

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-115

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Name of Property: Harn-Demmitt Farmstead

Location: 5200 Buffalo 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 (address change)

David E. Fleming
105 Norfield Road
Weston, CT 06883

7. Description

Current Property Description

The owner of the property did not respond to requests for surveying F-5-115. The property is not visible from the public right-of-way due to its location on a private farm road. As a result, no photographs are included with this addendum. Frederick County, MD At a Glance 2011 aerial mapping was used to assess standing structures. Frederick County, MD At a Glance also provides aerial imagery from 1988, 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2009. These maps allowed limited analysis of the farm over time.

The following resources were documented in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-115: a two-story, two-section dwelling (possibly log) (1852, expanded mid-1840s); a summer kitchen (1890); a wagon shed/corn crib (1890); and a frame bank barn (1890). Based on aerial imagery, the two-story, two-section dwelling was extant in 2011. The 1-½ story frame summer kitchen, located directly east of the dwelling, and the frame bank barn located north of the dwelling also appear on the 2011 aerial imagery. The wagon shed/corn crib was not identified using aerial imagery. A silo, recorded on the southwest corner of the bank barn is no longer extant; based upon the aerial imagery it was removed prior to 2000. An additional barn located east of the bank barn appears on the 2011 aerial imagery, but was not recorded during the 1994 survey. It appears to comprise several periods of construction. A mobile home, located southeast of the dwelling appears to have been placed on the property between 2005 and 2007. An additional barn and paddock area, located east of the mobile home appear to have been added between 2000 and 2005.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 247.90 acres (Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation 2013).

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8. Significance

Historic Context

The first half of the nineteenth century saw the establishment and maturation of Frederick County as an agricultural center. The grain-based agriculture established during the previous century matured and intensified through the early 1800s. Advances in agricultural technology and transportation networks allowed for greater production and increased distribution across mid-Maryland. As a result, agricultural prosperity in Frederick County reached its peak in the years leading up to the American Civil War.

For much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, wheat was the preferred cash crop throughout Frederick County and the surrounding region (Reed 2011:25). For nearly two centuries, tobacco cultivation provided the economic foundation of tidewater Maryland and Virginia to the south and east; however, wheat gained popularity in mid-Maryland due to a number of factors. Grain cultivation was less labor and soil intensive, and grain exports faced fewer trade restrictions (Reed 2011:25). Much of the grain produced in Frederick County was sold through the Port of Baltimore, which had overtaken Philadelphia as the nation's principal milling center by 1805 (Reed 2011:25-26). Dozens of water-powered flour mills were established within Frederick County in an attempt to capitalize on the growing surplus of wheat (Reed 2011:31). By 1810, Maryland trailed only Pennsylvania and Virginia in flour production, with mid-Maryland mills producing over \$1.5 million worth of flour annually. Much of the region's grain also was used in whiskey distillation; Frederick and Washington county distilleries produced over 350,000 gallons of whiskey in 1810. Rye often was planted in marginal areas for use in whiskey distillation during this period (Reed 2011:31-34).

The growth of grain-based agriculture during the early nineteenth century was facilitated in part by expanding networks of transportation, which allowed grain, flour, and whiskey to reach larger urban markets for sale and consumption. By 1800, the City of Frederick served as the commercial epicenter of the surrounding county. Over 2,600 citizens resided in Frederick at the turn of the century, providing numerous services to farmers in the surrounding countryside (Reed 2011:22-23). The importance of Frederick as an agricultural market town increased rapidly after the 1830s, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed a spur line into the city (Reed 2011:35). The new rail connection allowed grain and produce to be shipped to Baltimore quickly and inexpensively. Farms located in the southern part of the county also could rely on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which paralleled the Potomac River from Cumberland to Georgetown (Reed 2011:35).

Grain production was driven by several breakthroughs in agricultural technology. The invention of the mechanical reaper in the 1830s "enabled a farmer to harvest ten to fifteen acres of wheat a day compared

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to one or two cut by hand” (Reed 2011:37). Mechanical threshers, improved horse rakes, and grain drills also were introduced during the first half of the nineteenth century, reducing the labor needed to plant and harvest wheat (Reed 2011:37-38). Frederick County farmers also experimented with new farming practices in order to maximize their yield. Crop rotation and fertilization were used to replenish nutrients depleted by grain cultivation; popular soil additives included manure, clover, and gypsum (Reed 2011:34). New tools and practices were propagated by local agricultural societies. The Agricultural Society of Frederick County organized the county’s first agricultural fair in 1822; the Frederick County Fair would go on to be the largest agricultural fair in Maryland (Reed 2011:34).

