

Thematic Context History – Agriculture

Agriculture has always been a significant part of the economy and social network of Frederick and the surrounding community. Founded in 1745, Frederick-Town sat near the center of a remarkably fertile and gently rolling landscape ripe for the production of grains, fruits, and livestock. By the middle of the 19th century, the town of Frederick was well established as a county seat and marketing center for Frederick County. As the grain-based agricultural economy of mill processing in the western Maryland region began to decline in the late 19th century, a result of the ascendance of steam powered mills, the railroad, and the large grain farms of the Mid-West, Frederick's manufacturers turned to the production of other agriculture based commodities such as fertilizers and canned fruits and vegetables. Gradually, as the 20th century dawned, the region's farmers turned to dairy production and again the focus of manufacture and distribution shifted. World War II, new technologies, and a continually changing agricultural economy nationwide through the middle of the 20th century brought about a near-complete move away from agricultural product marketing and distribution in Frederick. Accelerated population growth since the 1950s, largely due to government and corporate employment opportunities in the expanding Washington D.C. and Baltimore metropolitan area, defines the new economy of retail sales and home construction and has resulted in significantly expanded city boundaries.

The first period of settlement history in Frederick County and the surrounding region was one of instability, confused claims and habitation patterns and very modest material culture. Two main cultures met and began to converge: English investors and settlers from eastern Maryland, and German farmers from Pennsylvania. The German settlers began to buy or lease land from the English speculators and the two cultures mixed. In 1744, Daniel Dulaney bought *Taskers Chance* from the heirs of Benjamin Tasker. He advertised the land for sale to Palatine Germans from Pennsylvania. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in mid-Maryland to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania German culture in that Frederick area farmers developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco common in eastern and southern Maryland.¹

In 1745, Daniel Dulaney laid out the town of Frederick on part of *Taskers Chance*. Dulaney's vision for Frederick-Town was clear, having encouraged the development of the surrounding area with productive grain farms, his new town would serve as a regional market town; a place to gather agricultural products for refinement, shipment or local sale, and where goods could be purchased by town residents and the

¹ Information on regional agricultural history from Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland Agricultural Context Report," Draft, (Frederick, MD: Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003).

surrounding community.² In 1746, Dulaney received permission from the Proprietary to hold a weekly market at Frederick-Town, and by 1747 he was placing advertisements in the Maryland Gazette for a fair “at Frederick-Town, near Monocacy,” and a market “to be held there every Saturday.”³ Placement of the town grid over part of Carroll Creek also ensured the necessary industrial development, particularly of flour and gristmills to process the grain for shipment to Baltimore.

Despite the national and international turmoil that embroiled the latter years of the 18th century with the French and Indian War and the Revolution, Frederick-Town and the farms of the surrounding county in general prospered. From the end of the French and Indian War through most of the first half of the 19th century, agriculture developed, matured and profited with grain farming dominating. The farmsteads that now characterize the region were for the most part established and constructed during this time period. The large “Swisser” barns with cantilevered forebays and a ramp or bank at the back, hallmarks of central Maryland and south central Pennsylvania, replaced small log-crib stables and shelters for livestock and crops. Small log houses were improved with siding and additions, or replaced with stone or brick dwellings. Many of these buildings were vernacular adaptations influenced by the dominant German culture in the region.⁴

Frederick County 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 gristmills and 300-400 stills, along with 47 tanneries, two glass works, two iron furnaces, two forges and two paper mills.⁵ 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. In Frederick-Town, Jacob Bentz’ stone mill was constructed on his *Long Acre* tract, on the west edge of town, by 1787.⁶ A second flourmill was operating on Carroll Street by the early 19th century as were as many as nine tanneries, perhaps the best-known being the

² Diane Shaw Wasch, “City Building in Frederick, Maryland 1810-1860,” (thesis, George Washington University, 1990), p. 4.

³ Wasch, p. 16; Maryland Gazette, Sept. 1, 1747, copy in files of The Great Frederick Fair administrative office, Frederick, MD.

⁴ Although the Germans had a major impact on Frederick County’s culture as evidenced in architectural and agricultural traditions, types of churches and language, the Germans were nevertheless a minority in the population. According to the nation’s first census, taken in 1790, Frederick County (which at that time included much of today’s Carroll County) had a population of 26,937 whites, with 5,137 Germans which computes to 20% of the white population. Frederick County had the greatest population of all counties in Maryland in 1790, with a total count of 30,791. A Century of Population Growth From the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth, 1790-1900, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970), p. 272.

