

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-101

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Name of Property: Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Location: 7030 Drummine Road, New Market, Maryland

This addendum is an update including changes to the property since its original documentation. This addendum also provides additional agricultural data for the property based on the U.S. Census of Productions of Agriculture and based on historic context data from *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland* (Reed 2011). Agricultural census data are available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Chain of Title research completed for this addendum specifically was focused on the periods of occupation covered by agricultural census; current research did not extend beyond this period of time.

7. Description

Current Property Description

The following resources were documented in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-101: a two-story brick dwelling (1840-1850 with large 1991 addition); two-story brick slave quarters (1840-1850); a smokehouse/privy (nineteenth century); a hog barn (1920); a frame garage (1920); and, the ruins of a springhouse (1840-1850). All of the resources are extant and are well preserved and maintained. No significant alterations have been made to any of the resources since the 1994 survey was completed.

Additional resources located on the property that were not included in the 1994 MIHP form include a concrete-block dairy barn, remnants of a bank barn, a small shed, a frame barn with a rectangular footprint, a livestock feed shed, and a frame barn with a U-shaped footprint. All six resources appear on the 1988 aerial imagery but were not included in the 1994 MIHP form.

The dairy barn is located southeast of the house along a private drive that extends beyond the house. The has a gable roof with an extended hay hood and is constructed of smooth-faced concrete blocks. Windows throughout the barn are six-light casement units. The primary entry to the barn is on the west elevation and features two sliding wood doors. Sliding wood doors also are located on the east elevation of the barn. A small gable-roof section extends from the east elevation of the barn; an exterior entry to the extension is located on the south elevation. A milk house is located directly south of the barn and is attached by a roof that shelters a small area between the two buildings. The milk house also is constructed of smooth-faced concrete blocks and features six-light casement windows. A pedestrian entry is located on the north elevation of the milk house and is sheltered by the roof section that connects to the dairy barn. The roofs of both buildings and the roof that connects them are clad in panelized metal.

North of the dairy barn and north of the private drive are the stone remnants of a bank barn. The remnants include two shallow walls. A small, frame, gable-roof shed is located directly northwest of the bank barn remnants. The shed is clad in vertical boards and has a pedestrian entry with a sliding door on the west elevation. The roof of the shed is clad in panelized metal.

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A gable-roof frame barn with a rectangular footprint is located west of the dairy barn, along the private drive. Enclosed shed-roof sections span each elevation of the barn and connect at each corner to encircle the gable-roof portion. The barn and enclosed shed-roof sections are clad in vertical wood boards. Two livestock entries with sliding wood doors are located on the north elevation; one livestock entry with a sliding wood door is located on the west elevation. A small shed-roof frame livestock feed shed is located west of the barn in an adjacent enclosed pasture. The feed shed is open on the north elevation.

A frame barn with a U-shaped footprint is located west of the livestock feed shed at the end of the private driveway. The barn has a gable-roof section that runs north-south and gable-roof extensions that span from the north and south ends to the east. The north and south elevations of the north-south gable-roof portion feature large sliding wood doors on the ground level and small sliding wood doors within the gable. A gable-roof lateral projection is located at the center of the north-south gable-roof portion. The two eastern projecting gable-roof sections accommodate individual stalls, with livestock entries on the south elevation of the north end extension and the north elevation of the south end extension. A shed-roof spans the length of each extension, sheltering the individual stall entries. The north elevation of the north end extension and the south elevation of the south end extension are pierced by small square openings. These openings are located above the half-way point of the wall plane, suggesting that the stalls may have been used for horses. The north elevation of the north end extension and the south elevation of the south end extension also feature large wood sliding doors where the extensions join the north-south gable-roof portion. The barn is clad in vertical wood boards and panelized wood. The roof of each section is clad in asphalt shingles.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 169.09 acres (Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation 2013).

8. Significance

Historic Context

The first half of the nineteenth century saw the establishment and maturation of Frederick County as an agricultural center. The grain-based agriculture established during the previous century matured and intensified through the early 1800s. Advances in agricultural technology and transportation networks allowed for greater production and increased distribution across mid-Maryland. As a result, agricultural prosperity in Frederick County reached its peak in the years leading up to the American Civil War.

For much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, wheat was the preferred cash crop throughout Frederick County and the surrounding region (Reed 2011:25). For nearly two centuries, tobacco cultivation provided the economic foundation of tidewater Maryland and Virginia to the south and east;

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however, wheat gained popularity in mid-Maryland due to a number of factors. Grain cultivation was less labor and soil intensive, and grain exports faced fewer trade restrictions (Reed 2011:25). Much of the grain produced in Frederick County was sold through the Port of Baltimore, which had overtaken Philadelphia as the nation's principal milling center by 1805 (Reed 2011:25-26). Dozens of water-powered flour mills were established within Frederick County in an attempt to capitalize on the growing surplus of wheat (Reed 2011:31). By 1810, Maryland trailed only Pennsylvania and Virginia in flour production, with mid-Maryland mills producing over \$1.5 million worth of flour annually. Much of the region's grain also was used in whiskey distillation; Frederick and Washington county distilleries produced over 350,000 gallons of whiskey in 1810. Rye often was planted in marginal areas for use in whiskey distillation during this period (Reed 2011:31-34).

The growth of grain-based agriculture during the early nineteenth century was facilitated in part by expanding networks of transportation, which allowed grain, flour, and whiskey to reach larger urban markets for sale and consumption. By 1800, the City of Frederick served as the commercial epicenter of the surrounding county. Over 2,600 citizens resided in Frederick at the turn of the century, providing numerous services to farmers in the surrounding countryside (Reed 2011:22-23). The importance of Frederick as an agricultural market town increased rapidly after the 1830s, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed a spur line into the city (Reed 2011:35). The new rail connection allowed grain and produce to be shipped to Baltimore quickly and inexpensively. Farms located in the southern part of the county also could rely on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which paralleled the Potomac River from Cumberland to Georgetown (Reed 2011:35).

