MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes X
no ___

Property Name: Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District Inventory Number: F-1-134

Address: MD Rt 28 on south, Tuscarora Creek on west, Fountain Run on north, Monocacy River on east City: Buckeystown, Adamstown Zip Code: _____

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Buckeystown

Owner: Multiple-more than ten

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: 85, 94, 103, 109 Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: _____ Agency: _____

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

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility **not** recommended ___

Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Is the property located within a historic district? ___no X yes Name of district: Carrollton Manor Rural HD

Is district listed? X 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 Buckeystown and Adamstown 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 Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District. This current MIHP form was prepared to satisfy that request. The form is based on existing MIHP documentation located in the files of the Maryland Historical Trust. No additional intensive survey was undertaken to update this data. Only reconnaissance survey from the public right-of-way was completed for a portion of the area. Extant built resources in the area are in private ownership and located off the main roads.

The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District is an area located in southern Frederick County, in the southern portion of the Adamstown Planning Region, near Adamstown and Buckeystown. This district is associated with the historic land patent known as "Carrollton Manor" that has variously been reported as containing 10,000 to

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: X **A** ___ **B** X **C** ___ **D** **Considerations:** ___**A** ___**B** ___**C** ___**D** ___**E** ___**F** ___**G** ___**None**

Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date 6/11/02

Reviewer, NR program — Date 7/19/02

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

12,000 acres. The exact boundaries of this major historic land patent remain to be fully documented. The area retains a substantial number of landscape elements that illustrate the history of agriculture in Frederick County from ca. 1800–1940. The large manor historically was divided into tenant farms that were purchased by individual landowners during the mid-nineteenth century. The district retains a significant concentration of buildings, structures, and clusters that illustrate the architectural history of the region from ca. 1820 through the early decades of the twentieth century. In addition, the area contains small communities that evolved to support agricultural activities and at least one settlement established by freed slaves who formerly labored on the manor.

The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District is an example of a rural historic district that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of areas of land use, buildings and structures, and roads that illustrate the agricultural history and architectural history of Frederick County under National Register Criteria for Evaluation A and C. The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District evolved as an agricultural area and most of it remains in agricultural production. This area retains a significant concentration of farmsteads and other landscape elements that illustrate the historical evolution of agriculture in Frederick County (Criterion A). Many historic farmsteads illustrate land uses and spatial patterns from ca. 1800-1940; the open fields and property boundaries reflect boundaries of the eighteenth-century tenant farms. New Design Road, an interior roadway, provided access to the tenant farms. The area also possesses a significant concentration of buildings, structures and clusters with integrity to illustrate historic farming patterns under Criterion C. The farmsteads often are centered on substantial houses that feature a variety of high-style ornamentation and often contain a full complement of agricultural outbuildings illustrating a wide range of construction dates. As a whole, the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District possesses the qualities of significance and a high degree of integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic landscape.

Prepared by: Katherine Grandine/Senior Historian, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Date Prepared: March 2002

Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District (F-1-134)
Vicinity of Buckeystown and Adamstown
Frederick County
Private

Capsule Summary

This investigation into the potential for a rural historic landscape in southern Frederick County near Buckeystown and Adamstown 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). 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 Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District. No additional intensive survey was undertaken to update this data.

The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District is an example of a rural historic district that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of areas of land use, buildings and structures, and roads that illustrate the agricultural history and architectural history of Frederick County under National Register Criteria for Evaluation A and C. The district is associated with the historic land patent known as "Carrollton Manor" that contained 10,000 to 12,000 acres. The exact boundaries of this major historic land patent remain to be fully documented. The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District evolved as an agricultural area and retains a significant concentration of built resources and other landscape elements to illustrate the historical evolution of agriculture in Frederick County (Criterion A). The area also possesses a significant concentration of buildings, structures and clusters with integrity to illustrate historic farming patterns under Criterion C. Many farmhouses feature a variety of high-style ornamentation and farmsteads contain a full complement of agricultural outbuildings illustrating a wide range of construction dates.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-134

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District

other

2. Location

street and number Bounded approximately by Monocacy River on east, MD Rt 28 on south, Pleasant View Road and Tuscarora Creek on west, and Rocky Fountain Run on north ___ not for publication

city, town Buckeystown X vicinity

county Frederick

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

name multiple ownership

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 85,94,103,109 tax parcel Multiple 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
X Other: MIHP forms listed in Section 7

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count*	
X district	public	X agriculture	X landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
building(s)	X private	commerce/trade	recreation/culture	266	6 buildings
structure	both	defense	religion	3	sites
site		X domestic	social		1 structures
object		education	transportation		objects
		funerary	work in progress	269*	7 Total
		government	unknown		
		health care	vacant/not in use		
		industry	other:		

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 269*

***estimated based on existing MIHP and NR forms**

7. Description

Inventory No. F-1-134

Condition

X 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 Buckeystown and Adamstown 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 Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District. This current MIHP form was prepared to satisfy that request. The form is based on existing MIHP documentation located in the files of the Maryland Historical Trust. No additional intensive survey was undertaken to update this data. Only reconnaissance survey from the public right of way was completed for a portion of the area. Extant built resources in the area are in private ownership and located off the main roads.

