

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-48

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Name of Property: Christian Harding Farmstead

Location: 12302 Lime Plant Road, New Market, Maryland

This addendum is an update including changes to the property since its original documentation. This addendum also provides additional agricultural data for the property based on the U.S. Census of Productions of Agriculture and based on historic context data from *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland* (Reed 2011). Agricultural census data are available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Chain of Title research completed for this addendum specifically was focused on the periods of occupation covered by agricultural census; current research did not extend beyond this period of time.

F-5-48 has an individual MIHP form and is included as a property within the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape (MIHP F-5-124).

7. Description

Current Property Description

The owner of the property did not respond to requests for access to F-5-48. All photographs were taken from the public right-of-way. Frederick County, MD At a Glance 2011 aerial mapping was used to assess standing structures. Resources that were visible from the public right-of-way were verified in the field. Frederick County, MD At a Glance also provided aerial imagery from 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2009. These maps allowed limited analyses of the farm over time.

The following resources were documented in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-48: a two-story, stone dwelling (1816); a stone springhouse (1816); a stone smokehouse (1816); a frame corn crib (1890s); a frame equipment shed (1900-1920); a frame garage (1900-1920); and, stone remnants of a bank barn that were noted as being topped with a "modern upper structure." The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery and field verified from the public right-of-way. Six of the resources appear to be extant on the 2011 aerial imagery. The equipment shed is no longer extant. Based on aerial imagery it was removed between 2005 and 2007. A two-story gable-roof, three-bay addition with gable-end chimneys has been added to the rear (north elevation of the house) since the 1997 MIHP form F-5-124 was completed. Aerial imagery indicates the addition was constructed between 2005 and 2007. A large, metal, gable-roof barn also has been added to the property since the 1997 F-5-124 MIHP form was completed. It is located west of the corn crib. Based on the aerial imagery, the metal barn was added between 2009 and 2011. Multiple small gable-roof feeding barns also have been added to the fields on the property since the 1997 F-5-124 MIHP form was completed. Based on the historical aerial imagery, these were added between 2005 and 2007.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 55.49 acres (Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation 2013).

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8. Significance

Historic Context

The first half of the nineteenth century saw the establishment and maturation of Frederick County as an agricultural center. The grain-based agriculture established during the previous century matured and intensified through the early 1800s. Advances in agricultural technology and transportation networks allowed for greater production and increased distribution across mid-Maryland. As a result, agricultural prosperity in Frederick County reached its peak in the years leading up to the American Civil War.

For much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, wheat was the preferred cash crop throughout Frederick County and the surrounding region (Reed 2011:25). For nearly two centuries, tobacco cultivation provided the economic foundation of tidewater Maryland and Virginia to the south and east; however, wheat gained popularity in mid-Maryland due to a number of factors. Grain cultivation was less labor and soil intensive, and grain exports faced fewer trade restrictions (Reed 2011:25). Much of the grain produced in Frederick County was sold through the Port of Baltimore, which had overtaken Philadelphia as the nation's principal milling center by 1805 (Reed 2011:25-26). Dozens of water-powered flour mills were established within Frederick County in an attempt to capitalize on the growing surplus of wheat (Reed 2011:31). By 1810, Maryland trailed only Pennsylvania and Virginia in flour production, with mid-Maryland mills producing over \$1.5 million worth of flour annually. Much of the region's grain also was used in whiskey distillation; Frederick and Washington county distilleries produced over 350,000 gallons of whiskey in 1810. Rye often was planted in marginal areas for use in whiskey distillation during this period (Reed 2011:31-34).

The growth of grain-based agriculture during the early nineteenth century was facilitated in part by expanding networks of transportation, which allowed grain, flour, and whiskey to reach larger urban markets for sale and consumption. By 1800, the City of Frederick served as the commercial epicenter of the surrounding county. Over 2,600 citizens resided in Frederick at the turn of the century, providing numerous services to farmers in the surrounding countryside (Reed 2011:22-23). The importance of Frederick as an agricultural market town increased rapidly after the 1830s, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed a spur line into the city (Reed 2011:35). The new rail connection allowed grain and produce to be shipped to Baltimore quickly and inexpensively. Farms located in the southern part of the county also could rely on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which paralleled the Potomac River from Cumberland to Georgetown (Reed 2011:35).

Grain production was driven by several breakthroughs in agricultural technology. The invention of the mechanical reaper in the 1830s "enabled a farmer to harvest ten to fifteen acres of wheat a day compared

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to one or two cut by hand” (Reed 2011:37). Mechanical threshers, improved horse rakes, and grain drills also were introduced during the first half of the nineteenth century, reducing the labor needed to plant and harvest wheat (Reed 2011:37-38). Frederick County farmers also experimented with new farming practices in order to maximize their yield. Crop rotation and fertilization were used to replenish nutrients depleted by grain cultivation; popular soil additives included manure, clover, and gypsum (Reed 2011:34). New tools and practices were propagated by local agricultural societies. The Agricultural Society of Frederick County organized the county’s first agricultural fair in 1822; the Frederick County Fair would go on to be the largest agricultural fair in Maryland (Reed 2011:34).

Despite the many technological advances that took place during the antebellum years, farmers faced an ever-increasing need for labor. Many Frederick County farmers were descended from German immigrants, who “generally opposed slavery, or considered it too much of a luxury” (Reed 2011:39). As a result, the number of enslaved African Americans was lower in Frederick County than in tidewater Maryland, where plantation cultivation of tobacco was more common. Slaves comprised 15.6 percent of the population of mid-Maryland in 1820, as compared to 26.4 percent statewide (Reed 2011:39). By the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, free African Americans outnumbered enslaved African Americans in mid-Maryland 7,859 to 5,461 (Reed 2011:39). The majority of slaves in Frederick County worked in agriculture, although some were engaged in manufacturing and other industries. Agricultural slaves often worked alongside hired farmhands, especially during the busy planting and harvest seasons.

