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 an 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 Nallin Farm (MD INV. F-3-43, F-3-44)

other names/site number 18FR684

2. Location

street & number Nallin Farm Pond Road, Fort Detrick ☐ not for publication

city or town Frederick ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code ____ county Frederick code 021 zip code ____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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

State of 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 the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ 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:) ____

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	
2	1	buildings
1		sites
	1	structures
		objects
3	2	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

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding
Domestic/single dwelling
secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other/storage
Domestic/single dwelling
secondary structures
Recreation and Culture/picnic area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
other: Penn. - German bank barn

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.)

- [X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [X] 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.
- [X] 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture
Archeology: Historic - Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

ca. 1795 - 1943

Significant Dates

N/A

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

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [X] 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:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [X] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Nallin Farm
Name of Property

Frederick, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.9

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	293325	4369020
2			
3			
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 Deborah K. Cannan, Architectural Historian; Martha R. Williams, Historical Archeologist

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. date December 1995

street & number 337 East Third Street 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 Department of the Army

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act 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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Nallin Farm
Frederick County

Summary

The Nallin Farm includes seven structures and an archeological component. Five of the structures and the associated archeological deposits are assessed as contributing elements directly related to the property's domestic and agricultural use during the property's period of significance. There also are two non-contributing structures. The farm is composed of a brick house; a stone and timber bank barn, a stone springhouse, a frame garage, and a concrete, frame, and metal dairy barn complex (Figure 1). The contributing archeological components are contained in the approximately eight acre yard surrounding the dwelling house complex.

The Nallin Farm house is an example of Federal-style architecture. A door surround composed of pilasters, pediment, and fanlight occupies the central bay; a simple, one-story portico with pediment covers the entrance. The house also is characteristic of the regional Piedmont farmhouse, with its front gable and wing with rear-ell two-story porch. The bank barn and springhouse exemplify the Pennsylvania-German influence in local agricultural buildings. The twentieth-century dairy complex follows the standard pattern of the era: a gambrel-roofed barn with attached dairy house and silo. A vernacular, frame tenant house located west of the main house, built ca. 1950, no longer possesses integrity due to substantial modifications.

The farm is located on gently rolling fields west of Opossumtown Pike (Figure 2). A 500 ft. long driveway lined by sycamores extends from the road to the farmstead. The house stands north of the driveway, facing south, while the barns are south of the driveway arranged in a line perpendicular to the house (Figure 3). The barnyard areas east of the barns remain intact. The springhouse is located at the north end of a pond behind the bank barn. A service road leads from the springhouse to the dairy complex. Fields surround the farm, extending in the distance to the north and west, forming a rural backdrop. The area around the barns and pond is used for recreation; a picnic structure stands next to the bank barn. Currently part of Fort Detrick, the farm complex is located in the northeastern portion of the installation, away from the military activities and structures.

The property, composed of a historically and functionally related unit of house and outbuildings, possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association.

Resource Count

Contributing (6):	previously listed:	house (Bldg. 1652) bank barn (Bldg. 1655) springhouse (Bldg. 1661)

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Nallin Farm
Frederick County

not previously listed: garage (Bldg. 1653)
dairy barn (Bldg. 1656)
archeological site (18FR684)

Non-contributing (2): tenant house (Bldg. 1654)
picnic shelter (Bldg. 1665)

The following descriptions are keyed to the attached site plan. The building numbers correspond to those used by the Fort Detrick Master Plan maps.

Narrative Description

House (ca. 1830) (Bldg. 1652)

The detached house stands at the north end of the complex, overlooking the outbuildings and farmyards. The house consists of two intersecting wings forming an L-shaped structure. The side-gabled, two-and-a-half story front section faces south and contains the principal facade. It has a symmetrical, five-bay facade with a center doorway. The rear, two-story wing is attached to the north side of the front section. Gable roofs top both sections. The peak of the roof of the lower, secondary wing does not reach the eave line the front, primary wing.

The brick house stands on a rubble stone foundation. The load-bearing brick is laid in Flemish bond on the principal south elevation and five-course American bond on all other elevations. Brick ornamentation is focused on the principal facade. A water table extends across the front elevation; a corbelled brick cornice marks the eave line. Two exterior chimneys rise from the gable ends of the front section. The rear wing has an exterior brick chimney at its gable end and an interior chimney at its mid-point. The roofs are clad in standing-seam metal.

