The Pearre-Ensor Farm has a two-section log and stone house built in the last quarter of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century which has early beaded siding over the log structure and a two-story stone part which forms the ell of the house. Its architecture is important for the early date of the two sections and the largely unaltered state of the exteriors. Also on the property is an iron ore pit which was mined in the 1880's for a few years by the Wrightsville, Pa. Iron Co., having been possibly started as a slate quarry in the early 19th century.
HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1815 A.D.
Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870 A.D.
Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930 A.D.

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Resource Type:
Category: Buildings

Environment: Rural

Function & Use:
Domestic/Single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse
Industry/Processing/Extraction/extractive facility/quarry

Known Design Source: None
Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name  
(indicate preferred name)

historic Pearre-Ensor Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 9085 Albaugh Road  
_x_ vicinity of congressional district 6th

city, town Unionville

state Maryland

3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>district</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>occupied</td>
<td>agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building(s)</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>unoccupied</td>
<td>commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>work in progress</td>
<td>educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>Public Acquisition</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td>entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>Accessible</td>
<td>in process</td>
<td>government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>x</em> being considered</td>
<td><em>x</em> yes: restricted</td>
<td>industrial</td>
<td>military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>x</em> not applicable</td>
<td><em>x</em> yes: unrestricted</td>
<td><em>x</em> private residence</td>
<td><em>x</em> religious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Mitchell K. & Mary Stanley

street & number 5610 Kirkside Drive telephone no.:  

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse

street & number 100 W. Patrick St.  

city, town Frederick

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Brinkman & James Surveys; Site #769

date 1968  
_x_ federal _x_ state ___ county ___ local

positor for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

state and zip code MD 20015
Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Contributing Resource Count: 7

(Typed on separate sheet)
8. Significance

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

Specific dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ca. 1775–1800</th>
<th>Builder/Architect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850–1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check: Applicable Criteria: x 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.

(Typed on separate sheet)
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858
Land Records of Frederick County
Personal interview with Marie Kuehne, former tenant, July 9, 1991
(contined on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property
Quadrangle name: Libertytown, Maryland
Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

UTM References: do NOT complete UTM references

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbal boundary description and justification
Concurrent with Tax Map 52, Parcel 49

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>code</th>
<th>county</th>
<th>code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor
organization: Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept.
date: July, 1991
street & number: 12 E. Church St.
telephone: 301-696-2958

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
7.1 Description

The Pearre-Ensor Farm is an originally agricultural complex consisting of a two-story stone and log dwelling house dating from the last quarter of the 18th century with alterations primarily made in 1965; two domestic outbuildings dating from the third quarter of the 19th century, one of which is frame and the other is log and frame; three agricultural outbuildings, a frame bank barn of about 1875, and attached concrete block milk house of about 1940 which have been altered since 1965 and no longer retain their integrity, a concrete silo, a frame pull-through corn crib and wagon shed, and a frame horse barn. The silo probably dates from about 1940 and the corncrib and horse barn appear to have been built in the last quarter of the 19th century. Also on the property about 50 yards northwest of the house is an iron ore pit, which was mined in the 1870's and 1880's. The farm is located on the east side of Albaugh Road about a mile northeast of Unionville, Maryland. The property is entered along a driveway perpendicular to Albaugh Road flanked by trees which appear to have been planted in the 1960's. The main group of buildings is located about 40 yards off Albaugh Road on level ground which slopes away to the east behind the house to a pond formed by a dam on the south end of the property. The horse barn and iron ore pit are located north of the dwelling house and the other outbuildings are located south and southwest of the house.