Grain production was driven by several breakthroughs in agricultural technology. The invention of the mechanical reaper in the 1830s "enabled a farmer to harvest ten to fifteen acres of wheat a day compared to one or two cut by hand" (Reed 2011:37). Mechanical threshers, improved horse rakes, and grain drills also were introduced during the first half of the nineteenth century, reducing the labor needed to plant and harvest wheat (Reed 2011:37-38). Frederick County farmers also experimented with new farming practices in order to maximize their yield. Crop rotation and fertilization were used to replenish nutrients depleted by grain cultivation; popular soil additives included manure, clover, and gypsum (Reed 2011:34). New tools and practices were propagated by local agricultural societies. The Agricultural Society of Frederick County organized the county's first agricultural fair in 1822; the Frederick County Fair would go on to be the largest agricultural fair in Maryland (Reed 2011:34).

Despite the many technological advances that took place during the antebellum years, farmers faced an ever-increasing need for labor. Many Frederick County farmers were descended from German immigrants, who "generally opposed slavery, or considered it too much of a luxury" (Reed 2011:39). As a result, the number of enslaved African Americans was lower in Frederick County than in tidewater

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Maryland, where plantation cultivation of tobacco was more common. Slaves comprised 15.6 percent of the population of mid-Maryland in 1820, as compared to 26.4 percent statewide (Reed 2011:39). By the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, free African Americans outnumbered enslaved African Americans in mid-Maryland 7,859 to 5,461 (Reed 2011:39). The majority of slaves in Frederick County worked in agriculture, although some were engaged in manufacturing and other industries. Agricultural slaves often worked alongside hired farmhands, especially during the busy planting and harvest seasons.

The agricultural prosperity of Frederick County is evident in the agricultural census of 1850. Wheat and "Indian" corn dominate the lists of crops grown in the county, illustrating the reliance on grains as cash crops (Reed 2011:40-41). Significantly smaller amounts of oats and rye also were reported; it is possible that the rye was being distilled into whiskey. Other crops, such as potatoes (both Irish and sweet), often were listed as well and likely were grown for consumption on the farm. Livestock numbers typically were small, with most farmers owning "fewer than a dozen horses, milch cows, cattle, and mules" (Reed 2011:41). Swine, however, typically were present in larger numbers, with 40 to 50 being common. Sheep also were common, with many farms producing over 30 pounds of wool annually. Large amounts of butter, ranging from 300 to over 1,000 pounds, also were manufactured. Converting raw dairy products to butter extended its marketable life (Reed 2011:41). Some larger landowners also produced small amounts of tobacco.

The onset of the American Civil War presented a substantial check to the agricultural prosperity of mid-Maryland. The divided loyalties of the inhabitants and the region's location in a contested border state ensured that Frederick County would play host to both armies. Mid-Maryland voters overwhelmingly rejected Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election, instead casting the majority of their ballots for John Bell and the Constitutional Union Party (Reed 2011:46). Despite their antipathy towards the Republican Party, the majority of mid-Marylanders remained committed to the preservation of the Union during the secession crisis that followed the election; for most, the cultural and commercial ties with the north proved stronger than the desire to support secession and slavery (Reed 2011:46-47). The loyalty of the region was tested in the fall of 1862, when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland. Southern commanders expected rebel sympathizers to see the army as a liberating force and subsequently flock to the cause. The agricultural wealth of mid-Maryland also made the region a tempting target to the invading army, which looked to replenish dwindling supplies of food and forage (Reed 2011:47-48). The Confederates, however, soon found that there was little enthusiasm for their cause among the citizens of Frederick County and the surrounding region. The first military action in Maryland was turned back following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, and in the subsequent actions in 1863 and 1864 the Confederate forces would treat mid-Maryland as hostile territory (Reed 2011:48, 54).

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The war years brought hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the region, which took an enormous toll on the agricultural output. Both armies foraged extensively to feed soldiers and horses, barns and farmhouses became hospitals for the sick and wounded, fields of crops were trampled, and horses were pressed into army service. Southern forces initially attempted to compensate farmers for goods by paying them in Confederate money, but this process was abandoned by 1864 when Maryland was viewed as federal territory open for plunder (Reed 2011:48, 57-58). Federal forces also offered farmers compensation through a claims process, but proof of loyalty was required and the process sometimes took several years (Reed 2011:52-53). Over the course of the war the region saw three major actions and countless smaller raids, skirmishes, and other troop movements, resulting in thousands of dollars in damage to mid-Maryland farms. Recovery during the post-war decades was often slow, and many farmers were unable to reclaim their pre-war prosperity (Reed 2011:60).

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought unprecedented changes to mid-Maryland farms. As farmers struggled to recover from the destruction of the Civil War, they found themselves faced with increased competition, growing urbanization, and economic uncertainty. All of these factors would undermine the traditional grain-based economy of Frederick County and drive the transition towards more diversified economic practices.

The same rail connections that benefited Maryland grain farmers during earlier decades became a detriment after the war as they allowed for the shipment of massive amounts of Midwestern wheat to east coast milling centers (Reed 2011:63-64). The process of grinding the hard red wheat commonly grown on the Great Plains required new technology in order to maximize efficiency. Roller mills, patented in 1880, soon became the standard in milling technology, and many Maryland mill owners struggled to upgrade their facilities (Reed 2011:64). The majority of Frederick County mill owners were unable to pay for the expensive steel roller equipment in order to compete with larger industrial mills; by the end of the nineteenth century, the few mills that survived did so by producing livestock feed.

Mid-Maryland farmers also faced growing urbanization and labor migrations during the decades following the Civil War. By 1910, over 40 per cent of Maryland's population lived in the city of Baltimore, while the cities of Cumberland and Hagerstown also grew rapidly to become the second and third most populous cities in the state, respectively (Reed 2011:65). Industrial and manufacturing industries thrived in these cities, drawing in laborers from all over rural Maryland. Much of this industrial growth bypassed Frederick, due to the city's location along a rail spur rather than a main rail line. Frederick grew during this time, but at a slower rate than the aforementioned cities; by 1910, the population had risen to only 10,411 (Reed 2011:65). Many farm laborers moved to cities in search of work as wheat prices stagnated and new machinery reduced the amount of labor required (Reed 2011:67).

