

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

Property/District Name: Dudderar Farm Survey Number: F-7-135

Project: Villages of Urbana Agency: F/COE

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name L. Bowlin Date 8-11-98

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)

The Dudderar Farm located off Urbana Pike (MD RT 355) consists of ten buildings. The brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1850 and "represents a simple, but sophisticated, interpretation of the early Classical Revival style in form, mass, proportion and ornamentation." The two story brick building retains a high level of exterior and interior integrity. The agricultural outbuildings associated with the dwelling have not retained a high level of integrity. Office of Preservation Services concurred with the presented arguments and concurred that the house was eligible but the remaining buildings were not.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MD Inventory Form and report:
Architectural Investigations of Proposed Villages of Urbana, PUD, Frederick County, Maryland

Prepared by: Geoffrey E. Melhuish, R.C. Goodwin & Associates

Lauren L. Bowlin
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

2/19/99 (7/21/98)
Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

[Signature]
Reviewer, NR program

2/23/00
Date

[Signature]

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

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

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

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

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic, single dwelling agricultural buildings

Known Design Source: _____

F-7-135
Dudderar Farm
ca. 1850
Urbana Vicinity, Frederick County
Private

CAPSULE SUMMARY

The Dudderar Farm (F-7-135) is located east of the Monocacy River approximately 0.1 mi north of Urbana, Maryland. A tree lined drive way leads to the property from Maryland Route 355. The Dudderar Farmstead is a nineteenth-century agricultural complex that consists of ten structures: a two-story brick farmhouse constructed ca. 1850 (D-1); a hand-hewn log shed constructed ca. 1850 (D-2); a concrete-block shed constructed ca. 1930 (D-3); three small wood-frame barns constructed ca. 1930 (D-4, D-5, D-6); a wood-frame bank barn constructed 1880 (D-7); a terra cotta silo constructed ca. 1930 (D-8); a dairy barn (D-9); and a creamery constructed ca. 1930 (D-10). The principal dwelling is an example of a house type common to the Northern Piedmont region and is characterized by a symmetrical principal block and rear wing. The design and ornamentation of the main dwelling exhibits the influence the Early Classical Revival style and possesses individual significance under National Register Criterion C. The agricultural buildings do not possess significance for listing in the National Register.

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. F-7-135

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Hink's Farm, Nixdorff Farm

and/or common Dudderar Farm

2. Location

street & number Urbana Pike (Rt. 355) not for publication

city, town Urbana 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	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<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 Monocacy Land Co. LLC

street & number 1729 H Street telephone no.:

city, town Washington state and zip code DC, 20006

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 2181

street & number 100 West Patrick Street folio 915

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-7-135

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input 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.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Significance

Survey No. F-7-135

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

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.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .25

Quadrangle name Urbana, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Acreage associated with the house lot.

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 Geoffrey E. Melhuish/Assistant Project Manager

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. date August 1997

street & number 241 E. 4th St., Suite 100 telephone 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick state Maryland

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
(301) 717-1000

General Description

The Dudderar Farm is located east of the Monocacy River approximately 0.1 mi north of Urbana, Maryland. A tree lined drive way leads to the property from Maryland Route 355. Open fields surround the farmstead.

The Dudderar Farmstead is a nineteenth-century agricultural complex that consists of ten structures: a two-story brick farmhouse constructed ca. 1850 (D-1); a hand-hewn log shed constructed ca. 1850 (D-2); a concrete-block shed constructed ca. 1930 (D-3); three small wood-frame barns constructed ca. 1930 (D-4, D-5, D-6); a wood-frame bank barn constructed 1880 (D-7); a terra cotta silo constructed ca. 1930 (D-8); a dairy barn (D-9); and a creamery constructed ca. 1930 (D-10). The principal dwelling is an example of a house type common to the Northern Piedmont region and is characterized by a symmetrical principal block and rear wing. The design and ornamentation of the main dwelling exhibits the influence the Early Classical Revival style. The principle dwelling is in fair condition while the majority of the outbuildings are in poor to deteriorated condition.

Dudderar Farmhouse (D-1) ca. 1850

The Dudderar Farmhouse is a large, two-story, brick dwelling constructed ca. 1850. The house consists of a main block and rear ell that form an I-shaped footprint. The main block of the house is oriented to the south. The principle block is four bays wide and one room deep. The rear ell, constructed ca. 1875, is connected to the north wall of the main block and extends north. The rear ell is one-bay wide and one room deep. The building incorporates a gable roof over the main block with an intersecting gable roof over the rear ell. A common rafter roofing system was employed for the main block. All rafters are numbered and pinned; the roof does not include a ridge pole. All roof planes are sheathed in standing-seam, metal roofing. The front elevation of the principal block is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond; side and rear elevations are constructed in five-course common bond. The rear ell is wood-frame sheathed in wood shakes and German siding. The house stands on a coursed, quarried stone foundation. A full basement extends beneath the house.

The principal entrance includes a four paneled door enframed by a simple beaded surround and multi-light transom. The eave line of the front and rear elevations of the main block is marked by a shallow, molded brick cornice. The six-light-over-six-light, double hung, wooden sash windows are original to the structure and are aligned symmetrically. Brick jack arches accent the window bays of the main block. Brick interior-end chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the gable ends of the main block. Small attic windows are located on the south side of each gable end near the roof peak.

A one-story porch spans the primary elevation of the main block. This porch is not original to the building. The shed roof of the porch is clad in standing-seam metal and is supported by four plain boxed columns. The porch floor is constructed of wide wood boards.

The two-story, one bay rear ell extends from the west wall of the main block. This addition is wood frame construction sheathed in wood shakes. An interior-end chimney rises from the north elevation. A one-story enclosed porch spans the east elevation of the rear ell. The enclosed porch is four bays wide and is sheathed with German siding.

