

9401633

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Forest/Miller Farmstead Survey Number: F-2-88

Project: ISTEA Scenic Easement Acquisition Agency: FHWA/SHA

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

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the information provided by SHA, the Miller Farmstead, located on Mountain Church Road, just north of Burkittsville and east of Crampton Gap, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. In addition, the property falls within the Crampton Gap (F-4-17-A) section of the South Mountain Battlefields, a property which is eligible for the National Register. The Miller Farmstead, formerly the Henry Schafer farm ("Forest"), includes a mid-19th century brick house, an 1816 bank barn, and numerous agricultural and domestic outbuildings, a number of which date to the early to mid-19th century. The farmstead is eligible under Criterion C as a good example of a small family farmstead of the mid-19th century. The barn is significant as a dated example of a bank barn from the County's early settlement period. A datestone in the foundation is inscribed with the date 1816. The property is also significant for its association with the events of the Civil War. The fields surrounding the Miller farm were those over which the Federal Sixth Corps attacked the Confederate soldiers defending the Mountain Church Road in the Battle of Crampton's Gap (September 14, 1862). The property also has a high potential for both prehistoric and historic archeological remains.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project file, MHT Inventory # F-2-88

Prepared by: Engineering-Science, Inc.

Elizabeth Hannold July 29, 1994
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
R. Anderson 1-5-95
Reviewer, NR program Date

[Handwritten signature]

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic, single family dwelling, agricultural

Known Design Source: na

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. F-2-88

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Forest

and/or common Miller Farmstead

2. Location

street & number 6229 Mountain Church Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Burkittsville

vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county Frederick

3. Classification

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

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

name David A. & Norma K. Miller

street & number 7413 Round Hill Road

telephone no.:

city, town Frederick

state and zip code Maryland 21701

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse

liber

street & number

folio

city, town Frederick

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. F-2-88

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

This farmstead, formerly the Henry Schafer farm, "Forest," comprises about 150.5 acres. It is located near Crampton's Gap, one of the Civil War battlefields of South Mountain, in an area of gently rolling fields at the foot of the eastern slope of South Mountain. The farm is set back from the road down a narrow, rutted lane. The house is a cross-gabled, two and one-half story, brick structure with a stone foundation that appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century. It is three bays wide and five bays long. Windows are primarily two over two, although some windows on the north and east elevations have six over six lights. The roof is composition shingles. Both the north and the east elevations have one-story porches with square posts and hipped roofs. The porch on the east facade, which appears to have been the main entry, has a balustrade. The front door has a transom window. There are two doors on the north facade, both of which have transom windows. The north side of the house has two gables. One gable contains two small, square, two over two windows at the attic level. The other gable contains one larger two over two window with a pointed arch at the top. The house is in good condition.

Also on the property are several nineteenth century agricultural outbuildings. The bank barn is a wooden structure with a stone foundation. It is currently used as a cattle barn although some of the wooden boards are missing. A round date stone, surrounded by brick headers, is set into the west wall of the barn. It bears an 1816 date. Two small fieldstone buildings stand on the property near the main house. They appear to be unused; both have windows missing. One of these structures may have been used as a hay barn for it has a narrower door over the main entrance door. Both have corrugated metal roofs. Another wood frame outbuilding with a stone foundation stands south of the bank barn. All of these outbuildings appear to date from the early to mid-nineteenth century.

The property also contains several modern buildings. One of these is a cinderblock barn with a standing seam metal roof. Other cinderblock buildings on the property are used for storage. Despite the modern intrusions, the farmstead retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The fields surrounding the Miller farm were those over which the Federal Sixth Corps originally attacked the Confederate soldiers defending the Mountain Church Road in the Battle of Crampton's Gap. Civil War Engineers' maps drawn in 1862 show farms and buildings in the same area as the Miller farm. It would appear from the date stone in the foundation of the bank barn that the barn was standing at the time of the battle. The house and the smaller fieldstone buildings on the property appear to date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

The South Mountain Battlefields were proposed for National Historic Landmark status, but have not as yet been approved. Their Maryland Historical Trust Inventory numbers are F-4-17-A, F-4-17-B, and F-4-17-C.

