

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-97

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**Name of Property:** Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

**Location:** 12403 Lee Hill Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

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

## 7. Description

### *Current Property Description*

The following resources were documented in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-97: a two-story frame dwelling (second quarter of the twentieth-century with 1875 wing); a meathouse (late nineteenth to early twentieth-century); a hog pen (late nineteenth to early twentieth-century); a chicken house (late nineteenth to early twentieth-century); an equipment shed (1900-1920); a wagon shed/corn crib (1900); and, a bank barn (1900) with a milk house and washing shed (1925-1930). All of the resources are extant.

The house is now clad in vinyl siding. Windows throughout the house have replacement single-over-single-light double hung sashes, with the exception of windows located within the south and west gables. The south and west gables retain four-light fixed sash windows; the opening in the east gable accommodates a louvered vent. The roof has been covered in asphalt shingles. The house retains the footprint and overall massing noted in the 1994 form.

As noted in the 1994 MIHP form, the house comprises two principal blocks with rectangular footprints. The original two-story portion, constructed during the latter part of the nineteenth century, now is considered the rear of the house. The first level of this portion currently contains a kitchen. The second level of this portion contains one small room at the south end and a bedroom in the north end. The twentieth-century section of the house now is considered the front of the house; the section is oriented north toward Lee Hill Drive. The two-story twentieth century section includes an open room on the first level separated in the center by an archway; the second level of this section features two bedrooms and a bathroom.

The current owner permitted interior photographs of the house, which allowed a comparison of the two construction periods of the dwelling. The portion of the house facing Lee Hill Drive features interior trim and molding consistent with 1920s and 1930s construction, including modest door and window surrounds. In addition, the balustrade on the staircase leading to the second level of the house, located in the west half of the twentieth-century section, features square balusters and a square newel post. The twentieth-century section of the house originally featured a central chimney. The chimney no longer

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pierces the roof of the house. A portion of the chimney extends into the first level of the house, where an archway was created to open the two rooms of the first level. The staircase in the twentieth-century section leads to a hallway above that parallels the original north elevation of the nineteenth-century portion of the house.

The nineteenth-century portion of the house extends from the center of the south end of the twentieth century section. Currently, the first-level space is being used as a kitchen. Doors and windows on the west and east elevations of the first level original portion open into a one-story enclosed porch on the east and a one-story addition on the west. The entries of the original section retain two-light transoms, but the doors have been removed to accommodate additional interior space. A staircase leading to the second level of the original portion of the house is located on the south wall of the first level. A batten door accessing the stairs and basement are extant. An additional batten door is located on the second level and provides access to the attic. The trim and moldings in the second level of the nineteenth-century portion of the dwelling are modest; some of the trim may have been replaced during construction of the twentieth-century portion.

The meathouse, hog pen, and chicken house located south of the dwelling are extant but are in deteriorated condition. The equipment shed, wagon shed/corn crib, and bank barn with milk house and washing shed are located east of the house along Lee Hill Drive. These buildings do not appear to have undergone significant alterations since the 1994 survey. The current owner provided additional information on the washing shed noted on the 1994 form and located west of the bank barn and milk house. The washing shed originally comprised a well house and an area for the cool storage of milk cans. A storm, which caused significant tree damage within the area, partially destroyed a section of the building. As a result, the building only retains half of its original footprint.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes approximately 6 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.

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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 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).

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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 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

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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 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

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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 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

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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 Smith-Molesworth Farmstead was established circa 1871. Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Consequently, there are no agricultural census data available for the Smith-Molesworth Farmstead for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870.

The Smith-Molesworth farm was established in 1871 by George M. Smith and James H. Smith, who purchased the property from George E. Talbott for the sum of \$5,000.00 (FCLR CM 7:198). The Smiths built the dwelling house that stands on the property. James H. Smith does not appear in the 1880 agricultural census. George M. Smith appears once in the 1880 agricultural census associated with the Henry Smith Farmstead (MIHP F-5-118); there are no other listings for George M. Smith (U.S. Agricultural Census). It appears likely that a manager or tenant operated the farm during this period.

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## Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-97

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Travis Shaw and Rebecca Gatewood

Photos taken on: April 17, 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-5-0097_2013-04-17_01	House, north elevation, looking south
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_02	House, west elevation, looking northeast
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_03	House, south elevation, looking northeast
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_04	House, east elevation, looking west
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_05	Interior, house, first level, twentieth century section
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_06	Interior, house, first level, twentieth century section, door leading to nineteenth century section
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_07	Interior, house, first level, twentieth century section, staircase
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_08	Interior, house, second level, twentieth century section, staircase
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_09	Interior, house, first level, nineteenth century section
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_10	Interior, house, first level, nineteenth century section, door leading to addition
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_11	Interior, house, first level, nineteenth century section, built-in cabinet
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_12	Interior, house, first level, nineteenth century section, batten doors
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_13	Interior, house, second level, nineteenth century section, staircase
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_14	Interior, house, second level, nineteenth century section, batten door

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F-5-0097_2013-04-17_15	Interior, house, second level, nineteenth century section, door leading to twentieth century section
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_16	Cistern, looking southwest
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_17	Meathouse and chicken house, looking southeast
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_18	Hog pen, looking northeast
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_19	Chicken house, south elevation, looking north
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_20	Equipment shed, west elevation, looking east
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_21	Equipment shed, north and east elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_22	Wagon shed/corn crib, west and north elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_23	Wagon shed/corn crib, east and north elevation, looking southwest
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_24	Washing shed and milk house, looking southeast
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_25	Washing shed, looking southwest
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_26	Bank barn, north and west elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_27	Bank barn, south and east elevations, looking northwest
F-5-0097_2013-04-17_28	Aerial photograph of property, current owner's collection



F-5-0097-2013-04-17-01

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

House, NE Elevation, Looking South

1/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_02

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

House, West Elevation, Looking Northeast

2/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_03

Smith - Malesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

House, South Elevation, Looking Northeast

3/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_04

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MD SHPO

House, East Elevation, Looking West

4/28



Times change and  
we with time...  
but a greater friend  
I'll never find.

