Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name of Property: Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Location: 12401 Glissans Mill Road, Libertytown, 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 did not respond to requests for access to F-5-105. All photographs were taken from the public right-of-way. 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-5-105: a two-story frame and stone dwelling (1840-1875); a meathouse (1840); a frame shed (last quarter of nineteenth-century); a wagon shed/corn crib (1880s/1890s); a bank barn (1840s-1850s); and, a dairy barn with milk house and pump house (1938). The property is only partially visible from the public right-of-way. The dwelling, meathouse, frame shed, wagon shed/corn crib, bank barn, and dairy barn appear on the 2011 aerial imagery. The limited field verification from the public right-of-way revealed that all six resources appear to be extant. Based on the aerial mapping and field verification, none of the resources appear to have been significantly altered since the 1994 survey. Based on the aerial imagery and field verification, three additional resources were added to the property prior to 2000. A three-sided gable-roof barn is located northeast of the dwelling directly south of the dairy barn. A gable-roof outbuilding is located northwest of the house. The third building also is located northwest of the dwelling; it appears to be an equipment shed.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 136 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; 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 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).

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).

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 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 Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

Abraham Nusbaum, the grandfather of Abraham Washington Nusbaum, immigrated to the United States from Germany. The elder Abraham owned a 500 acre farm, which he devised to his sons, Adam and Samuel, and which was divided in a series of deeds dated August 11, 1840 (Williams and McKinsey 2003:1546; FCLR HS 11:337-340). The properties that became the Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead (MIHP F-5-105) and the Samuel A. Nusbaum Farmstead (MIHP F-5-106) were included in Adam Nusbaum's portion of the property. Adam Nusbaum was the father of both Samuel A. Nusbaum and Abraham W. Nusbaum.

The 1850 census recorded Adam Nusbaum as a farmer who owned $18,000.00 worth of real estate. Nusbaum was the head of a household including his wife, Rachael, and their six children. Their eldest sons, Abraham Washington and Samuel A., were both employed as "laborers" (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:421). Adam Nusbaum also appears on Schedule 2 as a slaveholder of two children, a girl aged seven and a boy aged ten (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:481).

The 1850 agricultural census recorded Adam Nusbaum as owning 150 acres of improved land and 50 acres of unimproved land. Nusbaum's farm was valued at $10,000 and his farm implements were valued at $240.00. Nusbaum owned 11 horses, nine milch cows, three "other cattle," and 40 swine. His livestock was valued at $830.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed as $150.00. The farm produced 500

pounds of butter. Nusbaum harvested 1,000 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of Irish potatoes, 45 tons of hay, and 10 bushels of clover (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:552-553). Adam Nusbaum also appears on Schedule 5 of the census, Products of Industry, as a miller with $5,200.00 of capital invested in his business. In the year ending June 1, 1850, Nusbaum's water powered mill processed 5,000 bushels of wheat, producing 1,200 barrels of flour. The value of the mill's production was listed at $6,000.00. Nusbaum employed one laborer at a monthly cost of $12.00 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:596-597). Adam Nusbaum appears on Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of two enslaved children (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:481).

In 1860, Nusbaum's farm comprised 230 acres of improved land and 60 acres of unimproved land. The farm was valued at $16,200 and the farm implements were valued at $1,000.00. Nusbaum owned 14 horses, eight milch cows, eight "other cattle," and 40 swine. His livestock was valued at $1,680.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed as $600.00. The farm produced 200 pounds of butter. Nusbaum harvested 2,000 bushels of wheat, 750 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, five bushels of peas and beans, 200 bushels of Irish potatoes, 5 bushels of sweet potatoes, 80 tons of hay, and 33 bushels of clover (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Nusbaum's mill also appears on the manufacturing census. In 1860, Nusbaum invested $900.00 in the mill. Nusbaum's water powered mill processed 3,500 bushels of wheat, rye, and corn. The mill also sawed $100.00 worth of lumber. The value of the mill's production was listed at $400.00. Nusbaum employed an average of 1 1/2 laborers at a monthly cost of $13.00 (U.S. Manufacturing Census 1860). Adam Nusbaum appears on Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of two enslaved persons: an 18 year old male and a 14 year old female (U.S. Census 1860).