8. Significance

Survey No. F-2-88

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

Specific dates _____ **Builder/Architect** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

This property was evaluated under National Register Criteria A and C. Although the precise role that this farmstead played in the battle that took place on September 14, 1862, is unknown, it is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War military engagements at South Mountain. Further research may indicate its significance under the Maryland State Historical Trust rubric Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870, for its association with the development of agriculture in Western Maryland. The farmstead retains enough architectural integrity to be potentially eligible for listing under Criterion C as a good example of a small family farmstead of the mid-nineteenth century. It may also retain archaeological resources and be eligible for listing under Criterion D for its association with the Civil War battle of Crampton's Gap.

1730-1776

Frederick County, Maryland, lies within the physiographic province known as the Piedmont Plateau in the northwestern part of the state. The southern boundary is formed by the Potomac River. Washington County and the South Mountain Ridge form the western boundary. Carroll and Montgomery Counties lie to the east. Two small mountain ridges, the South Mountain and the Catoctin Mountain run through the county on a north-south line.

The area that would become Frederick County was first officially opened for settlement in 1730, although by that time, there were a few scattered settlers on the eastern edge of the Piedmont Plateau. Lord Baltimore encouraged settlement in the area by offering families 200 free acres with no quitrents due for three years. The earliest settlers came from York County, Pennsylvania, and from Montgomery County to the southeast. By 1730, a settlement had been established in present-day Urbana. The earliest land grants were given to these English settlers who reached the area by way of the Potomac River and Rock Creek.

Other settlements in the county consisted of Germans and people of German descent who arrived from York County, Pennsylvania. They arrived by way of the Monocacy Road and the Monocacy River valley. By 1740, permanent occupation of the Monocacy Valley had occurred. Fredericktown was laid out in 1745, and quickly became the center of commerce, trade, and marketing as well as a political focus of the region.

Frederick County was established in 1748. At the time of its creation, the county consisted of all the Maryland territory west of Baltimore and Prince George's Counties. In 1776, Washington and Montgomery Counties were carved out of this vast territory. The population, by the time of the American Revolution, consisted of Scots-Irish, Germans, and English. The major occupation was farming, but the different groups had different attitudes toward farming. The Germans owned small farms while the English cultivated large tracts of land with the aid of slave labor. The large number of Germans in the county meant that ties to England were less strong and support for the Revolution was overwhelming.

1776-1860

The period after the American Revolution saw greater growth in both population and transportation. Internal improvements became a major issue in the years following the war. The Potomac River was made a public highway and efforts were made to bypass the various falls along the river. Before 1797, boats could go upstream as far as Great Falls. A canal was built around the falls to solve that problem.

Early in the 19th century, the focus on internal transportation improvements shifted from water to land. In 1804, a road was built between Frederick and Baltimore. Following construction of this road, intense effort was put forth to build turnpikes everywhere. In 1828, construction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was begun. The first train reached Frederick in 1831 and by 1832, the railroad's terminus was at Point of Rocks. Initially the railroad shipped only freight, first coal, then grain.

Manufacturing industries grew during the first half of the nineteenth century. Many small factories operated around Fredericktown, including grist mills, tanneries, distilleries, iron works, and glass works. The iron industry was also important at this time. Arms and munitions had been manufactured during the Revolution. Several powder mills were established along the Monocacy River. The most prominent iron furnace was that known as the Catocin Furnace, which was established in the late eighteenth century.

By 1850, extractive industries had become important. Iron and copper mining was carried out around Libertytown as early as 1763. In 1837, copper was discovered near New Market, followed by asbestos near Point of Rocks, and slate near Ijamsville.

Agriculture in Frederick County centered around the production of grains and cereals. Frederick County was the largest producer of wheat in the country by 1790. A subsidiary industry in the county was distilling. The cost of shipping corn to market in its unprocessed state was too high when compared to the comparable cost of shipping whiskey. In 1860, Frederick was first in the state for producing of wheat, corn, rye, butter, and milk cows.

Population in the county continued to grow steadily, dropping only once between 1830 and 1840, when Carroll County was formed. Towns grew primarily along transportation routes, where a system of taverns every few miles promoted settlement.