The first and second levels of the west elevation of the rear ell each exhibit one six-light-over-six light, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The four bay enclosed porch on the east elevation exhibits two, six-light fixed sash windows, a wood-frame screen door, and one six-light-over-six-light, double hung, wooden sash window. The windows of this addition are smaller than the windows of the main block and are not surmounted by jack arches.

The main block of the house is organized in a hall and parlor plan. The principal block retains its original interior finishes, including plaster, flooring, woodwork, and hardware. The primary entrance leads directly into the hall; the parlor is located to the east. Each of the rooms contains a simply detailed fireplace mantel that is centrally located on the gable-end wall. A boxed stair is located in the northeast corner of the hall and leads to the second floor. A door to the basement is located beneath the stairs.

The second floor rooms are utilized as bed chambers. The floor plan of the second floor reflects that found on the first floor. Second floor interior finishes include plaster walls, simple moldings, mantels, chair rails, and beaded interior partitions that retain evidence of original paint.

The symmetry and formality of the main block contrast with the less formal spatial arrangements and lack of decorative features of the rear ell. The rear ell addition contains one room on each floor. The kitchen comprises the first floor space. A bathroom and laundry space are located to the east of the kitchen. A secondary doorway leads from the kitchen to the enclosed porch. The second-story of the rear ell was not available for inspection. The rear ell exhibits simple finishes and detailing, such as simple board door moldings and window surrounds.

Hand-Hewn Log Shed (D-2) ca. 1850

A hand-hewn log shed is located approximately fifteen feet northeast of the principal dwelling. The log shed is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay structure. The shed is constructed of rough hewn logs infilled with stone and lime chinking. The front plane of the gable roof is clad with standing seam metal roofing. Circular sawn boards are found in the gable ends. The building rests on a log foundation. The south elevation contains the only opening of the structure: an approximately 4 ft x 4 ft entrance bay.

Concrete-Block Shed (D-3) ca. 1930

A concrete-block shed is located to the east of the main house. The shed is a rectangular, one-story, four-bay structure. The building is oriented to the east. Three walls of the building are constructed of concrete-block while the east elevation is open and is supported by three wooden posts. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The shed is substantially deteriorated. The roof is missing panels and stress fractures are evident along the rear elevation.

Wood Barn (D-4) ca. 1930

A wood-frame barn is located to the east of the main house and north of the concrete-block shed (D-3). The barn is a rectangular, one-story, three bay structure. The building is oriented to the south. The building is sheathed with vertical board siding. The gable-front roof is clad with corrugated metal. The east plane has been extended to create a saltbox appearance.

The primary elevation of the wood barn includes three entrances: a west bay wood door, a central overhead sliding track door, and an open east bay. The open bay is protected by the extended gable roof. An opening in the gable peak is infilled with plywood. This barn currently is in deteriorated condition.

Wood Barn (D-5) ca. 1930

Located east of D-4, D-5 is a rectangular, one-story, three bay wood frame barn. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The building is oriented to the south. Three walls are constructed of vertical boards. The south facade is open and two wooden posts define the bays. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The shed is deteriorated; the roof is missing panels and sections of wall are missing along the north and west elevations.

Wood Barn (D-6) ca. 1930

Located north of D-5, D-6 is a rectangular, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame barn. The building rests on a log and concrete-block foundation. The walls of the barn are sheathed with vertical board. The shed roof is clad with standing-seam metal panels. The north elevation includes a central window opening and the south elevation exhibits an open entrance on the east end. The building currently is in substantially deteriorated condition.

Bank Barn (D-7) ca. 1880

A timber-frame barn is located east of the principal dwelling. This structure currently is in deteriorated condition; the immediate building site is overgrown with vegetation. The northern two thirds of the second level loft has collapsed into the ground floor. The structure is supported by a fieldstone foundation, and rises to a gable roof clad in corrugated metal.

The barn plan reflects the spatial divisions common to the barn type. The ground floor is accessible by way of the east elevation. Two livestock stalls are evident in the standing southern section. The mow floor is accessible from the ground level of the west elevation. This level of the barn adopts a plan incorporating a central nave with flanking aisles.

A circular Silo (D-8) is located northwest of the barn. This structural clay tile silo lacks a roof. The silo is in fair condition.

Dairy Barn (D-9) ca. 1930

The Dairy Barn is located in the southeast portion of the building complex, and is a two-story building occupying a rectangular plan. The front elevation is symmetrical and divided into three bays; the side elevations include eight bays. The barn is constructed of concrete-block supported by a poured concrete slab foundation. The ground floor exterior walls are concrete-block, while upper levels are clad in wood siding. The gambrel roof is clad in standing seam metal panels. Three sheet metal ventilators punctuate the roof ridge.

The primary entrance incorporates double, wooden track doors. The windows of this structure are six-light-over-six-light, double hung, wood sash. The windows and door bays of the barn exhibit wood lintels and sills. The structure is in good condition although numerous windows have been infilled with corrugated plastic.

The Creamery (D-10) ca. 1930

A rectangular one-story creamery (D-10), is located west of the barn. The two structures are connected by a breezeway with a gable roof. The creamery is constructed of concrete-block on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior wall surface is built of concrete-block. The metal standing seam roof includes two sheet metal ventilators and a north interior chimney constructed in concrete-block. Horizontal wooden boards define the gable peaks of the south and north elevations. There are three wood frame doorways at the east elevation and central six-light-over-six-light, double hung, wooden sash windows are located on the north and south elevations. The west elevation is symmetrically divided by three plywood infilled window openings.