The house has two distinct sections clearly articulated by different structures and roof heights. The log section is two stories in height, with a probable three-bay original west elevation. The center opening of this elevation has been covered as breaks in the siding indicate, and the present doorway is located in the southernmost bay of the log section. The log part is covered with beaded clapboards. The window openings appear to have early 20th century architraves with 6/6 sash of the same period. The standing seam tin roof has a box cornice. An exterior brick chimney, probably a replacement since 1965 of the original, is located on the north elevation. The entrance is sheltered by a gable-roofed, pedimented entry porch with pairs of square columns at each corner. Centered in the pediment is a Frederick County Landmarks Foundation plaque, No. 94. The side balustrades of plain square balusters connect with the house wall and the columns. The door is a 6-panel type under a mid-20th century 12-light outer door. A 6-light transom completes the doorway. The stone section has a two-bay elevation adjoining the log section and extends eastward from the southeast corner of the house to form a two-story ell. The rubble stone has been repointed probably in the early 20th century in "gravevine" style. The windows in this section are 6/6 and have plain architraves. The cornice is boxed, as in the log section. On the south elevation of the main section is an exterior stone chimney with a brick top. It has been repaired and may be largely a reconstruction of the mid-20th century. The south elevation of the ell part has a two-story porch with a screened-enclosed upper level and a concrete deck. The stone foundation is exposed under the deck where the grade slopes away to the east. On the east elevation of the ell is an entrance to the cellar level with a modern entry porch with a gable roof and pediment. Above it is a recent 6/6 window and at the attic level are two small square windows. On the east elevation of the log section are three bays with a center entrance. A two-level porch enclosed by screens extends across the long section and the north elevation of the ell. A concrete patio is located at the cellar entrance of the ell. The ell windows on the north elevation have plain corner blocks and lintels. The interior of the house was inaccessible for this survey.
7.2 Description (continued)

Domestic Outbuildings:

Log smokehouse and frame summer kitchen: This is a two-section single story building with the log section on the south end. The log structure has stone nogging. A single door is located on the west elevation. The upper walls of the log section are deteriorated and open to weather. The frame section is in better condition, with clapboard siding over plaster and lath walls. A standing seam tin roof covers both sections.

Frame building: This is a single story frame structure with a rectangular plan on a concrete block foundation, apparently a recent replacement of the probable original stone foundation. The slope of the site reveals the concrete block on the east where a storage area is formed under the building. The upper structure is covered with German siding and has a single four-panel doorway on the west elevation flanked by a 6/6 window. The gable roof is corrugated metal. Its function is unknown.

Corncrib/wagon shed: The ca. 1875 pull-through corn crib has double granaries on each side and is covered with vertical board siding and a corrugated metal gable roof. The foundation is concrete block, undoubtedly a replacement of the original stone.

Bank barn: The ca. 1875 bank barn has been considerably altered with the addition of plate glass windows and the enclosure of the forebay on the southeast elevation. The building has horizontal siding and replacement doors on the west elevation.

A 1960's or 1970's shed addition is attached to the southwest elevation and a concrete block milk house of the 1940's is located near the southwest corner. Concrete block was also used to enclose part of the forebay for a milking parlor in about the same time period. This now has a band of windows running across the entire enclosed forebay. A dormer projects from the southeast roof which is covered with standing seam metal.

Horse barn: The ca. 1875 horse barn may have had some connection with the iron ore pit since it is located east of the pit rather than near the other agricultural outbuildings. It has a drive-through center aisle with open doorways on the west and east elevations and stalls flanking the aisle on each side. The siding is vertical and the roof is a standing seam gable type.
8.1 Significance

The Pearre-Ensor Farm is significant for the architecture of the main house, a good example of the combination of stone and log structures as dwellings were expanded to meet living needs in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The beaded siding over the log structure is unusual, as siding was often changed over time and surviving siding of the period is becoming rare, although common when first applied. The house may have been built by Dennis Ensy, whose name appears on a headstone built into the stone structure interior wall, which was originally located in a family cemetery on the property. The cemetery is now dispersed. The date on the headstone indicates death in the late 18th century. No other information on Ensey has been found to date. A later owner and possible expander of the house was James Pearre, for whom the tract on which the farm is located, "Addition to Pearre's Retreat", was surveyed in the first quarter of the 19th century. The farm is also significant because of the evidence of the iron ore pit as an indicator of small industrial activity on private farms in the last quarter of the 19th century. The iron ore deposit was known as the Ensor Bank after Elijah C. Ensor, the farm owner from 1870 to about 1884, the active period of the mining operations on the site.

