MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Washington Run Rural Area Inventory Number: F-1-133

Address: MD Rt 15 on west, Canal Run and B&O RR on south, Pleasant View Rd on east, Michael property and Potomac Edison on north City: Point of Rocks Zip Code: 21777

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Point of Rocks

Owner: Multiple-more than ten

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: 102, 103, 108, 109 Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: _____ Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended ____ Eligibility **not** recommended X

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

Is the property located within a historic district? X 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:
MIHP forms

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

This investigation into the potential for a rural historic landscape in southern Frederick County near Point of Rocks was undertaken on behalf of Duke Energy North America as part of the cultural resources investigations to support the proposed construction of a power plant in the area (Goodwin 2001). Discussions with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) at the beginning of the investigations identified properties for individual assessment applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation in the vicinity of the proposed power plant. Correspondence dated 16 January 2002 from the MHT regarding the project identified that a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Form and a MHT NR-Eligibility Review Form be prepared to document the evaluation of the potential for a rural historic district/cultural landscape in the vicinity of the proposed power plant site. This current MIHP form was prepared to satisfy that request applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (McClelland and Keller 1995) as a type of cultural landscape.

The Washington Run rural area is located in southern Frederick County, in the southern portion of the Adamstown Planning Region, north of the town of Point of Rocks. The geographical boundaries of the area were defined based on geography, topography, and historical associations. The name "Washington Run" was selected to identify the study area and is derived from the small stream that flows through the area from the base of the Catoctin Mountain into the Potomac River. Archival research did not identify historic or contemporary names for this section of the county.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ____ **Eligibility not recommended** X

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

Comments:

[signature] ✓ 7/19/02

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

[signature] 7/19/02

Reviewer, NR program **Date**

The Washington Run rural area evolved as an agricultural area with open space, much of which remains in agricultural production. The land forms essentially have remained the same from the time of early settlement to the present. However, the Washington Run rural area does not retain a significant concentration of elements, including built resources, or historic farming uses or spatial patterns, to illustrate the historical evolution of agriculture in Frederick County prior to 1950. The area reflects primarily post 1950 agricultural patterns in its associated land use, spatial organization, and buildings/clusters. A few individual buildings and clusters have been identified that possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but the Washington Run rural area lacks a significant concentration of these elements to illustrate the broad historical patterns of agriculture in Frederick County (Criteria A) as a district.

The area does not exhibit characteristics related to particular cultural and ethnic groups or with the lives of Frederick Countians significant in our past (Criterion B). Though German and English families originally settled in this area, the extant resources do not reflect these particular traditions. The ages of most of the buildings located on property owned by the Thomas family post-date the Thomas ownership. By the time that the extant buildings and clusters located on the Michael property were constructed, the buildings no longer reflected any special links to the German heritage of the Michael family. Michael family members built typical houses and farm complexes that no longer reflected distinctive cultural influences.

The Washington Run rural area lacks a significant concentration of buildings, structures and clusters with integrity to illustrate historic farming patterns under Criterion C. The removal of the Wirts Farm (F-1-145), the F. Michael House (F-1-150), and the F. Stunckle House (F-1-158) have left approximately 300 acres of land devoid of farm complexes. In addition, the Thomas/Harwood House (F-1-145), the Charles Fry House (F-1-151) and Thomas (English) Cemetery, and the Dickson Farm (F-1-155) do not possess sufficient integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As a whole, the Washington Run rural area does not appear to possess the qualities of significance or sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic landscape.

Prepared by: Katherine Grandine, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Date Prepared: March 2002

Washington Run Rural Area (F-1-133)
Vicinity of Point of Rocks, Frederick County
Private

Capsule Summary

This investigation into the potential for a rural historic landscape in southern Frederick County near Point of Rocks was undertaken on behalf of Duke Energy North America as part of the cultural resources investigations to support the proposed construction of a power plant in the area (Goodwin 2001).

The Washington Run rural area is located in southern Frederick County, in the southern portion of the Adamstown Planning Region, north of the town of Point of Rocks. The geographical boundaries of the area were defined based on geography, topography, and historical associations. The name "Washington Run" was selected to identify the study area and is derived from the small stream that flows through the area from the base of the Catoctin Mountain into the Potomac River.

The Washington Run rural area evolved as an agricultural area with open space, much of which remains in agricultural production. The land forms essentially have remained the same from the time of early settlement to the present. However, the Washington Run rural area does not retain a significant concentration of elements, including built resources, or historic farming uses or spatial patterns, to illustrate the historical evolution of agriculture in Frederick County prior to 1950. The area reflects primarily post 1950 agricultural patterns in its associated land use, spatial organization, and buildings/clusters. A few individual buildings and clusters have been identified that possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but the Washington Run rural area as a potential district lacks a significant concentration of these elements to illustrate the broad historical patterns of agriculture (Criterion A) or architecture (Criterion C) in Frederick County.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-133

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic N/A

other Washington Run Rural Area

2. Location

street and number Bounded approximately by MD RT 15 on the west, Canal Run and B&O RR on south, Pleasant View Road on the east, and the northern boundaries of the Michael and Potomac Edison properties on the north __ not for publication

city, town Point of Rocks _X_ vicinity

county Frederick

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

name Multiple ownership (more than 10 owners)

street and number telephone

city, town state zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

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

city, town Frederick tax maps 102, 103, 108, 109 tax parcel tax ID number

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: St. Paul's Church F-1-130-NR listed 1976/MHT Easement

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
_X_ district	_____ public	_X_ agriculture	_____ landscape	6	553 buildings
_____ building(s)	_X_ private	_____ commerce/trade	_____ recreation/culture		2 sites
_____ structure	_____ both	_____ defense	_____ religion		3 structures
_____ site		_X_ domestic	_____ social		_____ objects
_____ object		_____ education	_____ transportation	6	558 Total
		_____ funerary	_____ work in progress		
		_____ government	_____ unknown		
		_____ health care	_____ vacant/not in use	**Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory**	
		_____ industry	_____ other:	6	

7. Description

Inventory No. F-1-133

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
X good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

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

Introduction

This investigation into the potential for a rural historic landscape in southern Frederick County near Point of Rocks was undertaken on behalf of Duke Energy North America as part of the cultural resources investigations to support the proposed construction of a power plant in the area (Goodwin 2001). Discussions with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) at the beginning of the investigations identified properties for individual assessment applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation in the vicinity of the proposed power plant. Correspondence dated 16 January 2002 from the MHT regarding the project identified that a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Form and a MHT NR-Eligibility Review Form be prepared to document the evaluation of the potential for a rural historic district/cultural landscape in the vicinity of the proposed power plant site. This current MIHP form was prepared to satisfy that request.

The geographical boundaries of the area were defined based on geography, topography, and historical associations. The name "Washington Run" was selected to identify the study area and is derived from the small stream that flows through the area from the base of the Catoctin Mountain into the Potomac River. Archival research did not identify historic or contemporary names for this section of the county.

Summary

The Washington Run rural area is located in southern Frederick County, in the southern portion of the Adamstown Planning Region, north of the town of Point of Rocks. Washington Run is a small stream that originates on the eastern slope of Catoctin Mountain and empties into the Potomac River just east of Point of Rocks. The stream drains a small watershed that is characterized by rolling upland and varies in altitude from 250 to 360 ft. above mean sea level (amsl). Catoctin Mountain defines the western edge of the rural area. Tuscarora Creek is located on the east. The Tuscarora Creek also empties into the Potomac River and drains a larger area of southern Frederick County between the Catoctin Mountain and the Monocacy River. The division between the Tuscarora Creek and Washington Run watersheds is a north-south ridge that rises to approximately 360 ft amsl in the eastern half of the study area. The land rises to a small knob approximately 450 ft amsl south of Tuscarora Road before the land descends to meet the Potomac River.

Description

A cultural landscape is defined as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural and aesthetic values" (Birnbaum and Peters 1996; Goetchus in *CRM* 2002:24). There are four general types of cultural landscapes: historic designed

landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. The Washington Run area was examined for its potential to qualify as a historic vernacular landscape, defined as a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives (Birnbaum and Peters 1996). In order to possess significance as defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 4.60 (a-d)) as a rural historic landscape, the area must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features. The area must also retain integrity from its period of importance (McClelland and Keller 1995).

