

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Spring Secured Inventory Number: F-2-123

Address: 2929 Sumantown Road City: Middletown Zip Code: 21701

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Middletown, MD (1953, pr 1979)

Owner: Frederick County Board of Commissioners Is the property being evaluated a district? ___yes

Tax Parcel Number: 14 Tax Map Number: 75 Tax Account ID Number: 428756

Project: Catoctin Creek Nature Park Agency: Frederick County Parks and Recreation

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

Is the property located within a historic district? ___yes no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___yes	Eligible district ___yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ___no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	

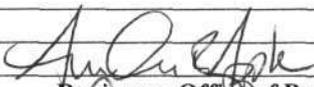
Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Catoctin Creek Park

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Property Description

Spring Secured is located approximately 1.5 mi southwest of Middletown in a rural portion of Frederick County. The 134-acre property is drained by Catoctin Creek and is accessed by a gravel driveway extending from Sumantown Road. The property comprises two stone buildings, the foundation of a barn, the foundations of four additional outbuildings, and a brick lined well.

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Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: _____	
	<u>10/6/09</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
	<u>10/6/09</u>
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

200903838

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Building Descriptions

Gable-roof Stone Building

This single-story, single cell uncoursed fieldstone building is oriented to the west and measures 15.2 ft by 17 ft. The gable-roof extends beyond the west face of the building, creating a small covered working area defined by a concrete slab. Continuous, hewn upper wall plates on the north and south elevations of the building extend beyond the wall face to support the overhang. Additional support is provided by two, modern treated lumber posts that rest atop the concrete slab.

The gable on the west elevation is frame and features a small access bay to the attic area of the building. Variations in the placement of stone on the west elevation indicate that a previous opening has been filled. The primary entrance to the building is located on the north elevation and is off-centered to the west. A wooden lintel is located above the entry; no door is present. A small square window is located left of the entry; another window is centered on the south elevation. The east elevation of the building has a shouldered exterior end chimney constructed primarily of stone. The portion of the chimney stack within the gable and projecting above the roofline is constructed of brick. Modern repairs using Portland cement mask the original mortar. The roof of the building is clad in corrugated metal, which covers earlier wooden shingles.

The interior of the building is one open room, with a dirt floor and partially parged walls. The north wall was constructed with a shelf at sill level and the eastern portion of the wall contains two timber projections that likely supported a shelf or cupboard. The firebox on the east wall has two hewn lintels; an area of stone above the fireplace appears to have been altered. The original fireplace lintel shows evidence of severe charring, which may have necessitated the placement of the second lintel and possibly the reconstruction of the chimney mass. Two paired iron brackets are located inside the firebox, indicating the use of twin fireplace cranes. Hewn lintels are located above the window openings on the north and south elevations. Nails located in the lintel above the north window and within the chimney breast are double struck. The south wall of the building has an opening east of the window slightly below sill level. A wooden shelf currently is located in the opening and projects into the interior. The function of this feature was not apparent. A 4" square wood framed penetration near the foundation level is located on the west elevation of the building. Above this opening is a 3" square wood plug or nailing block. Although archival research did not yield information indicating the historic use of the building, the overall size, covered work area, and remnants of equipment for fireplace cranes implies the building may have served as a wash house or kitchen.

Semi-subterranean Stone Building

This resource is located southwest of the gable-roof stone building. It has a rectangular footprint and a frame gable-roof. The building is approximately 13.6 ft by 24.3 ft and is partially collapsed. An entry to the building is located on the east elevation. The majority of the building is below grade, with the western portion approximately 12 ft deep. Although rather large in size for use by a rural farm, the overall form of the building indicates that it may have been used as an ice house. The interior space appears to have been divided into two sections, with a wood beam traveling north south. The beam has a lintel located on the east side, indicating the possible location of a door. The beam joins the south wall at a shallow projecting stone buttress; portions of the north wall of the building are collapsed. The floor of the space between the east wall and the dividing beam is stone lined. The remainder of the floor is obscured by loose. The roof of the building is clad in corrugated metal, which covers wood shingles.

