

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes no

Property Name: Horine Farm Inventory Number: F-2-129
 Address: 3419 and 3421 Jefferson Pike (MD 180) Historic district: yes no
 City: Jefferson Zip Code: 21755 County: Frederick
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Point of Rocks
 Property Owner: John and Joanna Lovell Tax Account ID Number: 327916
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 203 Tax Map Number: 84
 Project: MD 180, US 340 to Old Holter Road, Frederick County, MD Agency: SHA
 Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries
 Preparer's Name: Eric Griffitts Date Prepared: 4/8/2015

Documentation is presented in: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

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

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Horine Farm is located on a nine-acre property west of the intersection of Jefferson Pike (MD Route 180) and Horine Road. The farm consists of a primary residence, a secondary residence, wash house, smokehouse, ice house, carriage house, bank barn, shed, dairy barn with milk house, and a wagon shed. All of the buildings with the exception of the wagon shed are clustered together near the northeast end of the property near the intersection of Horine Road and Jefferson Pike. The area around these buildings contains multiple mature trees. An unpaved access road leads into the farm from Horine Road. Fallow fields are located both south and west of the buildings on the property. The equipment shed is located in the field west of the other farm buildings. A modern residential subdivision is located on the north side of Jefferson Pike opposite the property. The Valley Elementary School is located east of Horine Road, opposite the farm.

The primary residence of the farm is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular farmhouse with Georgian Revival details constructed circa 1880. The dwelling is located at 3419 Horine Road and is approximately 50 feet south of Jefferson Pike. The farmhouse is set on a rubble stone foundation and has brick walls laid in running bond and is capped by a standing-seam-metal-clad, side-gabled roof. Two exterior end chimneys pierce the east and west ends of the roof.

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MHT Comments: <i>Undistinguished example of a common type.</i>	
<i>John J. [Signature]</i> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>8/21/2015</u> Date
<i>[Signature]</i> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>9/2/15</u> Date

The north (front) elevation contains five symmetrical bays. The first story contains two, six-over-six double-hung wood windows located on both sides of a centrally located single-leaf, wood paneled door containing three-light wood sidelights and a five-light wood transom. The entrance is located inside a hipped roof porch extending from the center of the elevation. The porch contains a wood floor and has four, tapered-square wood-column supports adorned with decorative wood scrollwork. Two engaged wood pilasters are located at both ends where the porch meets the main block of the dwelling. The second story contains five, six-over-six double-hung wood windows. All of the windows have wood sills, wood lintels with corner blocks containing rosettes, and wood louvered shutters.

The east and west elevations of the main block of the dwelling are identical. Both elevations contain two asymmetrical bays. One of the bays contain aligned, six-over-six double-hung wood windows located on the first and second stories and a four-light wood window in the gabled end. The double-hung windows have wood sills, wood lintels with corner block containing rosettes, and wood louvered shutters. The second bay contains only a four-light wood window in the gabled end.

The south (rear) elevation of the main block of the dwelling contains one bay with a six-over-six, double-hung wood window located in the second story at the east end of the elevation. A two-and-a-half-story rear ell extends from the west end of the elevation. The rear ell has brick walls and a standing-seam metal-clad gabled roof with an interior end brick chimney. A two-story wood-frame addition has been constructed onto the east side of the ell. The east elevation of the addition contains three asymmetrical bays containing two, one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows of different sizes on the first story flanking a single-leaf, two-light metal door. The second story contains three, double-hung one-over-one vinyl windows with false muntins. The south elevation of the rear ell includes two asymmetrical bays consisting of portions of the original structure and the addition. The addition at the east end of the elevation contains a one-story shed-roof projecting bay extending from its first story. The projecting bay contains a one-over-one double-hung vinyl window with false muntin on its west side. The second story on the south elevation of the addition contains a single, one-over-one double-hung vinyl window.

The south elevation of the original ell contains one bay with a single, four-light wood window in the gabled end with a wood louvered shutter. The west elevation of the ell contains two bays with aligned six-over-six double-hung wood windows on the first and second stories. The windows contain wood sills, wood lintels with corner blocks containing rosettes, and wood louvered shutters.

A secondary residence on the property, constructed circa 1880, is located approximately forty feet west of the primary residence at 3421 Horine Road. This two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, I-House is set on a rubble stone foundation and has wood clapboard walls and is capped by a standing-seam-metal-clad, side-gabled roof. Two interior end chimneys pierce the roof at the east and west ends of the dwelling.

The north (front) elevation of the dwelling contains three symmetrical bays. A single-leaf wood paneled door with a two-light metal transom is located in the center of the first story. The entrance is flanked by two-over-two double-hung wood windows. The entrance and windows are located inside a hipped-roof porch set on brick piers. The porch has a wood floor, four square wood column supports, and a wood railing. Two engaged wood pilasters are located at both ends where the porch meets the main block of the dwelling. The second story contains three, two-over-two double-hung wood windows. All of the windows on the elevation contain wood sills and have wood louvered shutters.

The east and west elevations of the dwelling's main block are identical. Both contain one bay with aligned one-over-one, double-hung wood windows on the first and second stories and a four-light wood window in the gabled end. The foundation also contains a two-light wood basement window.

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The south elevation of the main block contains one bay with a two-over-two double-hung wood window with wood louvered shutters only on the first story. A two-and-a-half-story rear ell extends from the west half of the main block. The ell is a frame structure clad with wood clapboard and capped by a standing-seam-metal-clad gabled roof with an interior end brick chimney.

