NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sheffer, Daniel, Farm

other names F-4-35

2. Location

street & number 8924A Mt. Tabor Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Middletown ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21769

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-9-01

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	7	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
3	8	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/
agricultural outbuildings
DEFENSE/battle site

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/
agricultural outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
roof METAL
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
MILITARY

Period of Significance

ca.1840-ca. 1900

Significant Dates

1862

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Sheffer, Daniel, Farm (F-4-35)
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 144.3 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Grandine, Historian

Organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date February 2000

street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 telephone (301) 694-0428

city or town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Description Summary:

The Daniel Sheffer farmstead is dominated by the main house, constructed ca. 1840-1850. A stone springhouse is located near the house. The large wood-frame barn, constructed ca. 1900, rests on the stone foundation of an older barn. There also remain several wood-frame outbuildings including a corncrib, a wagon shed, three frame wood sheds, two tractor sheds, and a chicken house. In the 1930s, a concrete block milk house and a terra cotta silo were added to the complex.

The building complex is situated approximately 1000 feet west of Mount Tabor Road and accessed by a long unpaved farm lane. The buildings are sited in a depression and are surrounded by farm fields. Low stone walls demarcate several farm fields to the north and west of the main house. West of the complex, the ground gradually ascends towards the eastern slope of South Mountain.

General Description:

Main House

The Daniel Sheffer house is a large two-story, L-shaped, brick building resting on a random-laid stone foundation. The building terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed with corrugated metal and features a corbeled brick cornice. A brick interior chimney is centered on each gable end. An excavated basement is located under the north end of the front block of the building and the rear wing. The brick walls of the house are laid in 5:1 brick bond. The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep. A two-story gable roof wing extends from the north end of the rear (west) elevation. An interior brick chimney is centered on the west gable end.

A one-story shed roof porch supported by chamfered wood posts spans the front façade. The northern end of the porch rests on an exposed concrete block foundation with a poured concrete slab porch deck. The southern end of the porch rests on stone piers with concrete block infill and features a tongue and groove wood deck. Two horizontal boards form the porch railing.

The main entrance to the house is centered on the front (east) elevation and contains a raised six-panel wood door. A three-light transom is positioned above the entry. Windows consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sash. The window openings feature gauged brick jack arches, wood sills, and louvered exterior wood shutters. Windows are located at the basement level along the building's north elevation. Two of the basement windows contain vertical beaded board wood exterior shutters. A door composed of vertical boards provides exterior access to the basement beneath the rear wing (Davis 1992).

A two-story wood porch with an integral roof occupies the south elevation of the rear wing. Chamfered porch posts and a wood balustrade with square wood balusters define the upper level of the porch. A single door is located on each floor. The first floor door consists of a wood door with three raised panels and two glass lights. The second story door consists of a six-panel wood door.

The interior of the house is asymmetrical in its layout. The main block is contains a central hallway flanked by a parlor on either side. The north half of the house is divided into two unequal-sized rooms. The ornamentation in the hall and parlors includes molded wood baseboards and door and window surrounds. Each parlor contains an ornamental mantel that reflects the influence of the Greek Revival style. The dog-leg hall stairway features a slender turned newel post with a flat nob top, a wood balustrade with three-quarters round hand rail and square balusters, and ornamental acorn drops at the turnings. Scrollwork ornaments the open stringers. The area under the stairway at the end of the hall has been enclosed to make a bathroom. The walls and ceilings are plaster throughout, though many surfaces exhibit remnants of faded wallpaper.

The rear wing contains a kitchen on the first floor. The original cooking hearth has been enclosed by a wood box constructed of vertical beaded boards. Most of the finishes and cabinets in this area appear to date from the 1950s. An enclosed stair is located in the east end of the kitchen. This is the only access to the second floor of the rear wing. The unfinished basement also contains a large cooking hearth.

Springhouse

A springhouse is situated adjacent to the main house. The building is constructed of stone and has two levels. Each level is accessed by a vertical-board wood door. Wood steps originally led to the upper door; the steps have collapsed. The front gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The west gable projects over the openings in the west gable end. This gable end is finished with vertical wood board siding and features a half-moon vent. A wood-frame shed addition was added to the east elevation of the springhouse during the twentieth century.

Bank Barn

The main agricultural outbuilding is the bank barn, which is situated northwest of the main house and north of the farm road. Built ca. 1900, the five-bay wood-frame barn appears to utilize the stone foundation of an earlier barn (Davis 1992). Vertical-board siding covers the exterior of the barn. The structure terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The banked rear (west) elevation features two, two-panel sliding track, vertical-board doors. The primary (east) elevation features a projecting forebay, which extends over the stall level. The forebay features three, single-panel sliding track vertical-board doors to provide ventilation. The southern section of the stall level was enclosed with concrete block walls when it was converted into a milking parlor.

The heavy-timber interior framing of the bank barn consists of four bents. Each tie beam is pieced from shorter beams and supported by two vertical posts and angled supports. Angled struts support the rafters that rise to a central ridge pole. The barn contains some hand-hewn and sawn beams with pegged joints.

A terra cotta silo, constructed ca. 1930, is located at the southwest end of the barn. A domed metal roof caps the silo. South of the barn is a rectangular, concrete block milk house. Constructed ca. 1930, this building features a vertical-board wood door on the north elevation and two windows on the east and west sides. The windows consist of six-light, metal-sash windows. The front gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal.

Minor Agricultural Outbuildings

Also on the property are several subsidiary buildings whose deteriorated structural condition renders them non-contributing.

Two rectangular, wood-frame tractor sheds are located west of the barn and south of the farm road. These two sheds appear to date from the early-twentieth century. Both sheds are clad with vertical board siding. Large, paired swing doors occupy each gable end. The gable roofs are sheathed in corrugated metal.