Despite the many technological advances that took place during the antebellum years, farmers faced an ever-increasing need for labor. Many Frederick County farmers were descended from German immigrants, who “generally opposed slavery, or considered it too much of a luxury” (Reed 2011:39). As a result, the number of enslaved African Americans was lower in Frederick County than in tidewater Maryland, where plantation cultivation of tobacco was more common. Slaves comprised 15.6 percent of the population of mid-Maryland in 1820, as compared to 26.4 percent statewide (Reed 2011:39). By the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, free African Americans outnumbered enslaved African Americans in mid-Maryland 7,859 to 5,461 (Reed 2011:39). The majority of slaves in Frederick County worked in agriculture, although some were engaged in manufacturing and other industries. Agricultural slaves often worked alongside hired farmhands, especially during the busy planting and harvest seasons.

The agricultural prosperity of Frederick County is evident in the agricultural census of 1850. Wheat and “Indian” corn dominate the lists of crops grown in the county, illustrating the reliance on grains as cash crops (Reed 2011:40-41). Significantly smaller amounts of oats and rye also were reported; it is possible that the rye was being distilled into whiskey. Other crops, such as potatoes (both Irish and sweet), often were listed as well and likely were grown for consumption on the farm. Livestock numbers typically were small, with most farmers owning “fewer than a dozen horses, milch cows, cattle, and mules” (Reed 2011:41). Swine, however, typically were present in larger numbers, with 40 to 50 being common. Sheep also were common, with many farms producing over 30 pounds of wool annually. Large amounts of butter, ranging from 300 to over 1,000 pounds, also were manufactured. Converting raw dairy products to butter extended its marketable life (Reed 2011:41). Some larger landowners also produced small amounts of tobacco.

The onset of the American Civil War presented a substantial check to the agricultural prosperity of mid-Maryland. The divided loyalties of the inhabitants and the region’s location in a contested border state ensured that Frederick County would play host to both armies. Mid-Maryland voters overwhelmingly rejected Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election, instead casting the majority of their ballots for John Bell and the Constitutional Union Party (Reed 2011:46). Despite their antipathy towards the Republican Party,

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the majority of mid-Marylanders remained committed to the preservation of the Union during the secession crisis that followed the election; for most, the cultural and commercial ties with the north proved stronger than the desire to support secession and slavery (Reed 2011:46-47). The loyalty of the region was tested in the fall of 1862, when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland. Southern commanders expected rebel sympathizers to see the army as a liberating force and subsequently flock to the cause. The agricultural wealth of mid-Maryland also made the region a tempting target to the invading army, which looked to replenish dwindling supplies of food and forage (Reed 2011:47-48). The Confederates, however, soon found that there was little enthusiasm for their cause among the citizens of Frederick County and the surrounding region. The first military action in Maryland was turned back following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, and in the subsequent actions in 1863 and 1864 the Confederate forces would treat mid-Maryland as hostile territory (Reed 2011:48, 54).

The war years brought hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the region, which took an enormous toll on the agricultural output. Both armies foraged extensively to feed soldiers and horses, barns and farmhouses became hospitals for the sick and wounded, fields of crops were trampled, and horses were pressed into army service. Southern forces initially attempted to compensate farmers for goods by paying them in Confederate money, but this process was abandoned by 1864 when Maryland was viewed as federal territory open for plunder (Reed 2011:48, 57-58). Federal forces also offered farmers compensation through a claims process, but proof of loyalty was required and the process sometimes took several years (Reed 2011:52-53). Over the course of the war the region saw three major actions and countless smaller raids, skirmishes, and other troop movements, resulting in thousands of dollars in damage to mid-Maryland farms. Recovery during the post-war decades was often slow, and many farmers were unable to reclaim their pre-war prosperity (Reed 2011:60).

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought unprecedented changes to mid-Maryland farms. As farmers struggled to recover from the destruction of the Civil War, they found themselves faced with increased competition, growing urbanization, and economic uncertainty. All of these factors would undermine the traditional grain-based economy of Frederick County and drive the transition towards more diversified economic practices.

The same rail connections that benefited Maryland grain farmers during earlier decades became a detriment after the war as they allowed for the shipment of massive amounts of Midwestern wheat to east coast milling centers (Reed 2011:63-64). The process of grinding the hard red wheat commonly grown on the Great Plains required new technology in order to maximize efficiency. Roller mills, patented in 1880, soon became the standard in milling technology, and many Maryland mill owners struggled to upgrade their facilities (Reed 2011:64). The majority of Frederick County mill owners were unable to pay for the

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expensive steel roller equipment in order to compete with larger industrial mills; by the end of the nineteenth century, the few mills that survived did so by producing livestock feed.