Well

A brick lined well is located north of the gable-roof stone building. The well is filled with brick and stone rubble, but appears to be bell-shaped.

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Ruins

Four concrete outbuilding foundations are located south of the two stone resources along a farm road. Further south along the farm road is a large stone foundation measuring approximately 42.7 ft by 84.2 ft. A ramp on the northwest longitudinal portion of the foundation indicates that the resource may have served as a bank barn. The northwest stone wall is approximately 8 ft in height. The southwest edge of the ramp is lined with stone, whereas the northeast edge is constructed of poured concrete. Window openings on the northwest wall are evident on both sides of the ramp location. Bays are also evident on the southwest elevation of the stone foundation, which has partially collapsed.

Property History

The earliest located archival information on the property indicates that it originally was part of a 1795 patent known as More Ban Than Good, which contained 265 acres granted to William House (Maryland State Archives ICK 273). A portion of the property also was part of an 1840 parcel known as Spring Secured that contained 146 acres and was granted to William Jarboe (Land Records of Frederick County GGB 4/632).

In 1845, Michael McCartney, who served as trustee for William Jarboe, sold 142 ¼ acres of Spring Secured to Christian Smith for \$3,805.18 (Land Records of Frederick County HS 23/408). In 1851, Christian Smith and his wife Mary Ann Smith sold the acreage to Vincent Sanner for \$4,694.67 (Land Records of Frederick County WBT 13/115). Christian Smith is not listed in the 1850 US Federal Census of Agriculture in the Middletown Election District. Vincent Sanner is listed as the owner of 180 improved acres and 35 acres of unimproved land in Middletown. Archival research did not confirm whether Vincent was farming Spring Secured at this time. His Middletown farm was valued at \$6,000.00 in 1850 and he was producing wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, orchard products, and butter. In the 1850 US Federal Census of Population, Vincent Sanner is listed as a 55-year-old farmer in Middletown residing with his wife Susan, five children and a laborer (US Federal Census of Agriculture 1850; US Federal Census of Population 1850).

In October 1856, Vincent Sanner and his wife Susan sold 128 acres of Spring Secured to John Sanner for \$6,000.00 (Land Records of Frederick County ES 7/621). John Sanner does not appear in the 1860 US Federal Census of Population in Middletown. In 1866, John Sanner and his wife, Sarah Ann Sanner, sold the acreage to Oliver and Hanson Boyer for \$7,500.00; the property remained 128 acres (Land Records of Frederick County JWLC 4/256).

The 1870 US Federal Census of Population lists Oliver Boyer as a 34-year-old farmer in Middletown with real estate valued as \$1,000.00 and a personal estate valued as \$2,000.00. Residing with him were his wife Martha and five children. Hanson is also listed as residing at the residence. He was a 35-year-old farmer with real estate valued at \$3,000.00. The 1880 US Federal Census of Population lists Oliver as residing in Middletown and lists his occupation as farmer. Hanson also is listed as a resident of Middletown living on a neighboring farm.

In 1885, Hanson Boyer and his wife Susan sold their interest in the 128-acre farm to Oliver Boyer for \$2,691.75. They also sold Oliver a five-acre portion of the tract known as More Ban Than Good (Land Records of Frederick County WIP 1/25).

Oliver Boyer died in 1907 while a resident of Burkittsville, Maryland. His sons, Albert A. Boyer and William E. Boyer, were named executors of his estate. The 128-acre property and the 5-acre property near Middletown were eventually transferred by his two sons to another son, Charles W. Boyers in 1910 for \$8,479.01 (Land Records of Frederick County HWB 292/30). Reference to a residence on the Middletown property was not made in Oliver's will or in the deed transferring the property to Charles.