Summary

The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District is an area located in southern Frederick County, in the southern portion of the Adamstown Planning Region, near Adamstown and Buckeystown. This area is associated with the historic land patent known as "Carrollton Manor" that has variously been reported as containing 10,000 to 12,000 acres. The exact boundaries of this major historic land patent remain to be fully documented. The area retains a substantial number of landscape elements that illustrate the history of agriculture in Frederick County from ca. 1800–1940. The large manor historically was divided into tenant farms that were purchased by individual landowners during the mid-nineteenth century. The area retains a significant concentration of buildings, structures, and clusters that illustrate the architectural history of the region from ca. 1820 through the early decades of the twentieth century. In addition, the area contains small communities that evolved to support agricultural activities and at least one settlement established by freed slaves who formerly labored on the manor.

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). The four general types of cultural landscapes include historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. The Carrollton

Manor Rural Historic District is an example of an 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 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 (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

Carrollton Manor historically was used for agriculture. Carrollton Manor was the first large land patent issued west of the Monocacy River. The patent included the richest soils in the area. The region was well watered by the Tuscarora Creek on the western edge of the land patent and the Monocacy River on the east. These two waterways provided sites for mills that operated during the early nineteenth century to grind wheat produced on the manor, when the dominate crops were grains, primarily wheat and corn. Until ca. 1850, the land was farmed by tenant farmers for an absentee landowner and

was a source of great wealth for members of the Carroll family. After the property was sold to owners, the individual farms remained some of the highest valued farms in the Adamstown Region throughout the nineteenth century.

One of the primary labor sources on Carrollton Manor during the eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries was slave labor. After the Civil War, some former slaves settled on the edge of a former owner's property. This resulted in the founding of the African-American community of Pleasant View on land formerly part of the Moreland farm on Carrollton Manor.

The land represents the evolution of agriculture in this area of Frederick County from the eighteenth through the mid twentieth centuries. Historically, each farmer raised a variety of crops that supported the needs of his family and a cash crop. The 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. Lime that increased crop yields during the last half of the nineteenth century also was produced in the area. Dairy farming was the primary agricultural activity during the first half of the twentieth century in Frederick County. Much of the land in the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District remains open and supports agricultural production. Some farms raise crops; other farms have been converted to tree or sod farms.

While the primary land use remains agriculture, some subdivision of land to support single-family houses has occurred near Adamstown and Buckeystown. Industrial uses border the area on the north. EastAlco is located just west of the Carrollton Manor House (F-1-019) on land that may have been part of the historic Carrollton Manor tract.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

The original land patent of Carrollton Manor was divided into tenant farms during the 1730s (Tracey and Dern 1987). The 1858 Bond map indicated the outlines of many tenant farms, especially along the southern end of New Design Road. These divisions seem to be the same parcels sold to individual owners during the mid nineteenth century. New Design Road was the primary internal road that connected all the tenant farms; the road became public after the manor was subdivided and sold to individual owners.

Many of the extant farmsteads date from the mid and late nineteenth century after the property was sold to individual landowners. Many farm complexes were constructed to occupy 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 primary

farmhouses were oriented towards the main roads, particularly New Design Road. Farmhouses constructed along the west side of New Design Road typically faced east. Farmhouses constructed along the east side of New Design Road were constructed to face either west towards New Design Road or eastwards towards Buckeystown Pike (MD RT 85). Some main farmhouses, such as the Archibald T. Snouffer Farm (F-1-165), were constructed with equally impressive facades on both east and west elevations in response to the two major roads through this area.

Another element that shaped the overall spatial organization of the area was the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the Manor property. As a result of the railroad, several small towns were established, including Adamstown and Buckeystown Station.

Pleasant View Road is a late nineteenth century road that first appears on the 1873 Atlas of Frederick County. The road essentially defines the western border of the Carrollton Manor. Small communities were established along this road. The primary community was Pleasant View, which was founded ca. 1869 by former slaves who worked on one of the manor farms.