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The growth of Baltimore and other urban centers forced mid-Maryland farmers to transition away from wheat production and towards more diverse agricultural production. Dairy and orchard produce would overtake grains as mid-Maryland farms adapted to support growing urban populations in Baltimore and Washington. Faster rail transport, coupled with the invention of the refrigerated rail car in 1875, allowed fresh farm products to survive longer and be shipped further. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the number of orchards in Frederick County expanded and, by 1880, fruit processing was the third largest industry in Maryland (Reed 2011:70). Fresh fruit was taken directly to Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and mid-Maryland produce was transported to markets all over the east coast (Reed 2011:70). Several canneries were established in Frederick to take advantage of the region's productivity.

Agricultural diversification during this period also led to the rise of commercial dairying, which would come to dominate Frederick County agriculture through much of the twentieth century. Small numbers of "milch cows" were common on mid-Maryland farms throughout the nineteenth century, and farmers typically produced several hundred pounds of butter annually. By 1910, the average dairy herd had increased to twenty cows, and excess milk was being sold to local creameries and to creameries in Baltimore (Reed 2011:71). Butter remained the most popular way to extend the shelf life of dairy products, and butter factories that could produce thousands of pounds of butter daily were established in Frederick and Carroll counties. Commercial ice cream manufacturers also were founded, beginning with C.F. Main of Middletown in 1911 (Reed 2011:71-72). The shift from grain to commercial dairy production altered the rural landscape as more fields were left in pasture or planted in clover or other hay crops (Reed 2011:74). Some wheat was still grown as a cash crop, however, corn was produced primarily for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income (Reed 2011:75).

Urban migration was intensified by the Great Depression and America's involvement in the Second World War. The drought of 1930 cost Maryland farmers over \$38 million in losses, while multiple bank failures exacerbated the situation for struggling farmers (Reed 2011:75). Many farmers left mid-Maryland in search of work in nearby cities. The farmers who remained continued to adapt towards dairy farming by altering and renovating farm buildings. Electricity became common place in rural Maryland during the 1930s, allowing dairies to adopt electrical refrigeration. Older bank barns were relegated to hay storage and housing for other livestock as specially constructed concrete-block dairy barns became commonplace (Reed 2011:76). The urban migration that typified the period preceding World War II was partially reversed during the decades following the war. Middle-class city dwellers, encouraged by the availability of land and the new interstate highway system, moved to newly created suburban developments. Rural land that once comprised dairy and wheat farms transitioned into residential communities for commuters

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working in Washington or Baltimore, setting a precedent that continues into the twenty-first century (Reed 2011:76).

Property History

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, and 1870; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1880 agricultural census.

In the 1840s Benjamin Nelson acquired parcels of land in the area from Cordelia H. Downey and Manepah and Margaret Creager (FCLR HS 13:287, JS 32:143). Benjamin Nelson sold part of this land to Henry Nelson in 1847 (FCLR WBT 4:685); smaller parcels were devised to his heirs after his death (FCLR BGH 8:475).

In 1850, Henry Nelson was recorded in the agricultural census as owning 175 acres of improved land and 75 acres of unimproved land in the New Market district. He appears in two related entries, suggesting his properties may not have been contiguous. The combined value of his land was \$9,000.00 and he had farm implements valued at \$300.00. Nelson owned eight horses, six milch cows, two "other cattle," and 50 swine. His farms produced 500 pounds of butter. His livestock was valued at \$600.00 and the value of livestock slaughtered was \$150.00. Nelson harvested 500 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 625 bushels of Indian corn, 125 bushels of oats, 70 bushels of Irish potatoes, 15 tons of hay, 10 bushels of clover seed, and five pounds of hops. In addition, his orchards produced \$10.00 of product (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:530-531). Henry Nelson does not appear on Schedule 2 of the 1850 census as a slaveholder (Hitselberger and Dern 1978).

The 1860 agricultural census recorded Henry Nelson as the owner of a farm containing 170 acres of improved land and 38 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$10,000.00 and his farm implements at \$100.00. He owned three horses, five milch cows, and 21 swine valued at \$550.00. Nelson harvested 450 bushels of wheat, 1,300 bushels of Indian corn, and 100 bushels of oats. No data for Henry Nelson were recorded on the second page of the 1860 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Henry Nelson appears on Schedule 2 of the 1860 census as a slaveholder of an eight-year-old girl (U.S. Census 1860).

In 1863 and 1864, Henry Nelson and several heirs of Benjamin Nelson, sold their portions of Benjamin Nelson's original property to Captain Charles A. Beavans, who combined the parcels into a single property (FCLR JWLC 1:224, BGF 8:475-479, JWLC 3:180). In 1865, Henry Clary acquired the combined parcel from Captain Charles A. Beavans (FCLR JWLC 3:180). Clary appears in the 1870 agricultural census owning a farm containing 107 acres of improved land and 25 acres of woodland. His

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farm was valued at \$12,000.00 and his farming implements at \$150.00. He owned eight horses, six milch cows, four "other cattle," and 15 swine. His livestock was valued at \$1,010.00; the value of slaughtered livestock was listed at \$100.00. His farm produced 200 pounds of butter. Clary harvested 600 bushels of winter wheat, 600 bushels of Indian corn, 150 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 10 tons of hay, and 20 bushels of clover. The estimated value of all farm production was \$1,745.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

Henry Clary died in 1878. He devised his property to his sister, Joanna C. Jones, the wife of William Jones (FCLR STH 230:229). Neither Joanna C. Jones nor William Jones appears in the 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The agricultural output of the Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead is generally consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farms in Frederick County, production focused on grains, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. Livestock numbers also were generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41).

