F-1-120
Charles Millard House
ca. 1880
Buckeystown Vicinity
Private

CAPSULE SUMMARY

The Charles Millard House (F-1-120) encompasses a 1.32-acre tract located on the north and south side of Michael's Mill Road in Buckeystown, Frederick County, Maryland. The farm complex includes a two-story frame farmhouse (ca. 1880), a well house (ca 1880), a meat house (ca. 1880), a cottage (ca. 1920), a chicken coop (ca. 1930), a wood frame garage (ca. 1930) and a concrete-block barn (ca. 1940). A frame bank barn (ca. 1890) is located south of the house on the south side of Michael's Mill Road. The building complex is surrounded by agricultural fields, which historically formed part of the property.

The Charles Millard House is an example of a typical late nineteenth-century Frederick County farm complex. The Charles Millard House reflects the evolution and development of the Maryland Piedmont house type, a local pattern of architecture. The principal dwelling individually possesses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C, for embodiment of the distinctive characteristics that define the regional farmhouse type. The house conveys its historic association and retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and setting. Within the immediate vicinity of the principal dwelling are two domestic outbuildings and a wood-frame bank barn associated with the period of development of the Charles Millard House (F-1-120). These buildings are contributing elements of the Charles Millard House.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. F-1-120

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Charles Millard House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 6912 Michaels Mill Road ___ not for publication

city, town Buckeystown _X_ vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_X_ building(s)	_X_ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
_X_ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	_X_ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	_X_ not applicable	_X_ no	___ military	___ other:

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

name William Page

street & number 6912 Michaels Mills Road telephone no.:

city, town Buckeystown state and zip code Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 752

street & number North Court Street folio 250

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-1-120

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	_X_ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

See attached continuation sheets

8. Significance

Survey No. F-1-120

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

Specific dates ca. 1880 **Builder/Architect** Daniel Baker

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B X C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state X local

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

See attached continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-1-120

See attached continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.32

Quadrangle name Buckeystown **Quadrangle scale**

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 1.32 acres defined in the Frederick County Land Records liber 752 folio 250 and designated 6912 Michaels Mill Road, Frederick, Maryland.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey E. Melhuish/Architectural Historian, Jane Armstrong/Historian

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. **date** November 5, 1997

street & number 241 E. Fourth Street, Ste. 100 **telephone** (301) 694-0428

city or town Frederick **state** Maryland

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

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

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

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

PS-2746

General Description

The Charles Millard House (F-1-120) encompasses a 1.32-acre tract located on the north and south side of Michael's Mill Road in Buckeystown, Frederick County, Maryland. A paved driveway leading from Michael's Mill Road accesses the Charles Millard House. The house occupies a site located on the north side of Michael's Mill Road. The complex includes a two-story frame farmhouse (ca. 1880), a well house (ca 1880), a meat house (ca. 1880), a cottage (ca. 1920), a chicken coop (ca. 1930), a wood-frame garage (ca. 1930), and a concrete-block barn (ca. 1940). A frame bank barn (ca. 1890) is located south of the house on the south side of Michael's Mill Road. The building complex is surrounded by agricultural fields, which historically formed part of the property.

Principal Dwelling

The Charles Millard House (F-1-120) is a two-story, frame dwelling, constructed ca. 1880. The house faces south towards Michael's Mill Road. The house comprises a main block and rear ell that form an Ell-shaped footprint. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation covered with concrete. The main block of the house is five bays wide and two bays deep. The primary entrance is centrally located in the main block. The rear-ell is connected to the north wall of the main block and extends to the rear of the house. The rear ell is three bays wide and one room deep. The building incorporates a gable roof over the main block and a gable roof over the rear-ell; a pedimented gable marks the principal entrance. All roof planes are sheathed with standing metal seam. Two brick interior-end chimneys rise from the ridge of the main block; two brick interior chimneys also rise from the ridge of the rear ell. A simple wooden cornice with gable returns and decorative woodwork define the building eaves. The central front gable features wood-frame arched windows. The building features simple half-round metal gutters with downspouts. The house is sheathed with aluminum siding; original German siding is visible at the rear ell.

The primary (south) elevation contains the principal entrance, which features a four-paneled wood door enframed by a three-light arched transom and two-light sidelights. A one-story porch spans the principal entrance of the main block. The porch features a shed roof sheathed with standing metal seam. The porch is supported by five robust, turned posts with decorative wood brackets and scrolling at the cornice. The porch floor is constructed of tongue-and-groove boards supported by brick piers.

The house exhibits symmetrically aligned two-over-two-light, double-hung, wooden sash windows. Five-light, wood-frame, arched gothic windows are located in the gable ends; the gothic arch of the window is covered over with siding on the east and west elevations.

The two-story, two-bay rear ell extends from the north wall of the main block. A two-story, three-bay porch is located on the east elevation of the rear ell, a characteristic feature of nineteenth-century farmhouses in the Maryland piedmont. The porch is incorporated under the principal roof of the rear ell. The first floor of this porch is infilled with wood siding. The second floor exhibits a wood banister with scrolled wood balustrade. The porch floor and ceiling are sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards. The porch is supported by a brick foundation. The topography surrounding the north elevation of the rear ell slopes away, revealing a portion of the foundation. A wooden door provides exterior access to the basement. Interior access to the Charles Millard house was denied.

Well House

A well house (ca. 1880) is located east of the principal dwelling. The one-story, one-bay, rectangular structure rests on a raised stone foundation. The wood-frame walls are clad with German siding. The

structure terminates in a shed roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. A wooden door constructed of vertical boards provides access to the structure.

Meat house

A meat house (ca. 1880) is located northeast of the principal dwelling. The one-story, one-bay, rectangular wood-frame structure is clad with aluminum siding that covers the original German siding. The structure rests on a fieldstone foundation. The structure terminates in a standing seam metal, front gable roof. The primary (south) elevation of the building features a wood door constructed of vertical boards.