Response to the Natural Environment

The area has natural advantages that supported agriculture. Grove (1928:130-131) described the land as "level, but rolling enough to make good drainage, the quality of the land with its clay subsoil could not be surpassed and the immense forest trees were an evidence of its fertility." The productivity of the farms in this area was attested to by the consistently high valuations of farms in this area in the 1850 and 1880 agricultural censuses for the Buckeystown region.

Cultural Traditions

Historically, the manor was rented to persons of English descent (Tracey and Dern 1987). By the nineteenth century, persons of both English and German descent were tenants of the property. No study has been undertaken to categorize the evidences of the two cultural traditions that remain in this area. It is likely that few distinct cultural differentiations between persons of English and German descent remain in the area since the majority of extant built resources date from the mid-ninteenth century through ca. 1920. By the mid-nineteenth century, it is hypothesized that most cultural distinctions that separated German and English building traditions were subsumed in the wider trends of American culture.

Circulation Networks

The primary road through Carrollton Manor is New Design Road. New Design Road originally served as an internal roadway that linked the tenant farms of Carrollton Manor and essentially bisected the manor. New Design Road became a public road after the subdivision of the manor during the mid-nineteenth century. Buckeystown Pike (MD RT 85) located on the east side of the Manor linked Frederick Town with Buckeystown and the Potomac River. This road was established during the eighteenth century.

The Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad was constructed through this area during 1832. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence and owner of Carrollton Manor, served as a director of the B&O Railroad (Reed 1997). The Carroll family supported the construction of the railroad to connect the manor with wider markets in Baltimore.

Boundary Demarcations

While historic map research indicates a strong correlation between the boundaries of the eighteenth-century tenant farms and the boundaries of owner-occupied farms during the mid and late nineteenth century, no specific boundary demarcations were noted during the course of reconnaissance windshield survey. The land is primarily open between farms and boundaries are not delineated by tree lines.

Vegetation Related to Land Use

The reconnaissance windshield survey undertaken for this current investigation noted no vegetation related to land use.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects\Clusters

The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District contains a significant concentration of buildings and structures, both individually and in clusters, that illustrate the architectural history of Frederick County. Many buildings and farmstead clusters have been surveyed and identified as possessing significance under Criterion C for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The earliest extant buildings remaining in the area are the stone mills. The Carroll Mill (F-1-005) located on the Tuscarora Creek near Doubs was constructed ca. 1812. Another early mill included Greenfield Mills (F-1-028, 1830-1890, currently a site). The mills primarily were utilitarian in appearance and constructed of stone.

One of the earliest houses in the area was Carrollton Manor House (F-1-019) constructed ca. 1820 for one of the heirs of the Charles Carroll family (Reed 1997). This house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance (Criterion C). The two-story, three-bay house is constructed of native limestone and features an unusual blend of high style and vernacular elements.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (F-1-018) represents the religion of the original owners of Carrollton Manor. Although the current stone church was constructed ca. 1867, a Catholic chapel was established on the manor at least by the early nineteenth century (Reed 1997).

A large group of farmsteads feature houses that date from between ca. 1850 and ca. 1880. These houses and farm complexes were constructed by the new owners when the manor was subdivided initially among family members, then sold to local farmers. The owner-occupied houses often were substantial constructions, primarily of brick, and often incorporated ornamentation of a variety of architectural styles popular during the mid-nineteenth century. The Joseph N. Chiswell Farmstead (F-1-188, ca. 1852), Castle-Thomas Farmstead (F-1-191, ca. 1853), and David Specht House (F-1-205, ca. 1837) are examples of Greek Revival architecture (Davis 1993). The A. T. Snouffer Farmstead (F-1-165, ca. 1866), the Thomas Sinn Farmstead (F-1-195, ca. 1876), the Jacob Dutrow Farmstead (F-1-199, ca. 1852), and the Waters-Thomas Farmstead (F-1-198, ca. 1850) feature main houses with Italianate detailing (Davis 1993). Farmhouses ornamented with Gothic Revival detailing include the Nicodemus-Hildebrand Farmstead (F-1-177, ca. 1880s) and the Eli Nicodemus Farmstead (F-1-201, ca. 1870). Farmhouses ornamented with Colonial Revival ornamentation include John B. Thomas Farmstead (F-1-161, ca. 1900-1905). Many of the farmsteads also feature barns and other agricultural outbuildings. Previous architectural surveys in the area have noted many buildings and complexes that possess the qualities of significance for National Register listing based on architecture (Criterion C).

