

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-38

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Name of Property: Anthony Kimmel Farmstead

Location: 12302 Old Annapolis 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 did not respond to requests for access to F-5-38. 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 imagery was used to assess standing structures. Frederick County, MD At a Glance also provided aerial imagery from 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-5-38: a “large 2 ½ story L-shaped coursed and random stone residence” (1820-1825) and a stone bank barn (1846), located east of the residence. Based on the aerial imagery, both resources were extant in 2011. As observed during the 1994 survey, a one-story addition adjoins the north and east elevations of the barn. Based on the aerial imagery, a gambrel-roof dairy barn also is located on the property west of the bank barn; the dairy barn was not included in the 1994 survey. A machinery shed is located northeast of the residence, and other small sheds are located east and west of the residence. The dairy barn, the machinery shed northeast of the residence, and the small shed east of the residence are visible on the 2000 aerial imagery. Based on the aerial imagery, the small shed west of the residence was constructed between 2007 and 2009.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 196.46 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 Anthony Kimmel Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, and 1870; no data associated with the owner of the property were present in the 1880 agricultural census.

The Anthony Kimmel Farmstead is associated with General Anthony Kimmel. General Kimmel served in the War of 1812 and took part in the fortification of Baltimore and the Battle of North Point. At the conclusion of his military career, General Kimmel retired to his farm in Frederick County and remained there until his death in 1871 (Williams and McKinsey 2003:847).

The Agricultural Census for 1850 provides a snap shot of agricultural production at the Anthony Kimmel Farmstead (MIHP F-5-38). In 1850, General Kimmel owned a farm consisting of 250 acres of improved land and 60 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$15,500.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$800.00. Kimmel owned seven horses, eight milch cows, two working oxen, and 100 swine; the total value of the livestock Kimmel produced in the year ending June 1, 1850 was estimated at \$950.00. His milch cows produced 750 pounds of butter that year. In addition, Kimmel slaughtered \$300.00 worth of livestock. That year Kimmel's farm also produced 700 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 700 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 30 tons of hay, 30 bushels of clover seed, and 20 bushels of Irish potatoes. Kimmel produced small amounts fruit for market; the value of his "orchard products" was recorded as \$20.00 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:552-553). Kimmel also appears on Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of nine enslaved persons, including five adults and four children (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:481).

The 1860 agricultural census records General Kimmel as owning a farm consisting of 410 acres of improved land and 40 acres of unimproved land. Kimmel's farm was valued at \$27,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$700.00. In 1860, Kimmel owned seven horses, six milch cows, two working oxen, four "other cattle," and 100 swine; the total value of the livestock Kimmel produced that year was estimated at \$1,300.00. His milch cows produced 400 pounds of butter that year. In addition, Kimmel

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slaughtered \$200.00 worth of livestock. Kimmel appears to have become more specialized in his agricultural output. His farm produced 1,200 bushels of wheat and 1,500 bushels of Indian corn. Kimmel did not produce rye, oats, or potatoes. He also produced 25 tons of hay and one and a half bushels of clover seed (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Kimmel also appears on Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of ten enslaved persons, including three adults and seven children (U.S. Census 1860)

In 1870, General Anthony Kimmel's farm consisted of 334 acres of improved land and 60 acres of woodland. The agricultural census for 1870 records General Kimmel's son, Colonel Anthony Z. Kimmel, as operating the farm. The farm was valued at \$24,240.00 and farm implements were valued at \$1,500.00. Kimmel paid a total of \$1,500.00 in wages to laborers that year. Kimmel owned nine horses, three "mules and asses," four milch cows, six "other cattle," 175 sheep, and 70 swine. The value of his livestock was recorded as \$250.00 [sic]; the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$500.00. In addition, the farm produced 500 pounds of butter. In the year ending June 1, 1870, Kimmel harvested 1,000 bushels of winter wheat, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 1,200 bushels of oats, 1,200 bushels of Irish potatoes, 40 bushels of clover, and 100 tons of hay. The total estimated value of farm production was listed as \$6,045.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

George W. Smith purchased the property in 1876 (FCLR TG 6:429). An advertisement for a trustee sale, posted two years prior, described the property as follows:

...improvements consist of a 2 story stone dwelling house with back building containing 8 rooms and kitchen, switzer [sic] barn 3 stories high and one of the most conveniently constructed barns in the county, together with corn cribs, ice house, smoke house, spring house, hog house, quarters for servants and all necessary outbuildings. [FC Equity TG 2:1, transcribed in MIHP F-5-38 1994]

George W. Smith does not appear in the 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). It is possible that a manager or a tenant operated the farm during Smith's tenure.

