MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no __x__

Property Name: Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead Inventory Number: F-2-104

Address: 1822 Point of Rocks Road City: Knoxville Zip Code: 21758-9023

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Point of Rocks

Owner: M. Roland Biser, Evelyn Lorraine Biser, 1810 Point of Rocks Road, Knoxville MD 21758

Tax Parcel Number: 91 Tax Map Number: 92 Tax Account ID Number: 12-287070

Project: n/a Agency: n/a

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? __x__ 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:

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

The Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead is an agricultural complex dating from ca. 1851. The complex is located at the end of a long driveway on the north side of Point of Rocks Road (MD 464). The complex includes a ca. 1851 frame dwelling with ca. 1920 and ca. 1950 additions; a ca. 1851 Pennsylvania bank barn; two ca. 1920 sheds; a ca. 1950 dairy; a ca. 1925 silo; and two ca. 1980 equipment sheds. The main cash crops produced on the farm appear to have been wheat and corn. The farm was established after Charity Ellen Frazier and her brother, Henry C. Frazier, received a 432-acre parcel from their father in 1834. They divided the property between them in 1851, and Charity Ellen's portion totaled 219 acres. The property passed in 1891 to her only child, Nannie E. Hilleary, who sold it in 1906.

The integrity of the farmstead as a whole has been compromised primarily by the alterations to complex's buildings. Only two buildings from the nineteenth century survive: the farmhouse and the bank barn. The main house has been extensively altered over time by several additions and renovations. Alterations include a rear wing extension that incorporates the detached summer kitchen built ca. 1920 and the addition of the gambrel-roofed section ca. 1950. The finishes on the exterior and interior of the house appear to date from the 1950s.

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:

Patricia M Slick ✓ 10/16/02
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

B Curry 10/27/02
Reviewer, NR program **Date**

The nineteenth-century bank barn also exhibits alterations. These include replacement of its foundation, remodeling of the ground floor, and renewing of exterior siding on the upper portion. The rebuilding of the barn's foundations has negatively impacted its integrity of materials.

The remaining buildings principally date from the farm's twentieth-century dairy operations. The agricultural complex as a whole does not illustrate a mid-nineteenth century farm, but rather a mid-twentieth century farm. These changes have negatively impacted the integrity of setting, workmanship, association, and feeling of the complex. Therefore, the farmstead as a whole does not possess sufficient integrity for listing in the Maryland Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for agriculture or Criterion C for architecture.

The dwelling no longer retains sufficient integrity from the ca. 1850 period of construction to illustrate building practices in the county during the period. It no longer exhibits such character-defining features as original windows, doors, plan, and porch details. The building retains its integrity of location, but not the integrity of design, workmanship, materials, association, and feeling due to its numerous alterations.

Archival research does not indicate that the Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead was associated historically with personages of local historical importance. The integrity of the Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead as a whole and the dwelling individually have been compromised and no longer possess the qualities of significance necessary for listing in the Maryland Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-2-104

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead
other	Biser Farm

2. Location

street and number	1822 Point of Rocks Road	__ not for publication
city, town	Knoxville	__ vicinity
county	Frederick	

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

name	M. Roland Biser, Evelyn Lorraine Biser				
street and number	1810 Point of Rocks Road			telephone	301/834-8429
city, town	Knoxville	state	Maryland	zip code	21758-9023

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Frederick County Courthouse			liber 1875	folio 548
city, town	Frederick	tax map 92	tax parcel 91	tax ID number	12-287070

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
_____district
__x__building(s)
_____structure
_____site
_____object

Ownership
_____public
__x__private
_____both

Current Function
__X__agriculture
_____commerce/trade
_____defense
__x__domestic
_____education
_____funerary
_____government
_____health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
_____religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
_____vacant/not in use
_____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	8	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
0	8	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
_____

7. Description

Inventory No. F-2-104

Condition

___ excellent	___ deteriorated
x good	___ ruins
___ fair	x altered

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

Description Summary

The Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead is an agricultural complex dating from ca. 1851. The complex is located on the north side of Point of Rocks Road (MD 464) in Frederick County, Maryland. The complex includes a ca. 1851 frame dwelling with ca. 1920 and ca. 1950 additions; a ca. 1851 Pennsylvania bank barn; two ca. 1920 sheds; a ca. 1950 dairy; a ca. 1925 silo; and two ca. 1980 equipment sheds. The house and agricultural complex are located at the end of a long driveway. The driveway follows a small ridge and terminates near the center of the 141-acre property. The agricultural complex adjoins the house lot to the east. The buildings are surrounded by rolling agricultural fields planted in wheat. Tree lines are established in the ravines along the northern property line.

General Description

The house is characterized by a three-bay, two-story, main block with a three-bay, two-story, wood-frame wing on the left (west) side, and a one-bay, two-story, shed roof addition on the rear of the main portion that connects with a four-bay deep, two-story, wood-frame, ell. The house is sheathed with aluminum siding over wood clapboard. The windows are two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood sash units. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

The oldest portion of the house, dating from ca. 1851, is the eastern end. This portions rests on a stone foundation with a cellar. The first floor features log joists. The attic has no ridgepole and the common rafters feature pegged joints. The section terminates in a side gable roof. The principal façade is sheltered by a three-bay, shed-roof porch. The porch roof is supported by chamfered 4"x4"s. The principal entrance is located in the right bay and features a plain wood surround door with single light over two wood panels. The west wall of this section featured an exterior, random-laid stone fireplace. The fireplace features a simple wood mantel and surround. The fireplace has been infilled. The windows in this section feature plain wood surrounds.