Mid-Maryland farmers also faced growing urbanization and labor migrations during the decades following the Civil War. By 1910, over 40 per cent of Maryland's population lived in the city of Baltimore, while the cities of Cumberland and Hagerstown also grew rapidly to become the second and third most populous cities in the state, respectively (Reed 2011:65). Industrial and manufacturing industries thrived in these cities, drawing in laborers from all over rural Maryland. Much of this industrial growth bypassed Frederick, due to the city's location along a rail spur rather than a main rail line. Frederick grew during this time, but at a slower rate than the aforementioned cities; by 1910, the population had risen to only 10,411 (Reed 2011:65). Many farm laborers moved to cities in search of work as wheat prices stagnated and new machinery reduced the amount of labor required (Reed 2011:67).

The growth of Baltimore and other urban centers forced mid-Maryland farmers to transition away from wheat production and towards more diverse agricultural production. Dairy and orchard produce would overtake grains as mid-Maryland farms adapted to support growing urban populations in Baltimore and Washington. Faster rail transport, coupled with the invention of the refrigerated rail car in 1875, allowed fresh farm products to survive longer and be shipped further. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the number of orchards in Frederick County expanded and, by 1880, fruit processing was the third largest industry in Maryland (Reed 2011:70). Fresh fruit was taken directly to Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and mid-Maryland produce was transported to markets all over the east coast (Reed 2011:70). Several canneries were established in Frederick to take advantage of the region's productivity.

Agricultural diversification during this period also led to the rise of commercial dairying, which would come to dominate Frederick County agriculture through much of the twentieth century. Small numbers of "milch cows" were common on mid-Maryland farms throughout the nineteenth century, and farmers typically produced several hundred pounds of butter annually. By 1910, the average dairy herd had increased to twenty cows, and excess milk was being sold to local creameries and to creameries in Baltimore (Reed 2011:71). Butter remained the most popular way to extend the shelf life of dairy products, and butter factories that could produce thousands of pounds of butter daily were established in Frederick and Carroll counties. Commercial ice cream manufacturers also were founded, beginning with C.F. Main of Middletown in 1911 (Reed 2011:71-72). The shift from grain to commercial dairy production altered the rural landscape as more fields were left in pasture or planted in clover or other hay crops (Reed 2011:74). Some wheat was still grown as a cash crop, however, corn was produced primarily for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income (Reed 2011:75).

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Urban migration was intensified by the Great Depression and America's involvement in the Second World War. The drought of 1930 cost Maryland farmers over \$38 million in losses, while multiple bank failures exacerbated the situation for struggling farmers (Reed 2011:75). Many farmers left mid-Maryland in search of work in nearby cities. The farmers who remained continued to adapt towards dairy farming by altering and renovating farm buildings. Electricity became common place in rural Maryland during the 1930s, allowing dairies to adopt electrical refrigeration. Older bank barns were relegated to hay storage and housing for other livestock as specially constructed concrete-block dairy barns became commonplace (Reed 2011:76). The urban migration that typified the period preceding World War II was partially reversed during the decades following the war. Middle-class city dwellers, encouraged by the availability of land and the new interstate highway system, moved to newly created suburban developments. Rural land that once comprised dairy and wheat farms transitioned into residential communities for commuters working in Washington or Baltimore, setting a precedent that continues into the twenty-first century (Reed 2011:76).

Property History

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Harn-Demmitt Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

In 1845, Henry Demmitt and John Cochran purchased the 423 3/4 acre tract that then comprised the Harn-Demmitt Farmstead; a year later Henry Demmitt acquired Cochran's half interest in the parcel to become the farm's sole owner (FCLR WBT 4:324-327). The 1850 census records Demmitt (aged 45) as a farmer owning \$1,500.00 worth of real estate. Demmitt's household included his wife Mariah (aged 42), and their children, John W. (aged 17), Francis (aged 15), George W. (aged 13), Henry H. (aged 10), Margaret (aged 8), and Mary M. (aged 2) (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:425).

The 1850 agricultural census records Demmitt as the owner of 420 acres of improved land and 100 acres of unimproved land. Demmitt's farm was valued at \$1,500.00 and his farm implements at \$40.00. Demmitt owned two horses, six milch cows, three "other cattle," 12 sheep, and 15 swine. His livestock was valued at \$250.00; the value of the livestock slaughtered at the farm in the year ending June 1850 was \$75.00. The farm produced 500 pounds of butter and 40 pounds of wool. Demmitt's farm produced 62 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 10 tons of hay (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:552-553).

