MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Bowman Farm Inventory Number: F-3-187

Address: Bowman Farm Road City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Walkersville

Owner: Frederick Airport Park Associates c/o The West Group

Tax Parcel Number: 1071 Tax Map Number: 422 Tax Account ID Number: 218399

Project: Frederick Municipal Airport Capital Improvement Agency: Frederick Municipal Airport/Federal Aviation Administration

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility **not** recommended X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Is the property located within a historic district? ___no ___yes Name of district: _____

Is district listed? ___no ___yes Determined eligible? ___no ___yes District Inventory Number: _____

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Bowman Farm consists of a two-story dwelling, bank barn, brick silo, non-historic storage shed, non-historic Quonset hut, and a c. 1960 tenant house. Currently, however, the house is in a severely deteriorated state and has been unoccupied for years. The bank barn and other agricultural buildings are in use and are leased, along with the land, to a local farmer.

Only the bank barn and silo, which post-date the house, remain as physical reflections of the prosperous farm that once operated here. All other agricultural outbuildings and domestic dependencies have been demolished. Because of this loss, the Bowman Farm does not possess significance for its ability to illustrate the agricultural history and settlement of Frederick County, and is not considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. No association with a significant person(s) was identified, rendering the property ineligible under Criterion B. Although the house demonstrates an interesting mix of vernacular and ethnic construction technologies, the integrity of the house, with its deteriorating conditions and missing details and finishes, has been severely diminished in recent years. It is therefore not considered eligible under Criterion C. The barn and silo are also removed from their historical contexts by the absence of other agriculturally related buildings and structures. They are not considered eligible for the National Register individually or as a district with the house.

Prepared by: Anne Brockett Date Prepared: June 2001, revised October 2001

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___**None**

Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date 4/25/02

Reviewer, NR program — Date 4/25/02

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-187

1. Name of Property

historic

other Bowman Farm

2. Location

street and number Bowman Farm Road not for publication

city, town Frederick vicinity

county Frederick

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

name Frederick Airport Park Associates c/o The West Group

street and number 1600 Anderson Group telephone

city, town McLean state VA zip code 22102

4. Location of Legal Description

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

city, town Frederick tax map 422 tax parcel 1071 tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
_____district	_____public	_x_ agriculture	_____landscape	2	1 buildings
_x_ building(s)	_x_ private	_____commerce/trade	_____recreation/culture		_____ sites
_____structure	_____both	_____defense	_____religion	1	1 structures
_____site		_____domestic	_____social		_____ objects
_____object		_____education	_____transportation	3	2 Total
		_____funerary	_____work in progress		
		_____government	_____unknown		
		_____health care	_x_ vacant/not in use		
		_____industry	_____other:		

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

_____

7. Description

Inventory No. F-3-187

Condition

___ excellent _x_ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

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

Summary

The Bowman Farm consists of a two-story dwelling, a large bank barn, brick silo, a non-historic storage shed, a non-historic quonset hut, and a c. 1960 tenant house. These buildings and structures represent the remainders of what was a successful family agricultural operation during the 19th and 20th centuries. Currently, however, the house is in a severely deteriorated state and has been unoccupied for years. The bank barn and other agricultural buildings are in use and are likely leased along with the land to a local farmer.

Building Descriptions

House

The house is a large two-story L-shaped building constructed in phases, but joined under a single intersecting gable roof covered with standing seam metal. The side gable house faces north with the ell extending to the south off the southwest corner. Brick chimneys are located at either end and in the center of the main gable and at the end of the gable-roofed ell. Two doors enter into the main façade, corresponding to two portions of the house. To the east is a two-story log portion with stone chinking. This section may date from the early 19th century. The western portion of the main block dates to c. 1815-40 and is of *fachwerk* construction, with hewn vertical timbers and brick nogging. Uniform 6/6 double hung sash windows, many of them now missing, and weatherboard siding unify these two sections.

The ell is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond. Windows in the ell are also 6/6 double hung sash. A two-story porch adorns the rear (south) of the main block and the east façade of the ell. The porch is in a severely deteriorated condition and has largely collapsed. The southwest corner of the brick ell has also collapsed. Here, the bricks have fallen out of the corner, leaving a large hole rising from the ground to approximately 15 feet in height.

