

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-121

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Name of Property: Philip Harding Farmstead

Location: 6100 Detrick Road, New Market, Maryland

This addendum is an update including changes to the property since its original documentation. This addendum also provides additional agricultural data for the property based on the U.S. Census of Productions of Agriculture and based on historic context data from *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland* (Reed 2011). Agricultural census data are available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Chain of Title research completed for this addendum specifically was focused on the periods of occupation covered by agricultural census; current research did not extend beyond this period of time.

7. Description

Current Property Description

The owner of the property denied access to F-5-121. 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 1996 MIHP form for F-5-121: a mid-nineteenth-century stone farmhouse; a shed located northeast of the farmhouse; a twentieth-century barn located east of the farmhouse with an attached silo; a machinery shed located east of the barn; two granaries located south of the barn and machinery shed; and, a twentieth-century barn located southwest of the granaries along the driveway. Based on the aerial imagery, all of the buildings were extant in 2011. Based on the aerial imagery, five additional buildings have been added to the property since the 1996 survey. These include two gable-roof sheds constructed between 1988 and 2000 and located east of the barn along the driveway; two flat-roof sheds constructed between 2005 and 2007 and located east of the granaries; and, one flat-roof shed located northwest of the granaries constructed between 2005 and 2007. Between 1988 and 2000, an in-ground swimming pool was added to the property north of the farmhouse.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 94.214 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 Philip Harding Farmstead were available for 1880; no data associated with the owner of the property were present in the 1850, 1860, or 1870 agricultural census.

In 1845, Philip Harding purchased a 280-acre parcel of land from Basil and Lydia Downing (FCLR WBT 1:129). This parcel, contained within Farm 2 of the current property, is the historic core of the Philip Harding Farmstead (MIHP F-5-121) and the extant farmstead buildings are associated with this parcel of land. In 1848, Philip Harding inherited a 170-acre property (Christian Harding Farmstead: MIHP F-5-048) from his father, Christian Harding (FCW GME 3:346). Population and agricultural census data indicate that Philip Harding resided on the Christian Harding Farmstead. There is no indication in the available records that Philip Harding resided on the farm that bears his name after 1848.

The 1850 census recorded Philip Harding (aged 54) as a farmer, owning real estate valued at \$6,000.00. Harding resided in the New Market District of Frederick County on the farm he inherited from his father. Harding's household included his wife, Rebecca, and their daughters Lucinda, and Anne (Virginia). Harding's household also included Basil Harding and Margaret Ann Harding, the children of his deceased brother, Christian (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:252). The agricultural census for 1850 records Harding managing two farms. He is recorded as occupying and operating the 170-acre farm he inherited from his father (Christian Harding Farmstead: MIHP F-5-048) and as the manager, on behalf of his niece and nephew, of a second 100-acre property (Basil Harding Farmstead: MIHP F-5-047) (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529). It appears that Harding utilized the 280-acre farm (MIHP F-5-121) as a tenant property in 1850.

The 1860 census recorded Philip Harding as a farmer residing in the New Market District who owned real estate valued at \$10,000.00 and personal estate valued at \$1,500.00. His household included his wife, Rebecca and daughters, Lucinda, Anne, and Fannie (U.S. Census 1860). Philip Harding appears in the agricultural census farming one property consistent with the Christian Harding Farmstead (MIHP F-5-

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048). There are no listings for Philip Harding in the agricultural census consistent with the 280-acre Philip Harding Farmstead (MIHP F-5-121), suggesting that the farm was tenant occupied (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

The 1870 census recorded Philip Harding as a farmer residing in the New Market District who owned \$16,128.00 of real estate and \$4,831.00 of personal estate. Harding's household included his daughters Anne (Virginia) and Fannie B. (U.S. Census 1870). Like previous years, Harding is recorded in the agricultural census farming the Christian Harding Farmstead (MIHP F-5-048). Similarly, there are no entries indicating that he farmed the Philip Harding Farmstead (MIHP F-5-121), suggesting that the property continued to be tenant occupied (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

In 1872, Philip Harding retired from farming and devised his properties to his daughters Anne Virginia (Harding) McCaffrey and Fannie B. Harding. Anne Virginia McCaffrey received the Christian Harding Farmstead (MIHP F-5-048) and Fannie B. Harding was given the Philip Harding Farmstead (MIHP F-5-121) (FCLR CM 9:392-393). No reference was made of a tenant in the deed conveying the Philip Harding Farmstead to Fannie B. Harding; however, the deed did contain provisions requiring Fannie to pay "rent" in the amount of \$200.00 per year for the remainder of his lifetime (FCLR CM 9:392).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded Henry Burke as the owner of a farm consisting of 179 acres of tilled land; three acres of permanent meadows, pastures, vineyards, or orchards; and 50 acres of woodland. Burke's farm was valued at \$6,240.00, farm implements at \$300.00, and livestock was valued at \$950.00. Burke spent \$200.00 on fences, \$400.00 in fertilizer, and \$688.00 for 156 weeks of farm labor.-The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$1,750.00. Burke had 15 acres of mown grassland and 50 acres not mown; he harvested 15 tons of hay and 12 bushels of grass seed. Burke owned 12 horses, one animal under "mule and asses" category, and 12 swine. He had five milch cows and 11 "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, five calves dropped on the farm, three cattle were purchased, and one slaughtered "cattle" was sold. The farm produced 260 pounds of butter. Burke had 19 sheep on hand in 1879; during that year, 14 lambs dropped, 13 sheep were purchased, 8 live sheep were sold, and two sheep died of disease. The farm produced 13 fleeces with a total weight of 100 pounds. There were 30 barnyard poultry and 12 "other" poultry on the farm; 104 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Burke grew 750 bushels of corn on 22 acres, 40 bushels of rye on two acres, 1,300 bushels of wheat on 90 acres, and 50 bushels of Irish potatoes on one quarter acre. He had 60 apple trees on three acres; the trees produced 250 bushels of fruit. The total value of orchard products was \$250.00. The farm produced 100 pounds of honey. Burke cut 100 cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$250.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

