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 process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Markell, George, Farmstead

other names F-3-165; Arcadian Dairy Farm; Thomas Property

2. Location

street & number 4825 Buckeystown Pike ☐ not for publication

city or town Frederick ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD County Frederick code 021 zip code 21704

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 office/Title — Date 11-15-02

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 office/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. State/Federal Agency 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

C-3-165

Markell, George, Farmstead
Name of Property

Frederick Co., Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	4	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
9	4	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 resource previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Brick
Limestone
roof Slate
other Wood

Narrative Description

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

Physical Description:

The Markell farmstead stands along the east side of the Buckeystown Pike, Maryland Route 85, at 4825 Buckeystown Road, just north of Marcie's Choice Lane, near Ballenger Creek and the Monocacy River in Frederick County Maryland. Once part of a large dairy farm, the complex now consists of a brick house, dating from ca.1865, a brick smokehouse, bake oven, two stone domestic outbuildings, an ice house, spring house, a frame stable, a frame chicken house, a mid 20th century guest house and various sheds and outbuildings. All of these buildings are on the portion of the remaining property located on the north side of Marcie's Choice Lane. On the south side of the lane is the dairy barn for the property, a large gambrel roofed rusticated concrete block building, which was determined to be not eligible for the National Register in 2000. A short distance further to the south Ballenger Creek makes its final bend before entering the Monocacy River. Behind, or east of the farmstead is the Frederick County Jail and Sheriff's department with attendant buildings, fenced areas and roads and parking lots. The buildings are vacant but remain in good condition. Large old deciduous trees complete the setting, which is on a fairly level parcel of land. The nominated area contains approximately 5.5 acres.

Main House: Situated on level land and facing west toward the Buckeystown Pike is the brick house showing combined Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic influence. Resting on limestone foundations, it is an L-shaped side gabled building with an elongated shed-roofed extension to the rear. The entire house appears to have been built at one time. The front section is approximately 30 feet wide by 36 feet deep. It is three bays in width with a door/window/window façade arrangement. The extension, approximately 20 feet wide and 48 feet long, has a two story galleried porch along its east elevation. To this is added a smaller shed roofed extension containing a modern kitchen. This kitchen wing is nearly contemporary with the rest of the house, probably dating from no more than 20 years after initial construction.

The brick walls are laid in common bond at all elevations with five courses of headers between stretcher rows, an indication of 1850s-'60s period construction. Windows have six over six-pane sash within narrow frames. Above the windows are fancy molded cornices at the front elevation, and only slightly simpler on the secondary elevations. Pairs of louvered shutters flank most of the windows.

The main entrance, located in the north bay of the front elevation is Italianate in feel with the four panel door surrounded by a broad transom and sidelights. Between the transom and sidelights are scrolled brackets. Similar brackets trim the entrance porch, which is supported by small clustered columns with pairs of brackets. The porch roof is nearly flat. A pair of brick chimneys rises from inside the east gable end. The chimneys have corbelled tops with decorative saw-tooth brick course. The roofing material is slate.

A long galleried porch extends along the five-bay-long east elevation of the L extension. Square posts support it, with the upper level enclosed with a handrail and plain square balusters. Attached to the east end of the extension is an addition, not as tall and narrower than the rest of the L extension. It has a narrow upper level gallery with fancy cut balusters. The lower level porch posts, if they were originally present, have been removed. Windows for this section are similar to others at the rear of the house with six over six sash, but have wide wooden lintels rather than molded cornices.

The interior of the house follows a formal side hall and double parlor plan, with dining area and service rooms behind. The front entrance opens into a large formal stair hall. To the south are double parlors each with doors opening into the stair hall. The stairs rise along the north wall of the house. They terminate with a massive turned newel post. Decorative turned balusters, two per step support a heavy oval handrail. This type of stair balustrade is typical of the 1860s. Fancy carved decoration rather delicate in comparison to the massive handrail system trims the spandrel. Architrave molding is also consistent with the 1860s, having Grecian ogee trim throughout the first floor front section.

The double parlors are formal, each with a fireplace in the south wall with painted, marbleized slate mantels. Between the two parlors are large double doors, taken from another building of the Federal period. The doors have six panels with a horizontal panel above. The upper panel of each door leaf is decorated with a low relief raised oval. The molded trim around the door panels is small, delicate ogee, differing markedly from the heavier Grecian ogee used for the architraves around the opening. These Federal style parlor doors are the first of several Federal period elements encountered in the house. All of these elements appear to have been installed as recycled material from some earlier house. Two Federal mantelpieces are used at the second floor rear rooms.

In a somewhat unusual arrangement, the two painted slate mantelpieces in the parlors are not a matched pair. In the southwest room, the front parlor, the mantel is simpler, Greek Revival in style with a broad frieze panel and plain pilasters. The fireplace has been lined with yellow firebrick in the mid 20th century. The rear parlor has a more fancy Italianate mantel with a round arched opening and central cartouche. The mantelshelf has a curving profile with molded edges. The painted surface depicts two types of marble. The firebox opening has been bricked shut to accommodate the furnace flue from the cellar.

Floors throughout the first level appear to date from the 1920s or 1930s and consist of narrow gauge oak with contrasting narrow banding around the perimeter resembling inlay. Baseboards are, however, original. They are high with a recessed squared cut at the top. All

interior first floor doors have four low relief panels. Those in the front section have Grecian ogee molded trim around the panels. Most retain their original cast iron patent locks with ceramic knobs, some with patent dates of 1864.

In the rear wing the first room adjacent to the front section is a dining room. It has the most elaborate of the painted slate mantelpieces with a round arched opening and incised decoration painted to resemble contrasting types of marble. The firebox has been lined with modern firebrick. There is a door from this room onto the east porch. Architraves instead of Grecian ogee are double grooved, simpler and less showy. Doors have four low relief untrimmed panels. The exterior door has a four light transom. The next room to the east was the original kitchen with a walk-in fireplace with a segmental arched top. Between this room and the dining room is a rear stairs to the second floor and an added powder room. There is also a door with a four light transom leading to the east porch. A narrow door beside the walk-in fireplace leads to the rear addition, now finished as a modern kitchen.

At the second story level, the front section has two rooms above the parlors, each with a fireplace and a small room above the front portion of the entrance hall. This small room is now a bathroom. At the second floor the detailing is much simpler with same molding trim as that used in the rear section of the first floor.

The mantelpieces in the two second floor rooms of the front section are Greek Revival style and wooden rather than painted slate. However, in form they are nearly identical to the first floor front parlor mantel with a broad frieze band and pilasters. Original pine flooring, painted, remains in place at the second floor. The southeast room at the second floor front section has a door opening onto the upper level porch. The door has a four light transom and four panels of which the upper two have been replaced with glass.

Fireplaces in the rear wing at the second floor have refined Federal style mantelpieces which came from another building. The first one above the dining room is the less elaborate of the two and has multiple courses of symmetrical molding with a central horizontal oval panel and two flanking vertical oval panels above pilasters. Hand planing on the surface of the mantel is evident. The mantel in the next room is more elaborate but very similar in character, adding reeding and bead trim.

The attic, accessed from the main front stairs indicates that all sections were built at one time. Roof rafters visible from the attic of the rear L show no evidence of nail holes for roof lath. A collar beam in the front section attic has the date 1865 painted onto it. While this painted date is not necessarily a construction date, the interior and exterior features and finishes of the house certainly suggest a construction date in the 1860s and no earlier than the 1850s.

The cellar under the front section has some reused material from some other construction. The floor has been covered with poured concrete.

Other Buildings: Domestic outbuildings are arrayed behind and to the south of the main house. Closest to the east kitchen door are a bakehouse and smokehouse, which are attached. Both have been modified extensively. The cast iron bake oven door opens to reveal that the vaulted oven space inside has been lined with modern yellow firebrick. Some of the exterior brickwork appears to have been re-laid as well. The building has an overhanging shed roof at the front with and a small brick chimney with a corbelled top. Immediately adjacent to the bakehouse is a smokehouse, also brick with a shed roof.

Immediately behind the main house is a frame one story gable roofed guesthouse. It appears to date from the mid 20th century and has a medallion in the floor inscribed "Optimist International, C. Lease Bussard President, 1956-1957." Apparently the building served as a meeting hall for the Optimists in the 1950s.

Adjacent to the east gable of the guesthouse are two attached shed roofed stone buildings. The smaller one may have been a privy and the larger some sort of domestic outbuilding. It has a window, so it was not a smokehouse. Both of these buildings have shed roofs, but they may have been reconfigured from earlier appearances. Both buildings have been altered, and original materials have been removed, eliminating clues to the original function. South of these two stone buildings is an east-facing chicken house, of frame construction with a shed roof. Although deteriorated, it is intact and probably dates from the early 20th century.

East of these buildings is a gable roofed icehouse with a stone-lined below ground storage area and the framed gable just above ground level. Next to it is a stone springhouse also with a gable roof. The spring is gone and the floor has been covered with poured concrete.

South of the house, between it and Marcie's Choice Lane, are two small barns. One is a modern metal clad equipment shed. The other, on the southern edge of the nominated area is a timber frame stable with vertical board siding. Although the stable has some fire damage it is largely intact. Also on the property near the southeast corner is a gable roofed frame mower shed, of recent construction and a deteriorated house trailer.

Resource Count:

9 contributing buildings
- main house
- bakehouse

smokehouse
stone outbuildings (2)
icehouse
springhouse
stable
chicken house

4 non-contributing buildings
house trailer
guesthouse
metal clad equipment shed
mower shed

F-3-165

Markell, George, Farmstead
Name of Property

Frederick Co., 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 entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property as 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.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Military

Period of Significance

1864 – 1929

Significant Dates

July 9, 1864; 1865

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

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:
Frederick County Office of Preservation

Statement of Significance:

Summary

The George Markell Farmstead is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as an intact example of the transition between the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, expressed in a farmstead of one of Frederick County's gentry families. While retaining the traditional side hall and double parlor plan with a shed-roofed L extension to the rear, the farmhouse employs Greek Revival elements, such as the trabeated entrance with transom and sidelights, six over six windows with strongly defined lintels above, and double chimneys linked with a brick parapet. Inside, several mantelpieces reflect the Greek Revival style. Grecian ogee molding trims the first floor front section while simple symmetrical molding is consistently used elsewhere. Competing with these Greek Revival elements are Italianate features including decorative brackets on the front door surround, the bracketed entrance porch with clustered columns, interior marbleized slate mantelpieces with round arched firebox openings and curving shelves, and four-panel doors. In addition, there are components from the Federal Style in the form of materials recycled from another building, making this ca. 1865 farmhouse reflective of several periods and styles. The George Markell Farmstead is significant under National Register Criterion A as a component of the July 9, 1864 Monocacy River battlefield during the American Civil War. Shortly before the subject Markell house was constructed, the farm was thrust into the historic record by the Battle of Monocacy, the Civil War battle in which General Lew Wallace's severely out-numbered Union troops managed to hold the invading Confederates under General Jubal Early long enough for a defense of Washington, D.C. to be prepared. The George Markell farm, with its lane to the Ballenger Creek ford of the Monocacy River, served as the primary approach route to the battlefield by the Confederate troops. It was perhaps damage from this battle which precipitated the construction of the new Markell farmhouse. The associated outbuildings date from the mid-19th to early 20th century and are typical of farmsteads of the western Maryland region. The buildings are representative of daily family occupation.

Historic Context

Established in 1749, Frederick County, Maryland was a prosperous region, despite the national and international turmoil that embroiled the latter years of the American colonies and the early years of the United States. From the end of the French and Indian War through most of the first half of the 19th century, agriculture in Frederick County developed, matured and profited with grain farming dominating. The farmsteads that now characterize the county were for the most part established and constructed during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Population grew to the point that two new counties were formed from the old Frederick County in 1776:

Washington County which became all of western Maryland from the ridge of South Mountain west, and Montgomery County, which encompassed the southern and eastern portions of the old Frederick County. These divisions established the boundaries of Frederick County in 1776 to include present day Frederick and part of Carroll counties. Carroll County was not created as a separate entity until 1836. The county's economic base was in agriculture and the production of wheat. Frederick and Washington Counties along with parts of neighboring Pennsylvania and Virginia comprised the great wheat belt which served as America's bread basket in the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries. Wheat production led to processing industries principally grist and flour milling, with products shipped to Baltimore, then sent on to international markets, particularly Europe, Britain and the West Indies. In addition to wheat, iron manufacturing was also an important industry in the county. Frederick County was a player in the Atlantic basin trade triangle, and as a result led Maryland in population in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Frederick County had the highest white population of all counties in Maryland in 1790. In fact, with a total count of 30,791 it had the highest general population in Maryland, followed by Baltimore County and Washington County.

The region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.[1] Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.[2]

By the last decade of the 18th century, Frederick County had as many as 80 grist mills and 300-400 stills, along with two glass works, two iron furnaces, two forges and two paper mills.[3] These industries show the dominance of grain production through the high number of mills and stills and the degree to which the area had developed marketable finished goods. Clearly, by the

[1] Robert J. Brugger, Maryland A Middle Temperament, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1985. p. 153.
[2] Ibid.
[3] T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., (1967, reprint of the original 1910 edition). p. 267.

late 18th century, Frederick had passed well beyond the initial settlement, frontier stage. The 1790 census for Frederick County (which still included Carroll County) counted 30,791 inhabitants. Approximately 12% of those, 3,641, were slaves. Frederick City's population was about 3,000 and the town had developed as a commercial and governmental center for the surrounding farmland. It also served as a stopping point on the turnpike from Baltimore to Cumberland. Frederick City also had a complement of banks, law offices and printing establishments.

Along with the iron and glass works, Frederick and its environs also had 47 tanneries and manufactories for shoes, textiles, hats and wagons.[4] The greatest output in value of product, however, was from the area's grist and flour mills. The difficulties of travel helped to promote the development of local commerce and manufacturing. The processing of grain into flour or whiskey is an example of local industry flourishing because transportation to distant processing facilities was difficult and expensive. Transporting bulky whole grains was more expensive than shipping grain already processed into flour, meal or whiskey. Therefore, Frederick County along with Washington County in the heart of the wheat belt had more processing facilities than Baltimore City and Baltimore County. The mills in the wheat belt had an annual value of product of more than one and a half million dollars.[5] By 1810, Frederick and Washington Counties were distilling 350,000 gallons of whiskey a year.[6] Finished products were being transported from Frederick County to Baltimore and from there they were shipped to the West Indies, other North American ports or overseas.

Declining profits from tobacco and reduced opportunities in eastern and southern Maryland made the economic opportunities of the central and western portions of the state attractive to old-line families seeking to relocate and improve their fortunes. In addition to these residents of European and English descent were Africans and African-Americans who were brought into Frederick County by their planter-owners. During this period, only a few owners had more than 20 or so slaves, and records suggest that German farmers, long believed to be opposed to slavery often owned one or a few slaves for domestic and farm labor.

During the mid and late19th century, Frederick County experienced a time of transition and crisis. The county was caught in the conflict of sectionalism and the Civil War, embracing both Southern and Northern views. The county was also caught in the conflict between urban and rural values as more people left rural areas to live and work in cities. After the Civil War, Frederick County's proportion of industry and population decreased relative to Baltimore's rapid

[4] Walsh and Fox, p. 163.
[5] James S. Van Ness, "Economic Development, Social and Cultural Changes: 1800-1850," Walsh and Fox, p. 175.
[6] Ibid.

growth. Frederick County no longer had the largest population in the state and industry and manufacturing were concentrating in Baltimore.

Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal (always a leading industry in Frederick County); 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, flour milling products had dropped to fourth place in value of product, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and grist mill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products. Thereafter, flour and grist mill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.[7]

The value of product trends shown above indicates that Maryland was shifting from an agricultural based economy to one based on manufacturing and factory produced goods. In Maryland, by 1914, more people were working in industry than in agriculture, and more were living in urban areas than in the country.[8] Yet throughout the period, Frederick, Carroll and Washington Counties continued to lead the state in corn and wheat production and wheat and flour were among the top commodities exported from the port of Baltimore throughout the period, although there was a gradual decline.[9] Competition from Midwestern grain resulted in Maryland sharing a smaller percentage of the whole amount of grain produced in the US.

As the urbanization and industrialization process gradually transformed the economy of Maryland and of Frederick County, the County responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit and vegetable production. Corn and wheat were still major agricultural products, but milling in Frederick County changed from production for market to custom work for local farmers and planters. Susan Winter Frye, in her study of milling in the Antietam drainage area in neighboring Washington County recorded similar findings concerning the decline in milling. "Several trends become apparent in the flour milling industry during the nineteenth century. First, large milling establishments had reached their pinnacle about mid century. By 1880, several of these large mills had converted to other lines of manufacture. Those merchant mills

[7] Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484.

[8] Bruchey, p. 396, citing U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures: 1914, I, 553.

[9] Ibid. p.397 and 497.

that continued producing flour decreased their output."[10] The fact that Frederick and Washington Counties were still producing large amounts of wheat and corn while decreasing mill output indicates that grain was being shipped unprocessed to markets or mills in Baltimore, or was converted locally to animal feed.

In addition to the economic changes experienced by Frederick County, there was the disruption of the Civil War, with major activity in the Monocacy battlefield area in 1862, 1863, and with the Battle of Monocacy in July of 1864. The issue of slavery seems not to have been as important to Frederick Countians during the Civil War as the issue of preservation of the Union. Slavery was declining in Frederick County by the 1860s. The institution was finally abolished in Maryland in June of 1864. It seems that some Frederick Countians sympathized with the Confederacy, but took little action when given the opportunity as Confederates appeared in the area during three successive summers. The Confederate presence in Frederick County during each of those summers could have allowed sympathizers to do much to support the Southern efforts. It seems that sympathetic response was limited and low key. Loyalty to the Union was stronger in Frederick County than the desire to preserve slavery. However, while the majority of Frederick Countians were Unionist, the fact that a substantial minority of the population were slave holders or former slave holders, and slavery was legal in the state, caused plenty of confusion if not outright conflict among residents.

The Monocacy battlefield was the site of what proved to be a crucial clash between Jubal Early's Confederate forces, numbering some 15,000 and a small, hastily assembled band of no more than 6,000 Federals under General Lew Wallace. Early was en route to Washington DC to attack the national capital, relieve pressure on Robert E. Lee's beleaguered Army of Northern Virginia at Richmond, and to liberate thousands of Confederate prisoners confined at Point Lookout. The battle occurred on Saturday, July 9, 1864, near the end of the Civil War, but at a time when the Confederacy still had formidable armies. The Union defenders were protecting three bridges across the Monocacy River, two carrying major highways and one conducting the B&O Railroad. By the end of the day, the Federals had been routed, but they did manage to delay Early's progress long enough for General Grant to detach enough manpower from the Richmond area to return to the capital city's defense. Early, therefore, was not able to accomplish his mission, and General Grant's policy of military aggression continued, eventually overpowering the Confederacy.

