

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-62

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Name of Property: Drummine Farm

Location: 6901 Green Valley Road, New Market, Maryland

F-5-62 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. 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 to access to F-5-62. The property is not visible from the public right-of-way due to its location on a private farm road. As a result, no photographs are included with this addendum. Frederick County, MD At a Glance 2011 aerial mapping was used to assess standing structures. Frederick County, MD At a Glance also provided aerial imagery from 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2009. These maps allowed limited analysis of the farm over time.

The following resources were documented in the 1985 survey for the National Register Nomination Form for Drummine Farm: a 2 ½ story gable-roof, uncoursed fieldstone main house (1785-1795); a two-story gable-roof uncoursed fieldstone tenant house (1816); an uncoursed fieldstone smokehouse (circa 1820); an uncoursed fieldstone water storage house (circa 1820); an uncoursed fieldstone garden outhouse (circa 1820); an uncoursed fieldstone and wood bank barn (circa 1820); a frame wagon shed with corn crib and storage shed (circa 1880); a heavy timber framed calf shed (circa 1880); a frame storage shed and garage (circa 1900); a dairy barn with concrete silos (circa 1935); a cinderblock dairy house (circa 1935); machine sheds (circa 1935); a stucco garage (circa 1935); a frame storage shed (circa 1940); and, a pole barn (circa 1960). A sketch map of the property from the 1986 National Register Nomination Form was compared to the 2011 aerial imagery. Based on this comparison, all 15 resources are extant.

Based on the 2011 aerial imagery, modifications have been made to the rear (north elevation) of the main house since the 1985 survey. A two-story addition now projects from the north elevation of the shed-roof “flounder” described in the Nomination Form. Aerial imagery indicates that the addition was completed prior to 2000. Another addition on the north elevation spans the second floor on the east end of the principal block above the “store room” noted in the Nomination Form. This addition likely pre-dates 2000. A shed-roof, frame livestock feed shed has been added to the property west of the calf shed. Based on the aerial imagery, the shed-roof feed shed was constructed between 2005 and 2007.

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According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 184.58 acres (Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation 2013).

8. Significance

Historic Context

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

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

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

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Grain production was driven by several breakthroughs in agricultural technology. The invention of the mechanical reaper in the 1830s “enabled a farmer to harvest ten to fifteen acres of wheat a day compared to one or two cut by hand” (Reed 2011:37). Mechanical threshers, improved horse rakes, and grain drills also were introduced during the first half of the nineteenth century, reducing the labor needed to plant and harvest wheat (Reed 2011:37-38). Frederick County farmers also experimented with new farming practices in order to maximize their yield. Crop rotation and fertilization were used to replenish nutrients depleted by grain cultivation; popular soil additives included manure, clover, and gypsum (Reed 2011:34). New tools and practices were propagated by local agricultural societies. The Agricultural Society of Frederick County organized the county’s first agricultural fair in 1822; the Frederick County Fair would go on to be the largest agricultural fair in Maryland (Reed 2011:34).

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

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

The onset of the American Civil War presented a substantial check to the agricultural prosperity of mid-Maryland. The divided loyalties of the inhabitants and the region’s location in a contested border state ensured that Frederick County would play host to both armies. Mid-Maryland voters overwhelmingly

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rejected Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election, instead casting the majority of their ballots for John Bell and the Constitutional Union Party (Reed 2011:46). Despite their antipathy towards the Republican Party, the majority of mid-Marylanders remained committed to the preservation of the Union during the secession crisis that followed the election; for most, the cultural and commercial ties with the north proved stronger than the desire to support secession and slavery (Reed 2011:46-47). The loyalty of the region was tested in the fall of 1862, when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland. Southern commanders expected rebel sympathizers to see the army as a liberating force and subsequently flock to the cause. The agricultural wealth of mid-Maryland also made the region a tempting target to the invading army, which looked to replenish dwindling supplies of food and forage (Reed 2011:47-48). The Confederates, however, soon found that there was little enthusiasm for their cause among the citizens of Frederick County and the surrounding region. The first military action in Maryland was turned back following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, and in the subsequent actions in 1863 and 1864 the Confederate forces would treat mid-Maryland as hostile territory (Reed 2011:48, 54).

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

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

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

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their facilities (Reed 2011:64). The majority of Frederick County mill owners were unable to pay for the expensive steel roller equipment in order to compete with larger industrial mills; by the end of the nineteenth century, the few mills that survived did so by producing livestock feed.

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

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

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

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for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income (Reed 2011:75).

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

Property History

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Drummine Farm were available for 1860, 1870, and 1880; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1850 agricultural census.

Chain-of-title research identified a 199-acre parcel, designated as Parcel 1c during the current research, historically referred to as the "Resurvey on Drummine" as the historic core of what is now known as Drummine Farm. Other parcels that were joined to form the current property were not tracked for the purpose of agricultural census analysis due to their association with other historic properties (See Table).

In 1841, John D. Gaither purchased 201 acres of the "Resurvey on Drummine," located in the New Market District of Frederick County, for the sum of \$9,788.00 (FCLR BGF 1:493). Gaither appears in the 1850 census as a farmer, aged 36, residing in the Liberty District of Frederick County, who owned \$9,000.00 worth of real estate. He resided in a household with his brother George, who also was identified as a farmer owning \$9,000.00 in real estate (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:442). John D. Gaither does not appear on the agricultural census as a farmer of property in either the Liberty or New Market districts of Frederick County (Hitselberger and Dern 1978). It is possible that Gaither employed a manager or tenant to farm his land holdings.

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In 1861, John D. Gaither sold the property to his sister, Margaret R. (Gaither) Poole for the sum of \$9,000.00 (FCLR BGF 6:707). Margaret R. Poole sold the property to William W. Walker six years later for the sum of \$15,000.00 (FCLR DSB 1:167). John D. Gaither does not appear on the 1860 agricultural census for the New Market District of Frederick County. However, William W. Walker does appear on the agricultural census as a tenant farmer of a 200-acre farm in the district. In 1860, the census recorded Walker (aged 43) as a farmer who owned no real estate, but who owned \$8,000.00 in personal estate. The census indicates that Walker was residing on the farm he operated, the location of which appears consistent with Drummine (U.S. Census 1860; U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

The agricultural census of 1860 recorded Walker as a tenant farmer of a farm consisting of 160 acres of improved land and 40 acres of unimproved land. The farm was valued at \$10,000.00. Farm implements on the property were valued at \$300.00. Livestock on the farm included five horses, six milch cows, six "other cattle," and 17 swine. The livestock was valued at \$800.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was \$220.00. The farm produced 1,020 pounds of butter. Crops harvested on the property included 902 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 60 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 20 tons of hay. In addition, 3,000 pounds of tobacco was produced (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

In 1870, William W. Walker was recorded as the owner of a farm consisting of 168 acres of improved land and 30 acres of woodland. Walker's farm was valued at \$15,000.00 and his farm implements at \$300.00. Walker paid a total of \$500.00 in wages to laborers, including the cost of room and board. Walker owned five horses, four milch cows, one "other cattle," and 11 swine. His livestock was valued at \$770.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed as \$250.00. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. Walker harvested 991 bushels of winter wheat, 1,580 bushels of Indian corn, 130 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 tons of hay, and 27 bushels of clover. Walker continued to grow tobacco on the property and harvested \$2,400 pounds in 1870. The total value of all farm production for the year ending June 1, 1870, was estimated as \$3,780.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

The 1880 agricultural recorded William W. Walker as the owner of a farm consisting of 160 acres of tilled land and 40 acres of woodland. Walker's farm was valued at \$15,000.00, farm implements at \$200.00, and livestock was valued at \$700.00. Walker spent \$75.00 repairing fences, \$130.00 in fertilizer, and \$300.00 for 52 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$2,296.00. Walker had 18 acres of mown grassland and 40 acres not mown; he harvested 40 tons of hay. Walker owned 10 horses and 28 swine. He had eight milch cows and seven "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, three calves dropped on the farm and two live cattle were sold. The farm produced 1,300 pounds of butter. There were 50 barnyard poultry and five "other" poultry on the farm; 400 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Walker grew 800 bushels of corn on 18 acres, 30 bushels of rye on two acres, 1,100 bushels of wheat on 60 acres, and 60 bushels of Irish potatoes on one-and-a-half acres. His orchards

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included 1,000 apple trees on 2 acres which produced 200 bushels of apples. He also had 40 peach trees that produced 40 bushels of peaches. The total value of his orchard products was \$50.00. The farm produced 20 pounds of honey. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$40.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The agricultural output of Drummine is consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farms in Frederick County, cultivation at Drummine focused primarily on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. In addition, tobacco was grown on the farm in 1860 and 1870. Livestock numbers on the farm generally are consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41).

Liber/Folio	Date	Grantor/Grantee
1225/89	1/11/1984	Donald F. Garrett and Karin L. Mark to Donald F. Garrett and Karin L. Garrett; Parcels 1 and 2
1225/87	12/23/1983	Mary Kimball Grier and Roger N. Kimball to Donald F. Garrett and Karin L. Mark; Parcel 2: 4.8421 acres
1201/231	6/1/1983	Edward H. Drake to Donald F. Garrett and Karin L. Mark; Parcels 1a-1f
645/497	11/17/1960	Raymond C. Warfield and Annie M. Warfield to Edward Drake and Nelda Drake (his wife); See also Plat dated 10/22/1960; Parcel 1e: 29.72 acres part of 80-acre parcel referenced in 414/144, historically associated with MIHP F-5-085
ECW 591/515	11/23/1957	Nettie F. Jones and Charles Wilson Stevens to Edward H. Drake and Nelda E. Drake (his wife); Parcel 1f: approximately 2 acres
ECW 474/33	8/13/1948	Martin L. Beadenhoff and Katherine Beadenhoff (his wife) to Edward Drake and Nelda Drake and to Billy Joe Cole and Lois M. Cole (his wife); Parcels 1a (1 acre), 1b (2 acres), 1c (199 acres), 1d (road right of way)
454/418	5/20/1946	Paul E. Greff and Katherine E. Greff (his wife) to Martin L. Beadenhoff and Katherine Beadenhoff (his wife); Parcels 1a-1d

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442/395	6/29/1944	Charles D. Walker and Estelle G. Walker (his wife) to Paul E. Greff and Katherine E. Greff (his wife); Parcels 1a-1d
DHH 5/413	1/18/1900	James E. Walker and Annie Walker (his wife) and Willie A. Stauffer and David V. Stauffer (her husband) to Charles D. Walker (upon the death of their father, William W. Walker); Parcel 1c: 199 acres and second parcel containing approximately 69 acres
DHH 5/222	10/4/1899	James E. Walker and Annie Walker (his wife) and Willie A. Stauffer and David V. Stauffer (her husband) and Charles D. Walker and Stella Walker (his wife) to William W. Walker (upon death of their mother, Mary E. Walker); Parcel 1c: 199 acres and second parcel containing approximately 69 acres
JLJ 11/537	8/3/1893	W.W. Walker to Mary E. Walker (his wife) for her lifetime, with the proviso that the property pass to his children after her death; conveys two farms to wife, one on which his son, C.D. Walker resides (Parcel 1c: 199 acres), and one on which W.W. Walker resided "lately purchased from Mr. John Downey" (containing approximately 69 acres; WIP 4/208)
DSB 1/167	4/9/1867	Margaret R. Poole to William W. Walker; sum of \$15,000.00; all that part of land called "Resurvey on Drummine" containing 199 acres, more or less; notes that an out-parcel was sold to Henry Swope by John D. Gaither; Parcel 1c: 199 acres
BGF 6/707	4/5/1861	John D. Gaither to Margaret R. Poole; "part of a tract of land called the "Resurvey on Drummine"; sum of \$9,000.00; being part of the "Resurvey on Drummine" containing 199 acres, more or less; Parcel 1c: 199 acres
	3/22/1859	John D. Gaither to Henry Swope; being part of the "Resurvey on Drummine" containing 2 acres and 11 perches
BGF 1/493	11/2/1841	John Dudderar, David Dudderar, David M. Niall, and Richard Coale (Commissioners "empowered to sell and dispose of the residue of the real estate of William Gaither, deceased") to John D. Gaither; sum of \$9,788.00; 2 parcels; first being part of the

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		"Resurvey on Drummine" containing 201 acres and 24 perches; second being part of "Resurvey on Darby's Delight" containing 11 acres and 11 perches
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9. References Cited

Frederick County Interagency Information Technologies

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

Frederick County Land Records (FCLR)

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

Frederick County Wills (FCW)

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

Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh, and John Philip Dern

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

Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

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

Reed, Paula S.

2011 *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*. Catocin 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.

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United States Manufacturing Census Records

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

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

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

Capsule Summary

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Drummine Farm

6901-B Green Valley Road

Frederick County, MD

Ca. 1790 (house); 1816 (tenant/slave house); ca. 1935 (dairy barn)

Access: Private

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

Supplemental information is provided for: the Main House, the Dairy Barn with three concrete stave silos, the Storage Shed, and the Pole Barn.