Summary

The Dudderar Farm is a former agricultural complex that encompasses ten structures. The complex includes a two-story brick dwelling constructed ca. 1850, a log shed, a concrete-block shed, three small wood-frame barns, a wood-frame bank barn, a terra cotta silo, a dairy barn, and a creamery. Archival investigations revealed that the farm complex was established during the mid to late nineteenth century. The majority of the buildings represent the twentieth century evolution of the farm after the tract passed from the Poffenbarger ownership in 1920.

The farm complex was evaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). The design and physical characteristics of the complex were analyzed for their potential local significance during the Agricultural-Industrial Transition period (1815-1870) and Industrial/Urban Dominance period (1870-1930) in the areas of agriculture and architecture, as defined in the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Maryland Historical Trust 1986).

The brick dwelling is an example of a second period domestic structure that is similar in design and construction to examples found throughout the Northern Piedmont region. The dwelling survives intact and represents a simple, but sophisticated, interpretation of the Early Classical Revival style in form, mass, proportion and ornamentation. The dwelling individually possesses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C.

The agricultural buildings within the farm complex are examples of vernacular architecture, which adopt functional designs enlivened with minimal ornamentation; they do not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). The agricultural buildings within the complex are in poor to deteriorated condition and do not retain their overall integrity. While these buildings are examples of the types of buildings commonly constructed to support agricultural development in Frederick County (Criterion C), the structures collectively do not retain sufficient integrity to qualify for National Register consideration.

Land Tenure History

Archival research was undertaken at the Frederick County Courthouse to establish the land tenure history of the Dudderar Farm from 1823 until the present. Land records for this area of rural Frederick County frequently do not reference buildings or improvements.

Archival research revealed that the Dudderar Farm was acquired by Casper Mantz, Peter Degrange and Henry Nixdorff on 30 August 1823 from William Hillbush. The deed for the land was conveyed to settle Hillbush's debts, which included \$1050.18 owed to Casper Mantz, \$700 owed to Peter Degrange, and \$115 owed to Henry Nixdorff. The deed specified that a one-room dwelling, table, corner cupboard, and farm properties were part of the settlement to Casper Mantz et al. (Frederick County Deeds JS 18:409). The farm was further defined as a 162-acre property located along the north side of Georgetown Road, adjoining the properties of Otho Sprigg and Nicholas Worthington.

Henry Nixdorff, prominent Frederick County citizen, acquired numerous tracts of property in Frederick County. Upon his death on 26 May 1859, Nixdorff owned twenty tracts of land, including the property now known as the Dudderar Farm. One of the deeds listed in the equity

docket of the estate was for 275 acres and two lots located in the Urbana District No.7. The parcels contained a brick dwelling, store house, two log dwellings, a stable, and a barn. Additional research suggests that the brick dwelling referenced in the deed is the main dwelling at the Dudderar Farm. Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County* depicts a structure owned by H. Nixdorff on the site. However, no documentation, such as tax records, that might establish an exact construction date for the brick dwelling, has been located for the Nixdorff family. Henry Nixdorff's son, Lewis M., held title to the farm until 3 November 1863, when Samuel Hinks and his wife Susan acquired the farm. At that time the farm comprised 128 acres, 32 square perches, and three rods, and cost \$4006.00 (Frederick County Deeds BGF 8:80).

Samuel Hinks also achieved prominence and became a leader in the local grain industry. Hinks was active in politics, and had been the successful Know-Nothing Party mayoral candidate in Baltimore in 1854. Hinks also was a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He died in November, 1887.

On 19 May 1883, Samuel and Susan Hinks sold the Urbana property to Luke Tiernan Brien and Augustus Wilson for \$12,500 (Frederick County Deeds AF 7:35). Luke Tiernan Brien, was born on 22 December 1827. His grandfather, Luke Tiernan, was prominent in Maryland politics; he served in the electoral college that elected John Quincy Adams, and was often referred to as the "patriarch of the Whig party in Maryland." Luke Tiernan Brien did not retain his grandfather's strong association with the Federal government. In 1861, he joined the Army of Northern Virginia as chief of staff to J. E. B. Stuart. In 1862, he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel under Colonel Fitzhugh Lee in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, and he soon rose to the rank of colonel. In April 1864, he became chief of staff to General William H. F. Lee, a position he held until the end of the war. After the war, Brien became involved in railroad operations. He served as an assistant manager for the Illinois Central Railroad until 1882, when he retired to Urbana (Williams 1967:824-825). Little is known about the life of Augustus Wilson.

Brien and Wilson owned the property for twenty-six years. In 1909, the farm was sold to Margaret Wilson Lee (Frederick County Deeds 286:492). Ten years later, Philip F. Lee and his wife sold the property to Reese St. Clair Poffenbarger and his wife, Maud E. Poffenbarger (Frederick County Deeds 331:51). The Reverend Reese St. Clair Poffenbarger, pastor of the Lutheran charge in Woodsboro, was highly esteemed in the community by both his congregation and members of other denominations (Williams 1967:1495).

In 1920, the Dudderar Family acquired the property. Charles T. and Rosa M. Dudderar purchased the land and all improvements from Rev. and Mrs. Poffenbarger. The farm remained in the Dudderar family for forty-six years. On 4 December 1943, ownership of the property was transferred to James Falk and his wife, Harriet E. Falk, from Rosa M. Dudderar, and then transferred back to Rosa M. Dudderar, Juanita Dudderar, and Dorothy D. Hull on the same day (Frederick County Land Deeds 441:143). There are no explanations to why this transfer occurred. In 1966, the Dudderar family sold the farm to Kathleen O. Litteral, Jean B. Armstrong, Katie D. Nelson, Alva P. Dodson, B George Ballman, Frances H. Ballman, Martin Caulton, Lillis G. Caulton, Alexander M. Gear, Dorothy Gear, Phillip and Sherry Eve Kasten, Vernon and Marilyn King, J. Brook Shenan, Jr., Jeannie T. Shenan, Charles and Mildred Stevenson, Leonard H. Teitelbaum and Marilyn, and Gabriel A. Vetare and Betty Caesar Vetare. Local informants recount that the farm was operated as a commune. In 1973, the property was purchased by Leisure Technology, Inc. The property changed hands again in 1977 when Ward Development Co. Inc., acquired the property. The property is currently owned by Monocacy Land Co. LLC (Frederick County Deeds 2181:915).