The experience in Frederick County is one of shifting from economic prominence as Maryland's major producer of wheat and flour, and supporting the largest population in the state, to a more subordinate role supporting Baltimore's rapid industrial and population growth. The

[10] Susan Winter Frye, "Evolution of Mill Settlement Patterns in the Antietam Drainage, Washington County, Maryland," p. 71.

county remained agricultural, while losing industries and the nature of agriculture changed to products that could be sold to the rapidly growing urban population developing some 40 miles to the east. Frederick County's economic, social and political zenith had been in the 1763-1840 period. The county was certainly still prosperous, still continued to grow, but the focus had shifted to Baltimore. This whole process was accelerated as 20th century automobile travel facilitated transport of goods and people to the city.

Resource History

The George Markell farm was carved from a tract of land known as *Arcadia*, located in the Buckeystown Election District (District No. 1) of Frederick County, south of Frederick City. District No. 1 encompassed some of the earliest settlement within the county. As early as 1725, Henry and Josiah Ballenger established a settlement known as Monocacy. It included a mill and Quaker meetinghouse, located on the Ballenger Creek.[11] In 1768, several parcels patented by Henry Ballenger in 1744 and 1748 and totaling 192 acres, were included in a larger resurvey by James Marshall.[12] Marshall had the survey patented as *Arcadia* in 1798 with a total of 881 acres.

In 1801, Arthur Shaaf, Esquire began assembling his estate from several tracts purchased from James Marshall and his heirs, including part of *Arcadia*, as well as parts of neighboring tracts.[13] Shaaf's resurvey, also called *Arcadia*, encompassed some of the finest farmland in the county and adjoined the land of some of the county's wealthiest landowners. Shaaf was a prominent Frederick and Annapolis lawyer and the elegant Arcadia mansion house served as his summer home.[14] In 1826, the Shaaf family sold *Arcadia*, described as 656 acres, to another local prominent landowner, John McPherson (Deed Book JS 24/496). The property again changed hands in 1833, from McPherson's heir, John McPherson Brien, to John Brien (Deed Book JS 44/4). Finally, in 1835, the 656-acre tract was sold to Griffin Taylor for $44,330 (Deed Book JS 48/517-524).

Griffin Taylor settled on the estate, having the acreage resurveyed in 1837 as *Arcadia Resurveyed* and totaling 675 ½ acres.[15] Taylor was a man of wealth equaling his wealthy neighbors of the Buckeystown and Urbana election districts. He continued to purchase nearby

[11] Dr. Grace Tracey, "Notes from the Records of Old Monocacy," 1958, manuscript, p. 54.
[12] Tracey map, FC 345, "Arcadia," Carroll Co. Historical Society, Westminster, MD.
[13] Frederick Co. Land Records WR 21/162 and WR 29/367. Other land patents included in Shaaf's resurvey included part of *Wet Work Resurveyed* (Marshall), part of *Addition to Carrollton*, and *Mount Pleasant*, on which the mansion house was located – see Survey Record THO 1/557.
[14] Williams, p. 194.
[15] Frederick Co. Survey Record THO 1/557.

land, particularly on the east side of the Monocacy River, while making improvements on his *Arcadia* acreage and mansion house. In June of 1851, Taylor placed an advertisement in the Frederick City newspaper The Examiner, offering for sale his "beautiful estate containing 1,015 acres."[16] The estate was described with "3 Dwelling Houses ... together with other necessary improvements," in addition to the brick mansion house, and "in a high state of Cultivation." Although Taylor offered the entire estate for sale, he noted that the acreage could also be sold as three or four farms, "as it can be conveniently divided."[17] Apparently the large estate was thus divided and sold; while Taylor retained the acreage on the east side of the river and built the Clifton mansion house, the remaining acreage was sold in two farms. The mansion house was sold with 287 acres to Michael Keefer, resurveyed in 1852 as 297 acres and called *Arcadia Mansion*.[18] In September 1851, Taylor sold a 251-acre tract he called "Farm No. 4" to John Markell for $13,810 (Deed Book WBT 14/655).

John Markell was the patriarch of a large Frederick City family who found financial success in the mercantile business.[19] Markell and his sons, George, Louis (Lewis), and Francis lived in Frederick City, operated several city establishments, and owned a great deal of both city and farm property for rent.[20] John Markell's will, probated 1860, divided his significant estate among his sons. To his son George he left both his house and business located on the corner of Patrick St. and Court (Public) St. and "the Farm purchased from Griffin Taylor," as well as property in Washington County and stock in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Baltimore.[21]

George Markell's farm on the Buckeystown Pike was located along the west bank of the Monocacy River less than a mile down stream from the Frederick Junction (B & O Railroad) and the Georgetown Turnpike bridge over the river. A lane on the farm leading east from the road to Buckeystown accessed a river ford near the mouth of Ballenger Creek. The location would prove to be strategic in 1864 during the final Confederate invasion of Union soil. In an attempt to threaten Washington, DC and Baltimore and hopefully draw Grant's Union troops away from Richmond, General Jubal Early's forces crossed into Maryland and occupied the city of Frederick in the first week of July. Moving south from Frederick on the morning of July 9th along the Baltimore, Georgetown and Buckeystown Pikes, the troops soon met resistance from the hastily assembled Union 6th Corps under the command of General Lew Wallace. Formed on

[16] The Examiner, June 18, 1851, Frederick Co. Historical Society, Frederick, MD.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Frederick Co. Survey Record THO 2/63.
[19] Williams, p. 1441.
[20] *The Jacob Engelbrecht Property and Almshouse Ledgers of Frederick County, Maryland*, compiled by Edith Olivia Eader and Trudie Davis-Long (Monrovia, MD: Paw Prints, Inc., 1996), has numerous entries describing the various properties and businesses of the Markell family.
[21] Frederick Co. Will Book GH 1/498. John Markell also purchased 44 acres adjoining his 'Farm No. 4' from Michael Keefer, owner of *Arcadia Mansion* in 1853 (Deed Book ES 4/179).

the east side of the Monocacy River in defense of the Monocacy River bridges and fords, the battlefield would encompass the various farms bordering the river on both sides.

Key to the Confederate approach was the Monocacy ford near Ballenger Creek, located on the George Markell farm and leading to the Worthington farm known as 'Clifton' on the east side of the river (see attached Hotchkiss map). Members of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, USA, under the command of Lt.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, initially defended the ford.

> ...I moved with all the available force I had to our left [from the Georgetown Pike], where I had been informed the enemy were making demonstrations with their cavalry. I had posted one company on the left of the infantry to cover a ford across the Monocacy and was down between the river and the road to Buckeystown, which was the line I designed taking up when the enemy charged across the river with a brigade of cavalry upon the company I had just posted. Lieutenant Corbit, in command of the company, drove the advance back and for a few minutes held his ground, then retired in good order to the Buckeystown road...[22]

As the Union Cavalry fell back down the Buckeystown Pike, McCausland's Confederate cavalry continued across the ford, followed by Gordon's Division and the heat of the battle of the Monocacy River ensued.

Surgeon George K. Johnson, Medical Inspector of the U.S. Army, reported the grim results of the battle on July 14, 1864.

> The Federal dead left on and near the field at Monocacy on the 9th instant, were buried under my supervision on the 10th and 11th instant. There were buried on the field, 117; and in the neighborhood, 4; making a total of 121.[23]

The number of Union wounded taken to the army hospital in Frederick was listed as 204. Johnson estimated 150 to 275 Confederate dead. Concerning the wounded he noted,

> The Confederates left 405 of their wounded in the hospital of Frederick. In addition to these a number of cases, not fewer, I think, than 30, were left in various country houses, making the total number now in our hands at Frederick 435. Most of these were serious cases and could not be carried away.[24]

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[22] Official Record, Vol. 35, Part I, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office), "Report of Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of operations July 4 – 10, including battle of the Monocacy." p. 220.

[23] Ibid, "Reports of Surg. George K. Johnson, Medical Inspector, U.S. Army," July 14, 1864, p. 203.

[24] O.R., Johnson report, p. 204.

Whether any of these men were treated or buried at the Markell farm has not been confirmed in the historic record. Local lore recalls the Markell barn (no longer extant) and house as a Union field hospital location, while the nearby Arcadia mansion house served as the Confederate field hospital.[25] Former Markell farm owner, Clarence Bussard noted that the farmhouse yard served as burial ground for fallen soldiers. Although not specifically confirmed as to location, Medical Inspector Johnson did indeed report that soldiers were buried in the field and the 'neighborhood' of the Monocacy battlefield (see above).

The one-day battle of the Monocacy River, although won by the larger Confederate force, sufficiently delayed the invading Confederates from their advance on Washington to allow the reinforcement of the Washington defenses. Once again, Lee's plans to bring an end to the war were thwarted and the invasion force returned south. Less than a year later the war ended with Lee's surrender.

Life in Frederick after the 1864 battle slowly returned to normal. Although unable to claim reimbursements from the Federal government for damages to property other than Quartermaster stores (food and fuel), the farmers impacted by the Monocacy battle began to rebuild. No record of the damage to the Markell farm has been found, however architectural features of the brick farmhouse now standing on the George Markell Farmstead indicate that the house was either built or substantially rehabilitated sometime in the 1860s. The date "1865" was painted on an attic collar beam, possibly pinpointing a date for construction of the house (see photo).

The Markell family owned the farm on the Buckeystown Pike until 1929. After George Markell died in 1900, and his wife Sophia's death in 1905, the farm passed to their granddaughter Mary (Byerly) Chapline and her husband Thomas (Deed Book 348/298). In 1929, the Chaplines sold the farm to Frederick lawyer Jacob Rohrback (Deed Book 370/187). One month later, Rohrback conveyed the farm to Frances L. Thomas, who married Clarence Bussard in 1935 (Deed Book 372/297).

According to Clarence Bussard, his wife Frances was given the Markell farm as a gift from her father following her graduation (perhaps through lawyer Rohrback).[26] After their

[25] C. Lease Bussard, letter to the Frederick County Commissioners, July 30, 1987, Markell Farm vertical file, Frederick Co. Preservation Office, Winchester Hall, Frederick, MD. The Arcadia mansion house was owned by a man named McGill during the 1864 battle. In 1865, McGill sold the mansion and its farm to Dr. David McKinney, formerly an army surgeon with the 6th Corps and present at the Battle of Monocacy. It is quite possible that this information came from McKinney, however it has as yet been unconfirmed.

[26] Bussard letter, July 30, 1987.

marriage in 1935, the Bussards began to develop their farm for the emerging dairy production market, naming their farm the "Arcadian Dairy Farm." Their herd of Holstein dairy cows, registered under the name "Arcadia," was reportedly among the largest herds in Frederick County.[27] Bussard noted that the pure-bred offspring of his herd were sold throughout Puerto Rico and the Caribbean as breeding stock. The Bussards discontinued farming in the early 1980s, selling-off much of the farm, their massive dairy barn subsequently falling into decay.

The complex of buildings known as the George Markell Farmstead however remained intact as a 10-acre parcel. In 1982, the farmstead parcel was conveyed from Frances (Thomas) and Clarence Bussard to Charles B. Thomas. In the year 1999, the Frederick County Board of Commissioners purchased the building complex and its remaining acreage.

Resource Evaluation

The George Markell Farmstead is significant for its architectural and historical associations. The house is the centerpiece of a collection of buildings that reflect prosperous farm life as it evolved through the second half of the 19th century and into the early 20th century. The outbuildings represent the array of domestic service components necessary to maintaining a household. Such an intact collection of support buildings is becoming more and more rare as Frederick County continues to suburbanize and outbuildings no longer have a use and fall into disrepair. The house most likely dates from about 1865. There was, however, a dwelling on the property in the 1850s, and it appears on maps of the period. The architectural evidence in the building, however, indicates that the present dwelling was constructed or restructured in the 1860s, leading to speculation that some sort of battle related damage, undocumented at this time, resulted in the new construction. One of the most compelling arguments for construction after the Battle of Monocacy is the consistent use throughout the building of cast iron patent locks with ceramic knobs. These are all in their original positions on four panel doors and bear patent dates of 1864. Architecturally, the house combines influence of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles both of which were immensely popular in Frederick County. However, in the countryside, these architectural styles were interpreted conservatively and applied to the familiar Georgian-Federal form, usually using the five bay, central entrance plan or the abbreviated three bay side hall and double parlor plan. The George Markell house uses the latter form with applied Greek Revival and Italianate detailing. The Greek Revival influence appears with the broad transom and sidelights surrounding the front door, and the wide molded lintels over the openings. On the interior, the mantelpieces in the southwest (front) parlor and the second floor front rooms all have broad frieze panels and flat pilasters. Contrasting with the Greek elements are the more

[27] Bussard letter, July 30, 1987.

flowing and elaborate Italianate pieces including the front porch, entrance brackets, and round arched painted slate mantelpieces. Also of architectural note are Federal style elements that were brought into and installed in this house, recycled from some other building. These include fancy paneled double parlor doors, and two embellished mantelpieces used in the second floor back rooms of the house.

Historically the farmstead is important for its associations with the July 9, 1864 Battle of Monocacy. Although the house may not have witnessed the events, at least not as it presently appears, the farmstead was certainly present and impacted greatly by the events of the day. The main Confederate approach and attack route passed through the property in and around the buildings and progressed to the nearby ford, a crossing place recorded as far back as the mid 18th century. There a skirmish took place before the Confederate cavalry pressed on to the Worthington Farm and Araby, eventually overwhelming the few Union defenders. As the Union defense eroded, Confederates overwhelmed their positions, including the field hospital at Gambrill's Mill. By early evening, organized defense had collapsed. The Confederates chose not to pursue Union forces toward Baltimore. They simply made camp on the battlefield. Generals John B. Gordon and John C. Breckinridge were at the Worthington House just across the Monocacy from the Markell Farm. Total casualties were 1,300-1,500 Union killed, wounded or missing and about the same for the Confederates. The strength of the Civil War association is the impact the battle had on the farm and its buildings. Certainly much of the Confederate staging area was in the vicinity of the farmstead and reports of the buildings being used as field hospitals are probably true.

Therefore, the George Markell Farmstead meets both National Register Criterion C and Criterion A for architectural and historical significance.

Major Bibliographical References:

Brugger, Robert J. *Maryland A Middle Temperament*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1985.

Bussard, C. Lease. Letter to the Frederick County Commissioners, July 30, 1987, Markell Farm vertical file, Preservation Office, Frederick Co. Planning and Zoning, Winchester Hall, Frederick, MD.

Eader, Edith Olivia and Trudie Davis-Long, compilers. *The Jacob Engelbrecht Property and Almshouse Ledgers of Frederick County, Maryland*, Monrovia, MD: Paw Prints, Inc., 1996.

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The Official Record of The Rebellion, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

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Tracey, Dr. Arthur. Compilation of land surveys, map FC 345, "Arcadia," Carroll Co. Historical Society, Westminster, MD.

Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, eds. *Maryland, A History*, Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

Williams, T. J. C. *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967 (reprint of the original 1910 edition).

F-3-165

Markell, George, Farmstead
Name of Property

Frederick Co., Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 5.5 acres

UTM References Buckeystown, MD Quad
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	291940	4359970
2			
3			
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 Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian and Edie Wallace, Research Associate

organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc. date 4 Oct. 2001

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

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 Frederick County Board of Commissioners

street & number 12 E. Church St. telephone

city or town Frederick state Maryland zip code 21701

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.).

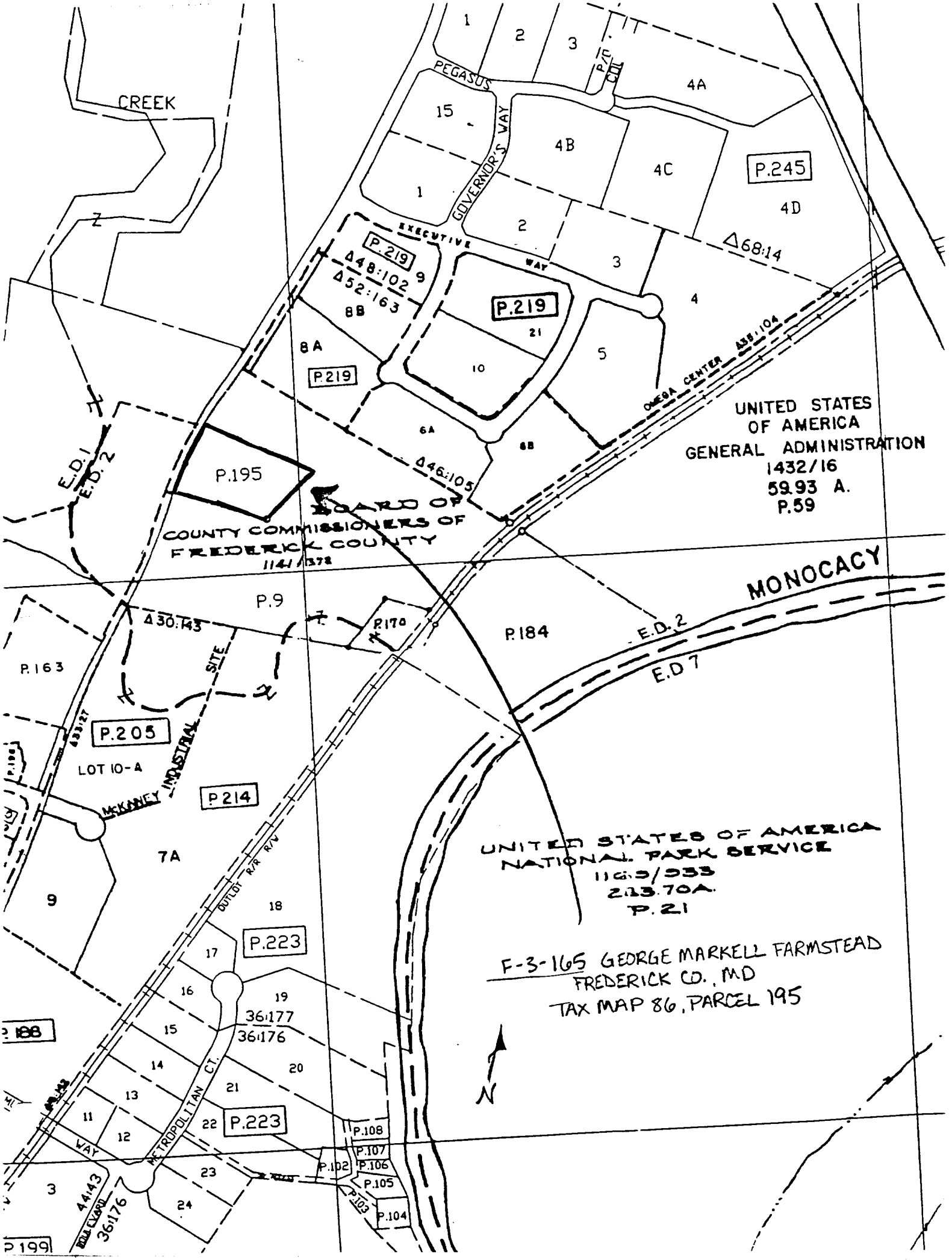
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this 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.

