

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Cordelia Dorsey House Inventory Number: F-5-55  
 Address: 9820 Old National Pike (MD 144) Historic district:  yes  no  
 City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701 County: Frederick  
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Walkersville  
 Property Owner: Golda O. Delauter Tax Account ID Number: 285482  
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0014 Tax Map Number: 0078  
 Project: Proposed Improvements to the I-70/MD 144 Interchange Agency: Federal Highway Administration  
 Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.  
 Preparer's Name: Paula Reed Date Prepared: 7/21/2015  
 Documentation is presented in: MIHP #F-5-55  
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:  Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended  
 Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*  
 Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:  yes  no Listed:  yes  no  
 Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Assessment of the Property

This property was recorded on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) in 1978 by Cheryl Widell as the "Cordelia Dorsey House," based on local lore that the property was "owned by Cordelia Dorsey of the local Hammond family." (1) More recent research of the property finds that Cordelia Dorsey did not own the property and did not appear to have any association with the property. Given its documented association with Samuel Pennybaker and the Dean family as a National Pike tavern, the property name should more appropriately be the "Pennybaker-Dean Tavern." The property is potentially eligible under Criterion A for its association as a National Pike tavern. The property does not appear to be associated with any significant historic person and does not represent a significant example of an architectural style and is therefore not considered eligible under Criteria B and C. Criterion D was not evaluated.

Resource Description

The "Cordelia Dorsey House" (F-5-55), located at 9820 Old National Pike is actually a component of a farmstead, which also

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**  
 Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended   
 Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
 MHT Comments: *Main section of existing house appears to postdate period of tavern association.*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ *Jim Delaney* ✓ 8/27/2015  
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date  
 \_\_\_\_\_ *[Signature]* 8/24/15  
 Reviewer, National Register Program Date

includes, a smoke house, spring house, garage, pond and likely also had a barn or stable, now gone. The complex is situated on the north side of Old National Pike (MD Route 144) and faces south. The site is just east of the intersection with Meadow Road and I-70. The landscape is both agricultural and wooded with I-70 forming a major feature on the landscape. The house is located close to the road at the bottom of a hill that rises to the east toward New Market.

The house is of brick construction and built in two parts. The main section is two stories with five bays and a central entrance. It uses common bonding with an inconsistent header to stretcher row pattern at all elevations. Attached to the west gable end wall of the main section is a two story, two bay kitchen wing. Although it is two stories, the wing is not as tall as the main section. Its architectural features suggest that it is the older of the two parts of the house. A third component is a one story pink brick addition to the rear of the main section that appears to date from the 1960s. The architectural features of the main part of the house suggest a construction date in the 1870s, while those of the kitchen wing are typical of the 1830s. Currently the house is overgrown with vegetation.

The main part of the house has a symmetrical façade with segmentally arched windows and doors. Windows in this section have replacement single pane sash. Pairs of fixed-louvered shutters flank the windows. They appear to be original. The front entrance has a single pane segmentally arched transom over a four panel door with molded round-arched upper panels. There is a three bay, one story entrance porch on a mid-twentieth century brick base. However, remnants of an older brick base for the porch remain. Columns are Tuscan Doric. At the rear elevation, there are two windows per floor, and the ca. 1960s one story addition. Brick chimneys are located inside each gable end. Asphalt shingles cover the roof of the entire house.

The kitchen wing appears to be older than the main section of the house, which implies that there may have been an earlier building where the current main section is. This section has two bays, window and door at the first floor level. Windows have mortised and tenoned frames secured with pegs at the corners. Sash are two over two pane, which may be replacements. Wooden louvered shutters remain. The door has a four light transom. On the north gable end wall there is evidence of an external bake oven that was removed and the opening into the kitchen infilled.

Behind the house there is a patio and a swimming pool. To the northeast of the pool is a concrete block gable-roofed smoke house. To the northwest of the house is a frame springhouse at the edge of a manmade pond. Along the road is a frame gable-front garage with attached carport along its east side. The garage is partially covered with vinyl siding, but older board and batten siding remains along the east wall.

