

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-110

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Name of Property: Henry Hood Farmstead

Location: 14415 Shirley Bohn 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.

3. Owner of Property (new)

Sharon Yinger, Trustee
14415 Shirley Bohn Road
Mt. Airy, MD 21771

7. Description

Current Property Description

The owner of the property did not respond to requests for access to F-5-110. 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-5-110: a two-story log dwelling (1835-1840); a meathouse (late nineteenth-century); a stone springhouse (1835-1840); a wagon shed/corn crib (1890-1900); a hog barn (early twentieth-century); and, a chicken house (early twentieth-century). Based on verification from the public right-of-way, the dwelling, springhouse, and wagon shed/corn crib are extant. The meathouse, hog barn, and chicken house were not visible from the public right-of-way. Based on the aerial imagery, the three resources were extant in 2011. A one-story addition has been added to the west elevation of the house since the 1994 survey. Based on aerial imagery, the addition was added between 2000 and 2005.

Two gambrel-roof dairy barns also are visible from the public right-of-way. They were not included in the 1994 MIHP form, but appear to be older than fifty years of age. One is located east of the dwelling; the second dairy barn has a milk house and is located southeast of the dwelling. Additional buildings are located east and southeast of the dairy barn and milk house. The largest building appears on the 1988 aerial; based on the aerial imagery, the other two were constructed between 2005 and 2009. A

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determination of construction type and cladding materials could not be determined from the public right-of-way.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 80 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

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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.

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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

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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

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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 Henry Hood Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

In 1848, Henry Hood purchased the property from his parents, John and Rachel Hood, for the sum of \$2,000.00 (FCLR WBT 10:26). The 1850 census records Henry Hood (aged 30) as a farmer owning \$2,500.00 worth of real estate. Hood's household included his wife Juliann (aged 25), and their children, Sarah C. (aged 7), Thomas E. (aged 6), Anna M. (aged 4), William H. (aged 2), and Ann R. (aged 1/12). The household also included a laborer, Jacob Brashear (aged 20) (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:424).

The 1850 agricultural census records Hood as the owner of 200 acres of improved land and 47 acres of unimproved land. Hood's farm was valued at \$1,900.00 and his farm implements at \$250.00. Hood owned four horses, five milch cows, seven "other cattle," eight sheep, and 13 swine. His livestock was valued at \$230.00; the value of the livestock slaughtered at the farm in the year ending June 1850 was \$145.00. The farm produced 800 pounds of butter and 49 pounds of wool. Hood harvested 120 bushels of wheat, 14 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 400 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 10 tons of hay. Hood also harvested 2,100 pounds of tobacco (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:552-553).

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The 1860 agricultural census records Hoods's farm as consisting of 200 acres of improved land and 47 acres of unimproved land. Hood's farm was valued at \$6,000.00 and his farm implements at \$100.00. Hood owned two horses, five milch cows, five "other cattle," and 16 swine. The value of his livestock was \$464.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$150.00. The farm produced 500 pounds of butter. Hood harvested 400 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 800 bushels of Indian corn, 550 bushels of oats, 70 bushels of Irish potatoes, four bushels of "peas and beans," and 10 tons of hay. Hood also harvested 2,800 pounds of tobacco (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

The 1870 agricultural census records Hood's farm as consisting of 200 acres of improved land and 47 acres of woodland. Hood's farm was valued at \$7,410.00 and his farm implements at \$1,000.00. Hood paid \$300.00 in wages to laborers, including room and board. He owned five horses, six milch cows, three "other cattle," and 8 swine. The value of his livestock was \$810.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$300.00. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. Hood harvested 650 bushels of winter wheat, 60 bushels of rye, 700 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 18 tons of hay, and 24 bushels of clover. Hood also harvested 2,300 pounds of tobacco. The total value of farm production was estimated as \$2,083.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

