

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Harry M. Howard Farm Inventory Number: F-3-228

Address: 6117 Jefferson Pike City: Frederick Zip Code: 21703

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick, MD

Owner: Lambeth Level Limited Partnership

Tax Parcel Number: 108 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 1123438798

Project: Jefferson Tech Park Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Is the property located within a historic district?  no  yes Name of district: \_\_\_\_\_

Is district listed?  no  yes Determined eligible?  no  yes District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

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

**Description of Property**

General Description

The Henry M. Howard Farmstead is an agricultural complex constructed between ca. 1900 and ca. 1950. The complex is located on the south side of Jefferson Pike (MD 180) in Frederick County. The building complex is located near the center of a 108-acre property and is accessed by a long gravel driveway. The farmstead encompasses a dwelling and eight agricultural buildings. The barnyard is located south of the house lot. Agricultural fields surround the building complex with tree lines defining the property boundaries. The complex currently is vacant; the surrounding fields have been recently cultivated. The parcel currently is slated for residential and commercial development.

Building Descriptions

Built resources associated with the Harry M. Howard Farm include a ca. 1900 frame dwelling; a ca. 1900 Pennsylvania bank barn; a ca. 1900 corn crib / tractor shed; a ca. 1920 tool shed; a ca. 1920 chicken coop; a ca. 1930 dairy barn; a ca. 1930 dairy with a ca. 1950 addition; a ca. 1930 shed; and a ca. 1950 dairy barn.

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Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" 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:	
<i>Andrew Linn</i>	<u>3/19/06</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
<i>[Signature]</i>	<u>3/7/04</u>
Reviewer, NR program	Date

200600675

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*Dwelling (ca. 1900)*

The T-shaped house incorporates a symmetrical, five-bay, two-story, wood-frame main block with a five-bay, two-story, wood-frame ell. The dwelling is supported on a stone foundation and rises to a cross gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A full basement has been excavated under the main block and a partial cellar is located under the ell. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding. The windows are original two-light-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The majority of the windows are flanked by louvered shutters.

The main block of the house has a three-bay, one-story front porch. Heavy squared piers support the porch's shallow, standing seam metal, hipped roof. The central principal entrance features a four-panel wood door flanked by side panels incorporating two-lights; the entry terminates with a three-light transom. The façade incorporates a central gable accented by a round arch window. Straight stack, interior-end chimneys rise from the gable ends of main block. The main block has a central hall floor plan.

The ell includes an open five-bay, one-story porch on the east elevation. The shed roof of the porch is supported by four-by-four posts and is sheathed with standing seam metal. The porch rests on stone piers. Single wood doors are located in the first and fourth bays of the elevation. The first bay features a four-panel door with a two-light transom. The fourth bay contains a nine-light, two-panel wood door. Both entrances are protected by eight-light over one-panel wood storm doors. The west elevation of the ell features an integral, two-story porch. The first floor of this element has been partially enclosed. The roof is supported by four-by-four posts and the porch is delineated by a simple board replacement railing. The porch rests on stone piers.

The rear elevation of the dwelling includes a brick, straight stack interior-end chimney. The first and second stories of the elevation originally were blind; paired, square vents are found on the attic level.

*Outbuildings*

Bank Barn ca. 1900. The farm complex includes eight outbuildings located to the south or the rear of the dwelling. The oldest outbuilding is the ca. 1900 Pennsylvania bank barn. The Pennsylvania bank barn faces north. The barn features a closed forebay. The rectangular building rests on a stone foundation, which dates from the same period of the construction as the house foundation. The ground floor was used to house cows and has an earthen floor. The upper walls are clad with vertical board siding, except for the eastern end, which is clad in corrugated metal. The posts of the post and beam frame extend to the roof. Cross beams support the upright posts below the roof purlins. Secondary cross beams support the upright posts to the outer walls 12 inches below the eave line. This form of construction first appeared in the mid-nineteenth century. A brick silo was added adjacent to the barn ca. 1925. The silo has a gable roof sheathed with metal.

Tool Shed ca. 1920. Closer to the dwelling is located a ca. 1920 tool shed, which faces south. The shed rests on a wood sill. The one-story, two-bay wood-frame building has a shed roof. The exterior walls have board-and-batten siding. The building had a single off-center door and a window opening.

Chicken Coop ca. 1920. The ca. 1920, wood-frame chicken coop is a one-story, four-bay structure that faces south. The building rests on a concrete slab. The walls are clad with board-and-batten siding. The shed roof is clad with metal. A board-and-batten door is located off center. Windows openings are covered with wire mesh.

Corn Crib ca. 1900. The single story, ca. 1900 corn crib/tractor shed is three bays wide and faces south. The timber framed wood structure is sheathed in vertical board siding. The front gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The corncrib is located in the eastern bay, which rests on concrete piers. The western bay features a storage area and an earthfast, post foundation. Double, vertical board doors provide access to the storage area. The central tractor shed incorporates sliding vertical board doors.

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Dairy Barn ca. 1930. A small, ca. 1930, concrete-block dairy barn is located east of the Pennsylvania bank barn. The dairy barn faces south. The rectangular building rests on a concrete slab. The building's twelve-light wood-sash windows are defined by wood lintels. A central entrance contains double beaded board doors. The gambrel roof is sheathed with metal. A ca. 1930 concrete-block silo was added adjacent to the dairy barn. The gable roof is sheathed with metal. The building retains its concrete floor and milking stations.

Dairy Barn ca. 1950. A small, ca. 1950, concrete-block dairy barn is located to the east of the ca. 1930 dairy barn. The dairy barn faces south. The rectangular building rests on a concrete slab. The four-light, metal-hinged windows have brick sills and concrete-block lintels. A central entrance contains sliding beaded board doors. The arch roof is sheathed with metal. The building retains its concrete floor and milking stations.

Dairy ca.1930. A ca. 1930 dairy is located behind the ca. 1930 dairy barn. The three-bay, one-story building has a one-bay, ca. 1950 addition on the west end. The concrete-block building has a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The corners of the principal block feature concrete-block quoins. The gable ends are clad with beaded board. The six-light-over-six-light, wood-sash windows and the beaded board doors have wood lintels.

Shed ca. 1930. A ca. 1930 wood-frame shed has a front gable roof sheathed with metal. The walls are clad with asbestos panels. A beaded board door provides access to the building.

### **National Register Eligibility Determination**

The Harry M. Howard Farmstead is located in Frederick County, immediately southwest of the City of Frederick. Agriculture historically provided the economic foundation for the county. The land encompassing the Harry M. Howard Farmstead has been in agricultural production since at least the early nineteenth century; the current agricultural complex is associated with twentieth-century dairy farming. A full complement of agricultural and domestic buildings survive within the farmstead that reflect the specialized building types and designs that were developed to meet state pasteurization standards and twentieth-century dairy specialization.