Similarly, the interior is in a dilapidated condition, although evidence of the structure and former grandeur of the finishes are still evident. In the stone portion of the house, the floor boards and subflooring have been removed exposing 10" x 10" hewn timber joists and hewn sill plate. The second floor wall plate is also hand hewn. In the *fachwerk* section of the house, a grand dogleg staircase was installed with full wood wall paneling. Windows are recessed with paneling in the frame and on the wall below. Door and window frames have bullseye corner moldings. Although the brick wing was not accessible at the time of the survey, an earlier property description describes a large cooking fireplace, a built-in paneled cupboard, and paneled doors. This description also makes reference to six-panel doors and a Greek Revival-style fireplace mantel in the log section, which have since been removed.

Bank Barn

A large bank barn, dating to c. 1870-80, is located to the northeast of the main house. The barn faces west with stone walls retaining the banked earth that leads to a large opening on the main facade. The barn sits on a rubble stone perimeter foundation and has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. An extensive, partially

open shed was added to the east side of the building during the mid-20th century. The barn is sided with vertical boards along the west façade and corrugated metal over vertical boards on the north and south sides. The east side is an open shed area.

Inside, the barn has a fully exposed roof truss system constructed of large timbers, some of which are hewn with chamfered edges. The barn has no loft or upper level. The floor is covered with wide oak boards. The barn is still in use for hay baling and storage.

Attached to the northwest corner of the bank barn is a brick silo. The silo is short, standing approximately 20-25 feet from its base to the point of its metal conical pent roof. The silo, no longer in use, is constructed of glazed brick laid in 6-course American bond.

Other structures on the property include a non-historic concrete block equipment shed, located off the northwest corner of the bank barn and a non-historic quonset hut-like structure, used by the tenant farmer for equipment storage. A c. 1960 dwelling, which is used periodically by the Civil Air Command, is located to the southeast of the main house and shares its driveway.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-3-187

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	x agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
x 1800-1899	x architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
__1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce		__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ ethnic heritage	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning	__ exploration/ settlement	__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	__ other:

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates unknown

Evaluation for:

__X__ National Register _____Maryland Register _____not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary

The Bowman Farm, named for the last occupants, was originally part of the "Benvenue" and "Resurvey on Locust Level" tracts of land. Built in phases, the farmhouse reflects vernacular and ethnic traditions in its log, brick, and *fachwerk* construction. The bank barn is a late representative of a common type of barn in this part of Frederick County.

History

The land on which the Bowman Farm is situated consists of several parcels of land purchased by the Bowmans during the 1950s and 1960s. Tracing which tract contained the large farmhouse and bank barn was not possible. However, all parcels are believed contain parts of a 19th century tract called "Benvenue." The Bowman property also includes part of a tract called "Resurvey on Locust Level," which dates to at least 1756, when it contained 363 acres and belonged to James Crow.

"Benvenue" may have originated in the lands of Levi Hughes, although it is not known if it acquired the name at a later date. Levi was the son of Levy Hughes, who arrived in the Frederick County area in the later 18th century, when he is listed as a holder of 100 acres on the 1777 tenant roster for Carrollton Manor in what is now Buckeystown, Maryland. In 1816, his son moved northward and was granted a 99 ½ acre patent, which became "Benvenue." It is for the younger Hughes that Hughes Ford is named. This ford was located just east of the Bowman farmhouse and led an east-west road, known as Old Hughes Ford Road (no longer extant) across the Monocacy River, just north of Linganore Creek.

Hughes was deceased by 1827, when the trustee for his estate, Richard Potts, sold part of the property to Samuel Flemming. In 1842, the property passed from Flemming's heirs to George Engelbrecht. Other parts of "Benvenue" and "Resurvey on Locust Level" were passed into the Reich family, who were extensive landholders in the area. One tract was acquired by William and Lucinda Reich in 1849 from Jacob Kunkel. In 1867, the Reichs sold this parcel to Basil Buxton. An 1873 county map shows D. Buxton as the inhabitant of the farmhouse.
The property eventually returned to Reich ownership, and passed through the family over the next

four generations. William and Lucinda passed it to their son Benjamin, who passed it to his daughter Lucy Smith, who then passed it to her daughter Eleanor Waters. The property left the family in 1945, eventually coming into the ownership of the Bowmans in 1953.

