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

Property/District Name: Charles Hendry Farm Survey Number: F-7-137

Project: Villages of Urbana Agency: F/COE

Site visit by MHT Staff: __ no __x yes Name L. Bowlin Date 8/11/98

Eligibility recommended __X__ Eligibility **not** recommended ____

Criteria: __A __B _X_C __D Considerations: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G __None

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

These mid-nineteenth century dwelling and twentieth century farm buildings are located on the north side of Figerboard Road, Urbana. Of the six buildings, only the house was determined eligible for the National Register. The integrity of this vernacular frame t-shaped dwelling has been maintained on the exterior and interior. The Hendry building embodies distinctive characteristics of vernacular architecture from the mid nineteenth century Piedmont. The integrity of the five agricultural buildings has not been maintained.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MD Inventory Form and report: Architectural Investigations of Proposed Villages of Urbana, PUD, Frederick County, Maryland

Prepared by: Geoffrey E. Melhuish, R.C. Goodwin & Associates

Lauren L. Bowlin — 2/19/99 (7/21/98)
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

B Kinty — 2/23/03
Reviewer, NR program — Date

Survey No. F-7-137_____

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)
__X__ 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
__X__ Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
__X__ 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 Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: ___building_____
Historic Environment: ____rural_____
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): __domestic, single dwelling
_____
_____

Known Design Source: _____

F-7-137
Charles Hendry Farm
ca. 1850
Urbana Vicinity, Frederick County
Private

CAPSULE SUMMARY

The Charles Hendry Farm (F-7-137) encompasses a 64-acre tract located in Urbana, Frederick County, Maryland. Located on the north side of Fingerboard Road, the property is surrounded by agricultural land. Six structures comprise the farm complex. These structures were built during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and include a two-story, wood-frame dwelling constructed ca. 1850, a concrete-block dairy barn and creamery constructed ca. 1930, a wood-frame corncrib constructed ca. 1900, a wood-frame shed constructed ca. 1900, and two structural clay tile silos constructed ca. 1930.

The nineteenth century dwelling is an example of vernacular architecture that adopts functional designs enlivened with minimal ornamentation, and is characterized by a symmetrical two-story block. The dwelling possesses the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The agricultural buildings of the complex have not retained their integrity and are in poor to deteriorated condition. The agricultural buildings do not possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Survey No. F-7-137

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Charles Hendry Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 9620 Fingerboard Road ___ not for publication

city, town Urbana ___ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	X agriculture	___ museum
X 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	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

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

name Route 80 Limited Partnership

street & number 24024 Frederick Road telephone no.:

city, town Clarksburg state and zip code Maryland, 20871

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1446

street & number 100 West Patrick St. folio 70

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-7-137

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

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Significance

Survey No. F-7-137

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	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: X 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 CONTINUATION SHEETS

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-7-137

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .25

Quadrangle name Urbana

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

Acreage associated with the house lot.

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/Assistant Project Manager

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

street & number 241 E. 4th St., Suite 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 Hendry Farm is a 64-acre tract located at 9620 Fingerboard Road in Urbana, Frederick County, Maryland. The property is surrounded by agricultural land. The Charles Hendry Farm is accessed by a gravel driveway that leads from Fingerboard Road. Six structures comprise the farm complex. These structures were built during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and include a two-story, wood-frame dwelling constructed ca. 1850 (H-1), a concrete-block dairy barn and creamery constructed ca. 1930 (H-2), a wood-frame corncrib constructed ca. 1900 (H-3), a wood-frame shed constructed ca. 1900 (H-4), and two, structural clay tile silos constructed ca. 1930 (H-5 and H-6).

Charles Hendry Farmhouse (H-1) ca. 1850

The Charles Hendry Farmhouse is a large, two-story, wood-frame dwelling built on a fieldstone foundation. The principal core, constructed ca. 1850, is five bays wide and four bays deep and adopts a T-shape plan. Late nineteenth century alterations to the dwelling, including architectural details and the porch, are evident. The main block of the house is oriented to the south. The rear ell is connected to the north wall of the main block and extends north. The rear ell is four bays wide and one room deep. The building incorporates a gable roof over the main block with an intersecting gable roof over the rear ell.