A detached kitchen was located to the rear of the original house. A wood-frame, rear addition was built ca. 1920 to connect the kitchen to the main house. The east wall rests on a short concrete wall. The section terminates in a shed roof.

The four-bay deep, rear ell originally consisted of a ca. 1851, one-story detached kitchen. A second story was added ca. 1920. The ell rests on a random-laid stone foundation. A stone fireplace is centered on the north wall. The stack was extended with cinder block when the second story was added. The first floor was paneled ca. 1970 consistent with use as a family room. The room features very low ceilings. An enclosed staircase runs along the west wall. An entrance is located on the east wall in the first bay closest to the main portion. The door has two wood panels. A second entrance located in the third bay has been converted into a window.

The three-bay wide, two-story, west addition was added ca. 1950. The wood-frame, west addition terminates in a gambrel roof. The gambrel roof features two gable roof dormers on the front and rear elevations. A side entrance on the east elevation opens onto the shed roof porch of the main portion. A shed-roof, rear entrance has been converted into a full bathroom. A concrete basement was added under the rear of the west addition.

The floors throughout the house have been replaced and moldings have been removed. At least three entrances located on the west, north, and east sides of the house have been infilled or converted into window openings.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-2-104

Name
Continuation Sheet

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Outbuildings

The farm complex contains seven buildings. A single ca. 1920 wood-frame shed is located west of the house. The other six buildings are located east of the house and include a ca. 1920 shed, a ca. 1980 equipment shed/corn crib, a ca. 1950 dairy, a ca. 1980 equipment shed, a ca. 1851 Pennsylvania bank barn, and a ca. 1925 silo. Both ca. 1920 sheds are rectangular, wood-frame sheds resting on a concrete wall foundation. The buildings are clad with vertical board siding. The gable roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles. The principal entrances feature an offset, vertical board door. The buildings are clad with vertical board-and-batten siding. The buildings terminate in front gable roofs sheathed with metal.

The equipment shed/corn crib is constructed of creosoted, round wood posts. The equipment shed is five bays wide and features an open front. The equipment shed is clad with metal siding on the north elevation and vertical boards on the west elevation. The equipment shed features a side gable roof. The corncrib is two bays wide. It is clad on the west north and east sides with metal fencing. The fencing on the south side has been removed to allow access for equipment. The corncrib terminates in a shed roof. All roof planes are sheathed with metal.

The concrete block dairy rests on a concrete slab. The building terminates in a double side gable roof sheathed with metal. The eastern half of the roof over the milking parlor is higher than the western end. The western end features a metal ventilator. The building features three entrances on the front (south) elevation. The eastern two entrances feature a four-light window over beaded board, wood panel doors. The western entrance features a screen door. Entrances on the east and north elevations feature concrete ramps for cows to enter and exit the milking parlor, respectively. The building features two-over-two-light, metal sash windows except for the eastern half of the rear elevation, which has three-light, metal sash units.

The small equipment shed is constructed of creosoted, round wood posts and has two open bays. The east, north, and west elevations are clad with metal. The shed roof is sheathed with metal.

The large Pennsylvania bank barn faces west. The barn features an open forebay and has an attached tractor shed on the north elevation. The rectangular building rests on a concrete wall foundation. The ground floor was used for pigs on the north end and cows on the south end. A concrete floor has been added on the south end. The upper walls are clad with vertical board siding. The gable roof is sheathed with metal. The inner posts of the post and beam frame extend to the roof and the tie beams reaching from end post to end post has been eliminated. The framing system is primarily supported by upright posts that directly support the roof purlins. Cross beams support the upright posts just below the roof purlins. Secondary cross beams tie the upright posts to the outer walls just below the eave line. This form of construction first appeared in the mid-nineteenth century.

A tile block silo was added adjacent to the barn ca. 1925. The silo roof is no longer extant.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-2-104

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
_x_ 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 ca. 1851; ca. 1920; ca. 1950 **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates ca. 1851; ca. 1920; ca. 1950

Evaluation for:

___x___ National Register ___x___ 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.)

Significance Summary

The Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead was established in 1851 and produced wheat and other grains as cash crops. In the mid-twentieth century, the farm followed the lead of other county farmers and turned to the production of milk.

Resource History and Context

The Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead consists of 141.10 acres located north of Point of Rocks Road, on the northeast border of Brunswick. The property was part of a larger 432-acre parcel called "Henrico" that was willed to siblings Charity Ellen and Henry C. Frazier by their father, Henry Frazier, in 1834 (GME1:594 Frederick County Register of Wills). According to an 1832 survey, Henry Frazier's land originally was part of two tracts, "Oversight Enlarged" and "Hawkins Merry Peep-O-Day." King George II of England granted the latter tract to John Hawkins in 1753 (Brunswick History Commission 1990: 12). The Frazier family was active in St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Petersville. The siblings' father, Henry, is listed in church records as a member between 1806 and 1814 (Russell 1993:174-5). Record suggest that he might have been a church leader. The vestry record indicates he and another parishioner approached a property owner and asked him to contribute land next to the church for the construction of a new facility (Williams 1910:491). Ellen Frazier's second husband, Joseph Trapnell, was an Episcopal clergyman (United States Census 1870).