Cottage

A one-story, wood-frame cottage (ca. 1920) is located northeast of the principal dwelling. The cottage was moved onto the property ca. 1955 (personal communication William Page). The one-story, one-bay rectangular structure rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with German siding. The building terminates in a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The front (south) elevation features a five-panel wooden door flanked by a two-over-two-light, double-hung, wooden-sash window. A hipped roof supported by wood posts shelters the front elevation. The rear (north) elevation features a five panel wooden door. The structure is in fair condition; it is currently used for storage.

Chicken Coop

A chicken coop (ca. 1930) is located northwest of the concrete-block barn. The one-story, five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame structure is clad with rough vertical board siding and asphalt shingles. The structure rests on a wood sill. The structure terminates in a shed roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. The front (south) elevation features a wooden door constructed of vertical boards flanked by four wooden window openings covered with wire mesh. The structure is in deteriorated condition.

Garage

A garage (ca. 1930) is located south of the concrete-block barn. The one-story, one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame structure is clad with rough vertical board siding. The structure features a post-in-dirt foundation. The building terminates in a front gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. The front (south) elevation features a single vehicle opening, no doors are present. The building is in deteriorated condition; it is currently used to store lumber.

Concrete-block Barn

The concrete-block barn is located northeast of the principal dwelling. The barn is a rectangular plan, one-and-one-half story, six-by-three-bay building constructed ca. 1940. The concrete-block barn rests on a poured concrete slab. The barn terminates in a gambrel roof clad with metal standing seam. The hayloft is accessed from east gable end by sliding track doors located on the second floor level. The front (east) elevation on the first floor level features a central wood sliding track door constructed of vertical wood boards flanked by two-light, metal-frame hopper windows. The rear elevation (west) elevation on the first floor level feature two, two-light, metal-frame hopper windows and one, six-light fixed metal sash window. The south elevation features a single wood door and five, two-light, metal-frame hopper windows. The north elevation features a one-story, wood-frame shed roof addition sheathed in plywood siding with multiple door openings.

An aisle that extends down the central axis of the barn divides the interior of the barn. Wooden stalls are situated on both sides of the aisle extending the length of the building. The structure is in fair condition; it currently is used to shelter pigs and horses.

Bank Barn

A timber-frame bank barn (ca. 1890) is located south of the principle dwelling across Michael's Mill Road. The barn is a rectangular, one-and-one-half story, five-bay structure. The barn rests on a raised random course limestone foundation. Vertical tongue and groove boards rise from the foundation to form the upper story walls. The barn terminates in a side gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal.

A banked earth entrance defines the primary (west) elevation. The primary (west) elevation features a central sliding-track wooden door consisting of four panels. The rear (east) elevation of the upper floor features a central sliding-track wooden door consisting of two panels. Elongated, arched, wood-frame window bay openings infilled with louvered panels are located on the upper level of all elevations.

The rear (east) elevation features a raised random course limestone foundation wall. As is characteristic of bank barns, the rear elevation includes a partially covered barnyard created by the forebay. The forebay is cantilevered approximately six feet and supported on the end walls by the stone foundation. The north and south elevations of the lower level feature rectangular window openings infilled with louvered panels or vertical wooden slates.

The spatial divisions of the barn follow the divisions characteristic of the bank barn form. The ground level of the barn is accessible by way of the east elevation. This level of the building is divided into livestock stalls. The upper level of the barn is accessible from the west elevation via the earthen bank entrance. The upper level of the barn adopts a characteristic plan incorporating a central nave with flanking aisles. A hewn timber frame supports the building with corner posts mortised to the sill and plate. The common rafter system is supported by queen posts. The barn is in fair condition.

Summary

The Charles Millard House property is a 1.32-acre tract encompassing agricultural fields and a complement of built resources constructed from the nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The farm complex comprises eight buildings/structures, including a two-story frame farmhouse (ca. 1880), a well house (ca 1880), a meat house (ca. 1880), a cottage (ca. 1920), a chicken coop (ca. 1930) and a wood-frame garage (ca. 1930), a concrete-block barn (ca. 1940), and a bank barn (ca. 1890). Archival investigations revealed that the complex was established sometime between 1866 and 1888, by 1888 the dwelling was standing on the property. The majority of the other buildings and structures represent the twentieth-century evolution of the farm.

The complex was evaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). The design and physical characteristics of the complex were analyzed for their potential local significance during the Industrial/Urban Dominance period (1870-1930) and Modem Period (1930-Present) in the areas of agriculture and architecture, as defined in the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Maryland Historical Trust 1986).

The Charles Millard House is an example of a house type common to the Northern Piedmont region and is characterized by a symmetrical two-story principal block with rear ell. The Charles Millard House is an example of the Carpenter Gothic style and similar in design and construction to examples found in Buckeystown and southeastem Frederick County. The dwelling survives intact and represents a simple, but sophisticated, interpretation of the Carpenter Gothic style in form, mass, proportion, and ornamentation. The dwelling individually possesses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C.

Within the immediate vicinity of the principal dwelling are two domestic outbuildings (a well house constructed ca. 1880 and meat house ca. 1880) and one bank bam (ca. 1890). These buildings are associated with the period of significance of the Charles Millard House. The well house, meat house, and bank barn are contributing outbuildings to the principal dwelling.

The twentieth-century structures which include a cottage (ca. 1920) moved to the property ca. 1955, a chicken coop (ca. 1930), a wood-frame garage (ca. 1930), and a concrete-block dairy barn (ca. 1940) are examples of vernacular architecture, which adopt functional designs that exhibit minimal ornamentation; they do not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). While the twentieth-century structures within the farm complex are examples of types of buildings commonly constructed to support agriculture in Frederick County; these buildings are non-contributing elements to the late nineteenth-century farmstead. Modifications and deterioration of the agricultural structures has abrogated these structures' integrity of workmanship and compromised their integrity of feeling and association.

Although the farm retains integrity of location, existing residential modern development has impacted its historic setting; a residential complex and roadway are located north of the property. Field and archival investigations further revealed that the farm is not associated with the life of a person significant in the past (Criterion B), nor is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). The farmhouse and associated contributing outbuildings possess the significance and integrity required for consideration as representative of a type under Criterion C.

