

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: 8435 Woodville Road Inventory Number: F-8-161
F-6-161
 Address: 8435 Woodville Road Historic district: yes no
 City: Mount Airy Zip Code: 21771 County: Frederick
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Libertytown
 Property Owner: Jonathan and Crystal B. Kimball Tax Account ID Number: 391051
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 166 Tax Map Number: 61
 Project: I 270/US 15: S of Shady Grove Road Agency: FHWA/SHA
 Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries, Inc.
 Preparer's Name: Patti Kuhn Date Prepared: 10/12/2006

Documentation is presented in: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

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

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

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

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

The farm at 8435 Woodville Road is located on the west side of the road on top of a rise. The property is located south of the North Fork of Linganore Creek. A gravel road leads up to the property from Woodville Road. The site contains two buildings dating from the late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century: the main house and the slave quarters. A cluster of agricultural buildings, including five tall silos, are located south of the main house and the slave quarters. The majority of these buildings date from the latter decades of the twentieth century excepting an early twentieth-century barn and milk house. The buildings are arranged in a circular configuration and the silos are located in the middle of the buildings.

The historic boundary consists of Parcel 166 on Tax Map 61, Frederick County, Maryland.

Main House

The main house, constructed circa 1790, is two and a half stories high and three bays wide with a side hall configuration. It is constructed of uncoursed stone and has a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with closed gables. The roof has been covered in asphalt shingles. The house has a central interior stretcher-bond brick chimney. The house is symmetrically fenestrated by 6/6

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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MHT Comments: PROPERTY ILLUSTRATES EARLY SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE; BUILDINGS RETAIN INTEGRITY AND REPRESENT SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC BUILDING TYPES

Tom Jarman
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

4/12/07
Date

P. Kuhn
Reviewer, National Register Program

4/12/07
Date

double-hung wood-sash windows with wood surrounds. The entrance bay is clad in stucco on the first story and is sheltered by a one-story porch. The porch features four heavy wood posts and a half-hipped roof covered in standing-seam metal. The entrance has a single-leaf door with a four-light transom. A large two-story wood-frame addition is attached to the rear (west) elevation of the house. It has a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. Its front-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and it is fenestrated by 1/1 metal-sash replacement windows. A one-story shed addition is located on the west elevation of the large addition.

Slave Quarters

The slave quarters building is one-and-a-half-stories high and four bays wide with a double-pen configuration. Set on a stone foundation, the building is constructed of uncoursed stone and has a side-gabled roof of standing seam metal. The building is flanked by two interior-end stretcher-bond brick chimneys. The east elevation is fenestrated by two single-leaf batten wood doors. The northernmost bay has a pegged 6/6 double-hung wood-sash window. A small six-light off-set wood window is located in the gable of the north elevation.

1920s Barn and Milk House

Built circa 1925, this two-story barn is constructed of rock-faced concrete block and has a gambrel roof with flared eaves. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal and the gables are clad in weatherboard siding. The building is fenestrated by twelve-light wood windows. The main (west) elevation has a wood sliding door on the first story and two hay-loft openings on the second story.

Adjacent to the barn is a one-story milk house. Constructed of rock-faced concrete block, the milk house appears to have been built simultaneously with the barn. Facing north, it has a side-gabled roof of standing-seam metal with overhanging eaves and an interior-end brick chimney. The north elevation is fenestrated by two window openings and a single-leaf wood door.

Misc. Secondary Resources – late twentieth century

The farm contains eight late twentieth-century agricultural-related buildings. These buildings are primarily constructed of concrete block with metal roofs. These buildings are not historic.

Historical Background

During the eighteen century, German immigrants from Pennsylvania, on their way south to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, began settling in Frederick County. These settlers followed the mountain chains through the Monocacy and Middletown Valleys and established farms in the fertile lands that were comparable to their European homelands. The German farmers primarily raised grain, such as corn and wheat, livestock, and vegetables. Following traditional building methods, the German settlers typically constructed dwellings of wood or stone, both of which were common in Western Maryland. These dwellings were often one-and-a-half or two stories high with two, three, or four rooms arranged around a central chimney. At the same time, English settlers were also moving into the area, bringing their own building and farming traditions. Influenced by the Federal style, English settlers typically constructed dwellings of brick, however, in many cases, employed German craftsmen to build with stone. The result was English-influenced dwellings of symmetrical fenestration and trimwork based on period styles, yet of stone construction. Consequently, dwellings in Frederick County from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century often display both German and English influences. While the English established the plantation system, German settlers did not typically use slave labor. However, by the early nineteenth century, differences between the English and German settlers became more indistinguishable

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

with many German farmers owning slaves.¹

According to tax assessment records, the stone house at 8435 Woodville Road was constructed circa 1790. Its stone construction, central chimney, and symmetrical configuration are typical of dwellings constructed in Frederick County at this time, illustrating both German and English influences. By 1805, Peter Shrinera constructed a grist mill known as the Shrinerea Mill on the North Fork of Linganore Creek, across from what is now the intersection of Woodville and Emerson Barrier Roads. By the mid nineteenth century, a number of dwellings were located in the mill vicinity along with the dwelling at what is now 8435 Woodville Road.