In 1876, Adam Nusbaum divided his farm between his sons, Abraham W. Nusbaum (MIHP F-5-105) and Samuel A. Nusbaum (MIHP F-5-106) (FCLR TG 5:8, 41). The agricultural census suggests that Nusbaum's sons took over the daily management of the farms as early as 1870. Adam Nusbaum does not appear in the 1870 agricultural census; however, entries are found for both Abraham W. and Samuel A. Nusbaum.

In 1870, Abraham W. Nusbaum was managing a farm comprised of 125 acres of improved land and six acres of unimproved land. The farm was valued at $9,100.00 and the farm implements at $150.00. A total of $400.00 was paid to laborers, including the value of room and board. There were four horses, seven milch cows, seven "other cattle," and 19 swine on the farm. The value of livestock was listed at $844.00 and the value of animals slaughtered at $577.00. The farm produced 1,000 pounds of butter. Crops harvested on the farm included: 700 bushels of winter wheat, 48 bushels of rye, 1,350 bushels of Indian corn, 125 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 tons of hay, 23 bushels of clover, and 26 bushels of grass. The total value of farm production was estimated at $3,796.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded Abraham W. Nusbaum as the owner of a farm consisting of 130 acres of tilled land, 3 acres of permanent meadows, pastures, vineyards, or orchards, and 40 acres of woodland. Nusbaum's farm was valued at $7,000.00, farm implements at $450.00, and livestock was valued at $680.00. Nusbaum spent $200.00 on fences, $64.00 in fertilizer, and $100.00 for 17 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as $1,200.00. Nusbaum had 17 acres of mown grassland and 40 acres not mown; he harvested 15 tons of hay. Nusbaum owned eight horses and 18 swine. He had nine milch cows and seven "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, nine calves dropped on the farm, seven live "cattle" and one slaughtered "cattle" were sold. The farm produced 480 pounds of butter. There were 70 barnyard poultry and four "other" poultry on the farm; 500 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Nusbaum grew 550 bushels of corn on 11 acres, 15 bushels of oats on three acres, 45 bushels of rye on four acres, and 750 bushels of wheat on 45 acres. He had 200 apple trees on nine acres; the trees produced 100 bushels of fruit. The total value of orchard products was $20.00. The value of forest products for 1879 was $15.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The agricultural output of the Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead is generally consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farmers in Frederick County, the Nusbaums 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). In 1850 and 1860, Adam Nusbaum is recorded as having 40 swine; this trend towards larger numbers of swine also was noted by Reed (2011:41). Adam Nusbaum also owned a mill in 1850 and 1860. Production at the mill declined sharply between 1850 and 1860. This is also consistent with data collected by Reed (2011:64) which noted a decline in milling in the region as mill owners were unable to compete with industrialized operations. Abraham W. Nusbaum maintained smaller numbers of swine in 1870 and 1880.

Liber/Folio	Date	Grantor/Grantee
TG 5/41	1/28/1876	Adam Nusbaum and Rachel Nusbaum (his wife) to Abraham Washington Nusbaum (their son); sum of $7,338.60; part of a tract of land called "Friendship," part of "Dear Bought," and part of "Resurvey on Dear Bought" containing 136 acres, 2 1/4 perches; also part of "Friendship" containing 3 1/2 acres and 26 perches; also part of "Middle Plantation" containing 8 1/2 acres and 22 perches; also a second part of "Middle Plantation" containing 19 acres and 20 perches; deed references two previous transactions in

		metes and bounds: "deed from Samuel Nusbaum and wife to Adam Nusbaum dated August 10th 1840" and "deed from dated the last day of April 1861, from Joseph H. Hartsich to Adam Nusbaum"; also references the adjacent property devised to Samuel A. Nusbaum (TG 5/8)
BGF 7/58	8/6/1861	Joseph H. Hartsook to Adam Nusbaum; sum of $903.75; containing 15 acres and 10 perches
HS 11/388	8/11/1840	Samuel Nusbaum and Mary Nusbaum (his wife) to Adam Nusbaum; sum of $2,500.00; part of a tract of land called "Middle Plantation," "Alder Spring," "What you Will," "The Hidden Treasure," "Hope For The Best," and "The Finished Stroke" containing 232 3/4 acres and 32 perches

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.

