NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Kitterman-Buckey Farm

other names F-8-~~104~~ 155; Wyatt-Elmaleh Farm

2. Location

street & number 12529 Molasses Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Johnsville ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21791

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ *request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic* Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-14-05

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Kitterman-Buckey Farm (F-8-104)
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- x building(s)
- district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
7	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic-single dwelling
Domestic-secondary structure
Agriculture/Subsistence-agricultural outbuildings
Agriculture/Subsistence-storage
Agriculture/Subsistence-agricultural fields

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic-single dwelling
Domestic-secondary structure
Agriculture/Subsistence-agricultural outbuildings
Agriculture/Subsistence-storage
Agriculture/Subsistence-agricultural fields

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic-Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone-limestone
walls Stone-limestone
roof Stone-slate
other Brick
Wood-weatherboard

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Description Summary

The Kitterman-Buckey Farm is the remnant of the farm that was established by Christopher Kitterman in 1752, and which remained in the Root/Buckey family from 1790 to 1919. The complex encompasses six buildings: fieldstone house, fieldstone spring house, log cabin/smokehouse, bank barn, wagon shed, and stable. It also includes one structure, a silo. The centerpiece of the complex is the house, initially constructed in the mid-18th century, which remains in excellent condition. The secondary buildings are less well preserved, but overall the complex retains sufficient integrity to represent its historical associations.

The property occupies a 24-acre parcel without road frontage, located about one-half mile from Johnsville, a small community in eastern Frederick County. It is reached by a right-of-way over a neighboring parcel, via a gravel lane off Molasses Road. The land is bisected by an unnamed creek and the original county road, which was abandoned in the 1930s. The rolling terrain includes fields, woods, pastures, and a man-made pond created in the 1950s. The original land divisions remain, some still marked by old wire fences. The outline of the former orchard remains, defined by fences; it is now a hayfield with only one apple tree remaining.

The two-story fieldstone house exhibits four stages of construction. The main house is composed of two halves, probably built forty to fifty years apart, and united under a low-sloping slate roof with three chimneys. A frame shed, housing an old pump, was built on the south side of the house, probably sometime in the nineteenth century. On the west side of the house, a two-story concrete block and frame addition was built in the 1950s and completed in the 1980s.

A log cabin situated west of the house may have functioned as a smokehouse or kitchen; it exhibits a massive fireplace and somewhat blackened interior. A fieldstone spring house with a gable roof is situated a few feet west of the building. Both of these outbuildings are believed to have been constructed ca. 1752, and both remain in fair condition. The bank barn appears to have been built in the mid-nineteenth century, and the adjacent concrete silo was built in 1934. The bank barn is in deteriorated condition, almost ruinous. In the 1930s the hay barracks was converted to a stable, and over time a structural weakness has become evident through a decided tilt in the structure. In about 1980 a concrete floor was installed. A machine shed, perhaps built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, is still used for its intended purpose. The condition of the stable and the machine shed is poor. All of the buildings contribute to the significance of the resource.

In 1990 the balance of the original 141-acre farm was sold to a neighboring farmer, who continues to cultivate the fields. The fences and fence row vegetation subdividing the property into various fields and pastures only remain on the nominated parcel. The 24 acres parcel includes the house within its immediate setting (i. e., domestic yard), two historic pastures, one cultivated field, and the old orchard.

General Description

The central portion of eastern Frederick County is characterized by rolling terrain, blanketed by deciduous Piedmont forests and lush agricultural crops. Many creeks run through the area, and their tributaries traverse the bottomlands. From high points of the area, the distant Blue Ridge Mountains can be seen; at night to the east, dim light reveals the presence of Baltimore, some 60-miles distant.

One of the earliest parts of Frederick County to be settled, the area has been farmed for about 250 years. Many families have farmed the same land for several generations. Only recently is there evidence of the suburban development that characterizes much of Frederick County. New houses, often of massive scale, are beginning to appear in non-traditional places, changing the composition of the early settlement pattern.

The Kitterman-Buckey Farm is situated ¼ mile north of Johnsville, a small village that seems to have achieved the apex of its importance as a commercial center at the turn of the nineteenth century. Although few commercial enterprises remain, the village once boasted a handfull of stores and garages. Johnsville is located midway between Union Bridge in Carroll County and Libertytown in Frederick County, larger communities with services, such as post offices, schools, fire departments, and shops. The communities are united by State Highway 75 (Green Valley Road), a two-lane road that runs north from Montgomery County and through Frederick and Carroll counties. In the middle of Johnsville, Molasses Road heads east from Route 75, at an intersection marked by a large late nineteenth century store building. A quarter mile down Molasses Road, the lane to the Kitterman-Buckey Farm branches to the south. Originally, a county road turned off Route 75 on the south side of Johnsville and meandered past a few houses and through the Kitterman-Buckey Farm, intersecting Molasses Road farther east. In the 1930s, rights-of-way were acquired to allow construction of the half-mile lane that now leads to the building complex, and the old public road vanished.

The nominated acreage comprises the following historic landscape features in their entirety: a hillside pasture (now mowed, instead of grazed), another pasture near the bank barn (grazed by horses), a field cultivated with corn, wheat, hay, or soybeans, and a former orchard (with one apple tree remaining, the rest mowed for hay). These features are delineated by old wire fences, long concealed by honeysuckle, multiflora rose, and other vegetation. In addition, small parts of three cultivated fields remain on the periphery of the propery. Other landscape features include a hillside planted with varieties of pine in the 1960s, a pond dug in the 1950s, and a landscaped yard around the house.

The farm is overgrown with trees and shrubs that have taken over since grazing was terminated in the late 1970s. Tree species that readily grow with no encouragement include locust, Norway maple, silver maple, black walnut, and sassafras. Honeysuckle and multiflora rose are the predominant shrubs, and myriad weed species are evident. Frequently mowed areas tend to be blue grass. From about 1985 to 2000 the area

encompassed by the nominated parcel received minimal maintenance; the present owners are removing vegetation, focusing on that encroaching on the buildings as a priority.

The building complex is located roughly in the center of the nominated acreage. The house originally faced a public road, set back from it about 150 feet. The outbuildings are located behind the farmhouse. The spring house and smokehouse are situated to the west, in a low-lying area behind the house. The machine shed is to the south of the spring house, the bank barn south of it, and the stable farther south yet. Interviews with former occupants of the farm revealed that pig sties and a chicken house once stood on the farm. The pig sties were removed in the 1930s and the chicken houses were removed in the 1940s (Hevner 1966). The outhouse probably was removed in the 1940s when indoor plumbing was installed in the house.

The house now is approached from the rear. The lane off Molasses Road runs along the northern boundary of the farm, then swings south to the center of the property. The portion of the lane included in the nomination is lined with Norway and silver maples, planted in the mid-1960s. It passes over a culvert and bridge with a concrete deck, built in 1990.

The landscape substantially retains its historic appearance. Historically, the land was grazed by cattle, dairy cows, and sheep, which kept invasive tree and shrub species at bay. Vegetation increased following the cessation of grazing in the mid-1970s. Fence row vegetation has become denser and wider and trees, shrubs, and vines have encroached on the outbuildings. The old county road that ran through the farm is marked in a few places in the nominated parcel by the large trees on either side and the younger growth in the road bed. The pine forest overlooking the pond was planted by the owners and a Boy Scout troop in the 1960s, using trees available from the county. A predominantly locust wood lot, located next to the orchard, was cleared in the early 1990s by the farmer who bought the balance of the original farm.