9. References Cited

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Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Travis Shaw and Rebecca Gatewood

Photos taken on: April 9, 2013

Photo paper and ink: Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-5-0101_2013-04-09_01	House, east elevation, looking west
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_02	House, south elevation, enclosed porch, looking north
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_03	House, north elevation, looking south
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_04	Interior, house, first level, door
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_05	Interior, house, first level, fireplace
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_06	Interior, house, first level, built-in cabinetry
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_07	Interior, house, first level, door
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_08	Interior, house, first level, staircase in main hallway
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_09	Interior, house, first level, main entry
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_10	Interior, house, second level, door to portico roof
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_11	Interior, house, attic, bedroom
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_12	Interior, house, second level, fireplace
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_13	Slave quarters, east elevation, looking west
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_14	Smokehouse, east and north elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_15	Smokehouse, east and south elevations, looking northwest

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F-5-0101_2013-04-09_16	Interior, smokehouse
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_17	Interior, smokehouse, detail of floor slats
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_18	Smokehouse, lower level entry
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_19	Smokehouse, lower level smoking area
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_20	Interior, smokehouse, west end privy
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_21	Garage, west and south elevations, looking northeast
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_22	Hog barn, east and north elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_23	Hog barn, east and south elevations, looking northwest
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_24	Garage, north and west elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_25	Springhouse ruins, looking southeast
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_26	Dairy barn and milk house, north and west elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_27	Dairy barn and milk house, west and south elevations, looking northeast
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_28	Dairy barn, south elevation entry on east extension, looking northeast
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_29	Dairy barn, north and east elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_30	Bank barn ruins, looking northwest
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_31	Small shed, west and north elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_32	Frame barn with rectangular footprint, east and north elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_33	Frame barn with rectangular footprint, north and west elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_34	Livestock feed shed, looking south
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_35	Frame barn with U-shaped footprint, north and east elevations, looking southwest

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F-5-0101_2013-04-09_36	Frame barn with U-shaped footprint, south and east elevations, looking northwest
F-5-0101_2013-04-09_37	Frame barn with U-shaped footprint, north and west elevations, looking southeast



F-5-0101_2013-04-09_01

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, E ELEV, LKNG W

1/37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09-02

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, S ELEV, ENCLOSED PORCH, LKNG N

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F-5-0101-2014-04-09_03

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MDSHPO

HOUSE, N. ELEV, LKNG S

3
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F-5-0101-2013-04-09_04

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL, DOOR

4/
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F-5-0101-2013-04-09-05

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL, FIREPLACE

5/37



F-5-0101_2013-04-09_06
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL, BUILT-IN CABINETS

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F-5-0101-2013-04-09_07
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL, DOOR
7/37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_08

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL, STAIRCASE IN MAIN HALLWAY

8/37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_09
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL, MAIN ENTRY

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F-5-0101-2013-04-09_10
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, SECOND LEVEL, DOOR TO PORTICO ROOF
10/37



F-5-0101_2013-04-09_11

DORSEY-NEELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, ATTIC BEDROOM

11/37



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DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, SECOND LEVEL, FIREPLACE

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DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SLAVE QUARTERS, E ELEV, LKNG W

13/
37



F-5-0101_2013-04-09_14
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE, E + N ELEVS, LKNG SW

14/
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_15
DORSEY-NEELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE, E + S ELEVS, LKNG NW

15/
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09-16

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, SMOKEHOUSE

16/37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_17

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, SMOKEHOUSE, DETAIL OF FLOOR SLATS

17/
37



F-5-0101_2013-04-09_18

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE, LOWER LEVEL ENTRY

18
/37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_19

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SMOKE HOUSE, LOWER LEVEL SMOKING AREA

19
37



F-5-010_2013-04-09_20

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MDSHPO

INTERIOR, SMOKEHOUSE, WEST END PRIVY

20/
37



F-5-0101_2013-04-09_21
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

GARAGE, W + S ELEVS, LKNG NE

21/37



F-5-0101_2013-04-09_22

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOG BARN, E + N ELEV, LKNG SW

22
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_23

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOG BARN, E + S ELEV, LKN4 NW

23/
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_24
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD
09 APRIL 2013
MD SHPO

GARAGE, N+W ELEV, LKNG SE
24
/37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_25

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SPRINGHOUSE RUINS, LKNG SE

25
/37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09-26

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

DAIRY BARN + MILK HOUSE, N + W ELEV, LKNG SE

26
/37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09-27

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

DAIRY BARN + MILK HOUSE, W + S ELEV, LKNG NE

27/
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_28
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MDSHPO

DAIRY BARN, S ELEV ENTRY ON E EXTENSION, LKNG NE

~~28~~
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09-29
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MDSHPO

DAIRY BARN, N + E ELEVS, LKN₉ SW

29
/37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_30

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MDSHPO

BANK BARN RUINS, LKNG NW

30/
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_31
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SMALL SHED, W + N ELEVS, LKNG SE

31
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_32
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW & REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

FRAME BARN W/RECTANGULAR FOOTPRINT, E + N ELDIS,
LKNQ SW

32
/37



F-5-0101_2013-04-09_33
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

FRAME BARN W/ RECTANGULAR FOOTPRINT, N + W ELEV,
LNQ SE

33
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_34
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

LIVESTOCK FEEDING SHED; LKNG S

34/
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_35
DORSEY-NELSON FARM STEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

FRAME BARN W/ U-SHAPED FOOTPRINT, N+E ELEV,
LKNQ SW

~~35~~
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09_36
DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

FRAME BARN w/ U-SHAPED FOOTPRINT, N + W ELEVS,
LNKG SE

36/
37



F-5-0101-2013-04-09-37

DORSEY-NELSON FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

FRAME BARN w/ U-SHAPED FOOTPRINT, N + W ELEV,
LKNY SE

~~37~~
37

F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead
New Market vicinity
Private