The Drummine Farm was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1987, significant under Criteria A and C for "the distinctive characteristics of rural domestic architecture of the last quarter of the eighteenth century as found in the central and western portions of Maryland and adjacent south-central Pennsylvania;" and the "19th and early 20th century outbuildings reflect the evolution of the farm over time."

The Drummine Farm is indeed a significant collection of domestic and agricultural buildings, which reflect the changes in agricultural practice through the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. With each period of ownership, buildings were added to facilitate the type of production on the farm. Of particular note, as buildings were added older buildings were also retained resulting in this large, eclectic collection of buildings. Most important in this respect is the evolution of the barn from its c. 1800 stone construction, through mid-19th century frame addition, to the c. 1960 loafing shed addition.

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Drummine Farm (MIHP and NR update)
other _____

2. Location

street and number 6901-B Green Valley Road not for publication
city, town New Market vicinity
county Frederick

3. Owner of Property (gives names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Donald F. and Karin M. Garrett
street and number 6901-B Green Valley Road telephone 301-865-5277
city, town New Market state MD zip code 21774

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1225 folio 89
city, town New Market tax map 70 tax parcel 2 tax ID number N/A

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: MHT inventory (1978)

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>14</u> <u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>3</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>17</u> <u>1</u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>17</u> <u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

**Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory**

13

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/>	excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>	deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good	<input type="checkbox"/>	ruins
<input type="checkbox"/>	fair	<input type="checkbox"/>	altered

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

(based on numbered list of buildings)

1. Main House – as described in NR, however substantial modern additions have been added to the north elevation of the kitchen and main block of the house. The additions are frame with white siding and are not visible from the south (front) of the house.

10. Dairy barn with three concrete stave silos – as described in NR, however the silos are now listed as 3 contributing structures.

14. Storage Shed – as described, however now considered a contributing building. Probably served as a milk house prior to construction of the dairy barn; this would date the building prior to 1935.

15. Pole Barn, circa 1960. This is a loafing shed attached to the forebay of the barn and cannot be considered a separate building (as it is in the NR); it is, however, a non-historic addition.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-5-62

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates c.1772-1779 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates c.1790 (house); 1816 (tenant/slave house); c.1935 (dairy barn)

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

The Drummine Farm was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1987, significant under Criteria A and C for “the distinctive characteristics of rural domestic architecture of the last quarter of the eighteenth century as found in the central and western portions of Maryland and adjacent south-central Pennsylvania;” and the “19th and early 20th century outbuildings reflect the evolution of the farm over time.”

The Drummine Farm is indeed a significant collection of domestic and agricultural buildings, which reflect the changes in agricultural practice through the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. With each period of ownership, buildings were added to facilitate the type of production on the farm. Of particular note, as buildings were added older buildings were also retained resulting in this large, eclectic collection of buildings. Most important in this respect is the evolution of the barn from its c.1800 stone construction, through mid-19th century frame addition, to the c.1960 loafing shed addition.

William Cumming’s 668-acre patent for *Drummine* in 1748 (Liber T 1, No. 1 of 438, Maryland Hall of Records) was not among the largest grants of land in western Maryland region, however, it probably does reflect Cumming’s intention to develop the fertile ground as a substantial plantation, perhaps for his son William. Hailing from Annapolis, the Cumming family was among a number of Scotch-Irish eastern Maryland families seeking new ground in the western “barrens.” Cumming’s plan was apparently interrupted by his death in 1752. Having left no will and significant debts to pay, William Cumming’s *Drummine* tract was sold at a Sheriff’s sale in 1762 (*Maryland Gazette*, August 2, 1762).¹ Sold to Basil Dorsey, Jr. for £140, the land was probably unimproved (Fred. Co. Deed Book H, page 527).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-62

Name Drummie Farm
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

The Dorsey family was among the prominent land owning families of Frederick County through the second half of the 18th century. Williams' *History of Frederick County, Maryland* (1906) cites meeting records from 1775, in which county residents "qualified to vote for representatives" gathered and voted on resolutions in support of the American Continental Congress. Basil Dorsey, Sr. was selected to serve on "a committee of observation, with full powers to prevent any infraction of the said institution, and to carry the resolves of the American Congress and of the Provincial Convention into execution."² Additionally, Dorsey was "appointed to promote such subscriptions [for arms and ammunition]," in the Linganore Hundred where he lived.

Basil Dorsey, Sr. lived in a manor house reportedly constructed in the 1740s, north of the *Drummie* tract. It is not clear why Dorsey's son, Basil Dorsey, Jr. purchased the 668-acre *Drummie* property; however, it appears that Basil Jr. passed the land to his father after his purchase. By 1799, the farm passed to the ownership of Evan Dorsey through his father's will (Fred. Co. Will Book GM 3, page 306). In 1789, Evan Dorsey, oldest son of Basil Dorsey, Sr. and brother of Basil Dorsey, Jr., married Susanne Lawrence. Architectural evidence in the main house at Drummie Farm indicates that the house was probably constructed about this time, the house perhaps a wedding gift from Evan's father. The Drummie Farm in fact appears in the 1798 tax assessment for Frederick County under the name of Evan Dorsey, citing a "large Stone House" on the property.³ It was during the ownership of Evan Dorsey that the stone "tenant" house was constructed, bearing the date 1816 on one of the green stone quoins. Most likely this building served as slave quarters initially, the Dorsey family being substantial slave owners of the time. Evan had been given eight of his father's 31 slaves as part of his inheritance, including "Ben, Phil, Pheobe and her two Children, Jason, Rachel, and Roz." The 1800 U.S. Population Census shows Evan Dorsey with 13 slaves in his household. The stone section of the bank barn is also probably from this period of construction, as well as the smokehouse, water house, and privy, all of stone construction.

Evan held the Drummie Farm until his death in 1823. Having left no will, distribution of his real estate was left to his administrators, sons Upton and Evan. It appears that Upton L. Dorsey acquired the Drummie Farm, by then consisting of 211 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, part of *Drummie*, and part of *The Resurvey on Darby's Delight*. In 1831, Upton also died without a will and deeply in debt. The farm was sold by John H. McElfresh, a trustee assigned by the Court of Equity, to Cornelius Grimes, "containing all the real estate of the said Upton L. Dorsey and on which he resided at the time of his death," for \$8,361 (referenced in Fred. Co. Deed Book JS 45, page 475), but the sale was reassigned in 1834 to "substitute purchaser" William Gaither.

Following William Gaither's death in 1841, the Drummie Farm of 211 acres was sold to John D. Gaither and his wife Margaret. The deed was not confirmed, however, until 1858 (Fred. Co. Deed Book BGF 1, page 493). It was under the name of "Capt. J.D. Gaither" that the farm appeared on the 1858 Bond Map of Frederick County, just northeast of New London. For unknown reasons (possibly war), John Gaither sold the farm, now 199 acres, to Margaret R.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-62

Name Drummine Farm
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Poole (Fred. Co. Deed Book BGF 6, page 707). The purchase price was a mere \$9,000; this was \$788 less than Gaither had paid for it in 1841, implying that perhaps Margaret was a family member. In 1867, Margaret Poole sold Drummine Farm to neighbor William Walker for \$15,000, indicating there may have been additional improvements to the farm (Fred. Co. Deed Book DSB 1, page 167). These improvements likely included the large frame addition to the barn, the timber framed calf shed nearby, the wagon shed/corncrib, and the timber framed workshop (later a garage). Possibly the yard had been graded at this time with the stone wall enclosing the domestic complex allowing cattle to pass without damaging the formal and kitchen gardens.

The Drummine Farm remained in the Walker family following William's death through the ownership of Charles D. Walker (Fred. Co. Deed Book DHH 5, page 413). In 1904, Walker purchased a right-of-way, "over the bed road of the old road along the mill dam on the property of William Ray Gilbert, ...extending from the Liberty and New Market road to the lot or lots of Charles D. Walker..." (Fred. Co. Deed Book STH 267, page 334). This lane approached the farm from the south and appears in a c.1940 aerial photograph (see attached). Although the lane still exists as a tractor road, a new right-of-way is now used approaching from Green Valley Road from the west. The aerial photograph also shows the farm with all of the improvements made during the Walker ownership, particularly the addition of the dairy barn, milk house, and equipment sheds, all associated with modern dairy farming practice. The photograph also shows the extent of the kitchen gardens behind the house, enclosed by the stone walls.

Charles D. Walker sold the Drummine Farm in 1944 to Paul and Katharina Greff (Fred. Co. Deed Book 442, page 395). In 1946, the Greff's sold the farm to Martin Beadenkoff and his wife Katherine (Fred. Co. Deed Book 454, page 418); and in 1948, the farm was purchased by Edward and Nelda Drake (Fred. Co. Deed Book 474, page 33). The Drake's remained on the farm until 1983 when it was sold to the current owner (Fred. Co. Deed Book 1225, page 89). It continues under cultivation, however, the dairy production has ceased.

Note: For Historical Context, please refer to *An Agricultural History of Mid-Maryland*, a Maryland Historical Trust grant funded context development project administered through The Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2002-2003.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-5-62

See NR nomination

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property Approx. 192 acresAcreage of historical setting Approx. 10 acresQuadrangle name Libertytown, MarylandQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

See NR nomination

11. Form Prepared by

name/title Paula S. Reed, PhD., Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, Historianorganization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.date 10 February 2003street & number 105 N. Potomac Streettelephone 301-739-2070city or town Hagerstownstate 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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-62

Name Drummine Farm
Continuation Sheet

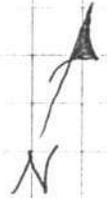
Number 9 Page 1

¹ Note: A January 5, 1995 Addendum to the NR nomination of the Drummine Farm states that William Cumming died in 1793, not 1752, and that no William Cumming, Jr. ever existed. It appears that since William Cumming, Sr. did not leave a will and his death was noted only through a Sheriff's sale newspaper advertisement, that this William Cumming was unfortunately missed by the genealogist doing the Cumming Family history. William Cumming, Jr., in his 1793 will would not have listed himself as "Junior" since his father and namesake was already deceased. The lands devised in the 1793 William Cumming will include *Friendship* and *Culloden*, but no mention of *Drummine*, indicating that indeed the *Drummine* tract had been sold previously.

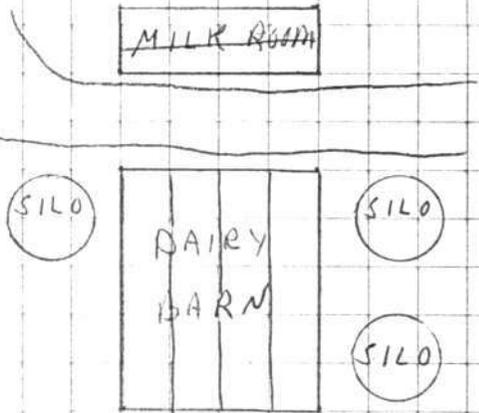
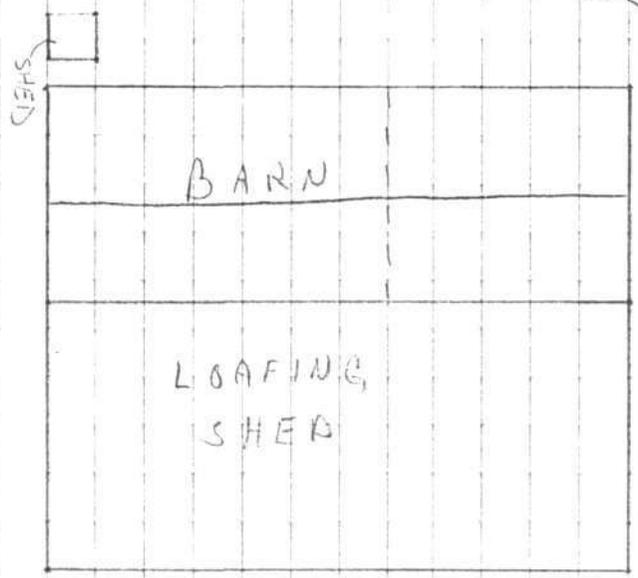
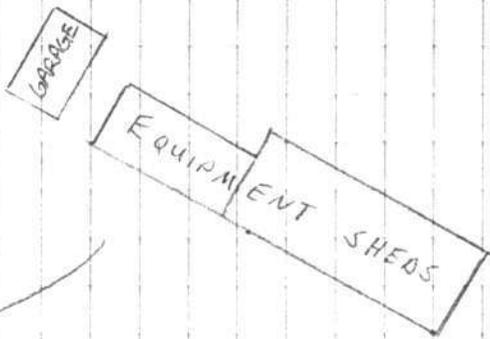
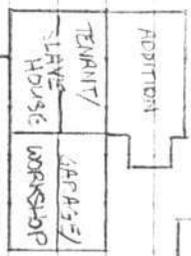
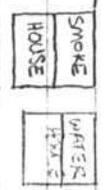
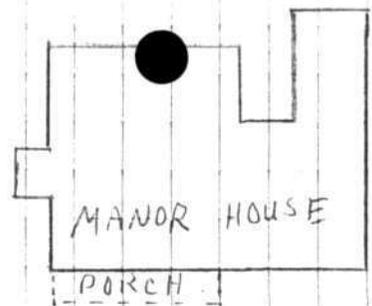
² T.J.C. Williams, *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, 1910, (reprint, Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979), Vol. 1, p. 85.

