

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-77

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Name of Property: Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead

Location: 5501 Detrick Road, New Market, Maryland

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

3. Owner of Property (new)

Michael Gaver
5501 Detrick Road
New Market, MD 21774

7. Description

Current Property Description

The owner of the property denied access to F-5-77. All photographs were taken from the public right-of-way; the property is only partially visible from the public right-of-way. Frederick County, MD At a Glance 2011 aerial mapping was used to assess standing structures. Resources that were visible from the public right-of-way were verified in the field. Frederick County, MD At a Glance also provides aerial imagery from 1988, 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2009. These maps allowed limited analysis of the farm over time.

All of the buildings surveyed in 1994 for the completion of the MIHP form appear to be extant. The following resources were documented in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-77: the two-story, two-section stone and brick dwelling (1800-1830); a meathouse located directly north of the dwelling (possibly salvaged logs); a two-story, frame tenant house located northwest of the primary dwelling (1850); a granary located on the east side of Detrick Road (1890-1900); a bank barn located on the west side of Detrick Road (1890-1900); and, a cemetery located north of the domestic group. A 1986 plat of the property also shows a building identified as "block house" located directly west of the primary dwelling. This building is still extant, but was not included in the 1994 survey. Two additional resources that were not depicted on the 1986 plat have been added to the property. Based on historical aerial imagery, the metal clad gable-roof barn located directly west of the "block house" was added to the property between 2005 and 2007. An open air gable-roof shed was added east of the granary and west of the metal clad barn between 2009 and 2011.

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As noted in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-77, the bank barn complex located on the west side of Detrick Road is on a different parcel. The complex is on a property owned by ENG-LAND Acres, LLC (the owners of F-5-078). The owner of F-5-078 allowed access to the complex. Photos of the barn complex are included with this form to be consistent with the previous MIHP form for F-5-77.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 24.49 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

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Railroad completed a spur line into the city (Reed 2011:35). The new rail connection allowed grain and produce to be shipped to Baltimore quickly and inexpensively. Farms located in the southern part of the county also could rely on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which paralleled the Potomac River from Cumberland to Georgetown (Reed 2011:35).

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

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

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

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butter extended its marketable life (Reed 2011:41). Some larger landowners also produced small amounts of tobacco.

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

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

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

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The same rail connections that benefited Maryland grain farmers during earlier decades became a detriment after the war as they allowed for the shipment of massive amounts of Midwestern wheat to east coast milling centers (Reed 2011:63-64). The process of grinding the hard red wheat commonly grown on the Great Plains required new technology in order to maximize efficiency. Roller mills, patented in 1880, soon became the standard in milling technology, and many Maryland mill owners struggled to upgrade their facilities (Reed 2011:64). The majority of Frederick County mill owners were unable to pay for the expensive steel roller equipment in order to compete with larger industrial mills; by the end of the nineteenth century, the few mills that survived did so by producing livestock feed.

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

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

Agricultural diversification during this period also led to the rise of commercial dairying, which would come to dominate Frederick County agriculture through much of the twentieth century. Small numbers of "milch cows" were common on mid-Maryland farms throughout the nineteenth century, and farmers typically produced several hundred pounds of butter annually. By 1910, the average dairy herd had increased to twenty cows, and excess milk was being sold to local creameries and to creameries in Baltimore (Reed 2011:71). Butter remained the most popular way to extend the shelf life of dairy products, and butter factories that could produce thousands of pounds of butter daily were established in

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Frederick and Carroll counties. Commercial ice cream manufacturers also were founded, beginning with C.F. Main of Middletown in 1911 (Reed 2011:71-72). The shift from grain to commercial dairy production altered the rural landscape as more fields were left in pasture or planted in clover or other hay crops (Reed 2011:74). Some wheat was still grown as a cash crop, however, corn was produced primarily for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income (Reed 2011:75).

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

Property History

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, and 1870. The farm appears to have been tenant occupied in 1880.