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The agricultural output of the Philip Harding Farmstead is generally consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. The only year for which agricultural census data were available was 1880, during the tenure of Fannie and Henry Burke. Like other farmers in Frederick County, the Burkes focused their energy on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. Although the Burkes maintained livestock numbers generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41), they also had a small herd of sheep.

Liber/Folio	Date	Grantor/Grantee
CCK 1525/90	10/5/1987	Jacquelyn C. Tate (trading as Ashton Group Realty) to Raymond Tate Association Retirement Account, Helen J. Tate, Trustee; Includes both Farm 1 and Farm 2
CCK 1441/457	8/26/1987	John F. Lewis and Juanita L. Lewis (his wife) to Jacquelyn C. Tate (trading as Ashton Group Realty); Includes both Farm 1 and Farm 2
ECW 634/251	3/31/1960	John W. Oyler and Henrietta I Oyler (his wife) to John F. Lewis and Juanita L. Lewis (his wife); assumes existing mortgage (see below); Includes both Farm 1 and Farm 2
ECW 563/201	4/2/1956	Mortgage: John W. Oyler and Henrietta I Oyler (his wife) to Virginia Burke Anders; mortgage amount \$40,000.00; Includes both Farm 1 and Farm 2
ECW 562/211	4/2/1956	Virginia Burke Anders (widow) to John W. Oyler and Henrietta I Oyler (his wife); Guy Anders deceased 2/29/1952; Includes both Farm 1 and Farm 2
ECW 446/256	3/3/1945	Mordecai C. Jones (widower) to Guy Anders and Virginia Burke Anders (his wife); Includes both Farm 1 and Farm 2
<i>Farm 1 (Parcels 1 and 2) totaling 97 acres and 33 perches; not included as part of current agricultural census research</i>		
ECW 426/247	1/3/1941	Outparcel sold: Mordecai C. Jones to Raymond C. Warfield and Annie M. Warfield (his wife); totaling 11.5 acres of land; Leaving Farm 1 at 97 acres and 33 perches

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ECW 426/178	4/252/1940	Murray S. Wachter to Mordecai Jones; Farm 1: 108 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches
ECW 426/177	4/13/1939	Dewey S. Kinna and Viola J Kinna (his wife) to Murray S. Wachter; bankruptcy and mortgage default; Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
EGH 362/588	8/8/1927	Prentiss Vansant and Clara V. Vansant (his wife) to Dewey S. Kinna and Viola J Kinna (his wife); assumes existing mortgage due to the Peoples Fire Insurance Company; Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
EGH 352/399	4/4/1925	Ernest F. Harne and Eva E. Harne (his wife) to Prentiss Vansant and Clara V. Vansant (his wife); Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
EGH 335/593	4/2/1921	Arthur Strube and Nora Strube (his wife) to Ernest F. Harne; Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
HWB 310/312	10/17/1914	Ida B. Smith (widow) to Arthur Strube and Nora Strube (his wife); Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
SDT 1/376 (Wills)	1/3/1914	William H. Smith to Ida B. Smith; Last Will and Testament; Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
HWB 304/159	3/28/1913	Pratby J. Kimmel and Ann P. Kimmel (his wife) to William H. Smith; Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
HWB 304/11	2/15/1913	Richard P. Rose (assignee of mortgagee) to Pratby J. Kimmel; upon default of mortgage of Harry Fox and Edith Fox to P.J. Kimmel & Brothers in amount of \$2,500.000; Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
HWB 296/455	5/18/1911	Pratby J. Kimmel and Ann P. Kimmel (his wife) to Harry Fox and Edith Fox (his wife); Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
JLJ 16/54	3/29/1897	Esther E. Hobbs and James M. Hobbs (her husband) to Pratby J. Kimmel; Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"

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JKW 1/446 (Wills)	9/25/1895	George W. Molenworth to Hester Hobbs; Last Will and Testament; Farm 1: "109 acres, more or less"
ES 5/446	8/7/1854	James W. Howard to Joseph Molenworth; sum of \$850.00; Parcel 2: 6 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches
ES 4/610	1/3/1854	Maria E. Hays to Joseph Molenworth; notes that Maria E. Hays inherited property from her father, Joseph G. Hays; Parcel 1: 102 acres "more or less"
ES 3/326&327	1/18/1851	Isaac Brower (trustee) to James W. Howard; re: equity case Barnes and others v. Barnes and others; sum of \$630.00; Parcel 2: 6 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches
HS 5/378	7/6/1837	James Higgins and others to Joseph G. Hays and Harriet D Hays (his wife); Parcel 1: 102 acres "more or less"
<i>Farm 2: 199 acres, 2 roods, 37 3/4 square perches; examined as part of the current agricultural census research</i>		
EGH 370/43	3/4/1929	Charles W. Kolb and Mattie B. Kolb to Mordecai C. Jones; Farm 2: 199 ac, 2 roods, 37 3/4 square perches
EGH 368/417	12/20/1928	Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Frederick to Mordecai C. Jones and Charles W. Kolb; sum of 4,000; Farm 2: 199 ac, 2 roods, 37 3/4 square perches
EGH 366/299	3/30/1928	William M. Storm (assignee) to Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Frederick; upon default of mortgage (see below); Farm 2: 199 ac, 2 roods, 37 3/4 square perches
EGH 341/131	10/25/1922	Mortgage: James B. Smith and Alice C. Smith (his wife) to Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Frederick; mortgage amount \$10,000; Two properties: Farm 2: 199 ac 199 acres, 2 roods, 37 3/4 square perches; also included separate 127.25 ac property (HWB 298/276; 3/23/1911)
EGH 331/508	5/12/1920	Jacob P. Hesson and M.L. Marriott Hesson (his wife) to James H.