The agricultural prosperity of Frederick County is evident in the agricultural census of 1850. Wheat and “Indian” corn dominate the lists of crops grown in the county, illustrating the reliance on grains as cash crops (Reed 2011:40-41). Significantly smaller amounts of oats and rye also were reported; it is possible that the rye was being distilled into whiskey. Other crops, such as potatoes (both Irish and sweet), often were listed as well and likely were grown for consumption on the farm. Livestock numbers typically were small, with most farmers owning “fewer than a dozen horses, milch cows, cattle, and mules” (Reed 2011:41). Swine, however, typically were present in larger numbers, with 40 to 50 being common. Sheep also were common, with many farms producing over 30 pounds of wool annually. Large amounts of butter, ranging from 300 to over 1,000 pounds, also were manufactured. Converting raw dairy products to butter extended its marketable life (Reed 2011:41). Some larger landowners also produced small amounts of tobacco.

The onset of the American Civil War presented a substantial check to the agricultural prosperity of mid-Maryland. The divided loyalties of the inhabitants and the region’s location in a contested border state ensured that Frederick County would play host to both armies. Mid-Maryland voters overwhelmingly rejected Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election, instead casting the majority of their ballots for John Bell and the Constitutional Union Party (Reed 2011:46). Despite their antipathy towards the Republican Party,

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the majority of mid-Marylanders remained committed to the preservation of the Union during the secession crisis that followed the election; for most, the cultural and commercial ties with the north proved stronger than the desire to support secession and slavery (Reed 2011:46-47). The loyalty of the region was tested in the fall of 1862, when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland. Southern commanders expected rebel sympathizers to see the army as a liberating force and subsequently flock to the cause. The agricultural wealth of mid-Maryland also made the region a tempting target to the invading army, which looked to replenish dwindling supplies of food and forage (Reed 2011:47-48). The Confederates, however, soon found that there was little enthusiasm for their cause among the citizens of Frederick County and the surrounding region. The first military action in Maryland was turned back following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, and in the subsequent actions in 1863 and 1864 the Confederate forces would treat mid-Maryland as hostile territory (Reed 2011:48, 54).

The war years brought hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the region, which took an enormous toll on the agricultural output. Both armies foraged extensively to feed soldiers and horses, barns and farmhouses became hospitals for the sick and wounded, fields of crops were trampled, and horses were pressed into army service. Southern forces initially attempted to compensate farmers for goods by paying them in Confederate money, but this process was abandoned by 1864 when Maryland was viewed as federal territory open for plunder (Reed 2011:48, 57-58). Federal forces also offered farmers compensation through a claims process, but proof of loyalty was required and the process sometimes took several years (Reed 2011:52-53). Over the course of the war the region saw three major actions and countless smaller raids, skirmishes, and other troop movements, resulting in thousands of dollars in damage to mid-Maryland farms. Recovery during the post-war decades was often slow, and many farmers were unable to reclaim their pre-war prosperity (Reed 2011:60).

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought unprecedented changes to mid-Maryland farms. As farmers struggled to recover from the destruction of the Civil War, they found themselves faced with increased competition, growing urbanization, and economic uncertainty. All of these factors would undermine the traditional grain-based economy of Frederick County and drive the transition towards more diversified economic practices.

The same rail connections that benefited Maryland grain farmers during earlier decades became a detriment after the war as they allowed for the shipment of massive amounts of Midwestern wheat to east coast milling centers (Reed 2011:63-64). The process of grinding the hard red wheat commonly grown on the Great Plains required new technology in order to maximize efficiency. Roller mills, patented in 1880, soon became the standard in milling technology, and many Maryland mill owners struggled to upgrade their facilities (Reed 2011:64). The majority of Frederick County mill owners were unable to pay for the

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expensive steel roller equipment in order to compete with larger industrial mills; by the end of the nineteenth century, the few mills that survived did so by producing livestock feed.

Mid-Maryland farmers also faced growing urbanization and labor migrations during the decades following the Civil War. By 1910, over 40 per cent of Maryland's population lived in the city of Baltimore, while the cities of Cumberland and Hagerstown also grew rapidly to become the second and third most populous cities in the state, respectively (Reed 2011:65). Industrial and manufacturing industries thrived in these cities, drawing in laborers from all over rural Maryland. Much of this industrial growth bypassed Frederick, due to the city's location along a rail spur rather than a main rail line. Frederick grew during this time, but at a slower rate than the aforementioned cities; by 1910, the population had risen to only 10,411 (Reed 2011:65). Many farm laborers moved to cities in search of work as wheat prices stagnated and new machinery reduced the amount of labor required (Reed 2011:67).

The growth of Baltimore and other urban centers forced mid-Maryland farmers to transition away from wheat production and towards more diverse agricultural production. Dairy and orchard produce would overtake grains as mid-Maryland farms adapted to support growing urban populations in Baltimore and Washington. Faster rail transport, coupled with the invention of the refrigerated rail car in 1875, allowed fresh farm products to survive longer and be shipped further. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the number of orchards in Frederick County expanded and, by 1880, fruit processing was the third largest industry in Maryland (Reed 2011:70). Fresh fruit was taken directly to Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and mid-Maryland produce was transported to markets all over the east coast (Reed 2011:70). Several canneries were established in Frederick to take advantage of the region's productivity.

