

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead

and/or common Hunting Lotte Farm

## 2. Location

street & number 7030 Drummine Road  not for publicationcity, town New Market  vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Carl L. Miller

street &amp; number 7030 Drummine Road telephone no.:

city, town New Market state and zip code MD 21774

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1143

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 191

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. F-5-101

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 6

The Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead is centered on a two-story brick dwelling with Greek Revival details built about 1840-1850 with a large 1991 addition and its associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings, which include a two-story brick slave quarter, a brick smokehouse with an attached privy, a frame hog pen, a frame garage of the early 20th century, and the stone ruins of a springhouse. Several non-contributing agricultural outbuildings are also on the property. The farmstead is located on the west side of Drummie Road, a section of the original New Market-Libertytown public road of the late 18th century, which parallels Green Valley Road (Md. 75) about 3.1 miles north of New Market, Frederick County, Maryland. The contributing buildings are sited on rising ground in full view of Drummie Road about 750 feet west of the road. A small stream runs southward between the road and the buildings, and the springhouse ruins are next to this stream. The dates of the buildings are based on architectural details, historical maps, and biographical information in Scharf's History of Western Maryland (1882) and Williams and McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910).

The dwelling's principal elevation faces east and a two-story rear wing extends west from the northwest corner of the rectangular main section. The 1991 addition adjoins the wing on the west and north, with a modern deck on the north side. The south side of the house has a modern brick terrace in the area between the wing and the slave quarter, which is located about 10 feet from the south side of the wing and was, during the late 19th and early 20th century attached to the wing by a frame, covered space which served as a summer kitchen. The main section of the house has a center hall plan with parlors flanking the center stair hall. Interior chimneys are located at each gable end. The east elevation has five bays with a center entrance fronted by a flat-roofed entry porch. The roof is slate with a bracketed cornice. The brick walls are laid in varying ratios of American bond, from 7:1 to 9:1, with gauged brick arches and limestone sills. The windows are 6/6 with louvred shutters. In the second story center bay is a three-part window which was originally a jib window and opened on a sun porch on the roof of the entry porch. The jib has been converted to a modern door. The porch has chamfered piers with brackets, a scroll-sawn balustrade, and a simpler replacement balustrade edges the roof. The doorway has double arched panel doors with a five-light transom and sidelights. The soffit framing the doorway has molded panels. The north and south elevations of the main section each have two bays with 6/6 windows on each floor. The attic has two 2/2 windows at each gable end. The rear wing has a two-story open porch on the south side, the first story enclosed as a sun porch, and a gable-roofed side entry porch on the north side. The porch gable is faced with rusticated wood siding.

The interior of the main section has Greek Revival trim at the doors and windows, with peaked lintels in the center stair hall. The floors are original pine boards and the staircase has a scroll-sawn closer detail. The stair balustrade has turned walnut balusters, a mahogany railing and turned newel, and a molded chair rail. In the south parlor, bolection moldings ornament the door and window opening and the mantelpiece is a simple arched wood style. The opening was originally,

# 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** C. 1840-1850      **Builder/Architect**

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check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or  
Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead is moderately significant in architecture for the Greek Revival details of the dwelling built about 1840-1850 and for the more functional design of the remaining contemporary outbuildings, including a two-story slave quarter and a smokehouse with a later attached privy. The property, part of "Resurvey on Drummine" and "Hunting Lot", was part of the Dorsey family holdings originating in the late 18th century and, by 1837, was owned by Cordelia Dorsey Downey (1797-1879). In 1837 or 1838, she had the approximately 2300-acre property surveyed and laid off into farms which she transferred to her five children. She retained a farm for her own use north of the village of New London on the west side of the public road. This is the area roughly contained within the present Drummine and Central Church Roads and Gas House Pike in the center of which is the Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead. The house may have been begun or even completed by Cordelia Downey, but during the period about 1840 to 1850, the farm was sold in sections to members of the Nelson family. The Greek Revival style of the interior trim strongly suggests that it was completed during the Nelson ownership. On the 1858 map, H. Nelson, probably Henry Nelson, is shown as the owner. Both Cordelia Downey and Henry Nelson were wealthy landowners and farmers and could easily afford the fine craftsmanship evident in the house. The siting of the house, its remaining outbuildings, and evidence of other demolished secondary structures, also indicate that the farm was a large, well-to-do property. The Nelsons apparently had financial difficulties during the Civil War and the property was sold in the period 1863-1864. By 1865, the farm was owned by Henry Clary (1805-1878). Clary's daughter Joanna Jones inherited the farm upon her father's death and descendants of the Jones family retained the property until the mid 1960's.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-101

