

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

Inventory No. F-5-108

Page 1 of 9

**Name of Property:** Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

**Location:** 13520 Harrisville Road, Mt. Airy, 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-5-108. 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-5-108: a two-story, stone dwelling (1866); a meathouse (last quarter of the nineteenth-century); a windmill (1890s); and, a barn (1890) with milk house (early twentieth-century). Based on the 2011 aerial imagery and verification from the public right-of-way, all four resources are extant. Shutters have been added to the windows and a deck has been added to the west elevation of the house since the 1994 survey. Based on verification from the public right-of-way, the barn, meathouse, and windmill do not appear to have had significant alterations since the 1994 survey.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 144.045 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.

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

Inventory No. F-5-108

Page 2 of 9

**Name of Property:** Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

**Location:** 13520 Harrisville Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland

---

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).

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

Inventory No. F-5-108

Page 3 of 9

**Name of Property:** Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

**Location:** 13520 Harrisville Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland

---

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

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

Inventory No. F-5-108

Page 4 of 9

**Name of Property:** Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

**Location:** 13520 Harrisville Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland

---

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

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

Inventory No. F-5-108

Page 5 of 9

**Name of Property:** Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

**Location:** 13520 Harrisville Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland

---

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

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

Inventory No. F-5-108

Page 6 of 9

**Name of Property:** Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

**Location:** 13520 Harrisville Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland

---

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 Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

Mary Poole purchased the two parcels that would form the Jacob D. Trostle farm in 1837 and 1842 (FCLR HS 5:358, HS 17:52). The 1850 agricultural census records Mary Poole as owning a farm comprised of 125 acres of improved land and 24 acres of unimproved land. Poole's farm was valued at \$3,000.00 and her farm implements at \$25.00. Poole owned one horse, seven milch cows, 1 "other cattle," seven sheep, and 12 swine. The value of her livestock was listed as \$220.00 and the value of animals slaughtered at \$50.00. Her farm produced 300 pounds of butter and 40 pounds of wool. Poole harvested 65 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, and five tons of hay (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:552-553). Mary Poole was a slaveholder of one adult woman and four children (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:481).

Poole sold the property to Jacob D. Trostle in 1853 (FCLR ES 10:483). The 1860 agricultural census records Trostle's farm as consisting of 152 acres of improved land and 31 acres of unimproved land. Trostle's farm was valued at \$5,000.00 and his farm implements at \$140.00. Trostle owned five horses, two "asses and mules," six milch cows, six "other cattle," 12 sheep, and 25 swine. The value of his livestock was \$425.00. The farm produced 600 pounds of butter. Trostle harvested 400 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 400 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, eight bushels of sweet potatoes, 15 tons of hay, and eight bushels of clover (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

The 1870 agricultural census records Trostle's farm as consisting of 168 acres of improved land and 30 acres of woodland. Trostle's farm was valued at \$10,000.00 and his farm implements at \$500.00. Trostle owned six horses, 10 milch cows, seven "other cattle," and 24 swine. The value of his livestock was \$1,632.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$470.00. The farm produced 250 pounds of butter. Trostle harvested 550 bushels of winter wheat, 11 bushels of rye, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, 350 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 60 tons of hay, and 15 bushels of clover. The total value of farm production was estimated as \$2,351.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded Jacob D. Trostle as the owner of a farm consisting of 151 acres of tilled land, five acres of permanent meadows, pastures, vineyards, or orchards, and 32 acres of woodland.

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

Inventory No. F-5-108

Page 7 of 9

**Name of Property:** Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

**Location:** 13520 Harrisville Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland

---

Trostle's farm was valued at \$10,000.00, farm implements at \$280.00, and livestock was valued at \$900.00. Trostle spent \$10.00 on fences, \$250.00 in fertilizer and \$250.00 for 60 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$2,685.00. Trostle had 45 acres of mown grassland and eight acres not mown; he harvested 30 tons of hay. Trostle owned 11 horses and 23 swine. He had nine milch cows and five "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, eight calves dropped on the farm, eight cattle were purchased, and one slaughtered "cattle" was sold. The farm produced 1,000 pounds of butter. There were 50 barnyard poultry and seven "other" poultry on the farm; 200 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Trostle grew 1,000 bushels of corn on 29 acres, 60 bushels of barley on three acres, 1,000 bushels of wheat on 60 acres, and 30 bushels of Irish potatoes on two acres. He had 72 apple trees on one acre. The total value of orchard products was \$25.00. The farm produced 10 pounds of honey. Trostle cut 20 cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$37.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The agricultural output of the Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead is generally consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. In 1850, cultivation was limited to wheat and potatoes. However, by 1860, production at the farm began to more closely follow the patterns identified by Reed (2011). Like other farmers in Frederick County, Trostle focused his energy primarily on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. He maintained livestock numbers 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.