Ca.1840-1850

The Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead is centered on a two-story brick dwelling with Greek Revival details and its remaining outbuildings, including a two-story brick slave quarter, a brick smokehouse with a later attached brick privy, the ruins of a stone springhouse, and two contributing outbuildings of the early 20th century, a frame garage, and a hog pen. The house was probably built about 1840-1850, possibly by Cordelia Dorsey Downey (1797-1879), who had the extensive Dorsey family holdings laid off into farms for her five children in about 1837-1838. She kept one farm for herself and may have begun or finished the main dwelling. By the 1840-1850 period, however, she sold the farm to members of the Nelson family who most likely completed the buildings. The farm was sold during the Civil War and in 1865, Henry Clary (1805-1878) purchased the property. His descendants and those of his daughter Joanna C. Jones held the farm until the 1960's. The farmstead is moderately significant for the Greek Revival details of the dwelling, the overdoor panels, door and window trim, and mantelpieces reflecting the wealth and taste of the period 1840-1850. The remaining brick outbuildings, although in a functional design and plan, also show the well-to-do nature of the farm in the mid and late 19th century.

F-5-101
Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead
New Market
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

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/smokehouse
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

and/or common Hunting Lotte Farm

2. Location

street & number 7030 Drummie Road not for publicationcity, town New Market vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Carl L. Miller

street & number 7030 Drummie Road telephone no.:

city, town New Market state and zip code MD 21774

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1143

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 191

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-5-101

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input 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: 6

The Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead is centered on a two-story brick dwelling with Greek Revival details built about 1840-1850 with a large 1991 addition and its associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings, which include a two-story brick slave quarter, a brick smokehouse with an attached privy, a frame hog pen, a frame garage of the early 20th century, and the stone ruins of a springhouse. Several non-contributing agricultural outbuildings are also on the property. The farmstead is located on the west side of Drummine Road, a section of the original New Market-Libertytown public road of the late 18th century, which parallels Green Valley Road (Md. 75) about 3.1 miles north of New Market, Frederick County, Maryland. The contributing buildings are sited on rising ground in full view of Drummine Road about 750 feet west of the road. A small stream runs southward between the road and the buildings, and the springhouse ruins are next to this stream. The dates of the buildings are based on architectural details, historical maps, and biographical information in Scharf's History of Western Maryland (1882) and Williams and McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910).

The dwelling's principal elevation faces east and a two-story rear wing extends west from the northwest corner of the rectangular main section. The 1991 addition adjoins the wing on the west and north, with a modern deck on the north side. The south side of the house has a modern brick terrace in the area between the wing and the slave quarter, which is located about 10 feet from the south side of the wing and was, during the late 19th and early 20th century attached to the wing by a frame, covered space which served as a summer kitchen. The main section of the house has a center hall plan with parlors flanking the center stair hall. Interior chimneys are located at each gable end. The east elevation has five bays with a center entrance fronted by a flat-roofed entry porch. The roof is slate with a bracketed cornice. The brick walls are laid in varying ratios of American bond, from 7:1 to 9:1, with gauged brick arches and limestone sills. The windows are 6/6 with louvred shutters. In the second story center bay is a three-part window which was originally a jib window and opened on a sun porch on the roof of the entry porch. The jib has been converted to a modern door. The porch has chamfered piers with brackets, a scroll-sawn balustrade, and a simpler replacement balustrade edges the roof. The doorway has double arched panel doors with a five-light transom and sidelights. The soffit framing the doorway has molded panels. The north and south elevations of the main section each have two bays with 6/6 windows on each floor. The attic has two 2/2 windows at each gable end. The rear wing has a two-story open porch on the south side, the first story enclosed as a sun porch, and a gable-roofed side entry porch on the north side. The porch gable is faced with rusticated wood siding.

The interior of the main section has Greek Revival trim at the doors and windows, with peaked lintels in the center stair hall. The floors are original pine boards and the staircase has a scroll-sawn closer detail. The stair balustrade has turned walnut balusters, a mahogany railing and turned newel, and a molded chair rail. In the south parlor, bolection moldings ornament the door and window opening and the mantelpiece is a simple arched wood style. The opening was originally,

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 type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1840-1850 **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 Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead is moderately significant in architecture for the Greek Revival details of the dwelling built about 1840-1850 and for the more functional design of the remaining contemporary outbuildings, including a two-story slave quarter and a smokehouse with a later attached privy. The property, part of "Resurvey on Drummine" and "Hunting Lot", was part of the Dorsey family holdings originating in the late 18th century and, by 1837, was owned by Cordelia Dorsey Downey (1797-1879). In 1837 or 1838, she had the approximately 2300-acre property surveyed and laid off into farms which she transferred to her five children. She retained a farm for her own use north of the village of New London on the west side of the public road. This is the area roughly contained within the present Drummine and Central Church Roads and Gas House Pike in the center of which is the Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead. The house may have been begun or even completed by Cordelia Downey, but during the period about 1840 to 1850, the farm was sold in sections to members of the Nelson family. The Greek Revival style of the interior trim strongly suggests that it was completed during the Nelson ownership. On the 1858 map, H. Nelson, probably Henry Nelson, is shown as the owner. Both Cordelia Downey and Henry Nelson were wealthy landowners and farmers and could easily afford the fine craftsmanship evident in the house. The siting of the house, its remaining outbuildings, and evidence of other demolished secondary structures, also indicate that the farm was a large, well-to-do property. The Nelsons apparently had financial difficulties during the Civil War and the property was sold in the period 1863-1864. By 1865, the farm was owned by Henry Clary (1805-1878). Clary's daughter Joanna Jones inherited the farm upon her father's death and descendants of the Jones family retained the property until the mid 1960's.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-101

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone, V.1. Privately published, Ann Arbor, Mi.,
1966, p. 340.
Land Records of Frederick County
(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 10 Acres

Quadrangle name Walkersville, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 10 acres centered on the main dwelling on Tax Map 69, Parcel 63.

