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 Woods Mill Farm

other names/site number F-8-54

## 2. Location

street & number 11210 Cash Smith Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Woodsboro ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21798

## 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 6-28-07

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: — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ 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:)

Woods Mill Farm
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 | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | 1 | structures |
| | | objects |
| 3 | 3 | 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
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick
roof Wood
other Wood

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

## 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)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

ca.1770-1839

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1770 (house, smokehouse)
ca. 1835 (barn)

**Significant Person**
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Col. Joseph Wood

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

**Previous documentation on 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:

Maryland Historical Trust

Woods Mill Farm
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 25 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 Paula S. Reed, Ph.D, architectural historian; Edie Wallace, historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc. date May 2006

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 James and Judith Miller

street & number P.O. Box 202 telephone 301-845-2581

city or town Woodsboro state Maryland zip code 21798

**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 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 ond 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 of Property

Summary:

The Woods Mill Farm, including the Colonel Joseph Wood house and associated buildings is located on the west side of Cash Smith Road and on the north side of Israel Creek a short distance northeast of Woodsboro in Frederick County, Maryland. The house sits on a slight ridge above the creek and faces south, overlooking the creek and the approach to the property. The village of Woodsboro is visible off to the southwest. The nominated property consists of 25 acres, which remain consolidated from the Woods Mill land that contained 223 ¼ acres when fully assembled in 1787. As configured today, the property includes a brick Georgian style house dating from ca. 1770, with additions, an early nineteenth century brick and stone smoke house, a brick Pennsylvania type barn, dating from the ca. 1830s, a modern equipment shed and a modern brick garage, as well as a tall brick privacy wall along Cash Smith Road. The 7 ½ acre portion of the property on the west side of Cash Smith Road includes the house, smoke house, barn and ponds. The garage is located on the east side of the road on the remainder of the property, an approximately 17 ½ acre parcel which follows Israel Creek upstream.

General Description:

The house is an unusual example of an 18th century brick, Georgian style manor house in Frederick County. Built about 1770, the house, although it has had some additions and alterations, retains a high degree of integrity of materials, workmanship and design, along with its preserved setting and location. The house is a two story, five bay brick dwelling with a hipped roof and inside end chimneys. Bricks are laid in Flemish bond at the front (south) elevation and west elevation, and in common bond with a 3:1 stretcher to header ratio at other elevations. A molded brick watertable, and a brick belt course, three bricks in width embellish the west, south and east elevations. At the rear of the house and at the northwest corner are late 20th century additions, the first a kitchen and family room area and another living area which links the two story smoke house with the main house. Although attached, the additions are distinctly distinguishable from the original construction.

Windows have been altered more than once, and currently contain six over six light sash in narrow frames, and replacement brick jack arches. An earlier replacement campaign appears to have taken place in the early or mid 19th century. The main entrance is located in the central bay of the front elevation and consists of a transom with five lights over an early 19th century six panel door. This door has like the windows been altered, yet retains the overall character of the house. The back door is an original one with a massive double thick leaf with six raised panels on the outer surface and tongue and groove boards forming a herring-bone pattern on the inside surface. There is no transom associated with the back door. Another original doorway is located in the east wall opening onto Cash

Smith Road. The door is a late 20th century replacement, but the six light transom above and the brick segmentally arched header reveal 18th century construction.

Encircling the house is a full modillioned cornice with ovolo and dentil trim. The hipped roof is currently covered with wood shingles. Brick chimneys with corbelled tops extend from inside each end wall.

The rear elevation (north side) has three bays. Exposed joists ends above the first story west bay of the rear wall suggest that there was once some sort of wing or porch over part of the back wall. Attached to the rear wall of the house currently is a modern one story hipped roofed stone kitchen addition. Attached to the northwest corner of the house is another addition, a one and a half story hip roofed brick addition, which in turn attaches to the gable roofed two story smoke house. The area around the northwest section of the house, the lawn is terraced and held by a poured concrete retaining wall.

The interior of the house has four rooms at the first story separated by a central stair hall and passageway. Two approximately equal-sized rooms are located to the west of the passageway, and two rooms, one larger than the other are located east of the hallway. The southeast room has a fireplace against the east wall and the southwest room has a diagonal fireplace across its northwest corner. The northwest room once had a similar diagonal fireplace across its southwest corner. The chimney base for it survives in the cellar.

The central passageway/stair hall has front and rear doors and the staircase rising against the east wall. Behind the staircase, under the landing is a door leading into the northeast room. The staircase is fairly steep with a turned newel post and a flattened handrail with grip. Balusters are turned with three per step. The ends of the risers are trimmed with carved scrolls and the remainder of the staircase has fielded raised panels. Chair rail around the hallway has a large ovolo molding on the top rail with a large-scale beaded cavetto beneath. The lower rail is finished with a bead at the bottom edge. Molded plaster decoration embellishes the ceiling. This refinement may date from the early 19th century, since it seems more delicate than the massive Georgian character of the original trim. The front door is quite wide and has six raised panels and a rim set cast iron lock with a brass knob. It hangs on four butt hinges beneath a five light transom. The door also appears to be a replacement. However, the double fielded architrave with ovolo back band appears to be an original feature. The back door is original with its double surfaces. Hung on HL hinges, its exterior surface has six raised panels, while the interior surface has a beaded tongue and groove herring bone pattern.

The southeast room is the largest of the first floor spaces and has a fireplace flat against the east wall with cupboards to its south. Some of the woodwork in this room appears to be early 19th century replacement material, but original chairrail and door and window trim remains. Behind this room is a small room in the northeast corner. It has a door to the exterior, opening almost directly onto Cash Smith Road. The entrance is an original feature of the house. The room also has doors opening into the kitchen addition and into the stair passage. A bathroom has been added into the corner of this room.

On the opposite side of the passageway, on the west side of the house are two rooms of approximately the same size. The southwest room retains its original diagonal fireplace, and the northwest room has had its fireplace removed, but the pier for it survives in the basement. Trim around the windows and doors of the southwest room was replaced in the early 19th century with deeply cut symmetrical molding and decorated corner blocks.

The second floor is laid out similarly to the first floor. Mantelpieces retain their original crossette trim, as well as doors and windows. The staircase continues to the attic in an unusual manner. The stair to the attic is open and constricted into the northeast corner of the hallway in the

manner of a winder or ramp stair. The hand rail and baluster system is consistent for the entire staircase.

In the attic the original hipped roof framing system remains intact, along with the attic flooring attached with rose head wrought nails. Original flooring throughout the house is tongue and groove oak, attached with L-headed nails on the main floors, and rose head nails in the attic.

The cellar is finished with plastered walls. The entrance from the west has a wood lintel over the door which is scored to resemble a cut stone jack arch. An important feature of the cellar is a paneled door, an original exterior door, now set between two rooms in the cellar. The "exterior" surface of the door has six raised panels with the upper panels having arched tops resembling 18th century grave stones. The "interior" surface is herring bone patterned tongue and groove boards. The door retains HL hinges, although it is hung with additional 20th century hinges now. This door could perhaps have been the original front door to the house.

