NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018
(Expires Jan. 2005)

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 Eyler, John, Farmstead

other names/site number MIHP #F-6-135

2. Location

street & number 7216 Eylers Valley Flint Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Thurmont ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21788

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 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 7-31-06

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

Eyler, John, Farmstead (F-6-135)
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	
1	2	buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
3	2	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/storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick
roof Metal
other Wood

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

Eyler, John, Farmstead (F-6-135)
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 patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1820-1899

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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 file (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
- ☐ designed 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:

_____

Eyler, John, Farmstead (F-6-135)
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 50 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 Edie Wallace, historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Assoc. Inc. date June 2005

street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300 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 Robert E. Srour

street & number 10301 Falls Road telephone 301-983-1064

city or town Potomac state Maryland zip code 20854-5009

Paperwork Reduction Act 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.*). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

Description Summary

The John Eyler Farmstead sits on the north side of Eylers Valley Flint Road within the Catoctin Mountain hollow known as Eylers Valley north of Thurmont in Frederick County, Maryland. Sited on a northeast facing hillside and surrounded by the peaks of Piney Mountain, Wertenbaker Hill and Round Top, the building complex includes a ca.1820 two-story, side passage brick farmhouse with service ell, a stone springhouse ruin and a brick silo, all contributing to the historic character of the farmstead. A frame privy in poor condition and with loss of integrity is considered non-contributing, as is a modern metal barn. The view is enhanced by the open meadow and hay fields that encircle the complex, part of the 50 acres still attached to the historic farmstead. Much of the adjoining land is wooded, with little visible modern development. The farmstead has retained a high level of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Description

The nominated John Eyler Farmstead, sited within 50 acres of the historic farm, is accessed from Eylers Valley Flint Road via a rough dirt lane running northwest from the road. Approximately ¼ -mile in length, the lane runs past the south (southwest) side of the brick silo and modern metal barn and turns northeast into the east side yard of the farmhouse. The hillside into which the house is constructed falls off to the north and east leading down to the stone springhouse ruin. The springhouse no longer has a roof or floor but remnants of the loft joists and whitewashed plaster cling to the interior walls. The spring is still quite active and running water (possibly "Brace Worly's Run" referred to in the Resource History below) continues to flow through and around the stone ruin. A few dozen feet off the northeast corner of the house is a frame privy/storage shed constructed of plywood and reused lumber. The house yard is quite overgrown with pasture grass, locust trees, old lilac bushes and invasive multi-flora rose. The east yard has a mature maple tree and a dry-laid stone wall running eastward from the house separating the front (south) house yard from the east service yard.

The farmhouse is a two-story, three bay brick construction laid in Flemish bond on the south (front) elevation and five stretcher to one header row common bond on the side and rear elevations. The house roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The foundation is local stone. Remnants of an iron oxide stain with penciling or striping on the mortar joints remains intact on the brick exterior walls. The main entrance is in the eastern-most bay with a standing brick jack arch above the four-light transom. The entrance has a single stone step and a flagstone sill, a wood framed screen and an eight-panel door with an iron elbow box lock. The two first story front windows are one-over-one sash with flared standing brick jack arches above. With similar standing brick jack arches immediately below the

plain cornice, the upper story windows are six-over-six double-hung sash and are smaller than the first story windows. There is no evidence of a porch ever being in place across the front elevation.

The west elevation is a continuous wall across the main section of the house and the service ell to the rear (north) with a brick interior chimney in the main section gable end. This elevation has four window bays and shows no evidence of a seam in the brick construction between the main (front) section and the ell. First story windows are one-over-one sash in the main section and two-over-two sash in the ell. Upper windows are smaller six-over-six in the main section and two-over-two in the ell. As the hillside falls off toward the northwest corner, the stone foundation steps down and a brick walled basement story with two shuttered windows is exposed in the ell. A cellar entrance in the wall of the main section is infilled with brick. All of the openings have standing brick jack arches above. Two small windows are located in the gable end peak of the main section.

The north elevation is the gable end of the service ell. This elevation has no windows or doors and has a double flue interior brick chimney. The brick construction of the northwest corner at the basement level is collapsed, exposing the interior of the room. The northeast corner has a brick wall extension eastward the full three-story height, forming the north end wall of the east elevation service porches. Although these serve the function of the traditional recessed service porches of the region, they are not true recessed porches. The porches have a shed roof on a very shallow angle compared to the roof of the ell, to which they are attached. The rear (northern-most) half of the porches (attached to the kitchen) are both enclosed with German lapped siding, each with one window bay; only one has the two-over-two sash still intact. A decorative bracketed cornice runs along the eave of the enclosed section, indicating that the porches, along with the added brick end (north) wall, were constructed in the late 19th century, probably replacing an earlier porch arrangement. The open sections of the porches show doors and windows into the two house sections. The open porches have railings, the first story porch with picket-like balusters and steps down to ground level. There is a door into the basement level of the ell with a nearby six-over-six sash window and a plank door into the main section cellar. The east elevation of the main (front) section of the house has no windows.

The front (south) entrance of the main section of the house opens into a passage hall with the main stair. The eight-panel door and four-light transom are surrounded by an architrave with Grecian ogee molding. The passage hall has beaded chair rail and baseboard. The stair, along the east wall, has unusually deep treads on shallow risers with carved decoration along the side, a round handrail with rectangular balusters and a turned newel post. The stair turns at a landing the full width of the passage and continues to the second floor. At the back (north) end of the first floor passage is a door leading out to the service porch. Under the stair is a door to the cellar beneath the main section of the house. Through a door in the west interior wall of the passage is the southwest parlor. It has plaster walls and

beaded chair rail and baseboard. On the south wall between the two front windows is the ghost of where an inverted "T" nailer once was located. Window and door architraves are refined with symmetrical molding and decorated corner blocks. The mantel in the northwest corner of the room is paneled with a plain but finely carved molding. A door in the north interior wall leads into a smaller northwest parlor still within the main section of the house. Plaster walls with riven lath exposed in spots have beaded chair rail the same as the southwest parlor, with the addition of a beaded peg rail on the interior walls. Window and door architraves have Grecian ogee molding. A door in the north interior wall leads into a "dining room" within the service ell. Rails and moldings are the same as in the northwest parlor. In the east wall is an eight-panel door with four-light transom leading onto the porch. The north interior wall has a doorway leading into the service kitchen. In extremely dilapidated condition, the kitchen has a closed-off fireplace in the north (end) wall adjoined on the east by a boxed stair enclosed with tongue-and-groove paneling. The original east wall was removed, exposing the framed enclosed area formerly part of the service porch. The plaster on the east wall of the enclosed porch is gone, leaving the lath exposed.

On the second floor the stair and landing fill the passage. In a gentle curve railing, the stair turns and continues to the attic. The beaded chair rail also lines the passage walls. Second floor rooms have beaded chair and peg rails and Grecian ogee architraves like those in the informal rooms of the first floor. The southwest (front) chamber has a mantel in the northwest corner with very plain pilasters. An inverted "T" nailer remains in place on the plaster wall between the two front (south) windows. A sink in the northwest chamber provided water but no drain, indicating the lack of any waste-removing plumbing within the house. Another chamber is located above the dining room in the service ell. This room has an expertly grain-painted door. The kitchen stairs enter the second story in the north end room. A door in the east wall enters into the enclosed porch area. Although the stairs maintain their refined appearance all the way into the attic, the attic space is unfinished. The shingle lath retains some residual wood shingles under the metal roof sheathing.

The cellar under the main (front) section of the house is dirt-floored and stone walled. A partly below-grade entrance in the west wall was infilled with brick. A ground-level door in the north wall leads from the main section cellar to the service yard area below the porch along the east wall of the ell. A wide entrance in the east wall of the ell provides access into the ground-level kitchen. The floor is poured concrete, the walls are plastered. The large fireplace in the north wall is partially collapsed in the northwest corner, leaving the room open to the outside.

Assessment of Integrity

The brick farmhouse is a remarkably unaltered example of the combination of popular architectural style, a transitional form of Federal and Greek Revival, and traditional vernacular features. While the elegant symmetry of the front elevation remains completely intact without even the common porch added, the service ell employs a traditional double porch. The Federal side-hall and parlor floor plan retains nearly all of its original interior woodwork, refined in the front parlor but including what appears to be a regional feature, the inverted "T" nailing blocks in the front walls. Other rooms retain their traditional peg rails as well as the period molding, less refined than the formal parlor but still stylistically up-to-date. The farmhouse retains a great deal of integrity to its period of construction.

Statement of Significance

The John Eyler Farmstead is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the development of the Catoctin Mountain community of Eylers Valley. John Eyler, son of 18th century settler Frederick Eyler, established his mountain-side farm on acreage inherited from his father in 1821. Covering more than 400 acres by 1832, the John Eyler farm produced the common grain products of the region, but more importantly exploited the mountain timber as a cash crop and later was developed for orchard production. The period of significance, c. 1820-1899, corresponds to the presumed construction date of the house through the date the property passed out of the Eyler family. The property derives additional significance under National Register Criterion C as an intact example of the adaptation of the western Maryland region vernacular farmhouse to popular national stylistic trends. The use of brick construction laid in Flemish bond and transitional Federal/Greek Revival architectural details indicate the Eyler family's desire to communicate success despite their remote location. At the same time the design of the house preserves important regional features such as the service porch and inverted "T" nailers in the front rooms. The farmstead retains several important associated structures including a relatively rare brick silo and a stone springhouse ruin.

Historic Context

The valley of the Monocacy River was actively utilized by Native Americans for thousands of years prior to the 18th century European migrations into "western" lands. Traversed by the Monocacy Path, an Indian path leading from today's York, Pennsylvania through Crampton's Gap on South Mountain in Maryland and leading eventually to the Cumberland Gap in Kentucky, the valley was busy with native hunters, gatherers, and eventually, permanent residents.[1] Beginning in the early decades of the 18th century, the Native American settlements were driven out by the arrival of European emigrants from the north and east, often following the very paths established by the natives themselves.

The Monocacy River valley lands, later Frederick County, were in that part of Maryland often referred to in colonial period records as "the Barrens." The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. Although the natives knew better, these rocky, open areas were perceived as infertile and described as barrens. As a result of the concept that the backcountry was not fertile, settlement was not encouraged at first.

Influences on the course of settlement of Maryland's frontier were political, economic and geographic. Until Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon began their survey to establish a line between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1765, the boundary was contested, sometimes hotly. Taking advantage of the intense Maryland-Pennsylvania border controversy, Virginia Governor

William Gooch granted the unhappy settlers from Pennsylvania land in his colony's backcountry. Gooch's land policy resulted in a stream of settlers from Pennsylvania passing through Maryland on their way to Virginia. They traveled on two principal routes, both known as the "Monocacy Road." The migration of settlers passing through Maryland provided the impetus for Lord Baltimore to open his backcountry for settlement. He issued his proclamation in 1732, offering 200 acres of land in fee, subject to a four shilling per year quitrent per each 100 acres to any family who would settle and work the land in the area between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers.[2]

The emigrants from Pennsylvania were for the most part agrarians of various protestant religious groups (German Reformed, Lutheran, Moravian, Mennonite and Anabaptist) who were persecuted in their homeland. Between 1710 and 1730 thousands of these Europeans entered Pennsylvania through the port of Philadelphia. Since the English Quakers had already established themselves and occupied the land immediately around Philadelphia, the Germans settled on lands farther to the west. After 1732, when Lord Baltimore established his attractive land acquisition policy, these Pennsylvania-Germans began to settle in Maryland, chiefly along the Monocacy Road. By 1733, the list of taxables prepared for Monocacy Hundred (a hundred was an area of land inhabited by a hundred taxables), which included the area of Maryland from Frederick County west in the 1730s, contained 106 names revealing a mixture of German settlers from Pennsylvania as well as English settlers from eastern Maryland.[3]

In 1744, Daniel Dulany made a visit to the frontier and saw first-hand the migration route of Germans through the province. He then pursued land for speculation with a vengeance. Already a large landholder, he patented 20,000 acres of western land within half a decade, choice tracts selected and surveyed by his versatile agent Thomas Cresap. Dulany advertised the land for sale to Palatine Germans from Pennsylvania. From 1749-1754 an average of nearly 6,000 Germans per year immigrated into Pennsylvania. Some moved directly through Pennsylvania into Maryland, but soon German immigrants entered through the ports of Annapolis and Alexandria, Virginia. "Annapolis records indicate that Thomas Schley [by 1745 a teacher and member of the German Reformed congregation in Frederick] landed 100 Palatinate families there in 1735, 150 passengers from Cowes were aboard the ship *Integrity* in 1752, 160 were aboard the *Barclay* and 300 on the *Friendship* in 1753, and 450 Palatinate passengers were again on the *Friendship* in 1755."[4]

Dr. Edmund F. Wehrle, writing in March 2000 for the Catoctin Mountain Park Historic Resources Study, found significant early settlement in the mountain and valley region of northern Frederick County:

> One of the earliest settlers in the Catoctin area, Daniel Leaterman (also spelled Lederman or Letterman), a bishop in the Church of the German Baptist Brethren,

emigrated from Germany in 1727. He briefly ministered to a church in Conewago, Pennsylvania before establishing himself in the 1740s on a farm he called Sandbergen (named for its sandy soil) southwest of the future Catoctin Furnace [Tracy and Dern, 33-35]. Yost Harbaugh (at times spelled Herbech) led his family from a village near Pfalz, Switzerland to Berks County and then York County, Pennsylvania. Yost's son George moved down the Great Wagon Trail to settle in what became known as Harbaugh's Valley in 1758 or 1759. The mountainous surroundings, it was said, reminded Harbaugh of his native land. In 1761 he married Catherine Willard, also originally from Switzerland. Later one of their daughters married a member of the Eyler family from Germany, who settled in the valley after having passed through Adams County in Pennsylvania [Albert L. Oeter, *The History of Graceham, Frederick County, Maryland*, (Frederick, 1913), 12; Schildknecht, vol., 1, 91, 86; Schildknecht, vol. 3, 81, 127; Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland* (1882, reprint, Baltimore, 1967), 612.]....

