

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-92

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Name of Property: John N. Clay Farmstead

Location: 4105 Bill Moxley Road, Kemptown, Maryland

This addendum is an update including changes to the property since its original documentation. The house originally associated with this property was constructed in 1896, dating beyond the period of U.S. Census of Productions of Agriculture data. As a result, agricultural data for this property are not available. In addition, the house burned down between 2000 and 2005.

7. Description

Current Property Description

The owner of the property initially granted permission for access to F-5-92, but did not respond to requests for specific dates for the survey. As a result, the property was surveyed 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 documented in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-92: a two-story frame cross-gable dwelling (1896); a meathouse (1896); multiple chicken houses (1900-1930); a hog barn; an equipment shed; a wagon shed/corncrib (1896-1900); and, a bank barn (1896-1900) with milk house (1925-1930). Based on the 2011 aerial imagery and field verification from the public right-of-way, the house is no longer extant. According to the current owner, the house burned down. The aerial imagery indicates that the house burned between 2000 and 2005. A new modular home has been added to the property, northeast of the historic dwelling location. The aerial imagery indicates that the modular home was constructed between 2000 and 2005. The deteriorated chicken houses, hog barn, and equipment shed noted on the 1994 MIHP form located north and northeast of the historic dwelling location are no longer extant. The aerial imagery indicates that the buildings were removed between 2000 and 2005. The meathouse, wagon shed/corncrib, and bank barn with milk house noted on the 1994 MIHP form as being located west of the historic dwelling location are extant.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 165.62 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

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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 to one or two cut by hand" (Reed 2011:37). Mechanical threshers, improved horse rakes, and grain drills also were introduced during the first half of the nineteenth century, reducing the labor needed to plant and harvest wheat (Reed 2011:37-38). Frederick County farmers also experimented with new farming practices in order to maximize their yield. Crop rotation and fertilization were used to replenish nutrients depleted by grain cultivation; popular soil additives included manure, clover, and gypsum (Reed 2011:34). New tools and practices were propagated by local agricultural societies. The Agricultural

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Society of Frederick County organized the county's first agricultural fair in 1822; the Frederick County Fair would go on to be the largest agricultural fair in Maryland (Reed 2011:34).

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

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

The onset of the American Civil War presented a substantial check to the agricultural prosperity of mid-Maryland. The divided loyalties of the inhabitants and the region's location in a contested border state ensured that Frederick County would play host to both armies. Mid-Maryland voters overwhelmingly rejected Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election, instead casting the majority of their ballots for John Bell and the Constitutional Union Party (Reed 2011:46). Despite their antipathy towards the Republican Party, the majority of mid-Marylanders remained committed to the preservation of the Union during the secession crisis that followed the election; for most, the cultural and commercial ties with the north proved stronger than the desire to support secession and slavery (Reed 2011:46-47). The loyalty of the region was tested in the fall of 1862, when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland. Southern commanders expected rebel sympathizers to see the army as a liberating force and subsequently flock to the cause. The agricultural wealth of mid-Maryland also made the region a tempting target to the

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invading army, which looked to replenish dwindling supplies of food and forage (Reed 2011:47-48). The Confederates, however, soon found that there was little enthusiasm for their cause among the citizens of Frederick County and the surrounding region. The first military action in Maryland was turned back following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, and in the subsequent actions in 1863 and 1864 the Confederate forces would treat mid-Maryland as hostile territory (Reed 2011:48, 54).

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

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

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

Mid-Maryland farmers also faced growing urbanization and labor migrations during the decades following the Civil War. By 1910, over 40 per cent of Maryland's population lived in the city of Baltimore, while the cities of Cumberland and Hagerstown also grew rapidly to become the second and third most populous cities in the state, respectively (Reed 2011:65). Industrial and manufacturing

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industries thrived in these cities, drawing in laborers from all over rural Maryland. Much of this industrial growth bypassed Frederick, due to the city's location along a rail spur rather than a main rail line. Frederick grew during this time, but at a slower rate than the aforementioned cities; by 1910, the population had risen to only 10,411 (Reed 2011:65). Many farm laborers moved to cities in search of work as wheat prices stagnated and new machinery reduced the amount of labor required (Reed 2011:67).

