

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-102

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**Name of Property:** Nathan Nelson Farmstead

**Location:** 7190 Central Church Road, New Market, Maryland

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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.

### 3. Owner of Property (new)

John King Revocable Trust  
7190 Central Church Road  
New Market, MD 21774

### 7. Description

#### *Current Property Description*

The owner of the property denied access to F-5-102. The property is not visible from the public right-of-way due to its location on a private farm road. As a result, no photographs are included with this addendum. Frederick County, MD At a Glance 2011 aerial imagery was used to assess standing structures. Frederick County, MD At a Glance also provided aerial imagery from 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2009. These maps allowed limited analyses of the farm over time.

The following resources were documented in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-102: a two-story frame dwelling (last quarter of nineteenth-century); a stone smokehouse/summer kitchen (unknown); a privy (early twentieth-century); a hog barn (first quarter of the twentieth-century); a wagon shed/corn crib and equipment shed (1890-1900); and, a stone bank barn (1825-1840). All of the resources, with the exception of the privy, are visible on the 2011 aerial imagery. Based on the limited analysis using aerial imagery, none of the resources appear to have had significant alterations since the 1994 survey was completed.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 223.48 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

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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; 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

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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 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

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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).

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

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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).

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

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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 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 Nathan Nelson Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, and 1870; no data associated with the owner of the property were present in the 1880 agricultural census.

In 1850, Nathan Nelson was recorded in the agricultural census as owning 200 acres of improved land and 175 acres of unimproved land in the New Market district. The value of his property was \$11,000.00 and he had farm implements valued at \$200.00. Nelson owned seven horses, seven milch cows, four "other cattle," 18 sheep, and 45 swine. His farm produced 300 pounds of butter and 40 pounds of wool. His livestock was valued at \$800.00 and the value of livestock slaughtered was \$200.00. Nelson harvested 600 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 600 bushels of Indian corn, 60 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 tons of hay, and 11 bushels of clover (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:530-531). Nathan Nelson appears in Schedule 2 of the 1850 census as a slaveholder of one enslaved man, aged 24 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:469).

The 1860 census recorded Nelson as the owner of 175 acres of improved land and 100 acres of unimproved land. The value of his property was \$9,000.00 and he had farm implements valued at \$300.00. Nelson owned nine horses, nine milch cows, two "other cattle," and 43 swine. His farm produced 600 pounds of butter. His livestock was valued at \$1,200.00 and the value of livestock slaughtered was \$280.00. Nelson harvested 1,000 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of rye, 900 bushels of Indian corn, 80 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 25 tons of hay (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Nathan Nelson appears in Schedule 2 of the 1860 census as a slaveholder of one enslaved woman, aged 21 (U.S. Census 1860).

Nathan Nelson's will, dated December 23, 1869, devised his "farm known as my Home Farm containing about two hundred and seventy five acres of land" to his daughters, Susan R. Nelson and Mary Jane Clary (FCW SGC 1:621). Neither Susan R. Nelson nor Mary Jane Clary appear on the 1870 agricultural census. However, their brother, Henry Nelson is recorded as the owner, agent, or manager of a farm consisting of

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195 acres of improved land and 80 acres of woodland, consistent with the 275 acres devised to his sisters in their father's will. The farm was valued at \$12,000.00 with farm implements valued at \$300.00. Livestock on the farm included: seven horses, four milch cows, five "other cattle," and 22 swine. The livestock was valued at \$1,500.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was recorded as \$300.00. The farm produced 150 pounds of butter. Crops harvested at the farm included 800 bushels of winter wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, three bushels of buckwheat, 120 bushels of Irish potatoes, 40 tons of hay, and 23 bushels of clover. The estimated value of production at the farm was \$2,774.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

Neither Susan R. Nelson nor Mary Jane Clary appears on the 1880 agricultural census; nor does their brother Henry Nelson. Although Mary Jane Clary's son John N. Clary eventually purchased the property from his mother and aunt (FCLR WIP 9:324; DHH 7/214), it does not appear that he managed the farm in 1880. John N. Clary also is absent from the 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The agricultural output of the Nathan Nelson Farmstead is generally consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farmers in Frederick County, the Nelsons focused their energies primarily on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. They maintained livestock numbers generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41).

