

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

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: 5307 Ballenger Creek Pike Inventory Number: F-3-168

Address: 5307 Ballenger Creek Pike City: Frederick MD Zip Code: 21703

County: Frederick County USGS Topographic Map: Frederick, Maryland Quad

Owner: Richard E. Griffin, P.O. Box 842, Frederick MD 21703-0842

Tax Parcel Number: 86 Tax Map Number: 53 Tax Account ID Number: 539207

Project: Central County School Agency: _____

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

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

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

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

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: N/A

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

The two-story, wood-frame farmhouse at 5307 Ballenger Creek Pike faces west toward the road. The building is part of a farm complex visible from the public right-of-way. The complex stands at the end of a long drive and is surrounded by cornfields. The building is three bays wide and three bays deep. The dwelling occupies an irregular footprint and rests on a stone foundation. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding and the building terminates in an intersecting-gabled roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. The building features four brick chimneys. The building features one-over-one-light, wood sash windows.

The building's principal (northwest) facade is symmetrical and features a central entrance. The building features a full-width flat-roofed porch. The dwelling features a gabled dormer.

A number of outbuildings are associated with the farmhouse, including a silo, a Pennsylvania bank barn, a corncrib, a smaller barn, a shed, and an outbuilding. The silo is composed of tile and terminates in a metal dome. The wood-frame Pennsylvania

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
<u>Andrew Lewis</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>06/11/01</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR program	<u>7/24/01</u> Date

Jmg

*Ballenger Creek Pike
no project ??*

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
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Continuation Sheet No. 1

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bank barn features a gabled roof and incorporates an earth ramp at its west end. The wood-frame corncrib features a recent metal roof with vents.

Stylistic evidence appears to date the farmhouse at 5307 Ballenger Creek Pike to the late-nineteenth century. The building occupies a 145-acre tract of land that was known as a part of the tracts "Rocky Creek," "Small Hope," "Resurvey on Pierpoint's Discovery" by the mid-nineteenth century. Caspar Mantz, the land's 1830s purchaser, died, and the land was sold to Henry C. Drill in 1865 (Frederick County Land Records JWLC3-77). Members of Drill's family remained associated with the land until 1937, when they sold it to Richard B. Griffin (FCLR 409-432), who continues to own the property.

The farmhouse and agricultural outbuildings at 5307 Ballenger Creek Pike possess the qualities of significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings exhibit a number of traditional design elements of late-nineteenth-century vernacular farm complexes in Frederick County. The farm complex retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, materials, workmanship and design. No interior inspection of the farmhouse or outbuildings was made.

Prepared by:

Brian Clevon, Industrial
Archaeologist; Scott Meacham,
Architectural Historian, R. C.
Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Date Prepared: December 2000

