

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-98

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**Name of Property:** Milton Mealey Farmstead

**Location:** 6201 Green Valley Road, New Market, Maryland

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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 were 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-5-98 has an individual MIIHP 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-5-98. The property is not visible from the public right-of-way due to its location on a private farm road. As a result, no photographs are included with this addendum. Frederick County, MD At a Glance 2011 aerial mapping was used to assess standing structures. Frederick County, MD At a Glance also provided aerial imagery from 1988, 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-5-98: a two-story, two-section stone dwelling (first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century); a frame bank barn with stone foundation (1911) and concrete block milk house (1920s-1930s); a frame corn crib (1900); a frame smokehouse (1900); a frame privy (1920s); and, a frame equipment shed (1920s). The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form F-5-124 was compared to the 2011 aerial imagery. A one-story shed-roof addition has been added to the rear, west end of the north elevation, of the stone house since the 1994 survey of F-5-98. Historical aerial imagery indicates the shed-roof addition was added between 2000 and 2005. The smokehouse and privy do not appear to be extant. They do not appear on the 2000 aerial imagery. Although there is a building in the location of the smokehouse on the aerial imagery, the orientation of the roof does not match the photograph included with the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-98. The bank barn with milk house, the corn crib, and the frame equipment shed appear to be extant on the 2011 aerial imagery.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 25 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 Milton Mealey Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, and 1870; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1880 agricultural census.

The 1850 agricultural census listed Milton Mealey as the owner of 50 acres of improved land and 15 acres of unimproved land. Mealey's farm was valued at \$2,000.00 and his farm implements were worth \$150.00. Mealey owned five horses, five milch cows, one "other cattle," and 25 swine. His livestock was valued at \$300.00 and the value of animals slaughtered that year was \$100.00. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. Mealey harvested 200 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, six tons of hay, and three and a half bushels of clover. The value of Mealey's orchard products was \$5.00. Mealey also cultivated tobacco, harvesting a crop of 3,600 pounds (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529). Mealey also appears on Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of one enslaved man, aged 60 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:470).

By 1860, Mealey had expanded his farm to include 87 acres of improved land and 12 acres of unimproved land. Mealey's farm was valued at \$6,000.00 and his farm implements were worth \$150.00. Mealey owned four horses, five milch cows, one "other cattle," and 12 swine. His livestock was valued at \$520.00 and the value of animals slaughtered that year was \$140.00. The farm produced 500 pounds of butter. Mealey harvested 100 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 350 bushels of Indian corn, 30 bushels of oats, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 15 tons of hay, and one bushel of clover. Mealey continued to grow tobacco on the farm, harvesting a crop of 4,000 pounds of the crop (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

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By 1870, Mealey had further expanded his farm to include 100 acres of improved land and 15 acres of woodland. Mealey's farm was valued at \$5,750.00 and his farm implements were worth \$250.00. Mealey owned six horses, five milch cows, one "other cattle," 10 sheep, and 25 swine. His livestock was valued at \$1,150.00 and the value of animals slaughtered that year was \$284.00. The farm produced 100 pounds of butter and 25 pounds of wool. Mealey harvested 150 bushels of winter wheat, 40 bushels of rye, 250 bushels of Indian corn, 25 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 20 tons of hay. Mealey had ceased tobacco production by 1870. The estimated value of production on the Mealey farm for the year ending June 1, 1870 was \$921.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

Milton Mealey died prior to the 1880 census. Mealey's widow Susanah Mealey does not appear in the 1880 agricultural census nor does their son, Charles E. Mealey (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). It is possible a manager or tenant operated the Mealey's farm during this period.

The agricultural output of the Milton Mealey Farmstead is generally consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farmers in Frederick County, Mealey focused his energies primarily on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. He maintained livestock numbers generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41). Unlike other small landowners, Mealey was recorded as growing tobacco on his farm in both 1850 and 1860. Mealey also was a slaveholder in 1850; he was not recorded as such in 1860. Mealey's agricultural output declined from 1860 to 1870. Reed (2011:60) notes that many farms in the region were slow to recover or unable to recover from the effects of the American Civil War. The decline in Mealey's agricultural production may be reflective of the slow pace of that recovery. No data were available for the Milton Mealey Farmstead in the 1880 agricultural census.