A corncrib/wagon shed with an attached wood shed, a hog pen, a tractor shed, and a chicken house comprise the remaining agricultural buildings. This group of buildings is aligned in a row north of the house, along the north side of the farm access road. While the corncrib/wagon shed probably was built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the remaining buildings could have been constructed between 1875 and 1920. These buildings are characterized as utilitarian wood-frame structures. Three of the structures (corncrib/wagon shed, hog pen, and tractor shed) are clad with vertical wooden boards. Board and batten siding are used to sheathe the wood shed and the chicken house. Corrugated metal sheathing covers all of the roofs.

The corncrib/wagon shed has a single drive-through bay flanked by a corncrib on the west and a tool shed on the east. The small wood shed has a shed roof with a single opening. The hog pen contains two pens and side feeding aisle accessed through a vertical board door on the west elevation. One of the wallows is evident and defined by vertical board fencing. The three-bay tractor shed has a large drive-through center bay flanked by lower side bays. The side bays have roofs extending from the main roof. Each bay contains a vertical board door. The chicken house is a rectangular structure terminating in a shed roof. The original openings on the south elevation have been covered over.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. Three important contexts are represented by the farmstead: agriculture, military, and architecture. Under Criterion A, the Frederick County, Maryland, farmstead illustrates important regional agricultural patterns from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Agriculture spurred the initial settlement of the county during the eighteenth century, and continued to serve as the county's primary economic base for the next two centuries. The farmstead's extant collection of agricultural and domestic buildings portray the layout of a mid-nineteenth century farming operation, and its shift to the importance of livestock raising and dairying later in the century. In terms of its military significance (Criterion A), the farmstead is located on the eastern edge of the South Mountain battlefield which figured in the Civil War in September 1862. On the day of the battle, the property served as a temporary hospital for wounded soldiers before they were transferred further behind the lines to Middletown.

The Sheffer Farmstead also derives its significance under Criterion C for its architectural character. The main house is an important, intact example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular farmhouse that combines elements of Greek Revival interior ornamentation. The barn and the springhouse illustrate typical farm building construction during the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

The period of significance, ca. 1840-ca. 1900, encompasses the period during which the major elements of the complex (main house, springhouse, and bank barn) achieved their present form and appearance. These elements remain well preserved and retain integrity.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Resource History

In 1835, Philip Sheffer purchased the approximately 150-acre farmstead from Philip Coblentz (Frederick County Land Records JS 49:434). Coblentz had assembled the acreage from several different property transactions between 1804 and 1834.

The 1842 Frederick County tax records record Philip Sheffer as being assessed with 526.5 acres of land valued at $21,060, livestock valued at $765, and household furniture valued at $225 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1842). Sheffer's will, written in 1841 and probated in January 1842, provided farms for his three sons-Jonas, Daniel, and Philip. Jonas, the eldest, inherited his father's farm with the provision that his mother could reside there. Daniel Sheffer (born ca. 1808-died 1863) inherited the farm that is the subject of this documentation (Frederick County Wills GME 2:651).

Philip Sheffer's will stated that Daniel was already residing on the farm. It seems probable that the main brick house and the stone springhouse were constructed during Sheffer's ownership of the property. However, Frederick County tax assessment records do not clearly indicate whether the house and outbuildings were constructed by Philip or Daniel Sheffer.

In the 1850 U.S. Census, Daniel Sheffer, age 42, was listed as a farmer living in the Middletown Election District. Other family members included his wife Mary, age 35, four daughters between the ages of 7 and 13, and one son George

P., age 5. The farm was valued at $10,000 and contained 142 improved acres and 32 unimproved acres. Livestock, which was valued at $420, included seven horses, seven cows, six other cattle, two sheep, and fifteen pigs. Agricultural production included 650 bushels wheat, 20 bushels rye, 260 bushels Indian corn, 300 bushels oats, 5 bushels Irish potatoes, and 14 tons hay. The farm also produced 50 pounds wool, 520 pounds butter, and orchard products valued at $10. The census also shows that Daniel Sheffer did not own any slaves (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:352, 542-543).

Daniel Sheffer died in 1863. He left behind a widow, five daughters, and two sons. The oldest son, George P. Sheffer, was about 18 years of age at the time of his father's death. His widow, Mary Sheffer, was appointed trustee and authorized to sell the property. She sold it to her son, George. George P. Sheffer held onto the property until 1873 when he sold it to Peter Shank; Shank possibly may be a relative of his wife Amanda Shank Sheffer. Peter Shank owned the property for the next 26 years until 1899 (Frederick County Deed CM 9:759). Only two other families owned the property between 1899 and 1994: the Moser family, who resided there between 1899-1940, and the Keller family, who held onto it from 1940 to 1994.

Historic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Nineteenth Century

The Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is significant for representing a typical farmer-occupied agricultural complex located in western Frederick County (Criterion A). Agriculture was the economic basis for initial settlement in Frederick County during the early-eighteenth century and continued to play a dominant role until after World War II. During most of the nineteenth century, diversified agricultural production was practiced on the farmstead. Wheat and other grains were grown as the farm's primary cash crops during the mid-nineteenth century. Livestock raising, on the other had, accounted for only a small proportion of the farm operation during this period. Besides agricultural production for the wider market, the diversity of farm production provided most products for household consumption. The small buildings located near the house, including the springhouse, meat house, chicken house, and hog pen are indicative of the variety of activities required to maintain and operate a nineteenth century farm efficiently.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, there was a significant shift in agricultural practices as dairy farming came to dominate agricultural production in Frederick County. The wood-frame bank barn, constructed ca. 1900 on the foundation of an older barn, was built during this period and illustrates this shift from agricultural crops to dairying. The subsequent additions of the milking parlor, concrete block dairy, and the terra cotta silo reflect changes in regulations requiring milk sterilization that were introduced into the milk industry during the early-twentieth century.