In 1877, the 247 acre farm was sold to Henry Hood's son, William H. Hood (FCLR TG 7:397). The 1880 agricultural census recorded William H. Hood as the owner of a farm consisting of 100 acres of tilled land, 50 acres of woodland, and 10 acres of "other unimproved" land. Hood's farm was valued at \$5,000.00, farm implements at \$350.00, and livestock was valued at \$600.00. Hood spent \$10.00 on fences, \$230.00 in fertilizer, and \$20.00 for 3 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$1,300.00. Hood had 15 acres of mown grassland and 20 acres not mown; he harvested 10 tons of hay and two bushels of clover. Hood owned four horses and 23 swine. He had five milch cows and one "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, five calves dropped on the farm, one "cattle" was purchased, and two live cattle were sold. The farm produced 500 pounds of butter. There were 15 barnyard poultry; 150 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Hood grew 650 bushels of corn on 16 acres, 40 bushels of oats on two acres, 60 bushels of rye on five acres, 520 bushels of wheat on 25 acres, and 30 bushels of Irish potatoes on one half acre. He had 50 apple trees on one acre; the trees produced 200 bushels of fruit. The total value of orchard products was \$40.00. Hood cut 50 cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$100.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

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

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some large landowners, Henry Hood devoted some of his farm to tobacco cultivation from 1850 to 1870; however, by 1880 Hood's son, William, no longer cultivated tobacco.

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.

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.

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Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

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

2003 *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Volume II. Genealogical Publishing Company,
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Location: 14415 Shirley Bohn Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland

Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-110

Henry Hood 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-5-0110_2013-04-09_01	Farm complex, looking west
F-5-0110_2013-04-09_02	House, north elevation, looking south
F-5-0110_2013-04-09_03	Springhouse and wagon shed/corn crib, looking southwest
F-5-0110_2013-04-09_04	Dairy barns, looking south



F-5-0110-2013-04-09_C1
HENRY HOOD FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

FARM COMPLEX, LKNG W

$\frac{1}{4}$



F-5-0110-2013-04-09_02

HENRY HOOD FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, N ELEV, LKNG S

$\frac{2}{4}$



F-5-0110-2013-04-09_03

HENRY HOOD FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SPRING HOUSE + WAGON SHED/CORN CRIB, LKNG SW

$\frac{3}{4}$



F-5-0110-2013-04-09_04

HENRY HOOD FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SPRING HOUSE + WAGON SHED/CORN CRIB, 4/4 SW

4/
4

F-5-110
Henry Hood Farmstead
Mt. Airy vicinity
Private

Ca. 1835-1840; 1890-1900

The Henry Hood Farmstead has a two-story, two-section log dwelling with an off-center chimney and vinyl siding, a two-story rear wing, and an early 20th century porch on the main east elevation. The east side clearly shows the three bays of each section, with two on the second story. Both sections have entrances with five-panel doors in the "cross and bible" arrangement. The interior plan has been altered considerably in the mid-20th century. The outbuildings include a frame meathouse with a door which may be older than the existing structure, having strap hinges with "devil's tail" twists on the end, and a stone springhouse altered in the mid-20th century with a new roof. Other outbuildings of the late 19th century are a hog barn, a wagon shed/corn crib, and a chicken house. The farmstead is minimally significant in architecture for the general form of the house and the remaining distinctive details of the doors and hardware of the dwelling and meathouse. The farm was probably established by Henry Hood (1819-1876) in the late 1840's, but the earliest part of the log dwelling may have existed prior to 1841, when his father John Hood (1788-1850) acquired part of the "Favor and Ease" and "Resurvey on Monheime" tracts. In 1848, the father transferred the farm to Henry, one of his 19 children. It remained in the Hood family until 1927.

F-5-110
Henry Hood 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
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

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

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

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

Known Design Source: None

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Henry Hood Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 14415 Shirley Bohn Road ___ not for publication

city, 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	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Joseph O. Harrison, Jr., c/o R.N. Levy, Real Estate

street & number 11141 Georgia Ave., Suite A-32 telephone no.:

city, town Wheaton state and zip code MD 20902

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 955

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 17

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-5-110

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 Henry Hood Farmstead is centered on a two-story log dwelling built about 1835-1840 with a two-story rear wing which has been considerably altered in floor plan and interior and exterior finishes, with its associated outbuildings including a frame meathouse and a stone springhouse contemporary with the dwelling, a frame hog barn, wagon shed/corn crib, and a chicken house, all dating from the late 19th and early 20th century. The farmstead is located on the south side of Shirley Bohn Road about 0.8 mile east of Buffalo Road near Mt. Airy, Frederick County, Maryland. Several non-contributing buildings including a garage and a dairy barn and silo are also in the building group. The dates of the contributing structures are based on architectural evidence, land records, and historical maps.