The evidence of human use or activity is examined through eleven landscape characteristics:

- land uses and activities,
- patterns of spatial organization,
- response to the natural environment,
- cultural traditions,
- circulation networks,
- boundary demarcations,
- vegetation related to land use,
- buildings, structures, and objects,
- clusters,
- archeological sites, and
- small-scale elements (McClelland and Keller 1995).

The following description is organized according to the above-cited landscape characteristics.

Land Uses and Activities

The Washington Run rural area contains a variety of land uses. Historically, the primary land use of the southern portion of Frederick County was agricultural. As illustrated more fully in Section 8, the typical pattern of landholding prior to the Civil War was owner-occupied farmsteads that comprised between 100 and 300 acres. In cases where a farmer owned large amounts of property, he generally rented parcels to sons until such time when the sons inherited the property. During the late nineteenth century, more of the property was leased to tenants by owners who lived elsewhere in the county. The heart of the area along the primary north-south ridge remains open agricultural fields. These fields are located on the Vernon-Hines, Urciolo, Michael,

Offutt, and Fry properties. These properties currently are used to raise crops, graze cattle, and raise turkeys. Currently, the land is typically leased to large-scale farmers who live outside the area.

The current land uses in the area now reflect late twentieth-century agriculture in Frederick County, not agricultural trends before 1950. Historically, farmers raised a variety of crops that supported family needs, as well as a main cash crop. Cash crops before 1900 included tobacco during the eighteenth century; wheat and corn during the mid-nineteenth century; and, grain, cattle, and orchards during the late nineteenth century. Dairy farming was the primary agricultural activity during the first half of the twentieth century in Frederick County.

Contemporary residential development located along the primary transportation routes has reduced active agricultural acreage in the area. Most of the land tracts along Ballenger Creek Pike, MD Route 28, and Pleasant View Road have recently been subdivided for modern, single-family residences. Canal Run is a Planned Unit Development accommodating 470 buildings, which is accessed from Ballenger Creek Pike (Point of Rocks Road). These units comprise single-family houses, townhouses, condominiums, community support buildings, and modest commercial buildings.

The agricultural character of the area west of Ballenger Creek Pike has been compromised both by construction of modern housing and by the construction of a major transportation corridor, MD Route 15. The active agricultural acreage originally stretched further west up the side of Catoctin Mountain. Currently private land use is visible in this area up to the eastern edge of MD Route 15. The area west of MD Route 15 up Catoctin Mountain has largely been reforested. The area between Route 15 and Ballenger Creek Pike now contains modern houses located on 10 to 30 acres. Mt. Auburn (F-1-108) constructed ca. 1800, and St. Paul's Church (F-1-130), constructed ca. 1842, are the oldest buildings located in the Washington Run rural area. St. Paul's Church (F-1-130) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition, over 700 acres have been removed from private ownership and are held by Potomac Edison Company. Much of this acreage is now fallow or replanted with trees. A large electrical power substation is located on Ballenger Creek Pike at the northern boundary of the Washington Run rural area. An overhead transmission line supported by transmission towers crosses the area from north to south.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

The Washington Run rural area is located between Catoctin Mountain on the west and the Tuscarora Creek drainage on the east. Neither Washington Run nor Tuscarora Creek are navigable waterways. The primary navigable waterway is the Potomac River located south of the area. The historic and current pattern of landholding is not oriented to these natural water features,

but instead to historic roads, including Ballenger Creek Pike and Tuscarora Road. After the construction of the C&O Canal in 1832, direct access to the Potomac River by property owners north of the canal was curtailed.

The early spatial settlement pattern of the Washington Run rural area was shaped by the western boundary of Carrollton Manor. Carrollton Manor (1723) was a tract of land comprising approximately 10,000 acres that occupied the central portion of the Monocacy Valley. This land was watered by both the Tuscarora Creek and the Monocacy River; it also had access to the Potomac River. It was the first land patent issued in this section of Frederick County.

The second group of land patents issued in the area comprised land located along the Potomac River. The Washington Run rural area was a less desirable location for land patents. The earliest patents issued in the area included "Sweed's Folly" (1734) associated with F-1-108 and F-1-146; "Ramble" (1731) issued to Thomas Prather; and, "Hazzard" (1742) issued to Notley Thomas with original boundaries located within the boundaries of the Vernon-Hines and Offutt properties (F-1-145, F-1-150, F-1-151). One of the last patents issued in this area was "Cooley Springs", issued to Andrew Michael in 1768, currently the Urciolo and Michael properties (F-1-087, F-1-138, F-1-144).

Archival evidence suggests that the earliest farmsteads may have been located near major transportation corridors. The original eighteenth-century house of Andrew Michael (no longer extant) was located near Ballenger Creek Pike. The extant built resources reflect a shift in both locations of farms and subsequent land divisions. The current farm complexes are located in the interiors of their respective property boundaries. The central locations allowed farmers direct access to all parts of the farms within reasonable amounts of time. The farmsteads located along the north-south ridge also were located near the heads of tributaries that drained both either into Washington Run or Tuscarora Creek. Since 1950, several tributaries were dammed to provide farm ponds. The farmsteads generally were located at the ends of long lanes. Public road access was provided along Ballenger Creek Pike and Tuscarora Road (MD Route 28). Large holdings, such as the Vernon-Hines farm, also have internal farm roads. The current internal farm road on the Vernon-Hines farm probably dates from the mid to late nineteenth century, when Otho Thomas established his sons on their own farms.

Response to the Natural Environment

The land is a rolling upland region. The land features several areas of rocky outcroppings that protrude above ground. These rock outcroppings are not suitable for crops, but may have been incorporated into pastures. The outcroppings primarily occur along the route of the B&O Railroad line. The areas that rise upward both east and west of the rocky area feature better soils and were more productive agriculturally. This is particularly true along the north-south ridge at 360 ft amsl along the eastern edge of the Washington Run rural area. The acreage used for agriculture located west of this area and up the slope towards

Catoctin Mountain has been reduced. This area now features modern houses, the roadbed of heavily travelled MD Route 15, and reforestation areas along of the eastern slope of Catoctin Mountain.

No pattern of siting of main farmhouses in response to the natural environment is evident from the locations of the farmhouses. Mount Auburn (F-1-108) is set back on its lot facing east towards Ballenger Creek Pike. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (F-1-130) is sited facing east towards Sugarloaf Mountain and Ballenger Creek Pike. The main farmhouse of the Henry S. Michael Farm (F-1-087) faces south, probably to receive the greatest amount of sunlight. The Ezra Michael House (F-1-138) also faces south with its west end facing Ballenger Creek Pike. The main house of the E. Michael Farm (F-1-144) faces east. The main house of the Thomas-Harwood Farm (F-1-145) faces north. The main house of the former O. Thomas House (F-1-151) also faces south. These directional orientations do not exhibit a pattern for organizing farmsteads using a consistent spatial organization.

Cultural Traditions

The area historically was settled by people of English and German descent. As discussed further in Section 8, evidence of German and English cultural traditions had disappeared from the area by the late nineteenth century. By the time the majority of extant buildings and farmsteads were constructed, the German and English ethnic lifeways and building forms were no longer evident. English and German families in the area intermarried and land often transferred between families of different ethnic heritages so that cultural-bound patterns became diluted. The extant buildings and spatial patterns from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries no longer exhibit characteristics tied to one ethnic tradition. No buildings identified in this study represented specific cultural traditions.

The Washington Run study area also does not contain evidence of African-American occupation on the land. Many pre-Civil War residents in the area were slaveholders, generally owning fewer than ten slaves. After the Civil War, freed African Americans established small communities, generally around a church or a school. No extant built resources associated with African-Americans living on the land either before or after the Civil War have been identified in the Washington Run study area.

Circulation Networks

The Washington Run rural area does not feature any internal road systems. The primary roadway was Ballenger Creek Pike, a north-south road that linked a ferry across the Potomac River to Frederick Town. This road was established during the eighteenth century. A secondary road following the current route of MD Route 28 crossed the project area near its southern edge. This road also appears on an 1808 map (Varle 1808) and crossed the Catoctin Mountain at the location of current route of Point of Rocks Road (MD Route 464). Most of the property included in the Washington Run rural area was divided to allow

access from either Ballenger Creek Pike or Tuscarora Road. Pleasant View Road dates to the late nineteenth century and does not appear on maps before 1873 (Lake 1873). The current location of MD Route 15 was established ca. 1970.