Descriptions of buildings in the nominated parcel follow.

House, built c. 1752, with additions in c. 1790, 1850, and 1950. Condition: good

Shortly after arriving in Maryland from Germany in 1752, Christopher Kitterman probably began building the stone house that was to be his home for nearly 40 years. The two-story house was built on the side of a hill, above the spring that still supplies water to the house. Clearly, it was built in two parts. The hewn beams in the basement are evidence that the south half of the house was built first. This part of the basement includes the original kitchen, with a large cooking fireplace. Interior features suggest the house underwent a substantial remodeling sometime in the middle years of the 19th century.

The portion of the house south of the main entrance measures 17' long x 22' wide feet, and is one room deep and three bays long. The portion of the house north of the front entrance measures 28' long x 22' wide; it is one-room deep and three bays long. The stone work on both portions of the house are closely matched,

indicating that the later, north wing also was built by a local, German mason. The house has a low-pitched slate roof, with two end-wall chimneys and a central chimney. A Frederick roofer with considerable expertise considers the slate roof to be more than 80 years old (Hartman 2004). Dentils decorate the cornice on both the front and rear.

At one time, the house may have had three doors on the front façade. The window to the north of the present front door was converted to a window. The door at the north end has been sealed off from the inside and is non-functional. This door led to a plain room with a fireplace and with no connection to the rest of the first floor. A staircase at the northeast corner still leads to the second story. Upstairs, another staircase in the northeast corner leads to the attic. Like the lower room, the upper room was not connected by an interior door to the rest of the house (Hevner 1966). These rooms measure approximately 5.5' wide x 17' long (interior dimensions). The walls separating the rooms from the rest of the house were removed in the 1940s; the exterior door probably was sealed at the same time. Enough evidence remains to show that this door was simpler than the central front door.

The south half of the basement, which is at ground level in the back, served as the kitchen. The walk-in fireplace for cooking remains, although non-functional, and a pump, directly up-hill from the spring house, still stands in the shed on the south side, also non-functional. The north half of the basement became the furnace room when central heat was installed in the 1940s.

The plan of the first floor originally consisted of a central hall flanked by a room, two bays wide on either side (to the north, the above-mentioned room was not accessible). In the 1940s, a wall was added to the southern room, dividing off a portion for a kitchen. The remainder became a dining room. The room on the north side is the living room. In the 1940s or 1950s non-supporting wood beams were installed in the ceilings of both rooms. Fireplaces remain at the both ends of the house on the first floor.

Upstairs, two or three small bedrooms were situated above both halves of the house, plus the north half had the room reached from the corner staircase. In the 1940s several walls were removed and two bathrooms were added, substantially altering the second–floor plan, and further remodeling in the 1980s resulted in additional changes. Also in the 1980s the painted, spattered floors upstairs were sanded to reveal the natural pine finish. At some point the upstairs fireplaces were blocked, and still later the stove holes were blocked.

Floors throughout the house are pine. All wood trim—door and window frames, baseboards, etc.—is painted. The species of wood is not known. Removing later layers of paint indicates the baseboards on the south end were black; other trim was dark green. Upstairs, the doors are all plank doors, the remaining early interior door downstairs is six-paneled. The floorboards indicate that a staircase may have been located in the southwest corner. The grander staircase that exists in this portion of the house probably was added later.

A shed-roofed, wood frame structure was added to the south side of the house, probably sometime in the nineteenth century. The structure has a small window on the east side and a larger window and a plank door on the south side. The floor is concrete. It is directly east of the spring house, and still contains a pump (non-functional), revealing its original purpose as a pump house.

In the 1950s a bedroom was added to the first floor, centered on the west wall. Built of wood-frame construction and sheathed in wood siding, the room was built on long piers and the basement level was a patio. The hipped roof is slate on the slopes and composition on the deck. In the 1980s concrete block walls sheathed in wood siding were built around the patio area, creating a lower room and bathroom, with no interior access to the rest of the house. In the 1990s a staircase addition was built on the south side of this wing.

Spring House, built c. 1752. Condition: fair
The one-story fieldstone spring house measures 14.2' x 15.10' and has a corrugated metal gable roof. The building is oriented with the long walls running north-south. The entrance at the southeast corner measures 5.9' x 3' and has a plank door. A window is roughly centered on the west wall. The housing for the spring, a deteriorated stone and concrete structure, is about 3' south of the spring house. This housing is roughly a 3' cube, open on the east side. The water runs from the spring into the spring house, and circulates around a concrete island, exiting at the northeast corner. A small stream leads from the spring house to the pond.

Cabin/Smokehouse, built c. 1752, Condition: poor
The one-story log structure is situated about 25' northeast of the spring house. It measures 12' x 14' and has a wood shingle roof dating to the mid-1970s. The cabin has a large chimney at the north end and a plank door entrance at the south end. The entrance measures 5.10' x 3.' Six-pane, non-operating windows pierce the east and west walls. The cabin has a concrete floor and the walls are unfinished on the inside.

Machine Shed, date unknown (1930s or earlier). Condition: fair
The machine shed is a gable roof outbuilding with a drive-through. It measures 29.2' x 24.8' and has a standing seam metal roof. The long walls run north-south, and double doors are located at either end. To the east of the south door a narrow door provides access to a storage area. For at least the last 50 years, probably longer, it has been used for equipment storage.

Horse Barn, c. 1930s. Condition: fair
The horse barn was modified from an open-ended hay barracks with a loft, probably in the 1930s (Hevner 1966). It measures 20' x 46' and the gable roof is standing seam metal. At some time in the early to mid-20th century, the end walls of the north-south oriented building were enclosed. A double door is located on the north wall and a narrow door is located at the south end of the east wall. In the

1970s a concrete floor was poured. The loft is reached via a ladder; the double-door loft opening is on the south side of the building. The building is used for storage today.

Bank Barn, c. 1850. Condition: deteriorated
Silo, 1934. Condition: fair

The bank barn is located mid-way between the machine shed and the horse barn. It measures 38' x 85' with the long walls oriented east-west. The lower story is at ground level on the north and west sides and the upper story is at ground level on the east and south sides. The barn has fieldstone walls at the first story and the upper level has its original wood siding. It has a deteriorated metal roof. Arched vents pierce the east and west walls. Ensminger suggests this barn would be classified as a "Type B, Open–Forebay Standard Barn," typically built between 1810 and 1890 (1992, p.23). The forebay has partially collapsed, and floors upstairs are too treacherous to walk on. The ground story, with an earth floor, originally housed cattle or milk cows, and the upper level was used for grain storage. The concrete silo, with a 15' diameter is located on the south side of the barn. It was built in 1934 (Hevner 1966).

F-8-155

Kitterman-Buckey Farm (~~F-4-108~~)
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1752-1934

Significant Dates

1752, 1934

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

Summary Statement of Significance

The Kitterman-Buckey Farm is significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural development of Frederick County. European settlement of the area began in the 1720s; by the first half of the 19th century the county's grain-based agricultural economy had begun to mature. Grain and flour production increased rapidly, as improvements in transportation allowed farmers to reach ready markets in fast-growing urban centers. Most of the county's farmsteads were established or expanded during this period. The Kitterman-Buckey Farm illustrates the persistence of moderate-scale agricultural operations from the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth.

The property derives additional significance under Criterion A for its association with the eighteenth century German settlement of Frederick County and the cultural influences of the German settlement group. The property was acquired in 1752 by German immigrant Christopher Kitterman, who held it some 40 years. In 1794 he sold his land to Daniel Root, another early settler in Frederick County, who seems to be of German descent. The property remained in the Root family, and later the Buckey family when a Root daughter married a Buckey, until 1919. The embanked siting of the house and barn, a common characteristic of the vernacular architecture of Central Maryland during the period, is ascribed to Germanic antecedents.