The dwelling has the general form of a log house with three bays and a gable end chimney enlarged with an addition of the same size enclosing the chimney. The east elevation shows the two sections and the off-center chimney indicating the apparent sequence of construction. The exterior is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is standing seam metal. The east elevation has a one-story porch with rusticated concrete block bases supporting cast iron floreated piers. The porch appears to have replaced an earlier frame porch, as the concrete block piers are typical features of the early 20th century. The original roof supports on the concrete piers were probably tapered posts, which were in turn replaced by the iron column in the mid-20th century. The windows are 6/6 with replacement shutters. The doors in the two parts of the facade are original, being five-panel types in the "cross and bible" style which is common among houses of the first half of the 19th century in the New Market Region. On the south elevation are replacement paired windows on the first story and a centered 6/3 attic window, also a replacement. The two-story wing extends from the southwest corner and has an entry porch on the south elevation and an enclosed one-story porch on the north side. The interior has been considerably altered in plan, but the plain window surrounds and corner blocks remain in place along with the five-panel doors in both of the first story rooms as noted in the exterior description. No mantelpieces remain in place. The staircase is located on the south interior wall and has been altered from its original form, which was probably an enclosed corner type. The second story of the main section has very low ceiling heights, indicating that the original log house may have been a 1-1/2 story building.

Meathouse: The frame meathouse is located southwest of the rear wing. It has a stone foundation with board and batten siding on the upper level. The wood-shingled gable roof has a corrugated metal covering and extends over the east elevation to shelter the vertical board door. The door has original strap hinges which end in curled, "devil's tail" points. The meathouse exterior appears to date from the late 19th century, but the form, foundation, and door with its distinctive hardware are elements found on outbuildings of the same type in the first and second quarters of the 19th century.

Springhouse: The stone springhouse is located northeast of the dwelling at the bottom of a slope in marshy flat land. The building was inaccessible for close

(continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-110

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

Specific dates C. 1835-1840; C. ¹⁸⁹⁰⁻¹⁹⁰⁰ **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 Henry Hood Farmstead is minimally significant for the general form of the dwelling and its outbuildings which reflect the probable construction date of the second quarter of the 19th century. Because of alterations to the dwelling, the integrity of the structure has been reduced, but the original doors and the distinctive hardware on the meathouse are important indicators of the architectural style and technology of the period. The farm was probably established by Henry Hood (1819-1876) in the late 1840's, although the original section of the log house may already have been in existence. The property was originally 247 acres of the large tract "Favor and Ease" and "The Resurvey on Monheime" acquired by John Hood, possibly in 1841 in an equity case. John Hood (1788-1850) was the father of 19 children by two wives. Henry was one of the first group and received the property from his father in 1848. The property remained in the Hood family until 1927.

7.1 Description (Continued)

observation, but has white-painted stone lower walls with a replaced gable roof. The doorway is on the south gable end and is flanked by a 3/3 window. According to Mr. Joseph Harrison, the current owner of the farm, the springhouse was used as living quarters by farm hands in the mid-20th century. Its original structure, the stone lower walls, probably dates from the same period as the dwelling, about 1835-1840.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The wagon shed/corn crib is located just west of the springhouse and probably was built about 1890-1900. The exterior of the gable ends is covered with clapboard siding and the crib sides are vented horizontal boards. The roof is slate.

Hog barn: The frame hog barn is located north of the dwelling and has both vertical tongue-and-groove and board and batten siding. The roof is corrugated metal. Windows in the south elevation are 3/3 and traces of a concrete wall on that side are visible. The hog barn was probably built in the early 20th century.

Chicken house: The frame chicken house is located near the meathouse and appears also to be an early 20th century building. It has tongue-and-groove siding and a standing seam metal shed roof. The window openings on the south elevation are covered with chicken wire.