...While many of the early settlers were members of either the larger German Reformed or Lutheran strands of Protestantism, members of the smaller Moravian sect also arrived in the Catoctin area. Among the more prominent Moravians in the area was the Harbaugh family. The Moravians also managed to attracted converts. Jonhann Jacob Weller from Diedenshausen, Germany, in 1737 stepped off the Andrew Galley ship in Philadelphia, a member of the German Reformed Church. By the time he settled in Western Maryland in what became Mechanicstown, Weller had become an active Moravian. For a time, traveling Moravian ministers actually conducted services in Weller's home. His cousin, Johannes Weller, who also settled in what was later the Mechanicstown area, however, was associated with the Lutherans [Schildknecht, vol. 1, 63, 97,134, 158; Dern and Tracy, 210-213].

Other influential German families who settled in the area included the family of Lawrence Creager (Krueger), originally from a village northwest of the city of Marbugh (roughly 50 miles north of Frankfurt) in Westphalia. Creager moved the family to York County, Pennsylvania in 1738, then to the Monocacy Valley in 1747 [Dern and Tracey, 105]. The Creagers later owned mountain land--a plot known as "Creegers' Surprise" (later tract 163). Friedrich Wiblheit (Willhides) and his wife Lucretia left their village near Sinsheim southeast of the Heidelberg in 1731. Their son Frederick Jr. bought land on the northeast side of Hunting Creek in 1752 [Dern and Tracey, 48; Scharf, 473. Willhides' son, also named Frederick, served in the colonial army, fighting at Brandywine, Trenton, and Yorktown].[5]

Frederick County, established as a political entity in 1748, was partitioned from Prince Georges County as settlement of western Maryland proceeded. Following his 1744 purchase of *Taskers Chance* from the heirs of Benjamin Tasker, Daniel Dulany laid out the town of Frederick in 1745. Frederick Town became the new county seat and the center of political, religious, and commercial life for the western region of Maryland.[6] But as the Pennsylvania-German and German immigrant populations continued to grow through the second half of the 18th century, particularly in mountain and valley region of northern Frederick County, previously scattered congregations began to establish their own churches closer to home. Members of the Moravian sect established a new settlement and church at Graceham in 1758, a Union (Lutheran and German Reformed) church known as Apples Church, near Mechanicsville (now Thurmont) was established c.1760, and the Lutheran and Reformed congregations in the Creagerstown area reportedly built a log church c.1762.[7]

The valley lands of northern Frederick County were easily converted to the general/grain farming traditions carried in by German and Pennsylvania-German immigrants. However, the Catoctin Mountains bordering the Monocacy River valley on the west provided different opportunities for development. Covered with old growth trees and laden with iron ore, the mountains were soon home to several iron furnace operations, the Catoctin Furnace in particular, established in 1768. The insatiable need for wood to provide charcoal for the furnaces ensured that previously forested mountain land was eventually cleared. An 1841 article in *The Baltimore Phoenix and Budget*, here annotated by Dr. Edmund F. Wehrle, vividly described the changes wrought on the mountain through the intervening decades:

> "At that period ... almost uninterrupted forest; and game of various descriptions...the frightful shrieks of the howling wolf were heard at night." But "a few years brought the woodman's axe in fearful conflict with the mighty oak that had withstood the blasts of many winter, and the majestic trees whose towering height almost pierced the clouds all were laid low." By the early nineteenth century, explained the author: "Now how changed the scene! The p'ough is seen gliding o'er the horizontal plain, attached to furious steeds, and the husbandman is heard merrily whistling, as the chargers fling the foam--now the clank of busy mechanic, and the rattling of chariot-wheels, and the hum of business are always heard." The once peaceable mountains, according to the writer, had changed forever.[8]

Dr. Wehrle's March 2000 Historic Resources Study for Catoctin Mountain National Park is perhaps the most detailed history available to date (2005) of the Catoctin Mountain region. He continues here with a discussion of the industrial and agricultural economies that developed through the 19th century:

Early Industry

Others in the Catoctin region soon followed the Johnson brothers in exploring the potential of industry. By the early nineteenth century, numerous small industries had sprung up east of the mountains, especially in the town soon incorporated as Mechanicstown.... [L]ocals began calling the area Mechanicstown for the large number of mechanics operating in the area. In 1882, Andrew Sefton, longtime resident of Mechanicstown, recalled his arrival: "I came to this town, April 1st 1831. It then numbered about three hundred inhabitants and was a very business place for its size." Sefton married one of the daughters of Jacob Weller and settled down. In the 1830s, he recalled:

> seven tanniers in town and vicinity, two blacksmith shops, a tilt hammer, grind stone, polishing wheel and turning lathe, all propelled by water power, one wool and cloth factory, two shoemaker shops three tailors, three weavers, one gunsmith, one silversmith, two wagon and coach shops, two mill-wrights, three cabinet maker and house carpenter shops, one saddler, one hatter, one doctor, three stone and brick masons, three hotels and a match factory. [*Catoctin Enterprise*, 5 December 1947, reprint of article from a 1882 edition of the *Catoctin Clarion*]

In 1832, the thriving settlement was incorporated as the town of Mechanicstown.

Growing industry, of course, required transportation, a perennial problem in the mountainous Catoctin area. What roads existed as the new century began often were barely passable. Many were essentially dirt trails through dense forest, with tree stumps cut at 16 inches so axles could clear them. Frenchman Ferdinand M. Bayard, traveling through Frederick County in the early nineteenth century, found himself "confronted with abominable roads . . . where one runs the risk of being upset at any moment on sharp stones or of being thrown into mudholes." [Rice, 60] Travel by stagecoach from Baltimore to Hagerstown in 1803 required one to board the coach in Baltimore at three in the morning, arriving in Frederick by evening. A second coach in Frederick, again departing at three in the morning, arrived in Hagerstown by early afternoon. Fare for the two-day journey was three dollars and an extra dollar and a half for additional luggage [*Frederick Town Herald*, 26 March 1803]. There does not appear to have been a coach that traveled north from Frederick during this period.

With Baltimore the largest growing city in the country by the 1790s, pressure grew to create a network of useful, passable roads radiating out from the city. Turnpike companies were incorporated to build the necessary links. One of the first construction endeavors was a turnpike from Baltimore to Frederick, which, by 1807, was extended to Boonsborough, and later to Williamsport, where it could link up with routes along the Potomac River [Brugger, 132, 153]. Construction of the famed National Road then followed. The road linked existing roads to a major turnpike that ran from Cumberland, Maryland, on the Potomac River to Wheeling, Virginia on the Ohio River.

In the Catoctin area, the first phase of the transportation revolution involved the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike completed in 1816, which connected to the National Road in Hagerstown. The Turnpike ran through Mechanicstown and Harmon's Gap (a portion of the pike that appeared to have been called Harmon's Gap Road) and what became Mechanicstown [*Frederick Town Herald*, 25 October 1817; State Road Commission of Maryland, A History of Road Building in Maryland, (Baltimore, 1958), 40]. Within a few years, the Frederick-Emmitsburg Turnpike, passing through Creagerstown to the east of Mechanicstown was also completed [Anthony Finley, "Maryland [map]," 1824, in Papenfuse, 58; David H. Burn, "Delaware and Maryland [map]," 1838, in Papenfuse, 68].

Wheat and Whisky

If an early industrial revolution was taking hold east of the mountains, a simpler agricultural economy centered around hunting, the harvesting of wheat, and raising a small number of livestock, persisted on the west side of the mountain. With no agricultural census until mid-century, records relating to the local agricultural economy are sparse for this period. Nevertheless, what evidence we have suggests a subsistence economy where barter more than cash was the basis for most transactions. Of key importance was the exchange of whiskey, brandy, and hides.

The center of the mountain economy was a tavern—which still stands--on the southeast side of Manahan Road in present-day Foxville. Labeled Wolfe's Tavern on an 1873 map of Frederick County, the two-story, log and frame building sheathed in German siding dates from around 1800 [MIHP# F-6-57, Frederick Co. Planning Commission]. Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, the Hauver family operated the tavern. The Hauvers --following the much-traveled route of German migrants to America--first settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, then, by the 1760s, moved to Frederick County, settling on the west side of Catoctin Mountain. The family briefly

changed its name to Oates in the late eighteenth century, apparently feeling that Hauver sounded too German. In 1779, the Oates\Hauver family purchased a tract of land known as "Good Luck" on which they built their tavern. Situated on the road to Hagerstown, the tavern could take advantage of business from both the local community and travelers.

The tavern served multiple functions. The ever-increasing number of migrants moving west found a night's sleep and something to eat at the tavern. With politics an increasingly important part of the new nation, the tavern served as a polling place and local court house [Donald Wolf, "The Oates/Hauver/Wolf Tavern," MIHP# F-6-57, Frederick Co. Planning Commission]. For nearby farmers, it served as a general store at which to buy needed supplies such as salt, butter, cornmeal, and coffee. It provided needed services such as shovel sharpening. Most importantly, the tavern offered farmers and trappers a trading post through which to exchange goods. Farmers, for instance, could exchange cow hides for whiskey. The Hauvers often would sell the hides they obtained to Daniel Rouzer for use in his tannery. Lumber was an important commodity and farmers could make staves from wood processed at the many sawmills in the region. The Hauvers bought staves by the thousands and resold them to businesses in Mechanicstown [Ledger of George Hauver Jr., Journal of his Ordinary (later Wolfe's tavern), Frederick County Historical Society].

Operating on a system of credit and counter credit, the primary product sold by the tavern was whiskey, and secondarily brandy. A product of the abundant wheat grown in the area, whiskey offered obvious advantages. In an area like the Catoctin mountains--with no nearby source of water transportation, and railroads still many years off--whiskey could be shipped at a significantly lower cost than wheat. The nation, in the early nineteenth century, had an insatiable thirst for alcohol, leading one historian to dub the new country the "alcoholic republic" [William J. Rorabaugh, *The Alcoholic Republic: An American Tradition* (New York, 1979)]. While it is impossible to determine the amount of alcohol consumed by local farmers, they did purchase a great deal of whiskey and brandy from the local tavern. Some of the whiskey, no doubt, was resold. Some may even have been used in place of hard-to-come-by currency [John Marsh, *The Land of the Living: The Story of Maryland's Green Ridge Forest* (Cumberland, MD, 1996), 636]. Whatever the case, Wolfe's Tavern sold close to one hundred gallons of whiskey on a monthly basis. In the month of November 1820, for instance, local farmer John Wiant purchased six gallons of whiskey, one gallon of brandy, and a half bushel of salt from the tavern. In return, he appears to have sold the tavern one twenty-three pound hide....[9]

The larger west-central region of Maryland 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 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.[10] 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.[11]

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road. The National Road became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. Stagecoaches, freight wagons, herds of swine, geese and cattle headed to market along the road, and individual traffic passed along the pike. Taverns, inns and hotels were an important part of the travel-generated economy. Also important were blacksmith shops, wagon shops, and leather and harness shops.

Development of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal along the Potomac River and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through central and western Maryland as alternate forms of transportation began in 1828. But for many producers not located near these transportation systems the turnpikes continued to serve as their primary routes to markets. Northern Frederick County was among those bypassed by the railroad. Dr. Edmund Wehrle continues the discussion:

> The railroad had been transforming western Maryland since the 1830s. The Baltimore and Ohio connected Frederick City and points west to Baltimore, creating tremendous economic opportunity. But the area north of Frederick City had to wait over forty years to connect with the railroad. Plans long had been in the works to build a railroad from Baltimore to the northern portions of Frederick and Washington Counties.

In 1852, the Maryland General Assembly chartered the Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick County Railroad, which later evolved into the Western Maryland Railway.