Liber/Folio	Date	Grantor/Grantee
CCK 1176/968	4/29/1982	L. Ronald Scheman and Ethel Scheman to Daniel L. Glick and Gail M. Glick; one half interest; sum of \$66,820.80; Parcel 1: 270 acres (WIP 9/324); Parcel 2: 71 perches (WIP 9/155 and DHH 7/214), excepting 34 3/4 acres (ECW 433/18); 237 acres, 1 rood, and 14 perches
CCK 1040/350	1/16/1978	Murray H. Fout (personal representative of the Estate of Nettie F. Jones, deceased) to L. Ronald Scheman and Ethel Scheman (one half interest) and Daniel L. Glick and Gail M. Glick (one half interest); 237 acres, 1 rood, and 14 perches
ECW 496/294	9/21/1951	Elmer S. Gesswein and Margaret C. Gesswein to Nettie S. Jones and Charles Wilson Stevens; 237 acres, 1 rood, and 14 perches

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ECW 446/115	1/26/1945	Ellen McHenry Bruce et al. (trustees for Louise Este Bruce) to Elmer S. Gesswein and Margaret C. Gesswein; 237 acres, 1 rood, and 14 perches
ECW 442/151	4/29/1944	Catherine R. Bauserman to Ellen McHenry Bruce and James Bruce (in trust for Louise Este Bruce); one-half interest; 271 acres more or less, less 34 3/4 acres previously conveyed (Bauserman to Duvall) on 11/12/1941 (ECW 433/18); leaving 237 acres, 1 rood, and 14 perches
CHB 1/313 (Wills)	5/17/1918	Martin L. Bauserman (deceased, by Last Will and Testament) to Catherine R. Bauserman et al.; 271 acres more or less
HWB 310/367	11/5/1914	Walker Neill Jolliffe and L. Vinton Jolliffe (his wife) to Martin Bauserman; First: "all of that tract of land known as the 'Home Farm' of the late Nathan Nelson" containing 270 acres, 2 roods, 33 1/3 perches; Second: 71 perches; notes existence of graveyard
HWB 310/121	7/31/1914	James M. Janney and Bessie C. Janney (his wife) to Walker Neill Jolliffe; First: "all of that tract of land known as the 'Home Farm' of the late Nathan Nelson" containing 270 acres, 2 roods, 33 1/3 perches; Second: 71 perches; (notes restrictions and reservations associated with graveyard on property re: HWB 308/376)
HWB 308/376	3/30/1914	John N. Clary and Adelaide H. Clary (his wife) to James M. Janney and Bessie C. Janney (his wife); First: "all of that tract of land known as the 'Home Farm' of the late Nathan Nelson" containing 270 acres, 2 roods, 33 1/3 perches; Second: 71 perches (notes that John N. Clary "reserves the right to maintain a fence around the old family burying grounds with the privilege of ingress and egress to and from same")
DHH 7/214	6/7/1890	Mary Jane Clary to John N. Clary (her son) and Adelaide H. Clary (his wife); one-half interest; including: "all of that tract of land known as the 'Home Farm' of the late Nathan Nelson" containing 270 acres, 2 roods, 33 1/3 perches, among other parcels

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WIP 9/324	6/6/1889	Susan R. Nelson to John N. Clary and Adelaide H. Clary (his wife); one-half interest; sum of \$5,250.00; including: "all of that tract of land known as the 'Home Farm' of the late Nathan Nelson" containing 270 acres, 2 roods, 33 1/3 perches, among other parcels
WIP 9/155	3/30/1889	John P. Jones and Rachel C. Jones (his wife) to Susan R. Nelson and Mary Jane Clary; 71 perches
JRR	12/23/1869	Last Will and Testament of Nathan Nelson

## 9. References Cited

### Frederick County Interagency Information Technologies

2013 Frederick County, MD GIS Mapping Resources, Info At a Glance. Available online at <http://webmaps.frederickcountymd.gov/>.

### Frederick County Land Records (FCLR)

Various Dates Deeds and Equity Cases on file at the Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

### Frederick County Wills (FCW)

Various Dates Wills and Administrative Accounts on file at the Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

### Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh, and John Philip Dern

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

### Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

2013 Real Property Data Search. Available online at [http://sdatcert3.resiusa.org/rp\\_rewrite/](http://sdatcert3.resiusa.org/rp_rewrite/).

### Reed, Paula S.

2011 *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*. Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Frederick, Maryland.

### United States Agricultural Census Records

Various Dates Frederick County. Microfilm records on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

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United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (US Census)

Various Dates United States Federal Census. Electronic scans of original documents,  
<http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed April 5, 2013.