F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_05

Smith - Malesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Interior, House, First Level, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Section

5/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17\_06

Smith - Motesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatwood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Interior, House, First Level, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Section,  
Door Leading to 19<sup>th</sup> Century Section

6/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_07

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MD SHPO

Interior, House, First Level, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Section,  
Staircase

7/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_08

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MD SHPO

Interior, House, Second Level, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Section,  
Staircase

8/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17-09

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Interior, House, First Level, 19<sup>th</sup> Century Section

9/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_10

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Interior, House, First Level, 19<sup>th</sup> Century Section, Door Leading to  
Addition

10/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17-11

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Interior, House, First Level, 19<sup>th</sup> Century Section, Built-in Cabinet

11/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17-12

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MD SHPO

Interior, House, First Level, 19th Century Section, Batten Doors

12/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_13

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MD SHPO

Interior, House, Second Level, 19<sup>th</sup> Century Section, Staircase

13/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_14

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shan + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

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Interior, House, Second Level, 19th Century Section, Batten Door

14/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17-15

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Interior, House, Second Level, 19<sup>th</sup> Century Section,  
Door Leading to 20<sup>th</sup> Century Section

15/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17-16

Smith - Malesworth Farmstead  
Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Cistern, Looking Southwest

16/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_17

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shan + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Meathouse and Chicken House, Looking Southeast

17/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17-18

Smith - Malesworth Farmstead.

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Craterwood

17 April 2013

MD SHPO

Hog Pen, Looking Northeast

18/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17-19  
Smith - Malesworth Farmstead  
Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood  
17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Chicken House, South Elevation, Looking North

19/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_20

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

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17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Equipment Shed, West Elevation, Looking East

20/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17-21

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Equipment Shed, North and East Elevations,  
Looking Southwest

21/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_22

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead  
Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood  
17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Wagon Shed / Corn Crib, West and North Elevations,  
Looking Southeast

22/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_23

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead  
Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MD SHPO

Wagon Shed / Corn Crib, East and North Elevations,

Looking South west

23/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17-24

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead  
Frederick County, MD

Travis Shan + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Washing Shed and Milk House, Looking Southeast

24/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_25

Smith - Moleworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shan and Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Washing Shed, Looking Southwest

25/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_26

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead  
Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Bank Barn, North and West Elevations, Looking  
Southeast

26/28



F-5-0097-2013-04-17\_27

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead  
Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw + Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MD SHPO

Bank Barn, South and East Elevations, Looking  
Northwest

27/28



F-5-0097\_2013-04-17\_28

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Travis Shaw & Rebecca Gatewood

17 April 2013

MDSHPO

Aerial Photograph of Property, Current Owner's Collection

28/28

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Smith-Molesworth Farmstead Inventory Number: F-5-097  
 Address: 12403 Lee Hill Drive Historic district:  yes  no  
 City: Mount Airy Zip Code: 21770 County: Frederick  
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Damascus  
 Property Owner: Myers, Marvin J., Jr., and Virginia J. Myers Tax Account ID Number: 234039  
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 189 Tax Map Number: 89-8  
 Project: PATH Kempton Substation Agency: FERC  
 Agency Prepared By: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Preparer's Name: Matthew G. Hyland Date Prepared: 12/2/2008  
 Documentation is presented in: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Kempton Substation, Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline Project  
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:  Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended  
 Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
 Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:  
 Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:  yes Listed:  yes  
 Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

The Smith-Molesworth Farmstead features a dwelling and numerous agricultural outbuildings, which maintain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. The primary resource at this property is the dwelling a cross-gable, frame vernacular style two-story building standing on a continuous concrete foundation. The building dates from circa 1870, with a circa 1925 date assigned to the front block, according to MHT survey data and historic mapping. A two-story, gable roof addition extends from the rear of the building. Exterior materials include asbestos shingle siding, Dutch lap wood siding, cornerboards, and new vinyl shutters. The façade features a half-hipped, full-length, three-bay-wide, one-story front porch with turned posts. Three-tab, standard strip asphalt shingles have replaced the standing seam metal roofing identified in the 1994 survey. The fenestration consists of paired, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows with mullions and metal storm windows on the front block of the house, and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows on the rear extension. On both eave walls of the rear extension, enclosed porches have been appended: a shed-roof side porch on the southeast elevation and a gable-roof porch on the northwest elevation. Both enclosed porches appear to date from the second half of the twentieth century. The gable ends feature cornice returns. An exterior brick chimney stack (not original) stands against the southeast elevation. A brick stove flue stands against the exterior of the gable end of the rear addition. A two-bay-wide contemporary, frame, gable-roof garage stands at the rear of the driveway. This property, which functioned as a dairy farm, contains a collection of agricultural buildings that include a heavy timber frame

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

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

MHT Comments: *Undistinguished example of a common property type.*

*Jonathan Sager*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date 10/6/09

*[Signature]*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reviewer, National Register Program Date 10/6/09

200902783

bank barn, a meat house, a poultry shelter, a hog shelter, a masonry milk house, a granary, a machine/equipment shed, and a wagon shed. The heavy timber frame bank barn stands on a continuous stone foundation. Vertical wood siding and plywood sheets cover the exterior. Corrugated metal has been installed on the gable roof. Window apertures have been cut into the exterior wall above the forebay. A small section of the forebay and feed lot has been enclosed. A one-story, masonry, gable-roof, milk house has been appended to the northwest elevation of the barn.