The central entrance dominates the front, five-bay facade. A semi-circular fanlight tops the four-paneled double doors. The fanlight is crowned by a pediment; fluted pilasters flank the door. A single-bay, one-story entrance porch extends over the entrance. Paired, molded posts support the low-pitched pediment of the porch. Straight balusters span the areas between the paired posts and extend to the wall pilasters marking the intersection of the porch with the wall. Three brick steps rise to the wood floorboards of the porch. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash with louvered wood shutters and brick jack arches. The front elevation windows have stone sills; other windows have wood sills. The east gable end has a one-story, two-bay porch with low-pitched, standing-seam metal, hip roof. Wood posts and balusters, similar to those on the front porch, surround it. The rear wing has a porch spanning its east side. Originally a two-story porch, the second level of the porch was enclosed to provide interior access to the second floor

rooms of the rear wing from the main interior stairway. A one-bay, shed roof addition was built at the intersection of the two wings to accommodate this change in the interior circulation. Wood siding encloses the second level of the connecting addition and the former porch. The ground level of the porch remains open and has two panelled doors. A narrow, gable-roofed enclosure around an exterior door projects from the west elevation of the rear wing.

The main door opens into a center hall containing the stairway (Figure 4). The hallway extends the depth of the house and leads to an exterior door on the north wall. Single rooms flank the center hall: a living room to the east and a dining room to the right. The rear wing extends north of the dining room; it contains two additional rooms, a kitchen and a rear room, currently designated "family room", with a boxed, corner service stair. Two steps lead from the dining room into the lower rear wing. The main stairway rises to a landing. On the landing, a doorway replaced a window and leads into the enclosed rear porch, providing access to the rear rooms. The second floor of the front wing contains two bedrooms (bedrooms 1 and 2) and a bath at the head of the stairs. The stairs continue to the attic. The rear wing also contains two rooms (bedrooms 3 and 4). A doorway and steps connect the south bedroom of the rear wing (bedroom 3) with the adjacent front wing bedroom (bedroom 2). The rear bedroom (bedroom 4), formerly servants' quarters, is served by the rear service stairs and has another set of boxed corner stairs leading to the attic. The windows opening onto the former porch remain. A bathroom stands at the north end of the enclosed porch.

The hallway, dining room, living room, and bedrooms one, two, and three have four-inch molding around the doors and windows. Chair rails extend around the living room and east chamber (bedroom 1). The parlor mantel is flanked by fluted pilasters. The fireplaces of bedrooms one and three also have molded mantels.

In 1971, fire damaged the interior of the house. During the repairs, the fireplaces of the dining room and bedroom two were removed. New wood floors were installed in the hallway and dining room. The stairs received new balusters from the ground floor to the landing; these balusters are similar to, but do not match, the originals that remain from the first landing to the attic.

Bank Barn (ca. 1795) (Bldg. 1655)

A stone and timber-frame bank barn located approximately 150 ft. southeast of the farmhouse is typical of Pennsylvania-German bank barns (Figure 5). Bank barns are characterized by an earthen ramp leading to the second floor mow. Usually they are built into hillsides to provide the elevation necessary to reach the mow; however, sometimes, as with this example, the ramp is constructed on a flat site without the benefit of a hill to accommodate this building type. Stone retaining walls support the earthen ramp. The barn is constructed of random, ashlar stones. Timber framing supports the interior partitions and standing-seam metal gable roof. The north gable end has vertical wood siding below the eaves; on the south gable

end, the stone wall extends to the peak of the roof. The overhanging, frame forebay faces east, sheltering the fourteen-bay lower level. Sliding, wood doors open from the mow into the second level. Narrow, vertical slits in the stone walls provide ventilation. The southwestern corner of the west facade has an extension beyond the plane of the west wall, which provides additional storage space. The interior framing and partitions remain intact.

Springhouse (ca. 1795) (Bldg. 1661)

The springhouse is constructed of stone rubble and is approximately 15 x 16 ft. A wood shingle, hip roof tops the structure. The southeast elevation has a wooden door constructed of vertical boards. The northwest and northeast elevations have unglazed openings covered with wooden louvers. The springhouse stands on the north end of pond.

Garage (ca. 1920) (Bldg. 1653)

The garage is located northwest of the house, at the end of a circular driveway leading from the main driveway connecting to Opossumtown Pike. The one-story structure is constructed of five-course bond brick and rests on a stone rubble foundation. A standing-seam metal, hip roof covers the garage. Double, sliding doors of vertical wood boards open on the south elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash. The building currently is used for storage.

Dairy Barn (ca. 1930) (Bldg. 1656)

The dairy barn is located approximately 75 ft. south of the bank barn. The gable ends of the two barns face each other, forming a line of massive agricultural structures. Nine bays long and three bays wide, the dairy barn's concrete block walls support a tall, standing-seam, metal gambrel roof with flared eaves. The ridge line of the roof extends over the south gable end, forming the small pointed overhang characteristic of twentieth century gambrel-roofed dairy barns. Horizontal wood siding fills the gable ends. Sliding, wooden doors occupy both gable ends. A tall concrete silo is connected to the southwest corner of the barn. A single story projection from the northwest corner contains a doorway. A gable-roofed, four-bay dairy house extends from the middle of the east facade. Each corner of the barn, projecting side entrance, and dairy house have molded concrete block quoins. The structure has metal frame, four-over-two hopper windows. The interior has a poured concrete floor and metal poles supporting the mow. The ground floor was used for milking, while the mow provided storage for hay. The dairy house was used for milk collection and processing. The building currently is used for storage.

