

Picking House
F-3-166
8722 Willowbrook Road
Frederick, MD
1899
Private access

Capsule Summary

The Picking House was constructed by Charles T. and Carrie M. Picking in 1899 in the Folk Victorian architectural style. The wood-frame, front-gable dwelling consists of a two-story main block and a two-story rear kitchen section. Tax assessment records indicate that the house nearly doubled in value between 1951 and 1956, suggesting that extensive renovations were completed in 1956. The main block and kitchen section combined occupy a slightly irregular rectangular footprint. The main block was constructed on a fieldstone foundation. The rear kitchen section rests on a concrete-block foundation. The house has intersecting gable roofs sheathed in standing-seam metal. Exterior walls are clad with green asbestos shingles. Most windows appear to be original to the dwelling's construction in 1899 and are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung units. Victorian-period ornamentation includes a spindle-work porch, cornice brackets, and scroll-sawn decoration in the gables. The interior of the house features a half-passage plan with a side stair hall. A Victorian-period staircase with a decorative square newel post highlights the stair hall. In addition to the dwelling, the 4.21-acre Picking House property includes a deteriorated wood-frame, early twentieth-century outbuilding.

The 4.21-acre property consists of two smaller parcels acquired by Solomon Barrick during the 1860s. Both parcels previously were portions of the tract known as Tasker's Chance. The Picking House is documented briefly in a Determination of Eligibility form prepared by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1999. The house is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The dwelling is an example of a late Victorian-period house in a rural context associated with a family farm of modest acreage. The period of significance is 1898 to 1928, the years during which Charles T. and Carrie M. Picking owned the farm. Their livestock over the years included horses, hogs, and cattle. The small-scale family farm was a somewhat rare property type in Frederick County during the property's period of significance. At that time, approximately 9 per cent of the county's farms were 3 to 9 acres in size. The average farm size in Frederick County during the period was approximately 99 acres.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-166

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Picking House (preferred)

other 8722 Willowbrook Road

2. Location

street and number 8722 Willowbrook Road ___ not for publication

city, town Frederick ___ vicinity

county Frederick

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

name Homewood at Frederick MD, Inc.

street and number P. O. Box 250 telephone 301-582-1626

city, town Williamsport state MD zip code 21795-0250

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 7782 folio 103

city, town Frederick tax map 0057 tax parcel 0105 tax ID number 420093

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: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
				<u>1</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. F-3-166

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 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 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form documents the 4.21-acre property at 8722 Willowbrook Road pursuant to the provisions of Condition 12 of Resolution No. 12-30 for annexation of the approximately 253-acre Crum parcel to the City of Frederick. This parcel, combined with the Prior Crum Annexation Property, comprises the approximately 538-acre, mixed-use development project area known as Crumland. The property is known historically as the Picking House, which was constructed by Charles T. and Carrie M. Picking in 1899 in the Folk Victorian architectural style.

The dwelling is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1999, the house was documented briefly in a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form (MIHP No. F-3-166) (Bruder 1999). The Maryland Historical Trust prepared the DOE form based on results from the Tuscarora Creek Sewer Interceptor Project, which was completed for the Maryland Department of the Environment and the Frederick County Department of Public Works. Results of the investigation are presented in the report entitled *Project Review and Compliance Files and Phase I Archeological and Architectural Reconnaissance of the Tuscarora Creek Sewer Interceptor* prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for the Frederick County Department of Public Works (Fehr and Grandine 1999).

The Picking House is located in north Frederick and along the north side of a sharp curve on Willowbrook Road northwest of its intersection with Willow Road. A gravel driveway off the curve leads to the house. In addition to the dwelling, the parcel also contains a deteriorated early twentieth-century outbuilding.

Tax assessment records indicate that a former house was present on the property as early as 1867; the dwelling was identified as a "frame house" in 1876 (Frederick County Tax Assessments 1867-1876 and 1876). After the new house was built in 1899, the former dwelling remained on the property until at least 1909 but was removed by 1918 (U.S. Geological Survey 1909; Frederick County Tax Assessment 1918-1922). A stable was built between 1876 and 1897; tax assessments suggest that it also was removed by 1918 (Frederick County Tax Assessments 1876, 1896-1910, and 1918-1922). A barn was constructed on the property between 1899 and 1918 but is no longer extant; however, it survived until at least 1957 (Frederick County Tax Assessments 1918-1922 and 1951-1957). During the current survey, extant remains of the former dwelling, barn, and stable were not evident.

The property comprises grassy fields with deciduous and coniferous trees delineating the northern, eastern, and western boundaries. Clusters of deciduous and coniferous trees also surround the house and outbuilding. The yard is landscaped with various shrubs. A circular-sawn wood fence stands west of the house in the side yard.

Dwelling

Exterior

The wood-frame Picking House faces south. The front-gable dwelling consists of a two-story main block and a two-story rear kitchen section. Tax assessment records indicate that the house was constructed in 1899 and nearly doubled in value between 1951 and 1956, suggesting that extensive renovations were completed in 1956 (Frederick County Tax Assessments 1896 and 1951). The main block and kitchen section combined occupy a slightly irregular rectangular footprint with a length of approximately 42 feet 3 inches and a width of approximately 26 feet 6 inches. (See the attached floor plan sketches.) The main block was constructed on a fieldstone foundation. The rear kitchen section rests on a concrete-block foundation. The house has intersecting gable roofs.

From the exterior, the main block and the rear kitchen section maintain a uniform appearance. Roof *sheathing*, exterior wall materials, and most windows are consistent throughout the main block and the kitchen section. Exterior walls are clad with green asbestos

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shingles probably applied during the 1956 renovations; wall materials beneath the asbestos shingles were not visible during the current survey. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal, which also appears to have been installed in 1956. As visible in the attic, wood shingles lay beneath the metal roof sheathing. Most windows appear to be original to the dwelling's construction in 1899 and are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung units with rope pulleys and wood sills and trim. The first-floor sashes each measure approximately 3 feet 6 inches in height by 2 feet 9 inches in width, and the second-floor sashes measure approximately 3 feet in height by 2 feet 9 inches in width. Storm windows protect the two-over-two-light windows throughout the dwelling. The exterior of the house is in fair to good condition. Paint deterioration is widespread, and stains are visible on the asbestos shingles.

Main Block

The two-story main block constructed in 1899 rests on a parged fieldstone foundation with a slightly irregular rectangular footprint. The main block comprises a south (front) section with a front-gable roof and a north (rear) section with a side-gable roof. An interior brick chimney rises from the east slope of the front-gable roof and near the center of the main block; a lightning rod projects from the roof ridge in the center of the rear section. The gable and eaves of the front section feature curved wood brackets. The gables and eaves of the rear section are decorated with curved wood brackets that are slightly larger and shaped differently than those in the front section. The gables of the rear section also feature scroll-sawn ornamentation. The footprint of the rear section of the main block extends slightly to the east beyond the footprint of the main block's front section.

The south (front) elevation of the main block has two bays slightly offset to the west. On the first level, the bays are occupied from west to east by a front door and a paired set of wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows. Each upper/lower sash measures approximately 3 feet 6 inches in height by 2 feet 8 inches in width. The wood door appears to date to the mid-twentieth century and likely was part of the 1956 renovations. The door features two-over-two vertical panels topped by two small, rectangular lights that are ornamented with crossed wood strips. As visible on the interior, a former rectangular transom has been replaced with wood. Door hardware includes a round brass knob and a brass eagle door knocker. A metal and glass storm door protects the wood door. The paired windows are installed within a decorative wood unit featuring an ornamental mullion. The two bays on the second level each contain one of the original two-over-two-light windows. A set of paired wood-frame, one-over-one-light windows is located in the gable. A weathervane/lightning rod projects from the roof ridge near the gable.

A spindle-work porch highlights the front elevation of the main block. The original section of the porch wraps around the east elevation and terminates at the rear section of the main block. An extension spans the east elevation of the rear section of the main block and the kitchen section of the dwelling. The portion of the porch spanning the kitchen section has been enclosed. The porch is accessed by two sets of poured-concrete steps, each with a metal railing along one side. One set of steps is located at the front door of the dwelling, and the other set is located along the east elevation of the main block. The porch has a poured-concrete floor resting on a parged concrete-block foundation. Decorative turned wood posts are mounted on wire-cut brick piers topped with poured-concrete slabs. The flat roof of the porch is sheathed in composition roll roofing and is ornamented on the original section with a band of spindle work. The beaded-board porch ceiling has narrow spaces between each strip. The porch's beaded-board ceiling, the spindle-work frieze, and the turned posts appear to be original to the 1899 dwelling. However, the posts appear to have been cut off and mounted in the brick piers during the 1956 renovations. The concrete floor and steps probably were installed during the 1956 renovations, and the porch extension appears to have been added at that time as well. The porch enclosure likely was constructed during the third quarter of the twentieth century.