Agricultural diversification during this period also led to the rise of commercial dairying, which would come to dominate Frederick County agriculture through much of the twentieth century. Small numbers of "milch cows" were common on mid-Maryland farms throughout the nineteenth century, and farmers typically produced several hundred pounds of butter annually. By 1910, the average dairy herd had increased to twenty cows, and excess milk was being sold to local creameries and to creameries in Baltimore (Reed 2011:71). Butter remained the most popular way to extend the shelf life of dairy products, and butter factories that could produce thousands of pounds of butter daily were established in Frederick and Carroll counties. Commercial ice cream manufacturers also were founded, beginning with C.F. Main of Middletown in 1911 (Reed 2011:71-72). The shift from grain to commercial dairy production altered the rural landscape as more fields were left in pasture or planted in clover or other hay crops (Reed 2011:74). Some wheat was still grown as a cash crop, however, corn was produced primarily for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income (Reed 2011:75).

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Urban migration was intensified by the Great Depression and America's involvement in the Second World War. The drought of 1930 cost Maryland farmers over \$38 million in losses, while multiple bank failures exacerbated the situation for struggling farmers (Reed 2011:75). Many farmers left mid-Maryland in search of work in nearby cities. The farmers who remained continued to adapt towards dairy farming by altering and renovating farm buildings. Electricity became common place in rural Maryland during the 1930s, allowing dairies to adopt electrical refrigeration. Older bank barns were relegated to hay storage and housing for other livestock as specially constructed concrete-block dairy barns became commonplace (Reed 2011:76). The urban migration that typified the period preceding World War II was partially reversed during the decades following the war. Middle-class city dwellers, encouraged by the availability of land and the new interstate highway system, moved to newly created suburban developments. Rural land that once comprised dairy and wheat farms transitioned into residential communities for commuters working in Washington or Baltimore, setting a precedent that continues into the twenty-first century (Reed 2011:76).

Property History

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Christian Harding Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

In his will, dated October 11, 1848, Christian Harding devised a 170 acre farm described as "...the part of my farm whereon I now reside" to his son, Philip Harding (FCW GME 3:346). The Agricultural Census for 1850 provides a snap shot of agricultural production at that 170 acre parcel (MIHP F-5-48). In 1850, Philip Harding was recorded as having a farm consisting of 100 acres of improved land and 70 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$6,500.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$100.00. Harding owned six horses, six milch cows, four "other cattle," six sheep, and 20 swine. The total value of the livestock Harding owned in the year ending June 1, 1850 was estimated at \$500.00; the value of animals slaughtered was recorded as \$175.00. His milch cows produced 500 pounds of butter that year and his sheep produced 10 pounds of wool. That year Harding's farm also produced 500 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of Indian corn, 40 bushels of oats, and 10 tons of hay. In addition, Harding produced \$5.00 worth of homemade manufactures (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529).

The 1860 agricultural census records Harding's farm as consisting of 170 acres of improved land and 20 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$10,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$400.00. Harding owned nine horses, eight milch cows, two "other cattle," and 24 swine. The total value of the livestock Harding owned was estimated at \$800.00; the value of animals slaughtered was recorded as \$150.00. His milch cows produced 500 pounds of butter that year. Harding's farm also produced 500

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bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of clover, and 10 tons of hay (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

In 1870, Philip Harding's farm consisted of 135 acres of improved land and 35 acres of woodland. The farm was valued at \$6,000.00. Harding paid a total of \$400.00 in wages to laborers that year. The numbers and value of Harding's livestock was not recorded in the census; however, the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$210.00. In addition, his farm was recorded as having produced 200 pounds of butter. Harding's farm also produced 500 bushels of winter wheat, eight bushels of rye, 250 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 12 bushels of clover, and 10 tons of hay. In addition, Harding's bees produced 15 pounds of honey. The total estimated value of farm production was listed as \$1,308.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

In 1872, Philip Harding conveyed the property to his daughter, A. Virginia McCaffrey, wife of Aloysius B. McCaffrey, with the proviso that his daughter pay him an annual rent of \$200.00 for the remainder of his lifetime (FCLR CM 9:392). The 1880 agricultural recorded Aloysius B. McCaffrey as the owner of a farm consisting of 110 acres of tilled land and 62 acres of woodland. McCaffrey's farm was valued at \$12,040.00, farm implements at \$400.00, and livestock was valued at \$525.00. McCaffrey spent \$35.00 repairing fences, \$230.00 in fertilizer, and \$450.00 for 104 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$1,278.00. McCaffrey had 33 acres of mown grassland and 20 acres not mown; he harvested 30 tons of hay and two bushels of clover. McCaffrey owned four horses and 28 swine. He had five milch cows and seven "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, five calves dropped on the farm and three cattle died, strayed, or were stolen. The farm produced 500 pounds of butter. There were 50 barnyard poultry and four "other" poultry on the farm; 624 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, McCaffrey grew 395 bushels of corn on 14 acres, 40 bushels of oats on four acres, and 736 bushels of wheat on 41 acres. His orchards included 40 apple trees on 4 acres; the value of orchard products was \$15.00. A total of 50 cords of wood were cut on the farm; the value of forest products for 1879 was \$175.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

The agricultural output of the Christian Harding Farmstead is consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farmers in Frederick County, Harding focused his energies on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. Harding maintained livestock numbers generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41).