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		Smith; Farm 2: 199 acres, 2 roods, 37 3/4 square perches
EGH 331/141	4/1/1920	Mordecai C. Jones and Alice K. Jones (his wife) to Jacob. P. Hesson; Farm 2: 199 acres, 2 roods, 37 3/4 square perches
DHH 5/666	4/7/1900	Fannie B. (Harding Burke) Dorsey and Rezin W. Dorsey (her husband) to Mordecai C. Jones; Farm 2: 199 acres, 2 roods, 37 3/4 square perches
WIP 6/662	1/10/1889	Outparcel sold: Fannie B. Burke and Henry B. Burke (her husband) to Wilbert E. Cornice; 8 acres, 3 3/4 perches
AF 3/127	5/22/1880	Outparcel sold: Fannie B. (Harding) Burke and Henry B. Burke (her husband) to Milton Burke; 75.25 acres
CM 9/392	12/30/1872	Philip Harding to Fannie B. Harding (daughter); both parcels below totaling approximately 282 acres (Parcels 1 and 2)
WBT 12/402	4/30/1850	Joseph Runkles et ux. to Philip Harding; part of "Resurvey of Shipley's Delight; 2 acres, 23 1/2 perches (Parcel 2)
WBT 1/129	3/28/1845	Basil D. Downey and Lydia Downing (his wife) to Philip Harding; sum of \$4,212.93; 280 acres, 3 roods, and 18 perches (Parcel 1)

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.

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United States Agricultural Census Records

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United States Manufacturing Census Records

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INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Philip Harding Farmstead Survey Number: F-5-121

Project: New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission Line Agency: DNR/PSC

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the available information, the Phillip Harding Farmstead, located on Detrick Road in the vicinity of New Market in southeastern Frederick County, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The farmstead consists of a mid-19th century stone farmhouse, two 20th century barns, and a number of other agricultural outbuildings. The two story, three bay, stone farmhouse is thought to have been constructed in 1858. A two story stone addition was added to the side of the farmhouse shortly later. In 1965, another addition was constructed off the opposite side of the farmhouse. In 1987, a modern two-story addition was constructed across the rear elevation, encompassing all three sections of the farmhouse. This 1987 remodeling has drastically compromised the integrity of the farmhouse. The addition is obtrusive in appearance and more than doubles the size of the 19th century farmhouse. The only other building of note on the property is a c. 1945 dairy barn. The second barn is of modern construction. Six of the ten resources comprising the property post date 1950. Thus, the farmstead does not possess sufficient integrity to convey a sense of the historic farmstead and is unlikely to be eligible under either Criteria A or C as a representative farmstead. Numerous better examples of 19th vernacular century stone farmhouses and 19th century farmsteads remain in the immediate vicinity. The property is not known to have had any association with significant people or events, and thus does not appear to be eligible under Criteria A or B. The property may be located in a rural historic district. If so, further consideration should be given to its eligibility as a contributing resource.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project file, Maryland Inventory
form F-5-121

Prepared by: Nancy Van Dolsen & Wendy Zug-Gilbert, Archeological & Historical Consult. (1996)
Elizabeth Hannold 4/15/96
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
Peter E. Kuntz 3/5/97
Reviewer, NR program Date

gmg

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic-single dwelling, Agricultural

Known Design Source: na

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

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. Frederick
County
Magi No. F-5-121
DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Philip Harding Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Detrick Road not for publication

city, town New Market 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 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 Stephen E. and Jacquelyn C. Tate

street & number P.O. Box 661 telephone no.:

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

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1525

street & number 100 West Patrick Street folio 90

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input 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.

HISTORIC (pre-1950) RESOURCE COUNT: 4

NON-HISTORIC (post-1950) RESOURCE COUNT: 6

The Philip Harding Farmstead consists of a mid-19th-century stone farmhouse, a storage shed, two 20th-century barns, a silo, a machinery shed, two granaries, and a paddock. Remnants of an earlier barn foundation are located to the southeast of the farmhouse. The farmstead, which sits on a rise, is surrounded by gently rolling topography in an agrarian-based landscape. The farmstead is situated on the northwestern side of Detrick Road and is accessed by a farm lane that runs through a separately-owned parcel before reaching the property. The farm lane leaves Detrick Road approximately 0.9 miles south of its intersection with Lime Plant Road near New Market, Frederick County, Maryland. Directly opposite the farm lane is Knoll Road. The dates of the structures are based on architectural evidence, land records, historical maps, and information from the current owner, Mrs. Jacquelyn Tate.