Nallin Farm
Frederick County

Archeological Site (18FR684)

The archeological component of the Nallin Farm site is contained within the approximately 8 ac yard that surrounds the ca. 1830 farm house, the ca. 1950 tenant house, and the ca. 1920 garage. These intact, moderate to high density, deposits document the activities and the lifeways of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century residents of Nallin Farm. The lowest strata of these deposits also contain evidence of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century historic structures and occupations of the property prior to construction of the present Nallin Farm House. Although subsurface cultural material is present across the entire farmhouse yard, higher concentrations are present south of the 1950 tenant house; immediately north of the main Nallin farm house; and adjacent to the garage.

Tenant House (ca. 1950) (Bldg. 1654)

The tenant house is located approximately 125 ft. west of the main house. Its date of construction is based on assessment records, which first record this building in the 1948 - 1953 assessment. The two-story, side-gabled, rectangular building faces south. The frame building rests on a stone rubble foundation and rises to a standing-seam composition gable roof. A small brick chimney rises from the center of the ridge line. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the two-bay front facade. The six-light, four-panel door is located in the second bay. The side and rear elevations also are two bays wide. The interior consists of a four room ground floor plan of hall with side stairs, kitchen, dining room, and living room. The second floor has a central hall extending below the ridge line with two small bedrooms and a bath.

Vinyl siding clads the exterior. The replacement sash windows have metal shutters nailed outside of the window casings. A door has been cut into the second floor of the east gable end to accommodate moving furniture in and out of the second floor. The interior fireplace and flue were removed. Interior finishes, including floors, walls, and fixtures were replaced within the last ten years.

Picnic Shelter (Bldg. 1665)

Located approximately 20 ft. from the southwest corner of the bank barn, immediately adjacent to the mow, the picnic shelter is composed of an L-shaped gable roof supported by wooden posts on a concrete slab floor. It is not enclosed. Ft. Detrick real property records indicate that the picnic shelter was recently constructed.

Nallin Farm
Frederick County

Summary

The Nallin Farm is historically significant for its association with typical agricultural practices in Frederick County, Maryland (Criterion A), from ca. 1795 to 1943, when it was acquired by the federal government. The property illustrates the local pattern of German-influenced, diversified agriculture that typified this prosperous farming community. Historically part of the Tasker's Chance, the property includes three documented periods of construction. The first dates from before 1798, when the bank barn and springhouse were constructed. The principal dwelling, a brick farmhouse, represents the second construction period, ca. 1830. During the final construction period, 1928 - 1937, the dairy barn was built. The house and agricultural buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of regional Piedmont design and construction from their periods of construction (Criterion C). The principal dwelling, built ca. 1830, possesses characteristics of both the regional Piedmont farmhouse and Federal-period architecture. The bank barn and springhouse embody the distinctive methods of stone construction and heavy timber framing of the late eighteenth century, while the ca. 1930 dairy barn typifies the shift in agricultural and construction practices as dairying replaced grain farming. The associated archeological deposits reflect the occupation of the property throughout its period of significance and have yielded, and are likely to yield further, information regarding the spatial organization of the farmstead and the socio-economic status and cultural affiliations of the occupants (Criterion D).

History of the Property

Contact and Settlement Period 1570 - 1750. The colony of Maryland was established in 1634, when 150 English colonists settled at St. Mary's City in the lower tidewater area of Maryland. For almost a century, settlement remained concentrated along major water routes of the Chesapeake Bay.

Movement into the Frederick County area began during the early 1700s. Pennsylvania Quakers formed the first permanent settlement on Pipe Creek in 1721 (Tracey and Dern 1987:13). Benjamin Tasker, a prominent businessman and former mayor of Annapolis, patented over 7000 acres, known as "Tasker's Chance," on the Monocacy River in 1727 (Tracey and Dern 1987:257). This fertile tract stretched two to four miles west from the Monocacy River and four miles north of the mouth of Carroll Creek, and included the heart of what became Frederick County. The majority of early settlers on the land were Germans who moved south from Pennsylvania. Six of the settlers (all with German surnames) tried to purchase the entire tract in 1737, but could not raise the necessary funds.