⁵ T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1967, reprint of the original 1910 edition). p. 267.

⁶ Timothy L. Cannon, Tom Gorsline, and Nancy F. Whitmore, Pictorial History of Frederick Maryland: The First 250 Years 1745-1995, (Frederick, MD: Key Publishing Group, 1995), p. 28; the mill is also referenced in the “Book of Field Notes,” an original manuscript which includes notes from 1821 survey, an 1870 survey, and 1899 survey, Engineering Office, Frederick City Hall, Frederick, MD. Sanborn Maps show this mill’s date as 1719 although that date seems unlikely it is possible an early mill operated at this location as early as 1749.

Val Birely Tannery built c.1800 on the west bank of Carroll Creek, on the south side of Carroll Street.⁷

Clearly, Frederick-Town was prospering. However, sited far from navigable water, the most common form of transportation in Maryland during the eighteenth century, Dulaney's choice of location for Frederick was unusual. There was no inland water route to the farming areas or the market town of Frederick. Although navigation of the Potomac River and Monocacy River was promoted, neither river was capable of providing year-round transportation. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so overland transportation by wagonload had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania.⁸ Probably following part of the old route to Annapolis, the Baltimore road to Frederick joined the main cross street known as Patrick Street. After the establishment of the National Road in 1806, the roads improved as turnpikes by private corporations included the Frederick to Baltimore (Patrick Street) and to Georgetown (Market Street) routes, and routes north to Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia markets. This was a necessity for the heavy wagon traffic that used them, as observed by local diarist Jacob Engelbrecht in 1821:

As I was coming from Baltimore yesterday I counted one hundred & two wagons, all going to Baltimore with flour. These I counted from morning till 12 o'clock AM.⁹

The prosperity of the greater region led to its being served by important transportation routes, a good system of turnpikes, the National Road, C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad. Frederick-Town, however, was never directly connected to the C&O Canal and was connected to the B&O and Pennsylvania Railroad system by branch lines.

Despite the lack of direct water or rail access, Frederick was a major regional crossroads; its local shops and markets provided goods from the port towns of Baltimore and Philadelphia, as well as local products and services. The main Market House in Frederick-Town was constructed on Market Street in 1769,¹⁰ although regular markets had been held since 1746 (see reference above). By 1825, a second market house was located on West Patrick Street, in the area known as Bentztown. The markets, as reported by Jacob Engelbrecht, carried local meats, vegetables, butter, eggs, cider, and fruit; some vendors sold imported items such as coffee, sugar, salt and pepper. On April 9, 1835, Engelbrecht reported:

The market house was altered a few days ago by placing the butchers' shambles on the north side & the vendors of

⁷ Reimer, p. 92.

⁸ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland a Middle Temperament*, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1985), p. 153.

⁹ Jacob Engelbrecht, May 23, 1821, "The Diary of Jacob Engelbrecht," CD-ROM, (The Historical Society of Frederick County, 2001), p. 40.

¹⁰ "View of Frederick, Maryland," E. Sachse & Co. print, 1854, reproduced by City of Frederick.

country produce on the south side of the same. This morning butter sold from 25 to 31 ¼ cents per pound, eggs 8 to 10 cents per dozen, etc.¹¹

Two days later, Engelbrecht noted that the sixteen butcher's stalls in the Market House were sold (probably a year's lease), but more were needed: "Several new ones will have to be made as Several [bidders] were disappointed."¹² Farmers from nearby counties also used the Frederick markets as outlets for their produce; in 1836 Engelbrecht noted purchasing cider "from some old Montgomery friends," and in 1849, "from some wagon from Clarksburg, Montgomery County."¹³

Since the establishment of Frederick-Town in the mid-18th century, declining profits from tobacco and reduced opportunities in eastern and southern Maryland made the central and western portions of the state attractive to old-line families seeking to relocate and improve their fortunes. Many well to do members of the upper levels of Maryland society established large farms in Frederick County, with high-styled houses in Frederick-Town. In addition to these residents of European and English descent were Africans and African-Americans who were brought into the Frederick area by their planter-owners. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, only a few owners had more than 20 or so slaves, and records suggest that German farmers, long believed to be opposed to slavery, often owned one or a few slaves for domestic and farm labor. As the market center for the county, Frederick served as a point of sale for the local slave market.