The area also contains buildings, structures, and sites that illustrate the history of African Americans in Frederick County. Many of the farms comprised in Carrollton Manor were operated using slave labor. Supporters of slavery were well represented in the individual owners of the farms during the 1850s. The Thomas Sinn Farmstead (F-1-195; ca. 1876) and

the George Kephart Farmstead (F-1-094) were owned by noted local slaveholders. The slave market that operated in Licksville (Grove 1928) was associated with the George Kephart (*Up From the Meadows* ca. 2000). Following the Civil War, former slaves settled on the edge of their former owner's property and established the community of Pleasant View (F-1-139). The centerpiece of this community is the Gothic Revival style, wood-frame church (F-1-006, 1910).

Communities that developed on the former manor included Adamstown (F-1-185) and Buckeystown Station (F-1-181). Both of these communities grew because of the B&O railroad, constructed through the area in 1832.

Historic Archeological Sites

No systematic archeological investigations of historic sites have been conducted in the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District.

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). No small-scale elements were noted during the windshield reconnaissance survey conducted for this area.

Summary

While additional survey work needs to be accomplished to detail the precise boundaries of the historic Carrollton Manor land patent, a reconnaissance windshield survey of the area revealed that the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District possesses a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of areas of land use, buildings and structures, and roads that illustrate many significant aspects of the agricultural and architectural history of Frederick county. New Design Road forms the spine of the area that links many notable farmsteads constructed during the mid to late nineteenth century after the ownership of the manor passed to many individuals from Carroll family members. These farm complexes illustrated the wealth of the grain growing era in the county. Many farmsteads retain a high degree of integrity. In addition, the area contains religious buildings and small communities that evolved to support agricultural activities. Many of the buildings in the communities represent architectural construction through the early part of the twentieth century.

MIHP #	Name	Author	Date	Date of Construction	Estimated Contributing Elements	Estimated Non-Contributing Elements	Notes
F-1-005	Carroll Mill	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	ca. 1812	1		
F-1-006	Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church	Cherilyn Widdell	1878	1910			Counted with F-1-139
F-1-012	Saleaudo	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	1866	5		
F-1-013	Adamstown Public School	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	late 1880s			Counted with F-1-185
F-1-014	Green Manor	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	ca. 1864			Counted with F-1-185
F-1-015	Kohlenberg, Adam, House	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1850			Counted with F-1-185
F-1-016	Bready House	Cherilyn Widdell	c. 1978	ca. 1820			Counted with F-1-185
F-1-017	Graham, James, House	Janet L. Davis	1993	1830-1850	1		
F-1-018	St. Joseph's Catholic Church	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	1867	1		
F-1-019	Carrollton Manor	Paula Reed	1997	ca. 1820	3	2	
F-1-021	Lime Kiln Site	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	ca. 1800	1 site		
F-1-028	Greenfield Mills	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	1830-1890	1 site		
F-1-029	Buckeystown Historic District	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	1700-1899	61		Count includes F-1-013-F-1-033;F-1-037-F-1-077; F-1-109-F-1-116; F-1-118-F-1-122
F-1-036	St. Luke's PE Church	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	1882	1		
F-1-082	Bridge # 100015	P. Spero		20th century		1 structure	
F-1-090	Carrollton Manor Tenant House #2	Cherilyn Widdell	1978	ca. 1750	Demolished		
F-1-091	Trundle, John, House	Cherilyn Widdell	1979	ca. 1850	1		

F-1-093	Greenfield Mills Stone House	Cherilyn Widdell	1979	ca. 1800	1		
F-1-094	Kephart, George, House	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1850	2 bldg, 1 site		
F-1-097	Adamstown Bank	Cherilyn Widdell	1979	ca. 1920			Counted with F-1-185
F-1-118	Buckeystown Packing and Canning Co.	Cherilyn Widdell	1979	1895			Counted with F-1-029
F-1-119	Buckeystown Canney House	Cherilyn Widdell	1979	1893			Counted with F-1-029
F-1-125	Adamstown Log House	Cherilyn Widdell	1979		Demolished		
F-1-126	Hill, C., House	Cherilyn Widdell	1979	ca. 1893	1		
F-1-128	Doll, James, House	Cherilyn Widdell	1980	ca. 1858-1860	Demolished		
F-1-139	Pleasant View Survey District	Janet L. Davis	1993	1870-1910	8	4	Includes F-1-006
F-1-140	Careytown Survey District	Janet L. Davis	1993	1901-1921	5		
F-1-141	House on Bowersox Property	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	19th century	1		
F-1-142	Frame House	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	19th century	1		
F-1-143	B.J. Snouffer Farm	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	mid-19th century	1		
F-1-147	Two-story House	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	late 19th century	1		
F-1-152	Two-story German sided House	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	mid-19th century	Demolished		