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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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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.

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name of Property: Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Location: 12401 Glissans Mill Road, Libertytown, Maryland

Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum 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-5-0105_2013-04-09_01	Farm complex, looking west
F-5-0105_2013-04-09_02	Farm complex, looking west

F-5-0105_2013-04-09_01
ABRAHAM W. NUSBAUM FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD
09 APRIL 2013
MD SHPO
FARM COMPLEX, LKNG W
1/2

F-5-0105_2013-04-09_02
ABRAHAM W. NUSBAUM FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD
09 APRIL 2013
MD SHPO
FARM COMPLEX, LKNG W
2/2

F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead Ca. 1840; 1875-1938
Libertytown vicinity
Private

The Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead has a two-story stone and frame dwelling in which the rear stone wing may have been built about 1840 and the front frame section erected about 1875. Much alteration has taken place in both the interior and the exterior, resulting in the loss of much of its historical integrity. The stone section may have originally faced west with 9/6 windows in two or three bays on the first story. A modern one-story addition obscures most of the west side of the wing and the windows were altered to 2/2 or 6/6 in the late 19th century. The main section now has its principal elevation on the north with a one-story porch supported on brick piers and square posts and vinyl siding. A log meathouse near the rear of the house may date from the 1840's and has clapboard siding with a vertical board door. Among the agricultural group north of the dwelling is an unusually designed wagon shed/corn crib with a projecting loft above the drive-through doors with a bowstring arched soffit. The stone and frame bank barn may have a late 19th century upper structure on a circa 1840's stone foundation. The 1938 dairy barn with a gambrel roof and concrete block walls has an adjoining milk house and a feed room. A german-sided frame pump house near the dairy barn was probably built the same year. The farmstead has moderate significance in architecture for the design of the wagon shed/corn crib, possibly purchased from a farm building catalog of the 1880's or 1890's, and minimal significance for the stone and frame dwelling. Abraham W. Nusbaum (1828-1916) purchased the farm from his father Adam in 1876 and probably enlarged the existing stone dwelling, rebuilt the barn, and added the wagon shed/corn crib.

F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Libertytown
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

Known Design Source: None

M70 P12

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. F-5-105

Magi No.

DOE __yes x__no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 12401 Glisans Mill Road ___ not for publication

city, town Libertytown x vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

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

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

name Grace L. Garver

street & number 12201 Glisans Mill Road telephone no.:

city, town Union Bridge state and zip code MD 21791

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1751

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 1010

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-5-105

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
_x_ good	___ ruins	_x_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 9

The Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead is centered on a two-story frame dwelling built about 1875 with a two-story stone rear wing built about 1840 and its associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings, which include a log meathouse of about 1840, a frame shed of the late 19th century, a frame and stone bank barn of the 1870's, a wagon shed/corn crib of the 1880's to 1890's, and a circa 1938 concrete block dairy barn, milk house, and frame pump house. The farmstead is located on the south side of Glissans Mill Road about 0.9 mile east of Green Valley Road (Md. 75), near Libertytown, Frederick County, Maryland. The farmstead is on rising land bordering the valley of Linganore Creek and the agricultural outbuildings are visible from the road, with the dwelling located at the south end of the building group. The dates of the buildings are based on architectural evidence, land records, historical maps, and a biographical sketch of Abraham W. Nusbaum in the 1910 History of Frederick County.