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

Agricultural diversification during this period also led to the rise of commercial dairying, which would come to dominate Frederick County agriculture through much of the twentieth century. Small numbers of "milch cows" were common on mid-Maryland farms throughout the nineteenth century, and farmers typically produced several hundred pounds of butter annually. By 1910, the average dairy herd had increased to twenty cows, and excess milk was being sold to local creameries and to creameries in Baltimore (Reed 2011:71). Butter remained the most popular way to extend the shelf life of dairy products, and butter factories that could produce thousands of pounds of butter daily were established in Frederick and Carroll counties. Commercial ice cream manufacturers also were founded, beginning with C.F. Main of Middletown in 1911 (Reed 2011:71-72). The shift from grain to commercial dairy production altered the rural landscape as more fields were left in pasture or planted in clover or other hay crops (Reed 2011:74). Some wheat was still grown as a cash crop, however, corn was produced primarily for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income (Reed 2011:75).

Urban migration was intensified by the Great Depression and America's involvement in the Second World War. The drought of 1930 cost Maryland farmers over \$38 million in losses, while multiple bank failures exacerbated the situation for struggling farmers (Reed 2011:75). Many farmers left mid-Maryland in search of work in nearby cities. The farmers who remained continued to adapt towards dairy farming by altering and renovating farm buildings. Electricity became common place in rural Maryland during the 1930s, allowing dairies to adopt electrical refrigeration. Older bank barns were relegated to hay storage

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and housing for other livestock as specially constructed concrete-block dairy barns became commonplace (Reed 2011:76). The urban migration that typified the period preceding World War II was partially reversed during the decades following the war. Middle-class city dwellers, encouraged by the availability of land and the new interstate highway system, moved to newly created suburban developments. Rural land that once comprised dairy and wheat farms transitioned into residential communities for commuters working in Washington or Baltimore, setting a precedent that continues into the twenty-first century (Reed 2011:76).

Property History

Research conducted for the 1994 MIHP form determined that the John N. Clay Farmstead was established circa 1896. Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880; all of which predate the farmstead. Consequently, there were no agricultural census data available for the John N. Clay Farmstead.

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/.

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Reed, Paula S.

2011 *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*. Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Frederick, Maryland.

United States Agricultural Census Records

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

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

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

United States Manufacturing Census Records

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

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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Location: 4105 Bill Moxley Road, Kemptown, Maryland

Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-92

John N. Clay 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-5-0092_2013-04-10_01 Bank barn, milk house, and wagon shed/corn crib, looking north



F-5-0092-2013-04-10-01

JOHN N. CLAY FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BANK BARN, MILK HOUSE + WAGON SHED/CORN CRIB, LKNG N

1/1

F-5-92

John N. Clay Farmstead

Kempton vicinity

Private

Ca. 1896-1930

The John N. Clay Farmstead has a two-story frame dwelling with vinyl siding which has considerably altered one of its most prominent exterior features, a second story sun porch which extended over a one-story veranda which encircles the south elevation and parts of the east and west sides. The band of 2/2 windows on the sun porch was covered, leaving a Palladian window in the gable peak. The farmstead also has an extensive set of outbuildings in deteriorated condition, the principal buildings being a frame and stone bank barn with cupolas, a wagon shed/corn crib of the same design, a frame meathouse with an extended gable over the doorway, several chicken houses and a hog barn. The farmstead was established by John N. Clay (1846-1923) and is still owned by his descendants. It is minimally significant in architecture due to alteration of the dwelling and the deterioration of the outbuildings; however, vestiges of the original appearance of the house and the number of outbuildings remaining constitute some historical character.