Evaluation of Integrity:

Although the integrity of this complex has been diminished by the addition of a swimming pool and 1960s attachment, and other minor mid twentieth century accretions, it continues to reflect historic time periods, 1830s and 1870s, and the landscape, although overgrown has not changed significantly.

Historic Context

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
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_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

known as the National Pike. The National Pike became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. Stagecoaches, freight wagons, herds of swine, geese and cattle headed to market along the road, as individual traffic passed along the pike. The route was lined with habitations and businesses to serve the traveling public, including blacksmith shops, wagon shops, leather and harness shops. Taverns and road houses were located almost every mile or so.

With the National Pike, and later the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, many of the early transportation issues for central and western Maryland were solved. Frederick County agriculture and industry prospered. General farms dominated, with wheat and corn (referred to in agricultural census records as "Indian Corn") the largest crops, and swine and sheep being the dominant livestock produced. This information comes from the 1850 agricultural census, which probably recorded conditions similar to those in 1840 and earlier. Other crops included rye, oats, and potatoes. Wool and butter were also frequently listed in the 1850 agricultural census. The agricultural census for 1860 is similar. The largest quantities of product were wheat and corn, with much smaller amounts of oats and rye. New listings appear for orchards and hay, although fruit trees and hay crops were grown in mid-Maryland since the 18th century. In 1860 large amounts of butter were still being recorded. These types of farm products remained the norm through the 19th century, though the dominance of wheat began to decline with the rise of Midwestern farms in the second half of the 19th century.

Frederick County grew in population through the 19th century and not surprisingly many farms have building complexes that date from this period. More substantially built houses of brick or stone and large bank barns reflect the agricultural prosperity of the region. Due to the fertile soils, most settlement in Frederick County occurred on the prime valley agricultural land or was clustered in towns and villages. Small farms and a few subsistence farms were also located on the mountain slopes. There the more humble log dwellings and smaller barns reflected the less productive mountain soils.

After the Civil War, Maryland's urbanization accelerated. Population began to shift with internal migration from the countryside to the cities. Baltimore grew tremendously with nearly fifty percent of the state's population by 1910. Cumberland was the second largest city in Maryland, Hagerstown was third, while Frederick came in as the fourth largest city.

As the urbanization and industrialization process gradually transformed the economy of Maryland farmers in Frederick and Washington Counties responded by shifting to dairy, fruit, and vegetable production. Since canning of fruits and vegetables appeared for the first time among the leading industries of Maryland in 1880, the ascendancy of orchards and vegetable farms was underway by that time.

Following on the heels of the 1929 stock market crash, a bad drought in Maryland in 1930 caused a significant drop in farm income from sales of wheat and dairy by 1932. As the Great Depression of the 1930s deepened, the gross income from truck farms actually increased. Webster's Dictionary defines a truck farm as "a farm devoted to the production of vegetables for the market." While much of Maryland's truck farming was occurring on the Eastern Shore, many of the small farm owners in Frederick County shifted to market (truck) farming as early as 1920. Their small acreage and ready access to road and rail transportation to nearby markets made them well-suited for trade, and additionally provided their families with subsistence stores.

Good Roads Movement, which began in the 1880s with bicycle enthusiasts, saved the aging National Pike with improvements to the road surface. Enthusiasm for road travel, spurred by the phenomenal growth of the automobile in the first two decades of the 20th century, provided another brief resurgence for the Pike in the 1920s. Faster speeds and increased traffic led to significant improvements and realignments of highway beginning in 1933 and completed in 1936. Renamed US Route 40, new sections of the road followed a straighter alignment, bypassing small towns and winding mountain passes. More accessible to truck traffic, the new US 40 left parts of the old National Pike as an "Alternate Route," (Alternate Rt. 40 west of Frederick and MD Rt. 144 east of

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_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

Frederick) primarily used by locals. The changes culminated in the 1950s with development of the Interstate Highway system.