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

Inventory No. F-5-108

Page 8 of 9

**Name of Property:** Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

**Location:** 13520 Harrisville Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland

---

Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

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

Reed, Paula S.

2011 *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*. Catocin 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.

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.

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

Inventory No. F-5-108

Page 9 of 9

**Name of Property:** Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

**Location:** 13520 Harrisville Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland

---

## Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-108

Jacob D. Trostle 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-5-0108_2013-04-09_01	Farm complex, looking north
F-5-0108_2013-04-09_02	House, south elevation, looking north
F-5-0108_2013-04-09_03	Bank barn, south elevation, looking north



F-5-0108-2013-04-09-01

JACOB D. TROSTLE FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

FARM COMPLEX, LKNG N

$\frac{1}{3}$



F-5-0108\_2013-04-09\_02

JACOB D. TROSTLE FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, S ELEV, LENG, N

$\frac{2}{3}$



F-5-0108-2013-04-09-03

JACOB D. TROSTLE FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BANK BARN, S ELEV, LKNG N

$\frac{3}{3}$

F-5-108

Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead  
Mt. Airy vicinity  
Private

Ca. 1853-1866; 1890-1920

The Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead consists of a two-story stone dwelling with a dated stone in the gable reading "JDT 1866" and its remaining contributing outbuildings, a frame and stone bank barn of about the 1890's, a frame meathouse of the last quarter of the 19th century, and a windmill of about 1890. The house has a white plastered exterior and a corrugated metal roof. The windows have been replaced and the five-bay north elevation, the original principal entrance facade, has a replacement entry porch at the center doorway. A first story screened porch extends across the south elevation, supported on piers above the exposed stone basement level. The frame meathouse has board and batten siding and a low door on the north. The barn has vertical board siding ~~and~~ louvred vents and the frame milk house has tongue-and-groove exterior siding. Jacob D. Trostle (1825-1899) was a Brethren Church minister in the Bush Creek congregation near Monrovia from about 1853 to 1884. During his residency in Frederick County, the Brethren met in the Linganore area at members' homes, including his own, and by the late 1860's had outgrown the available rooms. Trostle served on the building committee which had the nearby Locust Grove church (F-5-74) erected in 1873. In 1884, he moved to Kansas where he died in 1899. The farmstead is minimally significant in architecture for the dated 1866 stone dwelling and for its association with the early history of the establishment of the Locust Grove Church.

F-5-108  
Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead  
Mt. Airy  
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

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

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/agricultural outbuilding

Known Design Source: None

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 13520 Harrisville Road  not for publicationcity, town Mt. Airy  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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Thomas L. Browning

street &amp; number 13520 Harrisville Road telephone no.:

city, town Mt. Airy state and zip code MD 21771

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1811

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 1295

city, town Mt. Airy state MD 21771

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date  federal  state  county  local

pository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. F-5-108

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

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 4

The Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead is centered on a two-story stone dwelling with a white plastered exterior cladding built in 1866, according to a dated stone in the west gable end of the house, and its remaining contributing outbuildings which include a frame meathouse, a windmill, and a frame and stone bank barn with a frame milk house. The outbuildings range in date from about 1890 to 1920. The farmstead is located on the north side of Harrisville Road about 2,000 feet northeast of the intersection with Glissans Mill Road near Mt. Airy, Frederick County, Maryland. The house and outbuildings are on a hill overlooking a small stream running between the public road and the farmstead toward the southwest to join Linganore Creek. The house has been considerably rehabilitated on the exterior and the interior was unavailable for documentation. The dates of the buildings are based on the datestone, architectural evidence, land records, and historical information on Jacob D. Trostle in The Church of the Singing Hills (1988).

The house has a five-bay north elevation with a center entrance under an entry porch. The porch has iron supports and a gable roof with a concrete base. The door is an 8-panel modern replacement. The windows are 6/6 modern replacement sash and frames. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and has interior end chimneys. The east and west gable ends of the house reveal its deep proportioned plan. Two bays are in each gable end and the east gable peak has a large centered attic window of 6/6 sash. On the west gable end is a stone above the two attic windows reading "JDT 1866". The south elevation has an exposed basement level with a modern screened porch across the first story. At the southwest corner is an enclosed section of the porch with a projection reached by a modern wood staircase. The possibility of an earlier structure on the site having been superceded or incorporated by the 1866 building is indicated by the 1858 Isaac Bond map which shows Trostle's name with a house marker, and Trostle is known to have purchased the property in 1853. Interior documentation may reveal further information on an earlier building, but the interior was inaccessible for this survey.