Historic Context: Military Role During the Civil War

The Sheffer farmstead played a military role during the Civil War's Battle of South Mountain (Criterion A). The 1858 *Map of Frederick County* prepared by Isaac Bond depicts both Daniel Sheffer's farmhouse and his brother's, Jonas Sheffer's, farmstead. Both properties were situated on the north side of the National Pike at the base of the eastern slope of South Mountain. Jonas Sheffer's property was located on the north side of the National Pike.

During September 1862, the Civil War interrupted the family's normal agricultural pursuits. The Confederate incursion into Maryland began 5 September when troops forded the Potomac River. By 10 September, Confederate troops began marching through Middletown toward South Mountain. The Confederates received a cold reception in Middletown. Although the Middletown Valley was described as a place of high cultivation with large barns and roomy meathouses, the Confederates could obtain no provisions (Priest 1992:76).

By the evening of 11 September, Confederate troops had established camps along the eastern base of Turner's Gap, where the National Pike crossed South Mountain, not far from the Sheffer farmstead. By 13 September, the main body of Confederate troops had crossed South Mountain. Confederate artillery, cavalry, and infantry troops were stationed along Frosttown Road (now Dahlgren Road), which follows the ridge of South Mountain north of Turner's Gap within a mile of the Daniel Sheffer farmstead.

The objective of the Confederate troops was to prevent the Federals from crossing South Mountain at Turner and Fox Gaps near the National Pike and Crampton Gap near Burkittsville. Fighting at Fox's Gap, located approximately a nile south of Tuner's Gap, began during the morning of 14 September and lasted into the night.

Fighting at Turner's Gap and along Frosttown Road gorge began about four o'clock in the evening on 14 September and lasted approximately five hours. Federal troops from Massachusetts were stationed in a cornfield on the north side of the National Pike, along a farm road that linked the National Pike with Frosttown Road. This farm road was located roughly 2,000 feet northwest of the Sheffer farmstead. Federal troops from Pennsylvania initially marched up National Pike, but soon doubled back to march up Old Hagerstown Road (now Mt. Tabor Road). Their intention was to outflank Confederate troops at the top of the hill by proceeding up the gorge between Frosttown (now Dahlgren) and Zittletown Roads, located within a mile north-northwest of the Sheffer homestead (Priest 1992).

Federal troops from New York arrived at Mt. Tabor Church just east of the Sheffer farmstead at about three-thirty that afternoon. A regiment of New York troops crossed the fields west of the church to take up positions along the farm road northwest of the Sheffer farmstead. As these troops marched across the fields towards the farm road, they flushed an old woman from the Sheffer house, who asked them where they were headed. When they replied up the hill behind the house, she was reported to have waved the soldiers back with her hands with the warning that they would get hurt (Priest 1992:251).

Two hours later, Federal troops (Wisconsin and Indiana) began their assault on Turner's Gap along the National Road (Priest 1992). By late afternoon, fighting was occurring in three areas west of the Sheffer farmstead: Frosttown Road gorge, up the hill behind the house, and along National Pike. A map included in the *Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* entitled "Battle-Fields of South Mountain" (Plate XXVII) marks the location of these areas, as well as the Sheffer farmstead.

The Sheffer family story was recorded in William's *History of Frederick County* (Volume II) published in 1910. The second volume, which contains biographies of Frederick County residents, recorded the biography of Reno S. Harp, grandson of Jonas Sheffer. Harp's biography recounted the following story:

> Emma V. Harp, a deceased child, was born on Saturday morning, September the 6th, 1862, in the home of Jonas Sheffer, her grandfather, at the base of South Mountain, and the same day was moved with her mother one mile through the picket lines of the Confederate forces to the home of Daniel Sheffer. The

> following day one shell penetrated both brick walls of the house. It severed a large peach tree, and then exploded in the garden. Another shell exploded in the parlor of the house. In this house of Daniel Sheffer many soldiers' wounds were dressed during the battle of South Mountain, among whom was General Hatch. While his wound was being dressed on the first floor of the house, the mother with her infant was being cared from on the second floor. It was at this house that Major William McKinley was given his breakfast by grandmother Sheffer, together with many of the Union soldiers, on their way to Antietam...(Williams 1910:904).

During this battle, Jonas Sheffer's house and barn, located on the north side of National Pike, also were used as a hospital (Williams 1910:972). It is probable that the family's crops that year suffered considerable damage, since stories recount soldiers marching through surrounding cornfields and raiding peach orchards before the harvest.

The Battle of South Mountain was a small engagement in the Civil War; however, it has great local significance. The battle served as the prelude to the Battle of Antietam, a major defeat for the Confederate Army.

Historic Context: Architectural Characteristics of 19th-Century Farmsteads in the Region

The Daniel Sheffer Farmstead is significant under National Register Criterion C for its architecture. The house, springhouse, and barn are representative of typical Frederick County farm buildings. The main house is a fine example of mid-nineteenth century vernacular regional house type, the Maryland Piedmont house. This house type is characterized as a two-story building with a symmetrical front façade, gable end chimneys, a rear kitchen wing, and a two-story porch along the inner side of the wing. The Sheffer Farmstead main house exemplifies all these characteristics; in addition, it contains elements of Greek Revival interior ornamentation. The five-bay, two-story, rectangular main block contains a center hall and staircase flanked by two parlors. A second room has been inserted into the west end of the north parlor. Each parlor contains a fireplace with an ornamental surround. The two-story rear wing contains a kitchen installed during the 1950s and two rooms on the second floor. An enclosed stairway located in the kitchen provides the only access to the upper level of the rear wing. This distinct separation between the rear service wing and the formal spaces in the main block suggests the presence of servants.