F-1-160	G.W. Snouffer House (II)	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	late 19th century	1
F-1-161	John B. Thomas Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1900-1905	4
F-1-162	House on Thomas Property	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	19th century	1
F-1-163	G.W. Snouffer Property	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	19th century	2
F-1-164	Moreland	Janet L. Davis	1993	1856-1861	5
F-1-165	Archibald T. Snouffer Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	1866	5
F-1-166	R.J. Snouffer Farm	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	early 19th century	1
F-1-167	T. Harwood Farm	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	19th century	2
F-1-168	Mountville Manor	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982	ca. 1900	1
F-1-170	Public School 93	Peggy Bruns Weissman	1982		Demolished
F-1-173	Licksville School	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1846	1
F-1-174	Forest Grove UM Church	Janet L. Davis	1993	1874	1
F-1-177	Nicodemus-Hildebrant Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1880s	5
F-1-178	Samuel Dutrow Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	1872	10

F-1-181	Buckeystown Station Survey District	Janet L. Davis	1993	1850-1945	15	
F-1-184	Renn, William, Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1897-1920	6	
F-1-185	Adamstown Survey District	Janet L. Davis	1993	1835-1940	63	Includes F-1-013-F-1-016; F-1-035;F-1-097;
F-1-188	Chiswell, Joseph N., Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1852-1930	6	
F-1-191	Castle-Thomas Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	1853-1920	6	
F-1-193	Richard P.T. Dutrow Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	1850-1910	4	
F-1-195	Thomas Sinn Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	1876-1910	5	
F-1-197	Samuel C. Thomas Farm Outbuildings	Janet L. Davis	1993	1875-1920	6	
F-1-198	Waters-Thomas Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	1850-1900	3	
F-1-199	Jacob Dutrow Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	1852-1900	5	
F-1-201	Eli Nicodemus Farmstead	Janet L. Davis	1993	1870-1940	8	
F-1-205	David Specht House	Janet L. Davis	1993	1837	1	
F-1-210	Thomas, Curtis W., Tenant House	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1900	1	
F-1-213	Snouffer-Allnutt House	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1890	1	
F-1-214	Talbott-Lamar House and Store	Janet L. Davis	1993	ca. 1868-1879	2	

* Resource numbers estimated based on existing MIHP and National Register forms

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-1-134

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	X agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
X 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	__ ethnic heritage	__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ exploration/ settlement	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning		__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	__ other: _____

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

Construction dates

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.)

Summary

This investigation into the potential for a rural historic landscape in southern Frederick County near Buckeystown and Adamstown 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). 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 Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District. 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. This MIHP form was compiled based on previous survey documentation located in the architectural survey files at MHT, Crownsville, Maryland. No additional fieldwork was undertaken during the preparation of this documentation. The boundaries of the resource are preliminary; intensive field investigations are needed to define the precise boundaries of the historic Carrollton Manor land patent and numbers of contributing resources.

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 Kelle 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)) and possess integrity. 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 Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District evolved as an agricultural area and remains an area with open space, much of which remains in agricultural production. This area retains a significant concentration of built resources, vegetation, and historic boundaries, to illustrate the historical evolution of agriculture in Frederick County (Criterion A) during the period of significance identified as ca. 1800-1940. Although the area is used for twentieth-century agricultural practices, the elements that suggest the historical evolution of agriculture in Frederick County survive. Many historic farmsteads illustrate land uses and spatial patterns from ca. 1820 through 1870; the open fields and property boundaries reflect boundaries of the eighteenth-century tenant farms. New Design Road, an interior roadway, provided access to the tenant farms. The area also possesses a significant concentration of buildings, structures and clusters with integrity to illustrate historic farming patterns under Criterion C. The farmsteads often are centered on substantial houses that feature a variety of high-style ornamentation and often contain a full complement of agricultural outbuildings illustrating a wide range of construction date. As a whole, the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District possesses the qualities of significance and a high degree of 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 landscape-defining elements in the historic context.

Land Patterns 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 Run on the north (Tracey and Dern 1987:25-29). The precise 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 of the tenant farms 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, was the son of Charles Carroll of Annapolis. He was given Carrollton Manor by his father ca. 1765 (Reed 1997). Charles Carroll (son) 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).

Charles Carroll did not reside on Carrollton Manor. The Carrollton Manor was divided into numbered farms and leased to long-term tenants. The rents provided income to members of the Carroll family until the mid-nineteenth century. The house known as Carrollton Manor (F-1-019) was constructed ca. 1820 for the granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who may have resided there for short periods of time to oversee the operations of the manor (Reed 1997).