Land Tenure Summary

The Charles Millard House is located on 1.32 acres outside the Buckeystown Historic District in Frederick County near the west bank of the Monocacy River. This farm was subdivided from larger holdings associated with the Davis and Baker families, two prominent landowning families. The property is named for Charles Millard, a nineteenth-century tenant, who operated a mill in the area.

The Davis family, the early owners of the site, established a mill in Buckeystown during the eighteenth-century. In 1849, George L.L. Davis, grandson of the mill's founder, sold 150 acres of his land to settle debts. His trustee, Worthington Ross, granted the property, which included the 1.32 acre project area, to John Sifford, a farmer (Frederick County Land Records WBT 12:142).

According to the 1850 Frederick County Census, Sifford, at age 52, owned property valued at $25,000. He owned 150 acres of improved land and 72 acres of unimproved land within the Buckeystown District. In addition, Sifford owned farm machinery, four horses, two mules, seventeen cows, and fifteen swine. The farm, valued at $3500, produced Indian corn, oats, potatoes, butter, and hay (Hitselberger and Dem 1978:526,527).

In 1866, Sifford sold 166 1/2 acres of his property to Daniel (ca.1811-1888) and Ann Catherine (Finger) Baker for $15,000 (Frederick County Land Records JWLC 4:333). The Bakers owned several parcels of land in the area. Records suggest that the Bakers rented out the former Sifford parcel to tenants who included Charles Millard, a mill operator. The Charles Millard House was built while Daniel Baker was in possession of the property (Grove 1928:85).

Daniel Baker's landholdings made him one of the wealthiest men in Buckeystown. In 1832, he purchased the Buckey tannery and house from George and Michael Buckey, the town's founders. By 1850, he invested $9800 in his tannery operation, Daniel Baker & Sons, and employed several laborers (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:576-577). Later in the century, he founded another successful business, the Standard Lime and Stone Company. Although criticized for supporting the South during the Civil War, Daniel remained one of Buckeystown's leading citizens throughout his lifetime (Grove 1928:112).

Daniel died in 1888. His son, William G. Baker, assumed the presidency of the Lime and Stone Company and inherited the Charles Millard House. In addition to running the family business, William was a director of the Buckeystown Turnpike Committee, the Maryland School for the Deaf, and the Citizens' National Bank of Frederick. He also was the president of the Buckeystown Packing Company, a producer of canned goods, and the principal founder of the Buckingham Industrial School for Boys (Grove 1928:71; Bodmer 1984:57, 124, 158; Williams 1910:1320-1321). In 1921, William was considered Buckeystown's leading citizen in addition to being one of the largest landowners in Maryland (Williams 1910:1320-1321; Grove 1928:112).

After William died in 1922, his two sons, William Jr. and John H., inherited the family land. The brothers' holdings were not formally separated until 1932. At this time, William Jr. transferred the Charles Millard House and the surrounding Sifford farm property to John (Frederick County Land Records 401:1).

William G. Baker, Jr. married Mary (Drake Sawyers) Baker and was a partner in the banking firm, Baker, Watts & Co. of Baltimore. Like his father, he was a director of the Buckingham Industrial School for Boys, a private institution that educated poor children in Frederick County (Williams 1910:1320-1321). John H. appears to have been the more active Baker brother in the community. He married Lena (Millard) Baker, the daughter of Charles, the mill operator. At one time, John was involved financially in the majority of the farms surrounding the town. According to life-long residents of Buckeystown, John's numerous tenants regarded him with a mix of respect and resentment (Bodmer 1984:192-194).

In 1945, John and Lena Baker granted part of the John Sifford farm to Joseph A. Cutsail and his wife, Grace Anna Cutsail (Frederick County Land Records 446:351). This 1.32 parcel (the project area) included the Charles Millard House. Four years later, in 1949, the Joseph Cutsail, then a widower, sold the parcel to Joseph W. Page and Nellie C. Page (Frederick County Land Records 477:387). The Pages granted the land and house to their son, William M., and his wife, Elizabeth E. Page, in 1966 (Frederick County Land Records 752:250). William and Elizabeth Page are the property's current owners; their daughter and son-in-law; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Blank currently reside on the property.

Historic Context - Frederick County Agriculture

The agricultural history of Frederick County is documented through successive phases of crop and commodity specialization. During the eighteenth century, English and Germans settled Frederick County. Many of the German settlers were enroute to Virginia, but were lured to settle the Monocacy River Valley by Frederick County's rich Piedmont soils (Tracey and Dern 1987:21). The Germans settled mainly west of the Monocacy River.

The English and German settlers of this region established two distinctly different economic and cultural traditions. English settlers from the Maryland tidewater region transplanted their tobacco culture to the rolling meadows of Frederick County. Their plantations required slave labor and large plots of land located near water routes. Pennsylvania German immigrants also transplanted their lifestyles into Frederick County. These settlers generally farmed smaller plots in the hills, providing enough food for their families; corn and wheat were the primary staple crops during this period (Tracey and Dern 1987:131).

The success of Frederick County agriculture was noted as early as 1755, when British and colonial troops moving through Frederick found a plentiful supply of foods such as meat, milk, and eggs (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:13). While transplanted tidewater settlers continued to grow tobacco, German farmers sent their surplus corn and wheat to European and West Indian markets. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States (Miller 1886:132).

Innovations in farming techniques were emphasized during the early and mid-nineteenth century and new machines were developed to improve agricultural production. Farmers began to utilize new methods of soil maintenance and improvement. Lime became important to these methods and the lime industry in Frederick County was established during the mid-nineteenth century. Farmers throughout the Monocacy Valley burned lime in their home kilns. By 1860, Frederick ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production, and in the number of milk cows (Wesler et al. 1981:143).