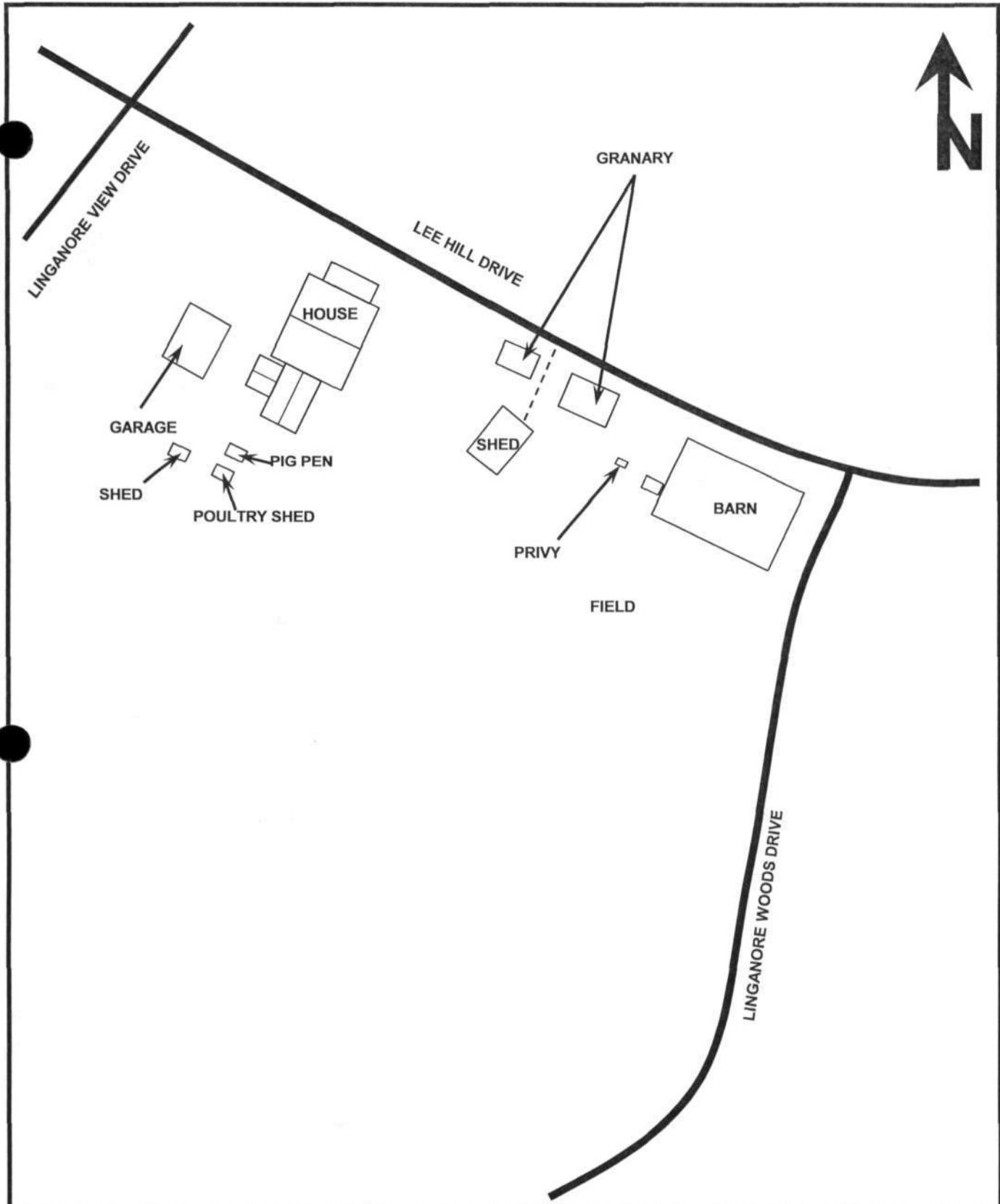
The frame granary has been altered. The granary's entry portal has been enclosed and reduced to make the building a garage or workshop. The granary has a corrugated sheet metal roof and board-and-batten wood siding. A frame privy stands between the granary and the barn. A machine/equipment shed and a wagon shed stand between the granary and the dwelling. The wagon shed has asphalt shingle roofing and board-and-batten wood siding. Like the granary, the wagon shed has been altered at its entry and exit portals.

The machine/equipment shed, a frame building with a metal roof, features a pent-shed roof and an open façade and may date from the second half of the twentieth century. The meat house, a poultry shelter, a hog shelter are small, one-story frame buildings that stand to the rear of the dwelling. The poultry shelter and the hog shelter have shed roofs and wood siding. The meat house has a gable roof and wood siding. Viewed from the roadway, no changes in the integrity of the property as noted in 1994 were observed. George M. Smith and James W. Smith built the farmstead in the 1870s. Anna Maria Molesworth acquired the farm in 1896, according to MHT survey data. Historic mapping (Lake 1873) locates the G. Smith farm at this location. Smith does appear in the annals of Frederick County local history (William and McKinsey 1979) but not as a prominent individual. Further directed historical research and survey is warranted to establish the NRHP eligibility of this property.

MHT's 1994 survey data for the Smith-Molesworth Farmstead asserts that the property is minimally significant for its architecture, in that it reflects the local agricultural and historic development from circa 1875 to the 1940s as a typical Frederick County farm of the period. However, intensive development of the surrounding landscape into residential subdivisions has occurred since the 1994 survey. With the decreasing number of intact examples of Frederick County farms taken into consideration, the significance of the Smith-Molesworth Farmstead has increased. As a rare example, the farmstead reflects trends in local agricultural history and continues to convey an association with the growth and historic development of the area. Additionally, the farm contains noteworthy examples of domestic and agricultural architecture that collectively are significant at the local level. Therefore, the Smith-Molesworth farmstead is recommended NRHP eligible under Criteria A and C at the local level. Additional survey work with property owner permission is recommended in order to delineate a NRHP boundary and evaluated the individual eligibility of contributing resources within the property.