The east elevation of the main block has two symmetrically located bays—one in the front section and one in the rear section. On the first level, the bays are occupied from south to north by one of the original two-over-two-light windows and by a paired set of one-over-one-light windows identical to those located on the front elevation. The two bays on the second level each contain one of the original two-over-two-light windows. A wood-frame window with wood slats over one light is located in the gable in the rear section

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of the main block. A lightning rod projects from the roof ridge near the gable. The narrow south elevation of the projecting rear section contains one of the original two-over-two-light windows on each level; the first-floor window has been boarded over.

The west elevation of the main block has three bays offset to the south. On the first level, two of the original two-over-two-light windows flank a small wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung window. On the second level, the outer bays also each contain an original two-over-two-light window; the central bay is blind. A wood-frame window with wood slats over one light is located in the gable in the rear section of the main block. The narrow north elevation of the rear section of the main block contains one of the original two-over-two-light windows on each level.

Rear Kitchen Section

The two-story, gable-roof rear kitchen section is well integrated with the main block of the dwelling. The section rests on a parged concrete-block foundation. The north (rear) elevation has two bays slightly offset to the west. On the first level, the eastern bay contains one of the original two-over-two-light windows; the western bay is blind. Each bay on the second level also contains one of the original two-over-two-light windows. A set of paired wood-frame, one-over-one-light windows is located in the gable. The gable and eaves of the kitchen section feature curved wood brackets similar to those on the front section of the main block. A concrete-block stairwell with metal bulkhead doors is present off the east side of the rear elevation.

The one-story porch enclosure along the east elevation of the kitchen section probably was constructed during the third quarter of the twentieth century. The porch enclosure has a flat roof sheathed in composition roofing material. The enclosure features a band of four wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows on the east elevation and one wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung window on the north elevation. A wood door with a large jalousie window is located on the south elevation of the porch enclosure. An extant set of poured-concrete steps at the north end of the enclosure provided access to the formerly unenclosed porch; the east side of the steps is constructed in brick. The porch enclosure conceals the first level of the former exterior east wall of the kitchen section. This two-bay exterior wall is clad with green asbestos shingles. The southern bay on the first level contains one of the original two-over-two-light windows, and the northern bay contains a mid-twentieth-century wood door with two-over-two lights above two vertical panels. A rectangular transom is located over the door. The second level of the east elevation of the kitchen section contains one of the original two-over-two-light windows in the southern bay; the northern bay is blind.

Interior

The attached floor plan sketches illustrate the room arrangement of the dwelling, which features a half-passage plan with a side stair hall. While most of the historic fabric remains intact, some later renovations are evident. The interior of the house is in fair to good condition. Although the house is structurally sound, holes appear in the plaster walls and ceilings. Wall and ceiling finishes have deteriorated in some locations.

Original baseboards and door and window trim remain intact. Two types of molded baseboards dating from the nineteenth century appear throughout the house. Most baseboards are wide (Photo 15), but a narrower variant is installed along the main staircase and in the half bathroom (Photo 16). Plain baseboards appear in the northwest bedroom of the main block. Window trim is consistent throughout the house. Door trim similar to the window trim is installed in most areas of the dwelling (Photo 17). A variant door trim appears in the kitchen and in the bedroom of the rear kitchen section (Photo 18).

Most interior doors appear to be original to the dwelling's construction in 1899. They are wood doors with two-over-two vertical panels; the upper panels are taller than the lower panels. Most of the doors have metal rim locks. Some of the rim locks bear the initials "B.L.W." set in the late-nineteenth-century logo of the Branford Lock Works from Branford, Connecticut (Historic Home

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Hardware; Wallabout Bay Co., LLC). A brass knob and plate are installed on the inside of the door leading to the basement steps in the kitchen. Many of the doors are hung with decorative hinges and hinge plates.

First Floor

The first floor of the main block contains two primary rooms and a stair hall, all of which have plaster walls and ceilings. Circular-sawn lath is visible in the east wall of the stair hall. The front door opens into the stair hall, which features a wood staircase along the west wall. The Victorian-period staircase has a wide molded face string, turned balusters, and wood stairs; the bottom stair is rounded on the east corner. The square newel post features rectangular panels with egg and dart borders, stylized foliage ornamentation, small turned posts on the corners, and an urn-shaped newel cap. The stair hall floor is 3-to-4-inch stained oak.

Paired wood doors on the east wall of the stair hall open into the living room, or former parlor. These mid-to-late twentieth-century doors have one-over-one rectangular panels and small, round brass knobs. The stair-hall oak flooring continues into the living room.

The north (rear) wall of the stair hall contains a door opening that provides access to the large dining room. The dining room's floor is laid with carpet that conceals wood flooring, which is visible in the basement. A wood-paneled enclosure has been installed on the south wall. The paneling, which features a chair rail, conceals the chimney and possibly a former fireplace and also creates a closet for the adjacent living room. Mid-to-late-twentieth-century, built-in wood cabinets and shelves are located east of the paneled enclosure; the cabinets have small, round brass knobs. A half bathroom created under the staircase is accessed from the south wall of the dining room. The bathroom has vinyl flooring.

A door opening in the north wall of the dining room leads to the kitchen, which appears to have been upgraded during the 1956 renovations. The kitchen has vinyl flooring, drywall walls and ceiling, and a molded chair rail. Mid-twentieth-century pine cabinets with black metal strap hinges have been installed along the west wall. An enclosed wood staircase to the second floor is located in the southeast corner of the kitchen; the staircase has winders at the bottom. A wood stairway to the basement is located under the staircase with winders. A wood spindle post is attached to the lower half of the doorway's north corner. The interior of the porch enclosure off the kitchen features wood-paneled walls, a wood-paneled ceiling, and linoleum-tile flooring.

Second Floor

The second floor of the main block accommodates three bedrooms and a stair hall, all of which have plaster walls and ceilings. Circular-sawn lath is visible in the ceiling of the northeast bedroom. The bedroom floors are 2½-to-3½-inch stained oak. The stair hall floor is carpeted. The south and northwest bedrooms in the main block are accessed from the stair hall. An irregularly shaped hallway provides access to the northeast bedroom and the rear kitchen section. The staircase to the kitchen is located off this hallway. Wood spindle posts are attached to the lower halves of two of the hallway's corners and at the corners of the staircase.

The second floor of the rear kitchen section contains a bedroom and a full bathroom, both of which have plaster walls and ceilings. The bedroom flooring is 2½-to-4-inch stained oak. An enclosed wood staircase to the attic is located in the southeast corner of the bedroom; the staircase has winders at the bottom. Circular-sawn lath is visible in the stairwell and in the east wall of the bathroom. The bathroom has vinyl flooring.

Attic

The attic features circular-sawn rafters and roof decking boards. Rafters are joined at the ridge; there is no ridge pole. Top-lapped wood shingles are mounted to the decking boards. The attic has a random-width wood floor. Rafters are sistered at the roof-floor

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junction. A cedar closet has been constructed in the front section of the main block. The closet features a four-panel wood door similar to the other doors throughout the house. The door has a metal rim lock and a porcelain knob.

Basement

A basement is located beneath the kitchen section and the rear section of the main block. The basement has been finished as living space. The south wall of the basement is finished in running-bond brick and contains a boarded opening to the crawl space under the front section of the main block. A stovepipe opening is located in the chimney base on the south wall. The east wall of the basement is finished with wide, circular-sawn, vertical wood siding with remnants of red paint; this siding may have been reused from the former barn on the property. The west wall of the main block is parged fieldstone. Concrete-block walls are visible on the north and west walls of the kitchen section. The concrete-block walls and the poured-concrete footers suggest that at least part of the basement likely was excavated during the 1956 renovations.

A large, sawn sill supported by metal posts separates the main block from the kitchen section. A turned porch post of full height also supports the sill; however, the post does not match those on the current porch of the dwelling. The basement features circular-sawn floor joists with cross-bracing. Poured-concrete footers are located along the east, west, and south walls. The basement floor is not visible due to carpet and debris.

Outbuilding

A deteriorated early twentieth-century outbuilding is located northeast of the dwelling. The outbuilding may be the unidentified "other building" that first appears in tax assessment records in 1918 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1918). The one-story, wood-frame building faces south, occupies a rectangular footprint, and rests on concrete-block piers. Framing members are circular-sawn. The partially extant shed roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Exterior walls are clad with tongue-and-groove vertical wood siding; remnants of red paint are visible. Portions of the siding have been removed on all elevations. The south (front) elevation has three bays that are occupied from west to east by a door opening, an unglazed window opening, and a five-over-two-light window that is missing most lights. Portions of an interior wood partition and wood floor survive. The building is in poor condition.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates	1898-1928	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1899, 1956 renovations		

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

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

Statement of Significance

In 1999, the Maryland Historical Trust completed a DOE form for the Picking House, located at 8722 Willowbrook Road (MIHP No. F-3-166). The form describes the dwelling as “a good example of rural Frederick County architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries ” (Bruder 1999). The property is considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C “for its architectural character” and under Criterion A “as an example of Fredrick County farming” (Bruder 1999). The current study defines the period of significance as 1898 to 1928, the years during which Charles T. and Carrie M. Picking owned the farm; they constructed the house in 1899. The Picking House is an example of a late Victorian-period dwelling in a rural context associated with a family farm of modest acreage.