The east elevation of the ell contains a one-story addition clad with vinyl siding. The addition is likely an enclosure of the two-story porches that are reflected in the typical design of this property type. The east elevation of the addition contains two bays with a one-over-one double-hung vinyl window and a fixed one-light vinyl window. A balcony with a wood railing, part of the original building, is located above the addition. The east elevation of the balcony contains a ribbon window of eight, wood-frame screened window openings. The south elevation of the rear ell contains three asymmetrical bays. A single-leaf two-light metal door is located on the first story of the addition at the east end of the elevation. Above this entrance is a portion of the balcony containing two, screened openings flanking a one-over-one metal window. The center bay contains a single, two-over-two double-hung wood window with wood louvered shutters on the first story and a four-light wood window in the gabled end. The bay at the western end of the elevation has a one-story shed-roof projecting bay with a standing-seam-metal-clad roof and a one-over-one double-hung wood window with a wood louvered shutter on its west side. The west elevation of the rear ell contains two symmetrical bays containing aligned two-over-two double-hung wood windows with louvered wood shutters.

A cluster of outbuildings located fifteen to twenty feet south of the two residences includes a wash house, ice house, and smokehouse. All of these buildings date to the nineteenth century and were constructed around the same time as the two dwellings, circa 1880. A brick paved walkway links the various buildings at this location with the primary residence.

The wash house is a one-and-a-half-story masonry building. The first story is constructed of rubble stone and the upper story is built of brick laid in running bond. The building is capped by a standing-seam-metal-clad gabled roof and has an interior end brick chimney. The east elevation of the building contains two asymmetrical bays featuring a single-leaf wood door and a six-over-six, double-hung wood window on the first story and no window openings on the second story. The north elevation contains three asymmetrical bays. The first story has a single-leaf wood door and a four-light wood window. The gabled end between these two bays contains a six-over-six double-hung wood window. The west elevation contains one bay with a single, six-over-six double-hung wood window on the first story. The south elevation also features one bay with a single, six-over-six double-hung wood window on the upper story in the gabled end.

The ice house is located east of the wash house. The one-story building is built into a small embankment and has rubble stone walls capped by a standing-seam-metal-clad front gabled roof. The gabled ends are clad with vertical wood planks. The west and east elevations each contain one bay with a single-leaf wood door.

The smokehouse is a one-story log building located east of the ice house. The building sits on a rubble stone foundation and is capped by a standing-seam-metal-clad front-gabled roof. The gabled ends are clad with wood planking. The smokehouse contains only one opening, a single-leaf wood door on its west elevation.

A wood-frame carriage house, constructed circa 1900, is located just west of Horine Road and north of the driveway leading into the farm from the road. This one-story wood-frame building has board-and-batten wood siding and is capped by a standing-seam-metal-clad gabled roof. A one-story lean-to bay extends from the west elevation of the building. The north elevation contains two bays with a single-leaf wood door located within the lean-to bay and a small shed-roof projecting bay extending from the north end of the building's main block. The west elevation of the lean-to bay contains one bay with a six-light wood window. None of the other elevations contain openings.

A bank barn, constructed circa 1880, is located south of the driveway leading into the farm. The barn is a large, one-story building

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constructed into the side of an embankment. The barn is set on a rubble stone foundation and has vertical wood plank walls and a standing-seam-metal-clad gabled roof. The north elevation of the barn contains three asymmetrical bays. The west end of the elevation contains double-leaf wood doors. Near the center of the elevation atop the embankment is a single-leaf wood door. Between these bays is a center bay containing a projecting bay with a single-leaf wood door and a window opening in the rubble foundation with a wood cover. The east and west elevations of the barn have no openings. The south elevation has four asymmetrical bays. The east half of the elevation contains triple, six-light wood windows located between two sliding wood doors. A second sliding wood door is located in a center bay above a recessed bay in the west half of the barn. The portion of the elevation under the recessed bay contains double-leaf sliding wood doors. A one-story six-bay wood-frame tractor shed extends from the west end of the elevation. The tractor shed has concrete block walls and a standing-seam-metal-clad-shed roof. The east elevation contains an open façade with only wood posts dividing the individual bays.

A one-story wood-frame shed, constructed circa 1930, is located about ten feet north of the barn. The building is set on a concrete block foundation and has vertical wood plank walls and a standing-seam-metal-clad gabled roof. The west elevation of the building contains four asymmetrical bays featuring three windows sealed with metal and a single-leaf wood door. The north elevation of the building has one bay containing a single-leaf wood door. The south and east elevations have no openings.

A dairy barn, constructed circa 1940 and located approximately fifty feet northwest of the bank barn, is a one-and-a-half-story barn with a standing-seam-metal-clad gambrel roof containing a metal cupola. The building was constructed as part of the development of dairy operations during the twentieth century. The first story of the barn is constructed of concrete block and the gambrel roof ends in the upper story are clad with wood planks. The south elevation of the barn contains three symmetrical bays. The first story contains a centrally located double-leaf wood door flanked by single windows. A twelve-light wood window is located east of the door and the window opening west of the door is sealed with wood. Three window openings located on the upper story have no glazing. The west elevation of the barn contains six symmetrical bays with window openings sealed with wood.

The north elevation of the barn has four symmetrical bays featuring four window openings on the first story sealed with wood. The upper story contains single and double-leaf wood doors flanked by six-over-six double-hung wood windows. The east elevation of the barn contains eight symmetrical bays. Single-leaf wood doors are located at both ends of the elevation. Six window openings sealed with wood are located between these two doors.