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9. References Cited

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Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-48

Christian Harding Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Travis Shaw and Rebecca Gatewood

Photos taken on: April 10, 2013

Photo paper and ink: Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, Phthalocyanine Dye

F-5-0048_2013-04-10_01	House, south elevation, looking north
F-5-0048_2013-04-10_02	House, smokehouse, and spring house, looking north
F-5-0048_2013-04-10_03	Bank barn remnants with modern upper level, located southwest of house, looking north



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F-5-0048_2013-04-10_01

CHRISTIAN HARDING FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, S ELEVATION, LENG N

$\frac{1}{3}$



F-5-0048_2013-04-10_02

CHRISTIAN HARDING, FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, SMOKEHOUSE, + SPRING HOUSE, LKNG N

2/3



F-5-0048-2013-04-10-03

CHRISTIAN HARDING FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BANK BARN REMNANTS W/MODERN UPPER LEVEL, LOCATED
SW OF HOUSE, LKNG N

3/3

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 Adaption

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: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Dwelling-single residence; domestic outbuildings
Agricultural-animal shelter, food storage, outbuildings

Known Design Source: _____

F-5-48
Christian Harding Farmstead
New Market vicinity
Private

Ca. 1816-1920

The Christian Harding Farmstead is moderately significant in architecture for the stonemasonry of the dwelling and two outbuildings, a smokehouse and a springhouse, all three of which were built about 1816, according to a dated stone in the exterior wall of the dwelling. The house has three bays with a late 19th century entry porch over the center entrance. A decorative dentil cornice is on the south elevation. A two-story rear wing which has been altered in recent years by a rebuilt porch on the west side extends from the northwest corner. Windows in the house are 2/2, replacements of the late 19th century. An interior room in the first story is reported to have built-in drawers in the deep window sills, a feature also seen in the Milton Mealey House (F-5-98), the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99), and the Harding House (F-5-47). The farmstead also has a frame garage, an equipment shed, and a wagon shed/corn crib built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The original bank barn has been replaced by a modern upper structure on the stone foundation.

F-5-48

Christian Harding Farmstead

New Market

Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary
Agriculture/subsistence/agricultural outbuilding

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Christian Harding Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 12302 Lime Plant Road not for publication

city, town New Market vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Roger G. Arnold

street & number 5108 Ridge Road telephone no.:

city, town Mt. Airy state and zip code MD 21771

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1567

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 926

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory of Historic Sites F-5-48

date 1977 federal state county local

pository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. F-5-48

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 6

The Christian Harding Farmstead is centered on a two-story stone dwelling built about 1816 according to an incised stone in the exterior wall and its remaining contributing outbuildings, which include a stone springhouse and a stone smokehouse of about the same date as the dwelling, a frame wagon shed/corn crib, an equipment shed, and a garage, all of the late 19th or early 20th century. The farmstead's original bank barn has been replaced by a modern barn on the stone foundation of the earlier structure and is a non-contributing structure in the farm group. The farmstead is located on the north side of Lime Plant Road about one mile west of Detrick Road near New Market, Frederick County, Maryland. The buildings are located on a driveway running north from the road, with the dwelling at the north end of the building group and the agricultural buildings between it and the road. The dates of the buildings are based on the incised date in the wall of the house, architectural evidence, land records, historical maps, and a biographical sketch of George P. Buckey in the 1910 History of Frederick County.

The dwelling has a three-bay elevation facing south with an entrance in the center bay under an entry porch with turned columns and scroll-sawn brackets. The windows are 2/2 except for a 1/1 window in the southwest bay. The windows and entry porch are alterations of the late 19th century. A decorative dentil cornice molding extends across the south elevation and the roof is currently covered with corrugated metal. The incised date of 1816 was described in a 1977 inventory form on the house as being over the southeast bay window in the first story; this was not confirmed by observation in the current survey, but it was referred to by Ronald Thompson, the son of the former owner, Roy J. Thompson. The door is a glass panel door, also probably dating from the late 19th or early 20th century. Interior end chimneys are at the east and west gable ends. There are no openings except attic windows in the gable ends. A two-story stone rear wing extends from the northwest corner. On the north gable end of the wing, a modern exterior brick chimney replaces the interior end chimney which is still visible above the roof. The west side of the wing has a two-story open porch with the upper level rebuilt in recent years. The wing has three bays with 2/2 windows. Shutters on the first story are paneled wood. A definite joint line is visible between the front section and the rear wing, but the difference in construction date is undetermined by exterior observation. On the east side of the wing, the bay arrangement is irregular, with three on the first story and two on the second. A one-story porch on this side has a base partially constructed of concrete block. The interior of the house was inaccessible; however, according to Mr. Ron Thompson, the house has two rooms on the first story, one of which has built-in drawers under the deep window sills. This feature has been seen in at least three other stone houses in the vicinity, all built within the period about 1790 to 1820.

Smokehouse: The stone smokehouse is located east of the dwelling. Its whitewashed exterior walls have a single doorway with a board and batten door on the south gable end and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. Smoke vents are in the north and south gables. The smokehouse was built approximately the same time as the dwelling about 1816.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1816-1920 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Christian Harding Farmstead is moderately significant in architecture for the stonemasonry of the dwelling and two stone outbuildings, all built about 1816. Although details such as the entry porch, the replaced windows, and alterations to the rear wing have lowered its integrity somewhat, the general appearance of an early 19th century dwelling in the German building tradition is still apparent. Although unconfirmed by observation, the house is reported to have an interior feature of importance in the built-in drawers under the window sills in one room of the first story. This feature is found in at least three other nearby stone dwellings, the Milton Mealey House (F-5-98) of about 1800, the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99) of about 1780, and the Harding House (F-5-47) at 6219 Green Valley Road, built about 1800. The proximity of the houses with the drawer built-ins suggests a commonality of design which may be linked by a family of house builders, or a group of unrelated builders with a shared tradition.