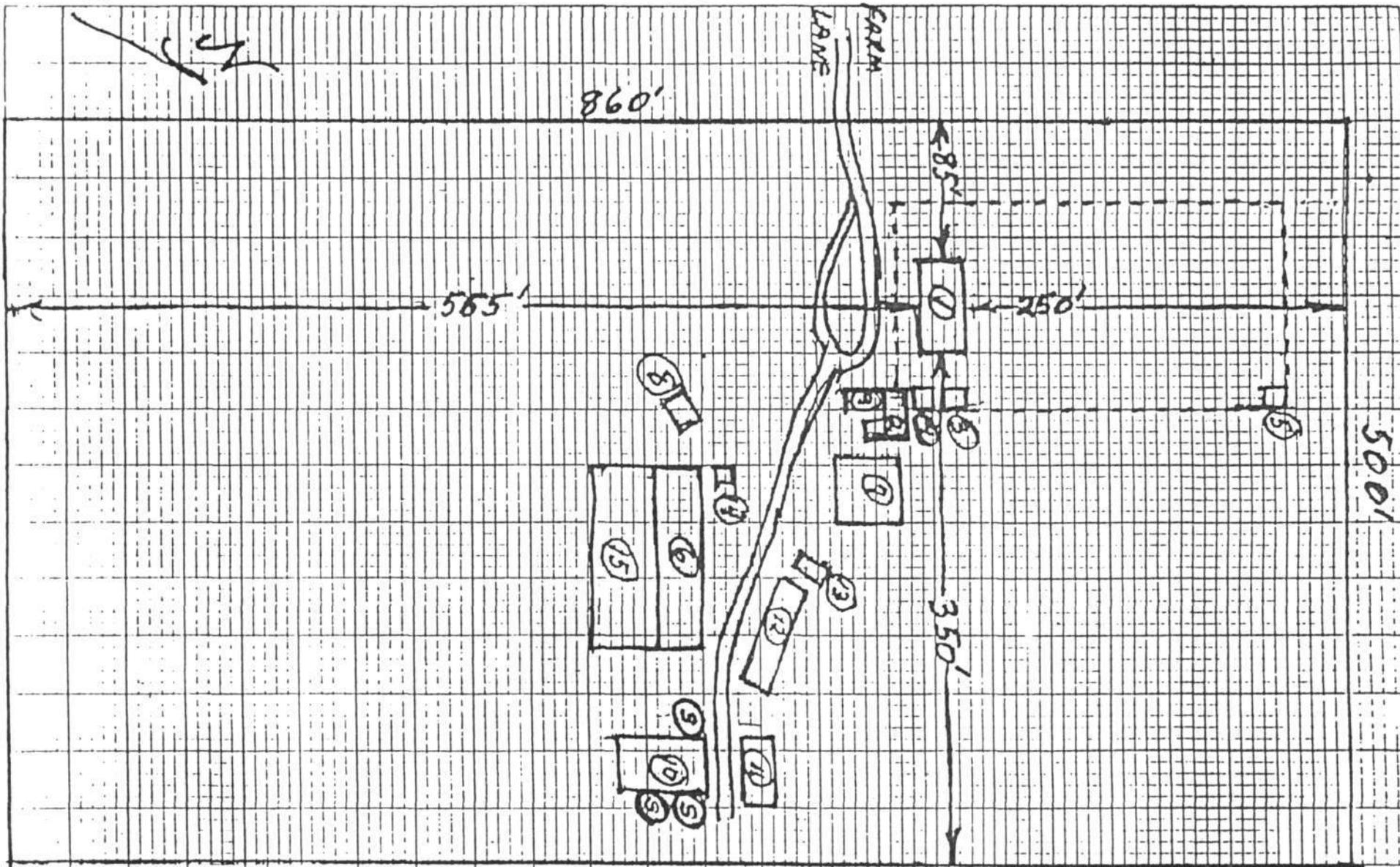
³ 1798 Tax Assessment, Frederick County, District No. 4, Sugar Loaf & Linganore Hundreds, microfilm copy, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

F-5-62
DRUMMINE FARM
FREDERICK CO., MD
SITE PLAN
(NOT TO SCALE)



HOG SHED
& AND PRIVY





DRUMLINE FARM
 F-5-62
 Frederick County, Maryland
 NATIONAL REGISTER
 boundary map, 1986

GLORIA FARMS, INC.
1034/542
195.73A.
P.35

P. 58
P. 45
P. 42

JOHN R. GILPIN, TR.
1114/85

F-5-62
DRUMMINE FARM
FREDERICK CO., MD
TAX MAP 70, PARCEL 2

3,1

BR OF EDUCATION
599/442
32.267A
P.36

"LINGANORE HIGH SCHOOL"

10.27A.

OLD

1201/222
7.43A.

P.79
P.78

P.82

P.82

P.98

P.142

P.142

P.142

P.142

P.39

P.93

P.93

P.93

P.93

P.93

D. F. & K. M. GARRETT
1225/89
191.58AC.
.50AC.
P.2

DAVID F. DOODY
2607/212
142.91A.
P.4

RI. HARD
1207/
61.4
P.

P.93

P.93

P.33

P.49

P.60

PLANT

P.93

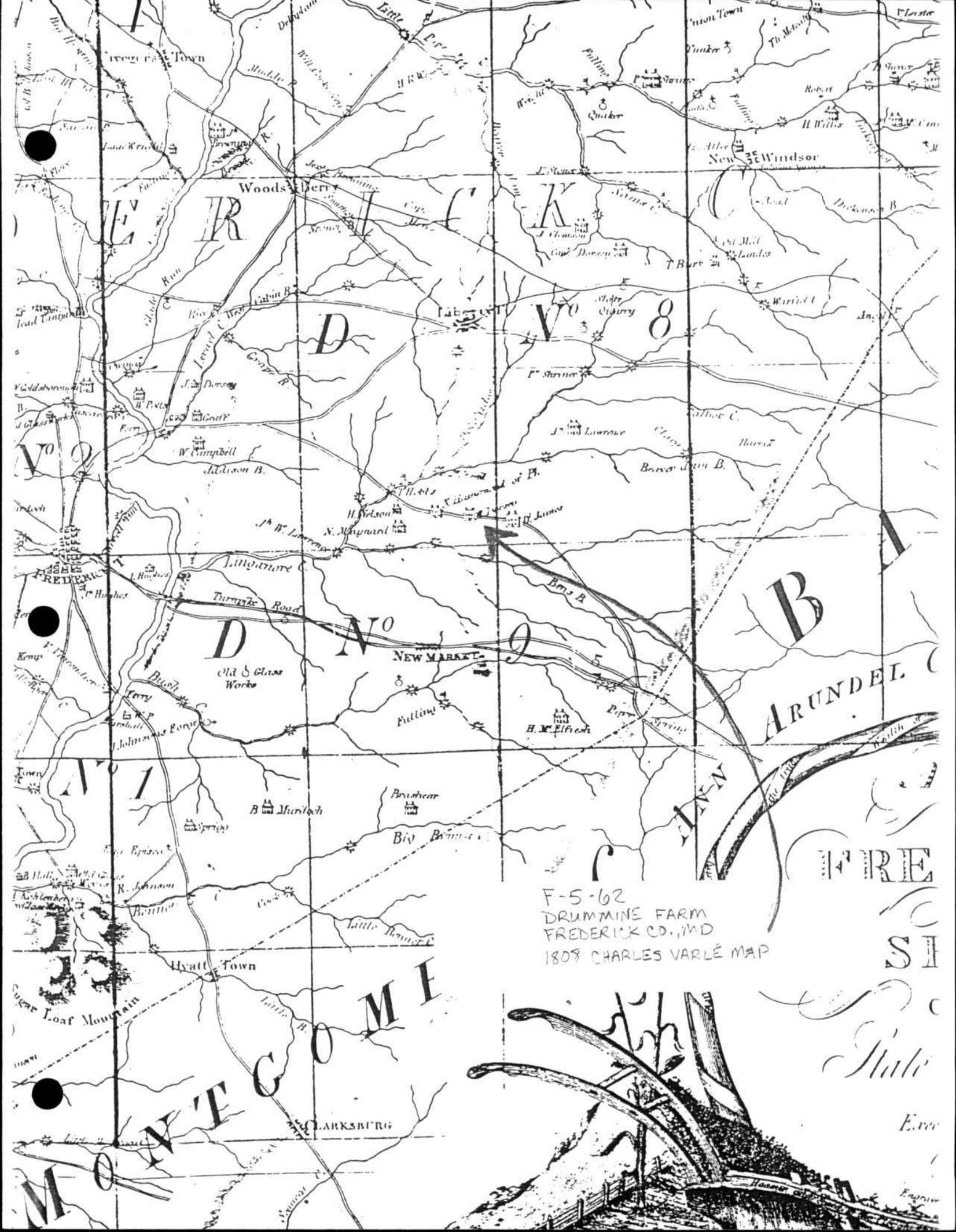
P.93

P.33

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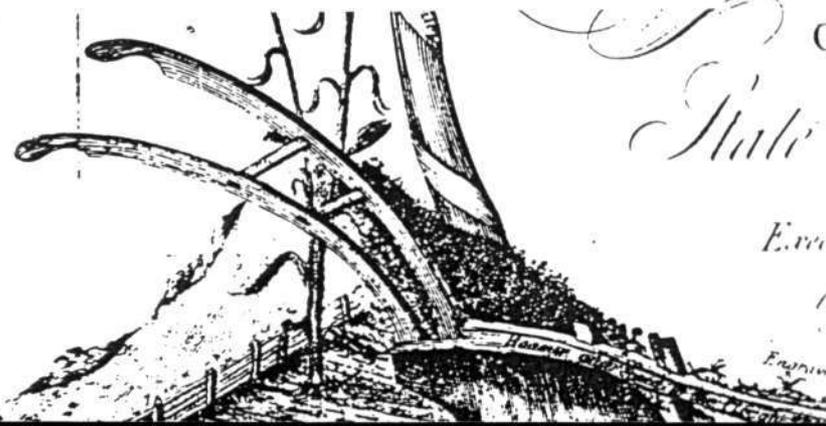
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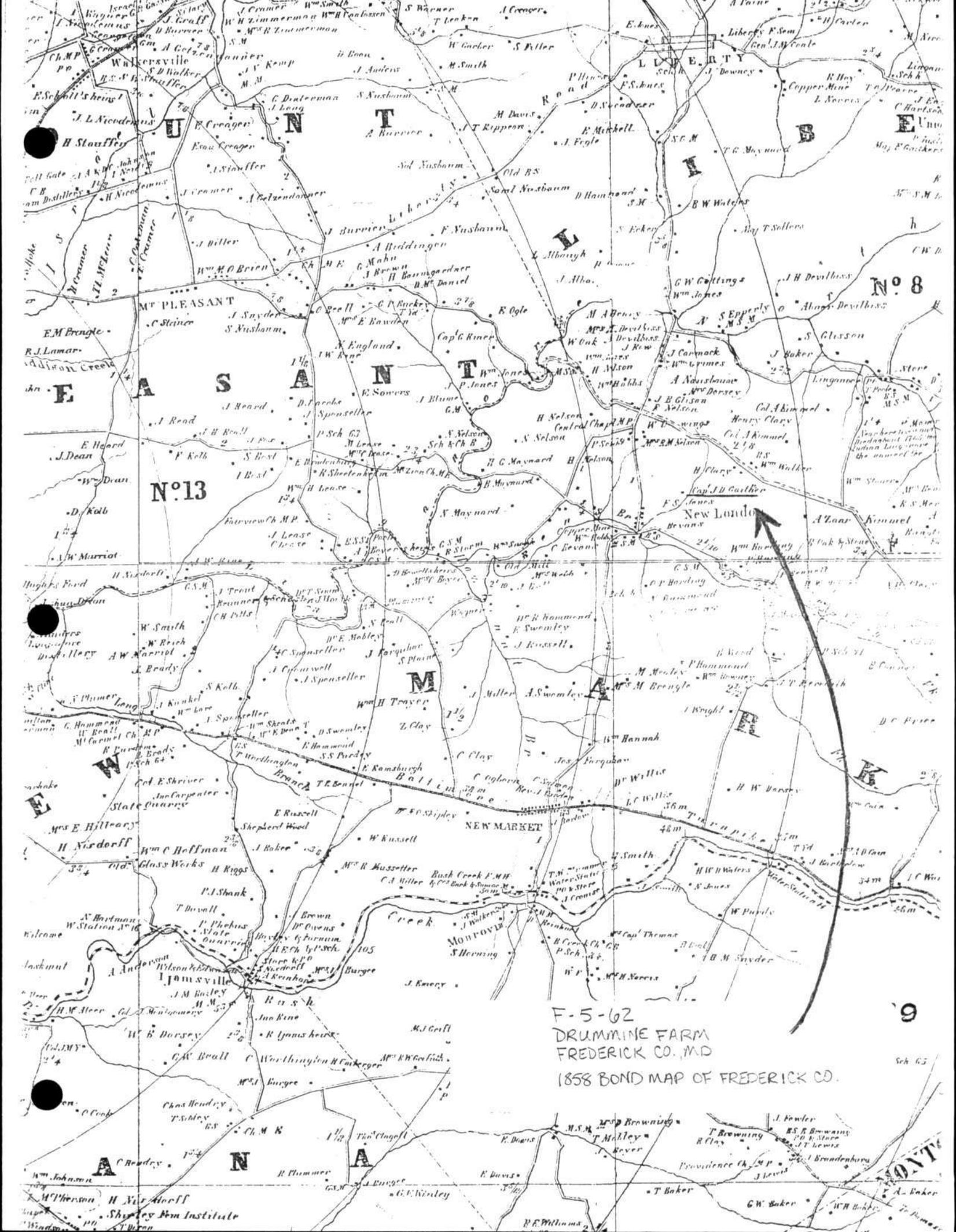
PLANT



F-5-62
DRUMMINE FARM
FREDERICK CO., MD
1808 CHARLES VARLÉ MAP

FRE
SI
State





F-5-62
DRUMMINE FARM
FREDERICK CO. MD
1858 BOND MAP OF FREDERICK CO.

