

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-103

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Name of Property: Nelson-Burall Farmstead

Location: 6602 New London 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 owner of the property initially granted permission for access to F-5-103, but did not respond to requests for specific dates for the survey. 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. Resources that were visible from the public right-of-way were verified in the field. Frederick County, MD At a Glance also provided aerial imagery from 1988, 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-5-103: a two-story stone dwelling (circa 1790 with circa 1840-1850 wing); a stone smokehouse (1790-1800); a wagon shed/corn crib (1890); a garage/ice house (nineteenth-century and twentieth-century); a bank barn (1875); a hog barn (1920s/1930s); and, a lime kiln (last quarter of the nineteenth-century). All seven resources appear on the 2011 aerial imagery. An addition has been added to the east elevation of the stone dwelling since the 1994 survey. Based on the aerial imagery, the addition was added prior to 2000. It is a two-story addition with three dormers on the south roof slope and an exterior brick chimney on the east gable end. Based on the limited analysis through aerial imagery, the remaining resources were not significantly altered between 1994 and 2011. A shed-roof outbuilding appears on the 1988 aerial imagery northeast of the garage/ice house; it is likely that the building was not included on the 1994 MIHP form because it was considered non-contributing. A gable-roof hay shed has been added to the property since the 1994 survey. It is located northwest of the garage/ice house; based on the aerial imagery it was added to the property between 1988 and 2000.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 99.56 acres (Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation 2013).

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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; 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

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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 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,

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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).

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

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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).

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).

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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 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 Nelson-Burall Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

In 1839, Nathan and Mary Hammond sold the 130 acre parcel to Elias Buckingham for the sum of \$3,700.00 (FCLR HS 9:25). Buckingham's will dated, October 21, 1844 devised his property to his wife, Matilda, until the time of her death or remarriage, at which point the property was to be sold and divided amongst his children (FCW GME 3:54). The 1850 census records Matilda Buckingham (aged 42) as the owner of \$3,700.00 worth of real estate and as head of a household consisting of her son William (aged 25), daughter Lucinda (aged 18), and son Silas (aged 17). William was listed as a "farmer" and Silas as a "laborer" (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:266). Matilda Buckingham also appears in Schedule 2 as a slaveholder of one male child, age 11 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:469).

The 1850 agricultural census records Matilda Buckingham as the owner of a farm comprised of 80 acres of improved land and 50 acres of unimproved land. Buckingham's farm was valued at \$3,700.00 and her farm implements at \$50.00. She owned four horses, three milch cows, four "other cattle," and 19 swine. Her livestock was valued at \$200.00 and the value of animals slaughtered on the farm at \$150.00. The farm produced 300 pounds of butter. Buckingham harvested 140 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 30 bushels of oats, three bushels of Irish potatoes, and six tons of hay. The value of her orchard products was \$5.00 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:530-531).

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In 1858, Samuel Burall purchased the 130 acre parcel for the sum of \$5,250.00 (FCLR BGF 2:13). Burall appears in the 1860 agricultural census owning 90 acres of improved land and 45 acres of unimproved land. Burall's farm was valued at \$7,000.00 and his farm implements at \$2,000.00. Burall owned four horses, six milch cows, four "other cattle," and 22 swine. His livestock was valued at \$950.00 and the value of animals slaughtered on the farm at \$140.00. The farm produced 1,000 pounds of butter. Burall harvested 543 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of rye, 700 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, 15 tons of hay, and four bushels of clover (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

The 1870 agricultural census records Burall as owning 111 acres of improved land and 20 acres of woodland. Burall's farm was valued at \$6,550.00 and his farm implements at \$200.00. In 1870, Burall paid \$450.00 in wages for farm labor, including room and board. Burall owned four horses, five milch cows, six "other cattle," and 17 swine. His livestock was valued at \$890.00 and the value of animals slaughtered on the farm at \$265.00. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. Burall harvested 480 bushels of winter wheat, 40 bushels of rye, 450 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 15 tons of hay, and 14 bushels of clover. The total value of production at the farm was estimated at \$1,347.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded Samuel Burall as the owner of a farm consisting of 100 acres of tilled land, 7 acres of permanent meadows, pastures, vineyards, or orchards, and 22 acres of woodland. Burall's farm was valued at \$6,500.00, farm implements at \$365.00, and livestock was valued at \$729.00. Burall spent \$93.00 in fertilizer and \$285.00 for 62 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$1,500.00. Burall had 12 acres of mown grassland and 33 acres not mown; he harvested 12 tons of hay and four bushels of clover. Burall owned five horses and 14 swine. He had seven milch cows and nine "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, seven calves dropped on the farm, one live "cattle" and one slaughtered "cattle" were sold. The farm produced 780 pounds of butter. There were 90 barnyard poultry and three "other" poultry on the farm; 920 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Burall grew 750 bushels of corn on 20 acres, 80 bushels of rye on four acres, 700 bushels of wheat on 38 acres, and 40 bushels of Irish potatoes on one half acre. Burall also harvested 10 bushels of sweet potatoes. He had 70 apple trees on two acres; the trees produced 20 bushels of fruit. The total value of orchard products was \$5.00. The farm produced 20 pounds of honey. Burall cut eight cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$16.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The *History of Frederick County* provides a biographical sketch of Samuel Burall's son, Henry Oscar Burall, and the following description of the farm circa 1910:

The farm contains 134 acres of excellent land, and the buildings are substantial and in good condition. The main part of the house was built more than one hundred and twenty

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years ago. It formerly belonged to Mr. Hall who owned three farms in that neighborhood. Mr. Burall's father [Samuel Burall] built the barn in 1870, and the wagon shed in 1890. [Williams and McKinsey 2003:1468]

The agricultural output of the Nelson-Burall 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

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

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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-5-103
Nelson-Burall Farmstead
New Market vicinity
Private

Ca. 1790-1930

The Nelson-Burall Farmstead is centered on a circa 1790 stone dwelling with a circa 1840-1850 rear wing. Other buildings in the group are an 1870 bank barn, an 1890 wagon shed/corn crib, a late 19th century lime kiln, an icehouse under an early 20th century garage, a stone smokehouse contemporary with the dwelling, and a frame hog barn of the 1920's or 1930's. The house has a well-preserved east parlor with a Federal style mantelpiece flanked by a glass-doored cupboard. The room has original chair rails, baseboards, and cornice trim as well as inverted T-shaped lamp sconces. The two-room plan of the house remains intact, but the west parlor has been altered in the late 19th or early 20th century with a simpler mantel and replaced flooring. The presence of the glass-enclosed cupboard is unusual in rural Federal houses in Frederick County. The lime kiln is also a well-preserved example of its type. The original builder and occupant of the house is unclear, but it may have been built by Gabriel Hall or George Burckhart during the 1780's or 1790's. It was almost certainly extant by 1810 when Henry Nelson bought the farm from Daniel Burckhart. In 1858, Samuel Burall purchased the 130-acre farm and erected most of the existing agricultural outbuildings. In the period 1920 to 1983, the farm was owned by the family of William E. Boyer.

F-5-103
Nelson-Burall 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:
Rural Agrarian Intensification, A.D. 1680-1815
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.

 E yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Nelson-Burall Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 6602 New London 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	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 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 Timothy E. Traylor

street & number 6602 New London 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 1201

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 752

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-5-103

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

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 7

The Nelson-Burall Farmstead is centered on a two-story stone dwelling built about 1790 with a stone rear wing built about 1840-1850 and the associated outbuildings ranging in date from about 1790 to 1930, including a stone smokehouse, a frame wagon shed/corn crib of about 1890, a frame and stone bank barn of about 1870, a hog barn of about 1930, an early 20th century frame garage built over a subterranean stone icehouse of the late 19th century, and a stone lime kiln of the late 19th century. The farmstead is located on the west side of New London Road at the end of a driveway running about 1/2 mile from the public road about 3 miles north of New Market, Frederick County, Maryland. The farmstead's immediate environment is primarily open agricultural fields, bounded by stone fences probably dating from the period 1790-1800. The buildings are grouped to the west and south of the dwelling, which faces south. The lime kiln is located in an open field about 200 feet down slope to the southwest from the farmstead buildings. Dates of the buildings are based on architectural evidence, a biographical sketch of Henry Oscar Burall in Williams and McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910), land records, and historical maps.