**Meathouse:** The frame meathouse is located southeast of the dwelling. It has board and batten siding and a stone foundation. The roof is corrugated metal and a low doorway is on the north elevation. It appears to date from the last quarter of the 19th century.

**Windmill:** The iron frame of a windmill stands just southwest of the dwelling. It is notable for having a complete vane assembly, as most windmills have been dismantled or allowed to deteriorate. The windmill probably dates from the 1890's.

**Barn and milk house:** The barn is located west of the dwelling. It has a stone foundation and vertical siding with louvred vents. The roof is corrugated metal. A shed on the northeast corner for tractor storage is a 20th century addition. The barn appears to date from about 1890. An early 20th century frame milk house with tongue-and-groove siding is near the southeast corner of the barn. It also has a corrugated metal roof.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** Ca. 1853-1866; 1890-<sup>1920</sup> **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 Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead is minimally significant for the 1866 stone dwelling, although it has been considerably rehabilitated in the mid-20th century and many important features of the exterior have been replaced or obscured. The interior may reveal further elements of architectural significance. The house is also minimally significant in religion for its association with Jacob D. Trostle (1825-1899), a key preacher in the Bush Creek congregation of the Brethren Church from about 1853 to 1884 and one of the leaders in the committee which built the Locust Grove Church of the Brethren (F-5-74) in 1873. The Trostle House was reported to be one of several Brethren homes in the Linganore Creek vicinity in which services were held prior to the building of the Locust Grove Church, which is located about 1,000 feet west of the house.

Jacob D. Trostle was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and was trained early as a miller. Much of his adult life, however, was devoted to religious activity, first as a lay preacher and after 1851 as an elected Brethren minister. In 1853, he moved his family to Linganore Creek and became one of the regular preachers of the Bush Creek congregation which met near Monrovia on Bush Creek south of New Market. At first the Brethren members in the Linganore area were few, but grew steadily until they outgrew the home meeting places where services were traditionally held between the infrequent trips to the Bush Creek church. Trostle's 1866 house or the existing house on the farm when he purchased it reportedly was one of these meeting places. Trostle served on the building committee which had the stone Locust Grove church erected in 1873. Trostle also intermittently followed the milling trade with Daniel Rinehart, another Brethren preacher who ran a mill near Monrovia. He was also a teacher at the Friendship School nearby on Woodville Road. Trostle moved to Kansas in 1884, following the example of Rinehart, who also moved there in the late 1870's, and died there in 1899.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-108

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858  
Cooper, H. Austin. The Church of the Singing Hills. Locust Grove Church of the Brethren, Mt. Airy, Md., 1988, pp. 142, 279.  
Land Records of Frederick County.  
(Continued on separate sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 5 acres  
Quadrangle name Libertytown, Md. Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 5 acres centered on the dwelling on Tax Map 70, Parcel 23

### 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

Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead  
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-108