The dwelling's original section, the two-story stone rear wing, has been altered by interior remodeling which obscures the original plan. The original principal elevation may have faced west. This side is now partially obscured by a modern one-story addition with brick veneer. One of the original window openings near the northwest corner of the stone section appears to have been altered from 9/6 to its present 6/6 configuration. The second story of the wing has 6/6 windows in t bays. The east side of the wing has an enclosed two-story porch which was originally open. The enclosure is covered with vinyl siding. An interior end chimney is located on the south gable end and a cellar bulkhead entrance is at the southeast corner. Although much of the original appearance of the stone wing has been altered, the character of the stonemasonry is like that of other stone structures in the New Market Region which have been dated in the period about 1830-1840. Land record research for this survey has not confirmed this date, but detailed examination of early deed indexes may provide earlier references to support the date. The north section of the house is a two-story frame building erected about 1875 with five bays facing north and a vinyl exterior cladding. Interior end chimneys are at the east and west gable ends and a one-story porch extends across the elevation. The corrugated metal porch roof is supported on square posts on brick piers. The windows are 2/2 with replacement shutters. The center entrance has a 4-light transom and sidelights and the door has arched molding panels. The main roof is standing seam metal. The east elevation has modern picture windows on the first story and 2/2 attic windows. The west elevation also has altered window bays on the first story with 6/6 sash and a three-part modern window. The 2/2 attic windows are as on the east elevation. The modern addition has both stone and brick veneer and an exterior stone chimney on the south elevation. The interior has been extensively altered and its historical integrity has been lowered to a minimal level. The date of this section appears to correspond approximately with Abraham W. Nusbaum's acquisition of the property from his father in 1876, although a mantelpiece removed from the north section stored in the frame shed behind the house seems to date from the 1840's, leaving open a possibility that part of the north section may be older or that the mantelpiece was re-used in the 1870's.

8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-105

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	x architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
x 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
x 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates C. 1840; C. 1875-1938 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B x C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national ___state x local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead is moderately significant in architecture for the unusual design of the wagon shed/corn crib, built about 1880-1890 with a projecting loft over a bowstring arched soffit. The design was probably provided by an agricultural outbuilding catalog which has not yet been identified. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, catalog designs for farm dwellings and outbuildings became common and usually had ornamental features which embellished the functional purposes of the structures. In this case, the loft area of the shed was given prominence while the curved soffit allowed passage of loaded wagons into the drive-through without impediments. The dwelling is minimally significant in architecture because of its extensive alterations over several periods, which obscure its building history. The stone section of the house was probably built in the 1840's, possibly by Adam Nusbaum (1803-1877), father of Abraham W. Nusbaum (1828-1916), who purchased the farm from the father in 1876. Abraham was responsible for the expansion of the dwelling and for building the wagon shed/corn crib and the upper structure of the barn. Nusbaum retired from active farming in 1889 and lived from that year to his death in 1916 in Libertytown. His son George McC. Nusbaum (1862-1926) and his descendants ran the farm until 1952. The 136 acres of the property have remained mostly intact from 1876 to the present.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-105

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
(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 136 acres

Quadrangle name Libertytown, Md. **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Concurrent with Tax Map 70, Parcel 12, the approximate outline of the farm sold to Abraham W. Nusbaum by his father Adam Nusbaum in 1876.

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

PS-2746

7.1 Description (Continued)

Meathouse: The log meathouse is located southwest of the dwelling. It has a stone foundation and clapboard exterior siding. The gable roof is corrugated metal. A low vertical board door is located on the east elevation. The meathouse was probably built about 1840.

Frame shed: A one-story frame shed located immediately south of the dwelling's rear wing appears to date from the last quarter of the 19th century. Its original use has not been determined, but it is now a storage shed. The foundation is stone and the exterior is covered with vertical boards. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The doorway is on the north elevation.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The wagon shed/corn crib is located north of the house and was probably built in the 1880's or 1890's. Its appearance is dominated by the projecting loft over the drive-through passage on the north and south elevations. The lower edge of the loft has a bowstring arched profile. The loft has 4/2 windows in each elevation and horizontal siding on the cribs. The roof is corrugated metal. Vertical board swing doors enclose the drive-through. The design of the wagon shed is unusual for this structural type in Frederick County. It was probably purchased through a farm building catalog which is as yet unidentified.