1860-1930

The Civil War briefly affected many aspects of life in Frederick County, and specifically in the area around South Mountain. The battles of South Mountain came about after General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia crossed the Potomac River on September 4, 1862, in preparation to invade the North. Lee had certain problems, however, in that the Union forces were encamped at Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg, threatening to disrupt his supply and communication lines. Lee gambled, temporarily dividing his forces, and sending part of his army to eliminate the federal garrison at Harpers Ferry. In the meantime, General George B. McClelland's Army of the Potomac was moving toward Frederick where Lee's forces stood poised for the Northern invasion. The Northern Army used former Confederate encampments, often only a day or two behind the Confederates. This practice would prove to be important in the days ahead.

It was at one of these former Confederate encampments that Union soldiers discovered three cigars wrapped in a piece of paper. When they examined the paper, they found that it was Lee's campaign plan, Special Order 191. The paper was taken immediately to General McClelland, who devised a plan in response to cut Lee's forces in two and to defeat the Confederate Army. A successful strike at Crampton's Gap would relieve the Union Army at Harpers Ferry and isolate and entrap half of Lee's army in Pleasant Valley where the Union forces could perhaps end the war.

Although Union troops greatly outnumbered the Confederates at Crampton's Gap, McClelland and his subordinate, Major General William B. Franklin, delayed the strike, fearing that it was their forces who were outnumbered. When they finally advanced at 3 p.m. on September 14, 1862, the 500 Confederate soldiers who had been left to defend Pleasant Valley took refuge behind the stone wall along Mountain Church Road. There they valiantly held off defeat for three hours. Outnumbered twenty-four to one, the Southern forces could not hold out forever. Eventually they were forced to retreat. Franklin's troops followed, capturing 400 men and 700 weapons.

Franklin declined to follow up on his initial success, still fearing that he was outmanned. He had taken Crampton's Gap and ended the fighting there, but he did not destroy the Confederate Army nor relieve Harpers Ferry which surrendered on the morning of September 15, 1862.

Despite the fierce fighting, little permanent change occurred to the agrarian nature of the South Mountain community or to Frederick County. Between 1860 and 1930, the county continued its steady growth. Completion of the Western Maryland Railroad in 1877 allowed for the development of some new towns such as Thurmont, but did not significantly change the pattern of settlement in the county.

Manufacturing in the county declined relative to that of Baltimore City. Agriculture remained an important economic activity. Indeed, the percentage of the state's grain production held by Frederick County never dropped below ten percent. After 1880, the size of farms remained steady, ranging between 95.5 and 105.5 acres. The agrarian nature of the county remained throughout the 1930s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-2-88

Wesler, Kit W., et al. The Maryland Department of Transportation (M/DOT) Archaeological Resources Survey, Vol. 3: Piedmont. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series, Number 7, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD, 1981.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 151.5

Quadrangle name Keedysville

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached map

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 Alice C. Crampton, Senior Historian

organization Engineering-Science, Inc.