Property History

The attached Chain of Title summarizes the ownership history of the Picking House property. The 4.21-acre property consists of two smaller parcels acquired by Solomon Barrick during the 1860s (Frederick County Deed JWLC 2:68). Both parcels previously were portions of the tract known as Tasker’s Chance and also were part of the Philip Keyser (also spelled Keiser) estate (Frederick County Deeds JWLC 4:118 and HS 9:77). Barrick, a white farmer born in Maryland, purchased the first portion of the Picking House property (a 2.93-acre parcel) in April 1864 from George and Ann M. C. Gonso for \$876 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860; Frederick County Deed JWLC 2:68). George Gonso had purchased the parcel from Samuel and Sophia Heffner for \$800 in March 1855 (Frederick County Deed ES 7:22). Samuel Heffner had acquired the parcel from the Keyser family in May 1839 for \$90 (Frederick County Deed HS 9:77). The price increase from \$90 in 1839 to \$800 in 1855 suggests that Heffner improved the parcel and probably constructed the dwelling that appears on Bond’s 1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland* in Frederick District No. 2. The map depicts two names associated with the dwelling: Geo. Gonso and Mrs. Heffner (Bond 1858). Mrs. Heffner likely resided on the property, as Gonso was recorded in the 1860 census as a white miller living in the Mount Pleasant District of Frederick County (U.S. Census Bureau 1860).

The 4.21-acre Picking House parcel resulted from Barrick adding to his holdings in October 1865, when he acquired 1.28 acres from Dennis & Lydia A. E. Ramsburg for \$75 (Frederick County Deed JWLC 4:118). Both Bond’s 1858 map and Lake’s 1873 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland* depict D. Ramsburg as owning property northwest of the Picking House parcel (Bond 1858; Lake 1878). On Lake’s 1878 atlas, the name “Mrs. Barrack” is associated with the Picking House property. According to tax assessment records, Solomon Barrick had died by 1867 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1867-1876). His widow, Sarah Barrick, was recorded in the 1870 census as “keeping house” (U.S. Census Bureau 1870). At the time of Solomon Barrick’s death, his 4-acre parcel included a house; the house and land together were assessed for \$700 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1867-1876). The 1876 Assessor’s Field Book reflects a decrease in the property’s value. The house was identified as a frame building valued at \$200; the land was recorded as

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5 acres with a total value of \$250 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1876). The tax assessment book dated 1876-1896 includes a \$110 increase in the value of the property during Barrick's ownership (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1876-1896).

In March 1884, the heirs of Solomon Barrick sold the 4.21-acre property to A. Theodore Blentlinger for \$825 (Frederick County Deed AF 9:11). Blentlinger and his wife, Sarah A., conveyed the property to William H. Picking in March 1889 for \$800 (Frederick County Deed WIP 9:74). Picking was identified in the 1880 census as a white 44-year-old, Maryland-born widower and miller (U.S. Census Bureau 1880).

William H. Picking passed away by 1897, and the 4.21-acre property was transferred to his son Charles T. Picking in 1898 (Frederick County Deed DHH 3:117). By then, Frederick County had been redistricted, and the property was located in the Tuscorora Election District (No. 21) (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1896-1910). When Charles T. Picking acquired the property, the land was assessed for \$190 (4.75 acres at \$40 per acre); improvements consisted of the house, which was valued at \$225, and a stable assessed for \$75 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1896-1910). On December 1, 1899, an entry for a "new house" valued at \$1,000 was added to the assessment; this dwelling appears to be the present-day Picking House. The former house apparently remained on Picking's property, as the total assessment included values for both dwellings. Charles T. Picking also possessed livestock valued at \$109; a Dayton harness assessed for \$35; and, a "phaeton," or carriage, assessed for \$10. Picking owned furniture valued at \$75 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1896-1910). Subsequent tax assessments for the property throughout Picking's ownership continued to include vehicle(s) and harness(es). The records are not clear on whether the vehicles were carriages, wagons, or some other type.

Charles T. Picking and his wife owned the property for three decades. Picking was recorded in the 1900 census as a white farmer, age 39, who owned his farm free of mortgage (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). He was born in Virginia on January 17, 1861, and had been married for 11 years to Carrie M. Picking, who was born on September 8, 1861, in Maryland. As indicated in the census record, Mrs. Picking had two children who no longer were living. The Pickings had a seven-year-old adopted daughter, Eva Lee, who was born in Maryland on July 11, 1892.

The 1909 U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle map for Frederick depicts two buildings on the Picking House property, presumably the former house and the new dwelling (U.S. Geological Survey 1909). The 1911 tax assessment entry did not record specific details regarding Picking's buildings. His 5-acre parcel and improvements were valued at \$1,500. In addition, Picking owned livestock assessed for \$115 and furniture for \$200 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1910-1917). Although Picking was recorded in the 1910 census as residing on his own farm, his occupation was listed as keeper of a boarding house (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). One border, Charles Knauff (a white, 82-year-old widower) resided in Picking's household, which also included Picking's wife, Carrie, and his daughter, Eva. This census record suggests that someone other than Picking may have been farming the property.

The 1918 tax assessment recorded more specific details on the buildings than were listed in the previous assessment in 1911 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1918-1922). Charles T. Picking was assessed for \$300 (5 tillable acres at \$60 per acre). The house was valued at \$1,090, just slightly more than its original assessment when it was constructed in 1899. The former house was not included in the assessment, indicating that it had been removed by 1918. For the first time, Picking's property included a barn, which was valued at \$160. "Other building(s)" were assessed for \$15; this entry may refer to the extant outbuilding documented during the current investigation. Picking also owned horses (\$60) and hogs (\$50). He possessed furniture valued at \$300.

The value of Picking's property increased by 1923, as indicated in the tax assessment record for that year (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1923-1927). The assessment for the land rose to \$70 per acre and remained at that value until at least 1957 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1951-1957). The assessment for the house increased to \$1,200, and the value of "other building(s)" increased

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to \$25. The assessment for horses rose to \$75. No hogs were recorded; however, cattle (valued at \$35) were present on the property for the first time. The value of the barn dropped to \$100. Picking's furniture (\$300) retained the same value as in 1918.

In May 1928, Charles T. and Carrie M. Picking sold their farm to Mehrle E. and Dora M. Staley of Frederick County (Frederick County Deed EGH 366:412). By that time, Picking's livestock had decreased, suggesting that agricultural activity on the property had declined. Only horses (\$50) were included in the tax assessment for 1928; no cattle were recorded (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1928-1937). As noted in tax assessment records, the Staleys made no further improvements to the property during their three-year ownership, and they were not assessed for any livestock (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1928-1937). In the 1930 census, Staley's property was recorded as a farm; however, he was described as a white, 26-year-old bricklayer in the building industry and therefore apparently did not engage in agricultural operations (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). Staley's household included his wife and mother-in-law.

The Staleys conveyed the 4.21-acre Picking House property to John W. and Elsie M. Creager in March 1931 (Frederick County Deed EGH 378:176). The tax assessment recorded for Creager after he purchased the property included horses valued at \$50 and cattle valued at \$25, suggesting that agricultural activities continued on the property (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1928-1937). John W. Creager was recorded in the 1940 census as white, 55 years of age, and an overseer on a dairy farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1940). It is not clear whether the dairy farm mentioned was Creager's own farm or another farm on which he worked. Creager's household included his wife, two sons who were farm laborers, and a young granddaughter. The Creagers retained their farm as a couple until their marital separation in 1945, when the property was transferred to Elsie M. Creager (Frederick County Deeds ECW 449:430 and ECW 449:431). The separation agreement stipulated that she take possession of "all personal property and household goods now to be found in their home known as the Picking Home" (Frederick County Deed of Separation ECW 449:432). Tax assessment records indicate that the Creagers made no substantial improvements to the farm during their ownership (Frederick County Tax Assessments 1938-1942 and 1943-1951).

Elsie M. Creager died in 1946, and the 4.21-acre property was conveyed to Milton E. Holt (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1943-1951; Frederick County Deed ECW 454:229). Holt and his wife, Eleanor P., sold the property to Arthur B. and Louise M. Hoffman in September 1952. The tax assessment recorded for the Hoffmans that year included an assessment of \$1,525 for the house, the first increase since it was valued at \$1,200 in 1923 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1951-1957). The values for the barn and "other building(s)" remained at \$100 and \$25, the same assessments as in 1923.

C. Casper Moore, Jr. and his wife, Mary Constance Moore, purchased the 4.21-acre Picking House property from the Hoffmans in December 1953 (Frederick County Deed ECW 525:0178). The tax assessment recorded for the Moores following the transfer was identical to the 1952 assessment for the Hoffmans. In August 1956, however, the value of the house nearly doubled; it increased \$1,500, resulting in a total assessment of \$3,025 for the dwelling. This increase suggests major improvements, which likely include the renovated kitchen, the standing-seam metal roof, the asbestos shingles on the exterior walls, the porch improvements, and excavation of the basement. The Moores owned the property for nearly six decades. In April 2010, Mary Constance Moore sold the property to Homewood at Frederick MD, Inc. (Frederick County Deed SKD 7782:0103).