Within a year of its chartering, construction began. But the challenges of building in mountainous areas slowed progress. On May 17, 1862 the builders of the Western Maryland Railway caused "quite a stir" in Graceham by laying track near the outskirts of town [Oeter, 128]. But then the war slowed all progress. It was not until later in the decade that the railroad pushed into Graceham. And not until March 1871 did the railroad finally arrive in Mechanicstown and press through the rest of Frederick County. Its arrival brought monumental changes according to the local newspaper:

> The sound of steam whistle twice a day in the suburbs of our hitherto quiet little town has awakened everything up to newness of life and a spirit of "go-aheadativeness" which is quite refreshing. We begin to put on city airs and learn city fashions; Baltimore is brought close to our doors, and oysters and cavs-back ducks and fresh fish can be produced and eaten daily as at one of the largest restaurants in the Monumental City. [*Catoctin Clarion*, 4 March 1871]

After its expansion to Mechanicstown, railroad workers began laying tracks westward to Sabillasville. The brand new Mechanicstown newspaper, *The Catoctin Clarion*, predicted that the new railroad would "whistle the inhabitants of Sabillasville from the Rip Van Winkle sleep into a new and creative existence"[*Catoctin Clarion*, 11 March 1871]. Once completed, the railroad took a leisurely semi-circular route around Sabillasville, a ride that quickly became known as "horseshoe curve"[Scharf, 1007]. A strike by workers demanding a $1.75 per day and a ten-hour day temporarily halted plans to extend the railroad to Smithburg in the spring of 1871 [*Catoctin Clarion*, 11 March 1871]. But soon labor and management settled the strike, and the new railroad was pressing onward toward Hagerstown.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the rapid expansion of the railroad into the northern part of Western Maryland offered new excitement and pointed to a brighter future. Throughout the country--as was the case in the Catoctin--the railroad reached and transformed formerly remote areas. In northern Frederick and Washington counties, the railroad opened tourism to the mountain area and revived agriculture and industry in the region.[12]

As the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland, the west-central counties responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. Technological advances that promoted the dairy industry began with the silo; the first American silo was constructed in 1873, facilitating year-round feeding of dairy livestock. Later, the centrifugal separator, which parted cream from milk, was first used in the United States in 1882.[13]

The turn of the 20th century was punctuated in Frederick and Washington Counties with the development of the Frederick to Hagerstown interurban electric railway. Multiple branch lines connected rural towns to the urban markets, a boon not only to the farmers transporting produce and milk products. Creameries and vegetable canning factories dominated rural town industry along the electric railway routes. The electric railway and the Western Maryland Railway were important avenues for passenger travel and the summer resort businesses. Notes Dr. Wehrle on the Catoctin region:

> Hundreds of "pleasure seekers" flocked each summer and fall to the Catoctin Mountains. By the early twentieth century the popularity of larger resort hotels, often owned by railroad companies began to wane. In a movement one historian called "private pastoralism," an increasingly urbanized population began to look for more remote, less expensive lodging [Warren James Belasco, *Americans on the Road: From Autocamp to Motel, 1910-1945* (Cambridge, MA, 1979), 63]. Positioned along a major railroad line, with good scenery, and flowing creeks of fresh water, the Catoctin area was well situated to appeal to the ever-growing herds of excursionists and vacationers.[14]

Throughout Maryland, the trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the 20th century. By 1910, Frederick was the fourth largest city in Maryland with 10,411 people, behind Baltimore City, Cumberland, and Hagerstown.[15] The rapid growth of Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland had to do with the multiple mainline railroads serving these cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Hagerstown became a hub for four intersecting railroads. The good transportation opportunity led to growth of heavy industries there and consequently population growth. While agricultural pursuits continued, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined.[16] In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.[17] As a result, many more farms converted to dairy, vegetable and orchards production, catering to the growing urban markets.

In 1929, on the eve of the Great Depression, wheat was still a large income producer in Maryland, with an estimated gross income in the state of $9,053,000. Most of the state's wheat was still being grown in Frederick, Washington and Carroll Counties in the old wheat belt. The wheat production in gross income, however, fell far below the $25,156,000 produced from sales of milk in the

same year. Due to the Depression and also to a bad drought year in 1930, the gross income from sales of wheat by 1932 had fallen to $1,715,000 and dairy to $16,875,000.[18] Even with the drop in income, the figures show that dairy farming had far outdistanced wheat production in the 20th century.

The 1930 drought brought more woes to Maryland farmers, with agricultural losses estimated at $38,000,000. While federal loans were available for relief to farmers, as many as 25% of Maryland's farmers were so destitute that they were unable to pull together the required collateral to qualify for the loan money.[19] In 1931, one of the major bank failures in Maryland was the Central Trust Company of Frederick and its 11 branches. When it collapsed, it affected 14 smaller banks in western Maryland. This troubled the already depressed farming area in central and western Maryland even more. The bleak economic outlook for farmers in the region encouraged even more people to leave the land and try to turn their fortunes in the city.

The region's electric railways struggled through the Depression of the 1930s and in the late 1940s most lines were discontinued. The demise of the interurban railway followed the popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s. Faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s. After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. With the suburbs came stores, restaurants and other services to support the growing residential communities where workers commuted to jobs in the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.[20]

Resource History

In 1899, a reporter for the Frederick, Maryland newspaper, *The News*, offered his view of Eyler's Valley in the Catoctin Mountains of northern Frederick County, titled "A Good Place to Live." Writing on the occasion of the 85th birthday of valley resident John F. Eyler, the reporter subtitled the piece, "People Live to Ripe Old Age in Eyler's Valley." He concluded with this description:

> Eyler's Valley is about three miles long and one mile wide and is snugly ensconced between a spur of the Blue Ridge, which separates it from Harbaugh Valley, on the northwest and Eagle mountain on the south and east, so called from its fancied resemblance to a spread eagle. The pure air, pure water and salubrious climate of these

mountainous regions, to say nothing of the picturesque and inspiring scenery, accounts for the longevity of many of the residents.[21]

In attendance at the John F. Eyler birthday party was Celia Ann Eyler, widow of John C. Eyler, who lived across the road on the John Eyler Farmstead. John C. Eyler was the son of John Eyler, son of Frederick Eyler, who immigrated to the valley in the late 18th century. John F. Eyler was the son of another Frederick Eyler, reported by T.J.C. Williams writing in 1910 to be a Swiss immigrant born in 1776, who settled in the valley within the Catoctin Mountain range as a young man with his unnamed brother.[22] The numerous Eyler families living in the valley in the 19th and 20th centuries grew from several settler families, and their ancestry has become confused. There is no clear evidence of the familial relation of the two Frederick Eylers, only that they settled in the same valley around the same time. Through the years clerks and census takers spelled the name variously, according to whim or phonetics, as Eyler, Iler, Ieler, Eiler, Ihler, Aylor, Oyler, and Ohler.

The history of the subject John Eyler Farmstead, occupied in the late 19th century by John C. Eyler and his wife Celia Ann, began in the 1790s with several tracts of land patented in the mountain hollow known as Eyler's Valley. In March of 1791, Frederick Ieler [sic] had a tract of land called *Worleys Choice* resurveyed for 92 acres. The following year, in March 1792, "By virtue of a Special Warrant of Resurvey" granted to Frederick Ieler [sic], the *Resurvey on Worleys Choice* and *Resurvey on Bowling Green* with a surrounding vacancy of 374 acres, were resurveyed into one whole of 572 acres called *Ielers Content* (see attached plat). The survey description noted an adjoining tract called *Wolfs Harbour*.[23] In July 1796, Benjamin Farquhar received a Certificate of Survey for a 7-acre tract called *Eilers Request*, which he immediately assigned (sold) to Frederick Eiler [sic]. This survey noted that the small tract adjoined *Eilers Content* and a tract known as *Margaret and Jonas's Partnership* (see attached plat).[24] The latter tract was resurveyed for Margaret McKessick and Jonas Aylor in 1794, enlarging an original 139-acre survey called *Move About* to 760 acres with 621 acres of "vacant land."[25] Combined, the two large tracts appeared to encompass all of what was eventually called Eyler's Valley and embracing the northwest side (at least) of Eagle Mountain (now called Piney Mountain) and much of "Wertenbakers Hill" to the north (see USGS map).

At the time of the various above-named surveys, Margaret McKessick (McKissick), Jonas Aylor (Oyler), and Frederick Eiler (Ieler, Eyler) were apparently already living on or near the land they claimed. The 1790 U.S. Population Census listed all three in Frederick County, each with a family.[26] The combination of hill and hollow acreage was ideal for timber harvest and subsistence farming. The timber served as the Catoctin farmer's cash crop while the farm supported the family's basic needs. The nearby Catoctin Furnace Iron Works, in active production by the 1790s, was a primary consumer of timber for its charcoal furnaces. Charles Varlé's 1808 map of Frederick County showed a major

road leading from Nicholson's Gap south through Harbaugh's and Eyler's Valleys to Mechanics Town and the iron works (see attached). Even into the mid-19th century, Catoctin farmers were harvesting timber and producing charcoal for Catoctin Furnace.[27]

Frederick Eyler continued adding to his land holdings in 1796 with the purchase of another tract at public sale called *Wolfs Harbour*. The 20-acre parcel, originally patented by Joseph Faris (Farris) whose death prompted the sale, was described "beginning at a Bounded White Oak standing in the Mountain on the North of a branch called Brace Worlys run…" and cost Eiler £34.[28] Then in 1797, *Margaret and Jonas's Partnership* was partitioned between Margaret McKissick, Jonas Aylor, and Frederick Eiler through three consecutive conveyances. Jonas Aylor got 245 acres for £5, Margaret McKissick got 295 acres for £5, and Frederick Eiler purchased 220 acres for £45.[29] With this purchase Eiler had amassed a combined total of 621 acres of mountain land, including a small creek known as "Brace Worlys Run," by the close of the 18th century.

Frederick and Jonas Iler (Eyler) were listed still as "neighbors" in the 1800 census for "Emmits Burg District No. 4" in Frederick County. Both were over the age of 45, Frederick with nine children and Jonas with eight. Neither owned slaves although a few of their neighbors did. Among their mountain neighbors was Yost, Christian, and Jacob Harbaugh, the Harbaugh Valley being the next mountain hollow over to the northwest. By 1820, Frederick Eyler must have been growing quite elderly. According to the census record several of his sons were living on their own farms nearby. Still, Eyler's family included three adult men 26-44 years old, in addition to himself (45+), and four adult women, as well as 13 children. Clearly he had several families within his household. Three men were "engaged in agriculture," and for the first time one slave (under age 5) was listed. Many neighboring families, including Jacob Oyler (Eyler), one of Frederick's sons, listed at least one member "engaged in manufacture," probably at one of the many nearby sawmills or perhaps at the more-distant Catoctin Furnace.

In August 1820, Frederick Eyler wrote his will. He devised to two of his sons, Frederick Jr. and Adam, "the plantation whereon I now dwell," described as part of *Ilers Content*, part of *Margaret and Jonas's Partnership*, and part of *Eilers Request*, totaling 473 acres. From this it appears that it was sons Frederick and Adam who remained on the home farm. To his son John he devised 187 acres, part of *Ilers Content* and part of *Margaret and Jonas's Partnership*. Two other sons and five daughters were given money and his wife Barbara her one-third dower right. Frederick Eyler, Sr. died in 1821.[30]

Before his death, Frederick Eyler, Sr. recorded the "plot and courses" of the 187-acre farm devised to his son John Eyler in the Frederick County land records in August 1820. The survey description and plat revealed that the farm also included part of *Wolfs Harbour* and, along with a small section of *Margaret and Jonas's Partnership*, carved the southwestern corner from *Ilers Content* (see

attached plat).[31] John Eyler (listed Oyler), who in the 1820 census was described as at least 45 years old, was probably already living on the farm. His family included his wife (Rebecca), one girl (10-15 years), along with three boys and three girls under the age of 10. Being the only adult male in the household with no slaves, John Eyler listed only one person "engaged in agriculture."

John Eyler, like his father, quickly added substantially to his land holding. In 1828 he purchased 138 acres of "Margaret McKessicks part of *Margaret and Jonas's Partnership*" for $600.[32] He also acquired a 56 ½ -acre piece of *Ilers Content* that adjoined his piece, which was previously conveyed to his brother Jacob in 1820.[33] John Eyler also owned interest (through his father's 1820 will) in the 220 acres of *Margaret and Jonas's Partnership* conveyed to Frederick Eyler in 1797 by Margaret McKessick and Jonas Aylor (Eyler). By 1832, John Eyler's farm totaled 459 acres including part of an adjoining tract called *Sugar Tree Valley*, all of which he mortgaged to Frederick Crabbs and John Nickum to pay off a debt of $2,500 Eyler owed to the Bank of Westminster.[34] Eyler apparently defaulted on the mortgage, but in 1840 he bought back the "Plantation" of 459 acres from Frederick Crabbs and wife for $5,000.[35]

The 1840 census record (now in the 5th Election District of Frederick County) revealed that John Eyler probably remained on his farm. Then over the age of 50, his wife was listed as under age 40 and their nine children all under the age of 20. Listed separately but immediately following John Eyler was his elderly mother, over the age of 90 and listed alone. Also listed nearby was Jonas Mathews, who in 1843 purchased 268 acres of John Eyler's farm for $3,000.[36] By 1850 Eyler had apparently sold all of his land, as his 1850 census listing showed no real estate value, although it appears that he remained on the farmstead. Then aged 66, Eyler described himself and his sons John C. (25), Abraham F. (22), and Andrew Jackson (15) as "farmer." Also in the household were his wife Rebecca (50), four daughters (three in their 20s), and a son Lewis, age 13. In 1854 John C. Eyler bought back the 268-acre farm for $3,000, giving the impression that Mathew's purchase in 1843 was perhaps more like a mortgage than a permanent conveyance.[37]

As noted in the 1899 newspaper article on Eyler's Valley, the Eyler family was remarkably long-lived. Although their mother Barbara who was over 90 in 1840 had since passed away, two of John Eyler's brothers were still alive in 1850: Frederick (Jr.), age 74, and Adam, age 63. The 1858 Bond map of Frederick County showed the "J. Eyler" farm in the middle of "Eylers Valley," with F. Eyler, A. Eyler and a number of other Eylers nearby (see attached). Also nearby was E. McKissick and the United Brethren (U.B.) Chapel today known as Eyler's Valley Chapel. The map reveals that Eylers Valley Flint Road was not yet in existence and that the roads now known as Debold Road and Black Road were the primary routes, and that Debold Road continued across the north end of the Eyler farm connecting with Eylers Valley Road at the chapel (see attached ADC map). This older road was

referred to in the 1840 deed from Frederick Crabbs to John Eyler as "the great road leading from Emmitsburg to Harbaugh's Valley."[38]

John Eyler was a soldier in the War of 1812, then in his 20s. In 1855, at a meeting dubbed the "Old Soldier's Convention" held in nearby Frederick, Eyler was appointed to a committee "to prepare the papers required under the act [passed by Congress] to enable the soldiers or their minor children to obtain the land."[39] The act of Congress passed in 1855 was in response to requests for pension and land compensation similar to those awarded to veterans of the Revolutionary War. This would prove fortuitous for John Eyler's wife Rebecca. By 1860, John and Rebecca Eyler lived in the household of their son John C. Eyler. The elder John was by then aged 77, Rebecca only 61, and within six years, John Eyler died. In his will, Eyler left to his son John C. 115 acres of *Wolfs Harbour*, although the tract was never that large and it appeared to be already in his son's possession.[40]

John C. Eyler was 38 years old in 1860, the farm then listed in the new "Mechanicstown District No. 15." He was a farmer with a wife named Amanda (39) and one young child. John C. Eyler's household in 1860 also included his elderly father (died 1866) and mother, a 21 year-old named Elizabeth Eyler, and four members (siblings) of a black family, John (22), Augusta (11), Peter (8), and Lucey Brown (2). Eyler's real estate was valued by the census taker at $5,000, an indication that he had made some improvements since he purchased the property in 1854 for $3,000. It may be at this time that the service porch rooms were enclosed to provide living space for the Brown family. Although not listed as laborers or domestic servants, it is likely that the two older siblings were occupied in some capacity on the farm.