date June 3, 1994

street & number 10521 Rosehaven Street

telephone (703) 218-1093

city or town Fairfax

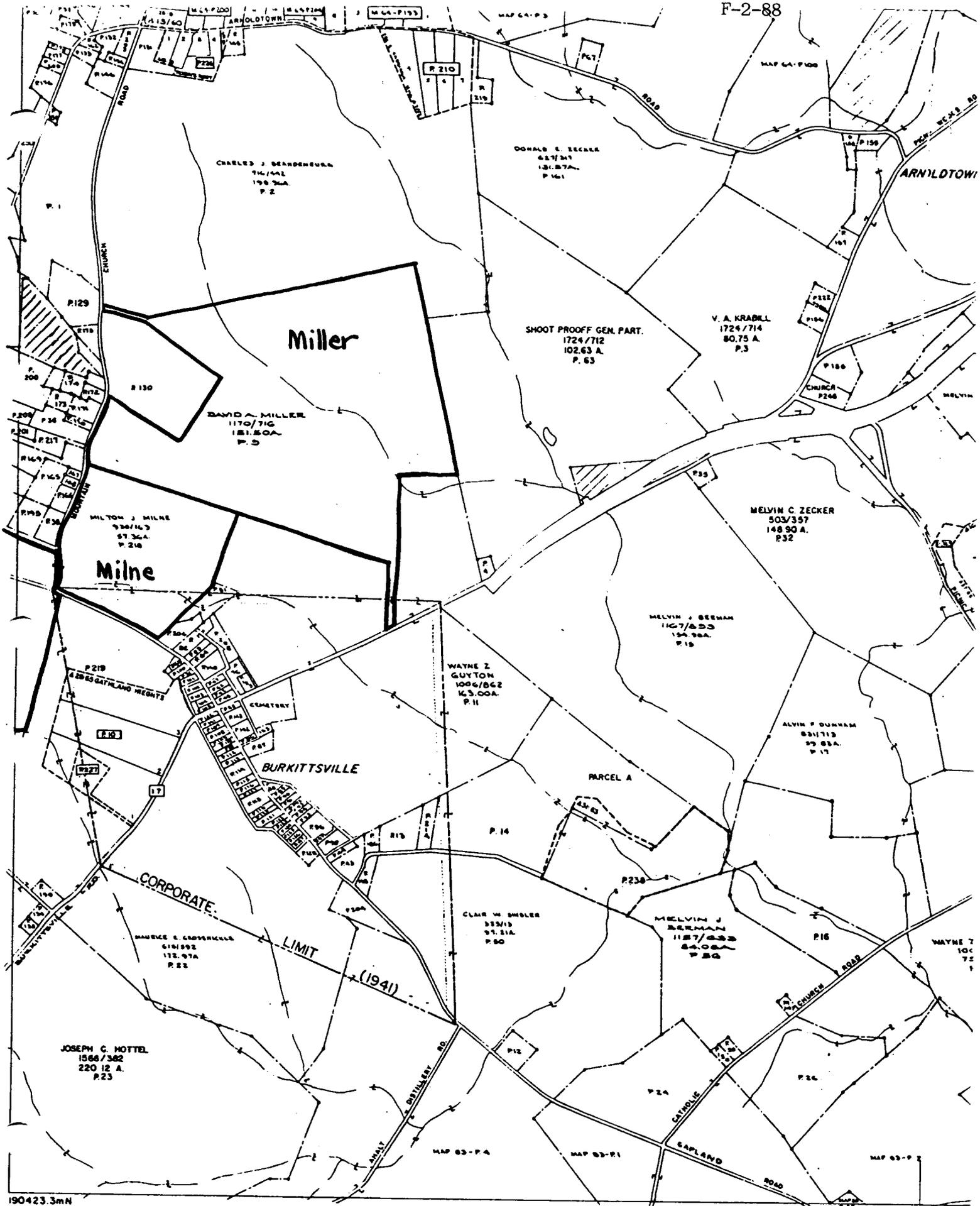
state Virginia 22030