The agricultural output of the Anthony Kimmel Farmstead is consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farmers in Frederick County, Kimmel focused his energies on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. Unlike some large landowners, Kimmel did not grow tobacco. He maintained livestock numbers generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41). However, Kimmel did maintain significant numbers of swine from 1850 through 1870. In addition, in 1870, Kimmel began sheep farming with a herd of 175 recorded on the census. This may represent an effort on Kimmel's part to diversify his

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farm as a response to the increasing competition from mid-western wheat (Reed 2011:63-64). Kimmel sold the property in 1876; the owner in 1880 does not appear in the 1880 agricultural census.

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

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

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (US Census)

Various Dates United States Federal Census. Electronic scans of original documents, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed April 5, 2013.

United States Manufacturing Census Records

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

Prepared by: R. Gatewood, J. Evans, T. Shaw, RCG&A Inc.

Date: 4/22/2013

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

2003 *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Volume II. Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

F-5-38

Anthony Kimmel Farmstead
New Market vicinity
Private

Ca. 1820-1825; 1846

The Anthony Kimmel Farmstead is centered on a two-story stone dwelling built about 1820-1825 with a two-story stone rear wing and its principal surviving agricultural outbuilding, a stone barn dated 1846 in the exterior wall. The house has a finely coursed fieldstone main section with a corbeled brick cornice, a slate roof, a Palladian-influenced three-part window in the second floor center bay, and 6/6 windows flanking a paneled doorway with sidelights and double doors. A one-story porch with turned columns and brackets was added in the late 19th century. The house was rehabilitated in the mid-1980's and the exterior was sandblasted. The two-story open porch on the rear wing was partially enclosed. The house and the barn are moderately significant for their stone structure which reveal the wealth and refinement of Anthony Kimmel (1798-1871), who married Sydney Ann James in 1822. She was the daughter of Daniel James (see F-5-39), who gave them the 220-acre farm, on which Kimmel established a reputation as a "gentleman farmer" through his cultivation of the property. He had received a higher education and achieved the rank of Major General during a life-long association with the state militia beginning with the 1814 Battle of North Point and was also a state senator, and a delegate to the 1851 London Great Exhibition. The house and barn reflect the prominence of Kimmel in the architectural details such as the Palladian window and fine stonework of the house and the solidity and high visibility of the barn in the farmstead.

F-5-38

ANTHONY KIMMEL HOUSE
New Market
Private

C. 1795 & C. 1846

The Anthony Kimmel House is an important building in the New Market region because of its associations with the Cumming, Poole, James and Kimmel families and as an excellent example of the fine stonework which is so prevalent in this area.

The building appears to have been built during two periods; the random stone rear section dates to the second half of the eighteenth century; the main block built of coursed stone dates to the mid nineteenth century, as does the stone bank barn adjacent to the residence.

The house was owned by Anthony Kimmel between 1846 and 1876, who served in various county, state and national agricultural societies and was made president of the State Convention which in 1826 advocated reform in the state constitution to allow direct popular vote for governor. Between 1857 and 1861, General Kimmel served as State Senator.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Anthony Kimmel Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 12302 Old Annapolis Road ___ not for publication

city, town New Market vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

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

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

name Glisan Farms, Inc.

street & number 12502 Old Annapolis Road telephone no.:

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

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1034

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 542

city, town Frederick state Md. 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory of Historic Properties F-5-38

date 1978 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

pository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 2

The Anthony Kimmel Farmstead centers on a two-story stone dwelling built about 1820, with alterations in the mid and late 19th centuries and rehabilitated in the mid 1980's, and its principal surviving agricultural outbuilding, a stone barn dated 1846 in the exterior wall. The farmstead is located on the north side of Old Annapolis Road at the end of a 2,000-ft. driveway with its entrance about 1.2 miles west of the intersection of Kimmel Road, near New Market, Frederick County, Maryland. The dwelling faces south and has a two-story stone rear wing. Its exterior was sandblasted during the 1980's rehabilitation. The stone barn is located on the driveway southeast of the house. The date of the house is based on architectural evidence, land records, historical maps, and biographical information on Anthony Kimmel (1798-1871) in the 1910 History of Frederick County and the 1882 History of Western Maryland.