Architecture Context

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, the people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

By the late 19th century housing styles throughout the United States became more universally recognizable. Still, attachments to regional vernacular elements persisted. Older houses were simply updated with now mass-produced decorative trim of wood and cast iron, but their basic underlying vernacular form remained. This changed around the turn of the 20th century as the ability to mass-produce whole buildings at a reasonable price made fashionable housing a reality for many working families. Whole house "kits" could be purchased in catalogues such as Sears and Montgomery Wards. The smaller frame one-and-a-half story bungalow proliferated in both urban and rural settings, along with the larger Colonial Revival and American Foursquare style houses.

The Depression of the 1930s brought the US government into the realm of housing design. The FHA (Federal Housing Administration) style house was introduced with the publication of "Principles of Planning Small Houses," FHA Technical Bulletin No. 4. The designs were simple, functional, and affordable. Following World War II, the push to provide affordable housing for the many returning soldiers and their families continued the FHA-type house through the 1940s and 1950s. As the new decade of the 1960s dawned the more-sprawling ranch-style house began its reign as American families sought more living space.

Resource History

The 4.4-acre parcel (FC Tax Map 78, Parcel 725 [incorrectly listed on the tax assessment record as Parcel 14]) on which the Pennybaker-Dean Tavern sits is a remnant of a 60-acre tract purchased by Samuel Pennybaker from Ormand Hammond in 1796 (FCDB WR14, p. 454). Sometime before 1808, when Charles Varlé drew his map of Frederick County, Pennybaker opened a tavern stand on the newly improved Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road (see attached Varlé map). He also enlarged his landholdings with the purchase of several tracts located on the south side of the turnpike road totaling about 60 acres, and several other non-contiguous tracts of 110 and 272 acres (Archeo. Report, Appendix N-2).

Samuel Pennybaker passed away in 1822 and his land was divided in his Will among his three daughters (FCWB HS3, p. 82). To his daughter Elizabeth, wife of James Dean, he devised "the tavern stand with the land attached thereto, and all its appurtenances...being on the North side of the Frederick & Baltimore Turnpike." Her sister Sophia was devised the land on the south side of the turnpike. Elizabeth later purchased 60 acres from Sophia (FCDB HS9, p. 501), eventually cobbling together a farm of 167 acres.

By 1850, Elizabeth Dean was apparently a widow, living with her three adult children, along with her daughter-in-law Emily and Anna Dean who may have been her sister-in-law. Elizabeth Dean listed her occupation as "Hotel Keeper," still located at their house/tavern stand along the Pike (see 1858 Bond map). Her sons Robert, age 28, and Samuel, age 20, were both listed as farmers. Her daughter Margaret, Robert's wife Emily, and Anna, probably helped Elizabeth Dean operate the tavern business.

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Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
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_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Elizabeth Dean was also listed on the 1850 Slave Census as the owner of five slaves - a woman aged 31 and her four children ages nine to infant.

Elizabeth Dean died about 1860, leaving three surviving children, Robert, Margaret, and Samuel. They were all still living at the former Dean tavern, along with Robert's wife Emily and their four young children, John, Elizabeth, Mary, and William. Robert and Samuel still operated the family farm. There was no indication on the census record that the tavern/hotel business was still active. Elizabeth Dean's estate was divided among her three children in 1861, each taking an equal share of the land, with the house and stable complex on 27 acres of land going to Robert Dean (FCDB BGF6, p. 605). Robert Dean also appears to have inherited his mother's slaves - a woman now listed as 47 years old, three females ages 19, 17, and 7, and three males ages 14, 10, and 8. No names would be given to these people until 1868, when the State of Maryland compiled a list of slaves (by name) and their owner at the time of Maryland emancipation on November 1, 1864. Robert Dean still owned three slaves in 1864, including Lydia, then aged 47 (likely the same woman from the 1850 and 1860 censuses), Thadeus [sic], aged 12, and Martha, aged 10 (Maryland Archives, MSA CE14-1, p. 66, www.msa.maryland.gov, accessed 7/21/2015).