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



190423.3mN
345162.1mE

BASE MAP CONSTRUCTED 6-1-72

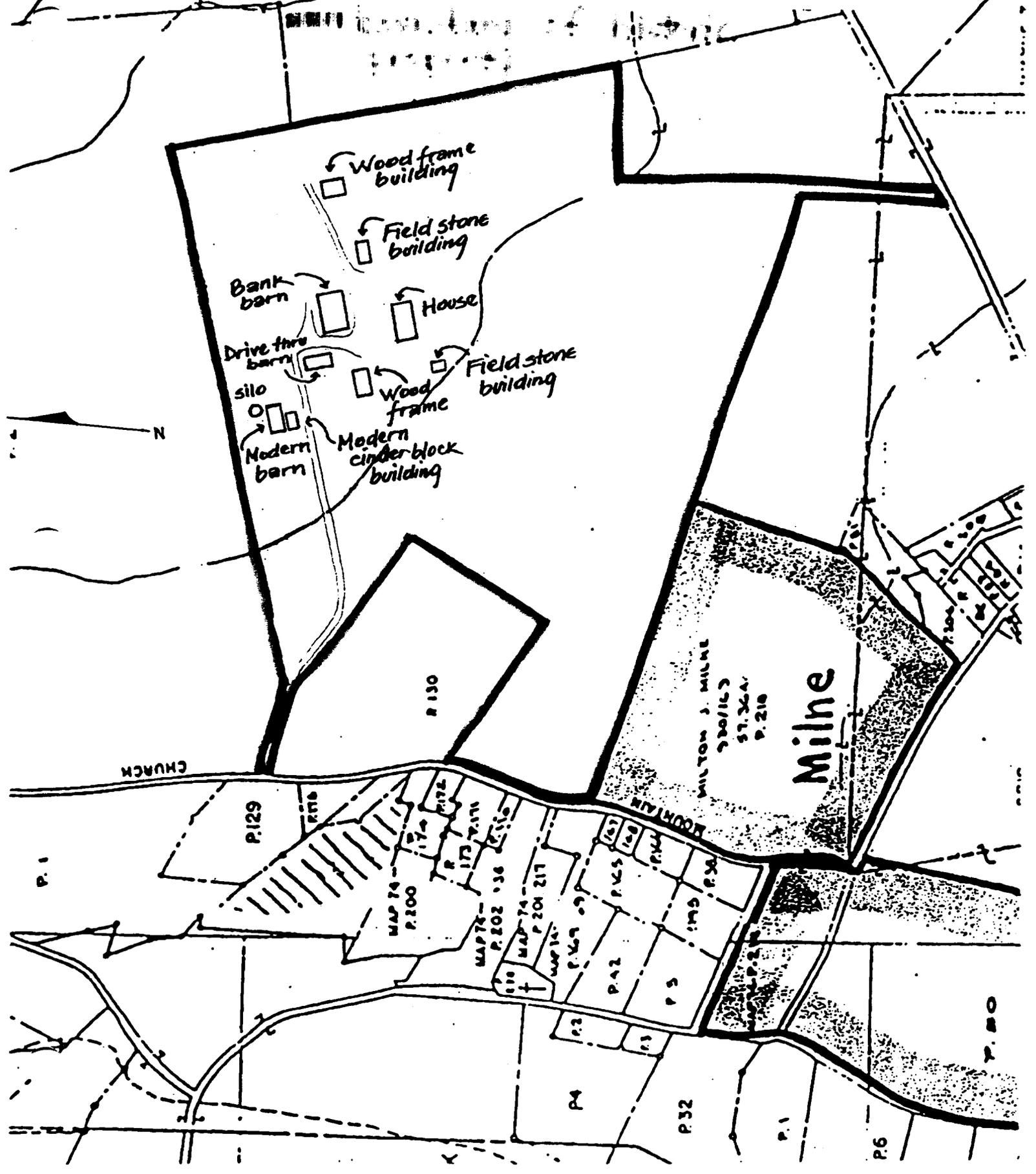
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PLANNED BY 10 AUG 1958