Harry W. Dorsey appears on the 1850 agricultural census as the owner of a farm containing 500 acres of improved land and 260 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$9,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$300.00. Dorsey owned 10 horses, 11 milch cows, four working oxen, six "other cattle," 50 sheep, and 60 swine. The value of Dorsey's livestock was estimated at \$1,000.00; he reported \$300.00 worth of animals slaughtered. Dorsey's farm produced 150 pounds of wool and 500 pounds of butter. The farm produced 800 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of rye, 1,250 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 tons of hay, 8 bushels of clover, and 100 pounds of flax. Although cultivating primarily grains and grasses, Dorsey also produced 400 pounds of tobacco. In addition, the property produced \$100.00 in homemade manufactures (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529). Harry W. Dorsey was the largest slaveholder in the New Market district in 1850.

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According to Schedule 2 of the census, Dorsey owned 29 enslaved persons, one of which was a fugitive from the state (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:469).

In 1860, Harry W. Dorsey was recorded as owning a farm comprised of 800 acres of improved land. The farm was valued at \$10,000.00 and the farm implements at \$200.00. Dorsey owned 15 horses, 10 milch cows, two working oxen, 7 "other cattle," 55 sheep, and 100 swine. The value of Dorsey's livestock was estimated at \$2,600.00. Dorsey's farm produced 200 pounds of wool and 500 pounds of butter. The farm produced 2,300 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of rye, 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 30 tons of hay, and six bushels of clover (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Harry W. Dorsey also appears in Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of 27 enslaved persons, including seven adult males, seven adult females, and 13 children (U.S. Census 1860).

Harry W. Dorsey appears on the 1870 agricultural census as the owner of a farm containing 450 acres of improved land and 250 acres of woodland. His farm was valued at \$22,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$774.00. Dorsey owned 14 horses, 11 milch cows, four working oxen, 13 "other cattle," 35 sheep, and 34 swine. The value of Dorsey's livestock was estimated at \$3,363.00; he reported \$600.00 worth of animals slaughtered. Dorsey's farm produced 250 pounds of wool and 600 pounds of butter. The farm produced 1,000 bushels of winter wheat, 44 bushels of rye, 1,650 bushels of Indian corn, 700 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 30 tons of hay. The total estimated value of all farm production was \$4,822.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

In 1871 Harry W. Dorsey sold 254 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches of his property, including the property now known as the Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead to his son, Pottinger Dorsey (FCLR CM 8:146). It does not appear that Pottinger Dorsey farmed the property himself. Dorsey does not appear on the 1880 agricultural census. However, Thomas Molesworth does appear on the census as a tenant farmer of comparably sized farm in the correct neighborhood (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). It appears likely that Molesworth was farming the Dorsey property during this period.

The 1880 agricultural census recorded Thomas Molesworth as the tenant of a farm consisting of 215 acres of tilled land and 60 acres of woodland. Molesworth was renting the property for a share of the farm products. The farm was valued at \$10,000.00, farm implements at \$300.00, and livestock was valued at \$800.00. A total of \$256.00 was spent on fertilizer; \$421.00 was spent for 100 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$2,560.00. The farm had 24 acres of mown grassland and 40 acres not mown; 20 tons of hay was harvested. There were 33 swine on the farm. Cattle on the farm included nine milch cows and seven "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, nine calves dropped on the farm. The farm produced 1,140 pounds of butter. There were 80 barnyard poultry and 15 "other" poultry on the farm; 300 dozen eggs were produced. Crops harvested in 1879 included 750 bushels of

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corn on 23 acres and 960 bushels of wheat on 75 acres. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$75.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The agricultural output of the Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead is consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farmers in Frederick County, Harry W. Dorsey focused his energies on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. Dorsey also grew a small amount of tobacco. He maintained livestock numbers generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41). Dorsey had 100 swine in 1860; however, that number had dropped significantly by 1870. In 1880, the farm appears to have been tenant occupied; grain cultivation continued to be the focus of production.