The principal entrance includes a four paneled door enframed by a simple beaded surround and multi-light transom. The eave line of the front and rear elevations of the main block is marked by a simple wood cornice. The two-light-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are original to the structure and are aligned symmetrically. Paired brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the interior of the main block on both the north and south roof planes. Small attic windows are located at the gable end near the roof peak.

A one-story porch spans the primary elevation of the main block. This porch is not original to the building. The hipped roof of the porch is clad in standing-seam metal and is supported by six decorative turned columns. The columns sit on a poured concrete foundation.

The two-story, four bay rear ell extends from the north wall of the main block. This addition is wood-frame construction sheathed in wood clapboards. An interior-end chimney rises from the north elevation. A two-story porch spans the west elevation of the rear ell; this is a characteristic feature of nineteenth-century farmhouses in the Maryland Piedmont. The porch is incorporated under the principal roof of the rear ell and is supported by plain boxed columns on the first and second floors.

Interior access to the Charles Hendry Farm was denied by the property owner.

Dairy Barn (H-2) ca. 1930

The dairy barn is located in the northwest portion of the building complex. It is a two-story, three-by-thirteen-bay building occupying a rectangular plan. The front elevation is symmetrical and divided into three bays; the side elevation include six bays of two-over-two, metal sash window units flanking a single wooden door. Concrete-block walls rise from a poured

concrete slab foundation to terminate in a gambrel roof. The gambrel roof is sheathed with standing seam metal panels; the gambrel ends are clad with horizontal boards.

Primary entry is gained through the east gambrel-end elevation. The primary entrance incorporates double wooden track doors. An aisle extends down the center axis of the barn. Metal milking stalls are situated on either side of the aisle down the length of the building. Mechanical milking units were not present during the survey. The structure is in fair condition.

A rectangular plan, one-story, concrete-block storage shed extends from the west elevation of the barn. The shed is sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with standing metal seam panels.

A rectangular plan, one-story creamery is located south of the barn. Concrete-block walls rise from a poured concrete pad foundation and terminate in a gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal panels. The roof extends beyond the creamery's north gable end and forms a breezeway connected to the dairy barn.

There are three entries on the north elevation that incorporate single wood doors. Metal sash windows are incorporated within the east and south elevations. All windows and doors incorporate wooden lintels.

The interior of the creamery is divided into three bays. This building is in fair condition.

A circular silo (H-5) is located at the north elevation of the barn. This structural clay tile silo lacks a roof and is in fair condition. A second circular silo (H-6) also is located southwest of the dairy barn; this structure is in deteriorated condition.

Corncrib (H-3) ca. 1900

A wood-frame corncrib is located west of the dwelling. This one-story three bay structure terminates in a side gable roof sheathed with metal standing seam. The exterior of the corncrib is sheathed with vertical wood siding. A one-story, four bay by one bay shed roof addition is located on the south elevation. The building fabric of this structure is deteriorating, much of the west elevation is no longer extant and erosion is undermining the roof supports in both cribs.

Wood-Frame Shed (H-4) ca. 1900

A wood-frame shed is located south northwest of the principal dwelling. This shed is a rectangular plan, one-story, one-bay structure that terminates in a front gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Vertical board siding clad the buildings's frame. The building fabric of this structure is deteriorating; wall cladding is shearing from the building frame, and holes are developing within the shed's metal roof.

Summary

The Charles Hendry Farm is a 61-acre tract encompassing agricultural fields and a building complex. A dwelling, dairy barn, corn crib, a wood shed, and two silos define the farm's building complex. Archival investigations revealed that the farm complex was established during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The farm complex was evaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60)*. Archival and field investigations revealed that the farm structures are associated with the Agricultural/Industrial Transition period (1815-1870) and the Industrial/Urban Dominance period (1870-1930), as defined in the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Maryland Historical Trust 1986).