Agricultural Context

Early agricultural development in Frederick County intensified between approximately 1730 and 1805 (Frederick County Division of Planning 2007:19). German settlers from Pennsylvania generally occupied land in the northern portion of the county and pursued grain farming. English settlers invested in large tracts of land in the southern part of the county; tenant farmers operated the farms and cultivated tobacco using slave labor. Although tobacco farming gave way to crop diversification by the early nineteenth century, slavery continued in the county until the 1860s. Agricultural census records indicate that corn and wheat were the largest crops

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cultivated in Frederick County during the second half of the nineteenth century (Wesler et al. 1981:150). A shift from grain cultivation to dairy farming began gradually during the third quarter of the nineteenth century and intensified during the early twentieth century (Frederick County Division of Planning 2007:19-20, 26).

Between 1900 and 1930, the approximate period during which Charles T. and Carrie M. Picking occupied their 4.21-acre property, average farm size in Frederick County ranged from 95.5 acres to 103.6 acres, remaining relatively stable (Wesler et al. 1981:149). During that period, only a small number of farms occupied 3 to 9 acres, which represented between 8.2 to 10.4 per cent of total county farms (Wesler et al. 1981:149). In 1900, the year after the Pickings built their new house, Frederick County included 344 farms between 3 and 9 acres in size, representing 9.2 per cent of all county farms. The Pickings sold their 4.21-acre farm in 1928. As recorded two years later, Frederick County contained 277 farms between 3 and 9 acres in size, which represented 8.2 per cent of all county farms (Wesler et al. 1981:149).

In 1900, on county farms as a whole, corn was the primary crop, followed by wheat, oats, rye, barley, and buckwheat (Wesler et al. 1981:150). These crops continued to be grown throughout 1930, and while corn remained the primary product, wheat followed closely, and small amounts of the other crops also were cultivated. In addition, county farms produced wool, potatoes, hay, tobacco, and orchard products between 1900 and 1930. Also, dairy products increased dramatically during that period (Wesler et al. 1981:151). Archival records do not indicate the specific type of agricultural activity on the Picking House property. However, an entry appears in the 1870 agricultural census for a 4-acre farm in the vicinity of the Picking House property. The 4-acre parcel recorded in the census was farmed by John B. Schwearing, who produced 10 bushels of Indian corn and had 2 swine. In 1870, the heirs of Solomon Barrick owned the Picking House property. The 4-acre parcel recorded in the agricultural census possibly was Barrick's farm, which was occupied by his widow at that time (U.S. Census Bureau 1880).

Livestock on county farms between 1900 and 1930 included horses, mules, milk cows, "neat" cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry (Wesler et al. 1981:152). Tax assessments for Charles T. Picking recorded livestock in 1899 and 1911; however, the type of livestock was not indicated. In 1918, Picking owned horses and hogs. Picking continued to own horses throughout his occupation of the farm. Cattle also were present on Picking's farm; they were recorded for the first time in 1923 but were not present in 1928. The assessment records did not indicate whether the cattle were dairy cows (Frederick County Tax Assessments 1906-1910, 1910-1917, 1918-1922, 1923-1927, and 1928-1937).

Frederick County farms typically contained both domestic and agricultural building complexes. The domestic complex included the farmhouse and often a variety of smaller buildings such as a privy, a meat house, or a wash house (Grandine 2013). The primary building in the agricultural complex usually was a bank barn, which allowed consolidation of various agricultural functions (including storage, processing, and animal shelter) into one central building. The barn was constructed into an earthen embankment to allow ease of entry. An open or closed forebay projected over the barn's ground level, which generally contained the animal stalls and opened into the paddock (Peeler and Crosby 2009:14). Bank barns continued to be built during the first quarter of the twentieth century because they could be constructed cheaply (Breeder's Gazette 1919:37). When dairy farming became more prevalent, the lower level of a bank barn often was converted into a milking area; a concrete floor was poured, iron stanchions were installed, and tongue-and-groove paneling was applied to walls and/or ceilings (Frederick County Division of Planning 2007:28).

A barn first appeared in the tax assessment records for Charles T. Picking in 1918 and remained on the property at least through 1957; however, as the barn is not extant, it is unknown whether it was a bank barn (Frederick County Tax Assessments 1918-1922 and 1951-1957). Other buildings often constructed in a farm's agricultural complex included a wagon shed, a corn crib, and/or a hog pen. Dairy operations required a dairy (cow) barn, silos, and a dairy (milk house) (Grandine 2013; Hopkins 1920). When the Pickings acquired their farm in 1898, it included a stable. Beginning in 1918, tax assessments for the property included "other building(s)," but they

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Picking House Continuation Sheet

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were not identified by type (Frederick County Tax Assessments 1918-1922). The sole extant outbuilding on the property is the outbuilding located northeast of the dwelling.

Architectural Context

The Picking House exhibits characteristics of the Folk Victorian architectural style, which was popular nationwide from ca. 1870 to ca. 1910 (McAlester 1994:309). This American vernacular style is defined by the application of “reduced, simplified, and abstracted” Victorian-period ornamentation to simple folk-house forms, which include front-gable, side-gable, and pyramidal types (Rifkind 1980:66; McAlester 1994:309). The decorative details typically appear on porches and cornice lines and are inspired by the Italianate or Queen Anne styles. Porch ornamentation derived from the Queen Anne style includes turned-spindle supports and ceiling friezes. The roof-wall junctions often feature Italianate-inspired brackets (McAlester 1994:309-310). Other characteristics of the Folk Victorian style include wood-frame construction, simple window surrounds, and symmetrical facades. The dwellings usually have clapboard wall sheathing and lack the various textured wall surfaces generally found on Queen Anne-style dwellings (Rifkind 1980:63; McAlester 1994:310). The Picking House exhibits most of these characteristics, with the exception being the dwelling’s slightly asymmetrical façade. Also, the type of original exterior wall sheathing is unknown due to the application of asbestos shingles during the 1950s. Expanding railroad transportation enabled the Folk Victorian style to spread throughout the United States. Inexpensive Victorian-style decoration and pre-cut wood ornamentation were readily available to builders (McAlester 1994:310).

As agriculture in Frederick County continued to prosper throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, various domestic architectural styles appeared (Frederick County Division of Planning 2007:28). Frederick County farmers such as Charles T. Picking often used Victorian-period styles for their houses, applying ornamentation to traditional house forms (Reed 2011:75; Frederick County Division of Planning 2007:28). Decorative detailing included “Italianate brackets or a Queen Anne projecting bay and decorative gingerbread work on porches” (Reed 2011:75). Efficient railroad transportation throughout the county ensured an ample supply of accessible decorative materials (Frederick County Division of Planning 2007:29).

Farmhouse roofs in Frederick County typically were sheathed in wood shingles, either double-lapped on the tops and sides or top-lapped with staggered joints (Reed 2011:79). The Picking House features the latter type beneath its current metal roofing. Alterations in the roofing, wall siding, windows, and doors of Frederick County farmhouses generally occurred between 1920 and 1940 or after World War II (Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning 1997:50). This pattern was followed in the Picking House, as replacement of its roof and exterior wall materials occurred in 1956.

Conclusion

The Picking House, constructed on a 4.21-acre parcel by Charles T. and Carrie M. Picking in 1899, exhibits characteristics of the Folk Victorian architectural style, which was popular nationwide and also in Frederick County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The style is noted for its incorporation of Victorian-period detailing into traditional house forms. Characteristics of the style evident in the Picking House include the ornamentation on the porch and at the roof-wall junctions and gables. The turned-spindle porch supports and porch ceiling frieze reflect the Queen Anne style, and the cornice brackets are derived from the Italianate style. In addition, the dwelling features scroll-sawn ornamentation in the gables. The Picking House is associated with a very small-scale family farm, a somewhat rare property type in Frederick County during the dwelling’s period of significance from 1898 through 1928. At that time, approximately 9 per cent of the county’s farms were 3 to 9 acres in size. The average farm size in Frederick County during the period was approximately 99 acres (Wesler et al. 1981:149). Agricultural operations on the Picking House property most likely focused on family subsistence rather than commercial enterprise.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>4.21 A</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>4.21 A</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Frederick, MD</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundaries are those of the 4.21-acre parcel owned by Homewood at Frederick MD, Inc. (Map 0057, Parcel 0105).