This reconnaissance-level survey was limited to views of the property from the public right-of-way and information found in existing survey data due to no permission to enter the property granted by the owner. Therefore, a comprehensive update of the entire property cannot be provided at this time, but a description of buildings adjacent to the roadway is sufficient to support a recommendation for NRHP eligibility.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date



gai consultants

SMITH-MOLESWORTH FARMSTEAD (F-5-997)

SITE PLAN

PROPOSED KEMPTOWN SUBSTATION

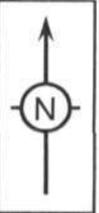
PATH PROJECT, POWER ENGINEERS, INC.

DWN: MLO CHKD: MGH

APPD. DATE: 12/02/08

SCALE: NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

DRAWING NUMBER C080942.00



SOURCE: 2008 GOOGLE IMAGERY, DIGITAL GLOBE, GEO EYE, AND U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

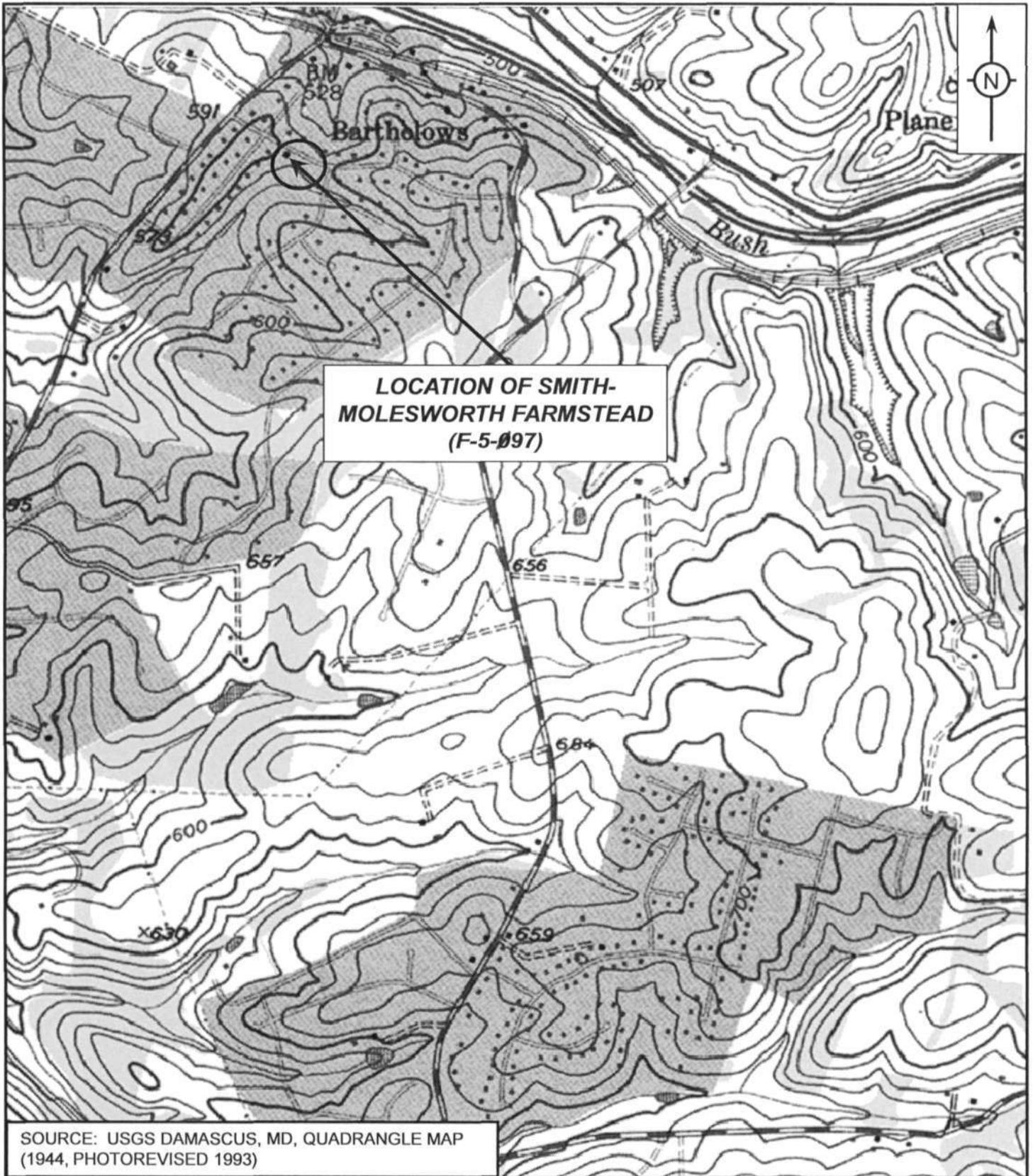


gai consultants



**FIGURE**

NRHP BOUNDARY OF SMITH-MOLESWORTH FARMSTEAD (F-5-097)  
PATH PROJECT  
PROPOSED KEMPTOWN SUBSTATION  
POWER ENGINEERS, INC.



SOURCE: USGS DAMASCUS, MD, QUADRANGLE MAP  
(1944, PHOTOREVISED 1993)



gai consultants



**FIGURE**

LOCATION OF SMITH-MOLESWORTH  
FARMSTEAD (F-5-097)  
PATH PROJECT  
PROPOSED KEMPTOWN SUBSTATION  
POWER ENGINEERS, INC.



F-5-097

Smith-Melloworth Farmstead  
Frederick County  
Sterling, Saver

18 October 2008  
House facing W



F-5-097

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Steven J. Sawyer

8 October 2008

House and Garage facing SW



F-5-097

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland  
Sylvia Larner

8 October 2008

House and Garage facing SW



F-5-097

Smith Nolesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Steve J. Sarver

18 October 2008

House and Sheds facing SSW



F-5-097

Smith Moleworth Farmstead  
12403 Lee Hill Dr.

