

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-88

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Name of Property: Nicholas Hartman Farmstead

Location: 9479 Reich's Ford Road, Ijamsville, 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)

Neil Waravdekar, Trustee
9479 Reich's Ford Road
Ijamsville, MD 21754

7. Description

Current Property Description

The owner of the property did not respond to requests for access to F-5-88. All photographs were taken from the public right-of-way. Frederick County, MD At a Glance 2011 aerial imagery 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 provided aerial imagery from 1988, 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2009. These maps allowed limited analyses of the farm over time.

The following resources were document in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-88: a two-story, gable-roof log dwelling (1848); a stone smokehouse (1848); a one-story frame shed (1890); and, a frame English barn with silo (1900-1910). Based on the 2011 aerial imagery and field verification from the public right-of-way, all three resources are extant. An additional shed is located south of the barn. The shed is depicted on the 1988 aerial imagery, but was not included in the 1994 survey. It is an open-air shed roof building that is open on the east elevation; it appears to be used for equipment storage.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 138.2 acres (Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation 2013).

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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).

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

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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 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,

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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 their facilities (Reed 2011:64). The majority of Frederick County mill owners were unable to pay for the

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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 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).

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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 Nicholas Hartman Farmstead were available for 1860; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1850, 1870, or 1880 agricultural census.

Nicholas Hartman purchased the ten-acre property that bears his name in 1848 (FCLR WBT 8:359). The 1850 census records Hartman as a "tanner" and owner of \$1,000.00 worth of real estate (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:270). Hartman does not appear on the agricultural census for 1850.

In 1858, Hartman granted William Hoffman right of way for a mill race in return for an additional 2 3/4 acre parcel of land (FCLR BGF 2:442,464). The 1860 agricultural census listed Hartman as having a farm comprised of 11 acres of improved land. Hartman's farm was valued at \$1,000.00 and his farm implements at \$40.00. Hartman owned two horses, four milch cows, one "other cattle," and five swine. His livestock was valued at \$250.00 and the value of animals slaughtered on the farm was \$50.00. Hartman's farm produced 200 pounds of butter, 140 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 8 tons of hay (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

As reported in the 1994 MIHP documentation, Hartman died in 1866. No entries were identified in the 1870 agricultural census associated with him or his heirs. At some time prior to 1873, *William Hoffman* acquired the Hartman property; Hoffman also does not appear in the 1870 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870). In 1873, William Hoffman sold the property George R. Dennis. George

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Dennis does not appear in the 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). It is likely the farm was tenant occupied during this period.

Although there are limited data available, agricultural activity on the Nicholas Hartman Farmstead appears to be consistent with the trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Data related to Hartman's tenure on the farm are limited to 1860. No agricultural census data were available for 1850, 1870, or 1880. Like other farmers in Frederick County, Hartman focused his energies on grain production; however, Hartman used his limited acreage to grow corn rather than wheat. He maintained livestock numbers generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41).

9. References Cited

Frederick County Interagency Information Technologies

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

Frederick County Land Records (FCLR)

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

Frederick County Wills (FCW)

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

Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh, and John Philip Dern

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

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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*. Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Frederick, Maryland.

United States Agricultural Census Records

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

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

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

United States Manufacturing Census Records

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

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

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

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Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-88

Nicholas Hartman Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Travis Shaw and Rebecca Gatewood

Photos taken on: April 9, 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-5-0088_2013-04-09_01	House and smokehouse, north and east elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0088_2013-04-09_02	House and smokehouse, north and west elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0088_2013-04-09_03	Barn and silo, north and east elevations, looking southwest



F-5-0088-2013-04-09_01
NICHOLAS HARTMAN FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE + SMOKEHOUSE, N + E ELEVS, LKN 4 SW

$\frac{1}{3}$



F-5-0088-2013-04-09_02

NICHOLAS HARTMAN FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE + SMOKEHOUSE, N + W ELEVS, LKNG SE

$\frac{2}{3}$



F-5-0088-2013-04-09-03

NICHOLAS HARTMAN FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

09 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BARN + SILO, N + E ELEV, LKNG SW