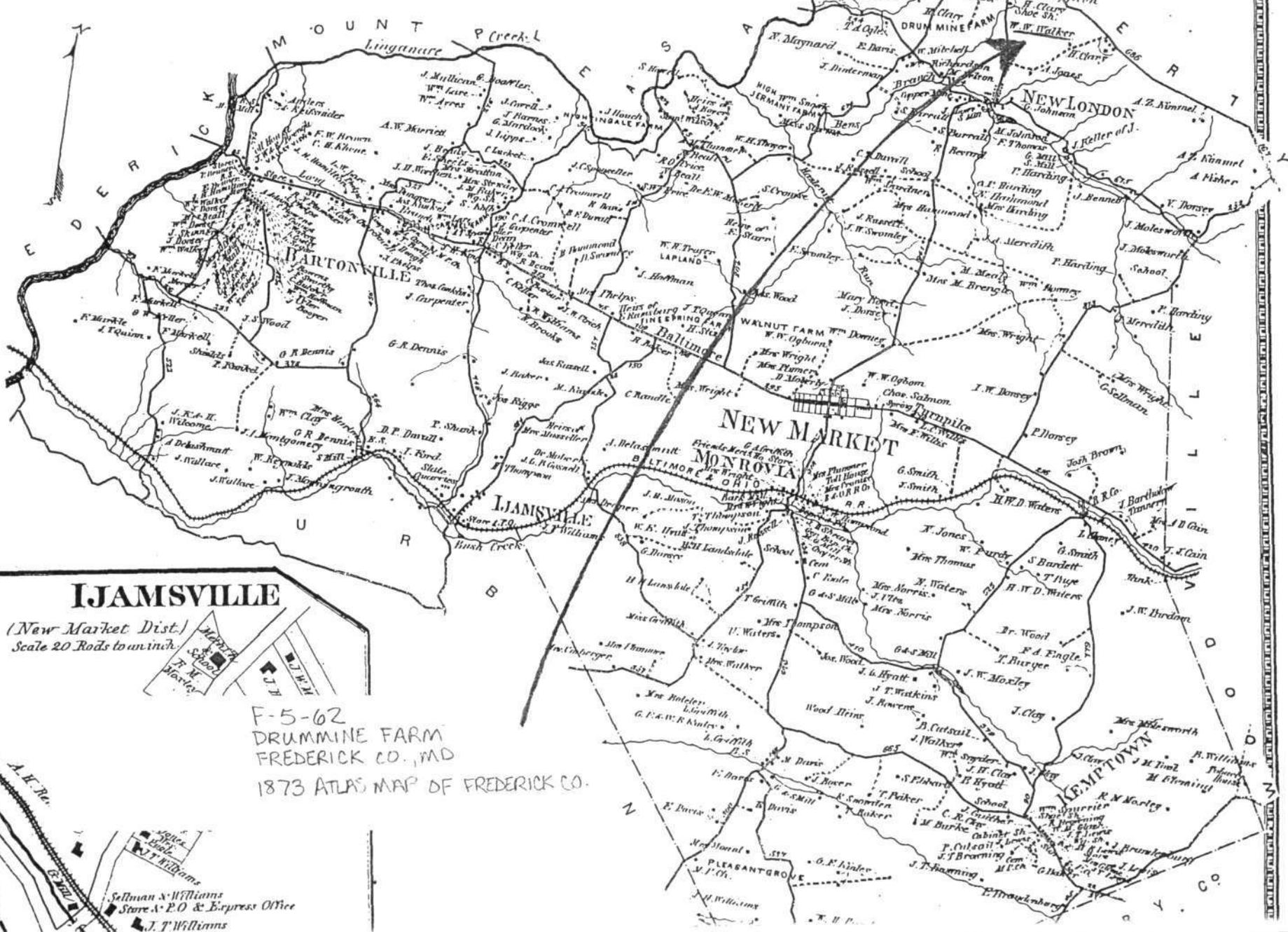
9

Sch 65

MONTE

NEW MARKET DIST. No. 9

Scale 1/8 inches to the mile



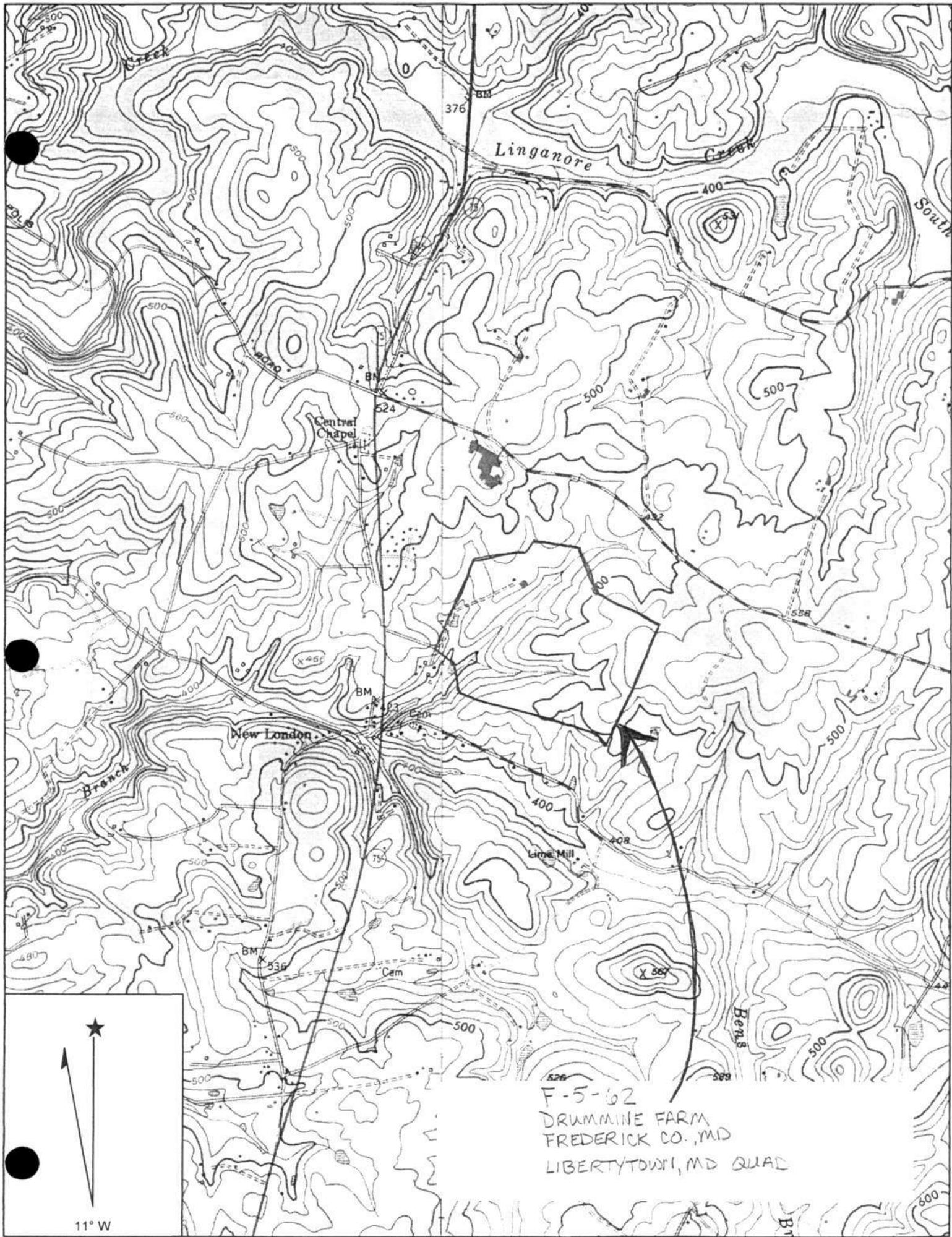
IJAMSVILLE

(New Market Dist.)
Scale 20 Rods to an inch



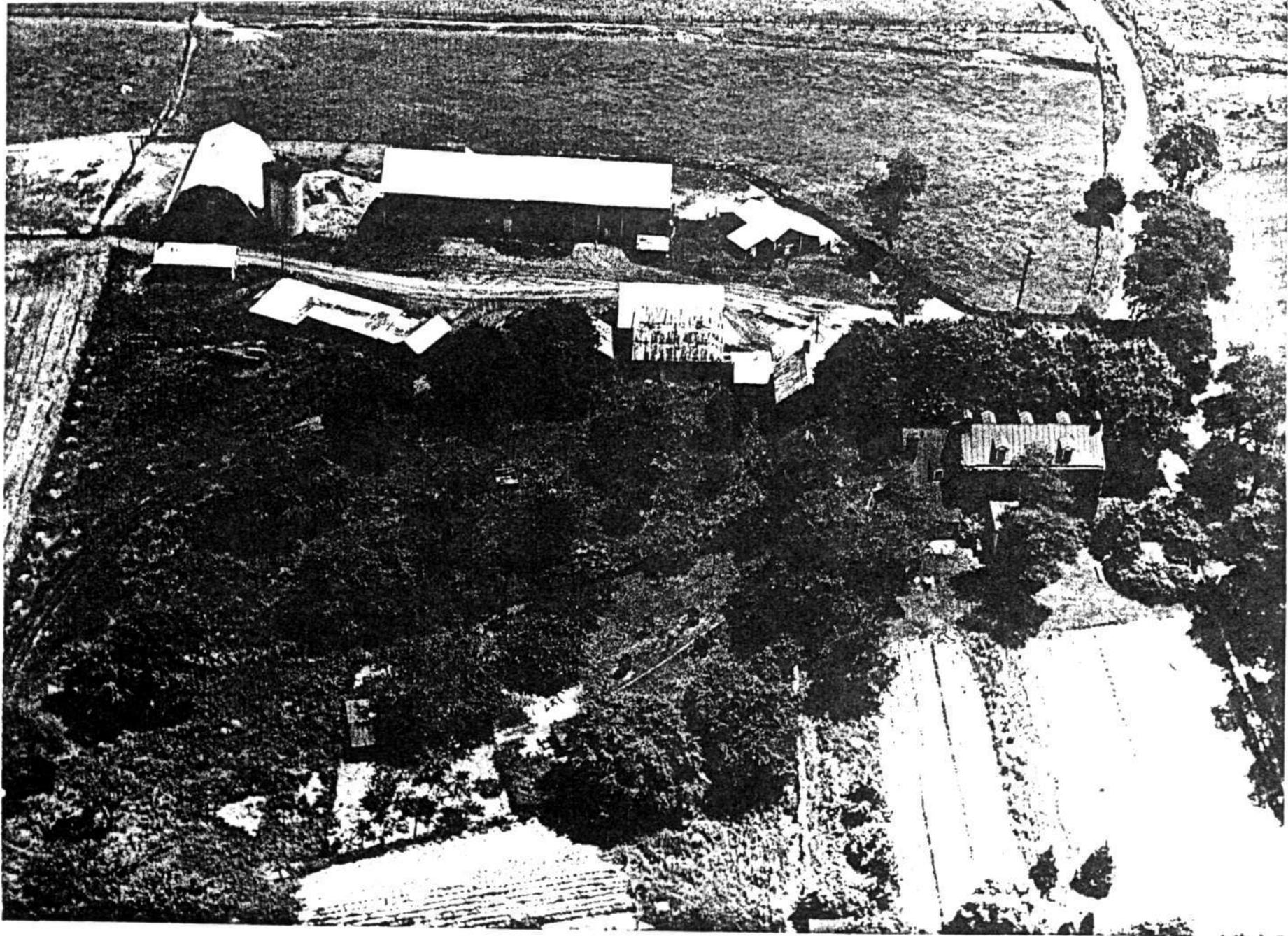
F-5-62
DRUMMINE FARM
FREDERICK CO., MD
1873 ATLAS MAP OF FREDERICK CO.