Verbal Boundary Description:

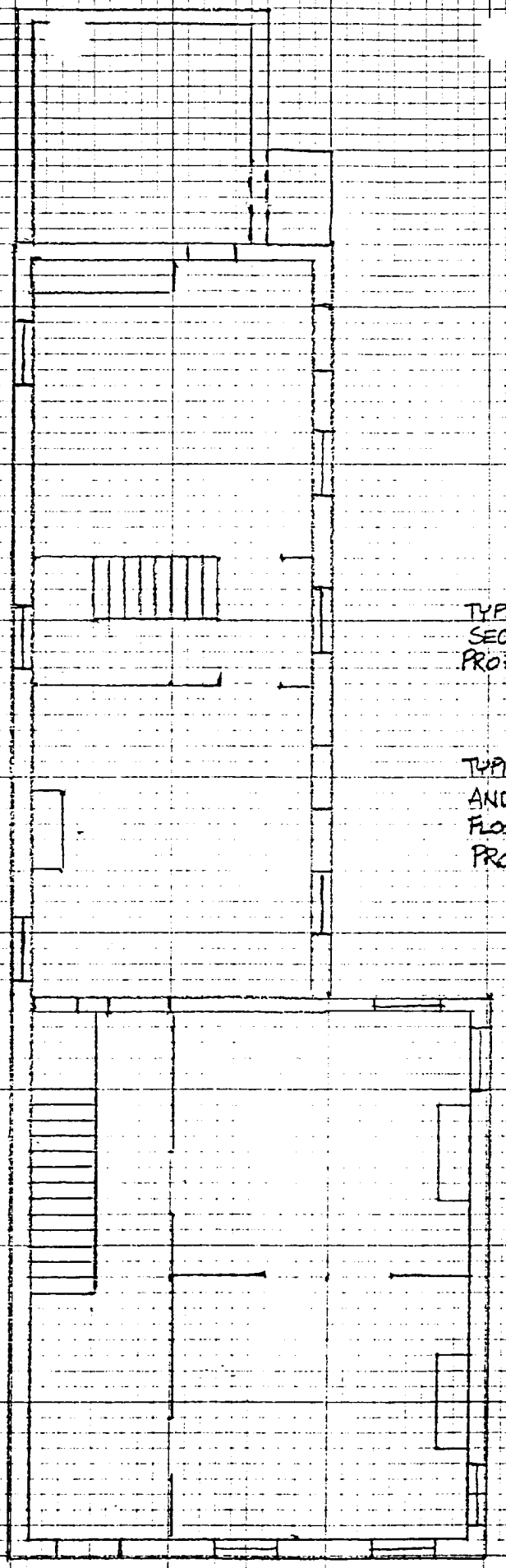
The nominated property boundary follows the metes and bounds described for Lot 1, Frederick County Land Record Book 2645, Page 1215, a total of 5.535 acres, shown on the attached plat.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property of 5.535 acres encompasses the extant building complex associated with the Markell family ownership of the farm. The c. 1930s dairy barn, dating from the Thomas/Bussard ownership, is located on a separate parcel, divided from the building complex by the paved Marcie's Choice Lane, and has lost integrity through deterioration; the barn and its parcel are therefore not included within the nominated boundary.



CREEK
PEGASUS
GOVERNOR'S WAY
EXECUTIVE WAY
P.245
P.219
Δ48:102
Δ52:163
Δ68:14
Δ46:105
OMEGA CENTER
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
1432/16
59.93 A.
P.59
P.195
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF FREDERICK COUNTY
1141/1378
E.D.1
E.D.2
MONOCACY
P.9
Δ30:143
P.170
P.184
E.D.2
E.D 7
P.163
SITE
P.205
LOT 10-A
McKINNEY INDUSTRIAL
P.214
7A
9
OUTLOT R/R R/W
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.21
P.223
36:177
36:176
P.188
METROPOLITAN CT.
WAY
P.223
P.108
P.107
P.106
P.105
P.104
P.102
P.103
44:43
36:176
P.199
F-3-165 GEORGE MARKELL FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO., MD
TAX MAP 86, PARCEL 195
N



TYPICAL FRONT SECTION MOLDING PROFILE

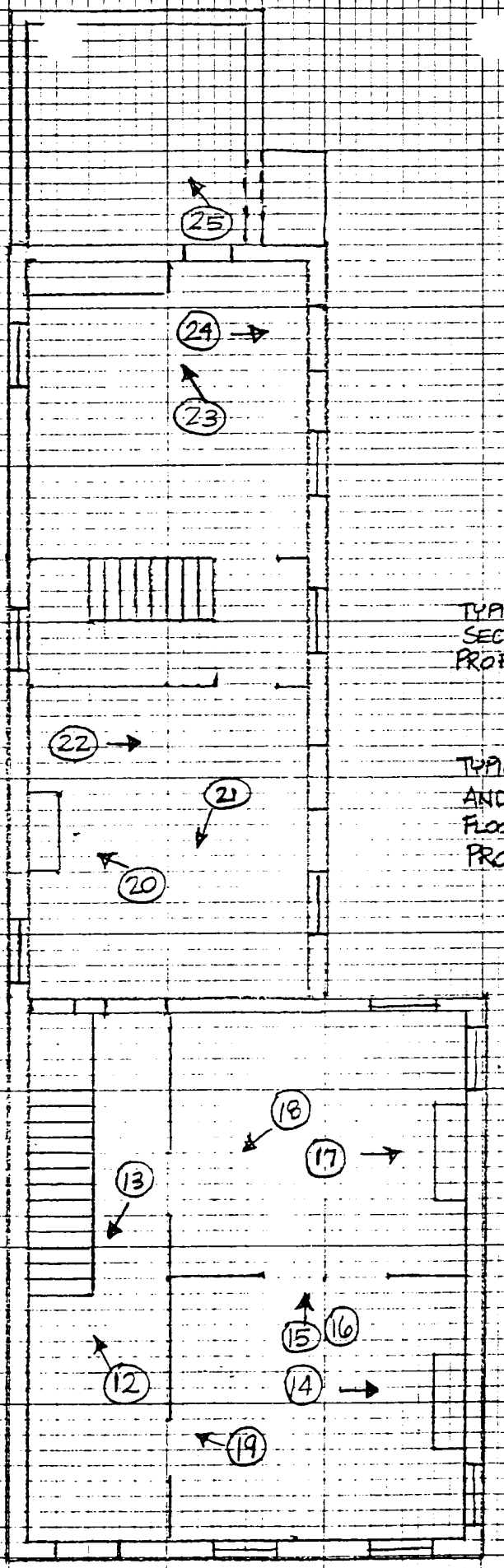
TYPICAL REAR AND SECOND FLOOR MOLDING PROFILE

F-3-165

GEORGE MARKELL FARMSTE
4825 BUCKEYSTOWN PIKE
FREDERICK, FREDERICK CO. MI

APPROXIMATE FLOOR PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

NORTH



TYPICAL FRONT SECTION MOLDING PROFILE

TYPICAL REAR AND SELOND FLOOR MOLDING PROFILE

FIRST FLOOR

PHOTO VIEW AND NUMBER

F-3-165

GEORGE MARKELL FARMSTEA
4825 BUCKEYSTOWN PIKE
FREDERICK, FREDERICK CO. MI

APPROXIMATE FLOOR PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

NORTH

Survey Record
T.H.O. 1

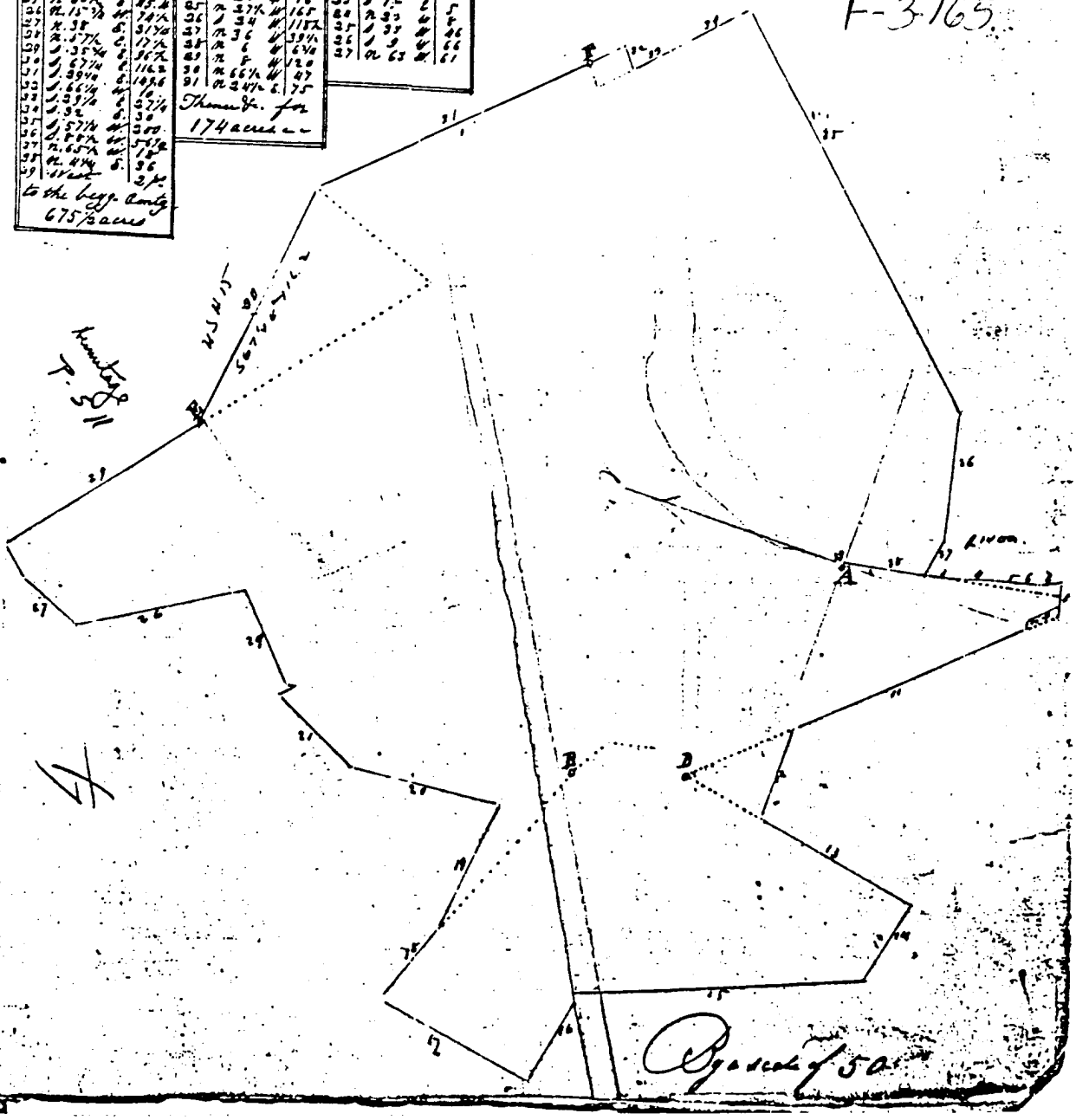
F-3-165
GEO. MARKELL FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO., MD

...ing of the E. line of this Resurvey then with said line reversed N. 4¼ E. 8.36 Pl. then N. ... 2 Pls to the first mentioned beginning — Containing 675¼ Acs — Resurvey this 18th. day of April 1837 and called "The Resurvey on Arcadia"

Test. A. G. Neal. S.F.C.

A. The Bogg. of "This Resurvey"			B. Bogg. of Mount Pleasant			B. Bogg. of the 1st Pt. of "Arcadia"			C. Bogg. of 2d Pt. of "Arcadia"			D. Bogg. of the 3d Pt. of "Arcadia"			E. Bogg. of 4th Pt. of "Arcadia"		
No	Courses	Dist.	No.	Courses	Dis.	No	Courses	dist	No.	Courses	dist.	No	Courses	Dis.	No	Courses	dist
1	East	2	1	N 45¼ E	20	1	N 46¼ E	20	1	S 60 W	8	1	N 62 E	21	1	S 65¼ W	10
2	S 4¼ W	36	2	N 3 W	31	2	N 5 W	21	2	S 51 W	9	2	N 71 E	45	2	S 29 E	18
3	S 1 E	16¼	3	N 85 E	17	3	N 39 E	17	3	S 35 W	32	3	N 59 E	105	3	N 65¼ E	10
4	South	14	4	N 79 E	14	4	N 85 E	28	4	S 22 W	16	4	N 58¼ E	3.2	then No. 174 Acs		
5	S 6¼ W	5	5	N 87 E	12	5	N 73 E	10	5	S E W	29	5	S 31 E	3.6			
6	South	16	6	S 83¼ E	17¼	6	N 13 E	10	6	S 1 W	16	6	S 58¼ W	6¼	D. Bogg. of pt. of Addition to Carollton		
7	S 12¾ E	5.5	7	N 22 E	5	7	N 55¼ E	9	7	S 1¼ E	12	7	S 81¼ W	106			
8	S 88¼ W	111¼	8	N 5 W	8	North	15		8	East	55	8	S 67¼ W	49	1	S 33¼ W	37½
9	N. 36¼ W	16¾	9	N 39 E	6	8	N 21¼ E	17	9	N 55¼ E	200	9	S 65¼ W	20	2	S 16¼ E	41
10	N. 81¼ W	3½	10	N 18 E	5	9	N 76 E	39	10	N 31 W	33	to Bogg. Conty 4 Acs			3	N 29¼ W.	50¼
11	N. 27¼ W	111.3	11	N 29 E	19	10	S 45 E	82	11	N 31 W	1				to the beginning		
12	N. 34½ W	91¼	12	N 49 E	60	11	S 65¼ E	75	12	S 65¼ W	67½	E. Bogg. of pt. of "Locust Level"			for 4. 2. 35		
13	N. 35¼ W	27¾	13	N 67 E	88	12	N 75 E	106	13	S 81¼ W	102	1	S. 37 E.	120			
14	N. 43¼ W	39¾	14	S 51 E	4¼	13	N 33 E	54	14	S 67¼ W	41	2	N. 34 E.	60			
15	N. 5¼ W	6.6	15	N 31 E	18	14	N 65¼ E	10	15	S 65¼ W	20	thence No. for 17½ Acs					
16	N. 6¼ W	12.0	16	S 31 E	15	15	S 34 W	64	to the Bogg. Conty. 100 Acs								
17	N. 65 W	47	17	S 36 E	17	16	S 31 W	191									
18	N. 35¼ E	75	18	S 21 E	10	17	S 56 W	207									
19	S. 54¾ E	40	19	S 5 E	9	18	S 37 W	17¼									
20	S. 69¾ E	61	20	West	2	19	S 57 W	32									
21	N. 9¾ E	66¼	21	West	96	20	S 37 W	45									
22	N. 39¼ E	46	22	West	9¾	21	S E E	5									
23	S. 23¾ E	8¼	23	West	16	22	S 62¼ W	45									
24	N. 15¼ E	5	24	N 26 W	165	23	S E E	5									
25	N. 63¼ E	45.4	25	N 27¼ W	118¼	24	S 37 W	46									
26	N. 15¾ E	70¼	26	N 34 W	39¼	25	S 56 W	61									
27	N. 38 E	31¾	27	N 36 W	6¼	26	S 63 W	61									
28	N. 47¼ E	17¼	28	N E W	120												
29	S. 35¾ E	36¼	29	N 6 W	47												
30	S. 67¼ E	116.2	30	N 66¼ W	75												
31	S. 39¼ E	198	31	N 24¼ E													
32	S. 66¼ E	6	Thence &c. for 174 acres														
33	S. 39¼ E	27¼															
34	S. 32 E.	30															
35	S. 57¼ W	200															
36	S. 87¼ W	57½															
37	N. 65¼ W	18															
38	N. 4¼ E.	36															
39	West	2 Pls															
to the Bogg. Conty 675½ acres																	

F-3-165



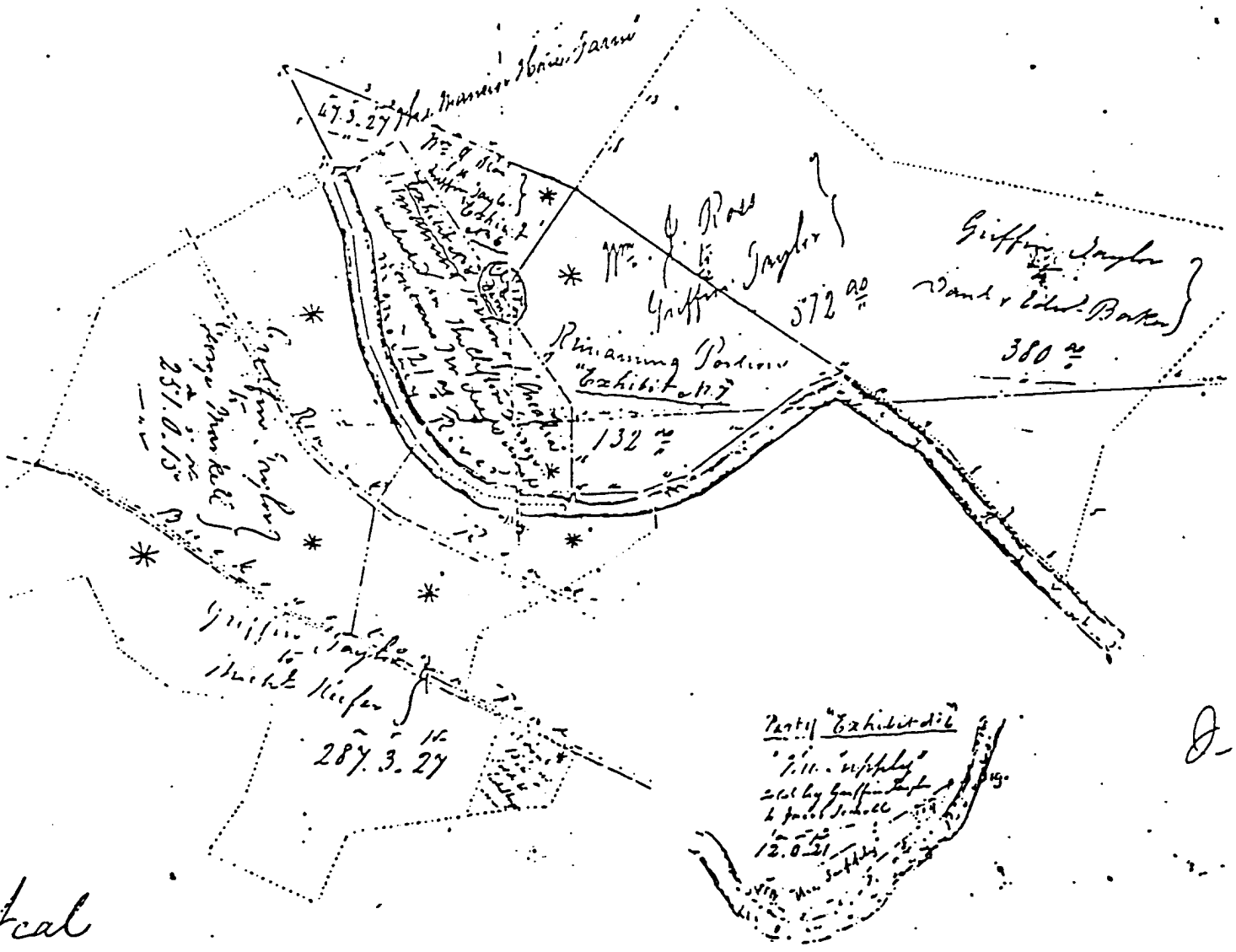
me ted No. ...ites to Carr... ...y ... ...sam... ...nted on said ...Carrollton ...to the lake ...a stone now ...said 22d. line ...26th. line of ...with the ante... ...N. 5¼ W. 6.0 ...= No. 30 ...called Mount ...P. line of ...August ...ten by and ...ed R.P. ...of 1¾ on ...said land ...the end ...the 6th. line ...ented it ...was on the ...by and with ...oo of a ...ain then ...31. Pls to ...last called ...the 1st. ...known to ...Resurvey ...of the bogg. ...ay of April ...ith the ...led The ...stone form... ...4th. line ...to S. 66¼ W. ...the original ...land called ...Marshall ...29 Pls. to a ...end of ...Pls to a ...ning accep... ...ing at the

F-3-165
GEO. MARKELL FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO., MD

CLIFTON FARM
(Worthington Farm, Riverside Farm)
HABS NO. MD-1052 (page 43)

F-3-165

Figure #3 Plat (1856) showing process by which Clifton Farm was created, and disposition of other parts of parent properties. Frederick County Equity Papers, Case #2638, Estate of Griffin Taylor, 1856.