By the time of the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, mid-Maryland was well established and intensively farmed. Farms were characterized by fields and boundaries marked with wood or stone fences, orchards and small herds of cattle, hogs and sheep, and flocks of chickens and geese. Farmsteads included buildings associated with the various domestic and agricultural functions of the farm and the housing needs of the livestock. In addition to the main farmhouse and large bank barn, a typical mid-19th century mid-Maryland farmstead might include a woodshed, smokehouse, washhouse, and springhouse near the farmhouse. An icehouse and stone-fronted root cellar, both primarily subterranean, were often found nearby. Around the bank barn was the hog shed, chicken houses, wagon shed and corncribs (often combined), and sometimes a separate hay barn. Some farmsteads included a blacksmith shop and butchering house; a few had slave quarters as well.¹⁴

After the Civil War, Maryland's urbanization accelerated. Population began to shift with internal migration from the countryside to the cities. Baltimore grew, but so did cities like Cumberland, Hagerstown and, to a lesser extent, Frederick. The slowed

¹¹ Engelbrecht, April 9, 1835.

¹² Ibid, April 11, 1835.

¹³ Engelbrecht, October 20, 1836 and September 20, 1849.

¹⁴ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland Agricultural Context Report," (Frederick, MD: Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2003). This project also included a review of the agricultural sites recorded in the three mid-Maryland counties of Frederick, Carroll, and Washington, from which this informal conclusion of associated buildings was generated.

but steady growth of the population and economic base of Frederick city during the second half of the 19th century encouraged city authorities to look toward expansion of the city limits. In 1870, the taxable limits of Frederick were extended.¹⁵ The expansion encompassed a number of outlying farms that would provide the acreage necessary for residential developments in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Frederick Agricultural Society's fair grounds on East Patrick Street were also included in the annexation, bringing the annual celebration of the region's agriculture into the city.

Throughout the second half of the 19th century, competition from Mid-Western grain resulted in Maryland sharing a smaller percentage of the whole amount of grain produced in the U.S. Frederick County maintained its agricultural base, however, and continued among the highest producers in the state of corn and wheat. But a gradual shift in production was beginning. The value of livestock in Frederick County in the 1860 Agricultural Census showed the county leading the state.¹⁶ The high value of livestock suggests the prominence of dairy beginning to emerge in the county, which had the necessary access to city markets via the B&O Railroad, the Western Maryland Railroad (1869), and the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line (1872), which connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Littlestown, PA.¹⁷

Frederick city's industry remained based primarily in agricultural-related products. Milling continued at Brunner's City Mill on Bentz Street and at Kemp's Steam Flouring Mills on Carroll Street, but technological improvements in flour milling were becoming expensive. Jacob Engelbrecht recorded the improvements at the Kemp mill in 1873:

Frederick City steam mill at depot – This steam mill, built in the fall of 1872, is owned by Mr. William H.C. Kemp. The engine was built by Mr. ____ of Newark, Licking County, Ohio & cost over ten thousand dollars that is the whole mill work. Mr. John Heck & his son did the millwright work. It has 4 pair burs [sic] and all run very easy. The building was purchased from Mrs. Valentine S. Brunner & Frederick Markey for about 5000\$. It will be a great acquisition to our city.¹⁸

In 1878, James Gambrill, who owned Araby Mills south of Frederick, expanded and bought the steam-powered mill on South Carroll Street in Frederick. He installed roller

¹⁵ 1870, Thomas O'Neal, Plat of the Extended Taxable Limits of Frederick City. Engineering Office, Frederick City Hall, Frederick, MD.

¹⁶ Livestock in Frederick Co. was valued at \$1,534,048, with Baltimore and Washington Counties close behind; Census Data for the Year 1860, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, Study 00003: Historical Demographic, Economic, and Social Data, US, 1790-1970. Ann Arbor: ICPSR.

¹⁷ Williams, p.402.

¹⁸ Engelbrecht, March 19, 1873, CD-ROM, p. 1094.

mills there in 1882.¹⁹ This purchase allowed Gambrill to increase production to 45,000 barrels of flour per year. “Best Araby” and “Unsurpassed” were popular brand names produced by Gambrill.²⁰ Across Carroll Street, Tyson’s Phosphate Factory had been manufacturing agricultural fertilizer since 1867 and DeLashmutt & Son since 1878; the Ramsburg Fertilizing Company factory, located on East South Street, had also been in operation since 1867.²¹ Tanneries still dominated the Carroll Creek landscape along with Gideon Bantz’ substantial brewery operation on Brewer’s Alley (Ice Street).