The 1860 agricultural census records Demmitt as the owner of 322 acres of improved land and 100 acres of unimproved land. Demmitt's farm was valued at \$8,440.00 and his farm implements at \$150.00. Demmitt owned seven horses, three milch cows, five "other cattle," and 17 swine. His livestock was

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valued at \$505.00; the value of the livestock slaughtered at the farm in the year ending June 1850 was \$78.00. The farm produced 208 pounds of butter. Demmitt's farm produced 90 bushels of wheat, 70 bushels of rye, 375 bushels of Indian corn, 225 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, 22 bushels of buckwheat, and eight tons of hay. The farm also produced one pound of beeswax and 30 pounds of honey (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

The 1870 agricultural census records Demmitt as the owner of 200 acres of improved land and 100 acres of woodland. Demmitt's farm was valued at \$4,800.00 and his farm implements at \$50.00. Demmitt paid \$100.00 in wages. Demmitt owned six horses, two milch cows, ten "other cattle," and 7 swine. His livestock was valued at \$674.00; the value of the livestock slaughtered at the farm in the year ending June 1850 was \$47.00. The farm produced 50 pounds of butter. Demmitt's farm produced 40 bushels of winter wheat, 540 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 10 tons of hay. The total value of farm products was estimated at \$476.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded Henry Demmitt's son, George W. Demmitt as a tenant operating of a farm consisting of 100 acres of tilled land, 12 acres of woodland, and 100 acres of "other unimproved" land. George W. Demmitt was recorded as operating his father's farm for a share of the farm's products. The Demmitt farm was valued at \$5,000.00, farm implements at \$100.00, and livestock was valued at \$400.00. Demmitt spent \$150.00 in fertilizer and \$100.00 for 20 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$500.00. Demmitt had 20 acres of mown grassland; he harvested 10 tons of hay and five bushels of clover. Demmitt owned four horses and 13 swine. He had six working oxen, five milch cows, and six "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, six calves dropped on the farm, two cattle were purchased, one slaughtered "cattle" was sold, and one died, strayed or was stolen. The farm produced 30 pounds of butter. Demmitt had 21 sheep on hand in 1879; during that year, 7 lambs dropped and one live sheep was sold. The farm produced 21 fleeces with a total weight of 80 pounds. There were 15 barnyard poultry and two "other" poultry on the farm; 25 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Demmitt grew 125 bushels of corn on 10 acres, 36 bushels of rye on four acres, and 400 bushels of wheat on 25 acres. He had 30 apple trees on three acres; the trees produced 20 bushels of fruit. The total value of orchard products was \$4.00. The farm produced 76 pounds of honey. Demmitt cut 20 cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$8.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The agricultural output of the Harn-Demmitt Farmstead is somewhat consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farmers in Frederick County, Demmitt focused his energy on grain production; however, his focus was on corn and oats, rather than wheat. Demmitt maintained livestock numbers generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41). Overall production on the farm declined between 1860 and 1870. Reed (2011:60) notes that many farms in the region were slow to recover or unable to recover from the effects

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of the American Civil War. The decline in Demmitt's agricultural output may be reflective of the slow pace of that recovery. In 1880, Demmitt's son, George, was recorded as having a small herd of sheep; cultivation on the farm remained focused on corn and wheat.

9. References Cited

Frederick County Interagency Information Technologies

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

Frederick County Land Records (FCLR)

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

Frederick County Wills (FCW)

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

Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh, and John Philip Dern

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

Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

2013 Real Property Data Search. Available online at http://sdatcert3.resiusa.org/rp_rewrite/.

Reed, Paula S.

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

United States Agricultural Census Records

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

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 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, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

F-5-115
Harn-Demmitt Farmstead
Mt. Airy vicinity
Private

Ca. 1825-1890

The Harn-Demmitt Farmstead has a two-story, two-section dwelling with vinyl siding and an irregular bay arrangement which strongly suggests that it has a log structure. The two parts are defined by varying proportions between the bays and by a settlement line at the junction between the two sections, visible at the roof and cornice line. The house was probably originally built by John Harn (1789-1852) about 1825 and expanded by Henry Demmitt (1804-1889) in the mid 1840's. In the late 19th century, a bank barn (possibly replacing an earlier barn on the stone foundation), a wagon shed/corn crib, and a 1-1/2 story frame summer kitchen were built. During the mid-20th century, a gable roofed entry porch with a dentiled cornice and a pediment were built over the main entrance of the house. The farmstead is minimally significant in architecture for the apparent log construction of the house and the existing outbuildings, which are typical for the late 19th century period.

F-5-115
Harn-Demmitt 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/kitchen
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 Harn-Demmitt Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 5200 Buffalo 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 David E. Fleming

street & number 28 Grays Farm Road telephone no.:

city, town Weston state and zip code Ct. 06883

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1739

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 890

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-5-115

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 4

The Harn-Demmitt Farmstead is centered on a two-story, two-section log dwelling with vinyl siding built about 1825, with its associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings, which are a frame wash house or summer kitchen, a bank barn, and a wagon shed/corn crib built about 1890. The farmstead is located on the east side of Buffalo Road about 1 mile north of the intersection of Harrisville Road near Mt. Airy, Frederick County, Maryland. Buffalo Road in the vicinity of the farmstead is the county boundary between Frederick and Carroll Counties. A driveway about 1500 feet long runs west from Buffalo Road to the farmstead through open agricultural fields. The dates of the buildings are based on architectural evidence, historical maps, and land records.