The establishment of the town of Point of Rocks and the village of Doubs was the result of the construction of two transportation routes that crossed the area. The C&O Canal located south of the Washington Run rural area was constructed as a national transportation route to link Washington, D.C., with markets further west. The B&O Railroad, which crosses the Michael, Urciolo, and Offutt properties, was the main line that connected Baltimore with markets further west. By 1832, both of these transportation routes were in place in or near the project area. The convergence of these two transportation routes at Point of Rocks was in response to Catoctin Mountain and the mountain ranges further west. The Potomac River offered the only natural route through these mountains in Maryland. These two transportation corridors were industrial in nature. In particular, the C&O Canal, now noted for its natural beauty, was historically devoid of trees.

Boundary Demarcations

The boundaries of the current properties only minimally reflect historic boundaries and historic patents of the area. In the case of the Thomas family ownership on the current Vernon-Hines, Offutt, and Fry properties, the land was assembled over two generations of Thomas family members, then divided among family members in 1866 as a result of inheritance. The current internal boundaries between Vernon-Hines and Offutt properties marked by treelines represent the 1866 land division. The external boundaries of these two properties represent the external boundaries of one portion of the property inherited and purchased by Otho Thomas.

In the case of the Michael and Urciolo properties, the exterior boundaries appear to date from 1768 with a minor purchase of land from the Thomas family in the mid nineteenth century. The internal boundary between the Urciolo and Michael properties was defined as a result of inheritance settlement in 1851 between two brothers, Henry S. and Ezra Michael.

The modern boundaries between properties are defined by modern fencing and hedgerows. Historically the boundaries were defined by boundary stones, as is recorded in historical documentation for the Michael family holdings. No boundary stones were located during the course of the historical, archeological, and architectural investigations.

Vegetation Related to Land Use

The land left in agricultural use reflects a variety of rotational crops. Acreage allowed to go fallow reflects the natural succession of plant communities in the region. Some acreage, especially that owned by Potomac Edison near the Potomac River, has been reforested. The current hedgerows, treelines, and extant wood lots do not appear to be older than fifty years.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects/Clusters

The heart of the Washington Run rural area is defined by the Urciolo (F-1-087), Michael (F-1-144), Vernon-Hines (F-1-150 and F-1-151), Offutt (F-1-145), and Charles M. Fry (F-1-155) farms. While the Offutt property is located in the lower portion of the area near Washington Run, the other properties occupy the highest elevations in the area along the north-south ridge. The properties currently support agricultural production. The farms comprise over 150 acres each and generally are organized with farmsteads located in the middle of the property. Of these farms, only the Henry S. Michael Farm (F-1-087) contains significant built resources. The building complexes located on the other farms do not possess individually the qualities of significance and/or integrity for National Register consideration. The acreage surrounding these principal farms contain no significant concentration of buildings, structures, objects, or clusters.

Only a few built resources that possess individual significance for National Register consideration have been identified in the area. These properties include St. Paul's Church (F-1-130), the Henry S. Michael Farm (F-1-087), and the Charles Fry Bungalow (F-1-153).

Pre-1870 Buildings/Sites. Four buildings in the Washington Run rural area date before 1870s. These buildings are St. Paul's Episcopal Church (F-1-130), Mount Auburn (F-1-108), the Henry S. Michael Farm (F-1-087), and the E. Michael Farm (F-1-144). The first three buildings represent brick construction in the Washington Run rural area during the nineteenth century. Mount Auburn, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the Henry S. Michael Farmhouse are simply-styled, but substantial buildings. The E. Michael Farm is a wood-frame house with many modern modifications.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church (F-1-130). St. Paul's Episcopal Church (F-1-130) was constructed ca. 1842. It features a front gable with stepped parapet and a Palladian window. The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and an easement on the property has been donated to the Maryland Historical Trust.

Mount Auburn (F-1-108). Mount Auburn is a two-story, brick dwelling. The five-bay main block features a one-bay brick ell and a three-bay frame side addition. The building terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed in composite shingles. Seven agricultural outbuildings surround the dwelling, including four frame sheds (ca. 1900-1920). Three outbuildings less than fifty years of age include a frame storage shed, a concrete-block chicken house, and a concrete-block, gambrel-roofed barn.

Although the building apparently dates from ca. 1800, many of its character-defining features have been replaced with new materials during the most recent remodeling. The building's exterior appearance has been substantially modified through the installation of replacement windows, the replacement of the two-story front porch, and the replacement of the roof. The interior

of the building also has been modified. The majority of the interior plaster has been replaced, and the basement floor and spring were covered by a concrete floor. The building's chimneys also were removed. The building lacks the integrity to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). The building also lacks association with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B).

Henry S. Michael House (F-1-087). The Urciolo property contains the Henry S. Michael Farm (F-1-087). This farmstead is located on the eastern edge of the Urciolo property and is accessible from Ballenger Creek Pike by a long gravel lane. The complex comprises a house, a barn, a milk house, a milking parlor, and a modern trailer. Archival evidence suggests that Henry S. Michael (1807-1875) constructed the house ca. 1850 after he inherited this portion of his father Andrew Michael's farm (b. 1773-d. 1851). The two-story brick dwelling features a symmetrical five-bay front façade and an integral rear wing. The stone foundation supports brick walls laid in 6:1 common bond. All elevations feature corbeled brick cornices. The window openings feature decorative molded wood lintels with projecting square corner blocks (Widell 1979; Goodwin November 2001).

The agricultural outbuildings on the property are later constructions. The wood superstructures of the bank barn dates from ca. 1900; the foundation may date to ca. 1880. The concrete-block dairy and milking parlor were constructed ca. 1930. A post-1950 trailer is also located on the property.

The Henry S. Michael Farm, though in poor condition, retains sufficient integrity to convey its local historic significance for consideration in the National Register of Historic Places under the National Register Criteria for Evaluation A and C (Goodwin November 2001).

E. Michael Farm (F-1-144). The E. Michael Farm faces east at the end of a long lane with access to Pleasant View Road. When surveyed in 1982 (Weissman 1982), the house exhibited complete modernization. Modern siding and windows are evident on the current main house. The 1982 survey described the large bank barn located north of the house; this barn remains intact. All other agricultural outbuildings appear to be less than fifty years of age. Archival evidence suggest that main house was constructed ca. 1850 with substantial improvements/modifications undertaken ca. 1890 and during the twentieth century. The bank barn probably dates to ca. 1890. The opinion of the surveyer in 1982 was that the main house was not National Register eligible based on substantive modifications to the main house that have compromised the architectural integrity of the resource (Weissman 1982).

Buildings Constructed 1870-1910. Most of the extant farmhouses in the Washington Run rural area date from the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century.

Vernon-Hines Property (F-1-151 and F-1-150). The current Vernon-Hines property was historically part of the Otho Thomas property. The boundaries of these two farms were formed as a result of a partition of Otho Thomas' land in 1866. This property contained the F. Michael House (F-1-150), which is no longer extant. In 2001, the site (18FR785) was the subject of Phase II archeological investigations (Goodwin 2002). The research report contained information on 15 historic cultural features. Artifacts included 1,449 historic artifact and 1 prehistoric artifact. The report concluded that the historic and prehistoric components did not appear to retain research potential or the qualities of significance applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The MHT concurred with this evaluation in correspondence dated 12 February 2002.

The Edward F. Fry House (formerly named Otho Thomas House) and Thomas Cemetery (English) (F-1-151) is centered on a two-story, wood-frame dwelling constructed ca. 1910. The current building replaced the earlier Thomas house, which was destroyed by fire (Davis 1993). The single house is located near the center of the property. The current house on the site has been heavily altered. The alterations have compromised integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. The property no longer retains its historic agricultural outbuildings. Therefore, the property does not possess the qualities of significance under A, B, or C of the National Register Criteria of Evaluation. Buildings constructed within the last fifty years located on the property include a modern ranch house and metal pole barn (Goodwin June 2001).