An attached one-story milk house, constructed circa 1940, is connected to the east elevation of the barn. The milk house is a rectangular building that has concrete block walls and is capped by a standing-seam-metal-clad gabled roof containing a metal cupola and interior brick chimney. The south elevation of the building contains three asymmetrical bays containing a single-leaf wood paneled door and two one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The north elevation of the milk house contains three asymmetrical bays containing a single-leaf wood paneled door, a single-leaf wood slab door, and a one-over-one double-hung wood window. The east elevation has no window openings. The west elevation has no opening but is sheltered by the overhang of the roof that is connected to the dairy barn.

A silo, constructed circa 1940, is located approximately fifteen to twenty feet southeast of the dairy barn. The cylindrical tower is constructed of clay tiles and contains a rectangular shaft with an opening on its northwest side.

The wagon shed, constructed circa 1960, is located approximately 130 feet west of the farm complex in the middle of a fallow agricultural field. The shed is a one-story concrete block building capped by a standing-seam-metal-clad gabled roof containing what appears to be a clerestory bank of windows now clad with metal siding. The south elevation of the shed contains four open bays and a single-leaf wood door. The north, east, and west elevations have no window openings.

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REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONTEXT

The Horine Farm is a well preserved farmstead that reflects regional agricultural trends in the Jefferson vicinity of Frederick County from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Jefferson was founded as an agrarian community during the late-eighteenth century and continued to prosper as an agrarian community during the nineteenth century. During much of the eighteenth century it was characterized by large-landed estates, which were increasingly subdivided into smaller farms at the end of the century. The nineteenth century was largely characterized by smaller farm operations. Local farms during this time primarily produced grains. Many farms also raised livestock because the area contained good grass lands. However, livestock was not raised in great numbers until later periods (Peeler and Dixon 2005:Continuation Sheet 4).

Census records indicate that area farms did use slave labor prior to the Civil War. Because crop production was not as labor intensive compared to cotton and other industries at this time in the deep south, those that did use slaves tended to own a few slaves that worked their farms. Slave schedules from 1860 show most slaveholders living in the vicinity of Jefferson owning between two and ten slaves (U.S. Bureau of Census, Slave Schedule 1860:10).

Nineteenth-century farms have a primary farmhouse along with outbuildings that included livestock and produce storage barns, smokehouses, spring or ice houses, summer kitchens, and wash houses. The farmhouses constructed around Jefferson tended to be mostly vernacularly conceived. Many incorporated Georgian plans and details, while more elaborate plans tended to incorporate Greek Revival elements. While these styles fell out of vogue in most other areas of the county, they remained popular traditional forms of construction that carried through to the end of the nineteenth century in rural areas of western Maryland (Harris 1995: 8.2-8.5). Georgian elements are reflected in the symmetrical five bay front façade with a centrally located accented entrance. The two chimneys located on both side elevations are also common among regional vernacular construction. Many houses also contained a rear two-story ell extending perpendicular with the main mass of the house. The ell almost always contained double-tiered, two-story porches. These dwellings were organized on a center hall plan with a parlor on one side of the first story and a living or dining room on the opposite side of the hall. Kitchens were located in the rear ell or a separate building on site (Peeler and Dixon 2005:Continuation Sheet 4).

Probably the most distinctive outbuilding among nineteenth century regional farms was the bank barn. Bank barns became popular in rural Frederick County and other agrarian portions of Maryland and Pennsylvania and were commonly found on area farms by the 1830s. These barns were almost always post-and-rail constructed buildings clad with vertical siding. These barns allowed livestock shelter, general storage, and processing functions. (Peeler and Dixon 2005:Continuation Sheet 5). The upper, or main level, usually was reserved for grain and hay storage for livestock and contained threshing machinery. The lower floors contained a central aisle flanked by rows of stanchions that provided for the feeding and milking of dairy animals (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission).

Early twentieth century agriculture in Frederick County was characterized by a shift from grain production to the dairy industry. The increased demand for dairy products and regulatory changes that resulted in better sterilization practices helped farmers to safely mass produce these products. As more area farms began to concentrate on livestock farming, new building types emerged. Silos to store large quantities of feed became a common feature on local farms along with dairy barns. The emergence of dairy barns was also the result of the need to house modern hygienic dairy processing practices. Many of these structures not only housed modern equipment, but were constructed of modern materials. These barns often featured concrete floors and exteriors, glass bricks, steel tubing, sliding doors and iron window and door frames. Dairy farming continued to dominate regional agricultural throughout the twentieth century. By the end of the twentieth century, Frederick County was one of the largest dairy producers in the state of Maryland (Peeler and Dixon 2005:Continuation Sheet 5).

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PROPERTY HISTORY

Joel Horine established the Horine Farm in 1880, with his descendants still owning the farm at the present day. In 1880, Joel Horine acquired 78½ acres from Tobius Horine for \$5,110. The property contained a portion of the original patent known as "Right is Right." Description of the property within deed records note its location as being at the intersection of the road from Frederick to Harpers Ferry and another unnamed public road (Frederick County Deeds (FCD) 1880:AF2, 183).

The property was part of 222 acres Tobius Horine acquired from Henry and Eliza Culler in 1867 (FCD 1867:DSB1, 485). The 1873 Lake Atlas indicates that no buildings were constructed at the location of the property at the Intersection of Harpers Ferry Road (present day Jefferson Pike) and the public road extending south to the woolen factory located along Catactin Creek, which corresponds to present day Horine Road. Tobius Horine is identified on the 1873 Lake Atlas as owning a farm on the east side of present day Horine Road, approximately one-quarter of a mile from the property he sold Joel Horine in 1880 (Lake 1873). The Horine-Easterday Farmstead (F-2-53) occupies this site, which was on the property Tobius Horine acquired from Culler in 1867. In 1880, Tobius Horine sold the property containing his farm to George Easterday (Davis 1991).