Smoke House: Standing to the northwest of the main house is a two story, two room stone and brick smoke house with a gabled roof. The first story level of the building is stone with the upper level constructed of brick. The brick portion of the building is laid in common bond with a 4:1 header stretcher ratio. Entrances are in the east gable end and now open into a modern addition which fills the space between the main house and the smoke house. The smoke house appears to date from the early 19th century.

Barn: Located to the north of the house is a Pennsylvania type brick end barn with a closed end forebay. The barn appears to date from the ca. 1830s, and has bricks laid in common bond with a 5:1 header to stretcher row ratio. The end walls have decorative pattern-work ventilators arranged to form upward pointing arrows or depicting gabled buildings. The interior bents are braced frame, hewn with queen posts.

Resource Count:

The house, smoke house and barn are considered to be contributing to the historic character of the property, along with the surrounding land. Not contributing are the modern equipment shed, brick garage and the brick privacy wall along Cash Smith Road.

*Statement of Resource Integrity*

While the house and the smoke house have been affected by the additions to the rear of the house, these components are clearly distinguishable from the historic buildings. The house retains its major structural components plus most interior woodwork and trim, including floors, doors, mantelpieces, and the staircase that characterize its early (ca. 1770) construction date. Most interior alterations are themselves historic, having been made in approximately the 1820s or 1830s. True colonial period architecture is indeed rare in west central Maryland, and this house, although altered somewhat retains most of its colonial period character-defining features. Likewise, the smoke house, while not as old as the main house, remains intact, despite being now attached to a modern addition. The barn is highly intact. Together the three contributing buildings and their open, rural setting retain integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association.

## Statement of Significance

Woods Mill Farm is significant under National Register Criterion B for its association with Col. Joseph Wood, founder of Woodsberry (now Woodsboro), in northern Frederick County, Maryland. Col. Wood established his home farm and built his Georgian styled manor house ca. 1770 shortly after his marriage in 1769. After serving in the Maryland Militia during the American Revolution, Wood patented *Woods Town Land*, on part of the former Monocacy Manor, and platted his town called "Woodsberry" on the east side of the Monocacy River. He remained on his home farm on his *Woods Mill Land* patent until 1792, shortly before his death. Woods Mill Farm derives additional significance under National Register Criterion C as a representative example of an early farmstead in rural Frederick County, comprising an 18th-century Georgian manor house and its associated smokehouse and an early 19th century brick end bank barn. The period of significance, ca. 1770-1839, begins with the presumed construction date of the house, the earliest structure on the property, and ends with the division of the property. During this period the resource substantially achieved its current form and appearance.

*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 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. Between 1710 and 1730 thousands of Germans, for the most part agrarians of various protestant religious groups (German Reformed, Lutheran, Moravian, Mennonite and Anabaptist) who had been persecuted in their homeland, 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. 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. In the 1720s, taking advantage of the intense

Maryland-Pennsylvania border controversy, Virginia Governor William Gooch granted the unhappy settlers from Pennsylvania land in his colony's northwest 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," one along the west side of the Monocacy River and turning west to cross Catoctin Mountain, and the other crossing to the east side of the river and continuing south.

The migration of settlers passing through Maryland provided the impetus for Lord Baltimore to open his backcountry for settlement. In 1724, 10,000 acres of Maryland's western land were surveyed for the proprietary manor known as Monocacy Manor on the east side of the Monocacy River, set aside for leaseholds rather than sale to settlers.[2] In 1732, Lord Baltimore began offering 200 acres of land for sale 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.[3] And in 1734, he established a second proprietary manor in his western land, Conococheague Manor on the north side of the upper Potomac River (later Washington County).[4]

It was not until after 1732, when Lord Baltimore established his attractive land acquisition policy that the migrating 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.[5] Many purchased their 100-300 acre farm-size parcels from wealthy speculators who patented large tracts to divide and sell for profit. Among these men were Daniel Dulany and Benjamin Tasker who both worked as leasing agents for Lord Baltimore's western manor lands. Notes historians Grace Tracey and John Dern:

> ...a study of the time table of the land's disposition shows that tracts possessed personally by the Agents themselves in the Frederick County area were sold or leased much faster and earlier than the land on his Lordship's Manor. It was not until August 23, 1741, over seventeen years after the initial survey, that the first parcel on "Monocacy Manor" was leased. By contrast, nearby land on "Dulany's Lot" had been sold as early as 1733.[6]

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:

> He went after his western enterprise with such ardor that his neighbors questioned his sanity. 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. Dulaney went on to contact Dutch shippers and encourage them to bring Palatine Germans to the infant port of Baltimore, where his younger son, Walter took them in hand. Then, to induce the immigrants to purchase from him, he sold farms on long-term mortgages and laid out a market town, Frederick, as a commercial center for the west on a large tract he owned. Thus, combining development with speculation, Dulaney enlarged a respectable fortune into an immense one.[7]

Following his 1744 purchase of *Taskers Chance* from the heirs of Benjamin Tasker, Daniel Dulany laid out the town of Frederick in 1745. Frederick County, established as a political entity in 1748, was

partitioned from Prince Georges County as settlement of western Maryland proceeded. Frederick Town became the new county seat and the center of political, religious, and commercial life for the western region of Maryland.[8]

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. By the last decade of the 18th century, Frederick County had as many as 80 grist mills and 300-400 stills, along with two glass works, two iron furnaces, two forges and two paper mills.[9] These industries show the dominance of grain production through the high number of mills and stills and the degree to which the area had developed marketable finished goods. By 1810, Frederick and Washington Counties were distilling 350,000 gallons of whiskey a year.[10]

The difficulties of travel helped to promote this development of regional commerce and manufacturing and the refined, rather than bulk commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. But transportation from central and western Maryland was still a problem. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac River was promoted as early as the 1760s.[11] Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so road transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. 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.[12] Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania.

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. Many more turnpikes connected formerly isolated regions along the way to the National Road system. In northern Frederick County the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike was completed in 1816, running from Westminster (now in Carroll County) through Mechanicstown (Thurmont) and connecting to the National Road in Hagerstown. By 1824, the Frederick-Emmitsburg Turnpike traveled a north-south route passing through Creagerstown just east of Mechanicstown.[13] 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.

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. But in 1852, the Maryland General Assembly chartered a railroad company that would later become the Western Maryland Railroad the Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick County Railroad. Difficult mountainous terrain and the interruptions of the Civil War slowed construction and it was not until March 1871 that the railroad arrived in Mechanicstown and continued westward:

> ...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.[14]

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.[15]

Throughout Maryland, the trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the 20th century. By 1910, Frederick was only the fourth largest city in Maryland with 10,411 people, behind Baltimore City, Cumberland, and Hagerstown.[16] 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. While agricultural pursuits continued, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy in Maryland declined.[17] In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.[18] As a result, many more farms converted to dairy, vegetable and orchards production, catering to the growing urban markets.

