Sheffer's property was located on the north side of the National Pike.

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During September 1862, the Civil War interrupted the family's normal agricultural pursuits. The Confederate incursion into Maryland began 5 September when troops forded the Potomac River. By 10 September, Confederate troops began marching through Middletown toward South Mountain. The Confederates received a cold reception in Middletown. Although the Middletown Valley was described as a place of high cultivation with large barns and roomy meathouses, the Confederates could obtain no provisions (Priest 1992:76).

By the evening of 11 September, Confederate troops had established camps along the eastern base of Turner's Gap, where the National Pike crossed South Mountain, not far from the Sheffer farmstead. By 13 September, the main body of Confederate troops had crossed South Mountain. Confederate artillery, cavalry, and infantry troops were stationed along Frosttown Road (now Dahlgren Road), which follows the ridge of South Mountain north of Turner's Gap within a mile of the Daniel Sheffer farmstead.

The objective of the Confederate troops was to prevent the Federals from crossing South Mountain at Turner and Fox Gaps near the National Pike and Crampton Gap near Burkittsville. Fighting at Fox's Gap, located approximately a mile south of Tuner's Gap, began during the morning of 14 September and lasted into the night.

Fighting at Turner's Gap and along Frosttown Road gorge began about four o'clock in the evening on 14 September and lasted approximately five hours. Federal troops from Massachusetts were stationed in a cornfield on the north side of the National Pike, along a farm road that linked the National Pike with Frosttown Road. This farm road was located roughly 2,000 feet northwest of the Sheffer farmstead. Federal troops from Pennsylvania initially marched up National Pike, but soon doubled back to march up Old Hagerstown Road (now Mt. Tabor Road). Their intention was to outflank Confederate troops at the top of the hill by proceeding up the gorge between Frosttown (now Dahlgren) and Zittletown Roads, located within a mile north-northwest of the Sheffer homestead (Priest 1992).

Federal troops from New York arrived at Mt. Tabor Church just east of the Sheffer farmstead at about three-thirty that afternoon. A regiment of New York troops crossed the fields west of the church to take up positions along the farm road northwest of the Sheffer farmstead. As these troops marched across the fields towards the farm road, they flushed an old woman from the Sheffer house, who asked them where they were headed. When they replied up the hill behind the house, she was reported to have waved the soldiers back with her hands with the warning that they would get hurt (Priest 1992:251).

Two hours later, Federal troops (Wisconsin and Indiana) began their assault on Turner's Gap along the National Road (Priest 1992). By late afternoon, fighting was occurring in three areas west of the Sheffer farmstead: Frosttown Road gorge, up the hill behind the house, and along National Pike. A map included in the *Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* entitled "Battle-Fields of South Mountain" (Plate XXVII) marks the location of these areas, as well as the Sheffer farmstead.

The Sheffer family story was recorded in William's *History of Frederick County* (Volume II) published in 1910. The second volume, which contains biographies of Frederick County residents, recorded the biography of Reno S. Harp, grandson of Jonas Sheffer. Harp's biography recounted the following story:

Emma V. Harp, a deceased child, was born on Saturday morning, September the 6<sup>th</sup>, 1862, in the home of Jonas Sheffer, her grandfather, at the base of South Mountain, and the same day was moved with her mother one mile through the picket lines of the Confederate forces to the home of Daniel Sheffer. The

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following day one shell penetrated both brick walls of the house. It severed a large peach tree, and then exploded in the garden. Another shell exploded in the parlor of the house. In this house of Daniel Sheffer many soldiers' wounds were dressed during the battle of South Mountain, among whom was General Hatch. While his wound was being dressed on the first floor of the house, the mother with her infant was being cared from on the second floor. It was at this house that Major William McKinley was given his breakfast by grandmother Sheffer, together with many of the Union soldiers, on their way to Antietam... (Williams 1910:904).

During this battle, Jonas Sheffer's house and barn, located on the north side of National Pike, also were used as a hospital (Williams 1910:972). It is probable that the family's crops that year suffered considerable damage, since stories recount soldiers marching through surrounding cornfields and raiding peach orchards before the harvest.

The Battle of South Mountain was a small engagement in the Civil War; however, it has great local significance. The battle served as the prelude to the Battle of Antietam, a major defeat for the Confederate Army.

### Historic Context: Architectural Characteristics of 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Farmsteads in the Region

The Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is significant under National Register Criterion C for its architecture. The house, springhouse, and barn are representative of typical Frederick County farm buildings. The main house is a fine example of mid-nineteenth century vernacular regional house type, the Maryland Piedmont house. This house type is characterized as a two-story building with a symmetrical front façade, gable end chimneys, a rear kitchen wing, and a two-story porch along the inner side of the wing. The Sheffer Farmstead main house exemplifies all these characteristics; in addition, it contains elements of Greek Revival interior ornamentation. The five-bay, two-story, rectangular main block contains a center hall and staircase flanked by two parlors. A second room has been inserted into the west end of the north parlor. Each parlor contains a fireplace with an ornamental surround. The two-story rear wing contains a kitchen installed during the 1950s and two rooms on the second floor. An enclosed stairway located in the kitchen provides the only access to the upper level of the rear wing. This distinct separation between the rear service wing and the formal spaces in the main block suggests the presence of servants.

The stone springhouse also dates from the initial construction of the farmstead. Its stone construction is typical of its period. The wood-frame bank barn stands as a common barn type constructed around the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The design and construction of bank barns, introduced at the beginning of the nineteenth century, incorporated time-saving technological improvements and was inspired by the idea of consolidating mixed uses into one structure. The typical form is a two-level, rectangular, gable roof farm building situated either along a natural slope or an artificial incline; this allowed the upper level to be reached by the bank or ramp. Its siting also allows access to both the upper level and lower stable area. The partially bermed lower level contains open stalls for housing animals, while the upper level contains storage bays and a central open floor area (typically used as a threshing floor). The "forebay", or projection of the second level, is the defining feature of the bank barn. This cantilevered bay is designed to protect animals during bad weather, as well as to create extra threshing space and grain storage above.

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Also on the property are several agricultural outbuildings, including a corncrib, a wagon shed, three frame sheds, two tractor sheds, and a chicken house. Although their construction dates may fall within the period of significance, these buildings are so severely deteriorated that they are considered non-contributing.

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### Major Bibliographical References:

Bond, Isaac

1858 Map of Frederick County. Published by Bond, Baltimore, MD.

Davis, Janet

1992 Daniel Sheffer Farmstead F-4-35. Maryland Inventory of Historic Property Form.

Frederick County Land Records

Frederick County Courthouse and Maryland Hall of Records.

Frederick County Tax Assessments

1840 Maryland Hall of Records.

Frederick County Wills

Located at Frederick County Courthouse.

Hitselberger, Mary, and John Dern

1978 *Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland*. Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, California.

*The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*

1983 Gramercy Books, New York.

Priest, John Michael

1992 *Before Antietam: The Battle for South Mountain*. White Maine Publishing Company, Inc., Shippensburg, PA.

Williams, T.J.C.

1910 *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Two volumes. L.T. Titworth & Company. Reprinted in 1967 by the Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore.