By 1870, a number of changes had been made on the Eyler farm. Then married to Celia Ann (Cecelia A.), age 29, John C. Eyler (47) had four children. Also in the household was a white domestic servant named Lucy Bouger (10) and a white farm laborer named William Bouger (16), both of whom attended school with the two older Eyler children. Eyler's mother Rebecca was aged 72 and still living on the farm as well. John C. Eyler's property was then valued at $8,000, a substantial improvement since 1860, and may reflect a new barn and other outbuildings. The increased value may also reflect the extension of the Western Maryland Railway through the Catoctin Mountains. Tracks were laid through the western end of Eylers Valley following the old road to Nichols Gap (see 1873 atlas map). Eyler's success however, apparently did not translate to his mother Rebecca. In 1876, Rebecca Eyler was among a group of Marylanders who petitioned the General Assembly for War of 1812 soldier's pensions. In order to receive the $80 per year pension, the claimants were required to provide affidavits that they were "in indigent circumstances."[41]

In fact, John C. Eyler's success did not last for himself either. In 1887 he mortgaged his then 244-acre farm for $1,200, payable in 5 years. Over the next 12 years the mortgage was assigned (sold)

to four other people including Samuel M. Birely who purchased the mortgage in 1899 and called in the note. In October 1899, a Frederick County Court of Equity ordered that the property be sold at public sale.[42] Although the Equity case, the advertisement of the sale, and the deed of conveyance in November 1899 made no mention of it, according to the January 1899 newspaper article describing Eylers Valley (see above), John C. Eyler had previously passed away. Celia Ann, widow of John C. Eyler, was still living on the farm in January 1899 when she attended the 85th birthday celebration of neighbor John F. Eyler. In October 1899, the *Catoctin Clarion* advertised the sale of the farm at public auction:

> All that real estate situated in Eylers Valley...on the public road leading from Emmitsburg to Sabillasville and about one mile west of Eylers post office, consisting of about 244 acres of land, more or less, improved by a LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, A LARGE BANK BARN, a tenant house, a hennery, a spring house, blacksmith shop and other outbuildings, all in fair repair. There are also SEVERAL FRUIT ORCHARDS on the premises consisting of peach, pear, plum and apple in good bearing condition. About 130 acres of this land is well timbered in chestnut and other timber and the remainder is a good state of cultivation.[43]

The purchaser of the property, Charles Wilhide, was a long-time neighbor of the Eylers in Eylers Valley. Immediately after the sale, his son Arnold Wilhide took over the purchase of the farm for $2,800.[44] Arnold Wilhide was a liveryman in Mechanicsburg (Thurmont) on the 1900 census, indicating that he did not immediately occupy the farm and may never have occupied it. In fact, it appears that throughout the 20th century, the mountain-side farm may have continued as a tenant farm as it passed through a series of owners: in 1913, Harry L. and Mary E. Masser, a merchant in Thurmont; in 1945, Howard F. and Joan F. Late; in 1952, John Henry Sponseller and Moses E. Sponseller, both of Adams County, Pennsylvania; in 1959, Samuel T. and Jennie C. Royer; in 1960, Willard A. and Hazel M. Warthen.[45] Under the ownership of Harold E. Jones the farm was apparently again owner-occupied, confirmed by his deed in 1988 to Charles and Elizabeth Nichols in which Jones reserved a life estate for himself, allowing Jones to live there until his death. Jones remained on the farm until he died in 1991.[46]

In August 2000, the 146-acre John Eyler farm was sold by the Nichols to Leonard B. and Kathy Zentz. The sale price of $345,000, compared to $22,500 in 1960, indicated that the scenic farmland was valuable for more than its soil and timber. In June 2004, the farm was subdivided into four "Farm Lots" for residential development (see attached plat). Lots 1 and 3, a total of approximately 50 acres, now comprise the farmland attached to the John Eyler Farmstead. Today (2005), hayfields encircle the historic farmstead, the open fields providing an astounding view of the surrounding peaks of Eagle (Piney) Mountain, Wertenbaker Hill, and Round Top.

Evaluation

The John Eyler Farmstead illustrates the pattern of development in the mountain lands of northern Frederick County. The remote but fertile land and abundance of valuable timber was attractive to the independent German and Pennsylvania German settlers who peopled the hollows of Catoctin Mountain. As the farms were developed and subdivided, farmers built houses that combined current styles with traditional materials and details. Bank barns and a variety of agricultural and domestic outbuildings completed the scene. The John Eyler Farmstead is an excellent illustration of this story, the house and landscape retaining a high degree of integrity. Therefore, the John Eyler Farmstead is significant under National Register Criterion A. Additionally, the brick farmhouse is a remarkably unaltered example of a ca.1820 combination of the popular architectural styles, a transitional form of Federal and Greek Revival, and traditional vernacular features. While the original symmetry of the front elevation remains completely intact without even the common porch added, the service ell employs a traditional double porch. The Federal side-hall and parlor floor plan remains unaltered and retains nearly all of its original interior woodwork, elegant and refined in the front parlor but including what appears to be a regional feature the inverted "T" nailing blocks in the front walls. Other rooms retain their traditional peg rails as well as the period molding, which is less refined than the formal parlor but still stylistically up-to-date. As a good example of the combined traditional and popular styles and for its integrity to the period of construction, the John Eyler Farmstead is significant under National Register Criterion C for architectural expression and distinctive details.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated boundary of the John Eyler Farmstead is defined by Farm Lots 1 and 3. These two subdivided parcels, part of the historic John Eyler farm, remain under one owner and encompass the historic building complex (see attached plat).

Boundary Justification

Farm Lot 1 includes 25 ¼ acres with the house and springhouse ruin and Farm Lot 3 includes 25 acres with the brick silo and modern barn. Both lots are historically associated with the John Eyler farm and provide an appropriate setting.

Endnotes

[1] Paul A. W. Wallace, Indian Paths of Pennsylvania, (Harrisburg, PA: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1965), p. 105.
[2] Frank W. Porter, "From Back Country to County: The Delayed Settlement of Western Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, 70, (Winter 1975), quoting Maryland Archives, 28:25.
[3] Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern, Pioneers of Old Monocacy, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co.), pp. 368-369.
[4] Kenneth Short, "Historic Architectural resources of Carroll County," draft Multiple Property Documentation Form, citing Porter p. 338, 345-6, citing Philip E. Pendleton Oley Valley Heritage: The Colonial years 1700-1775, (Birdsboro, PA: the Pennsylvania German Society and the Oley Heritage Association, 1994) p. 15; and Dieter Cunz, The Maryland Germans: A History, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University press, 1948), p. 918.
[5] Dr. Edmund F. Wehrle, Catoctin Mountain Park, Historic Resources Study, March 2000, Chapter 1.
[6] See Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Historic Contextual Overview for the City of Frederick," (produced for the City of Frederick and the Maryland Historical Trust, 2003).
[7] Gladfelter, pp. 187-189; Williams, p. 478; Frederick S. Weiser, trans., Maryland German Church Records, Vol. II, (Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll Co.), p. v; Rev. P.E. Heimer, St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown, 1942, record accompanying the Communion Set found in St. John's Reformed Church at Creagerstown: "This Communion Set first used in the Old Log Church at Creagerstown built in 1762." Presented to the Historical Society of Frederick County in 1942 (and unfortunately stolen from the museum in [illegible]5), see Frederick News, March 19, 1942.
[8] Dr. Edmund F. Wehrle, Catoctin Mountain Park, Historic Resources Study, March 2000, Chap. 2, "Introduction," citing *Baltimore Phoenix and Budget*, May 1841.
[9] Wehrle, Chapter 2.
[10] Robert J. Brugger, Maryland a Middle Temperament, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1985), p. 153.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Wehrle, Chapter 3.
[13] Wayne D. Rasmussen, ed., Readings In The History of American Agriculture, (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1960), p. 152.
[14] Wehrle, Chapter 4.
[15] William Lloyd Fox, "Social-Cultural Developments from the Civil War to 1920," in Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History, (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), p. 503.
[16] Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484. Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal; 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.
[17] James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590
[18] Brown. p. 704, citing W.S. Hamill, The Agricultural Industry of Maryland, Baltimore: Maryland Development Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, 1934. pp. 37, 51-52, 81, 107, 110-116, 310.
[19] Brown. p. 735.
[20] Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." (Frederick, MD: The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003), p. 110.
[21] *The News*, January 31, 1899, *Frederick News-Post* online archives, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.
[22] T.J.C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, (Baltimore: Regional Pub. Co., 1979, reprint of original 1910), p. 837. The [illegible]raphy of Thomas F. Eyler described his grandfather Frederick Eyler, according to Williams, as born in Switzerland in 1776, settled in

northern Frederick Co. with his brother and "purchased a large tract of farm and timber land, and named the place of settlement Eyler's Valley." Williams states that he was married in 1809 to Margaret Williar so he cannot be the Frederick Eyler who was grandfather of the subject John C. Eyler. He could however be the uncle of John C. Eyler, Frederick Eyler Jr. who inherited the home farm along with his brother Adam in 1820 (see resource history text). Williams, on the opposite page (p. 1454) from his biography of Thomas F. Eyler, gives the lineage of David Eyler, son of George Eyler of Eyler's Valley, "where his parents had located after emigrating to this country from Germany and after whom it [the valley] was named." Thus confusion is added to the ancestry of the Eylers of Eyler's Valley. According to Williams, neither of these Eyler families share any apparent relation to the subject John C. Eyler ancestors. It was simply not possible to identify the lineage of the families, suffice it to say that there are multiple branches.

[23] Frederick Co. Patented Certificate, # 2165, MSA S 1197-2231, Plats.net, Fred. Co. Circuit Court, Land Survey, Subdivision, and Condominium Plats, access through www.mdarchives.state.md.us. This index has the tract listed under the name "Jelers Content." Frederick Iler (Eyler) purchased 103 acres called "Bowling Green" from Francis Elder in 1792 for £200 (Liber WR 11, folio 241); the high price indicates improvements on the property and may indicate where Frederick Eyler's home farm was located (see plat).

[24] Frederick Co. Patented Certificate, # 1245, MSA S 1197-1309, Plats.net, Fred. Co. Circuit Court, Land Survey, Subdivision, and Condominium Plats, access through www.mdarchives.state.md.us. *Eilers Request* was not patented by Frederick Eiler until 1814 according to notes on the Certificate envelope, recorded in Patent Liber JB No. B, folio 489.

[25] Frederick Co. Patented Certificate, # 2565-52, MSA S 1197-2790, Plats.net, Fred. Co. Circuit Court, Land Survey, Subdivision, and Condominium Plats, access through www.mdarchives.state.md.us.

All U.S. Population Census record references are from HeritageQuest Online census database, www.heritagequestonline.com.

[27] Williams, p. 1458.

[28] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber WR 14, folio 463.

[29] Frederick Co. Land Records, Liber WR 16, folios 102-106.

[30] Frederick Co. Will Book, Liber HS 2, folio 449.

[31] Frederick Co. Land Record, JS 11, folio 422. The survey for Frederick, Jr. and Adam and a reference to the survey for Jacob begin on folio 421.

[32] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber JS 29, folio 513.

[33] Frederick Co. Land Record, JS 11, folio 421.

[34] Frederick Co. Land Record, JS 40, folio 269.

[35] Frederick Co. Land Record, HS 11, folio 347.

[36] Frederick Co. Land Record, HS 21, folio 197.

[37] Frederick Co. Land Record, ES 4, folio 413.

[38] Frederick Co. Land Record, HS 11, folio 347.

[39] Williams, pp. 168-169.

[40] Frederick Co. Will Book TLMcL 1, folio 377.

[41] *Archives of Maryland Online,* Vol. 199, page 554, www.mdarchives.state.md.us.