Historic Context - Frederick County Agriculture

The agricultural history of Frederick County is documented through successive phases of crop and commodity specialization. During the eighteenth century, Frederick County was settled by English and Germans. Many of the German settlers were enroute to Virginia, but were lured to settle the Monocacy River Valley by Frederick County's rich Piedmont soils (Tracey and Dern 1987:21). The Germans settled mainly west of the Monocacy River.

The English and German settlers of this region established two distinctly different economic and cultural traditions. English settlers from the Maryland tidewater region transplanted their tobacco culture to the rolling meadows of Frederick County. Their plantations required slave labor and large plots of land located near water routes. Pennsylvania German immigrants also transplanted their lifestyles into Frederick County. These settlers generally farmed smaller plots in the hills, providing enough food for their families; corn and wheat were the primary staple crops during this period (Tracey and Dern 1987:131).

The success of Frederick County agriculture was noted as early as 1755, when British and colonial troops moving through Frederick found a plentiful supply of foods such as meat, milk, and eggs (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:13). While transplanted tidewater settlers continued to grow tobacco, German farmers sent their surplus corn and wheat to European and West Indian markets. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States (Miller 1886:132).

Innovations in farming techniques were emphasized during the early and mid-nineteenth century and new machines were developed to improve agricultural production. Farmers began to utilize new methods of soil maintenance and improvement. Lime became important to these methods and the lime industry in Frederick County was established during the mid-nineteenth century. Farmers throughout the Monocacy Valley burned lime in their home kilns. By 1860, Frederick ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production, and in the number of milk cows (Wesler et al. 1981:143).

Transportation also improved dramatically during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1828, the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company began construction of a canal along the Potomac River from Georgetown to Cumberland. This waterway passed along the southwestern border of Frederick County (Miller 1886:136). That same year, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company also began laying track between Baltimore and Frederick. The railroad was completed in 1830. A depot opened in Frederick one year later (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:38). The C&O and B&O provided Frederick County's farms access to the urban markets of Washington, D.C., and Baltimore.

The demand for better roads, common before the C&O and B&O improvements, intensified as farmers required accessible routes to transport their products to transshipment points. Improved road surfaces encouraged a shift from draft oxen to horses; this shift allowed farmers to concentrate on breeding cattle for better beef and milk production (Lee 1982:42).

The American Civil War temporarily interrupted Frederick County's prosperity. Military operations overshadowed the everyday life of Frederick County residents. The area suffered substantial damage due to looting by both armies. Food, draft animals, and money were forfeited to both Union and Confederate troops. Farmers and manufacturers suffered losses due to the

shortage of labor. However, with the return of the labor force at the war's end, Frederick County quickly regained its economic prosperity.

During the years following the Civil War, the Federal government reimbursed farmers for their crop and livestock losses, and banks provided loans to aid recovery. Frederick County farmers, benefiting from high-quality farmland and good transportation routes, quickly regained their previous prominence (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:62). Agricultural output continued to increase; by 1870, more than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced county-wide (Scharf 1881:370). Interest in agricultural improvement also resumed, and the first County Fair was held in Frederick in 1878 (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:64).

The land outside the city limits of Frederick remained essentially free of industrial development as farming continued to dominate the community. *Lake's Atlas of Frederick County* indicates that in 1873 most of the fertile land east of the Monocacy was open farmland. Wheat and corn continued to be significant crops. By the early twentieth century, more corn was grown than wheat, and tobacco production dropped (Wesler et al. 1981:144). At the same time, dairying increased. The expanding populations in the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington D.C. continued to expand Frederick County's market for agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12).

Farming continued to be lucrative until the end of World War I, when foreign markets closed. A surplus of agricultural products resulted and many farmers were forced out of business (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). Rising costs induced by increased mechanization and by new government health regulations, such requirements for pasteurization, also caused additional hardship for some farmers. However, Frederick County maintained its level of agricultural output. Between 1920 and 1930, Frederick County was the sole Maryland county to escape a drop in agricultural production (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

The county experienced the effects of stagnation at the beginning of the twentieth century. Increased mechanization replaced manual labor and reduced the number of jobs (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:63). In addition, the number of industries operating in the county dropped as conglomerates became more common (Wesler et al. 1981:144). As a result, many people moved to nearby cities in search of work. This problem increased after World War I, as those forced out of farming also sought work.

Due to the absence of a significant industrial base in Frederick County, the depression years were followed by a longer than normal recovery period (Whitmore and Cannon:100). Consequently, the county's population increased slowly during the 1930s (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Frederick County entered a new era after World War II. The expansion of the U.S. Army installation Fort Detrick provided new jobs, and many persons involved with this facility remained in Frederick, stimulating the county's economy (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:101). The construction of one of the first segments of President Dwight Eisenhower's highway program also influenced the county; during the early 1950s, the Baltimore to Frederick Road (Interstate 70) was completed, reducing transportation time between the two cities by thirty minutes (Jones 1974:11).

The proximity of Frederick to Washington, D.C., and to Baltimore has increased its appeal as a bedroom community, and major roadways have been constructed to accommodate growing commuter traffic. However, much of the county has retained an agricultural character. The urban center of Frederick, with a population approaching 40,000, remains surrounded by rolling farmland

and pastureland and the county continues to be one of the state's top producers of dairy products, corn, and wheat, it also maintains the rural atmosphere that makes the county a desirable place to live.