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## UTM References:

- A: 18-277260-4373050
- B: 18-277200-4372460
- C: 18-276560-4372340
- D: 18-276380-4372410
- E: 18-276270-4372700
- F: 18-276440-4373240

## Verbal Boundary Description:

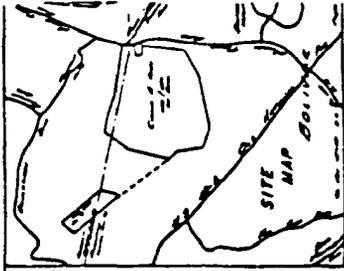
A plat showing the property boundaries is recorded among the Land Records of Frederick County at Liber 2038, folio 0827.

## Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 114.3 acres, includes the full extent of the area historically associated with the resource, encompassing the contributing elements within their cultural environment. The entire property is associated with the Civil War Battle of South Mountain.

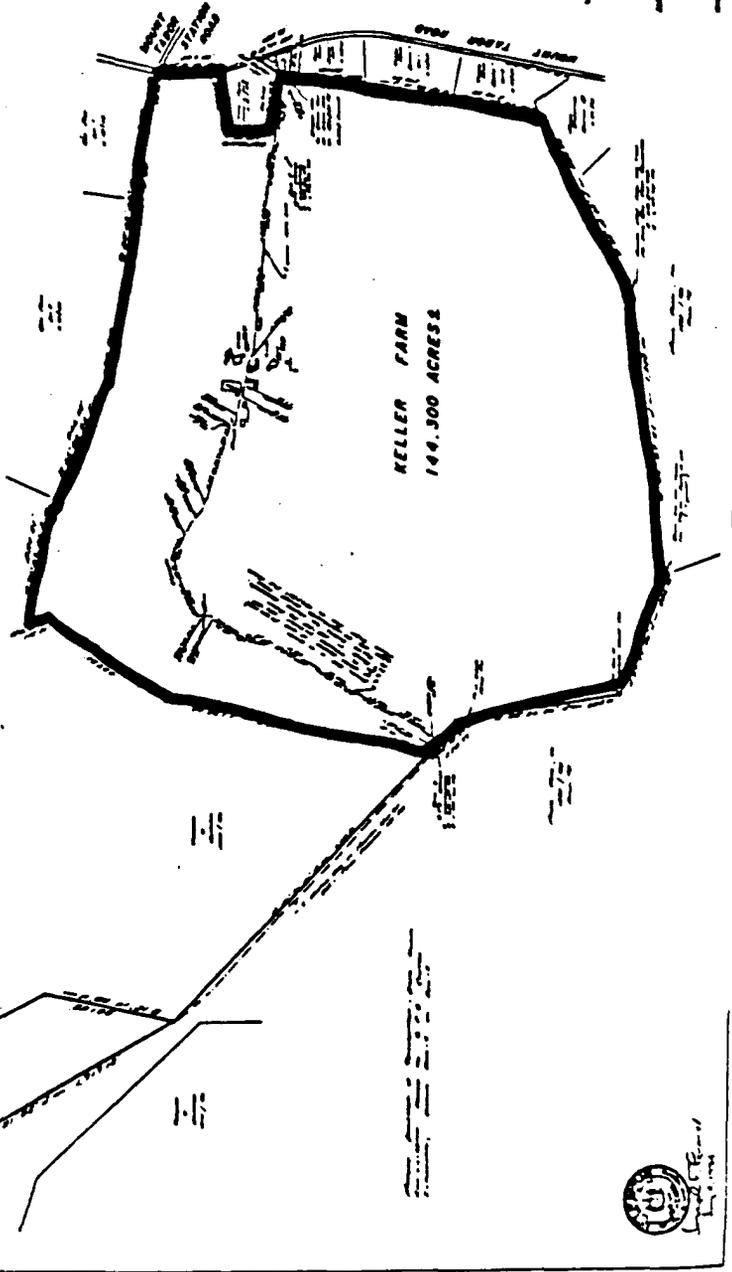
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead (F-4-35)  
Frederick County, Maryland

Plot (copy reduced Not to  
Scale)



South Mountain Battlefield

KELLER FARM & WOOD LOT



Reduced copy of plat  
not to scale.