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kathryn Dixon, Historic Preservation Specialist		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	July 2013
street & number	241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

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Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-166

Picking House
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

Photo Log

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # F-3-166
2. Picking House
3. Frederick County, MD
4. Rebecca Gatewood, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A)
5. June 4, 2013
6. MD SHPO
7. Photo paper and ink: HP Vivera ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss) and EPSON Premium Photo Paper (glossy)
8. Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, Phthalocyanine Dye

F-3-0166_2013-06-04_01.tif	Context, view northwest from Willowbrook Road
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_02.tif	South (front) elevation
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_03.tif	East elevation
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_04.tif	East elevation, second level, north portion
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_05.tif	West elevation
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_06.tif	West elevation, south portion
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_07.tif	North (rear) elevation
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_08.tif	South (front) elevation; porch, door, and window details
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_09.tif	West elevation, gable details
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_10.tif	West elevation, bracket details (two types)
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_11.tif	First floor, stair hall, newel post and staircase details
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_12.tif	Second floor, northwest bedroom, door
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_13.tif	Second floor, south bedroom, lock on closet door
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_14.tif	Second floor, door to south bedroom, decorative hinge and hingeplate
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_15.tif	First floor, stair hall, baseboard along east wall
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_16.tif	First floor, stair hall, baseboard along staircase
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_17.tif	Second floor, south bedroom, door trim
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_18.tif	First floor, kitchen, basement door trim
F-3-0166_2013-06-04_19.tif	Outbuilding, southwest corner

CHAIN OF TITLE

Picking House, F-3-166
8722 Willowbrook Road, Frederick, MD 21702
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Grantor / Home County	Grantee / Home County	Date	Liber / Folio	Transaction Type	Acreage	Comments
Mary Constance Moore	Homewood at Frederick MD, Inc., Williamsport, MD	2 April 2010	SKD 7782 / 0103	Deed	4 ac, 35 sq perches (4.21 ac)	\$305,000; Tuscarora Election District
Arthur B. Hoffman & Louise M. Hoffman, his wife / Frederick Co.	C. Casper Moore, Jr., & Mary Constance Moore, his wife	31 Dec 1953	ECW 525 / 0178	Deed	4 ac, 35 sq perches	\$10 & other good & valuable considerations; Tuscarora Election District; per 7782/103, Casper Moore, Jr., died 31 Oct 2007
Milton E. Holt & Eleanor P. Holt, his wife / Frederick Co.	Arthur B. Hoffman & Louise M. Hoffman, his wife	8 September 1952 (August scratched out)	ECW 506 / 233	Deed	4 ac, 35 sq perches	\$10 & other good & valuable considerations; Tuscarora Election District; "Eleanor P. Holt joins in this conveyance to convey her right of dower"; Hilda S. Holt & "wife" of Milton E. Holt (actually Sarah H. Kidwiler, widow per 525/178) conveyed her right, title, and interest in the property unto Milton E. Holt by deed dated 12 Aug 1952 (no deed reference given)
Elsie M. Creager, wife of John W. Creager / Frederick Co.	Milton E. Holt & Hilda S. Holt, his wife*	27 April 1946	ECW 454 / 229	Deed	4 ac, 35 sq perches	\$10 & other good & valuable considerations; John W. Creager conveyed his interests unto Elsie M. Creager, his wife, prior to this conveyance—they "lived separate and apart" (Per 525/178 and 506/233, wife inadvertently referred to as "Hilda S. Holt, his wife" whereas she actually was Sarah H. Kidwiler, widow.) (Elsie Creager died in 1946 per tax assessment.)

CHAIN OF TITLE

Picking House, F-3-166
8722 Willowbrook Road, Frederick, MD 21702
Page 2 of 4

Grantor / Home County	Grantee / Home County	Date	Liber / Folio	Transaction Type	Acreage	Comments
John W. Creager (Creager misspelled as Creeger)	Elsie M. Creager, wife of John W. Creager (Creager misspelled as Creeger)	2 Aug 1945	ECW 449 / 432	Deed of Separation		"they have separated and intend for the future to live apart"; agreement outlines personal and property rights; he deeded his interest in all property owned jointly by them to her; she would own all personal property and household goods in their home known as the Picking Home in Tuscarora Election District
Reno S. Harp & Bessie D. Harp, his wife / Frederick City, Frederick Co.	Elsie M. Creager	2 Aug 1945	ECW 449 / 431	Deed	4 ac, 35 sq perches	\$10 & other good & valuable considerations; Tuscarora Election District
John W. Creager & Elsie M. Creager, his wife (Creager misspelled as Creeger) / Frederick Co.	Reno S. Harp & Bessie D. Harp, his wife	2 Aug 1945	ECW 449 / 430	Deed	4 ac, 35 sq perches	\$10 & other good & valuable considerations; Tuscarora Election District
Mehrle E. Staley & Dora M. Staley, his wife / Frederick Co.	John W. Creager & Elsie M. Creager / Frederick Co.	23 March 1931	EGH 378 / 176	Deed	4 ac, 35 sq perches	\$10 & other good & valuable considerations; Tuscarora Election District
Charles T. Picking & Carrie M. Picking, his wife / Frederick Co.	Mehrle E. Staley & Dora M. Staley, his wife / Frederick Co.	26 May 1928	EGH 366 / 412	Deed	4 ac, 35 sq perches	\$10 & other good & valuable considerations; Tuscarora Election District (Charles T. Picking built the house in 1899 per tax assessment.)

CHAIN OF TITLE

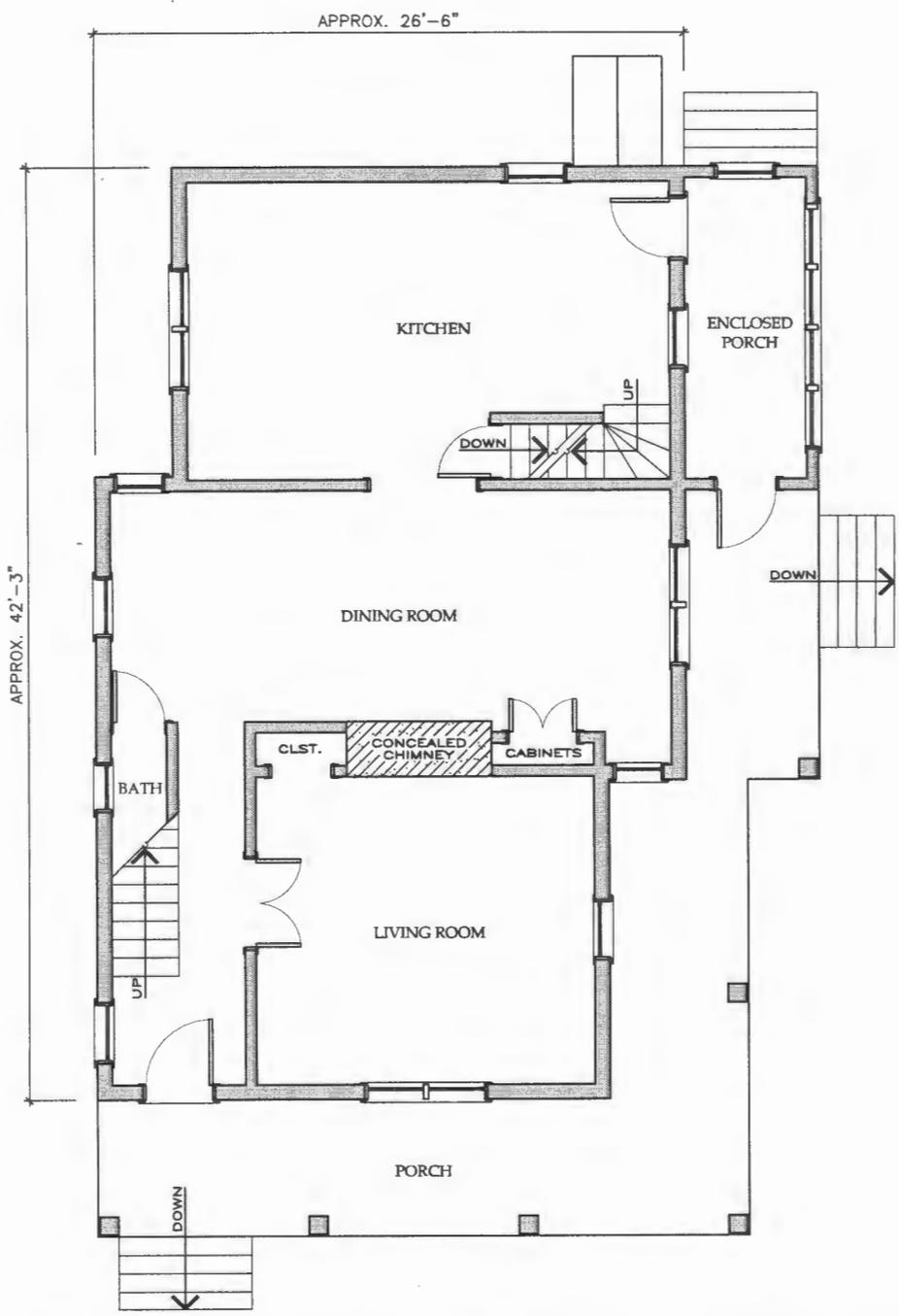
Picking House, F-3-166
8722 Willowbrook Road, Frederick, MD 21702
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Grantor / Home County	Grantee / Home County	Date	Liber / Folio	Transaction Type	Acreage	Comments
Harry B. Picking & Ella M. Picking, his wife / York Co., PA, but now temporarily in Frederick Co.	Charles T. Picking	15 Oct 1898	DHH 3 / 117	Deed	4 ac, 35 sq perches	\$400; William H. Picking died intestate; Charles T. Picking & Harry B. Picking his only children and heirs at law; Harry and wife Ella conveyed their one-half interest to Charles (William H. Picking died by 1897 per tax assessment.)
A. T. Blentlinger & Sarah A. Blentlinger, his wife	William H. Picking	25 March 1889	WIP 9 / 74	Deed	4 ac, 35 perches	\$800
Lewis E. Barrick & Amanda E. Barrick, his wife; Hanson Crum & Matilda S. Crum, his wife; Joseph Eyler & Mary S. Eyler, his wife (heirs of Solomon Barrick of M deceased)	A. Theodore Blentlinger	11 March 1884	AF 9 / 11	Deed	4 ac, 35 perches (4.21 acres)	\$825; previously conveyed to Solomon Barrick of M by two deeds: (1) and (2) below (Barrick died by 1867 per tax assessment.)