The stone springhouse also dates from the initial construction of the farmstead. Its stone construction is typical of its period. The wood-frame bank barn stands as a common barn type constructed around the end of the 19th century. The design and construction of bank barns, introduced at the beginning of the nineteenth century, incorporated time-saving technological improvements and was inspired by the idea of consolidating mixed uses into one structure. The typical form is a two-level, rectangular, gable roof farm building situated either along a natural slope or an artificial incline; this allowed the upper level to be reached by the bank or ramp. Its siting also allows access to both the upper level and lower stable area. The partially bermed lower level contains open stalls for housing animals, while the upper level contains storage bays and a central open floor area (typically used as a threshing floor). The "forebay", or projection of the second level, is the defining feature of the bank barn. This cantilevered bay is designed to protect animals during bad weather, as well as to create extra threshing space and grain storage above.

Also on the property are several agricultural outbuildings, including a corncrib, a wagon shed, three frame sheds, two tractor sheds, and a chicken house. Although their construction dates may fall within the period of significance, these buildings are so severely deteriorated that they are considered non-contributing.

Major Bibliographical References:

Bond, Isaac
1858 Map of Frederick County. Published by Bond, Baltimore, MD.

Davis, Janet
1992 Daniel Sheffer Farmstead F-4-35. Maryland Inventory of Historic Property Form.

Frederick County Land Records
Frederick County Courthouse and Maryland Hall of Records.

Frederick County Tax Assessments
1840 Maryland Hall of Records.

Frederick County Wills
Located at Frederick County Courthouse.

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

The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War
1983 Gramercy Books, New York.

Priest, John Michael
1992 *Before Antietam: The Battle for South Mountain.* White Maine Publishing Company, Inc., Shippensburg, PA.

Williams, T.J.C.
1910 *History of Frederick County, Maryland.* Two volumes. L.T. Titsworth & Company. Reprinted in 1967 by the Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore.

UTM References:

A: 18-277260-4373050
B: 18-277200-4372460
C: 18-276560-4372340
D: 18-276380-4372410
E: 18-276270-4372700
F: 18-276440-4373240

Verbal Boundary Description:

A plat showing the property boundaries is recorded among the Land Records of Frederick County at Liber 2038, folio 0827.

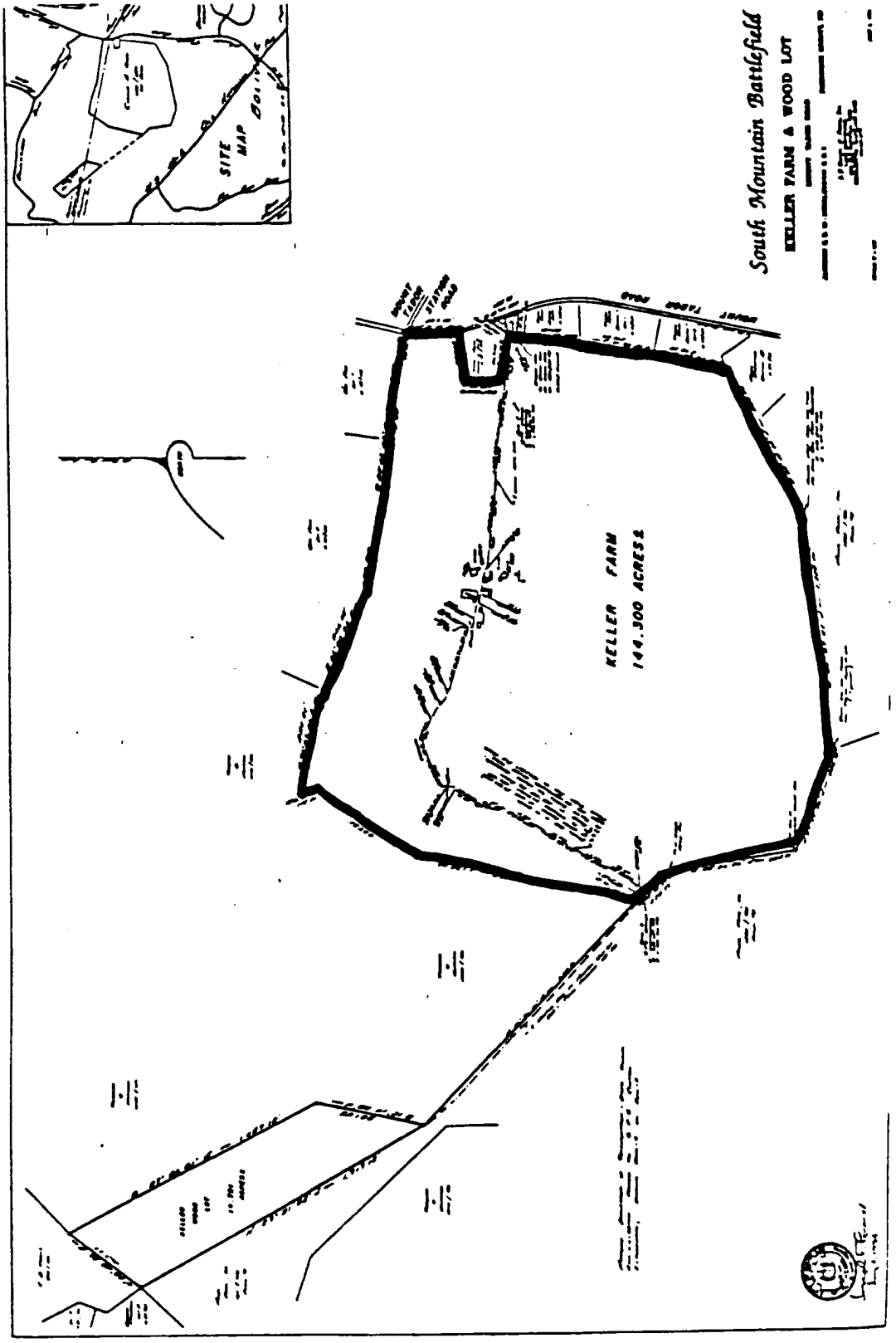
Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 114.3 acres, includes the full extent of the area historically associated with the resource, encompassing the contributing elements within their cultural environment. The entire property is associated with the Civil War Battle of South Mountain.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead (F-4-35)
Frederick County, Maryland