Other influences of Charles Carroll's management of the property included the establishment of a Catholic chapel on the property and the construction of a mill to grind grain. The Carroll Mill (F-1-005) was constructed ca. 1812 on Tuscarora Creek near the present town of Doubs. The mill building was constructed of stone. The Catholic chapel evolved into St. Joseph's Catholic Church (F-1-018) located near the Carrollton Manor house (F-1-019), The present stone church was constructed 1867, but a Catholic chapel was active since the early nineteenth century.

Cultural Traditions

While the earliest eighteenth-century tenants were primarily of English descent, tenants of German descent also became associated with the manor. Three brothers, John, Peter, and Valentine, of the Thomas (German) family emigrated from Germany ca. 1750 and settled on the manor; descendants of the German Thomas family, including John B. Thomas owner associated with F-1-161, held property in the region through the nineteenth century (Grove 1928:166). Grove (1928:171) identified George Snouffer as a native of Holland. No studies to date have quantified the ethnic origins of the tenants on Carrollton Manor.

Another ethnic group represented on the manor was African American. Buckeystown Election District including Carrollton Manor had the highest number of slaves recorded in the 1850 census (Hitselberger and Dern 1978). Grove (1928) reported that numerous landholders in the area were slaveholders and sympathetic to the South during the Civil War. After the Civil War, the community of Pleasant View (F-1-139) was established by former slaves on land sold to them by their former owner (Davis 1993).

Circulation Networks

The primary internal transportation network on Carrollton Manor is New Design Road. This road originated as an internal farm road. It was oriented north-south along the internal spine of the property and linked the tenant farms. It became a public road after Carrollton Manor was sold to individual owners.

The Buckeystown Pike was established as a public road by the mid-eighteenth century. It remains undocumented whether the path of Buckeystown Pike defined the eastern edge of Carrollton Manor or crossed the property.

The third transportation route that affected the subsequent development of the manor was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The railroad was constructed across Carrollton Manor by 1832. Charles Carroll was a director of the railroad (Reed 1997). The railroad spurred the growth of small communities, including Adamstown and Buckeystown Station. The railroad linked the manor to wider markets for agricultural products and industries, such as the production of lime, that supported agricultural activities.

Buildings, Structures, and Clusters

Beginning in 1821, Charles Carroll began to divide the manor property among his children and grandchildren (Reed 1997). Catherine Harper (daughter) and Mariana Caton (granddaughter) were among the heirs. Beginning ca. 1840, the heirs began to sell large farms of the Carrollton Manor to owners outside the Carroll family. The farm divisions may have corresponded to the tenant farms originally established during the eighteenth century. Many farms were sold to long-term leaseholders already residing on the property.

The subdivision of the manor resulted in new construction as prosperous new owners constructed dwellings, barns, and agricultural outbuildings that represented the agricultural wealth of farms during the mid through late nineteenth century. The farmsteads constructed during this time were substantial buildings, generally constructed of brick, ornamented with the prevalent architectural styles of their day. Architectural styles represented by farmhouses included Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Classical, Revival, and Colonial Revival. The farm complexes often were located in the middle of the associated farm acreage and accessed from major roads by long lanes. The result is that New Design Road and Buckeystown Pike are lined with notable examples of agricultural complexes that often feature high-style farmhouses.

Summary

The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District is an example of a rural historic district that possesses a significan concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, buildings and structures, and roads that illustrate the agricultural history and architectural history of Frederick County under National Register Criteria for Evaluation A and C. The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District evolved as an agricultural area and most of it remains in agricultural production. This area retains a significant concentration of built resources and other landscape elements to illustrate the historical evolution of agriculture in Frederick County (Criterion A). Many historic farmsteads illustrate land uses and spatial patterns from ca. 1800-1940; the open fields and property boundaries reflect boundaries of the eighteenth-century tenant farms. New Design Road, an interior roadway, provided access to the tenant farms. The area also possesses a significant concentration of buildings, structures and clusters with integrity to illustrate historic farming patterns under Criterion C. The farmsteads often are centered on substantial houses that feature a variety of high-style ornamentation and often contain a full complement of agricultural outbuildings illustrating a wide range of construction dates. As a whole, the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District possesses the qualities of significance and a high degree of integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic landscape.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-1-134

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	approx. 10,000-12,000 acres		
Acreage of historical setting	approx. 10,000-12,000 acres		
Quadrangle name	Buckeystown	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District are only preliminarily defined based on Tracey and Dern (1987) and Bond (1858). The general boundaries are the Monocacy River on the east, the Potomac River on the south, the Tuscarora Creek on the east, and Rocky Fountain Run on the north. Additional research will be needed to determine the exact boundaries of the manor proper. The justification is the original land patent of the property and the high degree of rural historic landscape elements that remain on the manor.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Katherine Grandine/Senior Historian		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	March 2002
street & number	241 E. 4th Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	MD 21701

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

Bond, Isaac
1858 Map of Frederick County. By Author. Lithographed by E. Sachse & Co., Baltimore, Maryland.

