

# United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kemp Property

Other names/site number: Frederick Kemp House, Peter Kemp House, Valentine Doub House, Rocky Springs Farm, Sandy Hill Farm, MIHP No. F-3-314

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 1761 Eagle Rock Lane

City or town: Frederick State: MD County: Frederick

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

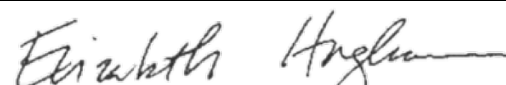
I hereby certify that this x nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

     national      statewide   x   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

  x   A      B   x   C      D

 <hr/> <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> <u>Maryland Historical Trust</u> <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	<b>May 23, 2025</b> <hr/> <b>Date</b>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object



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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Georgian

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, WOOD, BRICK, METAL: Tin

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and non contributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Kemp Property<sup>1</sup> currently consists of six buildings (two dwellings, a garage, a chicken coop, a dairy, and a barn), two structures (silos), and one object (commemorative marker) located on an irregular lot off the northeast corner of the Rocky Springs Cemetery, approximately two miles west of downtown Frederick, Maryland. The property is accessed via a public road, Eagle Rock Lane. The parcel consists of an open, grassy lawn with mature deciduous trees and is situated between Rocky Springs Road and Tuscaney Drive, surrounded by twentieth- and twenty-first century residential subdivisions and commercial strip malls. The construction of 101 new townhomes was recently completed on the northern and western perimeters of the property, while the eastern and southern borders abut newly constructed and designated city parkland and greenway trails.

The property retains sufficient integrity of materials, design, location, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association to convey its significance as a representative example of Frederick County agricultural and architectural practices during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

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### Narrative Description

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<sup>1</sup> The Kemp Property derives its historic name from its original owner, Frederick Kemp, and his son, Peter Kemp. Different histories refer to the house as the "Frederick Kemp House," while others refer to it as the "Peter Kemp House" or "Reverend Peter Kemp House." Frederick Kemp was a German immigrant who became a farmer in Frederick County in the middle of the eighteenth century.

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The Peter Kemp House is a ca. 1790 vernacular Georgian-style dwelling with German influences. Later expansions included the addition of a ca. 1820s east wing and ca. 1919 rear ell. A secondary dwelling on the property is a ca. 1919 two-story brick dwelling. Domestic outbuildings include a stone garage (converted from a carriage house), a chicken coop, and a shed. The primary agricultural outbuildings on the property are the stone bank barn (ca. 1790), the gambrel roofed dairy barn addition (ca. 1920s), as well as the dairy, and two silos.

The property's agricultural buildings reflect its evolution through a sequence of agricultural uses. The farm originally operated as a grain farm from the second half of the eighteenth century until the 1920s, when the property transitioned to support dairy operations that continued until 1986, when the owners participated in the federal Whole Herd Buyout Program and switched operations to raise beef cattle before selling the majority of the property for residential development.

The property is accessed via a public road, Eagle Rock Lane, and the dwelling is situated on the northeast section of the parcel. The stone bank barn is situated west of the dwelling, while the ca. 1919 tenant house is situated to the east. A large memorial stone commemorating the property's role in the 1800 conference of the Church of the United Brethren of Christ is located south of the Kemp House, abutting a public multi-use trail that runs the length of the property's southern and eastern boundaries.

### **Buildings**

#### Peter Kemp House (ca. 1790, ca. 1820s, & ca. 1919)

The Peter Kemp House occupies an irregular footprint and faces south. The dwelling is limited in ornamentation, has two brick interior end chimneys, and is characterized by its four-bay main block, constructed of random course field stone, which terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed in slate shingles. The ca. 1820s east wing extends from the east elevation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and faces south. It is two stories tall, four bays wide, and is characterized by its two-tiered porch on the south façade. The ca. 1919 ell, which extends from the north (rear) elevation of the main block, occupies a rectangular footprint and faces west; it is two stories tall, one bay wide, and is characterized by the door opening and gabled-roof porch on its west elevation.

#### *Main block, ca. 1790*

The ca. 1790 main block is two stories tall, four bays wide, constructed of random course field stone, and terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed in slate shingles. Interior brick chimneys pierce the roof ridge on both the east and west ends. The south, east, and west elevations have their stone painted, while the north elevation (and north and south elevations of the ca. 1820s east wing and all three elevations of the ca. 1919 north ell) are finished with stucco.

Openings on the south façade include a double-leaf, paneled wooden door in the third bay (from left to right) on the first floor and seven two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, three of which are in the remaining three bays on the first floor, and four of which are on the

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second floor. The spacing between bays 1 to 3 is consistent on the first and second stories; there is a slightly larger gap between bays 3 and 4. A plain wooden cornice rests below the roofline on the south façade.

There is a single fixed, two-light basement window to the east of the wooden door. A second basement window opening to the west of the door was converted for use as a coal chute and later as a service point for fuel oil tanks in the basement. That opening is currently covered by a thin concrete slab which has oil fill and vent pipes protruding from the west side. The three first-story window openings have stone jack arches. There is a hip-roofed porch covering a double-leaf, paneled wooden door which rests below a fanlight and is flanked by sidelights, which have wooden paneling on the lower half and three lights above. These are visually separated from the entry door by fluted pilasters.

The east elevation has one two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash window on the south side of both the first and second stories. The first story window is partially covered by the east wing's first story porch roof. The remainder of the main block's east elevation is covered by the east wing.

The north elevation is finished in smooth stucco and separated visually into an east and west component by the two-story rear ell. The east component of the north elevation has a two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash window on the first and second story adjacent to the ell. A taller two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash window rests between the two stories to light the interior corner staircase. There is a single fixed, two-light basement window next to the ell (a historic second basement window was covered by the ell addition). The west component of the north elevation also has a two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash window on the first and second story adjacent to the ell.

The west elevation has four window openings. Two small two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are located on either side of the interior chimney at the attic level, and two larger windows of the same type are located on the first and second stories on the north portion of the elevation.

The interior of the main block consists of an open living area on the first floor with two large fireplaces, one each on the east and west ends of the room. To the left of the east fireplace is a door to access the east wing. The rear wall contains a door, opposite the front door, to access the north ell. The floorboards in this room are not original; they are narrower in width than elsewhere in the house and run north to south. A staircase at the northeast corner of the room accesses the second story; a doorway under the stair accesses the basement.

The basement of the main block is a single room with 8 ft. ceilings and substantial exposed beams, including a summer beam running east to west; it is currently supported by two metal poles. The joists rest on top of the beam. Floor boards on top of the joists are undercut and run east to west. There are two relieving arches on the east and west walls, both of which are south of the summer beam. The arch on the west wall is partially covered by a pier, added at a later

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period, likely to support the larger, existing fireplace on the first floor. A third arch is on the west wall, north of the summer beam. This third arch is diagonal to the room, facing northeast. The basement can be accessed in two ways: the interior wooden staircase in the northeast corner of the main block,<sup>2</sup> or by exterior stone steps on the south portion of the east wall, which lead to the east wing's front porch;<sup>3</sup> these stairs are covered by wooden belco doors.

On the second floor, the stairs enter an L-shaped hall in the northeast quadrant of the main block. A doorway on the north wall accesses the second floor of the north ell and a door on the east wall accesses the east ell. There are three bedrooms, one each in the southeast, southwest, and northwest quadrants. Only the bedrooms in the southeast and northwest quadrants are accessible from the hallway; the southwest bedroom has access to both the other rooms. The doors to these rooms from the hallway have an interesting feature. Originally, the doorways were shorter than they are now. At some point, they were raised to accommodate a wood-paneled transom that could be maneuvered to allow airflow. When these were installed, the trim on the original doors was not removed, but replicated. The new trim joins the original trim in a miter joint (Figure 1). This feature is not present on the other two doorways leading to the east and north ells.



Figure 1: Wood paneled transom. The miter joints indicating where the doorway was raised are visible to the left and right bottom corners of the transom. (Grace Davenport, November 2024)

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<sup>2</sup> Evidence indicates an older, narrower access point in this corner.

<sup>3</sup> A substantial header, rounded, can be found at this entrance. It has sustained termite damage.

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Figure 2: Southwest bedroom, facing west (MLS Photograph, 2023)



Figure 3: Unpainted wooden pegs in north cabinet of the southwest bedroom. (Grace Davenport, November 2024)

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Figure 4: Northwest bedroom, facing west (MLS Photograph, 2023)

The two rooms to the west contain the oldest historic material. In these rooms, wide wooden flooring runs east to west, and both rooms have cabinetry with H hinges. The southwest room has a fireplace in the center of its west wall and a cabinet to either side (Figure 2). The north cabinet contains a rare feature: unpainted, hand-carved wooden pegs (Figure 3). The wall above the fireplace is covered with wood paneling. The northwest room does not contain a fireplace, and its cabinetry is along the western wall as well (Figure 4). However, instead of flanking the fireplace, this cabinetry flanks the window on the west wall. In both rooms, both sets of cabinets are topped by a cornice, although the profiles are different.

The southeast bedroom has a center fireplace on its east wall with cabinetry to the left and a window to the right (Figure 5). The cabinetry is slightly different in style and profile than those in the other two rooms. The flooring in this room is different than the other two as well, with narrower boards running east to west; it is also raised higher than the older floor.

The attic is accessed by the northeast corner stairs. An older door is at the top of the attic stairs, which may have been salvaged from another location (Figure 6). The door features rose head nails and iron straps. The attic is a large open space; a smaller storage room is across from the corner stairs in the attic's southeast corner. The door to the storage space features a wooden lock and roughly carved wood handle affixed with rose head nails (Figure 7). In the center of the attic, there is a framing system that helps hold up the second-story floor. The historic removal of walls on the first floor likely necessitated this system. The rafters are a mix of hewn and circular sawn on the west side of the attic, indicating possible historic damage and replacement of the original rafters. Some rafters have marriage marks. Not all of the collars are sawn, but most are; these are dovetailed and pegged with the rafters.

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Figure 5: Southeast bedroom, facing east (MLS Photograph, 2023)



Figure 6 (left): Door at top of attic stairs, camera facing north. (Grace Davenport, November 2024)



Figure 7 (right): Wood handle and lock box of attic storage room. (Grace Davenport, November 2024)

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*East Wing, ca. 1820s*

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The ca. 1820s east wing addition extends from the east elevation of the main block and rests flush with the main block's rear (north) elevation while being set back 11 feet from the front (south) façade. The two-story, four-bay wide, one-cell deep wing terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed in slate shingles. This addition features stone walls, hewn log joists, and wide wooden flooring. The east wing addition is finished in stucco on the south and north elevations. Some delamination has occurred on the south façade, showing that the stone was painted prior to receiving the stucco treatment. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the roof of the wing – one is on the east end and the other is in the center.

On the south façade, there are four bays. On the first story, from left to right, there is a two-over-two double-hung, wood-sash window; two single-leaf, wood doors with four-light transoms; and one two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash window. On the second floor, from left to right, there is a two-over-two double-hung, wood-sash window; one single-leaf wood door; and two two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. There is a three-foot-deep porch running the entire length of the second story and an eight-foot-deep brick porch covered partly by the upper porch and partly by a metal shed roof extending from the bottom of the upper porch on the lower level.

On the east elevation, there is a six-light fixed window in the gable end. There is no fenestration on the second floor and the first floor is covered by a shed roof addition. On the north elevation, there is symmetrical fenestration consisting of two-over-two sash windows on both the first and second stories. There is a small window at the basement level. Above this window, there is evidence that a door existed to access the rear yard from the eastern room (kitchen). This has been filled in and stuccoed; however, a seam in the stucco is visible.

On the interior, both the first and second stories are divided into two rooms which are connected by doorways. In both cases, there are doorways to the main block on the west wall of the western rooms, reaching the higher level of the main block via steps. A narrow staircase joins the first and second stories on the eastern wall. The first floor's west room contains a fireplace with a wooden cupboard to its left. The inner catch on this cupboard is made of wood. This room features a chair rail. The first floor's east room may have contained a stove or cooking fireplace along the east wall; this was removed some time ago. The two upstairs rooms likely functioned as bedrooms. Both have their floorboards stained around the perimeter only, indicating the historic presence of rugs or carpeting.<sup>4</sup> In the attic, the rafters are pegged, and the collars have been removed. In the cellar of the east wing, some bricks embedded in the north foundational wall are angled, indicating the location of an older fireplace for a no-longer-extant structure.

*Rear Ell, ca. 1919*

The ca. 1919 rear (north) ell is two stories tall, one bay wide, one cell deep, and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in slate shingles. It is located on the north elevation of the main block. At the basement level, there is a single fixed two-light window on the east elevation and a crawlspace access door covered by a removable wooden hatch on the north elevation. On the first story, a

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<sup>4</sup> Many carpets were documented in Valentine Doub's 1845 estate inventory.

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single-leaf, wooden door is located centrally on the west elevation and is sheltered by a pedimented, partial-width front-gable porch roof, supported by brackets and sheathed in slate shingles. The north elevation of the first story features a centrally located two-over-two light double-hung wood-sash window, while the east elevation features two one-over-one light windows of the same type biased towards the south. The second story has two one-over-one double-hung wood-sash windows on the east elevation, a single one-over-one light window of the same kind biased to the east on the north elevation, and a single one-over-one light window biased to the south on the west elevation. The walls of the rear ell are finished with stucco. The ell's interior consists of a dirt floor crawlspace at the basement level and a single room on the first floor with built-in storage cabinets on the south wall. The second story houses a bathroom and closet. This addition features the same brick (7-1 bond), flooring, and dimensional lumber featured in the ca. 1919 tenant house.

*East Wing Shed Roof Addition*

The east wing shed roof addition is the same width as the east wing but is offset by three feet, such that it aligns at its southern elevation with the southern edge of the east wing upper porch and its northern elevation begins three feet south of the northern elevation of the east wing.

The shed roof addition is constructed of painted brick built on a stone foundation and terminates in a shed roof, sheathed in metal. It has openings on the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, there is a door on the first floor that allows access to the addition from the wing's first-floor porch. On the east elevation, there are two six-light, fixed sash windows situated on the upper level. At the ground level, a massive wood beam runs almost the entire length of the addition. This acted as a lintel for two large openings. The northern opening was filled in with terra-cotta block (likely ca. 1920s, as the block appears to be the same material used in the construction of many elements of the dairy facilities from that period) and the southern opening has been framed in with wood paneling; a wood-paneled door still allows access to this space.

The interior of the addition's upper level consists of two evenly divided rooms which are separated by a wooden wall running east to west and a single doorway to allow access between the two spaces. A roughly 2ft x 2ft opening with a steel lintel was discovered between the addition and the stove alcove in the east wing kitchen during recent renovations, hinting at the possibility that it may have been used as a summer kitchen (that opening has since been bricked in and covered in plaster). Alternatively, the shed roof addition may have been used as a pump house, as is seen in a similar addition at the Kitterman-Buckey Farm in Frederick County (NR # 05001479, MIHP # F-8-155).

Tenant House, ca. 1919

The tenant house is a ca. 1919 two-and-a-half story dwelling resting on a random course field stone and brick foundation. It occupies a rectangular footprint and faces east. The dwelling is constructed of 7:1 English-bond brick coursework and is four bays wide and two bays deep. The dwelling terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. An internal chimney pierces the ridge of the roof. All exterior windows, doors, and basement windows have

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segmental brick arches. The pattern of openings is irregular such that none line up with the floor below or above on any elevation.

On the east elevation, there is a one-story, partial-width recessed porch resting on a masonry pier foundation; the ceiling is finished with beadboard. Within this porch are two single-leaf wood doors topped with transoms, one facing east and the other facing south. The door facing east enters into the living room, and the other enters into the dining room. Between the two doors is a two-over-two, double-hung wood-sash window. Remaining fenestration on the east elevation consists of a basement window, two windows on the first floor, and two on the second floor.

On the north elevation, there is one window on each floor (first, second, and in the gable of the attic). A one-story, partial-width enclosed porch addition clad in wood siding is on the north elevation's first floor; this terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The west elevation has a basement window and two windows on the first story, with two on the second story. The south elevation has a basement window, two on the first story, two on the second, and one in the gable at the attic level.

The interior of the dwelling consists of a living room in the south portion of the building, a dining room in the northeast quadrant, and a kitchen in the northwest quadrant. The second story has a central hall with two bedrooms to the south and a bedroom, bathroom, and central stair hall accessing the attic to the north.



Figure 8: From left to right: Frame structure (demolished ca. 1970s)<sup>5</sup>, ca. 1919 brick tenant house, ca.1920 carriage house. Camera facing northeast. (Image courtesy of Heritage Frederick)

<sup>5</sup> Frederick County GIS, 1973 Aerial photograph.

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**Domestic Outbuildings<sup>6</sup>**

Garage, ca. 1920

The ca. 1920 garage is a one-story building constructed of random course field stone. It is located south of the tenant house and faces southwest (Figure 8). The building rests on a rectangular foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof overhangs the building's southwest façade to provide additional sheltered work space outdoors. The garage has three bays on the southwest façade, separated by stone columns. There are two six-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the southeast elevation, three six-over-one light, windows of the same kind on the northeast elevation; and one six-over-one light window and a single-leaf, vinyl door on the northwest elevation. There is attic storage lighted with one two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on both the southeast and northwest elevations. An interior chimney pierces the roof in the north corner of the building. The structure originally was constructed as a carriage house and was repurposed as a garage in ca. 1950.<sup>7</sup>

Chicken Coop, ca. 1900

The chicken coop is clad in horizontal wood siding and terminates in a pyramidal roof sheathed in metal. The main block of this outbuilding has an opening with a single-leaf wood door centered on the east elevation. The north and west elevations have identical window openings – the west opening still contains a fixed six-light window while the north elevation opening stands empty. A half-story addition extends from the east elevation and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. The south elevation of this addition has a large rectangular opening enclosed with chicken wire. The east elevation contains a smaller opening that appears to have housed a door at one time, but which is now enclosed in chicken wire. Chicken feeders remain on the interior.