#### Regional Pattern of Agricultural Development

During the eighteenth century, the region's fertile farmland attracted English settlers from eastern Maryland and Germans migrating south toward Virginia from Pennsylvania. In contrast to some English settlers who transplanted the established tobacco culture from the Tidewater region, German immigrants arriving from Pennsylvania generally practiced diversified farming on smaller plots. Corn and wheat were primary cash crops during this period (Tracey and Dern 1987).

The application of scientific methods of farming, which gained popularity in the late eighteenth century, influenced changes in farm management and resulted in increased grain production. Farms in western Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia specialized in wheat production, and the region emerged as a major grain belt prior to the Civil War. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States (Miller 1886:132).

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). While the Civil War disrupted the region's agricultural economy, Frederick County farmers, benefiting from high-quality farmland and efficient transportation routes, quickly regained their pre-war prominence (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:62). Agricultural output continued to increase

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after the Civil War. By 1870, more than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced countywide (Scharf 1882).

Following the Civil War, the region's position as a national grain belt was, however, eclipsed by increased production by Midwestern grain farms. As a result, Frederick County farmers sought to diversify their products and markets in the late nineteenth century. The production of perishable commodities, such as dairy products, fruit, and vegetables, increased as improved shipping and transportation made urban markets accessible. In addition, the establishment of commercial canneries in the area led to the demand for vegetables. Smaller farms were consolidated into larger-scale operations emphasizing single crop production. These large, single-crop ventures were cultivated by tenant farmers.

Dairy production increased during the early twentieth century. The growing population in the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington, D.C. provided markets for perishable agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12). The introduction of pasteurization and emphasis on sterile processing of foodstuffs in the early twentieth century influenced the design and construction of dairy barns. The modern dairy barn, characterized by greater standardization in plan and construction, interiors designed for frequent and easy cleaning, and plans integrating plumbing and electrical services, replaced traditional wooden barn forms in importance in farm operations (Peeler and Dixon 2005). The concrete block dairy barns found on the Harry M. Howard Farmstead "reflect regulatory changes introduced during the early twentieth century that required the sterilization of milk" (Peeler 2003). Sanitary dairies, such as that found at the Howard farm, also were added to dairy operations during this period to process milk and milk products in accordance with state production standards. Increased herd size and the desire to maintain consistent production levels necessitated well-fed dairy cows. The ability to stockpile feed became important. Silos, such as those found on the Howard farm, subsequently became common. By the twenty-first century, Frederick County had 161 dairy farms and was the state's leading milk producer (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.).

The dwelling on the Harry M. Howard Farmstead contains the character-defining features associated with the predominant vernacular house type found in rural Frederick County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse. The house type is defined by its rural context; two-story scale; regular massing incorporating a symmetrical principal block and integrated ell; central hall floor plan; interior division of formal and functional space; intersecting gable roof; gable-end chimneys; and two-story, open rear galleries. As is typical of the house type, ornamentation of the Howard house is concentrated in the central bays of the facade. The design of the principal entrance is embellished through side panels and transom. The central gable, an element frequently incorporated in houses of the type in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, incorporates a round arch window common in the late Victorian period.

The Pennsylvania bank barn was a type of agricultural building established in the region by the mid-eighteenth century, and increasingly popular in the Mid-Atlantic region during the nineteenth century (Ensminger 1992:150-153). The barn typically was constructed of a stone lower level and a timber frame. The building was built into an earthen embankment for direct access to both floors. The bank barn incorporated into a single building most of the farm's functions; livestock shelter was located on the first floor, and grain processing and storage was located on the second floor (Peeler 2003; Peeler and Dixon 2005).

Silos, another type of structure found on the Harry M. Howard Farmstead, grew in number in Maryland between the late nineteenth century and the second quarter of the twentieth century. Two silos were recorded in Maryland in an 1882 silo census conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, while 100 silos had been built by 1916 and 2,022 existed in 1925. In 1925, 295 silos were located in Frederick County alone (Reynolds 1988:11, 51; United States Census 1925). Farmers used silos to store green fodder to feed dairy cows. This allowed dairy operations to

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be conducted in an efficient manner, enabled farms to accommodate many cows, and provided cows with a food source that enabled them to produce milk all year long. Construction materials evolved from wood in the late nineteenth century to masonry, poured concrete, and tile-block by the 1920s (Peeler 2003; Peeler and Dixon 2005).

Property History

The Harry M. Howard Farmstead was built on land once owned by Edward Howard, a successful farmer from ca. 1838 until his death in 1877. Edward and his wife, Ann, married in 1826, and raised six children. According to a local genealogy, Howard established a farm and lived with his family on a 276-acre farm located on the west side of Ballenger Creek Pike named Mount Pleasant, which he acquired in 1838 (Frederick County Land Records HS7:539; Howard 1977:8-9). Mount Pleasant was located south of the farmstead documented in the current investigation, but the two properties historically were related. Deed research indicates that Howard acquired the site of the Harry M. Howard Farmstead after he established this initial farm.

Agricultural census data compiled for Edward Howard's farm indicated a focus on wheat, corn, and livestock, as was typical of farms in Frederick County during the mid-nineteenth century. Other products included grass and clover seed, hay, and garden and orchard products. According to the 1850 agricultural census, Howard owned 300 improved acres and 68 unimproved acres, which likely included some of the land occupied by the current farmstead. The cash value of the farm was \$19,000. Grain crops reported in the 1850 census included 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 1,050 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of rye, and 40 bushels of oats. Other products included 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, 35 tons of hay, nine bushels of clover seed, three bushels of other grass seed, one pound of hops, \$10 in orchard products, \$10 in market garden produce, 40 pounds of wool, and 780 pounds of butter. Livestock, valued at \$1,000, included nine horses, 10 milch cows, nine other cattle, 20 sheep, and 70 swine (United States Census of Agriculture 1850).

Howard's agricultural production increased in 1860 due to the improvement of an additional 16 acres, for a total of 316 improved acres. The farm's cash value increased marginally to \$20,000. Grain crops included 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 1,200 bushels of wheat, 120 bushels of rye, and 60 bushels of oats. Other output included 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 35 tons of hay, 22 bushels of clover seed, 50 pounds of wool, and 700 pounds of butter. Livestock, valued at \$1,832, included 12 horses, 9 milch cows, nine other cattle, nine sheep, and 45 swine (United States Census of Agriculture 1860).