The Dean family remained on the farm until 1891 when it was sold out of the family to Julia Hammond. Dean had enlarged his farm acreage to a total of 96 acres through several purchases. The property changed hands two more times before the 1922 purchase by Roy and Clara Delauter (FCDB 338, p. 305). It remains in Delauter ownership today (2015) however out-sales have reduced the acreage to the current 4.4 acres including the house and outbuildings.

Endnotes

(1) Cordelia H. Dorsey was listed on the 1850 census as the wife of a Methodist minister living in Liberty District (No. 8).

Bibliography

Ancestry.com. United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

Fischler, Benjamin R., EAC/ARCHAEOLOGY, INC. "Phase IA Archaeological Investigation of Proposed Improvements to the I-70/MD 144 Interchange Frederick County, Maryland." Prepared for The Wilson T. Ballard Company, Owings Mills, Maryland, 2015.

"FREDERICK COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF SLAVE STATISTICS (Slave Statistics) 1868," MSA CE14-1, Maryland Archives, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Frederick County Land Records, mdlandrec.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

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

Wallace, Kim, Teresa S. Moyer, Paula S. Reed, and Edith B. Wallace. "Routes of Change: A History of Transportation in Mid-Maryland." Frederick, MD: Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2011.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

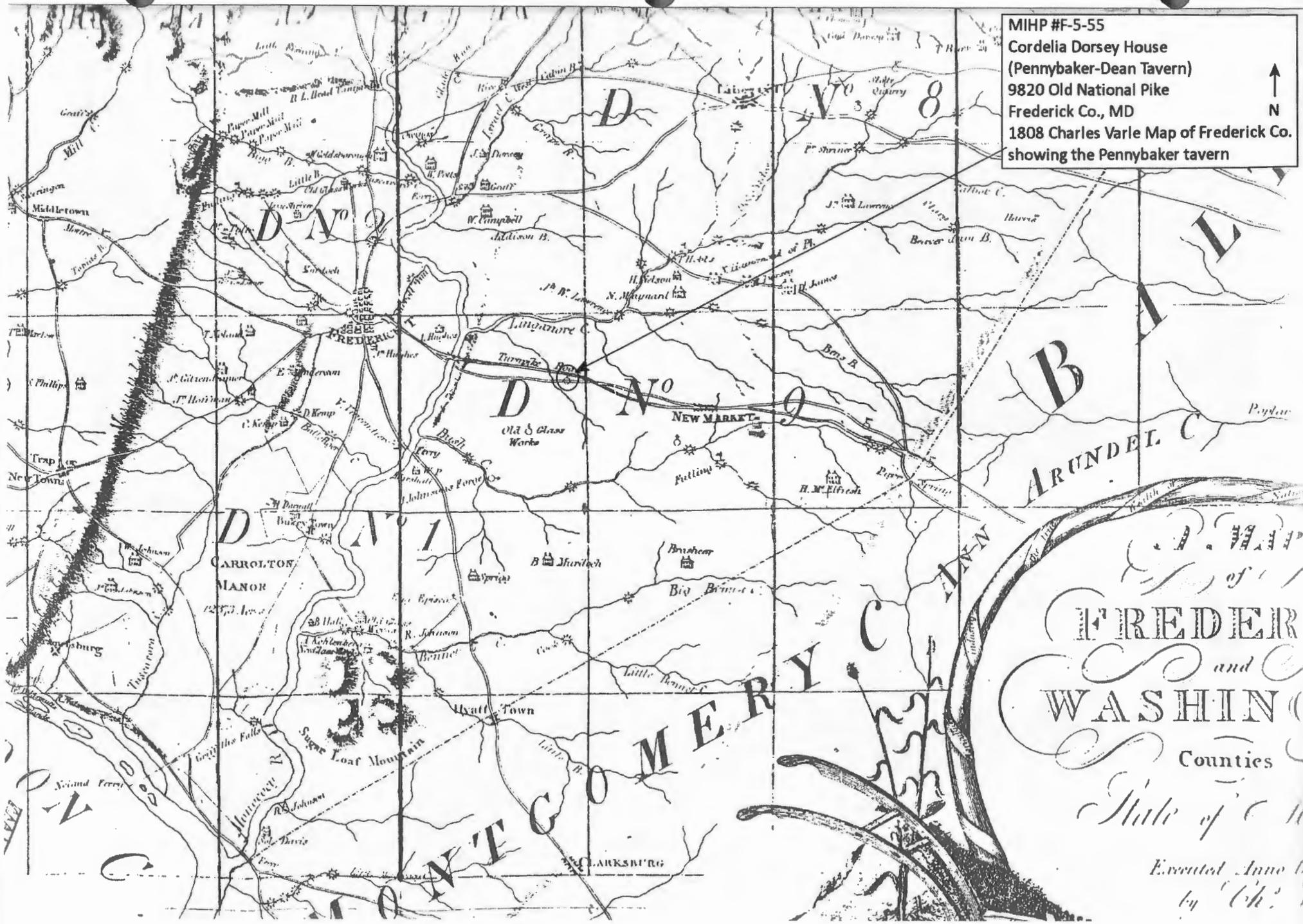
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Reviewer, National Register Program**