Tax assessment records, census records, historic maps, and marriage and death information provided some insight into the Frazier farm in the nineteenth century. Henry C. Frazier is listed in the 1850 census as a 21-year-old farmer who owned real estate valued at $9,240. This has been interpreted as part of the land he and his sister owned. He was unmarried but resided on the farm with two school teachers who boarded with him and four free African Americans. Charity Ellen, who had married John H.T. Marshall in 1848, was not listed in the census (Hitselberger and Dern 1978).

According to the 1850 census, Henry C. Frazier ran a small to mid-size farm compared to the 82 other farms listed in Petersville Election District 12. He farmed 150 improved acres and 20 unimproved acres. The cash value of his farm was $8,000, and the value of his farming implements and machinery was $400. His livestock included five horses, two milk cows, three head of other cattle, and 21 swine, with a total livestock value of $450. Production that year focused on grain: 450 bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of rye, 625 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, and three tons of hay. The farm also produced fifteen lbs. of wool, five bushels of Irish potatoes, $5 worth of orchard products, and 200 lbs. of butter. Also that year, Frazier slaughtered $200 worth of animals. According to the census, Frazier owned three slaves, men ages 19, 39, and 40 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978).

The two Frazier children divided the property in 1851, when Ellen was 27 and Henry was 22. Ellen received 219 acres and Henry received 213 acres (Frederick County Land Record WBT13:479). The Frazier farm's proximity to the Chesapeake and Ohio

Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, both of which arrived in Brunswick in the 1830s, made it convenient to ship produce and other goods produced on the farm.

Despite railroad access, the town of Brunswick, known then as Berlin, was small and inhabited by approximately 500 residents (Brunswick History Commission 1990:176). The Fraziers probably used local mills to process the wheat and other grains produced on the farm. A mill, powered by the canal water, operated in Brunswick throughout the nineteenth century. The mill was run by the Wenner family (Brunswick History Commission 1990:123).

In 1858, Isaac Bond's map shows Charity Ellen Frazier owning the property under her married name, Mrs. E.C. Marshall (records list her name in several forms other than Charity Ellen, including E.C., Eleanore, and Ellen C.). Her brother's name does not appear on the map, and his last reference in local records appears to be a listing in the 1860 census.

The Civil War interrupted commerce along the C&O canal and the train line due to Confederate Army raids on these transportation corridors (Brunswick History Commission 1990:47-8). As a border town, Berlin served as a military crossroads during the war. On June 9, 1861, Confederate forces burned the Potomac River bridge at Berlin to prevent Union forces from entering Virginia. The Union Army constructed a pontoon bridge in its place, and armies from both sides passed through the town on the bridge. The pontoon bridge remained in place until November 1862, when it was moved to Fredericksburg, Va. Federal picket guards were stationed in Berlin to protect the canal and the railroad. Berlin also was the site of several skirmishes (Brunswick History Commission 1990:176).

The 1870 census listed Ellen as the wife of Joseph Trapnell, her second husband and an Episcopal clergyman. The family's real estate was valued at $10,000 and the personal estate was valued at $3,000. Lake's 1873 atlas depicted Mrs. Trapnell as owning the farm under the name of her second husband. The only record uncovered of Mrs. Trapnell's land holdings in Frederick County assessment records dates to 1889, when her real estate was valued at $7,560, and comprised $6,300 in land and $1,260 in improvements. Furniture was valued at $350 and dishes at $18. Mrs. Trapnell died two years later in 1891. Charity Ellen's only child, Nannie Hilleary, born during Ellen's marriage to Joseph Trapnell, inherited the property upon her mother's death in 1891 (Frederick County Land Record STH276:49). In 1899, she owned 230 acres that were valued at $4,600 and improvements were valued at $1,200. The estate received this same assessment in 1904, the last year it appeared on the tax rolls under the ownership of Frazier descendants.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the small farming community of Berlin was a boom town. In 1890, the town's name was changed from Berlin to Brunswick. That same year, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad built a large freight classification and storage yard on the vast, cheap land available on the banks of the Potomac, and the town was relocated uphill (Brunswick History Commission 1990:48). The yard attracted many workers, who settled in the town. Population swelled to 2,471 by 1900 following a decline to approximately 200 residents after the Civil War. Population was estimated to be 5,000 in 1910. Homes, stores, churches, meeting halls, and schools were constructed. The railroad "donated land for churches, public buildings, and parks, and in 1907 it built a large wooden YMCA building to feed and bed train crews and to serve as a community center (Harwood 1994:188)." The yard eventually stretched 5.5 miles.

By 1906, Mrs. Nannie Hilleary was a widow living in Fredericksburg, Va. She sold the farm to David Stauffer and Noah E. Cramer (Frederick County Land Record STH276:49). Stauffer and Cramer sold the farm to Charles J. Arnold in 1908 (Frederick County Land Record STH289:245). Arnold transferred it to Erie C. and Lizzie A.C. Biser in 1947 (Frederick County Land Record 464:454). The Bisers sold the property to the current owners, M. Roland and Evelyn Lorraine Biser, in 1950 (Frederick County Land Record 489:82).

