Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name of Property: Henry Smith Farmstead
Location: 11928 East Baldwin Road, Monrovia, 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)

Atanasoff Family, LTD Partnership
98 Pine Brook Road
Boulder, CO 80304

7. Description

Current Property Description

The owner of the property did not respond to requests for access to F-5-118. 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 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-5-118: a two-story stone dwelling (1815); a bank barn (1875-1900); a wagon shed/corn crib (last quarter of the 19th century); and, a stone springhouse (1815). Based on the 2011 aerial imagery the dwelling is no longer extant. It is visible on the 2007 aerial imagery, but not the 2009 aerial imagery. According to an adjacent property owner (owner of F-5-096), the house burned down. Based on the aerial imager, the barn and springhouse were extant in 2011. The wagon shed/corn crib was not visible on any of the aerial imagery. It was described as being "in deteriorated condition" on the 1994 MIHP form.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 81.14 acres (Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation 2013).

8. Significance

Historic Context

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property History

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

Henry Smith assembled his property during the 1830s (FCLR JS 39:238; HS 3:261; JS 34:600). In 1850, the census recorded Henry Smith (aged 63) as a farmer residing in the New Market District of Frederick County who owned $10,000.00 in real estate. His household consisted of his sons George M. (aged 21) and James H. (aged 19), both employed as "farmers," and his daughters Elizabeth C. (aged 17) and Eleanora F. (aged 14) (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:247). Henry Smith and his daughters appear in Schedule 2 as slaveholders of nine enslaved persons (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:468).

Henry Smith appears on the 1850 agricultural census as owning a farm consisting of 130 acres of improved land and 40 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at $4,000.00 and his farm implements at $100.00. He owned four horses, three milch cows, four "other cattle," 14 sheep, and 20 swine. His livestock was valued at $300.00 and the value of animals slaughtered on the farm was listed at $160.00. The farm produced 100 pounds of butter and 30 pounds of wool. Smith harvested 300 bushels of wheat, 375 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 20 tons of hay (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529). George Smith appears on the agricultural census on a farm consisting of 100 acres of improved land and 80 acres of unimproved land valued at $3,000.00 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:532-533). This second entry may reflect a second parcel owned by Henry Smith, but managed by his eldest son, George.

The 1860 agricultural census lists Henry Smith twice. He is recorded as the owner of one 175 acre farm and of a second 180 acre farm. The listings are adjacent on the census, and it is not clear as to which entry represents Henry Smith's Home Farm (F-5-118). The first farm consisted of 100 acres of improved land and 75 acres of unimproved land. The farm was valued at $2,500.00 and the farm implements at $200.00. Livestock at the first farm included: five horses, five milch cows, three "other cattle," and 25 swine. The livestock was valued at $500.00 and the value of slaughtered animals at $180.00. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. Crops harvested at the first farm included: 500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 20 tons of hay. Henry Smith's second farm consisted of 180 acres of improved land valued at $3,000.00. Farm implements on the second farm were valued at $150.00. Livestock at the second farm included: four horses, five milch cows, two "other cattle," eight sheep, and 27 swine. Livestock was valued at $400.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed at $170.00. The second farm produced 200 pounds of butter. Crops harvested at the second farm included: 600 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 40 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 15 tons of hay (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Henry Smith appears on Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of ten enslaved persons including: six adults and four children (U.S. Census 1860).

In 1863, Henry Smith conveyed his real estate holdings to his children, reserving for himself a life estate in the properties. He conveyed his town home in New Market to his four children, share and share alike. To his sons George M. and James H. Smith, he conveyed his "Home Farm" (F-5-118). His daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanora Smith, he conveyed his second farm, consisting of 180 acres (FCLR BFG 9:47). In 1868, George M. and James H. Smith inherited an 80 parcel, adjacent to the "Home Farm" from their uncle John Smith (FCW SCG 1:326).