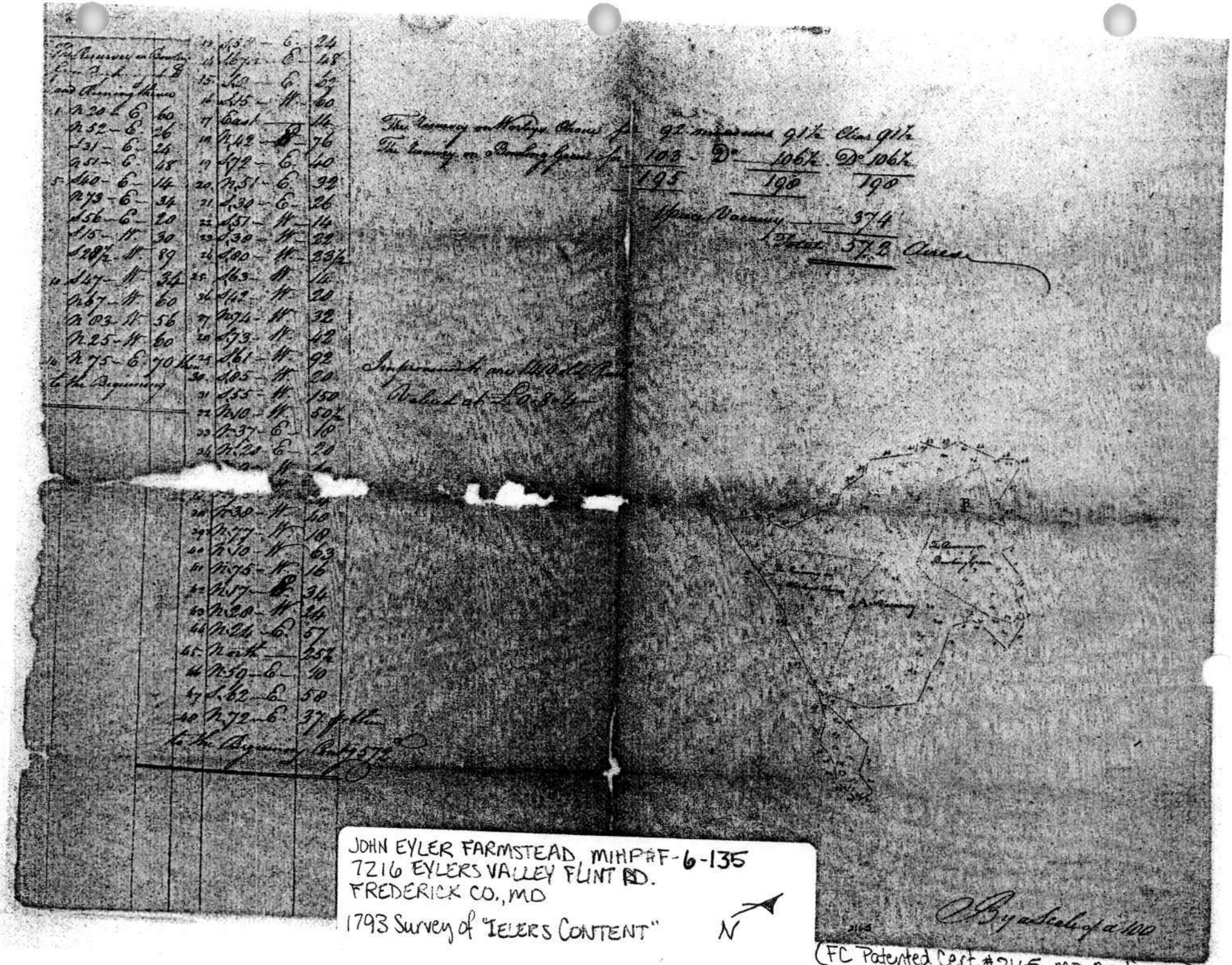
[42] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber DHH 5, folio 326.

[43] Frederick Co. Equity Book ECW 16, page 283.

[44] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber DHH 5, folio 326 and Frederick Co. Equity Book ECW 16, page 283.

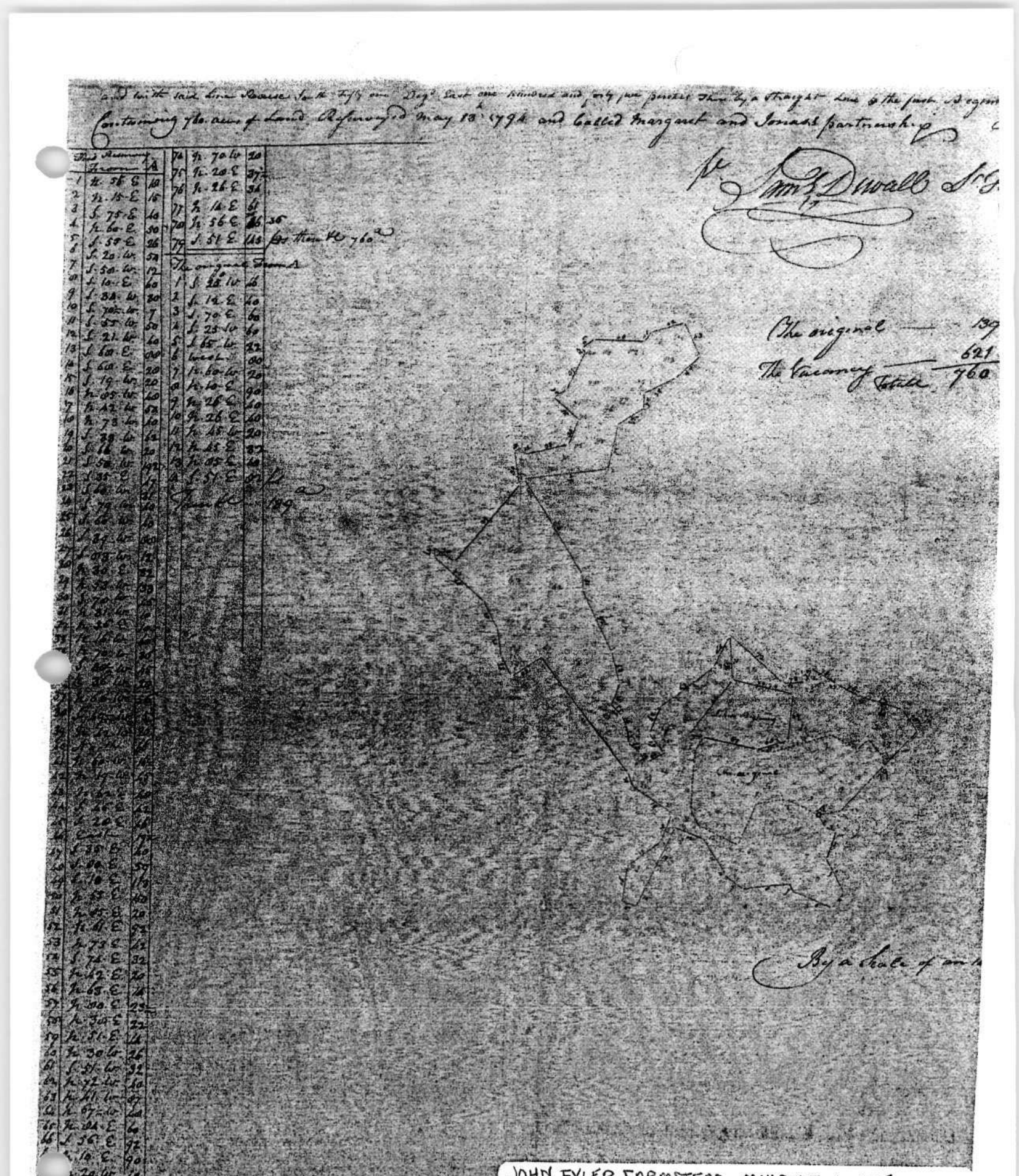
[45] Frederick Co. Land Records, Liber HWB 304, folio 216 (1913, Wilhide to Masser), Liber 446, folio 370 (1945, Masser to Late), Liber 506, folio 239 (1952 Late to Sponseller), Liber 615, folio 523 (1959, Sponseller to Royer), Liber 614, folio 429 (1960, Royer executors to Jennie Royer), Liber 645, folio 502 (1960, Royer to Warthen).

[46] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber 1478, folio 388.



JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD, MIHP#F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT RD.
FREDERICK CO., MD
1793 Survey of "IELERS CONTENT"

(FC Patented Cert #2165, MD Archives)



JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD, MIHP#F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT RD.
FREDERICK CO., MD

N

1794 Survey of "Margaret + Jonas's Partnership"
(FC Patented Cert. #2565-52, MD Archives)

Charles Varlé 1808 N of Frederick and Washington C

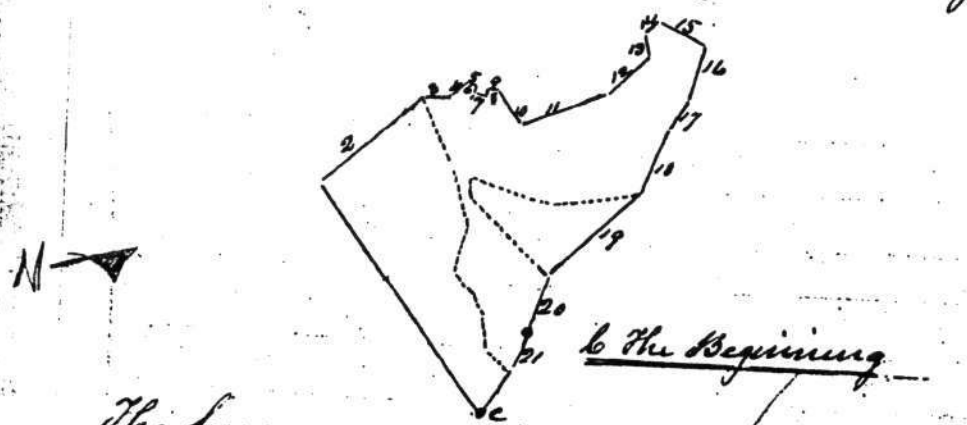
JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD
MIHP # F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT RD
FREDERICK CO., MD

planted [illegible] to a marked [illegible]
oak No. W 63 pt to a marked black oak and a marked white oak N 75° W 16 pt to two marked white oaks N 17° E 34 pt to a marked black oak and a stone planted N 28° W 24 pt to a marked white oak N 24° E 57 pt to three marked dogwoods north 25 pt pt to a marked chesnut and a marked chesnut oak and a stone planted N 59° E 10 pt to a marked white oak S 62° E 58 pt to a heap of stones N 72° E 37 pt to the first mentioned place of beginning. Containing 473 acres of land more or less Surveyed plotted and measured

28 June 1820 John Woodrow

Rec'd deliv'd the Owner the 20 Delby 1832

At the Request of Frederick Eyler Senr the following plot and courses is recorded August 22d 1820 to wit