Barn (ca. 1790 & ca. 1920s)

The barn located west of the Kemp House occupies a rectangular footprint and faces west. It is formed by two structures that were constructed at different times: a ca. 1790 stone bank barn and a ca. 1920s dairy barn. The dairy barn addition was constructed on the north elevation of the original bank barn, replacing a ca. 1890 barn addition. It was attached to the bank barn through the elimination of the north wall of the stone bank barn (the stone corners remain) and the construction of an upper wood wall abutting the dairy barn's gambrel roof and extending to the roof of the stone barn. These modifications created a continuous interior space on both the lower and upper levels of both barns.

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<sup>6</sup> A storage shed, c. 1900, exists to the east of the chicken coop, currently outside of the nomination boundaries. The property owner plans to move the shed onto the property at a future time. The shed is a one-story, side-gabled building clad in vertical wood siding and sheathed with a metal roof. A wood door is centered on the south elevation. An unglazed window with a wood shutter is centered on the north elevation. The remaining elevations have no fenestration.

<sup>7</sup> Keller personal communications, 2018.

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*Stone Bank Barn, ca. 1790*

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The bank barn is constructed of random course field stone with vertical wood siding on some elevations. The side gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Openings are located on the west façade and east and south elevations; the original north elevation is covered with the ca. 1920s dairy barn addition. The fenestration generally includes ventilation vents, windows, and doors.

The west façade includes a banked ramp to enter the upper floor, accessed by two large vertical-wood barn doors. The banked area terminates in a reinforced concrete slab which spans the area between the end of the earthen bank and the barn, forming a bridge over an open channel which provides ventilation to the lower-level windows below. To the north of the doors, the view of the façade is visually obscured by a brick silo, added ca. 1920s. Behind this, in the stone wall, are ventilation slits. The south portion of the façade has two rows of three ventilation slits on the upper part of this portion of the façade. At the ground level, there is a large rectangular opening.

The stone south gable end has fifteen ventilation slits arranged with five slits across the base of the upper flow and descending 4, 3, 2, to terminate in a single slit at the top of the gable end. The ground level of the south elevation features, from left to right, a door opening that has been boarded over; a fixed, six-light window; a centered two-door entry; and two fixed six-light windows. The east elevation consists of the ends of the random course field stone north and south walls. In between, there is narrow vertical board siding. Originally, this portion of the barn contained a forebay that was removed while the farm operated as a dairy farm. The ground level is stone and contains fifteen bays of four-light, metal-frame hopper windows.

The ground level of the bank barn was improved ca. 1920s when the gambrel roof dairy barn was constructed. Historic photographs indicate that the stone end barn originally was a closed-forebay standard barn with the forebay overhanging stable doors on the east side (Figure 12). The lower level features a central north-south aisle extending the entire length of both barns. To either side of the aisle, there used to be milking stanchions. These subsequently were removed, and the stalls reconfigured to house beef cattle.<sup>8</sup> The aisle has a concrete floor. The interior stone walls have been parged and painted white. The double summer beams supporting the floor joists for the upper level are supported by metal poles. The ceiling is finished with narrow wood boards painted white.

The upper level has four asymmetrical interior bays. The granary occupies the northwest section of the upper level and is enclosed in wood. The outer bays are the hay mows and the large bay accessed by the sliding doors was the threshing floor. The interior framing of the upper level consists of pegged hewn timbers. Each bent comprises two upright square timbers that support a continuous uppermost tie beam. The framing system has similarities to the standard Pennsylvania barn. However, the tie beam is double height and is fashioned so that each end of the tie beam splits, allowing the upper portion of the tie beam to attach to the outer wall at the top of the roof plate, while the lower portion attaches to the top of an upright wall timber in the outer wall. The upright timbers in two bents are further strengthened by pegged sections of timbers installed between the uprights below the continuous tie beam. The southernmost bent

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<sup>8</sup> Keller personal communications 2018.

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lacks the additional support between the upright posts. The uppermost tie beams support canted queen posts with angled struts that support the roof purlins. The roof rafters are lapped at the gable peak; there is no ridge pole. A metal track for a hay pulley system is suspended from the rafters. Wood ladders are attached to the upright timbers of two bents. The loft floor is constructed of wide wood planks. There are at least two substantial scarf joints present in the roof framing (Figure 9).



Figure 9: Scarf joint in stone bank barn. (Grace Davenport, November 2024)

*Dairy Barn Addition, ca. 1920s*

A ca. 1920s gambrel-roof dairy barn addition was constructed at the north end of the bank barn. The addition rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The lower half of the exterior walls are constructed of cinder block; some sections of the concrete block walls are parged with concrete. The upper walls of the east and west elevations and the north gambrel end are sheathed in horizontal wood drop siding. The large gambrel roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Two circular vents project from the roof ridge. The first floor of the north end has a centered opening with an external sliding vertical board wood door, flanked on either side by two four-light fixed windows. A pair of swinging wood doors with canted door heads are located in the upper gambrel end. A hay hood to access the hay loft projects from the roof peak. The first floor has ten window openings along the east and west walls. All window openings contain metal-frame, four-light windows with brick sills. On the interior, the central aisle from the stone barn continues through the lower level of the gambrel roof addition. This area retains milking stanchions. A doorway near the southwest corner of the dairy barn leads to a covered walkway to the dairy. The upper level is an open hay loft with pairs of chutes and exposed roof framing.

Dairy, ca. 1920s

A one-story dairy, constructed ca. 1920s, is located west of the dairy barn and occupies a

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rectangular footprint. The one-by-three-bay dairy is constructed of structural clay tile parged with concrete. The upper gambrel ends are clad in wood drop siding. Each gambrel end has a slatted wood vent. The gambrel roof is sheathed with metal. Two decorative metal vents project from the roof. The west elevation contains two doorways and a window; all openings on the west elevation are boarded over with plywood. The north end contains one wood-sash window, while the south end contains two wood-sash, three-over-three-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The windows have concrete sills. The east elevation of the dairy has a wooden door on the south end, a wood-sash window on the north end, and a large hole in the center of the elevation where it appears that a doorway and some surrounding block was intentionally removed (likely to salvage unused metal dairy equipment once milking operations ceased). A covered walkway connects the east elevation of the dairy to the dairy barn. A shed-roof, metal-clad porch extends along the east elevation of the dairy.

**Structures**

Silos, ca. 1920s

Two circular brick silos, constructed ca. 1920s, are located adjacent to the barn near the joining of the bank barn and the dairy barn, one each on the west and east sides. Both silos are constructed of 6:1 common bond brick and encircled with adjustable steel cables. The silo on the east elevation of the barn has a circular metal cap, while the cap for the silo on the west side of the barn is missing. Each silo has an exterior metal ladder.

**Object**

Commemorative Marker, 1950

A large stone commemorative marker is located on the southern border of the property immediately adjacent to the public multi-use trail that borders the property on the southern and eastern perimeters. The quartzite marker is a large irregular shape, roughly eight feet tall (five feet above ground) by four feet wide and one foot thick. There is a bronze plaque embedded on one side which reads, "IN THIS HOME OF PETER KEMP WAS FOUNDED THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST THE FIRST AMERICAN BORN DENOMINATION SEPTEMBER 25, 1800 ERECTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH 1950." The marker was placed by the Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1950 to commemorate the founding of the UBC church on the Kemp Property in 1800. The marker originally sat roughly 20 feet west of the southwest corner of the main block of the Peter Kemp House but was recently moved to the southern edge of the property where it is more accessible to the general public.

**Integrity**

The Kemp Property retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance within its historic contexts. The resources themselves retain their **location**, except for the 1950 monument which has been moved to a different location on the parcel, but still remains associated with the Frederick/Peter Kemp House. The **setting** has been moderately compromised by the subdivision of the farm over time and the adjacent construction of townhomes to the north and west.

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However, the land to the south and east remain undeveloped except for a paved pedestrian path and water retention pond. Likewise, **feeling** has been moderately compromised in terms of landscape, however integrity of feeling is strong on the interior of each of the historic resources through the retained integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. In terms of **design**, integrity is retained in that the house and agricultural buildings have evidence of alteration of design throughout the period of significance to reflect new architectural and social trends. Design of the landscape is similarly present, as the core of the buildings reflect the previously agricultural use of the property as well as the buildings' relationship to each other. **Materials** have been retained in all historic resources, including stone construction, wood interior features, glass windows, wood framing in the barn, etc. The integrity of **workmanship** is likewise present, particularly in the decorative wood paneled staircase in the main block of the house and the tenant house, the hand-hewn logs and beams in both the house and stone bank barn, and the pegged mortise and tenon joints in the main house and barn. The long scarf joints present in the barn showcase particularly exceptional workmanship. The integrity of **association** is also present for each of the three significant historic contexts (religion, agriculture, and architecture).

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Architecture

Religion

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1790-1975

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1790, 1800, ca. 1920s

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Kemp Property, as a collection of buildings, structures, and an object, consisting of a ca. 1790 stone dwelling with Georgian and German influences, a ca. 1919 brick tenant house, agricultural outbuildings, and a commemorative marker, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under **Criterion A** for its role in the founding and early decades of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and as a representative example of a farm in Frederick, Maryland that evolved to support changing trends in agriculture. Further, it is eligible under **Criterion C** at the local level as a representative example of a house built with both German construction practices and English tastes. Additionally, it is a representative example of a farm in Frederick County that evolved architecturally to reflect local style trends and changing

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agricultural functions. While it is a representative type for agriculture and architecture, and many other farms fit the same trends and functions, because this property was the location of the founding of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, it demonstrates a unique significance. Although "Religion" is used as an area of significance for this nomination, Criteria Consideration A does not apply because the property is no longer owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**National Register Criteria**

**Religion (Criterion A)**

While the Kemp Property is not currently owned by a religious organization, the property and its earliest inhabitants played an important role in the formation of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. This Church was the first uniquely American, Protestant denomination founded in the United States. For many years, the house, stone barn, and grounds of the property hosted regular religious gatherings, services, and Sunday school classes, from as early as ca. 1790 to the 1830s.<sup>9</sup> A dedicated structure for worship was constructed on a different site in 1839. Representatives from the United Brethren Church and its offshoots have made regular pilgrimages to the property to celebrate milestone anniversaries of the 1800 founding as recently as 2000, and both the United Brethren Church and United Methodist Church recognize the property among their heritage landmarks.<sup>10</sup>

*The Founding of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ*

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ (U.B.) was officially formed at the Kemp Property. The U.B. is an evangelical Christian denomination formed under the leadership of two German-born clergymen: Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm. The U.B. is uniquely American in that it combined Mennonite and German Reformed traditions with Methodism. The denomination has a direct relationship with the mid-eighteenth-century German immigrants who settled in Frederick County.

William Otterbein and Martin Boehm were raised as Mennonites – Otterbein in Germany and Boehm in Pennsylvania. Otterbein traveled as a missionary to Pennsylvania during the 1750s. In 1760, he accepted a call to Frederick, Maryland, and in ca. 1765 met Boehm. Otterbein and Boehm both believed that God had the ability to transform a life and that humans required an intimate, daily relationship with Christ. Boehm was excommunicated from the Mennonite church in ca. 1775. Otterbein and Boehm continued to practice as "unsectarian ministers," teaching that

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<sup>9</sup> Daniel Eberly et al, *Landmark History of the United Brethren Church*, 242.

<sup>10</sup> The Kemp family burial plot became the church's cemetery; it is no longer contained within the boundaries of the property. Rocky Springs Cemetery Company actively maintains and uses the cemetery. The headstones reveal a wealth of information about the families who worshipped at the Kemp Property over the years.

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when one gives their life to Christ, that person is radically transformed into a new person. This movement largely spread among the German-speaking people of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

For thirty years, certain ministers of the gospel, under the leadership of William Otterbein, Martin Boehm, Christian Newcomer, Martin Krider, George A. Geeting, Abraham Troxel, and others, representing different denominations, traveled throughout Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The services generally were held in barns or private houses because there were few churches in the outlying districts of those states, and the few churches that were present in those areas often were closed to “unsectarian ministers.” These “unsectarian ministers” commonly were known at the time as “German Methodists,” who were primarily from Pennsylvania and other parts of Maryland.<sup>11</sup>

*The Kemp Property and the Founding of the Church*

The Kemps appear to have been associated with the Lutherans in Germany and both the Lutherans and Reformed Church during their time in Pennsylvania. The Kemp name appears among the Reformed Church Book records when they began in about 1746.<sup>12</sup> The Kemp’s affiliation with the founding of the U.B. is therefore unsurprising.

During the ca. 1790s, a Protestant religious “revival” swept through the United States, stimulating the establishment of many reform movements. Members of these reform denominations gathered in “Great Meetings” where hundreds of people would gather and hear religious speeches.<sup>13</sup> The Kemp House became a primary meeting place for these religious activities from about 1790 to 1830, according to church records.<sup>14</sup> Frederick’s son, Peter Kemp, became a United Brethren minister.<sup>15</sup> It was documented that he was an “early and efficient supporter of the rising church. His house, for many years, had been the preacher’s home, and continued to be so long after his decease.”<sup>16</sup>

On September 25, 1800, the Kemp House hosted 13 ministers for a conference during which the Church of the United Brethren in Christ denomination was officially organized. The conference established legislative functions, organized itself and its adhering population into a church, and elected bishops including Boehm and Otterbein. Until now, the church had been called “United Brethren.” At this conference, it was changed to “The Church of the United Brethren in Christ” as the previous name was thought to potentially cause legal problems with wills, deeds, and other legal documents.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Tara E. Buck, “Church founding celebrated.” *Frederick News Post*, September 26, 2000.

<sup>12</sup> Tracey and Dern, 173.

<sup>13</sup> Moone, Debby. Frederick County Register Nomination Form, 2020.

<sup>14</sup> Brane, *Landmark History of the United Brethren Church*, 1911.

<sup>15</sup> Tracey and Dern, 175.

<sup>16</sup> John Lawrence, *The History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ*, Volume 1, 377.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, 290-291.

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The conference lasted two days; the minutes were recorded in German.<sup>18</sup> The conference of 1800 gave the church renewed motivation, and the following year, ten large meetings were held all over the country.<sup>19</sup> For its role in the 1800 conference, the Kemp House is known commonly as the birthplace, or the Bethlehem, of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.<sup>20</sup>

*Continued Church Use of Kemp Property*

The 1801 conference also met at the Peter Kemp House on September 23<sup>rd</sup> through the 25<sup>th</sup>.<sup>21</sup> During this conference, Peter Kemp consented to travel as directed by the church, through his role as preacher.<sup>22</sup> Following his death in 1811, Peter Kemp's son-in-law and daughter, Valentine Doub and Esther Doub, were likewise very involved in the church and maintained the usage of their farm property for church-related gatherings. The conference of 1819 was held at their residence.<sup>23</sup>

A Sunday School was established in the house by Ester Doub (Peter's daughter) in 1836. Her son, Ezra Doub, was superintendent. It was the first school organized under the auspices of the United Brethren Church in Frederick County.<sup>24</sup> It was documented that "The Sunday School... was held in the beautiful yard surrounding the Doub-Kemp home in summertime and at other times in the two large rooms of the dwelling-house, which still stands."<sup>25</sup> A schoolhouse built ca. 1839 approximately one mile southwest of the Kemp House, now called the Rocky Springs Schoolhouse, became the primary meeting place for the church until Rocky Springs Chapel was constructed in 1882 to the northeast of the schoolhouse (Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Nos. F-3-95 and F-3-96).

The Kemp property continued to serve as a pilgrimage site for members of the United Brethren denomination. In 1901, the Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the United Brethren in Christ was held in Frederick, and a pilgrimage was made to the Kemp property. A centennial service was held in the house, in the same room in which Otterbein and Boehm were first elected bishops. The "pilgrims" viewed the stone barn where meetings had been held, as well as the "Rocky Spring" and cemetery.

The property as a pilgrimage destination was described in *The Baltimore Sun* on December 30, 1928, in an article titled "Where the United Brethren Organized: The Peter Kemp Home Near Frederick Saw Their First Assembly":

*"To see people being immersed in a cold mountain stream on a raw day in autumn challenges the attention. These recent baptisms in the meadows of Sandy Hill Farm, near Frederick, recall the fact that to many this farm is the Bethlehem of their faith. A little over*

<sup>18</sup> Berger, *History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ*, 162.

<sup>19</sup> Lawrence, V1, 293.

<sup>20</sup> Berger, *History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ*.

<sup>21</sup> Berger, 169.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 170.

<sup>23</sup> Lawrence, V2, 385.

<sup>24</sup> Eberly *et al*, 279.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 280. The two room configuration of the house has since been altered.

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*128 years ago on this farm, then known as "the Kemp home," was held the first conference of the United Brethren Church. The Kemp home was used as a meeting place as early as 1790; for many years following the organization of the church it was a regular "appointment." Many of the "great meetings" were held in the barn, as was the common practice of that day. Here came to preach many distinguished religious leaders of the time, among them being Otterbein, Newcomer, Boehm, Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Church, and the eccentric Lorenzo Dow...On September 25, 1800, fourteen of these preachers held their first conference in the Kemp home...and so was born the United Brethren Church... The Rev. Peter Kemp, in whose home the meeting took place, was typical of the substantial leaders of the early church. He was representative of the sturdy German stock that came out of Pennsylvania to settle in Frederick County..."*

In 1950, the Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical United Brethren Church (EUB) erected a commemorative marker on the front lawn of the stone manor house. In doing so, they recognized the property's importance to the denomination and to the religious history of the United States.