The house was probably built by Christian Harding, one of two individuals of that name born in the late 18th century. In 1786, the tract called "Establishment", on which part of the Harding Farmstead is located, was surveyed for 217 acres for a Christian Harding who was a minor in that year. This may have been the Harding under whose ownership the house was built in 1816. In 1828, a Christian Harding born during the period 1785-1814, possibly a son of the first Christian, married Rebecca Buckey. In the late 1820's, the farm was occupied by Ezra Buckey (1803-1858), whose first wife Susan (died 1841 at age 32) is buried in the cemetery north of the dwelling. In about 1845, Buckey married his first wife's sister Ann and moved his family to Johnsville, where he lived the rest of his life. This sequence confirms a common series of events in rural farmsteads of the 19th century. Tenant houses were built on different parts of a large plantation, with complete domestic and agricultural outbuildings associated with each, and occupied by farmers who were often family relations who shared crop profits with the plantation owner. In 1848, Philip Harding, a son of Christian, received the farm through his father's will and the farm probably continued as a rental property. In 1872, Philip devised the farm to his daughter A. Virginia McCaffrey, the wife of Aloysius B. McCaffrey (1837-1917). In a 1905 equity sale, the farm was described:

"This is a valuable and desirable farm of limestone and blue slate land in a good state of cultivation, well watered by springs convenient to the fields . . . The improvements consist of a stone dwelling house in splendid condition, large stone bank barn, dairy with never-failing spring of elegant water, wagon sheds, hog pens, corn house . . . Also a two-story and basement tenant house with water and necessary outbuildings attached."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-48

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone. Privately published, Ann Arbor, Mi., 1966
Land Records of Frederick County

(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 15 acres

Quadrangle name Libertytown, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date 1994

street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958

city or town Frederick state MD 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

Springhouse: The stone springhouse is located near the southeast corner of the house. The walls are whitewashed and the doorway is on the south gable end. The roof is corrugated metal. This building is also contemporary with the dwelling.

Garage: The frame garage was probably built in the period 1900-1920. It has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof. The entrance has been extended on the south end and double swing doors are in place on the extended entrance. The garage is in fair condition.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The wagon shed with corn cribs has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof. The crib sides are vertical vented boards and are supported on stone piers. Deteriorated double swing doors are on the east gable end. The wagon shed/corn crib was probably built in the 1890's.

Equipment shed: This one-story frame building has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof and is in fair condition. Sliding doors on the east elevation indicate the building was probably built in the period about 1900-1920.

Buckey family cemetery: A small family cemetery is reportedly located on a hill north of the dwelling, but was unobserved during this survey. Holdcraft's Names In Stone identified the cemetery as the New London Buckey family cemetery and in 1964, it contained two visible named graves. One of these was Susan (Root) Buckey (died 1841 at the age of 32), the wife of Ezra Buckey (1803-1858). The other name has not been identified.

Christian Harding Farmstead
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-48

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

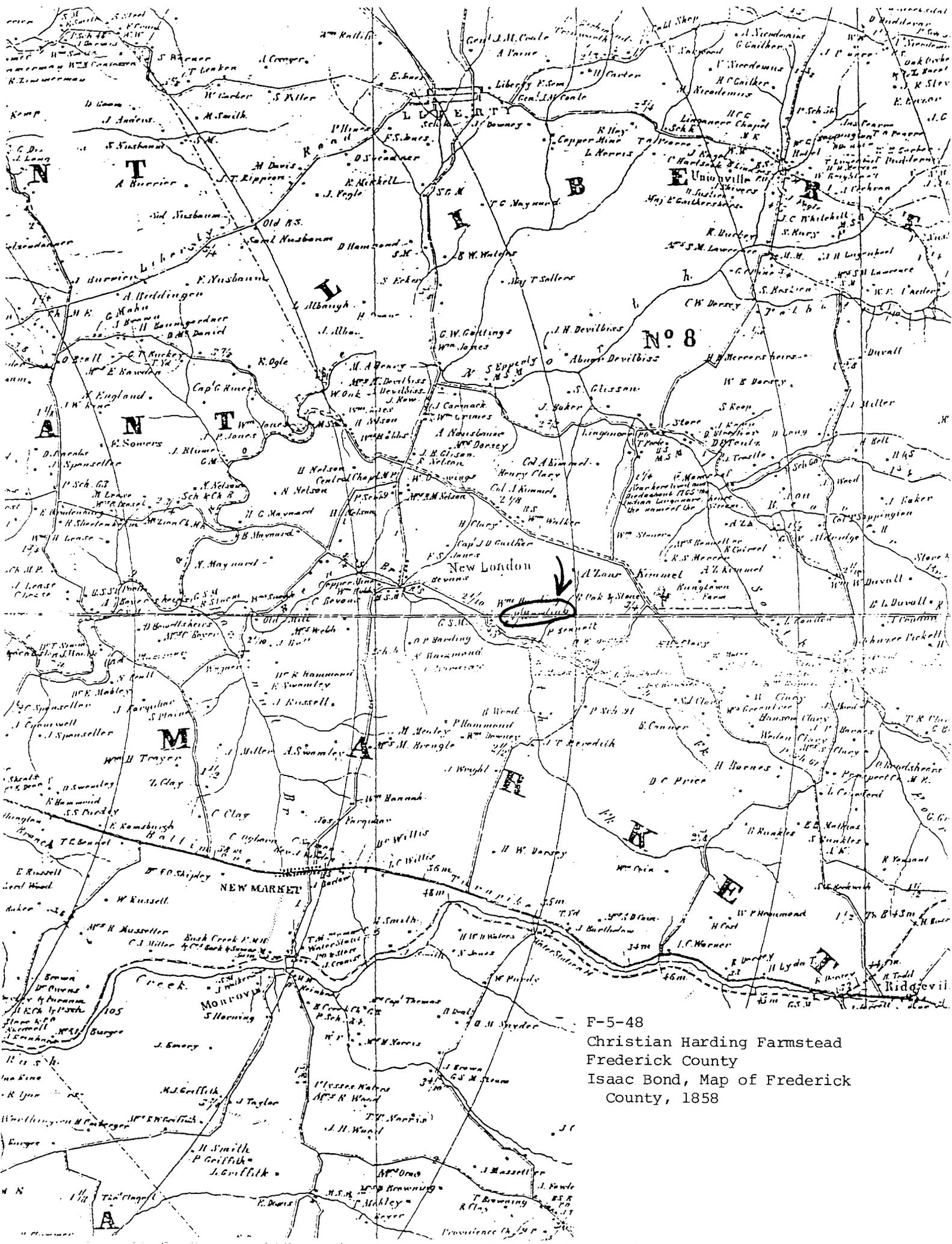
Martin, John S. Genealogical Index to Frederick County, Maryland. Privately published, Malvern, Pa., 1992.

Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, V.2., 1910. Reprints Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, p. 1068.

12202 Lime Plant Rd.

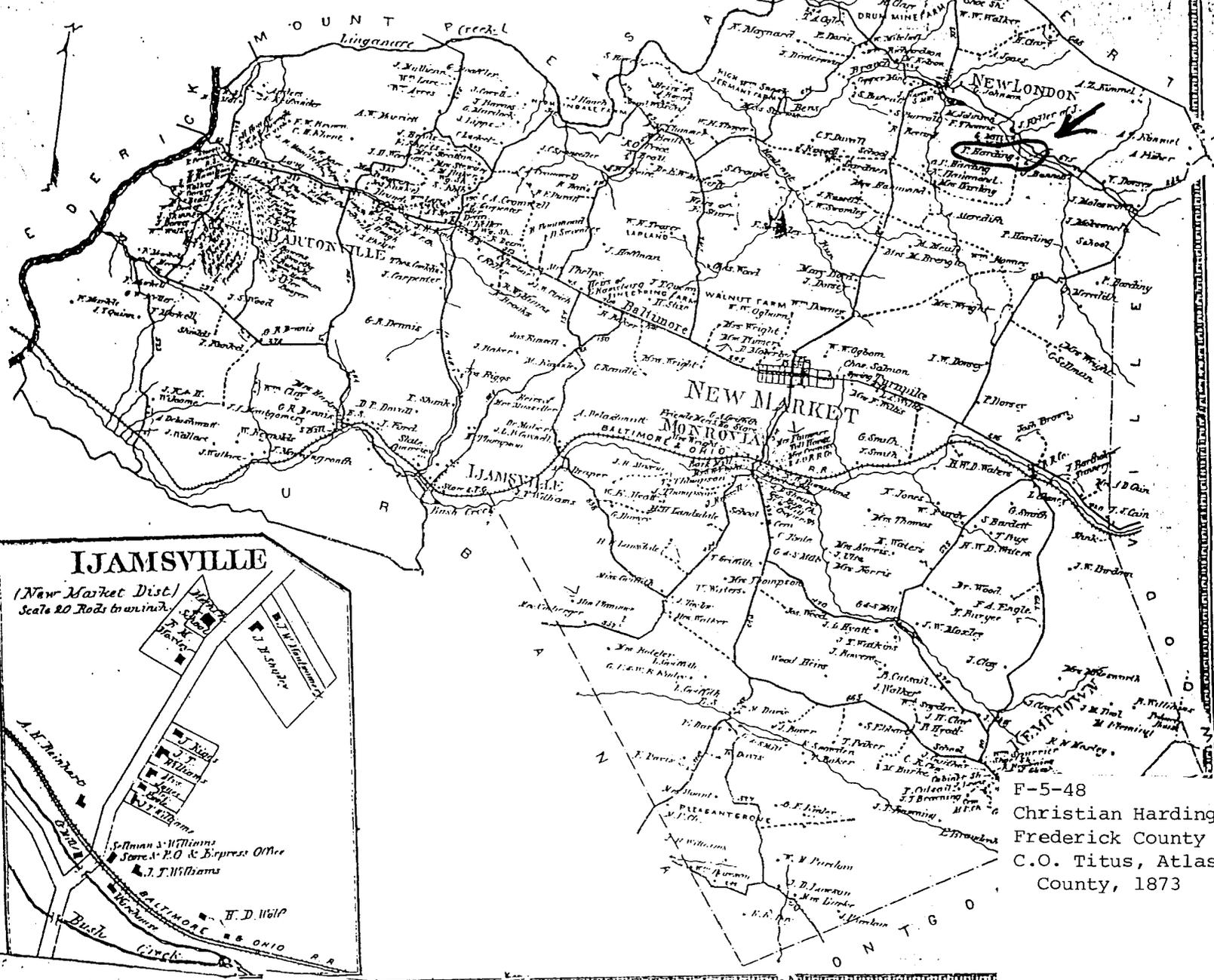
Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1567/926 6 June 89	Roger G. Arnold	Donald C. & Dorothy M. Micholson	167.676 A.	\$775,000
1425/828 19 June 87	Donald C. & Dorothy M. Micholson	James R. & John L. Thompson, pers. reps. of estate of Reeg. Thompson, dec.	167.676 A.	\$375,067.96
657/230 2 Sept 61	Roy G. & Mildred F. Thompson	Hettyle A. Hahn	197.97A, parts of "Establishment" and "Darby's Delight"	
657/227 2 Sept 61	Hettyle A. Hahn	Roy G. & Mildred F. Thompson		
442/268 31 May 44	Roy G. Thompson et ux	Walter E. & Addie L. Bwall	197.97A	
300/120 18 Mar 12	Walter E. Bwall	John E. Buckey et ux		\$7,603.30
271/69 17 Jul 05	John E. & Jessie B. Buckey	D. Princeton Buckey, trustee in Equity 7917	190 A., 13.2 sq. p., parts of "Establishment" Equity Record 5TH 3/259	\$6,446.25
Equity Record 5TH 3/259 1905	Advertisement of sale, excerpt: "This is a valuable and desirable farm of limestone and blue-slate land in a good state of cultivation, well watered by springs convenient to the fields... The improvements consist of a stone dwelling house in splendid condition, large stone horse barn, dairy with never-failing spring of elegant water, wagon sheds, hog pens, corn house... Also a two-story and basement tenant house with water and necessary outbuildings attached."			