LOCATIONAL MAP

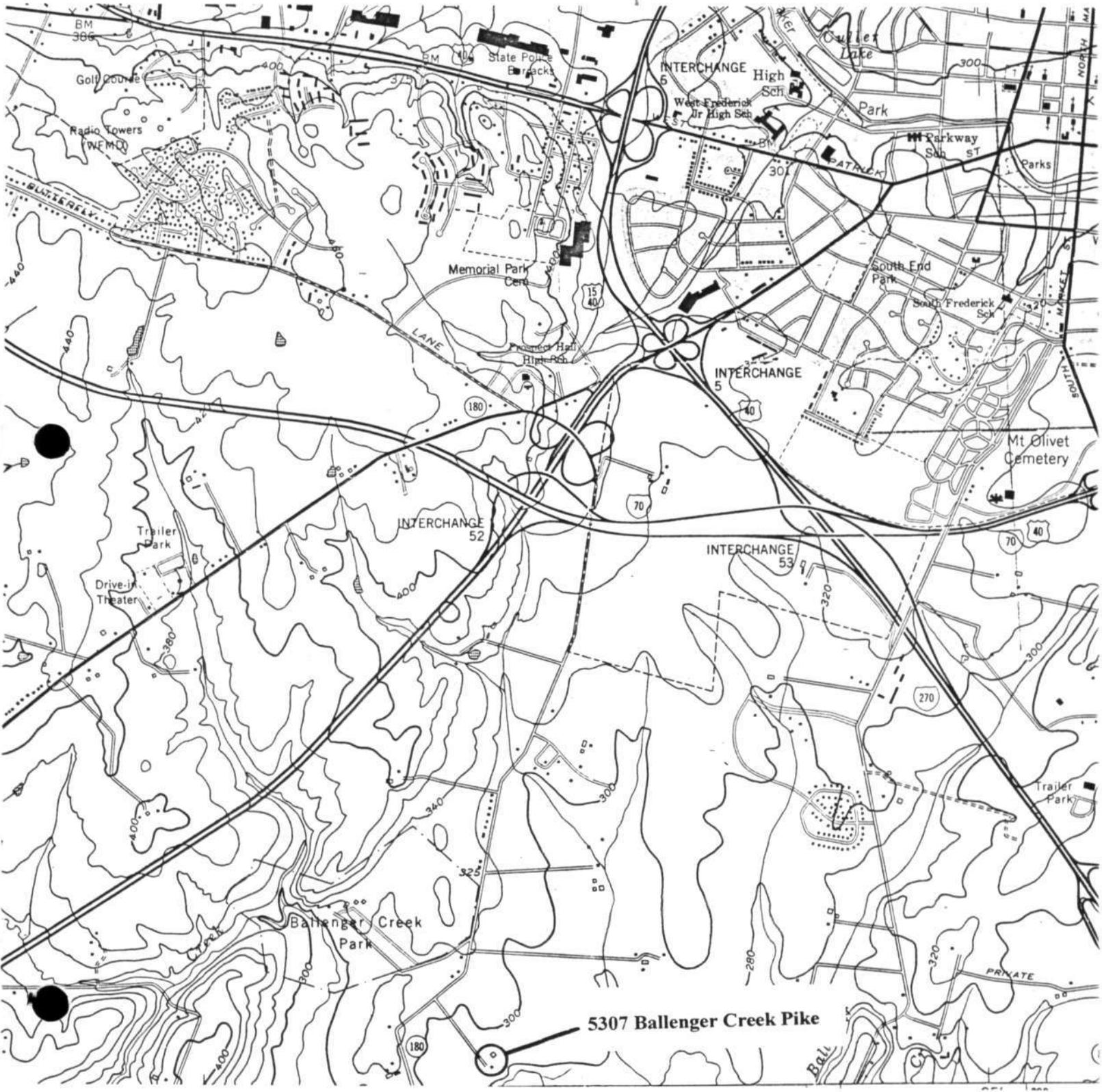
MHT# F-3-168

5307 Ballenger Creek Pike

Frederick, MD

Frederick County

USGS Frederick Quadrangle



5307 Ballenger Creek Pike



F-3-168

5307 BALLENGER CREEK FIRE

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

S. MEACHAM

11/2000

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST FACADES, VIEW TO EAST

1/2



F-3-168

5307 BALLENGER CREEK PIKE

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

S. MEACHAM

11/2000

MD SHAO

NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST FACADES, VIEW TO SOUTH

2/2

F-3-168
Lease-Myers Farm
Frederick County, Maryland
Frederick
Ca. 1895
Private

Capsule Summary

The Lease-Myers farm is located on Ballenger Creek Pike. Modern housing developments are located north of the farm complex; a school is located west of the farm on Ballenger Creek Pike; and agricultural land is south of the farm. The Lease-Myers farm consists of eight buildings and structures. The farmstead currently is associated with 1.3 acres. The property has a ca. 1895 dwelling and numerous late-nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural outbuildings that include a bank barn, a silo, a chicken coop, a corn crib, a storage building, an equipment shed, and a covered feed trough.

The farm is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural history in Frederick County and the historical trends in domestic architecture. Agriculture provided the economic backbone of Frederick County from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. The extant collection of agricultural and domestic buildings illustrates the building types of a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century farming operation. The complex also represents the broad patterns of domestic architecture. The dwelling is an example of the Gothic Revival style applied to the Maryland Piedmont house form. Agricultural buildings, such as the bank barn, the silo, the chicken coop, and the corn crib, employ common late-nineteenth and early-twentieth construction techniques.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-168

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Lease-Myers Farm

other Griffin Farm

2. Location

street and number 5307 Ballenger Creek Pike __ not for publication

city, town Frederick X vicinity

county Frederick

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

name RBG Family LLC, C/O Alfred M. Rankin, Jr.

street and number 5875 Landerbrook Drive, Suite 300 telephone

city, town Mayfield Heights state Ohio zip code 44124

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 5680 folio 254

city, town Frederick tax map 86 tax parcel 53 tax ID number 539207

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: DOE completed December 2000

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	6	__ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	__	__ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	2	__ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	__	__ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	7	__ Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 7	

7. Description

Inventory No. F-3-168

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.

Summary

The Lease-Myers farm encompasses a farmstead consisting of eight buildings and structures on 53.58 acres. The buildings and structures include a ca. 1895 dwelling and numerous early-to-mid-twentieth century agricultural outbuildings. Agricultural resources comprise a bank barn, a silo, a chicken coop, a corn crib, an outbuilding, an equipment shed, and a sheltered feed trough. The dwelling is recessed from the road. Fallow fields surround the house lot.

Dwelling

The ca. 1895 wood-frame, two-story dwelling faces west. The building adopts a center hall plan with ell. The principal block is three-bays-by-two bays. The dwelling rests on a stone foundation faced in brick. The building terminates in a cross-gable roof with gable returns that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Four brick chimneys pierce the roof. Two interior chimneys are located at each gable, one is centrally located in the ell, and one is located in the ell's gable. The building is clad in asbestos shingles over German lap siding. Two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are employed throughout the building. Simple wood trim surrounds the window openings, and the windows on front (west) elevation have slightly arched window moldings. Other window ornamentation includes slip sills. A Gothic arched window is found in the center gable peak of the front elevation. The primary entrance is centered on the west elevation and consists of a five-panel wood door with a vinyl screen door. Sidelights and a two-light transom define the entrance. The door opening mimics the front elevation window openings.

A full-width porch is found on the front elevation. The full-width front porch rests on a poured-concrete foundation supported by concrete-block piers. The underside of the porch's flat roof is beaded-board. Turned columns and dentils characterize the porch. A two-tiered porch is located along the south elevation of the ell.

One window is located on each the first and second floors of the north and south elevations of the principal block. Two four-light, fixed-sash wood windows are found in each gable. A window well is located at the basement on the north elevation.

The two-tiered porch defines the ell's south elevation. The porch is enclosed on the first floor. The enclosure consists of vertical wood boards. One one-over-one-light, double-hung, aluminum sash window is found in the west end of the enclosed porch. An aluminum door is centered in the elevation. Three one-over-one light, double-hung aluminum sash windows are located in the east end of the elevation. Square wood replacement posts are employed on the second floor porch. The porch has a metal balustrade. Two doors flanked by two two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are found on the second floor. Two narrow one-over-one-light, double-hung wood-sash windows are in the easternmost end of the ell's south elevation. A small concrete patio is located off the enclosed porch. The ell's rear (east) elevation contains one six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window at the north end of the elevation and two four-light, fixed-sash, wood windows in the gable. The ell's north elevation is three bays and consists of two two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on each the first and second floors. The first floor windows flank a four-paneled wood door with an aluminum storm door. The entrance is defined by a shed-roof hood supported by unornamented brackets and a poured-concrete step.

The first floor plan is arranged into a central hall with flanking parlors. A dining room is located behind the west parlor. The dining room leads to a kitchen, which is located at the rear of the house. A bathroom is accessed off the central hall. Four bedrooms and one bathroom occupy the second floor.

The central hall features a staircase along the east wall. The staircase has a decorative, rounded newel; turned balusters; and, scrollwork along the open string. A wood mantelpiece is located in each parlor. The mantelpiece in the west parlor is more decorative than the mantelpiece in the east parlor, suggesting that the west parlor originally was the more formal room. The dining room is decorated with a wood mantelpiece and wood wainscotting. The dining room and kitchen have vinyl flooring. Painted wood cabinets are installed in the kitchen.

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Window and door trim in the first-floor formal rooms is fluted and ornamented with bull's-eye corner blocks. Unornamented six-inch baseboards trim the first-floor rooms except for the kitchen, which has a molded baseboard. The first floor has four-panel wood doors with box locks and porcelain knobs; the doors from the central hall to each parlor have been removed.