Perhaps the most significant industrial development in Frederick during this period began in 1869, when Baltimore native Louis McMurray expanded his vegetable canning industry to the corner of Bentz and South Streets. The canning of vegetables, fruits, and oysters was a relatively new technology, which catered to the emerging large industrial city markets rather than the traditional local farmer’s markets of fresh produce. By 1887, McMurray’s Mountain City Sugar Corn Canning Establishment included 21 buildings and structures. Located in the section of Frederick that had already been relegated to the town’s working poor, McMurray had a ready supply of employees, including many African-Americans. Suspicion of the new industry gave way to a relative flood of similar packing companies in Frederick and throughout the county in the 1890s. In 1891, the Frederick City Packing Co. was in operation on East South Street beyond Carroll Street, and by 1904, had been joined by the Monocacy Valley Canning Co. and the Colt & Dixon Packing Co.²² Similar factories were established in Adamstown, Buckeystown, Walkersville, and eventually in Middletown. Small farmers in southern Frederick County, many of them former slaves, also happily supplied these companies with corn, tomatoes, and peas.²³

Evidence that the local Frederick market continued as a viable economic resource can be found in the 1873 construction of the large and elaborate Market House on Market Street. The new building, constructed by the “Corporation of Frederick,” was substantially larger than the old 1769 market house. In addition to the old market lot, the city “bought three houses & lot on the north side, two on Market Space & one on Market Street (old Mrs. Ritchie & the McCleery property),” which were all demolished to make way for the new building.²⁴

As the urbanization and industrialization process gradually transformed the economy of Maryland, the central counties responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit,

¹⁹ John W. McGrain, “‘Good Bye Old Burr’: The Roller Mill Revolution in Maryland, 1882,” Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 77, No.2 Summer, 1982, p. 158.

²⁰ Thomas J Scharf, History of Western Maryland, CD-ROM, Vol. I, (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002) p. 598.

²¹ Charles W. Miller, “General Directory of Frederick City,” (Frederick, MD: W. T. Delaplaine & Co., 1886), p. 5; 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map, Frederick City, microfilm collection, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

²² Williams, p. 401; 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Frederick City, microfilm collection, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

²³ “Up from the Meadows: A History of Black Americans in Frederick County, Maryland.” Video documentary series, Chris Haugh, production manager, Frederick Cablevision/Cable 10, Frederick, MD, 1997.

²⁴ Engelbrecht, April 16, 1873, CD-ROM, p. 1094.

and vegetable production. Technological advances that promoted the dairy industry, developed through the late nineteenth century, began to appear in Frederick industry closer to the turn of the twentieth century. The first American silo was constructed in 1873, facilitating year-round feeding of dairy livestock and the centrifugal separator, which parted cream from milk was first used in the United States in 1882.²⁵ In Frederick, the Economy Silo and Tank Company was established before 1910, and the Excelsior Sanitary Dairy was in operation by 1897 on East Seventh Street.²⁶ Within 20 years Frederick was home to several additional large commercial dairies, including Ebert's Dairy on North Market Street extended and the White Cross Milk Company, established in 1909 on the north side of the B&O tracks at Wisner Street.²⁷

Throughout Maryland, the trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the 20th century. By 1910, Frederick was the fourth largest city in Maryland with 10,411 people, behind Baltimore City, Cumberland, and Hagerstown.²⁸ The rapid growth of Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland had to do with the multiple mainline railroads serving these cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Hagerstown became a hub for four intersecting railroads. The good transportation opportunity led to growth of heavy industries there and consequently population growth. While agricultural pursuits continued in other parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined.²⁹ In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.³⁰ By the end of the 1920s, the number of farms in Maryland had decreased by 4,704.³¹ Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards in Frederick County led to the decrease of traditional agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries. While Frederick city and Frederick County's population

²⁵ Wayne D. Rasmussen, ed., Readings In The History of American Agriculture, (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1960), p. 152.

²⁶ Williams, p. 401; Cannon, Gorsline, and Whitmore, p. 123.

²⁷ Williams, p. 617. 1911, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, microfilm collection, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484. Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal; 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, flour milling products had dropped to fourth place in value of product, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and grist mill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products. Thereafter, flour and grist mill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.

³⁰ James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590

³¹ Dorothy M. Brown, "Maryland Between the Wars," Walsh and Fox, p. 704.

continued to grow, it grew much more slowly than the urban growth of Baltimore, as the rural population siphoned off to the more flamboyant life in the city.