During the early twentieth century, the property became a dairy farm. This evolution was a typical progression in agriculture in Frederick County. The addition of the concrete-block dairy in ca. 1950 is typical of the construction necessitated by changes in milk production sanitation standards. The increasing population in nearby metropolitan areas resulted in a greater demand for milk. As a result, Frederick County became a major dairy producer in Maryland in the early twentieth century (Schmidt 1988). The farm's concrete-block dairy was built to meet these new demands.

Evaluation

The Charity Ellen Frazier Farm was evaluated for those qualities of significance and architectural integrity applying criteria defined at state and national levels. The design and physical characteristics of the farm complex were analyzed for their potential significance within the appropriate historical contexts of the Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870), Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930), and the Modern Period (1930-Present) in the areas of architecture and agriculture.

The integrity of the farmstead as a whole has been compromised by the building alterations. Only two buildings from the nineteenth century survive: the farmhouse and the bank barn. The main house has been extensively altered over time through several additions and renovations. Alterations include a rear wing extension that incorporates the detached summer kitchen built ca. 1920 and the addition of the gambrel-roofed section ca. 1950. The finishes on the exterior and interior of the house date from the 1950s. The dwelling no longer retains sufficient integrity from the ca. 1850 period of construction to illustrate building practices in the county during the period. It no longer exhibits such character-defining features as original windows, doors, plan, and porch details. The building retains its integrity of location, but not the integrity of design, workmanship, materials, association, and feeling due to its numerous alterations.

The nineteenth-century bank barn also exhibits alterations. These include replacement of its foundation, remodeling of the ground floor, and renewing of exterior siding on the upper levels. The arrangement of the bays on ground floor and addition of concrete stalls reflect changes made to meet the requirements of dairy production. The main floor features an open floor plan, traditional elements associated with a nineteenth century bank barn, such as mows and haylofts are no longer extant. Although the building appears as a traditional bank barn, the introduction of modern materials, reorganization of spatial division, and change in utilization to meet twentieth century requirements have compromised the barn's integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling.

The remaining buildings, which include two ca. 1920 sheds, a ca. 1925 silo, a ca. 1950 dairy, and two ca. 1980 equipment sheds do not illustrate a mid-nineteenth century farm, but rather a mid-twentieth century farm. The farm converted to dairy production later than most farms in the county. The Charity Ellen Frazier Farm does not have the most notable building associated with twentieth century farms in Frederick County: the dairy barn. The silo has been compromised by the loss of its roof. Landscape features associated with a mid-twentieth century farm, including open pasture, fences denoting former pasture, ponds, and feeding troughs are not extant. Therefore, the Charity Ellen Frazier Farm is not representative of mid-twentieth farms in Frederick County. The lack of a dairy barn and the alterations to the landscape negatively impacted the integrity of the setting, association, and feeling of the complex. Therefore, the farmstead as a whole does not possess sufficient for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the Maryland Register of Historic Properties or under Criterion A for agriculture or Criterion C for architecture as a mid-twentieth century farm.

Archival research does not indicate that the Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead was associated historically with personages of local historical importance. The integrity of the Charity Ellen Frazier Farmstead as a whole and the dwelling individually have been compromised and no longer possess the qualities of significance necessary for listing in the Maryland Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-2-104

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	141.10 acres		
Acreage of historical setting	219 acres		
Quadrangle name	Point of Rocks	Quadrangle scale:	1:2400

Verbal boundary description and justification

The historic farmstead has been subdivided numerous times and buildings are no longer used in the farm's operation. The current boundary of the historic property is defined as a five-acre lot centered between the house and barn as illustrated in the site sketch map. The boundary includes the house, two sheds, two equipment sheds, the dairy, the silo, the barn, and the domestic landscape as defined by the agricultural fields.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Brian Cleven, Industrial Archeologist; Chris Heidenrich, Historian		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	August 2002
street & number	241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301/694-0428
city or town	Frederick	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

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-2-104

Name
Continuation Sheet

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References:

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

Brunswick History Commission
1990 *Brunswick: 100 Years of Memories.* Brunswick History Commission, Brunswick, Maryland

Frederick County Assessments
Assessment records located in the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland

Frederick County Records
Land Records and Registers of Wills, located in the Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland

Harwood Jr., Herbert H.
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1808 *A Map of Frederick and Washington Counties.* Engraved by Francis Shallers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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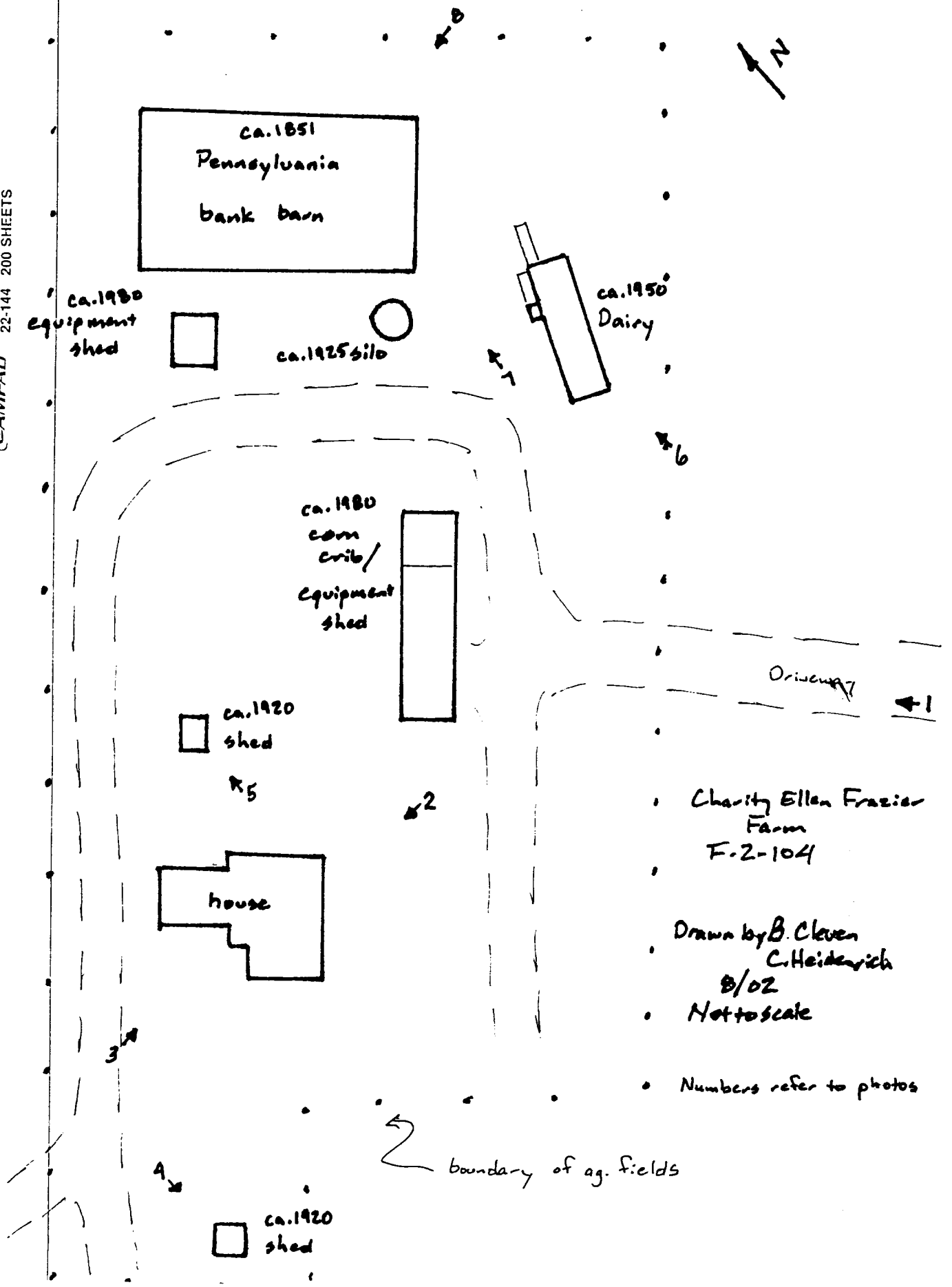
22-141 50 SHEETS
22-142 100 SHEETS
22-144 200 SHEETS
CAMPAD