At the same time, 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. Trucking produce to markets replaced earlier forms of transportation, particularly the inter-urban electric railway that ran between Frederick and Hagerstown through the first decades of the 20th century. The Emmitsburg-Gettysburg Turnpike was designated part of the U.S. Route 15 highway system in 1927.[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.

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 landscape.[20]

*Architectural Context*

William Eddes, Lord Baltimore's Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis, made a trip through Frederick County in the late summer of 1772 and gave the following report quoted in T.J.C. Williams' History of Frederick County:

> I am just returned from an excursion to the frontier of this province, in which my curiosity was highly gratified. It is impossible to conceive a more rich and fertile

country than I have lately traversed; and when it becomes populous in proportion to its extent, Frederick County will, at least be equal to the most desirable establishment on this side of the Atlantic…

…The habitations of the planters in this remote district of the province, are in general of a rude construction; the timber with which they frame their dwellings seldom undergoing the operation of any tool except the axe. An apartment to sleep in, and another for domestic purposes, with a contiguous store-house, and conveniences for their live-stock, at present gratify their utmost ambition…[21]

No known buildings from Frederick County's initial settlement period beginning in the 1730s remain extant today. This is likely because the earliest buildings in the region were primarily of log construction, as described in 1772 by William Eddes. Records compiled in 1767 for the intended sale of proprietary manor lots, specifically for Monocacy Manor and Conococheague Manor both in Frederick County at the time, indicate that nearly all dwelling houses on manor lots were log, many of crude round log construction, and only a few timber frame structures.[22] Of the sixty-four occupied lots on Monocacy Manor in 1767, sixty were recorded with log dwellings; the remaining four were "unspecified."[23] Even thirty years later, the U.S. Direct Tax of 1798 in neighboring Adams County, Pennsylvania (the Frederick County record did not survive), records that 86% of all houses listed in Adams County were still of log construction, while only 7% were stone, 4% frame and 1% brick.[24]

The earliest extant houses constructed of stone in the region date from after 1750 (Shiefferstadt, MIHP #F-3-47; Glade Valley Farm, MIHP #F-8-151). However, examples span from the 18th century into the early 20th century with the largest number of stone houses dating from the middle third of the 19th century. Architectural survey records indicate that brick construction was on the rise in the late 18th century and became most prominent after 1830 (Mt. Pleasant/Morgan Property, MIHP #WA-II-1143; Araby/Thomas Farm, Monocacy Battlefield MIHP #F-3-42; Henry Zimmerman Farmstead, MIHP #F-1-176). Frame construction was at its peak between 1860 and 1900, reflecting the economy and ease of construction with balloon framing.

Architectural expression in Frederick County is largely vernacular interpretations of major stylistic trends from the 18th and 19th centuries: Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate. Usually three to five bays in width with stylish influence expressed with entrance and window treatment. There are a few early exceptions to this rule in the west-central region of Maryland. Predominantly English-owned manor houses in the region do exhibit architectural design more strictly in keeping with the popular trends of the period. In Washington County, the house known as Mt. Pleasant (MIHP #WA-II-1143) was probably built after 1770 by Joseph Chapline, Jr., son of the founder of Sharpsburg. It is constructed of brick closely following the Georgian architectural style, although not as detailed or expansive as those found in the eastern counties of Maryland (Bohemia Hall, MIHP #CE-32, Cecil County; Belair, MIHP #PG-71B-4, Prince Georges County).

The German imprint on regional architecture is clearly evident in the type of barns used by the farmers throughout the west-central region of Maryland. Large structures of frame with a bank or ramp at the back and a cantilevered forebay at the front, known at the time as "Swisser" or "Sweitzer" barns, the term leaves little doubt as to their origins.[25] Today more commonly called the Pennsylvania Bank Barn, these barns display subtle stylistic changes over time (see Robert Ensminger, The Pennsylvania Barn, 1992). The earliest log pen barns were generally replaced by the late 18th century with heavy timber-framed construction. Stone-end or stone barns appeared also during this period roughly 1790-1820. Regional availability of materials undoubtedly determined the use of stone construction for

barns, found mostly in Washington County. Similarly, brick-end barns are most common in south-central Pennsylvania but appear scattered throughout Frederick and Washington Counties. Typically dating ca.1830, the brick barns are noted for their creative and sometimes whimsical ventilation designs in the gable ends. By the middle of the 19th century, barn technology settled into the almost exclusive use of timber-frame construction and changed little until the introduction of modern dairy requirements beginning in the 1930s.

*Resource History*

In 1749, Joseph Wood [Sr.] was described as a Gentleman of Cecil County, Maryland in a Provincial record settling a dispute over a 1,260-acre tract in Cecil County called *Three Bohemian Sisters*. Wood, whose grandmother Francina was the daughter of Augustine Herman of *Bohemia Manor*, had 858 acres of the tract resurveyed in 1749 and called it *Francina*.[26] Clearly Joseph Wood [Sr.] was a gentleman of some standing in colonial eastern Maryland society, but sometime in the 1740s he made the decision to move his family to the western "barrens" of the province of Maryland.

It is not clear from the historic record exactly when Joseph Wood [Sr.] arrived with his family in the western Maryland lands that became part of Frederick County in 1748. As early as 1741 Joseph Wood [Sr.] obtained a lease for a 100-acre lot on Monocacy Manor, later known as Lot No. 56 or *Woods Farm*, leased on the lives of himself (b. ~1709) and his oldest son Robert (b.1736).[27] However, since Wood did not appear on the list of "Petitioners Seeking Creation of Frederick County" or among the list of "Petitioners Seeking Creation of All Saints' Parish," both submitted to the Maryland legislature in 1742, it seems likely they arrived after 1742.[28] But the Woods recorded the birth of their second son Joseph Wood, Jr. in the All Saints Parish records in 1743.[29] And by 1745, Joseph Wood [Sr.] was petitioning the Prince George County court concerning the road from "Monocacy Crick from where the road crosses the said crick from over the mountain to Annapolis to Pensilvania...[The inhabitants of] Monocacy, Israel and both Pipe Cricks...were very seldom warned to clear the road," and Wood was appointed overseer of the road.[30]

Good roads would be needed as the region continued to populate. In 1745, Frederick Town was laid out just south of Monocacy Manor and on the west side of Monocacy River. Three years later, in 1748, Frederick County was carved from Prince Georges County, encompassing all of the western lands of the Maryland province. At the first Court convened in Frederick County, in March of 1748[49], Joseph Wood [Sr.] was listed among the members of the Grand Jury.[31] During this same first court session, Joseph Wood presented a petition to the Court: "Whereas the road from Monocacy Ford where John Hussey lives [later Reynolds ferry] that leads to Lancaster is very much used by travelers as well as by this inhabitant and the road being very crooked and stopped up by trees falling across the same and whereas the road might be laid out a shorter way and to less damage to the settlements that lays near the said road, your petitioner therefore humbly prays Your Worships that there may be a road laid out as aforesaid and three overseers to clear it, one from Monocacy crossing my Lord's Manor and one from my Lord's Manor crossing Little Pipe Creek to Great Pipe Creek and one from Great Pipe Creek to the temporary line of ye province [roughly Rt. 194 today]." The men appointed to lay out the road were Joseph Wood, Thomas Beatty, and Nathaniel Wickham, Jr., a neighbor of Wood's on Monocacy Manor and later his son-in-law.[32]