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In 1915, Milton G. Urner, Jr. and John L. Routzahn served as trustees for the property and sold it to Oliver's sons Albert A. Boyer and Emory E. Boyer for \$9,454.77. The property is described as containing 134 acres of land, a combination of the Spring Secured parcel and the More Bad Than Good tract (Land Records of Frederick County HWB 312/373).

The 134-acre property remained in the Boyer family through 1924, when it was sold by Albert A. and his wife Jennie to John O. Boyer and his wife Ethel for \$10.00 (Land Records of Frederick County EGH 348/171). In August 1941, the property was transferred from John and Ethel to Samuel B. Butler and his wife Hilda. It was transferred for \$10.00, but the deed notes that the property was subject to the lien of two mortgages, one with a balance of \$2,752.21 and one with the balance of \$900.00 (Land Records of Frederick County ECW 430/173).

The Butlers retained the property until June 1965 when it was transferred to Triangle Industries, Inc. for \$10.00. The following year the 134-acre property changed ownership again when it was transferred for \$10.00 to Robert W. Craft and Clara R. Craft (Land Records of Frederick County ECW 724/497 and ECW 749/104).

Only three years later, in 1968, the property was transferred again from Robert W. Craft and Clara R. Craft to the trustees of Catocin Creek Joint Venture (Robert W. Craft and Nicholas D. Diavatis) for \$10.00 (Land Records of Frederick County ECW 783/579). In 1974, the 134-acre property was transferred from the trustees of Catocin Creek Joint Venture to the Board of County Commissioners of Frederick County for \$10.00. The Board retains ownership of the property today (ECW 940/613)

Historic Cultural Sequence

Contact and Settlement Period 1570-1750. Settlement in Frederick County area began during the early 1700s. Explorers and traders were the first Europeans to enter the Piedmont region. German and English settlers pushed into the region in the 1720s and 1730s as they searched for fertile land. Prominent propertied men from Annapolis and the Eastern Shore recognized the speculative value of the land in the region and by 1732 they acquired more than ten tracts averaging more than 5,000 acres.

During the decades following the initial land patent grants, German, Scots-Irish, and Swiss immigrants began to move into the Frederick area in large numbers. The reasons for the increased immigration included religious persecution in Europe, the relocation of Scots from both Ireland and Scotland, and disagreements between Dutch and Swiss settlers in Delaware. Many of those settlers from abroad arrived in the port of Philadelphia and were en route to Virginia and the Carolinas. The rich Piedmont soils of Frederick County encouraged many immigrants to settle near the banks of the Monocacy River. As a result, German farmsteads appeared along the Monocacy River and along the "German Monocacy Road" that ran south from Pennsylvania through Maryland to Virginia (Tracey and Dern 1987:153). The sudden rise in population led to the formation of a new county. Frederick County was created in 1748, and was officially separated from Prince George's County on December 10, 1748 (Scharf 1882).

Expected Property Types

Construction during this period of settlement would have included primary dwellings built of wood or stone. Generally development patterns in this portion of Frederick County followed Pennsylvania precedent in the forms, types, and numbers of buildings. Ancillary buildings would have included springhouses, multi-purpose barns, granaries/corn cribs, icehouses, and other minor outbuildings to support agricultural and domestic use.

Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680 - 1815. The English and German settlers established two distinctly different economic and cultural traditions in this region. English settlers from the Maryland Tidewater region transplanted their tobacco culture to the rolling meadows of Frederick County. Their plantations required slave

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labor and large plots of land located near water routes. German immigrants arriving from Pennsylvania generally farmed smaller plots in the hills that provided enough food for their families; corn and wheat were the primary staple crops during this period (Tracy and Dern 1987).

When the French and Indian War began in 1756, residents of western Maryland, including western Frederick County, fled east for safety. Because Frederick Town was located near the western frontier, it became a staging point for British and colonial troops (Scharf 1882:364). The end of the conflict in 1763 reopened Maryland's western counties to European settlement. Settlers returned to Frederick County and developed new towns, and many continued farther west.