Liber/Folio	Date	Grantor/Grantee
CCK 1166/949	2/25/1982	Clifton Y. Coughlin and M. Pauline Coughlin (his wife) to James P. Heppner and Edith S. Heppner (his wife); designated as Parcel A on attached map; Parcel A: 25 acres
ECW 936/444	4/2/1974	Clifton Y. Coughlin (individually and as personal representative of the Last Will and Testament of M. Virginia Coughlin) to Clifton Y. Coughlin and M. Pauline Coughlin; 185 1/4 acres
312/222	3/29/1915	Frank Downey and Frances Downey (his wife) to Richard T. Coughlin and Hannah M. Coughlin (his wife); 185 1/4 acres

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STH 280/429	8/19/1904	Margaret Downey to Frank Downey (her son); "Meredith Mealy Reserve and Brengle lots" containing 185 1/4 acres (also conveyed "Hanna farm" containing 158 acres 3 roods and 29 perches); both parcels willed to Margaret Downey by late husband, William Downey; references plat dated 8/9/1904
AF 4/504	1/10/1882	Susanah Mealey (widow) and Charles E. Mealey and Catharine Mealey (his wife) (heirs of Milton Mealey, deceased) to William Downey; upon default of mortgage dated 5/4/1847 on lands "conveyed to Milton Mealey by John Downey by deed dated May 4 1847"
WBT 5/121	5/24/1847	John Downey to Milton Mealey; sum of \$200.00; being part of land conveyed in HS 12/94
HS 12/94	5/9/1840	Cordelia Downey to John Downey (son); tract on land containing 549 acres

## 9. References Cited

Frederick County Interagency Information Technologies

2013 Frederick County, MD GIS Mapping Resources, Info At a Glance. Available online at <http://webmaps.frederickcountymd.gov/>.

Frederick County Land Records (FCLR)

Various Dates Deeds and Equity Cases on file at the Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick County Wills (FCW)

Various Dates Wills and Administrative Accounts on file at the Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh, and John Philip Dern

1978 *Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland*. Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, California.

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Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

2013 Real Property Data Search. Available online at [http://sdatcert3.resiusa.org/rp\\_rewrite/](http://sdatcert3.resiusa.org/rp_rewrite/).

Reed, Paula S.

2011 *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*. Catocin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Frederick, Maryland.

United States Agricultural Census Records

Various Dates Frederick County. Microfilm records on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (US Census)

Various Dates United States Federal Census. Electronic scans of original documents, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed April 5, 2013.

United States Manufacturing Census Records

Various Dates Frederick County. Microfilm records on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Williams, T. J. C., and Folger McKinsey

2003 *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Volume II. Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

F-5-98

Milton Mealey Farmstead  
New Market vicinity  
Private

Ca. 1800-1825; ca. 1900-1925

The Milton Mealey Farmstead has a two-story, two-section stone dwelling with a five-bay main elevation and a two-bay, recessed side kitchen wing built during the first quarter of the 19th century. The interior features of the house include several original elements, principally the unusual built-in drawers in the deep paneled window sills in the east parlor, the original dining room. In the west end of the house, the original plan had two small parlors with diagonally placed corner fireplaces. One of these has its original Greek Revival mantel with fluted engaged columns. The dining room has a simpler version of a Greek Revival mantel with a side cupboard. Bull's-eye corner blocks are in both sections and inverted "T" lamp brackets are in two of the first floor rooms. Peg hooks for hanging are in the main hall. The kitchen wing has a large open fireplace with an oven enclosure and the original iron crane. An enclosed winding stair is in the northwest corner. Raised panel doors and original box locks are found on most interior doorways. The outbuildings are of the period about 1900-1925 and include a circa 1911 bank barn with concrete block extensions housing a milking parlor and a milk house, built in the 1920's. A frame wagon shed/corn crib, an equipment shed, a smokehouse, and a privy all were built during the same period. The farm was owned by Milton Mealey from 1847 to 1882, but the original builder and occupant is as yet unknown. The farm is part of the large land holdings of the Dorsey and Downey families in the late 18th century and was probably used as a tenant farm during the period before and after the Mealey ownership. The unusual built-in drawers are also found in the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99) and have been reported in another nearby stone house of the same period.