The Thomas Cemetery (English) is located on the southern portion of the land near Tuscarora Road. The cemetery was active between 1812 and 1877 and contains forty-eight burials associated with the Thomas family (Grove 1928). Archival evidence does not indicate that the Thomas Cemetery (English) carries associations with persons of transcendent importance, dates from the earliest period of settlement in the area, is of significant design, or is associated with important events. Therefore, the cemetery does not possess the qualities of significance under A, B, or C of the National Register Criteria of Evaluation or Criterion Consideration D. No subsurface testing was completed under the current investigation (Goodwin June 2001).

Offutt Property(F-1-145). The Offutt Farmstead (Thomas-Harwood Farmstead) (F-1-145) comprises a main house, a bank barn, two dwellings, a garage, and four other buildings. All but one of the buildings are located east of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks, which traverses the property. The house is accessed from Ballenger Creek Pike by a long, unpaved farm road. The main house, constructed ca. 1875, faces north, toward the other buildings of the complex. The two-story, frame dwelling adopts an L-shaped footprint with an infill addition. The building is sheathed in synthetic siding and features one-over-one, wood-sash, windows. The building's asymmetrical, four-bay front (north) facade is spanned by a one-story porch. The

dwelling's two front (north) entrances contain six-panel, wood doors (Goodwin June 2001). The agricultural buildings comprise a bank barn with wagon shed/corncrib extension constructed ca. 1900, two silos, two-post 1950 agricultural buildings that have been renovated into apartments, a garage, and a former farrier barn.

The farm complex originally was documented as the Thomas-Harwood Farmstead in the early 1990s-based on historic maps from 1858 and 1873. The MIHP form dated the house to the mid-nineteenth century (Davis 1993). Research undertaken as part of the current investigation revealed that by the mid-nineteenth century, the farmstead was part of the Otho Thomas property. A house was located on the property from this earlier period, but not in the location of the current house (Goodwin June 2001). Archeological investigations undertaken near the current farmhouse in May 2001 revealed few artifacts. All artifacts recovered dated from the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Goodwin June 2001). The farm complex does not retain its overall integrity from the late nineteenth century. The farmstead is not associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C) to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Ezra Michael House (F-1-138). The current Ezra Michael house is a two-story, wood-frame building constructed ca. 1880. The construction date is based on Ezra Michael's will written in 1881 in which he devised the house described as "lately erected" to his wife Margaret (Frederick County JPP2:207). The house probably was built when Ezra retired from active farming. The will is worded to allow the wife access to the stable, milk house, meat house, and ice house located on the home farm bequeathed to Marion S. Michael (FC Wills JPP2:207). This wording suggests that the house at F-1-138 was not the center of the home farmstead. Ezra Michael died in 1886 and his wife Margaret died in 1897. Marion S. Michael inherited the house and property. In 1927, Marion Michael sold the house at F-1-138 and 50 acres of property to his son Elmer C. Michael (Davis 1993).

The many alterations that have occurred to the main house have compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house no longer possesses sufficient integrity to convey qualities of significance as an example of a late nineteenth-century I house under National Register Criterion C. The current owners report the existence a masonry spring house dating from the eighteenth-century. The spring house was not documented in the 1993 MIHP form, nor is the building visible from the public right-of-way. The spring house was not documented under this investigation.

Fry Farmhouse (F-1-155). The Fry Farmhouse is a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame dwelling built in the late nineteenth century with a ca. 1990, one-story, front addition. The farmhouse is not original to the property, but was moved to its current location (Personal Communication Charles E. Fry 2001). Many of the construction materials evident on the house are modern

replacement materials. The farmhouse is part of the modern Fry farm established by the Fry family ca. 1950. The farmhouse is the only building located on the farm that is older than fifty years. The farm represents late twentieth century agriculture and is less than fifty years of age. The farmhouse is not associated with any persons of importance. The Fry farmhouse does not possess sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling to possess the qualities of significance under Criteria A, B, or C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Buildings Constructed Post 1910. The Fry Bungalow (F-1-153) is a one-and-one-half-story dwelling located about 1.4 miles east of Point of Rocks. The ca. 1937 dwelling, which faces north overlooking MD Route 28, adopts a simple Craftsman style. The house has remained in the same family for three generations. Charles M. Fry, the grandfather of the current owner, built the house on the edge of his large farm (personal communication Charles E. Fry 2001). Charles M. and Mary A. Fry conveyed the property deed for the house and 54 acres to their son Charles, Jr. and his wife Helen in 1965 (Frederick County Land Records 736:627). They lived in the house until 1991 when the lot was subdivided. The house and one-acre then were conveyed over to Charles Edward Fry (FCLR 1691:779).

The Fry Bungalow retains sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to possess the qualities of significance on a local level for consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C.

Demolished Buildings. A number of the historic farmsteads in the Washington Run study area have been removed. It has already been noted that the F. Michael House (F-1-150) is no longer standing. Additional properties that have been demolished include the Wirts Farm (F-1-145), the G.W. Snouffer Property (F-1-157), and the F. Stunckle House (F-1-158). These demolitions have resulted in several hundred acres devoid of individual buildings, structures and farm clusters.

Historic Archeological Sites

Archeological investigations of the Washington Run rural area have not documented many historical archeological sites. Archival evidence suggests that the area was occupied since the mid-eighteeenth century. No eighteenth century sites have been located at this point in time. The site 18FR785 identified as the F. Michael House (F-1-150) was the subject of a phase II archeological investigation (Goodwin 2002). The research report contained information on 15 historic cultural features. Artifacts included 1,449 historic artifact and 1 prehistoric artifact. The report concluded that the historic and prehistoric components did not appear to retain research potential or the qualities of significance applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Small-Scale Elements

Small-scale elements have been defined as foot bridges, signs, road remnants, boundary stones, or regularly occurring small elements (McClelland and Keller 1995). Although archival evidence suggests the use of boundary stones to mark the beginning points of eighteenth-century patents, no boundary stones were located during the course of the investigations. No other small-scale elements were noted during the course of the investigation.

Conclusion

The examination of the Washington Run rural in southern Frederick County north of the town of Point of Rocks did not reveal a significant concentration of those elements necessary for the identification of a cohesive rural historic district. The Washington Run rural area does not possess significance defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 4.60 (a-d)) as a rural historic landscape. The area does not possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features to illustrate the evolution of historic agricultural patterns in Frederick County. Many of the resources identified in the area do no retain sufficient integrity so that the area as a whole does not retain integrity.

Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		102	13	262.63		1 str
Vernon, Cyril T. and Fred K. Hines	5323 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790-2016	F-1-150	102	14	206.66		1 site
Point of Rocks L.L.C.	3634 Point of Rocks Road Jefferson, MD 21755	F-1-146	102	15	94.41		3 bldgs
Offutt, W. Jerome, Trustee	22 West 2nd Street Frederick, MD 21701-5327	F-1-145	102	16	196.25		9 bldgs, 2 str
PV 1, Inc.	262 West Patrick Street Frederick, MD 21701-6945	Canal Run	102	23	246.53		470 bldgs
Vestry of St. Paul's Parish	1917 Ballenger Creek Road Point of Rocks, MD 21777	F-1-130	102	26	8.16	1 bldg	
Herrell, Shirley A.	2140 Ballenger Creek Pike Adamstown, MD 2170		102	36	0.70		1 bldg
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		102	37	2.70		0 bldgs
Wilt, Howard S. & Marguerite	2134 Ballenger Creek Pike Adamstown, MD 21710		102	51	1.00		1 bldg
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		102	64	2.47		0 bldgs
CNG Tranmission Corp.	445 West Main Street Clarksburg, WV 26301-2843		102	91	15.14		0 bldgs
Hertel, John	2058 Ballenger Creek Pike Point of Rocks, MD 21777		102	115	14.99		1 bldg
Lamarr, David and Kathleen	2100 Ballenger Creek Pike Point of Rocks, MD 21777	F-1-108	102	116a	22.25		9 bldgs
Chism, William J. and Nostrandt, Amy C.	2074 Ballenger Creek Pike Point of Rocks, MD 21777		102	116b	30.91		1 bldg
Harrison, John Y. Jr. and Karla M.	2116 Ballenger Creek Pike Point of Rocks, MD 21777		102	116c	49.02		1 bldg