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.  
Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone, V.1. Privately published, Ann Arbor, Mi.,  
1966, p. 340.  
Land Records of Frederick County  
(Continued on separate sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 10 Acres

Quadrangle name Walkersville, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 10 acres centered on the main dwelling on Tax Map 69, Parcel 63.

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

state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date July 1994

street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958

city or town Frederick state MD 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

F-5-101  
Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead  
New Market  
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

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

Chronological/Development Period:  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870  
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:  
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:  
Domestic/single dwelling/residence  
Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse  
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies  
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

F-5-101

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead  
New Market vicinity  
Private

Ca.1840-1850

The Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead is centered on a two-story brick dwelling with Greek Revival details and its remaining outbuildings, including a two-story brick slave quarter, a brick smokehouse with a later attached brick privy, the ruins of a stone springhouse, and two contributing outbuildings of the early 20th century, a frame garage, and a hog pen. The house was probably built about 1840-1850, possibly by Cordelia Dorsey Downey (1797-1879), who had the extensive Dorsey family holdings laid off into farms for her five children in about 1837-1838. She kept one farm for herself and may have begun or finished the main dwelling. By the 1840-1850 period, however, she sold the farm to members of the Nelson family who most likely completed the buildings. The farm was sold during the Civil War and in 1865, Henry Clary (1805-1878) purchased the property. His descendants and those of his daughter Joanna C. Jones held the farm until the 1960's. The farmstead is moderately significant for the Greek Revival details of the dwelling, the overdoor panels, door and window trim, and mantelpieces reflecting the wealth and taste of the period 1840-1850. The remaining brick outbuildings, although in a functional design and plan, also show the well-to-do nature of the farm in the mid and late 19th century.

## 7.1 Description

lined with blue and white ceramic tiles which have been removed. The north parlor has overdoor panels with cornices. The doors have four panels and original hardware. In the dining room adjoining the north parlor, the mantelpiece is an unusual segmental arched style with fluted quarter and half fans and molded scallops. The kitchen in the west end of the original part of the wing has been considerably altered and opens into the extensive 1991 addition on the north side.

Slave quarter: The two-story brick building located about 10 feet south of the rear wing has been traditionally been identified as a slave quarter. The walls are 5:1 American bond and the roof is slate. It has two rooms on the first story and two on the second with an open porch on the east elevation. The access to the porch was relocated from the east side to the south gable end during the early 1990's due to deterioration of the original stairs and modern site design considerations. The southern room on the first story has a cooking fireplace and plastered walls. The north room is used for storage. The upper level rooms are accessed through a small interior foyer with doors to each room. The purpose was apparently to provide additional privacy to each room. This may be an alteration added in the late 19th century. Windows in the quarter are 6/6 and the doors are vertical beaded board types, except for a replacement door in the first floor south room. The quarter dates from about the same period as the dwelling, approximately 1840-1850.

Smokehouse/privy: The brick smokehouse with attached brick privy is located south of the quarter and probably dates from the same period, although the privy may be a late 19th century addition. The brick is laid in 5:1 bond and the roof was originally slate and has recently been replaced in the same material. The door in the north gable end to the smokehouse is made of beaded vertical boards. A fireroom door is on the south gable end. The privy on the west side of the building has a shed metal roof and a vertical board door on the north. A small square window is on the west side. The privy has three seats. Its bracketed cornice duplicates that of the smokehouse. The walls of the privy have a different mortar color and thickness which seems to indicate that it was built as an addition, as does the roof style and material.