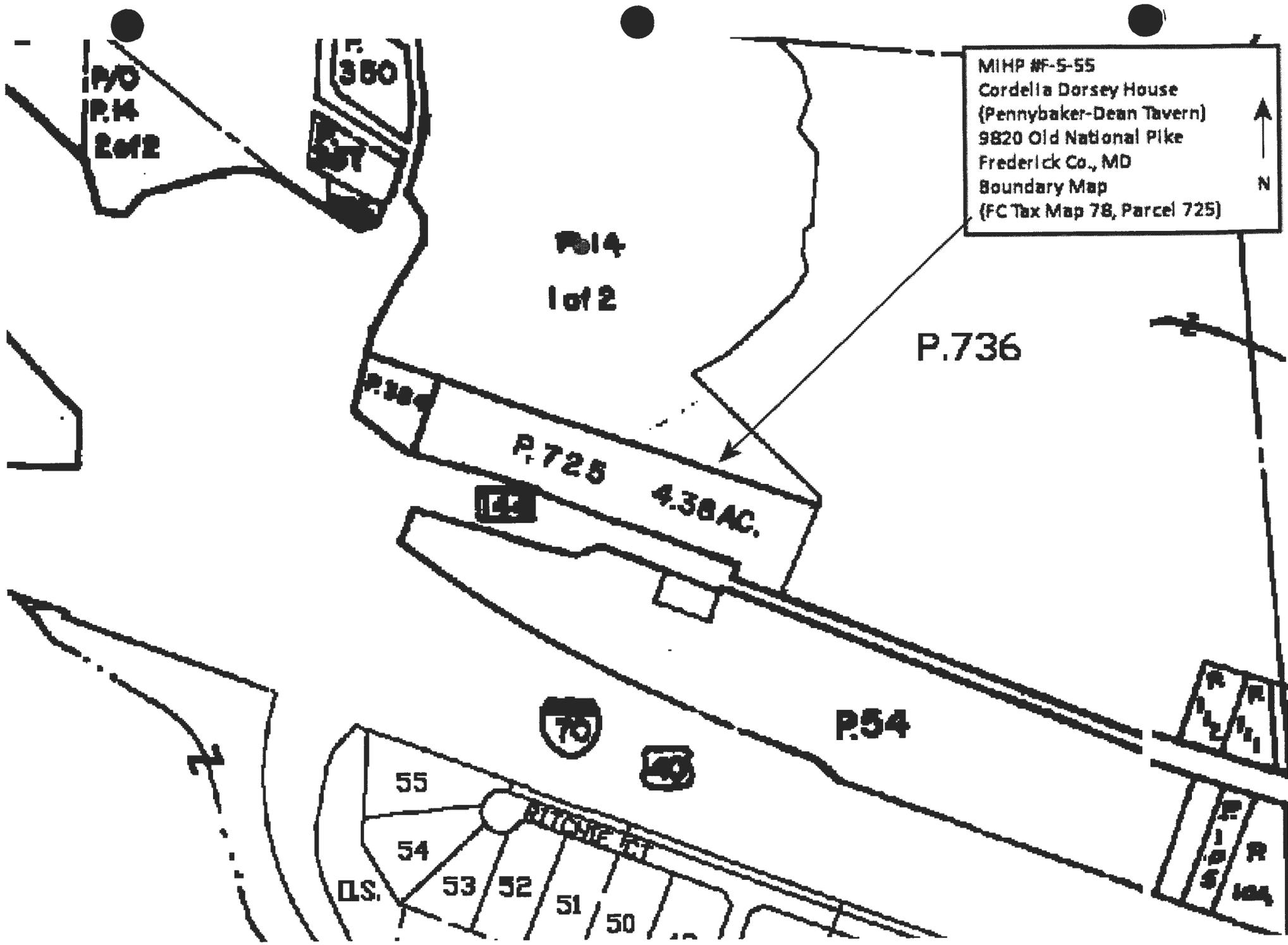
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