The population of Frederick County increased almost 100 per cent between 1768 and 1773, and continued to rise after the Revolutionary War (Wesler et al. 1981a:140). By 1781, all but 25 of the original 144 lots in Frederick Town were claimed, and new lots were laid out. The town quickly became a primary market center for the agricultural base of the county. 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). Other crops raised during this period included flax, which supported a linen factory in the county, and orchard products (Scharf 1882:363).

Early industries evolved in response to the growing agricultural prosperity of the county. Tributaries of the Monocacy River supported grist and saw mills, and the number of these enterprises increased as wheat production rose. In 1769, 37 gristmills operated along the Monocacy River and its tributaries. In 1791, there were 80 mills in the county (Scharf 1882:364, 369). In 1812, Carrollton Manor established a mill along the west bank of Tuscarora Creek.

A contributing factor in the expansion of industry in the area was the construction of roads that connected Frederick to the Potomac and the Catoctin Mountains to the Monocacy River. In 1734, John Nelson, Sr. was selected to be the overseer for a road from "Monocacy to the First Mountain" (Tracy and Dern 1987). This road later became an alignment for portions of the C&O Canal, the B&O Railroad, and Route 28.

The area's increasing commercial importance encouraged the construction of public roads from Frederick to Baltimore and to Annapolis in 1760 (Scharf 1882:363), but most county roads remained in generally poor condition until the end of the century. In an effort to improve transportation routes into the interior, the Potomac Navigation Company began construction of a canal along the Potomac River in 1790s (Wesler et al. 1981a:141). By the early nineteenth century, overland transportation became more important and new roads had been established and improved.

Expected Property Types

As agriculture became more commercial, this required more and larger agricultural buildings to support the industry. Construction during this period included stone, brick, and frame main dwellings. The configuration of the domestic complex remained the same as the earlier period, but the introduction of sawmills enabled quicker construction and provided residents with materials that were readily available. Ancillary buildings during this period included slave quarters, out-kitchens, and resources similar to those found in the earlier period. Agricultural buildings evolved into larger structures focusing on animal husbandry and the large open spaces needed for commercial grain production.

Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815 - 1870. After the War of 1812, commerce and industry gained importance throughout Maryland. Agriculture and industry remained interdependent as farmers supplied raw materials to manufacturers, and industries produced goods for agricultural use. Increased mechanization also gave rise to new farming techniques, and generated interest in sound agricultural practices. The introduction of the railroad and of new transportation routes expanded markets for both agricultural and manufactured products. Farmers began to experiment with a variety of crops and livestock during the second decade of the nineteenth century. Dairying became more common, and sheep raising supplied raw materials for local woolen mills. The improved transportation corridors, illustrated in Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County*, increased the production of fruits and vegetables, as markets became more accessible (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:502, 503).

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Transportation improved dramatically during the first half of the nineteenth century. There were plans to build a canal between the Chesapeake and Ohio, and a railroad system between Baltimore and Ohio. In 1828, the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company began to construct a canal along the Potomac River from Georgetown to Cumberland. This waterway passed along the southwestern border of Frederick County (Miller 1886:136).

The B&O Railroad broke ground the same day as the C&O Canal. The railroad passed through the county just south of Frederick. It met the C&O Canal at Point of Rocks. In 1828, Point of Rocks became the focal point of the rivalry between the canal company and the railroad company due to the narrowness of the right-of-way between Catoctin Mountains and the Potomac River. The Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad submitted an injunction to the Chancellor of the State of Maryland to stop construction of the C&O Canal above Point of Rocks. The B&O Railroad eventually came to an agreement with the C&O Canal Company, which allowed both to pass through Point of Rocks.