The nineteenth century dwelling within the farm complex is an example of vernacular architecture, that adopts functional designs enlivened with minimal ornamentation. It appears to possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The agricultural buildings within the farm complex represent the distinctive functional characteristics of mid-twentieth century dairy construction; however, they do not represent the work of a master nor are they of high artistic value (Criterion C).

Land Tenure History

The approximately 61-acre property owned by the Route 80 Limited Partnership originally was part of three land patents, including "Joseph's Advance," granted to Joseph Waters on April 10, 1752; "Resurvey on Daniels Small Tract," granted to John Worthington Jr on September 18, 1770; and "Slip in Easy," surveyed for William Duvall on July 5, 1769.

It is unclear in the Frederick County Land Records when Charles Hendry acquired the property. Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County* identifies a C. Hendry as the occupant of this property, and C. Hendry is identified in the 1850 Census of Frederick County as Charles Hendry.

Charles Hendry was born in Virginia in 1793. He worked in mercantile establishments and the stove business in Ohio before settling down in Frederick County, Maryland, where he married Elinor Burgee, the only child of Singleton Burgee (Williams 1979:1286).

Hendry died in 1867, at the age of seventy-four years. In 1888, Martha C. Addison, daughter of Charles and Elinor Hendry, acquired the property. Martha retained ownership until her death in 1923 (Frederick County Deeds C.H.B. 1:396). At this time, the property was bequeathed to her three children, Frank K. Addison, Maggie Addison, and Martha H. Addison (Frederick County Deeds C.H.B. 1:396). In 1947, the property was purchased by Charles T. and Carrie M. Brandeburg (Frederick County Deeds 460:591).

Charles and Carrie Brandeburg were the first of five short term owners of the property between 1947 and 1977. In 1977, the property was purchased by Urbana Limited Partnership and transferred to the Route 80 Limited Partnership in 1987 (Frederick County Deeds 1446:70). Tenants currently occupy the farmstead.

Historic Context - Agriculture

The agricultural history of Frederick County is documented through successive phases of crop and commodity specialization. During the eighteenth century, Frederick County was settled by English and Germans. 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, while 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.

A demand for better roads, common before the C&O and B&O improvements, 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 in the 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 county-wide (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. Lake's *Atlas of Frederick County* indicates that in 1873 most of the fertile land east of the Monocacy was open farmland. Wheat and corn continued to be significant crops. By the early twentieth century, more corn was grown than wheat, 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 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).

The county experienced the effects of stagnation at the beginning of the twentieth century. Increased mechanization replaced manual labor and reduced the number of jobs (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:63). In addition, the number of industries operating in the county dropped as conglomerates became more common (Wesler et al. 1981:144). As a result, many people moved to nearby cities in search of work. This problem increased after World War I, as those forced out of farming also sought work.

As a result of 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 at 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 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 in which to live.

Historic Context - Architecture

The vernacular tradition of the Piedmont region reflects the architectural influence from two primary areas -- the Mid-Atlantic and Tidewater, each of which had district architectural folk traditions. The Pennsylvania Germans introduced log and stone construction, massed house plans around a central chimney, and banked construction. English folk housing traditions introduced to the county by tidewater settlers also were influential on the architectural development of the region. The tidewater influences of the English are seen in timber framed houses with linear plans, end chimneys, and symmetrical facades. Hall-and-Parlor and I-House forms reflect this influence.

Frederick County's early land use patterns focused on the development of small family farmsteads rather than to plantations. This pattern was influenced by the topography of the area, and the absence of an extensive transportation network. Farmhouses and buildings demonstrated this development through their architectural forms. 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 a five bay facade, 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.