In 1929, on the eve of the Great Depression, wheat was still a large income producer in Maryland, with an estimated gross income in the state of \$9,053,000. Most of the state's wheat was still being grown in Frederick, Washington and Carroll Counties in the old wheat belt. The wheat production in gross income, however, fell far below the \$25,156,000 produced from sales of milk in the same year. Due to the Depression and also to a bad drought year in 1930, the gross income from sales of wheat by 1932 had fallen to \$1,715,000 and dairy to \$16,875,000.³² Even with the drop in income, the figures show that dairy farming had far outdistanced wheat production in the 20th century.

The 1930 drought brought more woes to Maryland farmers, with agricultural losses estimated at \$38,000,000. While federal loans were available for relief to farmers, as many as 25% of Maryland's farmers were so destitute that they were unable to pull together the required collateral to qualify for the loan money.³³ 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.

Post-World War II development of the Washington, D.C. and Baltimore metropolitan area with government research and administrative facilities, as well as a number of corporate headquarters, became a significant employment source in the region. Construction of the Eisenhower Defense Highway (Interstate Route 70 and 270), beginning in 1956, provided high-speed transportation corridors between Frederick and the two cities as well. The impact on Frederick County and Frederick city was phenomenal and continues today as a large segment of the population now works outside of the city and even the county.

The changing regional economy through the 20th century was reflected in the changing face of "downtown Frederick." With each passing decade agricultural production and distribution became more peripheral and the business of retail sales of manufactured goods, based on a growing urban and suburban population, more the focus of the city. Throughout the second half of the 20th century, much of this growth, both residential and commercial, has been concentrated on the land adjoining the city's historic corporate boundaries, formerly farmland, and now annexed into the city.

³² Ibid. p. 704, citing W.S. Hamill, The Agricultural Industry of Maryland, Baltimore: Maryland Development Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, 1934. P. 37,51-52,81,107,110-116,310.

³³ Ibid. p. 735.

Temporal Limits

1745-1956. The agricultural history of Frederick County continues to evolve. However, Frederick City's role as the market town and processing and distribution center for the region, which began with the platting of the town in 1745, has diminished with modern technology and transportation. Although a few businesses and industries relating to agriculture still exist in Frederick City (Gladhill Tractors, Southern States, McCutcheon's, and the High's Dairy factory (cottage cheese?), the dominance of agriculture in the economy and social structure of the town essentially saw its end with the construction of the Eisenhower Defense Highway system (Interstates 70 and 270) beginning in 1956.

Associated Property Types

- Industrial.** Mill, warehouse, fertilizer plant, tannery, creamery, dairy, limestone quarry, canning factory, abattoir (slaughterhouse).
- Commercial.** Farmer's cooperatives, equipment (tractor, etc.) sales, produce stands, specialty shops (butcher, ice cream).
- Agricultural.** Farmhouse, bank barn, privy, out-kitchen, smokehouse, washhouse, springhouse, icehouse, root cellar, woodshed, slave quarter, butchering house, blacksmith shop, stable and/or carriage house, hog shed, chicken house, wagon shed, corncrib, hay barn, loafing shed, silo, metal granary (c.1930), wire corncrib (c.1930). Historic fields identified by stone or other fencing and/or tree lines.
- Other.** Fair grounds, market house.
- Archeological.** Potential archeological sites may be considered for demolished building sites.

Locational Patterns of Property Types

- Industrial.** Industrial complexes in Frederick City associated with agriculture were located primarily along the banks of Carroll Creek and along Carroll Street, East South Street, and B&O Avenue for their proximity to the railroad.
- Agricultural.** Agricultural properties are located on the historic boundaries of Frederick City. As these boundaries have expanded over time, many of the farms that were annexed later became surrounded by

development and so may now be well within the city limits. More recent annexations will be closer to the current boundary lines.

Associated Properties

(note: no comprehensive survey has, to date, been conducted to identify extant properties associated with agriculture in Frederick City; this list is therefore preliminary and incomplete. Highlighted sites listed with MIHP survey #s were recorded as part of this context/survey project)

Industrial. Kemp's Steam Mill/Gambrill Mill/Mountain City Mill (now the Delaplaine Arts Center), warehouses, and fertilizer factories of the Cannon Hill (Carroll Street) area [all within the Frederick National Register Historic District 1987 boundaries].

Colt & Dixon Packing Company (E. South and Wisner Sts., FHD-1299), [there may be remnants of several other canning companies along the north side of E. South St.], **Frederick City Abattoir (809 E. South St., F-3-222)**.

Ebert's (Letterio's Italian Restaurant) on Market St. extended; High's Dairy factory complex between East Patrick St. and B&O Ave.