Joel Horine was an established landowner prior to 1880. The 1873 Lake Atlas shows a J. Horine as having a homestead located north of Jefferson Pike, approximately one mile northeast of the property Joel Horine purchased from Tobius Horine (Lake 1873). Both the 1860 and 1870 Census identify Joel Horine as owning his own farm, valued at \$8,000 in 1870 and \$1,600 in 1860 (U.S. Census 1860:79 and 1870:36). Census records also indicate Horine's personal estate was valued at \$900 (U.S. Census 1880:20-21). It is likely he was a slave owner, as the 1860 Slave Schedules identify a J. Horine as owning five slaves. It was not uncommon for landowners in Jefferson to own slaves as many of Horine's neighbors are identified on the slave schedules. The nature of Horine's slaves is curious because none were likely field hands. He owned a 31 year old female slave and what were likely her four children ages 6, 5, 3, and three months (U.S. Census Slave Schedule 1860:10).

Joel Horine was a farmer his entire adult life and lived with his wife Catherine and their children Carlton, Esra, Sarah, Catherine, and Luther in 1870 (U.S. Census 1870:36). In 1880, Joel Horine lived with his wife Catherine and their two children, Sarah and Luther Horine, and a servant named Mary Thom. For an unknown reason, at the age of 57, Joel Horine established a new farm on the south side of the Harpers Ferry Road near the intersection of present day Horine Road out of the 74 acres he acquired from Tobius Horine in 1880. It is probable that Horine was already living on the property when the census was enumerated on June 8, 1880, two days prior to his acquiring the deed to the property. Immediate neighbors identified in the 1880 Census include George Easterday, and in 1900, George Easterday and his son Pascal Easterday, were still living on separate farms in close proximity to Joel Horine's widow, Catherine (U.S. Census 1880:20-21).

During the nineteenth century the Horine farm, like other area farms, produced corn and grains (Cherry 1999:159). The Horine Farm was known locally for its orchards. The areas around the house and farm buildings featured a variety of fruit trees that yielded plums, apples, cherries, pears, apricots, quince, and mulberries. Grapevine on the property produced both red and white grapes. Gardens on the property also yielded strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, rhubarb, horseradish, and asparagus (Cherry 1999:163).

Following Joel Horine's death in 1893, his estate passed to his wife and children. In August of that year, Carlton Horine, Ezra Horine, Catherine Cruller, all children of Joel Horine who were not living with him in 1880 sold their interest in the Horine Farm to their mother Catherine and siblings Luther and Sarah Horine. At this time, Luther Horine acquired one-half ownership in the farm, while Catherine and Sarah obtained a quarter each (FCD 1893:JLIS5, 258). Two years later in 1895, Luther Horine died, with his interest in the farm being devised to his widow, Annie V. Horine. In 1899, Catherine Horine and Sarah Horine conveyed their combined one-half interest in the farm to Annie V. Horine, making her the sole owner of the property (FCD 1899:DHH5,98).

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Catherine Horine continued to reside on the property following the death of her husband Joel and sale of her interest in the property to her daughter-in-law Annie V. Horine. The 1900 Census recorded Catherine Horine living in a rented residence adjacent to Annie Horine's farm, indicating that Catherine likely occupied the second residence that currently stands on the farm property. Her daughter Sarah was listed as residing with her. Annie Horine was living with her two children, Norma (age 16) and Millard (Age 12) in the other house on the property (U.S. Census 1900:121A).

Annie Horine continued to reside on the farm with her son Millard in 1910. Catherine Horine had died by this time and the second house on the property was occupied by Annie's daughter Norma, who by this time had married Harry Pernell, a farm laborer originally from Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1910:6A).

By 1925, Millard Horine was married to Annie S. Horine. In this year, his mother Annie V. Horine and his sister Norma Pernell granted Millard their interest in the farm (FCD 1925:354,377). Millard Horine continued to reside and work on the property until his death in 1973, when the property was bequeathed to his daughter, Frances Horine Lovell (FCD 1973:930,585). During Millard Horine's tenure as owner, farming in the area began to concentrate more heavily on dairy operations. Millard was one of the first two farmers in the area to build a concrete block dairy farm, which was built by Gilmore Keller (Cherry 1999:163). Following the death of Frances Lovell in 2002, ownership of the farm passed to her children John Lovell and Anne Lovell Sebastian (FCD 2004: 4486,82), who subdivided the property. John Lovell retains ownership of the farm, which consists of nine acres and still operates as a livestock farm, while his sister, Anne Lovell Sebastian, retains ownership of .33 acres that contains the wood-frame I-house (Johanna Lovell).

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Horine Farm represents one of several farms constructed in the vicinity of Jefferson during the nineteenth century. Joel Horine, who had previously farmed other locations in the vicinity of Jefferson, was 57 years old when he established the farm. Likely at this advanced age, Horine was comfortable with more traditional agricultural practices. The farmhouse and outbuildings on the site reflect traditional property types commonly constructed in the region for decades. The two farmhouses on the property reflect vernacular construction trends in the region. The main farmhouse was a brick building with Georgian influences noted in its symmetrical five-bay façade with accented entrance. Both houses also feature the end chimneys on the side elevations and a two-story rear ell, which at one time contained a two-story porch. Many previously recorded resources in the vicinity illustrate similar vernacular construction. The John Coblentz House (F-2-7), John Smith Farm (F-2-49), George Williard House (F-2-51), Horine-Easterday Farm (F-2-53), Leonard Storm House (F-2-54), and the Smith Farm (F-2-111) all contained the same type of two-story vernacular farmhouse. Most of these properties predated the Horine farm, with some of these farms being established during the early nineteenth century.