Agricultural outbuildings within farm complexes in Frederick County commonly represent the early nineteenth century development of the farm and transition from wheat to dairy production in the early twentieth century. Built resources commonly representing the earlier phase of Frederick agriculture are bank barns and corn cribs. The bank barn reflects the Germanic construction tradition. It's 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. Also typical of area bank barns is an earthen access ramp and heavy timber framing.

The twentieth century agricultural buildings reflect increased agricultural specialization as well as the importance of machinery, sanitation, and government regulation in food production and processing. Character defining structures of twentieth century agricultural complexes include the dairy barn and creamery.

Sanitation was the primary consideration in the construction of the dairy barn and creamery. Impermeable, permanent materials were used for construction because they were thought to be less conducive to bacterial growth, and because they were easier to clean.

Emphasis was placed upon minimizing the number of shelves and sharp corners, where dirt and dust could collect. Instead, rounded plane intersection were recommended to facilitate cleaning.

The barn plan also emphasized sanitation. A central aisle extended the length of these buildings. To either side of the aisle were stalls. The feed trough and an access passage were located between the row of stalls and exterior walls. The building floor sloped gently towards the center aisle, allowing the farmer to clean cattle effluent from the stalls with high pressure hoses. Within the central aisle, effluent could then be shoveled into carts, and non-shoveled residue hosed out of the building (Harvey and Hill 1936:96-105, 134-138).

Cow stalls were formed from metal tubing. While housing two cows per stall was not unusual historically, the "modern" farmer was encouraged to separate cattle to prevent the spread of disease and accidents due to jostling. Rounded tubing was recommended for sanitary reasons. The feed trough was constructed of concrete, and incorporated rounded lips to prevent loose food from collecting in crevices and rotting. Partitions within the trough prevented sick cattle from inadvertently contaminating others. The barn interior was designed for maximum control of the environment and the cattle within it (Harvey and Hill 1936:103-107).

Two functions were housed within the dairy barn, milk storage and equipment washing. In the milk room, milk was weighed and poured into a cooling tub. The milk remained in the cooling tub until it was delivered to the local dairy for processing. The concrete floor of the milk room funneled gently to a drain. It was recommended that the milk room floor and walls be hosed twice daily to prevent spilled milk from accumulating and attracting flies (Harvey and Hill 1936:150-157).

Within the washing room, the various utensils of the milking process were cleaned. Galvanized iron washtubs were recommended, one with hot water for cleansing, and one with cold water for rinsing. Also recommended was a copper steam delivery system to ensure utensil sterilization. After washing, the utensils were to be placed on steel drying racks. Again emphasis placed upon the creamery design and construction materials was sterility. All elements of the building were designed to facilitate cleanliness within the milk production system (Harvey and Hill 1936: 152, 156-157). Though modernization over time and deterioration have altered the Charles Hendry dairy barn and creamery, it is apparent that these structures were constructed to adhere with the standards of sterility promoted during the 1920s and 1930s.

Conclusion

The Charles Hendry Farm is an example of a typical a nineteenth and early twentieth century Frederick County farm complex. The nineteenth century dwelling is an example of vernacular architecture that adopts functional designs enlivened with minimal ornamentation; it appears to possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The agricultural buildings within the farm complex have been altered and are in poor condition. They do not represent the work of a master nor are they of high artistic value (Criterion C). Modifications to the dairy barn made over time have abrogated that structure's integrity of materials and workmanship. Deterioration of the dairy structures has abrogated those structures' integrity of workmanship. Deterioration through abandonment of all the agricultural structures within the complex also has compromised the integrity of feeling and association.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization:
Piedmont

Chronological/Development Periods:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870
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

Block, Victor and Tom
1987 *The Pelican Guide to Maryland.* Pelican Publishing Company, Gretna, Louisiana.

Frederick County Deeds
Liber 1446:70
Liber 460:591
Liber C.H.B. 1:396

Grisby, Earl S. and Harold Hoffsommer
1949 *Rural Social Organization in Frederick County, Maryland.* University of Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park.