The Ensor Bank operation was carried out by the Wrightsville Iron Company of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, from about 1880 to 1884, having been opened possibly as a slate quarry in the first decade of the 19th century, as shown on the Varle Map of 1808. The iron ore was shipped to Wrightsville via New London. It was found to be low-grade quality and the works apparently were discontinued in about 1884. Ownership of the mining site reverted to Ensor. At its peak, the pit was 200 by 100 ft. and 50 ft. deep. It is now overgrown with vegetation, but tenants of the property report that bricks, crockery, metal parts, and other items can be found in the pit during the winter months. Its historic archeological potential is otherwise undetermined.
9.1 Major Bibliographical References


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

Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIBER/FOL.</th>
<th>GRANTEE</th>
<th>GRANTOR</th>
<th>ORIGINAL TRACTS</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>697/515</td>
<td>Mitchell V. Stanley &amp; Mary J. Stanley</td>
<td>Monroe V. Black &amp; Charlotte L. Black</td>
<td>178.58 A.</td>
<td>4 parcels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/3/17</td>
<td>Monroe V. &amp; Charlotte L. Black</td>
<td>Martin L. Nobles</td>
<td>4 parcels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcel 3:</td>
<td>John T. Ensor</td>
<td>Elijah C. Ensor</td>
<td>128 A.</td>
<td>Addition to Barne's Retreat</td>
<td>$7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL 1/17</td>
<td>son of Elijah &amp; Ernest E. Streiffer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Nov 1884 DH 5/337</td>
<td>Ernest E. Streiffer</td>
<td>John T. Ensor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386/552</td>
<td>Martin L. Nobles</td>
<td>Charles W. Emme, Sheriff acting in court case of Woodboro &amp; B. C. Connoe vs. John C. Nobles</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 May 33</td>
<td>Parcel of this deed</td>
<td>Howard D. Ensor</td>
<td>Addition to Barne's Retreat 91 1/2 A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcel 4:</td>
<td>Ernest E. Streiffer</td>
<td>Howard D. Ensor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH 17/42</td>
<td></td>
<td>Charles W. Emme, Sheriff acting in court case of Streiffer vs. Nobles 369/54, 2 Oct 1884</td>
<td>(20 Dec 1884)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386/552</td>
<td>Martin L. Nobles</td>
<td>Charles W. Emme, Sheriff acting in court case of Streiffer vs. Nobles 369/54, 20 Dec 1884</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 May 33</td>
<td>Parcel of this deed</td>
<td>Howard D. Ensor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcel 5:</td>
<td>Howard D. Ensor</td>
<td>Elijah C. Ensor</td>
<td>91 1/2 A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325/1418</td>
<td>son of Elijah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Nov 1884</td>
<td>Elijah C. Ensor</td>
<td>Sarah &amp; Chas. Deville</td>
<td>72 3/4 A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIBER/FOLIO</td>
<td>GRANTEE</td>
<td>GRANTOR</td>
<td>ORIGINAL TRACTS</td>
<td>COST</td>
<td>DATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | | | Lots 3 & 4 of Well of James Pearse | | |
| | | | 10-4-1879, HS 3, 571, Conde | | |
| | | | GME 4, 567, One | | |

| | | | 11-18-1879, JPP 1/220, Sale | | |
P-8-118
Pearre-Ensor Farm
Frederick County
Varle', Map of Frederick & Washington Counties
1808
Liberty

DIST No. 3

Scale 1/2" equals to the mile.

F-8-118
Pearre-Ensor Farm
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873
F= 8-118
Pearsall-Enson Form
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Doris
July 1991
Neg. loc. : Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
West elevation, log section
1/6
F-8-118
Pearte-Ensor Farm
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
South elevation, stone section
2/6
F-8-118
Pearre-Ensor Farm
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
East elevation
3/6
F-8-118
Peorre-Ensor Farm
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Smoke house, south elevation
4/6
F- 8-118
Pearre-Ensor Farm
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1991
Neg. loc. : Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Frame out building, southwest elevation
5/6
F-8-118
Pearre-Ensor Farm
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
July 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Born and corn crib/wagon shed, view from north east
6/6