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date July 1994

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 21032-2023
514-7600

7.1 Description

lined with blue and white ceramic tiles which have been removed. The north parlor has overdoor panels with cornices. The doors have four panels and original hardware. In the dining room adjoining the north parlor, the mantelpiece is an unusual segmental arched style with fluted quarter and half fans and molded scallops. The kitchen in the west end of the original part of the wing has been considerably altered and opens into the extensive 1991 addition on the north side.

Slave quarter: The two-story brick building located about 10 feet south of the rear wing has been traditionally been identified as a slave quarter. The walls are 5:1 American bond and the roof is slate. It has two rooms on the first story and two on the second with an open porch on the east elevation. The access to the porch was relocated from the east side to the south gable end during the early 1990's due to deterioration of the original stairs and modern site design considerations. The southern room on the first story has a cooking fireplace and plastered walls. The north room is used for storage. The upper level rooms are accessed through a small interior foyer with doors to each room. The purpose was apparently to provide additional privacy to each room. This may be an alteration added in the late 19th century. Windows in the quarter are 6/6 and the doors are vertical beaded board types, except for a replacement door in the first floor south room. The quarter dates from about the same period as the dwelling, approximately 1840-1850.

Smokehouse/privy: The brick smokehouse with attached brick privy is located south of the quarter and probably dates from the same period, although the privy may be a late 19th century addition. The brick is laid in 5:1 bond and the roof was originally slate and has recently been replaced in the same material. The door in the north gable end to the smokehouse is made of beaded vertical boards. A fireroom door is on the south gable end. The privy on the west side of the building has a shed metal roof and a vertical board door on the north. A small square window is on the west side. The privy has three seats. Its bracketed cornice duplicates that of the smokehouse. The walls of the privy have a different mortar color and thickness which seems to indicate that it was built as an addition, as does the roof style and material.

Hog barn: The frame hog barn is located southeast of the domestic group. The original bank barn, now demolished, stood northeast of the hog barn. The hog pen is one-story with a stone foundation and a corrugated metal roof with a modern cupola vent on the ridge. The roof slopes on the south to cover the wallow area. The hog barn was probably built about 1920. It is currently used as a peacock pen.

Garage: The small frame garage located south of the hog barn was probably built about 1920. It has board and batten siding and a corrugated metal roof. The west gable end is open-sided.

Springhouse ruins: The stone lower walls of the springhouse located east of the other farmstead buildings show that the building had a partially enclosed outer porch on the north side over which the gable roof probably extended. This plan has been frequently observed in other farmsteads of the mid-19th century in Frederick County. The springhouse was probably built at the same time as the other buildings, about 1840-1850.

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead
Frederick County

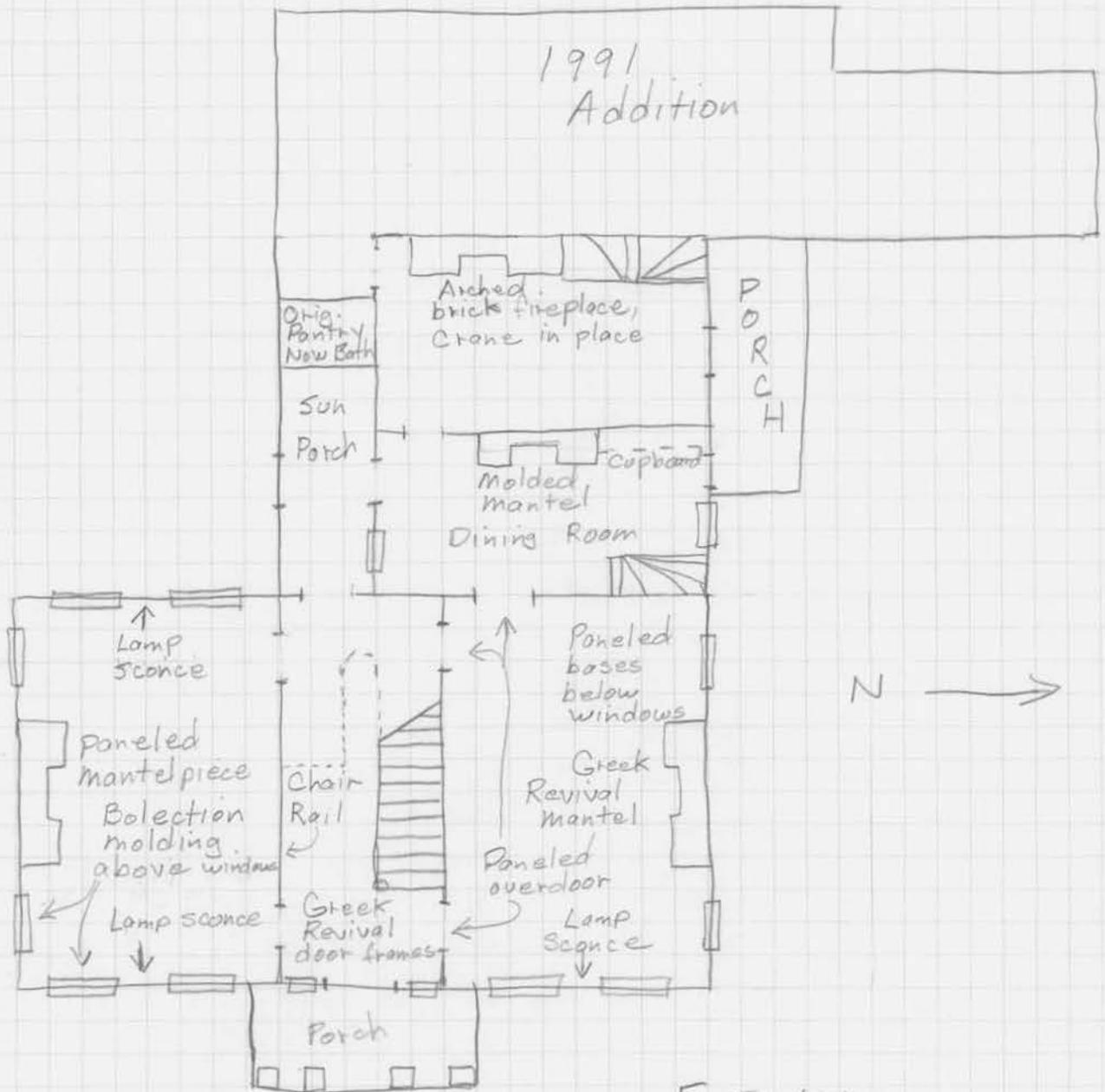
Survey No. F-5-101

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland, V.1. Philadelphia, 1882.
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968, p. 606.