Harvey, William Clunie, M.D., D.P.H., M.R. San. I., and Harry Hill, M.R. San. I., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.
1936 *Milk: Production and Control.* H.K. Lewis & Co. Ltd., London.

Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh and John Philip Dern
1978 *Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County Maryland.* Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, CA.

Jones, Carleton
1974 At the Crossroads. In *Maryland Banking Quarterly*:10-14. Published by the Maryland Banking Association, Baltimore.

Lake, D. J.
1873 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland: From Actual Surveys.* C.O. Titus and Company, Philadelphia.

Lee, Carol
1982 *Legacy of the Land: 250 Years of Agriculture in Carroll County Maryland.* The Carroll County Commissioners, Westminster, MD.

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

Miller, Charles W.
1886 A Brief History of Frederick County. In *General Directory of Frederick City and a Business Directory of Frederick County.* W.T. Delaplane and Co., Frederick.

Scharf, Thomas J
1882 *History of Western Maryland.* Reprint 1968. Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore.

Schwartz, Ernest Thomas
n.d. *Urbana: Where Two Roads Meet.* On file. C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick.

Tracey, Grace L. and John P. Dern
1987 *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore.

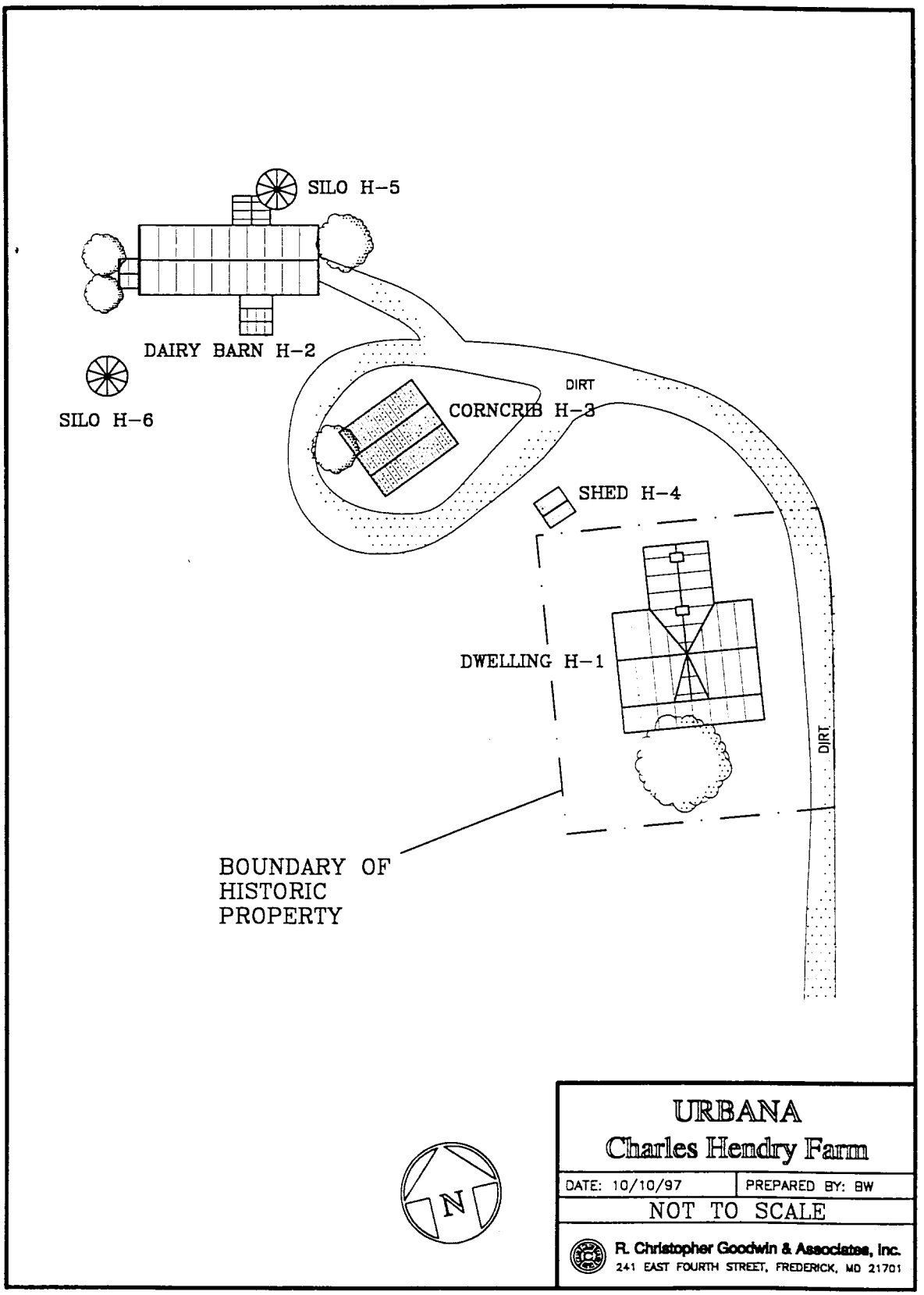
Wesler, Kit W., Gordon J. Fine, Dennis J. Pogue, Patricia J. Sternheimer, Aileen F. Button, E. Glyn Furgurson, and Alvin H. Luckenbach
1981 *Maryland Department of Transportation Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume I: Eastern Shore.* Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series 5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis.