The 1870 agricultural census records the combined properties owned by George and James Smith. The brother's farm was comprised of 227 acres of improved land and 60 acres of woodland. The farm was valued at $8,610.00 and the farm implements were valued at $400.00. The brothers paid $1,000.00 in wages for labor, including room and board. Livestock at the farm included six horses, four milch cows, one "other cattle," and 27 swine. Livestock was valued at $890.00 and animals slaughtered at $300.00. The farm produced 150 pounds of butter. They harvested 1,200 bushels of winter wheat, 30 bushels of rye, 750 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of barley, 35 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 10 tons of hay. The total value of farm production was estimated at $2,717.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded George M. Smith as the owner of a farm consisting of 180 acres of tilled land, 30 acres of permanent meadows, pastures, vineyards, or orchards, and 50 acres of woodland. Smith's farm was valued at $6,500.00, farm implements at $450.00, and livestock was valued at $500.00.

Smith spent $130.00 on fences, $800.00 in fertilizer and $300.00 for 150 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as $2,400.00. Smith had 20 acres of mown grassland and 18 acres not mown; he harvested 15 tons of hay and three bushels of clover. Smith owned 7 horses and 20 swine. He had six milch cows and six "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, four calves dropped on the farm and one live "cattle" was sold. The farm produced 200 pounds of butter. There were 15 barnyard poultry and five "other" poultry on the farm; 200 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Smith grew 1,000 bushels of corn on 35 acres, 15 bushels of buckwheat on three acres, 1,600 bushels of wheat on 100 acres, and 100 bushels of Irish potatoes on one half acre. He had 120 apple trees on three acres; the trees produced 400 bushels of fruit. The total value of orchard products was $80.00. Smith cut 38 cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was $100.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The agricultural output of the Henry Smith Farmstead is generally consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farmers in Frederick County, Smith and his sons focused their energy on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. The Smiths 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.

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

United States Agricultural Census Records
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United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (US Census)
Various Dates United States Federal Census. Electronic scans of original documents, http://www.ancestry.com, accessed April 5, 2013.

United States Manufacturing Census Records
Various Dates Frederick County. Microfilm records on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Williams, T. J. C., and Folger McKinsey
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F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead Ca. 1815-1895
Monrovia vicinity
Private

The Henry Smith Farmstead is centered on a two-story stone dwelling built about 1815 with a 1-1/2 story stone side wing which may have been built as early as 1760. The house has a surviving stone springhouse probably built about 1815 located on the north side of the B&O Railroad tracks which run directly north of the dwelling. Other outbuildings are a circa 1895 bank barn and a wagon shed/corn crib of about the same date. The house's original owner and possible builder are unknown, but the farm was part of the property of Dr. Belt Brashear (1770-1834) and was sold to Henry Smith of G. in 1836. It remained the property of Smith and his sons George and James until 1893, when purchased by Jesse Burall who built the barn and probably the wagon shed. When the B&O Railroad was relocated in 1902 from the southern boundary of the farm along Bush Creek to its present location running just behind the house, Burall sold the farm. The house has Federal style interior details, including a side-hall plan, a Federal mantelpiece with a flanking cupboard in the main parlor and a second parlor with a more simple mantelpiece, splayed paneled window soffits, and bull's-eye corner blocks on the exterior window lintels. It is moderately significant for the surviving early 19th century architectural features.