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

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, V.2,
1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, p. 941.



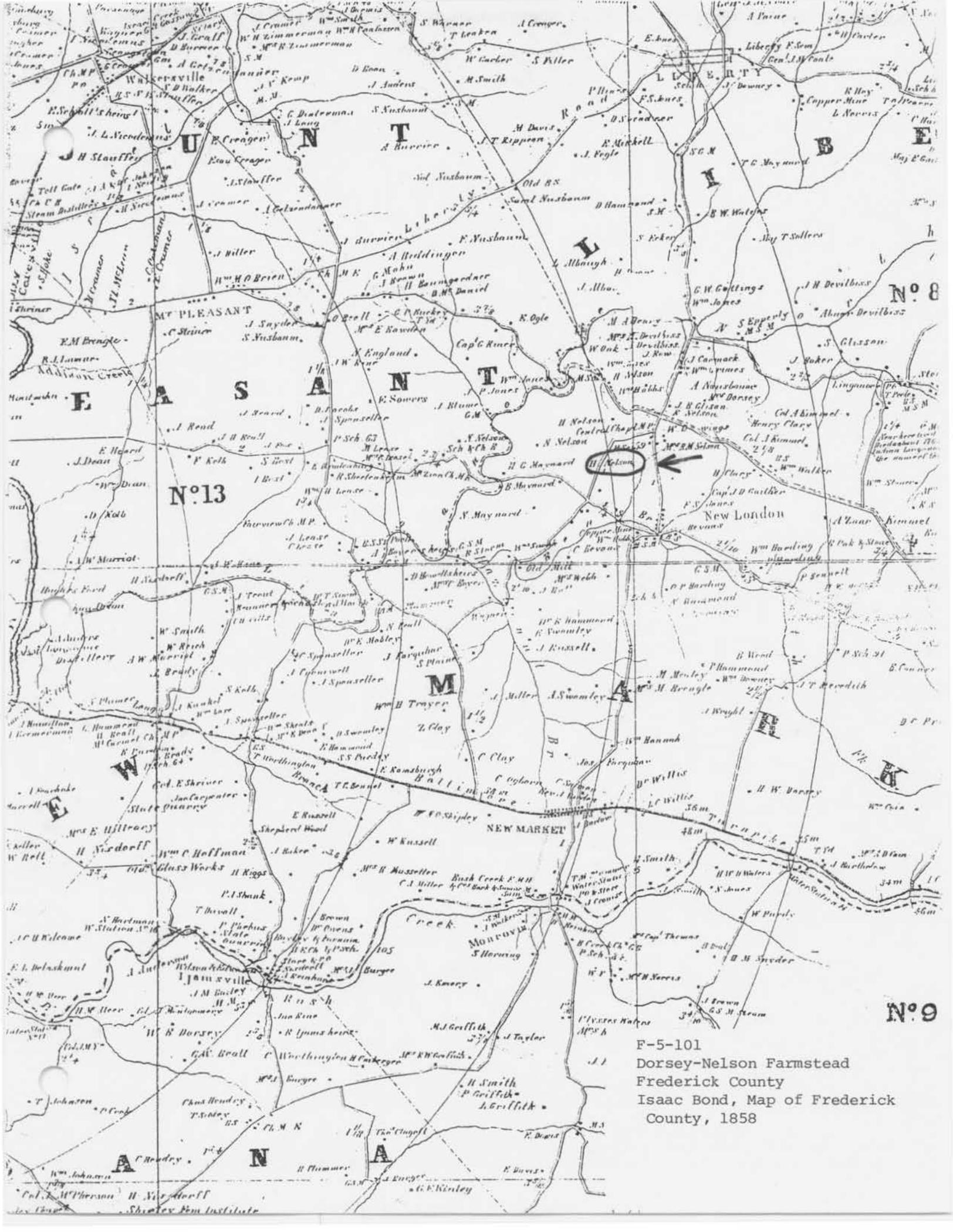
F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead
Frederick County

Janet Davis
June 21, 1994
Not to Scale

7030 Drummine

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
114 3/191 3 Apr 81	Carl L. & Norma 194. Miller	George C. Stauffer trustee in bank- ruptcy of Gilbert L.	"Hunting Lot", part of "Resurvey on Drummine", part of Flaugh III 167.723 A.	\$350,000
			Parcel 1: 192 A. JWLC 3/180, 2 Oct 1865 Parcel 2: 8.6 A. STH 280/229, 22 Aug. 22, 1907	
712/682 30 Oct 64	Gilmore R. III & Kendall L. Flaugh	Paul B. Jones et al	Parcel 1 & 2	
Will Record HDR1/178 3 June 49	Paul B. Jones et al	J. Burgess Jones LW & T	447/138, 15 Oct 45 - electric power 446/288 370/137 286/460	
712/682 STH 280/229 22 Aug 07	Joanna C. Jones	Alice K. & Mordecai C. Jones	8.4 A. (Joanna C. Jones inherited farm of 192 A. from her father Henry Clay by his LW & T JRR1/265, 27 Mar 1898) Joanna was wife of William Jones & they resided on the	\$301
JWLC 3/180 2 Oct 1865	Henry Clay	Charles A. Beauvais	"Resurvey on Drummine" Charles Beauvais "Hunting Lot" acquired through 192 A. 5 deeds in 1863 & 1864, all from members of the Nelson family	\$15,360
1) BGF 8/476 14 Mar 1863	Charles Beauvais (Captain)	Stephen B. & Agnes Ann Nelson & Henry & Sarah Nelson	109 A., parts of "Resurvey on Drummine" and "Hunting Lot"	\$6,850
2) JWLC 1/24 9 Mar 1864	" "	Elisha & Malinda America Nelson	31 3/4 A., part of "Resurvey on Drummine" includes 25 3/4 A. in one parcel and 8 A., 28 sq p. which was Lot No. 3 as laid off by Mrs. Charles H. Downey, it being a wood lot	\$3,300
3) BGF 8/475 27 Feb 1863	" "	Elisha & M. America Nelson	11 3/4 A., parts of "Resurvey on Drummine" and "Hunting Lot"	\$956
4) BGF 8/477 14 Mar 1863	" "	Henry & Sarah Nelson	31 A., parts of "Resurvey on Drummine" and "Hunting Lot", conveyed to Sarah Nelson by her son John H. Nelson by WBT 8/31, 18 Mar 1848	\$1,860
5) BGF 8/477 14 Mar 1863	" "	Henry & Sarah Nelson	7 3/4 A., part of "Resurvey on Drummine" conveyed to Henry Nelson by Nathan Nelson on 15 Apr 1850	\$500