Henry Hood Farmstead
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-110

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

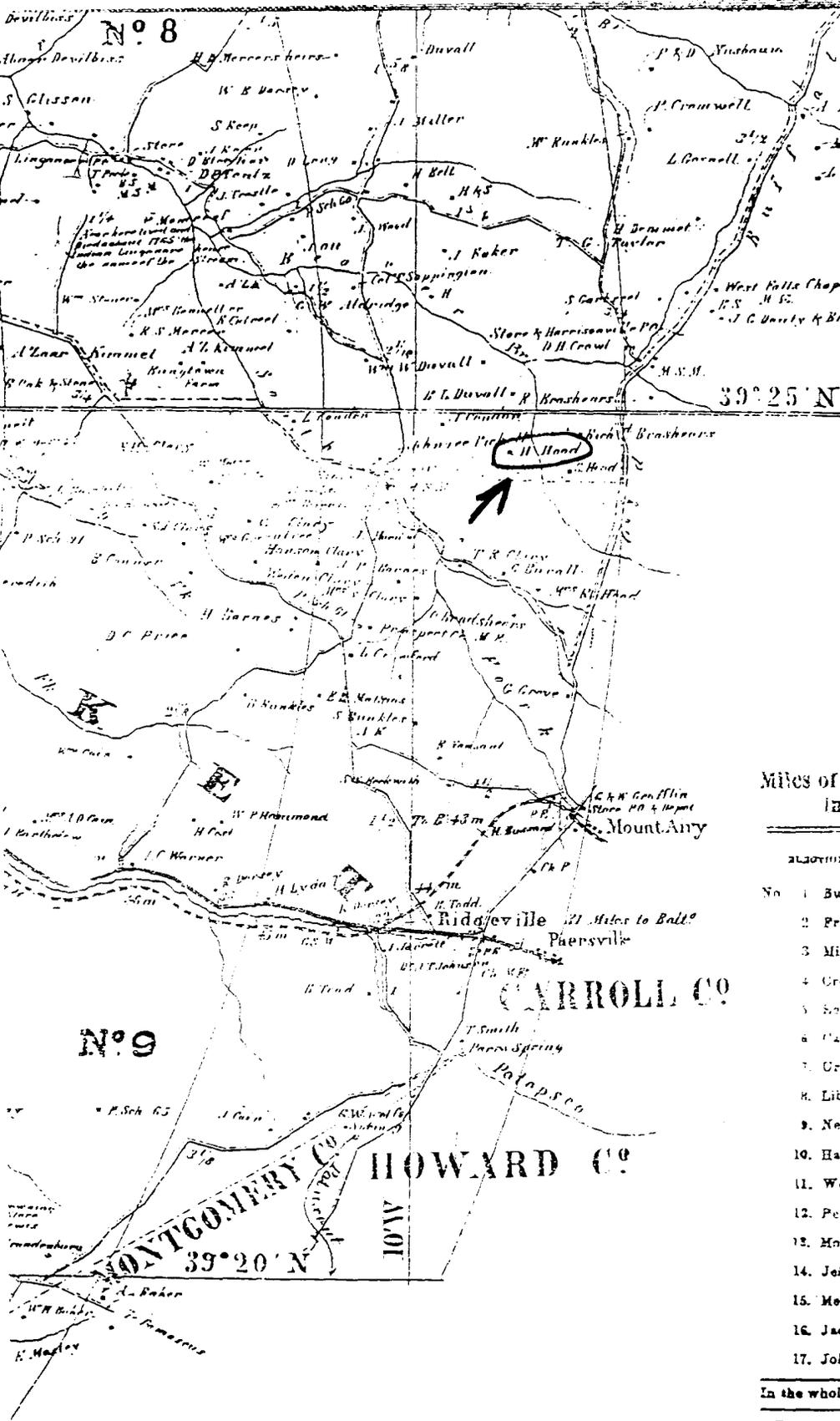
Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910.
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, pp. 1162, 1555.