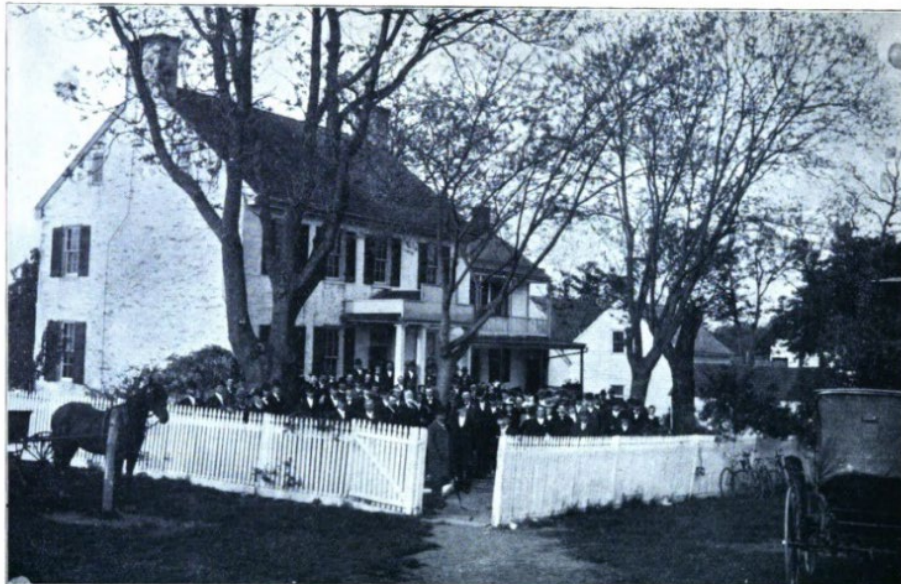
Since its inception in 1800, the Church of the United Brethren in Christ founded 34 colleges, seminaries, and academies in the United States. The total number of United Brethren churches worldwide in 2004 was 600, with a membership of 47,300. In the same year, membership in the United States was 23,000 among 215 congregations. Outside of the United States, there are churches in Canada, Mexico, Africa, Asia, and Central America. The growth of the denomination would not have been possible without the integral part that the Kemp property played in its inception. The house is designated as a historical landmark of the United Methodist Church (UMC).

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PETER KEMP'S HOME, WHERE THE FIRST CONFERENCE WAS HELD.  
From a photograph taken after the close of the centennial services, May 13, 1901.

Figure 10: Photograph of the Peter Kemp house from 1901 showing members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ gathering to commemorate the first centennial of the church's founding. (Illustration 21 from: *A Century: Addresses Delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ*. United States: U.B. Publishing House, 1901.)



Figure 11: Close up image of the U.B. members during the 1901 pilgrimage. (*A Century of United Brethren History and Achievement 1800-1900*. U.B. Publishing House, Dayton, OH. 1901.)

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THE BARN AT THE PETER KEMP HOME,  
In which meetings were held a century ago.—From a photograph taken during the pilgrimage.

Figure 12: Photograph of the east elevation of the stone barn, 1901, showing old forebay configuration and shake roof (still exists under metal sheets). (Illustration 26 from: *A Century: Addresses Delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ*. United States: U.B. Publishing House, 1901.)



Figure 13: Kemp landscape 1901. “Rocky Spring on the Kemp Farm, from whose crystal waters the fathers of the Church quenches their thirst while attending the “big” meetings a century ago.” (*A Century of United Brethren History and Achievement 1800-1900*. U.B. Publishing House, Dayton Ohio. 1901.)

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Figure 14: Photograph of the unveiling of the marker erected by the Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1950. The back of the image reads "Unveiling of monument at Peter Kemp farm, near Frederick, Md., Oct 4, 1950, on the 150th anniversary which comprised the founding of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Miss Susan Free, daughter of Mr & Mrs Harold Free, present occupants of the home, is unveiling the marker. Reading from left to right – Rev R.C. Oyer, Bishop J. B. Showers, Mrs. Harold Free, and Dr. P.B. Gibble (behind Mrs. Free is Dr. J.H. Ness Jr.)". The monument was originally placed next to the Peter Kemp House, but is now south of the house along the public pedestrian path. (Photo courtesy of The General Commission on Archives and History of The United Methodist Church.)

**Agriculture (Criterion A)**

The Kemp Property exemplifies the agricultural trends of Frederick County, Maryland during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries as it transitioned from a grain operation to a dairy operation, and ultimately, a beef operation. The existing historic resources on the property visually express this evolution as a representative type of historic resource.

*The Grain Economy*

For much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, wheat was the preferred cash crop throughout Frederick County and the surrounding region.<sup>26</sup> Grain cultivation was less labor- and soil-intensive than tobacco, and grain exports faced fewer trade restrictions.<sup>27</sup> Much of the grain produced in Frederick County was sold through the Port of Baltimore, which had overtaken Philadelphia as the nation's principal milling center by 1805.<sup>28</sup> Dozens of water-powered flour

<sup>26</sup> Reed, 25.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, 25-26.

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mills were established within Frederick County to capitalize on the growing surplus of wheat.<sup>29</sup> By 1810, Maryland trailed only Pennsylvania and Virginia in flour production, with mid-Maryland mills producing over \$1.5 million worth of flour.<sup>30</sup> Most farmers of the region generally used the same types of tools; however Peter Kemp, a farmer of German heritage,<sup>31</sup> used a tool for wheat farming that farmers of English heritage would likely not have used. His 1811 estate inventory listed a “cradle and scythe.” This type of farming tool, in which a scythe had an attached wooden cradle, was only used by German farmers.<sup>32</sup>

Much of the region’s grain was also used in whiskey distillation; distilleries in Frederick and Washington counties produced over 350,000 gallons of whiskey in 1810.<sup>33</sup> Peter Kemp had a “new stone still house” built on his 225 acres between 1793 and 1798, which increased the value of his property by \$45.<sup>34</sup> Local residents reportedly brought grain to the property to be distilled into whiskey. Barrels of whisky are reported to have been stored in the basement of the main house during this time.<sup>35</sup>

The growth of grain-based agriculture during the early nineteenth century was facilitated in part by expanding networks of transportation, which allowed grain, flour, and whiskey to reach larger urban markets for sale and consumption. By 1800, the City of Frederick served as the commercial epicenter of the surrounding county. Over 2,600 citizens resided in Frederick at the turn of the century, providing numerous services to farmers in the surrounding countryside.<sup>36</sup> The importance of Frederick as an agricultural market town increased rapidly after the 1830s, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed a spur line into the city.<sup>37</sup> The new rail connection allowed grain and produce to be shipped to Baltimore quickly and inexpensively. Farms located in the southern part of the county could also rely on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which paralleled the Potomac River from Cumberland to Georgetown.<sup>38</sup>

Grain production was further driven by several breakthroughs in agricultural technology. The invention of the mechanical reaper in the 1830s “enabled a farmer to harvest ten to fifteen acres of wheat a day compared to one or two cut by hand.”<sup>39</sup> Mechanical threshers, improved horse rakes, and grain drills also were introduced during the first half of the nineteenth century,

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<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 31.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 31-34.

<sup>31</sup> Peter’s father was a German immigrant; Peter was born in the American colonies in 1749.

<sup>32</sup> Gabrielle M. Lanier, “Landscapes,” in *Architecture and Landscapes of the Pennsylvania Germans, 1720-1920: Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the Vernacular Architecture Forum, May 12-16, 2004*, 35. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2004.

<sup>33</sup> Reed, 31-34.

<sup>34</sup> Frederick County Assessment Records, Collection District 7, page 116, Maryland State Archives C755-2. Unfortunately, this resource no longer exists.

<sup>35</sup> Debby Ellen Moone, “The Frederick Kemp Farmstead & Church Of The United Brethren In Christ (U.B.) Founding Site.”

<sup>36</sup> Reed, 22-23.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, 35.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 37.

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reducing the labor needed to plant and harvest wheat.<sup>40</sup> Frederick County farmers also experimented with new farming practices in order to maximize their yield. Crop rotation and fertilization were used to replenish nutrients depleted by grain cultivation; popular soil additives included manure, clover, and gypsum.<sup>41</sup>

Around this time, Ezra Doub may have taken over the farming operations of the Kemp Property. In 1835, the *Niles Weekly Register*, published in Baltimore, copied a notice from the *Frederick Examiner*, describing Ezra's success in his wheat crop:

*"Wheat. We have before us a specimen of the extraordinary increase of a grain of wheat, which, we think, we may safely challenge the whole country to equal. It was reared upon the farm of Mr. Ezra Doub, who resides within a couple miles of our city. This single grain produced no less than twenty heads of wheat, which have been found, upon being accurately counted, to yield 1,486 grains. The number of grains upon each head ranges from 104-134. We may add that the wheat is of the finest quality, the product of this single grain weighting nearly two ounces. No wonder our farmers grow rich, when their fields thus return them nearly fifteen hundred fold for their labor."*<sup>42</sup>

Despite the many technological advances that took place during the antebellum years, farmers faced an ever-increasing need for labor. Many Frederick County farmers were descended from German immigrants, who "generally opposed slavery, or considered it too much of a luxury." As a result, the number of enslaved African Americans was lower in Frederick County than in tidewater Maryland, where plantation cultivation of tobacco was more common.<sup>43</sup> Further, the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (U.B), of which the Kemp Property's earliest owners played a heavy role in founding, vehemently opposed slavery. Despite this, Peter Kemp held enslaved persons, likely to help with farming operations. However, his father Frederick Kemp did not hold enslaved persons. The U.B. formally condemned slavery in 1815, followed by prohibitory legislation in 1821, which forbade the buying and selling of slaves by members of the church. It also required the immediate manumission of certain classes and early manumission of others. By 1837, the Church prohibited all ownership of slaves by its members.<sup>44</sup> These rules and laws did not stop Valentine Doub, Peter's son-in-law and owner of the Kemp Property after Peter, from participating in the ownership of enslaved individuals. In the 1825 personal property assessment, Doub is documented as owning one enslaved male between the ages of 14-45.<sup>45</sup> However, neither he nor his son Ezra owned any enslaved persons by 1835.<sup>46</sup>

Enslaved individuals comprised 15.6 percent of the population of mid-Maryland in 1820, as compared to 26.4 percent statewide.<sup>47</sup> By the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, free African

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<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 37-38.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 34.

<sup>42</sup> *Niles' Weekly Register*, August 1, 1835, 4.

<sup>43</sup> Reed, 39.

<sup>44</sup> Moone, "The Frederick Kemp Farmstead" page 11.

<sup>45</sup> 1825 Frederick County Personal Property Assessment, District 2, Maryland State Archives C755-4.

<sup>46</sup> 1835 Frederick County Personal Property Assessment, District 2, Maryland State Archives C755-6.

<sup>47</sup> Reed, 39.

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Americans outnumbered enslaved African Americans in mid-Maryland 7,859 to 5,461.<sup>48</sup> The majority of the enslaved in Frederick County worked in agriculture, and often worked alongside hired farmhands, especially during the busy planting and harvest seasons. Dr. William Waters, who owned the farm between 1851 and 1862, had enslaved individuals in his house in Frederick City, so it is likely that he also had them perform agricultural operations on his farm.

The agricultural prosperity of Frederick County is evident in the agricultural census of 1850. Wheat and “Indian” corn dominated the crops grown in the county, illustrating the reliance on grains as cash crops.<sup>49</sup> Significantly smaller amounts of oats and rye were also reported; it is possible that the rye was being distilled into whiskey. Other crops, such as potatoes (both Irish and sweet), were cultivated as well and likely were grown for consumption on the farms. Livestock numbers typically were small, with most farmers owning “fewer than a dozen horses, milch cows, cattle, and mules.”<sup>50</sup> Swine, however, typically were present in larger numbers, with 40 to 50 being common. Sheep were also common, with many farms producing over 30 pounds of wool annually. Large amounts of butter, ranging from 300 to over 1,000 pounds, were also manufactured. Converting raw dairy products to butter extended its marketable life.<sup>51</sup> Some larger landowners also produced small amounts of tobacco.

*Diversified Agriculture and Economic Change*

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought unprecedented changes to mid-Maryland farms. As farmers struggled to recover from the destruction of the Civil War, they found themselves faced with increased competition, growing urbanization, and economic uncertainty. All these factors would undermine the traditional grain-based economy of Frederick County and drive the transition towards more diversified economic practices. Additionally, the same rail connections that benefited Maryland grain farmers during earlier decades became a detriment after the war as they allowed for the shipment of large quantities of Midwestern wheat to east coast milling centers.<sup>52</sup>

Mid-Maryland farmers also faced growing urbanization and labor migrations during the decades following the Civil War. Many farm laborers moved to cities in search of work as wheat prices stagnated and new machinery reduced the amount of labor required.<sup>53</sup> The growth of Baltimore and other urban centers forced mid-Maryland farmers to transition away from wheat production and towards more diverse agricultural production. Dairy and orchard produce would overtake grains as mid-Maryland farms adapted to support growing urban populations in Baltimore and Washington. Faster rail transport, coupled with the invention of the refrigerated rail car in 1875, allowed fresh farm products to survive longer and be shipped further.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, 40-41.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 41.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, 63-64.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, 67.

<sup>54</sup> Reed, 70.

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Throughout this period at the Kemp Property, farming operations continued through a variety of owners, some of whom rented the farm out at different periods. A description of the Kemp Property appears in 1870, when it was described in a court case:

*“Improvements were 2-story stone house of nine rooms and kitchen attached with a firstrate cellar under the house and kitchen; a tenant house near the mansion of five rooms; two dairies, summer and winter; large stone Switzer barn with stabling underneath for 12 horses and 12 cattle; a double corn house, storing up to 300 barrels of corn with granary above it to store 1500 bushels of grain; wagon shed to accommodate two wagons and other vehicles; hog pen with crib above to hold 75 barrels of corn; fine carriage house to house two carriages; a smoke house, blacksmith shop, well within six yards of the kitchen and large spring near the barnyard and running water to supply the stock of the entire farm; also an orchard of choice fruit. Located 2 1/2 miles NW of Frederick on road from Frederick city.”<sup>55</sup>*

This description is a great example of the agricultural diversification that was happening at the Kemp Property. Regardless of whether the people occupying the property were owners or tenants at the time of the court case, it is clear that they grew corn, grain, and fruit, in addition to raising livestock, including horses, cattle, and hogs.

Evidence of the Millers’ (owners 1871-1919) agricultural operations was documented in the Frederick County assessment records and the local Frederick newspaper *The News*. In 1881, Samuel Miller’s 230 acres were valued at \$16,100, while the improvements were valued at \$800. In 1888, he acquired livestock implements from A. J. Toms.<sup>56</sup> In 1889, it appears that Samuel Miller was preparing to end his farming operations. On February 12, 1889, *The News* reported that an auction would be held on the first of March, “for Samuel Miller on Rocky Springs road. Live stock, farming implements, etc.” On October 30, 1889, *The News* reported: “Mr. Samuel Miller has improved the appearance of his corn house and wagon shed by giving it a new roof.”

The property was tenanted by at least April 1890. On April 16, 1890, in its “From Rocky Springs” section, *The News* stated, “The extension of the barn on the farm of Mr. Samuel Miller, tenanted by Mr. Daniel Shook, was raised last Friday” (Figure 15). On September 15, 1891, *The News* noted: “While engaged in hulling clover seed on the farm of Mr. Samuel Miller, Mr. Daniel Pearl, the feeder of the huller, whilst engaged in oiling the machinery, had his wrist cut, but not to disable him.” Improvements were again made for tenants, this time by Sarah Miller after the passing of her husband. *The News* reported on June 8, 1895, that “Mrs. Samuel Miller has had erected on the property where Mr. W. Stone resides a new stable, which makes an excellent appearance.” This stable is no longer extant.

Around this time, either the tenants or the Millers also constructed a frame chicken coop with pyramidal roof and work shed, both of which are extant today. The Millers were documented in other sources for making improvements to the property. The *History of Frederick County Maryland, Volume II* reports that Samuel Miller:

<sup>55</sup> Equity Court Records Docket No. 3513, title “Robert N. Pendleton & Fanny Pendleton versus Joshua Greg Gibson & others.” Frederick County Land Records, Liber CM-2, folio 574-602.

<sup>56</sup> 1876-1896 Frederick County Assessment Records, folio 50, Maryland State Archives C756-27.

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*"... bought the property known as the old Peter Kemp farm and named it "Rocky Spring."  
This place consisting of 272 acres of excellent farm land lies two miles northwest of  
Frederick on the Montevue turnpike. Here Mr. Miller passed the rest of his life. He improved  
the property in every respect, and made it one of the fine farms of the district."<sup>57</sup>*



Figure 15: Photograph of the west elevation of the stone barn, ca. 1904. The photograph shows the extension made in 1890 to the barn's north wall. (Image courtesy of Heritage Frederick, Maryland.)

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<sup>57</sup> McKinsey, 900.

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Figure 16: Photograph of the stone barn, ca. 1920, showing the west silo, west and south elevations of the barn, and west elevation of part of a combination carriage shed/corn crib. Photograph #62 in the photograph log is taken with a similar angle. (Image courtesy of Heritage Frederick, Maryland.)

*Commercial Dairy Operations*

Agricultural diversification during this period also led to the rise of commercial dairying, which would come to dominate Frederick County agriculture through much of the twentieth century. Small numbers of “milch cows” were common on mid-Maryland farms throughout the nineteenth century, and farmers typically produced several hundred pounds of butter annually.

By 1910, the average dairy herd had increased to twenty cows, and excess milk was being sold to both local and Baltimore based creameries.<sup>58</sup> Butter remained the most popular way to extend the shelf life of dairy products, and butter factories that could produce thousands of pounds of butter daily were established in Frederick and Carroll counties. Commercial ice cream manufacturers were also founded, beginning with C.F. Main of Middletown in 1911.<sup>59</sup> The shift from grain to commercial dairy production altered the rural landscape as more fields were left in pasture or planted in clover or other hay crops.<sup>60</sup> Some wheat was still grown as a cash crop; however, corn was produced primarily for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income.<sup>61</sup>

Urban migration was intensified by the Great Depression and America’s involvement in the Second World War. The drought of 1930 cost Maryland farmers over \$38 million in losses,

<sup>58</sup> Reed, 71.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 71-72.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 74.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, 75.

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while multiple bank failures exacerbated the situation for struggling farmers.<sup>62</sup> Many farmers left the rural areas of mid-Maryland in search of work in nearby cities. The farmers who remained continued to adapt towards dairy farming by altering and renovating farm buildings. Electricity became commonplace in rural Maryland during the 1930s, allowing dairies to adopt electrical refrigeration. Older bank barns were relegated to hay storage and housing for other livestock, as specially constructed concrete-block dairy barns became the norm.<sup>63</sup> The second floor of the Kemp Property's stone bank barn still retains the hay storage and is remarkably unaltered, while the ground floor was altered to house dairy cattle and later beef cattle.