Sullivan & Williams
Store & P.O. & Express Office
J. T. Williams



F-5-62
DRUMMINE FARM
FREDERICK CO., MD

C. 1940 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



F-5-62



F-5-62

Drumaine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Main house, S elevation, view N from driveway

1/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Main house, W and S elevation, view N from
front yard.

2/30



F-5-62

Drumaine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

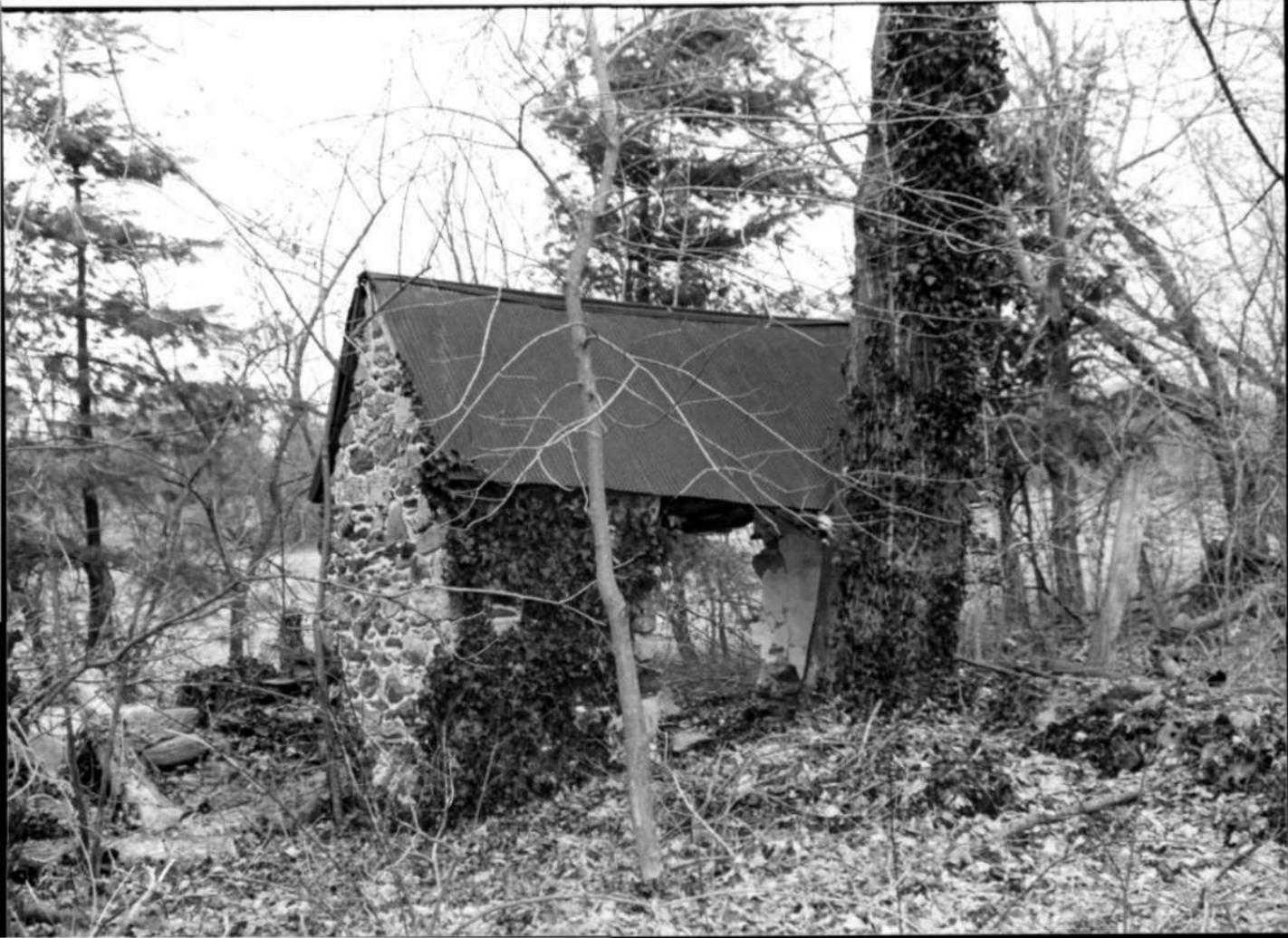
E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Main house, E and N elevation, view S from back
yard.

3/30



F-562

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Privy, W and S elevations, view N

4/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDS4PO

Privy, interior, view toward SW corner

5/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

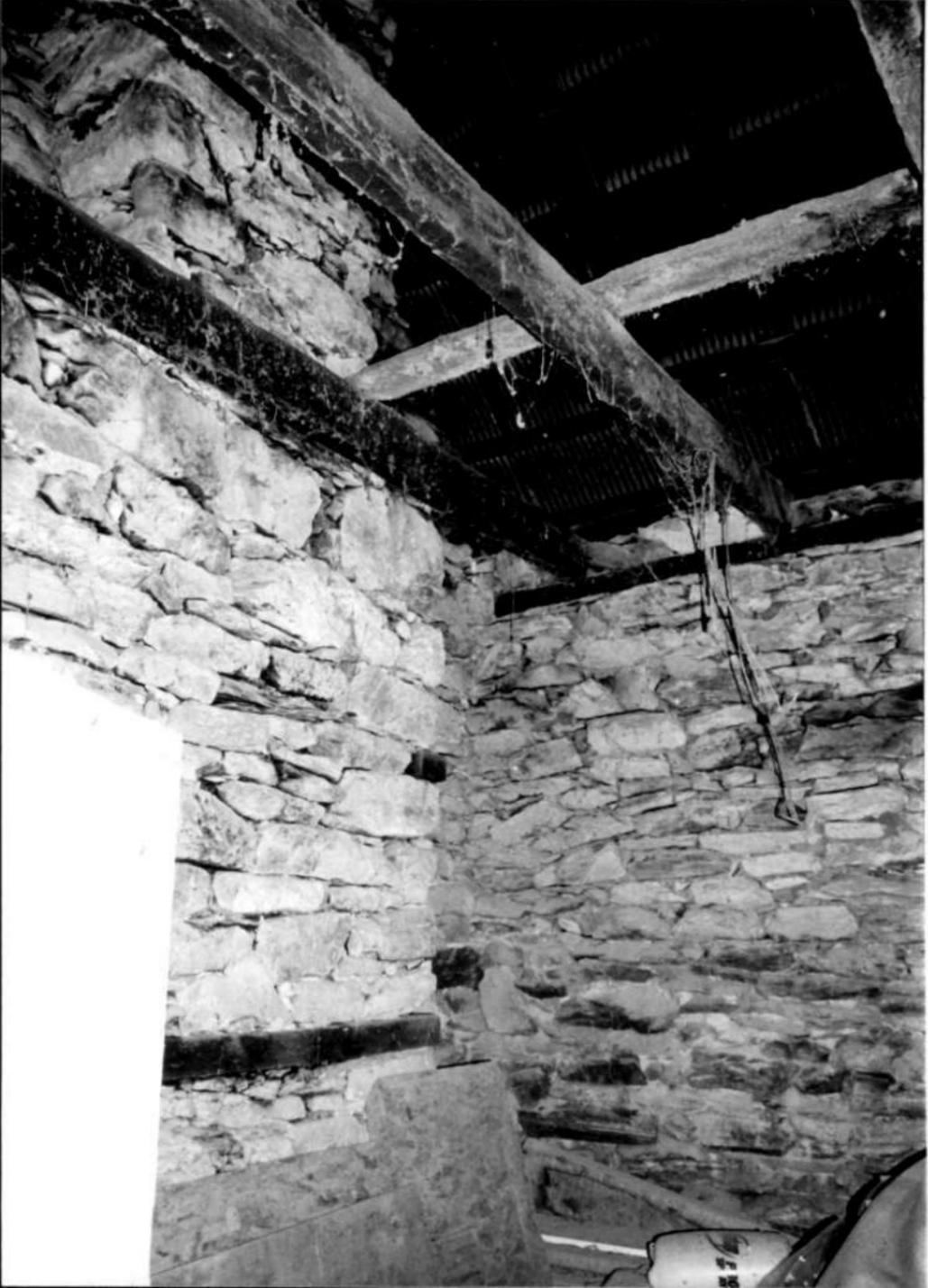
E. Wallace

1-03

MASHPO

Smokehouse, N and W elevations, view SE

6/30



F-5-62

Drumhike Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Smokehouse, interior, view toward NE corner

7/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Water house, W elevation smokehouse, S elevation, view NE

8/30



F-5-62

Drumming Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSAPO

Tenant house / slave quarter, W elevation, view NE

9/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wollave

1-03

MDSHIP

Workshop/garage and tenant house/slave quarter,
W and S elevations, view N

10/30



F-5-60

Drummine Form

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Wagon shed / corner ib, W elevation, view NE

11/30



F-5-62

Drummine Form

Frederic K Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Wagonshed/cornerib, interior, N wall, view NE

12/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHIPO

E elevations of wagon shed/cornerib and domestic
outbuildings, view NW

13/30



F-5-62

Drumming Form

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Calf shed, NE and NW elevations, view S

14/30



F-5-62

Drumming Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

103

MD541PO

Calf shed interior, view toward S corner

15/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

Er. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPD

Garage and equipment sheds, view E

16/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Hog shed, view E from NE corner of rear garden
wall

17/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Barn N and W elevations, view SE

18/30



F-5-62

Drumline Farm

Fredrick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDHPG

Barn, W elevation, view SE

19/30



F-5-62

Drumline Farm

Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

103

MDSHPO

Barn, E elevation, view SW

20/30



F-5-62

Drumaine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MD SHPO

Barn, view of E wall of stone section through
frame section

21/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Barn, detail of framing within stone section

22/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Barn, stall area below forebay of store section
(now enclosed by loading shed), view W.

23/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Barn, S elevation (within loading shed), detail of
connection between stone and frame sections

24/30



F-5-62

Drumfire Farm

Fredrick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MOSHIPO

Loading shed interior (attached to S elevation of
the barn), view W

25/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDS HPO

Barn w/ attached Isaline shed, W and S elevations,
view NE

26/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

K-03

MOSHPD

Old farm lane running S, view S

27/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Dairy complex view SE

28/30



F-5-62

Drumming Farm
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MASHPO

Dairy barn interior, view toward S wall

29/30



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHAD

East fields, view SE

30/30

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered 1/8/87

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Drummine Farm

and or common

2. Location

street & number 6901 Green Valley Road N/A not for publication

city, town New Market vicinity of Sixth Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Frederick code 021

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Donald F. Garrett (Karin M.)

street & number 6901 Green Valley Road

city, town Mount Airy N/A vicinity of state Maryland 21771

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse

street & number 100 West Patrick Street

city, town Frederick state Maryland 21701

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

F-5-62

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 <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources		Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: <u>0</u>
Contributing	Noncontributing	Original and historic functions and uses: agricultural, residential
<u>13</u>	<u>2</u> buildings	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects	
<u>13</u>	<u>2</u> Total	

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Drummine Farm is located off a farm lane on the eastern side of Maryland Route 75 approximately 3 miles north of the village of New Market in Frederick County, Maryland. The house and farm buildings are over half a mile from the main road in a private setting amidst old locust and maple trees, rolling pasture and cropfields. The farm consists of a circa 1790 fieldstone main house which faces south, a stone tenant house dated 1816 directly to the east of the main house, and four additional fieldstone buildings from the early 19th century: a smoke house, a water storage house, a garden outhouse and a large bank barn. There are also numerous wooden farm buildings to the east of the main house, including a calf shed and a wagon shed with corn cribs from the late 19th century, a dairy barn with 3 cement stave silos from the 1930s, several sheds and garages, and a large pole barn. The gable-roofed main house is constructed of uncoursed fieldstone and stands 2½ stories high, 5 bays wide by one room deep, with a one-bay "flounder" kitchen wing extending to the east. The south facade is symmetrical, with a transomed central entrance flanked by 9/6 sash. A complex modillioned and dentilled cornice is found at eave level. The interior retains much Georgian influenced detailing. The house is sited within a rectangular front yard elevated from the surrounding terrain and enclosed by a five-foot stone retaining wall.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Drummine Farm
Continuation sheet Frederick County, Maryland Item number 7 Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Drummine Farm is located in a very private setting off a farm lane approximately three miles north of New Market on Route 75. The main house faces south with farm land stretching in all directions. The tenant house lies just 38 feet to the east of the house and a smoke house and a water storage house are situated on the eastern side of the house 20 feet away. The site of the house is elevated from the surrounding terrain and the rectangular yard is enclosed by a five-foot retaining wall. A four-foot stone wall encloses a large back yard. An aerial photograph from the 1940s shows that the entire yard area then contained a vegetable garden. At the very rear of the walled garden on the northeastern side is a stone garden outhouse.