In 1746, Tasker sold the land to Daniel Delaney. One of the provisions of the sale required Delaney to sell parcels to farmers already settled on "Tasker's Chance" who desired to purchase their parcels (Tracey and Delaney 1987:258). Twenty-three individuals took advantage of the opportunity and purchased the tracts they farmed from Delaney between 1746 and 1753 (Tracey and Dern 1987:258). Records do not

indicate which of the purchasers occupied the land before 1746. The town of Frederick, which included portions of Tasker's Chance, was chartered in 1735; the county was created on June 11, 1748.

Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680 - 1815. The population of Frederick County increased almost 100 per cent between 1768 and 1773 (Wesler et al. 1981:140). The population continued to rise after the Revolutionary War. By 1781, settlers had claimed all but 25 of the original 144 lots in Frederick Town, and new lots had been laid out. The town quickly became a primary market center for the agricultural base of the county.

Stephen Shelmerdine purchased four tracts from Richard Cromwell in 1799 (Land Records 18:351). The first three totalled 380 acres and included portions of tracts named "Cheap Bought," "The Resurvey of Tuscarora," and "Chestnut Levels." The fourth tract, containing 220.25 acres, was "part of a tract called Tasker's Chance, which was confiscated and sold by the State of Maryland to Richard Cromwell" in 1781. The ownership of the parcel after Daniel Delaney's sale and before the State of Maryland's confiscation of the property is unknown. Tax records of 1798 indicate that the Tasker's Chance parcel contained "stone barn and stables, smoke and milk house" (Assessment Records 1798). Domestic and architectural materials representing this early period of occupation, including hand wrought and machine cut nails, creamware, pearlware, and Chinese export porcelain wares, have been recovered from the archeological deposits surrounding the Nallin Farm house.

In 1809, Stephen Shelmerdine left his estate in the care of four friends to dispose of for the benefit of his children (Will Book RB1:14). His brother-in-law, James Phillips, was allowed to continue to live on the property, indicating that the property included a residence. The executors sold his 264-acre parcel, called "The Resurvey on Part of Tasker's Chance" to Andrew Kaufman, Sr., in 1810 (Land Records WR38:494). Kaufman came to Frederick from Lancaster, Pennsylvania (History of Nallin Farm Pond n.d.).

Agricultural - Industrial Transition 1815 - 1870. Kaufman's heirs, John and Andrew Kaufman, sold the entire parcel to Peter Sower in 1817 (Land Record JS4:349). Sowers built the brick house currently on the site. The 1825 tax records list a log house, predating Sowers' ownership, and a barn on his Tasker's Chance parcel. This property, and another parcel named "Cheap Bought" that Sower also owned, were assessed for $150. In 1835, the tax records list a brick house and barn on Sowers' property. The value of his property had increased to $3162. The large brick house indicates the growing prosperity of local farmers encouraged by improved transportation.

From this time, until the Department of the Army acquired it, members of the Sowers family owned the property. Sower left the property to his daughter, Ann Maria Sower Bantz, and her husband, Gideon Bantz, Sr., in 1848 (Will Book GME3:331). The 1850 Census provides a detailed picture of the Bantz household and agricultural holdings. The Bantzes owned a total of 393 acres, of which 293 acres were improved; their land was valued at $25,000. The farm supported $1200 worth of livestock, including 100 swine, 15 milk cows, and 7 horses; the dairy cows produced 1600 pounds of butter in 1850. Bantz's primary

crops were wheat and corn; oats, potatoes, orchard products, and garden produce supplemented the major crops (Hitselburger 1978:504-505). Gideon Bantz owned seven slaves: three adult males, one adult female, one male child, and two female children (Hitselburger 1978:457-458). The census does not name them or their occupations. Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County* depicts a structure on the property as the dwelling of "Mrs. G. Bantz" (Figure 6).

Mrs. Bantz was the president of the Ladies Relief Association, an organization dedicated to providing medical aid to the Federal troops quartered around Frederick during the Civil War (Williams and McKinsey 1910:374). The Civil War divided the loyalties of local citizens. Although the majority of Frederick County residents supported the Union, many residents sympathized with the South.

Caught between the stalwart Union Pennsylvania to the north, and the Confederate stronghold of Virginia to the south, western Maryland served as a battleground several times during the Civil War. Frederick City, as it was known during the Civil War, was a key intersection in west central Maryland. Highways led to Washington, Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, Westminster, and Hagerstown. A spur line connected Frederick with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Cowles 1891-1895:131). The town's position as a transportation center made Frederick a highly strategic location, which both Union and Confederate forces sought to control. Portions of the Army of the Potomac marched through Frederick before and after the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 (Coddington 1979:52-53, 548-549). On July 9, 1864, opposing troops met at Frederick Junction, battling in the meadows and fields on the east bank of the Monocacy River. The Ladies Relief Association provided medical care to thousands of wounded soldiers after the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, and Monocacy (Williams and McKinsey 1910:374).