Liber/Folio	Date	Grantor/Grantee
CCK 1378/175	11/7/1986	Wallace P. Gaver <i>et al.</i> (trustees under will of Paul M. Gaver) to Michael D. Gaver and Lisa M. Gaver (husband and wife); farm lot containing 25.198 acres of land; on plat Farm Lot Plat "Stone Oak Manor" dated 6/18/1986, Plat Book 33, page 193; being part of real estate recorded in 1164/706 (Parcel II) and 1164/712
CCK 1164/706	1/12/1982	Emily R. Gaver (personal representative of Estate of Paul M. Gaver, deceased) to Wallace P. Gaver et al. (Trustees under the Will fo Paul M. Gaver); Defines Parcel II as being part of the same real property conveyed to Paul M. Gaver and Emily R. Gaver (his wife) by Charles U. Price by deed 9/30/1968 791/422; Parcel II described as containing 165 acres, more or less
ECW 791/422	9/30/1968	Charles U. Price to Paul M. Gaver and Emily R. Gaver (his wife); 283 acres
ECW 791/420	9/30/1968	Paul M. Gaver and Emily R. Gaver (his wife) to Charles U. Price; 283 acres
ECW 487/597	10/18/1950	James W. Gum and Margaret K. Gum (his wife) to Paul M. Gaver and Emily R. Gaver (his wife); called "The Edward Hobbs Farm"; 283 acres
ECW 462/5	3/15/1947	Marian Douglas Detrick (widow) to James W. Gum and Margaret

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		K. Gum (his wife); 283 acres
CHB 1/572 (Wills)	1/27/1927	Dr. Frederick L. Detrick (deceased) to Marian Douglas Detrick (his widow); note Dr. Frederick L. Detrick inherited the property from father, John U. Detrick; 283 acres
STH 281/198	7/12/1907	William H. Detrick and Eliza K. Detrick (his wife) to John U. Detrick; half interest; 283 acres
STH 280/96	6/17/1907	Lillie Detrick et al. to John U. Detrick and William H. Detrick; 283 acres
STH 271/139	8/23/1905	Edward D. Hobbs and Edna E. Hobbs (his wife) to Louis F. Detrick; notes 1 1/2 acre outparcel sold to Florence F. Peach by Hobbs on 5/30/1904 (STH 267/171)
DHH 3/519	3/23/1899	Edward Hobbs (trustee of estate of Roderick D. Hobbs, deceased) to Edward D. Hobbs; Equity Case 6532; 284 acres, 5 roods, 31 perches
DHH 1/338	3/25/1898	Edward Hobbs (as Attorney in Fact for Lydia A. Wood and Jennie Griffith, both of them widows) to Edward Hobbs (trustee under Last Will and Testament of his brother, Roderick D. Hobbs, deceased); Equity Case 6532; amount of \$14,000.00; all those tracts... of which Pottinger Dorsey, deceased, died seized and possessed of (CM 8/146 and WIP 9/269) totaling 284 acres, 5 roods, 31 perches; reserves "the land upon said farm now fenced in as a Grave Yard for the Dorsey family, together with the right of way to the same from the Public Road near said Grave Yard, said right of way to be 16 feet in width"
WIP 9/269	4/9/1889	Harry W. Dorsey, Jr. and Helen Dorsey (his wife) to Pottinger Dorsey; known as "Dorsey's Search"; 27 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches
CM 8/146	8/13/1871	Harry W. Dorsey, Sr. and Susan M. Dorsey (his wife) to Pottinger Dorsey (son); part of "Dorsey's Search" 254 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches

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9. References Cited

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Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Travis Shaw and Rebecca Gatewood

Photos taken on: April 10, 2013

Photo paper and ink: Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-5-0077_2013-04-10_01	House, south elevation, looking northeast
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_02	Tenant house, west and north elevations, looking northeast
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_03	Granary, west and north elevation, looking southeast
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_04	Barn on west side of Detrick Road, east and north elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_05	Barn on west side of Detrick Road, north and west elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_06	Concrete block shed on west side of Detrick Road, west and north elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_07	Bank barn on west side of Detrick Road, east and north elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_08	Bank barn on west side of Detrick Road, north elevation, looking south
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_09	Bank barn on west side of Detrick Road, west elevation, looking east
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_10	Silo on west side of Detrick Road, looking southeast
F-5-0077_2013-04-10_11	Barn complex on west side of Detrick Road, looking east
F-5-0077_2013-04-10-12	Equipment shed on west side of Detrick Road, looking west