The Horine Farm retains a good collection of outbuildings that date to the late nineteenth century. Many of these outbuildings, such as the smoke house, ice house, wash house, and bank barn, are also traditional late examples of agricultural property types that were commonly found on area farms. The Horine Farm also contains twentieth century outbuildings, such as the dairy barn, milk house, and silo, that reflect the evolution of farming practices from gains to livestock cultivation shortly after the turn-of-the-twentieth century.

Because the Horine Farm is representative of common agricultural practices for the region without any evidence to suggest the farm attained some notable significance within this context, the Horine farm lacks distinction for being associated with events important to history as defined under Criterion A. The farm is also not eligible under Criterion B for being associated with individuals important to history. No members of the Horine family associated with the property achieved noteworthy distinction outside of their contributions to the general rural economy, and as such, they are not individuals that can be deemed important to

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local, state, or national history.

Although the farmhouse and nineteenth century outbuildings represent later period examples of rural construction that was typical in term of the region’s nineteenth century development, the Horine Farm retains a notable collection of nineteenth century domestic and agricultural outbuildings that illustrate the agricultural traditions during this era and retain a state of preservation that is not found among other local farms that survive from that era. The notable outbuildings on the farm from this era include the ice house, smoke house, wash house, and the bank barn. Of the previously recorded properties discussed above, only the Horine-Easterday farm (F-2-53), which has recently been demolished, retained a comparable collection of nineteenth century outbuildings. The transition to dairy farming was a common but important development among area farms. This transition is reflected among the agricultural collections of buildings at the Horine Farm. The dairy barn, milk house, and silo presently located on the property all illustrate twentieth century dairy farming practices on the Horine Farm. Because the Horine Farm retains its nineteenth century farmhouse, a comprehensive collection of outbuildings related to nineteenth century agricultural practices, and a good collection of outbuildings that reflect the regional transition of agricultural practices to dairy farming, it represents the most intact agricultural property type within the Jefferson vicinity that best exemplified traditional agricultural practices of local farms from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. For this reason, the farm meets Criterion C for local significance. The period of significance for the farm is from its establishment in 1880 to 1950. The farm houses and all major agricultural buildings that reflect the evolution of the farm from its founding as a late nineteenth century farm that produced grains to a twentieth century dairy farm were constructed during this period. Criterion D was not investigated as part of this study.

The Horine farm retains good integrity. The farm houses have been altered primarily with the enclosing of the two-story porches in the rear ells, which has diminished integrity of design. However, most other character defining elements remain intact, including its symmetric façade with accented entrance, porch, and the chimneys on the side elevations. All of these elements are common features among area farmhouses constructed during the nineteenth century. While the property has lost agricultural outbuildings that have included chicken coops, sheds, and wagon sheds, all of the primary outbuilding that reflect the agricultural use and development of the site remain intact. These include the nineteenth century domestic outbuildings near the house site (ice house, smoke house, and wash house), and the bank barn, most important in illustrating nineteenth century agricultural practices. The dairy barn, milk house, and silo, all of which are the most important outbuildings in illustrating the transition to dairy farming practices, all remain intact. Although modern development has encroached nearby, the farm with its open fallow fields to the south and west still reflects the rural character of the traditional land use, and therefore retains integrity of setting.

The National Register boundary for the property would include all of parcel 203 on Map 84 which includes 8.93 acres. This boundary includes both farmhouses and all outbuildings along with portions of the fallow fields south and west of the buildings that reflect both the agricultural setting and current agricultural use of the site.

REFERENCES:

Cherry , Nancy and Bill, editors. Jefferson, 1774-1999, Frederick County, Maryland. Jefferson, Maryland: Jefferson Ruritan Club, 1999.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
Eligibility recommended				Eligibility not recommended									
Criteria:	A	B	C	D	Considerations:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
MHT Comments:													
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							_____ Date						
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program							_____ Date						

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Population Schedule for District 14 of Frederick County, Maryland, 1870.

Population Schedule for Jefferson District of Frederick County, Maryland, 1880 Enumeration District 87, Enumerated 8 June 1880.

Population Schedule for Jefferson District (No. 14) of Frederick County, Maryland, 1900. Enumeration District No. 26. Enumerated on 12 June 1900.

Population Schedule for Jefferson District (No. 14) of Frederick County, Maryland, 1910. Enumeration District No. 71. Enumerated on 25 April 1910.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