The dwelling's principal elevation faces north and the agricultural buildings are located north of the house. The north elevation has four irregular bays with an entry porch over the main entrance in the east inner bay. The two parts of the house are defined by the different bay spacing in the east and west sections and by a visible drop in the roof and cornice line at the junction between the two sections. The exterior is covered with vinyl siding, leaving no other visible evidence. The east section may have been the earliest, having a wider spacing between the bays. The current residence, Mrs. Burdette, could not confirm the presence of log structure, but the general form is similar to other log houses with expansions to the original buildings. The windows are 6/6 with louvred shutters. The doorway has sidelights and may have originally had a transom covered by the gable roof of the entry porch, which has paired square posts and a cross braced railing. A dentil cornice and a molded pediment ornament the porch. The roof has a boxed cornice and interior end chimneys with a corrugated metal roof. The west gable end has only a single 2/2 attic window. The east gable end also has an attic window, but also has an enclosed porch extension at the exposed basement level. This is part of a series of one-story shed additions on the southeast corner of the house. The south elevation has an irregular bay arrangement, dominated by the group of additions near the southeast corner. The windows are 6/6 as on the north elevation, but are missing their louvred shutters. The interior was inaccessible for this survey.

Summer kitchen: The 1-1/2 story frame summer kitchen appears to have been built in 1890. The exterior is covered with clapboard siding and the entrance on the west gable end has double tongue-and-groove doors and an interior chimney on the east gable end. The roof is corrugated metal. The stone foundation has been reinforced at the east end with concrete. Six over six windows are on both the north and south elevations. Above the doorway is a boarded opening, apparently to a loft storage space. The building is currently used for storage.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The wagon shed/corn crib is in deteriorated condition, but appears to have been built about 1890. It has vertical siding in the gable ends with rectangular window openings in each gable. The windows are missing. The crib sides have vented horizontal siding. The corrugated metal roof is partial missing.

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-115

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 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. 1825-1890 **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 Harn-Demmitt Farmstead is minimally significant in architecture for the two-section dwelling, probably a log house built about 1825 and expanded with an additional log section by the mid-19th century. Its integrity level has been lowered by the addition of vinyl siding in recent years and a mid-20th century entry porch. The surviving outbuildings, all built in about the 1890's and including a summer kitchen, a bank barn, and a wagon shed/corn crib are fair examples of their types but have been altered or are in deteriorated condition. The house may have been built by John Harn (1789-1852), who assembled about 440 acres from 1821 to 1840 and sold the property in 1843 to settle debts. In 1845, Henry Demmitt (1804-1889) purchased the property with John W. Cochran, whom Demmitt bought out the following year. The expansion of the house may have taken place at this time. After Demmitt sold the farm to Albert Jones in 1885, the existing barn, wagon shed/corn crib, and the summer kitchen were probably built.

7.1 Description (Continued)

Bank barn: The frame bank barn was also built about 1890, although the stone foundation could date from an earlier barn on the site, and has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof. The walls have louvred arched vents. A non-contributing concrete silo is near the west elevation ramp.

52 Buffalo Rd.

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1739/890 19 Oct 91	David Ernest Fleming	Jessie B. Hahn	"Resurvey on Gilboa", "Resurvey on Cold Friday" 366 A., 3 R., 15 sq. p. less 17 3/4 A. conveyed by 397/276 total 347 A. Life Estate 969/427	
Mill Road GE 52/452 21 Mar 28	Jessie B. Hahn (daughter of Mrs. H. Regler)	William H. Regler	366 A. ±	
316/195 9 Mar 16	William H. & Antoinette M. Regler	Louis & Meta A. Muller	366 A., 3 R., 15 sq. p.	\$17,000
267/310 22 Nov 04	Louis Muller	Joseph D. Baker, trustee in Equity 4093, Carroll Co. James & Co.		\$11,005.31
WIP 6/692 4 Apr 1888	Albert Jones	Peter Luginbuhl and Milton S. Muner, trustees	AF 11/172 Equity 5315 19 3/4 A.	
AF 11/172 19 Mar 1885	Albert Jones of Baltimore	Henry Demmitt	part of "Resurvey on Gilboa", "Resurvey on Cold Friday", "Bills Added", "Long Snake and Dwings Choice", part in Frederick, part in Carroll Co. 403 A., 2 1/2 R., 33 p.	\$11,095.04 1/2
WBT 4/324 11 Apr 1846	Henry Demmitt	Isaac Brown & Singleton M. Hain, trustees of John & Charlotte Hain	42 3/4 A.	\$700
WBT 4/326 27 Jan 1845	Henry Demmitt & John M. Cochran	Isaac Brown & Singleton M. Hain, trustees of John & Charlotte Hain	20 Mar 1843 HS 18/167	\$1130.41
HS 18/167 20 Mar 1843	Isaac Brown & Singleton M. Hain	John & Charlotte Hain	many deeds mentioned, all purchases by Hain from various owners, ranging in size from 9 to 440 acres, dates from 1821 to 1840, also personal property. Sale required to settle debts.	