The main house is built of uncoursed fieldstone presumably taken from the surrounding fields. It was probably constructed between 1785 and 1795, but definitely before 1798. The main block is rectangular in shape, two and half stories high, and five bays wide with a two story shed-roofed "flounder" kitchen wing sharing the front facade on the eastern side. The main block is capped with a gable roof with three dormer windows in the front and two in the back (the windows were added after 1908 in a style consistent with the original house). Beneath the gable roof on the front or southern elevation, there is an elaborate cornice with modillions and interweaving dentils. A plain cornice runs along the northern elevation. The principal windows are double-hung wooden sash with nine-over-nine lights on the first floor level and six-over-nine lights on the second floor level. The roof is covered with sheet metal (originally wooden shingles) and the roof line is pierced by two internal chimneys in the gable ends and by an internal chimney on the eastern side of the kitchen wing. A porch running the full length of the front facade of the main block was added at the end of the nineteenth century, as was a one-story frame addition perpendicular to the center of the northern elevation. While the porch, with six large wooden pillars, is of a later (Victorian) style than the original structure, its simplicity makes it compatible with the house as a whole and prevents it from detracting from the integrity of the house. Two small rectangular windows are located in the gables of the east and west elevations. In the 1970s a screened porch was added on the western side of the frame addition facing the walled garden. The main block has a full complement of louvered shutters for all the windows.

The main entrance is located in the central bay of the south facade, with a four-raised-panel door (probably dating back to the early 1900s) hung on iron strap hinges and surmounted by a three-light rectangular transom. Another entrance on the north elevation of the main block also has a four-raised-paneled door with iron strap hinges. Secondary entrances are located in the center of the south and north elevations of the kitchen wing.

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Continuation sheet Frederick County, Maryland

Item number

7

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date entered

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The interior plan consists of a wide center hall in the main block with a single large room to the west (currently the living room) and the east (currently the dining room). The east room has access to the kitchen wing, to a second floor rear bedroom via a winder stairway and to the frame addition now housing a study and a powder room.

Rising against the east partition wall of the central hall, the staircase in the main block is characterized by a closed string and triple-run with an open well, which leads to the attic. The molded handrail is carried by turned newells and ballusters. The stairs are of poplar, as is all of the flooring of the second floor. The area under the staircase on the first floor is enclosed with paneling and architrave molding. The area at the top of the well is finished with vertical boards. Decorative chair rail molding placed at the same height as the hand rail, runs along the wall of the staircase to the second floor level.

The principal decorative detailing of the interior is the architrave molding raised-six panel doors, chair rail molding and elaborate cabinetry and paneling in the west and east rooms. The west room is the most elaborately decorated in the house. On the western wall, there are arched cabinets on each side of the mantel. The double doors for each cabinet have three-raised panels and the bottom doors have a single raised panel. The recessed paneling next to the cabinets is in four tiers. There is very complex architrave molding above the cabinets and mantel. The mantel shelf is supported by consoles and a center tablet with multi-stepped reversed curve molding underneath. The fireplace, set in a projecting chimney breast, has a rectangular opening with architrave surround and rectangular overmantel. The room probably contained chair rail originally, but it has been removed. All the window and door frames have architrave trim. The original pine flooring is still exposed in the west room, whereas the same flooring has been covered with newer flooring in the hall and east room. The fireplace in the east room is similar in design to the one in the west room. On the northern side of the fireplace is a corner cabinet with glazed doors and an architrave surround. In the northwestern corner of the room are the first four steps of a winder staircase leading to the second floor. The raised six-panel door closing off the staircase is on the northern side of the corner cabinet. This room has chair rail and architrave molding surrounding the doors and windows.

The ceiling height diminishes with each of the three floors of the house: the first floor ceiling is ten feet, the second floor is nine feet and the third floor is six feet. The second floor is divided into three rooms, a master bedroom on the western side and two smaller bedrooms on the eastern side separated with vertical board partitions. A bathroom has been added directly to the south of the staircase area on the second floor level. The flooring throughout the second floor is the original poplar. The chair rail on the second floor is on the outer masonry wall only, not on the vertical board walls separating the rooms. The fireplaces in the master bedroom and

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Drummine Farm

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

in the southeast bedroom are inserted in projecting chimney breasts. Each has a simple architrave surround. The mantel shelves have reverse curve molding underneath. The windows in this room have simple architrave surrounds, as do the others on this floor. The master bedroom and the northeast bedroom have six-raised-panel doors. The master bedroom has a built-in closet with vertical board walls and board and batten doors. The southeast bedroom has access to the second floor of the kitchen wing, which now serves as a bathroom and a laundry room. This exit was probably added in the late nineteenth century. The smaller northeast room receives the winder staircase from the dining room.

The half-story is divided into two finished rooms with a small sitting area where the staircase ends. The flooring is wide-plank pine and the walls and ceilings are finished with vertical boards and tongue and groove paneling.

The kitchen wing has a single room on each level connected by a winder stairway. It has a shed roof, sloping down to the north. Although it differs from the main block in that it lacks both the exterior and interior decorative trim, it may have been built at the same time as the main block since there is no visible seam separating the main block from the kitchen in the front facade. The most significant feature of the kitchen wing is the large stone fireplace which appears to remain as originally constructed. The wooden entrance doors to the wing are quite old, possibly late nineteenth century, although wooden panels have been removed and glass inserted. The basement contains several very primitive split log benches.

Building Inventory:

1. Main house, described above.

2. Tenant house, uncoursed fieldstone, 1816.

The tenant house is located southeast of the main house, 38 feet away. The facade faces west, is two stories high with a gable roof and one dormer window on the western elevation and a chimney piercing the southern slope of the roof. The main fieldstone block, measuring 24' by 18', has the date "1816" on a corner stone. The second floor joists have been exposed and the second floor retains the original wide plank flooring. A wing connected to the eastern elevation was added in the 1940s that includes a kitchen, pantry, family room and bath.

3. Smoke house, uncoursed fieldstone, circa 1820.

The smoke house measures 18 by 15 feet and is located 20 feet to the east of the main house. It contains a fieldstone fireplace whose opening has been filled in.

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Drummine Farm

Continuation sheet Frederick County, Maryland Item number

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

4. Water storage house, uncoursed fieldstone, circa 1820.
The water storage house, 18 by 17 feet, is 20 feet east of the main house and 6 feet south of the smoke house. It presently shelters a cement holding tank that stores well water for household use of the main house and the tenant house.
5. Garden outhouse, uncoursed fieldstone, circa 1820.
This building is at the northeast corner of the walled-in garden behind the main house. A portion of one of the walls has been dismantled and is being rebuilt.
6. Bank barn, uncoursed fieldstone and wood siding, circa 1820.
The original fieldstone section is 55 by 40 feet. The barn was doubled in size with a frame addition on the eastern side probably in the late nineteenth century. The barn is a good example of heavy timber framing. The forebay on the southern elevation has been well preserved because of the addition of a pole barn alongside of the southern elevation in the 1960s. The fieldstone section of the barn has louvered wooden ventilators on every elevation.
7. Wagon shed with corn crib and storage shed, circa 1880.
Wood frame, metal roof with three louvered windows on the western and eastern elevations. The wagon shed retains old pulleys with large wooden rollers to remove hay from wagons.
8. Calf shed, circa 1880.
One and a half stories, heavy timber framed.
9. Storage shed and garage, circa 1900.
Wooden frame with metal roofs, located south of tenant house.
10. Dairy barn with three concrete stave silos, circa 1935.
Two stories, wood frame, metal roof.
11. Dairy house, circa 1935.
Cinderblock, metal roof.
12. Machine sheds, circa 1935.
Frame, with metal shed roofs.
13. Stucco garage, circa 1935.
Wood paneled interior.
14. Storage shed, circa 1940 - Noncontributing.
At northwest corner of bank barn. Wood frame, and stucco, with metal roof.

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Continuation sheet Drummine Farm Frederick County, Maryland Item number 7 Page 5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: (continued)

15. Pole Barn, circa 1960 - Noncontributing.
Telephone poles, cement foundation, sheet metal roof and siding.
Attached to the south elevation of the bank barn.

8. Significance

F-5-62

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/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1772-1779 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C
 Applicable Exceptions: none
 Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The significance of Drummine Farm is derived from the architectural character of the house and dependent buildings. Drummine Farm embodies the distinctive characteristics of rural domestic architecture of the last quarter of the eighteenth century as found in the central and western portions of Maryland and adjacent south-central Pennsylvania. These characteristics include fieldstone construction, rectangular gable-roofed form, central hall floor plan and Georgian stylistic influences in exterior and interior decorative detailing. Drummine Farm is a particularly good example because it retains a high level of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling and association. Of particular note are the large scale of the structure which is unusual in the region, the complex cornice with modillions and interweaving dentils, and the outstanding interior decorative detailing including the stair and the elaborate cabinets, paneling, mantels, and trim in the first floor rooms. Further significance comes from the highly unusual placement of the kitchen wing directly alongside the more formal main block, continuous with the front facade of the house. The house retains early landscape features; it is located on an elevated site with front and rear yards enclosed by stone retaining walls. Five early stone ancillary buildings are placed in close proximity to the main house. Through its design and features, the property provides valuable insights into the lifestyle of an upper middle class farming family in Southern Frederick County in the late 18th century; 19th and early 20th century outbuildings reflect the evolution of the farm over time.

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Continuation sheet Drummine Farm Item number 8 Page 6
Frederick County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The original patent for Drummine covered 668 acres and was issued to William Cumming, Sr. of Annapolis in 1748. (Liber T 1, No. 1 of 438, Hall of Records, Annapolis.) "Drummine" is thought to be a corruption of the name of a village in Scotland near Inverness - either Drummuir or Drumossie Muir - which had been used interchangeably with "Culloden" to refer to the battle of Culloden. The patent to the north and northwest of Drummine was named "Culloden." According to an unpublished monogram entitled "Drummine and William Cummings," by H. H. Hopkins and H. W. Newman, William Cumming, Sr. arrived in America in 1717 and had previously served with Scottish forces in attempting to restore a Stuart pretender to the throne of Scotland. The authors quote the poem by Robert Burns entitled "Lament for Culloden," which refers to "Drumossie Moor." The Battle of Culloden occurred in Scotland in 1745, three years before the patent was issued. William Cumming died in 1752, without apparently having constructed any substantial buildings on the land.

In 1762 Drummine was put up for sale by William Beall, the Sheriff of Frederick County, to satisfy the creditors of William Cumming's estate. The land was advertised in the August 2, 1762 issue of the Maryland Gazette, as follows:

Writ for the sale of Drummine, 668 acres, the property of the late William Cummings, taken for execution for the Commission of the Paper Currency, signed: Samuel Beall, Sheriff of Frederick County.

Drummine was sold to Basil Dorsey in 1762 for £ 170 with William Cummings, Jr. retaining the option to purchase back 68 acres at a later time (Liber H, folio 527, Frederick County Land Records). The main house was probably constructed between 1785 and 1795 during the ownership of Basil Dorsey and may have been the residence of either Basil Dorsey or his eldest son Evan. While the house could have been constructed even earlier than this, the later dates are more consistent with the style of the house, its decorative trim and other features. "Drummine" is identified in the records of the 1798 Federal Direct Tax as being in District No. 4 containing the Sugarloaf and Linganore Hundreds. The owner or possessor's name was "Evan Dorsey," the buildings were identified as "large Stone House," the number of acres, "587½" Value of improvements, "150," Total value, "1021." Drummine legally passed to Evan Dorsey by will with the death of his father in 1799. (Frederick County Wills, Frederick County Court House.) Evan Dorsey was born in 1767, married Susannah West Lawrence on January 6, 1789, and had several children. Evan Dorsey's signature is inscribed underneath the main staircase with the date "1816." Other dates underneath the staircase include: "1797" in two places and the date "1832" with an illegible signature. A map of Frederick and Washington Counties prepared in 1808 by Charles Varlé has a symbol of the house at the expected location with Evan Dorsey's name. The property remained in the name of Evan Dorsey until 1826 when it was sold to Christian Harding. (Frederick County Land Records, Liber JS 24, folio 390.)