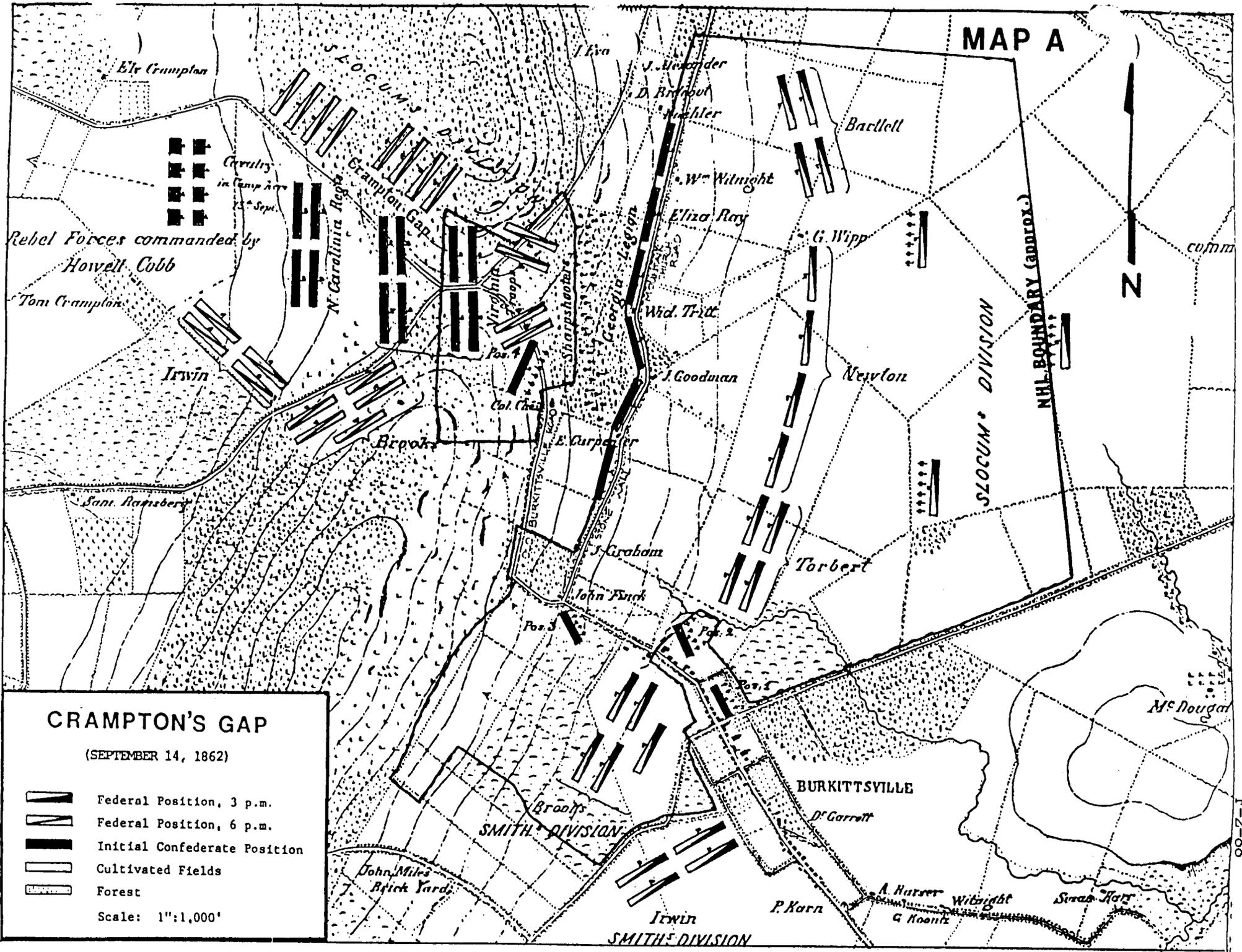
COPYRIGHT - MAP DIVISION - 1967
MD DEPT OF ASSESS & TAX

DEP

DAVID & NORMA MILLER PROPERTY USGS: KEEDYSVILLE, MD.-W.VA.