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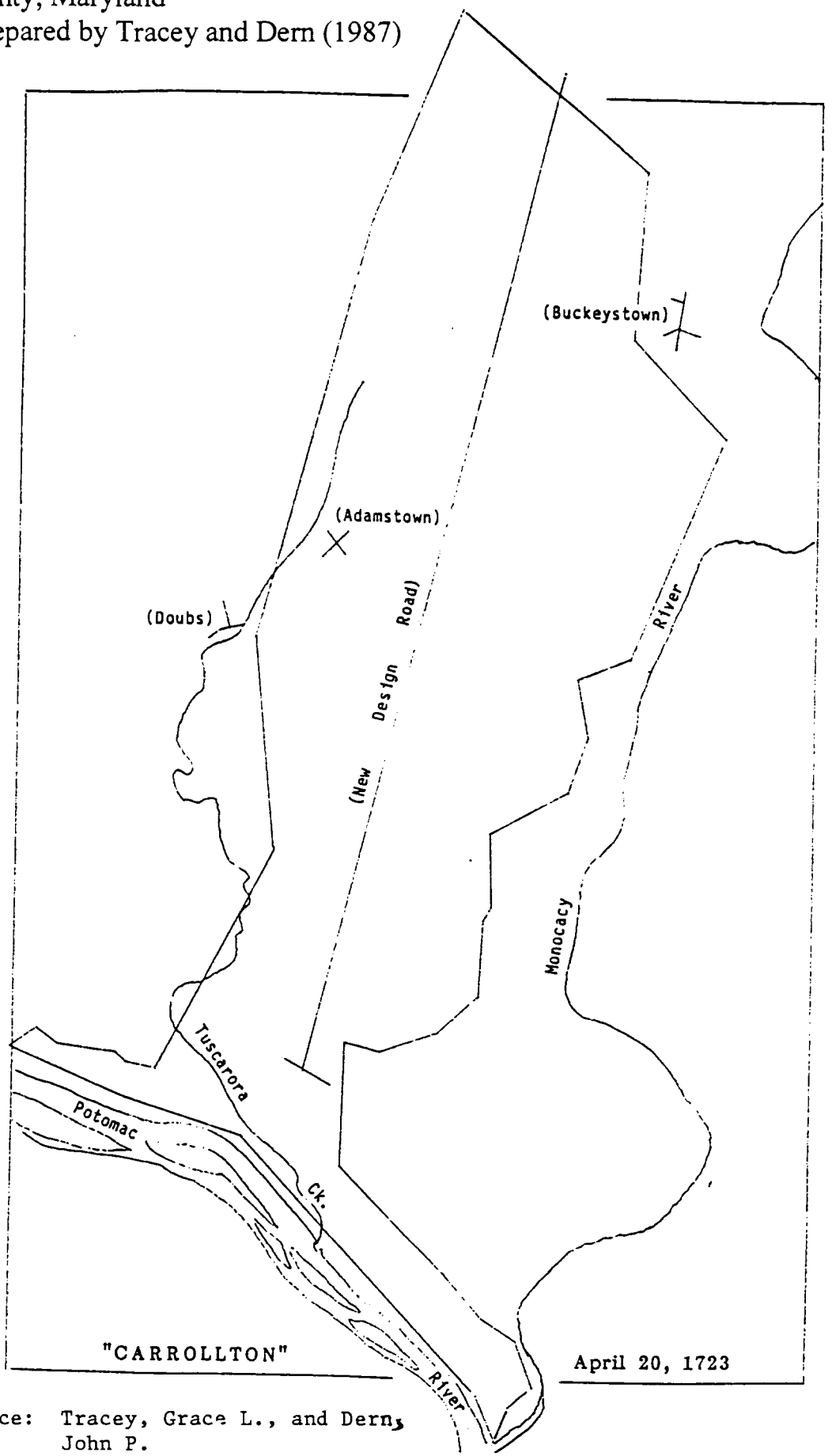
F-1-134
Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District
Adamstown vicinity
Frederick County, Maryland
'atent map prepared by Tracey and Dern (1987)