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Drummine Farm

Continuation sheet Frederick County, Maryland Item number

8

Page 7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

A number of the farm buildings and the frame addition to the main house were probably constructed during the ownership of the locally prominent Walker family (Charles D. and Estelle G.) between 1904 and 1944. The farm was documented during the early part of their ownership in a large 1908 photograph on canvas measuring 19" by 14". The photograph shows the main house, the tenant house, the bank barn, wagon shed, calf shed, garage and storage sheds. Livestock are shown grazing in fenced fields and members of the household are visible behind the front hedge and in the kitchen door. An aerial photograph of all the buildings of the farm probably dating from the 1940s also survives in the possession of the current owners. The property was purchased by Edward and Nelda Drake in 1948 and remained in their ownership until 1983, when it was sold to the current owners. The farm presently consists of 230 acres, 200 of which were part of the original Drummine patent.

F-5-62

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Continuation sheet Drummine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland Item number 9 Page 8

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Hopkins, H. Hanford and Newman Harry Wright, "Drummine and William Cummings, Esq.," unpublished manuscript, 24 pages with appendix reproducing some source material, dated May, 1977.

Frederick County Land Records, Frederick County Court House.

Frederick County Wills, Frederick County Court House.

1798 Direct Tax Records for Central Maryland, on microfilm in C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick

Map of Frederick and Washington Counties by Charles Varle, dated 1808, reproduced by Ann Lebherz.

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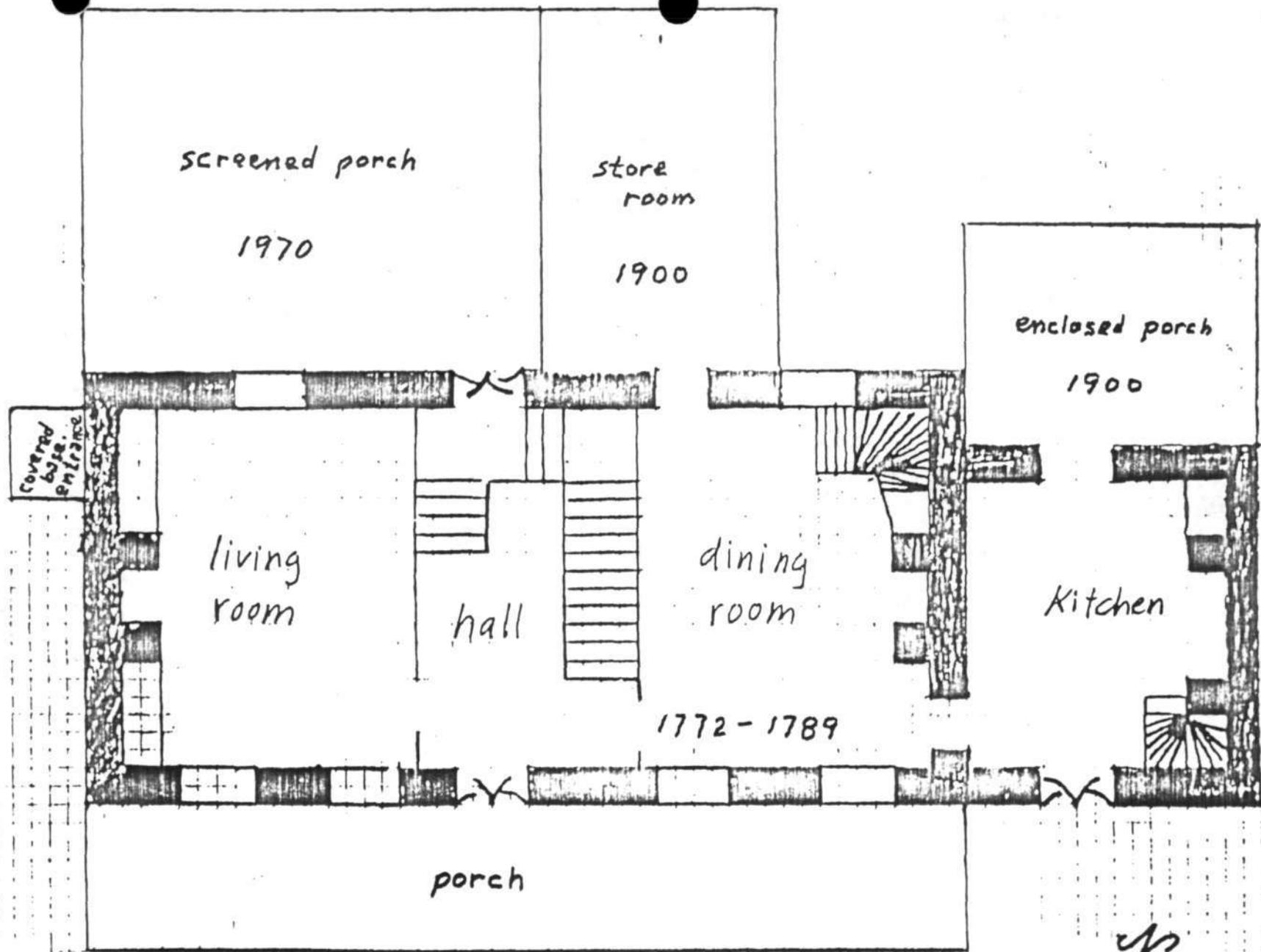
date entered

Continuation sheet Frederick County, Maryland Item number 10 Page 9

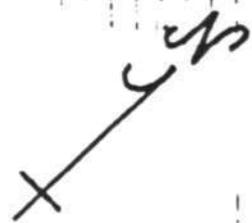
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

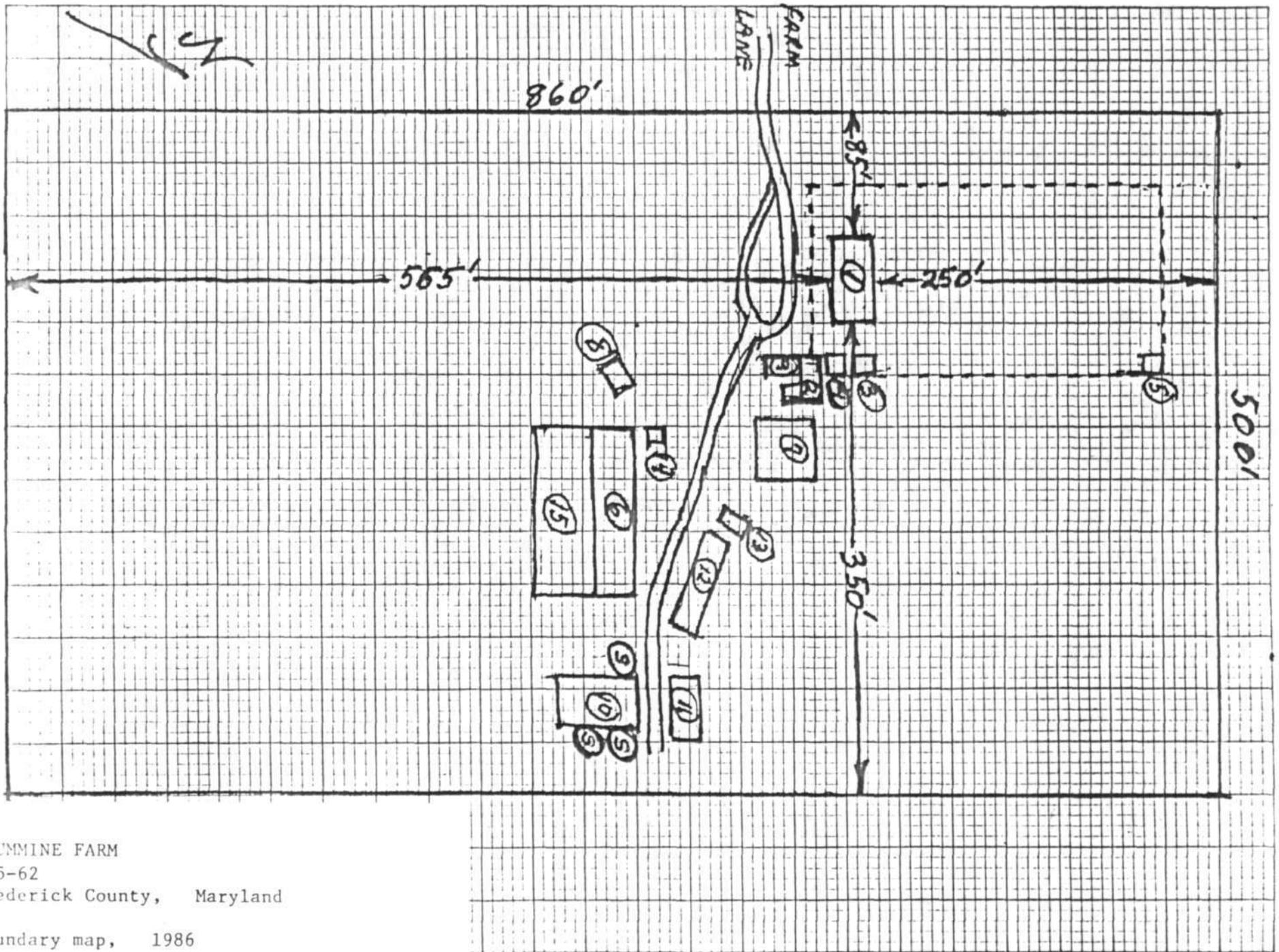
Boundary Description: The nominated property comprises a rectangular area measuring 860' north-south by 500' east-west. The sides of this rectangle are drawn parallel to the north, east, south, and west elevations of the main house. The north boundary lies 250 feet north of the north elevation; the east boundary lies 350 feet east of the east elevation; the south boundary lies 565 feet south of the south elevation; and the west boundary lies 85 feet west of the west elevation. Boundaries are depicted on the attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, approximately 10 acres, comprises the minimum acreage necessary for maintaining the historic setting of the house and other buildings. It includes all existing structures of the farm, the walled garden behind the main house, neighboring fields that have traditionally been used for small animal grazing, vegetable gardens and orchards, and several acres of pasture to the south of the barns including a small stretch of stream that passes through the farm. While the farm currently consists of 230 acres and additional fields on all sides could have been included, the topography of those fields is such that they would not add appreciably to the overall setting and their inclusion would lack compelling justification. Near the main house, the boundaries follow existing tree lines and fence rows.



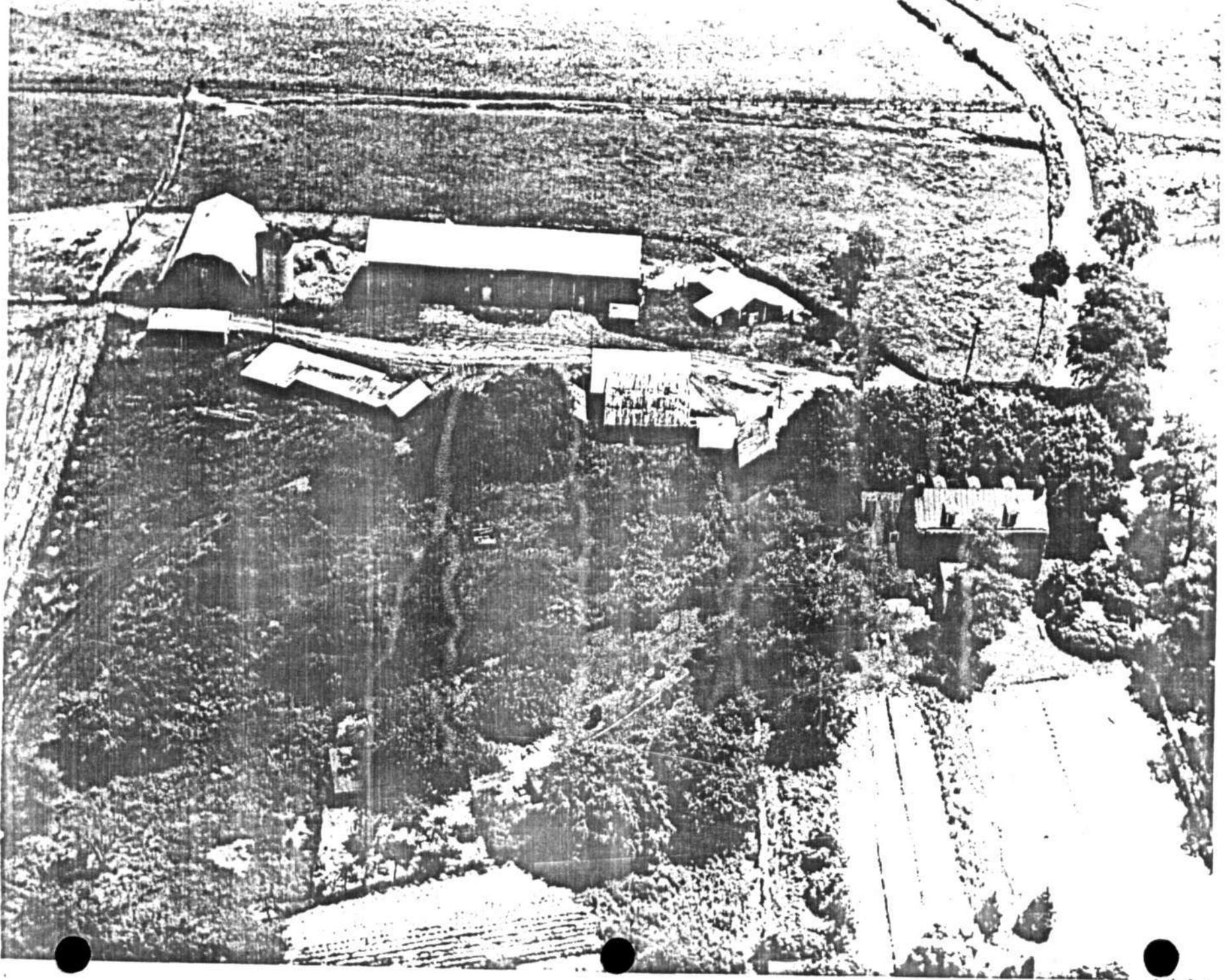
DRUMMINE FARM
 F-5-62
 Frederick County, Maryland
 main house
 first floor plan, 1986