3/3

F-5-88

Nicholas Hartman Farmstead
Ijamsville vicinity
Private

Ca. 1848-1910

The Nicholas Hartman Farmstead consists of a two-section log dwelling built about 1848 with vinyl siding and a rear extension of the late 20th century and three contributing outbuildings, a stone smokehouse of about 1848, a frame shed possibly built about 1890 as a dairy shed, and a frame English type barn with an attached wagon shed/corn crib of about 1900-1910. The irregularly spaced bays of the north elevation and window replacements indicate that considerable alteration has taken place, but the center chimney and the smokehouse signal the mid-19th century origin of the house. The date of the addition which enclosed the chimney is unknown, but may have been built after 1865. The farmstead is minimally significant in architecture for the log structure of the house and the stonemasonry of the smokehouse. The English barn is unusual in Frederick County, where the German bank barn is dominant. Nicholas Hartman (1802-1866) purchased 10 acres from Joshua Johnson in 1848. In 1873, George R. Dennis bought the farm as a tenant property. A B&O water station was nearby to the southwest and in 1858, Hartman granted William C. Hoffman the right to build a mill race across his land to service the water stop.

F-5-88

Nicholas Hartman Farmstead
Ijamsville
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:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Nicholas Hartman Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 9479 Reich's Ford Road not for publication

city, town Ijamsville 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 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 Vaman S. Waravdekar

street & number 9479 Reich's Ford Road telephone no.:

city, town Ijamsville state and zip code MD 21754

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 639

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 93

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-5-88

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: 4

The Nicholas Hartman Farmstead is a formerly agricultural complex centered on a circa 1848 log dwelling, with vinyl siding and an extensive addition on the rear elevation, and three associated contributing outbuildings, a stone smokehouse of about 1848, a frame shed of about 1890, and a frame English type barn with an attached wagon shed/corn crib of about 1900-1910. The farmstead is located on the south side of Reich's Ford Road about 200 feet north of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad line and about 250 feet north of Bush Creek near Ijamsville, Frederick County, Maryland. The dwelling faces north and is closely sited near the south edge of the public road with a wood rail fence separating the property from the road. The outbuildings are located west of the house. Dates of the buildings are based on architectural evidence, land records, and historical maps.

The house appears to have been built in two stages, but the date spread between the two parts can not be determined from the exterior because of the modern siding. The interior was inaccessible for this survey, and external features such as replacement windows and the south addition indicate that considerable alteration on the interior has also taken place. The earliest part of the house appears to be the west end of the house, based on the siting of the stone smokehouse. Its location also suggests the possibility that the original principal elevation may have been oriented to the south, the present rear elevation. Confirmation of this theory may be made by interior examination. The north elevation has an irregular bay arrangement, with two bays on the west end, and two on the east end. The sections are delineated by the center chimney stack. The roof is covered with composition material. A one-story porch extends across the entire north elevation. It has a concrete deck and plain square posts. The facade has two entrances, one in each of the outer bays. Flanking the western door is a pair of modern windows with 6/6 sash. In the east end the bay arrangement is irregular, with the single window on the second story offset from the first story openings. The doors in each section have glass upper panels. The first story window in the east section is 2/2. All other windows in the house, except those in the modern rear addition are 6/6. The south elevation is dominated by the extended rear addition which obscures the first story. Above the addition, two bays in each section are visible, each with 6/6 windows. An exterior concrete block chimney is located in the shed roof of the addition.

Smokehouse: The stone smokehouse stands about 3 feet from the northwest corner of the dwelling. Its entrance is in the west elevation, which has a wide wood lintel above the doorway. The door is tongue-and-groove boards. The roof is standing seam metal. A window is in the east gable end and a narrow smoke vent is in the south elevation. The smokehouse was built about 1848. The exterior has been whitewashed.

Shed: The one-story frame shed located west of the smokehouse appears to have been built about 1890, based on the German siding and tongue-and-groove door in the east elevation. The roof is standing seam metal. Flanking the door on the left is a screened square opening. The shed may have been used as a dairy for domestic use.