Edward Howard and his wife retired to West Third Street in Frederick City after 1863 (Frederick County Land Records BGF8:630; United States Census of Population 1870). In 1870, agricultural census data for the 243-acre family farm, adjacent to the current farmstead, is recorded under the name of their son, William, who lived on the property. The Howard farm continued to focus on wheat and corn, and also produced oats, Irish potatoes, hay, butter, and orchard products. Livestock, including horses, milk cows, other cattle, and swine, were valued at \$2,000 (United States Census of Agriculture 1870). Although Edward Howard owned the property that includes the current farmstead, the census does not detail its agricultural production for 1870.

Edward Howard died in 1877. His will documents that he owned 415 acres at his death, consisting of the 243-acre home farm and an additional 173 acres to the northwest that included the land occupied by the current farmstead (Frederick County Land Records JRR1:138; Frederick County Land Records BGF8:630; United States Census of Population 1860, 1870). In 1870, Howard's real estate holdings were worth \$47,000 and his personal estate was valued at \$8,565 (United States Census of Population 1870).

Historic maps indicate that a house owned by Edward Howard might have been constructed on the site of the current farmstead between 1858 and 1873. Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland*, does not depict a building at the location of the current farmstead (Bond 1858). A structure owned by Edward Howard first appears on the site of the current farmstead on Lake's 1873 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland* (Lake 1873). The 1866 tax assessment for

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Edward Howard indicates that the 173-acre parcel encompassing the current project area contained a "stone and log dwelling" and a "frame barn." These buildings are likely those depicted in the location of at the current farmstead on the 1873 Lake atlas (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners 1866; Lake 1873). Assessment records suggest that the first-period complex depicted on the 1873 atlas subsequently was demolished.

The property was purchased by Susan Virginia Smith, Edward Howard's daughter, in 1878. The Smith parcel was 108 acres, 2 rods, and 21 perches and corresponds to the present parcel containing the Harry M. Howard Farmstead (Frederick County Land Records TG12:74). Susan Virginia Smith was married to George William Smith, a prominent Frederick County farmer and a large landowner. An 1878 tax assessment record, which recorded the purchase under George William Smith's name, does not list improvements on the property, suggesting that the buildings depicted on the 1873 atlas were no longer extant. Elsewhere in Smith's 1878 tax assessment record is a listing for a "new house" valued at \$1,500. A clear association with the current farmstead cannot be made, especially because Smith owned a large amount of land, but the Smiths had built their estate, Bellevue, 12 years earlier, disqualifying it from classification as "new" (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners 1876-1896; Howard 1977). George William Smith received sole ownership of the property in 1881 (Frederick County Land Records AF2:692, 693). In 1904, shortly before the property changed owners, improvements on the site were valued at \$1,760, suggesting buildings were constructed during Smith's ownership (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners 1896-1910).

George William Smith was active in agriculture and business. His agricultural career began after he completed his education in the early 1850s and returned to the Frederick area. After his return, "for a period of about fifty years, he gave his chief attention to the management of the various farms that came into his possession. During this time, he purchased and sold a great number of farms throughout Frederick County, and he became the most active and most successful farmer of Western Maryland" (Williams 1910:704). In a partnership with the prominent Frederick firm Baker Brothers, he acquired 1,950 acres of farmland affiliated with the well-known Lewis McMurray canning company. By 1870, his real estate holdings were valued at \$38,000, and his personal estate was worth \$26,000 (United States Census 1870). Smith also operated lime kilns in Frederick County for burning lime with coal for agricultural use, and was a leader in county and state agricultural organizations. Smith also was an organizer of the Citizens' National Bank of Frederick and organized the Frederick and Middletown Street Railway, which was chartered in 1896 (Williams 1910:704-5).

In 1904, George William Smith conveyed the property to 26-year-old Harry M. Howard, the son of his wife's brother, William (Frederick County Land Records STH265:404). The 1900 census suggests that Howard might have been farming and living on the property before the title was transferred to him. The census listed the 22-year-old Howard as owning a farm in the Ballenger District, in which the current farmstead is located. According to the census, Howard was unmarried and his household consisted of a housekeeper and a farm laborer. Although Howard owned the farm, rather than rented, he did have a mortgage. He married in 1903 (United States Census 1900, 1910).

Harry M. Howard was "one of the prominent young farmers of Ballenger District" (Williams 1910:1143). A 1910 account described the property as "well improved with a good two-story dwelling and other buildings" (Williams 1910:1143). He and his wife, Fannie, raised at least nine children on the property. Based on the design and construction of the existing farmstead, it is possible it was built shortly before or during their ownership. The 1930 census indicates that the house was valued at \$10,000 (United States Census of Population 1930).

In 1950, the elder Howard sold the property to his son and daughter-in-law, Leon M. and Lucille D. Howard (Frederick County Land Records 482:222). Leon Howard was a dairy farmer (Mr. Leon Howard 1999). Lucille Howard died in 1986, and Leon conveyed the property in 1998 to its current owner, Lambeth Level Limited Partnership, a year before his death (Frederick County Land Records 2483:1233; Mr. Leon Howard 1999).

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Evaluation

The Harry M. Howard Farmstead was evaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity applying the *National Register criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60 [a-d])*. Archival and field data related to the farm complex were analyzed for their potential significance within the historical context of agricultural history and architecture within Frederick County for the period ca. 1900 to ca. 1950 under Criteria A and C.

The complex embodies the distinctive characteristics and range of buildings associated with a dairy farm during the early twentieth century in Frederick County. Dairy farming dominated the agriculturally based economy of the county during this period. The complex retains its overall integrity as a distinguishable entity. The complex currently is vacant; several of the agricultural buildings are in poor condition. Despite their condition, the buildings have seen limited modifications over time while retaining character defining features such as door, windows, form, mass, and function. The complex retains its overall integrity as a dairy farm building complex. The complex possesses the significance and integrity necessary for National Register consideration under Criteria A and C.

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**Bibliography**

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1949 *Rural Social Organization in Frederick County, Maryland.* University of Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, MD.

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1978 *Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland.* Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, Cal.

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Jones, Carleton

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"Mr. Leon Howard"

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Peeler, Kirsten

- 2002 National Register of Historic Places nomination form, James K.P. Wolfe House, Frederick, Md.
- 2003 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form, Krantz Farmstead. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, Md. Prepared for Detrick Overlook, LLC, Reston, Va.

Peeler, Kirsten and Kathryn G. Dixon

- 2005 Determination of Eligibility form, Smith Farm. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, Md. Prepared for Jefferson Valley, LLC., Frederick, Md.