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

Property/District Name: Milton Mealey Farmstead Survey Number: F-5-98

Project: New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission Line Agency: DNR/PSC

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

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

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

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

Based on the available information, the Milton Mealey Farmstead, located at 6201 Green Valley Road in southeastern Frederick County, is eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. The two-story stone farmhouse was constructed c. 1800-1825. Also on the property are a bank barn with milk house, a wagon shed/corn crib, a smokehouse, privy and equipment shed, all dating to the early 20th century. The property is significant under Criterion C for the farmhouse, which exhibits Greek Revival-derived design elements and features a number of unusual elements, including drawers built into window sills and diagonally placed fireplaces.

In addition to being individually eligible, the property is located in an area which retains numerous historic farmsteads within a largely unaltered setting and which may constitute an historic district.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project File, Maryland Inventory

Form F-5-98, Historic Evaluation Report: New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission Line

Prepared by: Christine Davis Consultants (report); Janet Davis (1994 form)

Elizabeth Hannold 1/22/97  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence:  yes  no  not applicable

Peter A. Kuntze 2/6/97  
Reviewer, NR program Date

2007

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-5-98  
Milton Mealey 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:  
Rural Agrarian intensification, A.D. 1680-1815  
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/animal facility/barn  
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

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 Milton Mealey Farmstead

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 6201 Green Valley Road  not for publicationcity, 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" 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"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name James P. Heppner

street &amp; number 6201 Green Valley Road telephone no.:

city, town New Market state and zip code MD 21774

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1166

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 949

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. F-5-98

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<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: 7

The Milton Mealey Farmstead is an agricultural complex centered on a two-story stone dwelling built in two stages, the dates possibly being within a few years or months during the first quarter of the 19th century, with its associated outbuildings of the early 20th century, including a circa 1911 bank barn, a wagon shed/corn crib of about 1900, a frame smokehouse of about 1900, a privy of about the 1920's, and an equipment shed of the same period. The farmstead is located about 2,250 feet east of Green Valley Road (Md. 75) with its driveway entrance near the intersection of Old New London Road and Green Valley Road. The principal elevation of the house faces south and has five bays with a recessed kitchen wing fronted by a modern enclosed porch. The outbuildings are located east of the dwelling. The dates of the structures are based on architectural details, land records, historical maps, and a personal interview with the one of the current owners, Mrs. James P. Heppner.

The dwelling's recessed eastern section is believed by Mrs. Heppner to have been the first section built and local tradition placed its date at about 1790. It has a one-room plan and the south elevation had two bays with a shed porch supported on integral wood beams extending through the south stone wall. This porch has been removed and replaced by a modern enclosed sun porch which also shelters the cell-- entrance to the adjoining second section at the west end of the enclosure. The former exterior wall has been covered with board and batten paneling. The window on the first story has 6/6 sash. The door has 6 raised panels. In the single room, which is the current remodeled kitchen, several original features have been retained. Most prominent is a large open fireplace at the northeast corner with a large beaded lintel, a square oven opening, and the original crane. In the northwest corner is an enclosed winding staircase. The plaster walls have been replaced, but a section of original beaded peg hooks is still in place on the west wall. The ceiling had been covered with pressed metal up to the early 1980's, but was removed to reveal a large summer beam and joists which bear traces of lath and plaster applied probably during the early 19th century and removed prior to the pressed metal installation. The floor has also been replaced. Adjoining the north elevation of the kitchen is a concrete block shed addition used as a summer kitchen in the 1940's to 1970's period. The east gable end has no openings except a 2/2 attic window.