Source: Tracey, Grace L., and Dern, John P.
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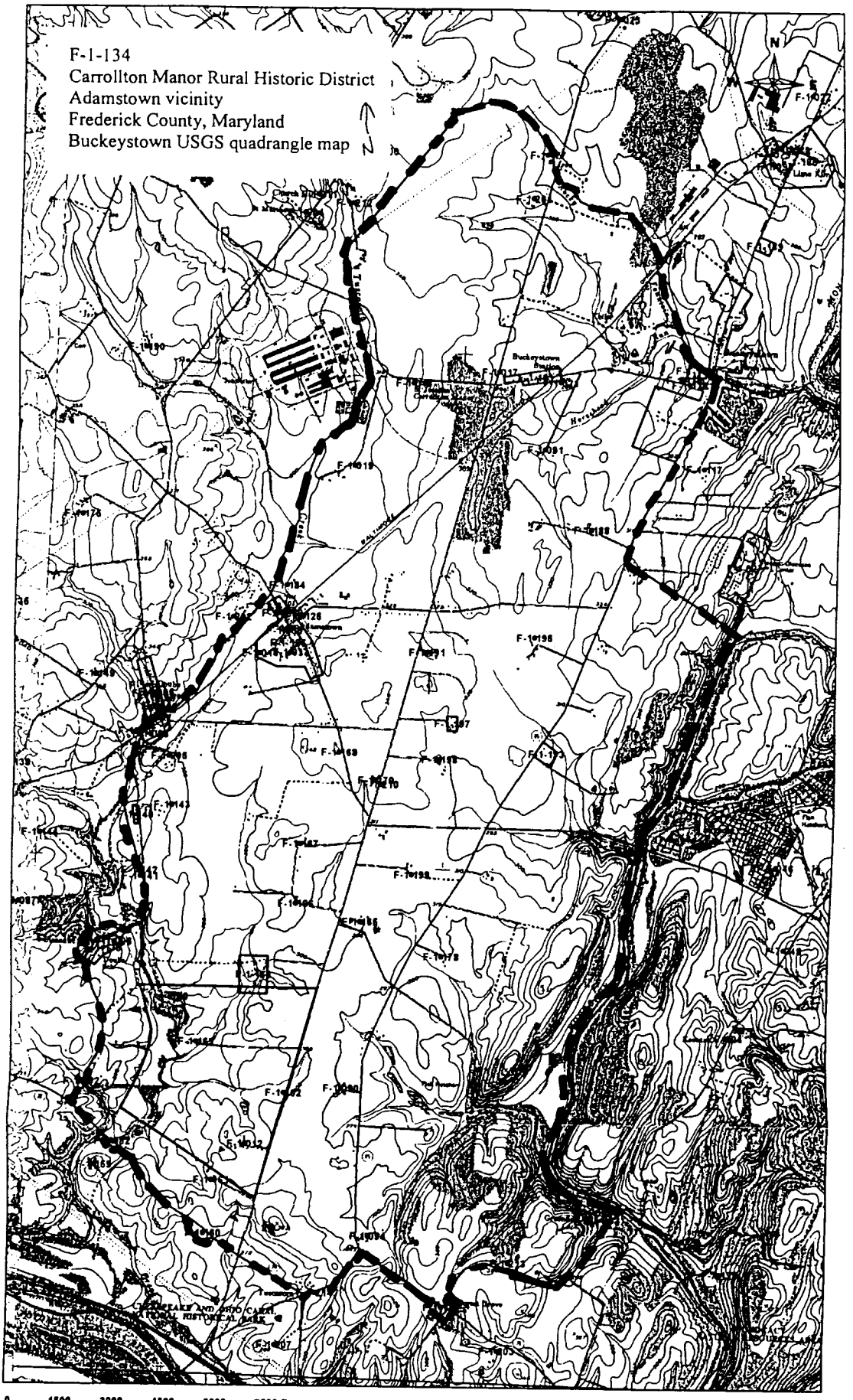
P. 29. Scale 1/62,500

F-1-134
Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District
Adamstown vicinity
Frederick County, Maryland
Buckeystown USGS quadrangle map



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F-1-134

Carrolton Manor Rural Historic District

Frederick Co, Md.

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPO

View N along New Design Rd.

1/7

S 3'02

F-1-134

Carrolton Manor Rural Historic District

Frederick Co. Md

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPO

F-1-165, view NE

2/7

5 3'02

F-1-134

Carrolton Manor Rural Historic District

Frederick Co. Md

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPD

F-1-166, view W

3/7

5 3'02

F-1-134

Carrolton Manor Rural Historic District

Frederick Co. Md

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPO

F-1-198, view E

4/7

5 3'02

F-1-134

Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District

Frederick Co. Md

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPO

Housing Development, view NW

5/7

F-1-134

Carrolton Manor Rural Historic District

Frederick Co. Md

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPO

St. Joseph's Church, F-1-018, view SE

6/7

F-1-134

Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District

Frederick Co Md

K. Grandine

3/2002

Md SHPO

F-1-019, view S

7/7