F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Monrovia
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/other dependencies
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

Known Design Source: None

M89 P247

Survey No. F-5-118

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE __yes x no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Henry Smith Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 11928 East Baldwin Road ___ not for publication

city, town Monrovia x vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

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

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

name John V. and Alice Atanasoff

street & number 11928 East Baldwin Road telephone no.:

city, town Monrovia state and zip code Md. 21770

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 621

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 260

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-5-118

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

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 4

The Henry Smith Farmstead is centered on a two-story stone dwelling with a side-hall plan and a 1-1/2 story stone side service wing built about 1815 on the north side of Bush Creek about 1-1/2 miles east of Monrovia, Frederick County, Maryland. In 1901, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had been built on the north bank of Bush Creek in 1831 skirting the south boundary of the original farmstead, was relocated, with a new right of way running immediately north of the dwelling and its associated agricultural outbuildings, and separating the house from an original domestic outbuilding, a circa 1815 stone springhouse which still exists on the north side of the tracks. The house is currently a tenant property on a parcel with a modern, non-contributing dwelling located north of the Smith House and the present access to the historic site is through the principal residence grounds. The contributing agricultural outbuildings include a circa 1895 bank barn and a wagon shed/corn crib of about the same date. The dates of the buildings are based on architectural evidence, land records, and historical maps.

The dwelling has three bays on its principal elevation, which faces southwest. The entrance is in the right or east bay. The cornice is boxed and the wood shingle roof is under corrugated metal sheeting. An interior end chimney is on the west gable end. The doorway has a paneled soffit and a beveled paneled door under a three-light transom. A modern replacement concrete stoop rises to the doorw Bull's eye corner blocks are at the window openings, which have 1/1 replacement sash except for a 6/6 window in the east bay of the second story. The southwest elevation of the side wing has an exposed stone cellar level with stone buttresses extending from the foundation wall to support a one-story porch, which was enclosed early in the 20th century and has german siding. A dormer with a replacement single panel window is in the roof of the wing. An interior chimney rises from the west gable end of the wing. On the east gable end of the main section, the protruding ends of metal tie rods with ogee curved braces are visible. There are no openings except 2/2 attic windows in the gable. The northeast elevation has three bays with 6/6 sash and the frames show evidence of shutters having been removed. The window trim with corner blocks is the same as on the southwest elevation. At the rear of the side wing is a paneled door in the "cross and bible" arrangement.

The interior of the house has been considerably altered, but the basic floor plan of the first story remains intact. The side hall is proportionally wide, with a staircase on the exterior wall side with a molded railing and low risers. The main room has its original wide board flooring and a molded chair rail and baseboard. A Federal style mantel with a flanking cupboard on the right side is on the west wall. The splayed window reveals are paneled. A partition wall separates a rear parlor from the front room. The rear room also has a mantelpiece and a chair rail. The only entrance to the side wing is through a door in the front room which opens on the enclosed porch. This is not the usual plan in similar early 19th century houses, but the doorway through the thick stone wall next to the front room mantelpiece appears to be an original opening. The interior of the wing is a single room with a closed fireplace on the west wall flanked by a cupboard. Most of t finish in the room has been painted many times and little to clarify its origin

8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-118

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

Specific dates C. 1815 (house); ~~C. 1895 (barn)~~ **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B x C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state x local

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

The Henry Smith Farmstead is moderately significant in architecture as an altered example of a late Federal style residence of about 1815, with two original mantelpieces, wide board flooring, chair rails, paneled window soffits, and staircase trim. The original windows have been replaced, and the interior of a side wing which may date from the late 18th century has been altered, leaving its date of construction unclear. The original owner of the house is unclear from land record research for this historical inventory. In 1836, Henry Smith of G. purchased 105-1/4 acres of land from the estate of Dr. Belt Brashear (1770-1834), an early physician in New Market. Dr. Brashear probably owned this farm as an investment and had a tenant farmer occupying the house and working the fields. The deed mentions the reservation of an access road for a neighboring property owner along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to reach his meadow. In the early history of the B&O, horses were used to haul the cars along the tracks prior to the arrival of steam locomotives on the line. One of the 12 horse-changing stops in the early 1830's was at "Smith's", one stop after Plane No. 4. Presumably, this referred to Henry Smith's farm, although he did not purchase it until 1836. In 1863, Henry Smith passed the property to his two sons, George M. Smith and James H. Smith (1845-1932), reserving to himself a life estate. From 1893 to 1902, Jesse M. Burall owned the farm and the 1910 biographical sketch of Burall in The History of Frederick County states that he improved the farm by building a new barn, undoubtedly the present structure. Burall seems to have sold the farm when it became clear that the B&O Railroad intended to run the relocated main line directly north of the dwelling. Although no deed record has yet been located, the B&O bought the right of way for the Mt. Airy Improvement during 1901 and 1902. From 1902 to 1959, the Smith Farmstead was owned by the Willis family. The Willises owned a large amount of property between the railroad and the Old National Pike and the Smith House once again became a tenant house, which it has remained to the present.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-118