The dwelling has a three-bay south elevation with the foundation exposed by the sloping topography of the site on the south side. The foundation was probably original open, with a door leading into the cellar. In the 1920's or 1930's, the cellar level was enclosed with a german-sided structure with two 6/6 windows and an off-center door. Above the enclosed section is a one-story open porch fronting the first story of the house. The porch posts and balustrade are square, suggesting that the original supports have been replaced. Most porches of this type were added to early houses in the mid and late 19th century and had turned or chamfered posts with scroll-sawn brackets and balustrades. The entrance is in the center bay and has a 6-panel door in the "cross and bible" arrangement, a common style in the New Market Region. A 4-light transom is above the door. The first story windows are 9/6 with louvred shutters. The second story windows are 6/6, also with shutters. The cornice is a plain boxed type with a small dentil molding as ornamentation. The roof is corrugated metal over wood shingles and interior end chimneys are at the east and west gables. The gable ends have no openings except small 2/2 attic windows. The rear wing extends from the northwest corner and the east and west sides both have one-story porches. The east porch is probably the older of the two and has a corrugated metal roof. The northern end of the porch is enclosed as a kitchen pantry. The first story stone wall under the porch roof is painted white. Vertical board doors open into the two rooms of the wing. The west side porch is probably an early 20th century addition, but may replace a smaller porch, perhaps an entry porch, on this elevation. The present porch extends the length of the wing and has square posts and a plain balustrade. The windows in the wing are 6/6. The cornice of the wing is corbeled brick, an indication that it was probably built in the second quarter of the 19th century, as this feature is found on many houses of that period. The wing has two chimneys, one at the center of the wing and the other at the north gable end.

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" 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 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. 1790-1930 **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 Nelson-Burall Farmstead is moderately high in significance for the architecture of the dwelling in which the exterior features of the Federal period in which it was built have been retained almost intact and for the decorative moldings, mantelpiece, hardware, and glazed cupboard of the east parlor, a well-preserved room of the period about 1790 to 1800. The farmstead is also moderately significant in agriculture for the late 19th century lime kiln in good condition located near the buildings. Lime burning for agricultural purposes was practiced in scattered locations around the County during the mid 19th century, but it was not widely used until the 1860's and 1870's.

According to a biographical sketch of Henry O. Burall, the house was built about 1790, possibly by a Mr. Hall. Research for this survey could not confirm the builder's identity. Land records show that the property was part of "Hall's Choice", a 1755 grant to Benjamin Hall for 1,054 acres. In 1763, Gabriel Hall, described as a planter, purchased 333 acres of "Hall's Choice". In 1783, he sold 31-1/4 acres to George Burckhart, the owner of the large "Peace and Plenty" tract in the vicinity. The house may have existed at that date, but the "Peace and Plenty" property was occupied by several finely decorated houses erected during the period about 1760 to 1820 and whose origins are unclear. In 1810, Henry Nelson purchased from Burckhart's son Daniel the tract containing the house as part of 125 acres from both "Hall's Choice" and "Peace and Plenty". The house's architectural features strongly suggest that it was completed prior to this transaction. It remained in the Nelson family until the 1840's. In 1858, Samuel Burall (1820-1899) bought the property. Most of the remaining agricultural outbuildings date from the period of the Burall family ownership, from 1858 to 1920. From 1920 to 1983, William E. Boyer and his descendants owned the farm, adding the hog barn and several other outbuildings. Some of the Boyer period outbuildings, including extensive chicken houses near the smokehouse, have been demolished.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-103

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone. Privately published, Ann Arbor, Mi., 1966.
Land Records of Frederick County
Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.
(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 134 acres

Quadrangle name Walkersville, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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

Zone Easting Northing

B

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

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

Concurrent with Tax Map 69, Parcel 36. The 134 acres in this parcel approximately encompasses the 130 acres of the farm which has remained intact since 1837.

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 (Continued)

The interior of the first story of the main section has a two-room plan with a partition wall just left of the main entrance. The east parlor is the more formal room and has a Federal style mantelpiece flanked on the right by a glass-doored cupboard. The glass appears to be original. The glass panes in built-in cupboards are unusual in Frederick County houses of this period, most having solid wood raised panel doors. The interior shelves appear to have been replaced, the originals having undoubtedly been of the decorative scalloped profile found in many other cupboards. The mantelpiece has incised flutes and stars alternating in the frieze panel cornice, a pattern often found in Federal period houses in rural locations. A center panel with flutes and fluted pilasters frame the fireplace opening. The chair rail and baseboard and the wide pine board floor are original and a winding enclosed staircase is at the northeast corner. The north and south walls have inverted T-shaped lamp sconces with beaded edges, a feature seen in several other Federal period houses in the County, but these differ in design in that the arms of the sconces extend to the flanking door and window frames and to the molded cornice of the room. The west parlor is much plainer and the mantelpiece appears to be a late 19th century or early 20th century replacement and the flooring has also been replaced. The rear wing has been considerably altered in recent years and the original two-room plan has been partially obscured by alterations to the dividing wall. According to the current owners, Mr. and Mrs. Traylor, the house had been little altered up to the early 1980's, with no indoor plumbing and only a single electrical outlet from the ceiling.