Scharf, J. Thomas

- 1882 *History of Western Maryland*, vols. 1 and 2. Louis H. Everts, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tracey, Grace L. and John P. Dern

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United States Census

- 1850-1880, 1925 Census of Agriculture
- 1850-1930 Census of Population

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- n.d. "Descent of Charles Edward Smith and Joan Elaine (Smith) Reed from the Smith Family, Eighteenth Century Settlers of Frederick, Maryland." Located in the files of the Historical Society of Frederick County.

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Chris Heidenrich, Historian/  
Brian Cleven, Industrial  
Archeologist  
R. Christopher Goodwin &  
Associates, Inc.

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: December 2005

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-228

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Harry M. Howard Farmstead

other \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street and number 6117 Jefferson Pike      not for publication

city, town Frederick X vicinity

county Frederick

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

name Lambeth Level Limited Partnership

street and number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 2483 folio 1233

city, town Frederick tax map 76 tax parcel 108 tax ID number 1123438798

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: Historical Society of Frederick County, C. Burr Artz Library

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing <u>11</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing _____
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____ structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>11</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>
			<u>0</u>

## 7. Description

Inventory No. F-3-228

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

### Building Descriptions

Built resources associated with the Harry M. Howard Farm include a ca. 1900 frame dwelling; a ca. 1900 Pennsylvania bank barn; a ca. 1900 corn crib / tractor shed; a ca. 1920 tool shed; a ca. 1920 chicken coop; a ca. 1930 dairy barn; a ca. 1930 dairy with a ca. 1950 addition; a ca. 1930 shed; and a ca. 1950 dairy barn.

#### *Dwelling (ca. 1900)*

The T-shaped house incorporates a symmetrical, five-bay, two-story, wood-frame main block with a five-bay, two-story, wood-frame ell. The dwelling is supported on a stone foundation and rises to a cross gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A full basement has been excavated under the main block and a partial cellar is located under the ell. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding. The windows are original two-light-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The majority of the windows are flanked by louvered shutters.

The main block of the house has a three-bay, one-story front porch. Heavy squared piers support the porch's shallow, standing seam metal, hipped roof. The central principal entrance features a four-panel wood door flanked by side panels incorporating two-lights; the entry terminates with a three-light transom. The façade incorporates a central gable accented by a round arch window. Straight stack, interior-end chimneys rise from the gable ends of main block. The main block has a central hall floor plan.

The ell includes an open five-bay, one-story porch on the east elevation. The shed roof of the porch is supported by four-by-four posts and is sheathed with standing seam metal. The porch rests on stone piers. Single wood doors are located in the first and fourth bays of the elevation. The first bay features a four-panel door with a two-light transom. The fourth bay contains a nine-light, two-panel wood door. Both entrances are protected by eight-light over one-panel wood storm doors. The west elevation of the ell features an integral, two-story porch. The first floor of this element has been partially enclosed. The roof is supported by four-by-four posts and the porch is delineated by a simple board replacement railing. The porch rests on stone piers.

The rear elevation of the dwelling includes a brick, straight stack interior-end chimney. The first and second stories of the elevation originally were blind; paired, square vents are found on the attic level.

### Outbuildings

**Bank Barn ca.1900.** The farm complex includes eight outbuildings located to the south or the rear of the dwelling. The oldest outbuilding is the ca. 1900 Pennsylvania bank barn. The Pennsylvania bank barn faces north. The barn features a closed forebay. The rectangular building rests on a stone foundation, which dates from the same period of the construction as the house foundation. The ground floor was used to house cows and has an earthen floor. The upper walls are clad with vertical board siding, except for the eastern end, which is clad in corrugated metal. The posts of the post and beam frame extend to the roof. Cross beams support the upright posts below the roof purlins. Secondary cross beams support the upright posts to the outer walls 12 inches below the eave line. This form of construction first appeared in the mid-nineteenth century. A brick silo was added adjacent to the barn ca. 1925. The silo has a gable roof sheathed with metal.

**Tool Shed ca. 1920.** Closer to the dwelling is located a ca. 1920 tool shed, which faces south. The shed rests on a wood sill. The one-story, two-bay wood-frame building has a shed roof. The exterior walls have board-and-batten siding. The building had a single off-center door and a window opening.

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Chicken Coop ca. 1920. The ca. 1920, wood-frame chicken coop is a one-story, four-bay structure that faces south. The building rests on a concrete slab. The walls are clad with board-and-batten siding. The shed roof is clad with metal. A board-and-batten door is located off center. Windows openings are covered with wire mesh.

Corn Crib ca. 1900. The single story, ca. 1900 corn crib/tractor shed is three bays wide and faces south. The timber framed wood structure is sheathed in vertical board siding. The front gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The corncrib is located in the eastern bay, which rests on concrete piers. The western bay features a storage area and an earthfast, post foundation. Double, vertical board doors provide access to the storage area. The central tractor shed incorporates sliding vertical board doors.

Dairy Barn ca. 1930. A small, ca. 1930, concrete-block dairy barn is located east of the Pennsylvania bank barn. The dairy barn faces south. The rectangular building rests on a concrete slab. The building's twelve-light wood-sash windows are defined by wood lintels. A central entrance contains double beaded board doors. The gambrel roof is sheathed with metal. A ca. 1930 concrete-block silo was added adjacent to the dairy barn. The gable roof is sheathed with metal. The building retains its concrete floor and milking stations.

Dairy Barn ca. 1950. A small, ca. 1950, concrete-block dairy barn is located to the east of the ca. 1930 dairy barn. The dairy barn faces south. The rectangular building rests on a concrete slab. The four-light, metal-hinged windows have brick sills and concrete-block lintels. A central entrance contains sliding beaded board doors. The arch roof is sheathed with metal. The building retains its concrete floor and milking stations.

Dairy ca. 1930. A ca. 1930 dairy is located behind the ca. 1930 dairy barn. The three-bay, one-story building has a one-bay, ca. 1950 addition on the west end. The concrete-block building has a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The corners of the principal block feature concrete-block quoins. The gable ends are clad with beaded board. The six-light-over-six-light, wood-sash windows and the beaded board doors have wood lintels.

Shed ca. 1930. A ca. 1930 wood-frame shed has a front gable roof sheathed with metal. The walls are clad with asbestos panels. A beaded board door provides access to the building.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. F-3-228

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates	Architect/Builder	NA
<b>Construction dates</b> ca. 1900; ca. 1920; ca. 1930; and ca. 1950.		