F-5-48
Christian Harding Farmstead
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858

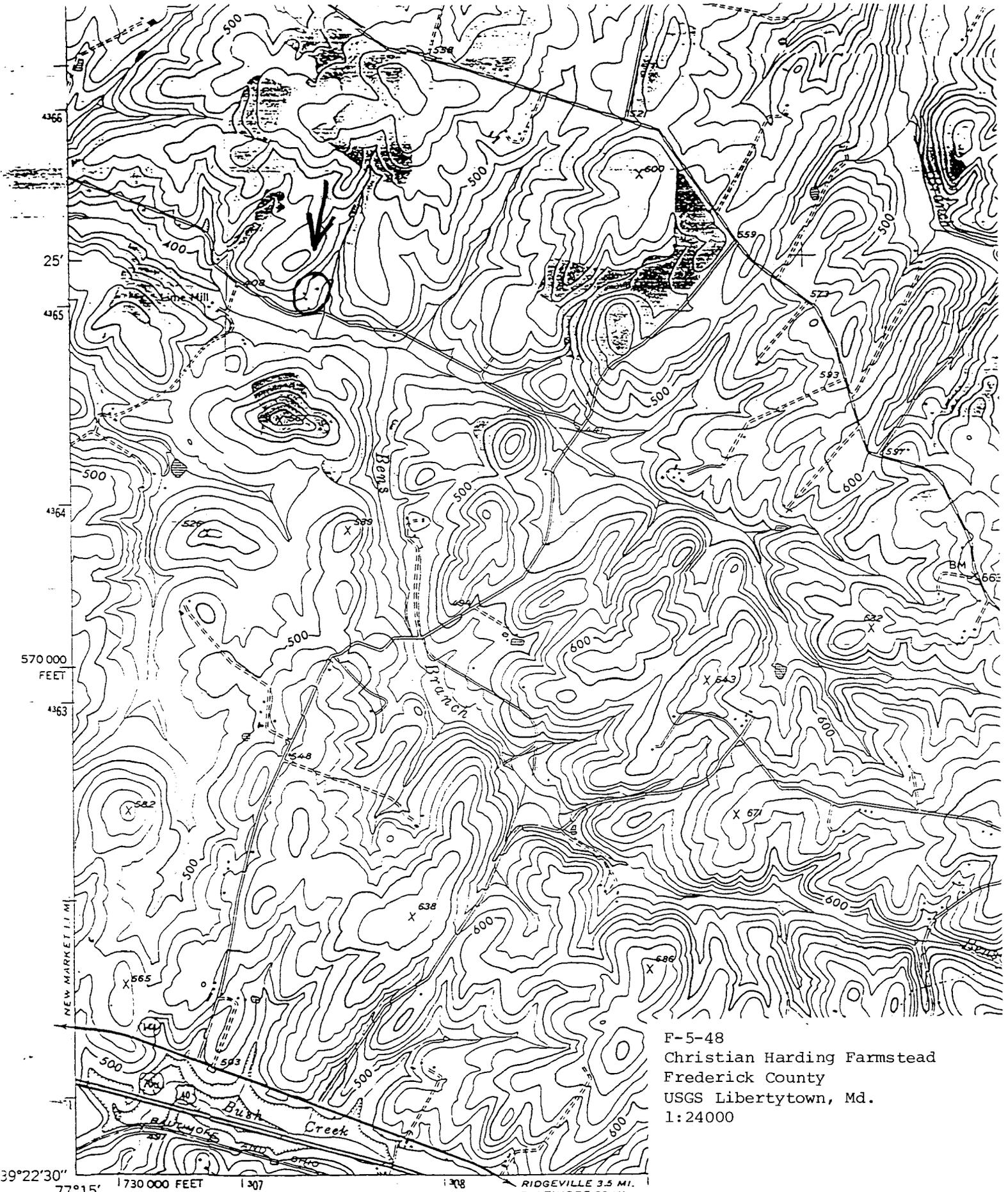
NEW MARKET DIST. No. 9

Scale 7 1/2 inches to the mile



F-5-48

Christian Harding Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873



F-5-48
 Christian Harding Farmstead
 Frederick County
 USGS Libertytown, Md.
 1:24000

Mapped by U. S. Forest Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey

IRBANAY
 42 IV SE

MN ★



F-5-48

Christian Harding Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Southwest corner view, with smokehouse to
right

1/4

21-N-N 12 221 42200023



F-5-48

Christian Harding Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Northeast corner view

2/4

[253006422] N N H-12



F-5-48

Christian Harding Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Springhouse, south elevation

3/4

2270064221 N H M N Z



F-5-48

Christian Harding Farmstead
Frederick County.

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Wagon shed/corn crib and garage, view
from south

4/4

[293006422] N N N 1 2

F-5-48

Christian Harding House
New Market
Private

1816

The Christian Harding House is an ell shaped two story coursed rubble stone residence three bays wide. A one bay wide frame Victorian entrance porch with decorative scrolls is located at the entrance in the second bay.

Located over each bay are large single stone lintels; large stone quoins are located in each corner of the building. The presumed building date of 1816 is etched in a stone located over the window on the first level in the third bay. Extending to the rear of the building is a two story stone addition. Two stone outbuildings with vertical vent slits are located east of the main residence.

The Christian Harding House, a typical coursed fieldstone house of the New Market region, was built in 1816 by Christian Harding, who acquired the property from John Burkhart in 1805. When he died in 1848, he willed the "farm whereof I now reside" to Philip Harding, who owned the house and farm until 1872 when the property was given in consideration of natural love and affection to A. Virginia McCaffrey.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Christian Harding House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

North side of Lime Plant Road

CITY, TOWN

New Market

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

ED 9 Map 70 P 7

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Roy & Mildred Thompson

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route #1, Box #252

CITY, TOWN

Mount Airy

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21771

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #: 657

Folio #: 230

STREET & NUMBER

North Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland 21701

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Christian Harding House is an ell shaped gable roofed two story coursed rubble stone residence which faces south from the north side of Lime Plant Road.