CHAIN OF TITLE

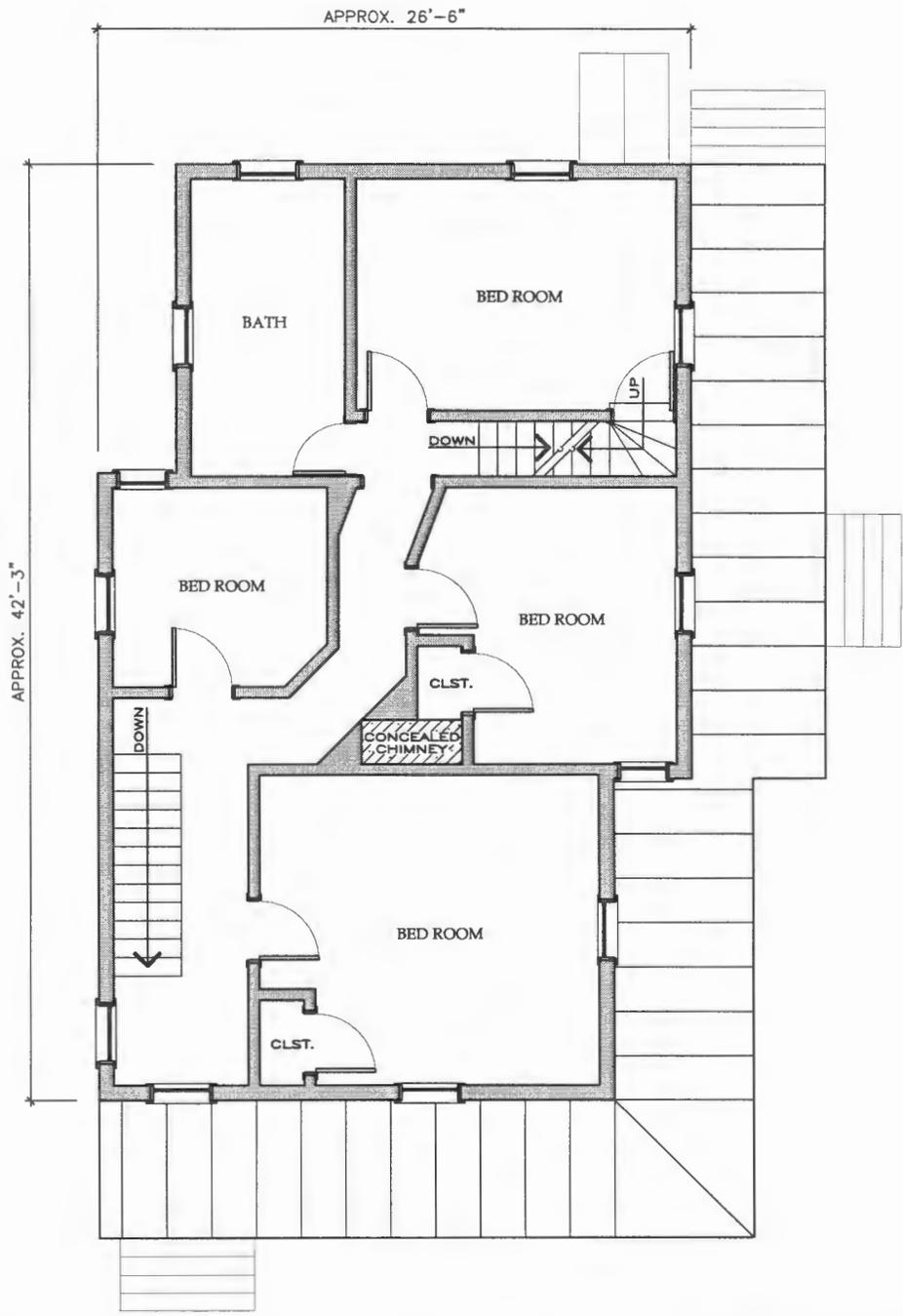
Picking House, F-3-166
8722 Willowbrook Road, Frederick, MD 21702
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Grantor / Home County	Grantee / Home County	Date	Liber / Folio	Transaction Type	Acreage	Comments
(1) Dennis Ramsburg & Lydia A. E. Ramsburg, his wife	Solomon Barrick	5 Oct 1865	JWLC 4 / 118	Deed	1 ac, 45 perches (1.28 acres)	\$75; part of a tract of land conveyed to Samuel Keiser by the heirs of Phillip Keiser and by Samuel Keiser to Dennis Ramsburg; with buildings & improvements (This chain was not traced further.)
(2) George Gonso & Ann M. C. Gonso, his wife	Solomon Barrick	4 April 1864	JWLC 2 / 68	Deed	2 ac, 3 quarters & 30 perches (2.93 acres)	\$876; with buildings & improvements; same tract conveyed by Samuel Heffner & Sophia Heffner to George Gonso (ES 7 / 22)
Samuel Heffner & Sophia Heffner, his wife / Frederick Co.	George Gonso / Frederick Co.	26 March 1855	ES 7 / 22	Deed	2 ac, 3 roods & 30 sq perches	\$800; part of tract called "Tasker's Chance" ; same parcel and premises conveyed to Samuel Heffner from Philip Keyser (HS 9 / 77) (In 1860, George Gonso lived in Mount Pleasant District per population census. He was not listed in Frederick District in 1860 agricultural census.)
Philip Keyser / Frederick Co.	Samuel Heffner	11 May 1839	HS 9 / 77	Deed	2 ac, 3 quarters & 30 perches	\$90; conveyed the "Philip Keyser Estate right, title, and interest" to part of a tract called Taskers Chance; with buildings & improvements

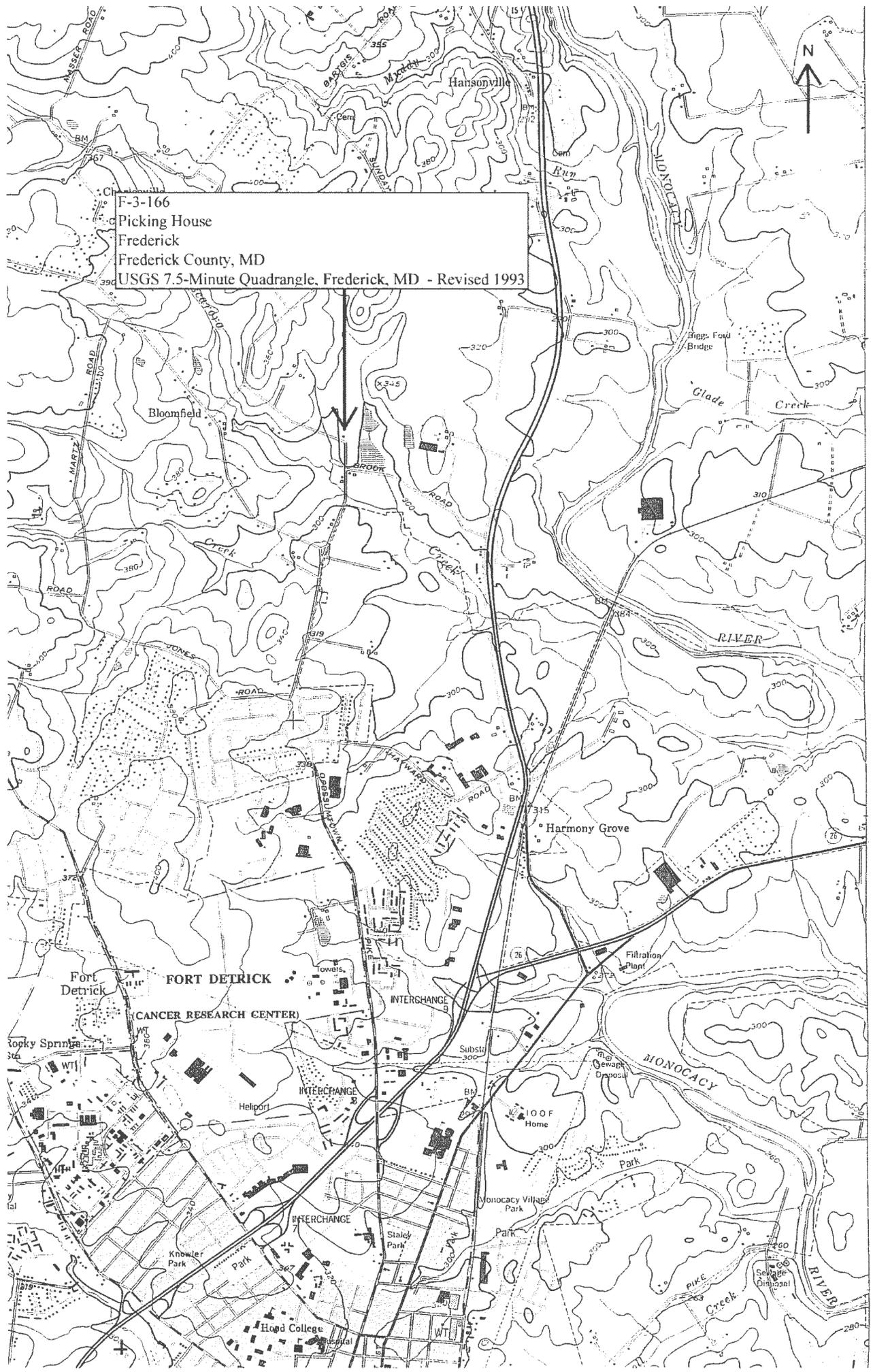


NOT TO SCALE

F - 3 - 166
 PICKING HOUSE
 Frederick
 Frederick County, MD
 First Floor Sketch Plan
 Drawn by: R. Christopher
 Goodwin and Associates, Inc.
 June 2013