Bank barn: The frame bank barn has a stone foundation and was probably built originally in the 1840's or 1850's. The upper structure appears to date from the late 19th century. It has vertical siding with rectangular louvred vents. The stone foundation on the south has a brick arch at the southeast corner and a 6/6 window in the center of the foundation. The roof is corrugated metal. Shed additions adjoin the north and east elevations. The sliding doors on the west elevation are tongue-and-groove.

Dairy barn, milk house, and pump house: The concrete block dairy barn and milk house and the frame pump house were built about 1938, according to the current owner, Mr. Garver. The barn has plain blocks with lighter colored blocks at the corners and a gambrel standing seam metal roof. The gable faces are german siding. Vents stand on the ridge of the roof. On the south side of the barn is the milk house and in a corresponding location on the north side is a feed room, both linked to the barn by covered walkways. The frame pump house has german siding and 3/3 windows. A five-panel door is in the west elevation. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. On the south elevation is a sliding tongue-and-groove door.

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

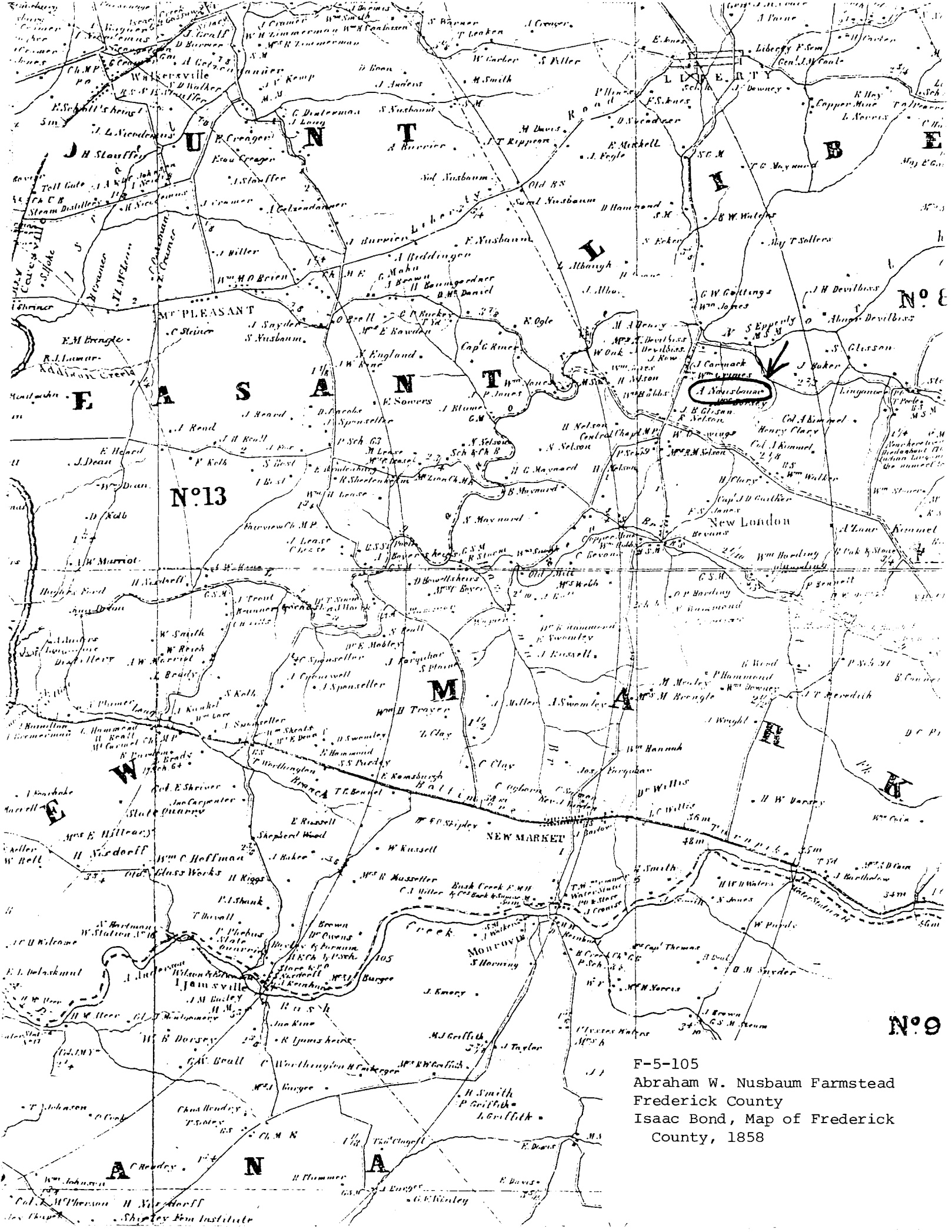
Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, V.2, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, p. 1546.