Outbuildings:

Smokehouse: The stone smokehouse located northwest of the rear wing of the dwelling was probably built about 1790-1800, but the roof and the upper gable walls were replaced in the early 20th century. The interior plastered walls of the structure have the initials and date "J. W. 1908", which is probably the date of the repairs. The roof is corrugated metal over shingles and the gables are faced with German siding. The single door is a vertical board type in the south elevation.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The wagon shed/corn crib was built in 1890, according to Henry O. Burall's biographical sketch in the 1910 county history. It has a stone foundation, tongue-and-groove siding, and horizontal vented siding on the north and south crib sides. The roof is corrugated metal over wood shingles.

Garage/ice house: The small frame garage built in the early 20th century is directly over a stone-lined subterranean storage pit for ice. A trap door in the wood flooring of the garage opens to a ladder into the ice house. The ice house chamber could date from the mid or late 19th century, with the garage being built over it in the early 20th century. The garage has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof. A small addition adjoins the garage on the north side.

Bank barn: Henry O. Burall's biography states that the barn was erected in 1875. It has vertical siding with squared louvred vents and swing doors on the north elevation. The roof is corrugated metal over wood shingles. A non-contributing concrete silo stands next to the ramp on the north elevation.

7.2 Description (Continued)

Hog barn: The frame hog barn located just east of the bank barn was probably built in the 1920's or 1930's. It has vertical siding with painted "vents" and a cross gable on the north side with a loading door to the upper loft. The roof is covered with corrugated roof. On the south elevation is a concrete enclosed wallow area.

Lime kiln: The stone lime kiln in the pasture southwest of the other farmstead buildings was probably built during the last quarter of the 19th century. It is built into the sloping site with a stone curving face on the south centered by an arched opening at the base.

Nelson-Burall Farmstead
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-103

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

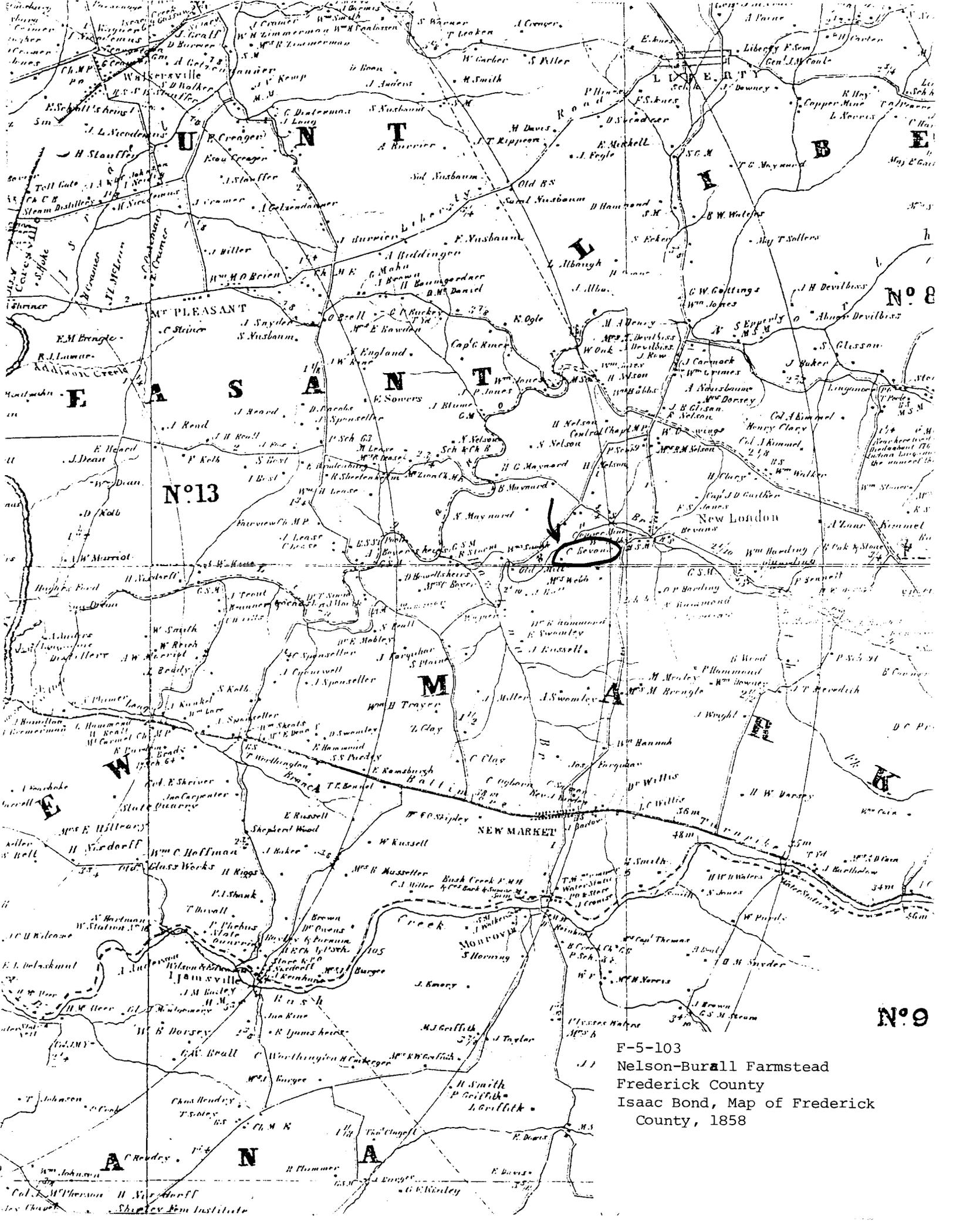
Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910.
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, 1467-1468.