Although little is known about the property during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the farm was illustrated on the 1873 Atlas of Frederick County, which lists Charles A. Lawrence as the owner. The 1860 United States Census lists Charles A. Lawrence as a farmer (age 42) with his wife, and three young children. Lawrence was born in Maryland and his property was valued at \$15,000. Also listed as part of the household were an African-American and a mulatto laborer. The 1870 Census records show that an African-American female house servant and two mulatto male farm workers also lived on the farm. Lawrence appears in the 1880 census directly after B.T. Nicodemus, the owner of the adjacent Shrinerea Mill at that time. Census records show that Lawrence's children still lived with him, but it appears his wife had died. Lawrence also had a white fourteen-year-old domestic servant and three male mulatto farm hands in 1880. By 1900, the farm was headed by Charles A. Lawrence's son, Charles, who lived on the farm with his brothers, sisters, and cousin. Between 1910 and 1930, census records list the farm being owned by Charles Lawrence and subsequently his brothers Eugene and Ernest. Their occupation was listed as livestock dealers, illustrating a shift from grain and general farming. It was during this time that the dairy barn and milk house were constructed on the Lawrence property. This change in farming corresponds with a general agricultural shift in Frederick County during the early twentieth century, which was a direct result of increased industrialization. Technological advances in particular promoted the dairy and canning industries. By the start of the Great Depression, the transformation of farmland into dairies and orchards had decreased traditional agricultural industries such as milling.² Currently the farm operates as a dairy and soybean farm. The large number of agricultural buildings from the late twentieth century reflect its growth as a commercial farm.

The single dwelling at 8374 Woodville Road is not associated with the events and trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, thus disqualifying it for eligibility under Criterion A. It is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the farm at 8435 is not eligible under Criterion B. Due to the large addition on the rear of the house and the majority of the secondary resources dating from the latter decades of the twentieth century, the integrity of setting, feeling, workmanship, and materials have been comprised. In addition, better examples exist throughout Frederick County. Therefore, the farm at 8435 Woodville Road is not eligible under Criterion C. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D. Therefore, it has been determined that the single dwelling at 8435 Woodville Road is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C.

Works Cited

1. Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning, Historic Preservation Plan Frederick County, Maryland, February 1997, 13-14.
2. Maureen Kavanaugh, City of Frederick Department of Planning, "Thematic Context History, Agriculture," <http://www.cityoffrederick.com/departments/Planning/historicdistrict/thematic%20history/agriculture.pdf#search='maureen%20kavanaugh%20frederick%20county'>.