The demand for better roads intensified as farmers required accessible routes to transport their products to the canal and rail lines. The expanded road systems promoted town growth, as new settlements developed around major intersections and crossings. From the 1830s to the 1850s, the B&O Railroad transported passengers, flour, granite, and limestone. The line that went from Baltimore through the Patapsco Valley to Point of Rocks was called the Old Main Line. Between 1852 and 1854, the line between Frederick and Point of Rocks was double-tracked.

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. 1981a:143). Innovations in farming techniques were emphasized during this period, while new machines were developed to improve agricultural production. Farmers began to utilize new methods of soil maintenance and improvement. The addition of life to the soil revitalized the nutrients.

Lime became important to new farming 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. Larger, commercial kilns were established in the 1860s along the B&O Railroad north of Buckeystown. Three large limekilns owned by F.C. Thomas & Co., O.J. Keller, and M. J. Grove contributed to the development of the village of Lime Kiln (Scharf 1882).

The Civil War interrupted Maryland's commercial and industrial progress. Laborers entered military service, causing a decline in the productivity of local farmers and manufacturers. Loyalties were divided between the Union and the Confederacy. Although the majority of Frederick County residents supported the Union, many residents sympathized with the South. Caught between the Union-supporting Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the North and the Confederate stronghold of Virginia to the south, western Maryland served as a battleground several times during the Civil War. Frederick was a key intersection in west-central Maryland. The town's position as a transportation center made Frederick a highly strategic location that both Union and Confederate forces wished to control.

The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia provided Confederates with a natural invasion route to the North. Both Robert E. Lee and Jubal A. Early took advantage of this natural highway to enter Maryland. Numerous Confederate cavalry expeditions crossed the state throughout the war. Consequently, several battles and skirmishes took place in west-central Maryland. Early in 1862, the Union Army established military hospitals in Frederick and the vicinity. The battles of South Mountain and Antietam brought both armies through the Monocacy Valley and Frederick. Wounded troops were cared for at the Union hospitals in Frederick following these battles. Following the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, the area's hospitals again were inundated with wounded soldiers (Coddington 1979:548-49).

On 8 July 1864, Confederate forces under the leadership of General Jubal Early seized and occupied Frederick. The following day, Union and Confederate troops clashed southwest of Frederick, in what came to be known as the Battle of the Monocacy, the last significant battle in the region. Although Union forces lost the battle, it was one of the most important in the war because it delayed the Confederate advance on the nation's capital (National Park Service n.d.).

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Expected Property Types

With the increased commercialization of agriculture, farm complexes required even larger buildings. The bank barn became the standard for prosperous farmers in that it afforded shelter for cattle as well as an expansive working floor for threshing wheat and storing hay. In addition to cereal crops, the demand for beef prompted many farmers to establish a seasonal economy based only on the short term fattening of beef cattle. Dairy products were also a vital part of the Frederick County economy, but for farms focusing on dairy cattle, nearby major transportation routes were a necessity.

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870 - 1930. 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. Agricultural output continued to increase. By 1870, more than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced countywide (Scharf 1882).

Industrial expansion was not as substantial as agricultural expansion following the Civil War. Existing industries continued to have stable production. Catocin Furnace and M. J. Grove and Sons in Lime Kiln continued to be local producers of iron and lime. The tanning and iron industries remained strong. The only new industries established were those that met new local demands. In 1868, Louis McMurray opened a cannery in Frederick. McMurray's business drew other canners, including William Baker's Buckeystown Packing and Canning Company established in 1891. Additional businesses included four agricultural implement manufacturers, gristmills, and five printers (Scharf 1882).

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* shows the location of mills and many farms along Ballenger Creek Pike and New Design Road. 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 growing population in the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington D.C. demanded agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12).

Farming continued to be lucrative until the end of World War I, with the closure of foreign markets developed during the war. 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 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. 1981a:144).