Historic Context - Architecture

The vernacular tradition of the Piedmont region reflects the architectural influence from two primary areas -- the Mid-Atlantic and Tidewater, each of which had distinct architectural folk traditions. The Pennsylvania Germans introduced log and stone construction, as well as massed plan around a central chimney and banked construction. English folk housing traditions introduced to the county by tidewater settlers also influenced the architectural development of the region. The tidewater influences of the English are seen in timber framed houses with linear plans, end chimneys, and symmetrical facades. Hall-and-Parlor and I-House forms reflect this influence.

Frederick County's early land use patterns focused on the development of small family farmsteads, as opposed to plantations. This pattern was influenced by the topography of the area, and the absence of an extensive transportation network. Farmhouses and buildings demonstrated this development through their architectural forms. Simple, utilitarian log and stone buildings with an emphasis on function rather than ornamentation typify the Frederick County farmstead.

Late nineteenth century examples of the Frederick County farmhouse expanded the basic Georgian forms to include a five bay facade, greater emphasis on symmetry, and fashionable stylistic detailing. Advances in construction technology and building materials contributed to these changes. Milled lumber was less expensive and more widely available; balloon framing made possible greater flexibility in scale and massing. Architectural designs available through pattern books and mail order catalogues of prefabricated architectural components resulted in greater uniformity in design as well as design references to "high style" forms. The result of these influences was a middle class farmhouse design easily acquired by the average moderately successful Frederick County farmer.

Agricultural outbuildings within farm complexes in Frederick County commonly represent the early nineteenth century development of the farm and transition from wheat to dairy production in the early twentieth century. Built resources commonly representing the earlier phase of Frederick agriculture are bank barns and corncribs. The bank barn reflects the Germanic construction tradition. Its foundation of local stone is bermed into a small rise, allowing farmers to access the mow from the "front" elevation. The elevation of the mow above the "rear" elevation allows the farmer to distribute feed from the mow without having animals intrude into the feed storage area. This arrangement also allows the foundation of the barn to serve as a stable. Also typical of area bank barns is an earthen access ramp and heavy timber framing.

The twentieth century agricultural buildings reflect increased agricultural specialization as well as the importance of machinery, sanitation, and government regulation in food production and processing. Character defining structures of twentieth century agricultural complexes include the dairy barn and creamery.

Sanitation was the primary consideration in the construction of the dairy barn and creamery. Impermeable, permanent materials were used for construction because they were thought to be less conducive to bacterial growth, and because they were easier to clean.

Emphasis was placed upon minimizing the number of shelves and sharp corners, where dirt and dust could collect. Instead, rounded plane intersection were recommended to facilitate cleaning.

The barn plan also emphasized sanitation. A central aisle extended the length of these buildings. To either side of the aisle were stalls. The feed trough and an access passage were located between the row of stalls and exterior walls. The building floor sloped gently towards the center aisle, allowing the farmer to clean cattle effluent from the stalls with high pressure hoses. Within the central aisle, effluent could then be shoveled into carts, and non-shoveled residue hosed out of the building (Harvey and Hill 1936:96-105, 134-138).

Cow stalls were formed from metal tubing. While housing two cows per stall was not unusual historically, the "modern" farmer was encouraged to separate cattle to prevent the spread of disease and accidents due to jostling. Rounded tubing was recommended for sanitary reasons. The feed trough was constructed of concrete, and incorporated rounded lips to prevent loose food from collecting in crevices and rotting. Partitions within the trough prevented sick cattle from inadvertently contaminating others. The barn interior was designed for maximum control of the environment and the cattle within it (Harvey and Hill 1936:103-107).

Two functions were housed within the dairy barn, milk storage and equipment washing. In the milk room, milk was weighed and poured into a cooling tub. The milk remained in the cooling tub until it was delivered to the local dairy for processing. The concrete floor of the milk room funneled gently to a drain. It was recommended that the milk room floor and walls be hosed twice daily to prevent spilled milk from accumulating and attracting flies (Harvey and Hill 1936:150-157).

Within the washing room, the various utensils of the milking process were cleaned. Galvanized iron washtubs were recommended, one with hot water for cleansing, and one with cold water for rinsing. Also recommended was a copper steam delivery system to ensure utensil sterilization. After washing, the utensils were to be placed on steel drying racks. Again emphasis placed upon the creamery design and construction materials was sterility. All elements of the building were designed to facilitate cleanliness within the milk production system (Harvey and Hill 1936: 152, 156-157). Though modernization over time and deterioration have altered the Dudderar dairy barn and creamery, it is apparent that these structures were constructed to adhere to the standards of sterility promoted during the 1920s and 1930s.

The Dudderar farm includes both residential and agricultural building types. The dwelling exhibits the I-house exterior form and mass produced architectural components, such as doors and windows. By the early twentieth century, manufacturing and distribution systems made standardized building components widely accessible and introduced a greater selection of building materials and architectural ornamentation.

Conclusion

The Dudderar Farm is an example of a typical early twentieth century Frederick County Farm Complex. Examination of the historic contexts applicable to Frederick County farms of this period reveals that the building stock of the Dudderar farm reflects general county-wide agricultural trends in Frederick during this period.

The Dudderar house survives intact and represents a simple, but sophisticated, interpretation of the Early Classical Revival style in form, mass, proportion and ornamentation. The dwelling individually possesses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C.

The agricultural buildings within the complex are in poor to deteriorated condition and do not retain their overall integrity. While these buildings exemplify the types of buildings commonly constructed to support agricultural development in Frederick County (Criterion C), the structures collectively do not retain sufficient integrity to qualify for National Register consideration. The outbuildings also do not individually represent the work of a master, nor do they possess high artistic value.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Development Periods:

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Modern Period, 1930-present.