Military maneuvers overshadowed the everyday life of Frederick County residents during the Civil War. The area suffered 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. In the years following the Civil War, the Federal government reimbursed farmers for their crop and livestock losses, and banks provided loans to aid in the recovery.

The archeological deposits recovered from the Nallin Farm dwelling house yard areas reflect the intensification of domestic activity during this period. No archeological resources relating directly to possible Civil War activity have been recovered from the Nallin Farm site.

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870 - 1930. The land outside the city limits of Frederick remained free of industrial development in the mid and late nineteenth century as farming continued to dominate the local economy. Most of the fertile land north of Frederick City, around the Nallin Farm, remained open farmland, as pictured in Lake's *Atlas of Frederick County* (1873) (Figure 7).

In 1878, the executor of Mrs. Bantz's estate sold the property, now recorded as containing 255 acres, though still called "The Resurvey on Part of Tasker's Chance," to James Houck, a native of Frederick

(Land Record TG10:598). Directories of Frederick County from the late nineteenth century list Houck as a farmer (Bailey 1895; Miller 1886:234). In addition, Houck served as president of Franklin Savings Bank in Frederick City (Williams and McKinsey 1910:1375).

During the early twentieth century, the value of the land and improvements rose. The local assessor valued Houck's property at $10,200, with the improvements adding an additional $2000 to the value of the property (Assessment Records 1896 - 1910). By 1917, the land was valued at $14,025.

Modern Period 1930 - present. In 1931, James Houck's three children, Charles Houck, Alice Nallin, and Ella Kramer, received the property (Will Book CHB1:394). Alice Nallin and her husband, Richard, purchased the farm, still recorded at 255 acres, from her siblings in 1932 (Land Record 382:538). Richard Nallin was an American League umpire; the Nallins began living at the family farm during his off-seasons around 1917 (*The Evangelist*, April 1987). The Nallins added a 40-cow dairy barn ($2000) between 1928 and 1937, reflecting the increasing dominance of the dairy industry in Frederick County (Assessment Records).

The depression years were followed by a longer than normal recovery period in Frederick County due to the lack of industry (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). The Nallin property, which had increased in value to $20,400 by the 1928 - 1937 assessment, did not increase in value during the next assessment period, 1938 - 1943.

In 1943, the Chemical War Service purchased the adjacent Detrick Field from the City of Frederick for use as a pathogenic warfare research facility. Frederick County entered a new era after World War II. Fort Detrick provided new jobs, and many persons involved with the facility remained in Frederick, stimulating the county's economy (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:101). The Nallin's continued farming until 1952, when they sold their farm to the Department of the Army for the expansion of Fort Detrick (Land Record 508:19). The Army used the farmhouse as a residence, and the agricultural buildings for storage. Those uses continue today. The Nallin Farmhouse serves as the residence of the post commander.

Historic Contexts

1. Agriculture

Two distinct agricultural patterns emerged in the Maryland Piedmont during the eighteenth century. The early English settlers brought Tidewater tobacco culture to the well-watered meadows of the Piedmont. Tobacco cultivation required large tracts of land, often owned by speculative, absentee landowners, and a large labor force of indentured servants and slaves. The Pennsylvania German and German immigrants who began moving into the Piedmont region during the 1720s generally cultivated smaller parcels devoted to subsistence farming. While the English from the Tidewater region raised tobacco, German farmers produced a surplus of corn and wheat for the European and West Indian markets. Differences between English and

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Nallin Farm
Frederick County

German farming practices continued through the period, until eventually the German cereal grain farming became the dominant agricultural pattern. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest producer of wheat in the United States (Miller 1886:132). The slave population continued to grow, even among those who were not tobacco producers. The Tasker's Chance tract illustrates the common pattern of absentee English owners leasing their land to German settlers, who eventually acquired the land and divided it into smaller parcels.

Frederick's importance as a commercial center encouraged the construction of public roads from Frederick to Baltimore, and to Annapolis in 1760 (Scharf 1968:363). However, these and other roads remained in poor condition until the end of the century. During the early nineteenth century, overland transportation became more important and new roads were laid. By 1805, the Baltimore Turnpike linked Frederick, Hagerstown, and Cumberland. The turnpike opened new markets for Frederick County farmers and industries.

After the War of 1812, commerce and industry gained importance throughout Maryland. Agriculture and industry remained interdependent as farmers supplied raw materials to manufacturers, and industries produced goods for agricultural use. Increased mechanization gave rise to new farming techniques and generated interest in sound agricultural practices. The introduction of the railroad and of new transportation routes expanded markets for both agricultural and manufactured products. Grain farming, particularly the production of corn and wheat, dominated Frederick County agriculture.