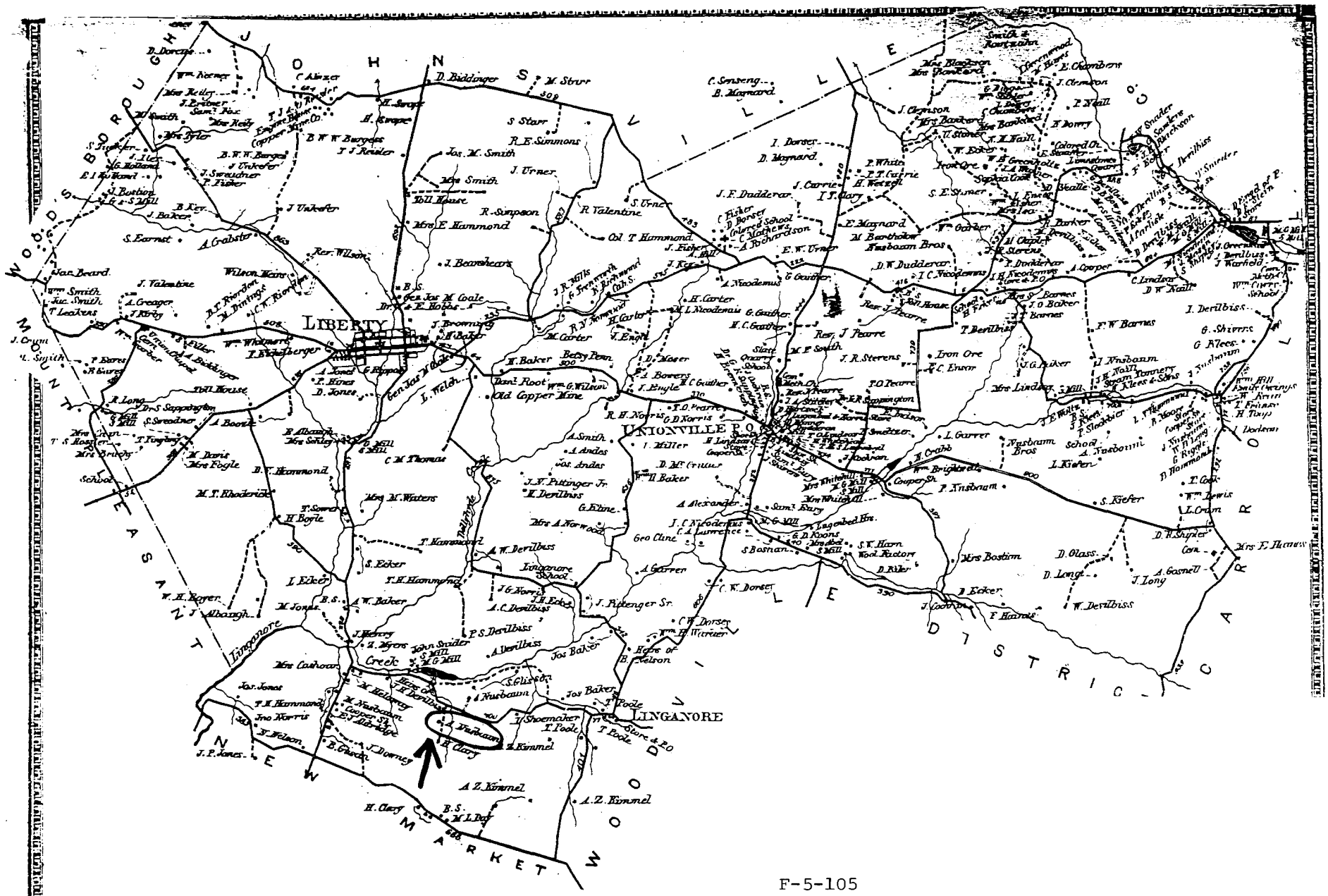
1801 Glisons Mill

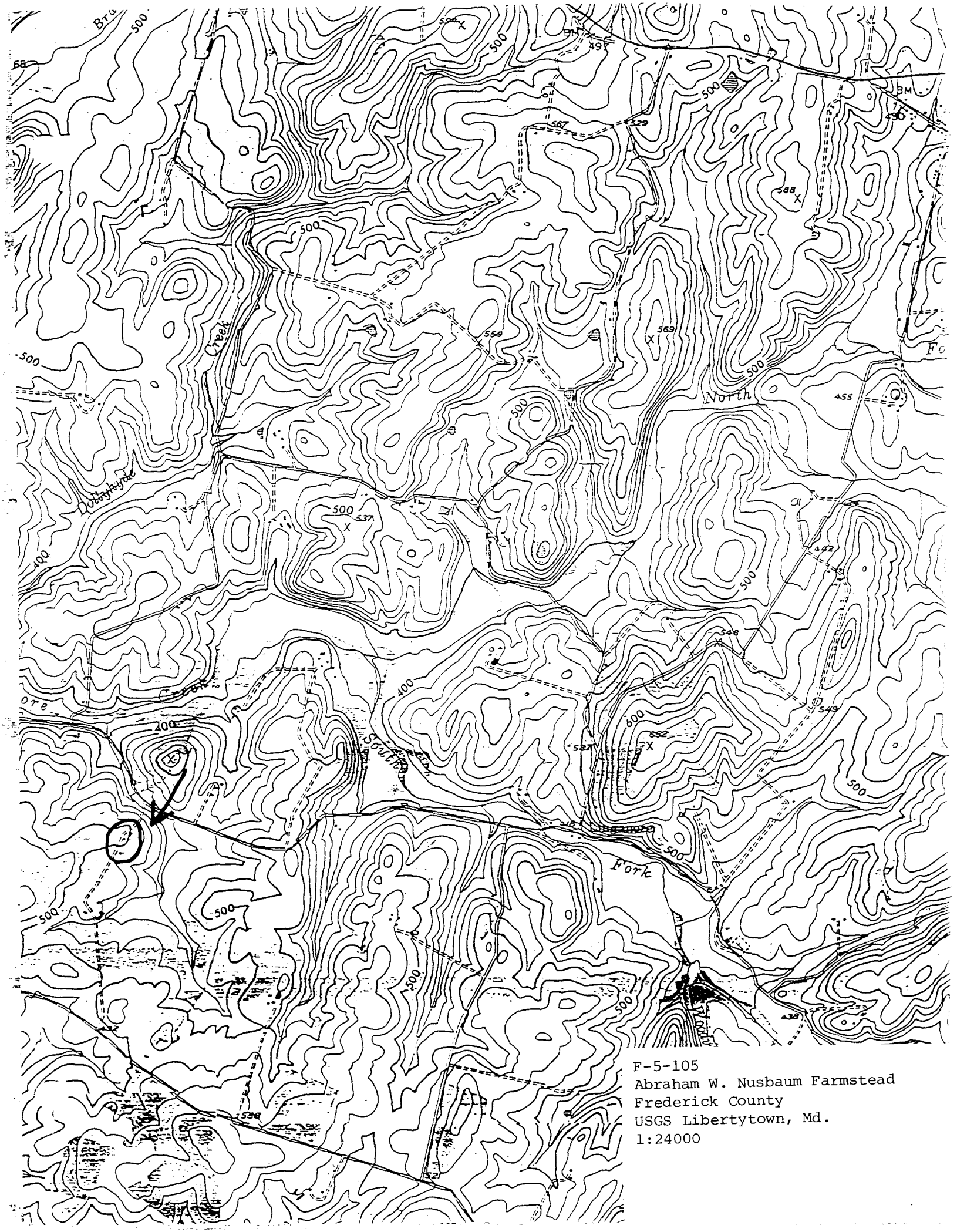
Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1751/1010 19 Aug 91	Grace L. Garner	Carl E. & Grace L. Garner	136a., 2 1/4 p.	
681/360 1 Apr 63	Carl E. & Grace L. Garner	Henry R. & Evelyn L. Reynolds	136 a. 2 1/4 p.	
501/372 1 Apr 52	Harry R. & Evelyn L. Reynolds	Lola M. & Markell H. Nelson	136a., 2 1/4 p.	
460/43 16 Dec 46	Lola M. & Markell H. Nelson	Helen F. Mock		
460/42 16 Dec 46	Helen F. Mock	Lola M. Nelson et ux		
374/45 15 Mar 30	Annie M. Nusbaum & Lola M. Nelson	H. Kieffer De Lauter	136a. 2 1/4 p.	
374/44 15 Mar 30	H. Kieffer De Lauter	Annie M Nusbaum, widow		
320/94 13 Jan 17	George McC Nusbaum & Annie M. Nusbaum	D. Princeton Buckey et ux		
320/93 13 Jan 17	D. Princeton Buckey	George McC Nusbaum, exec. of LW+T of Abram M. Nusbaum	Will Record SDT 2/192	#7,82072 (#57.50/acre)
TG 5/41 8 Jan 1876	Abraham M. Nusbaum et ux	Adam Nusbaum et ux	1st tract; part "Friendship", "Dear Bought", "Resurvey on Dear Bought" 136a. 2 1/4 p.	$7,338.60