Joseph Wood [Sr.] "of Israel Creek" quickly established himself as an active public servant, serving from 1748-1754 as road overseer, on the Grand Jury, as Grand Jury foreman, "press master," All Saints Parish clerk registrar, overseer of Monocacy ferry at Reynolds', commissioner for building the Frederick County prison on one of the "Court House lots," and from 1753-1763 as Justice of the

Peace.[33] In 1749, he was appointed Captain in the Maryland Militia, and in 1757, Maj. Joseph Wood was appointed one of the Commissioners for Frederick County under the "Act for His Majesty's Service, a Measure Designed to Prosecute the War," or "Supply Bill," enacted for Maryland to raise £20,000 for the French and Indian War.[34]

In 1767, Frederick Calvert, 6th Lord Baltimore, decided to begin selling the lots within his proprietary manors. Although the sale of the Monocacy Manor lots did not actually occur until years later, the inventory of Monocacy Manor showed Joseph Wood [Sr.] still leasing Lot No. 56, his *Woods Farm* and on Lot No. 57, which he called *Addition*.[35]

Joseph Wood, Jr., second son of Maj. Joseph Wood, Sr., married Anne Reed on April 9, 1769 in All Saints Parish. In March 1772, Joseph Wood, Jr. purchased by assignment John Ridout's January 11 warrant for 250 acres, located just north of Monocacy Manor. In July 1772, Joseph Jr. had 78 ¼ acres surveyed, which he called *Little Worth*, patented January 21, 1773.[36] On this parcel of land Joseph Wood, Jr. built his stately brick Georgian manor house. Whether he built the house at the time he was married in 1769 prior to his purchase of the land or in 1772 after the purchase is not clear, although it was not uncommon during this period for land to be occupied prior to actual ownership.

America's war for independence soon interrupted young Wood's plans, who, like his father before him, committed himself to public service. On January 6, 1776, Joseph Wood, Jr. was nominated by the "Convention of the Province of Maryland" to serve as Lt. Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of Maryland Militia under Col. James Johnson.[37] In July and August 1776, Joseph Wood, Jr. served as an enlistment agent in Frederick County for the "Flying Camp" of Maryland troops.[38] In 1778 Col. Joseph Wood was serving in Frederick County as a distribution agent, transferring money from the legislature to various officers and purchasing provisions.[39] And by 1780 Col. Wood commanded the Frederick Battalion of Maryland Militia.[40]

With the cessation of war with Great Britain in 1783, celebrations were held in cities and towns throughout the newly independent confederation. A report in the Maryland Gazette described one held in Frederick County as well:

> On the 25th of April, 1783, it is related that a number of people living in Israel's Creek area met at Rocky Hill Chapel, having previously engaged a clergyman, instead of the Hessian Band, thinking it their duty before they gave loose to the effusions of joy, so natural on being relieved from the calamitous circumstances under which they had so long labored, to pay tribute due to the Supreme Dispenser of all good by offering up their most grateful and hearty thanks for blessed interference in the American cause, and for His having been pleased to conduct us through the war in so miraculous a manner, and at the conclusion of the same to make us free and sovereign and independent states. Prayer for divine blessings was offered after which there was delivered an excellent sermon much to the purpose. Upon leaving the chapel they were all invited to Col. Wood's where there was a most elegant entertainment prepared. After dinner toasts were made to the following: The United States of America; Gen. Washington and the Northern Army; Gen. Greene and the Southern Army; The King of France; The King of Spain; The United Provinces; The Marquis de Lafayette; County de Grasse and his fleet; The French Ambassadors at Congress' The American Ambassadors in Europe; Peace, Liberty, and Independence. While these toasts were going around, there were fired 13 platoons, and as many cheers given by nearly 2000 people, on whose countenance you might see joy and gladness. In the evening Colonel Wood's house was illuminated and bonfires made. The whole was concluded with propriety and decorum.[41]

It was during the American Revolution, in 1781 when Lord Baltimore's Monocacy Manor lots were finally sold as confiscated British property. Joseph Wood, Jr., by then a Colonel in the Maryland Militia, purchased Lot No. 52 at this sale, originally leased by his brother-in-law Nathaniel Wickham in 1751. As an army officer, Col. Wood was able to pay for his 320 acres with certificates.[42] At the same time he was also purchasing land near his home farm on *Little Worth*, including part of *Spring Plain* (Plane) adjoining the western boundary of *Little Worth* and the northern boundary of Lot No. 52. In 1782, he had his Lot No. 52 and part of *Spring Plain* resurveyed and called it *Woods Town Land*, a clear indication of his future plans for the property.[43] In 1786 Col. Wood platted Woodsberry on 40 acres of *Woods Town Land*, with 80 town lots measuring 247 feet by 66 feet each.[44] The following year, in 1787, Wood had his several tracts surrounding *Little Worth* resurveyed totaling 229 acres, which he called *Woods Mill Land*. Wood's mill race was described on the western boundary of *Woods Mill Land*. The tract was resurveyed in 1790, for a total of 223 ¼ acres due to a surveying error that ran "foul" into Henry Stitley's Monocacy Manor Lot No. 85.[45]

By 1790, it appeared that perhaps all was not well in the Col. Joseph Wood household. In 1789, Wood assigned (sold) his *Woods Mill Land*, with his manor house and farm, to Adam and Valentine Cregar (Creager). Then, in 1792, Wood was embroiled in a lawsuit with Balzer Ream over the survey of *Woods Town Land*, and it may be that lawsuit and his troubles with the *Woods Mill Land* survey that forced him into bankruptcy. That same year the remaining "Insolvent Estate" of Joseph Wood including his lots in Monocacy Manor and a tract called *Worst of All*, was recorded in Frederick County Chancery Court.[46] Col. Joseph Wood reportedly died in the house he occupied in Woodsberry (Woodsboro), possibly in 1792. Only a "Final Administrative Account" of his estate, dated May 11, 1793 recorded his death.[47]

The new owners of *Woods Mill Land*, Adam and Valentine Cregar, were not strangers to the northern Frederick County region. Valentine Cregar was listed as the Lessee and Tenant in Possession of Monocacy Manor Lot No. 32 in 1767. His lease of 21 years began in 1759 and would have expired in 1780. Adam Cregar was listed on the 1790 U.S. Population Census with a household numbering ten people in addition to himself. On February 7, 1793, Adam and Valentine Cregar obtained the patent for their *Woods Mill Land* of 223 ¼ acres and within three years sold it to Jeremiah Browning for £2,150.[48]