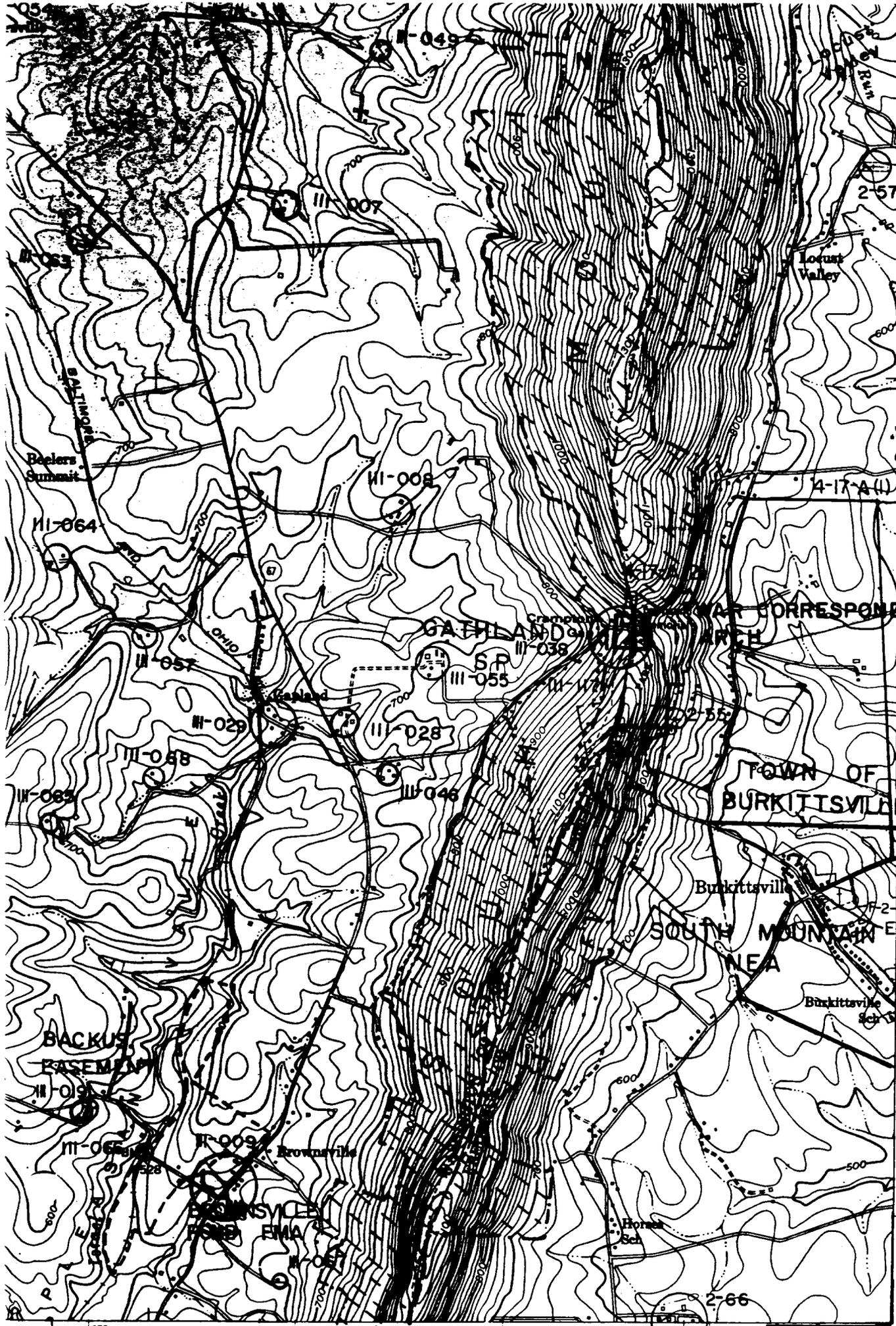


MAP A



Source: Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 27

F-2-88



4367

25'

4366

WAR CORRESPONDENTS

4364

570 000 FEET (MD.)

7-2-0E

4363

4362000m N.

39°22'30"



12-2-54

For 1/2 hr. + 1/2 hr. each

1/2



F-2-88

Miller 1

Forest / Miller Farmstead = SMI: 4

Panoramic view of Miller Farm
and road leading to the complex.

Alice C. Crampton
Engineering - Science, Inc
June 3, 1994



F-2-88

Forest/Miller Farmstead = Miller 3
= 11:6

Structure to the west of the bank
barn on the Miller farm.

Alice C. Crampton
Engineering - Science, Inc.

June 3, 1994



F-2-88

Miller 4
Forest/Miller Farms, ea. (= S. 11:7)

North elevation of the Miller
farmhouse.

Alice C. Crampton
Engineering - Science, Inc.
June 3, 1914



F-2-98

Forest / Miller Farmstead ^{Miller 5}
= S111:8

Stone structure by the courtyard
northwest of the Miller house.

Alice C. Crampton
Engineering - Science, Inc.

June 3, 1994



F-2-88

Forest/ Miller Farmstead Miller 10

=SM1110

West elevation of stone structure
by courtyard northeast of
Miller house.

Alice C. Crampton

Engineering-Science, Inc.

June 3, 1994



F-2-98

Miller 9

Forest/Miller Farmstead = SMI: 11

North & west elevation of stone
structure by courtyard northeast
of Miller house.

Alice C. Crampton
Engineering-Science, Inc.

June 3, 1994



F-2-88

Forest/ Miller Farmstead

Miller 12

= SMI:12

Frame structure with stone
foundation south of bank
Cattle barn.

Alice C. Crampton

Engineering - Science, Inc.

June 3, 1994



F-2-88

Miller 6

Forest / Miller Farmstead = 2001:14

West and South elevation
of bank cattle barn,

Alice C. Crampton
Engineering - Science, Inc.
June, 1994



F-2-88

Miller 7

Forstl Miller Farmstead = SMI:15

Date Stone with date of 1816 in
west wall of bank cattle barn.

Alice C. Crampton
Engineering Science, Inc.