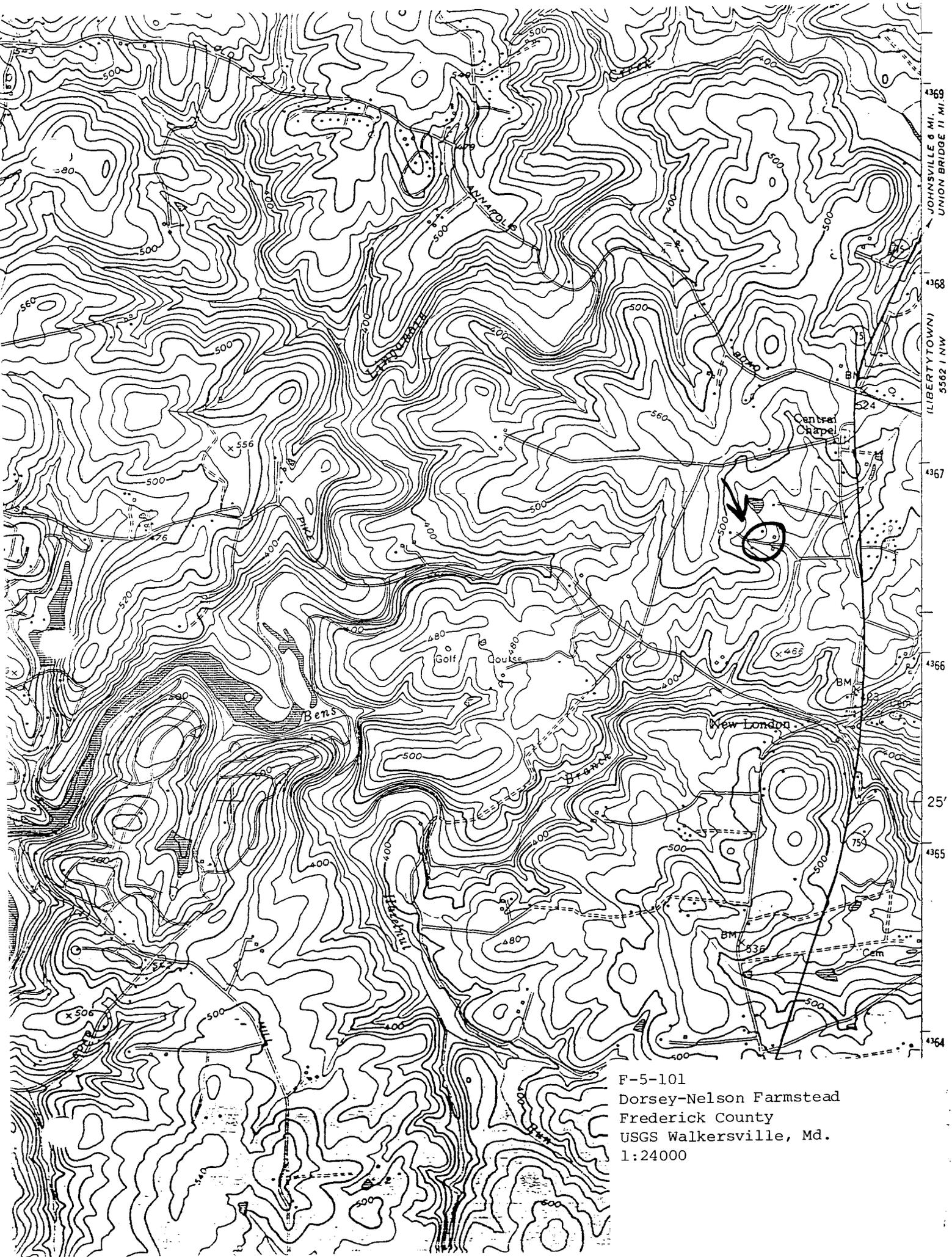
F-5-101
Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858

MARKET DIST No. 9

Scale 7 1/2 inches to the mile.



F-5-101
Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873



F-5-101
Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Walkersville, Md.
1:24000



F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md SFRPO, Crownsville, Md.

East elevation

1/12

[25]3194221 N N N-12



F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Soother elevation

2/12

122733194221 N N N-12



F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

North elevation

3/12

283194221 N N N 12



F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1974

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

Stair hall and doorway

4/12



F-05-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Factor driveway

5/12



F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

North parlor mantel

10/12

[21]3194221 N N N-12



F-5-5/01

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Chawnsville, Md.

Dining room mantel

7/12

21-NNN 1224632823



F-5-101
Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Slave quarter, east elevation

8/12

21-N N N 1000810000



F-5-401

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Smokehouse and privy, northwest corner
view

9/12

3194221 NN-N-12



F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPo, Crawnsville, Md.
Hog barn, southeast corner view

10/12



F-5-104

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Garage, west elevation

11/12



F-5-101

Dorsey Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Springhouse foundation from north

12/12