The farmhouse is a two-story, three-section dwelling of uncut limestone that sits on a rise facing south toward Detrick Road. The central section of the structure, the original farmhouse, was built in 1858, according to the owner. This section has three bays with the entrance in the center bay. A one-story entry porch with simple pediment, square porch supports, and balustrade is located on the central bay. The windows are replaced six-over-six sash. The wooden box cornice has been replaced. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and interior chimneys are at the eastern and western gable ends. The second section was added to the structure's western gable end in 1864. This two-story, uncut stone section sits downslope from the central section. This section has two bays with an entrance in the eastern bay. A full-width, shed-roofed entry porch is supported by square posts with a simple balustrade. The windows are replaced six-over-six sash. Like the original section, this 1864 addition has an asphalt shingled roof and replaced box cornice. The western gable end has an interior chimney and two windows in the attic story. Also situated on the western end is a shed-roofed enclosed porch of modern construction. A third section was added to the eastern gable end of the original structure in 1965. This two-story section sits upslope from the central section and is higher in height. This section is of frame construction with stone facing on the lower story and vinyl siding on the upper story. Windows are six-over-six. A garage door opening is located on the eastern end.

A modern two-story addition has been constructed on the northern elevation (rear) of structure, which encompasses all three sections of the farmhouse. This 1987 remodeling has drastically altered the historic integrity of the structure. A shed-roofed addition was built onto the rear of the 1858, and a separate gable-roofed addition was constructed at the rear of the 1864 wing. As part of the remodeling, a two-story ell was built onto the rear of the 1858 main block. These modern additions are of frame construction, covered with vinyl siding, and have fixed single-pane windows and sliding glass doors.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input 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 checked="" 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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c. 1858; 1864 **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 Philip Harding Farmstead consists of a remodeled farmhouse, a storage shed, two 20th-century barns, a silo, a machinery shed, two granaries, a paddock, and the stone foundation of an earlier barn. Substantial additions to the farmhouse, which more than double the size of the two 19th-century sections, have drastically altered the building's historic appearance, making the property not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The farmstead property encompassed portions of the original "Shipley's Discovery," "Resurvey on Shipley's Discovery," "Resurvey on Darby's Delight," Omission," "Middle," and "Outland" land grants. The Philip Harding Farmstead was part of a 280+ acre property purchased by Harding from Basil D. and Lydia Downey for \$4,212.93¾ in 1845 (Liber WBT1:129). Harding developed the property in 1858, and perhaps rented the acreage as a tenant farmstead. An 1858 map of Frederick County (Bond 1858) shows the name "B. Wood" in connection with the farmhouse and original barn.

Philip Harding was a member of the locally influential Harding family, which owned much land and was responsible for several structures in the area, including the Harding-Keller House (MHSI F-5-41) and its associated grist and saw mills, the Basil Harding Farmstead (MHSI F-5-47), and the Oliver P. Harding House (MHSI F-5-99). It is not known for how long Philip Harding owned the farmstead. No recorded deeds could be found to document when Harding released the property. However, Harding's ownership extended at least until 1873 when the farmstead appears as the "P. Harding" property on the 1873 Atlas of Frederick County (Titus 1873).

In 1960, J.W. Oyler *etal* purchased four tracts that composed two farmsteads along Detrick and Lime Plant Roads. One tract was the 280+-acre Philip Harding Farmstead. The property changed ownership two more times until the present owners purchased land encompassing the farmstead in 1987 (Liber 634/251, 1441/457, 1525/90).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-121

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Walkersville, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Van Dolsen/Senior Principal Investigator & Wendy Zug-Gilbert/Staff Historian

organization Archaeological and Historical Consultants date January 26, 1996

street & number 101 N. Pennsylvania Ave. telephone (814) 364-2135

city or town Centre Hall state PA 16828

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/DHCC
 100 COMMUNITY PLACE
 CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2010
 514-7600

Survey No. Frederick County F-5-121
Philip Harding Farmstead
Frederick County, Maryland

7. Description (Continued)

Directly to the northeast of the farmhouse is a small storage shed. The shed is constructed of concrete block with a gable roof and is presently used to store hay.

A barn is situated upslope to the east of the farmhouse. The barn has a gambrel roof of seamed metal with two ventilators. Ceramic tiles cover the lower portion of the structure and vertical board siding covers the gambrel ends. The eastern and western elevations have eleven six-over-six windows with concrete lintels and sills. The southern gambrel end, which faces Detrick Road, has double doors flanked by windows on the lower level and an extended roof to protect the hay rake. The northern gambrel end of the barn has a small, one-story wing on the western side. This wing has a metal gambrel roof, is covered with ceramic tile, and has six-over-six windows with concrete lintels and sills. A ceramic tile silo is situated in the ell formed by the barn and its wing. At the barn's southwestern corner is a milk house that is connected to the barn by a covered walkway. The ceramic tile milk house has a metal gable roof and six-over-six windows with concrete lintels and sills. The barn and its associated structures date to circa 1945. A modern machinery shed is located directly east of the barn. This outbuilding is covered with corrugated metal and has a shed roof.

The stone foundation of an earlier bank barn is situated downslope to the south of the gambrel-roofed barn and across the farm lane. Remnants of three stone foundation walls remain.

A modern, gable-roofed barn is located downslope south of the farmhouse and across the farm lane. The barn is of frame construction and covered with corrugated metal siding. Directly south of the barn is a pond. Two metal circular granaries and a wooden paddock are located to the northeast of the metal barn and across the farm lane.