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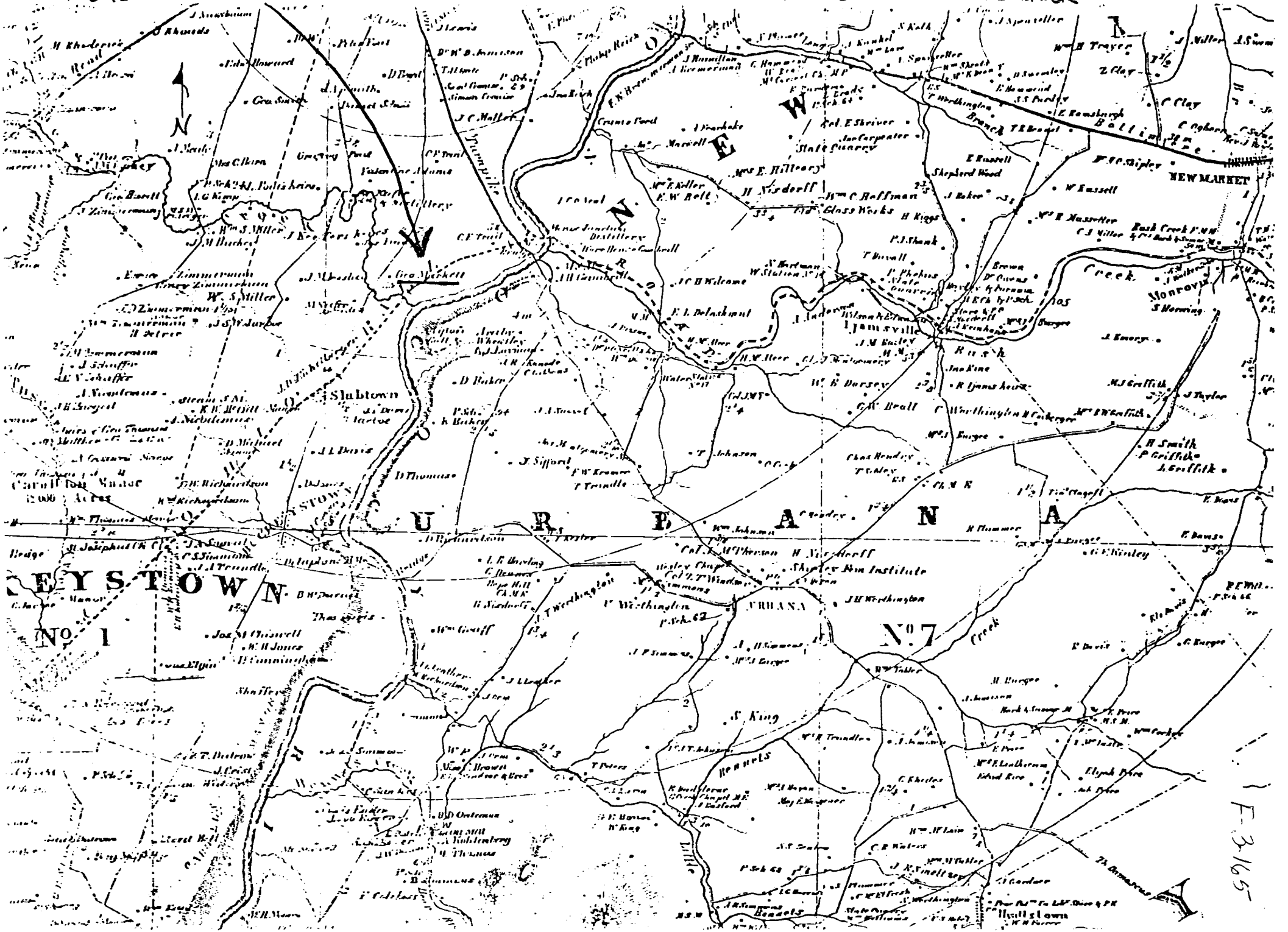
N

"Exhibit No 10" embraces all those of the above Plat marked thus *

F-3-16 GEORGE MARKELL FARMSTEAD

1858 BOND MAP OF FREDERICK

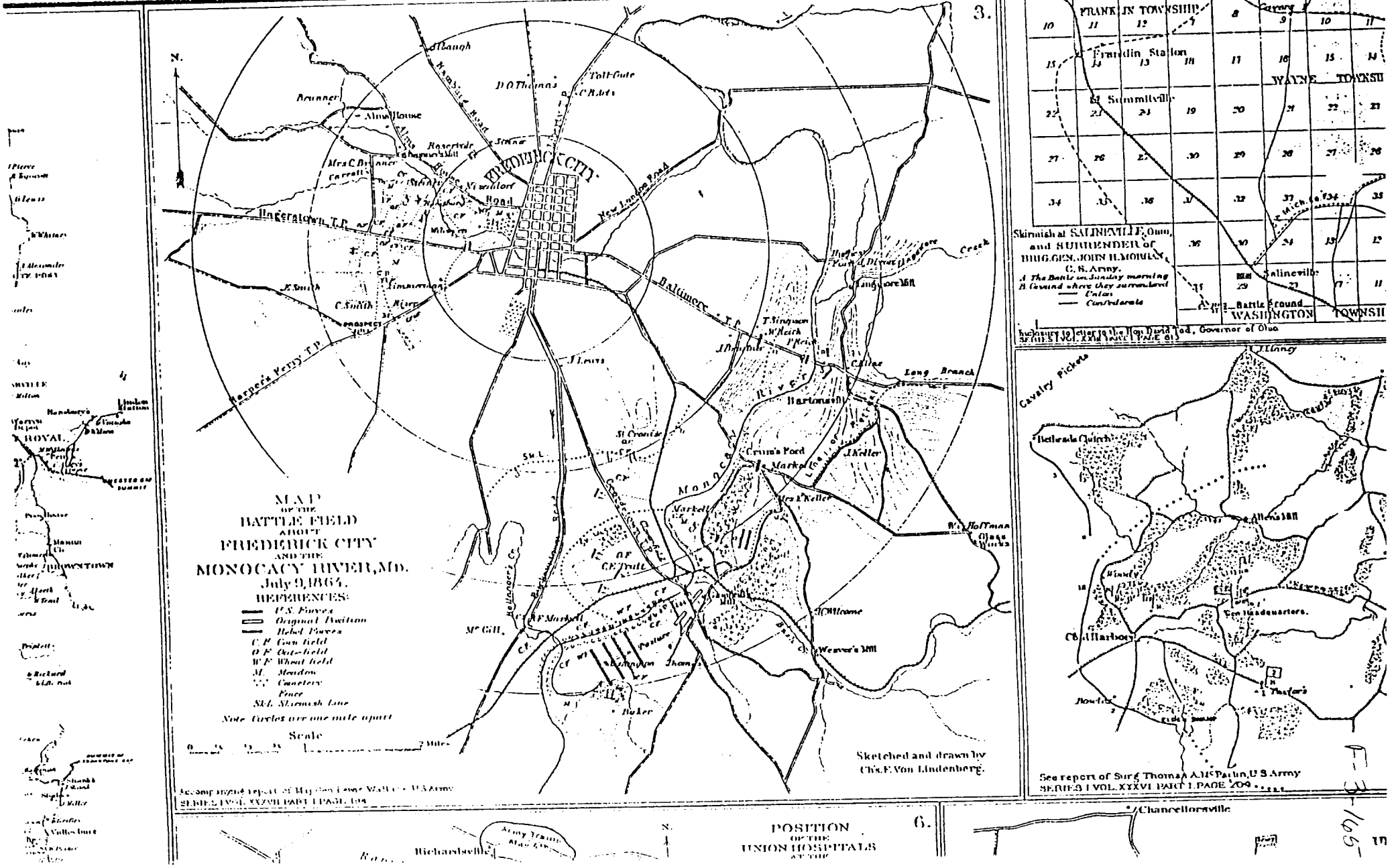


F-3-165

F-3-165
GEORGE MARKELL FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO., MD

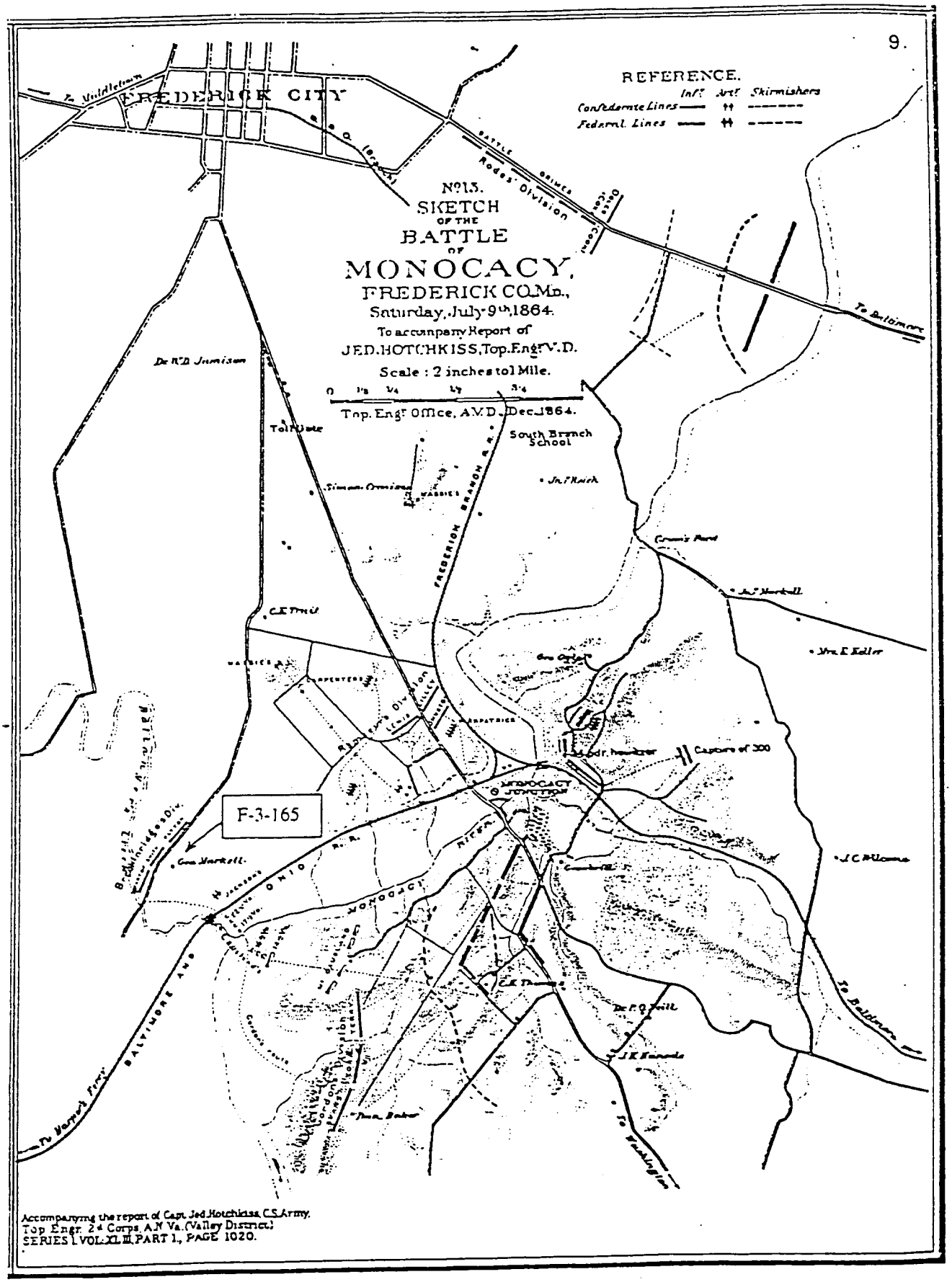
Plate 94

FROM: THE OFFICIAL MILITARY ATLAS OF THE CIVIL WAR., 1983



F-3-165

F-3-165 GEORGE MARKELL FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO., MD



Markell Farmstead (F-3-165) shown on the Confederate map of the Battle of Monocacy (Davis et al. 1983:Plate LXXXIII;9).

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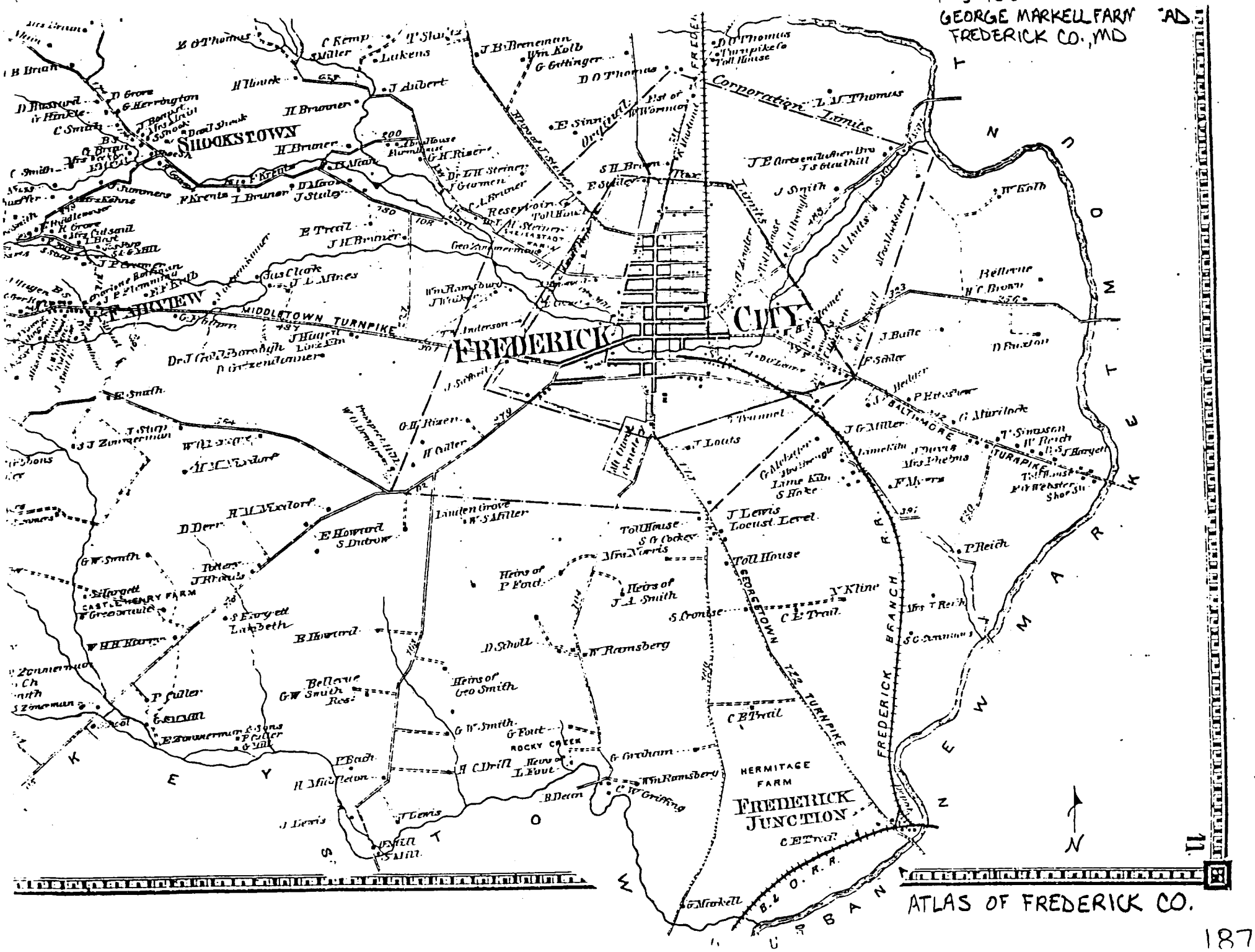
F-3-165
GEORGE MARKELL FARM
FREDERICK CO., MD



ATLAS OF FREDERICK CO.