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Harwood, Herbert H., Jr. Impossible Challenge: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Maryland. Baltimore: Barnard, Roberts and Company, Inc., 1979, p. 29.
Holdcraft, Jacob N. Names In Stone. Privately published, Ann Arbor, Mi., 1966.
(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 3 acres

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 3 acres centered on the stone dwelling on Tax Map 89, Parcel 247.

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** August 1994

street & number 12 E. Church Street **telephone** 696-2958

city or town Frederick **state** MD 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746

7.1 Description (Continued)

appearance is visible. An enclosed stair leads to the upper loft level, a single space with plaster over lath walls lit by the dormer window and a small attic window in the west gable end. The present owner of the Smith Farmstead, Mrs. Atanasoff, gave the date of the wing as about 1720. However, no clear evidence in its architectural features or plan places the wing as being of that period. The documentary evidence to support construction of the Smith House at that time was not found in research for this inventory form. The stonemasonry technique and vernacular style of the side wing could be as early as about 1760, but the wings of other 1815 buildings are very similar to that of the Smith House. The main section of the Smith House clearly has the plan and details of a late Federal dwelling. H. Hanford Hopkins noted that the Smith House may be partially pre-Revolutionary on his 1966 map of early houses in the northeastern part of the County; however, Dr. Hopkins' date sources were mostly based on verbal reports and deed research which followed the changes in ownership of the land rather than on architectural and building technology analysis.

Bank barn: The bank barn appears to date from about 1875-1900 and has vertical siding with arched louvred vents and a corrugated metal roof. sliding doors are on the northeast side of the barn. A concrete block milk house is located near the southeast gable end of the barn.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The wagon shed/corn crib is in deteriorated condition, but was probably built in the last quarter of the 19th century. It has stone piers and vertical vented siding on the crib sides. A corrugated metal roof covers the building.

Springhouse: The stone springhouse north of the railroad tracks has a corrugated metal roof and a door opening on the northeast gable end. It is in deteriorated condition and was not closely observed, but it appears to date from about 1815.