The exterior of the western section has five bays on the south elevation with a modern entry porch at the center doorway. On the north elevation, the two sections of the house are joined on a single plane with no evidence of a joint line or other indication of two periods of construction. The roof of the eastern section is slightly lower than the western section roof. Both are covered with standing seam metal over wood shingles. The western section has a corbeled brick cornice and interior end chimneys. The stone exterior walls have been repointed in the 1980's, duplicating the slightly raised profile of mortar joints on other early 19th century stone houses in Frederick County. On the south elevation, the windows are 6/6 and the shutter hardware still in place at some openings indicates that the shutt

# 8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-98

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. 1800-1825; C. 1900-1925 **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 Milton Mealey Farmstead is highly significant for the architecture of the stone dwelling, which, although altered, retains many features of its construction in the first quarter of the 19th century. It also has some unusual elements such as the built-in drawers in the window sills of the original dining room and diagonally placed fireplaces in the west parlor. The drawers have been noted in a nearby stone house of approximately the same period, the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99) and have been reported in a third house in the vicinity. Further research and documentation may show links between the houses through a common builder or family ownership. The origin of the Mealey House is obscure, being part of the large tracts of land owned by the Dorsey and Downey families in the late 18th century. Parts of the several named tracts were sold in smaller farms and land records indicate that Milton Mealey acquired a 6-acre tract from John Downey in 1847. The architectural evidence of the house clearly dates from at least 27 years earlier, however, and it is not yet known who the original occupant or owner was. The 1858 and 1873 maps show "M. Mealey" as the owner and in 1882 Susannah Mealey (born 1835), Milton's widow, was one of the grantors of the farm back to the Downey family. It remained in their possession until 1915. The associated farm buildings are of the early 20th century, some of which may have been built by tenant farmers and the rest by two generations of the Coughlin family, the owners from 1915 to 1982.



### 7.1 Description (Continued)

typically found on 19th century houses have been removed. The doorway has a 6-panel door with a four-light transom. Frederick County Landmarks Foundation Plaque No. 147 is attached to the door. Just below the ceiling of the entry porch are the end brackets of tie rods which are visible running along the walls in the interior center hall. Other faint whitewash traces around the door frame indicates that a porch or enclosure of another design once sheltered the doorway. The square piers of the present porch show sockets where a railing connecting the piers has been removed. The porch base is brick. On the west gable end at the base of the interior chimney stack near the gable peak is a flat dressed stone with an incised border, obviously a panel meant to be inscribed, but which was never finished. A single bay near the northwest corner on each story has 6/6 windows. The north elevation has an off-set center bay window which lights the interior stair landing. A boarded door in the center is at the rear of the center hall. On this side, the tie rod ends are braced with wood blocks and bolts.

The interior of the western section has a center hall plan with flanking parlors. The main door has raised panels and a box lock. The plaster walls have a beaded chair rail and, on each side of the doorway are beaded peg hook moldings. The staircase has a scrolled closer decoration, probably a mahogany railing, a square balusters. The door trim has a recessed paneled architrave and corner blocks. The floor is covered with wall-to-wall carpet. The east parlor has a fireplace opening with Greek Revival details, including elliptical columns flanking the opening and half-round and flat moldings in the pilasters bracketing the frieze panel. A paneled cupboard flanks the fireplace on the left. Between the two south windows is an inverted "T" bracket for a hanging lamp. Under the deep sills of the windows are built-in drawers, a feature found in at least one other nearby house, the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99) and reported in a third house on Lime Plant Road which has yet to be surveyed. The close proximity of the houses with this feature strongly indicates the work of the same builder or group of builders. The drawers were undoubtedly used for table items since the room's location next to the kitchen identifies it as the dining room.

The western end of the house was originally divided into two smaller rooms by a partition wall which has been removed, leaving the original diagonally placed fireplaces which opened in each room still in place. The mantelpiece in the northern end is original, with a Greek Revival period style with engaged fluted columns and recessed square blocks bracketing the frieze panel. The mantelpiece in the south part of the room has been replaced with plain surfaced elements, possibly a replacement after damage by a flare-up. The inverted "T" lamp bracket is also present between the south windows, but the built-in drawers are not in this room as in the east parlor. The corner blocks and trim in the north end of the room are plainer than those in the south end, indicating the less formal original purpose of this room. Window soffits throughout the first floor of the main section are paneled and the floors are carpeted.