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

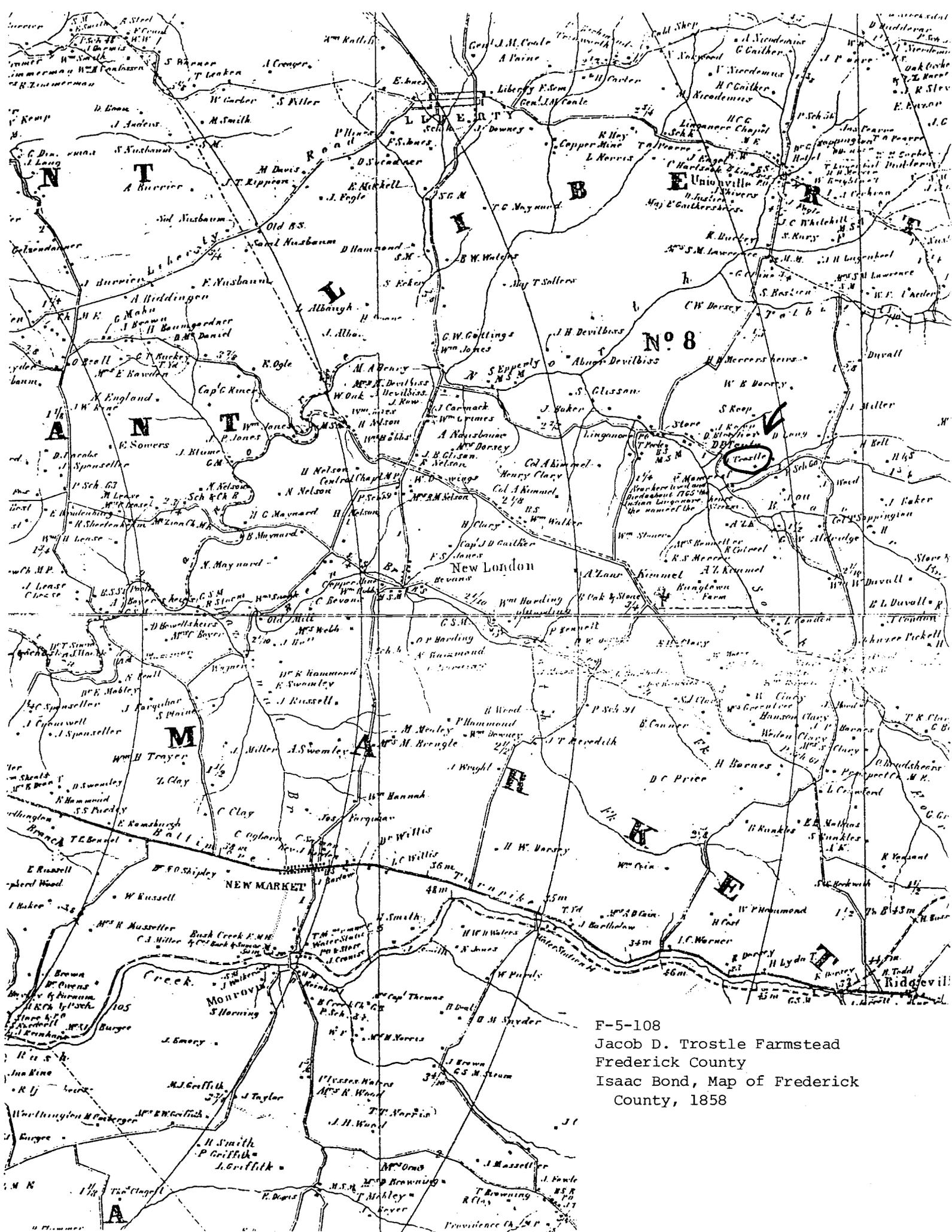
Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910.  
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, p. 461.

13520 Harrisville

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1811/1295 11 Aug 92	Thomas L. Browning	William H. Jr., Reyburn E. & Robert F. Browning	Deed of conveyance & exchange Plat "Bros. Browning" Plat Book 49/162 144.045A.	
954/868 27 Jan 75	Wm. H. Jr. Reyburn E. Robert F. & Thos. L. Browning	Marianne E. Browning	152A., 2 p. conveyed by deeds in Sept. 1972, Dec. 1973 Jan. 1974, pursuant to terms of LWT of Martin L. Nicodemus, dec.	
Mill Record of Carroll Co. JWM 17/114	Martin L. Nicodemus	Norma R. Nicodemus		
382/33 20 Jan 32	Martin L. & Norma E. Nicodemus	Frank S. Stoner, atly in fact... & Sidney S. Sappington et al	152A.	
AF 9/14 3 Mar 1884	Sidney Sappington	Jacob D. Sarah S. Tristle	1st parcel divided into 2 tracts by Mary Poole ES 10/483 152A., 2 p. 2nd is a wood lot	#11,842.18 3/4
ES 10/483 8 Apr 1853	Jacob D. Tristle et al	Mary Poole	part of "Pooles Industry" 152A., 2 p. in 1st parcel 23'14A. 8 p. in 2nd parcel	#2,980.31
2nd parcel HS 5/358 27 Sept 1837	Mary Poole	George Washington Poole & wife Catherine	23 1/4A.	#375
possibly 1st parcel HS 17/52 13 Jul 1842	Mary Poole	Frederick Schley Trustee in Equity 137	property sold to Poole as part of settlement in 30 Dec. 1818 199A. part of "Poole's Industry" "Poole's Delight"	#4,975
Mill Record 10 Jul 1813	Frederick Poole	Henry Poole		