F-5-92

John N. Clay Farmstead

Kemptown

Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

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

Chronological/Development Period:

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

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes

Agriculture

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:

Domestic/single dwelling/residence

Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies

Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn

Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/chicken coop

Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic John N. Clay Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 4105 Bill Moxley Road not for publication

city, town Kemptown 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 Hilda M. McPherson & Dorothy Arrington

street & number 13228 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 1428

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 638

city, town Frederick state MD 21771

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-5-92

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input checked="" 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: 10

The John N. Clay Farmstead is a formerly agricultural complex centered on a two story frame dwelling with vinyl siding built about 1896 and its domestic and agricultural outbuildings built between 1896 and about 1930. The farmstead is now principally a private residence and is located on the north side of Bill Moxley Road about 0.9 mile northeast of the intersection of Bartholows Road near Kemptown, Frederick County, Maryland. The farmstead's principal contributing outbuildings are a circa 1900 barn with a sign reading "J.W. Moxley 1902" which is not original to the Clay barn, a wagon shed/corn crib with cupolas, a frame meathouse with an extended gable roof over the entrance, several chicken houses, a hog barn, a concrete block milk house, and an equipment shed. These buildings date mostly from the period 1900 to 1930. A non-contributing loafing shed is near the barn. The dates of the buildings are based on personal interviews, architectural details, and land records.

The dwelling's south elevation in its original form was dominated by a projecting cross gable from the main gable roof ridge. The gable extended on the second story over a one-story open veranda which sheltered three sides of the house. The second story cross gable had several windows on each of its three sides with an arched Palladian window in the gable peak. The vinyl siding application in recent years covered the entire south side of the cross gable, leaving the Palladian window as the only opening on the south side. The east and west sides of the gable each have two 2/2 windows, indicating the original sash type of the covered openings. Below the gable, the one-story porch has turned columns with brackets and a spindle frieze. The first story has two bays with an entrance in the west bay under a narrow two-light transom and sidelights. The flanking window bay has a 2/2 sash with replacement shutters. The roof is standing seam metal with an off-center chimney. The gable ends have a single center bay with an arched attic window and 2/2 sash in the first and second stories. The rear elevation has a two-story shed addition which has been altered near the northwest corner with a raised gable roof. This projects beyond the end of the veranda above an exposed cellar entrance on the west side. The east end of the addition has a one-story enclosure at the end of the veranda which is the current rear entrance to the kitchen of the house. Across the north elevation of the addition are three bays, each with 2/2 windows and replacement shutters. A second interior chimney rises from the roof. The dates of the changes to the house are difficult to identify by the exterior because the vinyl siding covers the original siding, which was probably german siding. The interior was inaccessible for this survey, but personal interviews with the current owners, Mrs. Hilda McPherson and Mrs. Dorothy Arrington, and the resident tenant indicate that considerable remodeling has taken place.

Meathouse: The frame meathouse located northeast of the house has clapboard siding and a corrugated metal roof. The roof extends over the west gable end, providing an enclosed loft cantilevered above the doorway, which is unusual in having double vertical tongue-and-groove doors. The meathouse was probably built about 1896.

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 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 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. 1896-1930 **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 John N. Clay Farmstead is minimally significant in architecture for the general form of the dwelling, built about 1896 by John N. Clay (1846-1923), but much altered in the 1980's by the addition of vinyl siding which covered an important feature of the design, a second story sun porch. The farmstead is also marginally important for the number of surviving outbuildings and for the design of the bank barn and the wagon shed/corn crib which were built about 1896-1900. Their generally deteriorated condition has lowered the integrity of the farmstead, but the cupolas and siding indicate that the original forms were typical of agricultural outbuildings available through farm supply catalogs and had standardized designs. When Clay died in 1923, alterations were undoubtedly already being made to the barn and other buildings to adapt the farm to dairy production as its principal crop. The concrete enclosure of the stall level in the barn and the addition of the milk house were typical changes found on the majority of farms in Frederick County during the 1920's. Descendants of John N. Clay still own the farmstead, but it is no longer in agricultural use.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-92

Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone, V.1. Privately published, Ann Arbor, Mi., 1966, p. 245.

Land Records of Frederick County

McPherson, Mrs. Hilda M., telephone interview, April 1994.

Moxley, Mrs. Anna B., telephone interview, June 6, 1994

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5 acres

Quadrangle name Damascus, 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 98, Parcel 3.