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<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. 1848-1910 **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 Nicholas Hartman Farmstead is minimally significant in architecture for the log dwelling built about 1848, which has been considerably altered with modern siding and an extensive addition on the south elevation. The house probably had a second period of construction prior to the 20th century which resulted in the extension of the main section to the east, but clear evidence of its nature and date can not be determined from the exterior. The architecture of the stone smokehouse is more definitely identifiable as being of the second quarter of the 19th century. It resembles others of the same period. The English barn is unusual in Frederick County which is dominated by the German bank barn in all sections of the County. Nicholas Hartman (1802-1866) purchased about 10 acres of the tract "Altogether" from Joshua Johnson in 1848. In 1858, Hartman granted William C. Hoffman the right to build a mill race across his land to service the B&O's Water Station No. 6 which stood on the north side of the railroad line southwest of the farmstead. During the period from 1873 to the late 1930's, the property was a tenant farm of George R. Dennis, a prominent landowner in the Urbana Region, and his heirs. The railroad crossing at Reich's Ford Road about 1/10 mile east of the Hartman Farmstead was called Dennis after 1873.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-88

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone, V.1. Privately published, Ann Arbor, Mi., 1966, p. 543

Land Records of Frederick County

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5 acres

Quadrangle name Urbana, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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

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

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

Approximately 5 acres centered on the dwelling on Tax Map 87, Parcel 19.

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

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date June 1994

street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958

city or town Frederick state MD 21701

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

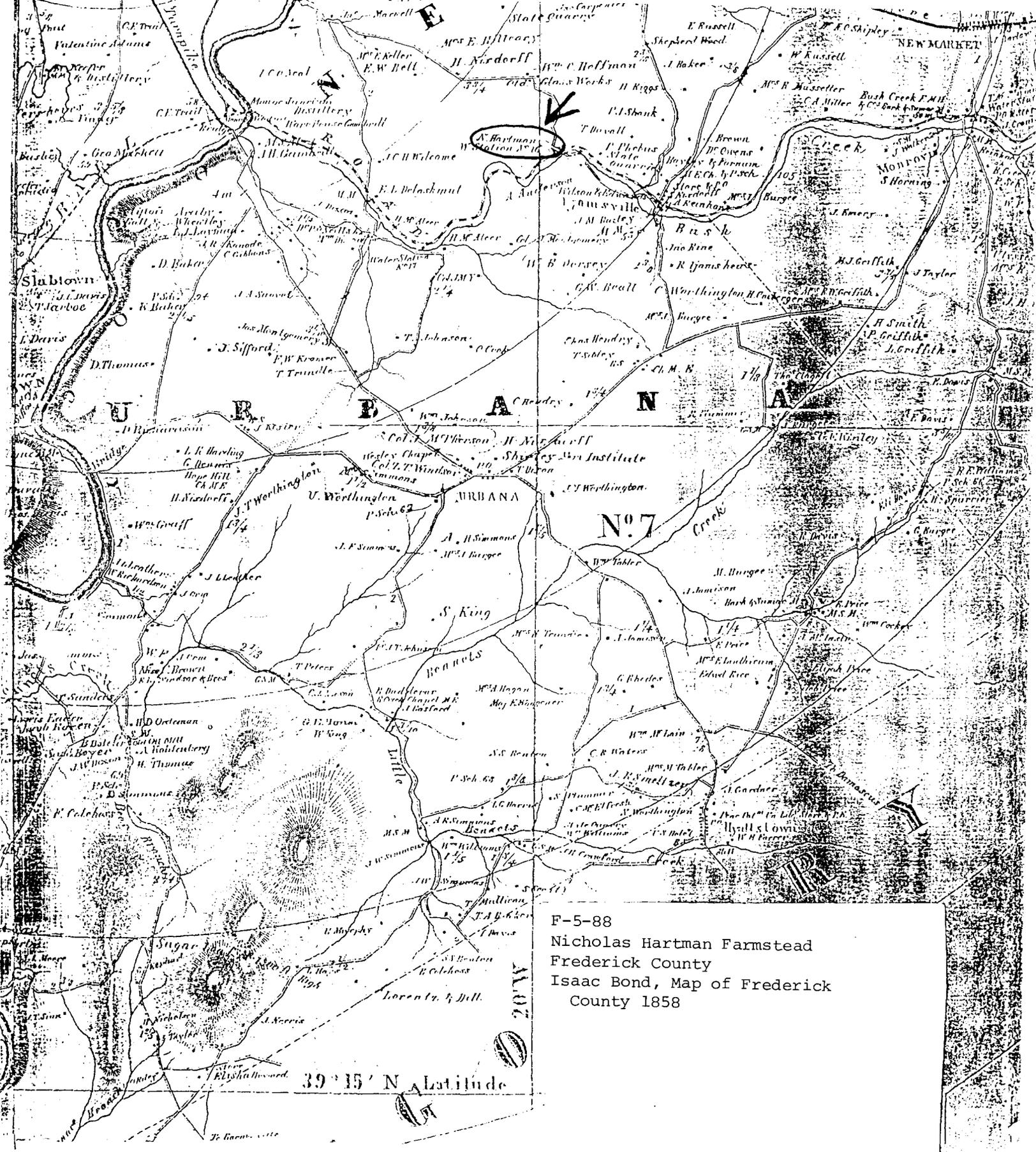
Nicholas Hartman Farmstead
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-88