The house has a five-bay south elevation with a center entrance and a one-story frame porch over the center three bays which was added in the late 19th century. The stone walls are coursed fieldstone with large flat lintel stones above each opening. The windows are 6/6 and in the center bay on the second floor is a three-part window derived from Palladian designs with a center 6/6 window flanked by narrow sidelights. The doorway on the first story has a six-light transom and narrow sidelights. Three-panel double doors are set in a recessed paneled soffit. The porch has turned columns and a concrete platform. The slate roof has interior end chimneys and a dog-tooth corbeled brick cornice tops the walls. The east and west gable ends each have two bays and two small attic windows flanking the chimney stack. A missing stone in the east gable below the chimney top is believed to have been a datestone, as noted in the 1978 original survey of the Kimmel House. Its location is unknown.

The two-story rear wing was described in the 1978 inventory form as having been built prior to 1795 by William Cumming, whose heirs sold the property in that year for 621 pounds. The wing has a recessed two-story porch on the east side, the upper level of which was enclosed during the 1980's rehabilitation and now has vinyl siding. The first story has a vertical board door flanked by 6/6 windows. A second door and a window opening which has been altered in size are also on the first story. An enclosed end section of the first story porch is faced with vinyl siding. The north gable end of the wing has no openings except at the attic level flanking the interior chimney stack. The fieldstone walls of the wing are more roughly coursed than the main section. The west side of the wing reveals three bays with an original doorway at the northwest corner converted to a window. A partial stone "buttress", as described in the 1978 inventory form, next to this doorway may be part of a demolished attached outbuilding, rather than a structural support. The window openings in the wing are smaller than those in the main section, but also have 6/6 sash. A joint line between the main section and the wing is visible on the west side. Although it appears probable that the two sections were built at different times, there is no clear evidence on the exterior of the wing to suggest a date of 1795. The smaller window openings, the cruder stonemasonry of the wing, and the joint line may rather indicate that the wing was a service area and thus mo.

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 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. 1800-1825; 1846 ^(barn) **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 Anthony Kimmel Farmstead is moderately significant for the stonemasonry of the dwelling and the barn, both good examples of their types and date periods. The house was built about 1820-1825 for Anthony Kimmel (1798-1871) and his wife, Sydney Ann (James) Kimmel (1806-1848), the farm possibly being a wedding present from her father Daniel James, the owner of a large tract of land on the Linganore Creek from which the approximately 220-acre original farm was taken. The stone barn dated 1846 is the main surviving agricultural structure on the farm for which Anthony Kimmel became famous. He was known as "the Farmer of Linganore", apparently for his extensive property and successful agricultural practices. His life was typical of the "gentleman farmer". He was born into a wealthy merchant's family in Baltimore and was educated at St. Mary's College. One of the defenders of Baltimore at the 1814 Battle of North Point, he remained active in the veterans' organization until the end of his life. In 1822, Kimmel married Sydney Ann James, who also came from a prominent and wealthy family in Frederick County. Kimmel went on to a distinguished public career, being a Major General in the state militia, a member of the electoral college, a state senator, a Masonic Order member, and a member of the American delegation to the 1851 Great Exhibition in London. He collected horticultural specimens on his travels and planted cuttings from trees in prominent European locations in the James-Kimmel family cemetery located on the Daniel James House property (F-5-39) on the south side of Old Annapolis Road. The stone house on the Kimmel Farmstead reflects the wealth and refined tastes associated with this lifestyle, having a finely laid stone exterior with large window openings and the Classical influence of a Palladian-inspired window. The stone barn with a dated plaque also indicates a considerable pride in the design and materials of the necessary buildings of the farm.

The description of the farm in an 1874 trustees' sale indicates the prestige and extent of the Kimmel property:

"The Home Farm . . . 220 acres, adjoins the lands of A. Z. Kimmel, Henry Clary, and others, the improvements consist of a two-story stone dwelling house with back building containing 8 rooms and kitchen, switzer barn three stories high and one of the most conveniently constructed barns in the County, together with corn cribs, ice house, smoke house, spring house, hog house, quarters for servants, and all necessary outbuildings. On this place there are great quantities of fine fruit trees in full bearing consisting of apples, peaches, pears, and cherries, this farm is divided into six fields and two meadows with running water in each field and

7.1 Description (Continued)

functional in appearance and that it was the first part built, although only a few years earlier than the main section. The interior of the house was inaccessible for this survey, but may reveal further information which could clarify the date of the rear wing.