Survey No. Frederick County F-5-121
Philip Harding Farmstead
Frederick County, Maryland

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, Maryland, 1858.
D.J. Lake. Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland (Philadelphia: C.O. Titus & Co., 1873).
Frederick County. Maryland Historic Sites Inventory (MHSI) Forms, 1994.
Land Records of Frederick County, Maryland

10. Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The historic property boundary selected for the Philip Harding Farmstead follows the current tax parcel for the property. The historic property boundary includes all of the historic buildings associated with the farmstead, as well as associated farm fields. See the included Resource Sketch Map for the historic property boundary delineated for this resource.

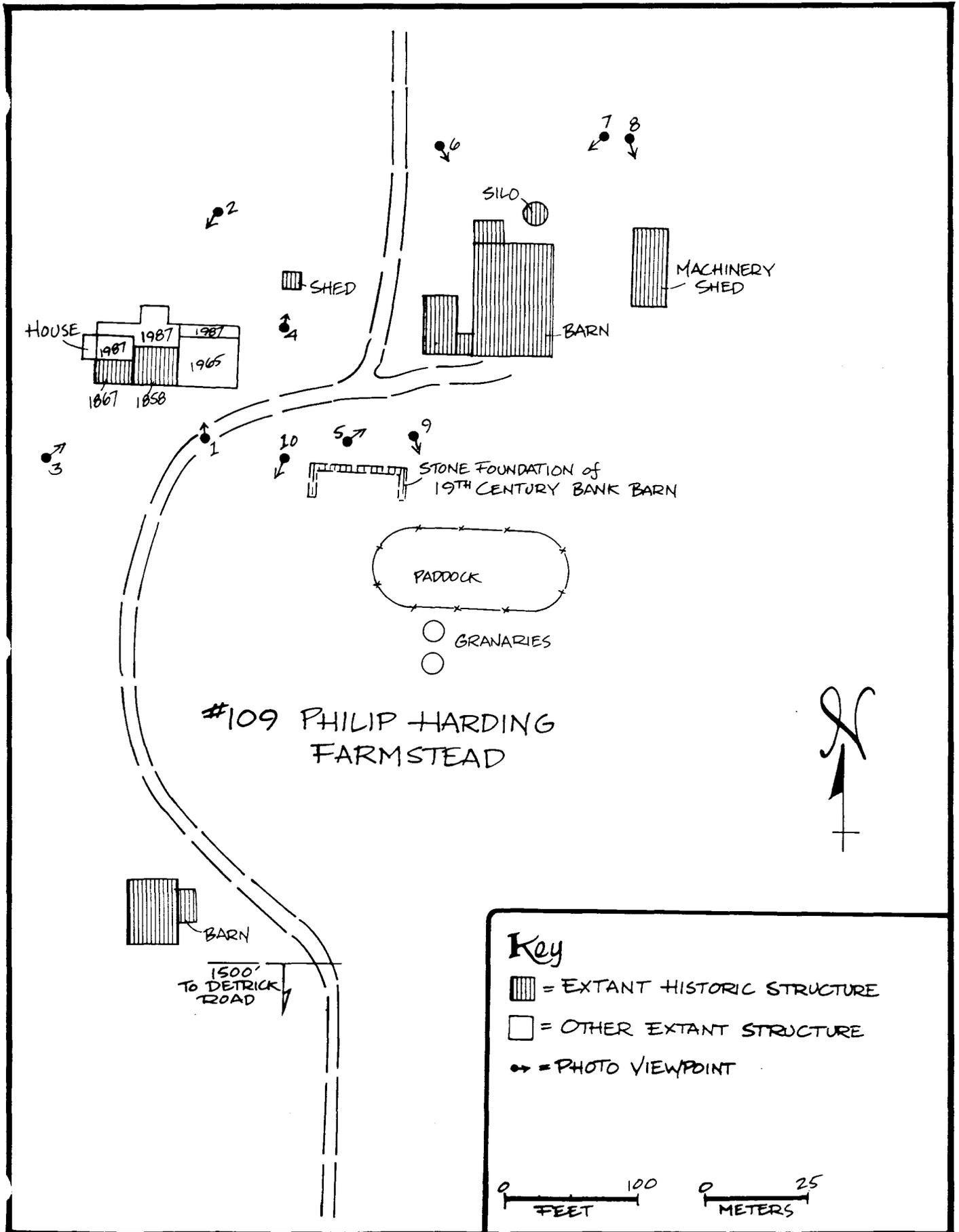
Survey No. Frederick County .F-5-121
Philip Harding Farmstead
Frederick County, Maryland

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT

- I. Geographic Organization: (3) Piedmont
(Hartford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties,
and Baltimore City)
- II. Chronological/Development Periods: (10) Agricultural-Industrial
Transition (1815-1870)
- III. Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes: (1) Agriculture
- IV. Resource Type:
 - Category: Building(s)
 - Historic Environment: Rural
 - Historic Function(s) and Use: Farmstead
 - Known Design Source: None