F - 3 - 166
 PICKING HOUSE
 Frederick
 Frederick County, MD
 Second Floor Sketch Plan
 Drawn by: R. Christopher
 Goodwin and Associates, Inc.
 June 2013



F-3-166
 Picking House
 Frederick
 Frederick County, MD
 USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Frederick, MD - Revised 1993



Ch...ville
 F-3-166
 Picking House
 Frederick
 Frederick County, MD
 USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Frederick, MD - Revised 1993

Fort Detrick
 FORT DETRICK
 (CANCER RESEARCH CENTER)

Rocky Springs
 374

Knowler Park
 Park

Hood College
 Hospital

INTERCHANGE
 INTERCHANGE
 INTERCHANGE

Substn
 300

Staley Park
 Park

Hood College
 Hospital

INTERCHANGE
 INTERCHANGE
 INTERCHANGE

Substn
 300

Staley Park
 Park

Hood College
 Hospital

100F Home
 300

Monocacy Village Park
 Park

Monocacy Village Park
 Park

Hood College
 Hospital

Filtration Plant
 300

Seague Deposit
 300

Seague Disposal
 300

Hood College
 Hospital

Seague Disposal
 300

Seague Disposal
 300

Seague Disposal
 300

Hood College
 Hospital



MIHP # F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG + A

JUNE 4, 2013

MDSTHO

CONTEXT, VIEW NW FROM WILLOWBROOK RD

1/19



MIHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE
FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG+A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

SOUTH (FRONT) ELEVATION

2/19



MIHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO., MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG #A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION

3/19



MIHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG+TA

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION, SECOND LEVEL, NORTH PORTION

4/19



MIHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCGTA

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION

5/19



MIHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCQA

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION, SOUTH PORTION

6/19



MIHP # F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG + A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

NORTH (REAR) ELEVATION

7/19



MHP # F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG+A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

SOUTH (FRONT) ELEVATION; PORCH, DOOR, & WINDOW DETAILS

8/19



MIHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCC, TA

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION, GABLE DETAILS

9/19



MIHP # F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCQ TA

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION, BRACKET DETAILS (TWO TYPES)

10/
19



MIHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG + A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, STAIR HALL, NEWEL POST
AND STAIRCASE DETAILS

11/
19



MIHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE
FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG+A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, NORTHWEST BEDROOM, DOOR

12/
19



MHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

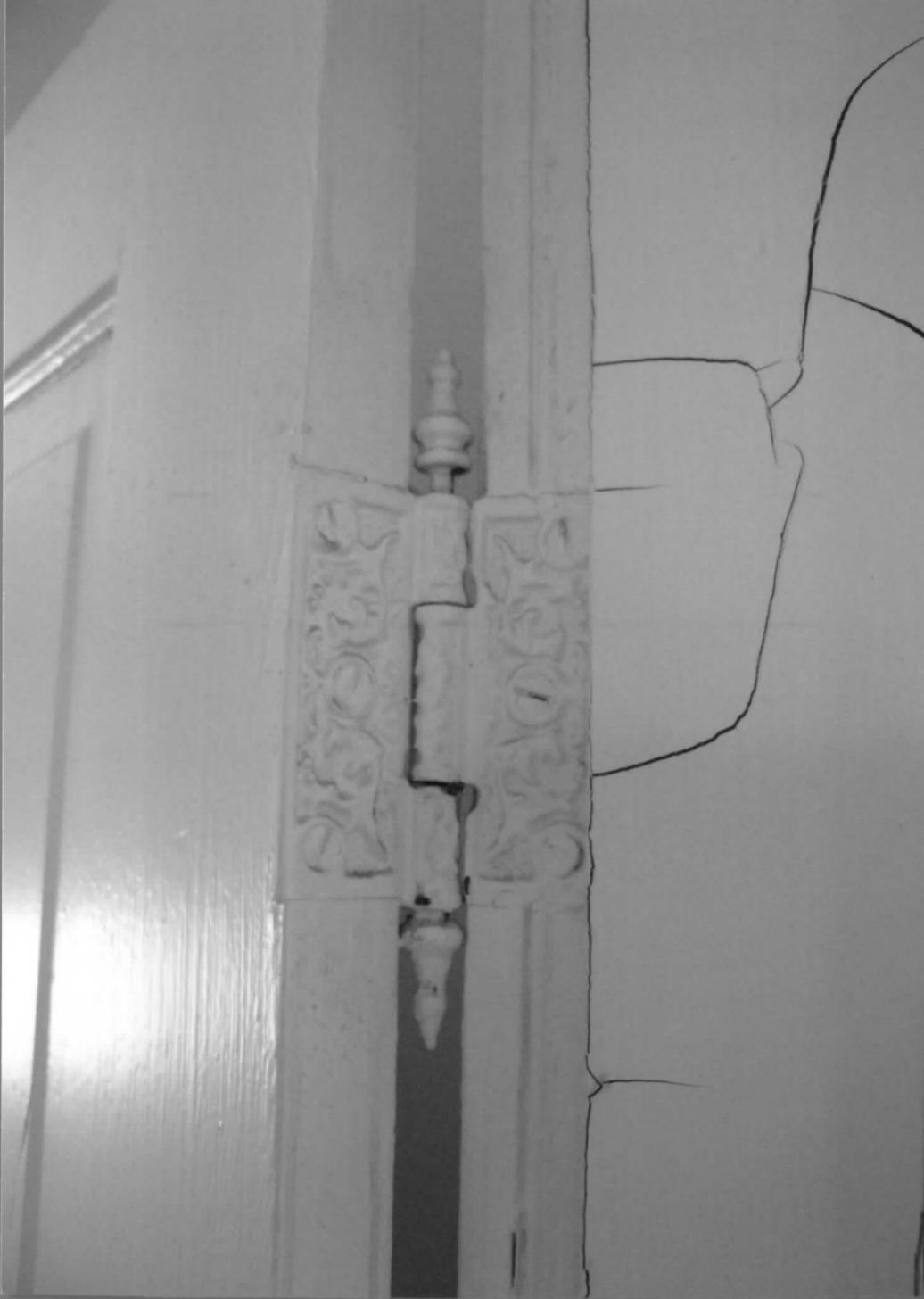
REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG +A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, SOUTH BEDROOM, LOCK ON CLOSET DOOR

13/
19



MHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG+A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, DOOR TO SOUTH BEDROOM,
DECORATIVE HINGE + HINGEPLATE

14/
19



MHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCCA

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, STAIR HALL, BASEBOARD ALONG EAST WALL

15/
19



MIHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, REG TA

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, STAIR HALL, BASEBOARD, ALONG STAIRCASE

16/
19



MHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, REG+A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, SOUTH BEDROOM, DOOR TRIM

~~17~~
/19



MHP# F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO, MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG+A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, KITCHEN, BASEMENT DOOR TRIM

18
/19



MIHP # F-3-166

PICKING HOUSE

FREDERICK CO., MD

REBECCA GATEWOOD, RCG+A

JUNE 4, 2013

MD SHPO

OUTBUILDING, SW CORNER

19/
19

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: 8722 Willowbrook Rd. Frederick, MD
Survey Number: F-3- 166

Project: Tuscarora Creek Sewer Interceptor Agency: MDE/Frederick County DPW

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

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F
 G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the information provided, the property at 8722 Willowbrook Road is a 2-1/2 story center gable house with a wraparound porch on the first story. The house has a standing seam metal roof. Although clad in asbestos shingle, the dwelling is a good example of rural Frederick County architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Therefore, the dwelling at 8722 Willowbrook Road is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, based on criterion C, for its architectural character and criterion A, as an example of Frederick County farming.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files and Phase I Archeological and Architectural Reconnaissance of the Tuscarora Creek Sewer Interceptor by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates for Frederick County DPW