MIHP #F-5-55  
 Cordelia Dorsey House  
 (Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)  
 9820 Old National Pike  
 Frederick Co., MD  
 1808 Charles Varle Map of Frederick Co.  
 showing the Pennybaker tavern

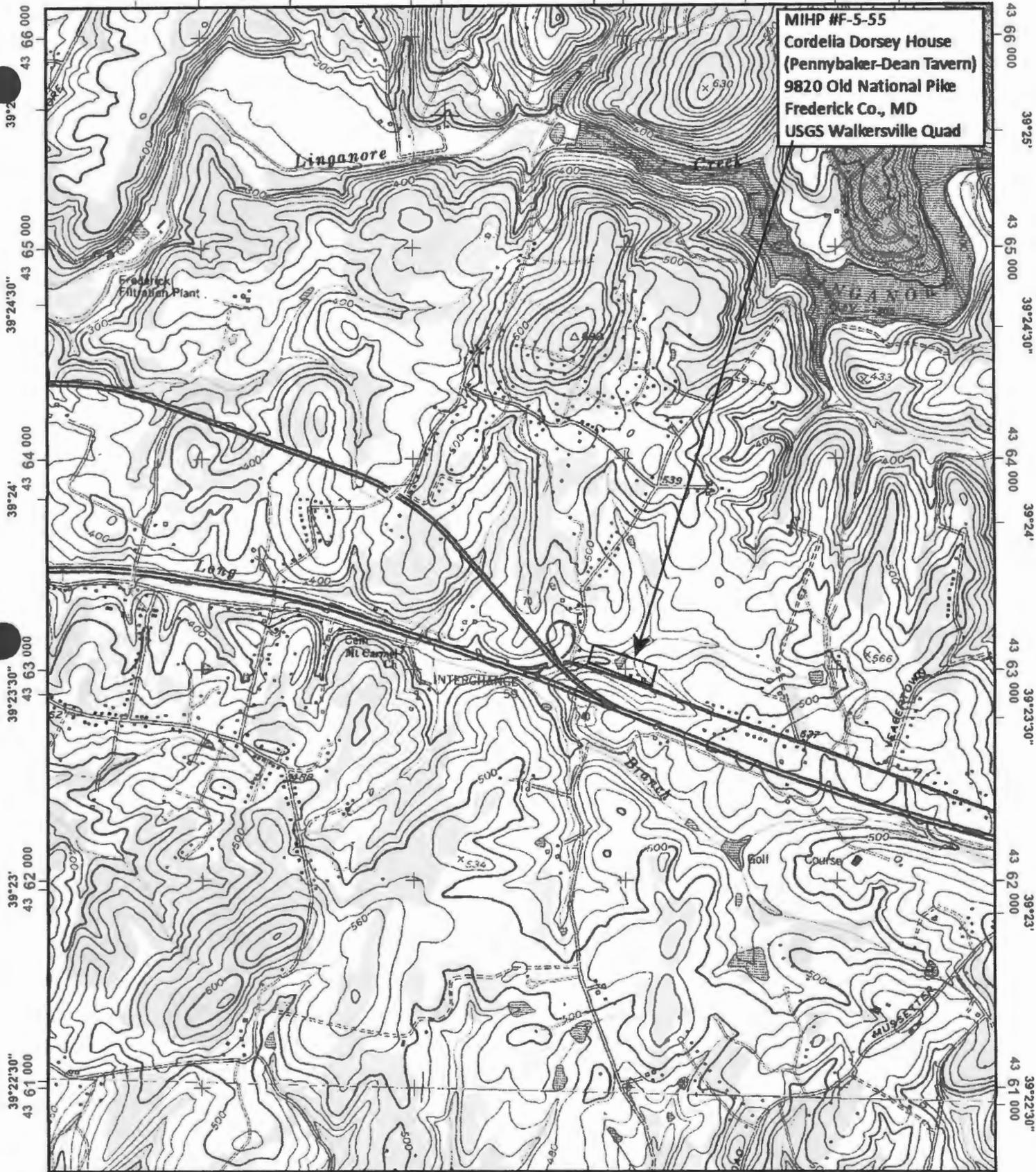




MIHP #F-5-55  
Cordella Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)  
9820 Old National Pike  
Frederick Co., MD  
Boundary Map  
(FC Tax Map 78, Parcel 725)



77°21' 298 000 77°20'30" 77°20' 299 000 77°19'30" 300 000 77°19' 301 000 77°18'30"



**MIHP #F-5-55**  
**Cordelia Dorsey House**  
**(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)**  
**9820 Old National Pike**  
**Frederick Co., MD**  
**USGS Walkersville Quad**

39°24'30" 43 66 000  
39°24' 43 65 000  
39°24' 43 64 000  
39°23'30" 43 63 000  
39°23' 43 62 000  
39°22'30" 43 61 000  
77°21' 298 000 77°20'30" 77°20' 299 000 77°19'30" 77°19' 300 000 77°18'30" 301 000

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection Zone 18  
North American Datum of 1983  
1000 meter UTM / USNG / MGRS  
Grid Zone Designation: 18S  
100,000-m Squares: TJ



1:24000 scale



Magnetic declination of 12W at center of map  
on March 17, 2011

MIHP #F-5-55  
Cordelia Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)  