Owners Name	Mailing Address	Historic Name	Tax Map	Parcel	Acreage	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Stair, Marie Ellen & Daniel Thomas Robinson	5019 Bald Hill Road Adamstown, MD 21710		103	37	12.47		0 bldgs
Michael Family L.C.	14858 Neer Lane Purcellville, VA 20132-2719	F-1-144	103	40	174.32		5 bldgs
Michael Family L.C.	14858 Neer Lane Purcellville, VA 20132-2719		103	40	6.83		0 bldgs
Urciolo Associates, L.L.C.	6935 Laurel Avenue #100 Takoma Park, MD 20912-4413	F-1-087	103	53	185.20	4 bldgs	1 bldg
Michael Peter H. & Vicki L.	PO Box 191325 Sacramento, CA 95819-1325	F-1-138	103	142	20.12		3 bldgs
Schamel, Harry S.	PO Box 1 Jefferson, MD 21755		108	1	1.00		0 bldgs
Fry, Helen R., Life Estate	4401 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790-2008		108	2	49.83		0 bldgs
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689	F-1-157	108	10	201.87		0 bldgs
Goff, Evelyn G. Life Estate	c/o John Kenneth Toms 3732 Ben Pre Road Silver Spring, MD 20906-2617		108	13	16.98		1 bldg
Canam Steel Corporation	Standard Joist Divison PO Box C Point of Rocks, MD 21777		108	15	7.05		0 bldgs
Fulton, David F. and Evelyn P.	4519 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790-9718		108	22	2.93		1 bldg
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		108	23	2.98		0 bldgs
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		108	23	2.03		0 bldgs

Owners Name	Mailing Address	Historic Name	Tax Map	Parcel	Acreage	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		108	24	2.15		0 bldgs
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		108	25	2.80		0 bldgs
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		108	25	2.80		0 bldgs
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		108	26	19.89		0 bldgs
Webb, James B., Jr. & Karen S.	4547 Old Licksville Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		108	27	1.01		1 bldg
Hollern, Patrick J. & Linda S.	4553 Old Licksville Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		108	28	0.54		1 bldg
Webb, James B., Jr. & Karen S.	4547 Old Licksville Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		108	29	0.43		0 bldgs
Fry, Helen R., Life Estate	4401 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790-2008		108	33	0.51		1 bldg
Fry, Helen R., Life Estate	4401 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790-2008	F-1-153	108	34	0.70	1 bldg	
Kramer, Barbara	PO Box 21 Point of Rocks, MD 21777		108	35	5.95		1 bldg
Mohler, Nellie D.	c/o A. Mohler Smith 1011-A Putman Road Frederick, MD 21701		108	36	8.00		1 bldg
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		108	39	16.04		0 bldgs
Canam Steel Corporation	Standard Joist Divison PO Box C Point of Rocks, MD 21777		108	41	2.75		0 bldgs

Owners Name	Mailing Address	Historic Name	Tax Map	Parcel	Acreage	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Canam Steel Corporation	Standard Joist Divison PO Box C Point of Rocks, MD 21777		108	44	5.58		0 bldgs
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		108	47	26.84		0 bldgs
Canam Steel Corporation	Standard Joist Divison PO Box C Point of Rocks, MD 21777		108	49	4.94		0 bldgs
Fry, Charles E. and Paula L.	4402 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		108	57	1.02		1 bldg
Fry, Charles E. and Paula L.	4402 Ballenger Creek Pike Tuscarora, MD 21790-2007		108	65	1.02		1 bldg
Fry, Charles M. Jr.-Trust of 1994	4401 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790-2008	F-1-155	108	2A	120.60		17 bldgs
Vernon, Cyril T. and Fred K. Hines	5323 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790-2016	F-1-151	109	1	161.42		3 bldg, 1 site (cem.)
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689	F-1-158	109	9	166.98		0 bldgs
Potomac Edison Company Tax Department	800 Cabin Hill Drive Greensburg, PA 15601-1689		109	10	68.27		0 bldgs
Niefeld, Roger E. & Michele R.	PO Box 157 Point of Rocks, MD 21777		109	11	1.21		0 bldgs
Braden, Philip A.& Lisa J.	4822 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	47	1.75		1 bldg
Bielata, Brian	4532 Old Licksville Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	48	0.45		1 bldg
Naille, William & Eleanor	4630 Old Licksville Road Tuscacrora, MD 21790		109	48	0.72		1 bldg

Owners Name	Mailing Address	Historic Name	Tax Map	Parcel	Acreage	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Niefeld, Roger E. & Michele R.	PO Box 157 Point of Rocks, MD 21777		109	65	2.53		1 bldg
Stunkle, Glenn F. & Geneva	PO Box 204 Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	66	3.00		1 bldg
Grove, Sheldon B. & Gallahan, Mary	4627 Old Licksville Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	77	1.20		1 bldg
Ferrell, Mary Jane	4949 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	78	1.00		0 bldgs
Ferrell, Joseph E. & Mary J.	4949 Tuscarora Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	79	1.00		1 bldg
Fisher, James W., Jr. & Carolyn	4639 Old Licksville Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	85	1.01		1 bldg
Sohn, Keith Yong & Young Lim Kim	7903 River Run Court Frederick, MD 21701-3253		109	95a	50.23		0 bldgs
Oddo, Dennis S.	15805 Amelung Lane Rockville, MD 20855		109	95b	50.40		1 bldg
Brown, William R. & Regina F.	1432 Pleasant View Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	95c	59.13		1 bldg
Brown, William R. & Regina F.	PO Box 197 Point of Rocks, MD 21777-0197		109	95d	53.37		0 bldgs
Martin, Richard K & Donna M.	1402 Pleasant View Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	96a	1.00		1 bldg
Walsh, Robert E. & Pamela I.	1406 Pleasant View Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	96b	4.00		0 bldgs
Walsh, Robert E. & Pamela I.	1406 Pleasant View Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	96c	3.97		1 bldg

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-133

Name Washington Run Rural Area, Frederick County
Continuation Sheet

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Owners Name	Mailing Address	Historic Name	Tax Map	Parcel	Acreage	Contributing	Non-Contributing
McNamara, Robert D.	1408 Pleasant View Road Tuscarora, MD 21790		109	96d	3.00 2330.94		1 bldg

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-1-133

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

Specific dates N/A **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates N/A

Evaluation for:

__X__ National Register ____X____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.)

Introduction

This investigation into the potential for a rural historic landscape in southern Frederick County near Point of Rocks was undertaken on behalf of Duke Energy North America as part of the cultural resources investigations to support the proposed construction of a power plant in the area (Goodwin 2001). Discussions with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) at the beginning of the investigations identified properties for individual assessment applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation in the vicinity of the proposed power plant. Correspondence dated 16 January 2002 from the MHT regarding the project identified that a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Form and a MHT NR-Eligibility Review Form be prepared to document the evaluation of the potential for a rural historic district/cultural landscape in the vicinity of the proposed power plant site. This current MIHP form was prepared to satisfy that request.

Summary

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form is to provide an evaluation of the Washington Run rural area as a rural historic landscape applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 (a-d)) and *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (McClelland and Keller 1995) as a type of cultural landscape. A rural historic district is defined as a geographical area that historically has been used by people or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features (McClelland and Keller 1995). In order for an area to be significant, the rural area must meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 (a-d)) through its association with an important historic context and must possess integrity from its period of significance. In general, a resource must have achieved significance more than fifty years ago (Criterion Consideration G) (National Register Bulletin 15 1991).

The National Park service has formulated a classification system to assist in analyzing the elements of a rural landscape. These elements are land use and activities, patterns of spatial organization, response to natural environment, cultural traditions, circulation networks, boundary demarcations, vegetation related to land use, buildings and structures, clusters, archeological sites, and small-scale elements (McClelland and Keller 1995).

The Washington Run rural area evolved as an agricultural area with open space, much of which remains in agricultural production. However, archival research and field survey results indicate that the Washington Run rural area does not retain a significant concentration of historic patterns of spatial organization; buildings, structures, and objects; clusters; or, evidence of cultural/ethnic traditions to illustrate the historic evolution of agriculture in Frederick County prior to 1950 applying Criteria A or C. The area reflects primarily late (post 1950) twentieth-century agricultural patterns in its associated land use, spatial organization, and buildings/clusters that do not possess exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G. A few individual buildings and clusters in the Washington Run rural area possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but, as a district, a significant concentration of these elements to illustrate the broad historical patterns of agriculture in Frederick County (Criteria A) is lacking. The area does not exhibit characteristics related to particular cultural and ethnic groups or with the lives of Frederick Countians significant in our past (Criterion B).