1873

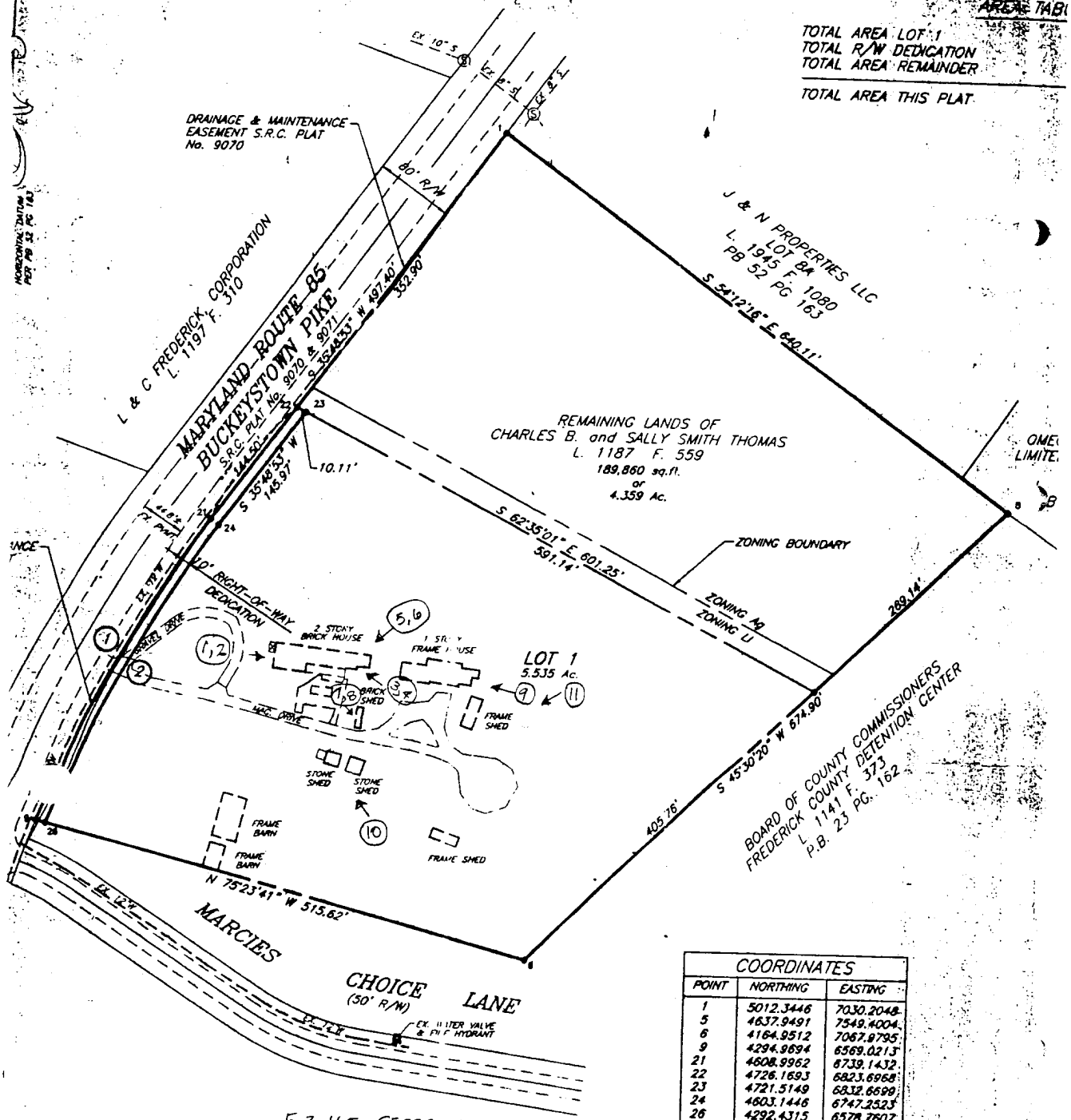
F-3-165

F-3-165

AREA TABL

TOTAL AREA LOT 1
TOTAL R/W DEDICATION
TOTAL AREA REMAINDER

TOTAL AREA THIS PLAT



COORDINATES		
POINT	NORTHING	EASTING
1	5012.3446	7030.2048
5	4637.9491	7549.4004
6	4164.9512	7067.9795
9	4294.9694	6569.0213
21	4608.9962	6739.1432
22	4726.1693	6823.6968
23	4721.5149	6832.6699
24	4603.1446	6747.2523
26	4292.4315	6578.7607

F-3-165 GEORGE MARKELL FARM
EXTERIOR PHOTO VIEW AND NUMBER

CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	LENGTH	RADIUS	TANGENT	CHORD	BEARING	DELTA
1	358.13	1392.40	180.06	357.15	S28°26'41"W	14°44'13"
2	354.43	1382.40	178.19	353.46	S28°28'11"W	14°41'23"

4825 BUCKEYSTOWN PIKE, FREDERICK, FREDERICK CO., MD

TES, INC.
S • PLANNERS
ORMANS MILL COURT
ERICK, MD. 21701
(301)695-0880
(301)293-6008

PROVED
CK COUNTY
COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN

DERICK COUNTY
EPARTMENT
SEWER AND IS IN
FREDERICK COUNTY
MASTER PLAN

NOTES:

1. ZONING – LI
2. A 6' DRAINAGE AND UTILITY EASEMENT IS RESERVED ON ALL LOT LINES.
3. LOT 1 TO BE SERVED BY PUBLIC WATER AND SEWER.

LEGEND

- ● IRON PIPE
- ○ 5/8" RE-BAR WITH FOX CAP
- □ CONCRETE MONUMENT

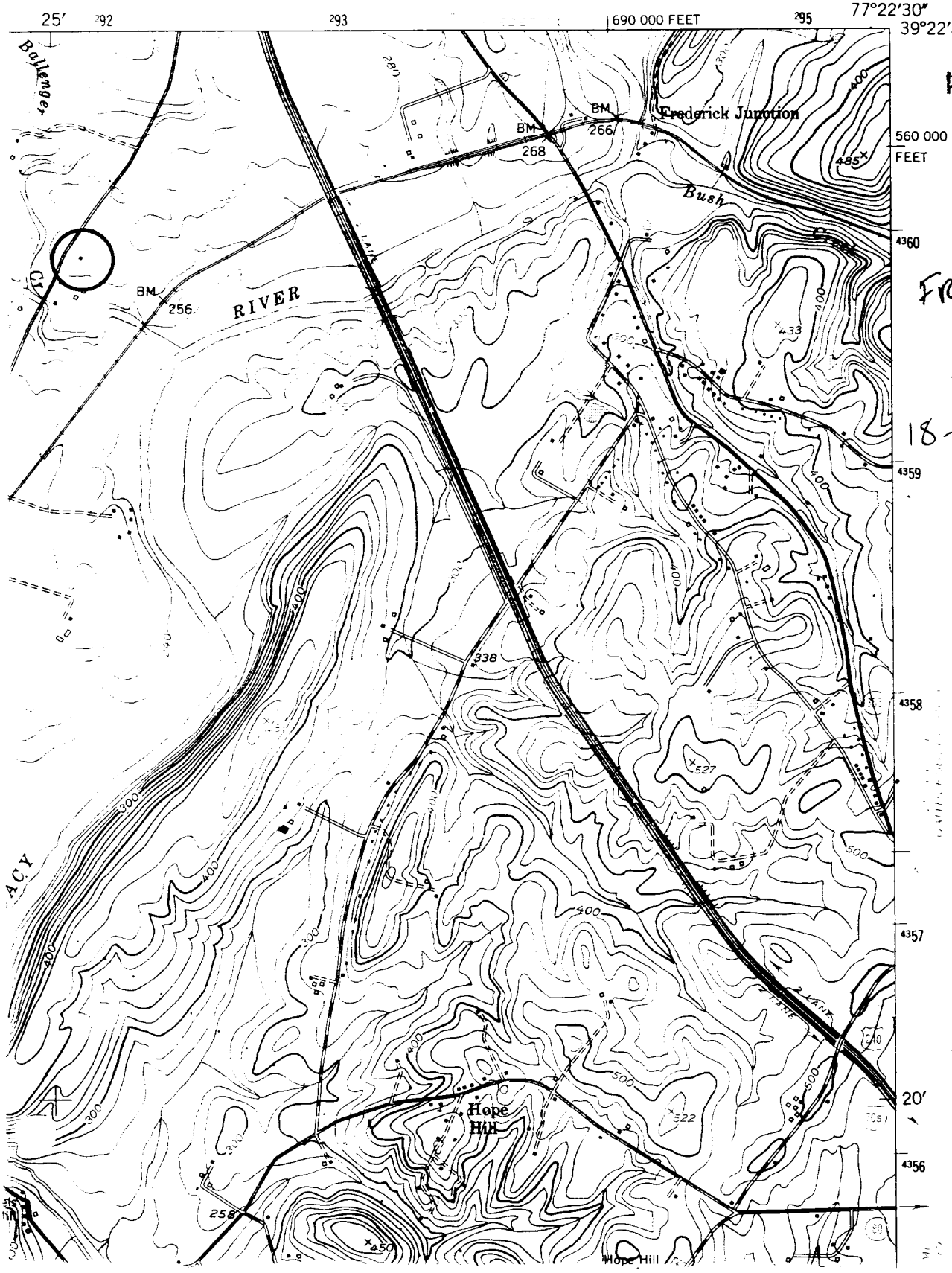
MINIMUM BUILDING RESTRICTION LIMITS (BRL)

FRONT 25'
REAR 20'
SIDE EQUAL TO

DATE | RE

BUCKEYSTOWN QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND—VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5562 IV NE (WALKERSVILLE)



F-3-165

MARKELL, GEORGE, FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

18-291940 - 4359970

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01

MD SHPO

Front elevation, east view, west facade

#1/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak
SEP. 2001

Front elevation, east view, west facade

#2/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MDSHPO

Processed by
SEP. 2001 G

Processed by
SEP. 2001 G

East elevation, NW view

3/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MDSHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

N + E elevations, NW view

#4/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
MDSHPO
9/01

Processed by
SEP. 2001 G

Processed by
SEP. 2001 G

SW view, N+E elevations.

#5/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01

MD SHPO

Detail, N. elevation

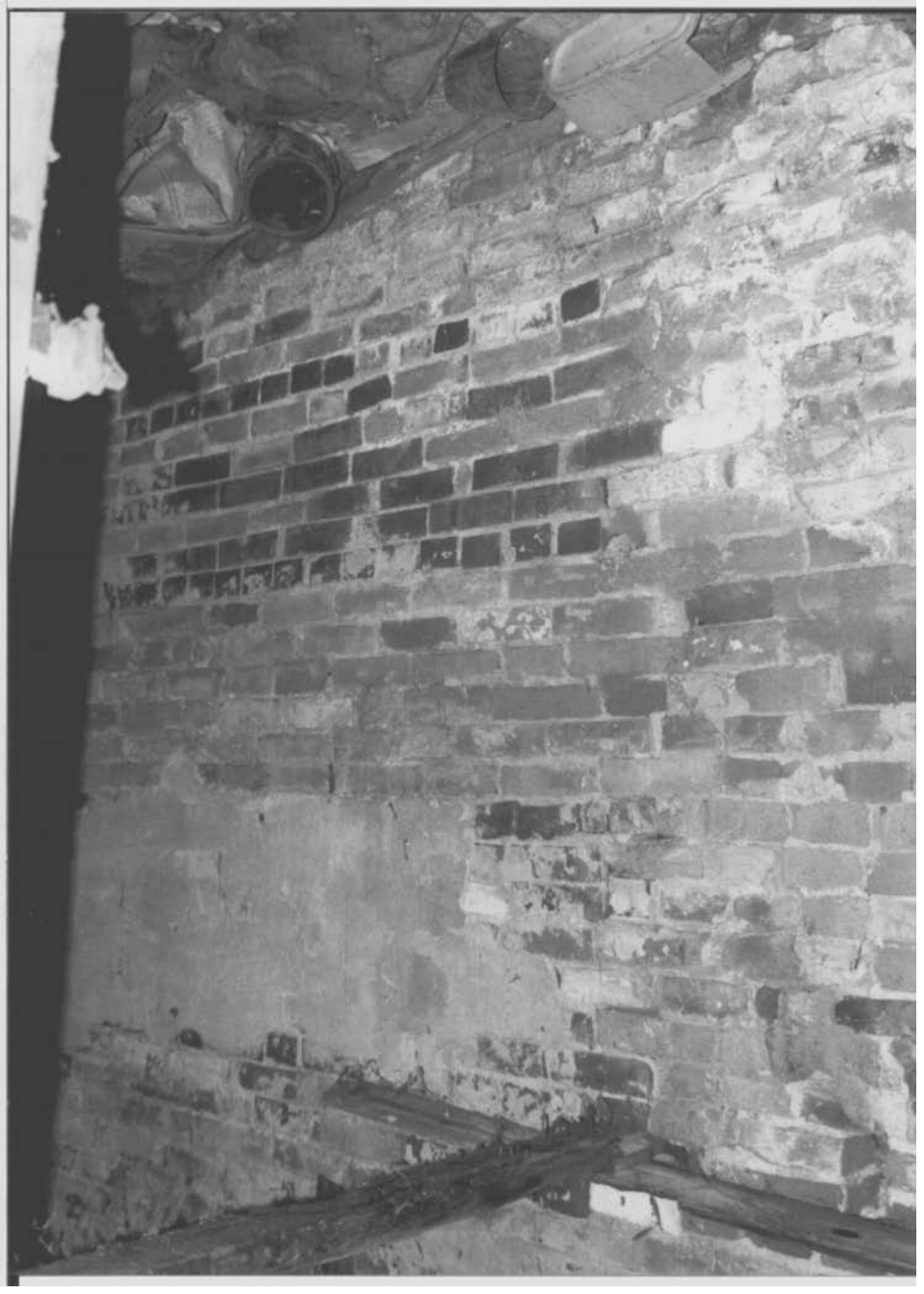
#6/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01

MDSHPO

Bake oven and smokehouse, SE view

7/34

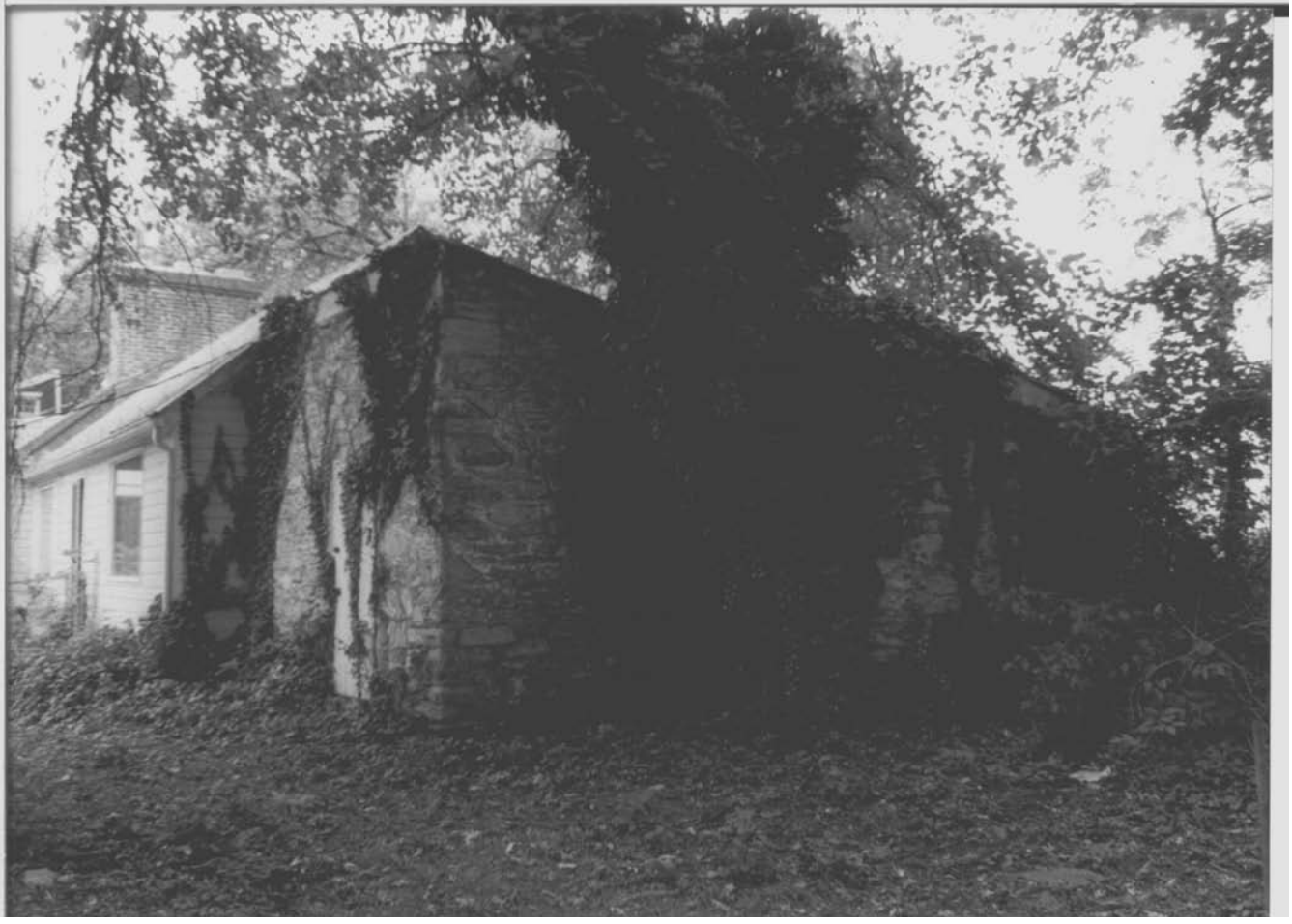


F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Processed by Kodak SEP. 2001