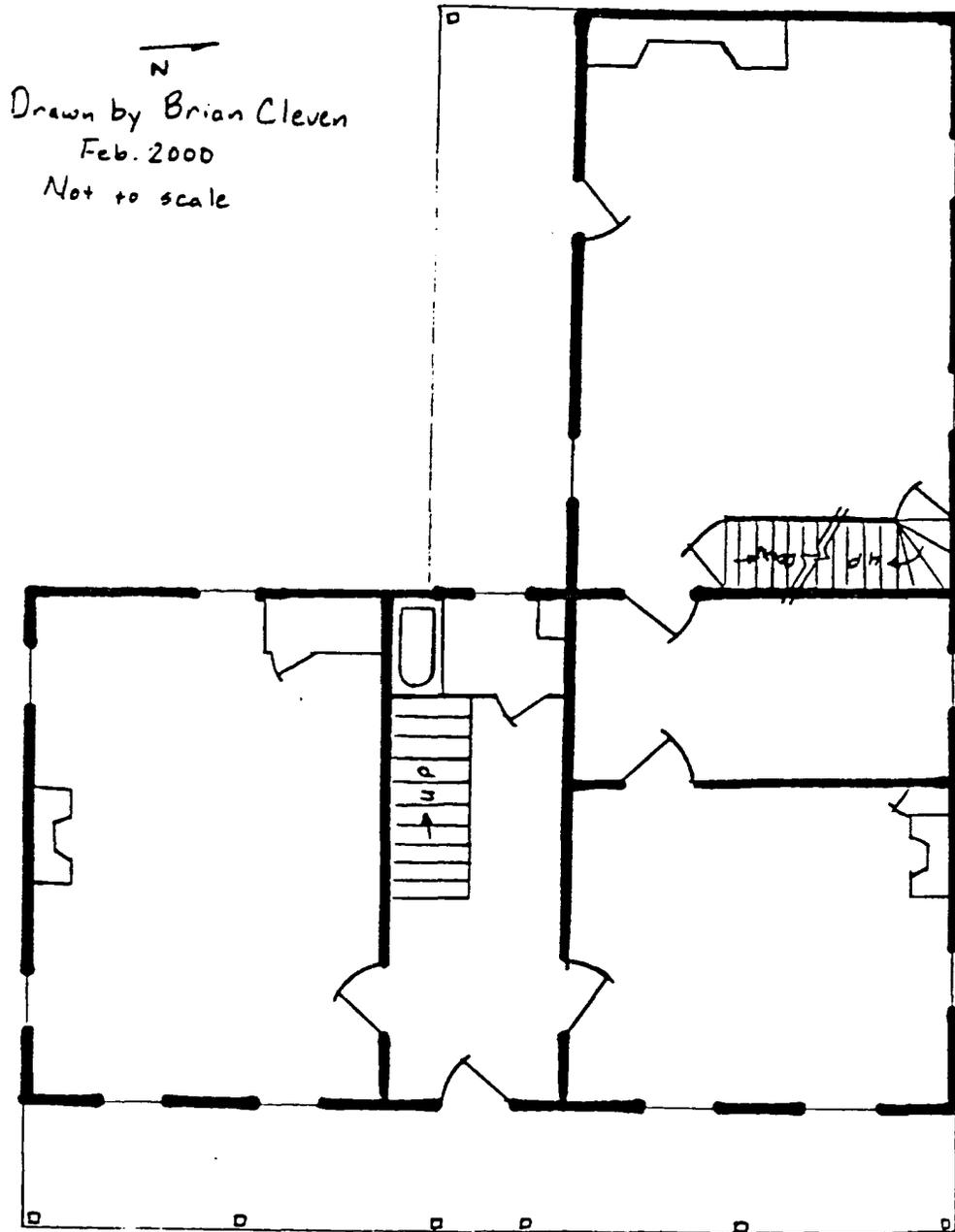
BK2038PC027

Exhibit B



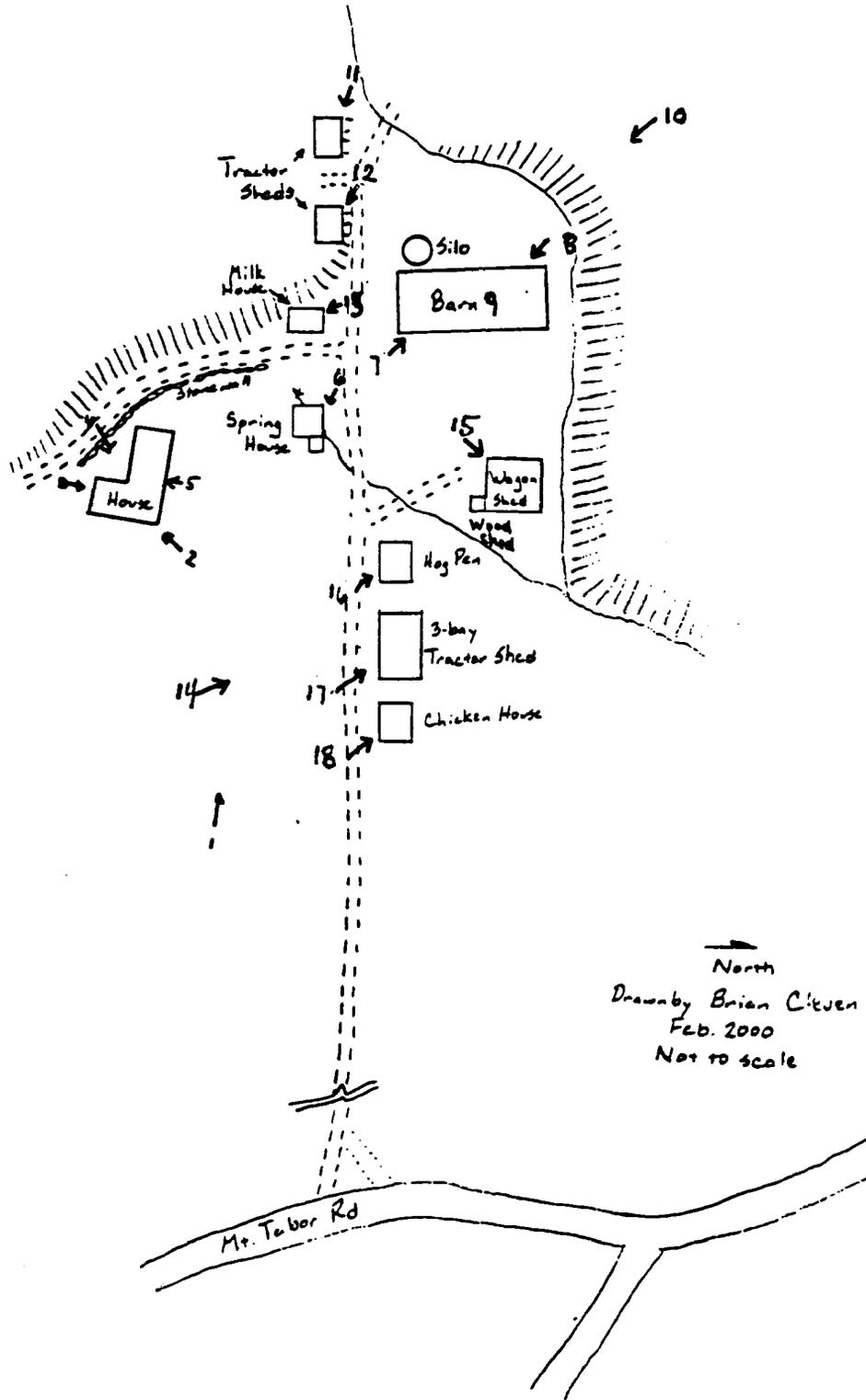
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  
Sketch First Floor Plan

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead (F-4-35)  
Frederick County, Maryland



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  
Resources Sketch Map Keyed  
To Photographs

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead (F-4-35)  
Frederick County, Maryland



5463 11 SW  
(FUNKSTOWN)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

77°37'30"  
39°30'