Evaluation for:

National Register       Maryland Register       not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Summary Statement of Significance

The Harry M. Howard Farmstead is located in Frederick County, immediately southwest of the City of Frederick. Agriculture historically provided the economic foundation for the county. The land encompassing the Harry M. Howard Farmstead has been in agricultural production since at least the early nineteenth century; the current agricultural complex is associated with twentieth-century dairy farming. A full complement of agricultural and domestic buildings survive within the farmstead that reflect the specialized building types and designs that were developed to meet state pasteurization standards and twentieth-century dairy specialization. The complex embodies the distinctive characteristics and range of buildings associated with a dairy farm during the early twentieth century in Frederick County. Dairy farming dominated the agriculturally based economy of the county during this period. The complex retains its overall integrity as a distinguishable entity. The complex currently is vacant; several of the agricultural buildings are in poor condition. Despite their condition and modifications over time, the complex retains its overall integrity as a dairy farm building complex. The complex possesses the significance and integrity necessary for National Register consideration under Criteria A and C.

### Resource History and Historic Context

#### Resource History

The Harry M. Howard Farmstead was built on land once owned by Edward Howard, a successful farmer from ca. 1838 until his death in 1877. Edward and his wife, Ann, married in 1826, and raised six children. According to a local genealogy, Howard established a farm and lived with his family on a 276-acre farm located on the west side of Ballenger Creek Pike named Mount Pleasant, which he acquired in 1838 (Frederick County Land Records HS7:539; Howard 1977:8-9). Mount Pleasant was located south of the farmstead documented in the current investigation, but the two properties historically were related. Deed research indicates that Howard acquired the site of the Harry M. Howard Farmstead after he established this initial farm.

Agricultural census data compiled for Edward Howard's farm indicated a focus on wheat, corn, and livestock, as was typical of farms in Frederick County during the mid-nineteenth century. Other products included grass and clover seed, hay, and garden and orchard products. According to the 1850 agricultural census, Howard owned 300 improved acres and 68 unimproved acres, which likely included some of the land occupied by the current farmstead. The cash value of the farm was \$19,000. Grain crops reported in the 1850 census included 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 1,050 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of rye, and 40 bushels of oats. Other products included 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, 35 tons of hay, nine bushels of

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clover seed, three bushels of other grass seed, one pound of hops, \$10 in orchard products, \$10 in market garden produce, 40 pounds of wool, and 780 pounds of butter. Livestock, valued at \$1,000, included nine horses, 10 milch cows, nine other cattle, 20 sheep, and 70 swine (United States Census of Agriculture 1850).

Howard's agricultural production increased in 1860 due to the improvement of an additional 16 acres, for a total of 316 improved acres. The farm's cash value increased marginally to \$20,000. Grain crops included 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 1,200 bushels of wheat, 120 bushels of rye, and 60 bushels of oats. Other output included 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 35 tons of hay, 22 bushels of clover seed, 50 pounds of wool, and 700 pounds of butter. Livestock, valued at \$1,832, included 12 horses, 9 milch cows, nine other cattle, nine sheep, and 45 swine (United States Census of Agriculture 1860).

Edward Howard and his wife retired to West Third Street in Frederick City after 1863 (Frederick County Land Records BGF8:630; United States Census of Population 1870). In 1870, agricultural census data for the 243-acre family farm, adjacent to the current farmstead, is recorded under the name of their son, William, who lived on the property. The Howard farm continued to focus on wheat and corn, and also produced oats, Irish potatoes, hay, butter, and orchard products. Livestock, including horses, milk cows, other cattle, and swine, were valued at \$2,000 (United States Census of Agriculture 1870). Although Edward Howard owned the property that includes the current farmstead, the census does not detail its agricultural production for 1870.

Edward Howard died in 1877. His will documents that he owned 415 acres at his death, consisting of the 243-acre home farm and an additional 173 acres to the northwest that included the land occupied by the current farmstead (Frederick County Land Records JRR1:138; Frederick County Land Records BGF8:630; United States Census of Population 1860, 1870). In 1870, Howard's real estate holdings were worth \$47,000 and his personal estate was valued at \$8,565 (United States Census of Population 1870).

Historic maps indicate that a house owned by Edward Howard might have been constructed on the site of the current farmstead between 1858 and 1873. Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland*, does not depict a building at the location of the current farmstead (Bond 1858). A structure owned by Edward Howard first appears on the site of the current farmstead on Lake's 1873 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland* (Lake 1873). The 1866 tax assessment for Edward Howard indicates that the 173-acre parcel encompassing the current project area contained a "stone and log dwelling" and a "frame barn." These buildings are likely those depicted in the location of at the current farmstead on the 1873 Lake atlas (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners 1866; Lake 1873). Assessment records suggest that the first-period complex depicted on the 1873 atlas subsequently was demolished.

The property was purchased by Susan Virginia Smith, Edward Howard's daughter, in 1878. The Smith parcel was 108 acres, 2 rods, and 21 perches and corresponds to the present parcel containing the Harry M. Howard Farmstead (Frederick County Land Records TG12:74). Susan Virginia Smith was married to George William Smith, a prominent Frederick County farmer and a large landowner. An 1878 tax assessment record, which recorded the purchase under George William Smith's name, does not list improvements on the property, suggesting that the buildings depicted on the 1873 atlas were no longer extant. Elsewhere in Smith's 1878 tax assessment record is a listing for a "new house" valued at \$1,500. A clear association with the current farmstead cannot be made, especially because Smith owned a large amount of land, but the Smiths had built their estate, Bellevue, 12 years earlier, disqualifying it from classification as "new" (Frederick County

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Board of County Commissioners 1876-1896; Howard 1977). George William Smith received sole ownership of the property in 1881 (Frederick County Land Records AF2:692, 693). In 1904, shortly before the property changed owners, improvements on the site were valued at \$1,760, suggesting buildings were constructed during Smith's ownership (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners 1896-1910).

George William Smith was active in agriculture and business. His agricultural career began after he completed his education in the early 1850s and returned to the Frederick area. After his return, "for a period of about fifty years, he gave his chief attention to the management of the various farms that came into his possession. During this time, he purchased and sold a great number of farms throughout Frederick County, and he became the most active and most successful farmer of Western Maryland" (Williams 1910:704). In a partnership with the prominent Frederick firm Baker Brothers, he acquired 1,950 acres of farmland affiliated with the well-known Lewis McMurray canning company. By 1870, his real estate holdings were valued at \$38,000, and his personal estate was worth \$26,000 (United States Census 1870). Smith also operated lime kilns in Frederick County for burning lime with coal for agricultural use, and was a leader in county and state agricultural organizations. Smith also was an organizer of the Citizens' National Bank of Frederick and organized the Frederick and Middletown Street Railway, which was chartered in 1896 (Williams 1910:704-5).