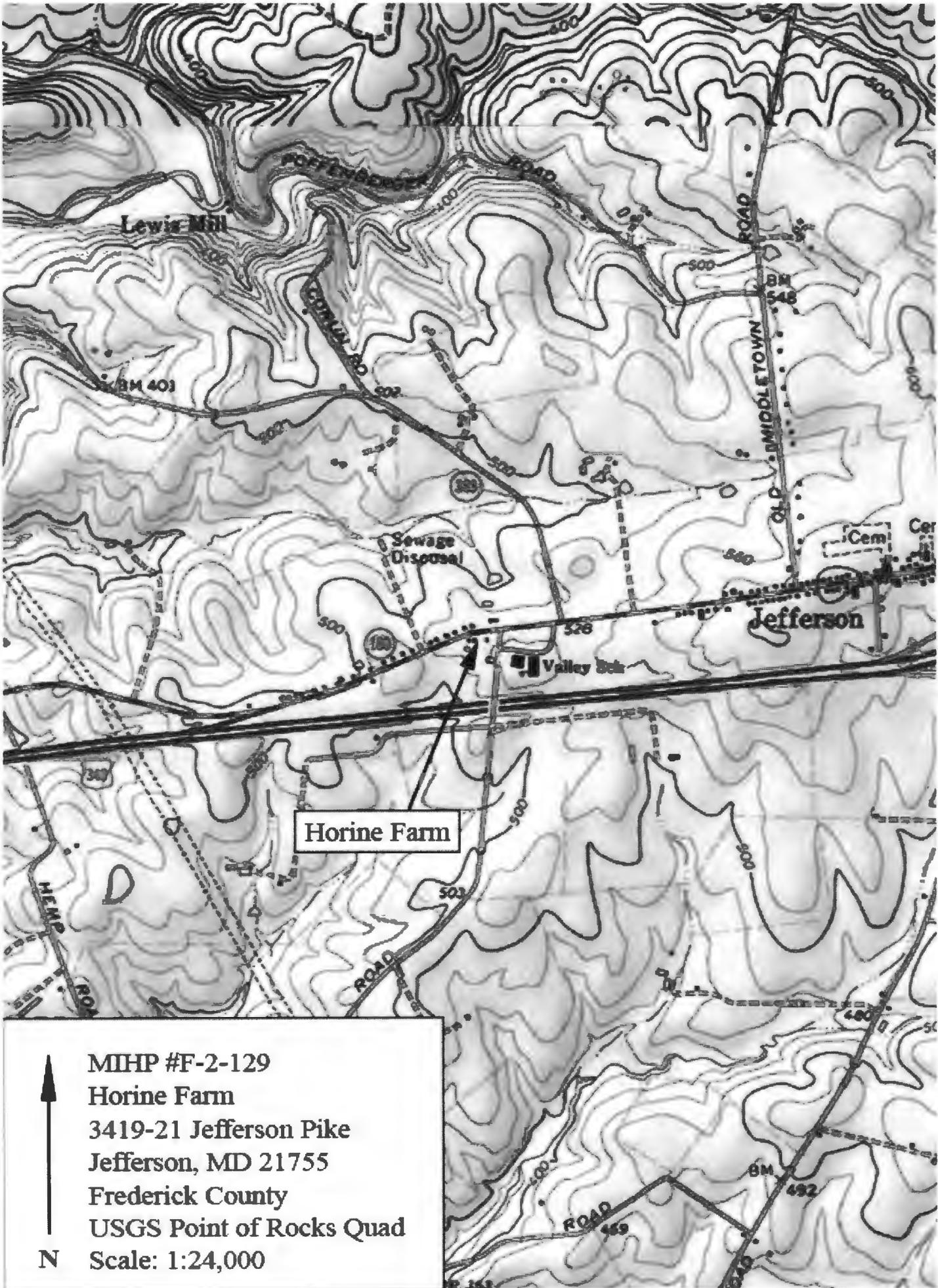
MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