275000m E

276

277

F-4-35

SHEFFER,  
DANIEL, FARM

FREDERICK  
COUNTY, MD

A: 18-277260-  
4373050

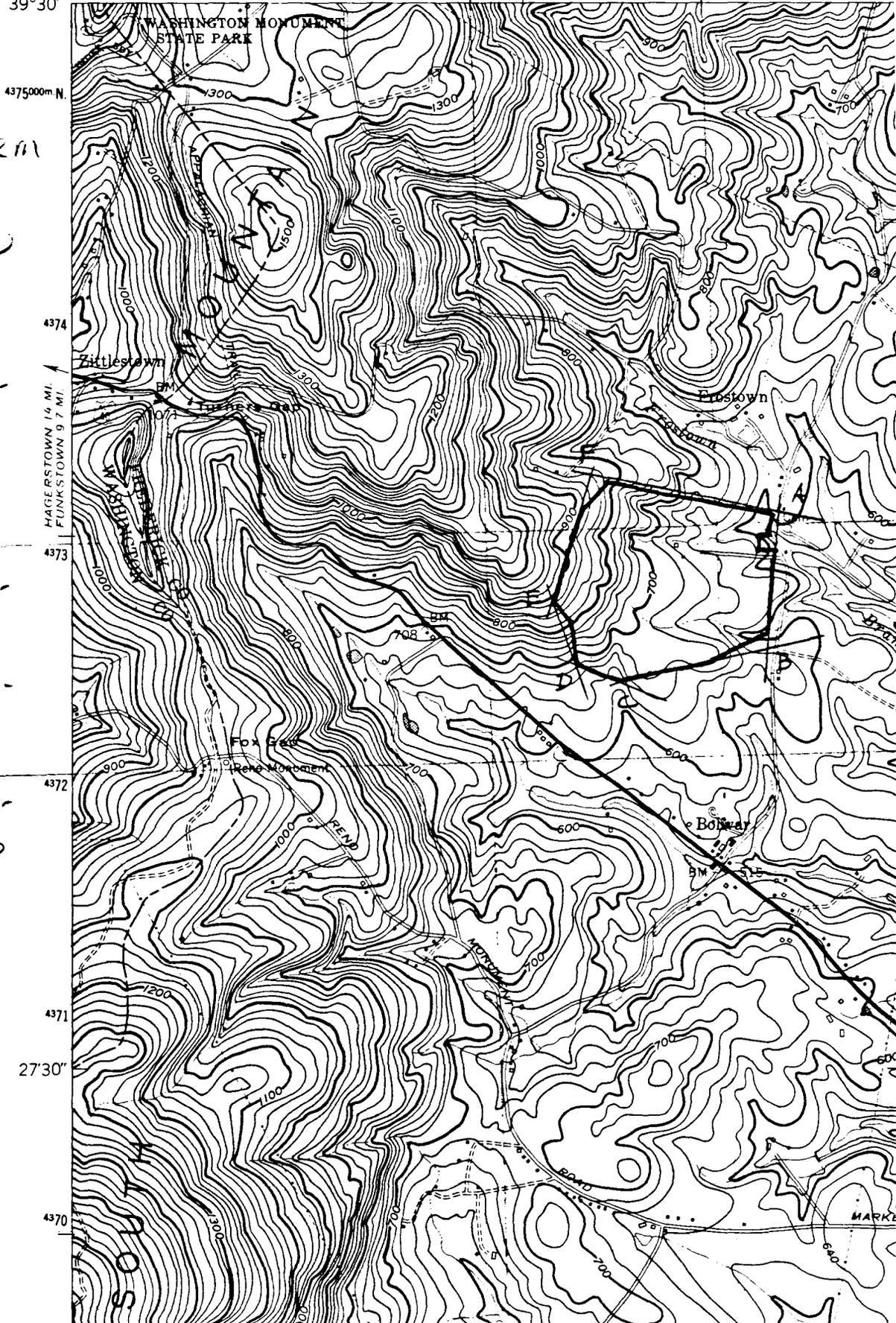
B: 18-277200-  
4372460

C: 18-276560-  
4372340

D: 18-276380-  
4372410

E: 18-276270-  
4372700

F: 18-276440-  
4373240





F 2 01

Daniel Sheffer Farm

Frederick County

Photo: Carl + Davis

Felmann 1922

Map. loc. 2 M.L. 2100, Co. 1000, Md. Md.

East elevation

9



F-4-35

Shaffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

B. Clevin

January 2000

PCGA, Inc.

overall view of complex, looking W

1 of 18

TOP SECRET+NNNNNN 98-10-10



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

B. Clevens

January 2000

RCHA, Inc.

East elevation, looking SW

2 of 18

SEP 21-85 NNNNN+06AU 812



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

B. Devin

January 2000

RCC-A, Inc.

South elevation, Facing N

3 of 18

TOP 01-05 NNNNN+11AU E.L.



E-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead  
Frederick, Co., MD

B. Clevens

January 2000

REC-A, Inc.

rear wing looking SE

4 of 18

TOP 01-03 NNNNN-02RU 012



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

B. Coven

January 2000

RCGA, Inc.

N elevation, looking S

5 of 18

TOP 01-84 NNNNN+11AU E..



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Fredrick Co, MD

B. Clevin

Jan 2000

REGA, INC.

Springhouse looking SSE

6 of 18

TOP 31-06 NNNNNH 1580 212



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

B. Clevon

Jan 2000

RCGA, Inc.

Barn looking NW

7 of 18

SEP 85-04 NNNNN+0000 017



F 4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

B. Clevens

Jan 2000

PTG A, Inc.

Barn looking SE

8 of 18

278 0821+881111 98-10-12



F-4-35

Shaffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

B. Clever

Jan 2000

RCGA, Inc.

Born interior

9 of 18

2000 JAN 10 10-10 100



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Fred. Co., MD

B. Clevens

Jan 2000

RCGA, Inc.

Barn + tractor sheds, looking SE

10 of 18

213 0891+0891 08-18 100



F-4-35

Shaffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

B. Cleven

Jan 2000

RCGA, Inc.

Tractor shed, looking SE

11 of 18

01 01-06 HHHH+28AU 013



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

B. Clevin

Jan 2000

ECGA, Inc.

Tractor shed, looking SE

12 of 18

CP 81-85 NNNNN+14RU 013



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederic & Co. MD

B. Clevin

Jan 2000

RCGA, INC.

Milk house looking SE

13 of 18

TOP 81-86 NNNNN+21AU 012



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

B. Clevers

Jan 2000

RCGA, Inc.

Agriculture outbuildings, view NW

14 of 18

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

B. Clevin

Jan 2000

REG H, Inc.

corner L/wagon shed looking NE

15 of 18

473 0811+NNNNN 68 10 11



F-4-35

Shetter, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

B. Clevin

Jan 2000

RCGA Inc.

hog pen looking (11)

16 of 18

TCF 01-05 NNNNN+15AU 012



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

B. Clevin

Jan 2000

RCGA, Inc

Tractor shed, View (11)

17 of 18

2000 JAN 17 11:11 AM EST



F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead  
Frederick Co. MD

B. Cleverly

Jan 2000

ECGA, INC.

chicken coop, view NW

18 of 18

TOP 01-85 HHHNY+1440 815

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Daniel Sheffer Farmstead Survey Number: F-4-35

5734A Mt. Vernon Rd, Middletown

Project: Scenic Easement Acquisition Agency: FHWA/SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on available information, the Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for agricultural, military and architectural significance. The Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is an excellent example of a mid-19th century farmstead with associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings which define farm life over the period 1840-1920. The agricultural buildings are particularly notable because of the few alterations which have occurred since their construction. The major change, the addition of a milking parlor and milk house during the 1930s, is itself indicative of the development of the dairy industry in Frederick County in the early 20th century. The architecture of the main house appears to be a good representative of the vernacular farmhouse of the period 1840-1850. Its interior may reveal additional features which will further define its context in local architectural history. The rural setting of the farmstead, which is located at the base of South Mountain on the eastern edge of the battlefield, is largely unchanged since the 1860's and features several stone retaining and field boundary walls of the period. The farmstead is also significant for its role in the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, serving as a field hospital at which General Hatch, a Union commander, was treated for wounds received during the advance on Turner's Gap.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory Form

F-4-35, Project File

Prepared by: Janet Davis, Rita Suffness

Elizabeth Hannold June 17, 1993  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence:  yes  no  not applicable  
R. [Signature] 6-17-93  
Reviewer, NR program Date

*[Handwritten mark]*

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (  prehistoric  historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Agricultural, domestic

Known Design Source: Unknown

F-4-35

Daniel Sheffer Farmstead  
Middletown vicinity  
Private

Ca. 1840-ca. 1935

The Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is an agricultural complex with a circa 1840-50 brick dwelling, a stone springhouse, and a frame meathouse, with an associated agricultural group containing a circa 1900 bank barn on the site of an earlier structure, a wagon shed/corn crib, a hog pen, a chicken house, a milk house, a wood shed, and several equipment and tractor sheds, all dating from the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century. The farm is located at the base of South Mountain on the eastern edge of the South Mountain Battlefield of September 14, 1862. While it served as a field hospital at which many casualties were treated, including Union General Hatch, its principal significance is in the architecture of the main house and the integrity of its outbuilding groups, including structures contemporary with the house and continuing through the late 19th century and into the early 20th century. The adaptation of the barn for dairy operations is a typical feature of farms of the same period. The rural setting of the farmstead is largely unchanged since the 1860's and features several stone retaining and field boundary walls from the period.