**HISTORY OF PROPERTY OWNERSHIP
PHILIP HARDING FARMSTEAD (109)**

<u>Liber/Folio</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor/Grantee</u>
1525/90	October 5, 1987	Jacquelyn C. Tate (trading as Ashton Group Realty) to Jacquelyn C. & Stephen E. Tate. Note: parcel designated Farm Lot 1 on survey of 10/2/87 (Plat Book 36, No. 66). Parcel includes farm lane from Detrick Road to property (fee simple).
1441/457	August 26, 1987	John F. & Juanita L. Lewis to Jacquelyn C. Tate (trading as Ashton Group Realty). Note: all parcels along Detrick and Lime Plant Roads, 311.73853 acres (Plat Book 35, No. 187).
634/251	March 31, 1960	J.W. Oyler, etal (Henrietta I. Oyler and Frank & Virginia Inez Grayson Counselman) to John F. & Juanita L. Lewis. Note: parcel designated Farm No. 2, Parcel No. 1 of 280 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches.
-----	-----	Property ownership between 1845 and 1960 was inconclusive due to unavailable records. No deed reference could be found prior to the 1960 ownership of J.W. Oyler or after the 1845 ownership of Philip Harding.
WBT1/129	August 5, 1845	Basil D. & Lydia Downey to Philip Harding. Note: parcel of 280 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches.
	January 6, 1801	Evan Dorsey of Basil Dorsey, Sr. to Basil Downey, Jr.