Hog barn: The frame hog barn is located southeast of the domestic group. The original bank barn, now demolished, stood northeast of the hog barn. The hog pen is one-story with a stone foundation and a corrugated metal roof with a modern cupola vent on the ridge. The roof slopes on the south to cover the wallow area. The hog barn was probably built about 1920. It is currently used as a peacock pen.

Garage: The small frame garage located south of the hog barn was probably built about 1920. It has board and batten siding and a corrugated metal roof. The west gable end is open-sided.

Springhouse ruins: The stone lower walls of the springhouse located east of the other farmstead buildings show that the building had a partially enclosed outer porch on the north side over which the gable roof probably extended. This plan has been frequently observed in other farmsteads of the mid-19th century in Frederick County. The springhouse was probably built at the same time as the other buildings, about 1840-1850.

Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead  
Frederick County

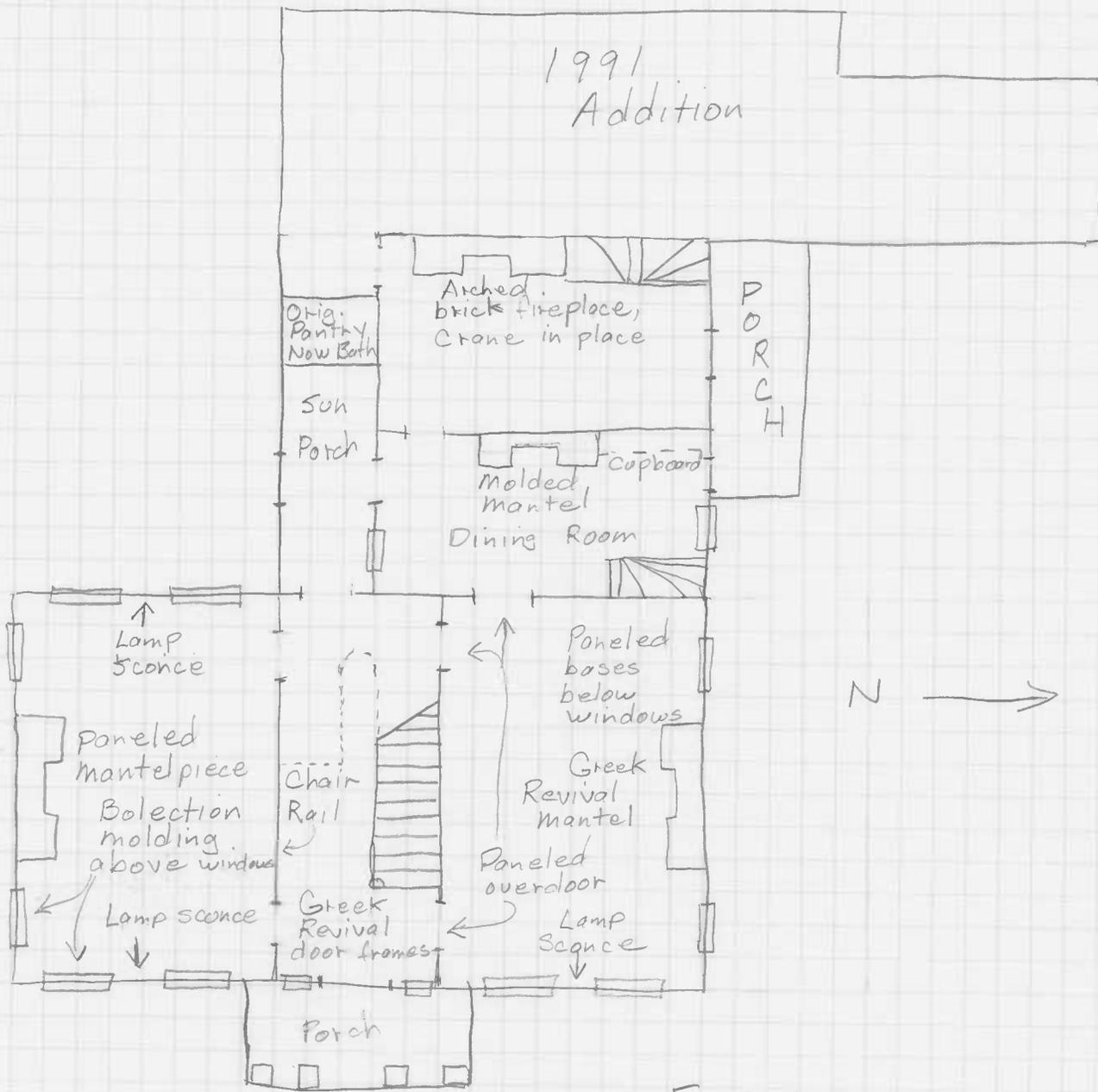
Survey No. F-5-101

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland, V.1. Philadelphia, 1882.  
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968, p. 606.

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

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, V.2,  
1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, p. 941.



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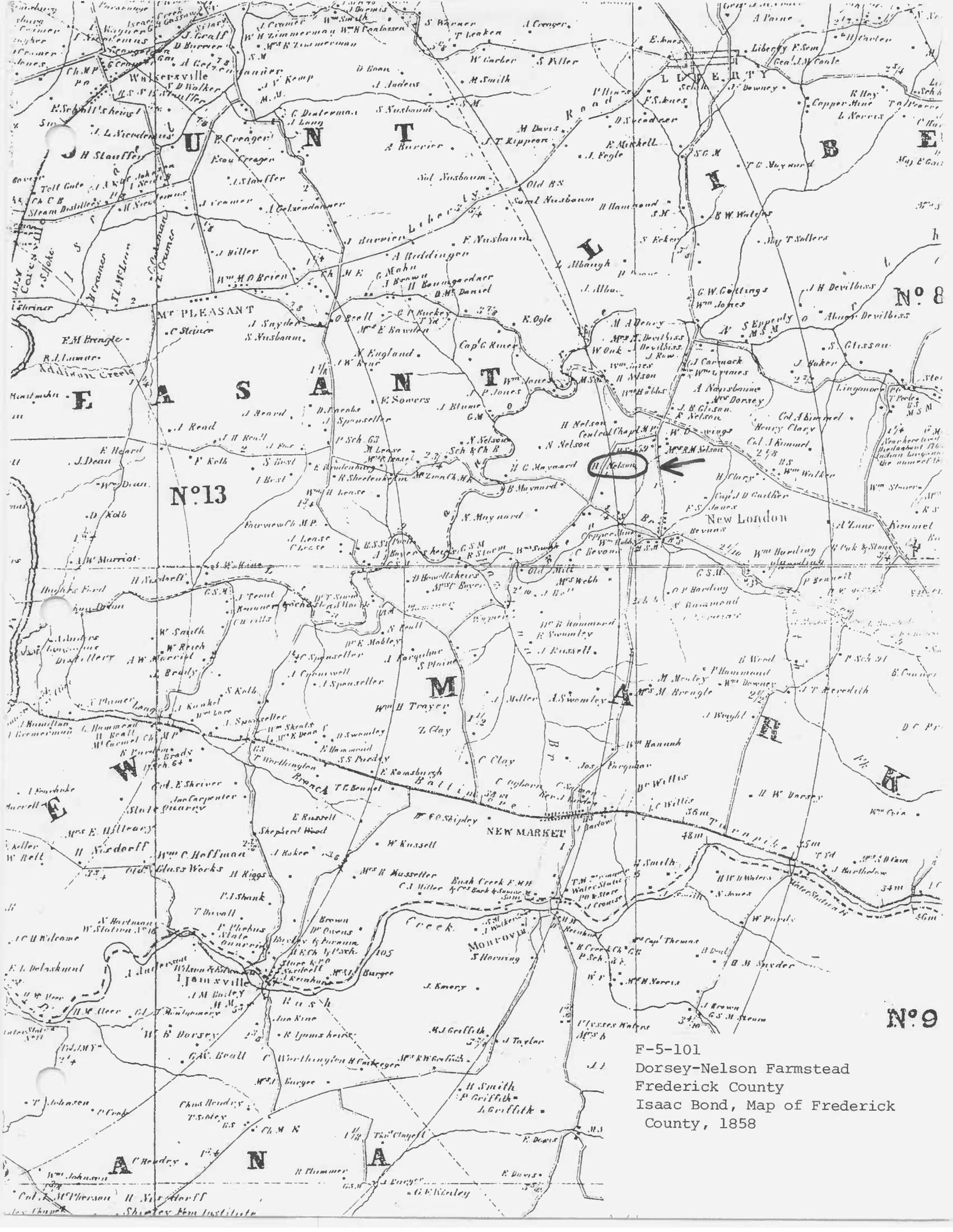
Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead  
Frederick County