The Kitterman-Buckey Farm is significant under Criterion C as a representative example of a variety of farmstead that typified rural Frederick County during the period. It comprises a full complement of domestic and agricultural buildings whose forms and functions reflect the evolution of the small farm over nearly two centuries. In addition, the property retains significant features of its historic landscape, including a domestic yard surrounding the house, and associated fields, pastures, woodlot, and an orchard; fence lines and fence row vegetation survive to define historic field delineations. Although some of the outbuildings are in deteriorated condition, the complex retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical associations.

The period of significance is defined by the acquisition of the land by Christopher Kitterman in 1752—the presumed construction date of the first part of the house, springhouse, and log cabin--and 1934, when the silo was built, the last element in the complex.

Resource History

The Kitterman-Buckey Farm was settled by Christopher Kitterman, a German immigrant to America who arrived in Philadelphia in 1752, and shortly after moved to Frederick County. The family name is variously spelled Ketterman, Kettemann, Keedeman, Keedman, and Kitterman; throughout this text "Kitterman" will be used because it is the most common spelling and that used by descendants of Christopher Kitterman. The anglicized version of the German "Christopf" also will be used, because eventually Kitterman adopted this spelling for his first name.

A wheelwright by trade, Kitterman sailed to America on the ship *Patience*, which arrived in Philadelphia on 11 August 1750. The ship had left from Rotterdam and stopped in Cowes, England, a port on the Isle of Wight in the English Channel. Kitterman was accompanied by his brothers Johan Georg and Georg, and his sister Catharina (Perry 2000, p.2).

The Kitterman siblings were from Grossgartach, Wuerttemberg, in southwestern Germany, where their family had lived for more than a hundred years (Perry 2000, p.2). Christopher Kitterman was born in about 1729. His parents, Jerg Friederick Kettemann and Anna Maria Elisabetha Dallmar Kettemann, died in 1740 and 1741. The lure of land and opportunities probably motivated the Kittermans to leave Germany, as it did others from the tiny village of Grossgartach.

When Kitterman arrived in America he was about 20 years old. Apparently, he and his siblings stayed in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for a couple of years, then the three brothers each bought land from John Digges, an Irishman from Prince George's County who owned large tracts of land in Pennsylvania and Maryland. He sold much of his land to Pennsylvania Germans, and many of the sales were fraught with conflict because of Digges' negligent survey practices (Cunz 1948, p.54-55). Christopher Kitterman spent the remainder of the time he spent in Frederick County resolving issues regarding the boundary and acreage of his purchase from Digges.

Christopher Kitterman acquired the contract to a 246-acre parcel called "William's Intention" from John Digges in 1752. When it was surveyed in 1792 it was found to contain only 145-1/2 acres, and it was renamed "Kitterman's Purchase." Kitterman's brothers bought tracts of land nearby.

Kitterman and his wife Christina had seven children, all born in Frederick County. The 1790 census identified Kitterman as a farmer. Research by his descendants indicates the Kitterman family was active in Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, near Woodsboro, although only their youngest is shown in the baptismal record, because the church was not built until 1768.

In 1794, when Kitterman was 65, he and his wife sold the Frederick County farm and moved to Franklin County, Virginia. Several of their children also moved there, and Christopher Kitterman died there in 1806. He sold "Kitterman's Purchase," including 145-1/2 acres, buildings, and improvements, to Daniel Root in 1794. Root purchased several tracts of land in Frederick County, including 34 acres of the "Resurvey on Long Tail," owned by Christopher's brother John George. It is not clear whether Daniel Root lived at the Kitterman's Purchase farm, although he probably did not. Williams *History of Frederick County* mentions Tillie Root as a "daughter of Daniel Root of Liberty" (Williams, p. 1263). Root probably was of German descent. Although no relationship has been established, Rupp's lists of eighteenth century immigrants to Pennsylvania include Uldric Root from Palatine.

When Daniel Root's will was settled after his death in 1804, his son Richard Root bought from the estate 52-3/4 acres of Kitterman's Purchase, part of Resurvey on Long Tail (possibly 34 acres), and an adjacent 100-acre tract called "Richard's Lot." He sold 50 acres of Richard's Lot to his brother Daniel Root, Jr. and the nominated farm achieved the configuration, within a few acres, that it had until 1990. Apparently, Richard Root spent the rest of his life farming the tract.

When Richard Root died in 1841, his daughter Susan and her husband Ezra Buckey acquired the farm. Ezra Buckey was from a prominent Frederick County family, born in 1803 at Mount Pleasant in Frederick County. Susan died at age 33, and Ezra Buckey later married her sister Ann Root. With her he had four children.

Williams stated that Ezra Buckey, "was an intelligent farmer and spent his life in cultivating and improving his land in Frederick County" (1910, p.1068). Ezra Buckey spent several years farming his tract near New London in Frederick County, but eventually moved to the farm near Johnsville, where he spent the rest of his life (Williams 1910, p.1068). Williams stated that Ezra Buckey "was a leading farmer of Johnsville District, Frederick County" and that he died "on the old Buckey homestead" (Williams 1910, p.1596). The farm near Johnsville was known as "the old Buckey place" as late as the 1960s.

The Johnsville farm passed to Richard Root Buckey, the eldest son of Ezra and Ann Root Buckey, in 1861, although he probably began farming it earlier. Williams wrote, "After his marriage, Mr. Buckey settled on the farm in Johnsville District" (Williams 1910, p.1597).

Richard and his wife Susan Wolfe Buckey had eight children. Their oldest son, John C. Buckey, owned the farm from Richard's death in the 1880s until 1890 when he sold it to his brother Ezra A. C. Buckey, third child of Ezra and Ann Buckey.

After Ezra Buckey's death in 1919, ownership of the Johnsville farm by the Buckey family ceased when it was purchased by J. Bowers Myers. He owned the farm until 1932, when presumably the effects of the Great Depression resulted in his default on the mortgage. The farm was bought by Daniel E. and Helen Wight in 1933. Under Wight's ownership, Walter Hevner and his family occupied and farmed the property. They were and remain respected farmers in Frederick County. The greatest physical change during the Hevner years was development of the farm lane from Molasses Road to the building complex. This involved the negotiation of an easement over neighboring property.

In 1945 the Johnsville Farm was sold to Charles E. and Deloria C. Gempp of Baltimore. Apparently, they wanted the house for a retreat. Under the Gempps, the house and outbuildings underwent significant change. Some outbuildings were removed, notably a large chicken house, and the house was altered. On the exterior the most significant change was removal of a porch that spanned most of the front (east) elevation. The Gempps probably began landscaping the vicinity of the house, including changing or introducing fencing to define a yard and planting ornamental trees and shrubs. Inside, several walls were removed, plumbing, electricity, and central heat were installed, and a kitchen was created on the main floor by partitioning a room. The basement kitchen with the large fireplace became a relic. Fireplaces were closed off and most interior walls on the main floor were sheathed in plywood paneling (much since removed).