June 3, 1994



F-2-88

Forestry Miller Farmstead

Miller 8

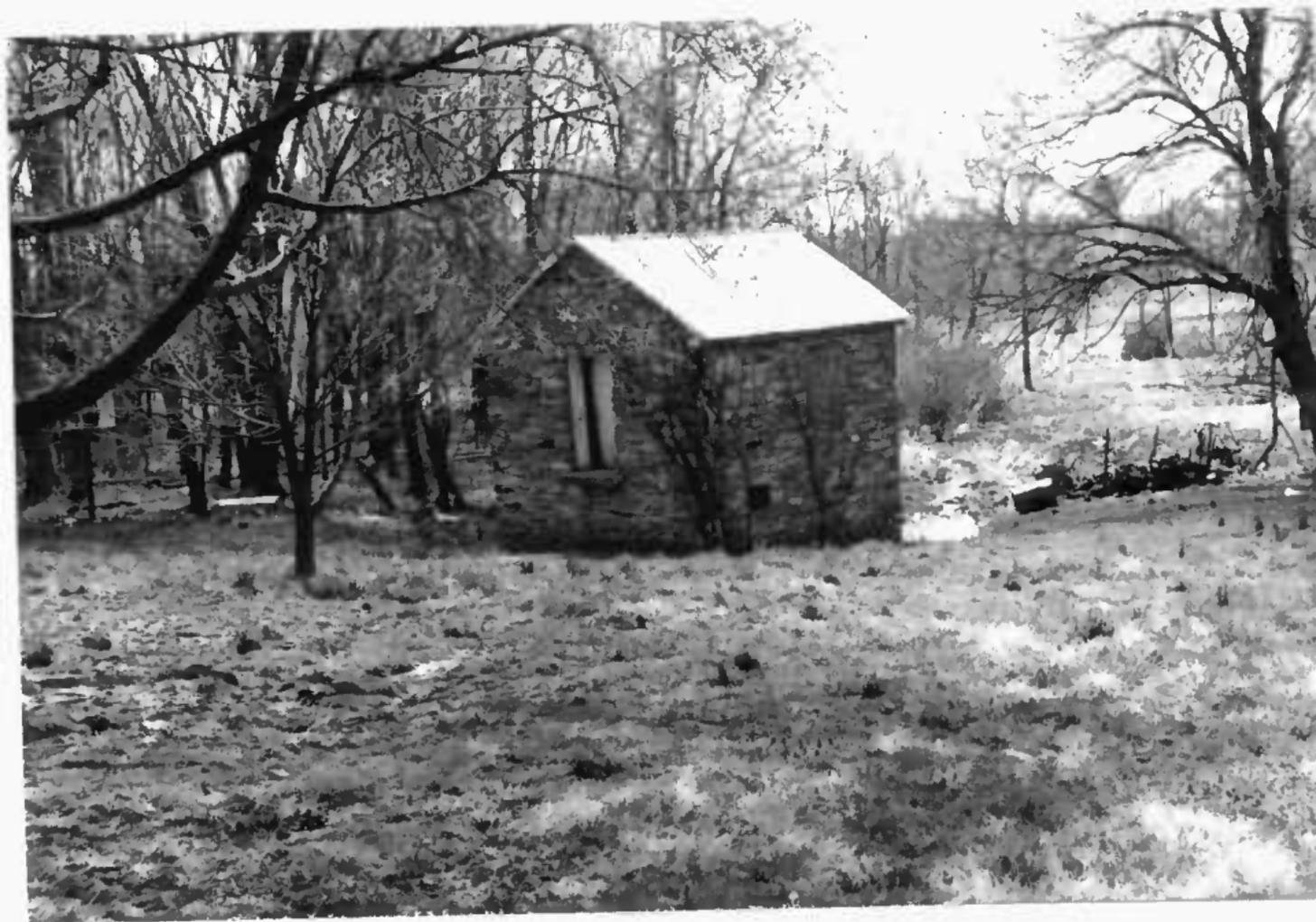
= SMI:16

East and south elevations of milk
barn with silo.

Alice C. Crampton

Engineering Science, Inc.

June 3, 1994



F-2-88

Forest of Miller Farmstead Miller II
= SM 11:18

North and west elevation of second
stone structure south west of
Miller house.

Alice C. Crampton
Engineering - Science, Inc.

June 3, 1994



F-2-88

Miller 2

Forest / Miller Farmstead = SMI:22

Panoramic view of structures
around courtyard of Miller Farm.

Alice C Crampton

Engineering - Science, Inc.

June 3, 1994