United States Manufacturing Census Records

Various Dates Frederick County. Microfilm records on file at the Maryland State Archives,  
Annapolis, Maryland.

Williams, T. J. C., and Folger McKinsey

2003 *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Volume II. Genealogical Publishing Company,  
Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

F-5-102

Nathan Nelson Farmstead  
New Market vicinity  
Private

Ca. 1840-1920

The Nathan Nelson Farmstead consists of a frame two-story dwelling with wood shingle siding and several remaining outbuildings ranging in date from about 1825-1840 to 1910. The house has a one-story veranda on the north and east and a traditional L-shaped plan with a rear wing. It was probably built in the last quarter of the 19th century to replace an earlier dwelling and may incorporate parts of the original structure. Nearby are a one-story stone outbuilding with two rooms which was possibly a summer kitchen/smokehouse or possibly a slave quarter. This building is undergoing extensive restoration and most of its original interior finishes and the windows and doors have been removed. Other buildings in the domestic group are a frame privy and a frame hog barn, both built in the early 20th century. A much-altered wagon shed/corn crib and equipment shed of the period about 1890-1910 are nearby and a stone barn possibly built about 1825-1840 is located east of the house. It has been altered by repairs to the west gable end in concrete block. A Nelson family cemetery with approximately six graves is located south of the barn. The farmstead is minimally significant in architecture for the stonemasonry of the barn and the domestic outbuilding, both of which have lost integrity through repairs and rehabilitation.

F-5-102  
Nathan 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  
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn  
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

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 Nathan Nelson Farmstead

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 7202 Central Church Road  not for publication

city, 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	<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 Daniel L. & Gail M. Glick

street & number P.O. Box 296 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 1176

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 968

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-5-102

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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: 8

The Nathan Nelson Farmstead is centered on a two-story frame dwelling with a wood shingled exterior cladding built about 1875 and six contributing domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including a circa 1825-1840 stone bank barn, a stone smokehouse/summer kitchen of about the same date, a frame privy, a frame hog barn, a frame wagon shed/corn crib, and a frame equipment shed, all dating from the late 19th to early 20th century. A small family cemetery containing about six Nelson gravestones is located south of the bank barn. The farmstead is located on the west side of Central Church Road at the end of an approximately 1/2-mile long driveway, the entrance to which is about 1,125 feet west of Central Chapel Methodist Church near New Market, Frederick County, Maryland. The dates of the buildings are based on architectural features, historical maps, and a biographical sketch of Henry Nelson in Williams and McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910).

The dwelling has a traditional L-shaped plan with a rectangular main section and a perpendicular rear wing. The north elevation has three bays on the first story and two on the second. A one-story veranda extends from the west side of the center doorway to the northeast corner and along the east side of the main section. The windows are 6/6 and the roof is standing seam metal. The door has a glazed upper panel. The rear wing has a single interior chimney at the junction with the main section. The windows in the main section facing south have been replaced with paired 1/1 sash. The gable ends of the house have a single off-center bay. The foundation is exposed on the west and south and has been heavily plastered, concealing its original material, but it is probably stone. The interior of the house was inaccessible for this survey.

### Domestic outbuildings:

**Smokehouse/summer kitchen:** The stone one-story building located west of the dwelling is being restored and the doors and windows are missing. The roof is covered with asphalt material. The building has two rooms, the southern room having a rebuilt stone fireplace. The walls are newly replastered. Similar buildings in other farmsteads of the early 19th century have varying uses, usually involving cooking in at least one room, either as a summer kitchen or for butchering activities. The other room was often a smokehouse or meat storage room. In other cases, the building was traditionally believed to have been slave quarters. The integrity of the Nathan Nelson outbuilding has been obscured by the ongoing restoration and its original interior finishes and trim are missing, so that a determination of its original use is no longer possible by observation. Its exterior stonework indicates that it was probably one of the earliest buildings in the farmstead and predates the existing dwelling.

**Privy:** The early 20th century frame privy located just south of the smokehouse/summer kitchen has vertical board siding and a standing seam metal shed roof. The door is on the east elevation.