It is not known who built the various sections of the farmhouse, but there was certainly a German presence in the area and on the property, which may have influenced the choice of *fachwerk* construction.

The main house is architecturally interesting, but is in a near-ruinous state, a condition which has severely affected its integrity. The log construction is indicative of an early initial date of construction, probably in the early 19th century. The *fachwerk* construction of the western end likely indicates a German occupation of the property, while the later brick addition reflects the family's prosperity on what was likely a grain-based farm.

This interior description of the main house reflects information gathered on a September 2000 field visit. By May of 2001, the structure had deteriorated significantly, making further interior assessment and photography impossible. The southwest corner of the brick ell had collapsed, as had much of the rear two-story porch. In September 2000, interior floorboards and mantels had been removed, possibly for re-use elsewhere. Windows and shutters were largely missing, as were exterior door surrounds. The interior staircase was structurally unsound.

Only the bank barn and silo, which post-date the house, remain as physical reflections of the prosperous farm that once operated here. All other agricultural outbuildings and domestic dependencies have been demolished. Because of this loss, the Bowman Farm does not possess significance for its ability to illustrate the agricultural history and settlement of Frederick County, and is not considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. No association with a significant person(s) was identified, rendering the property ineligible under Criterion B. Although the house demonstrates an interesting mix of vernacular and ethnic construction technologies, the integrity of the house, with its deteriorating conditions and missing details and finishes, has been severely diminished in recent years. It is therefore not considered eligible under Criterion C. The barn and silo are also removed from their historical contexts by the absence of other agriculturally related buildings and structures. They are not considered eligible for the National Register individually or as a district with the house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-3-187

See Continuation Sheet 9.1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _____
Acreage of historical setting _____
Quadrangle name Walkersville Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Anne Brockett, Architectural Historian		
organization	URS Corporation	date	1/15/01
street & number	200 Orchard Ridge Drive, Suite 101	telephone	(301) 670-5469
city or town	Gaithersburg	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

References

Baldwin, Jane and Roberta Bolling Henry
1920 *Maryland Calendar of Wills: Wills from 1726-1732, Volume VI.* Baltimore: Kohn and Pollock Inc. Publishers.

Bond, Isaac
1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland.* Baltimore: E. Sachse & Co.

Crumrin, Timothy
1994 "Road Through the Wilderness: The Making of the National Road." From the *Magazine of the Midwest Open-Air Museum Coordinating Council.*

Frederick County Recorder of Deeds

Frederick County Registrar of Wills

Frederick County Tax Assessor's Office

Hopkins, H. Hanford
1979 *Captain William Campbell of Richlands and "Addison's Choice".* Baltimore: H. Hanford Hopkins.

Lampl Associates
1996 "Bowman Farm Property: Historic Preservation Report for Annexation." On file at Frederick County Planning Division.

Martin, John Stanwood.
1992 *Genealogical Index to Frederick County Maryland: The First One Hundred Years.* Malvern, PA: Collins Copy Center.

Miller, Charles W.
1886 "A Brief History of Frederick County" in *General Directory of Frederick City and a Business Directory of Frederick County.* Frederick, MD: W.T. Delaplaine and Company.

Neumann, Thomas W., Ph.D. and Michelle T. Moran

1990 *Phase I and Phase II Archeological Investigation of the Monocacy Interceptor Sewer Line Project Corridor, Frederick County, Maryland.* Frederick, MD: R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates. For the Frederick County Division of Public Works.

Sharf, Thomas J.
1882 *History of Western Maryland, Volume 1*, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, reprinted 1968.

Sheetenhelm, Deborah
1979 Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for Routzahn Home Farm. On file at MHT.

Titus, C.O
1873 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland: From Actual Surveys.* Philadelphia: C.O. Titus and Company.