9820 Old National Pike  
Frederick Co., MD  
Site Plan and Photo Views



Old National Pike

springhouse

pond

garage

smokehouse

house/tavern

8

7

6

3

5

4

1

2

111

40

40

**F-5-55**  
**Cordelia Dorsey House**  
**(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)**  
**9820 Old National Pike**  
**Frederick Co., MD**  
**Digital Photo Log**  
**Page 1 of 1**

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge  
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

F-5-55\_2015-05-27\_01.tif: House/tavern west and south elevations, view NE from the north side of Old National Pike.

F-5-55\_2015-05-27\_02.tif: Detail of house/tavern central entrance in the south (front) elevation, main section, view N.

F-5-55\_2015-05-27\_03.tif: House/tavern north elevation, view SE from back yard.

F-5-55\_2015-05-27\_04.tif: Garage, south and east elevations, view NW from the north side of Old National Pike.

F-5-55\_2015-05-27\_05.tif: Smokehouse, west and south elevations, view NE from back yard.

F-5-55\_2015-05-27\_06.tif: Springhouse (center of photo under trees), south elevation, view NW.

F-5-55\_2015-05-27\_07.tif: Pond, view NW.

F-5-55\_2015-05-27\_08.tif: Setting, view NE from north side of Old National Pike.