Despite the difficulties in agriculture and industry, new transportation routes were constructed and old ones were improved during this period. Rail transportation continued to be critical for the marketing of agricultural and industrial goods. The Monocacy Valley Railroad, first established between Mechanicstown and Catocin Furnace in 1886, was extended south to Frederick (Miller 1886:136-25). A branch of the Western Maryland Railroad reached Emmitsburg in 1875; the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad was built from Washington, D.C. to Point of Rocks in the 1870s; and, a spur of the Pennsylvania Railroad reached Frederick in 1872 (Miller 1886:1136-15).

Expected Property Types

The agricultural mentality changed radically during this period. Rather than supporting multiple products, farmers began focusing on a single cash flow such as dairy production, wheat, corn, or beef. Although the arrangement of the agricultural complex itself did not change, the focus on a single marketable crop forced the construction of new or the rehabilitation of existing buildings. For example, farmers who chose to focus on dairy products were required to conform with new sanitary standards. The sanitary milking parlor was introduced with glazed tile, and materials that could be easily cleaned; this was a drastic change in the agricultural environment.

As the county developed and electrification became more available, outbuildings that were previously common such as springhouses, smoke houses, icehouses, summer kitchens, and root cellars were abandoned or converted to support other uses. Other new building forms, such as silos, developed during this period as farming concentrated

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on a single product. While ensilage was recognized as an important aspect of commercial farming, the silo itself did not come about until the early decades of the twentieth century as a vital aspect of dairy farming.

Modern Period 1930 - present. Frederick County entered a new era after World War II. The construction of one of the first segments of President Dwight Eisenhower's highway program influenced the development of the county. During the early 1950s, the Baltimore to Frederick Road (Interstate 70) was completed. This was later followed by the construction of Interstate 270 (I-270) that connected Frederick and Washington, D.C.

The proximity of Frederick to Washington, D.C., and to Baltimore, has increased its appeal as a bedroom community. The 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 exceeding 55,000, remains surrounded by rolling farmland and pastureland (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.). The county continues to be one of the state's top producers of dairy products, corn, and wheat, and it also maintains the rural atmosphere that makes the county a desirable place to live.

Expected Property Types

Agriculture in the mid to late twentieth century did not require any of the structures associated with earlier farming operations. Dairy farming became mechanized and cereal crops were stored in metal storage buildings. Pole barns replaced more traditional architectural types and the domestic complex was devoid of any of the ancillary buildings once associated with rural living.

Evaluation

The Spring Secured property was evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). With only the two stone resources remaining on the property as standing structures, integrity of setting, association, and feeling are significantly diminished. Without a main dwelling and additional outbuildings that likely surrounded the two resources, their association and setting within a larger domestic and agricultural complex is lost. The site no longer reflects the changing landscape of an agricultural complex that would have included numerous ancillary buildings. The property also does not retain the type or quantity of resources associated with any period of development of agriculture in Frederick County.

In addition, the partially collapsed wall of the semi-subterranean resource and the lack of interior material to indicate its specific use has resulted in diminished integrity of workmanship, materials, and design. The stone gable-roof building with recently applied exterior parging, and alterations to the stonework on the west elevation and the area above the fireplace also has diminished integrity of workmanship, materials, and design. A similar resource was located within the MHT Inventory (F-2-049 John Smith Farmstead). According to the narrative, this resource was constructed during the 1870s possibly as a summer kitchen. The narrative further notes that it may have been used as a wash house at a later date. The building is similar in overall scale, massing, and form.

In addition, archival research did not yield information associating the property with a significant person, persons or historical event. As a result, the resources of Spring Secured do not appear to merit further consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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NR Eligible: yes
no

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Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None
 Comments: _____

_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date

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NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

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Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey

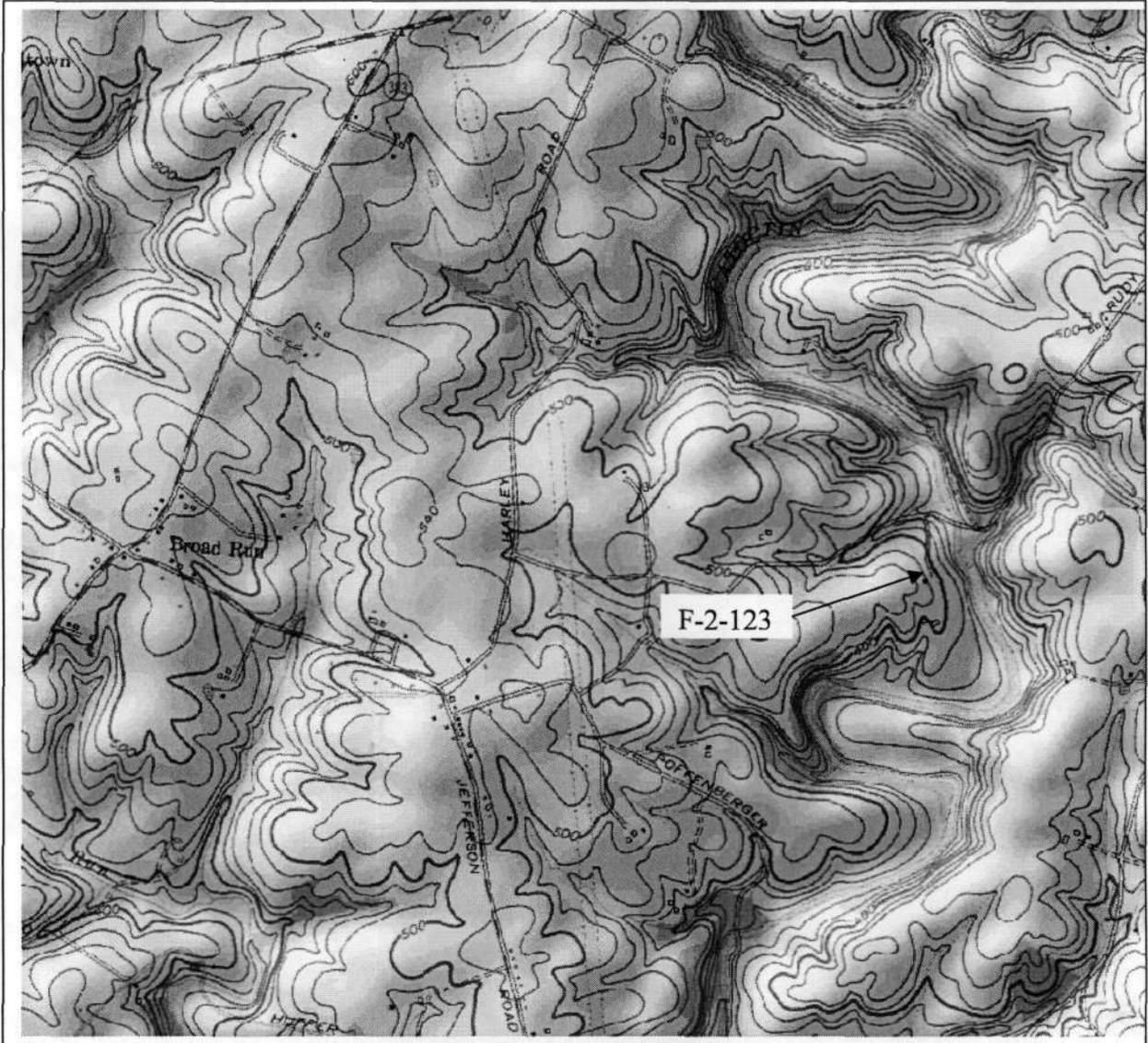
1910 *History of Frederick County.* 2 Vols., Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

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241 East Fourth Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: August 2009

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
Reviewer, NR Program	Date



Middletown, MD USGS Quadrangle
Spring Secured
F-2-123

Spring Secured F-2-123
Frederick County
Photo Log

Photos Taken: 6 August 2009

Photos Taken by: Dean A. Doerrfeld

Prints, Ink: HP Viverra; Paper: HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