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

7.1 Description (Continued)

Chicken houses, hog barn, equipment shed: The agricultural outbuildings north and northeast of the dwelling are in deteriorated condition. At least three appear to be chicken houses and one was most probably built as a hog barn. Most have varied siding, some vertical boards, some clapboard, some covered with asphalt material. The shed roofs are corrugated metal. Windows are mostly 6/6 or openings with missing sash. The equipment shed has a higher roof with a shallow gable and two large openings on the west elevation. A frame shed northwest of the house near the north side of the driveway was also described as a chicken house by Mrs. McPherson. It has vertical siding which has traces of whitewash and a deteriorated corrugated metal roof with a single vertical board door on the south. These outbuildings range in date from about 1900 to 1930.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame wagon shed has german siding on the south elevation and vented horizontal siding on the east and west cribs. Stone piers raise the building from the ground and the corrugated metal roof is crowned by two louvred cupolas. A single 6/6 window lights the loft in the south elevation. The wagon shed was probably built about 1896-1900.

Bank barn and milk house: The frame and stone bank barn located west of the house was built about 1896-1900 and has three deteriorated cupolas on the ridge of the corrugated metal roof. The exterior has louvred arched vents and vertical siding. Below the forebay on the south elevation is an enclosure of concrete block with a bank of 6/6 windows, some of which are currently missing, which was added about 1920-1925 to form a milking parlor. Adjoining the barn on the east side is a rusticated concrete block milk house, probably built about 1925-1930. South of the barn is a non-contributing loafing shed. The sign on the barn with the name of J. W. Moxley and the date 1902 were originally on a barn in another farm owned by James W. Moxley. That barn was destroyed by lightning and the sign was salvaged and placed on the barn in the Clay farmstead, which was of about the same date. This information was provided by Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. Arrington, the daughters of Mr. Moxley.

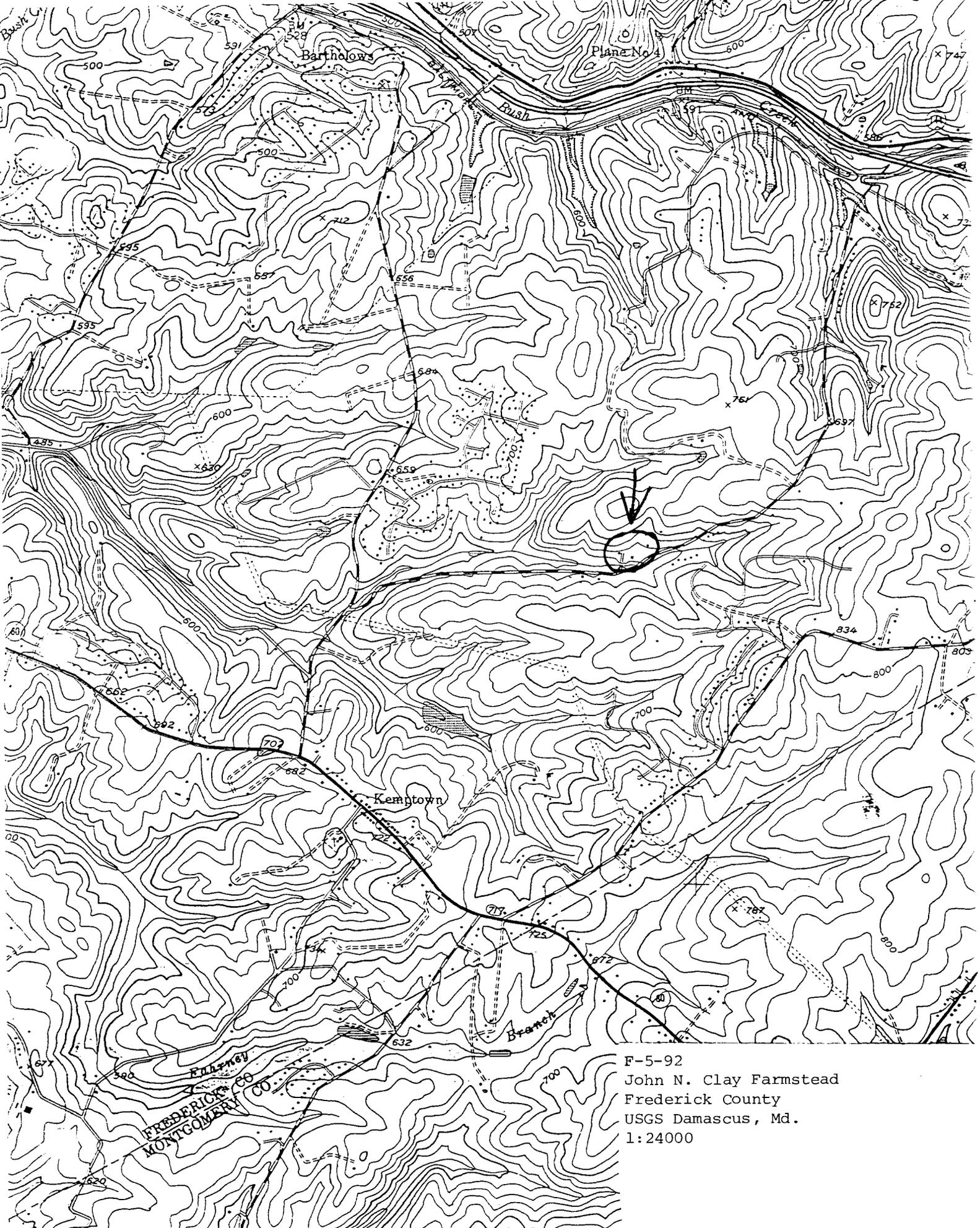
4125 Bill Moxley Rd.