Jeremiah Browning was a prominent resident of the Woodsberry area. Described as a "trusty friend" by Catherine Wood, widow of Maj. Joseph Wood, Sr. and mother of Col. Joseph Wood, Jr., Browning served as the executor of Catherine's estate after her death in 1791. His large home on the east side of the Monocacy River, west of "Woods Berry," appeared prominently on the 1808 Charles Varlé Map of Frederick and Washington Counties. Varlé also noted "Jos. Browning" on the former Col. Wood estate just east of Woodsberry. Jeremiah Browning, like many during the westward expansion of the United States in the early 19th century, determined to "remove to the Western country" in 1812. He advertised his property for sale in the Frederick Town Herald, beginning in March 1812. In addition to his home farm with its "large stone dwelling house" and outbuildings, Browning advertised the former *Woods Mill Land* he purchased from the Cregars:

> ...known by the name of Browning's Mill, within one mile of the town of Woodsberry, consisting of a grist mill and a saw mill in good repair, with 200 acres of land, a sufficiency of which is meadow and woodland. The improvements are a large and commodious brick dwelling house, stone kitchen, frame barn, with other necessary out houses.[49]

Eli Phillips, who purchased the 210-acre property for £3,500 on September 24, 1812, recorded the deed in the Frederick County Courthouse in February 1813.[50] The 1820 census record for "Ely Philips" listed him as a man over the age of 45, living with his wife and eight children. Eli Phillips also owned two slaves. Three of his household members were "engaged in manufacture," no doubt at the mills he had recently purchased, and one was engaged in agriculture. It is not clear what happened to Eli Phillips after 1820, but by the 1830 census recording there was no listing for Phillips. In 1832, Daniel M. Kemp purchased the mill and farm property from John and Hester Pfoutz for $6,000. Shortly after, in 1833, Kemp took out several loans from Noah Phillips, for which he mortgaged the property as security in 1834.[51]

It appears that Daniel Kemp used the loans to make improvements to the farm, including replacing the old frame barn with a new brick barn. When Kemp sold the property in 1839, he divided the tract in two, selling 107 acres with the manor house and mills to Ezra Cramer and the remaining 100 acres to George Lock. The deed to Cramer specified the "additional priviledge [sic] of the water right of the remainder of the tract conveyed to Georg Lock, so far as the said water shall in any way be conducive to the benefit of the Mill or Mills…erected thereon."[52] Kemp sold the 107-acre farm and manor house to Ezra Cramer for $9,000, a significant increase in value over Kemp's seven-year ownership.

Ezra Cramer may also have made some improvements of his own to the property. Writing in his History of Frederick County in 1910, T.J.C. Williams said of Ezra Cramer:

> Ezra Cramer was a land speculator, purchasing farm after farm, and disposing of them at a good profit. He also owned mills and operated a distillery on what is now the Samuel Barrack farm. He hauled his whiskey by wagon to Baltimore. He made his home on the various farms which came into his possession…Mr. Cramer was a prominent citizen and a typical Southern gentleman of the old school. He was a large slave holder and a business man of great ability…In 1824 he was elected a member of the Maryland Legislature from Frederick County, and served his constituents so well that he was re-elected for a second term.[53]

Ezra Cramer and his wife Mary may have lived in the manor house for the ten years that they owned it, but their occupation ended in 1849 with their "exchange of lands" with Charles W. Walker. This conveyance to Walker included several parcels in addition to the 107-acre manor farm, including eight acres in two parcels of *Spring Plains* which may have encompassed a mill, possibly constructed by Cramer.[54]

Beginning with Cramer's purchase of the property in 1839, it appears that *Woods Mill Land* became an investment property, cycling through mostly absentee owners through the third quarter of the 19th century. Charles Walker, who purchased the property from Cramer in 1849, was bankrupt by 1850, deeply in debt to John T.W. Tabb and Edwin G. Shipley, "trading as Tabb & Shipley." Walker owed Tabb & Shipley $4,150 plus $10,000 "for their damages," and the Frederick County Court ordered his assets be sold. At the sale held in 1854, it was again Ezra Cramer, this time with partner Daniel Sweadner who each purchased a half interest in the *Woods Mill Land* for the bargain price of $4,500.[55] Two years later the two made a quick profit, Cramer selling his half-interest to Sweadner for $3,050 and then Sweadner selling the whole 143-acre property to Samuel Eppley for $6,700.[56] Eppley too proved to be a poor businessman and in 1859 transferred the property to Adam Diehl under a "private Deed of Trust." Diehl sold the estate to John W. Barrick on April 6, 1859 for $9,225.[57]

John W. and Elizabeth Barrick were apparently already living on the Woods Mill farm in 1858 when Isaac Bond drew his map of Frederick County. Bond indicated the presence of a mill, designated "MSM" for Merchant Mill, perhaps a combination flour and saw mill. The mill was indicated on the east side of the road (now Cash Smith Road) and the house on the west side. The 1860 U.S. Population Census record listed John W. Barrick, a 41-year old farmer, with his wife and eight children (two sets of twins). Also listed in the Barrick household was 22-year old Samuel McGinnis, a miller, three laborers – Jerry Iler, Randolph Barrick, and William Wagner, and two females with no occupation listed – 20-year old Matilda Iler and 16-year old America Bowman (black). By 1870, although he still owned the farm east of "Woodsborough," Barrick (Barrack) was listed on the census as a farmer in Carroll County.

The 1877 Atlas Map of Frederick County showed "J.A. Horner" on the Woods Mill farm and no sign of the mill. In January 1879 Barrick sold the farm to Alexander Homer (Horner?) of Baltimore County.[58] Alexander Homer was listed as a farmer in Baltimore County on the 1870 census so it is unlikely that he was the "J.A. Horner" living on Woods Mill farm in 1877. Whether a relative or simply a tenant, J.A. Horner's landlord changed again in April 1879 when Alexander Homer sold the farm to James Donald, a "Notions Store" keeper in Baltimore City.[59] Then in July of 1879, James Donald conveyed the farm to his wife Margaret through Edward B. Duvall of Baltimore City.[60] The Donalds moved to the farm in September 1879.[61]

Margaret Donald owned the Woods Mill farm, now 146 acres, for 23 years but in 1902, following her death, her estate was settled in Equity Court and the property sold. The farm, valued at over $9,000 in 1859, sold for $5,226.80 at a public sale in June of 1902 to Robert D. Eaton.[62] Again, the farm and its buildings were described:

> This farm contains a good quantity of rolling land, well watered and has on it fruit trees of various kinds. It is improved with a commodious two story Brick dwelling, large Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. The property is conveniently situated in regard to Markets, Churches, Schools, etc. and is located on a good County road near one of the best Turnpikes in the County. The interest of the landlord in all growing crops will pass with the property to the purchaser.[63]

The Woods Mill farm did not remain with new owner Robert Eaton for long, however. Eaton died just three years after his purchase and in February 1906 his widow Mary sold the farm to William Cutshall for just under $5,000.[64] The Cutshall's kept the farm for 20 years but sold it in 1926 to Joshua Gruber for $5,600, and was sold within the Gruber family in 1930, to Charles Gruber, and in 1932 to Harry Gruber.[65]

In 1944, Harry Gruber sold the 146-acre Woods Mill farm to W. Cash Smith and his wife Francis. In 1959, the Smiths subdivided the farm keeping 58 acres attached to the farm complex. Cash Smith, whose name now serves as the name of the road which crosses Woods Mill Farm, owned the land until he died in 1988. The 58-acre farmstead sold in 1988 for over $500,000, illustrating the increasing value of land in Frederick County, not for agriculture but for suburban development as the Washington-Baltimore Metropolitan Area expands westward. The now 25-acre farmstead was purchased in 2005 by current owners James and Judith Miller.[66]

Notes to Section 8

[1] Paul A.W. Wallace, Indian Paths of Pennsylvania, (Harrisburg, PA: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1965), p. 105.