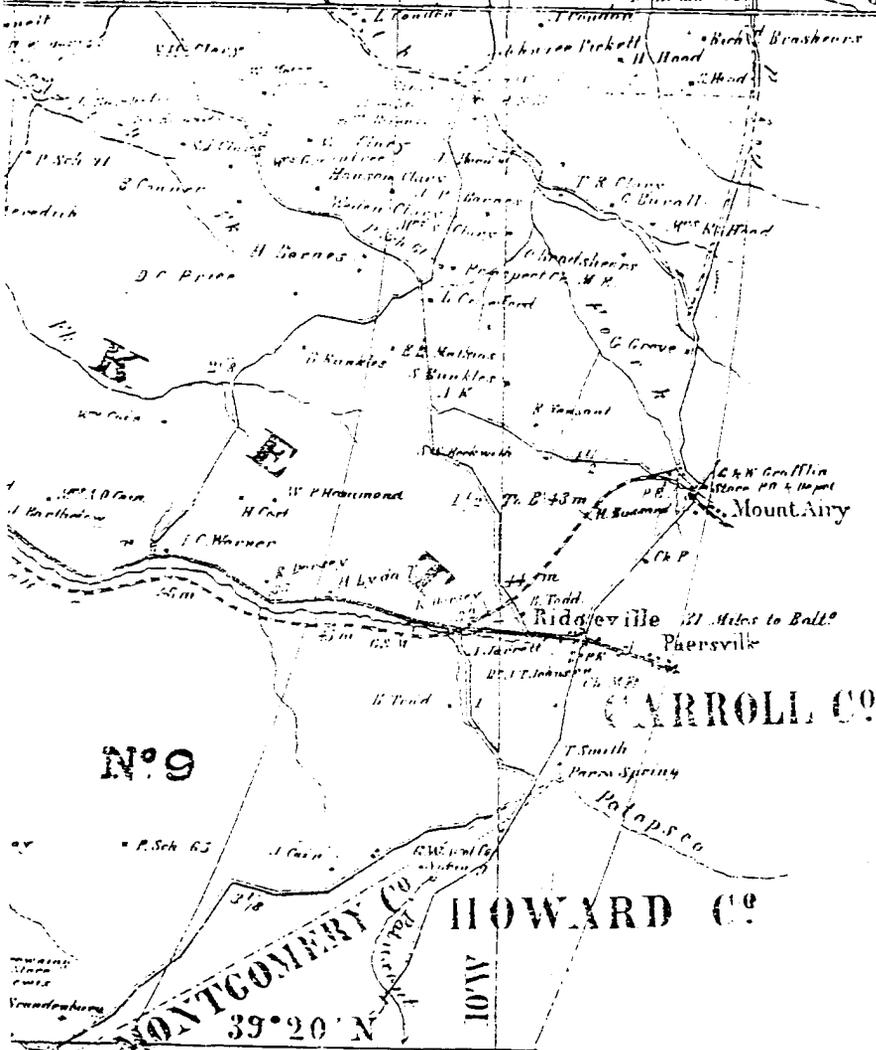
Elevations above Tide.

	FEET.
Ridgeville,	860
Ruger Loaf Mountain,	1300
Mouth of Monocoey,	196
Potomac at Weverton, about	225
Mouth of Carroll Creek,	261
Frederick City, at crossing of Carroll Crk. and Market St.,	278
Tarapika, near Cemetery,	350
Mouth of Double Pipe Creek,	340
Cotoctin Mt. at Eagerstown Tarapika,	870
Cotoctin Mt. at High Knob,	1530
Blue Ridge, west of Middletown,	1700
Round Top, S.W. of Emmitsburg,	1700
Highest point of Fauver's District, probably,	2000

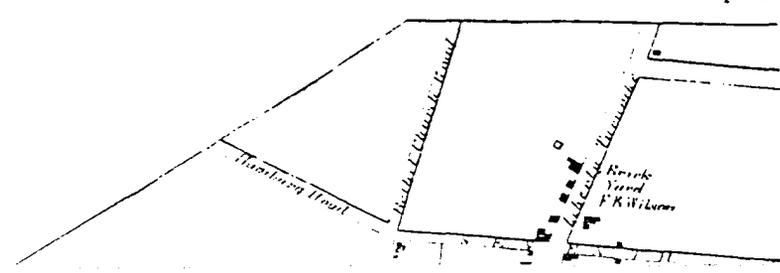
Miles of Public Roads, & Square Miles in each Election District.