144 Shirley Bohn Rd. 36 W^o

267
-191
5

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
955/17 18 Nov-74	Joseph O. Harrison, Jr.	Frances D. Harrison	76 a.	
802/130 31 Mar 69	Joseph O. jr., & Frances D. Harrison	Ruth G. Schmidt, widow	80 a.	
802/128 31 Mar 69	Ruth A. Schmidt	Joseph O. Harrison, Jr. et ux	267 a. - 191 a. = 76 a.	
802/126 31 Mar 69	Joseph O. Harrison, Jr. et ux	L. Pearce Bowler, assignee of mortgage of John A. Nelson et ux	267 a.	\$65,500
649/591 3 Mar 61	John A. & Nancy S. Nelson	Shirley W. & Lorraine B. Bohn	267 a. part of "Favor and Ease" and part of "The Resurvey on Monheime" (Lorraine B. was Shirley's 2nd wife)	
372/398 20 Sept 27	Shirley Milton Bohn & wife Mary Elizabeth	Henry L. & Chestnut Hood execs of LW & T of Wm. H. Hood		
TG 7/397 14 Apr 1877	William H. Hood	James A. Clay et ux, Ardelle J. Baker et ux, Carroll Co., et al.	247 3/4 a. ^{dece 1841} Equity 1787 Equity Record H 5 P/399 - no info of property part of "Favor & Ease" + "Resurvey on Monheime"	\$7500
WBT 10/26 29 Mar 1848	Henry Hood	John & Rachel Hood	247 a. of part of "Favor & Ease" + "Resurvey on Monheime"	

F-5-110



39° 25' N. Elevations above Tide.

	FEET.
Ridgerdille,	860
Roger Loaf Mountain,	1300
Mouth of Monococy,	196
Potomac at Weverton, about	225
Mouth of Carroll Creek,	241
Frederick City, at crossing of Carroll Crk. and Market St.,	278
Turpicks, near Cemetery,	350
Mouth of Double Pipe Creek,	340
Cotoctin Mt. at Eagerstown Turn- pike,	870
Cotoctin Mt. at High Knob,	1530
Blue Ridge, west of Middletown,	1700
Round Top, S.W. of Emmitsburg,	1700
Highest point of Haver's District, probably,	2000

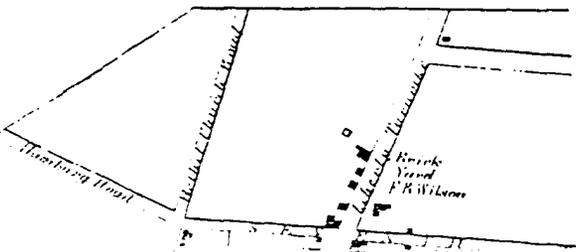
Miles of Public Roads, & Square Miles
in each Election District.

ELECTION DISTRICT	MILES OF Pub. Roads, Turnpikes.		Sq. Miles.
No. 1 Buckeystown,	55½	1½	50
2 Frederick,	75	24½	66
3 Middletown,	58½	8	48
4 Greengrstown,	50½	4½	40
5 Emmitsburg	50	7	46
6 Cotoctin,	45		28
7 Urbana,	66		49
8 Liberty,	65½		61
9. New Market,	67	11½	62
10. Haver's,	44½		30
11. Woodsborough,	36½	3½	33
12. Petersville	24½	6½	27
13. Mount Pleasant.	35	3½	26
14. Jefferson,	27½	3½	23
15. Mechanicstown,	49½	4	37
16. Jackson,	38½		22
17. Johnsville.	28½		25
In the whole County,	336½	77½	652

The whole County has nearly 1½ miles of road per square mile.
Districts 1 and 17 have about 1½ miles of road per square mile.