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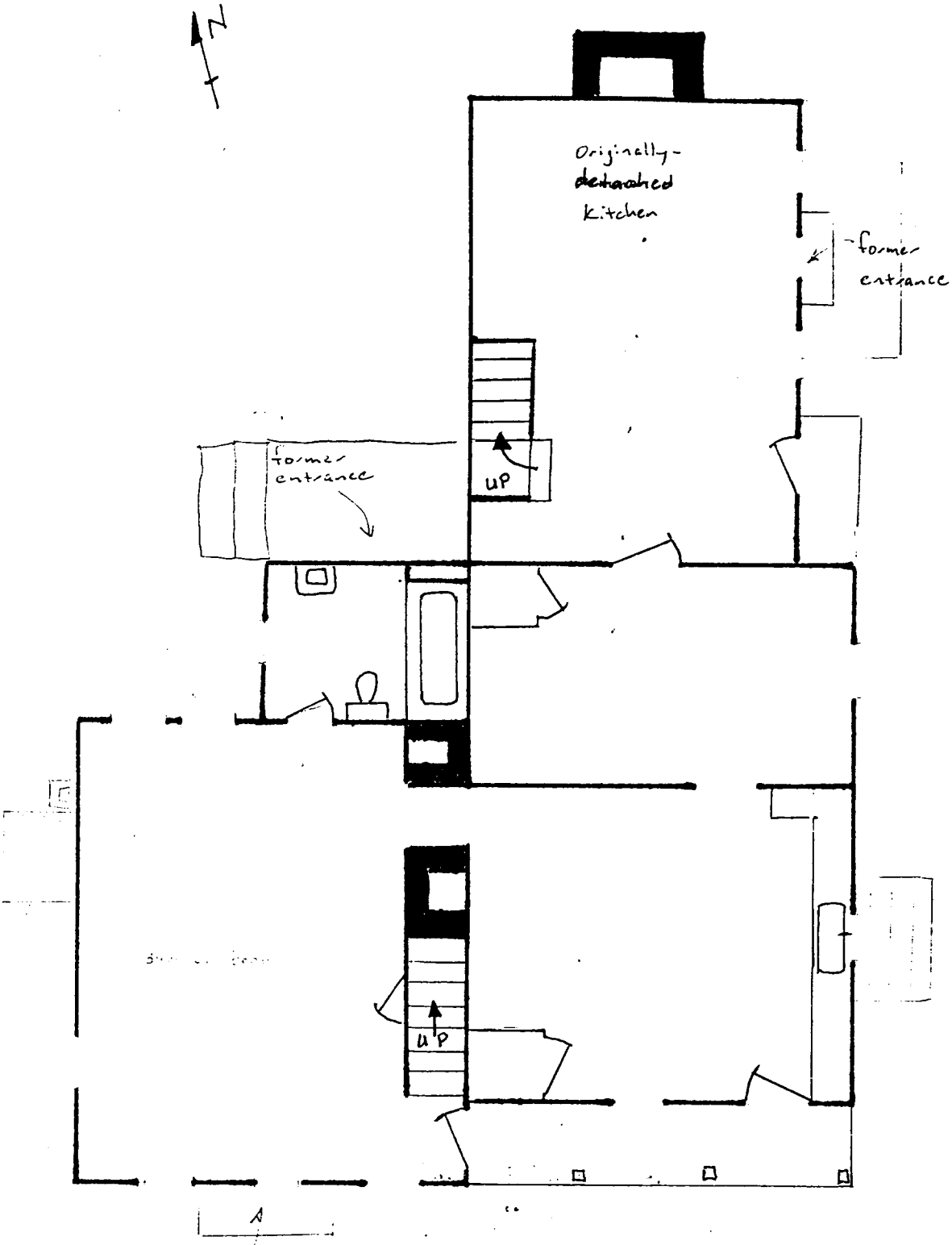