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Hopkins, H. Hanford. Map of

Land Records of Frederick County

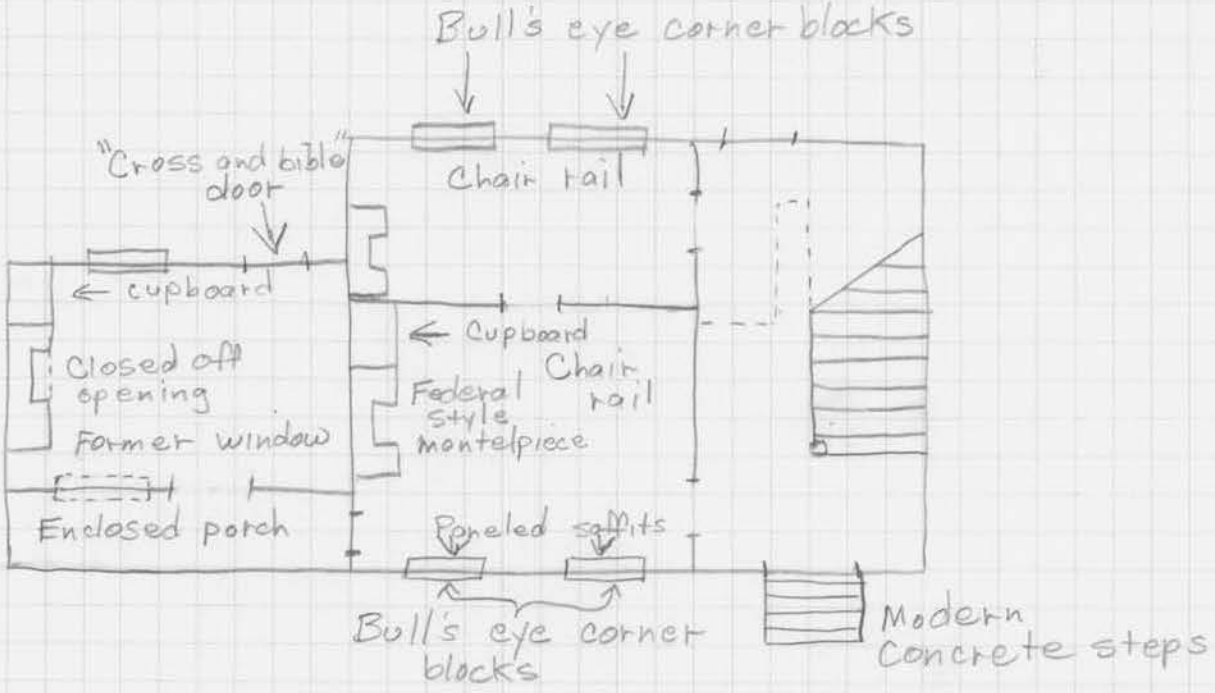
Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore Regional Publishing Co., 1979, p. 863.

1198 E. Baldwin

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
621/260 7 July 59	John V. and Alice C. Atanasoff	William B. & Beatrice C. Willis	155 a.	
362/5 19 Mar 27	William B. Willis et ux	Louis O. & Mary Willis	232 a., 31 sq. p.	
DHH 13/462 11 apr 02	Louis O. Willis	Jesse M. & Delilah Burall	250 a., 2 R., 7 p. conveyed to Jesse Burall as 2 separate parcels but now included in 1 tract by Page survey surveyed by R. A. Rager	$7,111.63
JLJ 5/109 13 June 1893	Jesse Burall	Louis J. Dietrick, mortgagee	Equity 6/18 Dietrick vs George & James Smith & heirs all that "Home Farm" containing 160 a. BGF 9/47, 1868 also that other tract adjoining the home farm of 80 a. Will Record SGC 1/326 1868	$7,120
Will Record SGC 1/326 2 Dec 1868 (probate 1872)	George M. & James H. Smith, sons of	John Smith of Ss. my brother Henry Smith		
BGF 9/47 6 apr 1863	George M. & James H. Smith	Henry Smith of Ss.	all that land known as the home farm upon which I now reside adjoining the lands of Henry W. Dorsey, Samuel Talbott	
			H.W.D. Waters, Mathan Jones, et al. also the tract purchased by me in JS 31/238 2 July 1832, reserving life estate for myself	
HS 3/261 4 June 1836	Henry Smith	John Talbott, trustee	sale of part of real estate of Belt Brashear, dec mentions reserving of Rd'w along B&OR.R. for use of Samuel Geyer as road to and from his meadow 105 1/4 a.	$2,065.54