Transportation also improved dramatically during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1828, the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company began construction of a canal along the Potomac River from Georgetown to Cumberland. This waterway passed along the southwestern border of Frederick County (Miller 1886:136). That same year, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company also began laying track between Baltimore and Frederick. The railroad was completed in 1830. A depot opened in Frederick one year later (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:38). The C&O and B&O provided Frederick County's farms access to the urban markets of Washington, D.C., and Baltimore.

The demand for better roads intensified, as farmers required accessible routes to transport their products to transshipment points. Improved road surfaces encouraged a shift from draft oxen to horses; this shift allowed farmers to concentrate on breeding cattle for better beef and milk production (Lee 1982:42).

The American Civil War temporarily interrupted Frederick County's prosperity. Military operations overshadowed the everyday life of Frederick County residents. The area suffered substantial damage due to looting by both armies. Food, draft animals, and money were forfeited to both Union and Confederate troops.

Farmers and manufacturers suffered losses due to the shortage of labor. However, with the return of the labor force at the war's end, Frederick County quickly regained its economic prosperity.

During the years following the Civil War, the Federal government reimbursed farmers for their crop and livestock losses, and banks provided loans to aid recovery. Frederick County farmers, benefiting from high-quality farmland and good transportation routes, quickly regained their previous prominence (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:62). Agricultural output continued to increase; by 1870, more than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced countywide (Scharf 1881:370). Interest in agricultural improvement also resumed, and the first County Fair was held in Frederick in 1878 (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:64).

The land outside the city limits of Frederick remained essentially free of industrial development as farming continued to dominate the community. Wheat and corn continued to be significant crops. By the early twentieth century, more corn than wheat was grown, and tobacco production dropped (Wesler et al. 1981:144). At the same time, dairying increased. The expanding populations in the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington D.C., continued to expand Frederick County's market for agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12).

Farming continued to be lucrative until the end of World War I, when foreign markets closed. A surplus of agricultural products resulted, and many farmers were forced out of business (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). Rising costs induced by increased mechanization and by new government health regulations, such as requirements for pasteurization, also caused additional hardship for some farmers. However, Frederick County maintained its level of agricultural output. Between 1920 and 1930, Frederick County was the sole Maryland county to escape a drop in agricultural production (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Due to the absence of a significant industrial base in Frederick County, the depression years were followed by a longer than normal recovery period (Whitmore and Cannon: 100). Consequently, the county's population increased slowly during the 1930s (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Frederick County entered a new era after World War II. The expansion of the U.S. Army installation Fort Detrick provided new jobs, and many persons involved with this facility remained in Frederick, stimulating the county's economy (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:101). The construction of one of the first segments of President Dwight Eisenhower's highway program also influenced the county; during the early 1950s, the Baltimore to Frederick Road (Interstate 70) was completed, reducing transportation time between the two cities by thirty minutes (Jones 1974:11).

The proximity of Frederick to Washington, D.C., and to Baltimore has increased its appeal as a bedroom community, and major roadways have been constructed to accommodate growing commuter traffic. However, much of the county has retained an agricultural character. The urban center of Frederick, with a population approaching 40,000, remains surrounded by rolling farmland and pastureland, and the county continues to be one of the state's top producers of dairy products, corn, and wheat, it also maintains the rural atmosphere that makes the county a desirable place to live.

The Charles Millard House (F-1-120) was active in subsistence farming, the cultivation of grain, crops and livestock during the late-nineteenth century. While the Charles Millard House is associated with the broad pattern of local agricultural history (Criterion A) during the nineteenth century, archival data does not suggest that the farm complex possesses a significant association with local agricultural history.

Historic Context – Architecture

The vernacular architectural tradition of the Piedmont region reflects influences from two primary areas – the Mid-Atlantic and Tidewater – each with distinct architectural traditions. The Pennsylvania German settlers introduced log and stone construction, as well as the concepts of a massed plan around a central chimney and banked construction. English domestic design traditions introduced to the county by Tidewater settlers also influenced the architectural development of the region. The Tidewater influences of the English are seen in masonry and frame houses with linear plans, end chimneys, and symmetrical facades. Hall-and-Parlor and I-House forms reflect this influence. Simple utilitarian log and stone buildings with an emphasis on function rather than ornamentation typify the Frederick County farmstead.

Late nineteenth-century examples of the Frederick County farmhouse expanded the basic Georgian forms to include five-bay facades, greater emphasis on symmetry, and fashionable stylistic detailing. Advances in construction technology and building materials contributed to these changes. Milled lumber was less expensive and more widely available; balloon framing made possible greater flexibility in scale and massing. Architectural designs available through pattern books and mail order catalogues of prefabricated architectural components resulted in greater uniformity in design as well as design references to "high style" forms. The result of these influences was a middle-class farmhouse design easily acquired by the average moderately successful Frederick County farmer.

The Charles Millard House Property includes residential and agricultural building types. The principal dwelling, the Charles Millard House (F-1-120) reflects the evolution and development of the Maryland Piedmont house type, a local pattern of architecture. The principal dwelling (ca. 1880) combines elements typical of the late nineteenth century in Frederick County, such as a symmetrical exterior and the use of mass-produced architectural components such as windows and doors. The design and ornamentation of the principal dwelling exhibits Carpenter Gothic influences through the application of high style architectural detailing. Fashionable stylistics details applied to the dwelling include the cross gables, simple Gothic windows and trim within these gables, and decorative brackets and trim at the eave of the porch roof. The porch features a shed roof sheathed with corrugated metal, supported by five, robust turned posts with decorative wood brackets and decorative scrolling at the cornice. The east elevation of the rear ell features a two-story porch, a characteristic feature of nineteenth-century farmhouses in the Maryland Piedmont. The principal dwelling survives intact and represents a simple but sophisticated interpretation of the later phase of development of the Maryland Piedmont house type. The principal dwelling individually possesses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C, for embodiment of the distinctive characteristics that define the regional farmhouse type. The principal dwelling conveys its historic association and retains its integrity of location and setting.