The Washington Run rural area lacks a significant concentration of buildings, structures and clusters with integrity to illustrate historic farming patterns under Criterion C. The removal of several historic farmsteads have left several hundred acres of land devoid of farm complexes. In addition, the Thomas/Harwood House (F-1-145), the Charles Fry House (F-1-151) and Thomas (English) Cemetery, and the Dickson Farm (F-1-155) do not possess sufficient integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As a whole, the Washington Run rural area does not appear to possess the qualities of significance or sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic landscape.

Resource History

The following resource history is organized to emphasize the presence or absence of landcape-defining elements in the historic context.

Land Use and Spatial Organization

Historically, the region of southern Frederick County, now contained in the Adamstown Planning Region, developed as an agricultural area. Land in the area was first patented during the 1720s. Two patterns of landholding occurred historically in this area: large-scale absentee landholding and smaller-scale, owner-occupied farmsteads.

The earliest and largest land patent issued in this region of Frederick County was "Carrollton," patented in 1723 for the four young children of Charles Carroll the Settler (1660-1720). This tract comprised approximately 10,000 acres of land bounded approximately by the Monocacy River on the east, the Potomac River on the south, Tuscarora Creek on the west, and Rocky Fountain Creek on the north (Tracey and Dern 1987:25-29). The exact boundaries of this large tract have yet to be documented.

By 1734, Charles Carroll of Annapolis (1702-1782) (the son of Charles Carroll the Settler) was actively managing the Carrollton Manor estate. John Nelson was appointed as overseer and leases were issued. The first recipients of the leases included William Griffith, William and George Matthews, James Wright, Richard Touchstone, and John Powell. These names suggest the English origin of the earliest settlers in this region; many names of the early leaseholders appeared on a petition to establish All Saints Parish (Church of England) in Frederick County. Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), the signer of Declaration of Independence and son of Charles Carroll of Annapolis, began to use the appellation "of Carrollton" in 1765 to differentiate himself from his father and other relatives named Charles Carroll (Tracey and Dern 1987:25-29).

In contrast, the area between Tuscarora Creek and the Catoctin Mountain was settled by owner-occupants, who originally patented farms that contained acreage as small as less than 100 acres or as large as several hundred acres. Between 1721 and 1743, the preferred land patents issued west of Tuscarora Creek were concentrated along the Potomac River or along the eastern slope of Catoctin Mountain. Arthur Nelson of English descent patented the tracts of land called "Nelson's Island" (1724) and "Hobson's Choice" (1725), where he resided with his sons and grandsons. Both tracts of land were located along the Potomac River (Tracey and Dern 1987:59-61).

The first tracts of land patented along Washington Run were "Ramble" in 1731 by Thomas Prather (English) and "Sweed's Folly"in 1734 by John Nelson, Sr. (English) (Tracey and Dern 1987:59-67). The tract of "Sweed's Folly" is the original land patent on which Mount Auburn (F-1-108) was constructed; the Wirts farm (F-1-146, now demolished) also was originally part of that tract. Subsequent owners of this patent included members of the Delashmutt (English) family until 1753 and Brunner (presumably German) family from 1753 until the 1820s (Goodwin June 2001).

The Thomas family of English descent arrived in the area during the 1740s. This family became a large landholder in the Washington Run rural area during the nineteenth century. Several branches of the Thomas family (English) settled in the area, but the exact familial relationships between the branches have not been fully documented. In addition, it must be noted that a Thomas family of German descent settled in the northern section of the Tuscarora Creek watershed. The Thomas family (German) cemetery was located off Howard Stup road.

In 1742, Notley Thomas patented a 150-acre tract called "Hazzard" (Tracey and Dern 1987:60, 66-67). This tract became the center of the Thomas family holdings. The "Hazzard" tract apparently spanned the hill along the eastern edge of the Washington Run drainage and incorporated some of the most productive agricultural land in the Washington Run watershed. In 1754, Notley Thomas patented "Resurvey on Hazzard" containing 585 acres (Maryland State Archives, Patent Index). "Hazzard" was included in the chains of title for property associated with F-1-150 and F-1-151. In 1758, William Thomas, Sr., bought 262 acres of "Hazzard" or "Resurvey of Hazzard" (Frederick County Land Records F/454). The relationship between William Thomas, Sr., and Notley Thomas remains undocumented. William Thomas, Sr., resided on the plantation and grew tobacco (Frederick County Land Records J/239-241). By the late 1760s, William Thomas, Sr., was forced to sell his house to settle debts (Frederick County Land Records H/ 296).

In September 1812, Benjamin Thomas (relation to William Thomas, Sr., undocumented) purchased 269 ¾ acres of "Hazzard" or "Resurvey of Hazzard" (Frederick County Land Records W.R. 43/202). Benjamin Thomas (b. 1741-d. 1816) was a son of Mark and Elizabeth (Wimsatt) Thomas of St. Mary's County. Benjamin and his wife Eleanor Wells moved to Frederick County in 1776 and he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 34th Battalion of Continental Army (Thomas 1956). Following the Revolutionary War, Benjamin Thomas was a farmer. He rented lots on Carrollton Manor. In 1812, Benjamin Thomas made two land purchases. In July 1812, Benjamin purchased 80 acres from Samuel S. Thomas (d. 1832) (heir of the eighteenth-century Notley Thomas) (Frederick County Estate Dockets B2/190;RB3/459). The 80 acres comprised parts of "Resurvey on Hazzard", "Thomas' Profit", and "Madwife". The larger of his two purchases was the 269 acres purchased in September 1812. The land purchases may have been intended to provide for his many sons and to establish a family burying ground. Benjamin Thomas continued to lease land on Carrollton Manor until he died.

When Benjamin died in 1816, he was buried the family burying ground established on the southern portion of the Vernon-Hines property (F-1-151). Benjamin Thomas did not leave a will. His three younger sons, Archibald, Otho, and Notley, served as administrators of Benjamin's land and estate. The approximately 340 acres purchased by Benjamin Thomas were divided between his two sons Samuel H. Thomas and Notley Thomas. Although the English often implemented primogeniture for land inheritances, this was not practiced in the Benjamin Thomas family. Both sons purchased their acreage from their father's estate, which included portions of the tracts "Resurvey of Hazzard," "Thomas' Profit," and "Madwife" (Frederick County Land Records W.R. 10/259; W.R. 10/262). It is assumed that each brother lived on his property and farmed it (Goodwin January 2002).

In 1822 and in 1835, Otho Thomas purchased the property from his brothers Samuel H. and Notley Thomas (Frederick County Land Records J.S. 16/597; J.S. 50/291). Otho also acquired additional property from his oldest brother Richard W. through

inheritance (Frederick County Wills HS 3/460). Otho Thomas consolidated the family property under one ownership until his death in 1865. Otho's landholdings included portions of the tracts of "Hazzard" or "Resurvey of Hazzard," "Leonard's Beginnings," "Mad Wife," "Thomas' Profit,"and "Hill in the Middle." His property spanned the ridge along the eastern side of the Washington Run watershed and included a portion of the stream. This land stretched north and south of MD Rt 28 and has been identified in the chains of titles for the following MIHP inventoried properties: F-1-145, F-1-150, F-1-151, and F-1-158. It is presumed that Otho lived on the southern portion (F-1-151). When Otho died in 1865 and was buried in the Thomas burying ground, he left a large amount of land and money to his numerous children. The only site documented as associated with the pre-1866 Thomas family is the Thomas cemetery and the archeological site of F-1-150. No eighteenth century sites have been located on the Vernon-Hines or Offutt property. The houses reported on the Otho Thomas property in the 1866 tax assessment included two wood-frame, weather boarded dwellings and one log and wood-frame dwelling with log barns. No built resources currently located on property historically owned by Otho Thomas are extant. The boundaries of the original patents are lost in the subsequent subdivisions of the property made among the Thomas heirs in 1866. The current property boundaries defining the Offutt and Vernon-Hines properties are the result of the 1866 subdivision of land between Charles E., Otho, and Jacob, sons of Otho Thomas.