Regarding the dating of the two sections of the house, the stylistic evidence strongly indicates that the western section is a building of the first quarter of the 19th century. The kitchen wing is less clearly defined and

## 7.2 Description (Continued)

nothing about its plan or remaining original features places it clearly earlier than the main section. Its functional nature may appear more primitive than the finer finishes in the living rooms of the house, but this aesthetic difference would be expected in any time period.

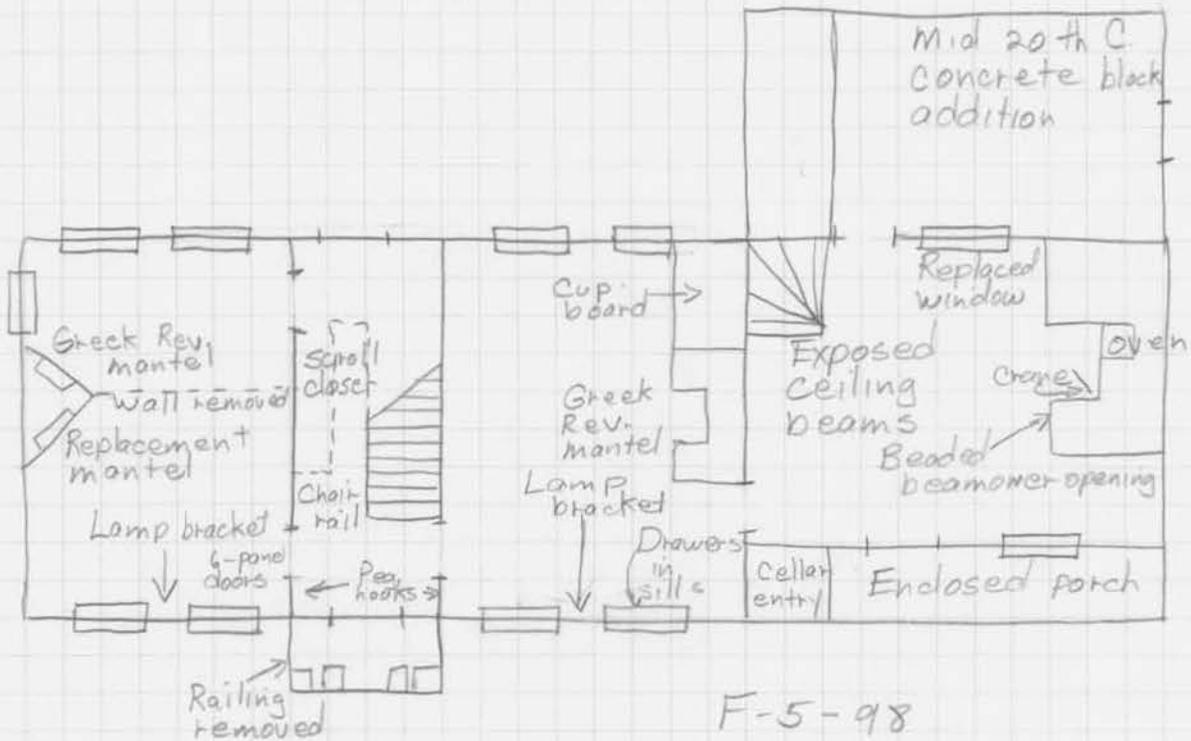
Smokehouse: The circa 1900 frame smokehouse is located northeast of the dwelling's concrete block addition. It has german siding and a tongue-and-groove door on the west gable end. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. A shed addition on the north side is used as a wood shed.

Privy: The two-seat privy just north of the smokehouse is covered with tongue-and-groove vertical boards and has an asphalt shingled shed roof. The privy appears to date from the early 1920's.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame wagon shed with corn cribs was probably built about 1900. It has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof. Stone piers support the cribs, which have vertical vented side laths.