F-5-0077-2013-04-10-01

SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, S ELEV, LKNG NE

$\frac{1}{12}$



F-5-0077-2013-04-10-02
SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD
10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE, S ELEV, LKNG NE
2/12



F-5-0077-2013-04-10_03

SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

GRANARY, W + N ELEVS, LKNG SE

$\frac{3}{12}$



F-5-0077-2013-04-10-04
SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BARN ON W SIDE OF DETRICK RD, E+N ELEVS,
LKNQ SW

4/
12



F-5-0077-2013-04-10-05

SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BARN ON W SIDE OF DETRICK RD, N + W ELEV, LKNG SE

5/12



F-5-0077_2013-04-10_06

SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

CONCRETE BLOCK SHED ON W SIDE OF DETRICK RD,
W + N ELEVS, LKN 9 SE.

6/12



F-5-0077-2013-04-10-07

SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BANK BARN ON W SIDE OF DETRICK RD, E+N
ELEV, LKN 9 SW

7/12



F-5-0077-2013-04-10-08

SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BANK BARN ON W SIDE OF DETRICK RD, N ELEV,
LN G S

8/12



F-5-0077-2013-04-10_09
SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD
10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BANK BARN ON W SIDE OF DETRICK RD, W ELEV,
LNK 4 E

9/12



F-5-0077_2013-04-10-10
SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SILO ON W SIDE OF DETRICK RD, LKNG SE

10
/12



F-5-0077_2013-04-10_11
SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BARN COMPLEX ON W SIDE OF DETRICK RD, LENOX E

11
1/12



F-5-0077-2013-04-10_12

SAMUEL W. DORSEY FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

EQUIPMENT SHED ON W SIDE OF DETRICK RD,
LNG W

12
12

F-5-77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead
New Market vicinity
Private

Ca. 1800-1830

The Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead is centered on a two-story, two-section stone and brick dwelling, the stone section dating from the first decade of the 19th century and the brick part from the period 1820-1830. The stone section is a 1-1/2 story structure with an exposed foundation on the east and north sides. The larger brick section has three bays on the principal elevation with a side hall plan and a one-story porch with Italianate style brackets. A log meathouse just north of the dwelling is dated 1827 over the doorway. A much-altered tenant house is also near the main dwelling. Near the driveway entrance from Detrick Road is a late 19th century frame granary and a frame bank barn of about the same period is on the west side of Detrick Road, now a separately owned parcel. A deteriorated Dorsey family cemetery is located across an open field to the north. The Dorsey Farmstead is moderately significant for the architecture of the main dwelling which exemplifies two distinct building periods in the two sections. The stone section is a vernacular structure of the early 19th century and the brick section has the side hall plan of the early Greek Revival period. The log meathouse may have been built with re-used logs from an earlier structure, since the corner joinery is more open than in other log buildings of the same period.

F-5-77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead

New Market

Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:

Rural Agrarian Intensification, A.D. 1680-1815

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930 A.D.

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function & Use:

Domestic/single dwelling/residence

Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse

Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn

Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 12020 Old National Pike not for publicationcity, town New Market vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input 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 (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Michael D. & Lisa M. Bauer

street & number 12020 Old National Pike telephone no.:

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

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1378

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 175

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local repository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-5-77

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 5

The Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead is centered on a two-story, two-section brick and stone dwelling built during the period about 1800 to 1830 and its domestic and agricultural outbuildings dating from 1827 to about 1915, located on the east and west sides of Detrick Road about 100 yards north of the Old National Pike near New Market which include a frame tenant house, a log meathouse dated 1827 above the doorway, a circa 1900-1915 frame granary building on the east side of Detrick Road, and a frame bank barn on the west side of Detrick Road, built about 1890-1900. The bank barn and several other non-contributing agricultural buildings and a non-contributing dwelling are currently located on a separately owned parcel. A deteriorated Dorsey family cemetery is located in a grove north of the domestic group about 100 yards across an open field. The Dorsey Farmstead is principally used as a private residence and its access is via a short driveway from Detrick Road. The dates of the buildings are based on architectural evidence, the inscribed date on the meathouse, historical maps, land records, and research in the Frederick County Historical Society by H. Hanford Hopkins in the 1960's on early houses in the New Market vicinity.