Stone barn: The stone barn has an inscribed stone on the south gable end which reads "B 1846 C" with "H" below the year. The first letter was incorrectly recorded in the 1978 description. The barn has a brick vent above the stone in the "wheat sheaf" design often seen on other stone and brick barns of the early and mid 19th century. Rectangular vents which are now boarded are in the gable ends and on the west elevation flanking the double swing doors. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. A one story addition with metal siding and roof adjoins the north elevation and a metal-roofed open loafing shed shelters the east elevation. An arched stone doorway at the southeast corner opens to the stall level.

8.1 Significance (Continued)

under good fencing, forty acres of which are in timber consisting of hickory, black and white oak, walnut . . . there is also a large quantity of locust trees . . . the quality of the soil is blue slate and limestone, several quarries of the latter opened. It is supposed that on this farm there are large deposits of copper and iron ore . . ."

The Kimmel Farmstead and the Daniel James House (F-5-39) were separately devised to Anthony Kimmel's only surviving son, Anthony Z. Kimmel (1836-1896). During the Civil War, the Kimmel farms comprised about 1,400 acres and had at least 100 slaves. At Emancipation, almost half of the slaves left the farm in one day. A. Z. Kimmel never really recovered economically from the loss of labor and property, resulting in the sale of the "Home Farm", the Kimmel Farmstead in 1876 to George W. Smith. Since that time, the farm has often been a tenant farm, as it is at the present time.

Anthony Kimmel Farmstead
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-38

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

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

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910.
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, pp. 846-848.

12302 Old Annapolis Rd.

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1034/542 15 Oct 77	Elisan Farms Inc.	Hilda S. Elisan et al		
501/64 23 Feb 57	Hilda S. Elisan et al	Harry J. & Hilda S. Elisan	3rd parcel: "Sidney Ann Kimmelt part of Linganoe" 256A, 3R., 24 sq. ft.	
388/70 6 June 33	Harry J. & Hilda S. Elisan	Mary E. Albaugh, under	256A., 3R., 24 sq. ft.	
366/298 19 Apr 28	Charles E. & Mary E. Albaugh	Frank Z. & Florence E. Stoner		
366/297 19 Apr 28	Frank Z. Stoner et ux	Charles E. Albaugh et ux		
<u>Mill Record</u> GES 2/251 1927	Charles E. Albaugh	Harriet Brooke Jones		
<u>Mill Record</u> GES 2/340 1916	Harriet Brooke Jones	Harry C. Jones		
<u>Mill Record</u> WBC 2/72 1909	Harry C. Jones	Joanna E. Jones		
<u>Mill Record</u> JKW 1/441 1896	Joanna E. & Harry C. Jones	William Jones		
AF 4/61 12 May 1881	William Jones	George M. & Susan V. Smith	251 A., 3 R., 24 sq. ft.	#17,175

F-5-38

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
TG 6/429 20 Dec 1876	George W. Smith	Charles W. Ross, trustee	Equity 3661 - Equity Record TG 2/31	
Equity Record TG 2/1 1874	<p>Advertisement for Trustee sale: p. 27, plat on facing page 26</p> <p>"The Home Farm ... 220 acres adjoins the lands of G. J. Kimmel, Henry Darg and others, the improvements consist of a large 2 story stone dwelling house with back building containing 8 rooms and kitchen, scuttler barn 3 stories high and one of the most conveniently constructed barns in the County, together with corn crib, ice house, smoke house, spring house, hog house, quarters for servants and all necessary outbuildings. On this place there are great quantities of fine fruit trees in full bearing consisting of apples, peaches, pears, and cherries, this farm is divided into 6 fields and 2 meadows with running water in each field and under good fencing 40 A. of which are in timber consisting of hickory, black and white oak, walnut there is also a large quantity of locust trees. the quality of the soil is blue slate and limestone, several quarries of the latter opened. It is supposed that on this farm there are large deposits of copper and iron ore..."</p>			
H S 7/503 15 Nov 1838	Anthony Kimmel	George H. Hayes		
H S 7/501 15 Nov 1838	George H. Hayes	Anthony Kimmel		
Will Record BME 2/332 6 May 1833	Sidney Ann Kimmel	David James	"I devise to my daughter Sidney Ann Kimmel the farm on which she now resides lying on the north side of the old Annapolis Road..."	