The need for better roads intensified as farmers required accessible routes to transport their products to the rail lines. 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). Farmers began to experiment with a variety of crops and livestock during the second decade of the nineteenth century. Dairying became more common. Improved transportation increased the production of fruits and vegetables, as foreign markets became more accessible (Hitselberger 1978:502, 503). 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). The Bantz's 1850 agriculture output is typical of the diversity of Frederick agriculture during this period.

In the years following the Civil War, the Federal government reimbursed farmers for their crop and livestock losses; banks provided loans to aid in the recovery. Frederick County farmers, benefiting from high-quality farmland and good transportation routes, quickly regained their previous success (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 1968:370). The first County Fair was held in Frederick County in 1878, demonstrating the local farmers' interest in agricultural improvements.

The land outside the city limits of Frederick remained free of industrial development in the mid and late nineteenth century as farming continued to dominate the local economy. Industries did not expand as

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Nallin Farm
Frederick County

rapidly as agriculture after the Civil War. The founding families of Frederick desired a small, prosperous, and stable community, and strongly discouraged new industries from coming into the area (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). 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 growing population in nearby urban centers increased the demand for agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12).

Improvements in refrigeration, mechanization, and pasteurization led to advances in milk production that dramatically transformed dairying by the turn-of-the-century. Prior to these improvements, most dairy products were produced on a small scale and typically were consumed by the producers. Refrigeration allowed dairy products to be transported safely over longer distances and stored for longer periods. The introduction of the milking machine in 1895 enabled farmers to increase production (Campbell and Marshall 1975:29). But the most important advance in dairying was the discovery of the role of bacteria in the transmission of disease, and the implementation of pasteurization to eliminate bacteria in milk. In 1907, the U.S. Department of Health mandated milk pasteurization. Processing plants specializing in milk production arose, relieving individual farmers from the expense of purchasing all of the equipment necessary to comply with the new regulations. The first industrial dairies were established in Frederick between 1915 and 1923 (Frederick City Directory 1915, 1923). These advances spurred milk consumption and encouraged more farmers to invest in modern dairy barns and equipment.

Farming continued to be a lucrative business until World War I, when foreign markets were closed to American farmers, resulting in a surplus of agricultural goods. Prices dropped sharply and many area farmers were forced out of business (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). However, Frederick County maintained its level of agricultural output and was the only Maryland county that did not suffer a drop in agricultural production (Wesler et al. 1981:144). During the 1920s, many Frederick farmers turned to dairying (Davis 1995:120.) The construction of a specialized, semi-mechanized dairy barn at the Nallin Farm illustrates how local farmers adapted their farming to meet the demand for dairy goods. It also illustrates the increasing mechanization introduced into farming due to the desire for higher production levels and greater health regulations.

Agriculture remains a mainstay of the Frederick County economy. The county continues to be one of the state's top producers of dairy products, corn, and wheat.

2. Architecture

The settlers of the Piedmont region received cultural influences from two primary areas -- the Mid-Atlantic and the Tidewater, each of which had distinctive architectural folk traditions. From the Mid-Atlantic, German settlers brought log construction, as well as a massed plan around a central chimney. Wood was the primary building material in the region during the eighteenth century. The Tidewater influences of the

English are seen in timber framed houses with linear plans, end chimneys, and symmetrical facades. Throughout the eighteenth century, these differing traditions evolved into a regional type that combined elements from both traditions.

By the nineteenth century, the regional house type was developed fully. The typical Maryland Piedmont farmhouse of the period was a two-story structure with a symmetrical three- to five-bay front facade. Other characteristic features of this house type are gable-end chimneys, a gable roof, a rear wing containing the kitchen, and a two-story porch in the inner corner of the wing (Getty 1987:93). First constructed in stone or wood, early high-style versions used brick. The Nallin farmhouse possesses all of the character-defining features of the regional farmhouse.

The Nallin farmhouse also possesses typical Federal-style door surround, portico, and interior finishes. The Federal style was the dominant national American style from 1780 to 1820, though local examples were built until ca. 1840 (McAlester 1988:153, 156). Federal architecture developed in the prosperous Eastern seaport cities, notably in nearby Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, as a refinement of the preceding Georgian style (McAlester 1988:158). During the late eighteenth century, and with increasing frequency during the early nineteenth century, Frederick County builders incorporated Federal-style features in the regional farmhouse. The transition from the earlier log house, recorded on the property in 1825 assessment records, to a five-bay, Flemish-bond brick house by 1835 illustrates the architectural transition that accompanied the prosperity and stability derived from the local agricultural economy.