Within the immediate vicinity of the principal dwelling are two domestic outbuildings (well house, ca. 1880 and meat house, ca. 1880) and a bank barn (ca. 1890) associated with the period of construction. The agricultural outbuildings within the complex are building types that commonly represent the early nineteenth-century development of farms in Frederick County. Built resources commonly representing the earlier phase of Frederick agriculture are bank barns and meat houses. The bank barn reflects the Germanic construction tradition. Its foundation of local stone is bermed into a small rise, allowing farmers to access the mow from the "front" elevation. The elevation of the mow above the "rear" elevation allows the farmer to distribute feed from the mow without having animals intrude into the feed storage area. This arrangement also allows the foundation of the barn to serve as a stable. The earthen access ramp and heavy timber framing as illustrated by the Charles Millard Barn are also typical of Frederick County bank barns. The well house, meat house, and bank barn are contributing outbuildings to the principal dwelling.

The twentieth century structures within the farm complex are examples of vernacular architecture, which adopt functional designs that exhibit minimal ornamentation; these buildings do not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). While the twentieth century structures within the farm complex are examples of types of buildings commonly constructed to support the agricultural activities in Frederick County; these buildings are non-contributing elements to the nineteenth-century farmstead.

Conclusion

The eight buildings/structures within the complex were evaluated individually and collectively as a potential historic district applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Examination of the historic contexts applicable to Frederick County farms of this period revealed that the building stock of the Charles Millard farm reflects general countywide agricultural trends in Frederick during this period. The complex, though historically associated with the broad pattern of agricultural development in the county, does not possess those qualities of significance and integrity defined by the National Register of Historic Places (Criteria A, B, and D).

The Charles Millard House is an example of a typical late nineteenth-century Frederick County farm complex. The Charles Millard House reflects the evolution and development of the Maryland Piedmont house type, a local pattern of architecture. The principal dwelling individually possesses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C, for embodiment of the distinctive characteristics that define the regional farmhouse type. The house conveys its historic association and retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and setting. Within the immediate vicinity of the principal dwelling are two domestic outbuildings and a wood frame bank barn associated with the period of development of the Charles Millard House (F-1-120). These buildings are contributing elements to the Charles Millard House.

Field and archival investigations further revealed that the farm is not associated with the life of a person significant in the past (Criterion B), nor is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). The farmhouse and associated contributing outbuildings possess the significance and integrity required for consideration as representative of a type under Criterion C.

Chain-of-Title

Date: August 3, 1966
Grantee: William M. Page and Elizabeth E. Page
Grantor: Joseph W. Page and Nellie C. Page
Liber: 752
Folio: 250

Date: February 18, 1949
Grantee: Joseph W. Page and Nellie C. Page
Grantor: Joseph A. Cutsail
Liber: 477
Folio: 387

Date: March 22, 1945
Grantee: Joseph A. Cutsail and Grace Anna Cutsail
Grantor: John H. Baker and Lena F. Baker
Liber: 446
Folio: 351

Date: July 13, 1932
Grantee: John H. Baker and Lena F. Baker
Grantor: William G. Baker, Jr. and Mary Baker
Liber: 401
Folio: 1

Date: February 14, 1888
Grantee: William G. Baker, Sr. and Ella Baker
Grantor: Daniel Baker and Ann Catherine Baker
Liber: WIP No. 6
Folio: 280

Date: September 19, 1866
Grantee: Daniel Baker
Grantor: John Sifford
Liber: JWLC No. 4,
Folio: 333

Date: April 13, 1849
Grantee: John Sifford
Grantor: Worthington Ross, trustee for George L.L. Davis
Liber: WBT 12/142
Folio: 142

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization:
Piedmont

Chronological/Development Periods:
Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930
Modern Period, 1930-present.

Historic Period Themes:
Agriculture
Architecture

Resource Type:
Category: Buildings
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
Agricultural/single dwelling/residence
Known Design Source: None

9. Major Bibliographical References

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1987 *The Pelican Guide to Maryland.* Pelican Publishing Company, Gretna, Louisiana.

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1984 *Buckey's Town: A Village Remembered.* (Revised). A-1 Dupli-Cat Printing, Buckeystown, MD.

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1986 *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.* Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

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1987 *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore.

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1982 National Register Bulletin 15: Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

1983 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation. Federal Register 48, No. 190 (September 1983). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

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

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey
1910 History of Frederick County Maryland. Reprint 1967. Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore.

Wilstach, Paul
1931 *Tidewater Maryland.* The Bobbs-Merrill Company. Indianapolis.

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Buckeystown
Private

Circa 1885

The Charles Millard House is a two and one-half story ell shaped cross gabled Carpenter Gothic frame farm residence. The most visually impressive feature about the house is the frame porch which extends across the front of the building on the first level. The porch which is covered by a standing seam tin roof is supported by eight massive turned columns. Brackets with pierced decoration are applied to the columns directly beneath the plain boxed cornice of the roofline. Extending between each column is a dentiled frieze with balustrated spool work supported by pierced scrollwork with scalloped edging and dropped pendants.

The house was used as the residence of Charles Millard, owner and operator of Millard's Mill, once located adjacent to the house on the Monocacy River.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Charles Millard House

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: North side Michaels Mill Road

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth

CITY, TOWN: Buckeystown — VICINITY OF

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	X STATUS	PRESENT USE	
_X_DISTRICT	_PUBLIC	_OCCUPIED	_AGRICULTURE	_MUSEUM
_BUILDING(S)	_X_PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	_COMMERCIAL	_PARK
_STRUCTURE	_BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	_EDUCATIONAL	_X_PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	_ENTERTAINMENT	_RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	_YES: RESTRICTED	_GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
	_BEING CONSIDERED	_X_YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		_NO	_MILITARY	_OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: William Page — Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: Buckeystown — VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code: Maryland 21717

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER: North Court Street

CITY, TOWN: Frederick

STATE: Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE:

DATE:

_FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

CITY, TOWN:

STATE:

F-1-120

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	XX ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Charles Millard House is a two and one-half story ell shaped cross gabled Carpenter Gothic frame farm residence which faces south from the north side of Michaels Mill Road just east of Buckeystown.