Equipment shed: The frame shed used to shelter farm machines is located east of the wagon shed and may have been built in the 1920's. It has an open side on the south and vertical siding on the north, east and west. The shed roof is corrugated metal.

Bank barn and milk house: The frame bank barn with a stone foundation was built about 1911 according to Mrs. Heppner. The barn has vertical siding and an adjoining concrete block milking parlor projecting from the southwest corner. Just west of this corner is a small concrete block milk house. These additions to the barn probably took place in the late 1920's or early 1930's. Near the ramp on the north elevation is a terra cotta block silo.



F-5-98

Milton Mealey Farmstead  
Frederick County

Janet Davis  
May 18, 1994

Not to Scale

6201 Green Valley Rd.

Lot Size, Description,  
Original Tracts,  
Miscellaneous

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1166/949 25 Feb 82	James P. & Edith S. Heppner	Clifton Y. & M. Pauline Coughlin	25a.	
936/444 2 Apr 74	Clifton Y. Coughlin et ux	Clifton Y. Coughlin, pers. rep of LW & T of	185 1/4 a. M. Virginia Coughlin	
312/222 29 Mar 15	Richard J. & Hannah M. Coughlin	Frank & Frances Downey	185 1/4 a.	
STH 280/429 19 Aug 04	Frank Downey	Margaret J. Downey	1st. tract 185 1/4 a. James Meredith & "Pleasant Valley" mealy farms. Russell lot, Bungle lot	
Mealey farm: WIP 9/92 27 Mar 1889	William Downey	Frank J. & (illegible) Mealey	6 a. conveyed by John Downey to Milton Mealey 24 May 1847	
AF 4/504 10 Jan 1882	William Downey	Susannah Mealey, wife of Milton Mealey, dec & Catherine Mealey, wife of Charles E. Mealey	6 a.	
4 May 1847	Milton Mealey	John Downey		