As county farmers transitioned to dairy farming and food safety regulations evolved, a new type of barn emerged. Health and hygiene standards for milk production became important factors during this period. Food safety regulations required the separation of milk production from the barn through the construction of a separate building, the dairy, for storing milk.<sup>64</sup> The U.S. Department of Agriculture developed standardized plans for the construction of dairies.<sup>65</sup> In general, dairies were constructed of concrete blocks to facilitate cleaning. The dairy was used to store and cool milk before it was transported.<sup>66</sup> A small dairy house is still extant on the property, west of the dairy barn.

The prevalence of dairy farming made the use of silos a necessity for the storage of food for livestock. Silos kept out air and water, creating a semi-moist atmosphere for the preservation of green fodder crops—a process known as ensilage. Silos enabled farmers to efficiently accommodate large numbers of dairy cows. Furthermore, cows fed on green fodder were able to produce milk throughout the entire year, including the winter season. At the end of the nineteenth century, wooden stave silos began to appear. Beginning in the 1920s, silos evolved from wooden structures to those built of masonry, poured concrete, or tile block.<sup>67</sup>

The number of silos constructed in the United States increased gradually during the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1916, there were 100 silos in Maryland. The figures represented a nearly fifty-fold increase in the number of silos constructed between 1882 and 1916.<sup>68</sup> According to the 1925 Census of Agriculture, a total of 2,022 silos were recorded in Maryland, with 295 silos, or 14.5 per cent of all silos, constructed in Frederick County.<sup>69</sup> Frederick County had the greatest number of silos in the state, suggesting its statewide dominance in dairy farming. During this period, two masonry silos were constructed at the Kemp Property.

In 1921, H.J. Orth acquired the Kemp Property and promptly established his commercial dairying operations. To this end, he had a concrete block gambrel roof dairy barn constructed on

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<sup>62</sup> Reed, 75.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 76.

<sup>64</sup> McMurray, 23.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 26.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, 24.

<sup>67</sup> Lanier and Herman, 211-214.

<sup>68</sup> Reynolds, 51.

<sup>69</sup> Department of Commerce, 13.

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the historic stone bank barn's north wall. He also constructed a dairy and was responsible for the extensive modifications to the stone bank barn to house and milk his Jersey cows. Orth had two brick silos constructed in order to feed his herd, and had other buildings constructed that do not exist today.

The property was described in *The Baltimore Sun* on December 30, 1928, in an article titled "Where the United Brethren Organized: The Peter Kemp Home Near Frederick Saw Their First Assembly":

*"The old barn, erected, as was the house, out of native stone, there has been added a modern cow barn, housing a splendid herd of Jerseys, a dairy plant and five cottages to house the help that is required on a dairy farm of this size... and its fine herd of Jerseys attracts many who are interested in modern dairy farming."*

The property was described again in *The Frederick Post* on July 10, 1929, in an article entitled "H.J. Orth Host to Kiwanis Club":

*"As the guests of one of their number, H. Jewett Orth, Jr., the Kiwanis Club met at Sandy Hill Farm near this city, Tuesday evening. The members, upon arrival, were shown through the modern dairy barns of the Orth farm and the up-to-date plant where the milk is prepared and bottled for the local trade. Mr. Orth's fine herd of Jersey cattle was inspected. Several of the cows, which are now on official test were shown to the visitors. Mr. Orth has one of the finest Jersey herds in the East and much interest was shown in his cattle and the splendid plant which he maintains.*

*The meeting was of an informal picnic nature held on the beautiful lawn of the Orth estate. During the course of the meeting attention was called to the historic mansion house which was originally built in 1725 and which has special significance as the recognized birthplace of United Brethren church in America this property being the old Peter Kemp farm. The framed document bearing testimony to the interesting occasion marking the organization of this now flourishing denomination was shown to the gathering.*

*Kiwanians and guests were served a delightful chicken dinner including home made ice cream and Jersey milk from the Sandy Hill dairy."*

Orth continued his dairying operations until 1945, when he sold the property to Harold M. Free and Charlotte R. Free, who continued the dairying operations. After World War II, suburbanization encroached on the previously agricultural area of mid-Maryland, including Frederick County. Beginning at that time, the rural nature of the county would be forever altered.<sup>70</sup>

Harold and his son Joseph began the transition to a livestock farm starting in the 1970s.<sup>71</sup> Joseph fully transitioned from dairy operations to a livestock farm in 1986, taking advantage of the last

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<sup>70</sup> Reed, 76.

<sup>71</sup> Keller personal communications, 2018.

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phase of the federal Whole Herd Buyout Program.<sup>72</sup> This program was alternatively referred to as the Dairy Termination Program, the goal of which was to reduce milk production, raise milk prices, and help small farmers transition away from farming. In 1996, Joseph sold the bulk of his beef cattle herd and in 1998 sold 145 acres for the Walnut Ridge subdivision to the north but continued hobby farming for many years after. The remaining 17-acre parcel, which included the Kemp Property, was used for rental income,<sup>73</sup> sweet corn and hay production, and to maintain a small hobby herd of beef cattle. The last cattle were removed from the property in 2014, and the last bale of hay was made on the property in 2020.<sup>74</sup> In 2021, the remainder of the property was sold to developers.<sup>75</sup> Many agricultural and tenant buildings were removed at this time.



Figure 17: Photograph of the stone barn, c. 1920s. The image shows the west silo, west and south elevations of the barn, and west elevation of part of a combination carriage shed/corn crib. Vents have been installed along the roof ridge, and windows added at the ground level in support of the dairying operations. It also appears as though the forebay on the barn's east elevation has been removed. (Image from *The Historic Rocky Springs Chapel & School House Chronicle*, April-June 2018 issue.)

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<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, 2023.

<sup>73</sup> There were multiple residential structures on the 17-acre parcel in addition to the original Kemp House and tenant house.

<sup>74</sup> Keller personal communications, 2023.

<sup>75</sup> Frederick County Deed 15136/00466.

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Figure 18: Aerial photograph of the Kemp Property, ca. 1930s. Camera facing southeast. (Image courtesy of Heritage Frederick, Maryland.)



Figure 19: Aerial photograph of Kemp Property, ca. 1930s. Camera facing north. (Image courtesy of Heritage Frederick, Maryland.)

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Figure 20: Aerial photograph showing the Kemp Property, ca. 1930s. Camera facing northwest. (Image courtesy of Heritage Frederick, Maryland.)

**Area of Significance: Architecture (Criterion C)**

The Kemp House is significant as a representative example of a house built with both German construction practices and English tastes. Additionally, it is a representative example of a farm in Frederick County, Maryland, that evolved architecturally to reflect local style trends and changing agricultural functions. It contains several structures that reflect centuries' worth of these changes.

*German Settlement in Mid-Maryland*

German settlement in mid-Maryland occurred after a primary settlement period in Pennsylvania which began in 1683 by Francis Daniel Pastorius, settling Germantown six miles north of Philadelphia.<sup>76</sup> A second surge of German immigration occurred between 1710 and 1727 and was closely tied to the immigration of Swiss Mennonites, who were inspired by the economic opportunities available to them in Pennsylvania. The rich soil available for farming in southeastern Pennsylvania encouraged the spread and settlement of these areas by Swiss and German immigrants.<sup>77</sup> A third surge occurred between 1727 and 1776, with differing periods of

<sup>76</sup> Ed Lay, "European Antecedents of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Germanic and Scots-Irish Architecture in America." *Pennsylvania Folklife* Vol. 32 (Fall 1982): 3; Oscar Kuhns, *The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania: A Study of the So-called Pennsylvania Dutch* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1901), 19.

<sup>77</sup> Kuhns, 54-55.

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influx and stagnation. Through this period, approximately one third of the Pennsylvania population consisted of German and Swiss immigrants.<sup>78</sup>

The Germans in Pennsylvania were experiencing contentious land disputes at this time, the Pennsylvania authorities not being concerned with providing protection or means of protection to the German residents from hostile Native Americans.<sup>79</sup> In 1730, an agreement between Isaac and John Van Meter and Governor Spotswood of Virginia encouraged German families to begin settling in the Virginia colony. Settlement was spurred by Jost Hyt (Hite), a German resident of Lancaster County, PA who was in support of Germans finding a location with more favorable conditions such as land ownership and protection.<sup>80</sup>

In 1732, Charles Calvert, fifth Lord of Baltimore, exploited this movement of Pennsylvania Germans through Maryland to Virginia by issuing a proclamation offering two hundred acres of land available for rent.<sup>81</sup> At the time, most of the land in Western Maryland was owned by wealthy planter-merchants from Maryland's Eastern Shore who purchased large tracts of land in western Maryland as investments.<sup>82</sup>

The Pennsylvania Germans travelled through Maryland on their journey to Virginia but did not start settling in this region of Maryland until Daniel Dulany of Frederick County began renting land to German immigrants at affordable prices.<sup>83</sup> Since before 1745, Dulany was an advocate of German settlement in Western Maryland.<sup>84</sup> At this time, most German immigrants were only tenant farmers. German settlement into Maryland during this time was so successful that in 1745, Daniel Dulany laid out the city of Frederick, Maryland.

*Kemp Family Settlement in Frederick County, Maryland*

The Kemp family were some of the early German settlers to Frederick County. John Conrad Kemp (Johann Conrardt Kampff) (1685-1764) arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1733 with his wife Anna Maria Feuerbach (1695-1733) and children Christian (18), Gilbert (16), Frederick (8), Hans Peter (6) and Catharina (2).<sup>85</sup> The family stayed near New Holland in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, before arriving to Frederick County. They appear in records in

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<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, 58.

<sup>79</sup> Daniel W. Nead, *The Pennsylvania Germans in Maryland* (1913; reprint, Lancaster, PA: Pennsylvania-German Society, 1914), 40.

<sup>80</sup> Roger W. Fromm, "The Migration and Settlement of Pennsylvania Germans in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina and their Effects on the Landscape." *Pennsylvania Folklife*, Vol. 37:1 (Autumn 1987): 33.

<sup>81</sup> Nead, 43.

<sup>82</sup> Dieter Cunz, *The Maryland Germans: A History* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1948), 70.

<sup>83</sup> Elizabeth A. Kessel, "Germans in the Making of Frederick County, Maryland," in *Appalachian Frontiers: Settlement, Society, & Development in the Preindustrial Era*, ed. Robert D. Mitchell (Lexington, KY: University Press, 1991), 90-91.

<sup>84</sup> Cunz, *The Maryland Germans*, 71, 92.

<sup>85</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2010.; Grace L. Tracey and John Philip Dern, *Pioneers of the Monocacy* (1987; reprint, Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Pub. 1998), 172.

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Pennsylvania as late as 1739.<sup>86</sup> The family were in the Monocacy area<sup>87</sup> by 1739, when Conrad patented “Peace & Quietness” on August 24, 1739, which was located on Carroll Creek, near today’s Fort Detrick. In 1745, he had another 30 acres surveyed between Frederick and Rocky Springs called “Wilbersign”; he assigned parts of both surveyed parcels to his son Frederick Kemp.<sup>88</sup> Frederick had his 150 acres surveyed in April 1749, receiving his patent on “Low Kemper” in August 1750.<sup>89</sup> Frederick “Kemper” is listed in the rent rolls of Frederick County for his 150 acres, with a payment of six shillings to Lord Baltimore.<sup>90</sup> “Low Kemper” was resurveyed in 1762 to add 96 acres, totaling 241 acres called “Resurvey On Low Kemper.” In 1793, Frederick Kemp resurveyed several of his properties including “Resurvey on Low Kemper” and had them combined in a tract called “Country Seat,” which comprised 225 acres.<sup>91</sup>

The exact construction date of Frederick Kemp’s original house is currently unknown.<sup>92</sup> Most dwellings built prior to the French and Indian War (1754-1763) were crudely built log structures. The crude construction practices paired with the purposeful destruction of settler property resulting from the war renders a pre-1963 date unlikely. Additionally, there are only two known houses built prior to the 1750s in Frederick County.<sup>93</sup> It is possible that an earlier iteration of the house existed ca. 1760s-1780s, but without further information, a construction date of ca. 1790 is used for this nomination.

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<sup>86</sup> Tracey and Dern, 172.

<sup>87</sup> Frederick County was established in 1748 out of Prince George’s County.

<sup>88</sup> Tracey and Dern, 173. Besides “Low Kemper” and “Country Seat,” Frederick had other land near High Nob, Mount St. Mary’s, and the Emmitsburg District. Conrad’s other sons also had land surveys made: Christian Kemp, “Dispatch,” “Kemps Delight” (on which the original Kemp’s Mill was erected), and several others, one of which containing the house now known as the Kemp-Thomas Farmstead, MIHP No. F-1-179; Gilbert Kemp “Water Land,” among others; and Hans Peter Kemp, “Finley’s Last Chance” and “Rich Bottom.” (Tracey and Dern, 174-75).

<sup>89</sup> Maryland State Archives, patented certificate 2536.

<sup>90</sup> Rent Rolls of Frederick County. Maryland State Archives. MSA Citation SM130-10. The entry is on page 10 of the PDF document. The rent roll reads: “Low Kemper, surveyed for Frederick Kemper the 20<sup>th</sup> April 1749. Beginning at a small bounded black walnut standing near the head spring of Carrolls Creek Pat’d April 20 1750.” According to other rents in the rent roll, two shillings per 50 acres was a standard payment.

<sup>91</sup> Frederick County Circuit Court Patent Certificate 2536, *Low Kemper (150 acres)*. Survey date: April 20, 1749. Maryland State Archives MSA S 1197\_2709; Frederick County Circuit Court Patent Certificate 3606, *Resurvey On Low Kemper (241 acres)*. Survey date: June 21, 1762. Maryland State Archives MSA S 1197\_4025; Frederick County Circuit Court Patent Certificate 993, *Country Seat (225 acres)*. Survey date: April 16, 1793. Maryland State Archives MSA S 1197\_1057.

<sup>92</sup> Frederick County was not included on the 1783 assessment tax and assessments for 1793 are not available. Neither Frederick Kemp, Peter Kemp, nor Valentine Doub took out an insurance policy through the Frederick Mutual Insurance Company which may have helped to date the house. In the 1798 assessment for Frederick County, improvements since the 1793 assessment was a “New Stone Still House”. If the stone residence was not mentioned as an improvement since the 1793 assessment, it can be assumed that the stone house and barn pre-date 1793. (MSA C755-2)

<sup>93</sup> Reed, 16; The two known houses are the Christian Kemp House, stone, ca. 1745 (MIHP # F-1-179), and the Beatty-Cramer House, frame with brick nogging, ca. 1730s or 40s (MIHP #F-8-35, NR #SG100006825). Reed refers to a third house, the Daniel James House, frame, ca. 1750s, between Libertytown and New Market. Contemporary research on Medusa, Maryland’s cultural resource information system, revealed a “Daniel James House” between Libertytown and New Market, but this stone property dates to 1791 per the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form; this date was derived from a date stone in the north gable of the residence (MIHP #F-5-39). Scheifferstadt in Frederick dates to 1758 (stone, MIHP # F-3-47, NR #74000952).

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*Eighteenth-Century German Construction Practices in Mid-Maryland*<sup>94</sup>

The earliest houses built by German immigrants had very distinctive architectural features. These included: building houses over a spring for immediate access to water, barrel vaulted cellars, summer beams (which were often visible and embellished), brightly colored woodwork, and not-quite centered interior fireplaces.<sup>95</sup> Other notable elements of German construction practices were unfinished interiors with whitewashed walls and exposed joists above, as well as decorative uses of color and wood trim.<sup>96</sup> It was very common for the houses to face south, and the associated farm buildings to be constructed in a linear configuration.<sup>97</sup> Three principal building types used by German colonists in the eighteenth century survive: *flurkuchenhaus*, *kreuzehaus*, and *durchgangigen* (Figure 21). Variations and hybrids occurred frequently.

The *flurkuchenhaus* was an “open kitchen” type, also called the “continental German” type, wherein the floorplan consisted of three rooms. The most notable facet of this floor plan was that the front door entered directly into the multipurpose cooking and dwelling room, which was a long and narrow *kuche*, or kitchen, that traveled the depth of the building. An almost-centered cooking fireplace was along an interior wall, and on the other side of this wall there were two rooms. The front room was a *stube* or parlor, and the rear room was a narrow *kammer* or bedroom.<sup>98</sup> In the *stube*, on the wall behind the fireplace, would have been a five-plate stove, heated via the kitchen fireplace on the other side of the wall. The *kammer* is absent from the Anglo-derived traditional hall and parlor plan. The presence of this room may have indicated a premium on sleeping privacy.<sup>99</sup> The *kammer* remained unheated, according to German preference.<sup>100</sup> This house type in its truest German American form had an irregular fenestration pattern and asymmetrical façade, which indicated a non-classical attitude.<sup>101</sup> This house type reflects the Germans’ Biblical virtue of hospitality.<sup>102</sup>

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<sup>94</sup> Much work has been done to document the mark that Pennsylvania Germans left on their landscape; however, the same level of study has not been conducted for the Frederick County, Maryland landscape. However, much of the research for German construction theory in the early American colonies can also be applied to the German settlement of mid-Maryland.

<sup>95</sup> Kenneth R. LeVan. “Building Construction and Materials of the Pennsylvania Germans.”

<sup>96</sup> Edward A. Chappell, “Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement.” *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 124, No. 1 (February 29, 1980): 58; Charles Bergengren, “Pennsylvania German House Forms,” in *Architecture and Landscapes of the Pennsylvania Germans, 1720-1920: Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the Vernacular Architecture Forum, May 12-16, 2004*, 35. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2004.

<sup>97</sup> Gabrielle M. Lanier, “Landscapes,” 16.

<sup>98</sup> Bergengren, Charles. “The Cycle of Transformation in Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania, Houses.” In *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, IV*, edited by Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman, 98-107. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1991.

<sup>99</sup> Bergengren, “Pennsylvania German House Forms,” 26.

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, 39.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, 26.