With the exception of the rear bedroom, the second floor features the same window trim, door trim, and baseboards as found on the first floor. The rear bedroom has fluted window and door trim without corner blocks. Most second-floor wood doors have four panels; however, some six-panel wood doors are present. These later doors stylistically predate the four-panel units. Interior walls are plaster and most rooms have four-to-six-inch-wide wood floors.

A basement is located under the front section of the house. The basement has stone walls and circular-sawn floor joists; cross bridging is present in some areas. The attic opening is sealed; the attic level was not inspected.

Grass lawn surrounds the dwelling; the yard and is enclosed with a wire fence supported with wood posts. Mature trees characterize the yard.

Agricultural Outbuildings

Bank Barn

The ca. 1890 bank barn is located north of the dwelling. The bank elevation faces west with the forebay facing east. The building occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof. Wood shingles are visible on the underside of the standing-seam metal roof. Joinery of the oak building frame is mortise and tenon. The building rests on rubble stone foundation walls. Flooring materials on the lower level are poured concrete and dirt. The upper level flooring material is wood. Exterior materials consist of beaded board and vertical boards. Arched, louvered vents and sliding track doors characterize the elevations. A single-story, shed addition is located on the east elevation and a single-story partially enclosed addition is attached on the south elevation. An attached metal tractor shed is found on the north elevation.

The lower level of the east elevation has five openings consisting of four beaded-board doors and a gated opening centered on the elevation. Two of the doors are on each side of the gated opening. The upper level has five asymmetrically placed arched openings with louvered vents. Two sliding track doors are centered on the elevation. The north elevation has eight arched openings similar to those found on east elevation. Four openings are located at each the loft level and the gable. The west elevation is defined by an earthen ramp supported by a stone foundation with a poured-concrete cap. A three-leaf, beaded board sliding track door is centered on the elevation. Two sets of arched openings with louvered vents are located on each side of the door. The north elevation has eight arched vents, two of which are paired in the gable.

An attached shed is found on the barn's east elevation. Five square posts resting on poured-concrete piers support the shed roof that is sheathed in v-groove, prefabricated metal panels. The shed's two walls are located on the north and east elevations and are constructed of concrete block. A wood, vertical board opening is located in the west and east end of the building. A pen, consisting of a wood fence, defines the building's easternmost bay. The shed has an asphalt floor.

A corrugated-metal open shed is attached to the building's south elevation. The shed rests on a concrete-block foundation. It terminates in a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. A wood-frame, metal panel tractor shed is located on the north elevation. The addition rests on a concrete-block foundation and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in v-groove, prefabricated metal panels. Three beaded board sliding track doors define the north elevation. The building has a gravel and dirt floor with a poured-concrete apron.

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The barn's lower level is framed with two principal beams with splined, half-lap joints. Framing is circular-sawn lumber. Four main transverse beams support the forebay. The hay mow is divided into four bays with five bents. A number of the mortise pockets are empty suggesting that modification occurred to the building's interior.

Silo

A ca. 1900 glazed tile silo with a metal roof and metal compression bands is located on the west elevation of the bank barn. A single-story, concrete block building connects the silo to the barn. The building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in v-groove prefabricated metal panels. A beaded-board door provides access to the building's interior.

Corn Crib/Wagon Shed

The ca. 1900 corn crib/wagon shed is located north of the dwelling. The building is aligned on a north/south axis. The building occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Two vents pierce the roof. The wood-frame, mortise-and-tenon, four-bent, three-bay building rests on replacement concrete-block piers. Clapboard wood siding clads the building on the east, west, and south elevations; vertical boards were employed on the north elevation. Beaded-board, sliding track doors are found on the north elevation. Two passage doors, one beaded-board door, and one vertical board door, flank the sliding track door on the north elevation. The doors on the south elevation are no longer extant.

Outbuilding

An early twentieth-century, wood-frame outbuilding is located east of the house and within the side yard. The one-story, two-bay-by-one-bay building has a rectangular footprint and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The building rests on a concrete-block foundation and has a poured-concrete floor. Wall and roof framing is circular-sawn; rafters meet at a ridge board. All exterior walls are clad with German lap wood siding except the south wall, which is clad with narrow, vertical-board siding. A door opening is located off-center on the east elevation. The opening contains a four-panel wood door with a porcelain knob; this door is similar to the interior doors of the dwelling. The building has three wood-frame windows openings with no window units. One window opening on the west elevation has been elongated to create an unfinished door opening.

Chicken Coop

An early to mid-twentieth century, wood-frame chicken coop is located east of the house and within the agricultural complex. The one-story chicken coop has a square footprint and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are clad with beaded-board siding. An off-center, vertical-board door is located on the west elevation. A wood, hopper window frame is located on the north elevation. The window opening is screened; wire infill is present beneath the screen. The window is sealed with plywood from the inside. Wood panels with hinges along the upper edges are located in the lower corners of the north and west elevations to provide egress from the building.

Equipment Shed

An early to mid-twentieth century, concrete-block equipment shed is located east of the chicken coop. The one-story building faces north and has a rectangular footprint. The building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal panels. Three vertical-board sliding doors are located on the front (north) elevation. The westernmost sliding door contains a single passage door. A wood ramp for loading animals is constructed along the east elevation of the equipment shed. A wood-frame animal pen is attached to the east side of the animal ramp. The pen faces north and rests on a poured-concrete slab. The animal pen terminates in a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The front elevation, which is clad with chip board, has a central door opening with no door. Exterior walls on the side and rear elevations are clad with two-inch lumber and wire infill. A wood feed trough is located east of the animal pen.

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Sheltered Feed Trough

A mid-twentieth century, sheltered feed trough is located in the field south of the barn. The wood trough was built between two wood poles. The poles support a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-3-168

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 ca. 1890 to 1950 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates ca. 1890, ca. 1895, ca. 1900

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

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

Summary

The Lease-Myers farm is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural history in Frederick County and the historical trends in domestic architecture. Agriculture provided the economic backbone of Frederick County from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. The extant collection of agricultural and domestic buildings illustrates a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century farming operation. The complex also represents the broad patterns of domestic architecture. The dwelling is an example of the Gothic Revival style applied to the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse form. Agricultural buildings such as the bank barn, the silo, the chicken coop, and the corn crib employ common late-nineteenth and early-twentieth construction techniques.