F-5-38

Anthony Kimmel Farmstead

New Market

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:
Rural Agrarian Intensification, A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

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
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Anthony Kimmel House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

W/S Old Annapolis Road

E D 6

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

— VICINITY OF New Market

Map 70 Parcel 19

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 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 type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER TenantHouse

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Hilda F. Glisan

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route 4 Box 345

CITY, TOWN

Mount Airy

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Md. 21771

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Court House

Liber #: 388

Folio #: 70

STREET & NUMBER

Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

— FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY 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 _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Anthony Kimmel House faces south from the north side of Old Annapolis Road in the New Market Planning region. It is a large 2½ L-shaped coursed and random stone residence which was built during two periods. The random stone rear section of the house was built in the second half of the eighteenth century. The original door which has been converted to a window appears to have been located in the northwest corner. This part of the house is four bays wide; a later two story open porch is located on the east side. Strange makeshift fieldstone buttresses added later support the wall on the west side of the building. The main trunk of the house is five bays wide of coursed stone with large stone quoins. The main entrance having twin panelled doors with recessed panelled entrance, three side lights and six light transom is located in the third bay. Located in the remaining bays are double hung 6/6 windows with quarried stone sills and lintels covered by storm windows. A three bay wide, one story late 19th century porch extends across the front of the building. The slate roof with wood snow steps is finished by a stepped brick conice. Three brick chimneys are located flush with the gable on the east, west and north sides. A plaque with the building date had been inset into the east gable but is now missing.

Lying just east of the house is a large fine random stone bankbarn with a tin roof. Each opening has large stone lintels and some still have the pinned wood slats for venting intact. Located in the southeast corner of the structure is an arched brick doorway. Decorative brickwork in an X pattern is located in the south gable; above which is located a plaque with the letters "V.H.C. Built 1846".

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES C. 1846

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Anthony Kimmel

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Anthony Kimmel house is an important building in the New Market region because of its associations with the Cumming, Poole, James and Kimmel families and as an excellent example of the fine stone work which is so prevalent in this area.

According to research by H. Hanford Hopkins the house stands on the original 2900 acre Friendship tract which was patented by William Cumming in the third quarter of the 18th century. It is very likely that by October 18, 1795 Cumming had built the rear section of the existing residence since his heirs sold the estate upon his death to Henry Poole, Sr. for 621 pounds at this time.¹

Between 1822 and 1833 the land was acquired by Daniel James and in 1838, the land was willed to his daughter Sidney Ann Kimmel by him.² In 1838³ the land was transferred to Anthony Kimmel, her husband, who probably built the front coursed stone addition and stone barn which is dated 1846. According to William's History of Frederick County, Maryland; Major General Kimmel commissioned by Governor Hicks to command the Fourth Division of the Maryland Militia in 1822, was an excellent farmer, and active in politics. He served in various county, state, and national agricultural societies, and was made president of the State Convention which in 1826 advocated reform in the state constitution to allow direct popular vote for governor. Between 1857, and 1861 General Kimmel served as State Senator.⁴

In 1876, after his death the "Home Farm" was sold to George William Smith for \$13,695.⁵ who in 1881 sold the farm "subject to the rights of J.W. Belton and Company for mining barytes".⁶

Until 1933, the farm exchanged hands frequently but has been owned by the current owner for nearly fifty years.

- 1 Frederick County Land Records Liber WR13 Folio 75
- 2 Frederick County Probate Records Liber GME2 Folio 332
- 3 Frederick County Land Records Liber HS7 Folio 503
- 4 History of Frederick County, Maryland TGC. Williams p. 846
- 5 Frederick County Land Records Liber TG6 Folio 429
- 6 Frederick County Land Records Liber AF#4 Folio 61

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Williams, T.J.C., History of Frederick County, Maryland
Regional Publishing Company, (Baltimore, Md.) 1967
Titworth, L.R., and Company, originally published in 1910