Agricultural. Incorporated farmsteads: Schifferstadt (Rosemont Ave.), Rose Hill Manor (N. Market St. extended), Nalin Farm (Fort Detrick, Opossumtown Pike), Dearbought/Derr House (Liberty Rd. at Monocacy River bridge), Campbell Plantation (Gas House Pike), ? House (Solarex Ct.) [all previously documented on MIHP or NR]; **Park Hall (1100 E. Patrick St., F-3-223)**, **Waters House (704 E. Patrick St., F-3-219)**, **Schley House (423 E. Patrick St., F-3-206)**. Potentially unrecorded properties may be found within current city limits (see City of Frederick Zoning District Map, May 7, 1996) on Butterfly Lane, Gas House Pike, Monocacy Blvd., Opossumtown Pike, and Walter Martz Road.

Historic (50 yrs old or more) suburban developments: Clark Place, Rockwell Terrace, College Terrace, Park/Trail Ave., North Market St. extended [all within the Frederick National Register Historic District 1987 boundaries]; **South side of East Patrick Street (440-702 E. Patrick St., F-3-207 through F-3-218)**, **Nicodemus Development (100-108 & 101-109 Pennsylvania Ave., F-3-220)**, **Schleysville (800-824 E. Patrick St./6-20 Franklin St., F-3-221)**.

Other sites: Frederick Fair Grounds (recently recorded through another project, F-3-204); 1873 Market House (former Frederick City Hall, N. Market St./Market Sq., in Frederick NR Historic District boundaries)

Threats to Resources

Many of the Cannon Hill/Carroll St. industrial properties are now adaptively used and therefore relatively protected. Several of the remaining dairy buildings are also being used adaptively. Industrial sites, in general, are threatened by technological changes. These may require dramatic changes to the building while its use retains its historic association.

Annexed agricultural sites such as farmsteads are significantly threatened by modern residential and light industrial development. The City of Frederick is currently experiencing a phase of rapid expansion and so the threat to historic farmsteads and farmland is high. Historic residential developments associated with early suburban expansion into surrounding farmland (such as Rockwell Terrace and East Patrick St.) are relatively unthreatened by further development.

Relative Occurrence

This is difficult to discuss without a comprehensive survey, particularly because many of these sites will occur on the outskirts of the historic town limits and are now included through city limits extensions.

Industrial resources relating to agriculture are relatively common in the southeast section of Frederick.

Commercial resources relating to agriculture are currently found also in the southeast section of Frederick (Gladhill Tractors, Southern States Coop), however, these resources may not be historic (more than 50 years old). Shops in historic downtown Frederick may have been associated with agricultural products (butcher, ice cream) but will require site-specific research to determine historic functions.

Agricultural (farm/farmstead) sites are relatively rare due to their scattered nature. Those that were incorporated historically are generally found to include the farmhouse only (Schifferstadt, Waters House, Schley House). These may be considered candidates for potential archeological sites. More recently incorporated agricultural properties are increasing the potential for agricultural properties occurring within city limits (see City of Frederick Zoning District Map, May 7, 1996).

The occurrence of historic suburban developments (more than 50 years old) on farmland is relatively high, particularly through the first half of the 20th century.

Survey Needs

A comprehensive survey of resources outside of the 1987 National Register District boundaries is required to understand the history and extent of development on historic agricultural land. Similarly, a survey of agriculture-related industries in Frederick (both within the NR district boundaries and without) will give a better understanding of the range of industries and their periods of importance. Such comprehensive surveys would be best conducted in smaller increments focusing on specific property types.

Research Needs

The attached historical context could be substantially augmented by documentation of associated sites through a comprehensive survey. The groundwork has been laid by this context of agriculture in and around Frederick. With each site researched, new information is gleaned concerning significant people, activities, and places within the larger Frederick City context. Other related subjects that could be addressed through additional research and survey are industry and transportation. Another related subject is suggested by the presence of what appears to be worker-housing subdivisions near many of the industries. Where are the workers coming from? Who is developing the housing? Two were documented in this survey, Nicodemus Development-Pennsylvania Avenue Survey District (F-3-220), developed by the Nicodemus Ice Cream Company in 1923 and Schleysville Survey District (F-3-221), developed by Franklin Schley (Schley Lime Kilns) around 1862. Also, the Mary Welty Addition to Frederick, on East South Street, was located between two 20th century canning factories (identified in the Colt & Dixon Packing Co. MIHP form, F-3-222) and across from the Frederick Brick Works.

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