F-4-35

Daniel Sheffer Farmstead  
Middletown  
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  
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/animal facility/barn  
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary  
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary  
Agriculture/subsistence/agricultural outbuilding/wagon shed

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 Daniel Sheffer Farmstead

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 8924A Mt. Tabor Road  not for publication

city, town Middletown  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 type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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 Charles M. & Mary A. Keller (deceased) c/o John Keller

street & number 8924B Mt. Tabor Rd. telephone no.: (301) 371-6182

city, town Middletown state and zip code Md. 21769

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 423

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 289

city, town Frederick state Md. 21701

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Paul Brinkman Survey of Frederick County #F-1096

date C. 1968  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<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: 16

The Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is an agricultural complex centered on a circa 1840-50 brick dwelling with a stone springhouse and a frame meathouse of approximately the same period, and an agricultural outbuilding group consisting of a frame bank barn rebuilt about 1900 on the foundation of the original barn, and several frame buildings dating from about 1875 to the early 1930's: a wagon shed/corn crib, a wood shed, a hog pen, three tractor sheds, a chicken house, a deteriorated wood shed, an equipment shed, a concrete block milk house, a general purpose shed, and a terra cotta silo. The farmstead is located on the west side of Mt. Tabor Road about 0.1 mile south of the intersection of Station Road, near Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland. The farmstead is sited about 1/4 mile off Mt. Tabor Road at the end of an unpaved farm lane and is surrounded by agricultural fields.

The dwelling is a two-story, five-bay brick structure with a two-story rear wing extending from the northwest corner of the main section. The principal elevation faces east and has an extended view across the Middletown Valley as the farmstead is located on the lower slopes of South Mountain. The site also has several low stone retaining walls which are probably contemporary with the house. The brick walls are 5:1 American bond. The east elevation has a one-story porch with chamfered wood posts and a concrete block deck with stone piers near the northeast corner of the platform. The entrance to the house is in the center bay and has a 6-panel door with a rectangular 3-light transom. The window openings have gauged arches and wood sills. The sash is 6/6 on the first story with louvred shutters. The shutters are closed on the second story, but the sash is presumably also 6/6 on that level. The cornice is corbeled brick and the gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The chimneys are located on the interior walls of the gable ends. The north gable end has two window bays above an exposed stone foundation with a vertical board door giving access to the cellar. Two cellar windows have beaded vertical board shutters in closed position. The attic level has two 2/2 square windows on each side of the chimney stack. The rear wing, which extends from the northeast corner, also has a vertical board cellar door in the stone foundation. On the west gable end of the wing, there are no openings except a single square attic window with 2/2 sash. The south elevation of the wing has a two-story open porch with chamfered posts on the second story. A door on the second level is boarded. The lower level has a single 5-panel door with two glazed upper panels. The porch deck is concrete and the windows on the first story of the wing are 6/6 as in the main section. The interior of the house was not accessible for this survey. It is currently unoccupied.

Domestic outbuildings:

Springhouse: The stone springhouse is located northwest of the wing near the edge of the farm lane which separates the domestic group from the bulk of the agricultural group. The structure has two levels, with a corrugated metal gable roof extending over the west gable end sheltering the doorways to both levels. The gable has vertical boards with a small half-moon shaped vent, a feature repeated in

(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 checked="" 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. 1840 - C. 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 Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is an excellent example of a mid-19th century farmstead with associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings which define farm life over the period about 1840-1920. The agricultural buildings are particularly notable because of the few alterations which have occurred since their construction. The major change, the addition of a milking parlor and milk house during the 1930's, is itself indicative of the development of the dairy industry in Frederick County in the early 20th century. The architecture of the main house appears to be a good representative of the vernacular farmhouse of the period 1840-1850. Its interior may reveal additional features which will further define its context in local architectural history. The farmstead is also significant for its role in the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, serving as a field hospital at which General Hatch, a Union commander, was treated for wounds received during the advance on Turner's Gap. Reportedly, Sgt. William McKinley, later President of the United States, was served food by the Sheffer family at the farm during the course of the Union advance.

The property was acquired by Phillip Sheffer in 1837 and the house may have been built shortly thereafter. By 1858, when Isaac Bond's Map of Frederick County was published, D. Sheffer is shown as the owner. This is undoubtedly the Daniel Sheffer described as the owner in Williams and McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910), p. 905, in an account of the farm's role in sheltering evacuees from a nearby Sheffer property on the National Pike which was under fire during the 1862 battle. This is also the source of the report that McKinley was served breakfast by "Grandmother" Sheffer, and of the medical treatment of Gen. Hatch, among other war casualties. Virtually every extant contemporary house along the foot of South Mountain from the Burkittsville area to the vicinity of Frostown north of the Sheffer Farmstead served in some capacity during the Battle of South Mountain. The Sheffer Farmstead is distinct among most of these properties in the few alterations to its buildings and the environmental setting. Although modern housing has been built along Mt. Tabor Road, the distance of the farmstead from the road and the open character of the fields surrounding it clearly portray the mid-19th century setting of the complex. In the fields west of the farmstead are several low stone walls, undoubtedly dating from the 1840's and 1850's, which are identical to those behind which both Union and Confederate troops took cover during the 1862 battle. The nearest skirmishes took place a short distance to the west beyond the ridge west of the farmstead. Although not part of the proposed National Historic Landmark of the battlefield area because the farm did not play a major contributory role in the battle, the farmstead's high level of integrity is significant in a local context.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-4-35

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.  
Land Records of Frederick County.  
National Register nomination, South Mountain Battlefields (F-4-17)  
Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.  
(Continued on separate sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 5 acres

Quadrangle name Middletown, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

## Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 5 acres centered on the house, including all domestic and agricultural outbuildings on Tax Map 54, Parcel 4.

## 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 March 1992

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/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2026  
514-7600

### 7.1 Description (Continued)

the meathouse. The spring is located just west of the springhouse and has been enclosed in concrete, but is still flowing through the foundation of the structure. Deteriorated wood exterior stairs lead to the vertical board door on the upper level and stone steps lead down to the vertical board door of the lower level. At the east end of the springhouse is an adjoining frame tool shed with tongue-and-groove siding and a shed corrugated metal roof. The springhouse probably was built at the same time as the house, about 1840-1850, and the tool shed was probably added during the last quarter of the 19th century or the first decade of the 20th century.

**Meathouse:** The rectangular meathouse is located northeast of the main section of the house. Its structural material is unknown, but may be log. The exterior is covered with tongue-and-groove siding with a 4-panel door in the west elevation. Above the door in the gable peaks of the west and east elevations is a half moon shaped vent, also seen in the springhouse gable. The roof of the meathouse is covered with standing seam metal.

#### Agricultural outbuildings:

**Barn and silo:** The frame bank barn is located northwest of the domestic group on the north side of the lane through the farmstead. Built about 1900 on the stone foundation of an earlier barn, some hand-hewn timbers of the earlier structure were re-used in the present building. The barn had a three-doored forebay extending over the east stall level. The southern section of the stall level was converted to a milking parlor, possibly in the 1930's, with an enclosure of concrete block. The rest of the stall level is enclosed by horizontal flush boards with two built-in niches for tools. Currently only a horse is being stabled in the barn. The barn has vertical board siding and a corrugated metal gable roof. The terra cotta silo is located on the south side of the ramp on the west elevation of the barn. It probably dates from about 1900 and has a domed metal cap.

**Milk house:** The small rectangular concrete block milk house is located on the south side of the farm lane directly opposite the concrete block enclosed milking parlor of the barn. It was probably built about the same time, in the 1930's. It has a standing seam metal roof and a vertical tongue-and-groove door in the north elevation. In the east and west elevations are 6-light metal sash windows. The dairy is not currently being operated on the farm.