The construction of the agricultural buildings represents the agricultural evolution of the property. The stone and timber barn is an example of the prototypical Pennsylvania-German bank barn. The bank barn and stone springhouse were built sometime before 1798, when the structures were recorded in county assessment records. One of the German settlers on Benjamin Tasker's patent or a later settler, either of German origin or influenced by the Pennsylvania German agricultural tradition, built the structures. Though the majority of barns constructed in central Maryland during the eighteenth century were built of logs, a minority were constructed of stone (Getty 1987:79). The construction of the Nallin Farm bank barn is consistent with the late eighteenth-century date of construction indicated by the tax records. In the earliest examples of bank barns, the end side walls are constructed of stone with embrasures for ventilation (Auer 1989:2). The barn also incorporates a king post truss framing system constructed of large, hewn beams. The barn and springhouse reflect cultural origins and are typical of farm buildings on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century family farms throughout Frederick County.

Agricultural buildings from the 1920s and 1930s reflect increased agricultural specialization as well as the importance of machinery, sanitation, and government regulation in agricultural production and processing. Regulations for the dairy industry were particularly stringent. Dairy barns and the attached milk house were designed and built with these sanitation concerns in mind. Impermeable, permanent materials, such as concrete and metal, were used to facilitate easy cleaning. Windows were incorporated into the design to provide adequate sunlight and ventilation. The barn plan also emphasized sanitation. Rounded

metal stanchions and horizontal bars formed stall dividers, with one cow per stall to prevent the spread of disease. The concrete floor sloped toward the center aisle, allowing the farmer to wash waste into the center and remove it via the two end doors. The milk house served two functions: milk storage and equipment washing. Here, milk was weighed, poured into a cooling tub, then transferred into milk cans for transport to a processing dairy. Galvanized iron washtubs and a copper steam delivery system were recommended to ensure equipment sterilization. All elements of the dairy were designed to facilitate cleanliness within the milk production process (Harvey and Hill 1936:96-115; 134-138; 150-157).

The construction of a specialized dairy barn, with dairy house for milk collection, illustrates the shift in local agricultural practices and typical dairy construction of the 1920s and 1930s. Comparing the two barns also illustrates the transition from hand-construction methods using stone and timber to construction methods using mass-produced materials, such as concrete block and metal framing.

Archeology: Historic--Non-Aboriginal

The Nallin Farm complex illustrates the development of a typical late eighteenth- to twentieth-century farm complex of the Monocacy River Valley in Frederick County, Maryland. The historic resources on the property document the sequence of regional agricultural development and the influence of German and English cultural traditions that were significant elements in the history of this Western Maryland region. Archival research has indicated that the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century occupants of the property constructed substantial agricultural buildings, such as the extant stone bank barn, modeled on Pennsylvania German templates, and that they occupied a log dwelling until 1835. The present nineteenth-century brick dwelling, supported by the nineteenth-century agricultural census and tax assessment data for the property, reflects a pattern of steadily rising affluence and agricultural success during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Neither the documentary research nor the extant architectural resources on the property identified the locations and the character of other structures, features, or activity areas that historically characterized the typical farmstead lot. Such ancillary domestic structures as privies, smokehouses, bake ovens, detached kitchens and meat houses, and landscape features such as kitchen gardens, walkways, and driveways, historically would have been present within the larger house lots of rural agrarian complexes. Evidence of such landscape configurations and activity areas potentially are preserved within the archeological component of the property.

Archeological tests within the yard have demonstrated that intact subsurface cultural deposits remain on the property. Concentrations of historic materials were identified in the rear yard of the Nallin Farmhouse, in the extreme southwestern corner of the house lot, and in the vicinity of the present garage structure northeast of the main dwelling. The stratigraphic sequence at the site corresponds to three periods of occupation: (1) the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; (2) the mid-nineteenth century; and, (3)

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the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century period, potentially associated with the earliest residents on the property. One intact feature, a mid to late nineteenth-century utility trench, also was identified. While the artifact assemblage recovered from the site represents a variety of functions, the majority of the cultural materials relate to food preparation, service and storage, and to building construction, modification, and demolition.

As a contributing element to the Nallin Farm National Register site, these archeological deposits have the potential to reveal information about the socio-economic status and cultural affiliations of the occupants of the property; about the nature of their domestic activities; and about the spatial configuration of the property for the property's period of significance. In addition, archeological data from the Nallin Farm site can be compared with data from similar sites to create a paradigm for the development of agriculture and the interaction of ethnically diverse groups in Western Maryland and adjacent regions.