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cherilyn Widell

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Historic Preservation

DATE

2-14-78

STREET & NUMBER

Winchester Hall, 12 East Church Street

TELEPHONE

663-8300

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

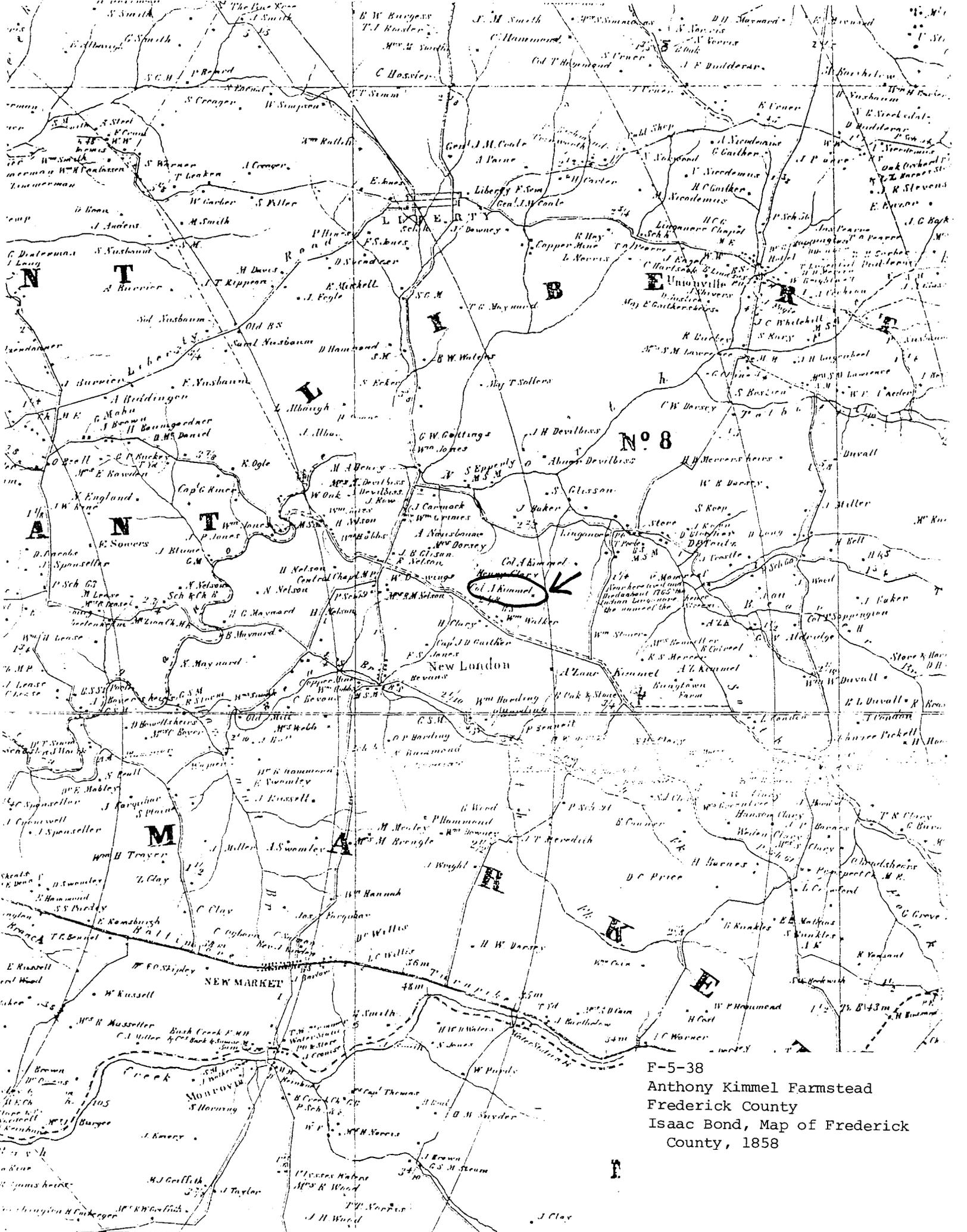
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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