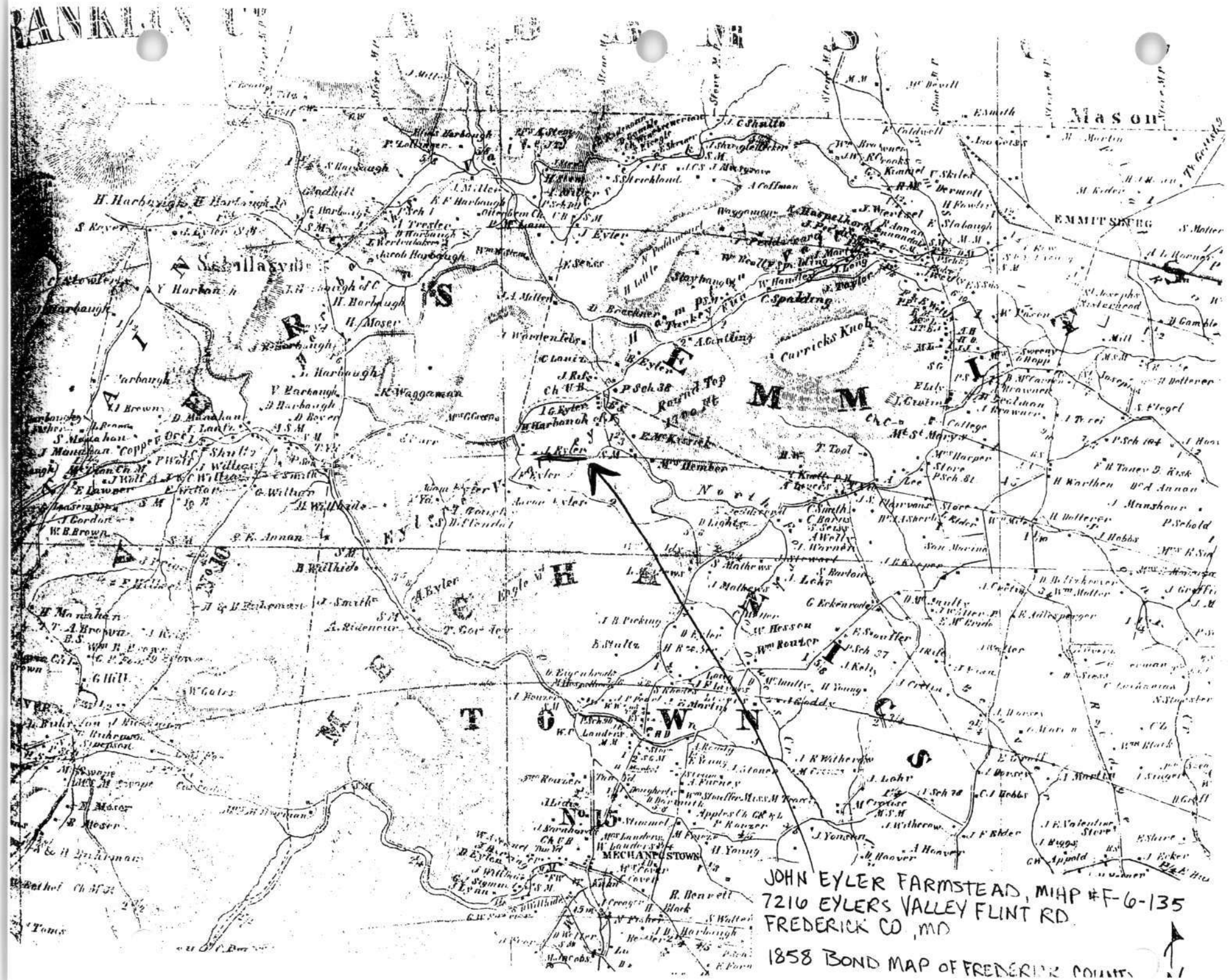


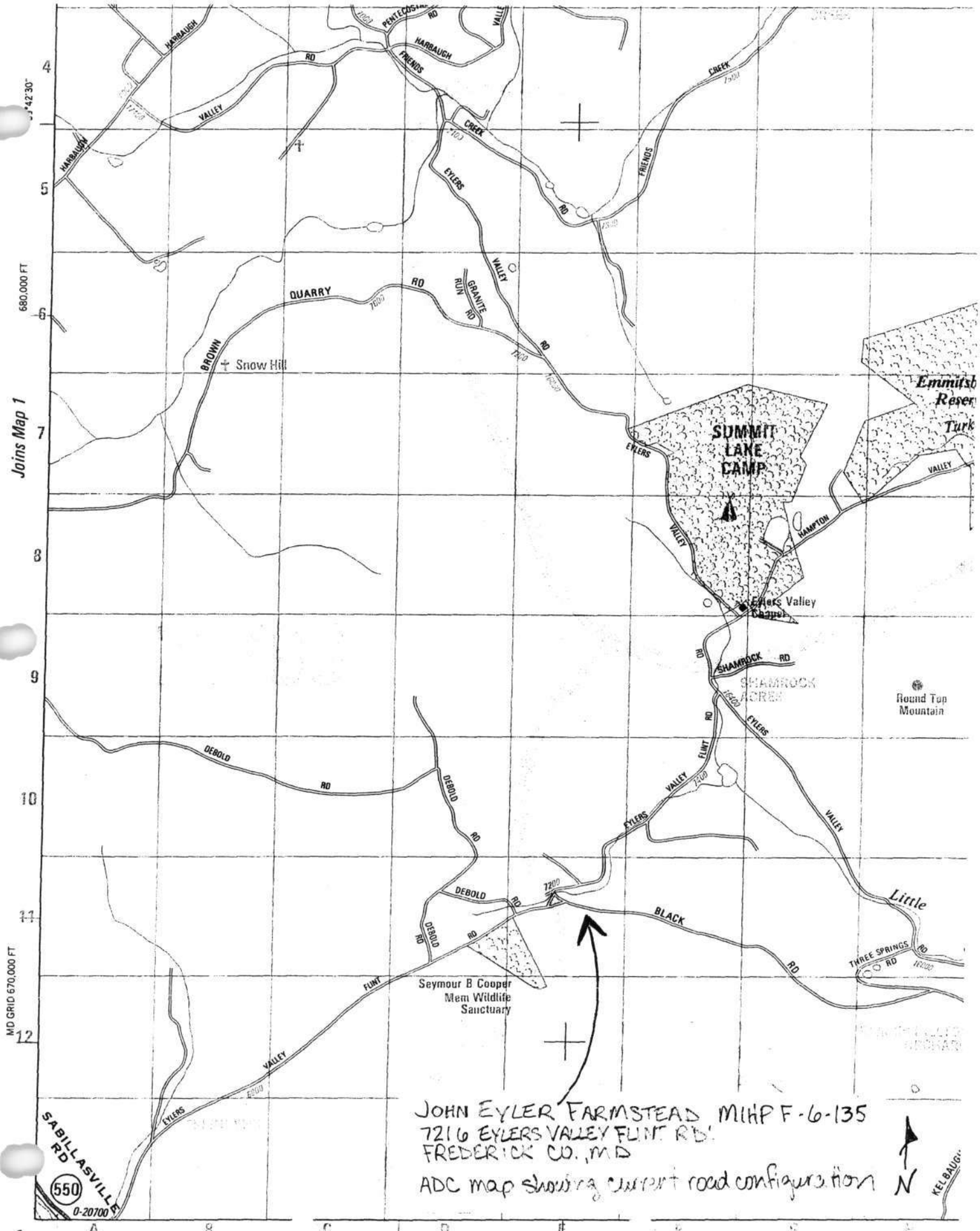
The Courses and distances of a parcel of land to be conveyed by Frederick Eyler Senior to his son John Eyler consisting of part of a tract of land called Selers Content a tract of land called

notch between 6, 7, and 8, line 7 follows "the middle of the lane"

JOHN EYLER'S HOMESTEAD MIHP #F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT RD.
FREDERICK CO., MD

Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber JS 11, Folio 42

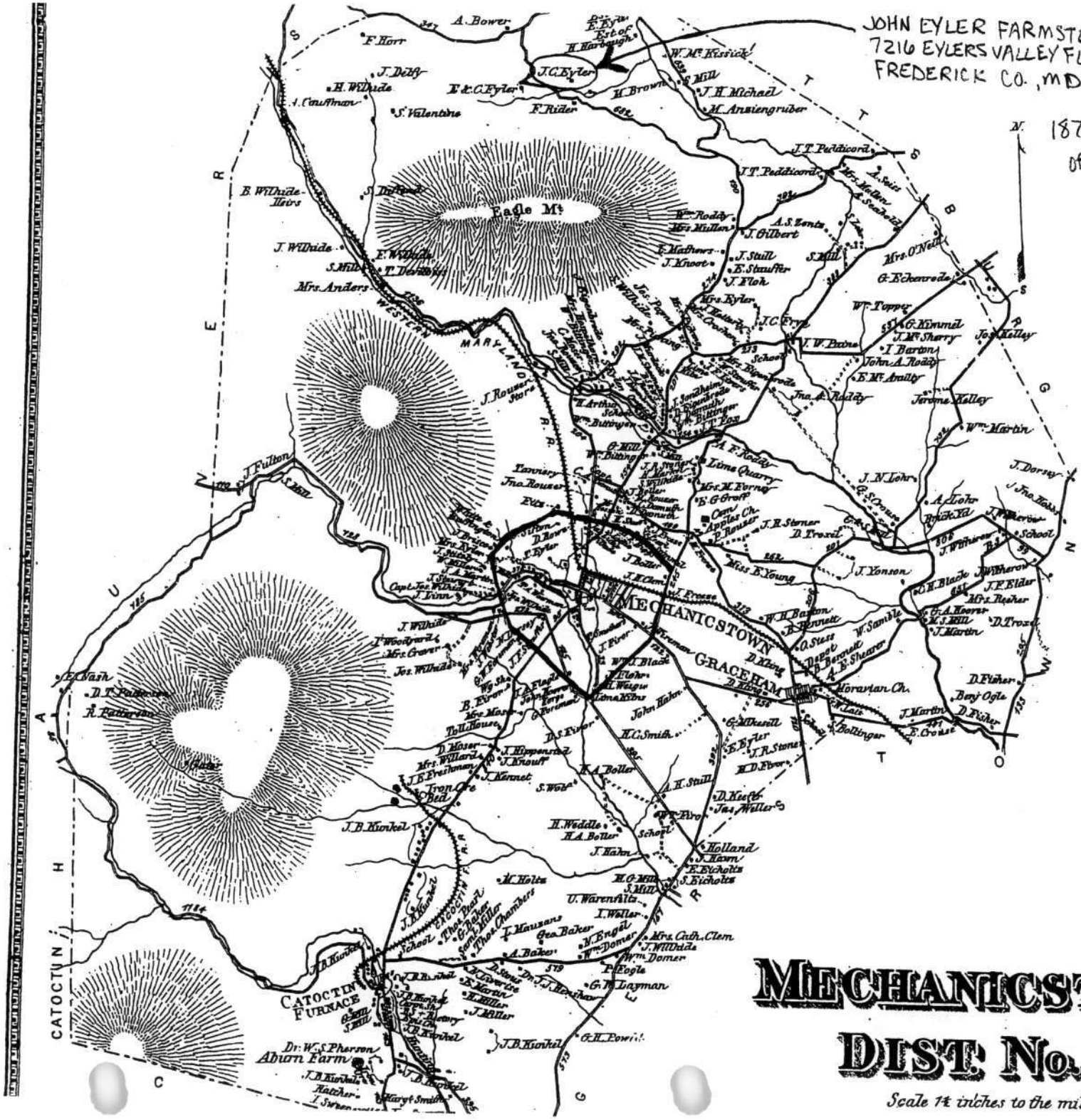

Mason
EMMITSBURG
Sabillasville
Carricks Knob
Round Top
Copper Ore
Eyler
Harbaugh
Waggaman
Hemler
Mechanicstown
JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD, MIHP #F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT RD
FREDERICK CO, MD
1858 BOND MAP OF FREDERICK COUNTY



JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD MIHP F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT RD.
FREDERICK CO., MD
ADC map showing current road configuration

JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD, MIHP # F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT RD.
FREDERICK CO., MD

1873 TITUS ATLAS
OF FREDERICK CO.


Eagle Mt
MECHANICSTOWN
GRACEHAM
CATOCTIN FURNACE
WESTERN MARYLAND R.R.
CATOCTIN
Moravian Ch.
Holland
Abion Farm
Dr. W. S. Pherson
J. C. Eyler
Est. of H. Harbaugh
F. Rider
H. Brown
W. McKissick
J. H. Michael
M. Ansiengruber
J. T. Peddicord
A. S. Zentz
J. Gilbert
J. Still
E. Stauffer
J. Floh
Mrs. Eyler
J. C. Frey
J. W. Prune
G. Echenrode
W. Topper
G. Kimmel
J. McSherry
I. Burton
John A. Roddy
E. McAnulty
Jno. A. Roddy
Jerome Kelley
Wm. Martin
J. Dorsey
J. Jno. Hess
J. N. Lohr
A. Lohr
Brick Rd.
School
J. Yonson
C. H. Blade
J. P. Elder
Mrs. Reiher
G. A. Koerner
M. S. Mill
J. Martin
D. Troxel
W. Semile
D. Fisher
Benj. Ogle
J. Martin
E. Crouse
Bollinger
J. Fulton
J. Rouzer Store
Jno. Rouzer
Lime Quarry
A. F. Roddy
Mrs. M. Forney
B. G. Groff
J. R. Sterner
Miss E. Young
W. H. Barton
B. Bennett
O. Stutz
A. B. Sheaver
J. Wilhide
J. Woodward
Mrs. Grover
Jos. Wilhide
E. Wash
D. T. Patterson
R. Patterson
Tollhouse
D. Moser
J. Hippenstiel
J. Knouff
J. Kunnet
Iron Ore Bed
J. B. Kunkel
H. Weddle
H. A. Boller
J. Hahn
M. Holtz
U. Warenfeltz
I. Weller
Geo. Baker
A. Baker
W. Engel
Wm. Domer
Mrs. Cath. Clem
J. Wilhide
P. Fogle
G. H. Layman
J. B. Kunkel
G. H. Powell
Harvey Smith
Hatcher
B. Wilhide Heirs
J. Wilhide
Mrs. Anders
J. Rouzer
Jno. Rouzer
Fitz
Lanney
Capt. Jos. Wilhide
J. Vinn
J. Wilhide
Jos. Wilhide
B. Eyler
J. A. Flagle
John Eyler
Jos. Eyler
G. Furstenal
John Hahn
D. S. Fisher
H. C. Smith
E. Eyler
J. R. Stone
H. D. Fisher
A. H. Still
D. Kiefer
Jas. Miller
Holland
J. Hann
E. Nicholls
S. Nicholls
S. Mill
J. Mauzans
Thos. Chambers
Sam. Miller
G. Reiher
Thos. Pearl
J. Kunkel
J. B. Kunkel
D. Stout
Dr. J. J. Mershon
J. Miller
H. Miller
H. Martin
J. B. Kunkel
J. B. Kunkel
Hatcher
J. Swan
Harvey Smith
Eagle
Tollhouse
Iron Ore Bed
Lime Kiln
Mrs. Mason
B. Eyler
Mrs. Willard
J. B. Freelman
J. Knouff
J. Kunnet
Jas. Miller
Holland
J. Hann
E. Nicholls
S. Nicholls
S. Mill
U. Warenfeltz
I. Weller
Geo. Baker
A. Baker
W. Engel
Wm. Domer
Mrs. Cath. Clem
J. Wilhide
P. Fogle
G. H. Layman
J. B. Kunkel
G. H. Powell
Harvey Smith
Hatcher
J. Swan
School
Dr. J. J. Mershon
J. Miller
H. Miller
H. Martin
D. Stout
J. B. Kunkel
Dr. W. S. Pherson
Abion Farm
J. B. Kunkel
Hatcher
J. Swan
Harvey Smith
School
Thos. Pearl
Sam. Miller
G. Reiher
Thos. Chambers
J. Mauzans

JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD, MIHP #F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT
FREDERICK CO., MD