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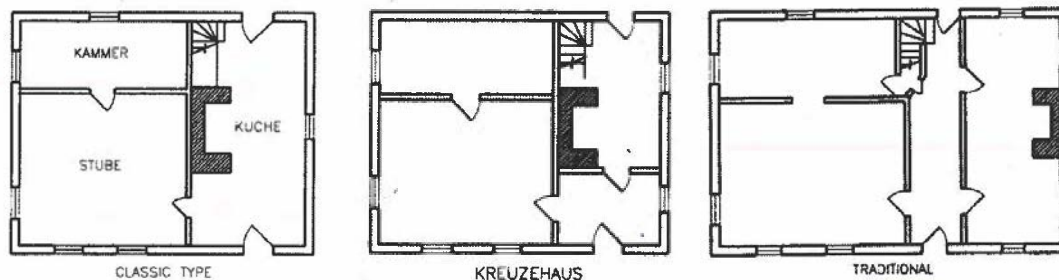


Figure 21: Floor plan examples: *Flurkuchenhaus* (left), *kreuzehaus* (middle), *durchgagigen* (right). (Bergengren, "Pennsylvania German House Forms," 25, 33).

Another important house type was the *kreuzehaus* or "cross-plan" houses, consisting of four rooms of different sizes clustered with the pairs of larger and smaller rooms diagonally opposite. Generally, there is a partition in front of the hearth that closes it off from the front door, creating a small entry room. Another type was the *durchgagigen*, or "through-hallway" type. Traditionally this is an asymmetrical plan with a long narrow passage with enclosed rear-facing stairway; a rear door would face into the stairway, but it would be invisible from the front entrance. A more Georgian version features symmetry of windows and rooms with a broad imposing passage and elegant forward-facing stairway.<sup>103</sup>

During the second half of the eighteenth century, the American colonies experienced an "Enlightenment" which changed not only the colonists' attitudes but also the built environment. The newly popular house type was described as "Georgian." The hallmarks of this style were symmetry and regular fenestration, both of which symbolized status and modernity.<sup>104</sup> In their purest form, these Georgian houses had equally spaced windows, a center passage, equally sized rooms for compartmentalized functions, and a larger quantity of separated bedrooms located on the second floor only.<sup>105</sup> The increased separation of space signified social prestige and a decrease in hospitality as visitors were greeted in a separate central hallway instead of a social space.<sup>106</sup> In addition, end chimneys replaced traditional interior chimneys. Four bays, as opposed to the Anglo-centric five bays, were more prominent in German variations on Georgian house forms when there was a three-room *flurkuchenhaus* plan on the interior. In this variant, the large kitchen firebox was on the outside wall of the entry rather than an inner wall and would later be replaced by a manufactured iron cook stove. In this variation, the *stube* was heated by a ten-plate stove.<sup>107</sup>

### *The Kemp House: A German-Georgian Representative Type*

The Kemp House is an example of a modified *flurkuchenhaus* German American floorplan within a more "modern" Georgian exterior. It's almost symmetrical four bays and two end

<sup>103</sup> Bergengren, "Schaefferstown," 99-100.

<sup>104</sup> Bergengren, "Pennsylvania German House Forms," 36.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, " 36-37.

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, " 39.

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chimneys are its exterior Georgian components, while there is evidence of a three-room plan on the interior. The greatest evidence for this is in the cellar of the main block where there are three relieving arches. One arch is on the interior of the eastern foundation wall, on the southern half. The second is opposite, on the western foundation wall. An additional pier was added here at a later date, slightly covering the original arch; this newer pier features messy mortar joints. A third arch is in the northwestern quadrant of the cellar and faces diagonally towards the northeast. Additionally, there are three flues in the attic. One is on the east wall, while two are on the west wall, converging to form one chimney. This evidence shows that there were three heated rooms on the first floor.

The current configuration of one room on the first floor and three rooms with a stair hall on the second floor, with only one fireplace on the east and west walls of both floors, indicate that the third heating source was removed at some point during the history of the house. The third relieving arch and flue became unnecessary for the current configuration, but they nevertheless remained within the infrastructure of the dwelling.

More insight is provided into the house's configuration in Peter Kemp's 1811 estate inventory. The inventory lists three stoves; one was a six-plate stove, another was a "small" stove, and the third was listed without any qualifiers.<sup>108</sup> The six-plate stove was an innovation from the five-plate stove that occurred after stove pipes became available in an affordable form in 1758-59. Because six-plate stoves did not have cooking capabilities,<sup>109</sup> there must have been at least one other heated room in the house: the kitchen with a cooking fireplace. The cooking fireplace was likely in the *kuche* with the remaining heated rooms on the first floor either utilizing fireplaces or the inventoried stoves, perhaps with some stoves located in the second floor bedrooms.

*The Kemp Property as a Representative Type of Frederick County Architectural Evolutions*

The Kemp House is a representative type of significant resource; it was continuously altered during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to reflect the changing needs and values of its succeeding generations of inhabitants.

The first family to make alterations to the property following Peter Kemp's death were his daughter and son-in-law, Esther and Valentine Doub. Peter's daughter and son-in-law acquired the house, and they constructed the east ell in the 1820s with two rooms on the first floor, two rooms on the second floor, a cellar, and an attic. The property is described in the 1825 real property assessment as 225 acres which were "well improved" and valued at \$1,765 (including 95 acres of mountain property).<sup>110</sup> Ten years later, the property was described as containing "Stone house & Barn" on 273 acres. The total value of Valentine's real property holdings was

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<sup>108</sup> Frederick County Inventories, Vol. 4, 1811-1812, 373-381, [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org).

<sup>109</sup> Kenneth R. LeVan. "Building Construction and Materials of the Pennsylvania Germans." Ten plate stoves, which did have a cooking capability, became available in 1765.

<sup>110</sup> 1825 Frederick County Real Property Assessment, District 2, Maryland State Archives C755-3.

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\$3,635, but is based on the total acreage in his ownership in District 2, which comprised of 472 acres.<sup>111</sup>

In January 1845, Valentine Doub's household items were inventoried following his death. His estate inventory contains four stoves, and ten beds with various qualifiers (Peter Kemp's inventory only contained five beds).<sup>112</sup> It is likely that Doub's household still employed a cooking fireplace at this time, as the coal-burning cookstoves only started replacing kitchen fireplaces starting in 1840.<sup>113</sup> The estate inventory also included a grid iron for grilling foods and a "baking apparatus." In addition to the architectural evidence, this documentary evidence proves that the construction of the east ell occurred during Valentine Doub's ownership.

The next time the house appeared in the written record was when it was described in an 1870 court case as a "2-story stone house of nine rooms and kitchen attached with a first-rate cellar under the house and kitchen."<sup>114</sup> At some point prior to 1901, the first-floor configuration was changed to become two rooms. The two room configuration is documented in a photograph from a United Brethren pilgrimage to the house in 1901 (Figure 22).



ROOM IN THE PETER KEMP HOME,  
Where the United Brethren Pilgrims Worshipped.

Figure 22: Photograph of interior of the main block of the Peter Kemp House from 1901 showing the wall dividing the now open first floor. The camera is likely facing southeast, as light is coming in from the southern windows which are out of frame on the right, causing a shadow from the rocking chair in the right of the image. The single fireplace would be to the right of the photographer. This photograph also

<sup>111</sup> 1835 Frederick County Real Property Assessment, District 2, Maryland State Archives C755-5.

<sup>112</sup> Frederick County Inventories, Vol. 12, 1843-1846, 292-297, [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org).

<sup>113</sup> LeVan. "Building Construction and Materials of the Pennsylvania Germans."

<sup>114</sup> Equity Court Records Docket No. 3513, title "Robert N. Pendleton & Fanny Pendleton versus Joshua Greg Gibson & others." Frederick County Land Records, Liber CM-2, folio 574-602.

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documents a picture rail and simple chair rail and base board. (Illustration 22 from: *A Century: Addresses Delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ*. United States: U.B. Publishing House, 1901.)

In 1911, the Kemp House was described as “a substantial stone structure, is still standing, and is a commodious and comfortable farm-house”(Figure 24).<sup>115</sup> The two room configuration of the main block’s first floor remained until ca. 1919, when extensive renovations were undertaken to the main house. In June 1920, the property was described in *The News* (important details emphasized):

*“\$40,000 For Shafer Farm Near Frederick – H. J. Orth, Jr. Sewickley, Pa., Purchaser – Place was Formerly in Toms Family. Farmland in Frederick County continues to be in great demand. With products bringing unprecedented figures. It is not surprising that farms are selling for good prices. Marwood D. Harp, real estate and insurance agent, announces the sale of the one farm of Mrs. Laura V. Shafer to H. J. Orth, Jr. of Sewickley, Pa. Mrs. Shafer bought this farm about two years ago from Mrs. Keefer S. Toms. The title to this property was in the Toms family for a number of years. It was formerly known as the “Miller farm.” Associated with this property is an interesting historical fact for in 1800 the first general conference of the United Brethren Church was held in the present home on the premises. The farm contains 182 acres of land, is well watered, and is located about one mile beyond Montevue, west of Frederick. Few farms have its conveniences. It has the use of city water, and the H. and F. Railway runs near the front door. **About two years ago, the interior of the large stone house was remodeled. A heating plant, bath, and electric lights were installed. At the same time, a modern brick tenant house was erected.** Mr. Orth gets possession of the Farm April 1<sup>st</sup>. Mrs. Shafer owns and operates a fine farm at Rocky Springs which adjoins this farm. Lester Shafer, a son, is the present tenant of the farm which was sold.<sup>116</sup> He will remove to the home farm at Rocky Springs and occupy it after April 1<sup>st</sup>. It is understood the consideration for the property was \$40,000.”*

The remodel included the north ell addition, which houses the bath on the second floor. The first floor of the main block was heavily altered. The stairway was renovated; the wood paneling and newel post exactly match that of the staircase in the tenant house (Figure 23).

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<sup>115</sup> Berger, 160.

<sup>116</sup> The 1920 Census confirmed that Lester Shafter rented the property. He lived at the property with his wife and four children and is noted as renting the farm with an occupation of general farmer.

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Figure 23: Tenant House staircase. Compare with photograph log images 16-18. (Grace Davenport, November 2024.)



Figure 24: Frederick Kemp House, c. 1911. At this time, the house had six-over-six windows (currently they are two-over-two) and a different front entrance. (Eberly et al, *Landmark History*).

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The property was described in *The Baltimore Sun* on December 30, 1928, in "Where the United Brethren Organized: The Peter Kemp Home Near Frederick Saw Their First Assembly," which notes (important details emphasized):

*"The Peter Kemp house, with its thick, stone walls, is a fine example of early Colonial architecture. Set in the midst of green meadows and gently rolling fields, it is well watered by clear streams from mountain springs. It commands a beautiful view across fertile fields and orchards to the mountains beyond. After idling an evening hour through its beautiful garden, from where one can watch the sun sink in a blaze of riotous colors behind Braddock Heights, one can rest on its smooth lawn facing the south and east and watch the lights of Frederick twinkle into life. **A lovely old doorway opens on a living room that can center the activities of the entire household, for it occupies the entire space of the main building, with huge fireplaces at each end.** A six-foot length of tree trunk as a backlog holds for days a cheerful fire to make pleasant long winter evenings. A bright, colorful room now, filled with light and life and laughter, but it has often enough... witnessed other scenes. Death has brought quiet to it and soberfaced men and women have held it sacred and here lifted their voices in thanksgiving to the God who had brought them safely through the perils of the Atlantic and the primeval forests. In this room was held that memorable first conference. On its wall still hangs a framed statement concerning that famous meeting, with the names of the fourteen preachers, marking the shrine to which many come in annual pilgrimage to do reverence to those sturdy founders of their church. **Wings to the north and east contain dining room, kitchens and other quarters on the ground floor, with sleeping chambers above.** The present owner, H. Jewett Orth, has added modern conveniences without losing any of its old beauty. Though heated by a modern plant, the much-used fireplaces of the living room keep alive the atmosphere of the days when the house was built. West of the house, screened by masses of shrubbery and other plantings, are the farm buildings... Near the barn is Doub's Cemetery, which was started as a family burying ground, Here rest the remains of the Rev. Peter D. Kemp, the Rev. Adam Lehman, the Rev. Valentine Doub and others connected with the United Brethren Church in its earlier days. The Rev. Valentine Doub married Esther Kemp, a daughter of the Rev. Peter D. Kemp, and occupied the farm when this cemetery was designated as a common burial ground of the United Brethren Church. The Farm is, of course, especially interesting to members of the United Brethren Church, to whom it is a shrine, but for all lovers of lovely old Colonial homes it has its appeal..."*

Some time, likely during the Orth ownership, the front entrance changed to include a fanciful fan light and side lights. At this time, the entry portico was also updated. This change in entryway was the last major change to the Kemp House.

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Figure 25: Kemp House, ca. 1920. The missing center columns on the entry portico indicate possible remodeling activity. At this point, the fan light and sidelights around the front door were not yet installed. (Courtesy of Heritage Frederick)



Figure 26: Kemp House, no date. Updates to the house include two-over-two light windows and a new entry portico sheltering a new entrance featuring a fan light and sidelights. The new entrance may have been installed by the Orth family with their Jersey Milk Dairy money. Additionally, the first floor of the

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east ell was screened in. (Image from *The Historic Rocky Springs Chapel & School House Chronicle*, April-June 2018 issue.)



Figure 27: Kemp House, no date. It appears that all four chimneys are taller than the current chimneys, with flatter profiles. (Image from *The Historic Rocky Springs Chapel & School House Chronicle*, April-June 2018 issue.)

**Comparative Analysis**

Given the volume of farms in Frederick County, this comparative analysis focuses solely on the northwest outskirts of Frederick City. This area is roughly bounded by the Old National Pike to the south, Catoctin Mountain Highway/US Route 15 to the east, Christophers Xing to the north, and Ridge Road to the west (Figure 28). This area will facilitate a hyper-local analysis of farms that were initially settled by either the Pennsylvania Germans or those of English heritage and developed beginning in the second half of the eighteenth century in the northwest outskirts of Frederick City. These rural properties on the edge of a developing center of commerce and industry experienced the same hyper-localized economic influences.

Within this area, there are several historic resources surveyed for Maryland's Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP). The analysis in this nomination focuses only on residential properties built prior to 1800.<sup>117</sup> There are seven extant properties that fit these parameters. An

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<sup>117</sup> There were four properties constructed in the first quarter of the nineteenth century: the Keller-Hargett House, ca. 1805, MIHP No. F-4-82; the Tyler-Main House, ca. 1820, MIHP No. F-3-127; the Catharine Brunner House, ca. 1825, MIHP No. F-3-262; and the Edward McPherson House, ca. 1820, MIHP No. F-3-17. The Nallin Farm was built in ca. 1830 and had a stone barn dating to 1795, however as this property does not contain the original house, it was not included in the analysis (MIHP Nos. F-3-43 and F-3-44).

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overview of these properties is provided in Table 1. Of the seven, two have been demolished since the time they were surveyed, and one is actively being developed. The predominant construction material is stone, and the predominant styles are Georgian and Federal, with the majority of comparable properties containing five bays. Only two other properties had clear indications of German-influenced construction practices in their floorplans: Shoup's Conclusion (now demolished) and Scheifferstadt.

Shoup's Conclusion was built of log by members of the Shoup (Schaub/Schoab/Shook) family, who arrived in Frederick County by way of Pennsylvania at least by 1740.<sup>118</sup> Their residence was a variant of the *flurkuchenhaus* floorplan, with the interior fireplace's opening in the *stube* (parlor) instead of the traditional *kuche* (kitchen). This house was built early enough in the settlement period of German immigrants that the cooking fireplace was not located within a gable end but instead located in the middle of the dwelling. It therefore pre-dates the period of Georgian influence.

Scheifferstadt was constructed in 1758 by the Brunner family, who also arrived in Frederick County by way of Pennsylvania by 1736. They likely constructed a log dwelling initially, adding the stone house in 1758. This log structure was replaced by a brick addition in the middle of the nineteenth century. As noted in the National Historic Landmark nomination, "Schifferstadt is nationally significant for its architecture as an outstanding example of a Georgian-style house influenced by German cultural and construction traditions." Scheifferstadt's original composition, which is still intact today, embodies the *durchgangigen* house type, with a wide center hall with a kitchen on the north side and the parlor and bedroom on the other side. Two bedrooms are on each side of the center hall on the second floor. Because this residence was built earlier than the Kemp House, it displays more German characteristics, including a rare remaining in situ stove, wishbone chimney, *fachwerk* (half-timbering), paling (a Germanic type of insulation), *Liegender Stuhl* roof framing system, barrel vaulted cellar, and joists resting above the summer beam on the first floor and notched over the summer beam on the second floor. In addition, there are several details remaining, such as ornate hardware, cupboards, and a window-fitted dry sink in the *kuche*. While Scheifferstadt is an outstanding example of German-Georgian construction, it does not reflect the changing trends in rural residential dwellings, nor does the property reflect an agricultural past; it does not retain existing outbuildings.

The Samuel Fleming House and Waverley were constructed in the 1770s, both are five bays and exhibit pure Georgian and Federal vernacular architecture. Neither contains any evidence of German influence. The construction date of Hagan's Tavern is not specifically known, spanning ca. 1790-1830, but it is the only comparative example that contains four bays like the Kemp House. This property has been majorly reconstructed on the interior, but no evidence was documented to support German influenced construction practices. Additionally, there are no supporting agricultural buildings associated with this property. Rose Hill, ca. 1792, is perhaps the least vernacular of the comparative examples. This property was the retirement home of Maryland's first governor (Thomas Johnson), and as such, it has been thoroughly documented. It can be definitively stated that this property contains no German influence within its construction

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<sup>118</sup> Tracey and Dern, 164.

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or design. The Belle Air Farm property stands out from the comparative examples through its floorplan, which consists of three linear rooms. This property is currently being developed, and information could not be gathered as to the property's integrity. Little research had been conducted on Edgewood prior to its demolition, but it was thought that an earlier block of the residence contained paling in the basement, the Germanic approach to insulation.

The Kemp House is a unique example of a surviving rural residence constructed with Germanic and Georgian influences, that evolved throughout its existence to reflect contemporary design trends. While it does not contain a similar amount of surviving elements that Scheifferstadt does, it contains a few, such as the evidence of an original *flurkuchenhaus* floorplan and a similar placement of joists resting on the summer beam to support the first floor and notched joists on the upper floors. Not only was the Kemp House constructed later (and therefore would present a higher ratio of Georgian elements), but it is also a unique example of how this property type changed to reflect the changing tastes of its inhabitants.