In 1904, George William Smith conveyed the property to 26-year-old Harry M. Howard, the son of his wife's brother, William (Frederick County Land Records STH265:404). The 1900 census suggests that Howard might have been farming and living on the property before the title was transferred to him. The census listed the 22-year-old Howard as owning a farm in the Ballenger District, in which the current farmstead is located. According to the census, Howard was unmarried and his household consisted of a housekeeper and a farm laborer. Although Howard owned the farm, rather than rented, he did have a mortgage. He married in 1903 (United States Census 1900, 1910).

Harry M. Howard was "one of the prominent young farmers of Ballenger District" (Williams 1910:1143). A 1910 account described the property as "well improved with a good two-story dwelling and other buildings" (Williams 1910:1143). He and his wife, Fannie, raised at least nine children on the property. Based on the design and construction of the existing farmstead, it is possible it was built shortly before or during their ownership. The 1930 census indicates that the house was valued at \$10,000 (United States Census of Population 1930).

In 1950, the elder Howard sold the property to his son and daughter-in-law, Leon M. and Lucille D. Howard (Frederick County Land Records 482:222). Leon Howard was a dairy farmer (Mr. Leon Howard 1999). Lucille Howard died in 1986, and Leon conveyed the property in 1998 to its current owner, Lambeth Level Limited Partnership, a year before his death (Frederick County Land Records 2483:1233; Mr. Leon Howard 1999).

### Thematic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

During the eighteenth century, the region's fertile farmland attracted English settlers from eastern Maryland and Germans migrating south toward Virginia from Pennsylvania. In contrast to some English settlers who transplanted the established tobacco culture from the Tidewater region, German immigrants arriving from Pennsylvania generally practiced diversified farming on smaller plots. Corn and wheat were primary cash crops during this period (Tracey and Dern 1987).

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The application of scientific methods of farming, which gained popularity in the late eighteenth century, influenced changes in farm management and resulted in increased grain production. Farms in western Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia specialized in wheat production, and the region emerged as a major grain belt prior to the Civil War. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States (Miller 1886:132).

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). While the Civil War disrupted the region's agricultural economy, Frederick County farmers, benefiting from high-quality farmland and efficient transportation routes, quickly regained their pre-war prominence (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:62). Agricultural output continued to increase after the Civil War. By 1870, more than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced countywide (Scharf 1882).

Following the Civil War, the region's position as a national grain belt was, however, eclipsed by increased production by Midwestern grain farms. As a result, Frederick County farmers sought to diversify their products and markets in the late nineteenth century. The production of perishable commodities, such as dairy products, fruit, and vegetables, increased as improved shipping and transportation made urban markets accessible. In addition, the establishment of commercial canneries in the area led to the demand for vegetables. Smaller farms were consolidated into larger-scale operations emphasizing single crop production. These large, single-crop ventures were cultivated by tenant farmers.

Dairy production increased during the early twentieth century. The growing population in the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington, D.C. provided markets for perishable agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12). The introduction of pasteurization and emphasis on sterile processing of foodstuffs in the early twentieth century influenced the design and construction of dairy barns. The modern dairy barn, characterized by greater standardization in plan and construction, interiors designed for frequent and easy cleaning, and plans integrating plumbing and electrical services, replaced traditional wooden barn forms in importance in farm operations (Peeler and Dixon 2005). The concrete block dairy barns found on the Harry M. Howard Farmstead "reflect regulatory changes introduced during the early twentieth century that required the sterilization of milk" (Peeler 2003). Sanitary dairies, such as that found at the Howard farm, also were added to dairy operations during this period to process milk and milk products in accordance with state production standards. Increased herd size and the desire to maintain consistent production levels necessitated well-fed dairy cows. The ability to stockpile feed became important. Silos, such as those found on the Howard farm, subsequently became common. By the twenty-first century, Frederick County had 161 dairy farms and was the state's leading milk producer (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.).

The dwelling on the Harry M. Howard Farmstead contains the character-defining features associated with the predominant vernacular house type found in rural Frederick County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse. The house type is defined by its rural context; two-story scale; regular massing incorporating a symmetrical principal block and integrated ell; interior division of formal and functional space; intersecting gable roof; gable-end chimneys; and two-story, open rear galleries. As is typical of the house type, ornamentation of the Howard house is concentrated in the central bays of the facade. The design of the principal entrance is embellished through side panels and transom. The central gable, an element frequently incorporated in houses of the type in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, incorporates a round arch window common in the late Victorian period.

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The Pennsylvania bank barn was a type of agricultural building established in the region by the mid-eighteenth century (Ensminger 1992:150-153), and increasingly popular in the Mid-Atlantic region during the nineteenth century. The barn typically was constructed of a stone lower level and a timber frame. The building was built into an earthen embankment for direct access to both floors. The bank barn incorporated into a single building most of the farm's functions; livestock shelter was located on the first floor, and grain processing and storage was located on the second floor (Peeler 2003; Peeler and Dixon 2005).

Silos, another type of structure found on the Harry M. Howard Farmstead, grew in number in Maryland between the late nineteenth century and the second quarter of the twentieth century. Two silos were recorded in Maryland in an 1882 silo census conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, while 100 silos had been built by 1916 and 2,022 existed in 1925. In 1925, 295 silos were located in Frederick County alone (Reynolds 1988:11, 51; United States Census 1925). Farmers used silos to store green fodder to feed dairy cows. This allowed dairy operations to be conducted in an efficient manner, enabled farms to accommodate many cows, and provided cows with a food source that enabled them to produce milk all year long. Construction materials evolved from wood in the late nineteenth century to masonry, poured concrete, and tile-block by the 1920s (Peeler 2003; Peeler and Dixon 2005).

The Edward Howard Farmstead followed a common pattern in the history of Frederick County agriculture. The farm complex illustrates the evolution in the county's agriculture from grain and diversified agricultural production to dairy farming.