DRUMMINE FARM
 F-5-62
 Frederick County, Maryland
 boundary map, 1986

XEROX of 1940's aerial photograph of farm buildings taken by Henry DeWolf, Rochester, NY in possession of Don Garrett



9. Major Bibliographical References

F-5-62

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approximately 10 acres

Quadrangle name Libertytown, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 8	3 0 6 7 7 0	4 3 6 6 6 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 8	3 0 6 8 7 0	4 3 6 6 2 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 8	3 0 6 7 0 0	4 3 6 6 2 2 0
---	-----	-------------	---------------

D	1 8	3 0 6 6 0 0	4 3 6 6 5 4 0
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E			
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F			
---	--	--	--

G			
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 9

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state		code	county	code
-------	--	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donald F. Garrett

organization N/A date August 1986

street & number 6901 Green Valley Road telephone (301) 865-5277

city or town Mount Airy state Maryland 21771

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *J. M. H.* 11-20-86

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

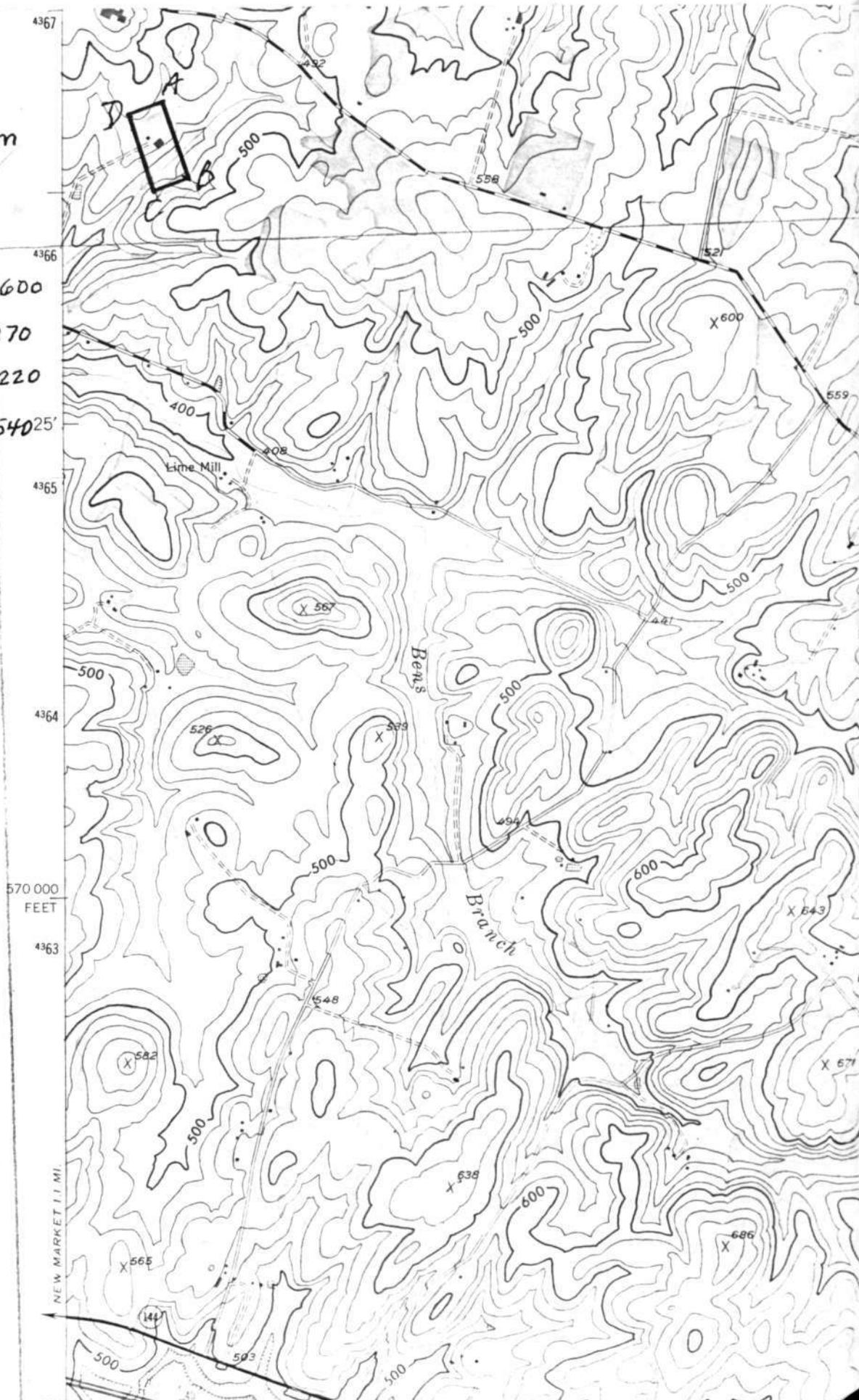
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

Drummine Farm
Frederick Co.
Maryland

- A 18/306770/4366600
- B 18/306870/4366270
- C 18/306700/4366220
- D 18/306600/4366540^{25'}



EDWIN A. BREWER
604 Edward Street
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32168-6649
Phone: (904) 427-9060

5 January 95

ADDENDUM TO "U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES"

File on Drummine Farm, Frederick County, MD (F-5-62)

I take exception to the second paragraph of the "Monogram" entitled "Drummine and William Cumming, et al" and to much of the matter in "Item Number 8, Page 6".

Montgomery Cumming spent a great amount of hours and money in the accumulation of the Cumming Family history during the latter part of the 19th century. He obviously contacted members of each living branch of the Family and, from the data obtained, caused the "William Cumming-Sarah Coppage Family Chart" to be issued. The "Chart", 46"x30", required the etching in copper in excess of 1500 names. Therefrom, charts were printed and furnished to each branch of the family listed thereon. Copies were also printed and furnished to the Library of Congress (C71 CS 971 1905), DAR and, I believe that either he or I, furnished copies to the Maryland Historical Society, Maryland Hall of Records, SAR, Frederick County Historical Society and the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore City.

Had there been a "William Cumming, Jr.", it is highly unlikely that Montgomery Cumming neither heard of him nor included him in the family chart.

The "Chart" lists William Cumming being born in 1725 and dying at his home in the Linganore Hills in March of 1793.

William Cumming's "Will" is on file at the Register of Wills office in the Frederick County Courthouse, 100 W. Patrick St., Frederick, MD 21701, under Folio GM 2, Liber 466/469.

This "Will", signed by William on 3 December 1790, contains, inter alios, the following bequests:

"To my daughter Anna ----

1/4 of the land called Friendship", approx. 225 acres and, upon the death of Anna, sell the remaining 3/4 of Friendship, money to be divided among my other daughters, Elizabeth Hobbs, Sarah Dorsey, Jane McElfresh and Catherine Simpson.

"To Sarah Dorsey ----

35 acres, part of a tract of land called Culloden on the southside of main road leading from David Jame's Mill ----

"To daughter Jane McElfresh ----

200£ worth of the land called Friendship that lies on the north side of the south branch of Linganore Creek.

"four rows of apple trees and two acres of meadow ground on the plantation I now live on".

William Cumming signed a codicil to this Will on 5 January 1793, which was witnessed 28 March 1793 and affirmed 1 April 1793. Therein he revises these items and states - "all of such part of my land called Friendship and Culloden be sold and the proceeds, after payment of the debts and legacies, shall be for the use of the children of my sons Robert and Thomas." The codicil also states - "I desire that no waste of timber be committed--on the plantation whereon I now live--from the land that lies on the north side of the north branch of Linganore Creek."

This data clearly establishes that "William Cumming did not make a "Will" in 1748 and die in 1752."

It also casts doubt on the material in Item #8, page 6: unless the properties Friendship & Culloden were not a part of Drummine.

Yours truly,



Edwin A. Brewer



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 1
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
neg. w/ photographer
front facade of manor house
with tenant house on right
camera facing north
1 of 20



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 2
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
Neg. w/ Schamp
front facade of manor house
camera facing north
2/28



Drummine Farm Photo 3
Frederick County, MD.
Don Garrett 3-7-85
Neg. w/ Garrett
front facade of manor house
camera facing northeast

F-5-62

3/28



Drummine Farm Photo 4 F-5-62

Frederick County, Md.

J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85

Neg. w/ Schamp

western side of manor house

with cellar entrance

camera facing northeast

4/28



Drummine Farm Photo 5 F-5-62

Frederick County, MD.

J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85

Neg. w/ Schamp

kitchen wing of manor house

camera facing northwest

5/28



F-5-42

Drummine Farm Photo 6
Frederick County, MD.

Don Garrett 3-7-85

Neg. w/ Garrett

front facade of manor house
showing stone reinforcement
of elevated terrain in
front of house

camera facing northeast

6/28



F5-62

DrummineFarm Photo 7
Frederick County, MD.
Don Garrett 3-7-85
Neg. w/ Garrett
view from front porch
camera facing southwest
7/28



Drummine Farm Photo 8

F-5-62

Frederick County, MD.

J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85

Neg. w/ Schamp

section of cornice

camera facing north

8/28



Drummine Farm Photo 9 F-5-62
Frederick County, MD.
Don Garrett 3-7-85
Neg. w/ Garrett
closeup of cornice
camera facing northwest
9/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 10

Frederick County, MD.

Don Garrett 3-7-85

Neg. w/ Garrett

underneath of cornice

camera facing northwest

10/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 11

Frederick County, MD.

J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85

Neg. w/ Schamp

rear view of main house

camera facing south

11/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 12
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
Neg. w/ Schamp
rear view of main house
w/ rear of kitchen wing vis
visible and side of
smoke house
camera facing south
12/28



Drummine Farm Photo 13 ^{F-5-62}
Frederick County, Md.
Don Garrett
Neg. w/ Garrett
walled-in yard viewed from
roof of kitchen wing
camera facing northwest
13/28



Drummine Farm Photo 14

F-5-62

Frederick County, MD.

J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85

Neg. w/ Schamp

front door, exterior view

camera facing north

14/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 15
Frederick County, ^{MD} 3-15-85
J. Brough Schamp
Neg. w/ Schamp
front door, interior view
camera facing south
15/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 16

Frederick County, MD.

J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85

Neg. w/ Schamp

living room cabinetry

camera facing west

16/28



F-5-62
Drummine Farm Photo 17
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
Neg. w/ Schamp
closeup of living room
cabinet and paneling
camera facing southwest
17/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 18

Frederick County, MD.

J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85

Neg. w/ Schamp

living room window

camera facing southwest

18/28



Drummine Farm Photo 19

F-5-62

Frederick County, MD.

J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85

neg. w/ Schamp

main staircase, 1st floor

camera facing northeast

19/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 20
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
neg. w/ Schamp
main staircase, 2nd floor
camera facing northeast
20/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 21
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
neg. w/ Schamp
main staircase, 3rd floor
camera facing south
21/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 22
Frederick County, MD.

J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85

neg. w/ Schamp

dining room staircase

and corner cabinet

camera facing northeast

22/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 23
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
neg. w/ Schamp
master bedroom mantel
camera facing west
23/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 24
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
neg. W/ Schamp
primitive log benches
in cellar
camera facing northeast
24/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 25
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
Neg. w/ Schamp
smokehouse
camera facing southeast
25/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 26
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
neg. w/ Schamp
tenant house w/ roofs
of water storage house
and smokehouse
camera facing northeast
26/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 27
Frederick County, MD.
Don Garrett 3-7-85
neg. W/ Garrett
tenant house viewed from
front porch of main house
camera facing southeast
27/28



F-5-62
Drummine Farm Photo 28
Frederick County, MD.
J. Brough Schamp 3-15-85
neg. w/ Schamp
bank barn
camera facing southeast
28/28



F-5-62

Drummine Farm

1908

F-5-62

Drummine Farm Photo 29
Fred. Co. MD.
Photographer unknown
Dated 1908
Original is on canvas
14" by 19" and is much
clearer than reproduction
Orig. w/ Garrett
View of farm
camera facing N