F-5-55

Cordelia Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)

9820 Old National Pike

Frederick Co., MD

E Wallace

May 2015

MDSHPO

House/tavern, west and south elevations,  
view NE from the north side of Old National Pike

1/8



F-5-55

Cordelia Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)  
9820 Old National Pike  
Frederick Co., MD

E Wallace

May 2015

MDSAPO

Detail of house/tavern, central entrance main section,  
south (front) elevation, view N.

2/8



F-5-55

Cordelia Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker - Dean Tavern)  
9820 Old National Pike  
Frederick Co., MD  
E Wallace  
May 2015  
MDSHPO

House/tavern, north elevation, view SE from  
back yard

3/8



F-5-55

Cordelia Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)

9820 Old National Pike

Frederick Co., MD

E Wallace

May 2015

MDSHPO

Garage, south and east elevations, view NW from  
the north side of Old National Pike.

4/8



F-5-55

Cordelia Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)  
9820 Old National Pike  
Frederick Co., MD

E Wallace

May 2015

MDSHPO

Smokehouse, west and south elevations, view NE from  
back yard.

5/8



F-5-55

Cordelia Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)  
9820 Old National Pike  
Frederick Co., MD  
E Wallace  
May 2015  
MDS APO

Springhouse (center, under trees), south elevation,  
view NW.

0/8



F-5-55

Cordelia Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)

9820 Old National Pike

Frederick Co., MD

E Wallace

May 2015

MDSHPO

Pond, view NW

7/8



F-5-55

Cordelia Dorsey House  
(Pennybaker-Dean Tavern)

9802 Old National Pike

Frederick Co., MD

E Wallace

May 2015

MDSHPO

Setting, view NE from north side of Old National  
Pike

8/8

F-5-55

Cordelia Dorsey House  
New Market  
Private

C.1825

The Cordelia Dorsey House is a large painted two and two and one half story brick residence laid in common bond. The house which is believed to have served as a tavern on the National Pike was built in two parts. The west wing dates to the first quarter of the nineteenth century and the east wing was constructed in the mid part of that century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

F-5-55  
MAG: 1102195326

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Cordelia Dorsey House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER North side Route 144

Sixth

CITY, TOWN New Market

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
Frederick E.D. 7

STATE

COUNTY

**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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<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 type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Roger Delauter

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route #1, Box 30

CITY, TOWN

Iiamsville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21754

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

North 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house is a large painted common bond brick residence which faces south from the north side of Route #144, the old National Pike near the town of New Market.

The residence was built in two sections. The west section, which is one room deep and two bays wide is the oldest part of the building.

The main entrance, located in the second bay is a six panel door with window inserts, and a four light transom. Located in the remaining bays are replaced 2/2 windows. A one story open porch with turned columns and modern brick foundation extends across the first level of the west section.

The east section of the house is five bays wide. The main entrance, a five panel door, with arched light transom is located in the third bay. Located in the remaining bays on the first level are replaced 1/1 windows set in an arched opening with brick arches and arched louvered shutters. A three bay wide open entrance porch with columns, built on a modern brick foundation, extends across the front of the east section.

Both sections are built on a high whitewashed random stone foundation. Each section has a flank gable roof with replaced asphalt shingling and is attached to a plain cornice. Replaced interior brick chimneys are located flush with the west gable and on either end of the east section of the residence.

**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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to local legend and research completed by H.H. Hopkins this residence was used as a tavern during the early nineteenth century and was owned by Cordelia Dorsey of the local Hammond Family.

In 1858 the Bond map indicates that a Mrs. Dean is the owner and a title search of the property shows that in March of 1861 Margaret and Samuel Dean<sup>1</sup> children of Elizabeth Dean sold the house to Robert and Emily Dean. The house was owned by the Dean family until 1891.

1

Frederick County Land Records Liber BGF6 Folio 605

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

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, Coordinator

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

694-1063

STREET &amp; NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Winchester Hall

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Frederick, 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



(URBANA)  
5562 IV SE

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

F-5

1:28  
6.18



F-5-55

Nathan Hammond Hse

N/s Pte 144 m

New Moulded

CEN 3/78

South Elevation