Interior, smoke house

#8/34



F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co.
P. Reed

9/01

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

MD SHPO

Stone outbuildings + guesthouse, NW view

#9/34

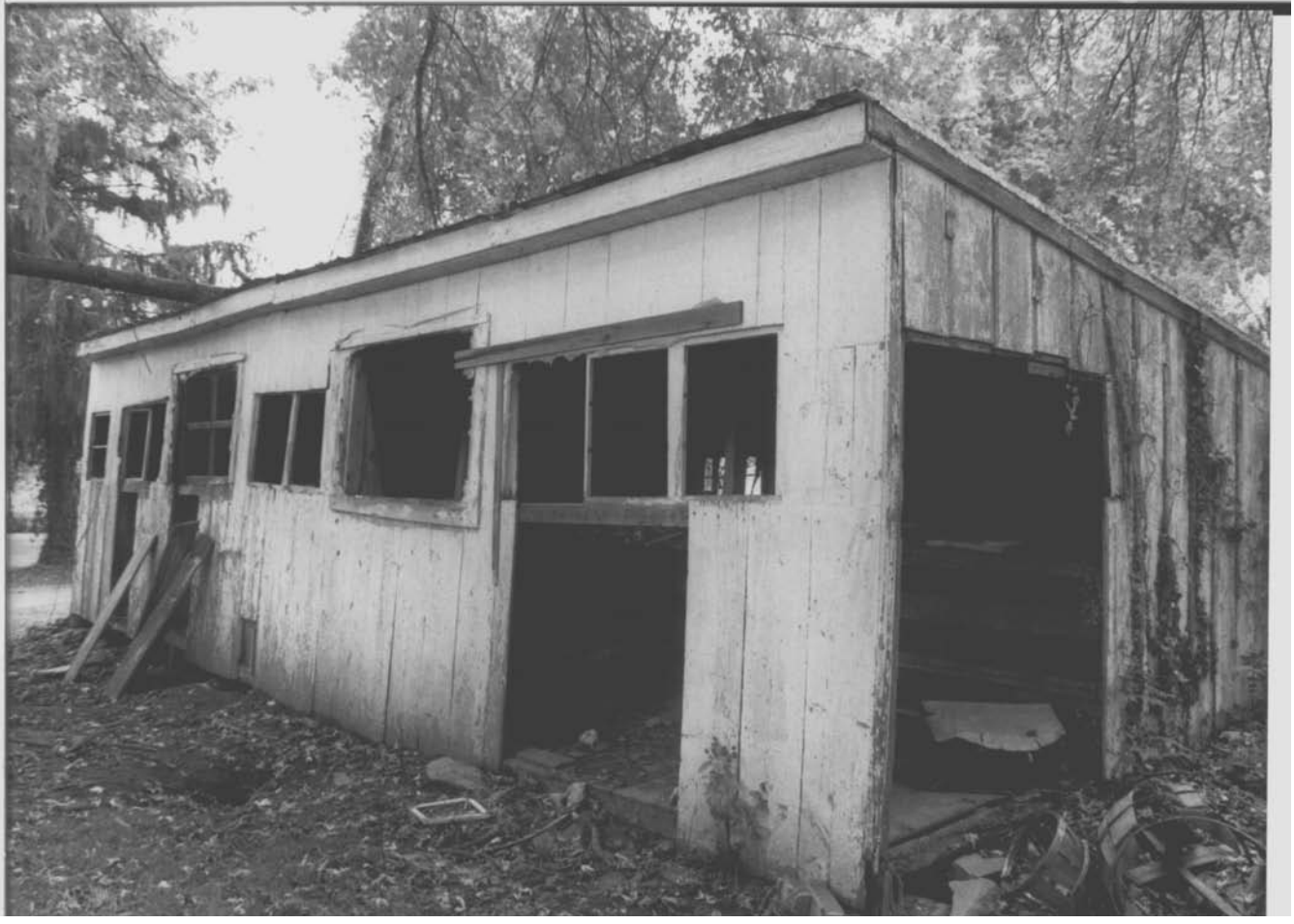
F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01

Processed by
SEP. 2001

MD SHPO

Farmstead, NW view. Springhouse and ice house in foreground

#10/~~34~~



F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed

9/01

Processed by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

MDSHPO

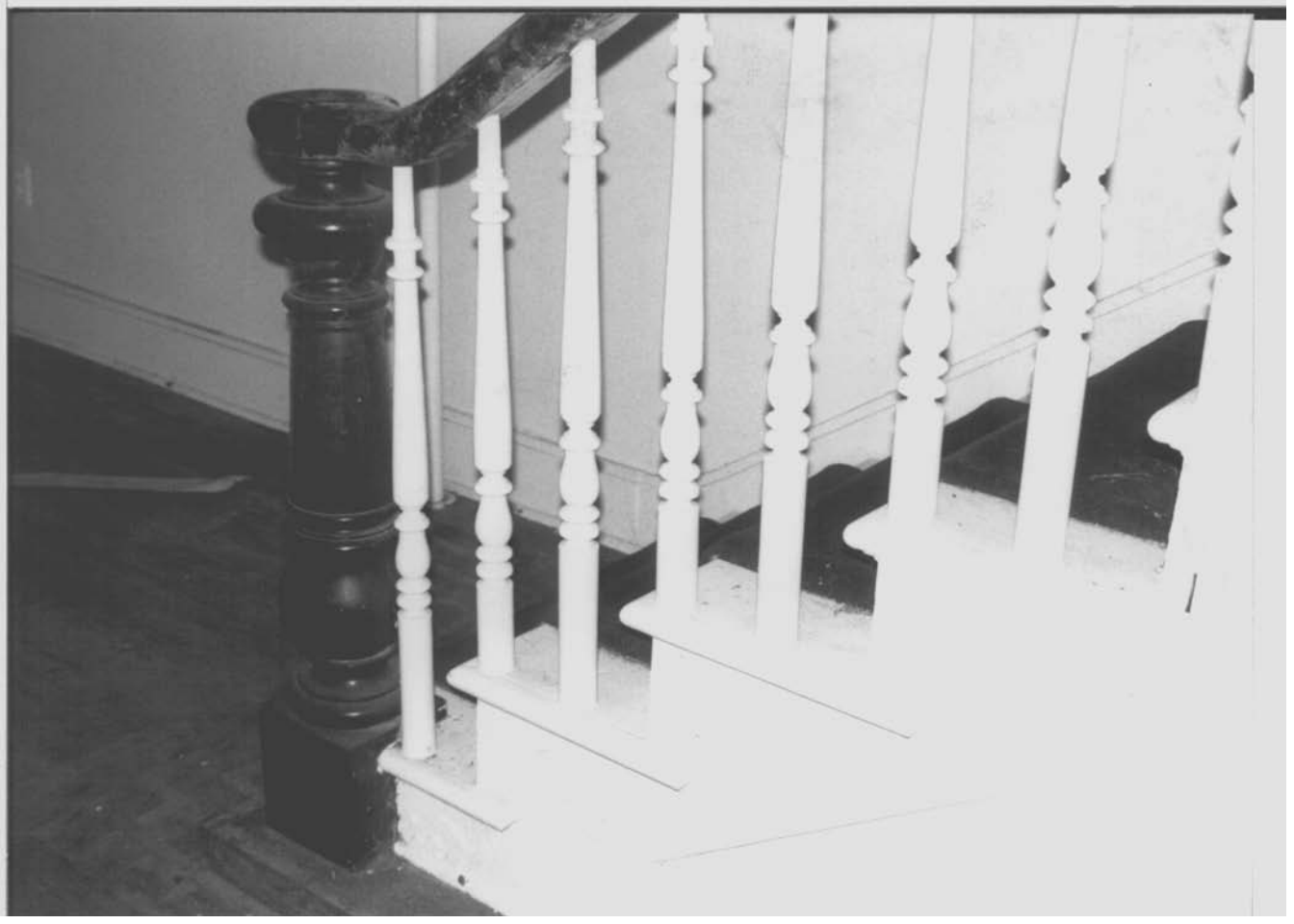
Chicken Coop, SW view

11/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MDSHPO
1st floor, main stairs, entrance hall.

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

#12/34



F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing
SEP. 2001 G

1st floor, detail main stairs

#13/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by
SEP. 2001

SW Parlor (front) painted slate mantelpiece

14/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Parlor doors, Federal period revival in Markell House

#15/34

F-3-165, George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO
1st floor parlors. Federal period parlor doors in later
Grecian Ogee
Architraves

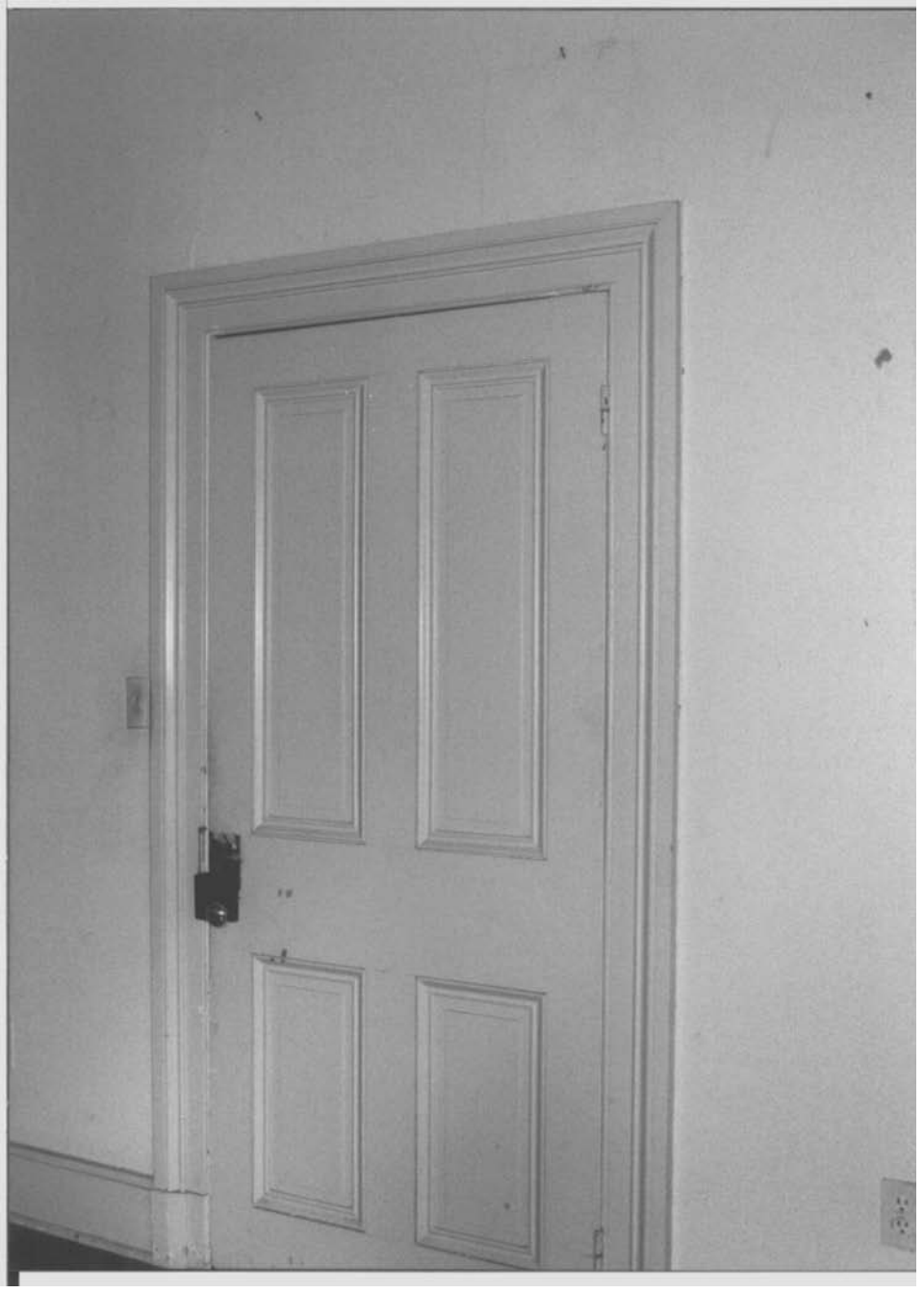
#16/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Processed by
Kodak
SEP. 2001 ©

1st floor parlor detail, SE room, painted slate mantel
rear parlor

#17/34



F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO
1st floor, typical door and architrave

#18/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by
SEP. 2001 G

1st floor, parlor. Detail Grecian Ogee architrave

#19/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Rear L-extension, dining room, painted slate mantel.

#20/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01

MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001

Rear L-extension, dining room, view into front section

#21/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co, MD
P. Reed
9/01

MD SHPO

Rear L-extension, 1st floor dining room, doors to east porch and to kitchen

#22/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farm
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01

MD SHPO

Rear L-extension, 1st floor, original kitchen fireplace

#23/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farm
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed

9/01

MD SHPO

Rear L-extension, detail door from original kitchen to east porch.

#24/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farm
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed

9/01

MD SHPO

Rear addition, east end with modern kitchen

#25/34

F-3-165 George McKell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MDSHPO

Second floor landing, door to 2nd floor rear extension

#26/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
9825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by
SEP. 2001 G

Upper hallway front section, west view

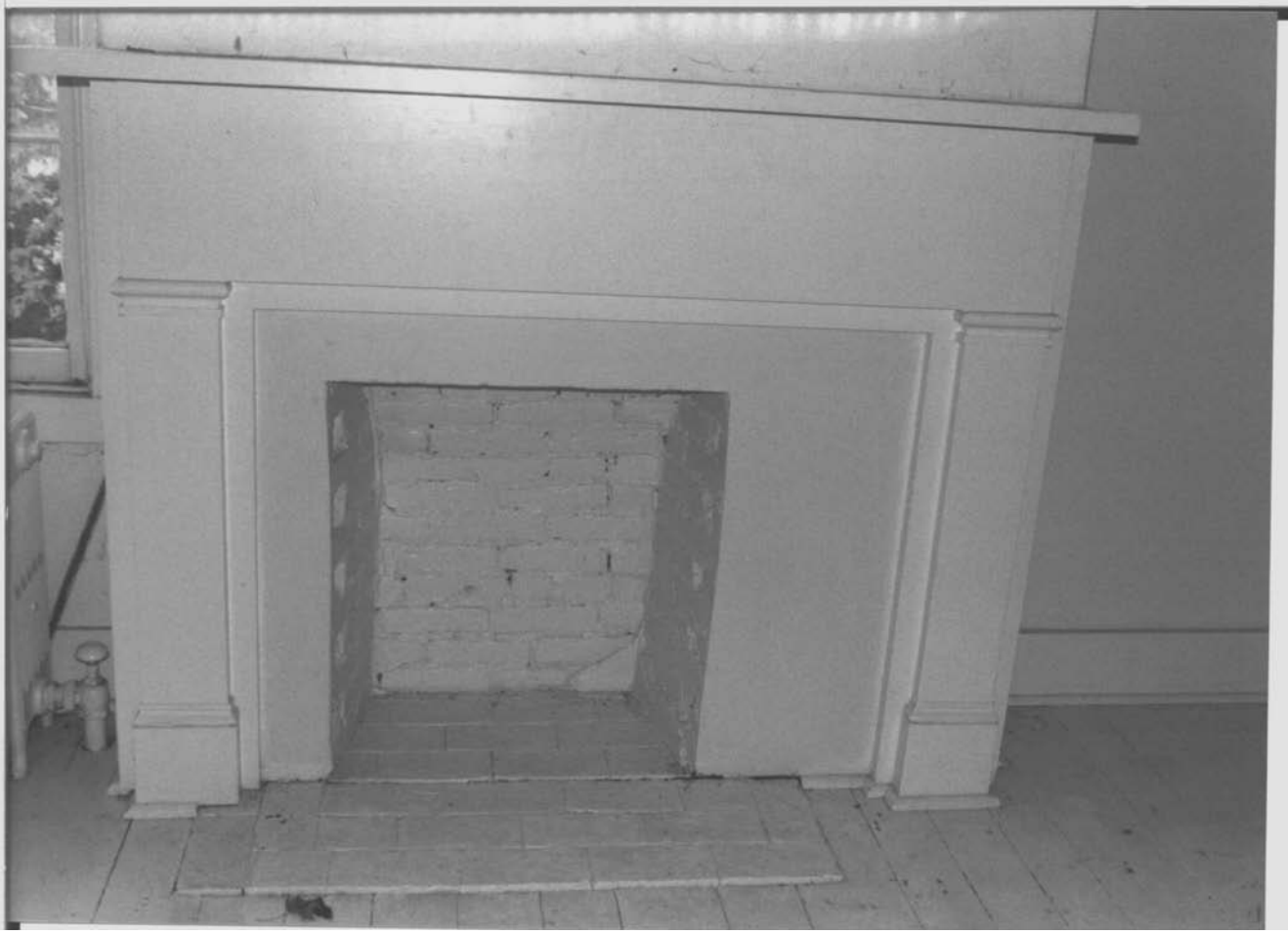
#27/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01

MD SHPO

2nd floor SW (Front) room

#28/37



F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

2nd floor SE Room fireplace detail

#29/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

2nd floor L-extension. Federal style mantelpiece

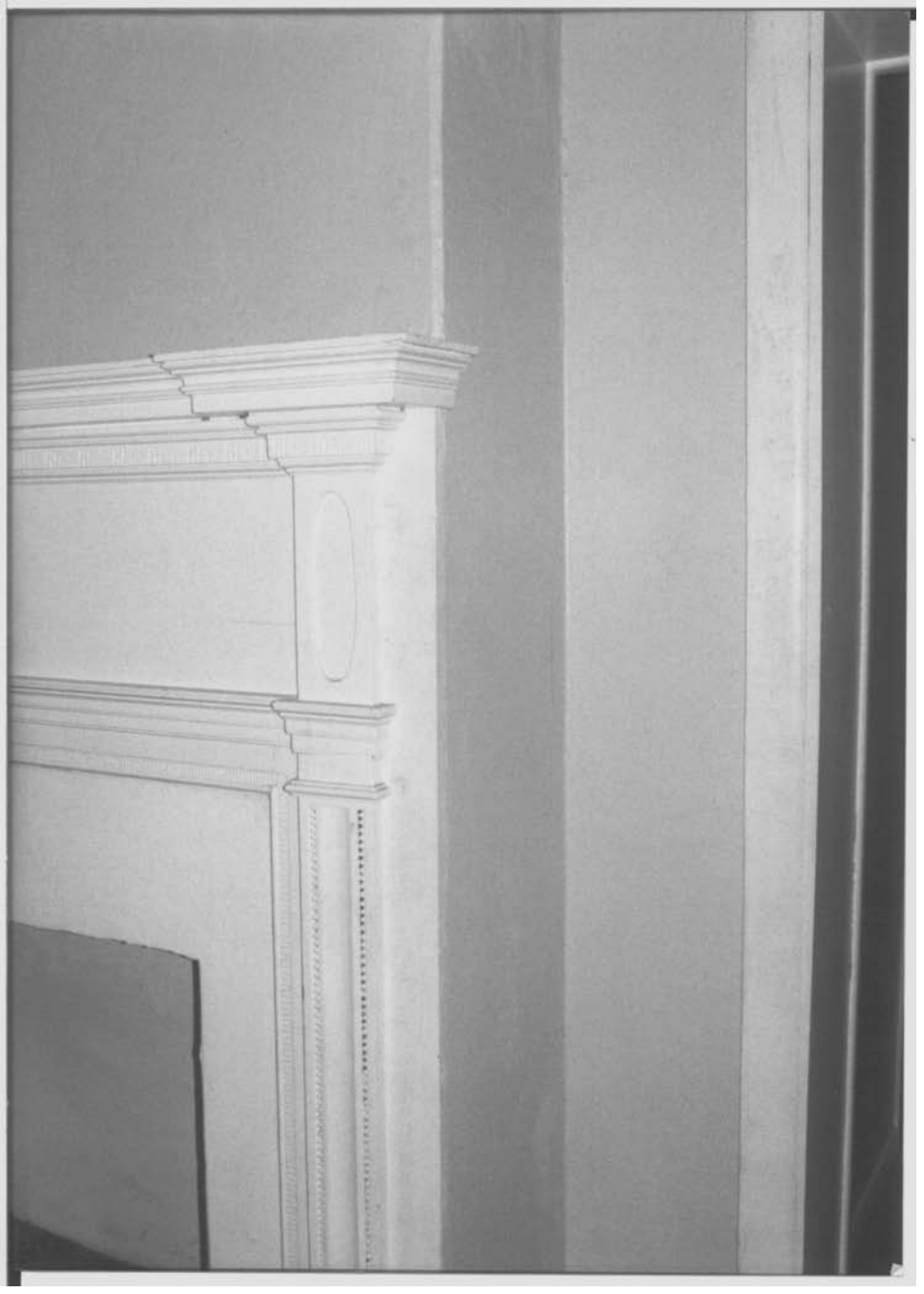
#30/34

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MDSHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