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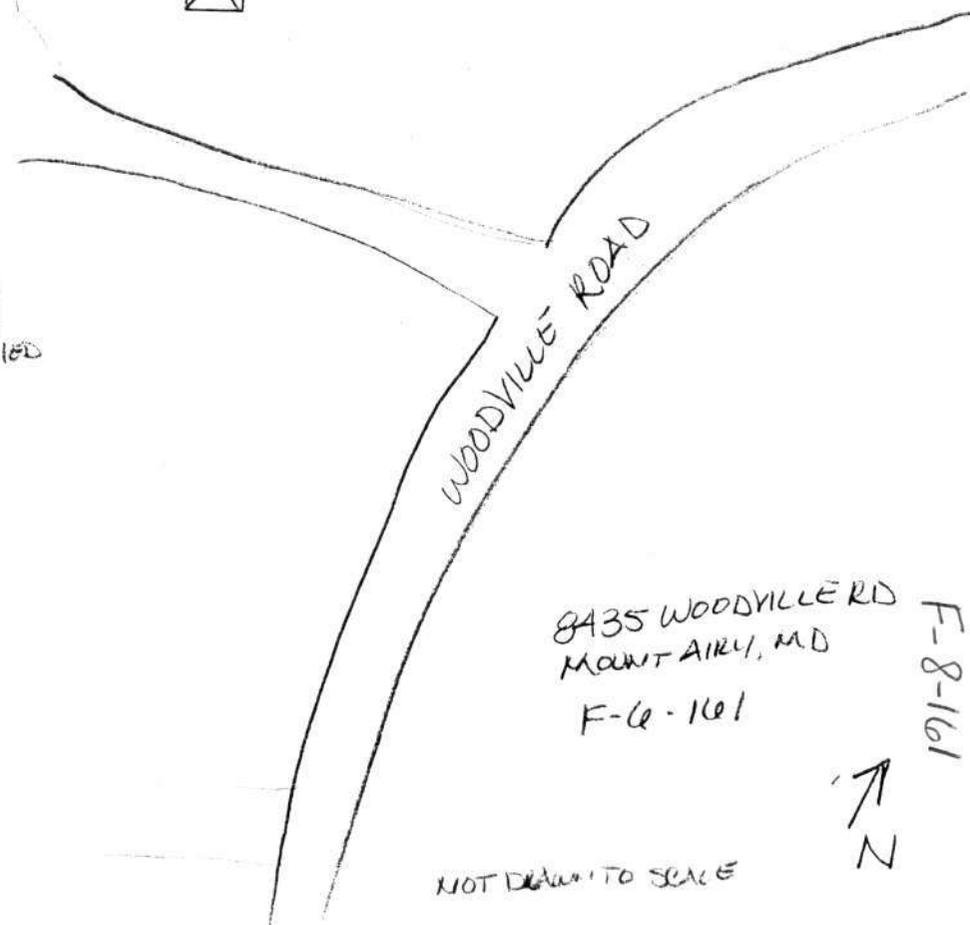
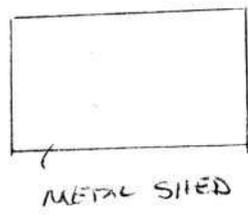
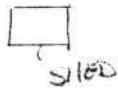
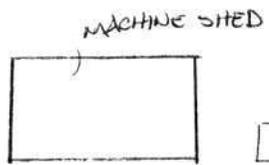
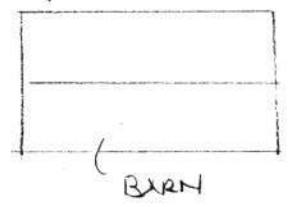
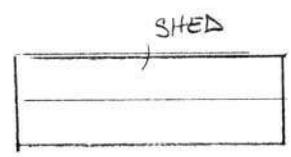
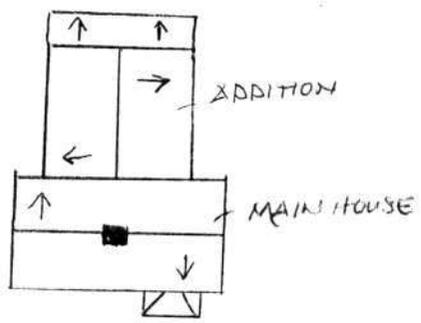
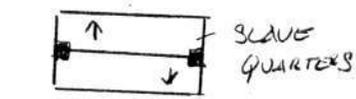
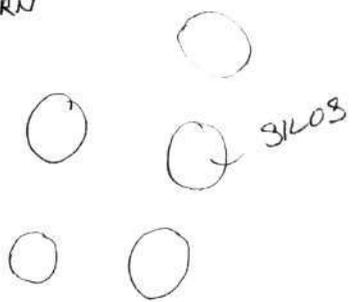
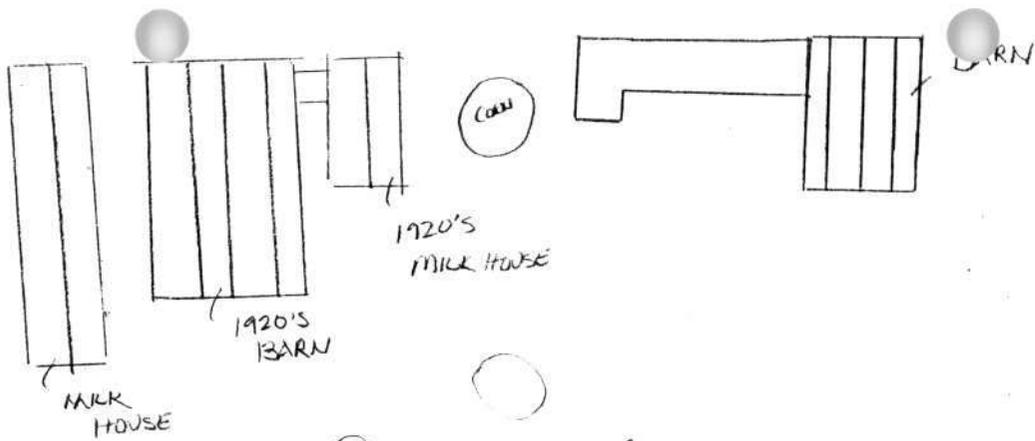
MHT Comments:

 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

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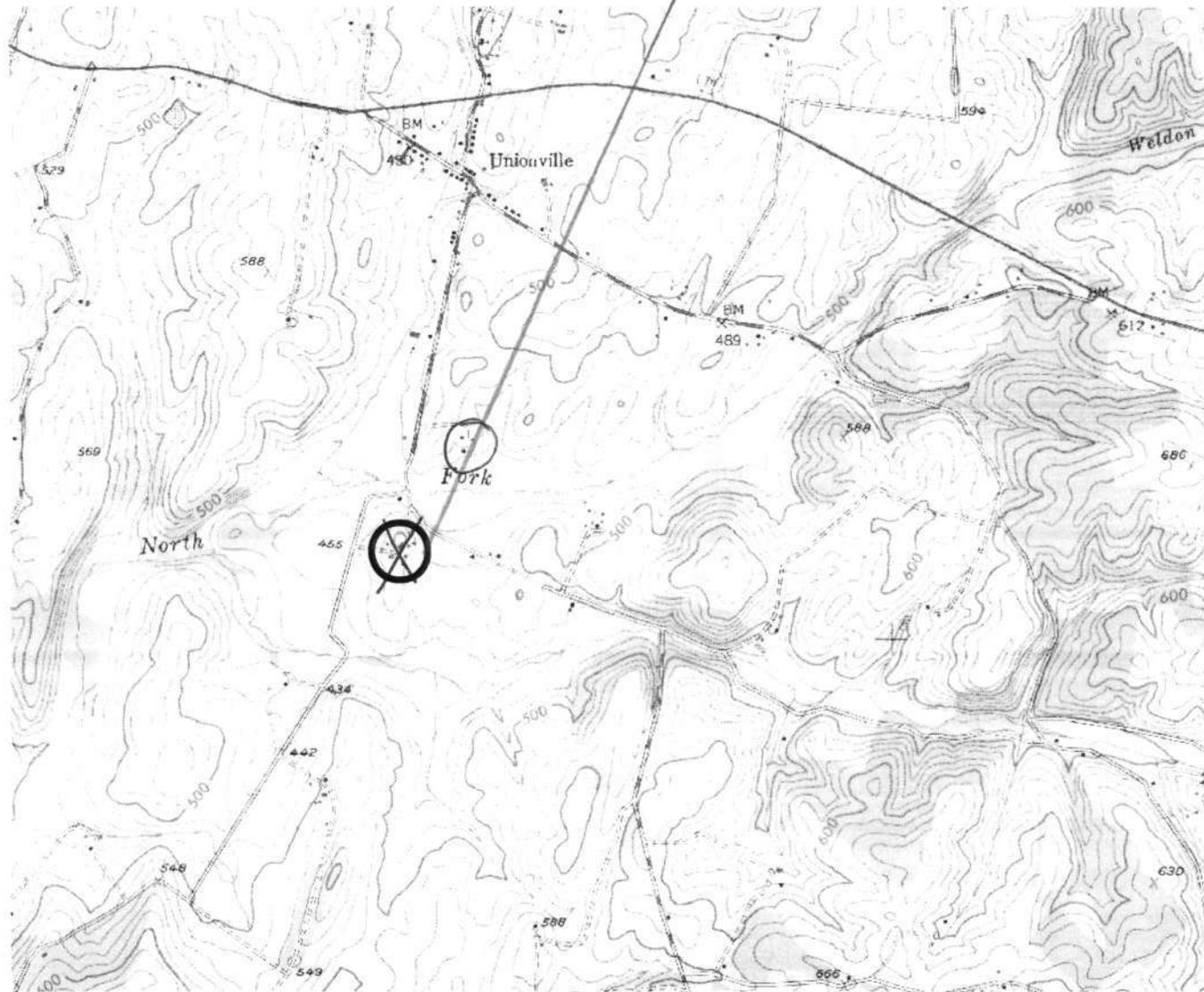
8435 WOODVILLE RD
MOUNT AIRY, MD
F-6-161

F-8-161



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

8435 Woodville Road, Mount Airy
Frederick County
USGS Quad - Libertytown



- USGS Topo Quad Index
- DOQQ Index
- County



191-8-1



F-8-161

8435 WOODVILLE RD.

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EHT TRAPERIES, INC.

Sept. 2004

MDSHPO

FARM, LOOKING SOUTH

Photo 1 of 4



F-8-161

8435 WOODVILLE ROAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACEXIES, INC.

Sept 2000

MDSHPD

Main House, looking northwest

photo 2 of 6



F-8-1618

8435 WOODVILLE ROAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EHT TRUCKS, INC.

Sept 2004

MDSHPD

MAIN HOUSE, COOKING WBS-

Photo 3 of 4



F-8-161

8435 WOODVILLE ROAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, Inc.

Sept. 2004

MDSHPD

MAIN HOUSE, looking North

Photo 1 of 4



F-8-161¹³

8435 WOODBINE ROAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC.

Sept. 2004

MDSTPD

SLAVE QUARTERS, looking North

photo 5 of 4



F-8-16B

8435 WOODVILLE ROAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC.

Sept 2004

MDSHPD

DAIRY BARN & MILK HOUSE, Looking South

Photo 6 of 4