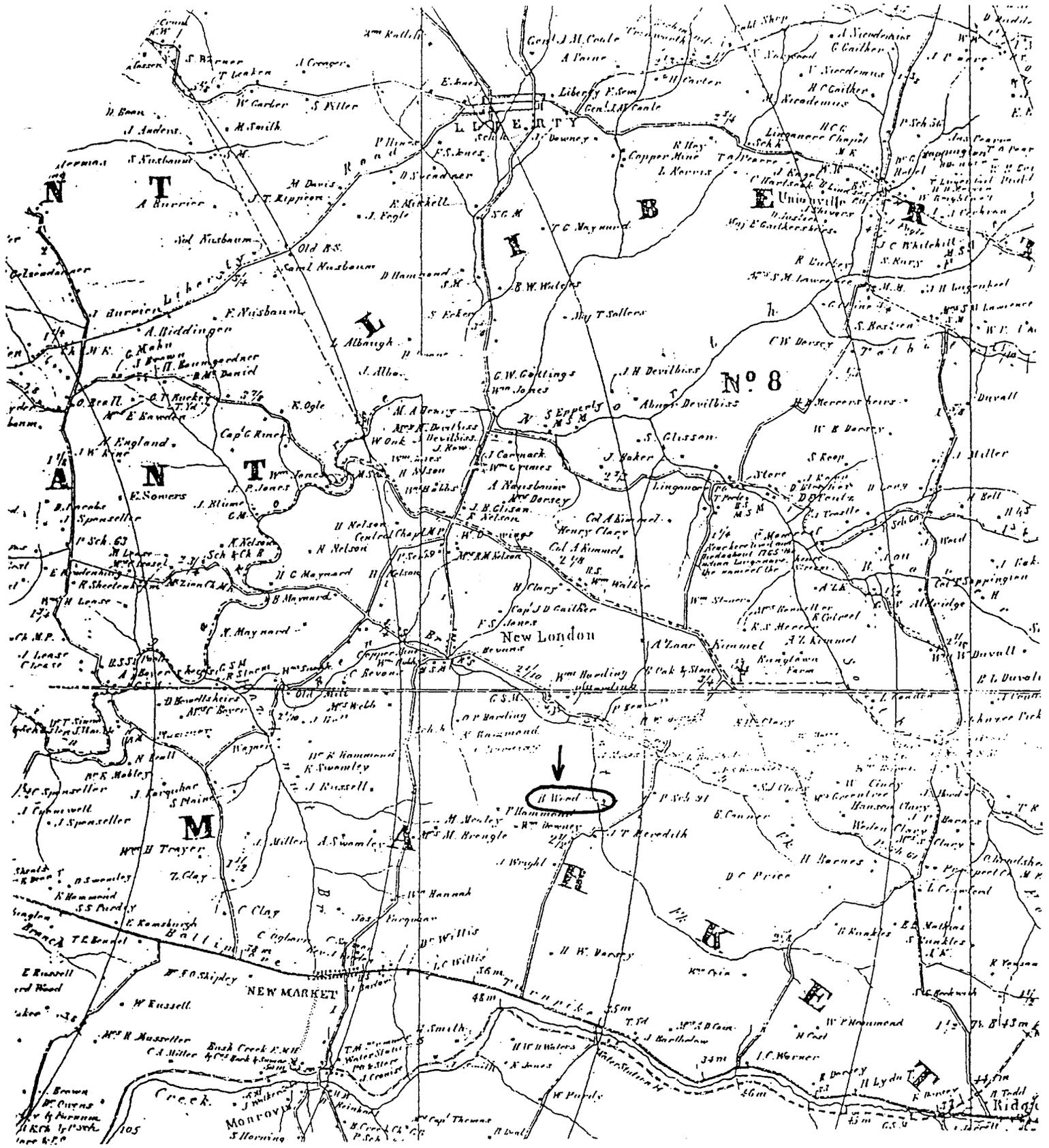


#109 PHILIP HARDING FARMSTEAD

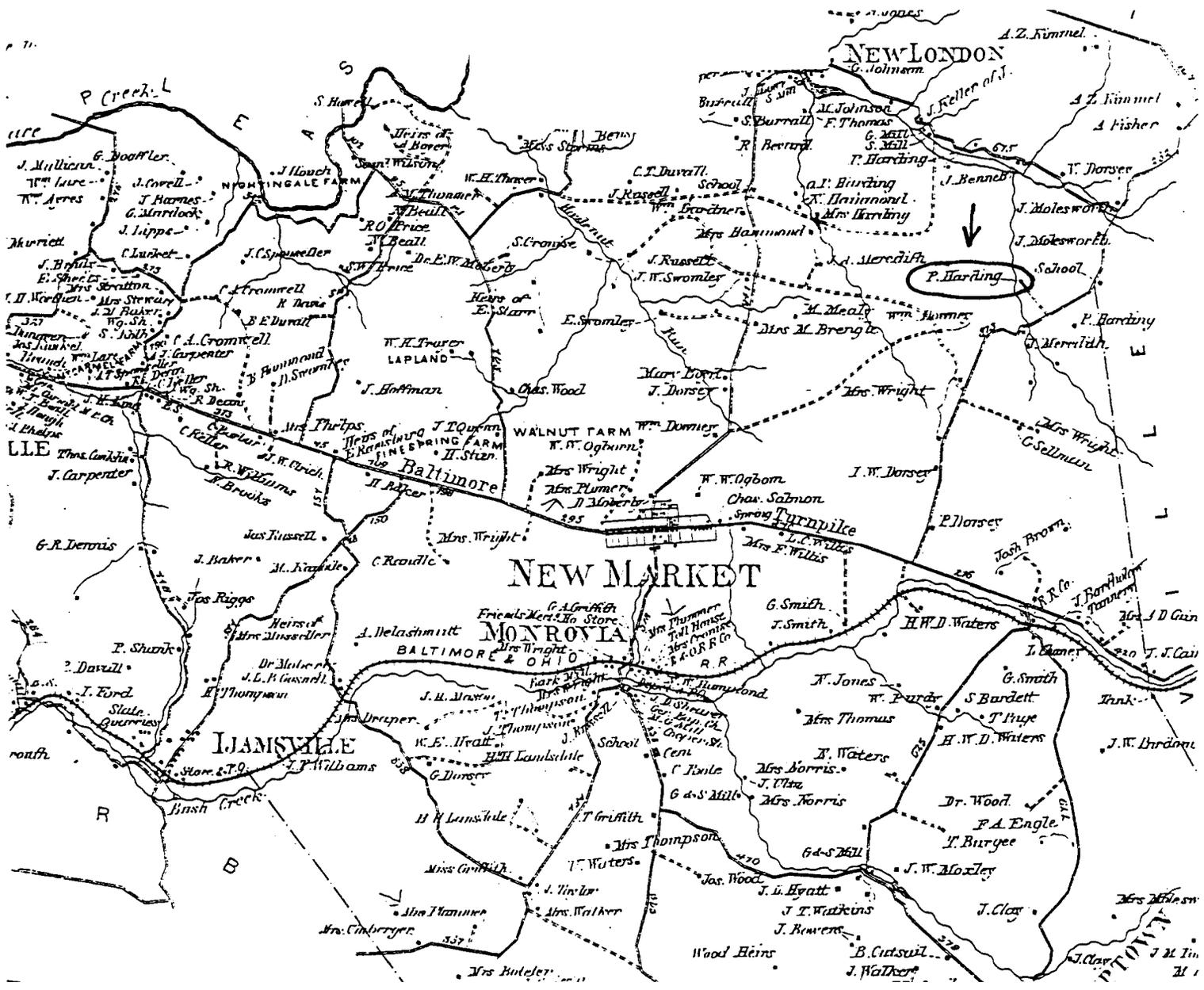
Key

-  = EXTANT HISTORIC STRUCTURE
-  = OTHER EXTANT STRUCTURE
-  = PHOTO VIEWPOINT

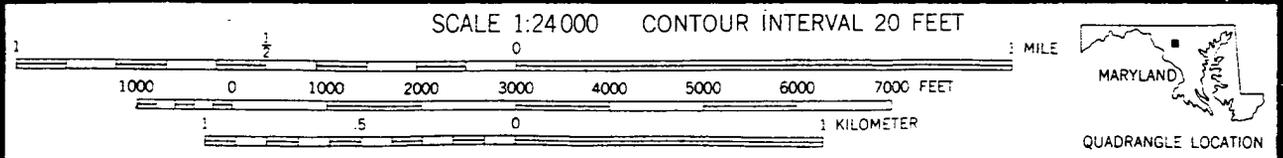
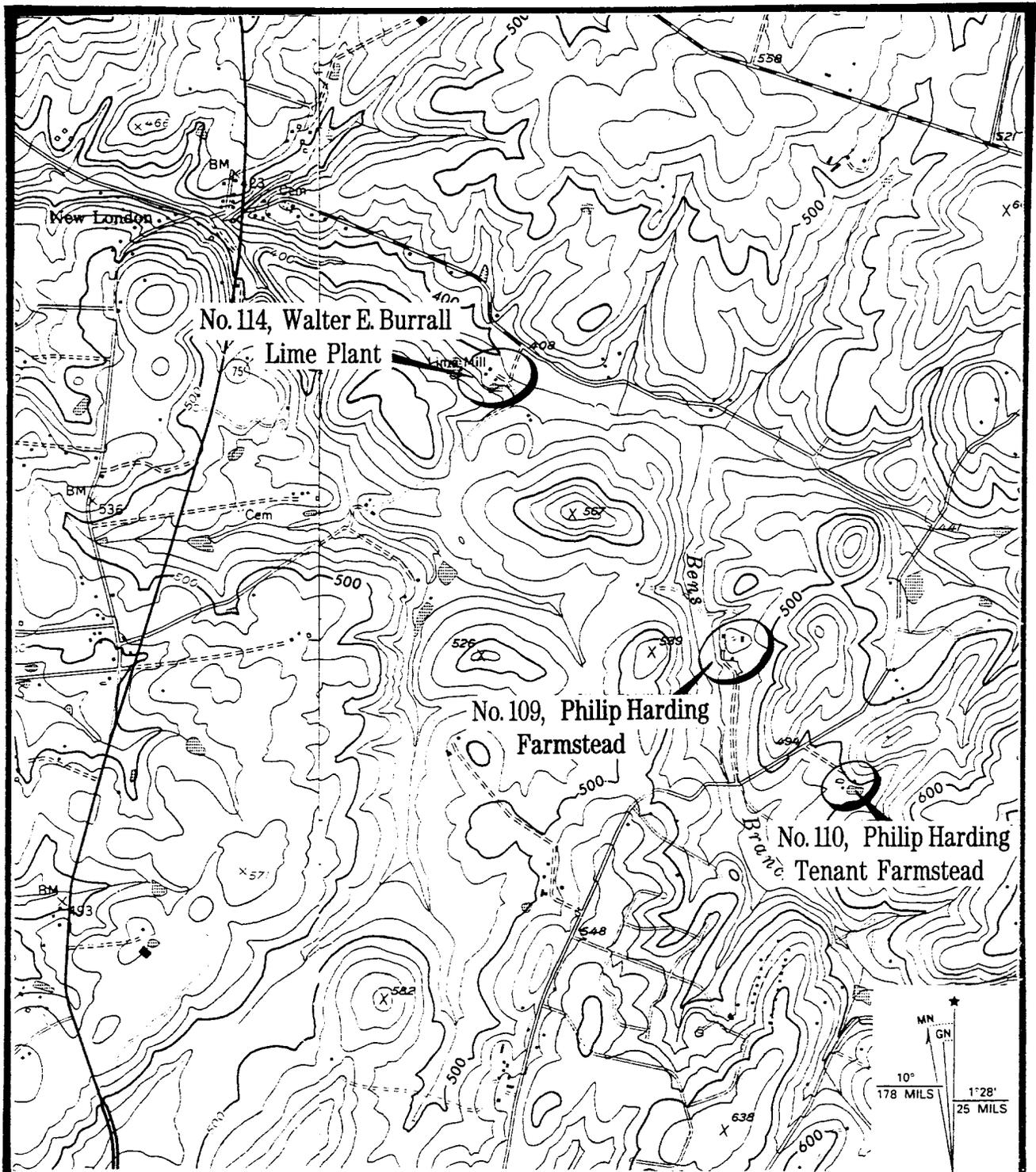
0 — 100 — FEET 0 — 25 — METERS



Frederick County No. F-5-121
 Philip Harding Farmstead
 Frederick County, Maryland
 Map of Frederick County, 1858
 (Isaac Bond)



Frederick County No. F-5-121
 Philip Harding Farmstead
 Frederick County, Maryland
 Atlas of Frederick County, 1873
 (C.O. Titus)



LIBERTYTOWN, WALKERSVILLE, MD.



F-5-121

Philip Harding Farmstead
Frederick Co., MD

N. Van Dolsen 1.96

A:HC - 101 N. PA Ave. Centre Hall, PA

S elevation of house, showing 3 sections

1 of 10



F-5-121

Philip Harding Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

N. Van Dolsen 196

Ag. HC - 101 N. PA Ave Centre Hall, PA

N. elevation of house, showing 1987 addition

2 of 10



PA-5-121
Philip Harding Farmstead
Frederick Co., MD

N. Van Dolsen 1.96

A:HC - 101 N. PA Ave Centre Hall, PA

W. gable end, facing NE

3 of 10



F-5-121

Philip Harding Farmstead

Fredenick Co., MD