(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 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. 1840-1899 **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 Nathan Nelson Farmstead is minimally significant for the stonemasonry of the barn and the smokehouse/summer kitchen, both of which have been altered by restoration. The buildings date from the period about 1825-1840 and exemplify in their exterior appearance the general form of their types. The barn has been repaired with concrete block and the smokehouse/summer kitchen is currently being restored and most of its interior finishes, the stone chimney, and the windows and doors have been removed. The farmstead was probably established in the first quarter of the 19th century by Henry Nelson, the father of Nathan Nelson (1798-1875). The original dwelling of the farm appears to have been replaced in the second half of the 19th century, although parts of an early 19th century building could be incorporated in the structure. Deed records of the late 19th century refer to the property as the "Home Farm of the late Nathan Nelson". The 1910 History of Frederick County contains a brief reference to Henry Nelson's establishment of the farm and goes on to describe Nathan Nelson as devoting his entire life to cultivating the home property, while also serving as a County Commissioner.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-102

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.  
Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone, V.2. Privately published, Ann Arbor, Mi., 1966.  
Land Records of Frederick County  
Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, V.2., 1910.  
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, 1122.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 acresQuadrangle name Walkersville, Md.Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing			

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing			

C 

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

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 dwelling on Tax Map 69, Parcel 22.

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date July 1994street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city 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 (Continued)

Hog barn: The deteriorated frame hog barn is located south of the domestic group. It has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof. A concrete block wallow is on the south side of the building. The hog barn appears to have been built in the first quarter of the 20th century.

Wagon shed/corn crib and equipment shed: The wagon shed and small equipment shed are located on the north side of the entrance drive northeast of the dwelling. The equipment shed is in deteriorated condition and has an open side on the south elevation and a standing seam metal shed roof. The wagon shed/corn crib has been considerably altered, with a modern sliding glass door in the center of the south elevation, where the original drive-through passage has been closed off. The siding on the east and west is vertical board with board and batten in the loft above the original opening. Shed additions are on both sides of the building. The roof is corrugated metal. Both the sheds appear to have been built about 1890-1900.

Stone barn: The stone barn is located east of the dwelling and a large open space lies between the barn and the wagon shed/corn crib and equipment shed, contrary to the usual siting of the grain storage buildings near the animal barn. The barn has undergone extensive repairs in the past, indicated by a concrete block infill on the west gable end. The roof is standing seam metal and a non-contributing concrete silo is located near the ramp on the north side of the barn. Double swing doors open from the ramp to the upper barn level. Vertical vent slits are in the stone walls. A frame loafing shed of the early or mid 20th century adjoins the barn on the south. The barn appears to date from the period about 1825-1840.

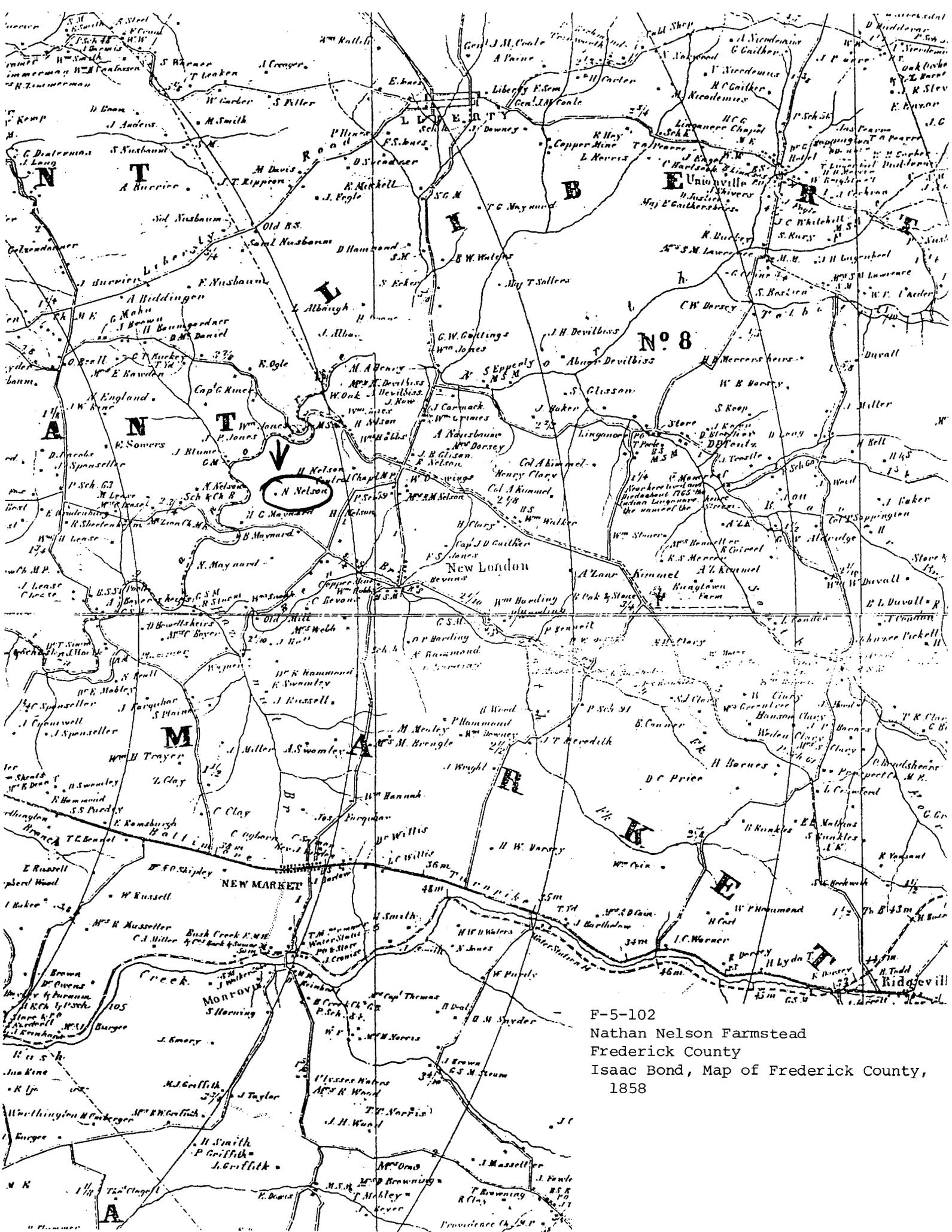
Nathan Nelson Farmstead  
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-102