Janet Davis  
June 21, 1994  
Not to Scale

## 7030 Drummire

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1143/191 3 Apr 81	Carl L. & Norma H. Muller	George C. Stauffer trustee in bank- ruptcy of Gilbert L Shault III	"Hunting Lot", part of "Resurvey on Drummire", part of Shault III 168.723 A.	\$350,000
			Parcel 1: 192 A. JWLC 3/180, 2 Oct 1865 Parcel 2: 8.6 A. STH 280/229, 22 Aug. 22, 1907	
712/682 30 Oct 64	Gilmour R. III & Kendall L. Shault	Paul B Jones et al	Parcel 1 & 2	
Will Record HDR1/178 3 June 49	Paul B. Jones et al	J. Burgess Jones LW & T	447/138, 15 Oct 45 - electric power 446/288 370/137 286/460	
<del>STH 280/229</del> STH 280/229 22 Aug 07	Joanna C. Jones	Alise K. & Mordesai C. Jones	8.4 A. (Joanna C. Jones inherited farm of 192 A. from her father Henry Clary by his LW & T JRR 1/265, 27 Mar 1878) Joanna was wife of William Jones & they resided on the farm 1878	\$301
JWLC 3/180 2 Oct 1865	Henry Clary	Charles A. Beauvais	"Resurvey on Drummire" Charles Beauvais "Hunting Lot" acquired through 192 A. deeds in 1863 & 1864, all from members of the Nelson family	\$15,360
1) BGF 8/476 14 Mar 1863	Charles Beauvais (Captain)	Stephen B. & Agnes Ann Nelson & Henry & Sarah Nelson	109 A., parts of "Resurvey on Drummire" and "Hunting Lot"	\$6,850
2) JWLC 1/24 9 Mar 1864	" "	Elisha & Matilda America Nelson	31 3/4 A., part of "Resurvey on Drummire" includes 23 3/4 A. in one parcel and 8 A. 28 sq p. which was Lot No. 3 as laid off by Mrs. Charles H. Downey, it being a road lot	\$3,300
3) BGF 8/475 27 Feb 1863	" "	Elisha & M. America Nelson	11 3/4 A. parts of "Resurvey on Drummire" and "Hunting Lot"	\$956
4) BGF 8/477 14 Mar 1863	" "	Henry & Sarah Nelson	31 A., parts of "Resurvey on Drummire" and "Hunting Lot", conveyed to Sarah Nelson by her son John H. Nelson by WBT 8/311, 18 Mar 1848	\$1,860
5) BGF 8/477 14 Mar 1863	" "	Henry & Sarah Nelson	7 3/4 A., part of "Resurvey on Drummire" conveyed to Henry Nelson by Nathan Nelson on 45 Apr 1850	\$500