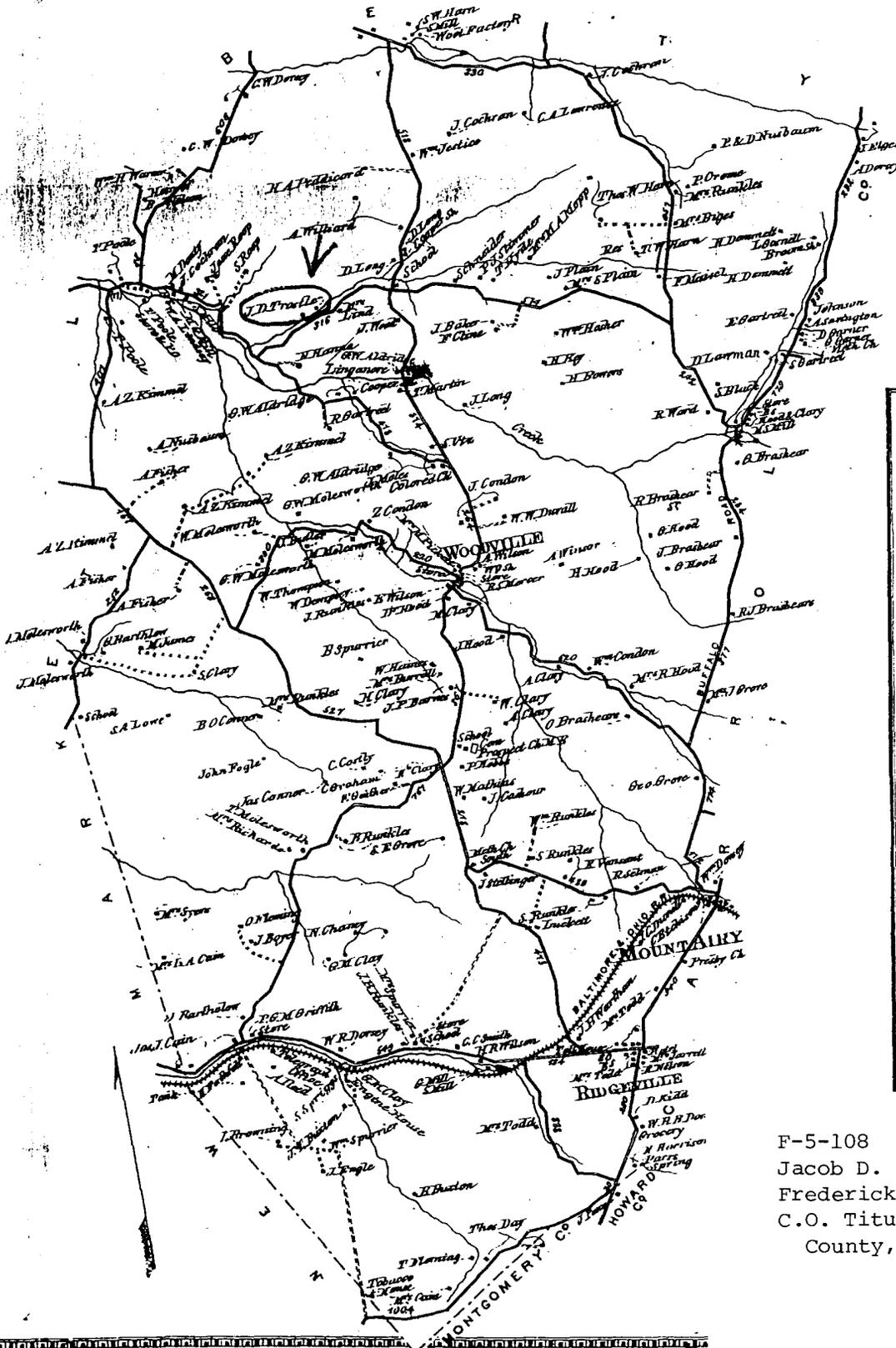
F-5-108



F-5-108  
Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead  
Frederick County  
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick  
County, 1858