Property History

Prior to 1852, Lewis G. Kemp acquired 146 acres of land located east of Ballenger Creek Pike and south of the adjacent farm later known as White Oak Springs. The Lease-Myers farm later was incorporated into the White Oak Springs farm. As recorded in the 1852 assessment record, Kemp's 146 acres were improved and were valued at \$65 per acre; the total assessment for real property was \$9,490 (Frederick County Assessment Record 1852). Kemp's farm is depicted on Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland* (Bond 1858).

In 1860, Lewis G. Kemp's farm comprised 148 improved acres. In that year, the farm produced 1,200 bushels of Indian corn, 600 bushels of wheat, and 140 bushels of oats (U.S. Census Bureau, Agriculture 1860). Kemp was a slave holder; he owned fourteen slaves in 1860, eleven of whom were children under the age of ten (U.S. Census Bureau, Slaves 1860).

According to the 1866 assessment record, Lewis G. Kemp owned 147 acres of land, including a frame and log house, and a barn; land was valued at \$105 per acre; the total assessment for real property was \$15,435 (Frederick County Assessment Record 1866). Lewis G. and Sarah M. Kemp sold the 147-acre farm to Jacob Lewis in April 1867 for \$16,916.50 (Frederick County Deed DSB 1/86). The property comprised a tract called Stone Acre and parts of Hovers Patience, Addition to Wolf Pit, Small Lot, and Locust Plains. The farm of J. Lewis is depicted on Lake's 1873 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland* (Lake 1873).

Jacob and Elizabeth Lewis sold the 145-acre farm to Robert Lease in February 1875 for \$11,189.53 (Frederick County Deed TB 2/554). As recorded in the 1876 assessment record, Lease owned 144 acres of land valued at \$60 per acre (total \$8,640); improvements were assessed at \$800. Lease also owned nine acres of "mountain land" valued at \$20 per acre (Frederick County Assessment Record 1876-1896). A new barn valued at \$600 was added to the assessment record in May 1882.

Robert and Mary Lease conveyed the 145-acre farm to George W. Myers in March 1883 for \$16,000, along with an additional nine-acre lot that was "part of Fielderia Manor" (Frederick County Deed AF 7/79). The new barn recorded in the 1882 assessment records appears to have burned in 1884, shortly after it was constructed. On 21 July 1884, Lewis and Jacob L. Englebrecht recorded in their diaries that "barn on the farm of Mr. George Myers...was found to be on fire" (Boston 2006:51). The burning of the barn in 1884 suggests that the property's existing barn replaced the earlier new barn. As recorded in the 1896 assessment record, Myers owned 143

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acres of land valued at \$40 (total \$5,720) improved with a frame dwelling and a frame bank barn assessed at \$1,580 (Frederick County Assessment Record 1896-1910); Myers also owned 9 acres of "mountain land" valued at \$8 per acre. The increase in the value of improvements from \$800 in 1876 to \$1,580 in 1896 suggests that the frame dwelling recorded in 1896 may have been a new house and not the frame and log house recorded in 1866.

George W. Myers died in December 1907; at that time, Myers' farm was under lease to and occupied by J. Thomas Burgee (Frederick County Will WBC 1/475; Frederick County Sale of Real Estate WBC 1/325). The farm and the parcel of mountain land were scheduled for public sale on 14 March 1908. The newspaper advertisement listed a "good" two-story frame house, a bank barn, a wagon shed, corn cribs, a hog pen, "other" outbuildings, a wind pump, and a silo on the farm (Frederick County Sale of Real Estate WBC 1/325). The farm also included a spring, a lot of fruit trees, and a wheat crop; half of the wheat crop was reserved for the tenant. Although the property was offered for public sale, no bids were received. The 142-acre farm was sold privately to William O. Michael on 29 March 1909; Burgee's tenancy ended 1 April 1909 (Frederick County Sale of Real Estate WBC 1/362; Frederick County Deed STH 287/138). Michael immediately sold 100 acres of the farm with improvements to William B. MacKenzie for \$12,000 and retained 43 unimproved acres (Frederick County Deed STH 287/140; Frederick County Assessment Record 1896-1910).

As recorded in the 1910 assessment record, William B. MacKenzie owned 100 acres of land on the east side of Ballenger Pike (Frederick County Assessment Record 1910-1917). The land was valued at \$55 per acre (total \$5,500), and improvements were assessed at \$2,000. The increase in the value of improvements from \$1,580 in 1896 to \$2,000 in 1910 suggests that new outbuildings may have been constructed during this period.

William B. and Alice E. MacKenzie sold the 100-acre farm to Richard B. Griffin in November 1946 (Frederick County Deed 457/456). Griffin had purchased the adjacent 142-acre White Oak Springs Farm, located to the north, in 1937 (Frederick County Deed 409/432). Griffin's two farms were consolidated between September 1988 and December 1995, resulting in a 242-acre tract (Frederick County Deeds 1517/777, 1517/779, 2121/632). Around 1997, the former 142-acre White Oak Springs Farm was divided into two parcels, one comprising 43.27 acres and the other 99.39 acres (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation 2006; Frederick County Plat Book 60/126). The 47-acre parcel of the combined 242-acre property was sold to Frederick County ca. 1998 for the construction of Central High School on the west side of Ballenger Creek Pike; this parcel formerly was part of the 100-acre farm at 5307 Ballenger Creek Pike (Frederick County Plat Book 64/151). The Richard B. Griffin family conveyed the remaining 195 acres to RBG Family LLC in November 2005 (Frederick County Deed 5680/254).

Currently, the land owned by RBG Family LLC consists of three parcels: 53 acres, including the frame house and outbuildings, that was once part of the 100-acre farm at 5307 Ballenger Creek, 43.27 acres, including a brick house and outbuildings, from the former White Oak Springs Farm, and 99.39 acres (with no significant improvements) from the former White Oak Springs Farm (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation 2006). The White Oak Springs Farm is documented in MIHP Form No. F-3-230.

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

The total population of Frederick County in 1830 was 45,789, making it the second most populous county in the state after Baltimore County and City (Historical Census Browser). Census data collected prior to 1840 did not include agricultural statistics; therefore, data on the number of farms and the average farm size is unavailable. By the 1840 census, the population of Frederick County had decreased; however, the county continued to have the second largest population in the state. This decrease in population reflected state-wide trends. A total of 3,880 free persons were employed in agriculture (Historical Census Browser). According to the 1850 census, the county had the largest number of farms in the state, surpassing the number of farms in the southern counties and the counties on the Eastern Shore. The county continued to have the second largest population in the state.