Frederick County  
Steve Larner

8 October 2008  
Barren facing SE



F-5-097

Smith-Moleworth Farmstead

Fredrick County

Steve Sarver

8 October 2008

Barns facing WNW



F-5-097

Smith Malesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Shree, Sarver

8 October 2008

Overview facing NW



F-5-097

Smith Malesworth Farmstead

12403 Bee Hill Dr.

Frederick County

Steve Sawyer

8 October 2008

Schweitzer Barn facing ESE



F-5-097

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Steve, Lamer

8 October 2008

Granary facing W x W



# 5-097

Smith Mollsworth Jamstead

Frederick County

Steve D. Larver

8 October 2008

House facade facing SSW



NO533

F-5-097

Smith Moleworth farmstead  
12403 Lee Hill Drive

Frederick County

Steve J. Sawyer

8 October 2008

Schweitzer Barn facing WNW

NO533

NO5

F-5-97

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead  
Monrovia vicinity  
Private

Ca. 1875-1940

The Smith-Molesworth Farmstead is minimally significant in architecture as an example of a typical late 19th century farmstead with additions being made through the period about 1875 to 1940. These reflect the changing production of the farm from grain to dairy products in the early 20th century. The dwelling has a circa 1925-1930 main section adjoining a rear wing which may date from 1875. The principal traces of the earlier house are in the 2/2 sash of the wing and german siding of different character from the front section's cladding. Other buildings in the farmstead include a frame meathouse, a hog barn, a chicken house, an equipment shed, a frame and stone bank barn with an adjoining concrete block milk house and a wagon shed/corn crib. These outbuildings range in date from about 1875 to 1940. The barn has a partially enclosed stall level which was used as a milking parlor, a common adaptation of older barns to dairy production in the early 20th century. The farmstead was first established by George M. and James W. Smith about 1871. In 1896, the Molesworth family bought the property, which encompassed 155 acres of the original 160-acre Smith farm. The Molesworths were the owners until 1957.

F-5-97

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Monrovia

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:

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

Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function and Use:

Domestic/single dwelling/residence

Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies

Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn

Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

Agriculture/subsistence/agricultural outbuilding

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

and/or common

**2. Location**street & number 12403 Lee Hill Drive  not for publicationcity, town Monrovia  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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input 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 Marvin J., Jr., and Virginia J. Myers

street &amp; number 12403 Lee Hill Drive telephone no.:

city, town Monrovia state and zip code MD 21770

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1086

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 98

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-5-97

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved date of move \_\_\_\_\_

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 9

The Smith-Molesworth Farmstead is centered on a two-story frame dwelling built in the second quarter of the 20th century with an adjoining rear wing possibly built about 1875 and its associated outbuildings which include a frame bank barn and a milk house, a milk can washing shed, a wagon shed/corn crib, a meathouse, a hog pen, a machine shed, and a chicken house located on the south side of Lee Hill Drive about 750 feet east of Bartholows Road near Monrovia, Frederick County, Maryland. The farmstead is located in a modern subdivision built on the former agricultural fields associated with its original 160-acre tract. The farmstead is currently principally a private residence, but it still partially in agricultural use. The dwelling faces north and the domestic outbuildings are located to the south, while the larger agricultural buildings are east of the house. The outbuildings range in date from about 1875 to about 1940. Dates of the structures are based on architectural evidence, a personal interview with the current owner, Mr. Marvin J. Myers, Jr., land records, and historical maps.

The dwelling's main section is the early 20th century part and is a frame building with german siding and two principal bays on the north elevation. The main entrance is an off-center door with a glass panel upper section. A one-story porch crosses the elevation. The windows are paired 1/1 sash with replacement shutters. The gable roof is corrugated metal. A patch at the center shows where the original chimney was located. In recent years, the chimney was replaced by an exterior brick stack on the east gable end. A two-story rear wing possibly built between 1875 and 1900 extends from the southwest corner and has asbestos shingle siding on the south elevation. An enclosed one-story porch is on the east side and above this porch are two second-story windows with 2/2 sash, indicating the earlier construction date than the main section. The german siding on this wall is also of an earlier period than that on the main section. An exterior brick chimney is on the south end of the wing and on the west side is a 1970's one-story addition which was used as an office by a previous owner. The interior of the house has been much altered and modernized in the past 20 years.

### Domestic outbuildings:

Meathouse, hog pen, chicken house: These three frame outbuildings are located south of the dwelling near a non-contributing modern garage. They each have vertical and/or board and batten siding. The chicken house has a shed corrugated metal roof and faces south. The hog barn has a standing seam metal roof and also faces south, but has been adapted for use as a storage shed, with a section of the north wall removed. The meat house has a four-panel door in the north gable end and a composition shingle roof. The outbuildings appear to date from the last quarter of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century.

### Agricultural outbuildings:

Equipment shed: The one-story frame equipment shed located east of the house and the domestic outbuildings resembles a small garage, with vertical and board and

# 8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-97

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates C. 1875-1940

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 Smith-Molesworth Farmstead is minimally significant in architecture as a representative of the typical late 19th century farmstead in Frederick County, retaining the principal structures of a dwelling, a bank barn, a wagon shed/corn crib, and a selection of small domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The functional style of the buildings is also representative, their only unifying element being the red paint and white trim of the outbuildings. The farmstead's setting in a modern subdivision tends to magnify the agricultural appearance of the group, although most of the buildings are adapted for other uses. The original farmstead, of which the rear wing of the house, the stone foundation of the barn, and perhaps some of the outbuildings are the only remaining structures, was built by George M. and James W. Smith. G. Smith is the name shown on the 1873 Titus Atlas map. In 1885, George Smith sold the farm to Sarah Bartholow and in 1896, Anna Maria Molesworth acquired the property. The farm remained in the Molesworth family until 1957.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-97

Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone, V.2. Privately published, Ann Arbor, Mi., 1966, p. 808.