# WOODVILLE DIST No. 18

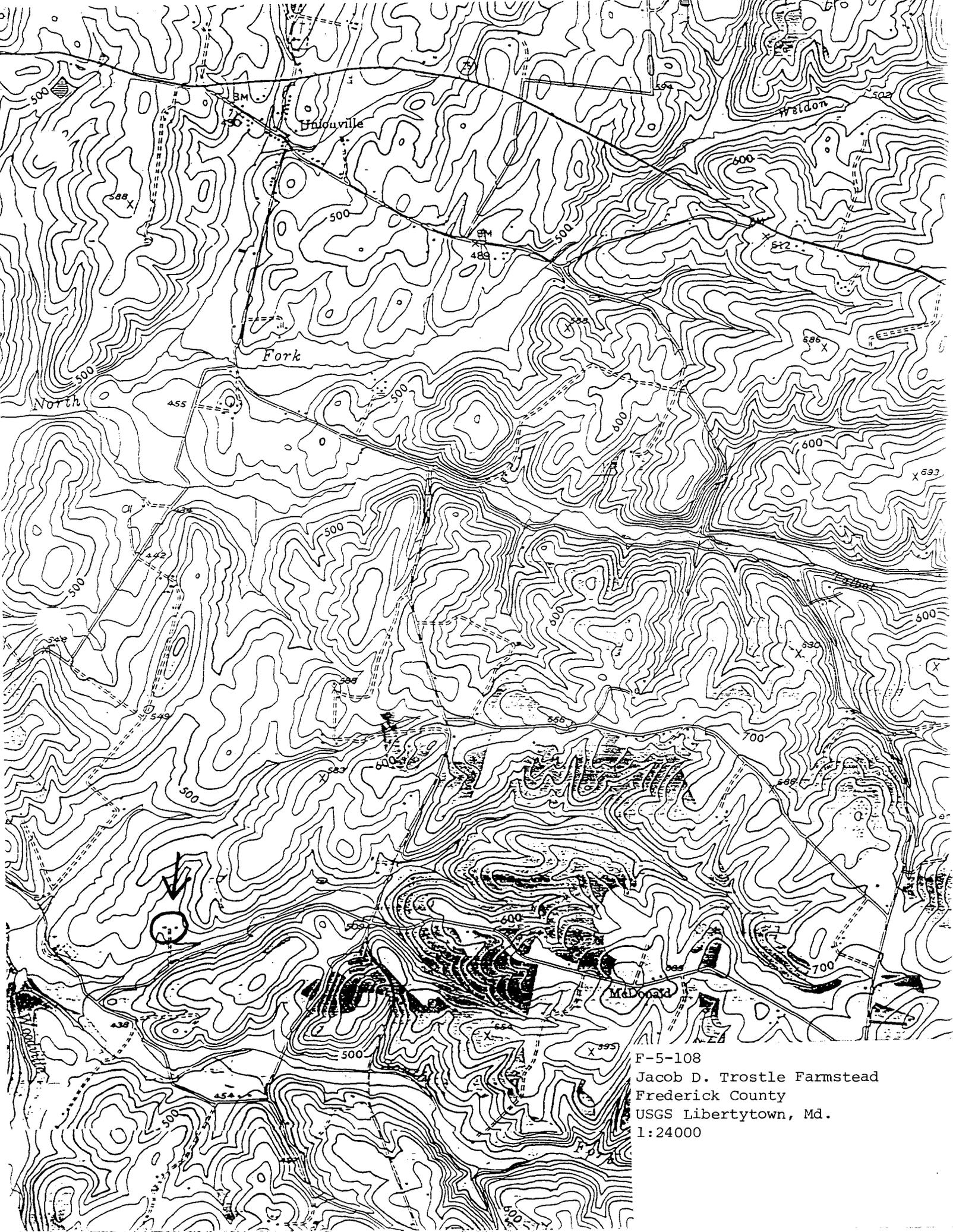
Scale 1 1/2 Inches to the Mile



JOHN

John  
Scale 3/4

F-5-108  
Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead  
Frederick County  
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick  
County, 1873



F-5-108  
Jacob D. Trostle Farmstead  
Frederick County  
USGS Libertytown, Md.  
1:24000



F. 5. 198

Carol D. Trotter, Esq.

Frederick, Md.

Photo: Janet De 12

June 1974

1000 ... .., ... .., Md.

... ..

172



F 3 100

Wash. Nat. Hist. Soc. Coll.

Frederick County

State: West Virginia

June 1900

Mag. loc. 1175. 24th June 1900

South elevation

2/4

7500064221 N N 1142



F-5 105

Jacobs Co. in the Townstead

Woodstock Co. - 1

Photo: Janet Fox

June 1974

Neg. loc.: 4505 HPO, Snow Hill "A"

Meat house, north elevation

3/4



F-5.12K

John P. Jones

1700

1700: Janet Jones

700 - 1700

1. eq. loc. Md. SHPC. 4/20/80. 1000

5/21/80. 1000

4/4

30064221 N H 101 2