7.1 Description (Continued)

Barn: The frame barn was probably built about 1900-1910. It is an English type, with no overshot forebay and different level entrances as in the German bank barn plan. The exterior is covered with vertical siding and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. Sliding doors are located on the south elevation. A concrete silo is located on the north side of the barn. A shed addition on the east elevation houses a wagon shed/corn crib.

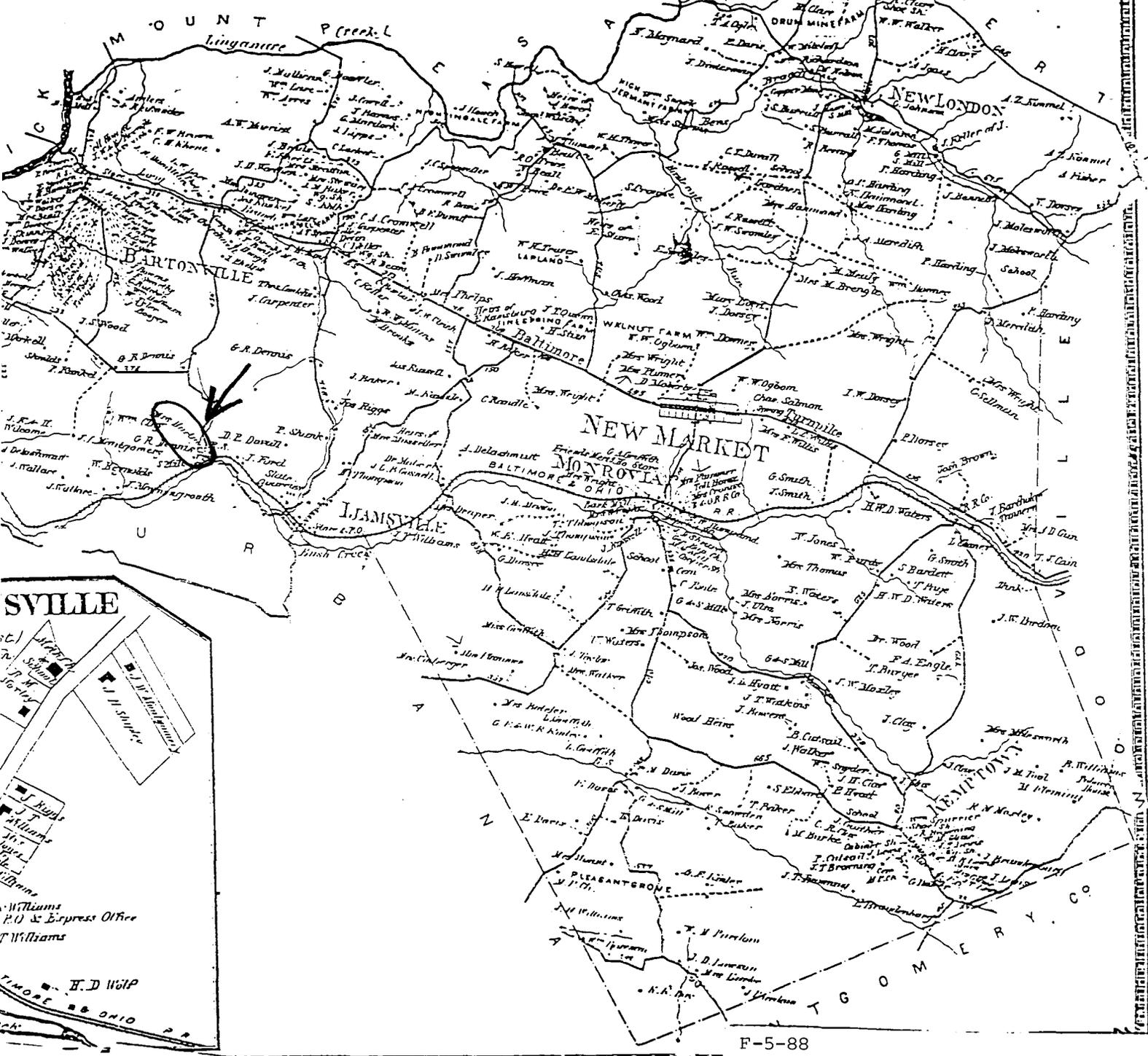
Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
639/93 16 June 60	Naman S. & Mayie Duke Marawdekar	Walker L. & Mamie R. Roof	part of the property formerly known as the "Glass Works Farm" 138A. Plat Book No. 3, Folio 134	
479/14 2 Apr 49	Walker L. & Mamie R. Roof	Walton V. Green et ux	223 A., 35 sq. p. "Glass Works Farm"	
460/153 3 Jan 47	Walton V. & Lula V. Green	Samuel J. & Mary A. Miller	223 A., 35 sq. p. "Glass Works Farm"	
430/542 24 Oct 41	Samuel J. Miller	Vernon L. & Annie H. Wills	223 A., 35 sq. p. "Glass Works Farm"	
412/236 29 Mar 38	Vernon L. Wills	Mary Chiles Dennis, undiv	Mary C. Dennis received property from LW & F of husband John M. Dennis of Balto. Co. Will Record JH1 B24, 30 Jan 38 "Glass Works Farm" 223 A., 35 sq. p.	