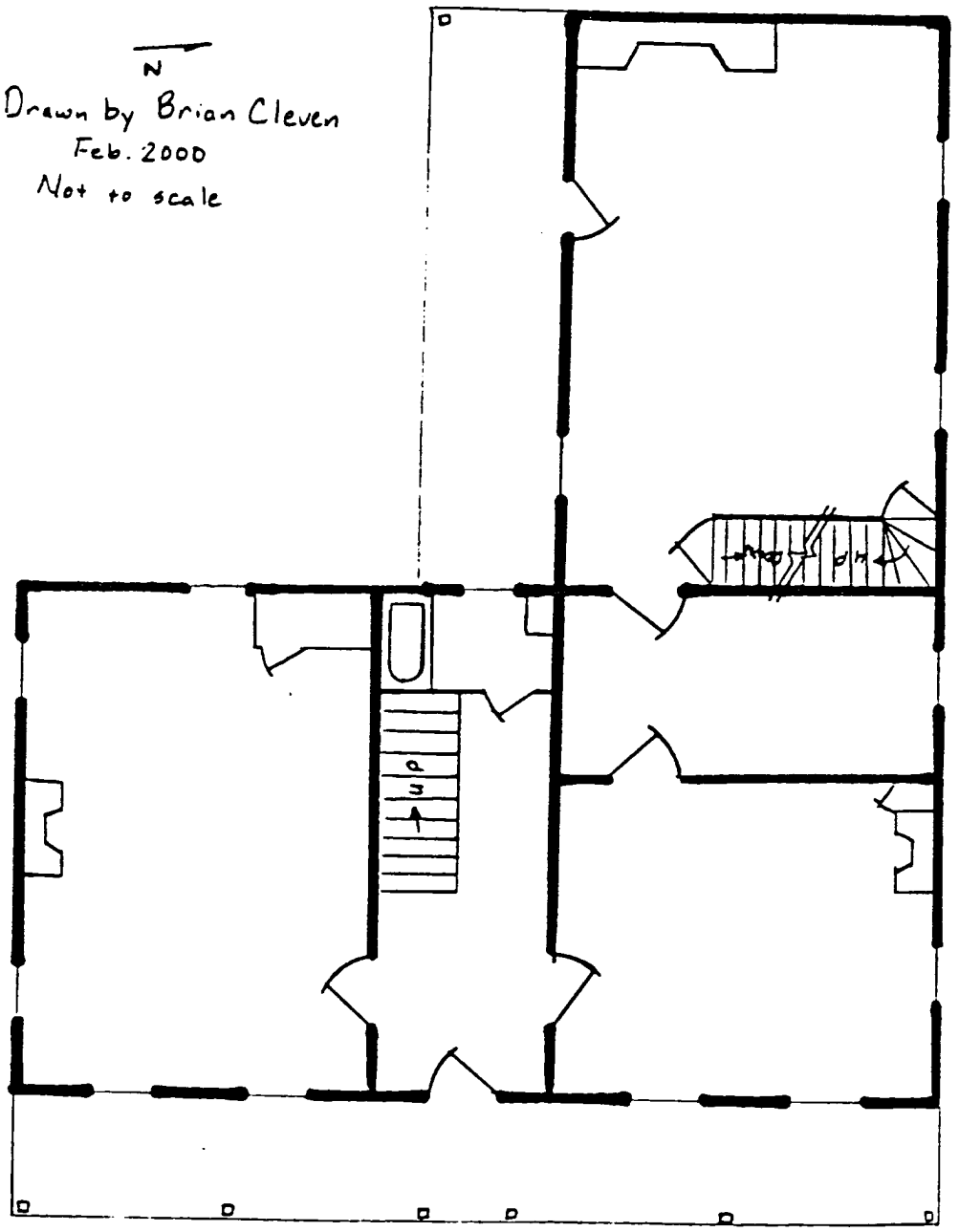
Plat (copy Reduced Not to Scale)