The second family in the Washington Run rural area was the Michael family of German descent. In 1768, Andrew Michael patented a 340-acre tract of land called "Cooley Springs" (Coldham 1995-BC37/222); Michael was a relative late comer to the Washington Run area. The properties associated with F-1-138, F-1-087, and F-1-144 originally comprised the Michael family land holdings. Archival evidence suggests that Andrew Michael's original farmstead was located near Ballenger Creek Pike. A 1790 deed that recorded a boundary resurvey of "Cooley Springs" stated that the commissioners met at "Andrew Michael's house by the side of the road that formerly led from this neighborhood to Frederick Town" (Frederick County Land Records WR9:121). The only road through this area was Ballenger Creek Pike, so Andrew Michael's eighteenth-century farmstead probably was located on the western portion of the property. The property boundaries were marked by a boundary stone. In his will probated 1800, Andrew Michael divided the property among his three sons. Primogeniture was not a common practice among German settlers; a German father tried to provide, if possible, land to all his sons, not only the first born. The sons lived on their parcels, but the locations have not been discovered. The entire parcel was reacquired by Andrew Michael (son) by 1833 (Frederick County Equity Case WIP1/148). In 1835, Andrew Michael was assessed with a log house (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1835, MSA).

After the death of Andrew Michael in 1851, the property was divided between Andrew's sons Henry S. Michael (F-1-087) and Ezra Michael (F-1-138 and F-1-144). The home farm that was operated by Henry S. was willed to Ezra. Both brothers improved their property during the 1850s. As recorded in Williams (1910:931), Ezra Michael improved his 175-acre

inheritance that included the home farm by constructing a comfortable two-story frame dwelling, probably the house at F-1-144. Henry S. Michael constructed a two-story brick house (F-1-087) (Goodwin November 2001). The boundaries of the original patent of "Cooley Springs" appear to be essentially intact. The current property division between the Michael and Urciolo properties is the result of the 1851 partition of property between Henry S. and Ezra Michael.

While built resources associated with Michael family members exist on the property (F-1-144 and F-1-087), these resources represent the mid-to-late nineteenth century occupation of the property. The house at F-1-138 was constructed ca. 1880 by Ezra Michael after Ezra retired from farming and left his son Marion Michael to manage the home farm at F-1-144.

Cultural Traditions

Although the Thomas family (English) and the Michael family (German) represent two different ethnic traditions, the ethnic distinctions between the two families are not apparent from the available documentation nor the extant built resources associated with the two families. In the 1850 census, both families raised comparable crops. Otho Thomas' farm of 270 acres was valued at $7,500, while the 200-acre farm operated by son Charles E. Thomas was valued at $6,000. The primary crops were corn and wheat. The eleven milk cows owned by the two farms produced 630 pounds of butter. The two Thomases together owned 100 swine. Ezra Michael's 150-acre farm was valued at $4,250, while Henry S. Michael's 160-acre farm was valued at $6,250. The Michaels also owned milk cows and produced butter. They also owned sheep and swine. The crops raised on the Michael land included corn, wheat, and oats (Hitselberger & Dern 1978). Members of both the Thomas and Michael families were recorded in the 1850 and 1860 censuses as owning slaves (Hitselberger & Dern 1978; 1860 Slave Census, MSA). Several of Otho Thomas' sons served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War (Thomas 1956; Grove 1928).

Even though the families lived in proximity to each other, no intermarriage between the families has been documented during the nineteenth century. Ezra Michael married a Sophia Thomas who died in child birth within two years of their marriage (Sam Michael memoire, n.d.). No Sophia Thomas is recorded in the published English Thomas genealogical information (Thomas 1956). By 1910, Bertha, a daughter of Marion Michael, was reported as married to Otho B. Thomas, who may have been a grandson of Otho Thomas, since the son Otho B. Thomas' death was recorded as 1876 (Williams 1910; Thomas 1956).

Before the Civil War, the Thomas family held the larger amount of land. However, a decade after the death of Otho Thomas in 1865, most of the land owned by sons Charles E., Otho, and Jacob had been sold out of the family. Two of the three portions of the land (Farms 1 and 2) were purchased by Ezra Michael.

Although families of both German and English descent inhabited portions of the land in the Washington Run area, no evidence of distinct ethnic traditions are identifiable on the landscape. No extant resources located on former Thomas property are associated with Otho Thomas family with the exception of the cemetery. The three houses located on the Michael properties do not appear to be constructed following German building traditions or floor plans. The Henry S. Michael House at F-1-087 is a hall with two parlors, a typical mid-nineteenth century house plan associated with English building patterns. The main house at F-1-144 has not been intensively surveyed. The house at F-1-138 is a typical example of late nineteenth century rural architecture with no reference to German building traditions.

Agricultural Land Use

The historical pattern of agricultural use in the Washington Run rural area featured a succession from tobacco cultivation during the eighteenth century to grain growing from the late eighteenth century through the Civil War. By 1880, the primary crops in the region remained corn and wheat. Orchards were recorded for the first time. Livestock included milk cows, sheep, and swine. In addition, barnyard chickens were recorded (1880 Agricultural Census, MSA). During the first half of the twentieth century, dairying became a primary agricultural activity in Frederick County.

Few elements of this historical succession of agricultural activity remain in the Washington Run rural area. While the land is open, active cultivation is only occurring in the area east of Ballenger Creek Pike and south of Tuscarora Road. The kinds of agricultural activities include crops, cattle raising, and poultry (turkey) raising. These activities represent the agricultural evolution in Frederick County of the last fifty years. Wood frame-bank barns are extant on following properties: Ezra Michael Farmstead (F-1-144), Henry S. Michael Farmstead (F-1-087), Offutt property (F-1-145), and Mount Auburn (F-1-108). Dairy barns constructed pre-1950 are located on the Henry S. Michael Farmstead (F-1-087) and Ezra Michael Farmstead (F-1-144). These remaining resources associated with the historical pattern of agriculture in the area do not form a significant concentration of resources.

The agricultural patterns of the Washington Run rural area have been compromised by land subdivisions and the introduction of several elements during the last fifty years. The construction of the electrical power station and transmission lines supported by massive transmission towers that cross the region represents a major change in land use. Other changes in land use have been the subdivision of land between Ballenger Creek Pike and MD Route 15 that have resulted in the carving up of larger farms into 20 to 30 acre lots. An example of a major change in density in the area is the construction of Canal Run during the 1990s. This planned unit development contains single family houses on quarter acre lots, townhouses, and condominium buildings. The introduction of these elements into the Washington Run rural area have compromised the integrity of the area to illustrate historic agricultural patterns in this section of Frederick County.

Buildings, Structures, Objects, Clusters

Although the Washington Run rural area was settled beginning in 1740, few built resources constructed before 1870 survive in the area. These properties include Mount Auburn (F-1-108), a brick house traditionally dated to the late eighteenth century (Lebherz 1997) and possibly ca. 1800; St. Paul's Episcopal Church (F-1-130) constructed ca. 1842; and two properties associated with the sons of Andrew Michael: the Henry S. Michael farm (F-1-087), established ca. 1850, and the Ezra Michael farmstead (F-1-144). No resources, except for the cemetery (F-1-151), are associated with the Thomas family before the Civil War. The built resources located on the former Thomas landholdings were constructed ca. 1875 (F-1-145) or ca. 1910 (F-1-151). These simply-styled wood-frame buildings exhibit no architectural distinction or association with significant persons in the local history. The farmhouse on the Fry farm (F-1-155), though dating from the late nineteenth century, was moved to its current location and is not original to the Washington Run rural area. In addition, the removal of several historic farmsteads has left several hundred acres of land devoid of farm complexes. Of the extant buildings and structures contained in the Washington Run rural area, few exhibit individual qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No significant concentration of buildings or structures remains to illustrate the historic context of agriculture in Frederick County prior to 1950.