Land Records of Frederick County

Myers, Mr. Marvin J., Jr. , personal interview, April 20, 1994

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

# 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

Concurrent with Tax Map 89, Parcel 189

## 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)

batten siding and off-center double swing doors on the east gable end. The doors are flanked on the right by a small flush board door to a storage area on the north side. The roof is covered with composition shingles. The shed was probably built about 1900-1920.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The wagon shed with corn cribs has been considerably altered on the interior for use as a workshop, with wallboard panels concealing the former cribs on the north and south sides. The exterior is still covered with vertical and board and batten siding, but the drive-through entrance on the west has been partially filled in to accommodate a modern lift-type door. The east end has been closed off. The roof is corrugated metal. The wagon shed was probably built about 1900.

Bank barn, milk house, and washing shed: The bank barn is the easternmost structure in the farmstead and its stone foundation is banked so that the forebay is on the south elevation. The stall level has been partially enclosed by concrete block as a milking parlor. The upper structure is covered with vertical tongue-and-groove siding and the roof is corrugated metal. The foundation may be older than the frame structure, which appears to date from about 1900. Sliding doors on the north elevation were replaced with plywood swing doors with cross bracing in recent years. Adjoining the barn on the west side is a small concrete block milk house with a composition shingle roof. This was probably built at the same time as the enclosure of the milking parlor in the barn, about 1925-1930. A single door is located in the west gable end of the milk house. Immediately west of the milk house is a small frame shed of about the same size, with vertical board siding and a corrugated roof with replaced sections of composition shingles. The shed's location and the existence of a water tap near the door on the south side indicates that its use was probably linked to the washing of milk cans used in the dairy operation. Its date is probably about 1925-1930.

12403 Lee Hill Drive

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1086/98 23 May 79	Marvin J., Jr. & Virginia J. Myers	Randall H. Gerlach, pers. rep. of estate of Charles M. Gerlach, dec.	Subdivision plat "Linganel View" Plat Book Section 7 House & 8 outbdgs shown on plat 6/167	\$145,000
<del>913/411</del> *955/587 6 Feb 75	Charles M. Gerlach	Georgia Ave. Properties, Inc.		
913/411 29 May 73	Charles M. Gerlach	Larry D. & Nancy Burdick Miller & Stanley J. Burdick,	part of property conveyed to Georgia Ave. Properties by E. Brooke Lee 795/619 through atty-in fact Nancy B. Miller	
857/449 15 Sept 71	Stanley J. Burdick & Larry D. & Nancy B. Miller	Georgia Ave. Properties, Inc.		
795/619 30 Dec 68	Georgia Ave. Properties, Inc.	E. Brooke Lee & Nina S. Lee	part of "Hobbs Purchase" 78.342A.	
617/562 15 May 59	E. Brooke Lee	John E. Molesworth & Margaret Done Molesworth,	155 1/4 A. meadow	
575/522 3 Jan 57	John E. Molesworth & Margaret Done Molesworth	Reith S. Zimmerman		
575/521 30 Jan 57	Reith S. Zimmerman	Margaret Done Molesworth		
388/282 12 Aug 33	John E. Molesworth & Margaret Done Molesworth	Frank C. Norwood	155 1/4 A. meadow	
388/281 12 Aug 33	Frank C. Norwood	John E. & Margaret Done Molesworth	155 1/4 A.	

F-5-97

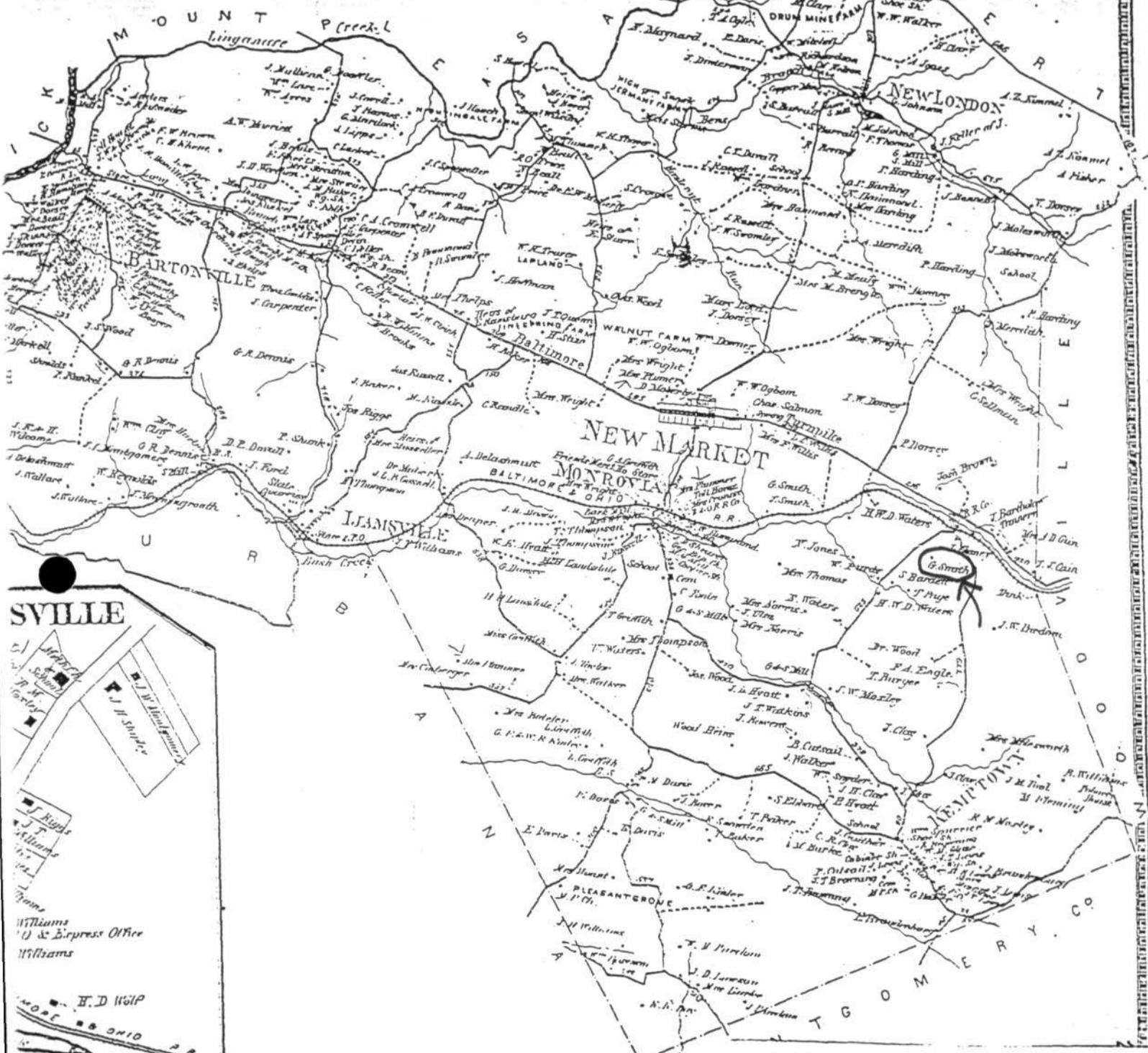
Lot Size, Description,  
Original Tracts,  
Miscellaneous