[2] Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern, Pioneers of Old Monocacy, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987), pp. 302-303.

[3] Frank W. Porter, "From Back Country to County: The Delayed Settlement of Western Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 70, (Winter 1975), citing Archives of Maryland, Vol. 28, p. 25.

[4] Tracey and Dern, p. 302.

[5] Ibid, pp. 368-369.

[6] Ibid, p. 303.

[7] Aubrey C. Land, "Provincial Maryland," in Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History, (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), p. 30, citing Archives of Maryland, Vol. 28, p. 41.

[8] 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).

[9] T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., (1967, reprint of the original 1910 edition). p. 267.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Grace L. Nute, ed., "Washington and the Potomac, Manuscripts of the Minnesota Historical Society, [1754] 1769-1796," reprinted from the American Historical Review, Vol. XXVIII, no. 3, April 1923.

[12] Robert J. Brugger, Maryland a Middle Temperament, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1985), p. 153.

[13] Edmund F. Wehrle, "Catoctin Mountain Park, Historic Resources Study," March 2000, Chapter 2.

[14] Wehrle, Chapter 3.

[15] Wayne D. Rasmussen, ed., Readings In The History of American Agriculture, (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1960), p. 152.

[16] 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.

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

[18] James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590

[19] www.pahighways.com.

[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] Williams, pp. 73-74.

[22] "A List of Tenements on His Lordship's Manor of Conocochegue --- 1767," copy of original in Canadian Archives, Toronto, transcribed by Paula S. Reed & Assoc., 2001.

[23] Gregory A. Stiverson, Poverty in a Land of Plenty, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981), Table 3-2, p. 61.

[24] Paula S. Reed, "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley: A Study of Regional Environmental, Technical and Cultural Factors in Stone Construction," Ph.D. dissertation, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1988. The Frederick County 1798 Tax Assessment (not the U.S. Direct Tax) was far less detailed, recording only "new construction since the last tax."

[25] See Robert Ensminger, The Pennsylvania Barn, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992).

[26] Archives of Maryland Online, "Provincial Court Land Records, 1744-1749," Vol. 700, page 610; Cecil County Patented Certificate 307, MSA S1194-319, Maryland Archives, Plats.net.

[27] Tracey and Dern, Pioneers of Old Monocacy, p. 311; in his 1782 will, Wood called this tract *Woods Farm* (FCWB GM 1/272).

[28] Tracey and Dern, pp. 370-371.

[29] All Saints Parish records, in Ernest Helfenstein, History of All Saints Parish, Frederick County, Maryland, (Frederick, MD: All Saints Parish Church, 1991).

[30] As cited by Tracey and Dern, p.311, (no citation given). Tracey and Dern believed Wood was asking for a new road, the Monocacy Manor Road, but it really sounds like he was asking to have the Annapolis road, created by petition in 1739, to be kept clear.

[31] Millard M. Rice, This Was the Life, (Redwood City, CA: Monocacy Book Co., 1979) p.1.

[32] Rice, pp. 4-5.

[33] Ibid.

[34] Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 55, Appendix, page 707.

[35] Tracey and Dern, p. 304.

[36] Frederick County Patented Certificate 2455, MSA S1197-2519, Maryland Archives, Plats.net.

[37] Archives of Maryland Online, "Proceedings of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland, 1774-1776," Vol. 78, p. 79.

[38] Archives of Maryland Online, "Muster Rolls and Other Records of Service of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution," Vol. 18, pp. 45, 48.

[39] Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 21, p. 36.

[40] Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 45, p. 568.

[41] As cited in C.E. Schildknecht, ed., Monocacy and Catoctin, (Shippensburg, PA: Beidel Printing House, c1985-1994), pp. 238-239.

[42] Stiverson, Poverty in a Land of Plenty, p. 132; Stiverson described Joseph Wood, Jr. as the only tenant on Monocacy Manor who was able to purchase land because he was an army officer. In fact, Joseph Jr. was not actually a tenant, his father Joseph Sr. held leases on Lots 56 and 57, listed as Major Joseph Wood on the 1781 survey of Manor lots according to Tracey and Dern (p. 312, but incorrectly interpreted as Joseph Jr. by T&D). The two lots leased by Maj. Joseph Wood [Sr.] were sold to General Smallwood, but the leases were to be honored by the new owners so the leased lots were included in Joseph Sr's 1782 will.

[43] Frederick County Patented Certificate 5233, MSA S1197-5658, Maryland Archives, Plats.net.

[44] Schildknecht, p. 240; plat in FC Land Record WR 6, page 313.

[45] Frederick County Patented Certificate 5230, MSA S1197-5657, Maryland Archives, Plats.net.

[46] The assignment of *Woods Mill Land* is recorded on the Patent Certificate #5230; Frederick County Chancery Court record 5501, MSA S512-7- 5620, Location: 1/37/2/, Maryland Archives. In

addition to his purchase of Lots No. 52 and 84, Joseph Wood, Jr. was given his father's leases to his Monocacy Manor lots 56 and 57 in his will (FCWB GM 1/272) dated 1782.

[47] Schildknecht, p. 241.

[48] Frederick County Land Record WR 14, p. 484.

[49] Frederick Town Herald, March 14, 1812, microfilm collection, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

[50] Frederick County Land Record WR 43, p. 568.

[51] Frederick County Land Records JS 38, p. 516 (Pfoutz to Kemp) and JS 47, p. 568 (mortgage).

[52] Frederick County Land Record HS 8, p. 413.

[53] Williams, p. 1268.

[54] Frederick County Land Record W.B.T. 8, p. 616.

[55] Frederick County Land Record E.S. 5, p. 185.

[56] Frederick County Land Records E.S. 8, p. 232 (Cramer to Sweadner) and E.S. 7, p. 318 (Sweadner to Eppley).

[57] Frederick County Land Record E.S. 10, p. 218.

[58] Conveyance cited in Frederick County Land Record T.G. 11, p. 455 (Horner/Homer to Donald).

[59] Frederick County Land Record T.G. 11, p. 455; 1870 U.S. Population Census, Baltimore City, scanned census database, HeritageQuest Online.

[60] Frederick County Land Record T.G. 12, p. 145.

[61] According to testimony by James Donald in the 1902 Equity case following Margaret Donald's death, Fred. County Equity Book D.H.H., p. 415.

[62] Frederick County Land Record D.H.H. 15, p. 35.

[63] Frederick County Equity Book D.H.H., p. 418.

[64] Frederick County Land Record S.T.H. 274, p. 114.