The farm was sold to Calvin S. and Margaret K. George in 1951. They continued some of the remodeling began by Gempp and added a wood sided room on the rear of the house. The addition was built on masonry piers with a concrete slab on the ground level (since enclosed). In 1962 Theodore and Ellen Wyatt bought the property. Under the Gempp, George, and Wyatt ownership neighboring farmers leased the land to farm or farmed it on shares. The permanent pastures continued to be used for grazing cattle, and cropland was farmed mostly on a corn, wheat, and hay rotation. Use of the outbuildings gradually declined, and by the 1960s they were used for little more than storage. With further deterioration, even that use was precluded in the large bank barn.

In 1992 Ellen Wyatt sold about 117 acres of the farm to neighboring farmers, Paul and Karen Dotterer. The remaining 24.5 acres, including the building complex, were bought by Barbara Wyatt and her husband Michael S. Elmaleh in 2001. The buildings, including some aspects of the house, are in a serious state of deterioration and the landscape has been extensively overrun

by invasive plant species. They plan on rehabilitating the house, outbuildings, and landscape, as feasible.

Historic Context: German Settlement in Frederick County

The Kittermans were part of a wave of Germans who left southern Pennsylvania for Frederick County beginning in the early 18th century. Elizabeth A. Kessell's research on the German settlement of Frederick County helps explain this influx of German settlers and how the Kittermans reflect this settlement phenomenon. Much of the information in this context statement is taken from her chapter in *Appalachian Frontiers: Settlement, Society, and Development in the Pre-industrial Era* (1991, p.87-104).

Pennsylvania German interest in Maryland coincided with a decline in English immigrants to the region and the acquisition of the Maryland backcountry by Chesapeake planters, merchants, and officials. The wealthy speculators found it less burdensome to sell tracts of land than to rent it. German immigrants pouring into Philadelphia, and spreading out into the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, had driven up land prices there, and "it did not take Maryland speculators long to recognize this pool of customers" (Kessel 1991, p.93). Daniel Dulany was instrumental in fostering German immigration to Frederick County. Kessel wrote:

> Especially active in attracting this type of settler to Frederick County was Daniel Dulany, a prominent officeholder who had acquired extensive land in the backcountry. In 1745 Dulany bought Tasker's Chance, a tract orignally surveyed in 1727 for his father-in-law Benjamin Tasker, which contained seven thousand acres in the heart of the Frederick Valley. This oblong-shaped tract of land, with its eastern edge along the Monocacy River and its western edge abutting to the Catoctin Mountains, included some of the finest farmland of the county.
>
> In 1737 a group of squatters, mainly German speakers, had taken out an option on this tract, but they had been unable in the following seven years to raise the purchase money for it. Shortly after acquiring the land, Dulany divided 5,000 acres of it into farm units, averaging 244 acres, which he sold to the original squatters and other Germans below cost, in the hope of making his land more attractive to potential settlers. His strategy met with great success. By 1778 the Dulany family land near Fredericktown was worth over fourteen thousand pounds; it was by far the richest estate in the region. Thus, by promoting land and capital investment, Chesapeake speculators such as Dulany accomplished what the proprietor's proclamation had not.

> Such large-scale speculation had a considerable effect on county population patterns, since these lands were those most readily available for resale to later-arriving settlers. Many Germans bought land from these speculators in subsequent decades, for the most part in central and northern Frederick. The availability of this land from speculators is surely one reason why, beginning in the 1730s and continuing throughout the century, the districts of Frederick, Thurmont, and Tuscarora became and remained areas of German concentration (Kessel, p.93).

Two broad categories of Germans contributed to the settlement of Western Maryland: the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch," who had come to America through Philadelphia and spent one or more generations in Pennsylvania, and those who came to the region directly from Germany, first through Philadelphia and later via Annapolis and Alexandria.

Cunz noted that the earliest Germans to the region were from Pennsylvania, and that continuous migration of this group occurred for several decades after 1730. In 1735 Thomas Schley arrived in Annapolis with 100 Palatinate families; Cunz surmises that immigration from Annapolis to other parts of Maryland continued. He noted that ship lists like those kept in Philadelphia were not kept in Annapolis, but speculated that "the share of the Pennsylvania Dutch in the settlement of Western Maryland has long been overestimated" (Cunz 1948, p.91).

These early German settlers had strong social ties to the church, either Reformed or Lutheran. The church as an organizing principle of German immigration faded in the nineteenth century, but in Frederick County the early settlements are linked to the establishment of a particular church (Cunz 1948, p.428). The first church was established on the Monocacy River, near present Creagerstown, in 1743. Three years later a church was built in Frederick Town, and "in rapid succession new German settlements sprang up all about: Middletown (1740), Lewistown (1745), Myersville (1745), Mechanicstown (1751), Hauvers (1758), Leitersburg (1762). . . In 1768 a church was built on Rocky Hill, near Woodsboro, which was later used in common by Lutheran, Reformed and Presbyterian congregations" (Cunz 1948, p.78). The Kitterman family is associated with the Woodsboro church.

The German settlement of Western Maryland contributed in no small measure to the establishment of Frederick County in 1748. By 1755 Frederick County had the second largest population of Germans in Maryland (Cunz 1948, p.90). Recognition of the German contribution to the settlement of the inland region was recognized early. In 1771 the English traveler William Eddis wrote the following about Western Maryland:

> The richness of the soil, and the salubrity of the air operated, however, very powerfully to promote population; but what chiefly tended to the advancement of settlements in this remote district, was the arrival of many emigrants from the Palatinate, and other Germanic States. These people who, from earliest days, had been disciplined in habits of industry, sobriety, frugality and patience, were particularly fitted for the laborious occupations of felling timber, clearing land, and forming the first improvements; and the success which attended their efforts, induced multitudes of their enterprising countrymen to abandon their native homes, to enjoy the plenteous harvest which appeared to await their labours in the wild, uncultivated wastes of America" (Cunz 1948, p. 92).

Kessel noted that although most of the early German settlers had farming as their primary occupation, many had other occupations as well (Kessel 1991, p.95). Christopher Kitterman was identified as both a wheelwright and farmer. He fits Kessel's profile of German settlers to Frederick in other ways. Part of the wave of Reformed Evangelical Christians to pioneer the settlement of Frederick County, Kitterman spent 40 years improving the land and constructing buildings. His dedicated labor paid when he sold the property in 1794 for 900 pounds. According to church records, Kitterman was an active member of the St. Peter's Reformed Church. He may have been engaged in the social and political life of the community, but certainly he became quite knowledgeable of the legal system: justice finally prevailed in his persistent battle to resolve inequities in the land sale from Digges.

Architectural Context: Stone Houses in the Johnsville Area

An intensive survey of stone houses in Frederick County has not been completed, but stone houses in the vicinity of Johnsville have been identified (Burns, Wyatt, and Funkhouser 1976 p.33-35). Information is uneven, because some buildings are not readily visible from the public right-of-way. Barns that have stone end walls and raised foundations also are located in the vicinity of Johnsville, as well as some springhouses.

The following stone houses are located in the Johnsville area. The family names of known owners are noted in parentheses.

1. 12529 Molasses Road (Wyatt/Elmaleh). Stone house and spring house (nominated property).
2. 10951 Green Valley Road, Johnsville. 2-story stone house, side-gabled, 4 bays long, 2 bays wide.
3. 13144 Dotterer Road (Lehigh Cement Co.). 2-story stone house, side-gabled, 3 bays wide.
4. 10638 Repp Road (Repp). 2-story stone house, side-gabled, and stone outbuilding.