ELECTION DISTRICT	MILES OF		Sq. Miles.
	Co. Roads.	Tarapika.	
No. 1 Buckeystown,	55½	1½	50
2 Frederick,	75	24½	66
3 Middletown,	58½	8	68
4 Cresquestown,	50½	4½	40
5 Emmitsburg,	60	7	46
6 Cotoctin,	45		28
7 Urbana,	66		49
8 Liberty,	65½		57
9 New Market,	67	11½	62
10 Fauver's,	44½		30
11 Woodsborough,	36½	3½	33
12 Petersville,	24½	6½	27
13 Mount Pleasant,	35	3½	26
14 Jefferson,	27½	3½	22
15 Mechanicstown,	49½	4	27
16 Jackson,	38½		22
17 Johnsville,	28½		23
In the whole County,	536½	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.
 Dist. F-5-115

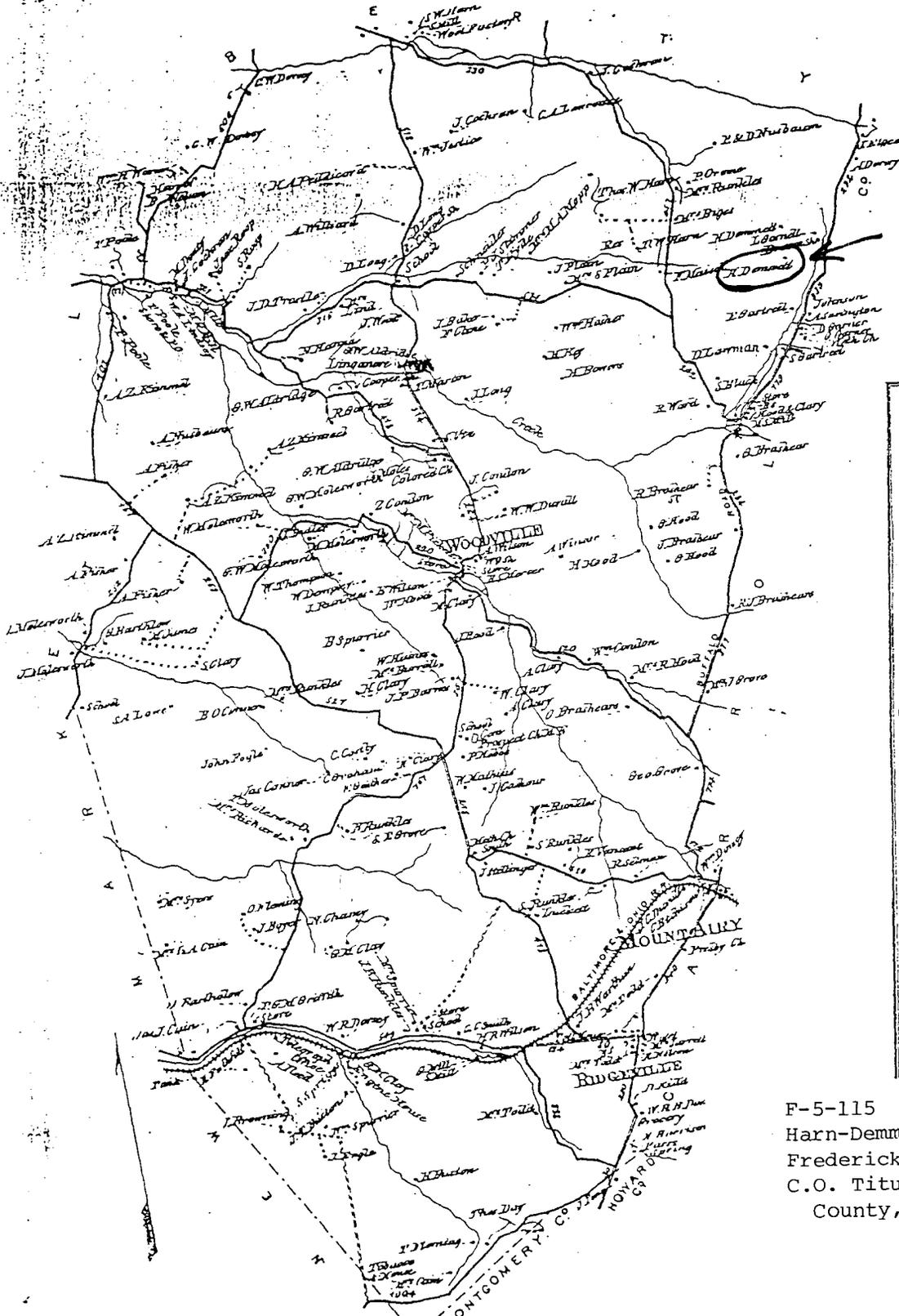


Harn-Demmitt Farmstead
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858



WOODVILLE DIST No. 18

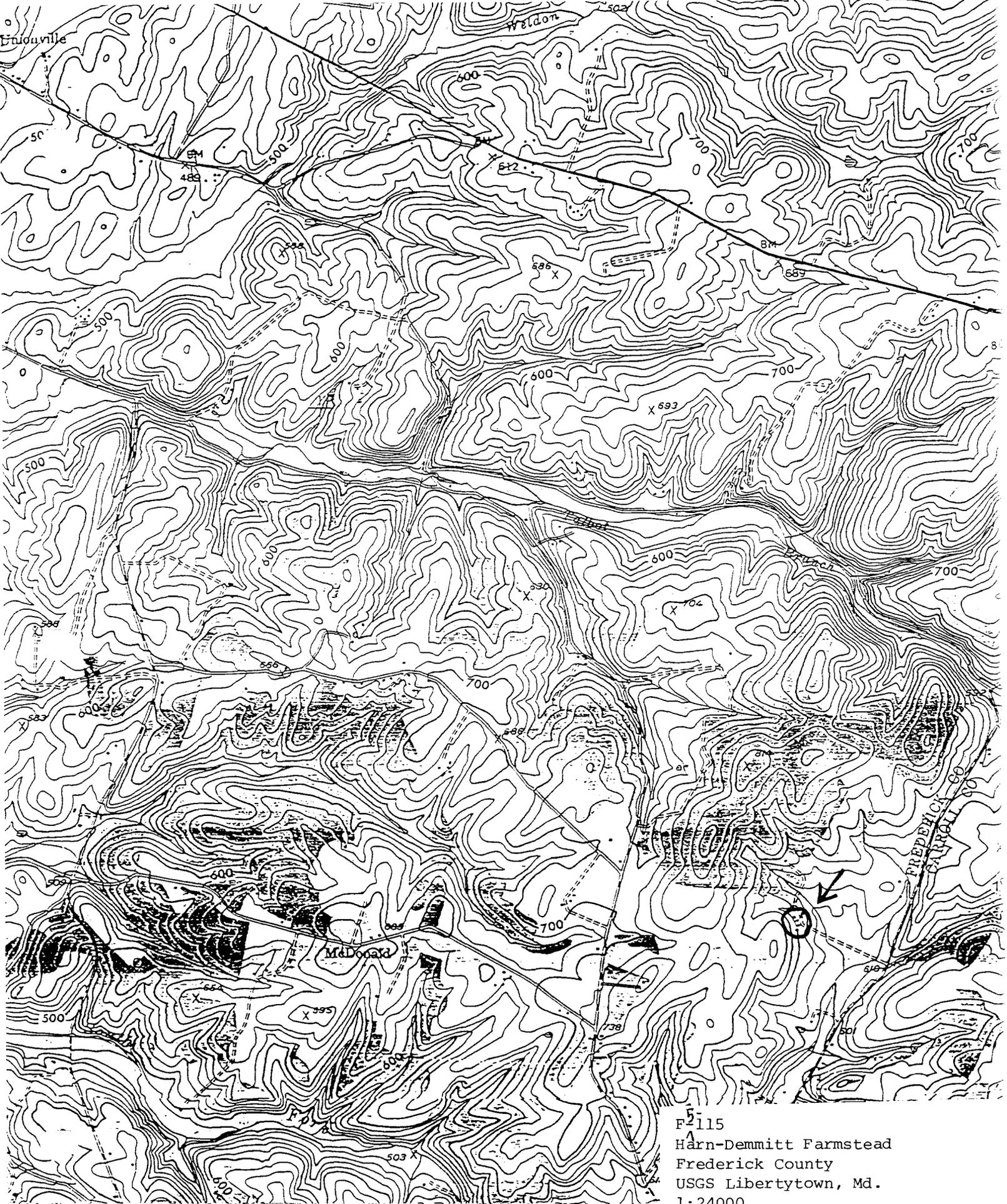
Scale 1/2 Inch to the Mile



JOHN

John
Scale 3/4

F-5-115
Harn-Demmitt Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873



F 115
Harn-Demmitt Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Libertytown, Md.
1:24000



F-5-115

Horn-Demmitt Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

North elevation

1/5

433174221 N.H.N.



F-5-115

Hahn-Demmitt Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

South elevation

2/5

35174221 N N H-17



F-5-115

Harn-Demmitt Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Summer Kitchen, north west corner view

3/5



F-5-115

Horn-Demmitt Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Croftonsville, Md.

Wagon shed/corn crib, west elevation

4/5



F-5-115

Horn-Demmitt Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June, 1994

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

Barn, southwest corner view

5/5

1317473 B N N 1