[65] Frederick County Land Records, Bk. 356, p. 152 (Cutshall to J. Gruber); Bk. 376, p. 64 (J. Gruber to C. Gruber); Bk. 382, p. 255 (C. Gruber to H. Gruber).

[66] Frederick County Land Records, Bk. 442, p. 153 (H. Gruber to W.C. Smith); Bk. 621, pp. 146 & 149 (Smith to Mock, Mock to Smith, reconveyance); Bk. 1558, p. 868 (Smith estate to D. Sodaro); Bk. 5504, p. 715 (Sodaro to J. Miller, 2005).

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F-8-54

Woods Mill Farm
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

### UTM References

Woodsboro, MD quad

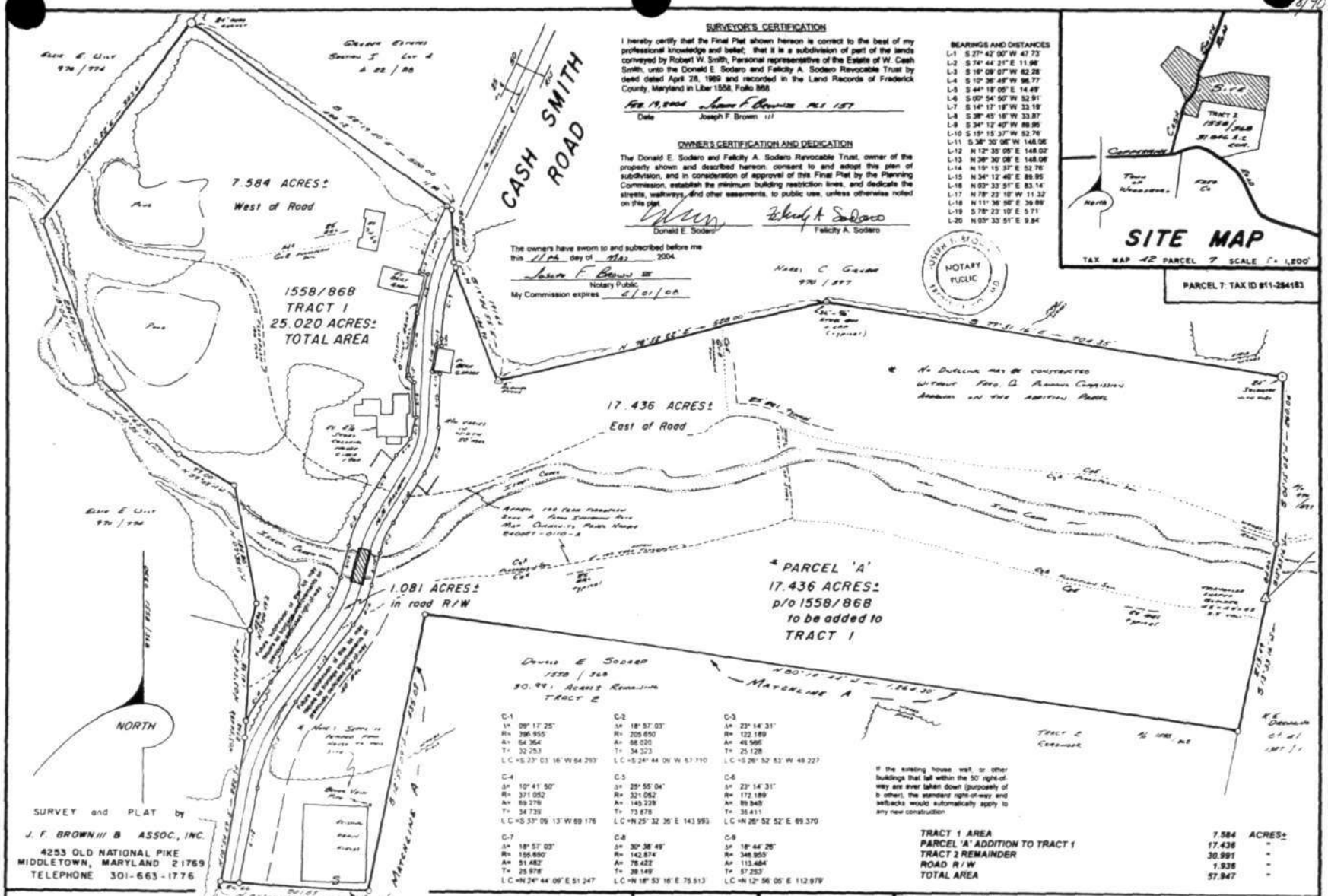
1: 18-301921-4379532
2: 18-303280-4379022
3: 18-302071-4378834

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated boundary is described on the plat of *Woods Mill Land* drawn February 2004 and found in Frederick County Plat Book 78, page 90-91. (Maryland Archives, MSA S1244-10026, "Woods Mill Land Plat of Public Taking," www.mdarchives.state.md.us, Plats.net)

### Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary incorporates all elements of the historic resource within the remnant of the acreage originally associated with the property.




SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Final Plat shown hereon is correct to the best of my professional knowledge and belief; that it is a subdivision of part of the lands conveyed by Robert W. Smith, Personal representative of the Estate of W. Cash Smith, unto the Donald E. Sodaro and Felicity A. Sodaro Revocable Trust by deed dated April 28, 1969 and recorded in the Land Records of Frederick County, Maryland in Liber 1558, Folio 868.

Feb 19, 2004 — Joseph F. Brown III PLS 157
Date — Joseph F. Brown III

OWNER'S CERTIFICATION AND DEDICATION

The Donald E. Sodaro and Felicity A. Sodaro Revocable Trust, owner of the property shown and described hereon, consent to and adopt this plan of subdivision, and in consideration of approval of this Final Plat by the Planning Commission, establish the minimum building restriction lines, and dedicate the streets, walkways, and other easements, to public use, unless otherwise noted on this plat.

Donald E. Sodaro — Felicity A. Sodaro

This owners have sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of May 2004.
Joseph F. Brown III
Notary Public
My Commission expires 2/01/08

BEARINGS AND DISTANCES

| | |
|---|---|
| L-1 | S 27° 42' 00" W 47.73' |
| L-2 | S 74° 44' 21" E 11.98' |
| L-3 | S 16° 09' 07" W 62.28' |
| L-4 | S 10° 36' 48" W 96.77' |
| L-5 | S 44° 18' 05" E 14.49' |
| L-6 | S 05° 54' 50" W 52.91' |
| L-7 | S 14° 17' 18" W 33.19' |
| L-8 | S 38° 45' 16" W 33.87' |
| L-9 | S 34° 12' 40" W 89.95' |
| L-10 | S 15° 15' 37" W 52.76' |
| L-11 | S 38° 30' 08" W 148.08' |
| L-12 | N 12° 35' 05" E 148.02' |
| L-13 | N 38° 30' 08" E 148.08' |
| L-14 | N 15° 15' 37" E 52.76' |
| L-15 | N 34° 12' 40" E 89.95' |
| L-16 | N 03° 33' 51" E 83.14' |
| L-17 | N 78° 23' 10" W 11.32' |
| L-18 | N 11° 36' 50" E 39.89' |
| L-19 | S 78° 23' 10" E 5.71' |
| L-20 | N 03° 33' 51" E 9.84' |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TRACT 1 AREA | 7.584 | ACRES± |
| PARCEL 'A' ADDITION TO TRACT 1 | 17.436 | " |
| TRACT 2 REMAINDER | 30.991 | " |
| ROAD R/W | 1.936 | " |
| TOTAL AREA | 57.947 | " |

If the existing house, wall, or other buildings that fall within the 50' right-of-way are ever taken down (purposely or by other), the standard right-of-way and setbacks would automatically apply to any new construction.