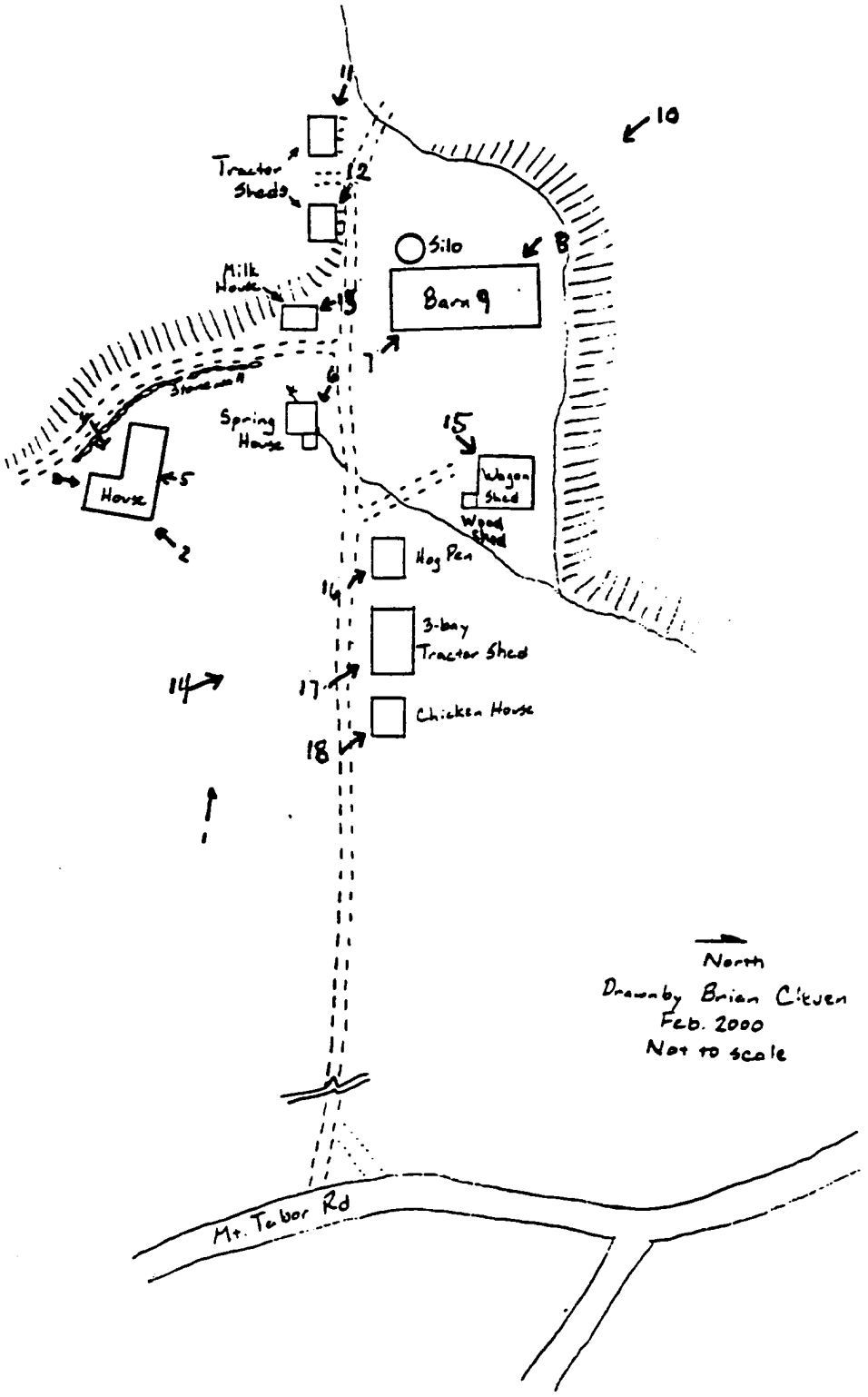


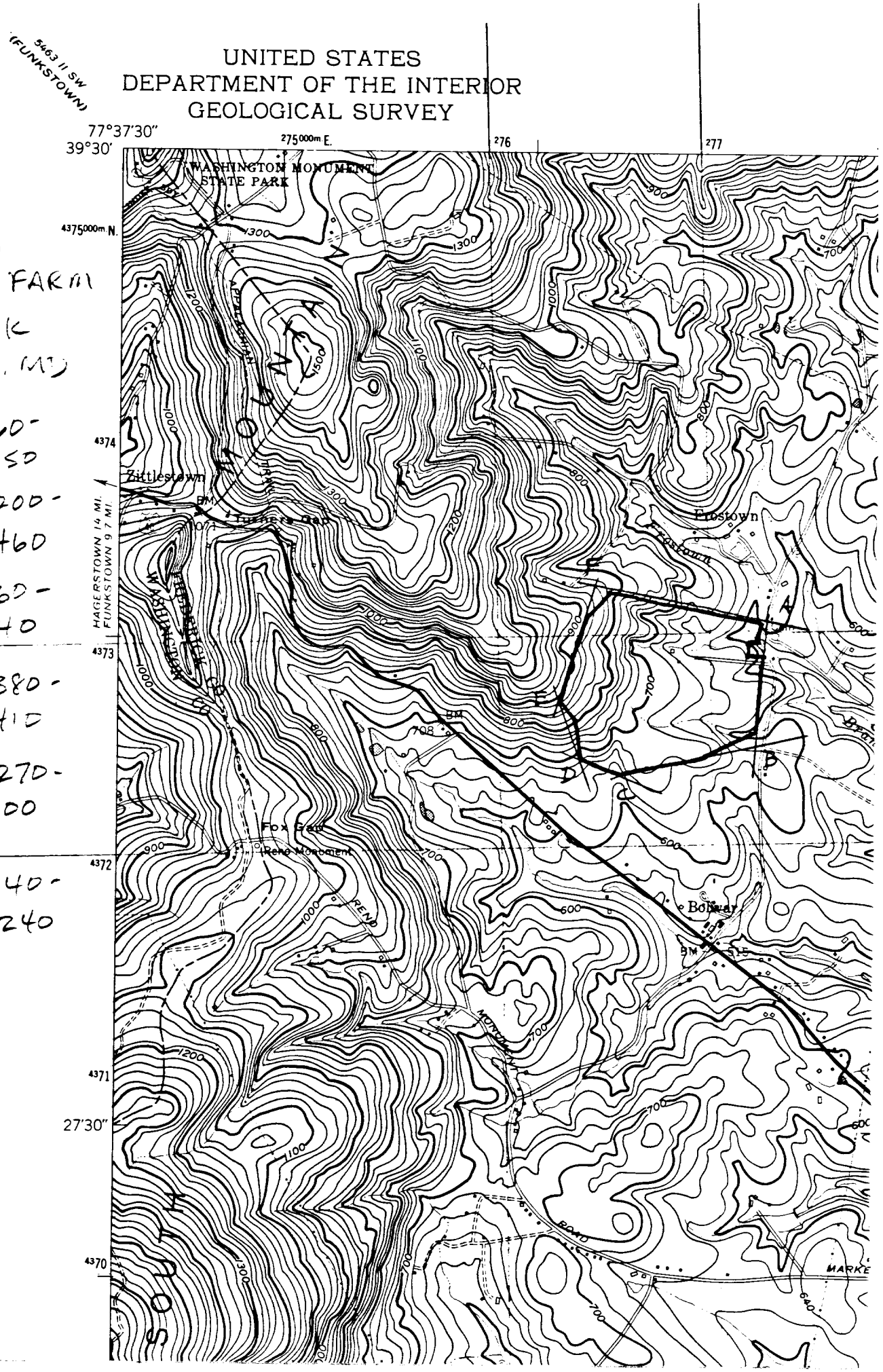
Reduced copy of plat
not to scale.