The house which was used as the residence of Charles Millard, owner and operator of Millard's Mill, once located adjacent to the house on the Monocacy River.

The principal facade is five bays wide. The main entrance, an original four panel door with top inset arched panels, three light arched transom and side lights with architrave molding is located in the third bay on the first level. Narrow double hung windows with architrave molding occupy the remaining bays on the first level and all five bays on the second level. A small segmented Victorian Gothic window is located in the center of the front gable.

The most visually impressive feature about the house is the frame porch which extends across the front of the building on the first level. The porch which is covered by a standing seam tin roof is supported by eight massive turned columns. Brackets with pierced decoration are applied to the columns directly beneath the plain boxed cornice of the roofline. Extending between each column is a dentiled frieze with balustrated spool work supported by pierced scrollwork with scalloped edging and dropped pendants.

A semicircular vergeboard with scalloped edging and dropped pendants decorates the front center gable. The main block of the building is two bays deep.

An addition extends two bays wide and two stories high in the northeast corner of the building. Windows identical to the front windows occupy each bay. Two small 2/2 windows are located in each side gable. Semicircular vergeboards identical to the front vergeboard decorate the side gables.

A two story open frame porch with post columns and railing extends to the east from the rear section of the building.

The entire building is constructed on a low whitewashed random limestone foundation. The house which was originally finished with German siding has been covered by aluminum siding. The cross gable roof which is attached by a plain boxed cornice is covered with standing seam tin.

Four original single corbeled brick chimneys extend from the east, west, and north gables of the building and the center of the rear addition.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

F-1-120

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Daniel Baker

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The history of the Charles Millard House is closely associated with the history of the John Sifford or Charles Millard Mill.

John Sifford purchased the property on which the present house and mill were located, a part of Rocky Fountain in April, 1849. The lands were part of the holdings of George L. L. Davis who was ordered to sell the land by circuit court in order to settle his debts.[1]

Although the Monocacy Mills (F-1-77) located downstream had been in operation since the late eighteenth century, it appears that John Sifford built the Sifford or Millard Mill, soon after he purchased the property in 1849. The mill building was a large three and one-half story stone structure which was torn down in the 1920's. Sifford owned and operated the mill until the business was purchased by Daniel Baker in 1866.[2]

The Baker family owned the property for almost one hundred years but apparently tenanted the property to Charles Millard, who ran the flour mill.[3]

The Charles Millard House was built by Daniel Baker in a similar Carpenter Gothic style to other houses in Buckeystown and retains a highly decorative porch.

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[1]Frederick County Land Records, Liber WBT 12; Folio 142.

[2]Ibid., Liber JWLC 4; Folio 333.

[3]William Grove, History of Carrollton Manor, p. 85.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

F-1-120

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Grove, William J, History of Carrollton Manor, Lime Kiln, 1922, page 85.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

clh

NAME / TITLE
Cherilyn Widell, Sites Analyst

ORGANIZATION
Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

DATE
11/2/79

STREET & NUMBER
Winchester Hall, 12 E. Church St.

TELEPHONE
694-1063

CITY OR TOWN
Frederick

STATE
Maryland

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

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

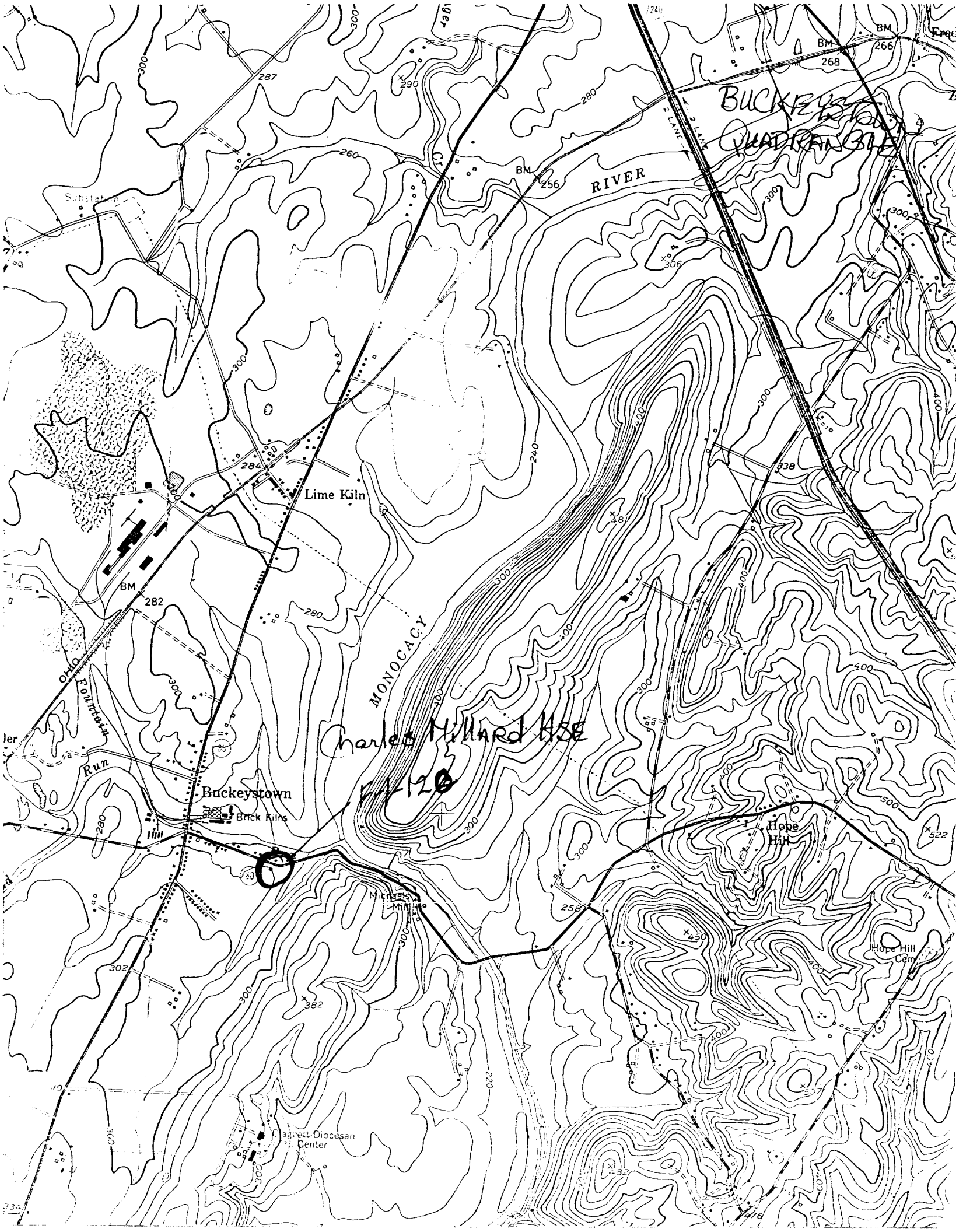
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