**Wagon shed/corn crib and wood shed:** The frame wagon shed is located east of the barn and was probably built in the last quarter of the 19th century. It has a single drive-through bay flanked by a corn crib on the west and a tool shed on the east. The exterior is vertical boards and the gable roof is corrugated metal. Located immediately adjacent to the tool shed side of the wagon shed is a frame wood shed with board and batten siding and a corrugated metal shed roof. Both the wagon shed and the wood shed are somewhat deteriorated. As on all the frame agricultural outbuildings in the main part of the group, traces of white paint or whitewash are visible on the weathered siding.

## 7.2 Description (Continued)

Hog pen, three-bay tractor shed, and chicken house: These three structures are lined along the north side of the farm lane east of the wagon shed and wood shed. They probably date from about the same period, approximately 1875-1920. The hog pen is a rectangular structure with vertical board siding and a corrugated metal roof. The interior has two pens with a side feeding aisle accessed through a vertical board door on the west elevation. One of the wallows is still mostly intact, with vertical board fencing on the southwest corner of the pen. The three-bay tractor shed has a large drive-through bay in the center of the south elevation flanked by lower drive-throughs on each side. The side bays have shed roofs extending from the edge of the main gable roof, which is covered with corrugated metal. The exterior is vertical boards and each bay has double vertical board doors. The chicken house is a rectangular frame building with board and batten siding and a shed corrugated metal roof. The openings on the south elevation are covered with fiberglass.

Frame shed at farm lane: At the east edge of the farmstead is a frame shed now used for equipment storage. Its original function is unknown. Built at about the same time as the other frame agricultural outbuildings, it is rectangular in form with vertical board siding and a corrugated metal shed roof. It is moderately deteriorated.

Sheds southeast of dwelling: Two frame sheds are located at the edge of the agricultural field just south of the main house and are reached via a secondary lane which runs behind the house from the main driveway at the milk house. One of the sheds is currently being used as a sawmill and wood shed. It is very deteriorated and has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof partially collapsed. The south elevation is open. The other shed is apparently a combine or equipment shed and also has an open south elevation, vertical board siding, and a shed corrugated metal roof. These structures probably date from the first quarter of the 20th century.

Tractor sheds: Two frame tractor/equipment sheds are located at the edge of the fields directly west of the main part of the farmstead just south of the extended farm lane. The two structures are rectangular with vertical board siding, double doors in the gable ends which face each other across the entrance to the field, and corrugated metal gable roofs. These buildings also date from the first quarter of the 20th century.

Daniel Sheffer Farmstead  
Frederick County

Survey No. F-4-35

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

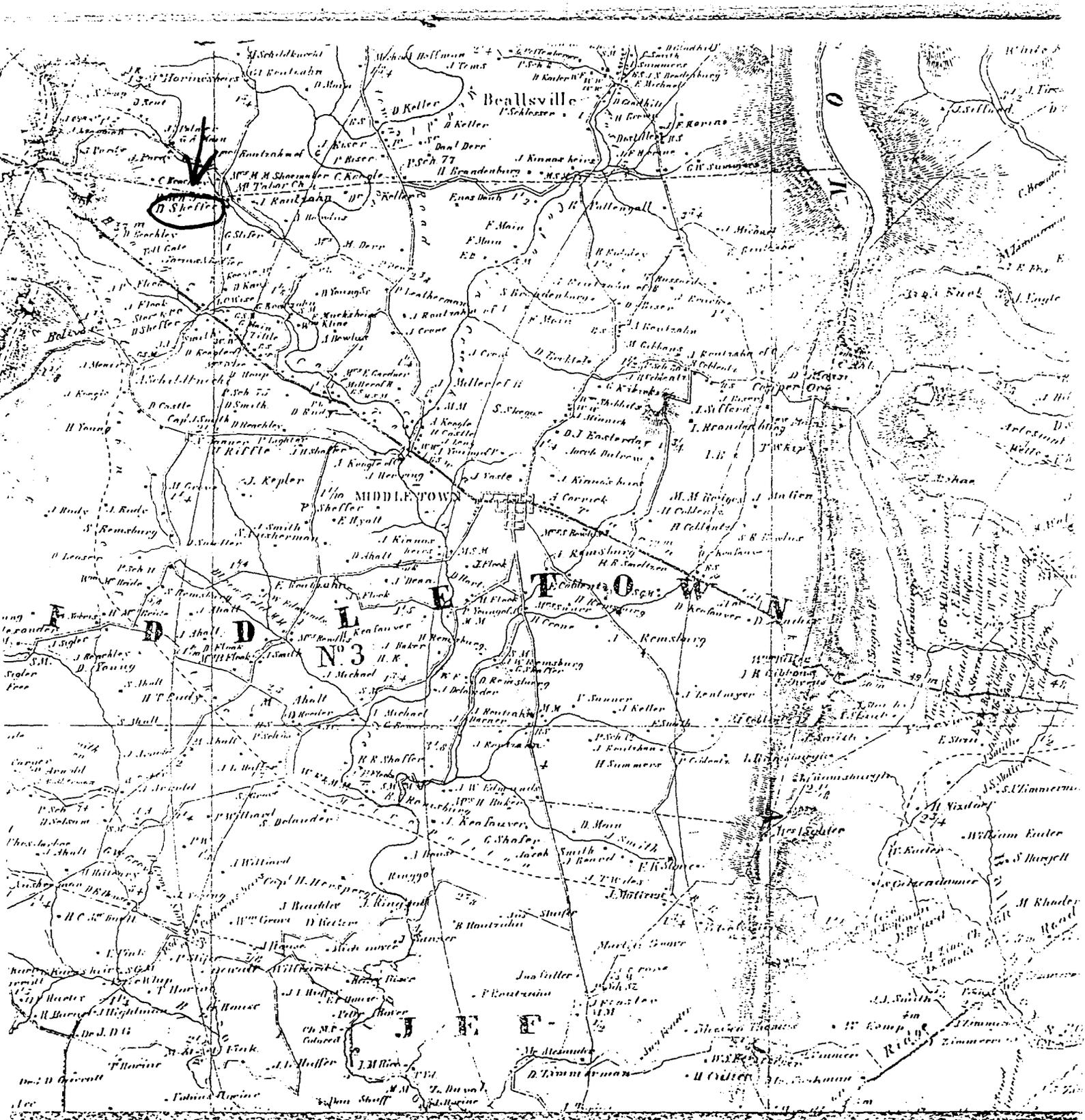
Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey, History of Frederick County, 1910.  
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, p. 904-905.



Sheffer Farm 8924 Mt. Talier Rd.