DVD-R Gold: Brand: Verbatim; Make: Ultralife Gold; Dye Type: Metalized AZO

1. Stone gable-roof building, looking southeast (F-2-123_2009-08-06_01.tif)
2. Stone gable-roof building, looking east (F-2-123_2009-08-06_02.tif)
3. Stone gable-roof building, looking west (F-2-123_2009-08-06_03.tif)
4. Stone gable-roof building, looking northwest (F-2-123_2009-08-06_04.tif)
5. Stone gable-roof building, window detail south elevation (F-2-123_2009-08-06_05.tif)
6. Stone gable-roof building, detail of hewn plate and wood shingles beneath metal roof (F-2-123_2009-08-06_06.tif)
7. Stone gable-roof building, detail of hewn plate and wood shingles beneath metal roof (F-2-123_2009-08-06_07.tif)
8. Stone gable-roof building, looking south (F-2-123_2009-08-06_08.tif)
9. Stone gable-roof building, interior, firebox (F-2-123_2009-08-06_09.tif)
10. Stone gable-roof building, interior, shelf on north wall (F-2-123_2009-08-06_10.tif)
11. Stone gable-roof building, interior, wood frame penetration on west wall (F-2-123_2009-08-06_11.tif)
12. Stone gable-roof building, exterior, wood frame penetration on west wall (F-2-123_2009-08-06_12.tif)
13. Stone gable-roof building, interior, south elevation window and south wall opening slightly below sill level (F-2-123_2009-08-06_13.tif)
14. Semi-subterranean stone resource, looking west (F-2-123_2009-08-06_14.tif)
15. Semi-subterranean stone resource, looking north (F-2-123_2009-08-06_15.tif)
16. Semi-subterranean stone resource, metal roof covering wood shingles (F-2-123_2009-08-06_16.tif)
17. Semi-subterranean stone resource, interior, looking west (F-2-123_2009-08-06_17.tif)
18. Semi-subterranean stone resource, interior, detail of lintel (F-2-123_2009-08-06_18.tif)





F-2-123

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MD SHPO

Stone gable-roof building, looking Southeast

F-2-123_2009-08-06-01





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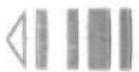
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Stone gable-roof building, looking east

F-2-123_2009-08-06_02





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Stone gable-roof building, looking west

F-2-123-2009-08-06-03





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MD SHPO

Stone gable-roof building, looking northwest

F-2-123_2009-08-06-04



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MD SHPO

Stone gable-roof building, window detail
south elevation

F-2-123-2009-08-06-05



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MD SHPO

Stone gable-roof building, detail of hewn plate
and wood shingles beneath metal roof

F-2-123-2009-08-06-06



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MD SHPO

Stone gable-roof building, detail of hewn plate
and wood shingles beneath metal roof

F-2-123-2009-08-06-07



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Stone gable-roof building, looking south

F-2-123-2009-08-06-08



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Stone gable-roof building, interior, firebox

F-2-123_2009-08-06_09



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MD SHPB

Stone gable-roof building, interior, shelf on
north wall

F-2-123_2009-08-06-10



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Stone gable-roof building, interior, wood frame
penetration on west wall

F-2-123-2009-08-06-11



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Stone gable-roof building, exterior, wood frame
penetration on west wall

F-2-123-2009-08-06-12



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Stone gable-roof building, interior, South elevation
window and south wall opening slightly below

Six level

F-2-123-2009-08-06-13



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Semi-subterranean stone resource, looking west

F-2-123_2009-08-06_14



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Semi-subterranean stone resource, looking north

F-2-123_2009-08-06-15



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Semi-subterranean stone resource, metal roof covering
wood shingles

F-2-123-2009-08-06-16



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Semi-subterranean stone resource, interior, looking west

F-2-123-2009-08-06-17



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Semi-subterranean stone resource, interior, detail
of Pintel

F-2-123-2009-08-06-18