Prepared by: Christopher Goodwin & Associates (April L. Fehr and Katherine Grandine)

Anne E. Bruder 3/19/99
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

Blumenthal 3/24/99
Reviewer, NR program Date

QW

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Dwelling/farmstead
 Historic Environment: Rural
 Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Single family residence and farm/agricultural
 Known Design Source: _____

F-3-166

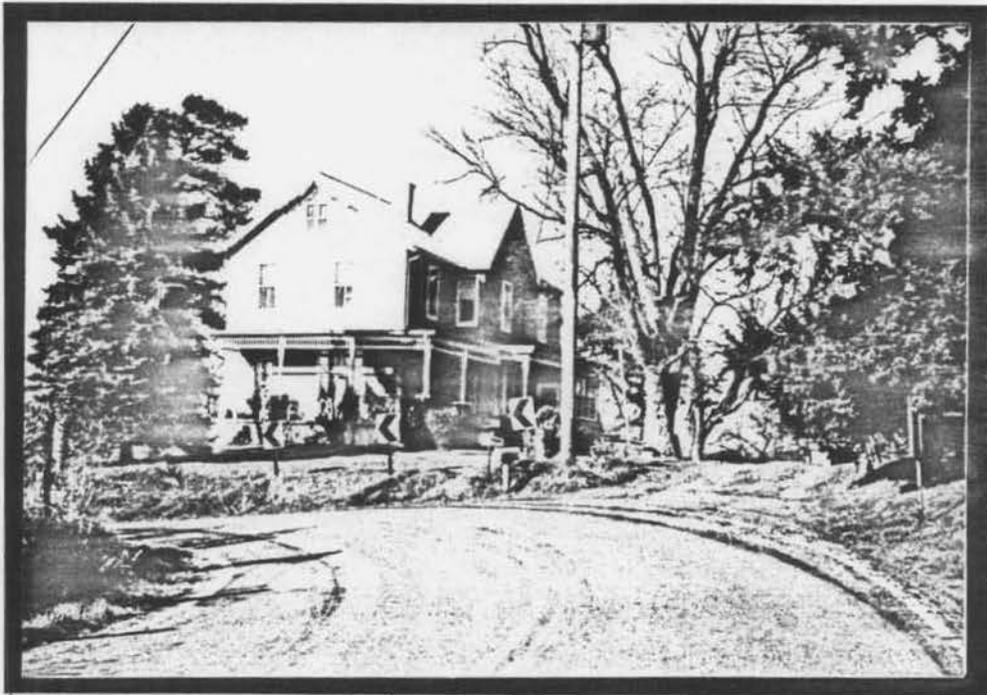
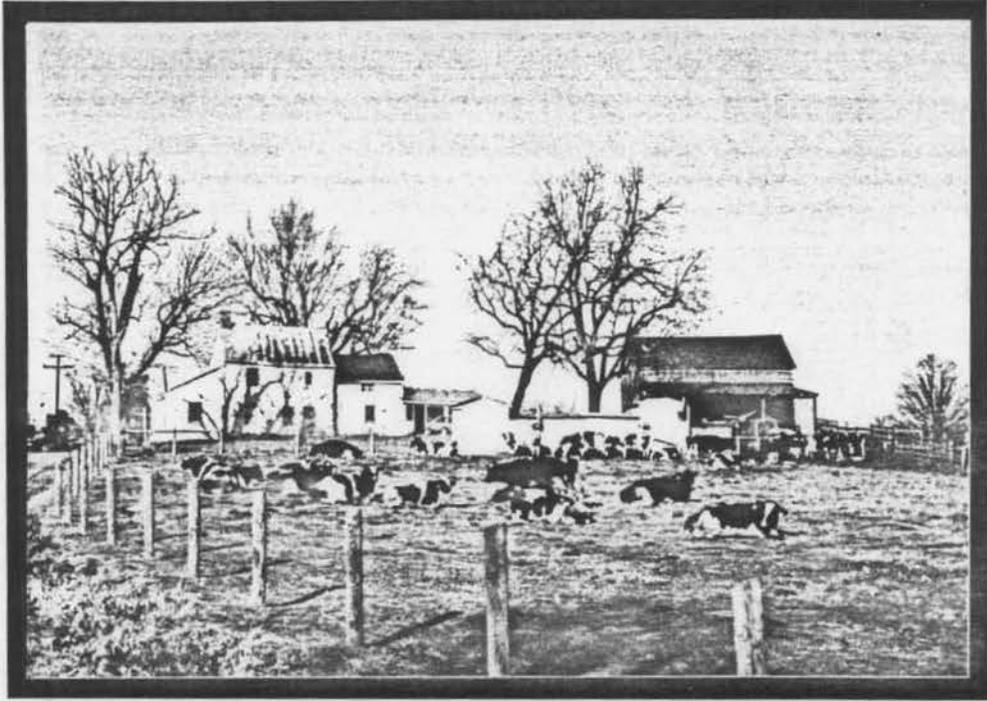


Figure 17 Top: Photograph of 7301 Brook Road, looking north;
Bottom: Photograph of 8722 Willowbrook Road, looking north

F-3-166

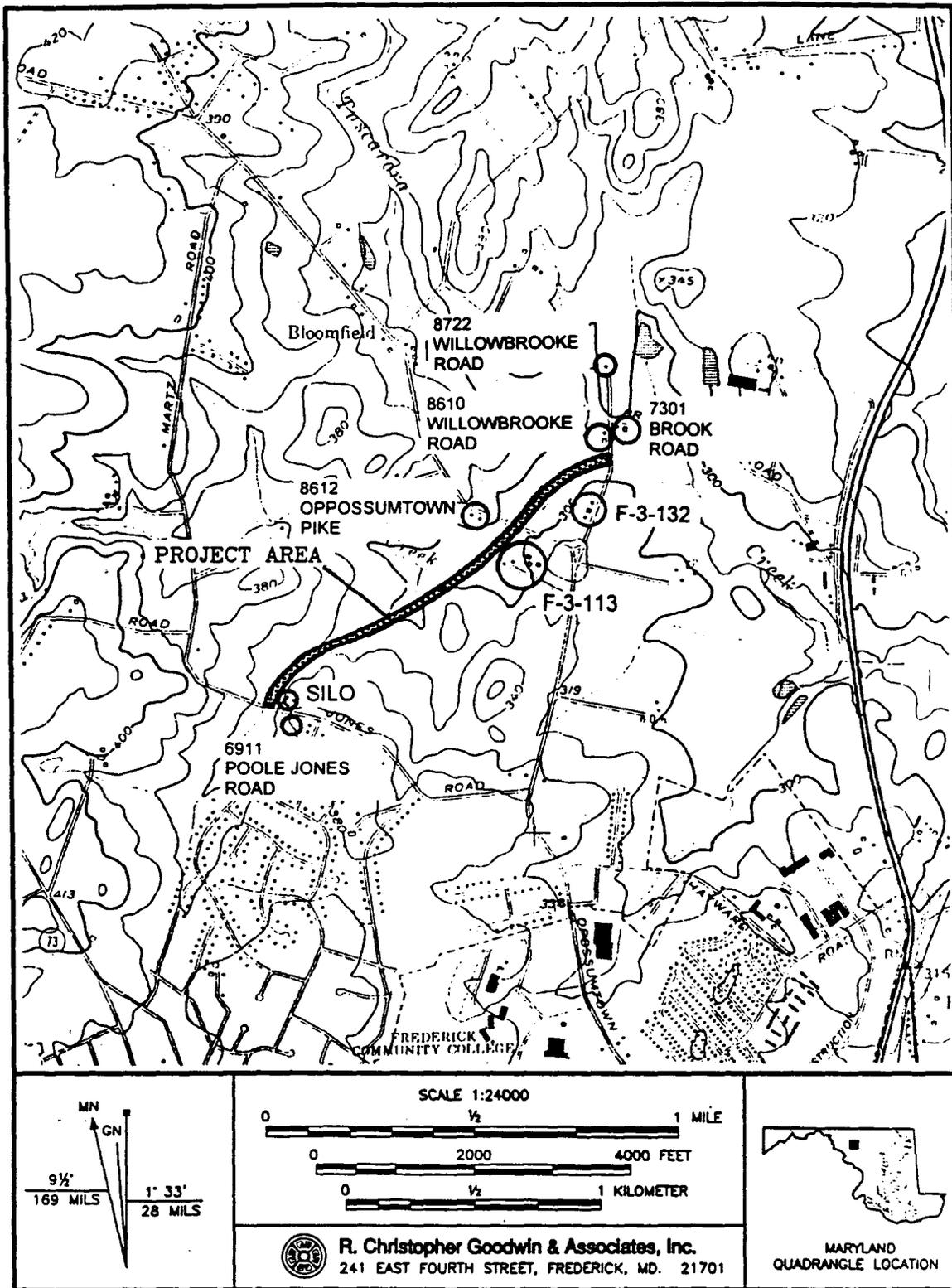


Figure 7 Map of project corridor showing buildings located within two-tenths of a mile of the limits of disturbance or within the viewshed of the project area as noted from the public right-of-way