5. (address unknown) Clemsonville Road (Pearre). 2-story stone house, side-gabled, 4 bays long.
6. 10120 Clemsonville Road, "Clemont." 2-story, side-gabled stone house with large portico.
7. 12440 Green Valley Road (Ogle). 2-story, side-gabled stone house, 3 bays long, 2 bays wide.
8. 12154 Green Valley Road (Saylor). 2-story stone house, with stucco or parged walls.
9. (address unknown) Houck Road. Small stone house, very deteriorated.
10. 12031 Houck Road (Houck). 2-story stone house, side-gabled with front porch; no side openings.
11. 11121 Green Valley Road. 2-story stone house; 5 bays long and 2 bays wide.
12. 11602 Simpson's Mill Road. 2-story stone house, side-gabled, 5 bays long 2 bays wide.
13. 10831 Renner Road. 2-story stone house, 3 bays long, no side openings.

All of the stone houses are side-gabled, with roofs mostly of a comparable pitch. The roof of the nominated house is lower pitched than some, because of its relatively narrow width. Two other houses have similar narrow proportions to the nominated property, the Houck house on Houck Road and the stone house on Renner Road. Before the size of the nominated house doubled when its other half was built, it was very diminutive, perhaps of the proportions of the stone house on Dotterer Road, which may have been built by Christopher Kitterman's brother Johann (John George).

The stone buildings in the vicinity of Johnsville, in general, have integrity and are in a good state of repair. The exception is the small stone cottage on Houck Road, which is in very poor condition and not occupied. The nominated house is distinguished by the two front entrances, its three chimneys, and the preservation of the original windows and doors. The stone spring house is in original condition and still serves water to the house, which is rare among the county's spring houses.

The agricultural outbuildings, although in decayed condition, constitute an intact farmstead, except for the loss of the hog and chicken houses, which were removed in the 1940s. Otherwise, construction ceased in 1934 with construction of the silo. Years of observation by the author indicate that few farmsteads with this degree of early 20th century integrity remain in the Johnsville area.

The landscape of the nominated parcel retains the field delineations that have characterized it for many years. On surrounding farms, typically fences and fence row vegetation have been removed to expedite farming. The inclusion of pasture, crop land, an orchard space, woods, and

the house yard make this a microcosm of the larger farm that was sold and the fields subsequently consolidated.

Major Bibliographical References:

Bowie, Effie Gwynn. *Across the Years in Prince George's County.* Richmond, VA: Garrett & Massie, Inc., 1947.

Burns, Marie and Ellen Wyatt and Sundra Funkhouser. *Johnsville: An Historic Review.* n.p. 1976.

Cunz, Dieter. *The Maryland Germans, A History.* Port Washington, NY: Kennikat Press, 1972 (copyright 1948).

Dornbusch, Charles H. "Pennsylvania German Barns" in *The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, Volume 21.* Allentown, PA: Schlecter's, 1958.

Ensminger, Robert. *The Pennsylvania Barn.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.

Hartman, Robert. Telephone interview with Barbara Wyatt. March 2004.

Hevner, Edwin. Interview with Barbara Wyatt. Johnsville, MD: April 1966.

***

Kessel, Elizabeth A. "Germans in the Making of Frederick County, Maryland" in *Appalachian Frontiers: Settlement, Society, and Development in the Pre-industrial Era,* Robert D. Mitchell, editor. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 1991.

Perry, Virginia Shoemaker, editor. *Kitterman Korners Newsletter, vol. 15, no. 2.* Marion, IL: Kitterman Family Association, fall/winter, 2000.

Perry, Virginia Shoemaker et al. *Kitterman Sinew.* Utica, KY: McDowell Publications, n.d.

Perry, Virginia Shoemaker. Unpublished research notes given to Barbara Wyatt, 2001.

Williams, T.J.C. *History of Frederick County, Maryland.* L. R. Titsworth and Company, 1910.

Wyatt, Barbara. *The History of the Wyatt Farm.* Unpublished manuscript, 1966.

F-8-155

Kitterman-Buckey Farm
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 23.98 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Wyatt

Organization _____ date 9-1-04

street & number 12529 Molasses Road telephone 410-775-0056

city or town Union Bridge state MD zip code 21791

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Barbara Wyatt and Michael Sack Elmaleh

street & number 12529 Molasses Road telephone 410-775-0056

city or town Union Bridge state MD zip code 21791

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

UTM References:

Union Bridge, MD quad

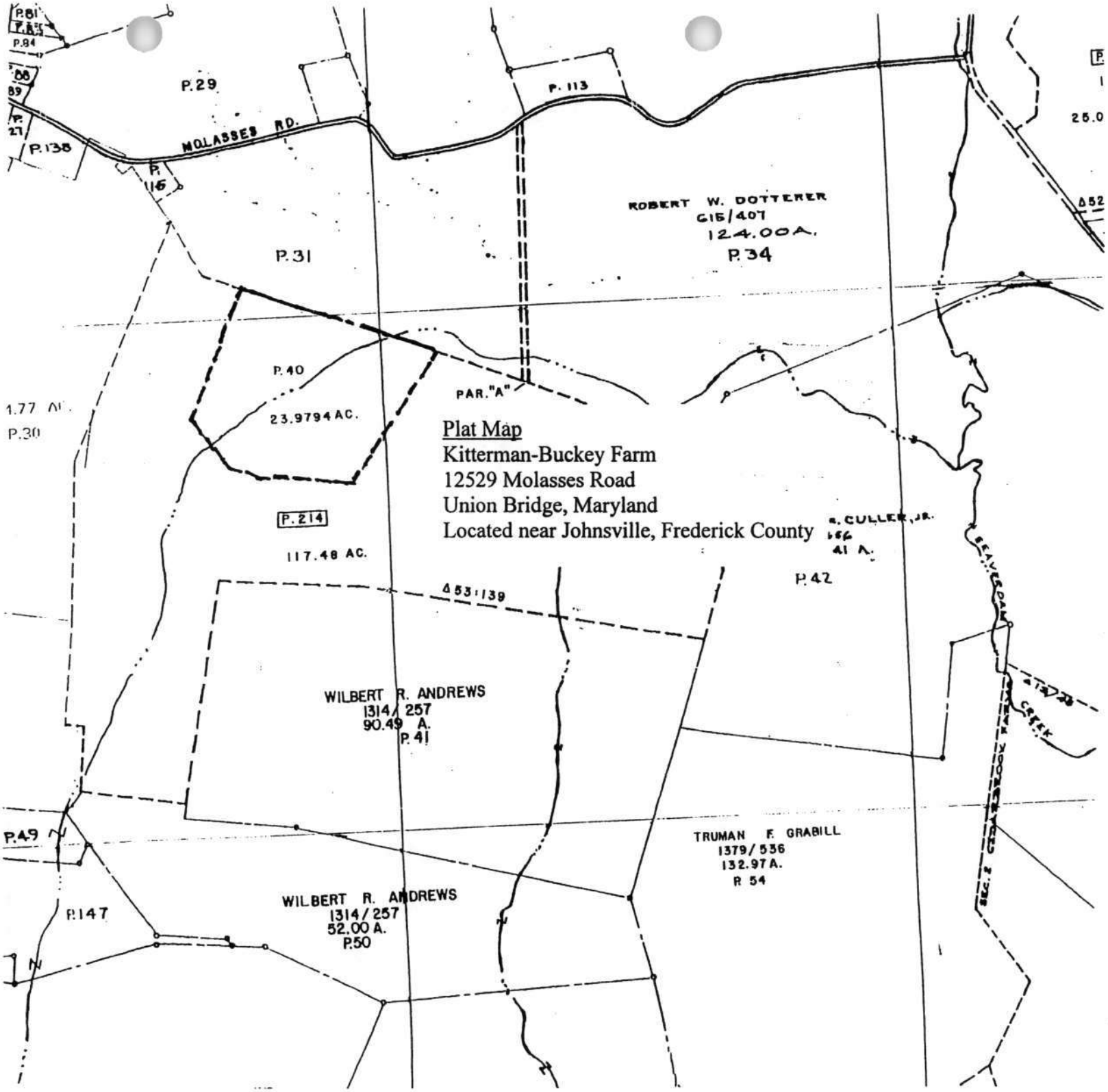
1: 18-308630-4378040
2: 18-309018-4377899
3: 18-308877-4377643
4: 18-308633-4377638
5: 18-308528-4377784

Verbal Boundary Description:

All that lot or parcel of land designated as "Remainder Ellen Wyatt" containing 23.9794 acres more or less as shown on a Plat recorded among the Land Records of Frederick County, Maryland in Plat Book 53, page 139.