**Table 1: Comparative Properties**

Date	Name	Material	Style	Plan	Notes
1745-1749*	Shoup's Conclusion (MIHP No. F-3-60)	Log	German influence (three asymmetrical bays)	<i>Flurkuchenhaus</i> variant	Kitchen ell of unknown date; house demolished 1995
1758	Scheifferstadt (NR No. 74000952, MIHP No. F-3-47, National Historic Landmark)	Stone	German and Georgian influence (three symmetrical bays - changed)	<i>Durchgangigen</i> , front entry opens on central hall and stair; parlor and bedroom to one side and kitchen and smaller bedroom on the other.	Built by German settlers. Many German construction practices remain intact. Brick wing addition (1866)
1771	Samuel Fleming House (MIHP No. F-3-114)	Stone	Georgian vernacular (five bays)	Center hall	Side gabled roof with front cross gable. Brick wing (1830-1850).
1776	Waverley (MIHP No. F-3-51)	Stone (stucco)	Federal (five bays)	Likely center hall	Interior substantially updated in the 1920s. Brick wing addition (1920s). Several outbuildings, not dated in MIHP form.

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Ca. 1790- 1830	Hagan's Tavern (MIHP No. F-3-135)	Stone	Georgian vernacular (four asymmetrical bays)	Center hall <sup>119</sup>	Interior was majorly reconstructed after major alterations occurred through continued use as a restaurant/bar
Ca. 1792	Rose Hill (NR No. 71000374, MIHP No. F- 3-126)	Brick	Federal (five bays), mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century Greek Revival elements (two story portico)	Center Hall	Brick kitchen wing (early 19 <sup>th</sup> century), brick laundry/meat house (1792), ice house (rebuilt 1970s), dairy barn (1890), brick livestock barn (now blacksmith shop, 1890), tenant house (1890), several modern buildings, log building and bank barn moved to property
Ca. 1800	Belle Air Farm (MIHP No. F-3-263). Secondary dwelling is oldest resource.	Stone	Vernacular (five bays, entrance in second bay)	Three linear rooms, no center hall	At the time of this nomination, this property is being redeveloped. It is unclear which resources will remain extant. The ca. 1800 principal brick residence and stone bank barn were removed during the third quarter of the twentieth century.

<sup>119</sup> This information was gathered through an advertisement for the property to be leased in 2018. The advertisement materials include a floorplan. <https://www.loopnet.com/Listing/5018-Old-National-Pike-Frederick-MD/14517271/> Accessed March 17, 2025.

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Ca. 1774- 1800*	Edgewood (MIHP No. F-3-38; NR No. 79001129, de-listed 2015)	Stone	Greek Revival due to substantial work during the middle of the nineteenth century (five asymmetrical bays)	Center Hall	Original house may have been southern portion of main block, dating to the second half of the eighteenth century with three bays; evidence remained of Germanic insulation techniques in the cellar. House was demolished following a fire in 2010.
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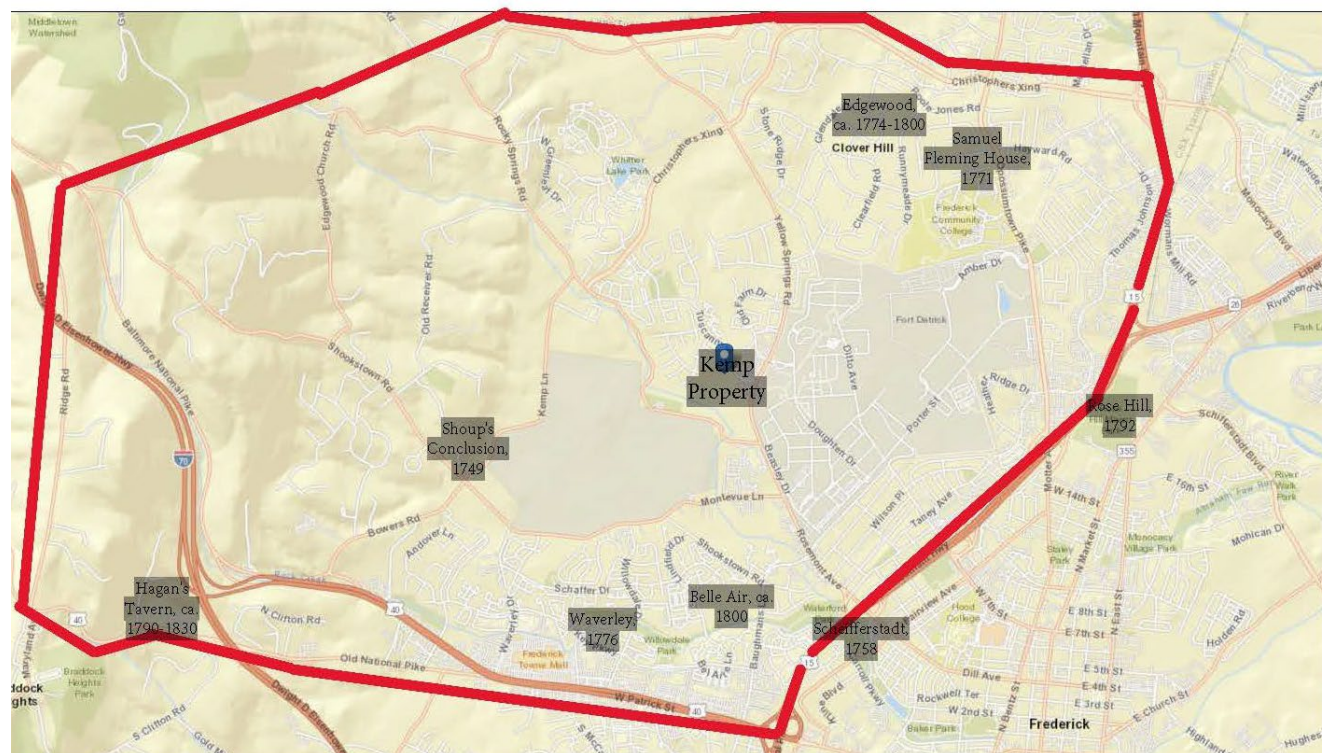
\*Property is no longer extant.

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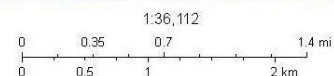


Figure 28: Map of the Kemp Property's comparable properties within study area (red boundary).

**Additional Documentation: Ownership History**

This section presents additional information regarding the owners of the Kemp Property throughout its history, beginning with Frederick Kemp and Peter Kemp.

In 1790, the census recorded 10 members in Frederick Kemp's household: two males over 16, four males under 16, and four females. In the same census, Peter Kemp's household contained three males over 16, two males under 16, six females, and one enslaved person. While Peter Kemp in this census may be Frederick's son, it may also be Frederick's brother, Peter Kemp. Some records indicate that Frederick's son Peter lived with him during this period, but the actual identity of this Peter is unknown without further research.

The 1800 census lists both Peter and Frederick Kemp again. Peter Kemp, Frederick's son or brother, is listed first. His household contained two males under 10 years of age, one male 10-16, one male 16-26, and two males over 45. There was also one female under 10, two females 10-16, one female 16-26, one female over 45, as well as two enslaved persons. In Frederick's household, there were three males under 10, 3 between 1-16, and one over 45. There were also two females under 10, one who was 16-26, and one over 45.

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Frederick's son Peter Kemp (1749-1811) inherited the property upon Frederick's death in 1804.<sup>120</sup> Frederick's will described the property as "that tract or parcel of land whereon I now live." Peter Kemp married Mary Margaret Lehman (1758-1845) in 1778, and the couple had eight children: Eva Kemp Cronise (1779-1806), Mary Kemp (1781-unknown), Esther Kemp Doub (1785-1866), Margaret Kemp Posey (1788-1851), Sophia Kemp Shultz (1793-unknown), Jonathan Kemp (1797-unknown), Ezra Kemp (1799-unknown), and Peter Kemp (1803-1885). In 1810, Peter Kemp's household contained the following people: one male under 10, two males 10-15, two males over 45, two females 16-25, 1 female 26-44, two females over 45, and three enslaved persons.

Peter Kemp died in 1811 and was buried in Rocky Springs Cemetery, where several members of the Kemp family and early church members were buried.<sup>121</sup> His household items were inventoried upon his death. His furniture included two feather beds, three chaff beds, one desk, three tables (falling leaf, plain, dining), and one cupboard. He had many kitchen items and agricultural equipment. He also enslaved three individuals: Solomon, Mary, and Rebecca.<sup>122</sup>

When Peter Kemp died without a will, his daughter Esther (Kemp) Doub and her husband Valentine Doub (1779-1844, a "prominent laymen in the early history of the church, during the early nineteenth century")<sup>123</sup> acquired the property through the Maryland law "Act to Direct Descents." In the Frederick County Maryland 1815 Tax Assessment, Valentine Doub is in District 2 (Frederick), with a value of \$327 in personal property and \$1355 in real property.<sup>124</sup>

The couple had three children: Joshua (1804-1850), Ezra (1808-1881), and Valentine W. O. (1826-1876). In 1830, the census recorded one male under 5, one male 15-19, two males 20-29, one male 50-59, one female 10-14, one female 15-19, and one female 40-49 in their household. In 1840, the household contained one male 15-19, one male 20-29, one male 60-69, two females 15-19, and one female 50-59. In 1844, Valentine, Sr. died, and Esther moved to the City of Frederick.<sup>125</sup> In 1851, Esther's son Ezra and William H. Doub (the heir of Joshua Doub, Ezra's brother) sold the farm to Dr. William Waters (1799-1862). Ezra Doub held the mortgage.

Dr. William Waters was a prominent physician who earned his degree at the University of Maryland and later worked in Frederick City. His home in Frederick City was located at 19 W

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<sup>120</sup> *Will of Frederick Kemp*, signed November 4, 1800. Frederick County, Maryland Register of Wills, Liber GMRB No. 1, page 53-56; View online in collection "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629-1999," images, Family Search (<https://www.familysearch.org>).

<sup>121</sup> Williams, 1910:400.

<sup>122</sup> Frederick County Inventories, Vol. 4, 1811-1812, 373-381, [familysearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org).

<sup>123</sup> Eberly *et al*, 278.

<sup>124</sup> Transcription, <https://mdhmapping.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Frederick-County-Maryland-1815-Tax-Assessment.pdf>

<sup>125</sup> Chancery Court Records: Book of Descents 1794-1837. Case of Peter Kemp: Page 184-188. Housed at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

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Second Street (MIHP # FHD-776).<sup>126</sup> In 1852, Dr. William Waters' 229 ¼ acres "with improvements" was valued at \$12,609.<sup>127</sup> The 1858 Bond map indicates that Dr. Waters lived at the Kemp Property at least by then.<sup>128</sup> It appears that Dr. Waters moved back to his Frederick City house by 1860, because he is recorded as living in that house in the 1860 census. In that year, his real estate holdings were valued at \$22,000, reflecting his ownership of the farm property, and his personal estate was valued at \$9,000. He lived with his second wife, Mildred, 50, and Fannie Timberland, 20. In the 1860 slave schedule, William Waters owned 9 enslaved persons: five males (ages 67, 17, 10, 6, and 4), and four females (ages 39, 18, 8, and 2).<sup>129</sup> In 1866, the 230 acres with a "stone house and stone barn" was valued at \$25,300.<sup>130</sup> Dr. Waters died in 1862,<sup>131</sup> however, the property remained in his estate until 1870, when a court case forced the sale of the farm.<sup>132</sup> It is unclear whether the property was rented during this period. The court records provided a description of the property and its outbuildings (see Section 8: Agriculture).<sup>133</sup>

Richard Lamar bought the property at auction on April 13, 1870, for \$21,930.80. The sale of the farm was noted in *The Aegis*, stating: "Richard J. Lamar, Esq., has purchased the farm of the late Dr. Wm Waters, a few miles northwest of Frederick, Md., containing 229 acres, at \$95 per acre..." (*The Aegis*, April 15, 1870). The first payment was to be \$7,312.60, but it appears that Lamar was unable to continue his payments, as he sold the farm a year later to Samuel Miller, on the agreement that Miller pay Lamar's balance.<sup>134</sup> The sale was advertised in *The Baltimore Sun* in December 12, 1870, stating: "Geo. F. Webster & Co., real estate agents, sold last week Richard J. Lamar's farm of 229 ½ acres, situated two miles-and-a half northwest of Frederick

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<sup>126</sup> The 1850 census confirms that Dr. Waters still lived in Frederick City at that time, and his real estate holdings were valued at \$4,500. His wife, son-in-law, daughter, granddaughter, son and two others (Marion E.H. Buckley, 10, and Philip Grose, 19) lived with them. The National Archives in Washington, DC; Record Group: *Records of the Bureau of the Census*; Record Group Number: 29; Series Number: M432; Residence Date: 1850; Home in 1850: *Fredericktown, Frederick, Maryland*; Roll: 292; Page: 45b. That same year, he is recorded as holding four slaves: 1 male (55) and three females (53, 16, 16). The National Archive in Washington Dc; Washington, DC; NARA Microform Publication: M432; Title: *Seventh Census of the United States, 1850*; Record Group: *Records of the Bureau of the Census*; Record Group Number: 29.

<sup>127</sup> Frederick County Assessments, Election District 2, Maryland State Archives C756-1.

<sup>128</sup> Haugh, Chris. "The Rain Doctor of Rocky Spring."

<sup>129</sup> The National Archives in Washington, DC; Washington, DC, USA; *Eighth Census of the United States 1860*; Series Number: M653; Record Group: *Records of the Bureau of the Census*; Record Group Number: 29.

<sup>130</sup> Frederick County Assessments, Election District 2, Maryland State Archives C756-9.

<sup>131</sup> At the time of his death, all his belongings in the Frederick City house were auctioned off. An article in the *Frederick Examiner* on September 3, 1862, provides a comprehensive list of items to be auctioned.

<sup>132</sup> Frederick County Maryland Land Record (deed) dated January 7, 1851, Liber WBT 14, Folio 43-46.

<sup>133</sup> At the time, Dr. Waters' Frederick City house was occupied by Dr. Joshua Gregg Gibson, who was the widower husband of Dr. Waters' daughter Susan (died 1864), his second wife, four children, and two domestic servants. Year: 1870; Census Place: *Frederick, Frederick, Maryland*; Roll: M593\_586; Page: 146B. Interestingly, Joshua G. Gibson and his family lived in Jefferson, Virginia, in 1860. The National Archives in Washington D.C.; Record Group: *Records of the Bureau of the Census*; Record Group Number: 29; Series Number: M653; Residence Date: 1860; Home in 1860: *Jefferson, Virginia*; Roll: M653\_1355; Page: 958; Family History Library Film: 805355. However, the sale of the property to Richard Lamar notes that the farm was occupied at the time of the sale by Dr. J.G. Gibson.

<sup>134</sup> Frederick County Maryland Land Record, Liber CM-2.

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city, Md., to Mr. Saml. Miller, of Middletown Valley, for \$22,750.” The transfer of the property was approved on April 8, 1871.



Figure 29: 1873 G.M. Hopkins Map with red box showing the Kemp Property

Samuel Miller was born in ca. 1820. He was educated in the public schools of Frederick County and, upon graduation, remained at home assisting his parents on the Miller family farm. After the death of his parents, the family farm was bequeathed to Samuel and his brother, Adam, in 1843.<sup>135</sup> According to *The History of Frederick County, Maryland: From the Earliest Settlements to the Beginning of the War Between the States*, “the brothers were successful farmers and cultivated the land together for some years.”<sup>136</sup> Miller remained on the family farm for approximately twenty years before buying a 272-acre parcel of land, the Kemp Property. Samuel Miller is identified as the owner on the 1873 G.M. Hopkins Map (Figure 29). Upon purchasing the 272-acre property, Miller renamed it “Rocky Spring.”<sup>137</sup> It appears that Miller and his family moved off the property ca. 1889/1890 and rented it out. Samuel Miller died in 1894, at which point the property was conveyed to his wife, Sarah A. C. Miller. The family lived in Frederick City during the 1900 census, confirming that they tenanted the farm during this period.

Sarah A. C. died in 1913, and the property was conveyed to her only child to live to adulthood,

<sup>135</sup> McKinsey, 898.

<sup>136</sup> Williams, 399.

<sup>137</sup> McKinsey, 898.

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Sarah A. E. (Miller) Toms (1857-1915).<sup>138</sup> When she died in 1915, the property was conveyed to her four children: Keefer Samuel Toms (1880-1918), Lester Adam Toms (1885-1918), Raymond Ezra Toms (1887-1942), and Jay William Toms (1888-1918). Keefer assumed ownership according to the terms of his grandfather, Samuel Miller's will.<sup>139</sup> Interestingly, a Mrs. Clara E. (Slifer) Falk and her husband, Charles H. Falk, lived on the property from when she was a child, and she was still living there in 1916.<sup>140</sup> Keefer Toms died in the influenza outbreak of 1918.<sup>141</sup>

Keefer's wife, Grace Dixon Toms, sold the property with permission from Keefer's last surviving brother, Raymond Ezra Toms, in 1919. The new owner, Mrs. Laura V. Shafer (1853-1925) was the widow of George C. Shafer and the daughter of Ezra Toms (1826-1894) and Sophia Doub Toms (1829-1903). She bought the property for \$35,000.<sup>142</sup>

The property officially transferred to H.J. Orth on March 30, 1921, for \$40,000.<sup>143</sup> Orth moved from Sewickley, PA to the Frederick area c. 1920-1921 following his service in World War I. He, his wife, son, and maid, are on the census sheet for Sewickley Ward 3, Allegheny County, in the 1920 census. After he moved to Frederick, Orth initiated dairy operations at Rocky Springs Farm and distributed milk in Frederick for a number of years.<sup>144</sup>

In 1930, the Orth family is noted in the census records. H.J. owned his house, lived on a farm, and his occupation was as a farmer. Along with his wife and two children, three Black servants resided at the property: Walter Jefferson (25), Mary Jefferson (24), and Lulu Ogle (42). In 1940, he was still listed as a farmer and the value of his real estate was \$3,000. His wife and two daughters still resided with him.

