

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no

Property Name: Samuel Hargett Sr. Property Inventory Number: F-3-233  
Address: 5815B Jefferson Pike (MD 180) Historic district: \_\_\_ yes  no \_\_\_  
City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701 County: Frederick  
USGS Quadrangle(s): Frederick  
Property Owner: Life Estate of Boyd Yates, Jr. Tax Account ID Number: 437597  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 106 Tax Map Number: 76  
Project: MD 180 at Greenfield Drive to MD 351 at Corporate Drive Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration  
Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company  
Preparer's Name: Emma Young Date Prepared: 7/19/2007

Documentation is presented in: Frederick County Office of Land Records, Frederick, Maryland.

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: \_\_\_ Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

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

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

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible: \_\_\_ yes Listed: \_\_\_ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff \_\_\_ yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Description:

The Samuel Hargett Sr. Property, located at 5815B Jefferson Pike (MD 180), consists of a 27-acre tract on the south side of Jefferson Pike (MD 180) in Frederick County, Maryland. The property includes a large circa-1875, frame dwelling with a symmetrical façade that faces north towards the road. A one-story, frame, circa-1875 summer kitchen is located to the southeast of the dwelling. A post-1957, side-gable, frame workshop is situated immediately to the north of the summer kitchen.

Dwelling

The Samuel Hargett Sr. Property includes a circa-1875, two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, hipped-roof, frame dwelling with some Queen Anne-style features dating to circa 1895. Vinyl siding encases the exterior walls of the dwelling, which sits upon a stone foundation. A hipped roof, clad in replacement standing-seam metal, covers the dwelling. The roof features a centrally located front-facing gable. Brackets beneath the front facing gable adorn the otherwise plain cornice. Two interior, brick, end chimneys protrude from the roof ridge.

The dwelling is primarily lit by one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. At the northern ends of the east and west elevations

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MHT Comments:

Tom Talbot  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

9/17/07

Date

[Signature]  
Reviewer, National Register Program

9/19/07  
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re projecting bays that are capped by pyramidal roofs, all features typical of the Queen Anne style that were likely added circa 1895. A set of inoperable, aluminum, louvered shutters flanks each of the dwelling's windows with the exception of those in the west projecting bay.

A one-story, full-width porch shelters the first story of the façade. The porch features a wood floor, wooden turned posts, and a shed roof clad in replacement standing-seam metal. The porch shelters the main entry into the dwelling, which occupies the center bay of the façade. The entry consists of a single-leaf, wooden, paneled door which is sheltered by a one-light, aluminum, storm door. A seven-light transom and sidelights surround the entry. A set of paired windows is located directly above the entry in the second story. A four-light, pointed arch, wooden, casement window occupies the front-facing gable.

The projecting bays at the east and west elevations feature a cutaway polygonal bay at the first story and a rectangular bay at the second story. A wide band of trim, scrollwork, and drop pendants serve to visually separate the first and second stories of the projecting bays. The walls of the second story of the projecting bays are clad in diagonal, vinyl, imitation, tongue-and-grove siding. South of the projecting bays, a single window is located in the first and second stories of the east and west elevations of the main block.

A one-story, shed-roof, vinyl-clad addition extends from the north elevation of the dwelling. All other details of the north elevation were not accessible during the field investigation.

Overall, the dwelling is in good condition.

Summer Kitchen

A one-story, circa-1875, frame, front-gable summer kitchen is located to the southeast of the dwelling. Standing-seam metal covers the roof, and a brick, interior chimney protrudes from the northern end. A shed roof, clad in standing-seam metal and supported by two wooden posts, shelters a single-leaf, wooden door centrally located in the north elevation.

The west and east elevations feature two evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden windows. The south elevation was not accessible during the field investigation.

The building, currently used for storage, is in good condition.

Post-1957 Resources

A one-story, metal, side-gable workshop sits to the southeast of the summer kitchen. No other post-1957 structures were visible during the field investigation.

Landscape Features

Presumably, the Samuel Hargett Sr. Property historically functioned as a farm complex. Except for electric fencing, no identifying features from the period of agricultural productivity exist, such as a farm lane, agricultural outbuildings, and/or hedgerows.

A semi-circular gravel and asphalt driveway leads south from Jefferson Pike (MD 180) to the north side of the dwelling and exits back onto Jefferson Pike. The remnants of a flagstone sidewalk lead south from the driveway to the front porch. Mature maple and oak trees dot the grass yard that surrounds the dwelling. An electrified wooden fence stretches westward from the west side of the driveway. Small foundation plantings surround the east and west sides of the dwelling.