SURVEY and PLAT by
J. F. BROWN III & ASSOC., INC.
4253 OLD NATIONAL PIKE
MIDDLETOWN, MARYLAND 21769
TELEPHONE 301-663-1776

OWNERS:
THE DONALD E. SODARO AND
FELICITY A. SODARO REVOCABLE TRUST
4 CORPORATE PLAZA DRIVE
SUITE 102
NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92660

On May 18, 2004 Fd Pc
Received Construction
Approval of this Plat
M. Williams
03/01/05

NOTES

1. Application is hereby made for your approval of the indicated transfer of land solely for the purpose of adding to adjoining holdings and not for development. Any future subdivision of this land or building development will be submitted in the regular manner for approval in accordance with the provisions of the existing subdivision regulations.
2. A six-foot drainage and utility easement is reserved along all external lot lines.
3. A deed shall be recorded, and this recorded Addition Plat shall be referenced in that and in all successive deeds.
4. There are no wells, septics, or driveways observed within 100' of this addition unless shown hereon.
5. These Tracts are Lots of Record because of Public Taking.

TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT:
This plat complies with Section 1-16-7 of the Frederick County Code, 1979 Edition.
This plat complies with Section 1-16-8 of the Frederick County Code, 1979 Edition.
3-7-05
DATE — DIRECTOR, FREDERICK COUNTY PLANNING

SYMBOLS
O Well
Septic Area
Concrete Monument
Pipe Stake
Steel Bar & Survey Cap No. 8644

ZONED A

MINIMUM BUILDING RESTRICTION LINES
Front 40' or as shown
Rear 30'
Side 10'
Floodplain 25'

| DATE | REVISIONS |
|---|---|
| 4/02/04 | Plat Revised 2 sheets |
| 5/28/04 | F.R.P. approval Addition Remaining Plat |

Nominated Boundary Map and Photo Views
Woods Mill Farm, MIHP #F-8-54
11210 Cash Smith Rd.
Frederick Co., Maryland
(Fred. Co. Plat Bk. 78, p. 90-91, "Woods Mill Land")

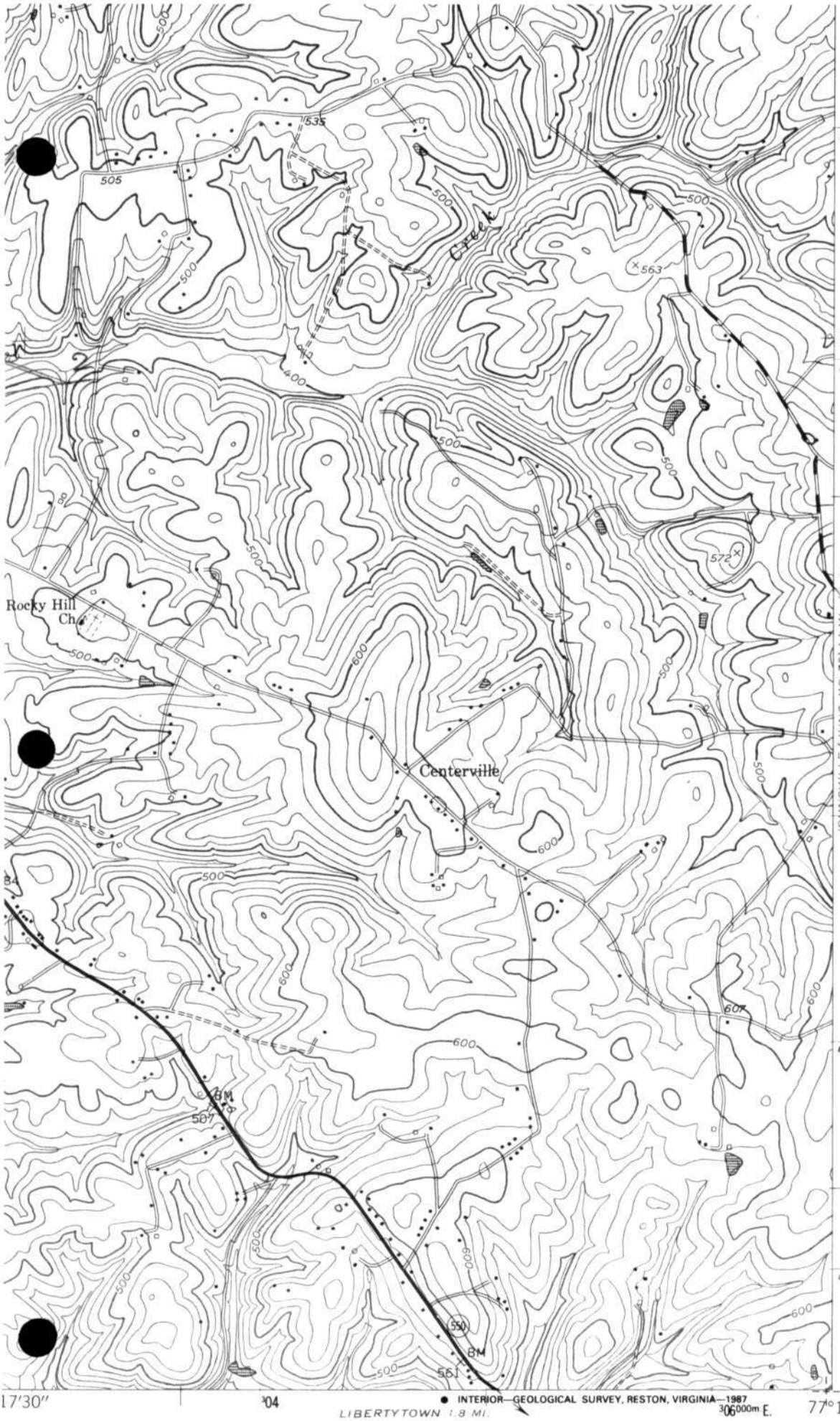
Key: O—O Nominated Boundary
(1) → Photo # and direction

SITUATED ON CASH SMITH ROAD AND COPPERMINE ROAD
WOODSBORO ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 11
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

SCALE 1" = 100'
FEBRUARY 18, 2004

F-8-54

MSA SS1U344-10026-1
P1050714




F-8-54
WOODS MILL
FARM
FREDERICK
COUNTY, MD

1: 18-301921-
4379532

2: 18-303280-
4379022

3: 18-302071-
4378834

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1987

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Light-duty

(LIBERTYTOWN 5562 I NW)