LIBER/FL. NO	GRANTEE	GRANTOR	ORIGINAL TRACTS	COST	DATE
423/289 27 Mar 40	Charles M. + Marya Keller	Sadie C. Moser, widow	"Turkey Plains" "Miller's Purchase" "Mortgage" 14.8.5A. Resurvey on Mortgage	164A. total 16A.	
342/226 13 Feb 23	Harry M. + Sadie C. Moser	Isaiab O. + Elizabeth L. Moser	173A.	#6,000	
DHH 3/367 31 Jan 1899	Isaiab Moser	Lewis C. Shank, exec of will of Peter Shank (died 1898)	"Turkey Plains" etc.	#9,056.17	
CM 9/759 18 Apr 1873	Peter Shank	George P. + Amanda D. Sheffer	"Turkey Plains" etc. 148A.	#13,380.	
CM 8/158 27 Mar 1872	George P. Sheffer	Mary Sheffer, trustee in Equity case 20 Dec 1864 Mary Sheffer, mother of George, et al vs. Wm. H. Bowler, et al	150A. "Turkey Plains" etc		
14 Jan 1837	Philip Sheffer	Philip Coblenz + wife			

F-4-35



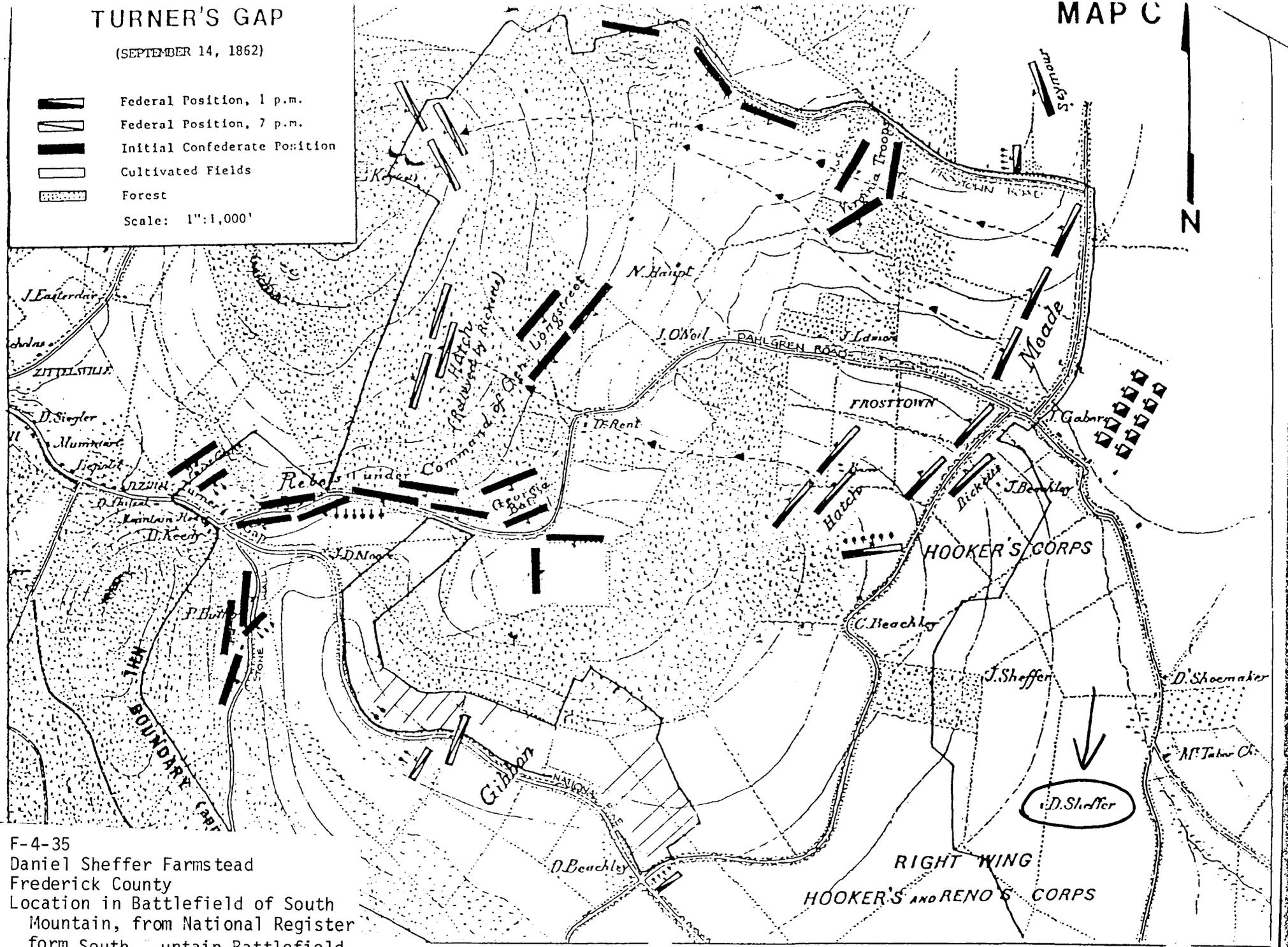
F-4-35  
 Daniel Sheffer Farmstead  
 Frederick County  
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick  
 County, 1858.

# TURNER'S GAP

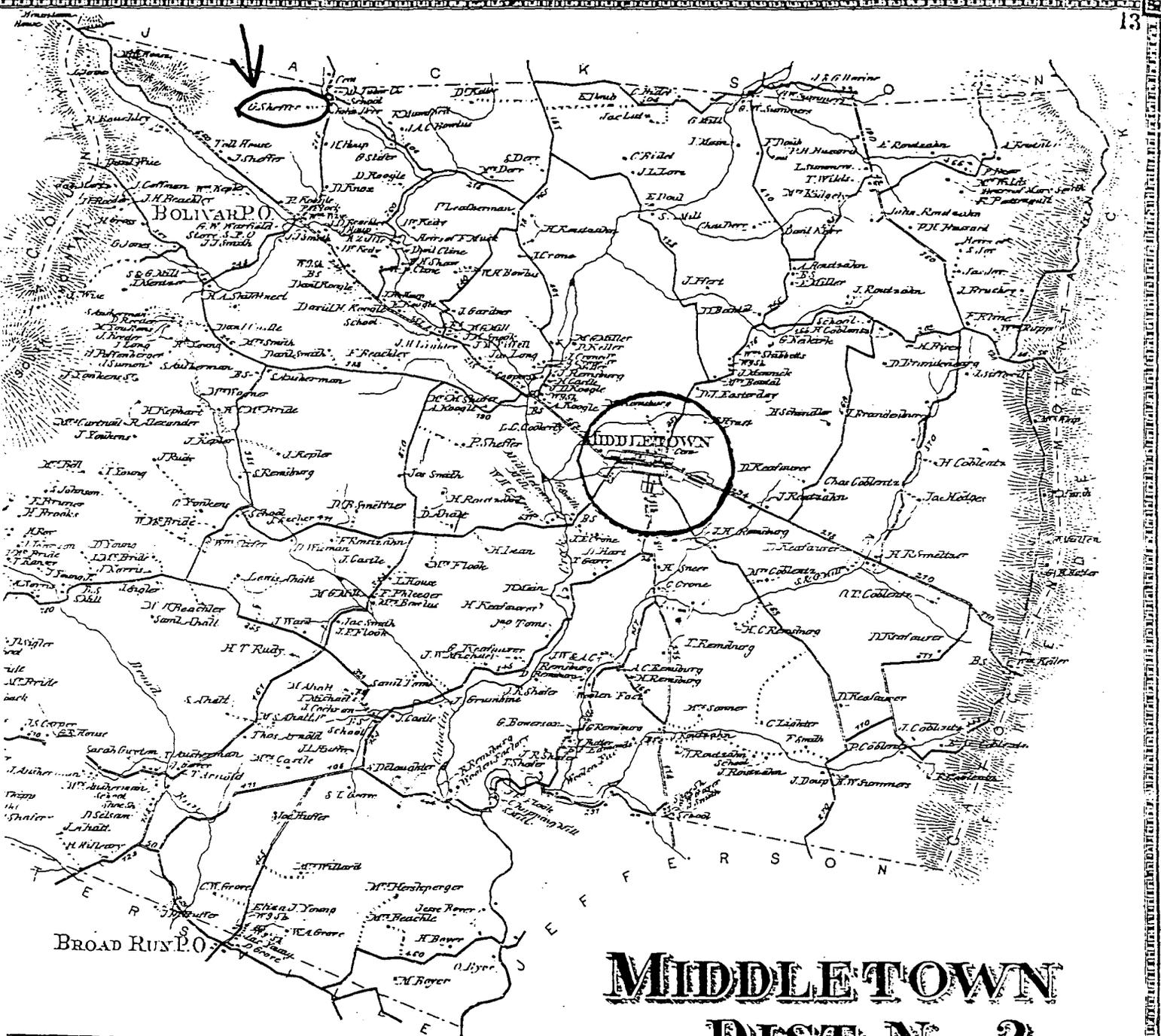
(SEPTEMBER 14, 1862)