The south elevation of the dwelling has three bays in the brick section and two in the 1-1/2 story stone wing on the east side. The facade of the stone section is set back from the plane of the brick section. According to Hanford Hopki annotations to his 1966 map, the stone section may have been built by Samuel Woodward Dorsey. Samuel W. Dorsey may be the same individual listed in Holdcraft's Names in Stone (1966) as buried in the Dorsey family cemetery who lived 1785-1862 and whose grave marker was inscribed with the line "a mute". If so, the stone section may date from at least the first decade of the 19th century. It has an exposed basement level on the east and north with a 6/3 window. On the south elevation of the first story is a 1/1 replacement window flanked by a doorway with a glazed panel door under a stone voussoir lintel. The composition roof has a single dormer on the south and an interior chimney is located on the east gable end. The brick section's exterior proportions and details suggest a date of about 1820-1830. The facade is laid in flemish bond and the side and rear elevations are 5:1 American bond. The south elevation has a one-story porch with Italianate brackets and square posts, probably an addition dating from the 1870's, since identical brackets and trim are found on the Capt. Ignatius W. Dorsey House (F-5-78), a nearby brick house built in that period. At the same time, the Samuel Dorsey Farmstead was owned by Ignatius' brother Pottinger Dorsey. The windows are 1/1 replacements with louvred shutters on the first story and 6/6 on the second story, both stories with wood lintels and sills. The doorway in the western bay has double glazed panel doors with beveled glass. The roof is composition with a parapet chimney stack on the east gable end. The north elevation has a rear door in the hall bay, but without a porch or stoop currently in existence. Above the door is an off-set window at the landing of the interior stairway. The other two bays have 6/6 windows. The north side of the stone section has two bays with a doorway on the first story inner bay. The interior of the house was inaccessible for this survey.

8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-77

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input 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. 1800-1830

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

The Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead is moderately significant for the architecture of the main dwelling house, built probably in two stages between 1800 and 1830, and defined by the stone materials and lower scale of the earlier section and the brick structure and side hall plan of the later part. The facade of the brick section is flemish bond, a feature typical of the late Georgian and Federal styles which carried over to the early Greek Revival period of the 1820's in Frederick County. The farmstead also has minimal significance for the remaining outbuildings, including a log meathouse with an inscribed date of 1827 which possibly was built with re-used logs from an earlier building, a frame granary, and a frame bank barn, both dating from about 1890-1900. The farmstead is located on part of the tract "Dorsey's Search", surveyed in 1748 for John Dorsey. Local historian H. Hanford Hopkins recorded his opinion in 1966 that the stone part of the house was probably built by Samuel Woodward Dorsey, who may be identical with the person of that name who lived 1785-1862 and is buried in the Dorsey family cemetery on the farmstead property, with the enigmatic epitaph "a mute". The brick part of the house may have been built by Harry Woodward Dorsey (1808-1874), whose name appears as the owner on the 1858 Bond map. In 1871, the farm was transferred to Pottinger Dorsey (1838-1897), the owner on the 1873 Titus Atlas map. After a period of legal wrangling over the property after Dorsey's death, the farm was purchased by Louis F. Detrick and remained in his family's possession until 1947. The barn may have been built early in the Detrick period.

7.1 Description (Continued)

Meathouse: The log meathouse is located just north of the dwelling with a vertical board door on the south gable end. Above the door is a covered opening to the upper level of the one-story building. The gable ends are covered with weathered clapboard. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. Above the lower door, the date 1827 is carved into the log structure. The building could be as old as 1827, but the corner V-notch joinery does not fit closely, as is usually the case in other log buildings of the early 19th century. This suggests that the meathouse may have been built with logs salvaged from another structure, perhaps a barn or other domestic outbuilding. The date 1827 may possibly have been carved on an earlier building.

Tenant House: The two-story frame tenant house is located northwest of the main dwelling and has been considerably altered in terms of its principal entrance and exterior covering, indicating that its interior is also probably much remodeled. The exterior is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is corrugated metal. The original main elevation was apparently on the east side, which probably had three bays on the first story and two on the second. The vinyl siding now covers the center entrance and there is no porch remaining on this side. The windows are 6/6. The west elevation has a shed addition and the current entrance is through the south side of this addition. The tenant house may have been built about 1850.