BK2038PG0827

Exhibit B


N
Drawn by Brian Cleven
Feb. 2000
Not to scale


11
10
Tractor Sheds
12
Silo
8
Milk House
13
Barn 9
7
Stream
6
Spring House
15
Wagon Shed
Wood Shed
House
5
2
Hog Pen
16
3-bay Tractor Shed
14
17
Chicken House
18
1
North
Drawn by Brian Citven
Feb. 2000
Not to scale
Mt. Tabor Rd



F-4-35

SHEFFEK, DANIEL, FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

A: 18-277260-4373050

B: 18-277200-4372460

C: 18-276560-4372340

D: 18-276380-4372410

E: 18-276270-4372700

F: 18-276440-4373240

F [illegible]

[illegible] Sheffer Fa[illegible]

Frederick County

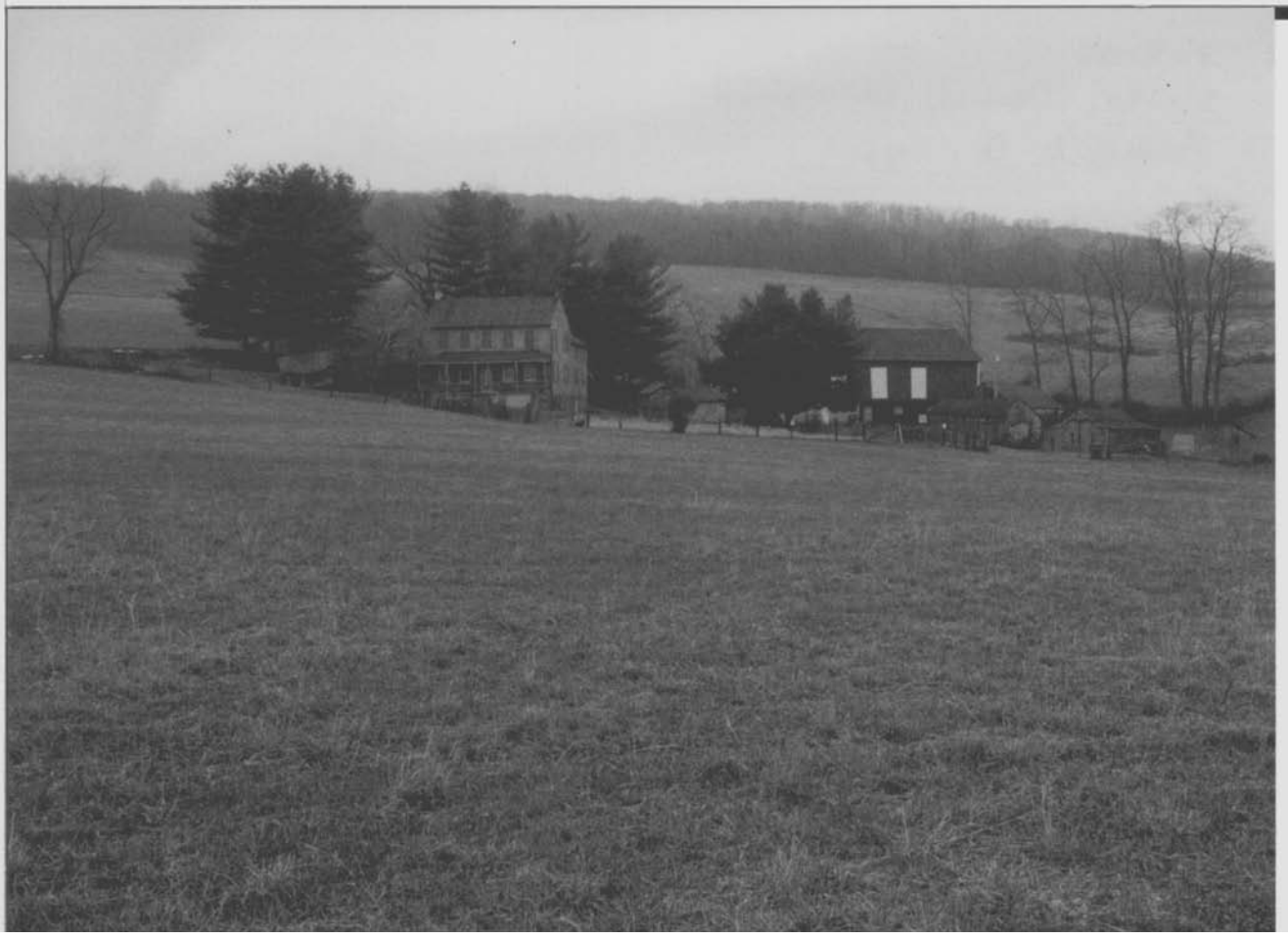
Photo: Janet Davis

February 1992

Neg. [illegible] Md.

East elevation

9



F-4-35
Shetfer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co. MD

B. Cleven
January 2000
RCGA, Inc.

overall view of complex, looking W
1 of 18

F-4-35
Shaffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co., MD
B. Cleven
January 2000
RCGA, INC.
East elevation, looking SW
2 of 18

ASP 21-05 NNNNN+06AU 212

F-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

B. Cleven

January 2000

RCGA, Inc.

south elevation, facing N

3 of 18

TOP 31-05 NNNNN+11AU 0..

E-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick, Co., MD
B. Cleven
January 2000
REG-A, Inc.
rear bldg looking SE
4 of 18

TCP 01-03 NNNNN-02HU 212

F-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co. MD
B. Cleven
January 2000
RCGA, Inc.
N elevation, looking S
5 of 18

TCP 01-04 NNNNN+11AU E..