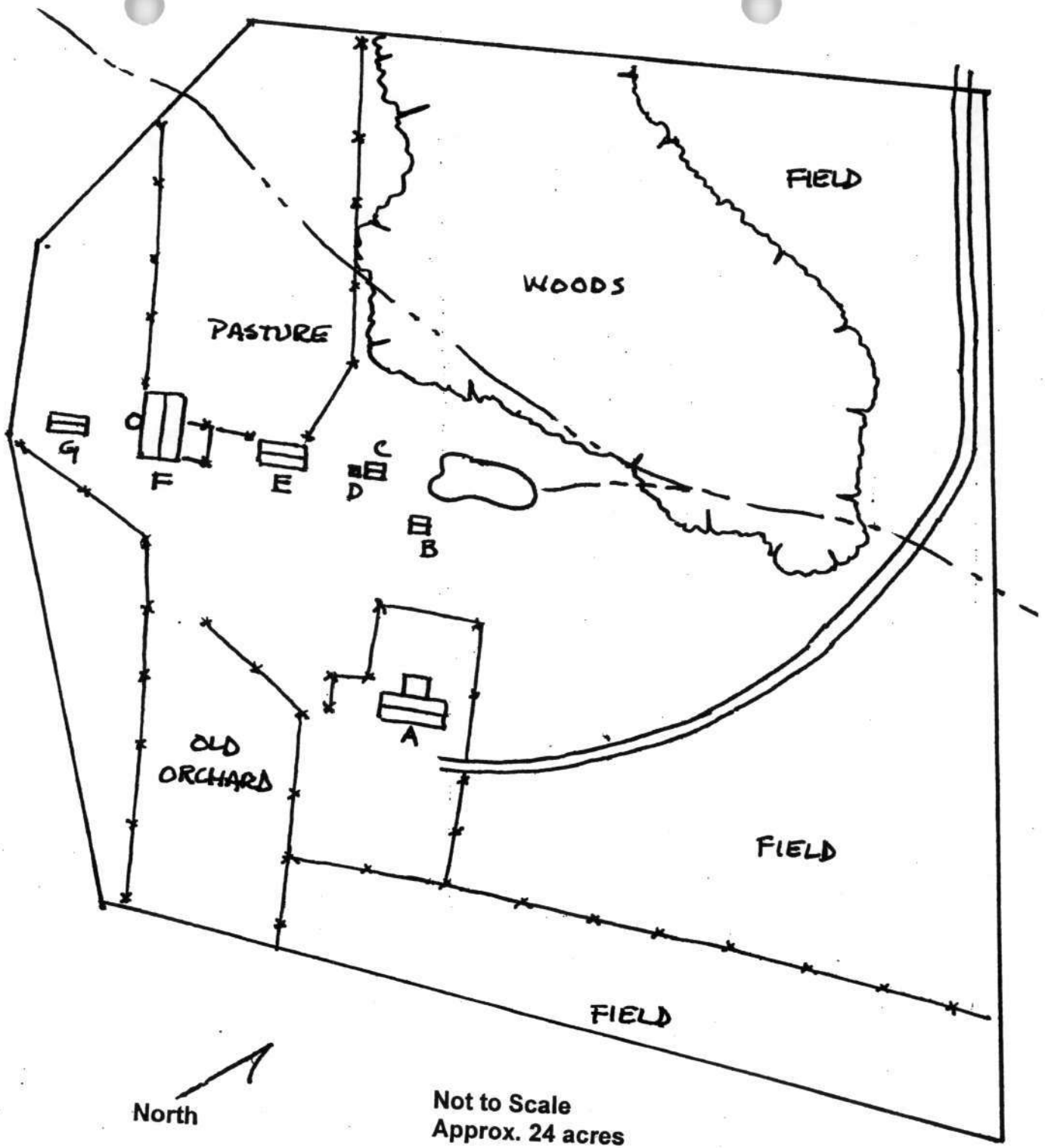
Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, approximately 24 acres, represents the remnant of the property historically associated with the Kitterman-Buckey farm. The parcel includes the farm buildings within their historic setting, surrounded by cultivated fields, pastures, the former orchard, and woodlands. Within the nominated parcel, the historic field delineations remain intact, with old wire fences and fence row vegetation outlining distinct areas.



Plat Map
Kitterman-Buckey Farm
12529 Molasses Road
Union Bridge, Maryland
Located near Johnsville, Frederick County