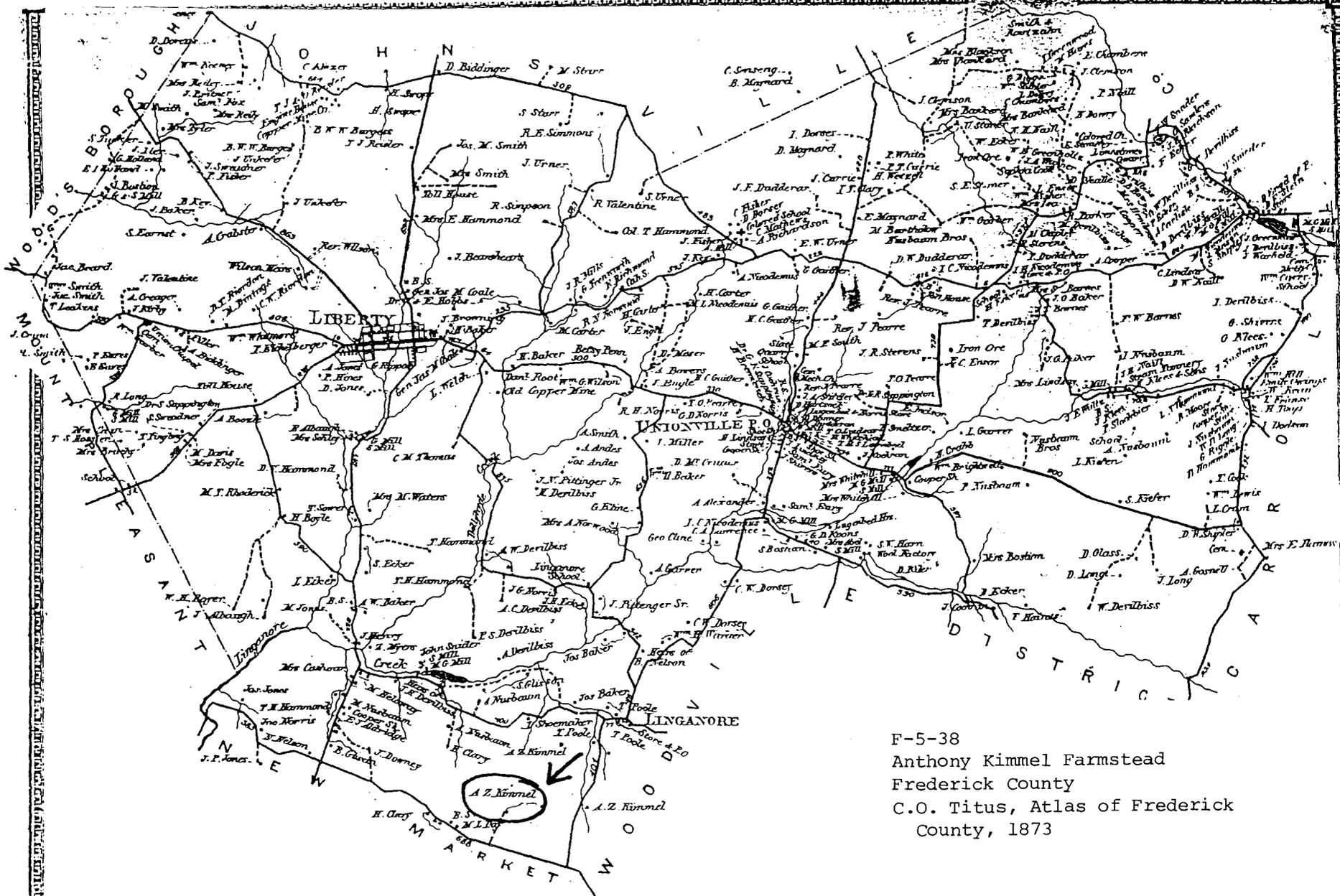
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



F-5-38
Anthony Kimmel House
Frederick County
USGS Libertytown, Md.
Corrected location