The principle facade is three bays wide; the main entrance, a replaced door is located in the second bay. A one bay wide frame Victorian entrance porch with decorative scrolls protects the main entrance. Located in the remaining bays on the first and second level are replaced double hung 2/2 windows. Located over each bay are large single stone lintels; large stone quoins are located in each corner of the building. The presumed building date of 1816 is etched in a stone located over the window on the first level in the third bay.

Extending to the rear of the building is a two story stone addition which appears to date earlier than the front section of the building. A two story open porch extends along the west side of the addition. A one story frame porch which appears to have been added in the twentieth century is located on the east side of the addition.

The entire residence is built on a coursed random stone foundation. The replaced standing seam flank gable roof is attached to a boxed cornice with dentiled frieze.

Two stone outbuildings with vertical vent slits are located east of the main residence.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1816

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Christian Harding House, a typical coursed field stone house of the New Market region was built in 1816 by Christian Harding who acquired the property from John Burkhart in 1805.¹ When he died in 1848, he willed the "farm whereof I now reside"² to Philip Harding, who owned the house and farm until 1872 when the property was given in consideration of natural love and affection to A. Virginia McCaffrey.³ In 1905, the property was described as the following in The News.

"This is a valuable and desirable farm of limestone and blue slate land in a good state of cultivation well watered by springs convenient to the fields. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling house in splendid condition, large stone bank barn, dairy with never failing spring of elegant water, wagon sheds, hog pens, cow houses and all necessary outbuildings; also a tow(sic) story and basement tenant house."⁴

The stone for the field was quarried in a field by the house. A small graveyard is located on the top of the hill behind the house.

¹Frederick County Land Records Liber WR28
Folio 177

²Frederick County Probate Records Liber GME 3
Folio 346

³Frederick County Land Records Liber CM 9
Folio 392

⁴The News June 9, 1905

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Cherilyn Widell, Sites Analyst

6/26/78

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

663-8300 ext. 266

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

12 East Church St., Winchester Hall

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Frederick,

Maryland 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

LIBERTYTOWN QUADRANGLE



CHRISTIAN HARDING #2
FS-48

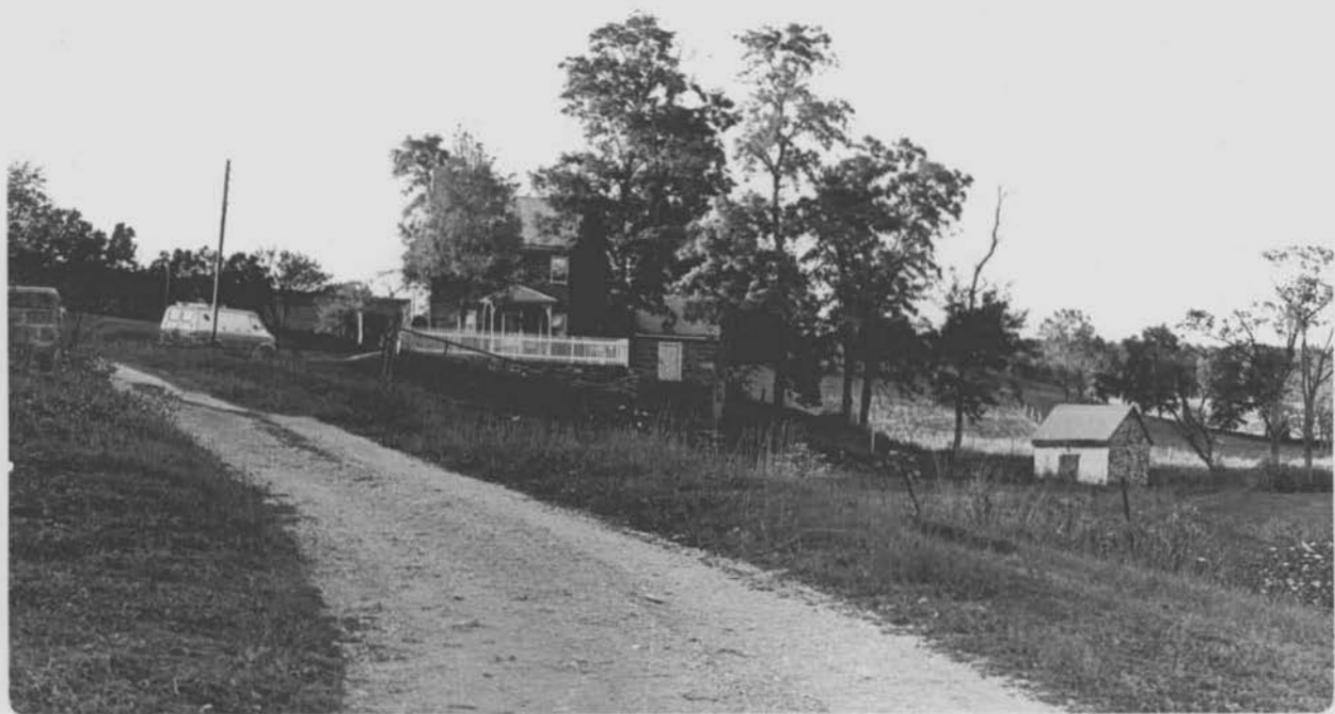
Lime Mill

EM 563

Beas Branch

South Fork

Woodstock Branch



CHRISTIAN HARDIG HOUSE
N/S LIME PLANT RD
SOUTH ELEVATION

CEW w/77
F-5-48