F-8-155



Not to Scale
Approx. 24 acres

Kitterman-Buckey Farm
Frederick County, MD

Key to Buildings

A. House

B. Log cabin

C. Spring house

D. Spring

E. Machine shed

F. Barn

G. Horse Barn

Key

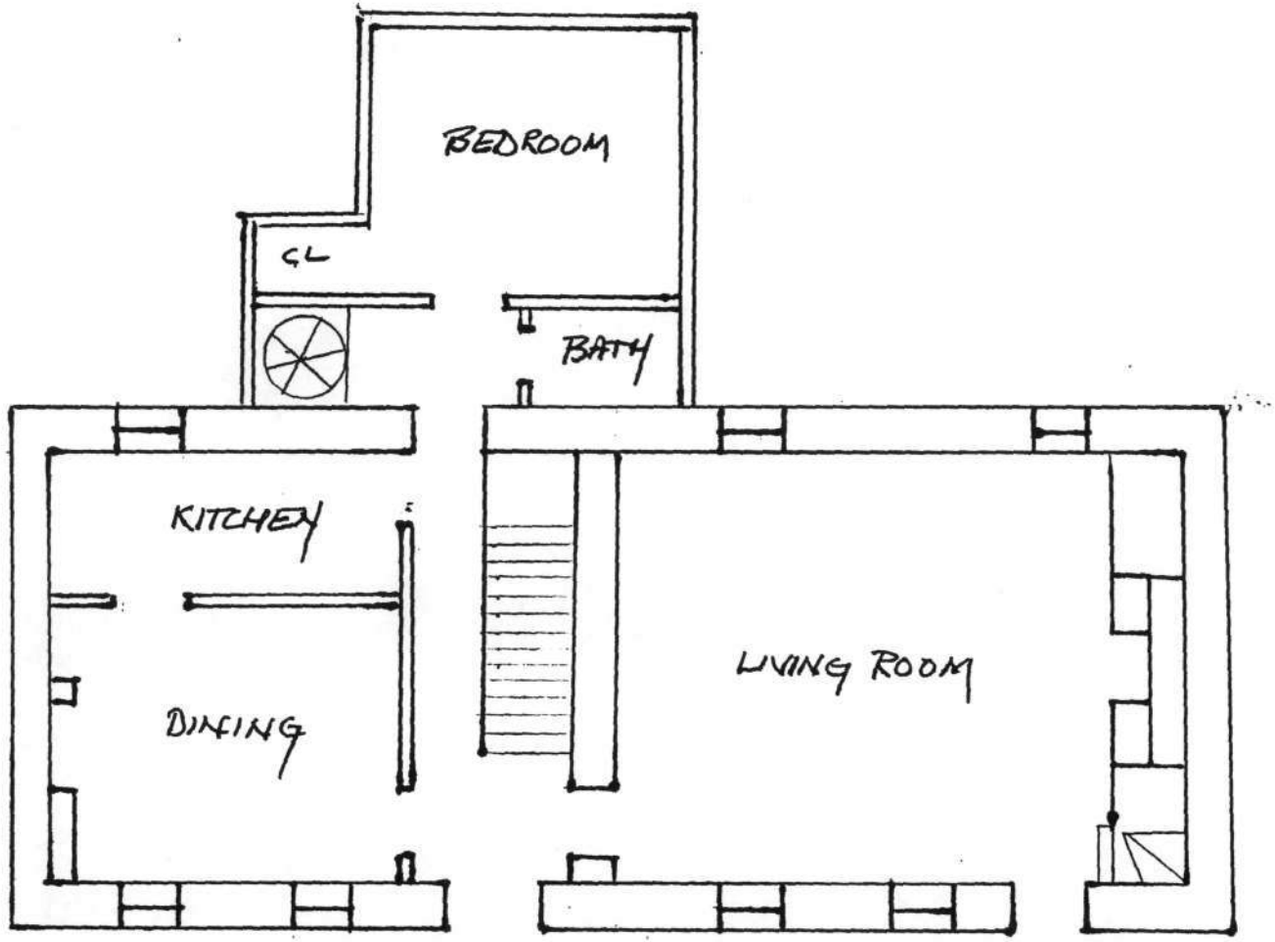
Property line

Creek

Private lane

Fence line

F-8-155

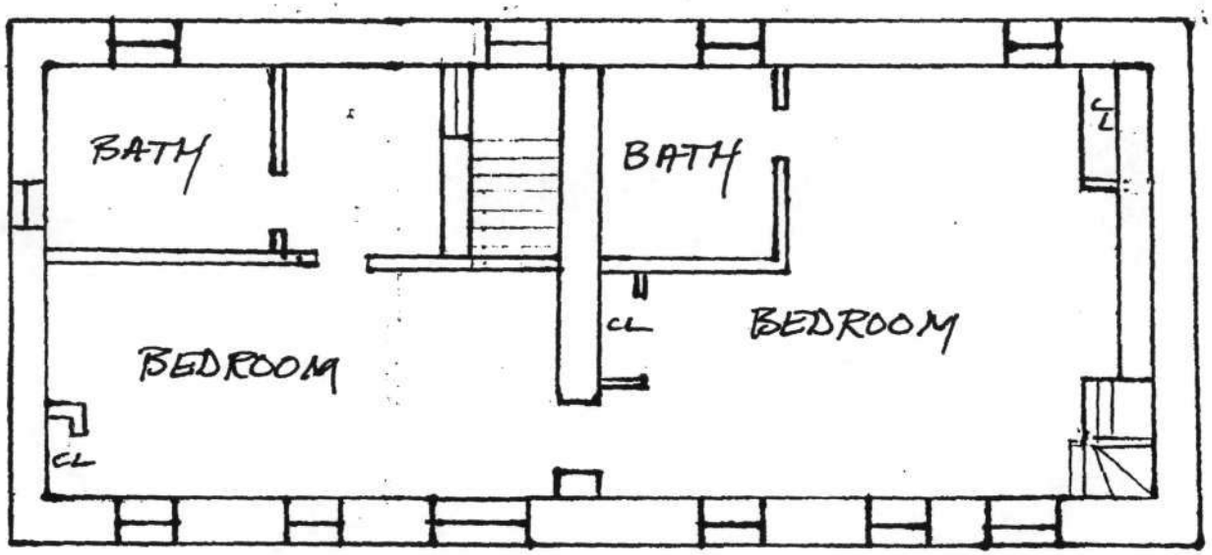


First Floor Plan
Kitterman-Buckey Farm
12529 Molasses Road
Johnsville, Frederick County, MD.

1/8" = 1'

North

F-8-156

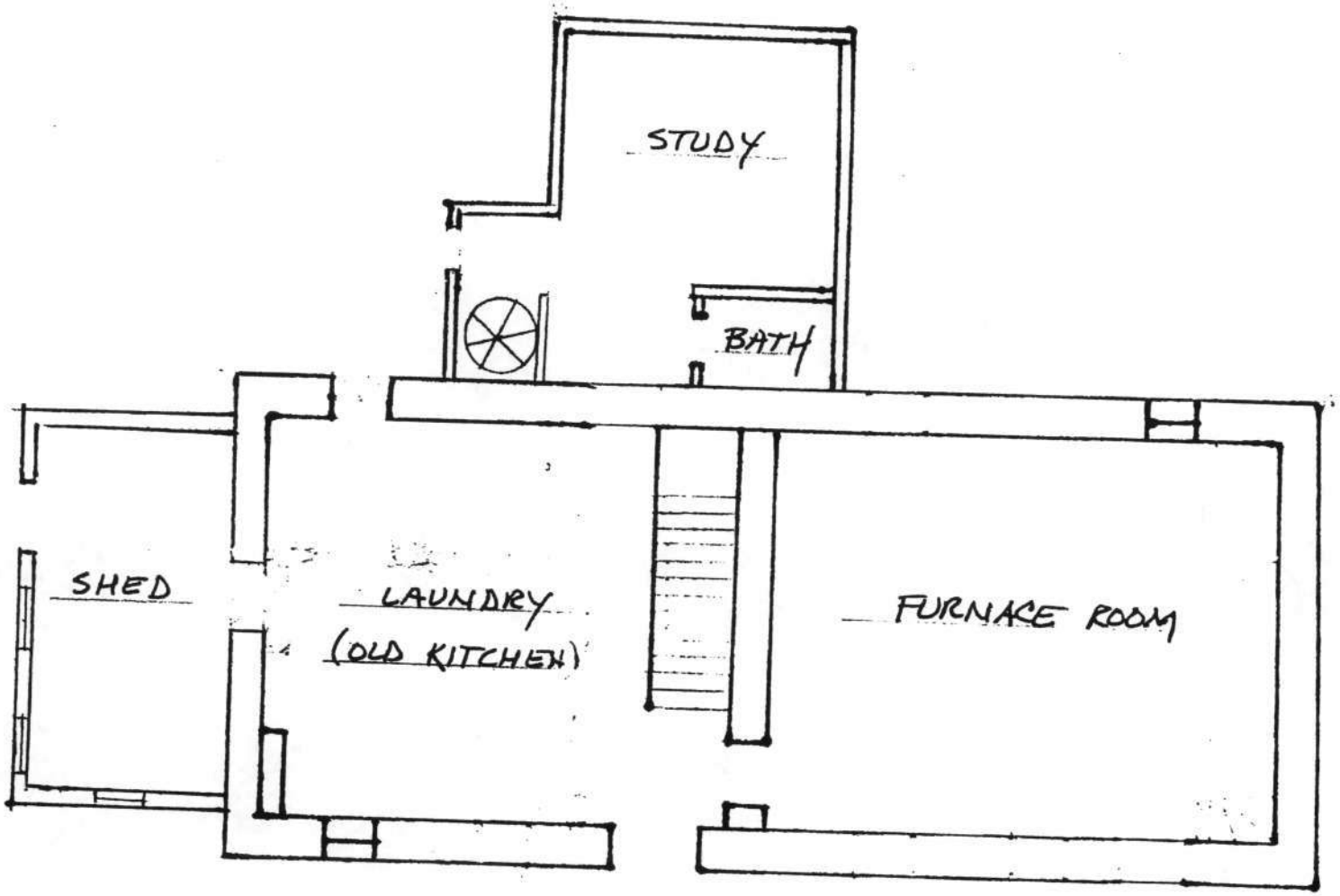


Second Floor Plan
Kitterman-Buckey Farm
12529 Molasses Road
Johnsville, Frederick County, MD