FC PLAT BOOK 77, P. 149

CHECKED 08/16/04 STB
CHECKED 10/07/04 STB

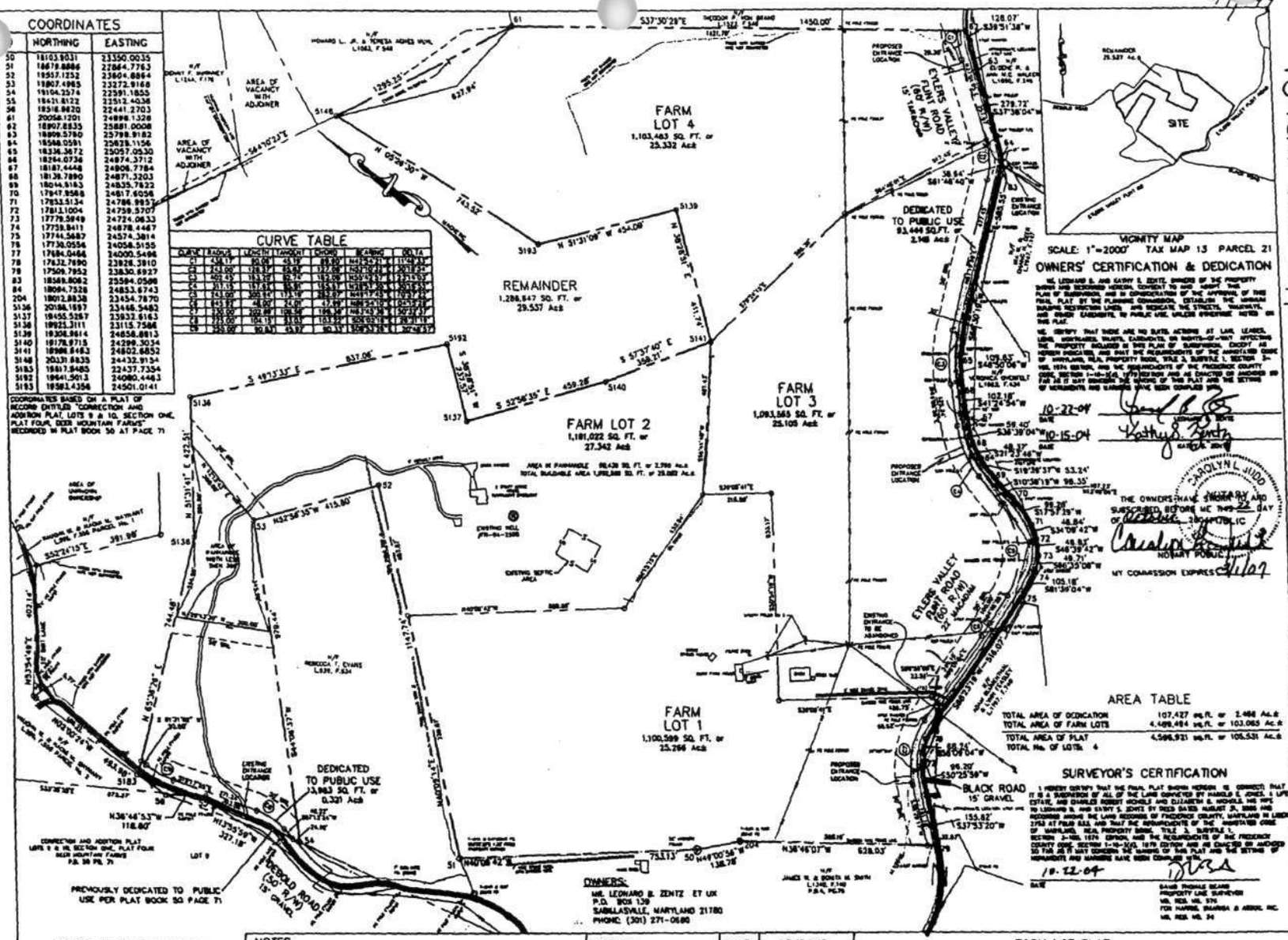
COORDINATES

	NORTHING	EASTING
50	18103.9031	23350.0035
51	18679.8886	22864.7763
52	18557.1252	23604.8864
53	18807.4985	23272.9168
54	19104.2574	22591.1855
55	18431.8122	22512.4038
56	18518.9820	22441.2703
61	20056.1201	24898.1328
62	18907.8835	25881.0008
63	18809.5780	25798.9182
64	18568.0591	25828.1156
65	18336.3672	25057.0530
66	18264.0736	24974.3712
67	18187.4448	24806.7784
68	18139.7890	24871.3203
69	18044.6163	24835.7622
70	17947.9568	24817.6056
71	17853.5134	24786.9957
72	17812.1004	24759.5707
73	17779.5849	24724.0833
74	17759.8411	24678.4467
75	17744.5687	24574.3814
76	17730.0556	24058.5155
77	17684.0466	24000.5494
78	17632.7690	23928.3910
79	17509.7952	23830.6927
83	18569.8062	25584.0588
84	18084.7528	24853.6743
204	18012.8838	23454.7870
5136	20184.1697	23466.5482
5137	19455.5267	23932.6163
5138	19921.3111	23115.7584
5139	18308.8414	24858.8813
5140	19178.9715	24298.3034
5141	19598.8483	24802.6852
5148	20131.8835	24432.9134
5183	19817.8485	22437.7354
5192	19641.5013	24080.4483
5193	19581.4356	24501.0141

CURVE TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	LENGTH	TANGENT	CHORD	BEARING	DELTA
C1	436.17'	80.08'	40.19'	80.00'	N43°54'31"E	11°08'48"
C2	424.00'	128.37'	64.96'	127.88'	N35°10'21"E	30°18'02"
C3	400.45'	183.37'	93.34'	181.78'	N35°42'12"E	32°11'53"
C4	317.19'	117.63'	59.51'	116.91'	N38°57'30"E	20°51'33"
C5	243.00'	300.14'	173.19'	282.07'	N49°17'25"E	70°47'44"
C6	243.00'	46.00'	23.03'	45.93'	N86°54'10"E	10°51'18"
C7	330.00'	202.84'	106.56'	199.74'	N61°13'34"E	35°12'47"
C8	275.00'	104.19'	53.04'	103.59'	S56°02'16"E	21°42'11"
C9	325.00'	90.83'	45.87'	90.53'	S58°53'28"E	32°04'37"

COORDINATES BASED ON A PLAT OF RECORD ENTITLED "CORRECTION AND ADDITION PLAT, LOTS 9 & 10, SECTION ONE, PLAT FOUR, DEER MOUNTAIN FARMS" RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 30 AT PAGE 71



OWNERS' CERTIFICATION & DEDICATION

WE, LEONARD B. AND KATHY S. ZENTZ, OWNERS OF THE PROPERTY SHOWN AND DESCRIBED HEREON, CONSENT TO THE ADOPTION OF THE PLAN OF SUBDIVISION, AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE APPROVAL OF THIS PLAT, BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION, ESTABLISH THE MINIMUM BUILDING RESTRICTION LINES, AND DEDICATE THE STREETS, THOROUGHFARES, AND OTHER EASEMENTS, TO PUBLIC USE, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THIS PLAT.

WE, HEREBY, THAT THERE ARE NO SUITS, ACTIONS AT LAW, LEASES, LIENS, MORTGAGES, TRUSTS, EASEMENTS, OR RIGHTS-OF-WAY AFFECTING THE PROPERTY INCLUDED IN THIS PLAN OF SUBDIVISION, EXCEPT AS HEREIN INDICATED, AND THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND, REAL PROPERTY ARTICLE, TITLE 3, SUBTITLE 1, SECTION 3-108, 1974 EDITION, AND THE ORDINANCES OF THE FREDERICK COUNTY CODE, SECTION 1-16-5(d), 1979 EDITION AND AS DIRECTED OR AMENDED FOR AS IT MAY PERTAIN TO THE MAKING OF THIS PLAT AND THE SETTING OF MONUMENTS AND MARKERS HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

10-22-04 DATE
10-15-04 DATE

THE OWNERS HAVE SIGNED TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS 22 DAY OF October, 2004

NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 4/1/07

CAROLYN L. JUDD

AREA TABLE

TOTAL AREA OF DEDICATION	107,427 sq.ft. or 2.466 Ac.±
TOTAL AREA OF FARM LOTS	4,489,494 sq.ft. or 103.065 Ac.±
TOTAL AREA OF PLAT	4,596,921 sq.ft. or 105.531 Ac.±
TOTAL No. OF LOTS: 4	

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FINAL PLAT SHOWN HEREON IS CORRECT; THAT IT IS A SUBDIVISION OF ALL OF THE LAND CONVEYED BY HAROLD E. JONES, I, LIFE ESTATE, AND CHARLES ROBERT NICHOLS AND ELIZABETH E. NICHOLS, HIS WIFE TO LEONARD B. AND KATHY S. ZENTZ BY DEED DATED AUGUST 3, 1988 AND RECORDED AMONG THE LAND RECORDS OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND IN LIBER 2753 AT FOLIO 633, AND THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND, REAL PROPERTY ARTICLE, TITLE 3, SUBTITLE 1, SECTION 3-108, 1974 EDITION, AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FREDERICK COUNTY CODE, SECTION 1-16-5(d), 1979 EDITION AND AS CHANGED OR AMENDED SO FAR AS IT MAY PERTAIN TO THE MAKING OF THIS PLAT AND THE SETTING OF MONUMENTS AND MARKERS HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

10-22-04 DATE

DAVID THOMAS BEARD
PROPERTY LINE SURVEYOR
MD. REG. NO. 576
FOR HARRIS, SMARIGA & ASSOC. INC.
MD. REG. NO. 24

OWNERS:
MR. LEONARD B. ZENTZ ET UX
P.O. BOX 139
SABILLASVILLE, MARYLAND 21780
PHONE: (301) 271-0680

NOTES:
1. THIS PLAT WAS PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE REPORT.
2. SITE IS ZONED RESOURCE CONSERVATION (RC).
3. A 6' WIDE DRAINAGE & UTILITY EASEMENT IS RESERVED ALONG ALL LOT LINES.
4. APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE FOR YOUR APPROVAL OF THE INDICATED TRANSFER OF LAND FOR THE USE AS A FARM OR AN ADDITION TO A FARM; SUCH LAND TO BE USED FOR CROPS, PASTURE, OR OTHER PURSUITS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH FARMING. ANY FUTURE SUBDIVISION OF THIS LAND WILL BE SUBMITTED IN THE REGULAR MANNER FOR APPROVAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE EXISTING REGULATIONS.
5. FUTURE SUBDIVISION ON EITHER EYLERS VALLEY FLINT ROAD AND/OR DEBOLD ROAD WILL REQUIRE THE ROAD(S) TO BE UPGRADED TO THE MINIMUM 16 FOOT WIDTH AND STANDARD ROAD LAYBACK WORK, OR AS MODIFIED BY FREDERICK COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALONG THE PREVIOUSLY DEDICATED ROAD FRONTAGE.
6. ACCESS TO DEBOLD ROAD AND EYLERS VALLEY FLINT ROAD IS DENIED EXCEPT AT EXISTING AND PROPOSED ENTRANCE LOCATIONS.

SYMBOLS:
O T-BAR TO BE SET EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

MINIMUM BUILDING RESTRICTION LINES
FRONT: 50'
REAR: 50'
SIDE: 50'

DATE	REVISIONS
8/16/04	REVISED FOR COMMENTS 04-103 7/30/04
9/10/04	REVISED FOR COMMENTS 04-103 8/27/04
10/07/04	REVISED FOR COMMENTS 04-103 10/05/04

STATE OF MARYLAND LAND SURVEYOR BOARD
DAVID THOMAS BEARD
576
PROPERTY LINE SURVEYOR

TITLE GUARANTEE NEEDED
H. Collard

TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT:
THIS PLAT COMPLIES WITH SECTION 1-16-5(d) OF THE FREDERICK COUNTY SUBDIVISION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

10-27-04 Gary N. Lung
DATE FREDERICK COUNTY PLANNING DIRECTOR

FARM LOT PLAT
FARM LOTS 1 - 4
ZENTZ FARM LOTS

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED AS "NORTH TRACT" IN PLAT BOOK 4 PAGE 76
SITUATED ON DEBOLD ROAD
& EYLERS VALLEY FLINT ROAD
THURMONT ELECTION DISTRICT No. 15
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
SCALE: 1"=200' JUNE, 2004

Harris, Smariga & Associates, Inc.
Planners/Engineers/Surveyors
125 South Carroll Street, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
(301) 662-4488

Recorded _____ Plat Book _____ Page _____ Job No. 621

FILED FOR RECORD
2004 OCT 28 A 9:24
SANDRA K. DALTON

LOT 4
1,103,483 SQ. FT. or
25.332 Ac±

REMAINDER
1,286,647 SQ. FT. or
29.537 Ac±

FARM LOT 2
1,191,022 SQ. FT. or
27.342 Ac±

FARM LOT 3
1,093,565 SQ. FT. or
25.105 Ac±

FARM LOT 1
1,100,599 SQ. FT. or
25.266 Ac±

DEDICATED TO PUBLIC USE
93,444 SQ.FT. or
2.145 Ac±

EYLERS VALLEY FLINT ROAD (60' R/W) 22' MACADAM

BLACK ROAD
15' GRAVEL

SCALE: 1"=2000'

OWNERS' CERTIFIC

THE OWN SUBSCRIBED OF

MY COMMISS

AREA TAE

TOTAL AREA OF DEDICATION	107
TOTAL AREA OF FARM LOTS	4,489
TOTAL AREA OF PLAT	4,596
TOTAL No. OF LOTS: 4	

SURVEYOR'S CERTI

10-22-04

OWNERS:
MR. LEONARD B. ZENTZ ET UX
P.O. BOX 139
SABILLASVILLE, MARYLAND 21780
PHONE: (301) 271-0680

ED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE REPORT.
E CONSERVATION (RC).
UTILITY EASEMENT IS RESERVED ALONG ALL LOT LINES.

MADE FOR YOUR APPROVAL OF THE INDICATED TRANSFER AS A FARM OR AN ADDITION TO A FARM; SUCH LAND TO ASTURE, OR OTHER PURSUITS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH SUBDIVISION OF THIS LAND WILL BE SUBMITTED IN THE UPPROVAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE

EITHER EYLERS VALLEY FLINT ROAD AND/OR DEBOLD ROAD(S) TO BE UPGRADED TO THE MINIMUM 16 FOOT OAD LAYBACK WORK, OR AS MODIFIED BY FREDERICK ZONING AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALONG TED RO FRONTAGE.
D AN RS VALLEY FLINT ROAD IS DENIED EXCEPT AT ENTI LOCATIONS.