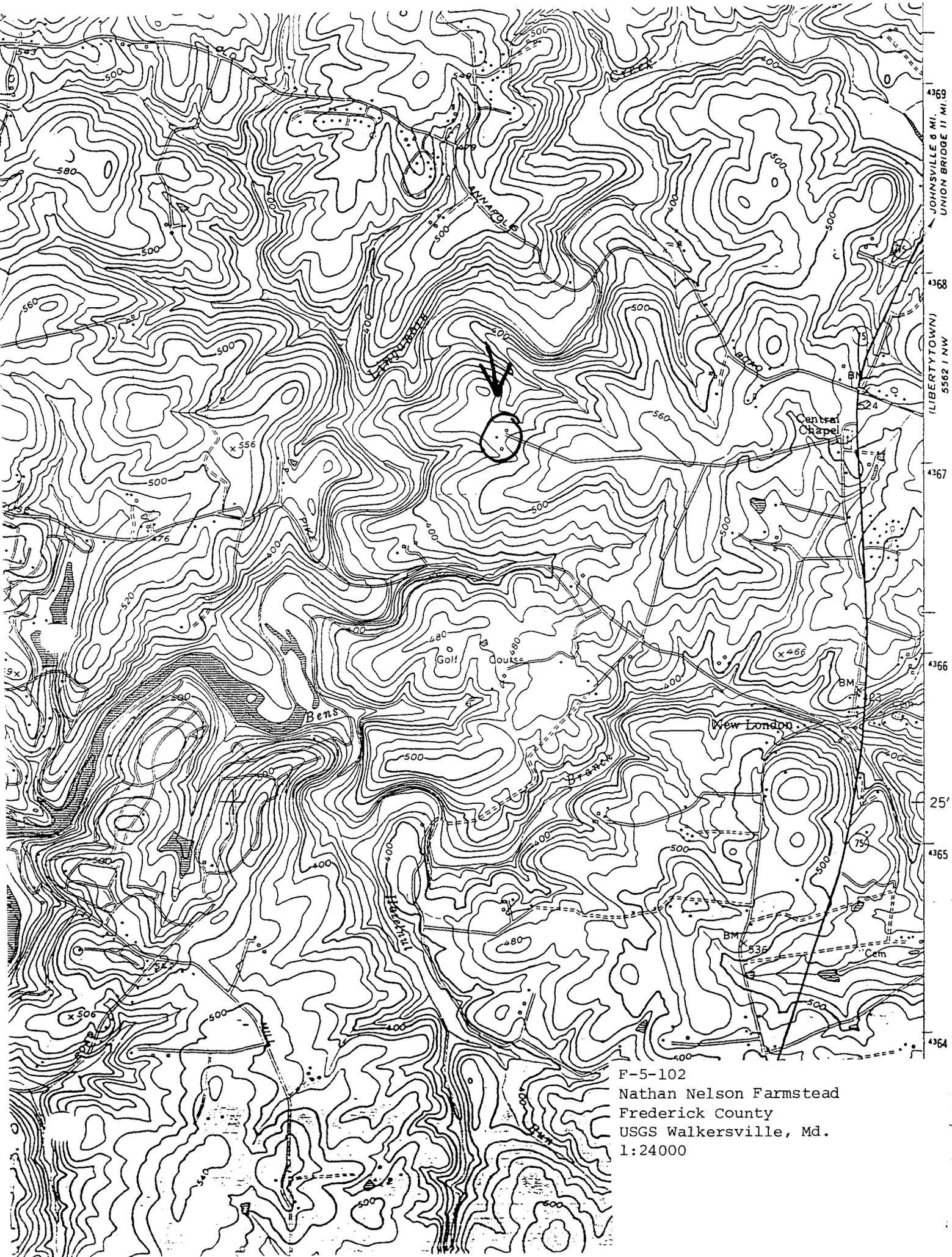
9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, V.2, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore, Regional Publishing Co., 1979, 1122.