Granary: The rectangular frame one-story building located at the driveway entrance to the farmstead on Detrick Road is identified on a 1986 plat of the property as a granary. It has vertical siding and is raised slightly on stone piers above the ground. The gable roof is corrugated metal. A vertical board door is on the west elevation and is flanked by a single 6/6 window. A second smaller window is on the east elevation. The granary shed appears to have been built about 1890-1900.

Bank barn: The bank barn is on the west side of Detrick Road directly opposite the granary shed on the east side of the road. This parcel is owned by Jeffrey A. and Judy L. England, 5620 Detrick Road, Mt. Airy, MD 21771. The barn has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof. The stalls face east and are partially enclosed. Non-contributing concrete block milk houses and other sheds are located east and north of the barn. It appears to have been built about 1890-1900.

Cemetery: The Dorsey family cemetery located about 100 yards north of the domestic group is much disturbed, with most stones fallen and probably moved from their original locations. Sections of iron pipe fencing which once surrounded the cemetery are still visible. According to Holdcraft, the cemetery had about eight identifiable graves in 1966, including that of Samuel W. Dorsey, "a mute". Other readable stones are those of Pottinger Dorsey (1838-1897), the owner of the Samuel Dorsey Farmstead from 1871 to his death, and his parents, Harry W. Dorsey (1808-1872) and his wife Sarah Ann (Waters) Dorsey (1811-1840).

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-77

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Hopkins, Hanford. Map of Part of the Northeastern Section of Frederick County, Maryland, 1966. Annotated with index cards keyed to tracts and houses, principally 1740's to 1930's. (Frederick County Historical Society)

Land Records of Frederick County

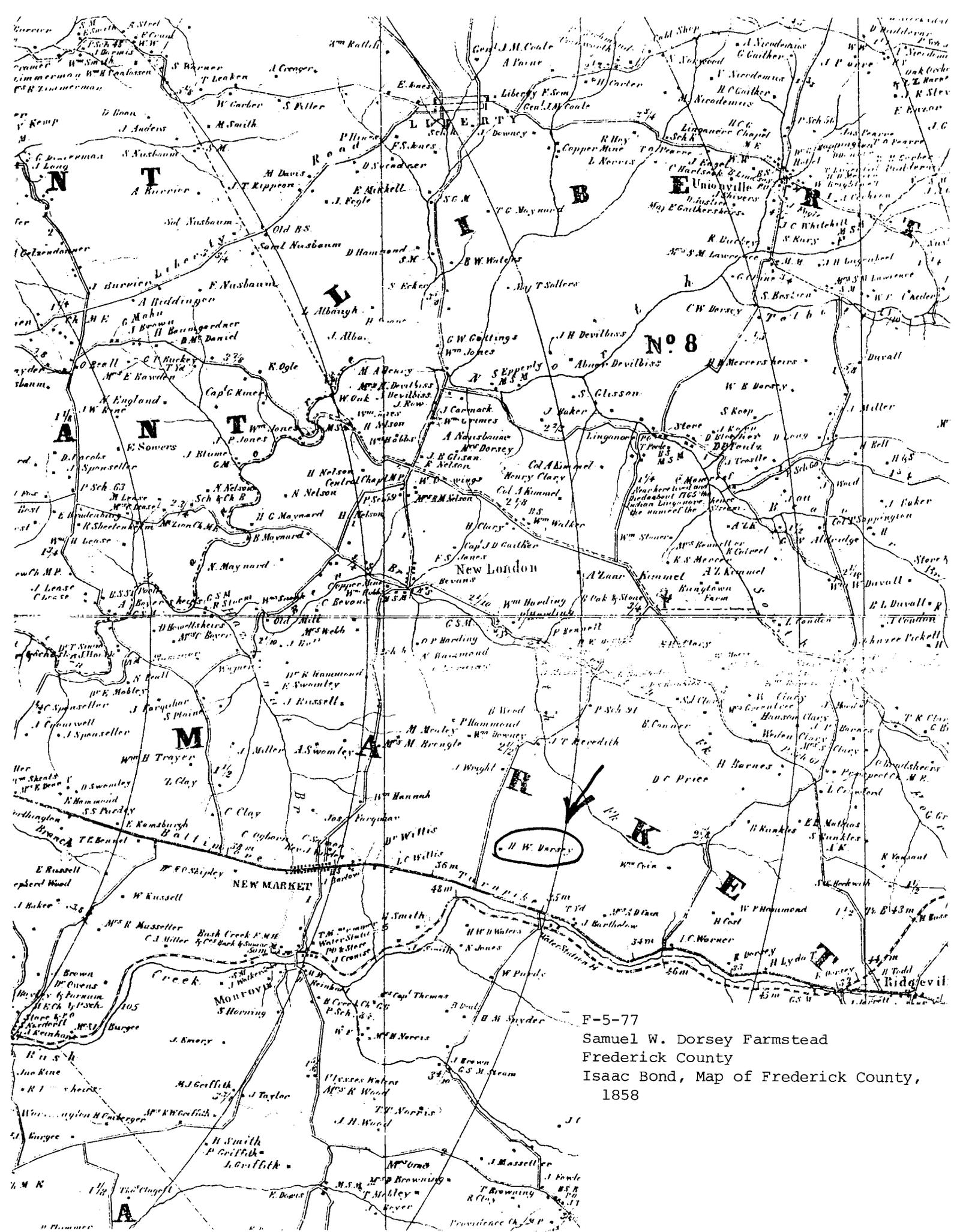
Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, pp. 1448-1449.