Circulation Patterns

The transportation network in the southern portion of Frederick County comprised the Potomac River, roads, canals, and railroads. The earliest road in the area was Ballenger Creek Pike. This road, established by the mid-eighteenth century, linked Frederick Town and a ferry crossing near what is now Point of Rocks. By the end of the eighteenth century, a road was established between Frederick Town and Noland's Ferry (now MD Route 85). Tuscarora Road (MD RT 28) also was in existence by the early nineteenth century. By the mid-nineteenth century, this portion of Frederick County was crossed by the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal and the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad. These two transportation corridors were funded by financiers outside of Frederick County who sought to tap western markets. These systems provided access to regional and national markets to local farmers. The existing corridors through the area were constructed a linkages to areas beyond the local Washington Run region and had only minimal significance to the development of the region. The segment of MD Route 15 that border the project area was added to the transportation network ca. 1970.

Analysis and Evaluation

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form is to provide an evaluation of the Washington Run rural area as a rural historic district applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (McClelland and Keller 1995) as a type of cultural landscape. The Washington Run rural area evolved as an agricultural area with open space, much of which remains in agricultural production. The land forms

essentially have remained the same from the time of early settlement to the present. However, the Washington Run rural area does not retain a significant concentration of elements, including built resources, or historic farming uses or spatial patterns, to illustrate the historical evolution of agriculture in Frederick County prior to 1950. The area reflects primarily post 1950 agricultural patterns in its associated land use, spatial organization, and buildings/clusters. A few individual buildings and clusters have been identified that possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but the Washington Run rural area lacks a significant concentration of these elements to illustrate the broad historical patterns of agriculture in Frederick County (Criteria A) as a district.

The area does not exhibit characteristics related to particular cultural and ethnic groups or with the lives of Frederick Countians significant in our past (Criterion B). Though German and English families originally settled in this area, the extant resources do not reflect these particular traditions. The ages of most of the buildings located on property owned by the Thomas family post-date the Thomas ownership. By the time that the extant buildings and clusters located on the Michael property were constructed, the buildings no longer reflected any special links to the German heritage of the Michael family. Michael family members built typical houses and farm complexes that no longer reflected distinctive cultural influences.

The Washington Run rural area lacks a significant concentration of buildings, structures and clusters with integrity to illustrate historic farming patterns under Criterion C. The removal of the Wirts Farm (F-1-145), the F. Michael House (F-1-150), and the F. Stunckle House (F-1-158) have left approximately 300 acres of land devoid of farm complexes. In addition, the Thomas/Harwood House (F-1-145), the Charles Fry House (F-1-151) and Thomas (English) Cemetery, and the Dickson Farm (F-1-155) do not possess sufficient integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As a whole, the Washington Run rural area does not appear to possess the qualities of significance or sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic landscape.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	approx. 2,331 acres		
Acreage of historical setting	approx. 2,331 acres		
Quadrangle name	Point of Rocks, Buckeystown	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Washington Run rural area is based on transportation routes and property lines. MD Route 15 border the area on the west. The southern boundary is defined by the southern property line of Canal Run to MD Route 28, then turns south along the western edge of the Fry property (F-1-155) and F-1-157 until the boundary reaches an abandoned railroad grade. The boundary turns east and parallels the railroad following the southern and eastern boundaries of property currently owned by Potomac Edison (F-1-157). The boundary crosses MD Rt 28 and follows the western side of Pleasant View Road until it reaches the Michael property (F-1-144). The boundary turns west and follows the northern property boundary of the Michael property (F-1-144 and F-1-138) until it reaches Ballenger Creek Pike. The boundary follows Ballenger Creek Pike until it reaches the northern edge of the electric substation owned by Potomac Edison. The boundary turns west to reach MD Rt. 15.

This boundary encompasses most of the agricultural property that drains into Washington Run and the hill that divides the Washington Run and Tuscarora Creek watersheds. This area historically was associated with the Thomas and Michael family landholdings.

11. Form Prepared by

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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
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100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
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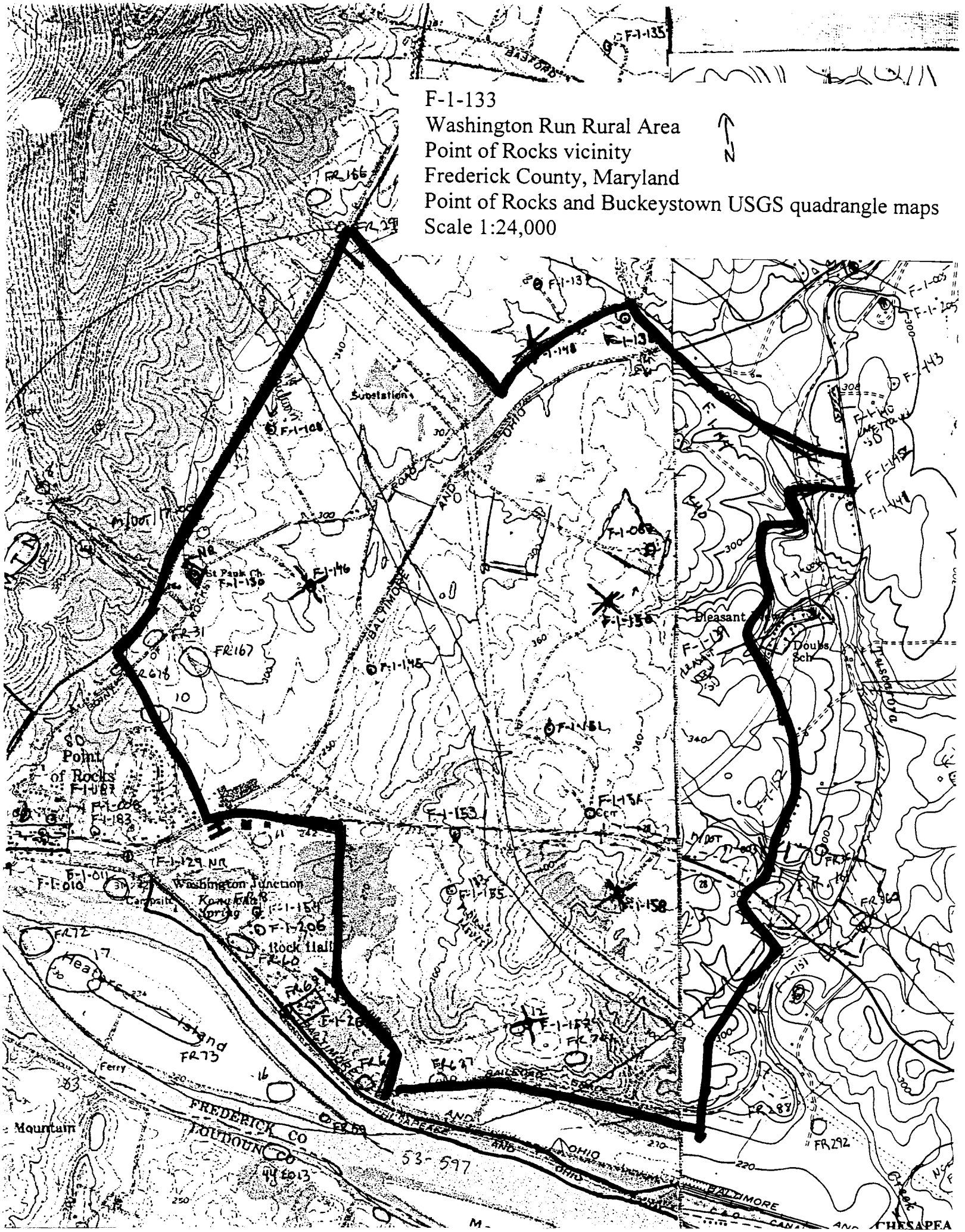
F-1-133
Washington Run Rural Area
Point of Rocks vicinity
Frederick County, Maryland
Point of Rocks and Buckeystown USGS quadrangle maps
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Washington Run Rural Area

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Washington Run Rural Area

Frederick Co, Md

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPO

Powerlines, view S

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Washington Run Rural Area

Frederick Co, Md

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPO

F-1-108, view NW

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Washington Run Rural Area

Frederick Co. Md

K. Grandine

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F-1-130, view SW

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Washington Run Rural Area

Frederick Co Md

K. Grandine

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Md SHPO

View E from F-1-130

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S 3702

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Washington Run Rural Area

Frederick Co Md

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPO

View SE from F-1-130

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Washington Run Rural Area

Frederick Co Md

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F-1-155, view SE

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Washington Run Rural Area
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F-1-087 view NE
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Washington Run Rural Area
Frederick Co Md
K. Grandine
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View SW from F-1-150 site
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