Lot Size, Description,
Original Tracts,
Miscellaneous

Cost

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
142 8/638 24 June 87	Hilda M. Moxley son & Dorothy Arrington	James M. Moxley & Anna B. Moxley his wife	P. 1: 119 a., 36 sq. p. on both sides of public road from Plane No. 4 to Hampton 350/362 P. 2: 50 a., 3 R., 1 sq. p.	
395/574 7 Dec. 34	James M. & Anna B. Moxley	Friedrich Bauer Lawing Inl	50 a., 3 R., 1 sq. p.	
380/377 28 Sept 31	James M. & Mary Annabelle Moxley	Sarah Belle Clay, unmar.	119 a., 36 sq. p.	#5,450
350/362 1 Nov 24	Sarah Belle Clay	John A. & Laura G. Engle		#6 557.37 1/2
350/360 1 Nov 24	John A. Engle	Jesse Clay, Sarah Belle Clay Frank C. Merwood, exec of L & T of John Nelson Clay	1. JLS 16/60 113 a. 3. 1 a. 2. DHH 5/318 5 a., 2 R., 20 sq. p.	
2) DHH 5/318 28 Oct 1899	John M. Clay	O. L. T. and Sarah C. Taut.	part of "Rattleweed Forest" 5 5/8 a.	\$168
1) JLS 16/60 22 Mar 1897	John M. Clay	Melvin B. & Annie M. Wood	113 a.	#2575
JLS 14/159 4 June 1896	Melvin B. Wood	John M. Clay Trustee in Equity 6412	Equity deed 5TH 1/91 John M. Clay res. Julia & with 10/200, 20/110 of 1905 adm. of Jesse Engle Has. 1894 no description of bids.	\$2 305.20
AF 5/583 29 Nov 1882	Julia A. Griffith wife of Jas. H. Griffith	Francis H. Engle & Ida Engle	113 a.	#1950

F-5-92
C6-92



F-5-92
John N. Clay Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Damascus, Md.
1:24000



F-5-92

John N. Clay Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

South elevation

1/7



F-5-92

John N. Slay Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

lieg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

West elevation

2/7



F-5-92

John N. Clay Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

North elevation

3/7



F-5-92

John N. Clay Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1974

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

Meathouse, northwest corner view

4/7



F-5-92

John M. Clay Farmstead

Fredlerick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc.: Mid. S-FPO. Crownsville, Md.

Chicken houses and equipment shed, view from
west

5/7



F. 5-92

John N. Clay Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Wagon shed/corn crib, southeast corner view

6/7



F-5-92

John N. Clay Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Love

April 1994

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

Born, south elevation

7/7