JLJ 14/583 4 Jan 1897	John M. Dennis (son of George F. Dennis)	Littleton D. Dennis Dennis, undiv. formerly of Frederick Co., now residing in Galveston, Texas (son of Geo. R. Dennis)	"Glass Works Farm"	
C M 9/594 25 Mar 1873	George R. Dennis	Mr. C. Hoffman et ux	parts of "Altogether" 769 1/4 A., extending from B40 R.R. to south side of National Pike [Thos Hammond & Wm. J. Ross to Mr. C. Hoffman; Hoffman to Hartman]	#22969.56
JWLC 2/494 7 Apr 1865	Augusta B. Hartman wife of Mathias Hartman	Wm. C. Hoffman Hartman	part of "Altogether" 4 5/8 A., reserving all trees standing and all firewood logs or kindling cut	#92.50
BGF 6/254 12 Nov 1860	Nicholas Hartman	Mathias Hartman	mortgage #20215 to Nicholas debt \$10.57 to Ephson, Mariott sale of livestock, farm equipment, corn, furniture & bedding	
BGF 2/442 30 Apr 1858	Wm. C. Hoffman & Dorothea Hoff- man	Nicholas Hartman & Margret Hartman	part of "Altogether" conveyed to Nicholas Hartman by Joshua Johnson; also grant right to Hoffman to dig & erect a millrace through Hartman's lands, passing south of the B40 R.R. to the culvert on C.R. District of County Road, then n. from culvert to n. side of sp. on Hartman's lands to the Water Station of C.R.	