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By end of the nineteenth century the county no longer was the most populous; however, the county continued to have a large number of farms and a large amount of land devoted to agriculture. Farms ranging in size from 100 to 499 acres were the most common in 1860 and 1870, representing 1,309 and 330 farms respectively (Historical Census Browser). With its 145 acres, the Lease-Myers farm was a typical Frederick County farm.

In 1880, the number of farms increased and included a total of 388,394 acres; the average farm size was 105 acres (Historical Census Browser). The 1900 census recorded a total of 3,747 farms with the average farm containing 99 acres (Historical Census Browser). The number of farms in Frederick County decreased during the first half of the twentieth century, with 3,817 farms recorded in the 1920 census and 2,977 farms recorded in the 1950 census (Historical Census Browser). The Griffins' ownership of the Lease-Myers farm reflected general trends in farm size that occurred in Frederick County during the mid-twentieth century. When the Griffins acquired the property, they combined it with the adjacent White Oak Springs farm thereby reducing the number of farms in the county while increasing the farm's size.

Agricultural buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries represent a period during which important agricultural changes occurred. The rise of the railroad facilitated the shipment of perishable goods. An agricultural depression followed the end of the Civil War. This depression resulted in a rise in crop diversification to include crops such as fruits, vegetables, and grains. Scientific and mechanized farming practices also were a hallmark of this period (Lanier and Herman 1997:178). These changing practices affected the scale of farming as well as farm building size and design (Lanier and Herman 1997:178). The economic crises during the 1870s resulted in a shift in wheat cultivation to the Midwest and west.

During the early twentieth century, engine-driven tractors and trucks, the electrification of rural areas, and increased hygienic standards affected the agricultural industry (Lanier and Herman 1997:179). Truck farming also expanded during this period.

While the average farm size in Frederick County remained around 150 acres, the amount of land dedicated to farming has decreased during the twentieth century. In 1997, there were 1,304 farms in Frederick County with an average size of 166 acres (Maryland Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.). By the late twentieth century, a total of 215,927 acres were in farm land (Maryland Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.). Frederick County rated first in the state in milk production (Maryland Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.). The county continues to produce the crops that historically have been grown. These crops include corn for silage, wheat, hay, oats, and barley (Maryland Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.). In 2001, Frederick County ranked first in hay production and first in cattle, sheep, and milk cow inventories (Maryland Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.).

The Pennsylvania bank barn is a representative example of agricultural architecture constructed during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Stone or heavy timber frame over a stone lower level were common construction techniques (Peeler 2003). Livestock could be housed in the lower level and grain processing and storage on the upper level. A bank provided access to the upper floor. An open (without supports) or closed (with stone walls for additional support) forebay was located opposite the banked elevation (Peeler 2003). A closed forebay protected stable entrances (Vlach 2003:102). The forebay opened onto the paddock or stable yard (Ensminger 1992:67). The lower level of the building's interior was divided into pens and stalls. The upper level generally was divided into three parts that included a central runway flanked by hay mows (Lanier and Herman 1997:184; Peeler 2003).

The construction of silos did not become common practice until the early quarter of the twentieth century. In a silo census taken in 1882 by the Department of Agriculture, 91 silos in 16 states were recorded; two silos were reported in Maryland (Reynolds 1988:11). Silos were important in dairy farming, which became more prevalent as the railroad enabled farmers to produce butter and cheese from cow's milk instead of growing grain and raising sheep (Reynolds 1988:12). Farmers could store extra hay in silos to last through the winter, which allowed them to provide a winter's food supply for their herds (Reynolds 1988:13). Silos resulted in lower feeding costs and, by using green fodder, cows produced milk year round (Reynolds 1988:13).

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Early silos were constructed of wood and were constructed in a rectangular or octagonal form (Reynolds 1988:14, 20). Beginning in the 1920s, materials evolved from wood to masonry, poured concrete, or tile block (Reynolds 1988:41; Peeler and Dixon 2005). Brick and tile silos were common in regions where such materials were readily available or shipped at reasonable costs (McCalmont 1939:2). The circular silo became popular, although other forms continued to be used during the early twentieth century (Reynolds 1988:41). The number of silos constructed in the United States increased during the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1916, there were 100 silos in Maryland, which represented a nearly fifty-fold increase in the number of silos constructed between 1882 and 1916 (Reynolds 1988:51). According to the 1923 Census of Agriculture, a total of 2,022 silos were recorded in Maryland, with 295 silos, or 14.5 per cent of all silos, constructed in Frederick County (Department of Commerce 1926:13). Frederick County had the greatest number of silos in the state, suggesting its dominance in dairy farming.

The presence of the silo on the Lease-Myers farm suggests the farm was once a dairy farm. A dairy farm also would have included additional buildings to support dairying operations. These additional buildings would have included a milking parlor and dairy. Interior inspection of the bank barn did not uncover evidence of modifications to the building to accommodate milking equipment. An inspection of the surrounding site did not yield evidence of a demolished dairy or milking parlor. The absence of these important buildings suggests that another type of animal requiring silage, such as sheep, was raised. Sheep were raised during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The 1925 Census of Agriculture recorded 3,250 sheep in Frederick County (Department of Commerce 1926:17). It is possible the silos also were used for storage, with the fodder sold to other farmers.

Corn cribs were constructed to protect crops against the weather and animals. Early corn cribs were constructed of rough, round, or split logs (Long 1972:28). Later corn cribs were constructed of "narrow lumber slats" (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). Corn cribs were designed to allow corn to dry slowly and steadily to prevent mold and mildew (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). The cribs were narrow to enable the drying process (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). Larger farms required more than one corn crib, particularly if the land was farmed by the property owner and a tenant. If the land also was farmed by a tenant, the corn yield was stored in separate corn cribs (Long 1972:29). The separate corn cribs may have been joined under one roof. Corn cribs with a single roof were constructed with an entrance at both ends of the building to allow a wagon or tractor to drive between the cribs to enable filling (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116). This area between the cribs also could be used for storing farm equipment such as cornshellers, baskets, bags, shovels, scoops, and other equipment (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116).

By the second decade of the twentieth century, the construction of well-ventilated poultry houses was advocated. The interior of the house was smooth and whitewashed. Concrete floors were encouraged because they could be cleaned easily. Substituting a muslin-covered, hinged frame for the windows provided ventilation (Gardner 2001:706).