F-5-105



F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858


LIBERTY
UNIONVILLE P.O.
LINGANORE
Linganore Creek
Hope of Nelson
Old Copper Mine
Gen. Jos. M. Coale
Gen. Jos. Wade
Dan'l Root
Betsy Penn
Iron Ore
Slate Quarry School
Mrs Lindsay
Nusbaum Bros
Nusbaum School
Cooper Sh.
Wm. Brightwell
Wod. Factory
Sam'l Bary
Lagabed Brs.
Mrs Bostim
Mrs Cashman
Jos. Jones
Jno Norris
Jno Baker
Jos Baker
Jos. Andes
Jos. M. Smith
Mrs Smith
Mrs E. Hammond
Rev. Wilson
Wilson Mann
Mrs Eagle
Mrs Orndy
Mrs Tyler
Mrs Reily
Mrs Blackburn
Mrs Bankard
Mrs Lindsay
Mrs Bostim
Mrs F. Hennes
Mrs A. Norwood
Mrs M. Waters
Mrs Schley
Mrs Albaugh
Mrs Cap
Mrs Hoover
Mrs Thitchill
Mrs Abel
Mrs Bankard
Mrs Blackburn
Mrs Reily
Mrs Tyler



F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Libertytown, Md.
1:24000

F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
June 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
North elevation
1/7

F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
June 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Southeast corner view
2/7

F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
June 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Meathouse, northeast corner view
3/7

F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
June 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Shed, view from east
4/7

NEW HOLLAND

F-5-105

Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Wagon shed/corn crib, southwest corner view

5/7

F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
June 1994
Neg. loc: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Bank barn, southwest corner view
6/7

F-5-105
Abraham W. Nusbaum Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
June 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Dairy barn, milk house, and pumphouse
View from west

7/7