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

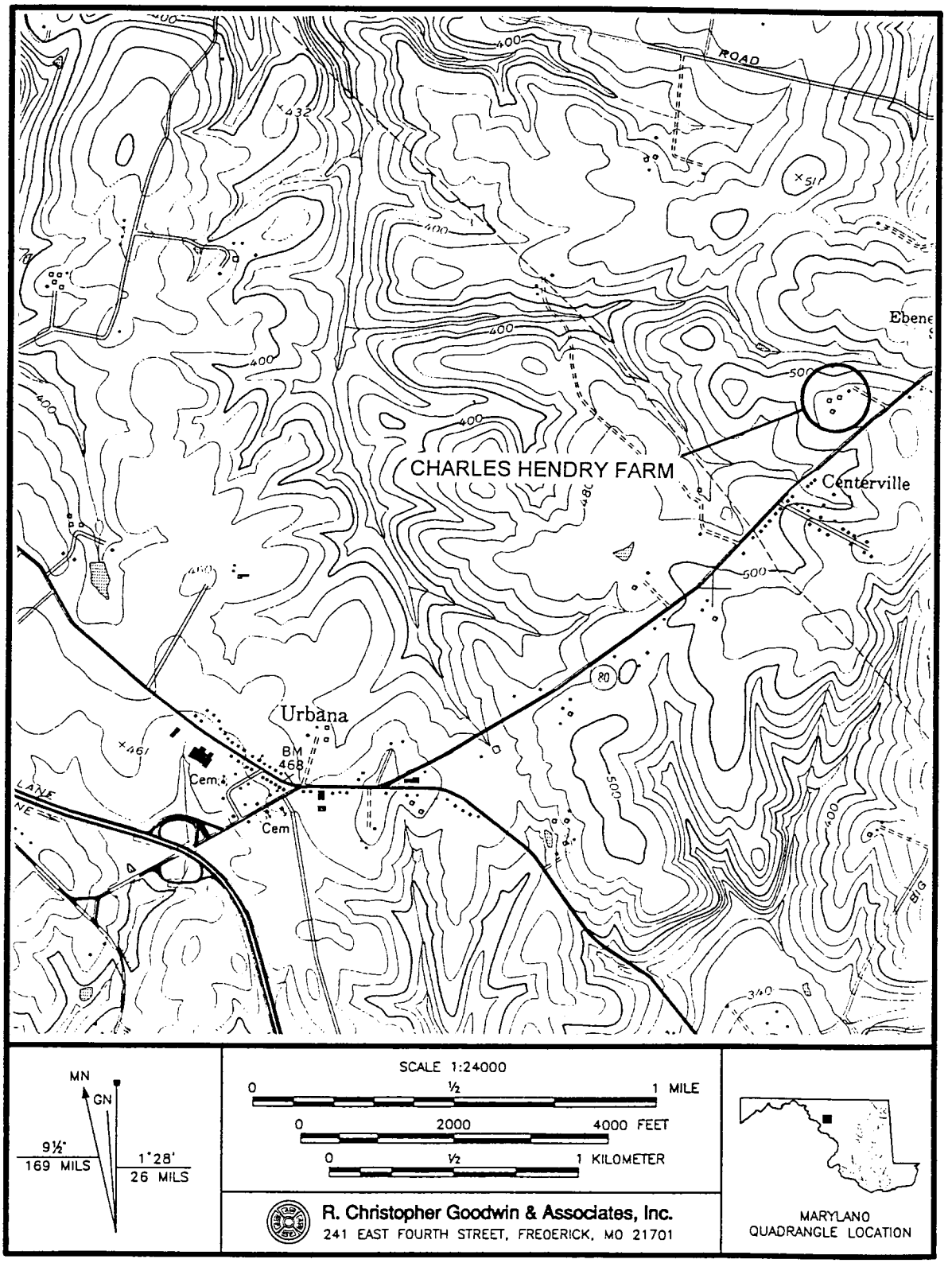
Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey
1967 History of Frederick County Maryland. Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore. Originally published in 1910.