SYMBOLS:
O T-BAR TO BE SET EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

MINIMUM BUILDING RESTRICTION LINES
FRONT: 50'
REAR : 50'
SIDE : 50'

DATE	REVISIONS
8/10/04	REVISED PER COMMENTS DATED 7/28/04
9/10/04	REVISED PER COMMENTS DATED 8/27/04
10/07/04	REVISED PER COMMENTS DATED 10/06/04

STATE OF MARYLAND
DAVID THOMAS BEARD
No. 576
REGISTERED
PROPERTY LINE SURVEYOR

FARM LOT PLAT
FARM LOTS 1 – 4
ZENTZ FARM LOTS
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED AS "NORTH TRACT" IN PLAT BOOK
SITUATED ON DEBOLD ROAD
& EYLERS VALLEY FLINT ROAD
THURMONT ELECTION DISTRICT No.15
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
SCALE: 1"=200' JUNE, 2004

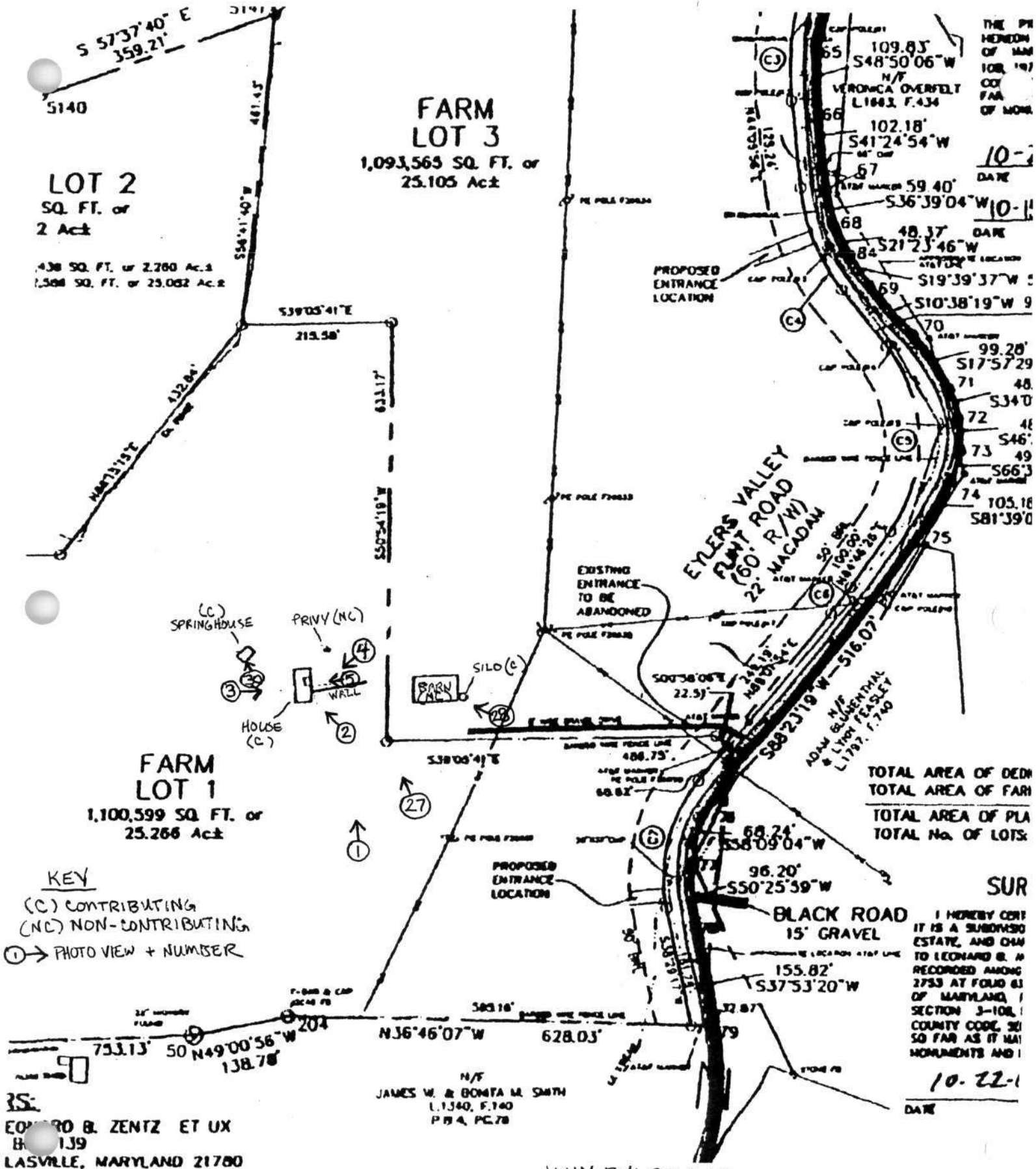
Harris, Smariga & Associates, Inc.
Planners/Engineers/Surveyors
125 South Carroll Street, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
(301) 662-4488

JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD, MIHP #F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT RD.
FREDERICK CO., MD

Recorded _____ Plat Book _____ Page _____

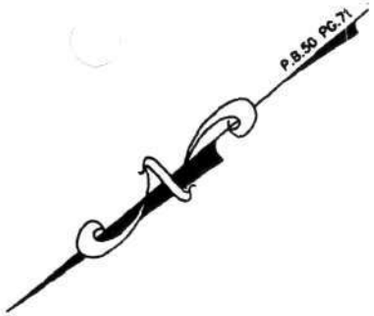
MSA SSu 1

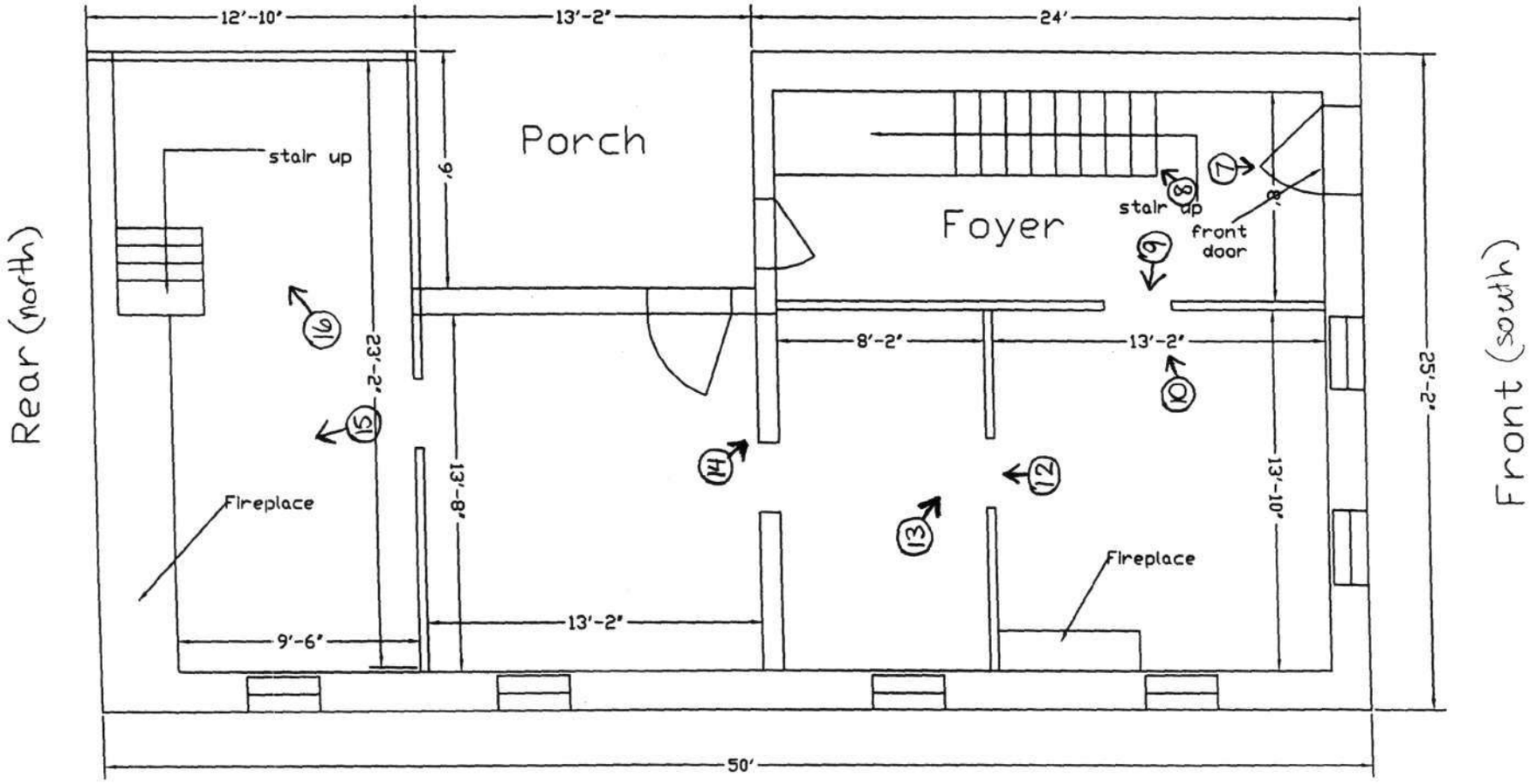
PROPERTY BOUNDARY, FARM LOT 1 AND 3



JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD, MIHP#F-6-135
7216 EYLERS VALLEY FLINT RD.
FREDERICK CO., MD

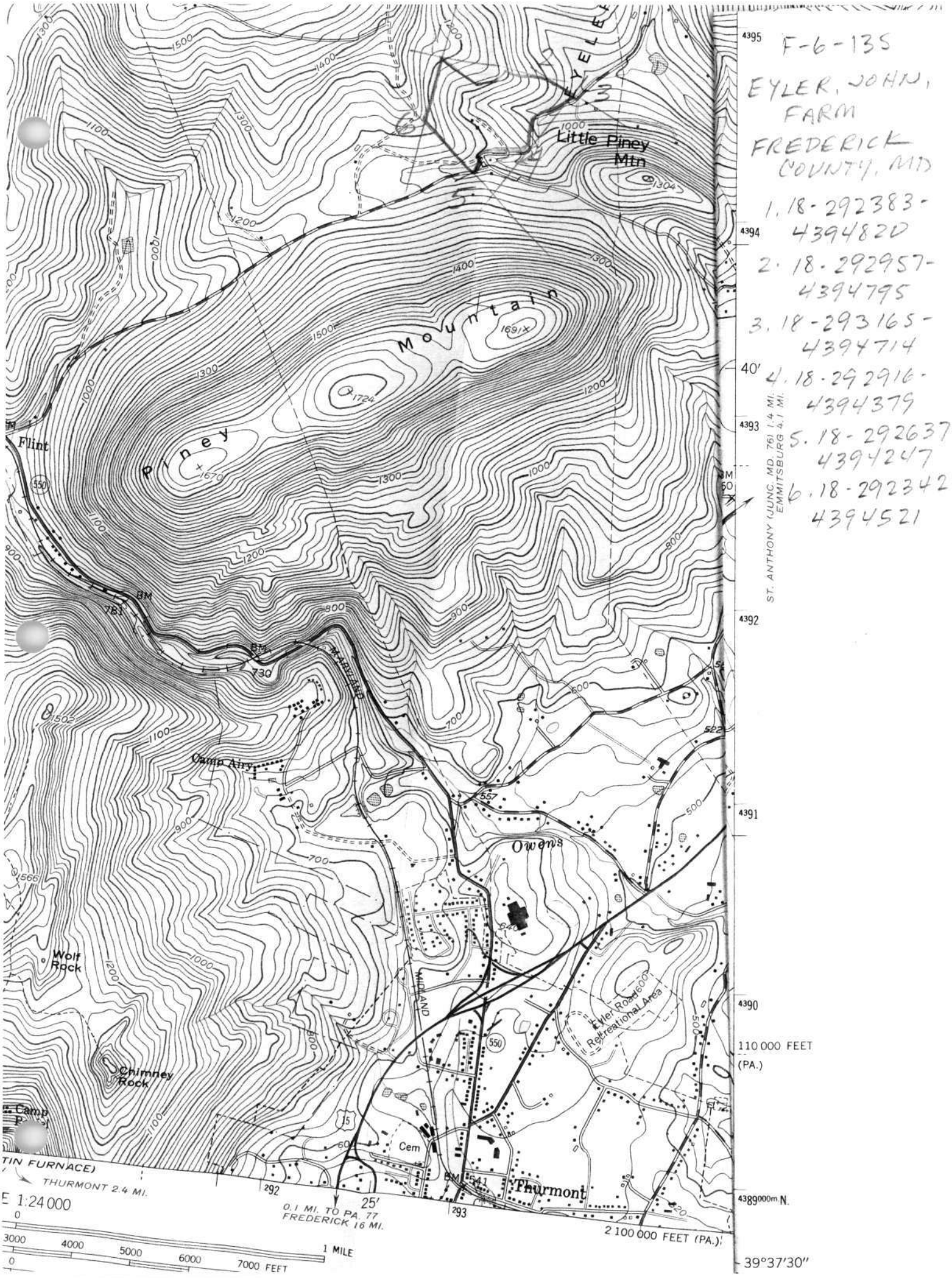
SITE MAP W/ PHOTO VIEW + NUMBER





JOHN EYLER FARMSTEAD, MIHP #F-6-135

7216 EylersValleyFlint Road
Sabillasville MD, FREDERICK CO.
First Floor Plan / PHOTO VIEW + NUMBER


F-6-135
EYLER, JOHN, FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
1. 18-292383-4394820
2. 18-292957-4394795
3. 18-293165-4394714
4. 18-292916-4394379
5. 18-292637-4394247
6. 18-292342-4394521
Little Piney Mtn
Piney Mountain
Flint
Camp Airy
Owens
Wolf Rock
Chimney Rock
Camp
Thurmont
Cem
Eyler Road Recreational Area
MARYLAND
MIDLAND
ST. ANTHONY (JUNC. MD. 761 1.4 MI. EMMITSBURG 4.1 MI.)
THURMONT 2.4 MI.
0.1 MI. TO PA. 77
FREDERICK 16 MI.
110 000 FEET (PA.)
2 100 000 FEET (PA.)
4389000m N.
39°37'30"
1:24 000
1 MILE
7000 FEET