Historic Period Themes:

Agriculture

Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Agricultural/single dwelling/residence

Known Design Source: None

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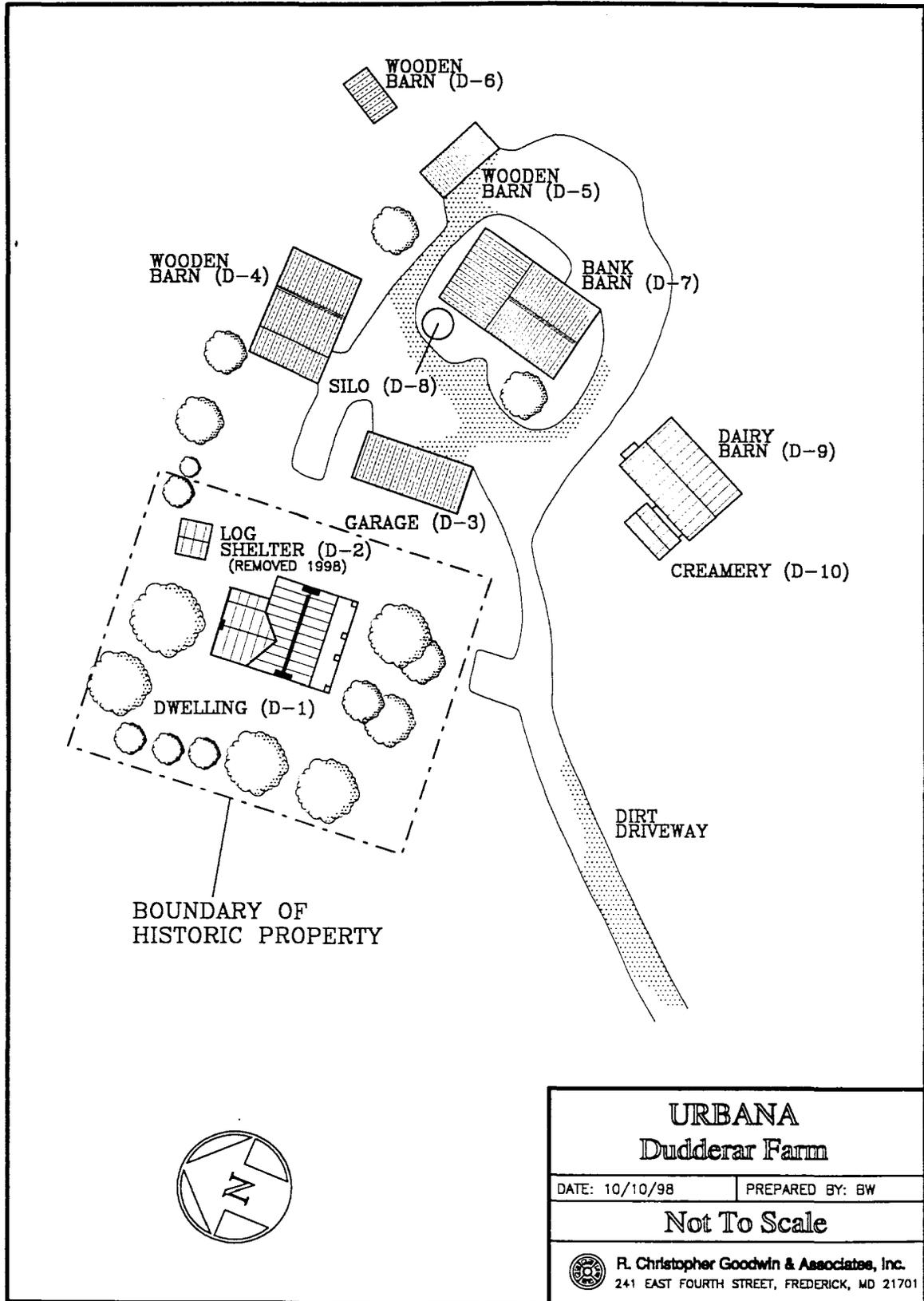
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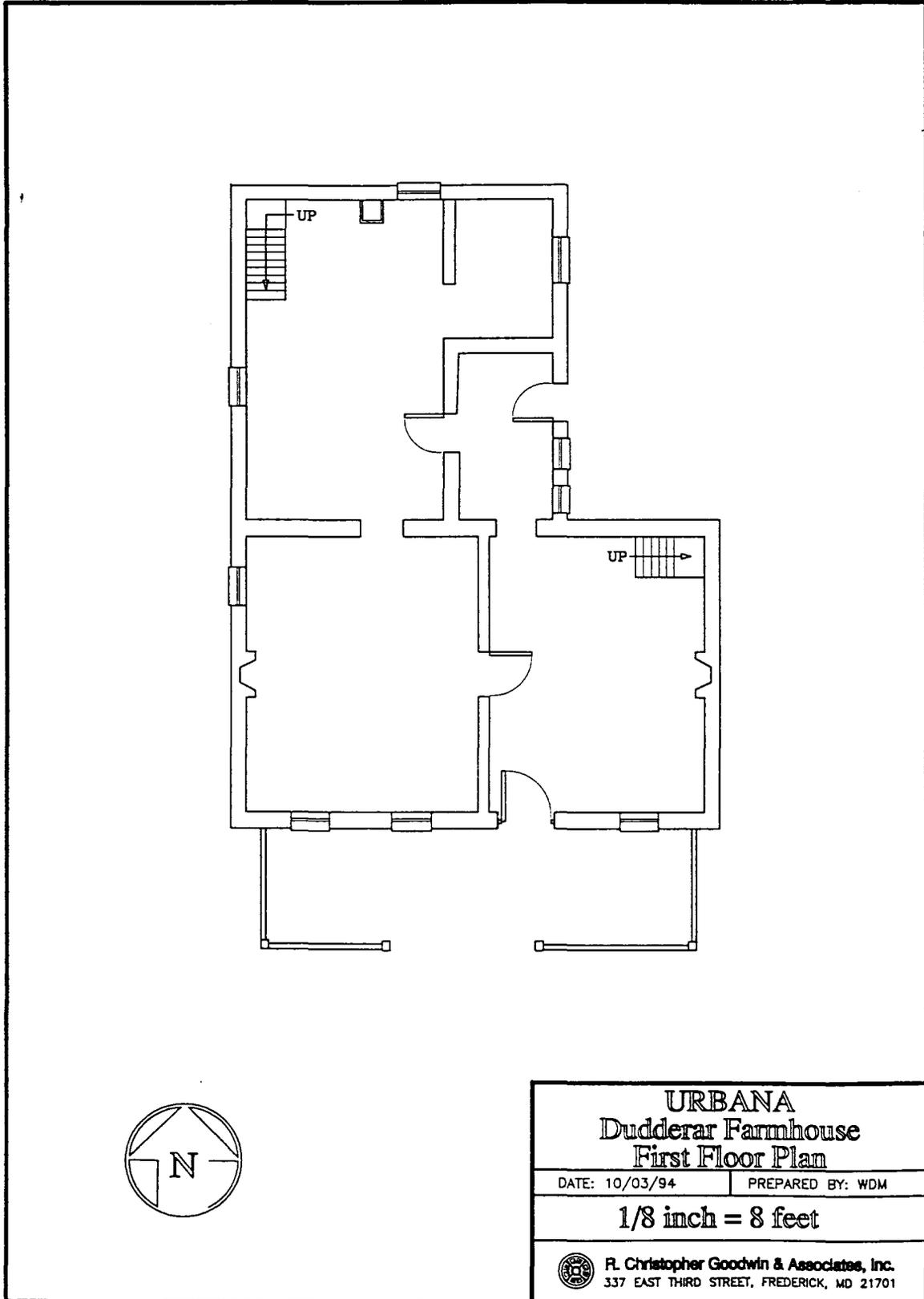