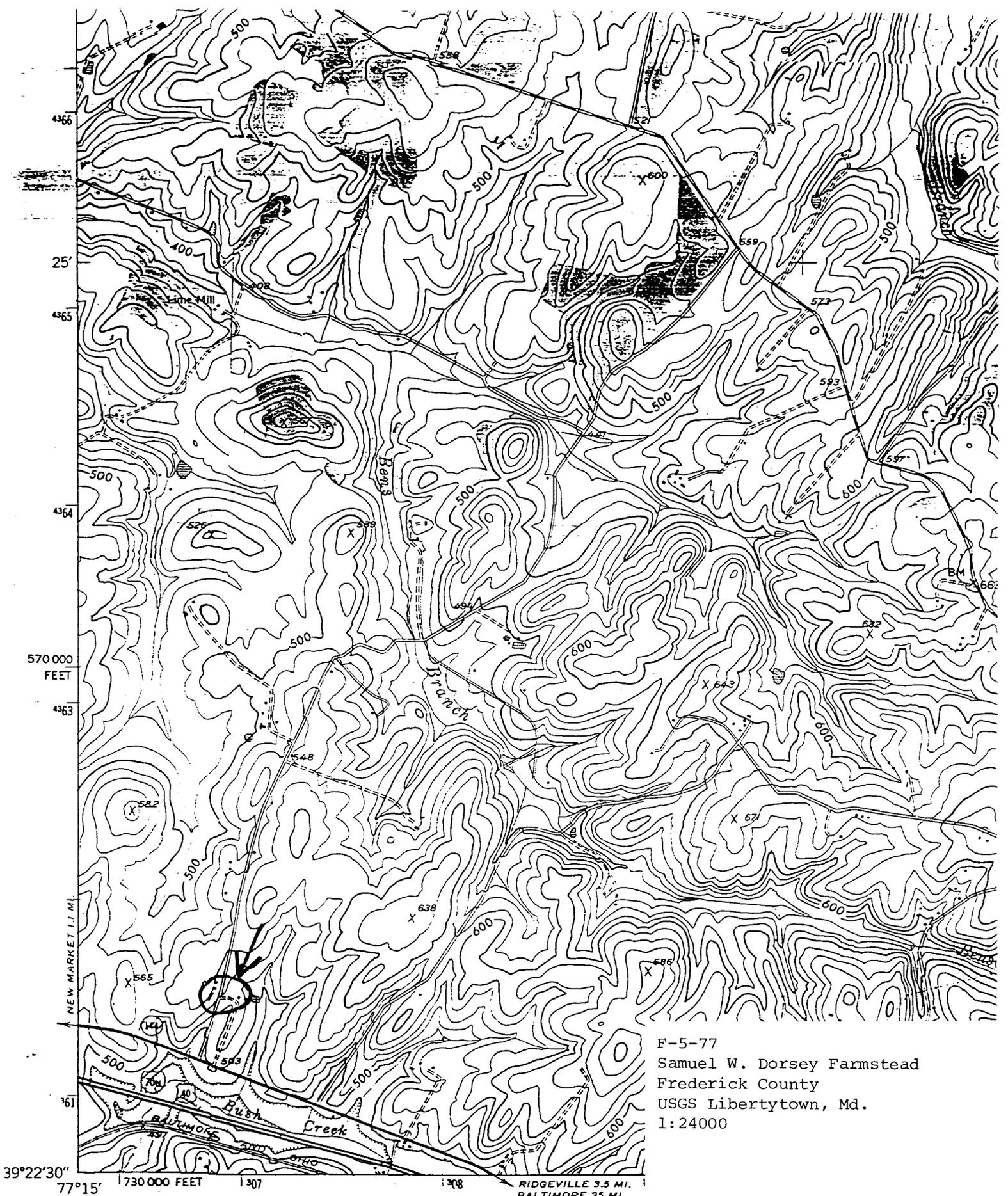
12020 O.N.P.