F-5-118



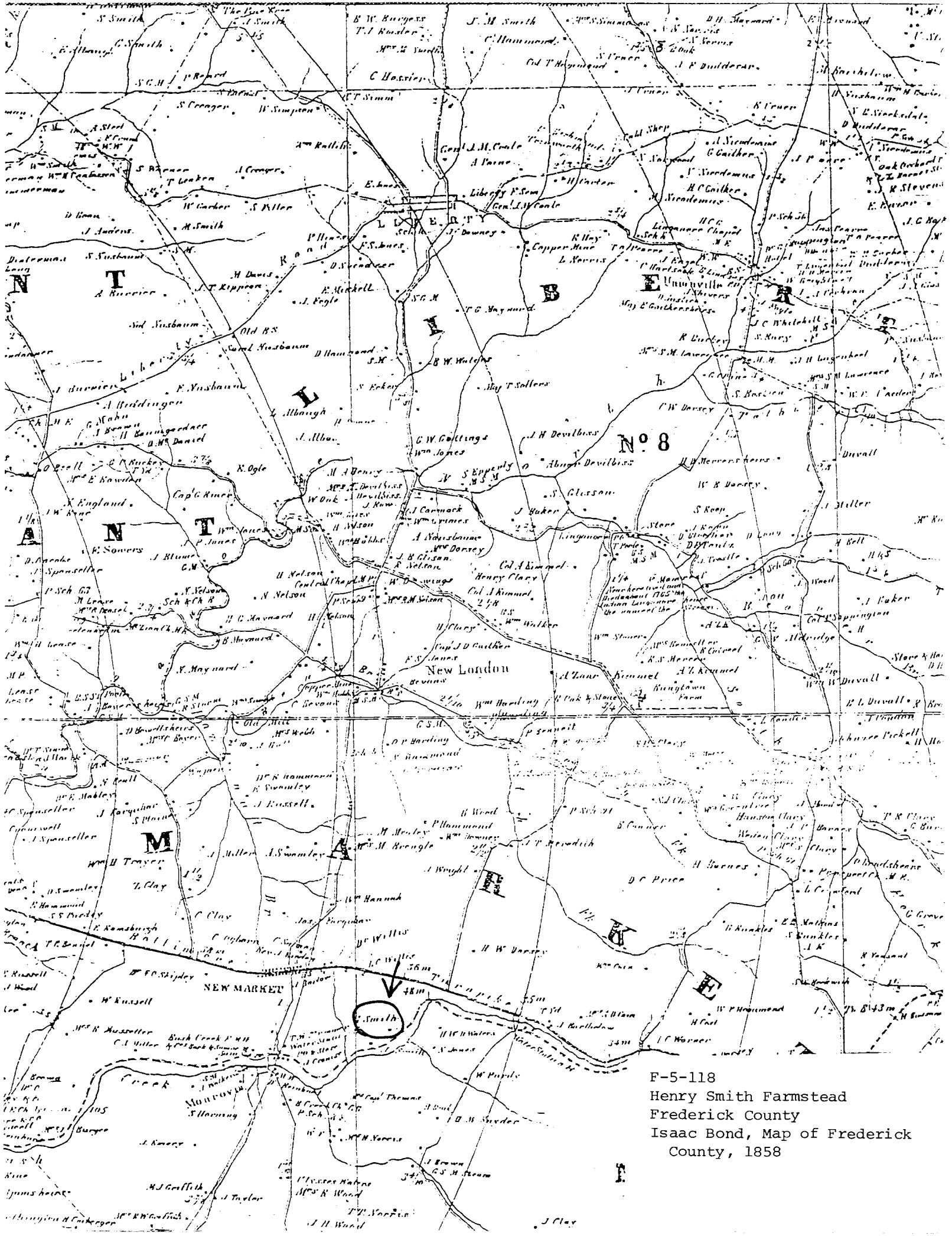
F-5-118

Henry Smith Farmstead

Frederick County

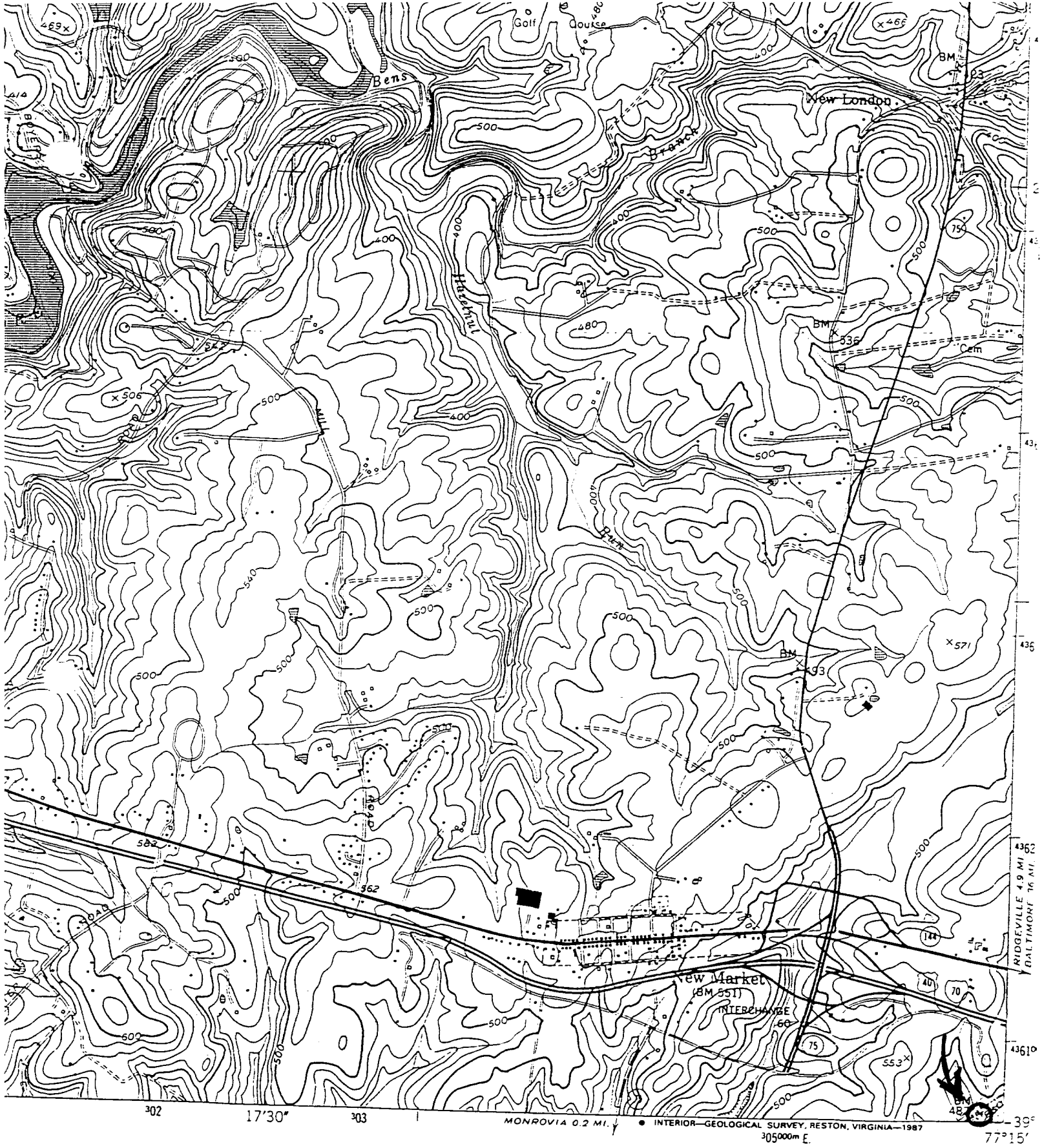
Janet Davis
July 6, 1994

Not to Scale



F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858

F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873



F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Walkersville, Md.
1:24000

F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Southwest elevation
1/6

[04]2664221 N N N-12

F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Northeast elevation
2/6

F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Main entrance door
3/6

F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Barn, northeast elevation
4/6

F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Wagon shed/corn crib, east elevation
5/6

F-5-118
Henry Smith Farmstead
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1994
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Springhouse, view from northeast
6/6