6602 New London

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1201/752 10 June 83	Timothy E. & Juanita C. Traylor	Catherine R. & Margaret L. Boyer	Parcel 1: 3 tracts conveyed lig. 335/46 Parcel 2: 80. woodlot.	\$210,000
489/171 17 Mar-50	Catherine R. Margaret L., Robert D. Boyer	Jeanne C. Barnhart	489/170: Boyers to Barnhart 489/171 heirs	
335/46 26 Mar 20	William E. & Lela L. Boyer	Henry O. & Ida M. Burrall		
DHH 5/686 12 Apr 1900	Henry O. & Ida M. Burrall	Philip J. & Sarah Ang Lebege		\$5,895
DHH 5/685 12 Apr 1900	Philip J. Angl- bege et ux	Henry O. Burrall exec. of LW&T of Samuel Burrall, dec.	parts of "Hall's Choice", "Reese and Plenty"	\$5,895
BGF 1/454 26 Mar 1858	Samuel Burrall	Charles A. Beavans	mortgage	
BGF 2/13 26 Mar 1858	Samuel Burrall	Charles A. Beavans	130 A., 53 sq. ft. see LW&T of Elias Buckingham & renunciation of executorship by heirs	\$5,250
Wiel Record GME 3/54 21 Oct 1844	Executors: Henry Nelson John Harding	Elias Buckingham	wife: Matilda to retain control of farm until she remarries Children: Wm. S., Lucinda S., Silas H., & Martha Ann	
HS 9/25 11 Apr 1839	Elias Bucking- ham	Nathan C. & Mary Hammond	130 A.	\$3,700
HS 5/48 13 Jan 1837	Nathan C. Hammond	Benjamin Nelson et ux & John Lease & wife Acorneth who was formerly wife of Elisha Nelson	130 A.	\$3,500

F-5-103

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
WR 37/535 18 June 1810	Daniel Burkhardt exec. of Geo. Henry Nelson	Daniel Burkhardt exec. of George Burkhardt, dec.	parts of "Peace & Plenty", "Hall's Choice" 125 a.	\$2,000
WR 4/41 15 May 1783	George Burkhardt, Sr. of Frederick town	Gabriel Hall, farmer	part of "Resurvey on Hall's Choice" 31 1/4 a.	£40
J /498 15 May 1763	Gabriel Hall, planter, of Frederick Co.	Joshua Warfield of Anne Arundel Co.	333 a. of "Hall's Choice"	£62,12 sh.
			see also 6224 New London Chace WR 23/545 cites 18 Feb 1755 grant to Benjamin Hall for 1,054 a. "The Resurvey on Hall's Choice"	