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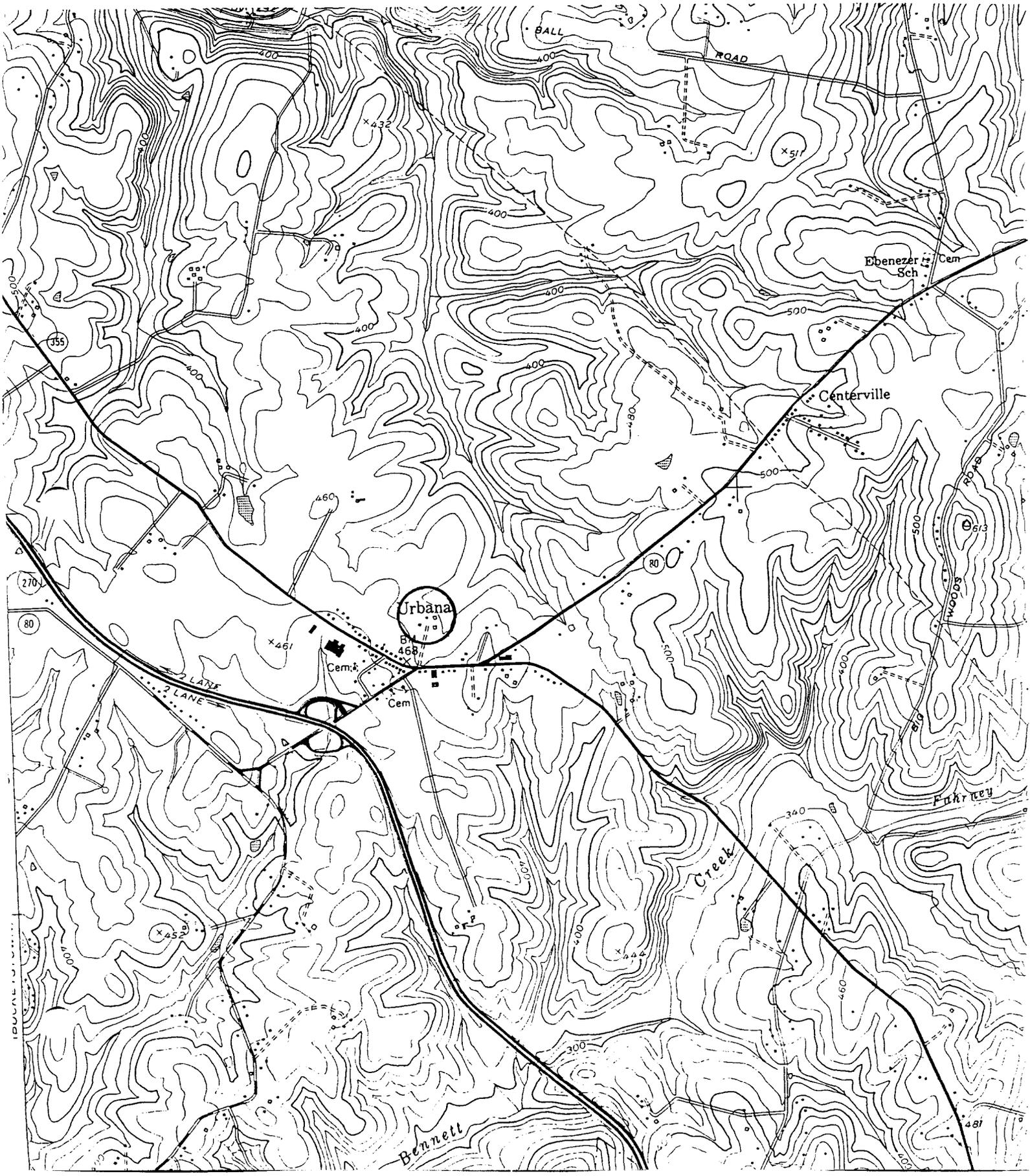
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URBANA Dudderar Farmhouse First Floor Plan	
DATE: 10/03/94	PREPARED BY: WDM
1/8 inch = 8 feet	
 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 337 EAST THIRD STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701	