1/8" = 1'

North

F-8-155



Basement Floor Plan
Kitterman-Buckey Farm
12529 Molasses Road
Johnsville, Frederick County, MD

1/8" = 1'

North

F-8-155

F-8-155

F-8-155
~~F-4-108~~
KITTERMAN-
BUCKEY
FARM
FREDERICK
COUNTY
MD

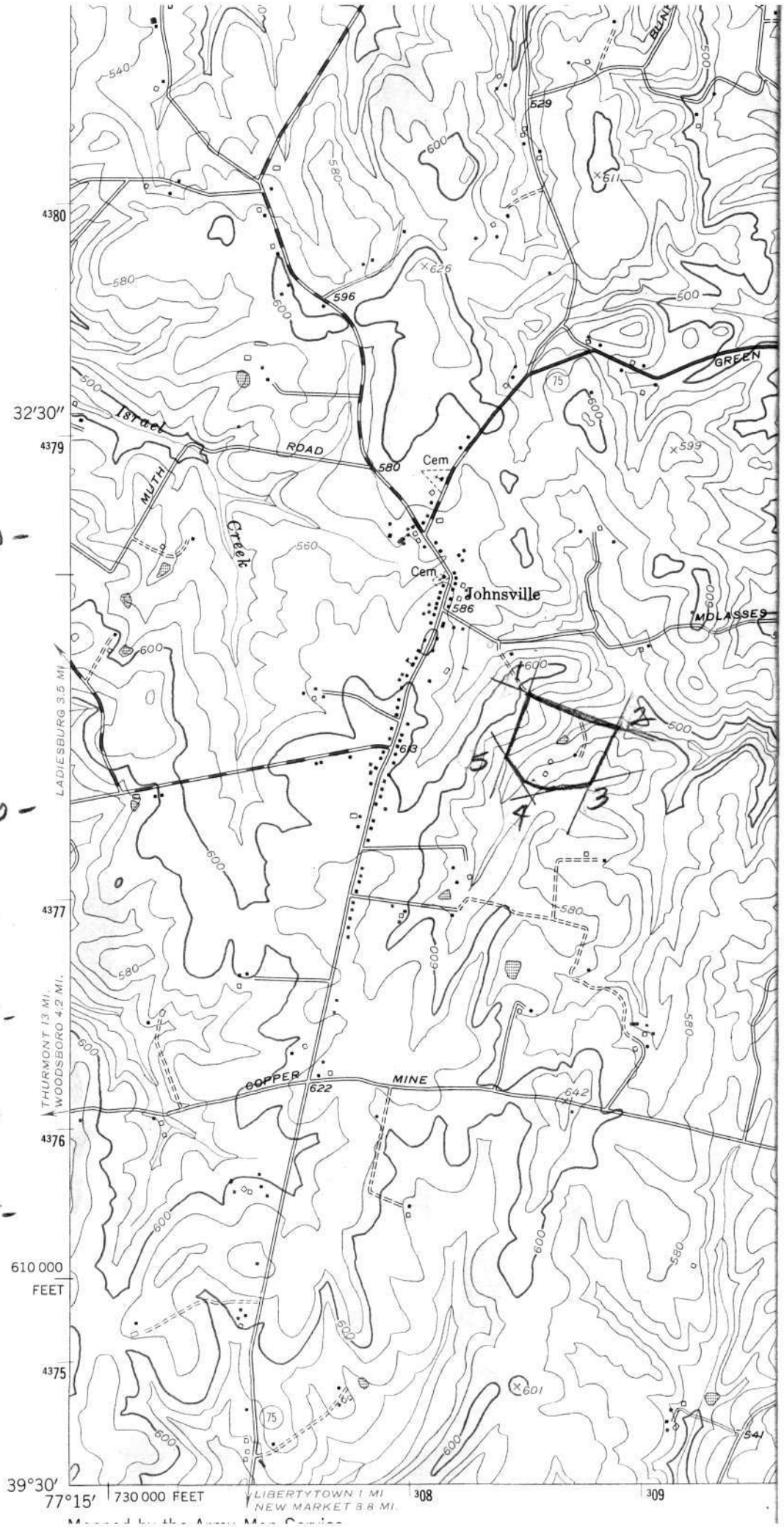
1: 18-308630-
4378040

2: 18-309018-
4377899

3: 18-308877-
4377643

4: 18-308633-
4377638

5: 18-308528-
4377784



F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
HOUSE, EAST FACADE
#1 OF 25

F-8-155

KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK, COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
HOUSE, NORTH DOOR ON
EAST FACADE

2 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH FACADE, HOUSE
#3 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
HOUSE, SOUTH & WEST FACADES
#4 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
HOUSE, WEST FACADE
#5 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN-BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
HOUSE, NORTH WALL OF
REAR WING
#6 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
HOUSE, NORTH FACADE
#7 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN-BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
L.W. SACK 5-15-04
MARYLAND SHPO
LANDSCAPE VIEW TO WEST
LANE ON RIGHT; POND IN DISTANCE
#8 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN-BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
SPRING HOUSE (L) & LOG CABIN (R)
#9 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEYE FARM
12529 MOLASSES RD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
LOG CABIN, NORTH FACADE
#10 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEYTARM
12529 MOLASSES RD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
LOG CABIN, WEST FACADE
#11 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES RD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
LOG CABIN, SOUTH & WEST FACADES
#12 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
SPRING HOUSE, SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS
#13 OF 25

F-8-155

KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM

12529 MOLASSES RD

FREDERICK COUNTY

L.W. SACK 3-19-04

MARYLAND SHPO

SPRING HOUSING, EAST FACADE
(SOUTH WALL OF SPRING HOUSE ADJ)

#14 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN-BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES RD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
SPRING HOUSE, NORTH & WEST FACADES
#15 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN-BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES RD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
MACHINE SHED, NORTH FACADE
#16 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES RD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
MACHINE SHED, SOUTH ELEVATION
#17 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
MACHINE SHED, WEST & SOUTH FACADES
#18 OF 25

#18

F-8-155
KITTERMAN-BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
L.W. SACK, 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
BANK BARN, NORTH FACADE
#19 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES RD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
BANK BARN, WEST FACADE

#20 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN-BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
BANK BARN AND SILO,
SOUTH FACADE

#21 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
BANK BARN, EAST ELEVATION
#22 OF 25

TOP OF NEGATIVE

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY
12529 MOLASSES ROAD
K.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
HORSE BARN, NORTH FACADE

#23 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN-BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES RD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 3-19-04
MARYLAND SHPO
HORSE BARN, WEST & SOUTH FACADES
#24 OF 25

F-8-155
KITTERMAN - BUCKEY FARM
12529 MOLASSES RD
FREDERICK COUNTY
L.W. SACK 5-15-04
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW TO OLD ORCHARD
#25 OF 25