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

F-7-137
Charles Hendry Farm
Frederick County
Resource Sketch Map



F-7-137
Charles Hendry Farm
Frederick County
USGS Urbana Quadrangle Map



INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

F-7-137
Charles Hendry Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Geoffrey E. Melhuish
June 1997
Maryland SHPO

1 of 8 View north, front and side elevations of Charles Hendry Farmhouse

2 of 8 View southeast, rear and side elevations of Charles Hendry Farmhouse

3 of 8 View east, dairy barn (H-2)

4 of 8 View southwest, dairy barn (H-2)

5 of 8 View west, interior of dairy barn (H-2)

6 of 8 View north, wood-frame corn crib (H-3)

7 of 8 View southeast, wood-frame corn crib (H-3)

8 of 8 View east, wood-frame shed (H-4)

CHARLES HENRY FARM F-7-137
FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND
GEOFFREY E. MELLHUSH
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW NORTH PRINCIPAL AND SIDE ELEVATIONS
PHOTO 1 OF 8

CHARLES HENDRICKS HOUSE F-7-137
FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND
GEOFFREY E. HELLMANN
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW SOUTHEAST REAR AND SIDE ELEVATION
PHOTO 2 OF 8

CLARKES HENDER FARM F-7-137
FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND
GEOFFREY E MELLUSH
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW EAST OF DAIRY BARN (H-2)
PHOTO 3 OF 8

CHARLES HENDRY FARM F-7-137
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
GEOFFREY E MELLUSH
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW SOUTHWEST OF DAIRY BARN AND SILO
PHOTO 4 OF 8

CHARLES HENDRY FARM F-7-137
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
GEOFFREY E MELLUSH
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW WEST, INTERIOR OF DAIRY BARN (H-1)
PHOTO 5 OF 8

CHARLES HENDRY FROM F-7-137
FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND
GEOFFREY E MELLNER
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW NORTH WOOD FRAME CORN CRIB (H. 3)
PHOTO 6 OF 8

GILDES HENDRY FARM F-7-137
FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND
GEOFFREY E MELLUSH
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW SOUTHEAST, WOOD FRAME CORN CRIB (H-3)
PHOTO 7 OF 8

CHARLES HENDRICK FARM F-7-137
FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND
GEOFFREY E MELLUSH
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW EAST, WOOD FRAME SHED (H-4)
PHOTO 8 OF 8