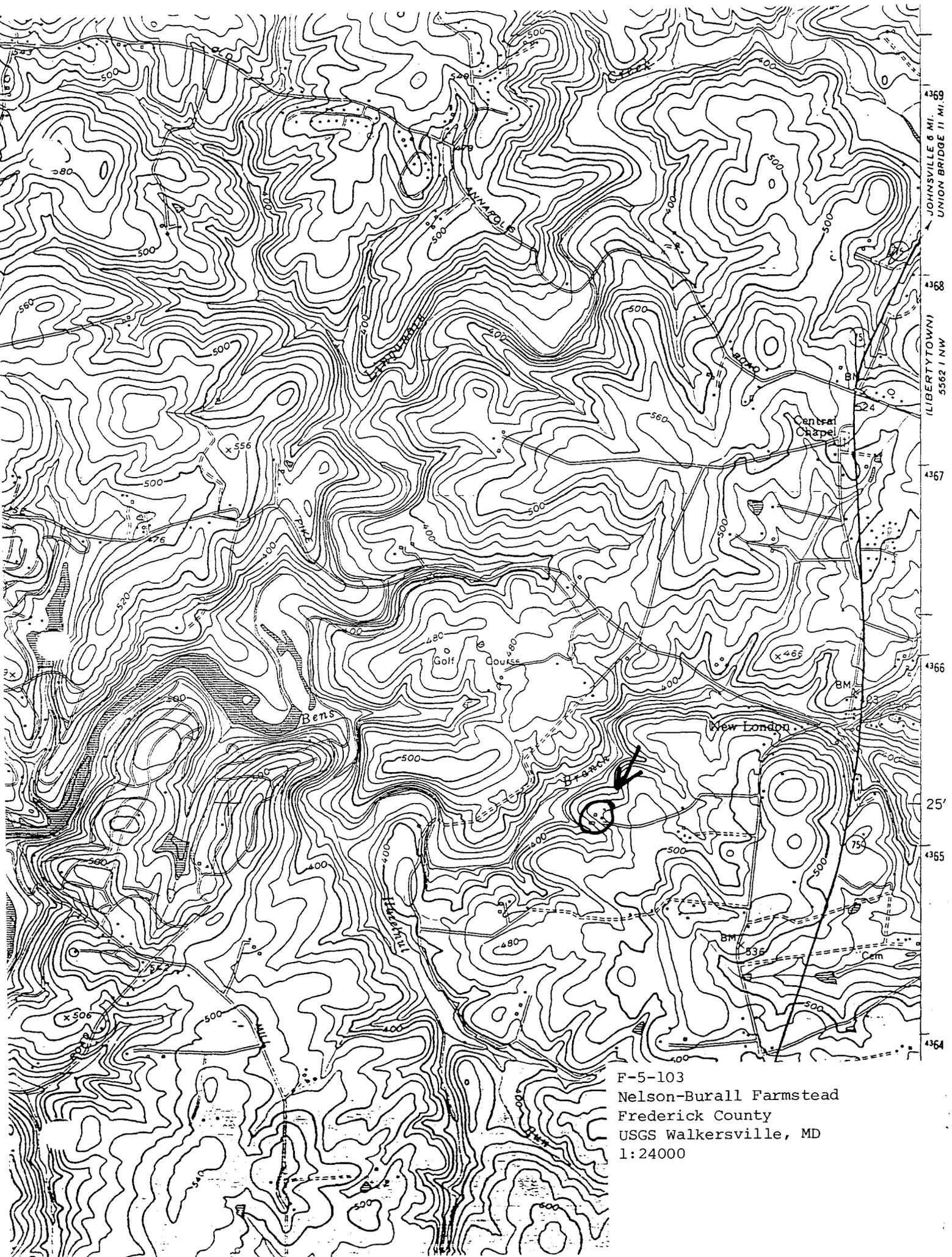
F-5-103
Nelson-Burall Farmstead
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858

MARKET DIST No. 9

Scale 7 1/2 inches to the mile



F-5-103
Nelson-Burall Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873



JOHNSVILLE 6 MI.
UNION BRIDGE 11 MI. 50
LIBERTYTOWN
5562 I NW

4368
4367
4366
25'
4365
4364

F-5-103
Nelson-Burall Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Walkersville, MD
1:24000



F-5-103

Nelson-Burrall Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

South elevation

1/8



F-5-103

Nelson-Burrall Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

East elevation

2/8



F-5-103

Nelson-Burrall Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Northwest corner view

3/8



F-5-103

Nelson-Burratt Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

East parlor mantel

4/8



F-5-103

Nelson-Burrall Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Smokehouse, southwest corner view

5/8



F-5-103

Nelson-Burroll Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. 10C, Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Wagon shed/cont. + garage, view
from southeast

6/8



F-5-10.3

Nelson-Burroll Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Bank barn and hog barn, view from
northeast

7/8



F-5-103

Nelson-Burrall Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Lime kiln, view from south

8/8