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**CHAIN OF TITLE – HARRY M. HOWARD FARM**

**9 September 1998**

**Liber 2483/Folio 1233**

GRANTOR: Leon M. Howard

GRANTEE: Lambeth Level Limited Partnership

108 acres, 2 roods, 21 square perches

**5 January 1950**

**Liber 482/Folio 222**

GRANTOR: Harry M. Howard and Fannie I. Howard

GRANTEE: Leon M. Howard and Lucille D. Howard

108 acres, 2 roods, 21 square perches

**6 May 1941**

**Liber 428/Folio 368**

GRANTOR: Leon M. Howard

GRANTEE: Harry M. and Fannie I. Howard

108 acres, 2 roods, 21 square perches

**6 May 1941**

**Liber 428/Folio 367**

GRANTOR: Harry M. and Fannie I. Howard

GRANTEE: Leon M. Howard

108 acres, 2 roods, 21 square perches

**1 April 1904**

**Liber STH 265/Folio 404**

GRANTOR: George William Smith

GRANTEE: Harry M. Howard

108 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches

**8 February 1881**

**Liber AF2/Folio 692**

GRANTOR: William J. Ross

GRANTEE: George Wm. Smith

108 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches

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**8 February 1881**

**Liber AF2/Folio 691**

GRANTOR: George Wm. Smith and Susan Virginia Smith

GRANTEE: William J. Ross

108 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches

**20 April 1878**

**Liber TG12/Folio 74**

GRANTOR: William H. Howard and George Wm. Smith, executors of last will of Edward Howard

GRANTEE: Susan Virginia Smith

108 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches

**19 February 1877**

**Liber JRR1/Folio 138**

Will of Edward Howard

--To wife, Ann H.: income and interest from bank stock

--To son, William H.: The farm on which he now resides, containing 242 acres with crops. This farm lies eastwardly of and is separated from my other lands by the following lines: (gives survey description), and is contingent upon his paying \$9,000 for one year after my decease and payable in one and two years thereafter, one-sixth part thereof to each of the following: Mary Elizabeth Kessler, Susan Virginia Smith, Emily Cookson, Ann Elizabeth Veitch, Catherine Victoria Howard, and heirs of Charles E. Howard, deceased

--Sell my house and lot on West Third Street, Frederick City, and all of my household and kitchen furniture

--And sell all of the remainder of my lands lying westwardly of the lines aforesaid established, to contain 173 acres more or less, together with all other real and personal estate of which I may die seized

--Divide sales in seven equal parts and give to children: Mary Elizabeth Kessler, Susan Virginia Smith, Emily Cookson, Ann Elizabeth Veitch, Catherine Victoria Howard, William H. Howard, and heirs of Charles E. Howard, deceased

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See attached continuation sheet for bibliographic references.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 108 ac  
Acreage of historical setting 108 ac  
Quadrangle name Fredrick Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the historic property is the approximately 5-acre lot including the house and agricultural outbuildings. The lot is defined by a tree and fence line to the west of the house, a farm lane to the south of the barns, a farm lane on the east side of the ca. 1950 dairy barn, and to a line on the north (front) side of the house incorporating the minimal landscaping associated with the house.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

---

name/title	Chris Heidenrich / Historian; Brian Clevon/Industrial Archeologist		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	date	12/2005
street & number	241 E. 4 <sup>th</sup> St., Suite 100	telephone	301 694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

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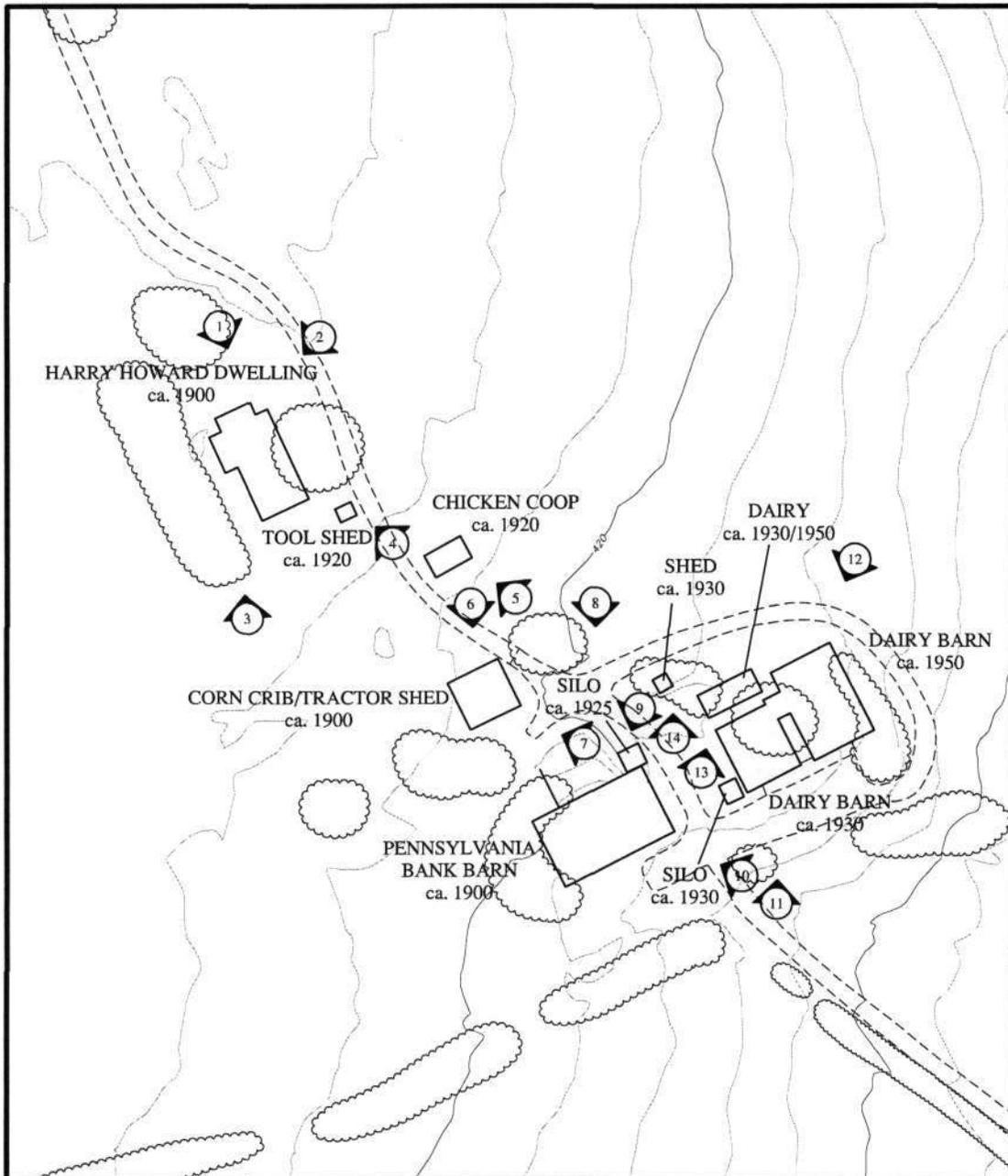
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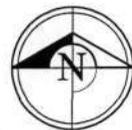
KEY:

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~~~~ TREELINE



PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION AND DIRECTION



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METERS

JEFFERSON TECH PARK  
Harry M. Howard Farm  
Plan

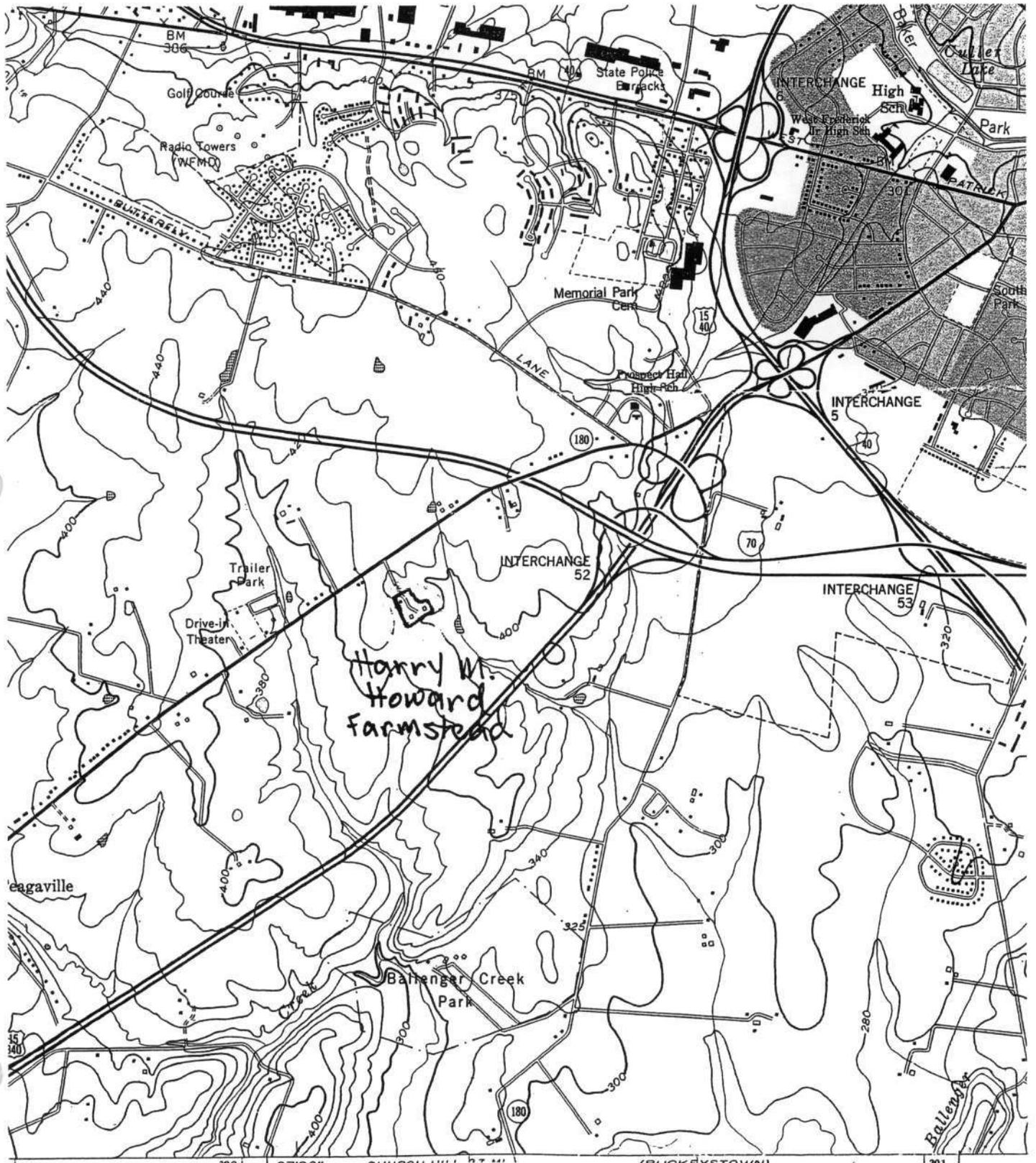
DATE: 12/06/05

PREPARED BY: BW



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

**Harry M. Howard Farmstead**  
**MIHP No. F-3-228**  
**Frederick County, MD**  
**Frederick, MD USGS**



**Harry M. Howard Farmstead  
Frederick County, MD**

**MIHP No. F-3-228**

**B. Clevon  
12/2005  
MD SHPO  
Photo Log**

- 1 Harry M. Howard dwelling, view SE.
- 2 Harry M. Howard dwelling, view, S.
- 3 Harry M. Howard dwelling, view N.
- 4 Tool Shed, view W.
- 5 Chicken Coop, view W.
- 6 Corn Crib / Tractor Shed, view S.
- 7 Corn Crib / Tractor Shed, view W.
- 8 Pennsylvania Bank Barn, view S.
- 9 Silo, view SW.
- 10 Pennsylvania Bank Barn, view W.
- 11 Dairy Barns, view NE.
- 12 Dairy Barns, view SW.
- 13 Dairy, view NE.
- 14 Shed, view N.



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven

12/05

Harry M. Howard dwelling, view SE

1/14



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co. Md

B. Clesen

12/05

Harry M. Howard dwelling, view S.

2/14



F. 3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co Md

B. Clesen

12/05

Harry M. Howard dwelling, view N.

3/14



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Clever

12/05

Tool Shed, view W.

4/14



F-3-22B

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Clevon

12/05

Chicken Coop, view W.

5/14



F-3-228

Marry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven

12/05

Corn crib / tractor sled, view S.

6/14



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Clevin

12/05

Corn crib/tractor shed, view W.

7/14



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Fredrick Co. Md

B. Cleven

12/05

Penny Ivania back barn, view S.

8/14



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co Md

B. Clevin

12/05

Silo, view SW.

9/14



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Clevon

12/05

Pennsylvania bank barn, view W.

10/14



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Clouston

12/08

Dairy barns, view NE.

11/19



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Clevon

12/05

Dairy beans, view SW.

12/14



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Clevin

12/05

Dairy, view N/E

13/14



F-3-228

Harry M. Howard Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cloven

12/05

Shed, view M.

19/19

# Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

## Addendum

MIHP Number: F-3-228

Property Name: Harry M. Howard Farm  
Property Address: 6117 Jefferson Pike, Frederick, MD 21703

According a site visit conducted by the State Highway Administration on February 5, 2009, all of the structures associated with the Harry M. Howard Farm have been demolished.



Harry M. Howard Farm (F-3-228)  
Aerial View Before



Harry M. Howard Farm (F-3-228)  
Bird's Eye View After Demolition

Harry M. Howard Farm (F-3-228)  
SHA Photographs Melissa Blair 2/5/2009