2nd floor L-extension, fireplace over original kitchen
Federal Style mantel

#31/34



F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MDSHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Detail 2nd floor, Federal mantelpiece, room above original kitchen

32/34

1865

F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Rte, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MDSHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001

Attic, front section, collar beam with date

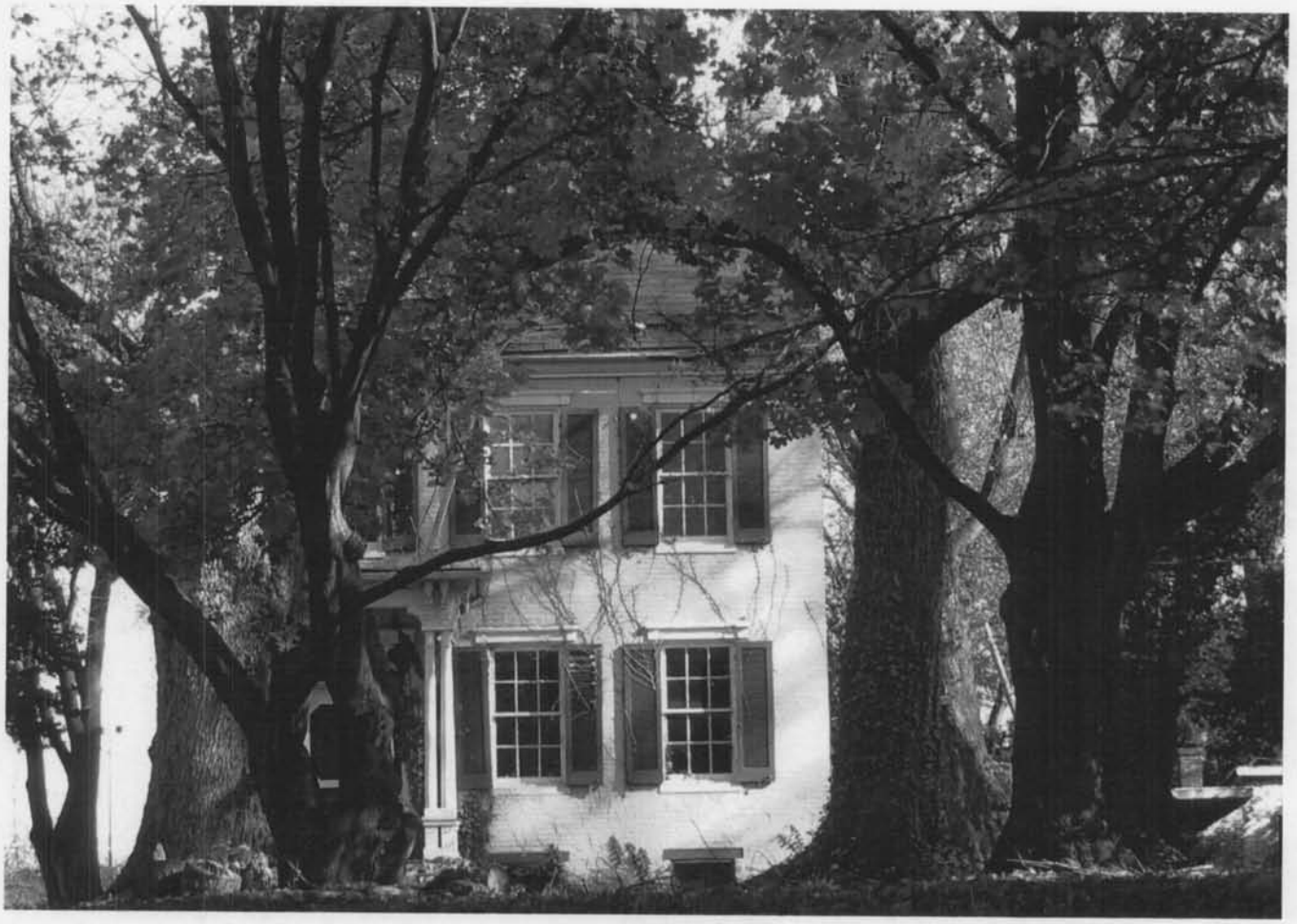
#33/34

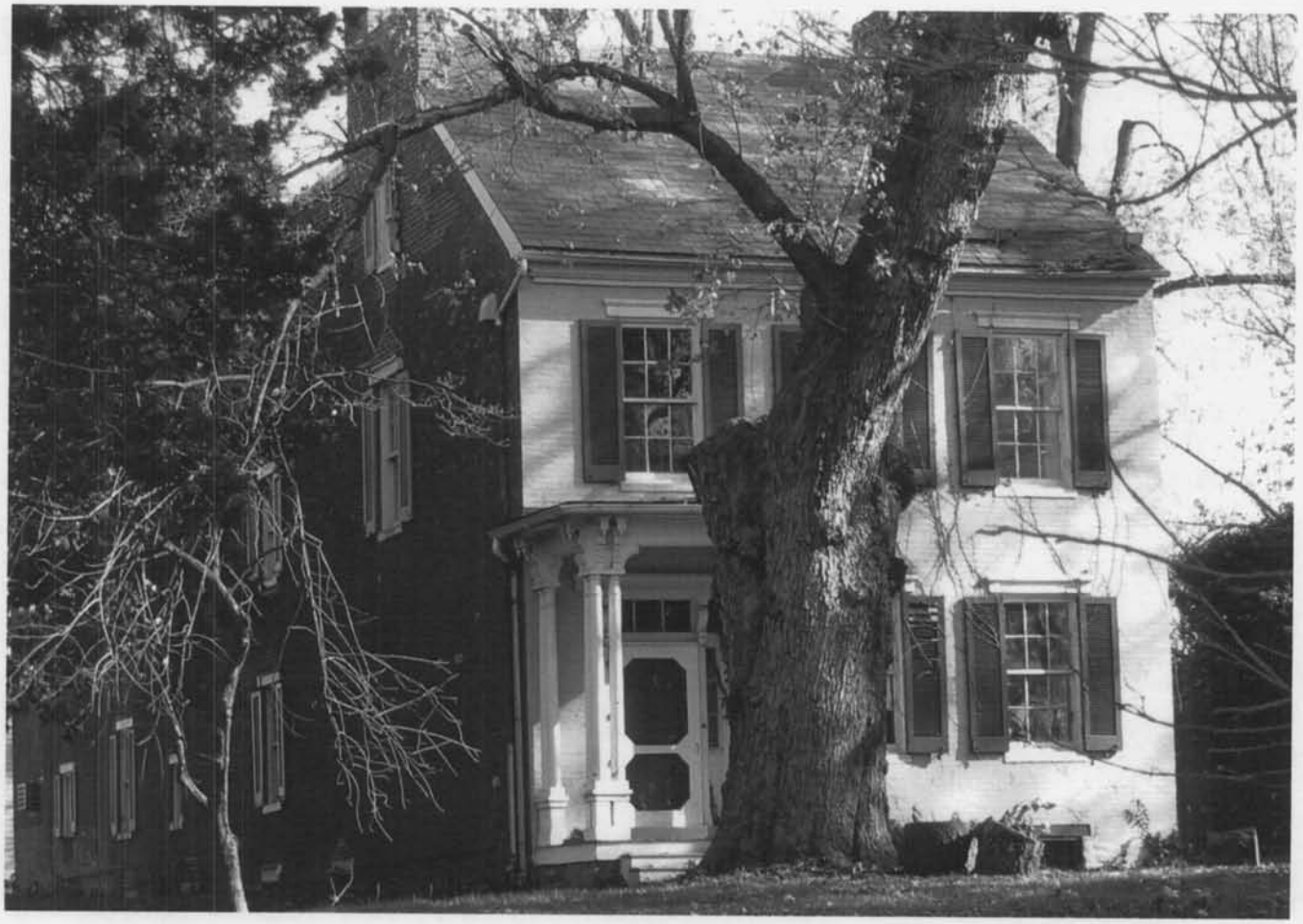
F-3-165 George Markell Farmstead
4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Frederick Co. MD
P. Reed
9/01
MD SHPO

Processed by Kodak SEP. 2002 G

Cellar, front section, with recycled material

#34/34





F-3-165

George Markell Farmstead

4825 Buckeystown Pike (MD85)

West facade

Jennifer K. Cosham

11/7/2003

Digital image @MHT

F-3-165

George Markell Farmstead

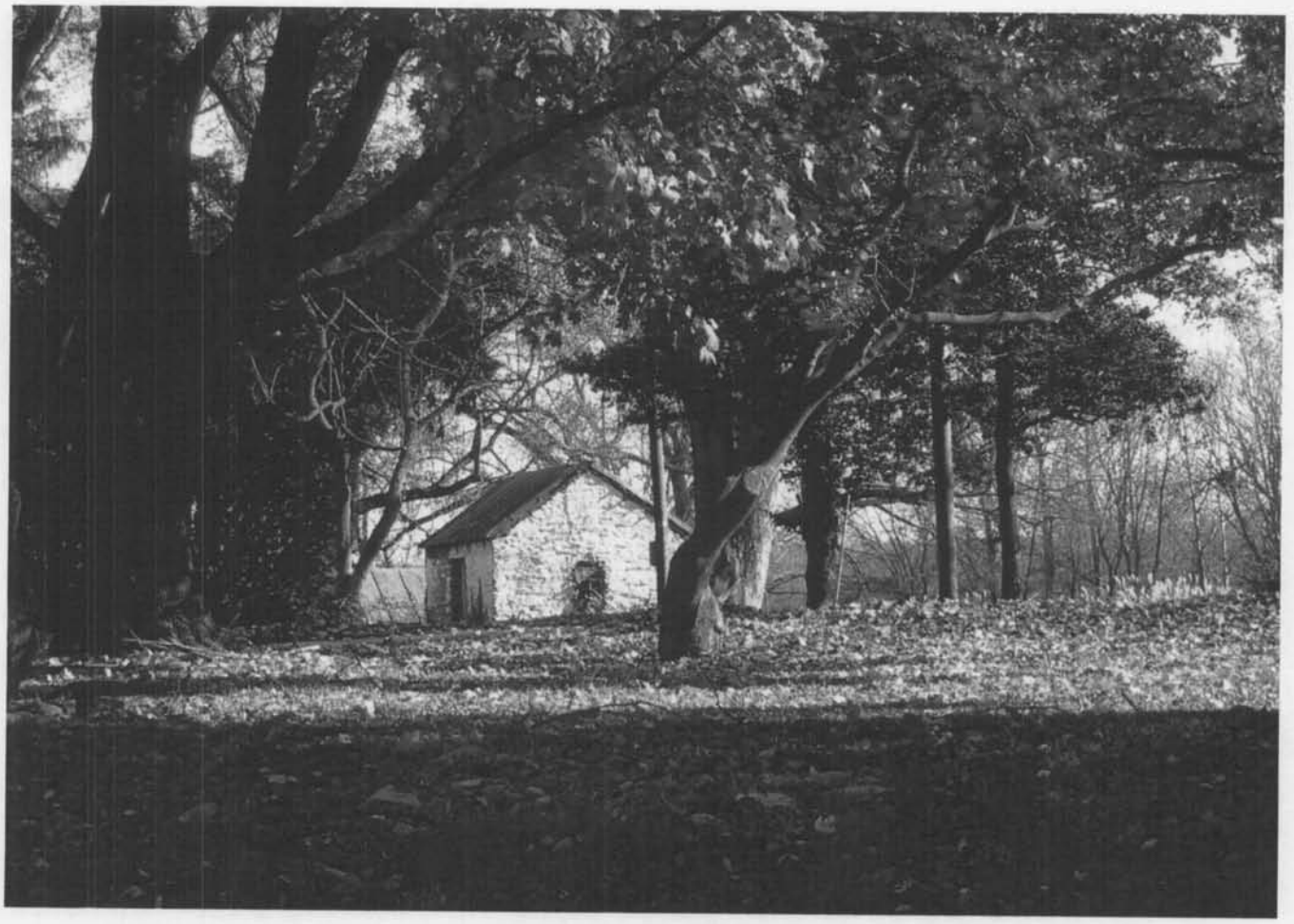
4825 Buckeystown Pike (MD 85)

N & W facades

Jennifer K. Cosham

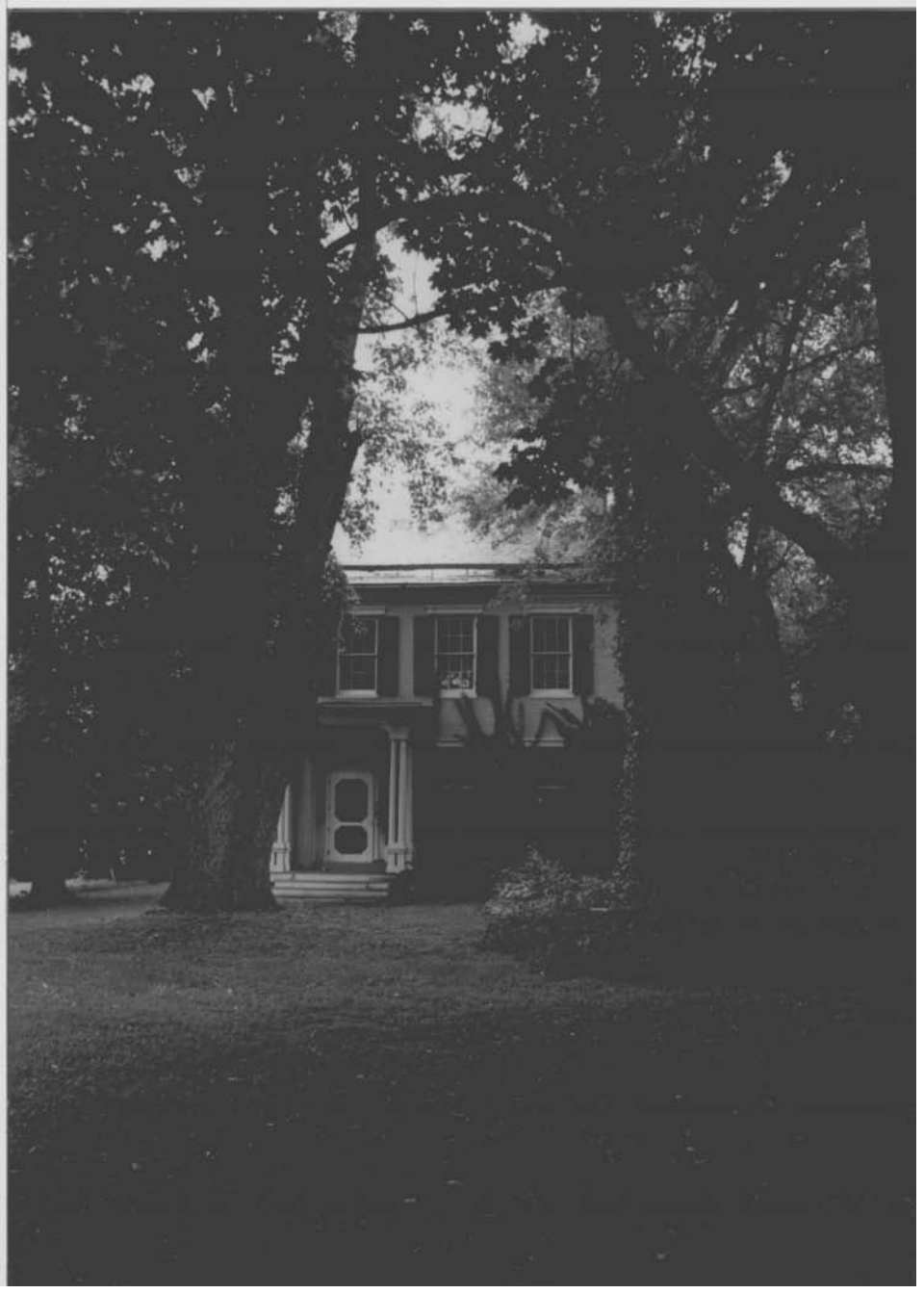
11/7/2003

Digital image @MHT



F-3-165
George Markell Farmstead
Stone shed
View from W
Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT

F-3-165
George Markell Farmstead
Dairy barn
under demolition (S. of house, S. of Marcies chicken.)
Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2003
Digital image @MHT



F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

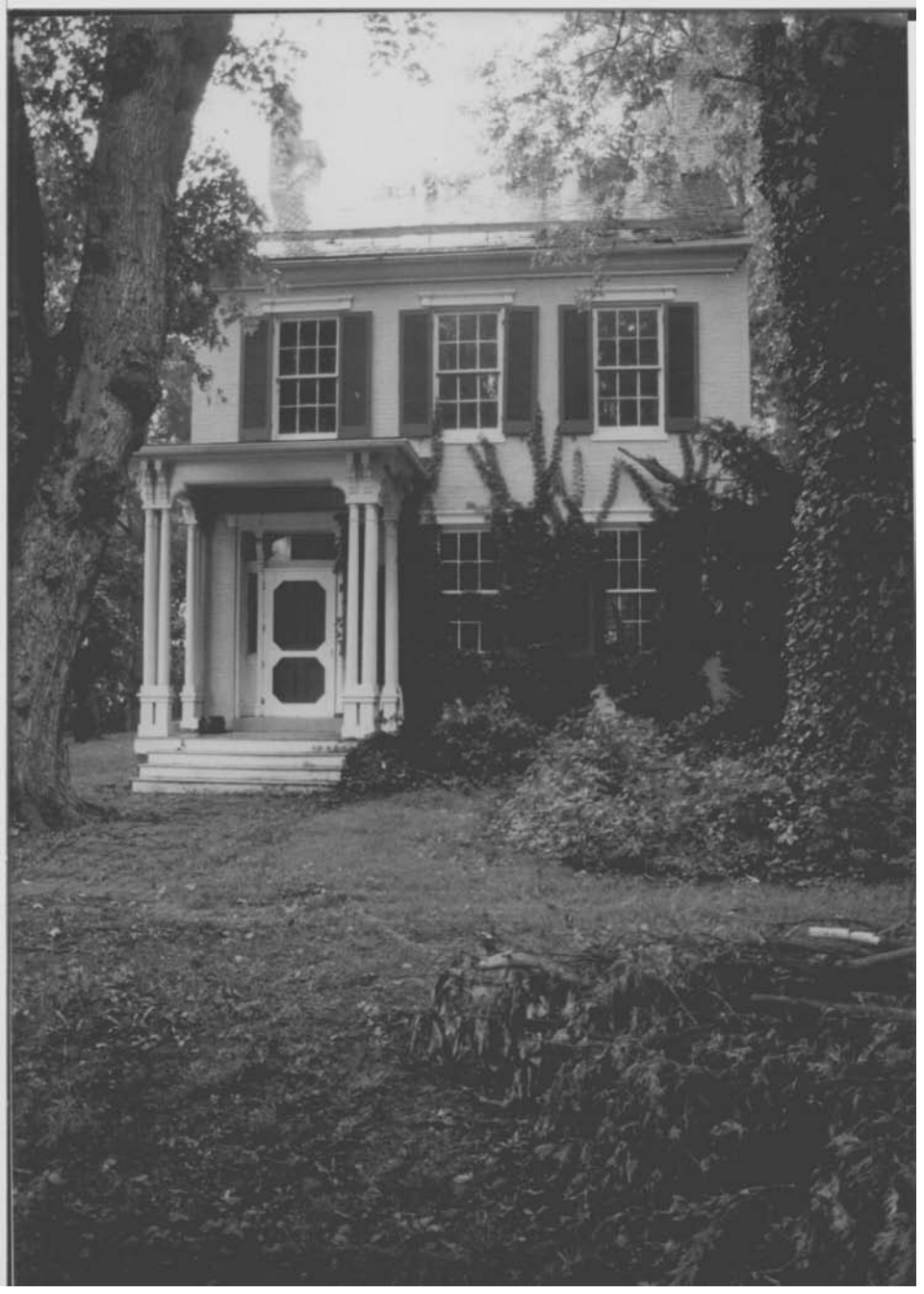
K. Culhane

8/2000

MD SHPO

facade. View to east.