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1378/175 7 Nov 86	Michael D. + Lisa M. Gauer	Wallace P. Gauer et al, trustees under will of Paul M. Gauer	25.19 A. Farm Lot on Plat of "Stone Oak Manor" Plat Book 33/193	\$75,000
1164/706 12 Jan 82	Wallace P. Gauer et al	Emily R. Gauer pers. rep. of estate of Paul M. Gauer	Parcel 2: 283 A.	
791/422 30 Sept 68	Paul M. Gauer	Charles U. Price	283 A. DHH 3/517, 23 Mar 1899	
791/420 30 Sept 68	Charles U. Price	Paul M. Gauer	283 A.	
487/597 18 Oct 50	Paul M. Gauer	James W. + Margaret K. Gum	"Edward Hobbs Farm", reserving the graveyard and right of way there to 283 A., 3 R., 31 sq. p.	
462/5 15 Mar 47	James W. Gum et ux	Marian Douglas Detrick, widow		
Will Record CHB 1/572 27 Jan 27	Marian Douglas Detrick	Dr. Fredericks L. Detrick	Frederick + Margaret J. Detrick were children and only heirs of John U. Detrick	
STH 281/198 12 Jul 07	John U. Detrick	Wm. H. + Elijah K. Detrick		
STH 280/96 17 Jun 07	Wm. H. + John U. Detrick	Lillie Detrick et al	283 A. "Edward Hobbs Farm"	
STH 271/139 23 Aug 05	Louis F. Detrick	Edward D. + Edna E. Hobbs	283 A.	

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
DHH 3/519 23 Mar 1899	Edward D. Hobbs	Edward Hobbs trustee of estate of Roderick D. Hobbs	Equity 6532	
DHH 1/338 25 Mar 1898	Edward Hobbs trustee of... Roderick D. Hobbs	Edward Hobbs atly in fact for Lydia A. Wood & Jennie Griffith	"...lands of which Pottinger Dorsey died seized and possessed..."	
WIP 9/269 10 May 1889	Pottinger Dorsey	Harry W. & Helen Dorsey	27A., 2 R., 18 p.	
CM 8/146 13 Aug 1871	Pottinger Dorsey	Harry W. & Susan M. Dorsey	(Pottinger & Harry W. Dorsey, Jr. were two of the sons of Harry W. Dorsey)	



F-5-77
Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County,
1858



F-5-77
 Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead
 Frederick County
 USGS Libertytown, Md.
 1:24000

Mapped by U. S. Forest Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey

(RBANA)
 2 IV SE

MN *



F-5-77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

South elevation

1/7



F. 5-77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Stone section, south elevation

2/7



F-5-77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

North elevation

3/7



F-5-77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Meathouse, south elevation

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F-5:77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Tenant house, east elevation

5/7



F-3-77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis
April 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Granary, southwest corner view

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F-5-77

Samuel W. Dorsey Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Bank barn, west elevation

7/7