Tracey, Grace L. and John P. Dern
1987 *Pioneers of the Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc.

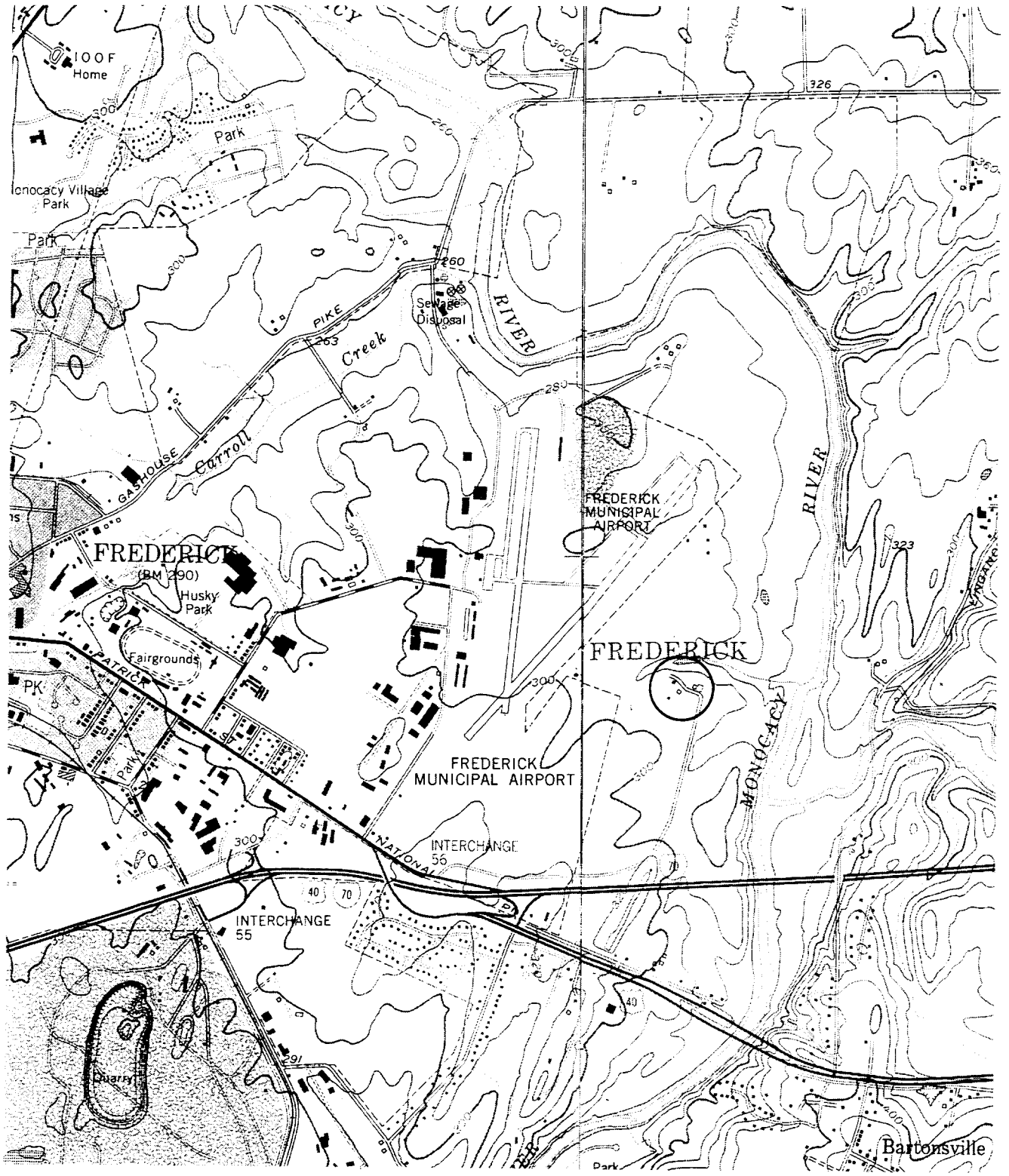
Varle, Charles
1806 *Map of Frederick and Washington Counties.* Philadelphia: Francis Shallus, Engraver.

Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button. Robert J. Hurry, Gordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Ferguson
1981 *The M/DOT Archeological Resources Survey, Volume 4: Western Maryland.* Crownsville: Maryland Historical Trust. For the Maryland Department of Transportation and Maryland Board of Public Works.

Western Maryland Genealogy
1985-1992 Middletown, MD: Catoctin Press, Vols. 1,3, and 5-8.

Whitmore, Nancy F. and Timothy L. Cannon
1981 *Frederick: A Pictorial History.* Norfolk, VA: Donning Company.

Williams, Thomas J.C. and Folger McKinsey
1979 *A History of Frederick County, Maryland, Volumes I and II.* Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company.



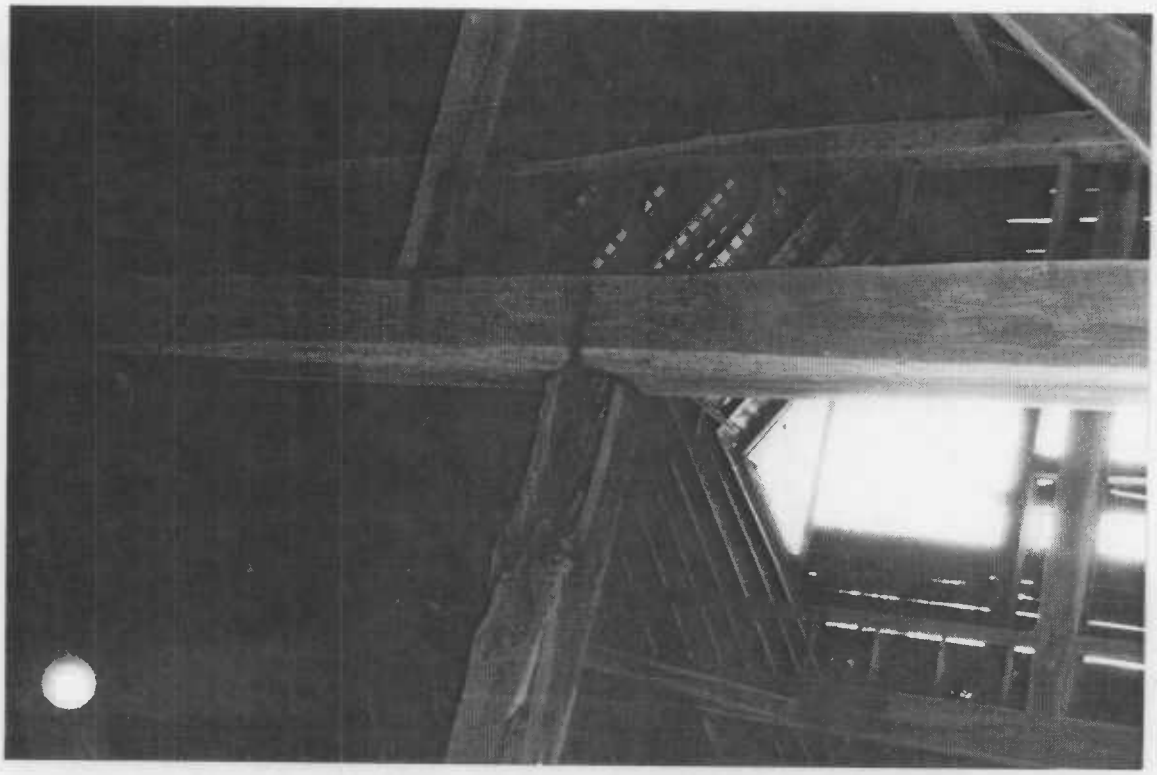
Frederick Quad

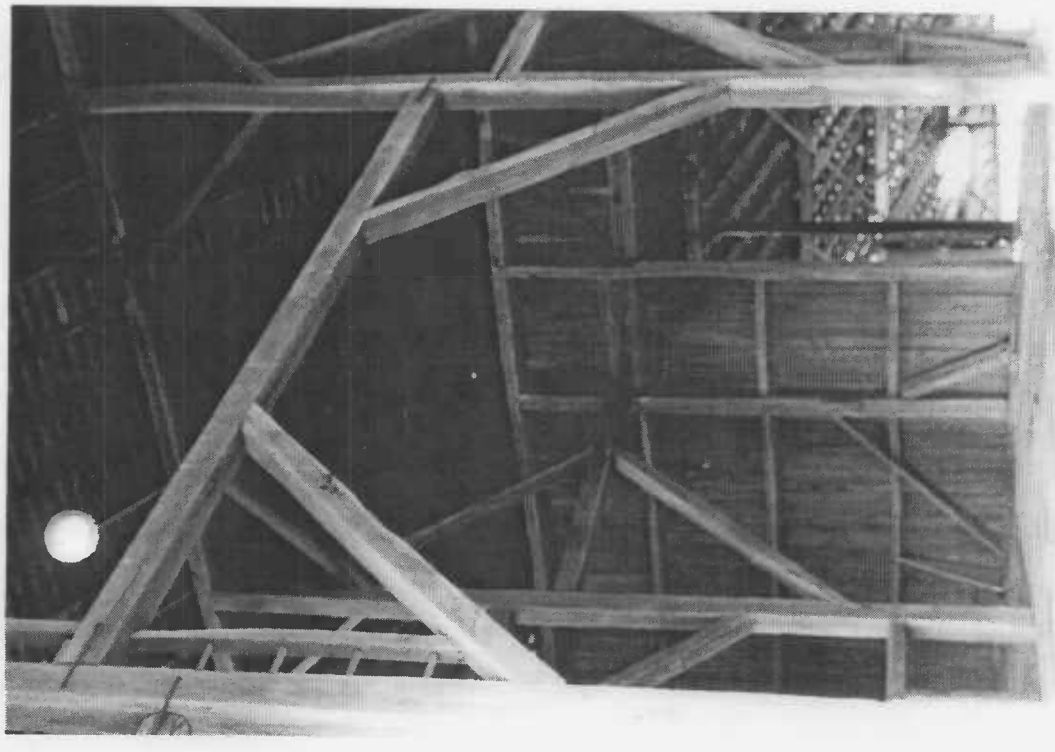
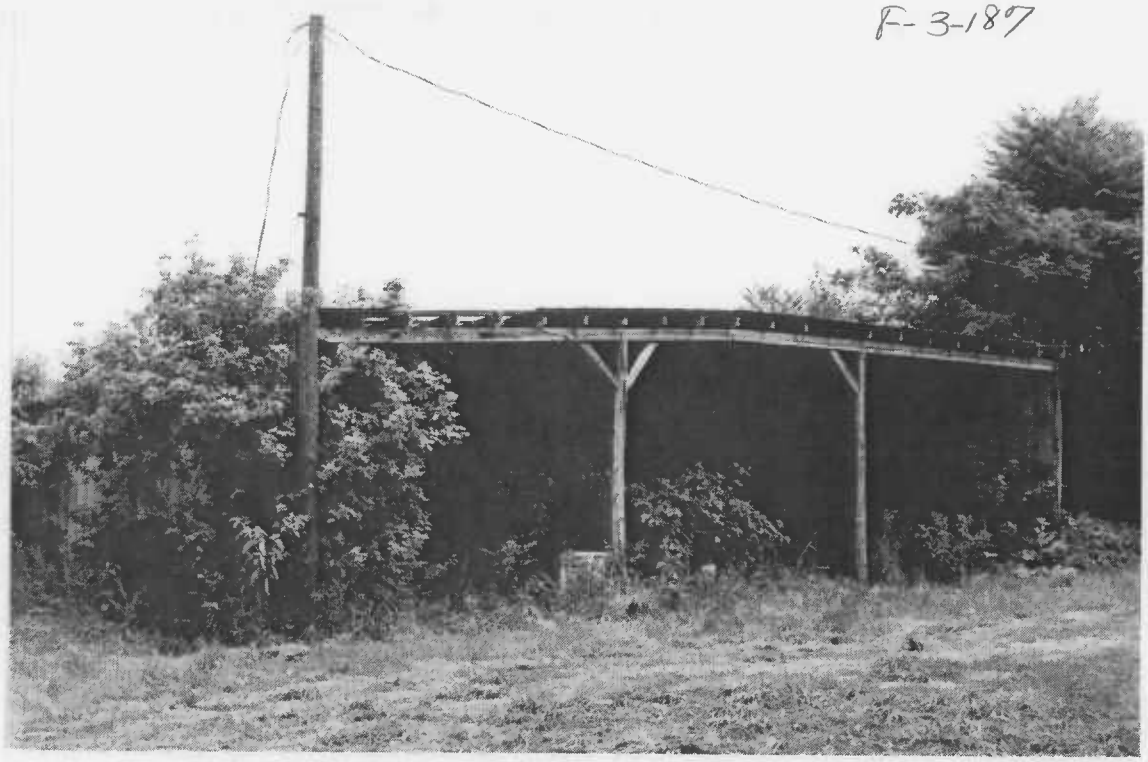
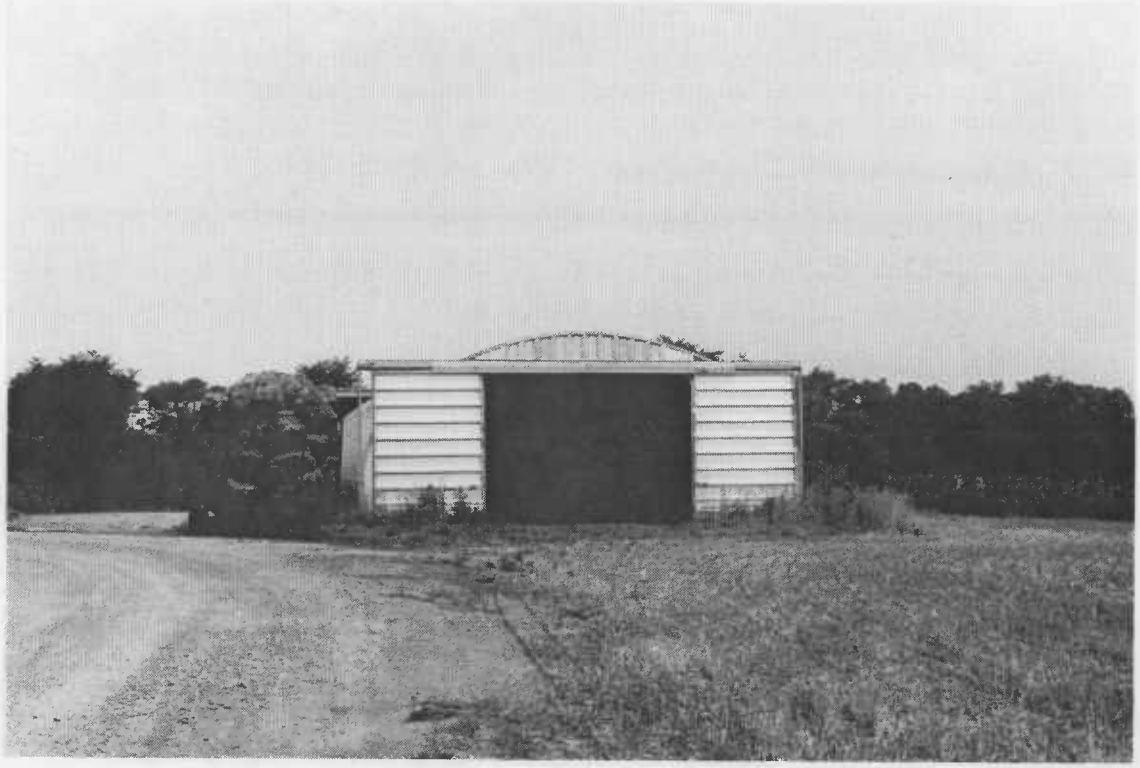