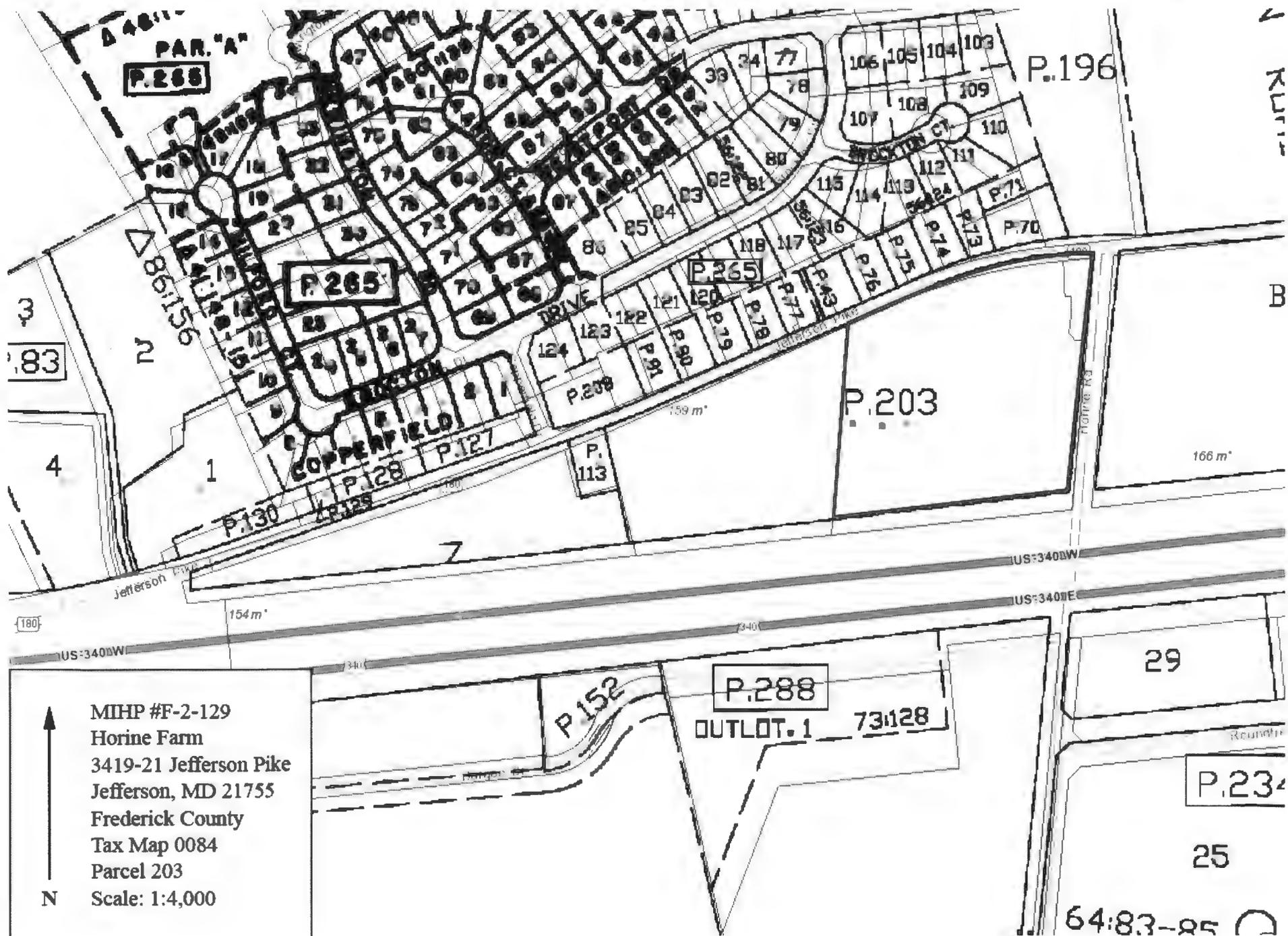
Reviewer, National Register Program

Date



N

MIHP #F-2-129
Horine Farm
3419-21 Jefferson Pike
Jefferson, MD 21755
Frederick County
USGS Point of Rocks Quad
Scale: 1:24,000



MIHP #F-2-129
 Horine Farm
 3419-21 Jefferson Pike
 Jefferson, MD 21755
 Frederick County
 Tax Map 0084
 Parcel 203
 Scale: 1:4,000

N

64:83-25



↑
MIHP #F-2-129
Horine Farm
3419-21 Jefferson Pike
Jefferson, MD 21755
Frederick County
2013 Satellite Imagery
N Scale: 1:1,250

**Maryland State Highway Administration
Cultural Resources Section
Photo Log**

Project No.: FR390A21

Project Name: MD 180 from US 340 to Old Holter Road

MIHP No.: F-2-129

MIHP Name: Horine Farm

County: Frederick

Photographer: Eric Griffitts (EHT Traceries)

Date: March and April 2015

Ink and Paper Combination: True Black and White on Matte Photo Paper (100 Year Archival Quality)

CD/DVD: Verbatim, DVD-R, Archival Gold

Image File Name	Description of View
F-2-129_2015-04-03_01.tif	Horine Farm, Looking West
F-2-129_2015-03-24_02.tif	Horine Farm, Looking East
F-2-129_2015-03-24_03.tif	Primary Farmhouse (3419 Jefferson Pike), South Elevation, Looking North
F-2-129_2015-03-24_04.tif	Primary Farmhouse, (3419 Jefferson Pike), North and East Elevations, Looking SW
F-2-129_2015-03-24_05.tif	Primary Farmhouse (3419 Jefferson Pike), South and East Elevations, Looking NW
F-2-129_2015-03-24_06.tif	Secondary Farmhouse (3421 Jefferson Pike), North and West Elevations, Looking SE
F-2-129_2015-03-24_07.tif	Secondary Farmhouse (3421 Jefferson Pike), South and East Elevations, Looking NW
F-2-129_2015-03-24_08.tif	Wash House, North and East Elevations, Looking SW
F-2-129_2015-03-24_09.tif	Smoke House, South and West Elevations, Looking SE
F-2-129_2015-03-24_10.tif	Ice House, Looking NE
F-2-129_2015-03-24_11.tif	Carriage House, North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast
F-2-129_2015-03-24_12.tif	Bank Barn, South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest
F-2-129_2015-03-24_13.tif	Shed, North and West Elevations, Looking SE
F-2-129_2015-03-24_14.tif	Dairy Barn, South and West Elevations, Looking NE
F-2-129_2015-03-24_15.tif	Dairy Barn (East Elevation) and Office (South Elevation), Looking NW
F-2-129_2015-03-24_16.tif	Wagon Shed, South and West Elevations, Looking NE
F-2-129_2015-03-24_17.tif	Silo, Looking SW



F-2-129
Horine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
4-3-2015
MD SHPO
Horine Farm, Looking West
1 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0001 I#1 ©2015 Front

FN 2015-04-03 10.31.57.1.jpg



F-2-129
Horine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
Horine Farm, Looking East
2 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0004 I#4 #2015 Front

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_19_4.jpg



F-2-129
Horine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griff, HS
3-24-2015
MD SH PO
Primary Farm House (3419 Jefferson
Pike) North Elevation, Looking
South
3 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0005 I#5 2015 Front

FN F-2-129_2015-3-24_01_5.jpg



FN F-2-129-2015-03-24_03_16.jpg

Order ID B031780 F#0016 I#16 42015 From

F-2-129

Horine Farm

Frederick County, Maryland

Eric Griffiths

3-24-2015

MD SHPO

Primary Farm House (3419 Jefferson
Pike) North and East Elevations
Looking SW

4 of 17



F-2-129
Horine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MDSHPO
Primary Farm House (3419 Jefferson
Pike) South and East Elevations
Looking NW
S of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0015 I#15 #2015 From

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_04_15.jpg



F-2-129
Horine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
~~Prima~~ Secondary Farmhouse
(3421 Jefferson Pike)
North and West elevations
Looking SE
6 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0014 I#14 ©2015 From

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_06_14.jpg



F-2-129
Horine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MOSHPO
Secondary Farmhouse
(342) Jefferson Pike)
South and East elevations
Looking NW
7 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0019 I#19 92015 From