M. Mealey

N° 9

HOWARD

MONTGOMERY CO

39° 20' N

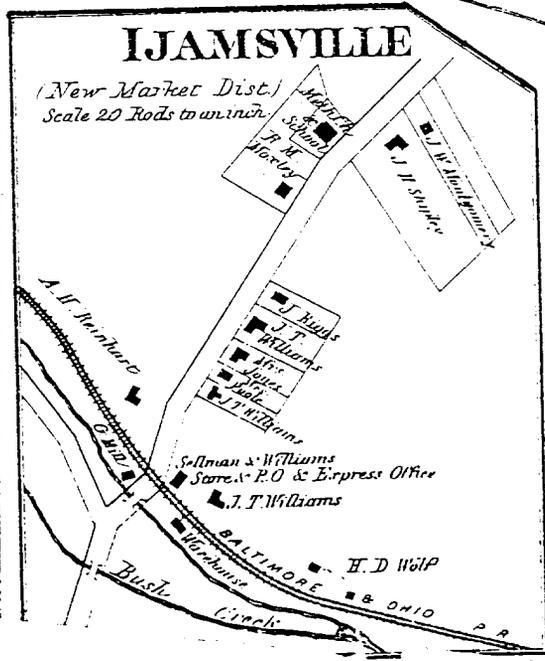
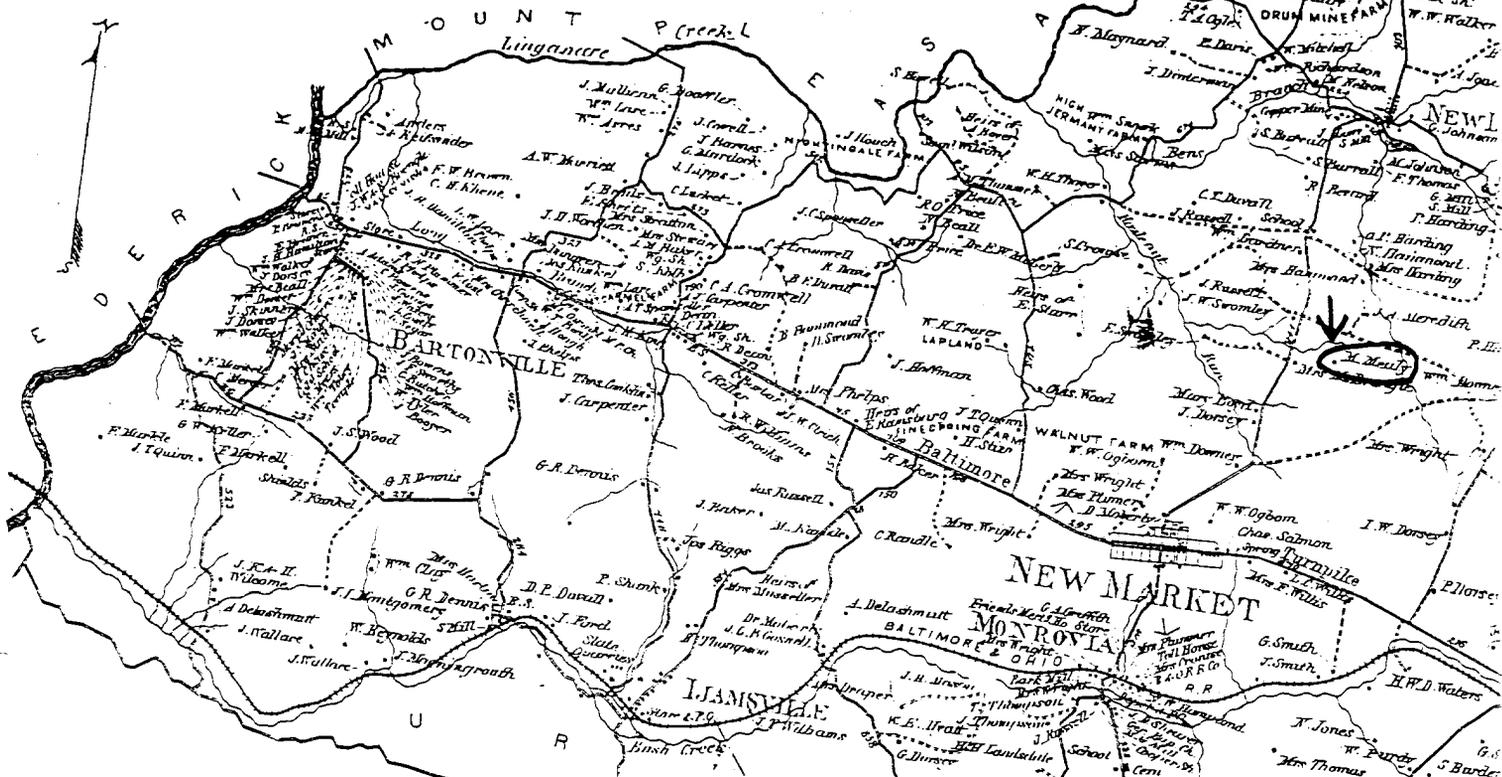
F-5-98  
Milton Mealey Farmstead  
Frederick County  
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederi  
County, 1858