MAP C

-  Federal Position, 1 p.m.
  -  Federal Position, 7 p.m.
  -  Initial Confederate Position
  -  Cultivated Fields
  -  Forest
- Scale: 1"=1,000'



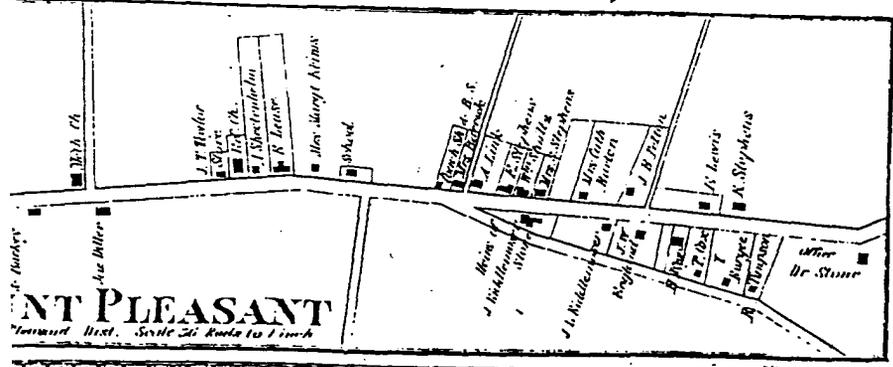
F-4-35  
 Daniel Sheffer Farmstead  
 Frederick County  
 Location in Battlefield of South  
 Mountain, from National Register  
 form South Mountain Battlefield  
 F-4-17



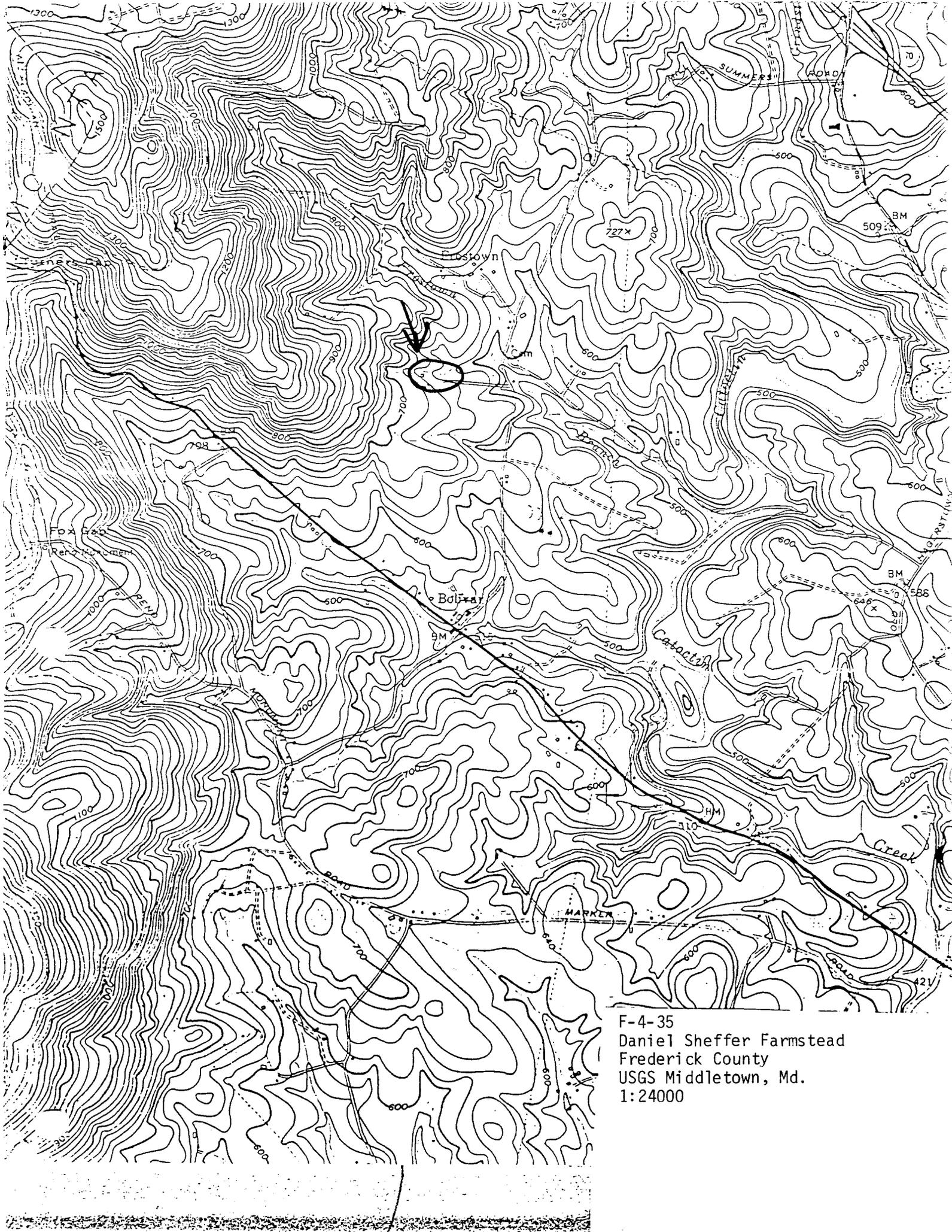
# MIDDLE TOWN

## DIST No. 3

Scale 1/4 Inches to the Mile



F-4-35  
 Daniel Sheffer Farmstead  
 Frederick County  
 C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick  
 County, 1873.



F-4-35  
Daniel Sheffer Farmstead  
Frederick County  
USGS Middletown, Md.  
1:24000



F. 4. 39

Daniel Sheline Farmstead

Frederick Co. Md.

Pl. 13. Jarol G. 17

February 1941

View from NW corner of house

West elevation

2/a



Feb 20

Examined the effect of the

spring on the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the



1-11-33

20.12.1933

Fredensborg County

Photo: To et Fous

February 1933

Nege' (see also) in the (see also) with

Spring (see also) of (see also) on (see also)

the



Feb 26

1913

1913

1913

1913

1913

1913

1913







Feb-

Printed by the University of Michigan

Frederic J. ...

Printed by the University of Michigan

February 1922

Printed by the University of Michigan

Printed by the University of Michigan

2/9



F. U. 34

Trans. of the ...  
... ..

Photo: ...  
... ..

... ..  
... ..

8/3



Feb 3/35

David Sheffield, Esq., at

Franklin County

Waco: Janet Davis

Feb 1935

New York, N.Y. Mrs. John J. Davis, M.D.

Representative to the State of New York

Via mail - 1/23/35

9/9