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
354/197 10 Jul 25	John R. Moler worth <del>old</del> Thomas B. Molerworth (brother)	John A. Molerworth Ret. al. heirs of Anna Maria (Clay) Molerworth		
JLJ 14/106 13 May 1896	Anna Maria (Clay) Molerworth	John B. Bartholow (only child & heir at law of Sarah A. Bartholow, dec) et ux	155 1/4 A.	\$3,100
AF 11/257 16 July 1885	Sarah A. Bartholow	George M. & Sarah Smith	157 3/4 A. part of "Hobbs Purchase"	\$5,048
CM 7/198 4 May 1871	George M. & James M. Smith	George E. Tallott	AF 9/285, James Smith to George Smith part of "Hobbs Purchase" & "Land of Promise" 160 A.	\$2,000
CM 6/517 31 Mar 1871	George E. Tallott	Joshua & Eliza Wood, Mary Tallott & Anna D. Tallott heirs of Samuel Tallott	160 A.	\$2,500
ES 9/544 21 Jul 1857	Joshua & Eliza Wood & Elias Wood trustee (reverse names)	Samuel Tallott	Equity 2583	

F-5-97

# MARKET DIST No. 9

Scale 7 1/2 inches to the mile

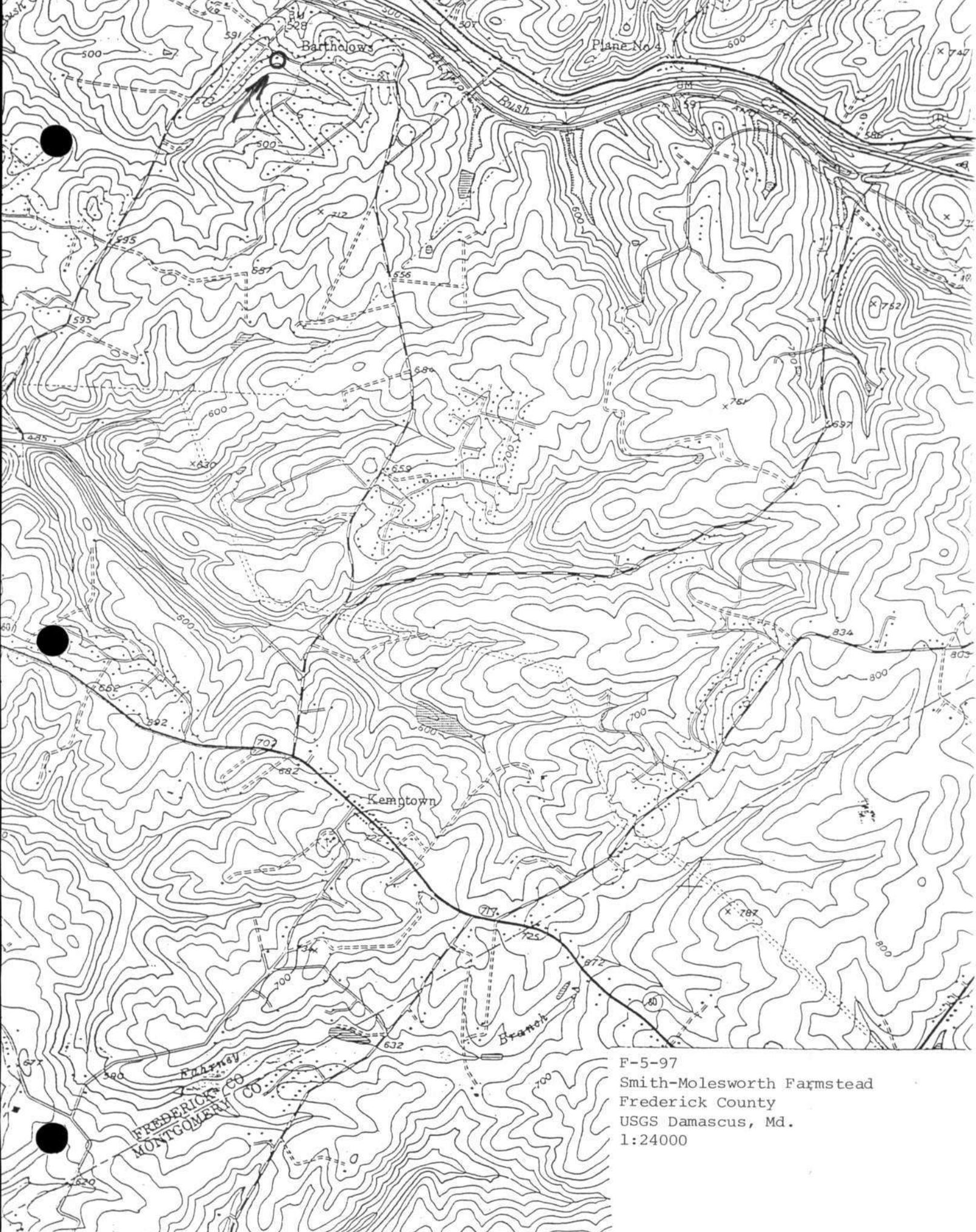


SVILLE

Williams  
(1) & Express Office  
Williams

H. D. WIGP  
MOORE & OHIO P. R.

F-5-97  
Smith-Molesworth Farmstead  
Frederick County  