1/45



F-3-165
MARKELL FARM, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
FREDERICK, MD
K. CULHANE
8/2000
MD SHPO

Facade. View to east

2/45

F-3-165

MARKELL FARM, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

MD SHPO

PROTEIN8000 >033
198 07** N N N N 20 2(040)

3/4 view to northeast.

3/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >036
198 07** N N N.N 17 2(040)

MD SHPO

3/4 view to Southeast

4/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >037
198 07** N N N N 13 2(040)

MD SHPO

3/4 view to South east,

5/45

F-3-165

MARKELL FARM, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000
MD SHPO

PROTECH800< >034
19807** N N N 1-10 2(040)

Detail, porch - View to east.

6/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >030
198 07** N N N-1 15 2(040)

MD SHPO

3/4 view to southwest.

7/45

F-3-165

MARKELL FARM, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

MD SHPO

PROTECH000< >032
198 07** N N N N 10 2<040>

Rear porches. View to northwest.

8/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >012
198 07** N N N N N 10 2(040)

MD SHPO

Interior, main hall. Detail front door.

07/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >021
198 07** N N N-1 14 2(040)

MD SHPO

Main Stair.

10/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K-culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >026
198 07** N N N N 13 2(040)

MD SHPO

stairs from second floor landing.
view towards ell

11/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000
PROTECH800< >022
198 07** N N N N 19 2(040)
MD SHPO

Detail, Stair brackets.

12/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

MD SHPO

PROTECH300< >020
198 07** N N N N 11 2(040)

Marble chimneypiece, first floor front parlor. view to south.

13/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >019
198 07** N N N-1 NN 2(040)

MD SHPO

view from first floor rear parlor into front parlor view to west.

14/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K-Culhane
8/2000

PROTECH800< >018
198 07** N N N N 05 2(040)

MD SHPO

Marble chimneypiece First floor, rear parlor. view to south

15/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000

PROTECH800< >017
198 07**N N N N 1 NN 2(040)

MD SHPO

Interior door from rear first parlor to main hall view to

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800(>015
198 07** N N N N 19 2(040)

MD SHPO

Interior of ell, 1st floor. View to main hall (looking west)

17/45

F-3-165
Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000
MD SHPO

PROTECH800< >016
198 07** N N N N 16 2(040)

Interior, ell. First floor. Detail marble chimney piece. View to north.

18/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K Culhane

8/2000

MDSHPO

PROTECH800< >028
198 07** N N N 1 05 2(040)

Interior doors First floor ell. view to southeast

19/45

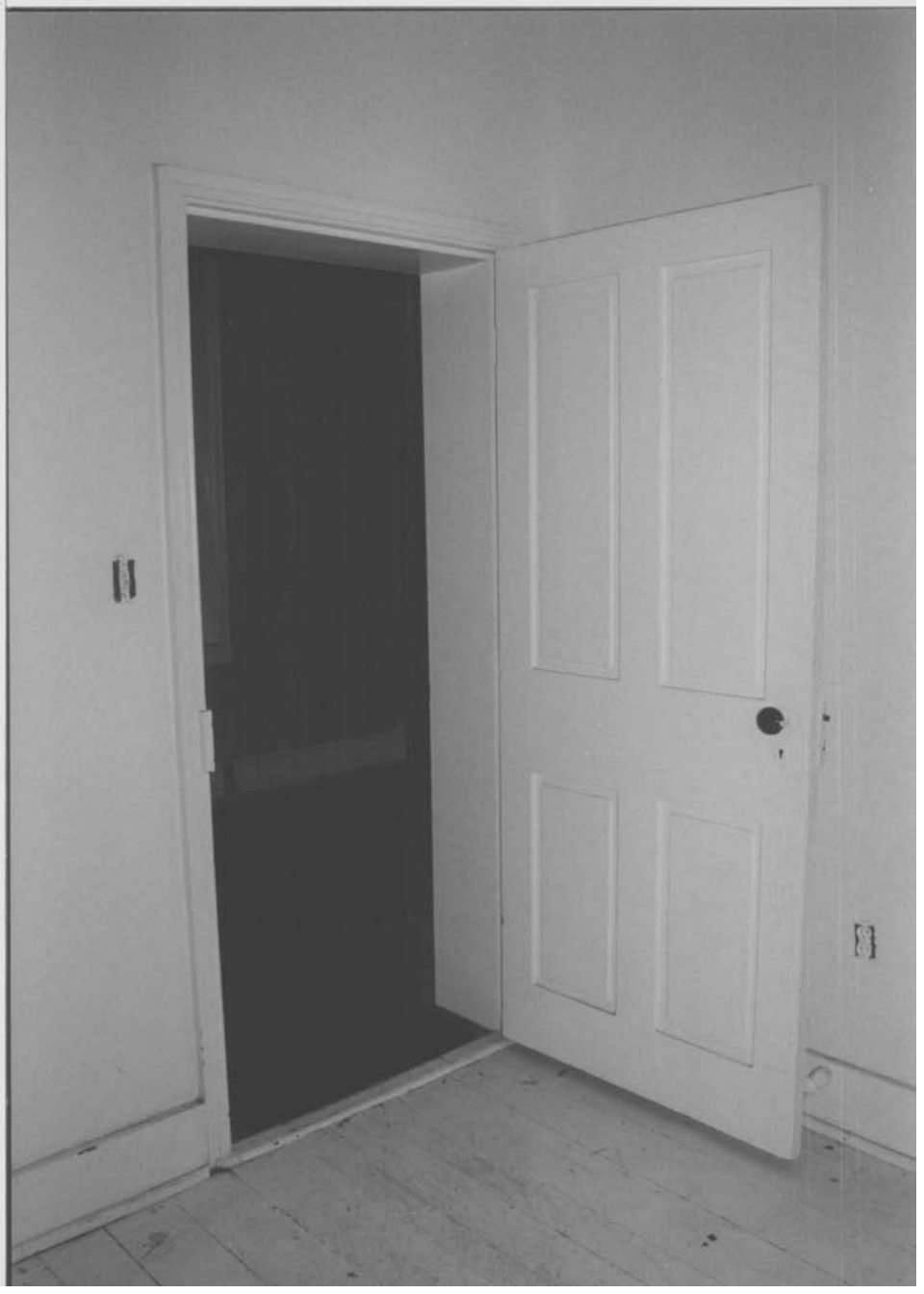
F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000

PROTECH800< >014
198 07** N N N N 11 2(040)

MD SHPO
First floor ell view to northeast.

20/45



F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >023
198 07** N N N 1-15 2(040)

MD SHPO

Front room, second floor. view to hall (looking north/northeast)

21/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000

PROTECH800K >024
198 07** N N N 1 13 2(0400)

MD SHPO

mantle, front room, second floor. View to south.

22/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000

PROTECH800< >025
198 07** N N N-1 13 2(040)

MD SHPO

mantle, second floor, rear bedroom.
view to South

23/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >027
19807** N N N-2 17 2(040)

MD SHPO

mantle, second floor ell. view to north

24/245

F-3-165

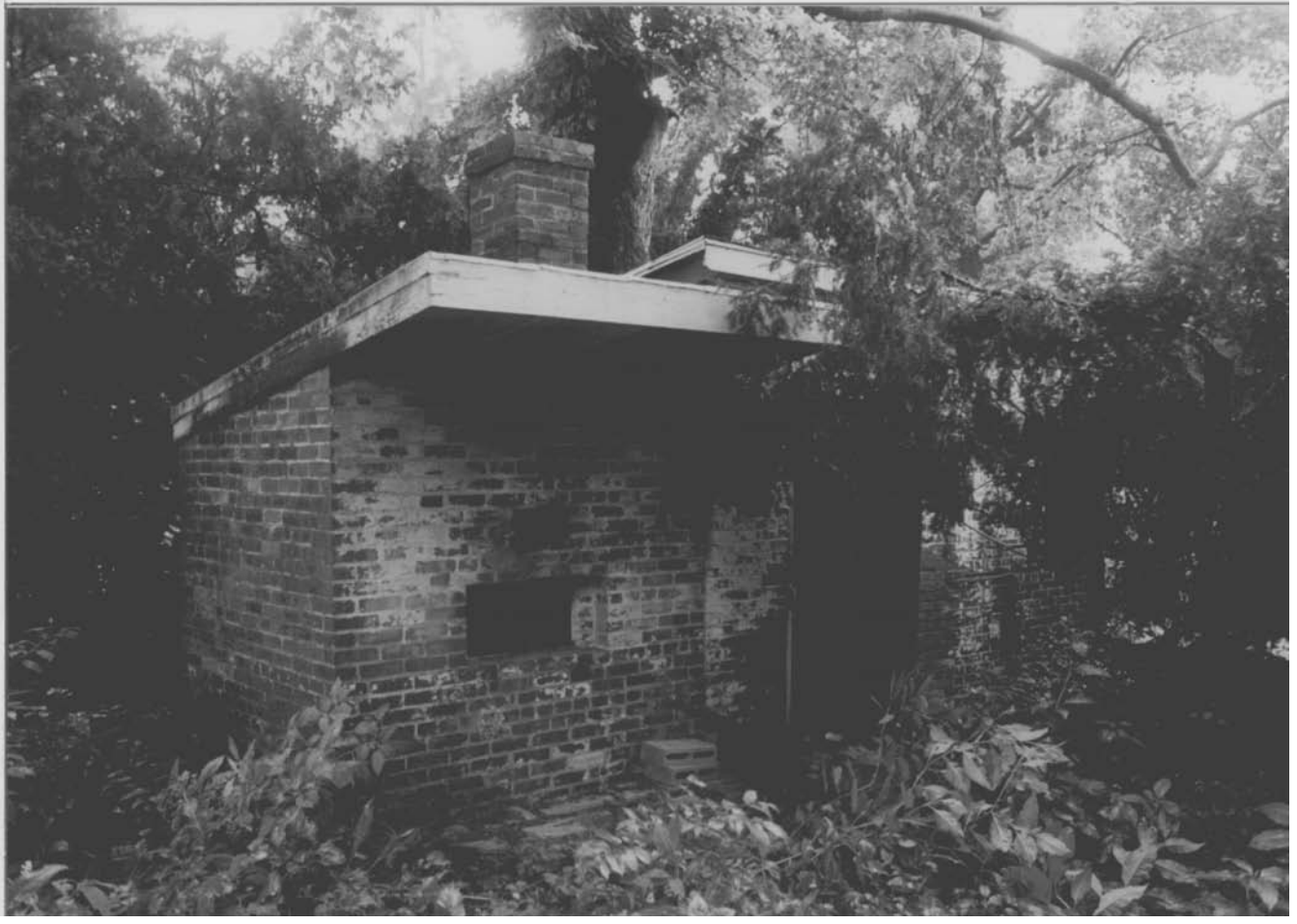
Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000

PROTECH800< >029
198 07** N N N N N 15 2(040)

MD SHPO

Mantle, second floor ell. view to east.

25/45



F-3-165
Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane

8/2000
MD SHPO
PROTECH800< >010
198 07** N N N 1 13 2(040)

Bake oven / smokehouse. view to east/ southeast.

26/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

MD SHPO

PROTECH800< >006
198 07** N N N N 14 2(040)

small stable. view to west/southwest.

27/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K Culhane
8/2000
MD SHPO

PROTECH800< >011
198 07** N N N 1 04 Z(040)

Guest house, view to east

28/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >008
198 07** N N N N N 19 2(040)

MD SHPO

Guest house. view to northeast.

29/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K Culhane
8/2000

PROTECH800< >005
19807** N N N 1 11 20040

MD SHPO

stone sheds. view to northwest

30/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000
MD SHPO
PROTECH8000X >004
19807** N N N.1 15.2(040)
Springhouse. view to south

31/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >003
198 07** N N N 1 17 2(040)

MD SHPO

Ice house. View to north

32/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000
MD SHPO

PROTECH800< >002
198 07** N N N-1 25 2(040)

tractor barn view to east

33/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000
MD SHPO

PROTECH800< >001
198 07** N N N N 03 2(040)

stable/barn view to southeast.

34/45

F-3-165

Markell farm 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000
MD SHPO

PROTECH800< >021
197 0711 N N N 2 18 2(040)

Stable/barn. view to northwest.

35/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

MD SHPO

PROTECH600 >020
197 0711 N N N 1 21 20040

Barn, view to northwest.

36/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >019
1970711 N N N 2 20 2(040)

MD SHPO

Trailer, view to east.

37/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000

PROTECH800< >016
197 0211 N N N 1 20 2(040)

MD SHPO
Dairy/milk house view to southeast

38/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

MD SHPO

PROTECH80AK 2015
197 0711 N N N.1 19 2(040)

Dairy/milk house. view to west

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K Culhane
8/2000
PROTECH800< >017
197 0711 N N N 1 09 2<040>
MD SHPO
Dairy barn, view to southwest.

40/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PHOTECH000< >013
197 0711 N N N 1 14 2<0400>

MD SHPO

Dairy Barn. View to northeast.

41/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800K >008
197 0711 N N N 2 15 2(040)

MD SHPO

Dairy barn note transition in block (flat to beveled) view to north.

42/45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

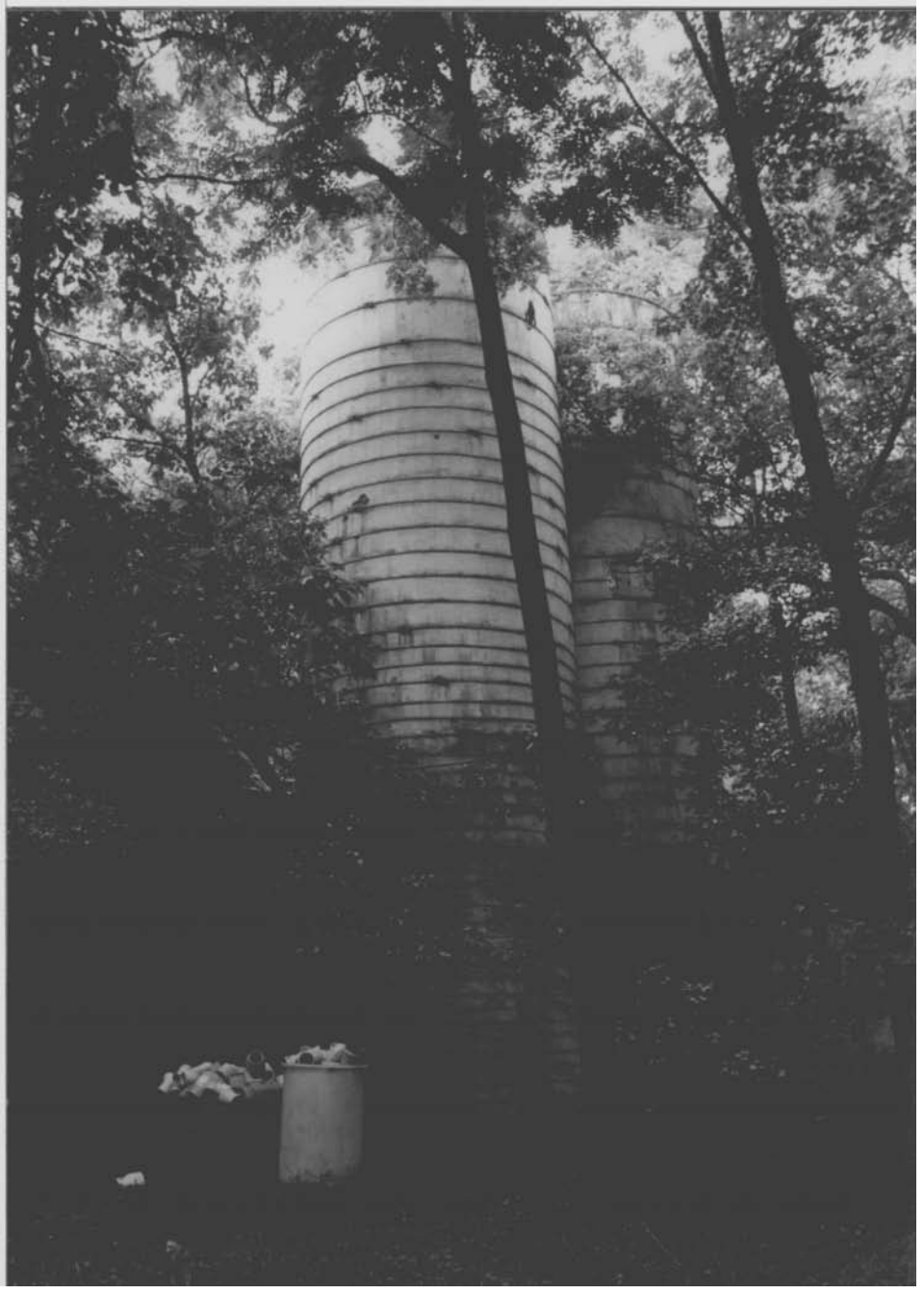
K. Culhane

8/2000

MD SHPO

PROTECH800< >010
197 0711 N N N 1 06 2(040)

Dairy barn. view to Northwest



F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike
Frederick, MD
K. Culhane
8/2000

PROTECH800< >007
197 0711 N N N 2 14 2(040)

MD SHPO

Cast concrete silos view to northeast

44 of 45

F-3-165

Markell Farm, 4825 Buckeystown Pike

Frederick, MD

K. Culhane

8/2000

PROTECH800< >014
197 [illegible] N 2 09 2(040)

MD SHPO

Collapsed out building (frame shed/ outhouse?). view to east.