15° W from Washington

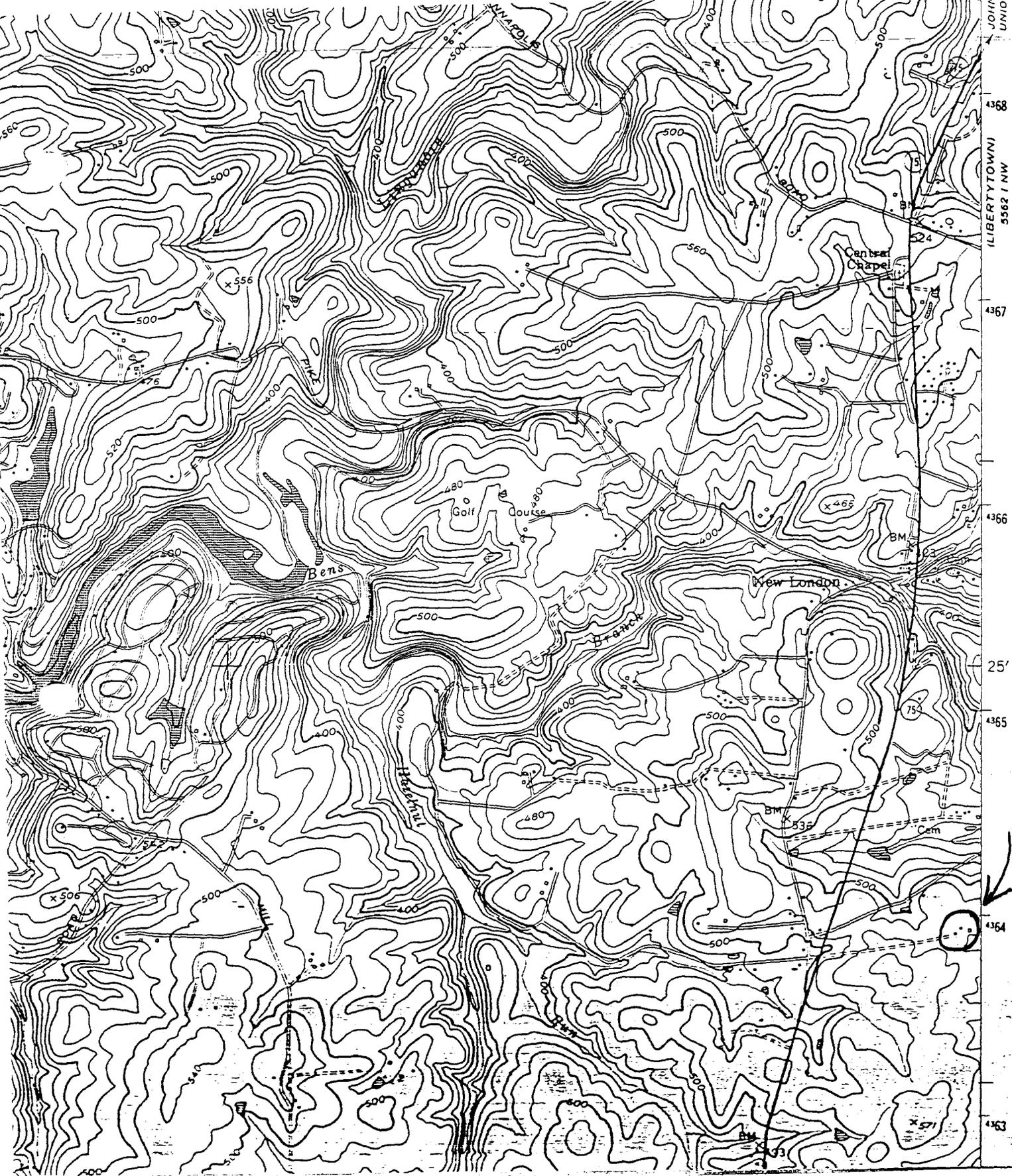


# NEW MARKET DIST No. 9

Scale 7 1/2 inches to the mile



F-5-98  
 Milton Mealey Farmstead  
 Frederick County  
 C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick  
 County, 1873



JOHN  
UNION  
5562 1 NW  
(LIBERTYTOWN)

F-5-98  
Milton Mealey Farmstead  
Frederick County  
USGS Walkersville, Md.  
1:24000



F-5-98

Milton Mealey Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1994

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

South elevation

1/7



F-5-98

Milton Mealey Farmstead  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1994

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

North elevation

2/7



F-5-98

Milton Mealey Farmstead  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.  
East parlor mantel and cupboard

3/7



F-5-98

Milton Mealey Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1994

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

Altered west parlors (wall removed)

4/7



F-5-98

Milton Mealey Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1994

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

Smokehouse and wood shed, view from  
south

5/7



F-5-98

Milton Mealey Farmstead  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1994

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

Wagon shed/corn crib, east elevation

6/7



F-5-98

Milton Mealey Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1994

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

Bank barn and milk house, view from  
west

7/7