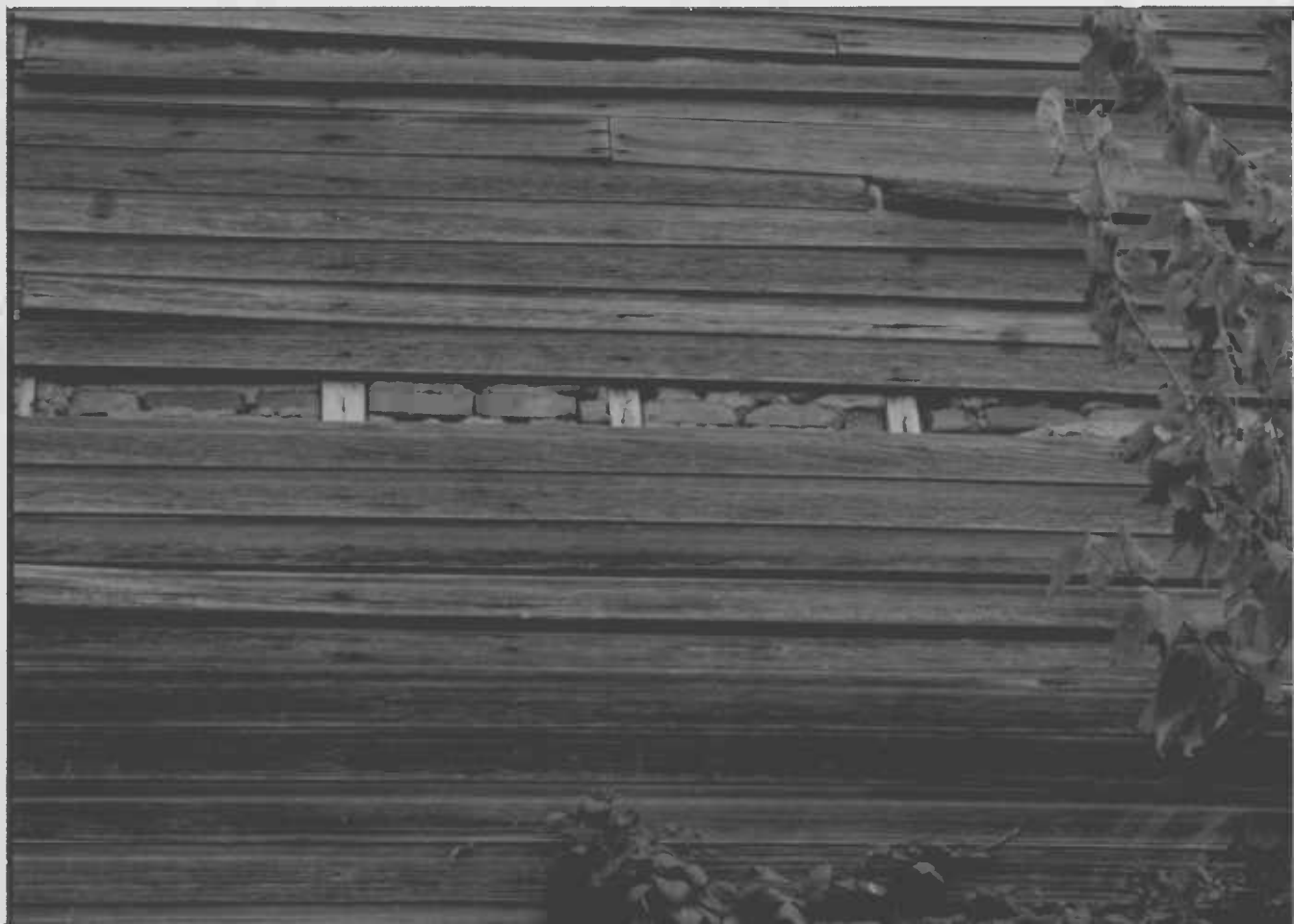
Walkersville Quad

PROJ Fredrick Municipal Airport 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan	**Bowman Farm** **Bowman Farm Road** **Frederick, MD**
SCALE Not to scale	
FILE I:/D100000442.15	**URS** PROJ NO INVENTORY NO. **F-3-187**

F-3-187

F-3-187





F-3-187