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Dudderar Farm
Frederick County
USGS Urbana Quadrangle Map



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Frederick County, Maryland
Geoffrey E. Melhuish
June 1997
Maryland SHPO

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DUDDERAR FARM F-7-135

FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND

GEORGE E. MELLICHAMPE

JUNE 1997

MARYLAND SLIP

VIEW NORTHWEST, PRINCIPAL AND SIDE ELEVATIONS
OF DUDDERAR FARM SLIP

PHOTO 1 OF 11



DUDDERAR FARM F-7-135
FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND

GEOFFREY E. MELLICHAM

JUNE 1997

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEWS SOUTHEAST, REAR AND SIDE ELEVATIONS OF
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DODDAR FARM F-7-135
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GEOFFREY E. MELLUISH

JUNE 1997

MARYLAND SHPD

VIEW NORTHEAST, HAND HEWN LOG SHED (D-2)

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DUDDEMAN FARM P-7-125
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
GEOFFREY H. MULLIS

JUNE 1997

MARYLAND SHPD

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FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND

GEORGE E. MILLER

JUNE 1997

MARYLAND SHPO

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JUNE 1991

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VIEW NORTHEAST, WOOD-FRAME BARN (D-5)

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MARYLAND SUPO

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VIEW SOUTH CONCRETE-BLOCK DAIRY BARN (5-9)

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Dudman Fr. (house)

Frederick Co., MD

G. Mellish

June 1991

MD SHPO

Hall fireplace

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Fred Co., MD

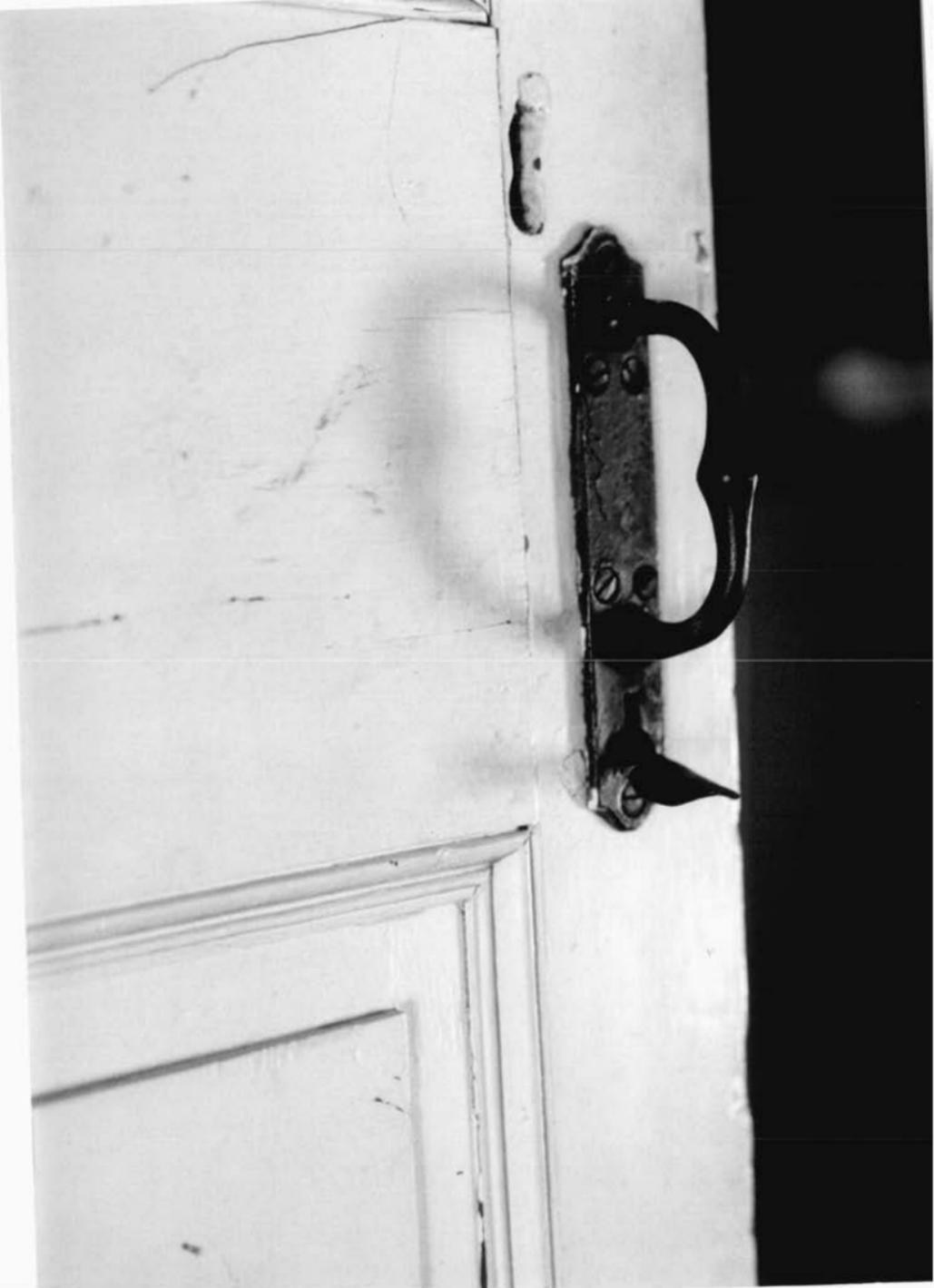
G. Whittier

June 1967

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