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1176/968 29 apr 82	Daniel L. & Sail M. Glick	L. Ronald Schuman & Ethel Schuman	247 A., 1 R., 14 sq. ft.	\$66,820.80
1040/350 16 Jan 78	Daniel L. Glick et ux & L. Ronald Schuman et ux	Murray H. Scott, pers. rep. of estate of Nettie F. Jones, dec.	247 A.	\$252,500
496/294 21 Sept 51	Nettie P. Jones & Charles Wilson Stevens	Elmer S. & Margaret C. Gesswein	247 A.	
446/115 26 Jan 45	Elmer S. Gess- wein et ux	Ellen McHenry Bruce, unim., et al	247 1/4 A. 14 sq. Poods	
442/151 29 apr 44	Ellen McHenry Bruce & James & Ellen Keyser	Catherine R. Bauserman et ux	271 A. 24 1/3 ft. less 34 as sold to Roy E. Davall, 1941 Catherine received property from Martin by Martin's LWT, CHB 1/313, 1 May 18	
310/367 5 Nov-14	Martin L. Bauserman	Walker Neill & L. Vinton Joliffe, execut.	1st Tract: "Home Farm" of Nathan Nelson 270 A. 2 R., 33 1/3 ft. subject to restrictions regarding grave yard on said farm. mentioned in dec from John M. Clary to J. M.	J. M. Ganey
310/121 31 Jul 14	Walker Neill Joliffe et ux	James M. & Bessie G. Ganey		
308/376 30 Mar 14	James M. Ganey	John N. & Adelaide H. Clary	Home Farm of late Nathan Nelson 1) WIP 9/324, 6 June 1889 2) DHH 7/214, 7 June 1900 270 A., 2 R.	Clary heirs retain right to maintain fence around cemetery & access to it from
WIP 9/324 6 June 1889	John M. Clary	Susan R. Nelson (daughter of Nathan) sister of Mary Jones	Home Farm of late Nathan Nelson 270 A., 2 R., 33 1/3 sq. ft. Will Record <del>566</del> 566 1/21, 1875	\$5250
DHH 7/214 7 June 1900	James John N. Clary et ux	Mary Jane Clary (mother of John N.)	parts of "Friendship"; "Partnership"; "Nathan Undertaking" 28 3/4 A., 24 sq. ft.	



F-5-102  
Nathan Nelson Farmstead  
Frederick County  
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County,  
1858



JOHNSVILLE 6 MI.  
UNION BRIDGE 71 MI.  
LIBERTYTOWN  
5562 1 NW

4369  
4368  
4367  
4366  
25'  
4365  
4364

F-5-102  
Nathan Nelson Farmstead  
Frederick County  
USGS Walkersville, Md.  
1:24000



F-5-102

Nathan Nelson Farmstead

Fredrick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Croansville, Md.

North elevation

1/5



F-5-102

Nathan Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc. Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.  
Southwest corner view

2/5



F-5-102

Nathan Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Smokehouse, northeast corner view

3/5



F-5-102

Nathan Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc. Md. SHPO, Crainsville, Md.

Stone barn, northeast corner view

4/5



F-5-102

Nathan Nelson Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Stone barn, west elevation

5/5