Farms in the Lowland South, including Maryland, were characterized by a number of small sheds, with a different shed for every purpose (Vlach 2003:124). The separation of uses required an "array of small buildings, including granaries, dovecotes, and chicken coops" (Vlach 2003:153). A corncrib was "an obligatory building" because of the universality of the grain throughout the south (Vlach 2003:153).

Thematic Context: Maryland Piedmont Farmhouse

The mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century vernacular regional house type, the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse, generally is associated with farmsteads of the period of the Lease-Myers farm. The Maryland Piedmont farmhouse generally had a T- or L-shaped footprint, a symmetrical façade, two stories, and a gable roof (Getty 1987:93). Chimneys were placed at the interior-end of the gables of the main block and the ell's gable (Getty 1987:94; Peeler and Dixon 2005). A double-tiered porch on the inner side of the ell, which usually housed the kitchen, also was a character-defining feature (Getty 1987:93). A one-story front porch was typical (Getty 1987:93).

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Name
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Number 8 Page 4

A central passage containing the main staircase was common. The living room or dining room was located on the ell side of the passage with the parlor on the opposite side of the passageway. The kitchen generally was located in the ell (Getty 1987:94). Bedrooms were located on the second floor, and the unfinished attic provided storage (Getty 1987:94). The double-tiered porch served several functions. It provided cool working quarters during summer months and provided a shelter for laundry (Getty 1987:94). It also functioned as a pantry, woodshed, or bakeoven (Getty 1987:94).

Thematic Context: Gothic Revival Architectural Style

The Gothic Revival style became popular after 1840 in reaction to the classicism popularized in the Greek Revival style (Lanier and Herman 1997:139). Pattern books, particularly those by Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing, advanced the style (Lanier and Herman 1997:139). The style was common in rural settings because it was promoted as "an architectural style that was compatible with the natural landscape" (Lanier and Herman 1997:139; McAlester 1988:200). Gables were a character-defining feature, and took the form of multiple steep, narrow gables or central cross gables (Lanier and Herman 1997:145). At least one window incorporated Gothic detailing. This window typically was located in the most prominent gable (McAlester 1988:198). The style's popularity continued through the late nineteenth century.

Conclusion

The agricultural complex at the Lease-Myers farm represents a collection of buildings associated with a common pattern of farm evolution in Frederick County. Agriculture played an important role in the development of the county. The existing buildings at Lease-Myers farm, as a collection, successfully demonstrate nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural practices common to Frederick County. The presence of the specialized agricultural outbuildings that include the bank barn and silo, the corn crib, the outbuilding, the chicken coop, the equipment shed, and the sheltered feed trough, are representative of agricultural practices typical to the Lowland South, including Maryland. The collection of buildings represents the diversification of agriculture that occurred during the late nineteenth century. The farm's size was typical of Frederick County farms during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The dwelling retains the character-defining features of the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse. These features are evident in the presence of the double-tiered ell porch and the currently-enclosed front porch, the location of the chimneys and, the presence of the gable roof. Elements of the Gothic Revival style also are present on the building. These elements include the prominent gables and Gothic detailing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-3-168

See attached continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 53.58

Acreage of historical setting _____

Quadrangle name Frederick

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the property are those currently associated with the farm buildings. The approximately 1.3-acre complex includes the dwelling and all seven outbuildings.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kirsten Peeler, Kathryn Dixon, and Dean Doerrfeld		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	22 November 2006
street & number	241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301.694.0428
city or town	Frederick	state	Maryland

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Name
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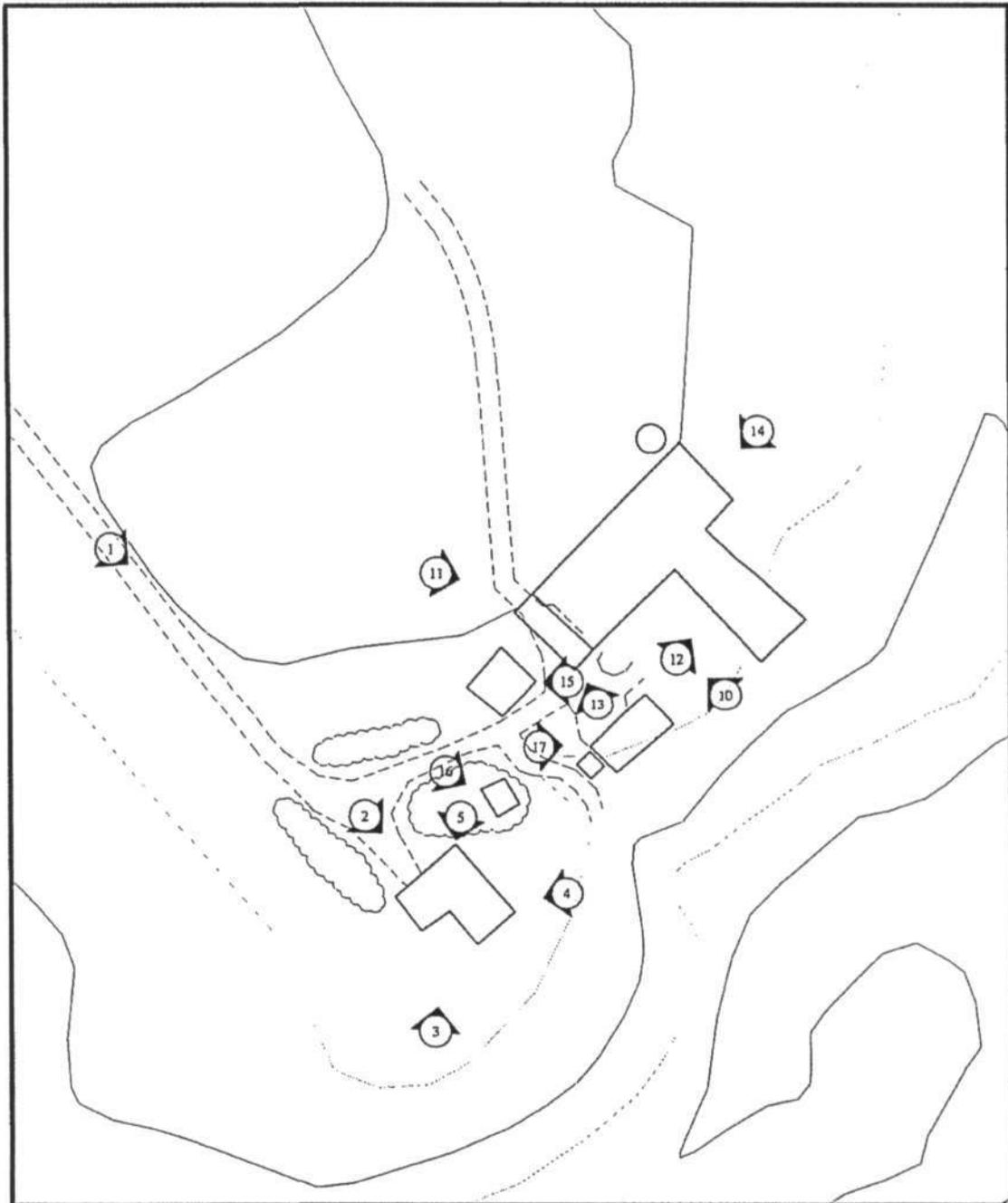
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KEY:



PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION



LANE/DRIVEWAY



TREE LINE



0 30

METERS

F-3-168

LEASE-MYERS FARM

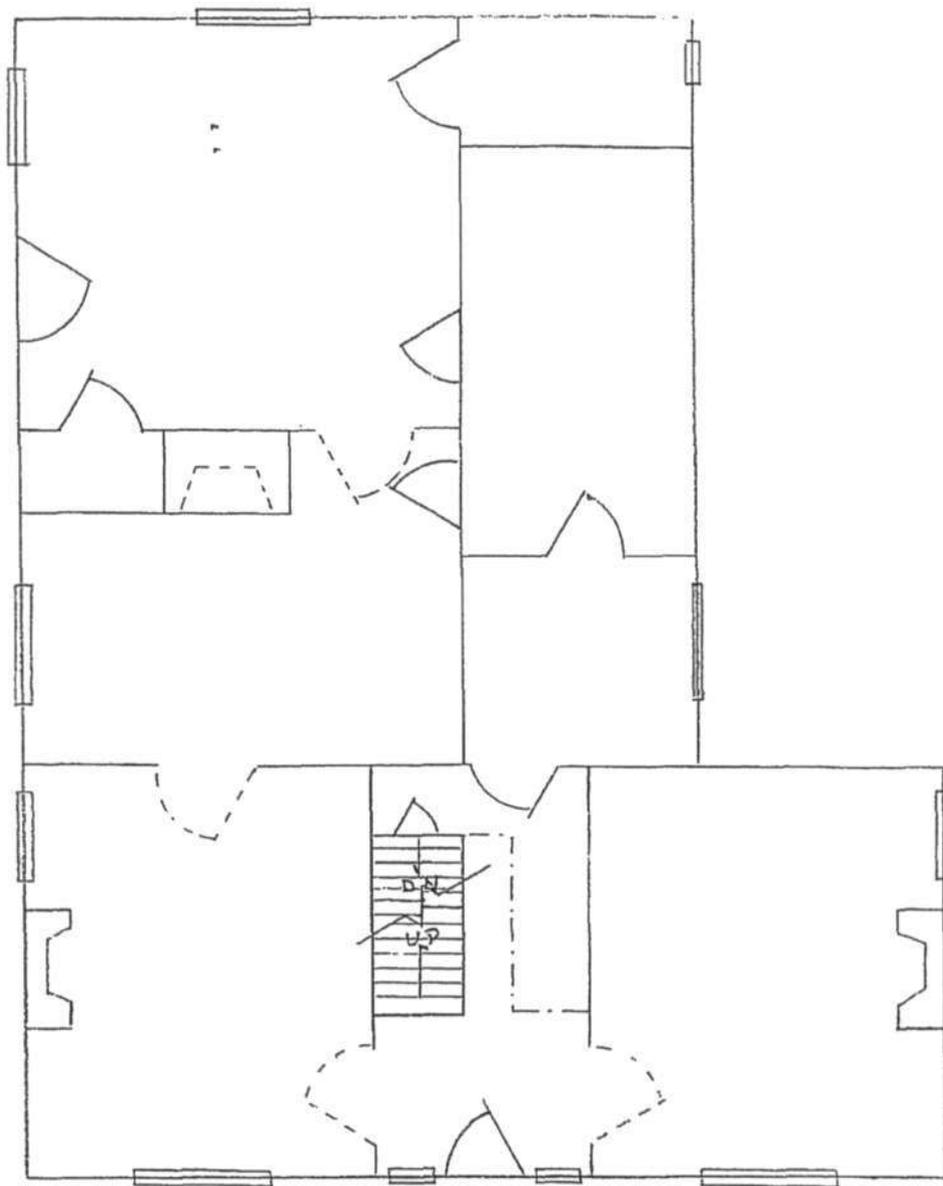
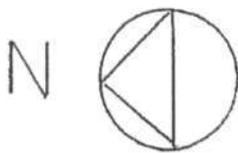
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland

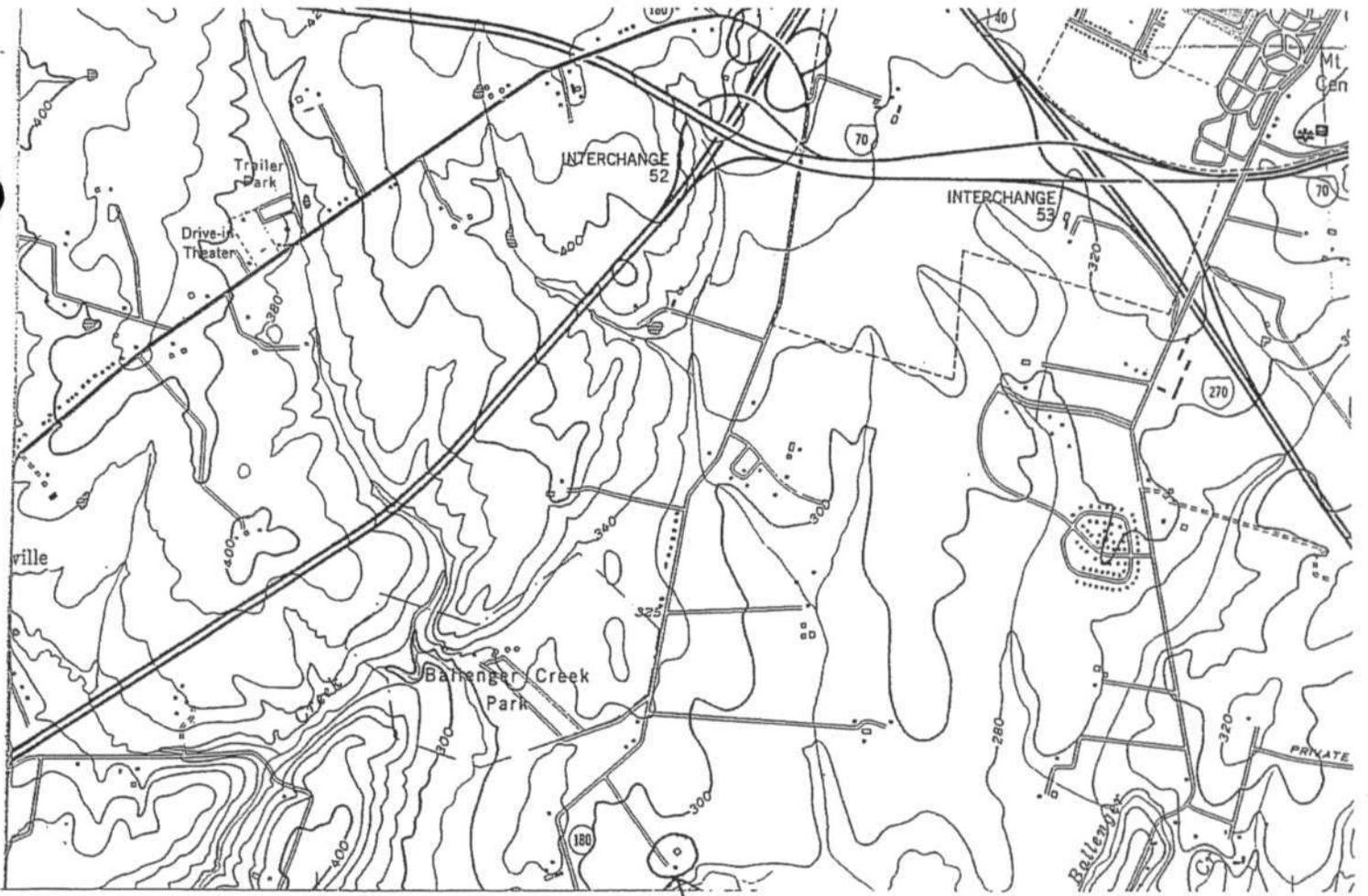
Resource Sketch Map, Keyed



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

F-3-168
Lease-Myers Farm
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
First Floor Plan
Drawn by Dean Doerrfeld, November 2006
Not to Scale





F-3-168



F-3-168
Lease-Myers Farm
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
U S G S Map: Frederick Quadrangle

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Photo Log

Photos Taken By: Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
Photos Taken: November 2006

- Photo 1: Setting looking south
- Photo 2: Dwelling, west elevation
- Photo 3: Dwelling, south elevation
- Photo 4: Dwelling, north elevation
- Photo 5: Dwelling, north elevation
- Photo 6: Dwelling, interior, newel post
- Photo 7: Dwelling, interior, mantel in west parlor
- Photo 8: Dwelling, interior, mantel in east parlor
- Photo 9: Dwelling, interior, doorway
- Photo 10: Bank Barn, east elevation
- Photo 11: Bank Barn and Silo, west elevation
- Photo 12: Bank Barn, attached shed, south elevation
- Photo 13: Bank Barn, east and south elevations
- Photo 14: Bank Barn, attached metal shed, north elevation
- Photo 15: Corn Crib, north and east elevations
- Photo 16: Outbuilding, west elevation
- Photo 17: Equipment Shed and Chicken Coop, north elevation



F-3-168

LEASE-MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

RCGA, INC

NOVEMBER 2006

SETTLING WORKING STATE

1 OF 17



F-3-166
LEASE - MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

PCSA, INC

NOV. 2006

DWELLING, WEST FRONT

2 OF 17



F-3-108

LEASE THREE FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

REGD, 1916

NOV 2006

DWELLING, SOUTH ELEMENT

3 OF 17



F-3-168

LEASE - MILES FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

PCGA, INC

NOV 2000

DURING, NORTH ELEVATION

4 of 17



F-3-168

LEASE-MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

REGA, INC

NOV 2006

DWELLING, NORTH CLEVELAND

5 of 17



F-3-168

LEASE-MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

PCGA, INC

NOV. 2006

DRAWING, INTERIOR, NEWEL POST

6 OF 17



F-3-168

LEASE-MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

PCBA, INC

NOV. 2000

DWELLING, MANTEL IN WEST PARLOR

7 OF 17



F-3-168

LEASE-MEDIA FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

PCSA, INC

NOV 2006

DRAWING, MATHE IN EAST PARLOR

8 OF 17



F-3-168

LEASE-MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

POGA, INC

NOV. 2006

DWELLING INTERIOR DOORS

9 OF 17



F. 3-168
LEASE-MINERS FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
PCGA, INC
NOV 2006
BANK BAPT, EAST ELEVATION
10 OF 17



F.3-168

LEASE-MILK FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

PCSA, INC

NOV 2000

BANK BIRTH & SUC, WEST ILIATION

11 of 17



F-5-1108

LEASE - MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

REGA, INC

NOV 2006

BANK BARN ATTACHED SHED, SOUTH ELEVATION

12 FT



F-3-108

LEASE-MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

PCRS, INC

NOV 2006

BATH BARN, E & S ELEVATIONS

12 OF 17



F-3-168

LEASE - MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

RLGA, INC

NOV 2006

BANK BAPT, ATTACHED METAL SHED, NORTH ELEVATION

14 of 17



F-3-168

WASE-MYERS FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

PCSA, INC

Nov 2006

CORNER, N + E ELEVATIONS

15 OF 17



F-3-148

LONG-MYER FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

REGS. 1976

NOV. 2006

OUTBUILDING, WEST ELEVATION

18 FT FT



F-3168
LAW - MIRE'S FARM
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

RCGA, INC

NOV. 2000

EQUIPMENT SITED & CHICKEN COOP
NORTH ELEVATION

17 OF 17