Historical Narrative:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

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Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

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Date

Property History:

The Samuel Hargett Sr. property does not appear on the 1858 Bond Atlas of Frederick County, but is shown on the 1873 Lake Atlas as belonging to "S. Hargett." The property previously consisted of two separate parcels of land that Samuel Hargett Sr. purchased from Mahlon Rhoderick in 1868. The first parcel consisted of 19 acres, one rood, and nine square perches of land; the second parcel consisted of eight acres and twenty perches of land, for a total of 27 acres. Presumably, Samuel Hargett Sr. erected the frame dwelling and summer kitchen prior to conveying the two separate parcels to his son, Samuel L. Hargett, in 1891. The dwelling is similar in size, contraction, and form to an adjacent property located on the north side of Jefferson Pike (MD 180) also erected by Samuel Hargett Sr. circa 1875 (Lily Homestead, F-3-109).

In April 1894, the executors of the estate of Samuel L. Hargett sold the two parcels of land to the P.L. Hargett Company, a prominent Frederick hardware company. Presumably, the projecting bays were added during the ownership of the P.L. Hargett Company.

Prior to 1915, the property passed to Samuel L. and Annie Hargett, who sold the property in 1915 to Leroy and Bertha Horine. The Horines retained ownership of the land until July 1948 when they conveyed the property to Helen Hargett Horine Everhart. George Everhart and Rachel E. Clark, the executors of the estate of Helen Hargett Horine Everhart, conveyed the property in March 1977 to Boyd and Brenda Yates for \$10. Eleven years later, in 1988, Boyd and Brenda Yates transferred the property to Boyd Yates Jr. Fourteen years later, in 2002, Boyd Yates Jr. conveyed the property to his siblings, Thomas Yates, James Yates, Charles Yates, Rosaland Yates, and Alice Marie Eyler, to serve as a life estate for Boyd Yates, Jr. The life estate of Boyd Yates, Jr. currently, in 2007, retains ownership of the Samuel Hargett Sr. property.

Agricultural History of Frederick County, Maryland:

Agriculture served as the economic basis for settlement in Frederick County during the early eighteenth century. Initially explorers and traders were the first Euro-Americans to enter the Piedmont region. German and English settlement in the region intensified between 1720 and 1730 as settlers came in search of fertile land. By 1732, more than ten tracts averaging over 5,000 acres were surveyed within the present boundaries of Frederick County; most of these tracts were situated along the Monocacy and Potomac Rivers (Tracey and Dern 1987: 23).

During the decades that followed the initial land patent grants, German immigrants began to move into the Frederick area in large numbers. The attraction of the rich soils of Frederick County encouraged many German immigrants to settle along the Monocacy River. As a result, German farmsteads appeared along the Monocacy River and along the "German Monocacy Road" that ran south from Pennsylvania through Maryland to Virginia (Tracey and Dern 1987: 153). The rise in population led to the formation of Frederick County from Prince George's County in 1748.

The German settlers of this region generally farmed small plots of land, farming on a family basis and raising grains, such as corn and wheat, vegetables, and livestock (Maryland Agriculture Week Committee 1976: 3). Wheat was sold in bulk, processed into flour and meal, and also distilled into whiskey. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States and the county boasted as many as 80 gristmills and upwards of 400 stills, as well as 47 tanneries, two glass works, two iron furnaces, two forges, and two paper mills (Williams 1967: 267).

During the nineteenth century, commerce and industry gained importance throughout Maryland. Agriculture and industry remained interdependent as farmers supplied raw materials to manufacturers and industries produced goods for agricultural use. Increased mechanization ushered in new farming techniques. Farmers began to experiment with a variety of crops and livestock. By 1860, Frederick County ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production as well as in the number of milk

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Reviewer, National Register Program

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ows (Reed 2003: 4). Fields and boundaries marked with wood or stone fences, orchards, and small herds of livestock characterized the farms throughout Frederick County. Farmsteads included buildings associated with the various domestic and agricultural functions of the farms and the housing needs of the livestock, such as the main farmhouse, large bank barn, woodshed, smokehouse, washhouse, and springhouse (Reed 2003: Page 4).

The improved transportation corridors increased the production of fruits and vegetables as distant markets became more accessible (Hitselberger 1978: 502, 503). Frederick County had access to city markets via the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad (1831), the Western Maryland Railroad (1869), and the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line (1872) (Williams 1967: 402). Improved road surfaces encouraged a shift from draft oxen to horses, which allowed farmers to concentrate on breeding cattle for better beef and milk production (Lee 1982: 42).