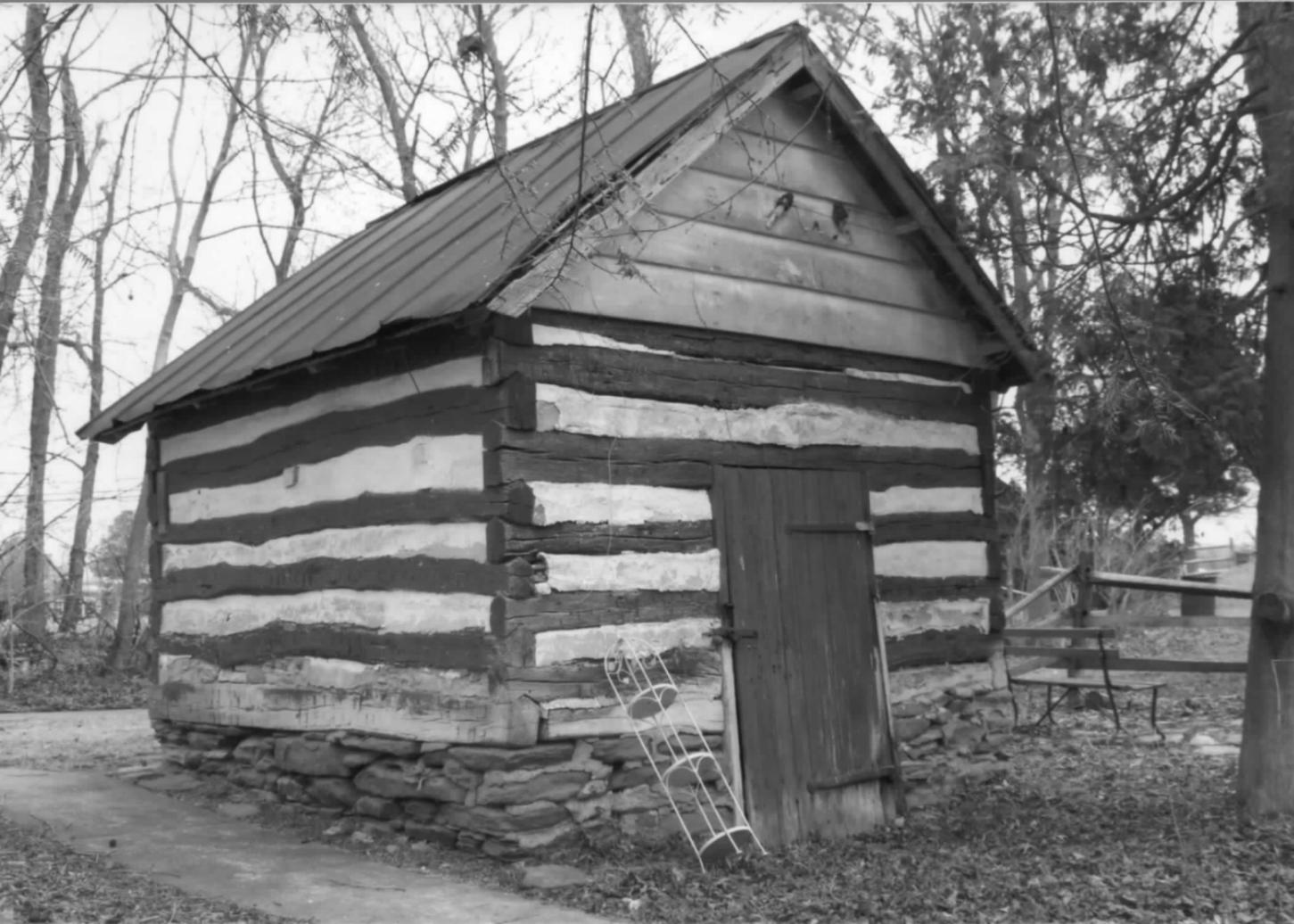
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F-2-129
Horing Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
Wash House
North and East elevations
Looking SW
8 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0012 I#12 42015 From

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_09_12.jpg



F-2-129
Horne Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
Smoke House
~~South~~ North and West elevations
Looking SE
9 of 17

Order ID 6031780 F#0011 I#11 #2015 From

FN F-2-129-2015-03-24_10_11.jpg



F-2-129
Horine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
ICE House, Looking NE
10 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0013 I#13 ©2015 From

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_08_13.jpg



F-2-129
Honne Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
Carriage House
North and West elevations
Looking SE
11 of 17

Order ID B031700 F#0010 I#10 #2015 From

FN F-2-129-2015-03-24-11-10.jpg



F-2-129
Horine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
Bank Barn
South and East Elevations
Looking NW
12 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0007 I#7 42015 Front

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_14_7.jpg



F-2-129
Horine Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO North
SHed, ~~South~~ West Elevations
Looking SE
13 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0009 I#9 ©2015 Front

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_12_9.jpg



F-2-129
Horne Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
Barr Barn, South and West elevations
Looking NE
14 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0018 I#18 2/2015 From

FN 2015-03-24 14, 18, 55, 18, 3#9



F-2-129
Honne Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
Dairy Barn (East Elevation)
and Milk House South Elevation)
Looking NW
15 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0002 I#2 42015 Front

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_17_2.jpg



F-2-129
Horne Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
Wagon Shed
South and west elevations
Looking NE
16 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0003 I#3 2015 Front

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_18_3.jpg



F-2-129
Horne Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Eric Griffiths
3-24-2015
MD SHPO
Silo, Looking SW
17 of 17

Order ID B031780 F#0006 I#6 ©2015 Front

FN F-2-129_2015-03-24_15_6.jpg