N. Van Dolsen 1.96

Asst. - 101 N. PA Ave. Centre Hall, PA

S gable end of shed

4 of 10



F-5-121

Philip Harding Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

N. Van Dolsen 1.96

A: Hc - 101 N. PA Ave Centre Hall, PA

View of barn with milkhouse in foreground
facing NE

5 of 10



FA-5-121

Philip Harding Farmstead
Frederick Co., MD

N. Van Dolsen 1.96

A&HC - 601 N. PA Ave, Centre Hall, PA

View of barn with silo & milkhouse, facing SE

6 of 10



F-5-121

Philip Harding Farmstead

Fredenick Co., MD

N. Van Dolsen 1.96

A&HC - 101 N. PA Ave Centre Hall, PA

View of barn with silo, facing SW

7 of 10



F-5-121

Philip Harding Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

N. Van Dolsen 1.96

A: HC - 101 N. PA Ave Centre Hall, PA

Machinery shed, facing SE

8 of 10



E-5-121

Philip Harding Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

N. Van Dolsen 1.96

A&HC - 101 N. PA Ave. Centre Hall, PA

View of paddock & granaries with stone
foundation in foreground, facing SE

9 of 10



F-5-121

Philip Harding Farmstead
Frederick Co., MD

N. Van Dolsen 1.96

A: HC - 101 N. PA Ave. Centre Hall, PA

View of modern barn facing SW

10 of 10