As the urbanization and industrialization process gradually transformed the economy of Maryland in the late nineteenth century, Frederick County farmers responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. Various fertilization techniques to increase agricultural productivity, such as lime and guano, and the use of agricultural implements, such as steam-powered reapers, tillers, balers, and other field equipment, began to proliferate throughout Frederick County following the Civil War. The scientific theory of ensilage provided a further means to improve agricultural production by providing farmers with long-term storage facilities for feeding livestock during the winter. This, in turn, made it less financially taxing on farmers who no longer had to purchase large quantities of food for their animals during the winter months.

From approximately 1875 until well into the mid twentieth century, the most important agricultural development throughout Frederick County was the shift from grains, produce, and livestock to dairy products for commercial use. The increased interest in dairy farming was marked by the formation of a dairy cooperative by the Middletown Grange in 1874. Two years later, 12 such marketing groups existed in Frederick County. With the advent of pasteurization technology circa 1912, the long-term preservation of dairy quality, combined with the faster transportation afforded by the railroad networks and improved roads, opened a new era in agricultural production (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. 2003).

The end of World War II further shifted economic forces away from agricultural development. The increasing dependence of the population on the automobile, building of private residences, and the influence of wartime prefabrication technology marks the period following World War II into the twenty-first century. Agricultural fields throughout Frederick County are threatened and increasingly consumed by residential, commercial, and industrial development. However, while Frederick County's agrarian economy has suffered an overall decline, farming remains one of the region's top industries (Reed 2003: 7-8). Supporting local businesses, wholly dependant on agriculture for its survival, also thrive.

The Samuel Hargett Sr. farm does not retain any features reflective of historic local agricultural trends. Presumably, the property previously contained a barn and other associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Currently, in 2007, only the dwelling and summer kitchen remain.

#### Significance Evaluation:

The Samuel Hargett Sr. Property, located at 5815B Jefferson Pike (MD 180), Frederick County, Maryland is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

According to the National Register of Historic Places guidelines established by the National Park Service, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, site, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

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Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

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Date

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. that are associated with lives of significant persons in our past;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (National Park Service 1997).

The Samuel Hargett Sr. Property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The property is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. The property does not retain any features associated with Frederick County agricultural trends.

The Samuel Hargett Sr. Property is not eligible under Criterion B because it has no known association with the lives of individuals of historical importance. Although the individuals who owned and inhabited the property were of families that made contributions to the development of the area, the persons who lived in the house were not directly involved in any significant events or trends.

The Samuel Hargett Sr. Property is not eligible under Criterion C because the dwelling and summer kitchen do not possess the architectural distinctiveness necessary to qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The dwelling retains some features of the Queen Anne style, including projecting bays and limited architectural detailing. Overall the dwelling presents the appearance of a large, but relatively common, late-nineteenth-century, vernacular dwelling that has undergone minimal Queen Anne updates in the late nineteenth century and more recent changes, including the replacement of the original wall cladding, roofing, and windows. The dwelling and summer kitchen are not exceptional or representative examples of a type, period, or form. The dwelling and summer kitchen do not represent the work of a master, nor do they possess high artistic values.

The property was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of the architectural survey and evaluation.

The Samuel Hargett Sr. Property does not retain a high level of integrity from the period of construction (circa 1875). The property retains integrity of location, and the dwelling and summer kitchen retain integrity of design and workmanship. The dwelling has replacement siding, roofing, and windows, which culminates in the loss of integrity of materials. With the exception of the summer kitchen, the property no longer retains late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The property as a late-nineteenth-century farm complex no longer retains integrity of design or setting since the associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings are no longer extant. Therefore, the property does not convey its association or feeling as a late-nineteenth-century agricultural property.

References

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<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
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Frederick County Office of Land Records, Frederick, Maryland.