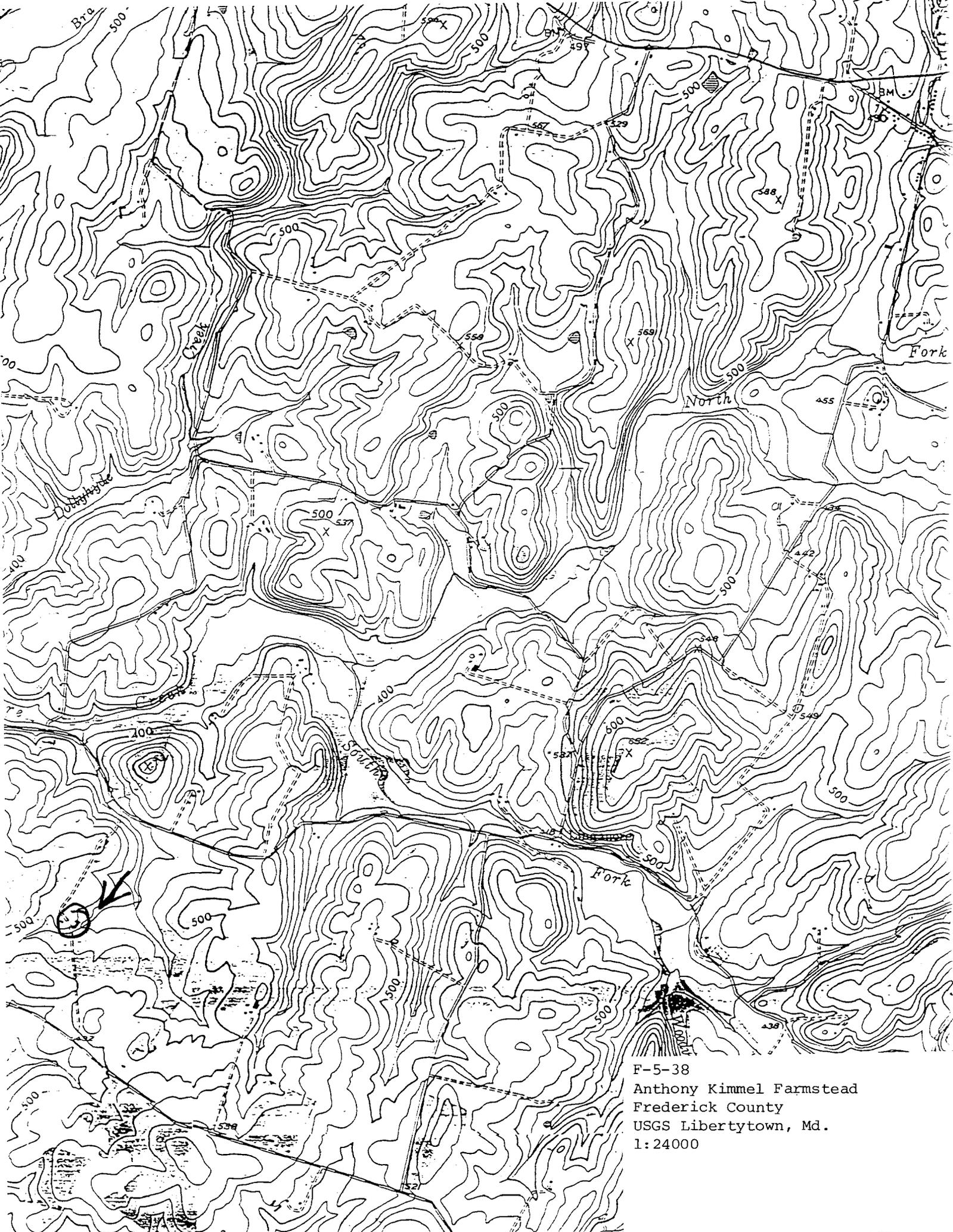
F-5-38
Anthony Kimmel Farmstead
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858



F-5-38
 Anthony Kimmel Farmstead
 Frederick County
 C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
 County, 1873

LIBERTY

DIST No. 8



F-5-38
Anthony Kimmel Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Libertytown, Md.
1:24000



F-5-38

Anthony Kimmel Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

South elevation

1/5



F-5-38

Anthony Kimmel Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

West elevation

2/5



F-5-38

Anthony Kimmel Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

15803184221 N N N-12

June 1994

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

Northeast corner view

3/5



F-5-38

Anthony Kimmel Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

Stone barn, north elevation

4/5



F-5-38

Anthony Kimmel Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

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

South elevation

5/5



ANTHONY KIMMEL BARN
N/S OLD ANNAPOLIS RD
DOOR DETAIL

F-5-38
CEW 11/77



ANTHONY KIMMEL BARN
W/5 OLD ANNAPOLIS RD
SOUTH ELEVATION

CEW 11/77
F-5-38



ANTHONY KIMMEL HOUSE
N/S OLD ANNAPOLIS RD
EAST ELEVATION

CEW 11/77
F-5-38



ANTHONY KIMMEL HOUSE
W/S OLD ANNAPOLIS RD
NORTH ELEVATION

CEW 11/77
F-5-38



ANTHONY RIMMEL HOUSE
N/3 OLD ANNAPOLIS RD
SOUTH ELEVATION

CRW 10/77
F-5-38