Drawn by B. Clewen/C. Heidenrich
8/12/02
Not to scale

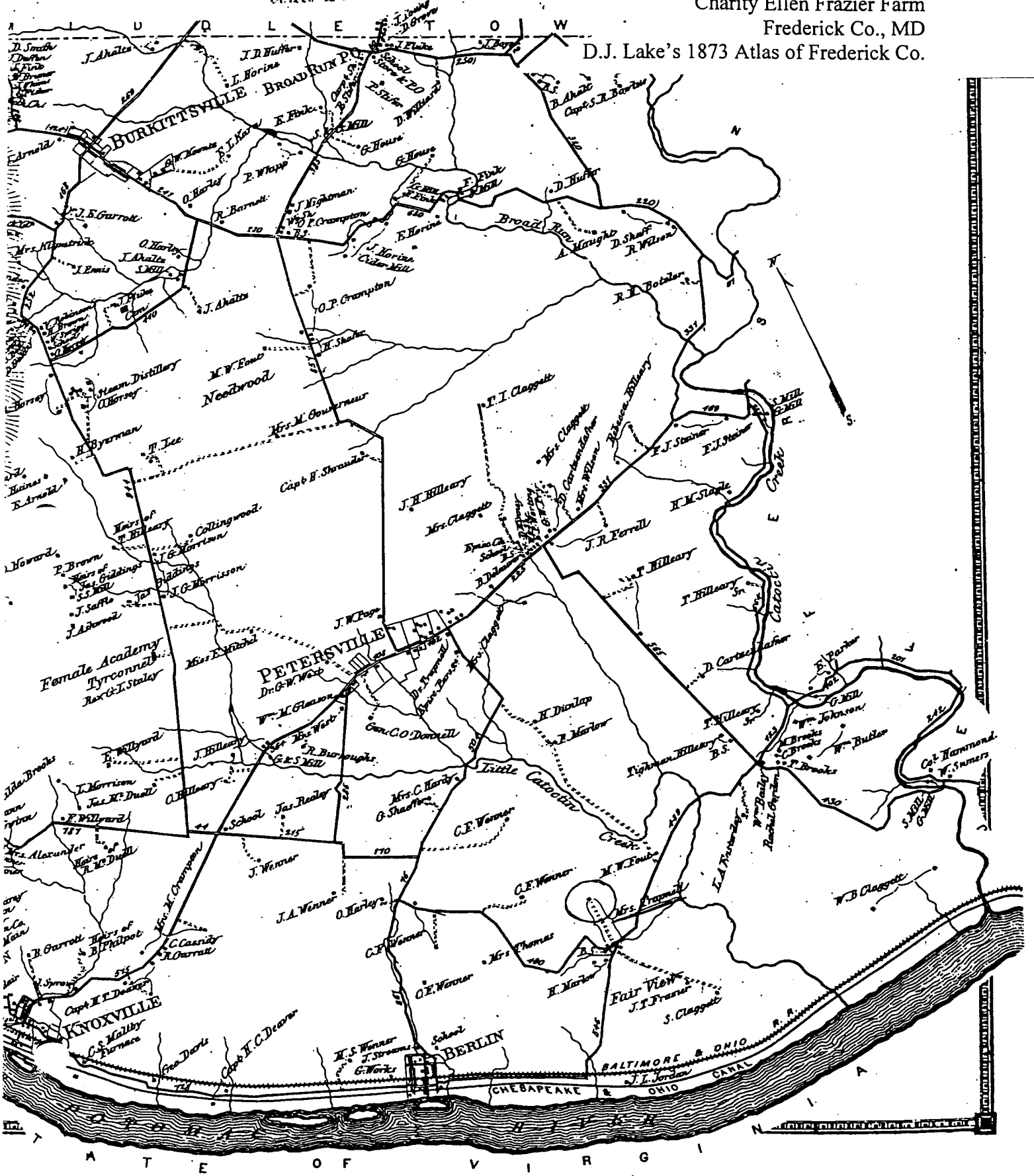
N

Charity Ellen Frazier Farm
F-2-104

PETERSVILLE DIST. No. 12

Scale 2 inches to the mile

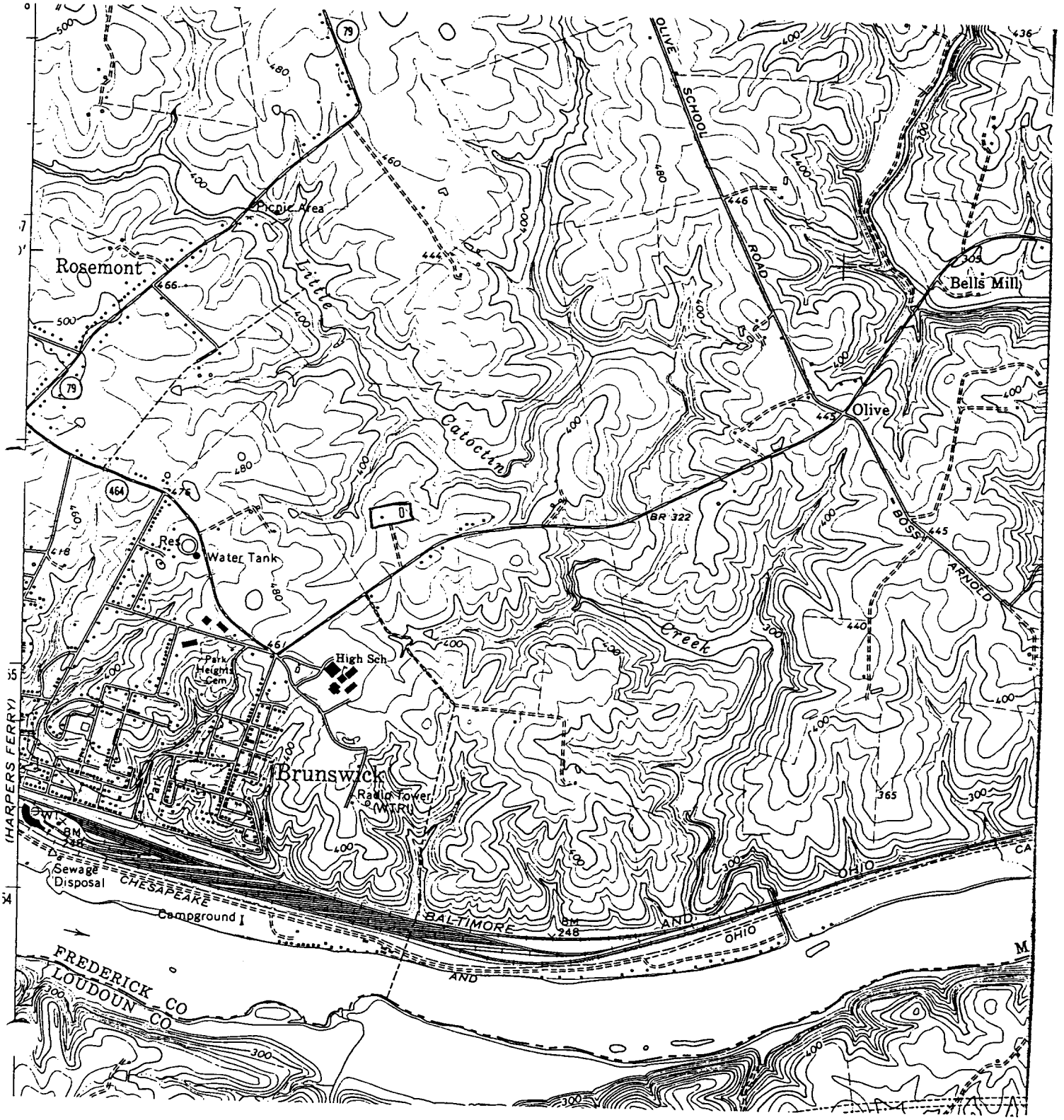
F-2-104
Charity Ellen Frazier Farm
Frederick Co., MD
D.J. Lake's 1873 Atlas of Frederick Co.



F-2-104
Charity Ellen Frazier Farm
Frederick Co., MD
Isaac Bond's 1858 Map of Frederick Co.

SURFACE, SOIL, &c.