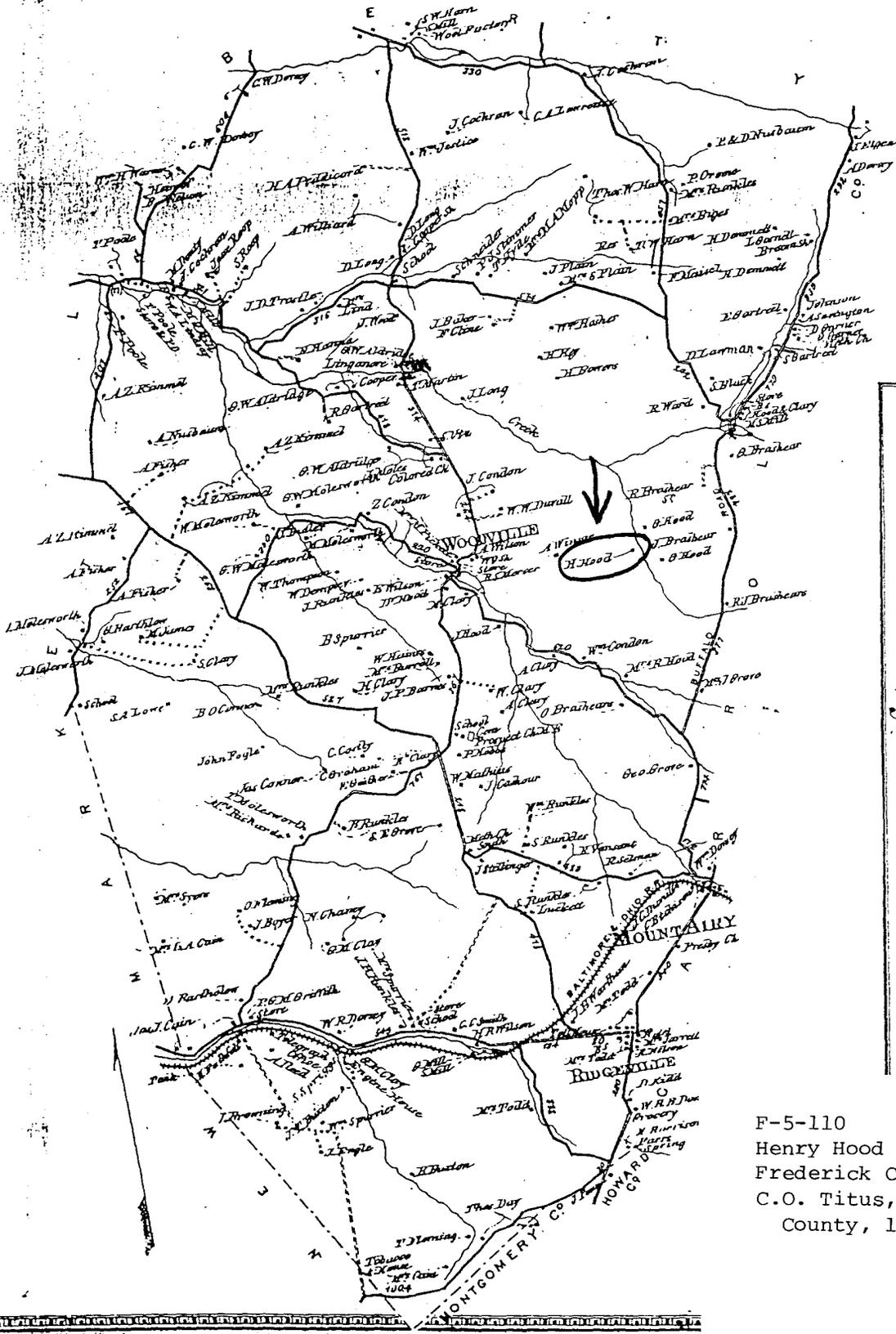
square
Distr.
square

F-5-110
Henry Hood 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 30

F-5-110
Henry Hood Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873

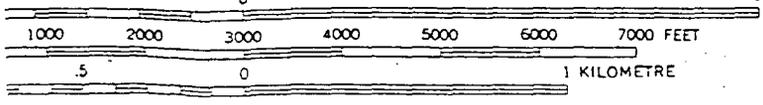


(DAMASCUS)
5562 1 SW

F-5-110
Henry Hood Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Libertytown, Md.
1:24000

SCALE 1:24000

1 MILE





F-5-110

Henry Hood Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

East elevation

1/5

21 N N 1 2 [753006422]



F-5-110

Henry Hood Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Northwest corner view

2/7

21-111 1222 90006



F-5-110

Henry Hood Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Meathouse, east elevation

3/7

(65006422) N N N 1 2



F-5-110

Henry Hood Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Hog barn, south elevation

4/7

J0064221 N H N 1 2



F-5-110

Henry Hood Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neq. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Chicken house, southeast corner view
5/7

100064221 N M H 1 2



F-5-110

Henry Hood Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Wagon shed/corn crib, south elevation

6/7

1350064221 N N N-12