F-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co, MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGA, INC.
Springhouse looking SSE
6 of 18

E-4-35

Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

B. cleven

Jan 2000

RCGA, Inc.

Barn looking NW

7 of 18

TCP 83-04 NNNNN+00AU 817

F 4-35
Shefter, David, Farmstead
Frederick Co, MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RGA, Inc.
Barn looking SE
8 of 18

F-4-35
Shaffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co. MD
B Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGA, Inc.
Barn interior
9 of 18

F-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Fred. Co. MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGA, Inc.
Barn + tractor sheds, looking SE
10 of 18

F-4-35
Shaffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co. MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGA, Inc.
Tractor shed looking SE
11 of 18

TCP 01-06 NNNNN+20AU 013

F-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co. MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
CCGH, Inc,
Tractor shed, looking SE

12 of 18

.GP 01-05 NNNNN+14HU 013

F-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co. MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGA, Inc.
Milk house looking SE
13 of 18

TCP 01-06 NNNNN+21AU 012

F-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co, MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGA, Inc.
Agriculture outbuildings, View NW

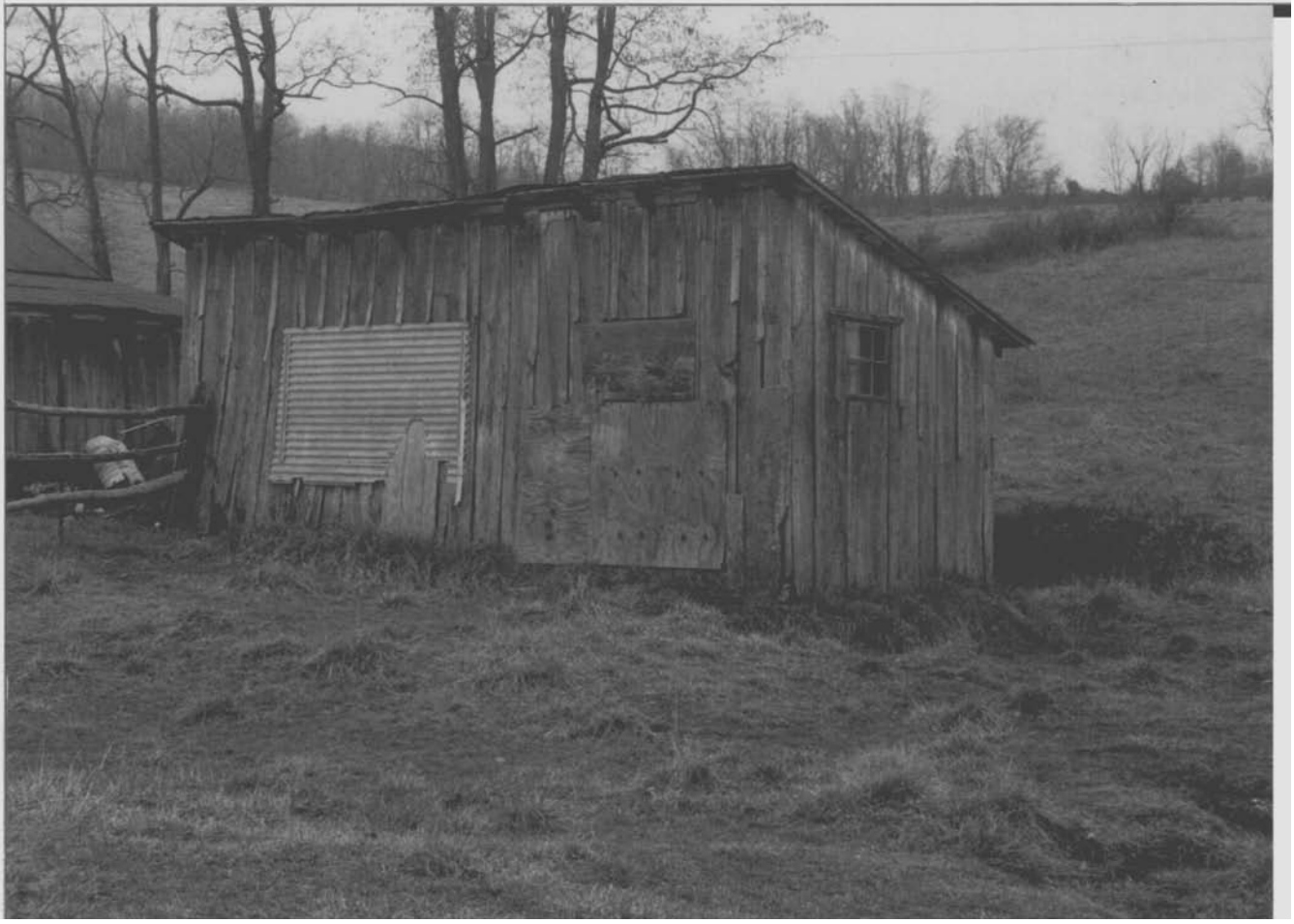
14 of 18

F-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co. MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGH, Inc.
Corncrib/wagon shed looking NE
15 of 18

F-4-35
Shetfer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co, MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGA Inc.
hog pen looking NW
16 of 18

TCF 01-05 NNNNN+15AU 015

F-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co, MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGA, Inc
Tractor shed, View NW
17 of 18



F-4-35
Sheffer, Daniel, Farmstead
Frederick Co. MD
B. Cleven
Jan 2000
RCGA, INC.
chicken coop, view NW
18 of 18

TIF 01-85 NNNNN+14HU 813

F-4-35

Daniel Shaffer Farmstead

Frederick [illegible]

Photo: Janet [illegible]

February [illegible]

Veg/[illegible]

West elevation

2/9