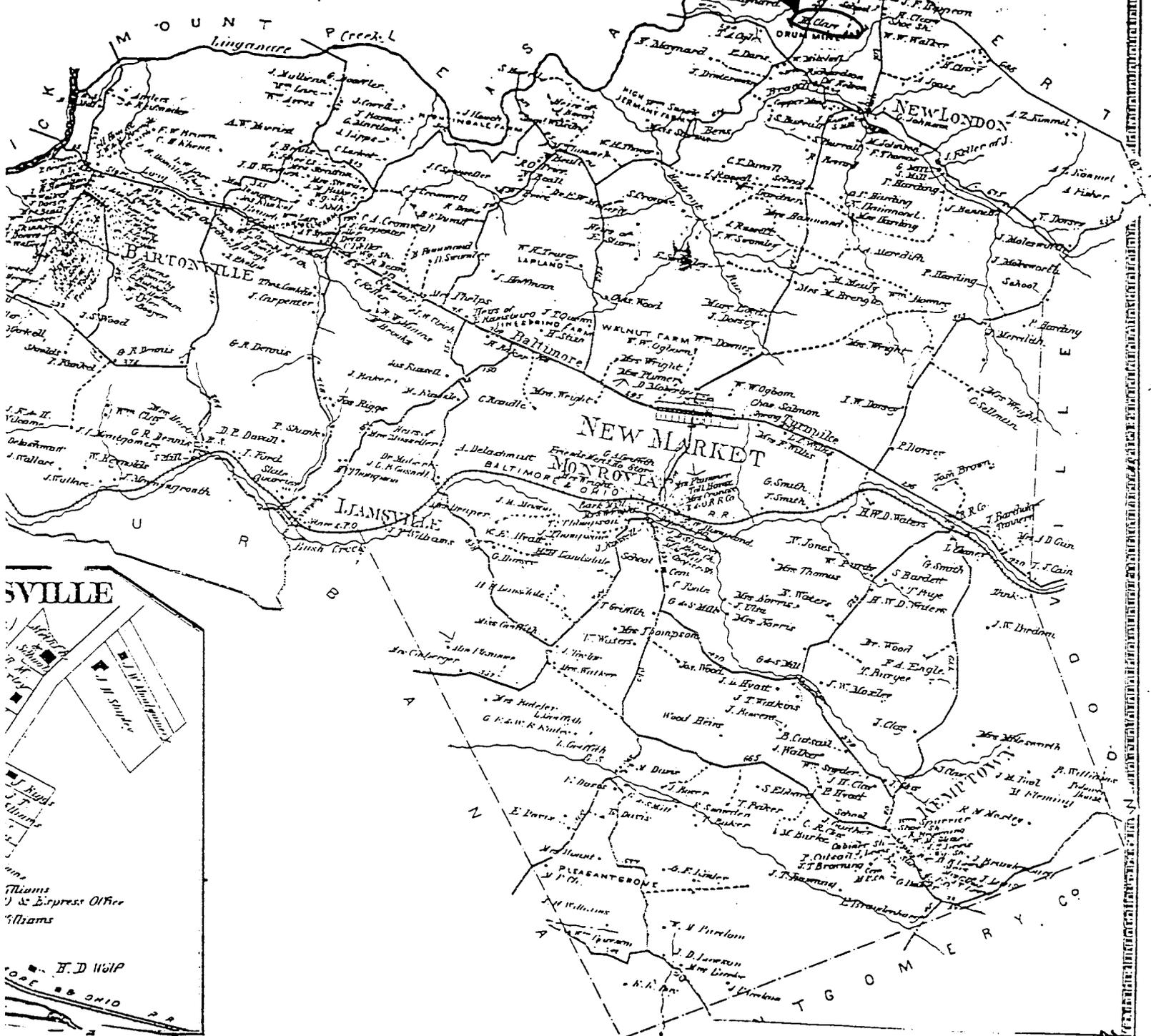




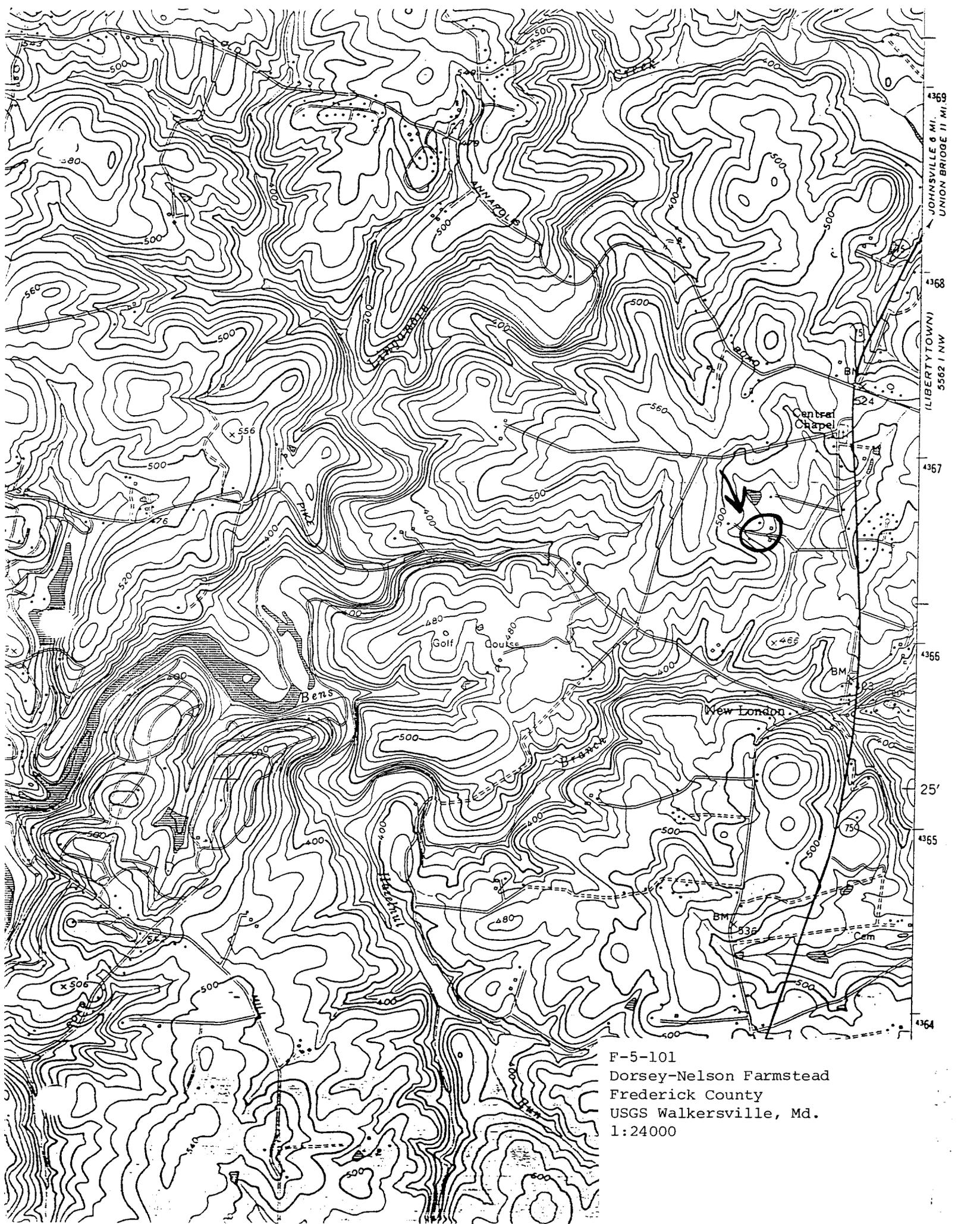
F-5-101  
Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead  
Frederick County  
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick  
County, 1858

# MARKET DIST. No. 9

Scale 1/8 inches to the mile



F-5-101  
 Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead  
 Frederick County  
 C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick  
 County, 1873



JOHNSVILLE 6 MI.  
UNION BRIDGE 11 MI.  
(LIBERTYTOWN)  
5562 1 NW

F-5-101  
Dorsey-Nelson Farmstead  
Frederick County  
USGS Walkersville, Md.  
1:24000



















F-5 101

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Fig. 101

Large *U. nitidus* type

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