- 1868 Liber CM 1, Folio 520
- 1891 Liber WIP 13, Folio 285
- 1894 Liber JLJ 5, Folio 715
- 1915 Liber 312, Folio 259
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<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
<b>Eligibility recommended</b> _____	<b>Eligibility not recommended</b> _____
<b>Criteria:</b> ___ A    ___ B    ___ C    ___ D	<b>Considerations:</b> ___ A    ___ B    ___ C    ___ D    ___ E    ___ F    ___ G
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<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>	<b>Date</b>
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<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>	<b>Date</b>

882 History of Western Maryland: Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Alleghany, and Garrett Counties from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. Louis H. Everts: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

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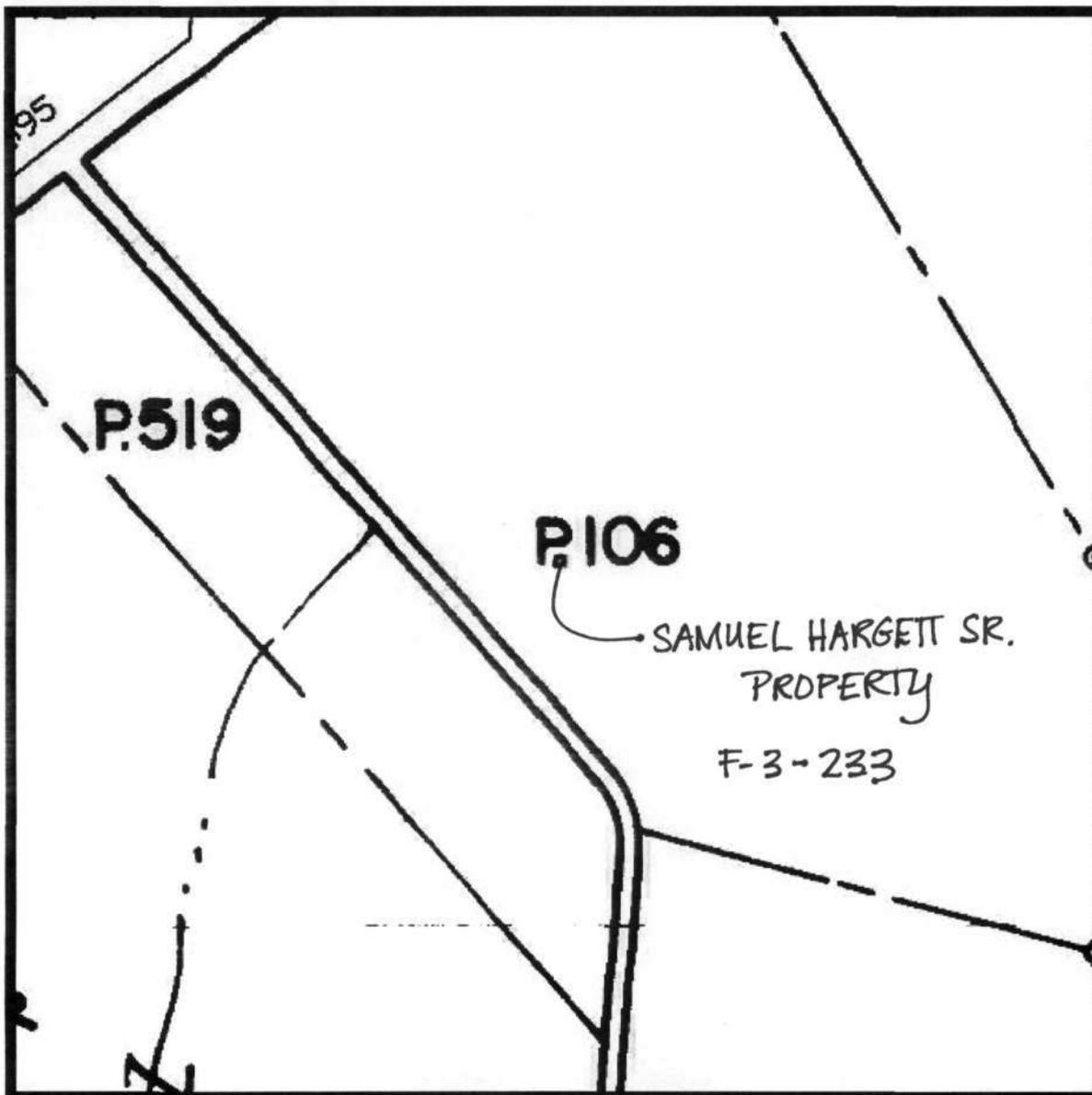
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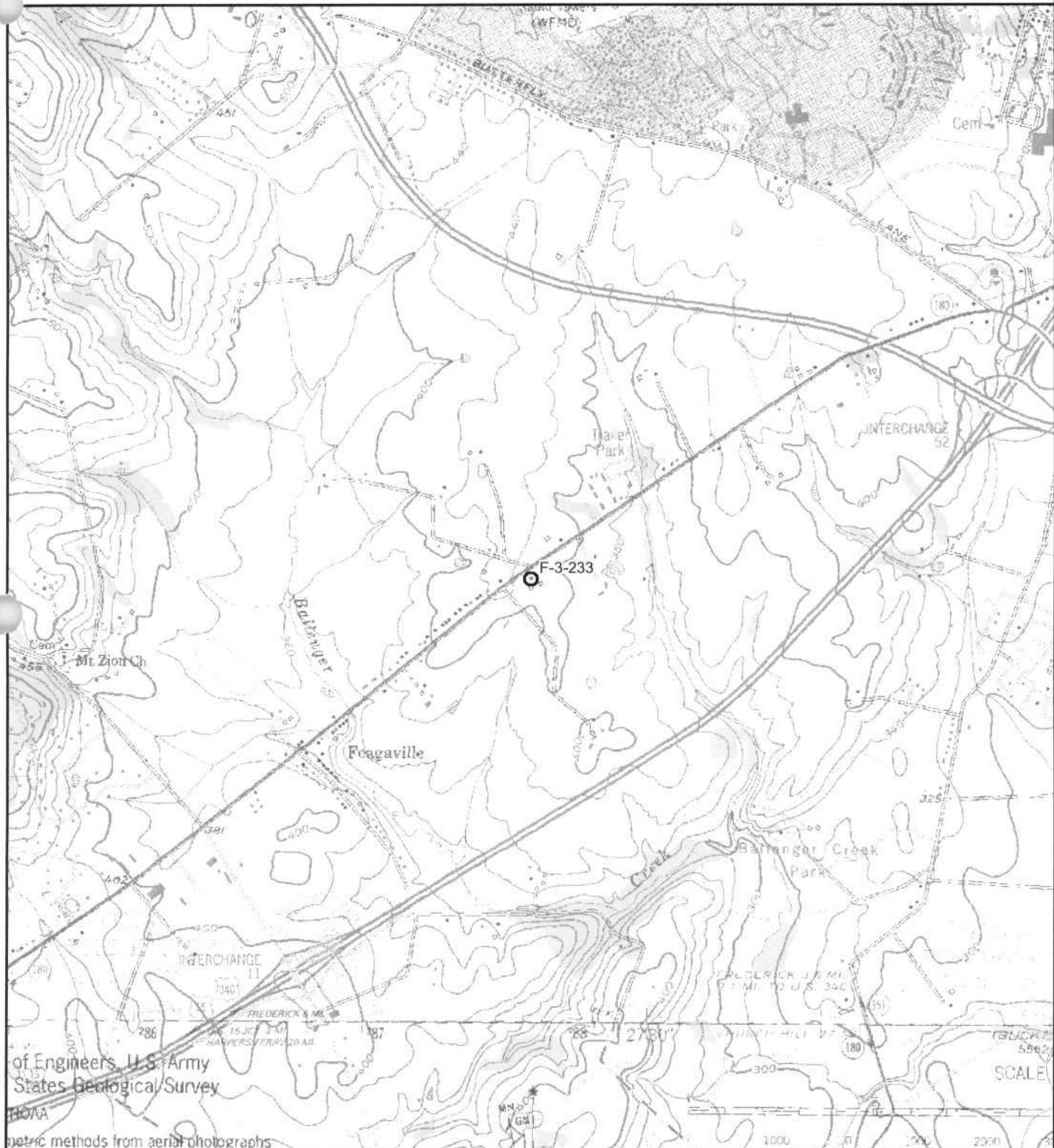


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[www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html](http://www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html)



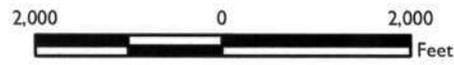
# Samuel Hargett Sr. Property, F-3-233

5815B Jefferson Pike (MD 180)  
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland



of Engineers, U.S. Army  
States Geological Survey

metric methods from aerial photographs



Map Source:  
USGS 7.5' DRG: Buckeystown, MD; Frederick, MD.



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F-3-233

SAMUEL HARGRETT SR, PROPERTY  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07.2007

MD SHPO

NORTH elevation - view to SOUTH

Photo # 1 of 3



F-3-233

SAMUEL HARGETT SR. PROPERTY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07. 2007

MD SHPO

NORTH & WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

Photo # 2 of 3

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F-3-233

SAMUEL HARGRETT SR. PROPERTY  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

R. YOUNG

07. 2007

MD SHPO

DWELLING & SUMMER KITCHEN - NORTH  $\frac{1}{2}$  EAST  
ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

Photo # 3 OF 3

DO NOT  
REPRODUCE

paper - 100%