PS-1108

DESCRIPTION

The Charles Millard House (continued)

A two story frame bank barn built on a high coursed stone foundation with louvered air vents, standing seam tin roof and three louvered cupolas with finials and scalloped decoration is located immediately adjacent to the house south of Michaels Mill Road.


BUCKEYSTOWN
QUADRANGLE
Charles Millard HSE
F-1-120
RIVER
MONOCACY
Lime Kiln
Buckeystown
Brick Kilns
Hope Hill
Hope Hill Cem
Fountain
Run
Substation
Michaels Mill
Claggett Diocesan Center
2 LANE
BM 256
BM 268
BM 266
BM 282
287
290
280
260
300
306
240
284
338
481
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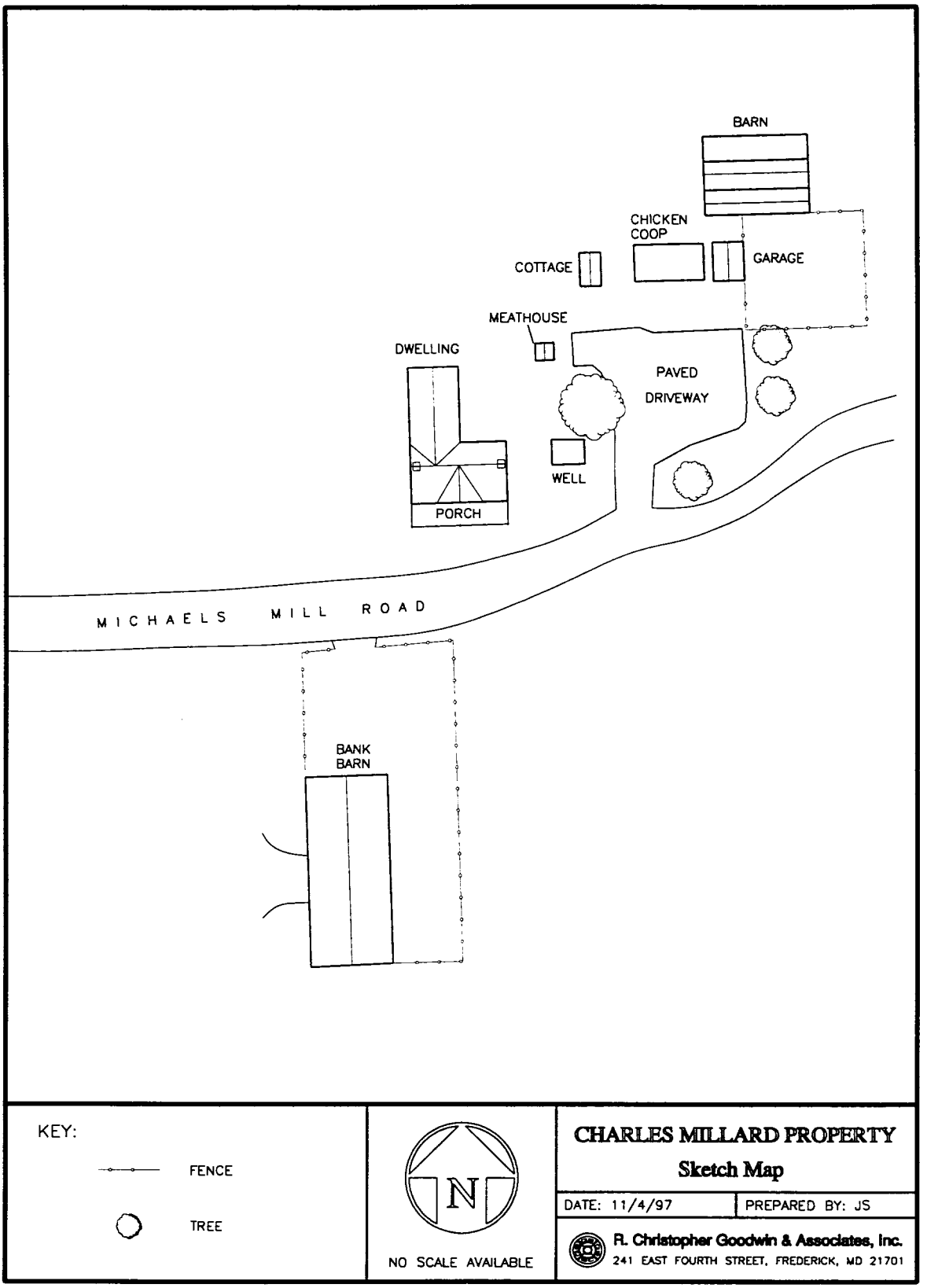
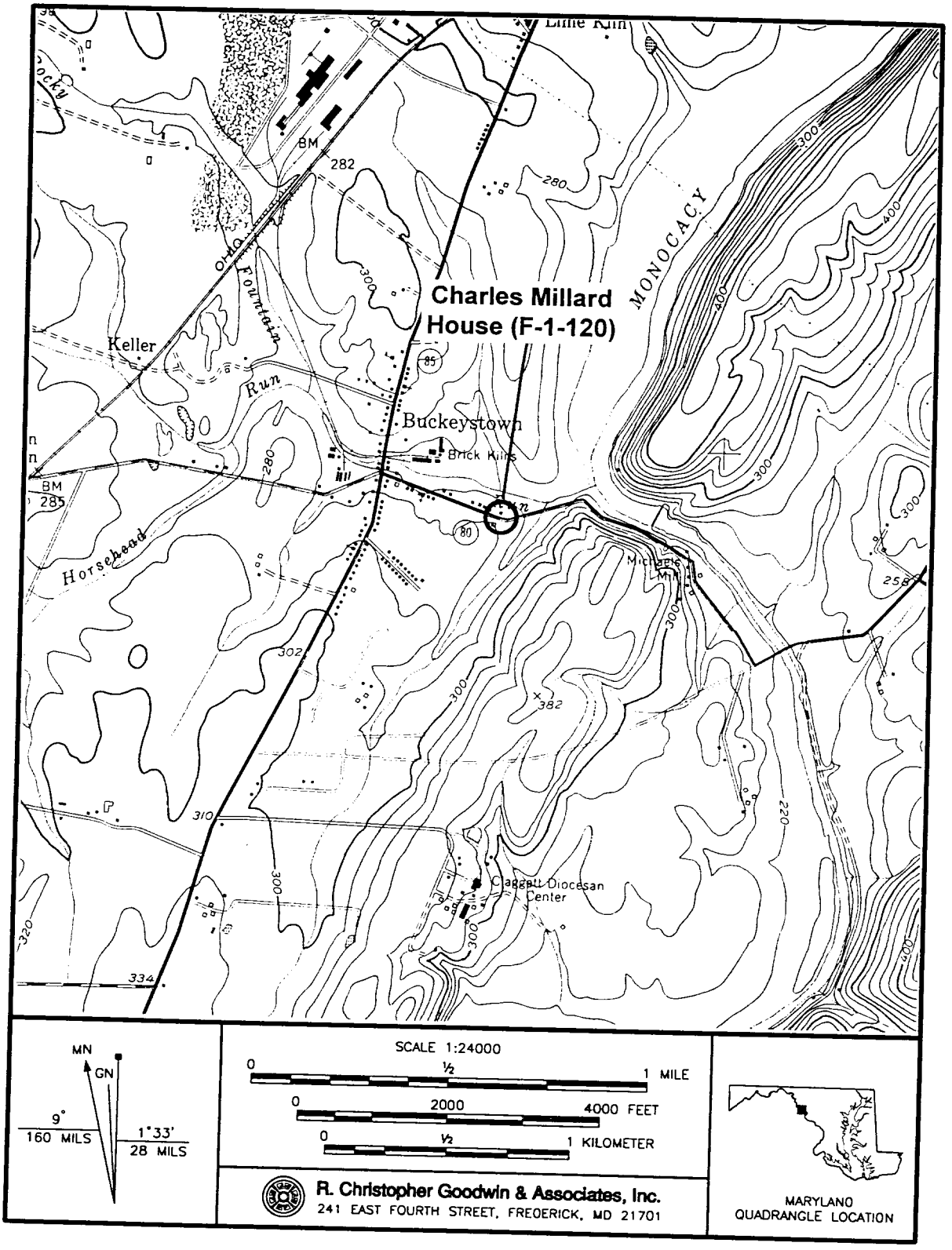
522
450
382
302
220
482
476