During the 1940s, Orth "received an assignment at the Naval Factory at Indian Head in an executive position in the Navy."<sup>145</sup> During Orth's military service, the family did not reside at the farm and the property likely was tenanted.<sup>146</sup> Following the completion of his service in

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<sup>138</sup> Sarah A. E. Toms also owned two lots in Frederick: 31 E 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and 124 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street. Both contained brick houses. (Frederick County Property Assessment 1910-1917, Election District 2, Folio 102, Maryland State Archives C756-98)

<sup>139</sup> Interestingly, Keefer S. Toms did not own any real estate according to the 1910-1917 personal and real property assessment for Frederick County. (Frederick County Property Assessment 1910-1917, Election District 2, Folio 98, Maryland State Archives C756-98)

<sup>140</sup> Will of Samuel Miller (signed April 8, 1893), Frederick County Maryland Register of Wills, Liber J.K.W. No. 1, Folio 314 (Will Volume 22, 1892-1897, page 161); Frederick County Land Record Liber CM-6, Folio 634-636; & Register of Wills Liber S.D.T. No. 2, Folio 85 (election of Keefer S. Toms under the will of his grandfather, Samuel Miller). Charles and Clara appear in the 1900 census. His occupation was a farmer, and the census confirms that he rented the farm that he lived on. With them lived Hester A.E. Zimmerman (23, servant) and James E. Shafer (23, hired farm laborer). The 1910 census has the same information, but by this time, James Shafer was replaced by Elmer Zimmerman (36, hired farm laborer).

<sup>141</sup> *The News*, October 23, 1918.

<sup>142</sup> Last will & testament of Keefer S. Toms (Frederick County Register of Wills Liber S.D.T. No. 2, Folio 611) & Frederick County Land Record, Liber 328, Folio 8-9.

<sup>143</sup> Frederick County Land Record, Liber 335, Folio 217.

<sup>144</sup> *The News*, May 26, 1959.

<sup>145</sup> *The News*, 1959.

<sup>146</sup> *The News*, 31 July 1944.

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1944, Orth, retired as a Lieutenant Commander and sold the 181-acre parcel to the Free family. Lieutenant Commander Orth and his wife, Harriet Cunningham Orth, relocated to Mt. Victoria, near La Plata, Maryland, where they remained for the duration of their lives.<sup>147</sup>

On March 7, 1945, the Orths sold the property to Harold M. Free and Charlotte R. Free. During their ownership, the Frees allowed the Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical United Brethren Church (EUB) to erect a commemorative marker, consisting of a copper plaque mounted on a boulder from the Thurmont area, on the front lawn of the property. The Frees continued the dairying operations. By the 1960s, Harold's son, Joseph C. Free, assisted in farming the over 200-acre parcel of land.<sup>148</sup> Harold died in 1984, leaving the property (less several outparcels which were granted as homesites to his two children and other family members) to his son, Joseph C. Free, and his widowed daughter, Charlotte Suzanne Medwid.

In 1998, Joe Free sold 145 acres for the Walnut Ridge subdivision project to the north but continued hobby farming for many years after. In 2021, the remainder of the property was sold to developers.<sup>149</sup> Many agricultural and tenant buildings were removed, and the acreage was divided into two parcels: one 15-acre parcel for the development of a townhouse community and City of Frederick parkland, and the other 2-acre parcel (the subject of this nomination) reverted back to ownership of the trustees of Joseph Free.<sup>150</sup> Carlos and Kristina Sandi purchased the property in 2023.<sup>151</sup> The Sandi Family is currently working on the preservation, restoration, and renovation of the remaining historic structures and property.

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<sup>147</sup> *The News*, 1959.

<sup>148</sup> *The News*, 1 February 1975. Free was active in the local community as a ranking member of the Frederick Jaycees in 1969, the Farm Bureau, and the United Church of Christ, as well as serving on the City of Frederick Planning Commission.

<sup>149</sup> Frederick County Deed 15136/00466.

<sup>150</sup> Frederick County Deed 16328/00029.

<sup>151</sup> Frederick County Deed 16370/00104.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register

\_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register

\_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

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**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** F-3-314

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 2.15

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.441141 | Longitude: -77.440495 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property includes the houses, outbuildings and associated lot being described as Lot 101 as shown on the Plat entitled "Final Plat #STF20-390FSU, Section1, Plat6, Lot 101, Open Space & Parkland, The Towns at Walnut Ridge (formerly known as Free Medwid Property)," said Plat being recorded at Plat Book 108, pages 92 and 93 among the Plat Records of Frederick County, Maryland.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected because they fully encompass the historic resources related to the significance of the Kemp Property that are under the possession of the current owners.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kristina and Carlos Sandi, owner  
organization: none  
street & number: 1761 Eagle Rock Lane  
city or town: Frederick state: MD zip code: 21702  
e-mail kristinasandi@outlook.com  
telephone: (919) 265-7292  
date: June 26, 2023

[Additional research and contributions made by Grace Davenport, National Register Assistant, and additional research completed by Jacqueline Shin, National Register Assistant, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD, 410-697-9562]

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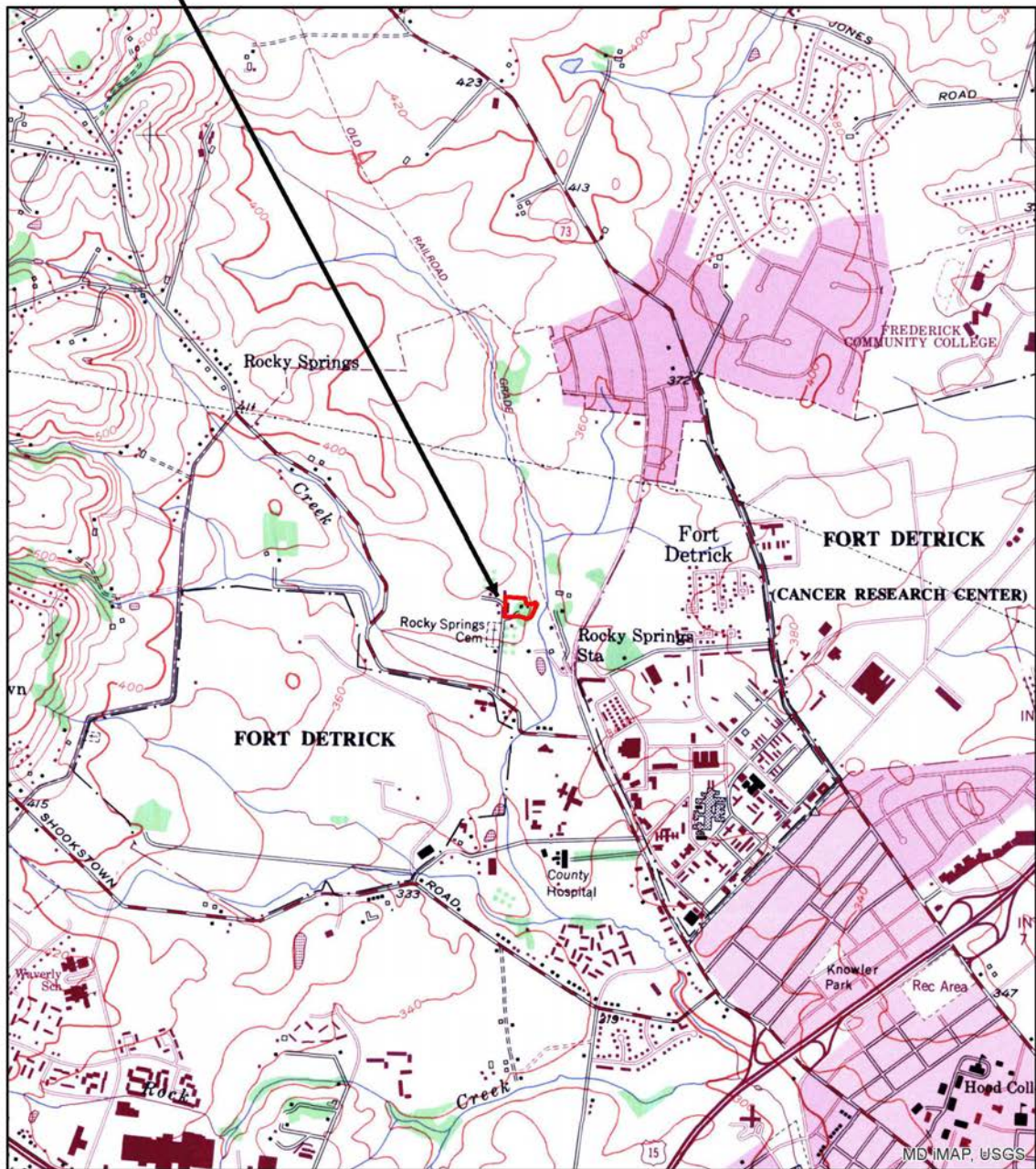
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1761 Eagle Rock Lane,  
Frederick, MD 21702  
Frederick County  
Frederick USGS Topographic Quadrangle  
1:24,000 scale



0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet



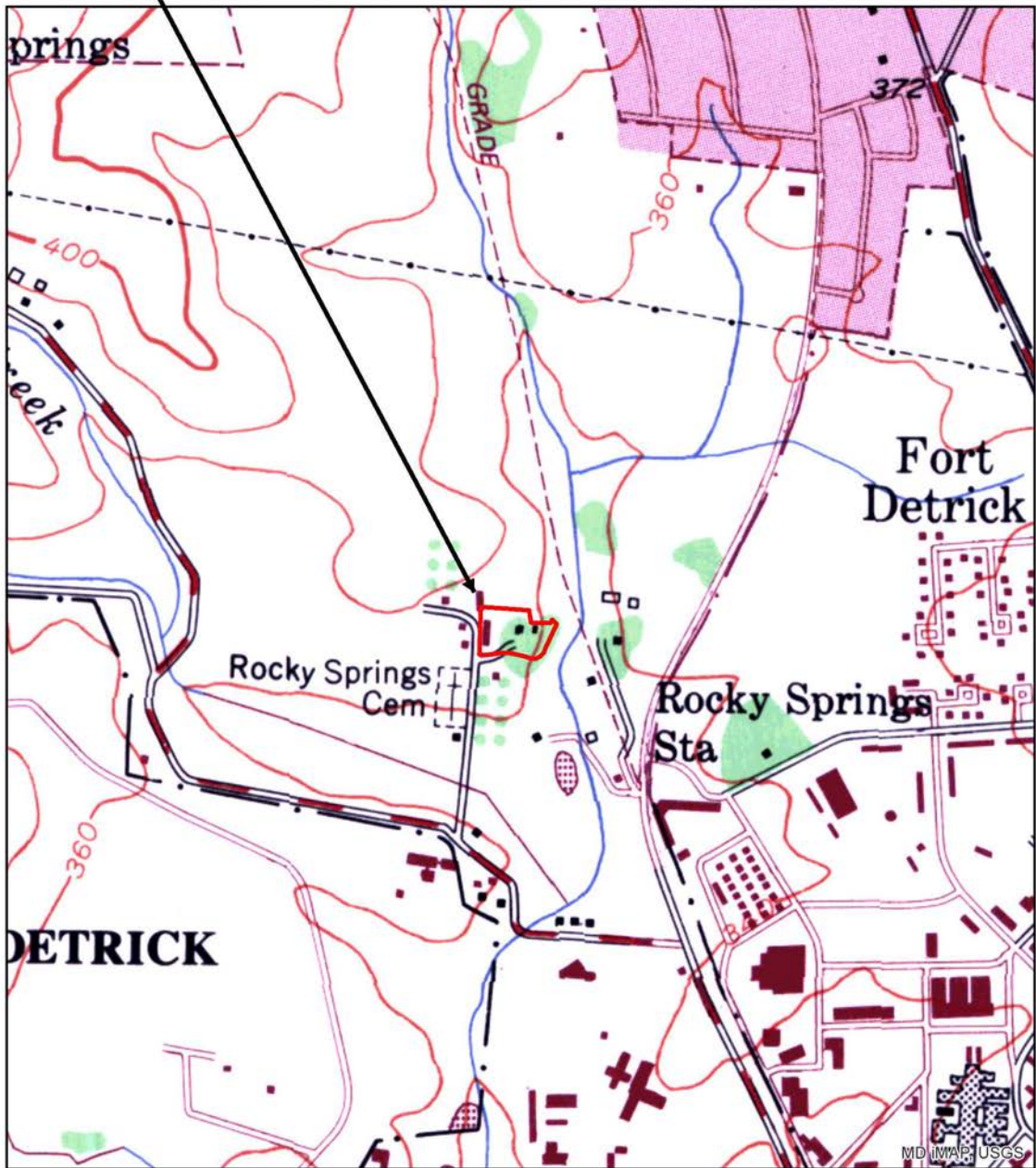
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F-3-314  
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1761 Eagle Rock Lane,  
Frederick, MD 21702  
Frederick County  
Frederick USGS Topographic Quadrangle  
1:10,000 scale



0 420 840 1,680 Feet



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### Additional Figures



Figure 30: Nearby rocky springs cemetery, Kemp family burial ground and early cemetery of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Camera facing southeast.



Figure 31: Partial view of the Kemp Property viewed from Peter Kemp's gravesite. Camera facing north northwest.

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Figure 32: View of the kemp property at the head of the city trail (northeast entrance off Tuscanney Drive) abutting the property. Visible from left to right are the garage, tenant house, peter kemp house, barn (stone barn, east silo, gambrel addition) and work shed. Camera facing west southwest.

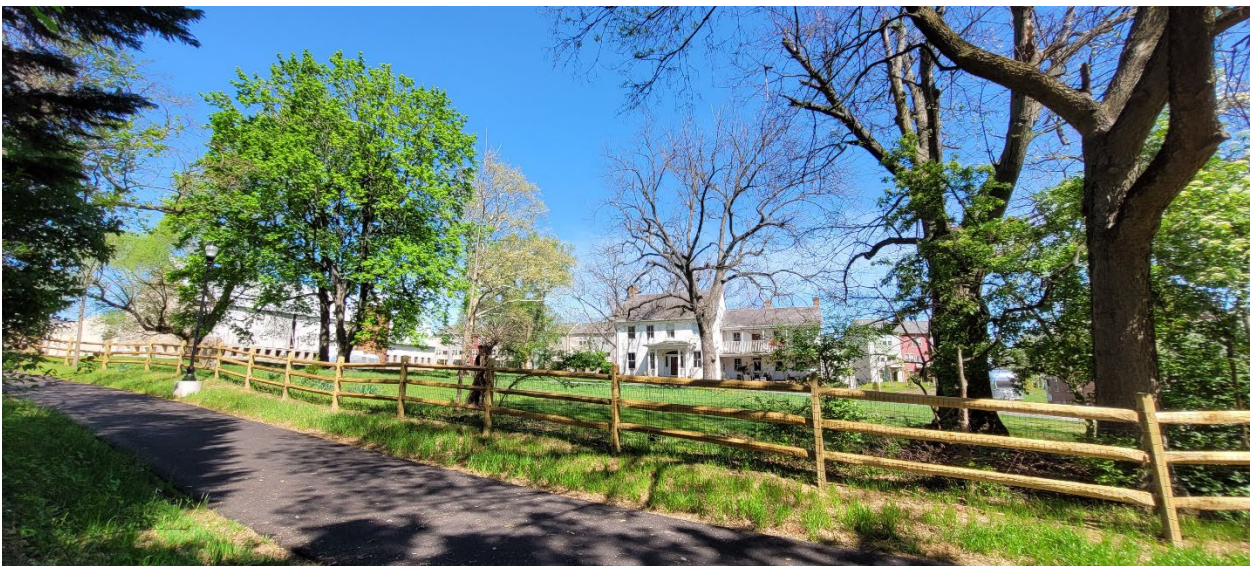


Figure 33: View of the kemp property near the southeast corner of the property from the city trail abutting the property. Visible from left to right are the barn (stone barn, east silo, gambrel addition), peter kemp house, and a portion of the tenant house. Camera facing north northwest.

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Figure 34: View of the kemp property at the head of the city trail (southwest entrance off Eagle Rock Lane) abutting the property. Visible from left to right are the dairy, west silo, barn (stone barn, east silo, gambrel addition), chicken coop, peter kemp house, tenant house, and garage. Camera facing northeast.

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Kemp Property

City or Vicinity: Frederick

County: Frederick

State: Maryland

Photographer: Carlos Sandi

Date Photographed: April 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the south southwest. Camera facing north northeast.
- 2 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the south. Detail view of main block porch and front door with fan / side lights. Camera facing north.
- 3 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the south focusing on front elevation of the east addition. Camera facing north.

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- 4 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the south southeast. Camera facing north northwest.
- 5 of 69: Detail view of the entrance to the shed addition to the east addition. View is from the east addition porch first level from the west southwest. Camera facing east northeast.
- 6 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the east northeast. Camera facing southwest.
- 7 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the north northeast. Camera facing south southwest.
- 8 of 69: Peter Kemp House. Northern elevation of the Ell. Camera facing south.
- 9 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the north northwest. Camera facing south southeast.
- 10 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the northwest. Camera facing southeast.
- 11 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the west. Camera facing east.
- 12 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the south southwest. Camera facing east northeast.
- 13 of 69: Great room occupying entire first floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House. View from east wall. Camera facing west.
- 14 of 69: Great room occupying entire first floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House. View from north wall. Camera facing south.
- 15 of 69: Detail of front door, fan light and sidelights. Interior view from center of main block great room facing north. Camera facing south.
- 16 of 69: Great room occupying entire first floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House. View from southwest corner of room. Camera facing east northeast.
- 17 of 69: View of the staircase to the upper level of the Peter Kemp House from the main level great room. Staircase is in the northeast corner of the room with basement stairway entrance beneath. Door to lower level of the ell is on the left. Camera facing north northeast.
- 18 of 69: Detail of staircase taken from east wall of the main level great room, Peter Kemp House. Camera facing northwest.
- 19 of 69: Doorway to basement, main level great room, peter kemp house. Camera facing east northeast.
- 20 of 69: Basement level, main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from the east wall at the bottom of the interior stairway. Camera facing west.
- 21 of 69: Basement level, main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from center of the room facing east southeast. Exterior stone stairway is obscured by foam panel to the right of the relieving arch. Camera facing east southeast.
- 22 of 69: Basement level, main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from southwest corner of the room facing northeast with good view of main level center and floor beams. Camera facing northeast.
- 23 of 69: Doorway to east addition from the great room on the main level of the Peter Kemp House. Camera facing east.
- 24 of 69: Open doorway to east addition from the great room on the main level of the Peter Kemp House. View through dining room to kitchen. Camera facing east.
- 25 of 69: Dining room on main level of east addition viewed from the southeast corner of the room. Doorway to kitchen is on the right. Camera facing northeast.
- 26 of 69: Dining room on main level of east addition viewed from the southeast corner of the room. Stairs and doorway to the main block are visible left-center. Camera facing northwest.
- 27 of 69: Kitchen on main level of the east addition viewed from the dining room doorway in the southwest corner of the room. Camera facing northeast.