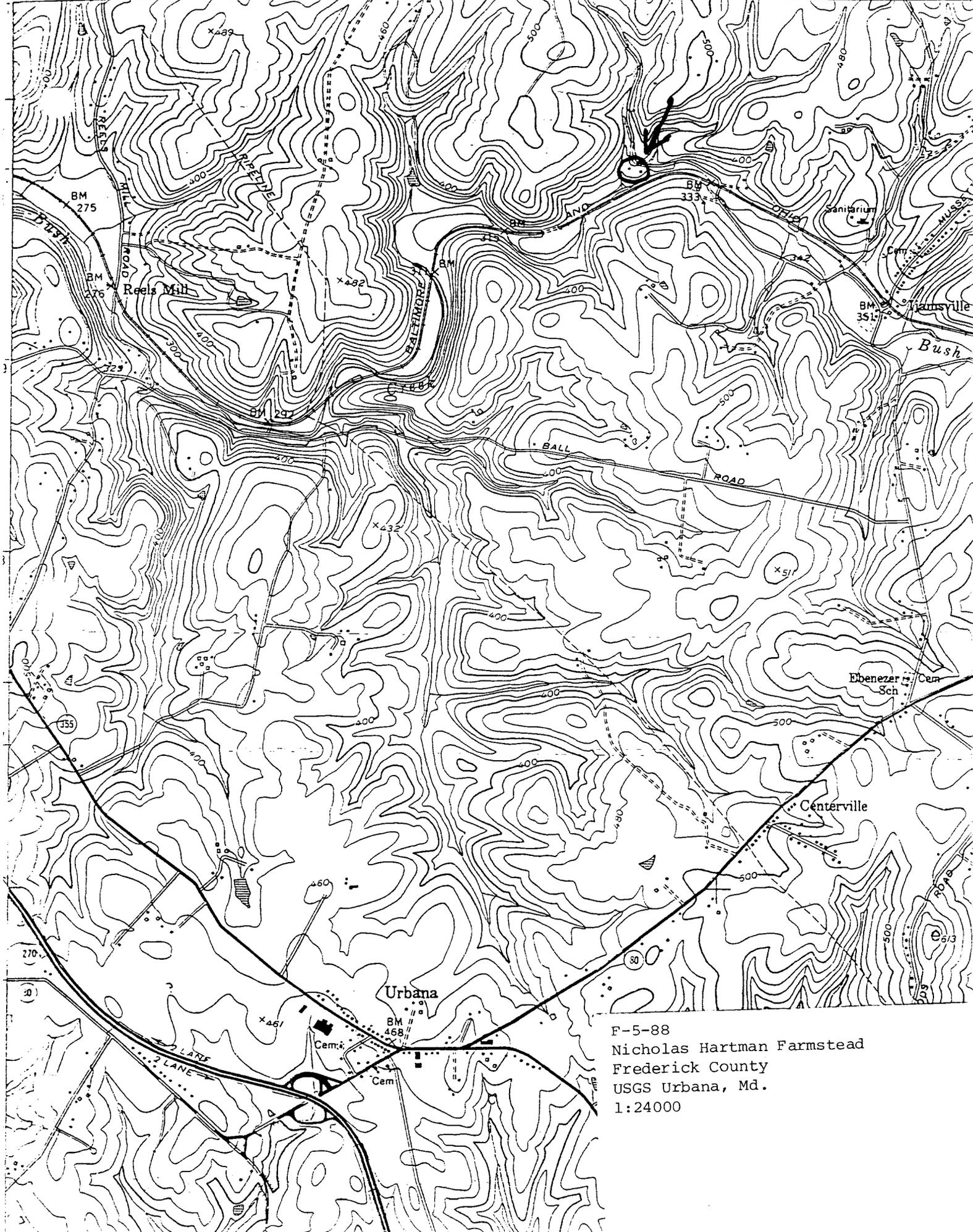
F-5-88
 Nicholas Hartman Farmstead
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
 County 1858

MARKET DIST No. 9

Scale 7 1/2 inches to the mile.



F-5-88
Nicholas Hartman Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873



F-5-88
 Nicholas Hartman Farmstead
 Frederick County
 USGS Urbana, Md.
 1:24000



F-5-88

Nicholas Hartman Fornstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Nea. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

North elevation

1/5



F-5-88

Nicholas Hartman Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

South elevation

2/5



F-5-88

Nicholas Hartman Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Smokehouse, southwest corner view

3/5



F-5-88

Nicholas Hartman Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md
Shed, east elevation

4/5



F. 5-88

Nicholas Hartman Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Born, southeast corner view

5/5