Sketch map of Charles Millard House (F-1-120)



Portion of 1984 Photorevised U.S.G.S. Buckeystown, MD 7.5' quadrangle, showing the location of the Charles Millard House (F-1-120).

F-1-120

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

The information for items a-f is identical for each print.

a. Inventory No.: F-1-120
b. Historic name: Charles Millard House
c. Location: Frederick County
d. Photographer: Geoffrey E. Melhuish
e. Date of photograph: October 1997
f. Location of negative: MD SHPO

1. g. Principal Dwelling, view northeast

2. g. Principal Dwelling, view southwest depicting meat house and well house.

3. g. Well House, view southeast

4. g. Meat House, view northwest

5. g. Cottage, Chicken Coop, and Garage, view northwest

6. g. Cottage, view northwest

7. g. Cottage, view southwest

8. g. Chicken Coop, view northeast

9. g. Garage, view northeast

10. g. Concrete-block barn, view southwest

11. g. Concrete-block barn, view east

12. g. Bank-barn, view southeast

13. g. Bank-barn, view southwest

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick County
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Principal Dwelling, view NE
1 of 13

<No.4>TCP 36-02 NNNNN+07AU 038

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick County
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Principal Dwelling, view southwest depicting meat house and well house
2 of 13

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick Co.
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Meat house, view NW
4 of 13

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick County
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Well house, view SE
3 of 13

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick Co.
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Cottage, Chicken Coop, & Garage, view NW
5 of 13

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick Co.
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Cottage, view NW
6 of 13

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick Co.
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Cottage, view SW
7 of 13

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick Co.
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Chicken Coop, view NE
8 of 13

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick Co
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Garage, view NE
9 of 13

F-1-120

Charles Millard House

Frederick Co

G. Melhuish

10/97

MD SHPO

Concrete-block barn, view SW

10 of 13

<No.10>TCP 36-02 NNNNN-03AU 038

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick Co.
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Concrete-block, view E
11 of 13

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick Co.
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Bank. barn, view SE
12 of 13

F-1-120
Charles Millard House
Frederick Co.
G. Melhuish
10/97
MD SHPO
Bank-barn, view SW
13 of 13

F-1-120 Charles Millard HSE

B/S MICHAELS MILLRD

CEN 6/79

BARN

NORTH ELEVATION

F-1-120 Charles Millard HSE
N/S MICHAELS MILL RD
OPEN 6/79
SOUTH ELEVATION

F-1-122 Charles Millard HSE
N/S MICHAELS MILL RD
CEW 6/79
SOUTHWEST FEDERATION