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- 28 of 69: Kitchen on main level of the east addition viewed from the northeast corner near the hearth. Dining room doorway is center left with exterior door to main level porch obscured by refrigerator (transom window above door visible). Camera facing southwest.
- 29 of 69: Detail of kitchen hearth area. White door to the right opens to a small pantry beneath a narrow stairway stairs to the second level. Camera facing east.
- 30 of 69: Kitchen viewed from south wall with exterior doorway to the main level east addition porch visible between the refrigerator and the doorway to the dining room on the right. Camera facing south.
- 31 of 69: Landing on the second floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from the west northwest corner of the space. Doorway to the Ell is to the immediate left, attic stairs and doorway to the east addition upper level are visible to the right. Camera facing east southeast.
- 32 of 69: Landing on the second floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from the entrance to the ell in the north of the space. Doorway to the main bedroom is in front, doorway to second bedroom is partially visible to the right. Camera facing south.
- 33 of 69: View from the south wall of the landing on the upper level of the Peter Kemp House main block looking through to the Ell which contains a bathroom and small sewing / utility room. Camera facing north.
- 34 of 69: View through the doorway to the bedroom on the second level of the east addition. Camera facing east.
- 35 of 69: Looking east into the second level east addition bedroom from the steps coming down from the main block. The door to the left opens to a bathroom. The narrow door to the right of the bathroom door opens to a small closet. The door to the right of the closet opens to a space above the kitchen with a similar footprint. The door to the far right is an exterior door opening to the second level porch on the south side of the east addition. Camera facing east.
- 36 of 69: View down the stairway leading from the east wall of the room above the kitchen down to the southeast corner of the kitchen. Camera facing south.
- 37 of 69: The space above the kitchen on the second level of the east addition viewed from the doorway to the bedroom looking northeast. The door on the right leads to attic stairs with the stairway to the kitchen beneath. The doors on the far left open to built-in storage between the exterior wall on the left and the kitchen chimney on the right. Camera facing northeast.
- 38 of 69: View of the interior of the shed addition on the east wall of the east addition. Photo taken from the south wall near the doorway leading to the main level porch on the east addition. Camera facing northeast.
- 39 of 69: View of the interior north room of the shed addition to the east addition of the Peter Kemp House. Photo taken from the doorway in the interior wall which divides the addition looking north. Camera facing north.
- 40 of 69: Garage (left) rear elevation and tenant house (right) front elevation viewed from the east. Camera facing west.
- 41 of 69: Garage and tenant house viewed from the northeast. Camera facing southwest.
- 42 of 69: Garage and tenant house viewed from the west northwest. Camera facing east southeast.
- 43 of 69: Garage viewed from the northwest (tenant house partially visible on left) Camera facing southeast.

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- 44 of 69: Garage and tenant house viewed from the south southeast. City multiuse trail in foreground. Camera facing north northwest.
- 45 of 69: Garage and tenant house viewed from the east southeast. Camera facing west northwest.
- 46 of 69: East southeast view of tenant house - garage on left. Camera facing west northwest.
- 47 of 69: Southern facades of chicken coop and work shed. Camera facing north.
- 48 of 69: Southeast view of chicken coop and work shed exteriors. Camera facing northwest.
- 49 of 69: Northeast view of work shed. Camera facing southwest.
- 50 of 69: Northeast facade of chicken coop. Camera facing southwest.
- 51 of 69: Northwest corner of chicken coop. Camera facing southeast.
- 52 of 69: Northwest corner of chicken coop. Camera facing southeast.
- 53 of 69: Northwest corner of work shed. Camera facing southeast.
- 54 of 69: South façade of stone barn. Camera facing north.
- 55 of 69: Southeast corner of stone barn. Camera facing northwest.
- 56 of 69: South southeast view of stone barn, east silo and partial view of attached gambrel addition. Camera facing north northwest.
- 57 of 69: View of stone barn, east silo and gambrel addition from east. Camera facing west.
- 58 of 69: View of stone barn, east silo and gambrel addition from east northeast. Camera facing west northwest.
- 59 of 69: View of stone barn, east silo and gambrel addition from northeast. Camera facing southeast.
- 60 of 69: View of dairy, stone barn, west silo and gambrel addition from northwest. Camera facing southeast.
- 61 of 69: View of dairy, stone barn, west silo and gambrel addition from west. Camera facing east.
- 62 of 69: View of dairy, stone barn, west silo and vent on gambrel addition from southwest. Camera facing northeast.
- 63 of 69: Wide shot of stone barn interior upper level. Taken from center of the stone barn footprint facing south. Camera facing south.
- 64 of 69: Wide shot of stone barn interior upper level. Taken from center of the stone barn footprint facing north. Opening to gambrel addition, wood upper wall and reinforced stone corner from removal of previous stone wall on northern façade are visible. Camera facing north.
- 65 of 69: Closer detail of upper level corner where old stone barn and conjoined gambrel addition meet. Remains of northern stone wall and poured concrete buttress visible. Camera facing northeast.
- 66 of 69: View into the upper level of the gambrel addition showing framing, ventilation stacks and hay trolley system. Camera facing north.
- 67 of 69: View into the lower level of the conjoined barn and gambrel addition. Beef pens are visible in the area associated with the old stone barn while remaining dairy stanchions are visible towards the northern section. Camera facing north.
- 68 of 69: Closer detail of some remaining dairy stanchions and glass pipes on the eastern side of the lower level gambrel addition, doorway on the right leads to the east silo. Camera facing northeast.

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69 of 69: Historic marker seen in its new location south southeast of the Peter Kemp House as viewed from the city multiuse trail abutting the property. Camera facing north northeast.



1 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the south southwest. Camera facing north northeast.



2 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the south. Detail view of main block porch and front door with fan / side lights. Camera facing north.

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3 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the south focusing on front elevation of the east addition. Camera facing north.



4 of 69 Peter Kemp House viewed from the south southeast. Camera facing north northwest.

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5 of 69: Detail view of the entrance to the shed addition to the east addition. View is from the east addition porch first level from the west southwest. Camera facing east northeast.

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6 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the northeast. Camera facing southwest.



7 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the north northeast. Camera facing south southwest.

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8 of 69: Peter Kemp House. Northern elevation of the ell. Camera facing south.

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9 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the north northwest. Camera facing south southeast.



10 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the northwest. Camera facing southeast.

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11 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the west. Camera facing east.



12 of 69: Peter Kemp House viewed from the south southwest. Camera facing east northeast.

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13 of 69: Great room occupying entire first floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House. View from east wall. Camera facing west.



14 of 69: Great room occupying entire first floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House. View from north wall. Camera facing south.

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15 of 69: Detail of front door interior, fan light and sidelights. Interior view from center of main block great room facing north. Camera facing south.



16 of 69: Great room occupying entire first floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House. View from southwest corner of room. Camera facing east northeast.

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17 of 69: View of the staircase to the upper level of the Peter Kemp House from the main level great room. The staircase is in the northeast corner of the room with basement stairway entrance beneath. Door to lower level of the ell is on the left. Camera facing north northeast.

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18 of 69: Detail of staircase taken from east wall of the main level great room, Peter Kemp House. Camera facing northwest.

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19 of 69: Doorway to basement, main level great room. Camera facing east northeast.

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20 of 69: Basement level, main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from the east wall at the bottom of the interior stairway. Camera facing west.



21 of 69: Basement level, main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from center of the room facing east southeast. Exterior stone stairway is obscured by foam panel to the right of the relieving arch. Camera facing east southeast.

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22 of 69: Basement level, main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from southwest corner of the room facing northeast with good view of main level center and floor beams. Camera facing northeast.

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23 of 69: Doorway to east addition from the great room on the main level of the Peter Kemp House. Camera facing east.

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24 of 69: Open doorway to east addition from the great room on the main level of the Peter Kemp House. View through dining room to kitchen. Camera facing east.

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25 of 69: Dining room on main level of east addition viewed from the southeast corner of the room. Doorway to kitchen is on the right. Camera facing northeast.



26 of 69: Dining room on main level of east addition viewed from the southeast corner of the room. The stairs and doorway to the main block are visible left-center. Camera facing northwest.

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27 of 69: Kitchen on main level of the east addition viewed from the dining room doorway in the southwest corner of the room. Camera facing northeast.



28 of 69: Kitchen on main level of the east addition viewed from the northeast corner near the hearth. The dining room doorway is center left with exterior door to main level porch obscured by refrigerator (transom window above door visible). Camera facing southwest.

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29 of 69: Detail of kitchen hearth area. White door to the right opens to a small pantry beneath a narrow stairway to the second level. Camera facing east.



30 of 69: Kitchen viewed from south wall with exterior doorway to the main level east addition porch visible between the refrigerator and the doorway to the dining room on the right. Camera facing south.

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31 of 69: Landing on the second floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from the west northwest corner of the space. Doorway to the ell is to the immediate left of the frame, attic stairs and doorway to the east addition upper level are visible to the right. Camera facing east southeast.

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32 of 69: Landing on the second floor of the main block of the Peter Kemp House viewed from the entrance to the ell in the north of the space. The doorway to the main bedroom is in front, doorway to second bedroom is partially visible to the right. Camera facing south.

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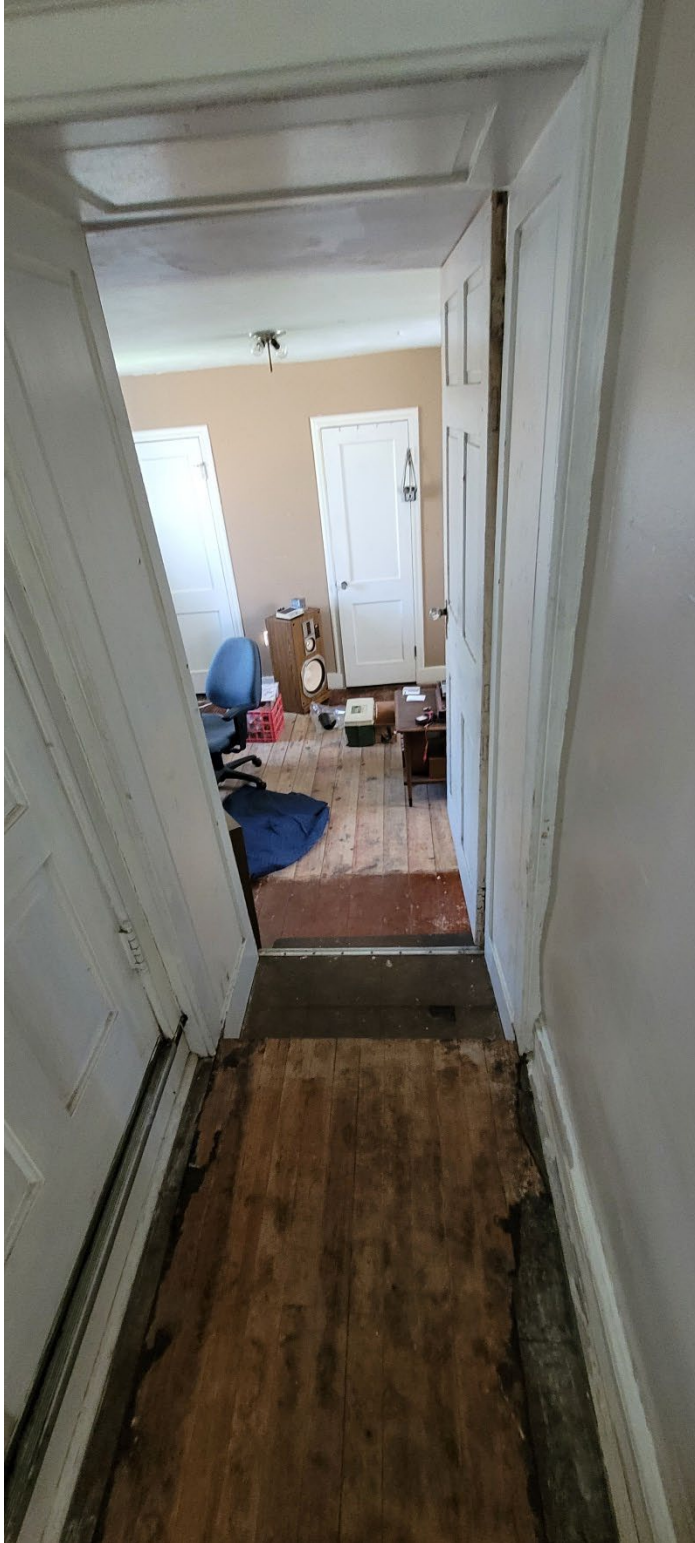
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33 of 69: View from the south wall of the landing on the upper level of the Peter Kemp House main block looking through to the Ell which contains a bathroom and small sewing / utility room. Camera facing north.

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34 of 69: View through the doorway to the bedroom on the second level of the east addition. Camera facing east.

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35 of 69: Looking east into the second level east addition bedroom from the steps coming down from the main block. The door to the left opens to a bathroom. The narrow door to the right of the bathroom door opens to a small closet. The door to the right of the closet opens to a space above the kitchen with a similar footprint. The door to the far right is an exterior door opening to the second level porch on the south side of the east addition. Camera facing east.

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36 of 69: View down the stairway leading from the east wall of the room above the kitchen down to the southeast corner of the kitchen on the easternmost wall of the east addition. Camera facing south.

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37 of 69: The space above the kitchen on the second level of the east addition viewed from the doorway to the bedroom looking northeast. The door on the right leads to the attic stairs with the stairway to the kitchen beneath. The doors on the far left open to built-in storage between the exterior wall on the left and the kitchen chimney on the right. Camera facing northeast.

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38 of 69: View of the interior of the shed addition on the east wall of the east addition. Photo taken from the south wall near the doorway leading to the main level porch on the east addition. Camera facing northeast.

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39 of 69: View of the interior north room of the shed addition to the east addition of the Peter Kemp House. Photo taken from the doorway in the interior wall which divides the addition looking north. Camera facing north.

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40 of 69: Garage (left) rear elevation and tenant house (right) front elevation viewed from the east. Camera facing west.



41 of 69: Garage and tenant house viewed from the northeast. Camera facing southwest.

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42 of 69: Garage and tenant house viewed from the west northwest. Camera facing east southeast.



43 of 69: Garage viewed from the northwest (tenant house partially visible on left) Camera facing southeast.

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44 of 69: Garage and tenant house viewed from the south southeast. City multiuse trail in foreground. Camera facing north northwest.



45 of 69: Garage and tenant house viewed from the east southeast. Camera facing west northwest.

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46 of 69: East southeast view of tenant house - garage on left. Camera facing west northwest.



47 of 69: Southern façades of chicken coop (left) and work shed (right). Camera facing north.

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48 of 69: Southeast view of chicken coop and work shed exteriors. Camera facing northwest.



49 of 69: Northeast view of work shed. Camera facing southwest.

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50 of 69: Northeast facade of chicken coop. Camera facing southwest.



51 of 69: Northwest corner of chicken coop. Camera facing southeast.

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52 of 69: Northwest corner of chicken coop. Camera facing southeast.



53 of 69: Northwest corner of work shed. Camera facing southeast.

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54 of 69: South façade of stone barn. Camera facing north.



55 of 69: Southeast corner of stone barn. Camera facing northwest.

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56 of 69: South southeast view of stone barn, east silo and partial view of attached gambrel addition. Camera facing north northwest.



57 of 69: View of stone barn, east silo, and gambrel addition from east. Camera facing west.

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58 of 69: View of stone barn, east silo and gambrel addition from east northeast. Camera facing west northwest.



59 of 69: View of stone barn, east silo and gambrel addition from northeast. Camera facing southeast.

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60 of 69: View of dairy, stone barn, west silo, and gambrel addition from northwest. Camera facing southeast.



61 of 69: View of dairy, stone barn, west silo, and gambrel addition from west. Camera facing east.

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62 of 69: View of dairy, stone barn, west silo, and vent on gambrel addition from southwest. Camera facing northeast.



63 of 69: Wide shot of stone barn interior upper level. Taken from center of the stone barn footprint facing south. Camera facing south.

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64 of 69: Wide shot of stone barn interior upper level. Taken from center of the stone barn footprint facing north. Opening to gambrel addition, wood upper wall and reinforced stone corner from removal of previous stone wall on northern façade are visible. Camera facing north.

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65 of 69: Closer detail of upper level corner where old stone barn and conjoined gambrel addition meet. The remains of northern stone wall and poured concrete buttress visible. Camera facing northeast.

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66 of 69: View into the upper level of the gambrel addition showing framing, ventilation stacks and hay trolley system. Camera facing north.



67 of 69: View into the lower level of the conjoined barn and gambrel addition. Cow pens are visible in the area associated with the old stone barn while remaining dairy stanchions are visible towards the northern section. Camera facing north.

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68 of 69: Closer detail of some remaining dairy stanchions and glass pipes on the eastern side of the lower level gambrel addition, doorway on the right leads to the east silo. Camera facing northeast.



69 of 69: Historic marker seen in its new location south southeast of the Peter Kemp House as viewed from the city multiuse trail abutting the property. Camera facing north northeast.