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick  
County, 1873



F-5-97  
Smith-Molesworth Farmstead  
Frederick County  
USGS Damascus, Md.  
1:24000



F-5-97

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

North elevation

1/7



F-5-97

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Southeast corner view

2/7



F-5-97

Smith - Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

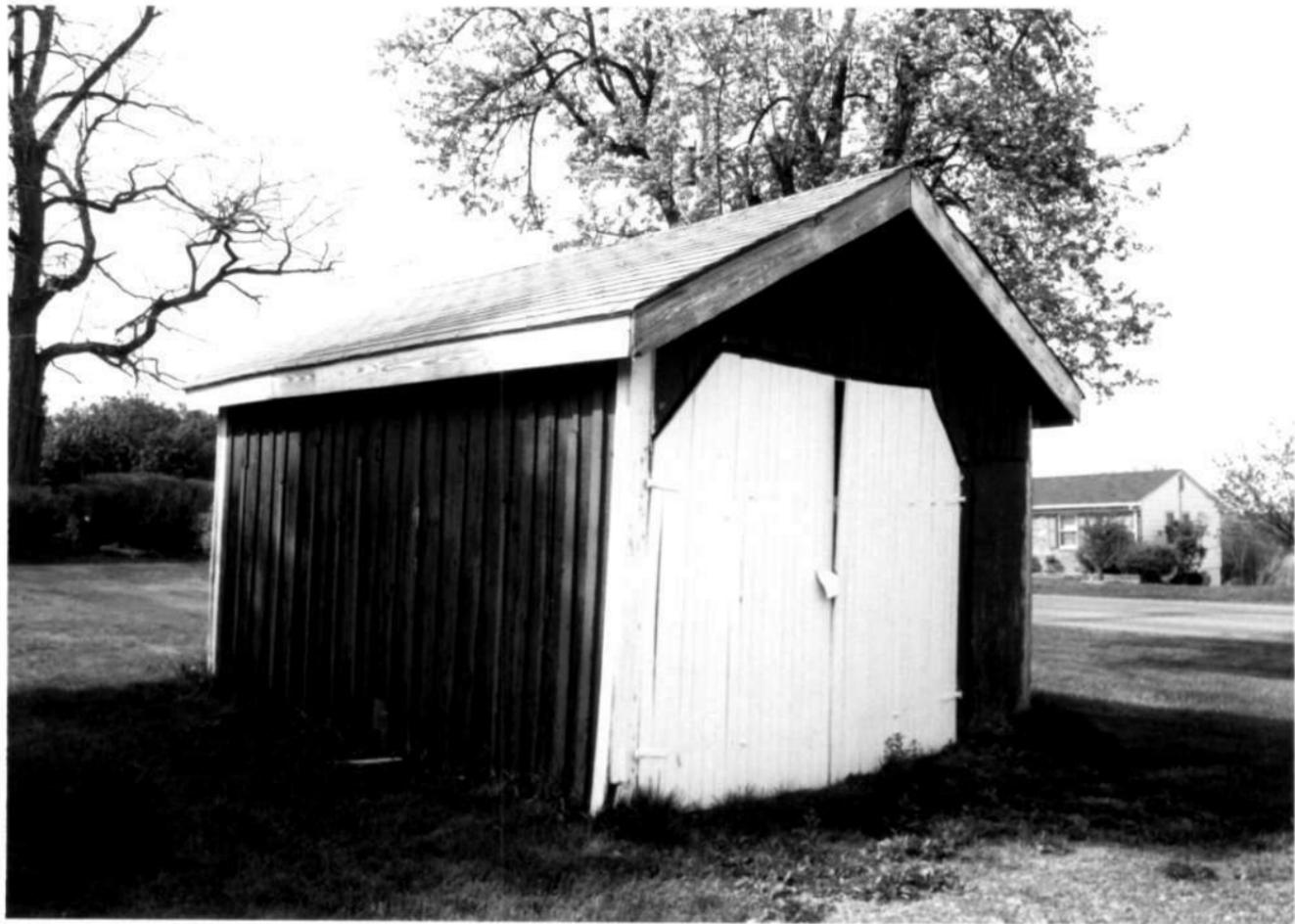
Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Meathouse, chicken and hog pens, view  
from northeast

3/7



F-5-97

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Machine shed, east elevation

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F-5-97

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Wagon shed/corn crib, west elevation

5/7



F-5-97

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Barn and milk house, view from northwest

6/7



F-5-77

Smith-Molesworth Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

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

Bath, view from southeast

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