F-2-104
Charity Ellen Frazier Farm
Frederick Co., MD
Point of Rocks 7.5' USGS Quad



F-2-104

Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co., Md

B. Cleven
8/2002
Md SHPO

Overview of farm, view NW

1 of 16

2-104

Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co. Md

B Clewell

8/02

Md SHPO

Front (south) elevation

2 of 16

F-2-104

Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven
8/2002
Md SHPO

South and East elevations

3 of 16

F-2-104

Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co Md

B Clem

8/02

Md SHPO

North elevation

4 of 16

F-2-104

Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co. Md

B. Cleven

8/2002

Md SHPO

West and North elevations

5 of 16

F-2-104

Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co. Md

B. Clews

8/02

Md SHPO

Kitchen, Main Portion, view E

6 of 16

F-2-104

Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co Md

B. Clem

8/02

Md SHPO

Original detached kitchen, view N

7 of 16

F-2-104
Charity Ellen Frazier Farm
Frederick Co. Md
B. Cleven
8/02
Md SHPO

Stair in original detached kitchen, view W

8 of 16

F-2-104

Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co Md

B. Clevenger

8/02

Md SHPO

Living room in ca. 1950 west addition, view SE

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Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co., Md

B. Cleven

8/2002

Md SHPO

Ca. 1920 shed west of house, view SW

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Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co., Md

B. Clevenger

8/2002

Md SHPO

Ca. 1950 dairy, view NW

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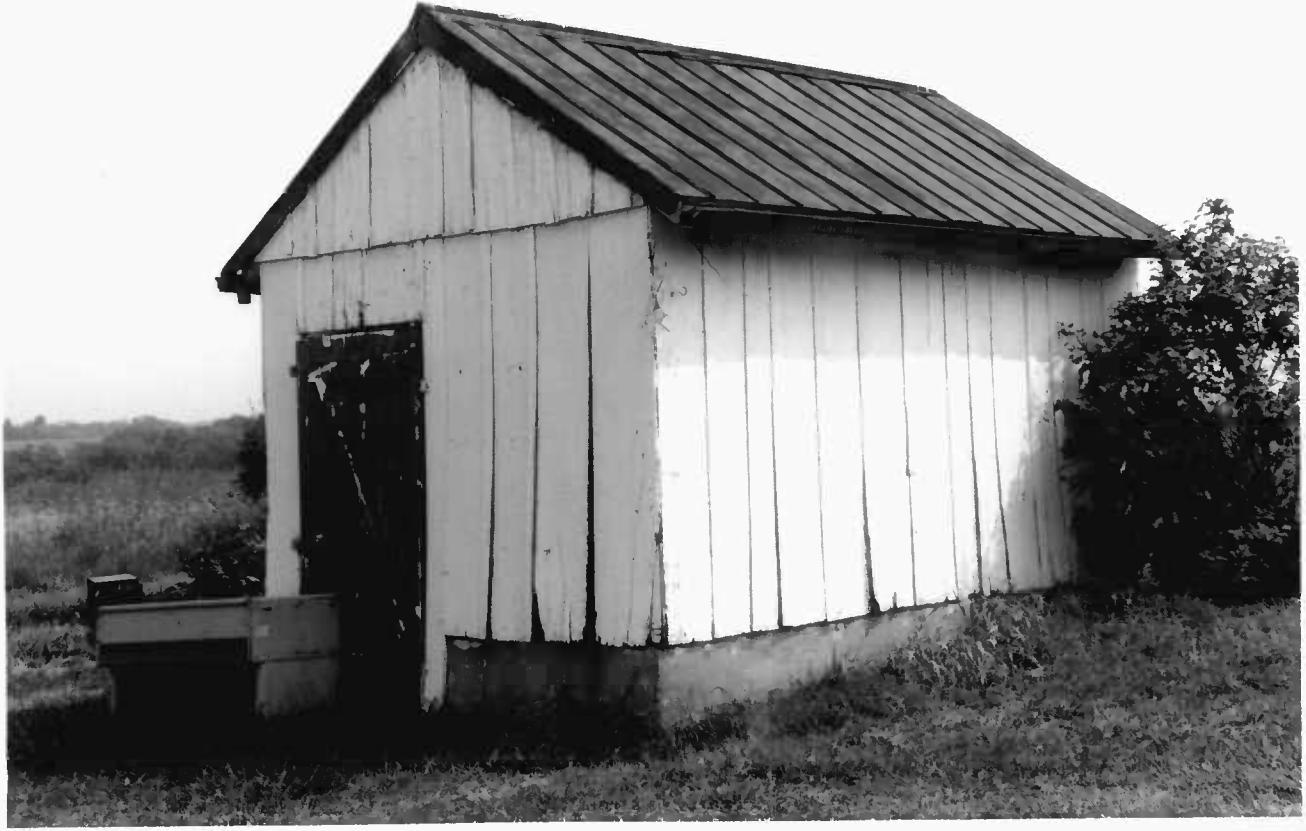

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Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven

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Md SHPO

Ca. 1920 shed east of house, view N

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Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co., Md

B. Cleven

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Md SHPO

Silo and Pennsylvania Bank Barn, view NE

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Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B Cleven

8/2002

Md SHPO

Pennsylvania Bank Barn, view W

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Charity Ellen Frazier Farm

Frederick Co Md

B Clevenger

8/02

Md SHPO

Ea. 1980 Equipment shed / corn crib

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Charity Ellen Frazier Farm
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven
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Md SHPO

Ca. 1980 Equipment Shed
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