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Maryland Comprehensive Plan Data

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological Periods:

Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680 - 1815
Agricultural - Industrial Transition, 1815 - 1870
Modern Period, 1930 - present

Historic Period Themes:

Agriculture
Architecture

Resource Type:

category: buildings
historic environment: rural
historic functions and uses: Agriculture/agricultural outbuildings
Domestic/single dwelling
secondary structure

known design source: unknown

Nallin Farm
Frederick County

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Government Documents

Frederick County Assessment Records
- 1798 Assessment Records
- 1825 Assessment Records
- 1835 Assessment Records

Frederick County Circuit Court
- 1799 Land Record 18:351
- 1810 Land Record WR38:494
- 1817 Land Record JS4:349
- 1878 Land Record TG10:598
- 1932 Land Record 382:538
- 1952 Land Record 508:19

Frederick County Register of Wills
- 1809 Will Book RB1:14
- 1848 Will Book GME3:331
- 1831 Will Book CHB1:394

Frederick County Supervisor of Assessments
- 1896 - 1953

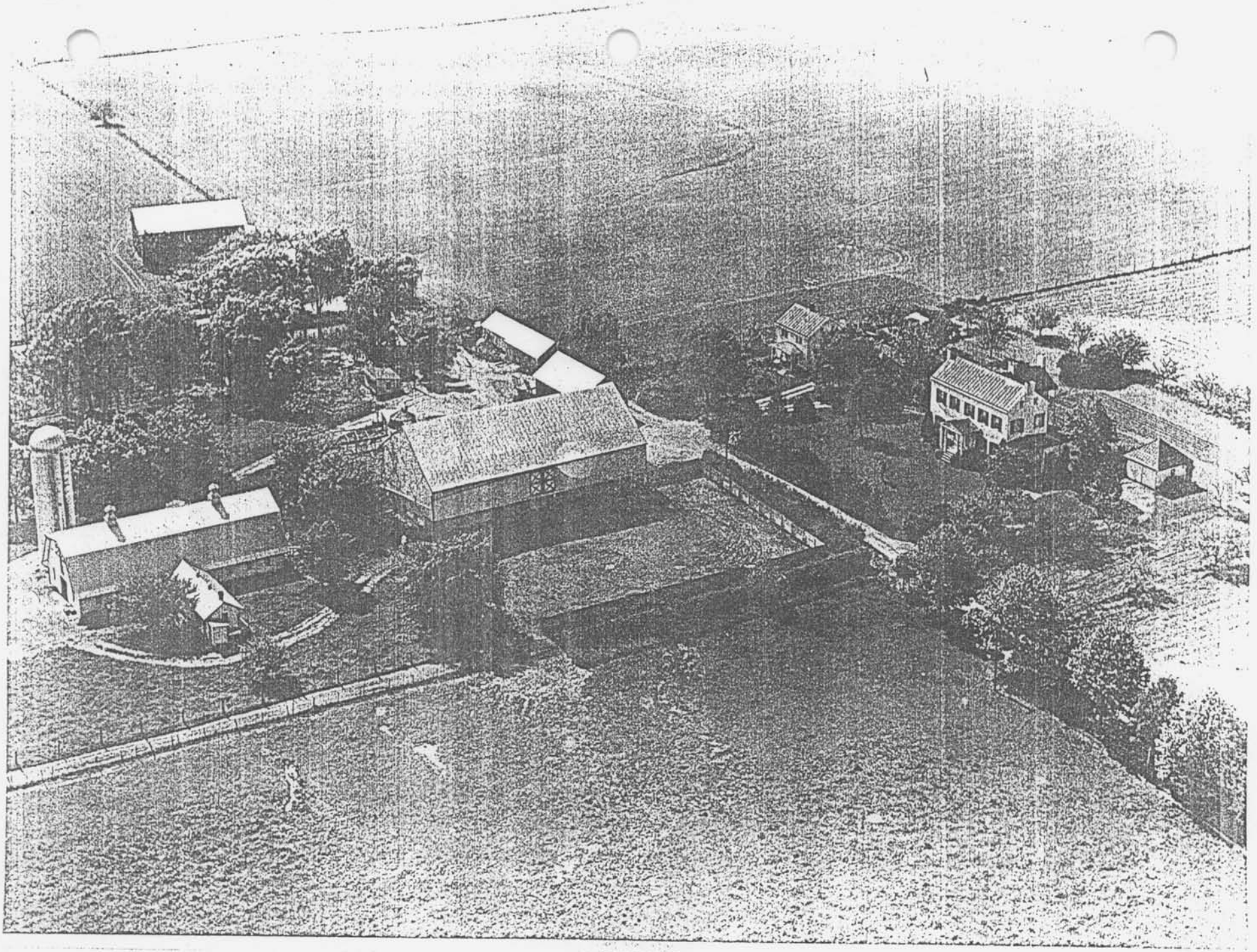

Figure 1. Nallin Farm, aerial view ca. 1950. Photo provided by Public Affairs Office, Fort Detrick, Maryland.

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F-3-44

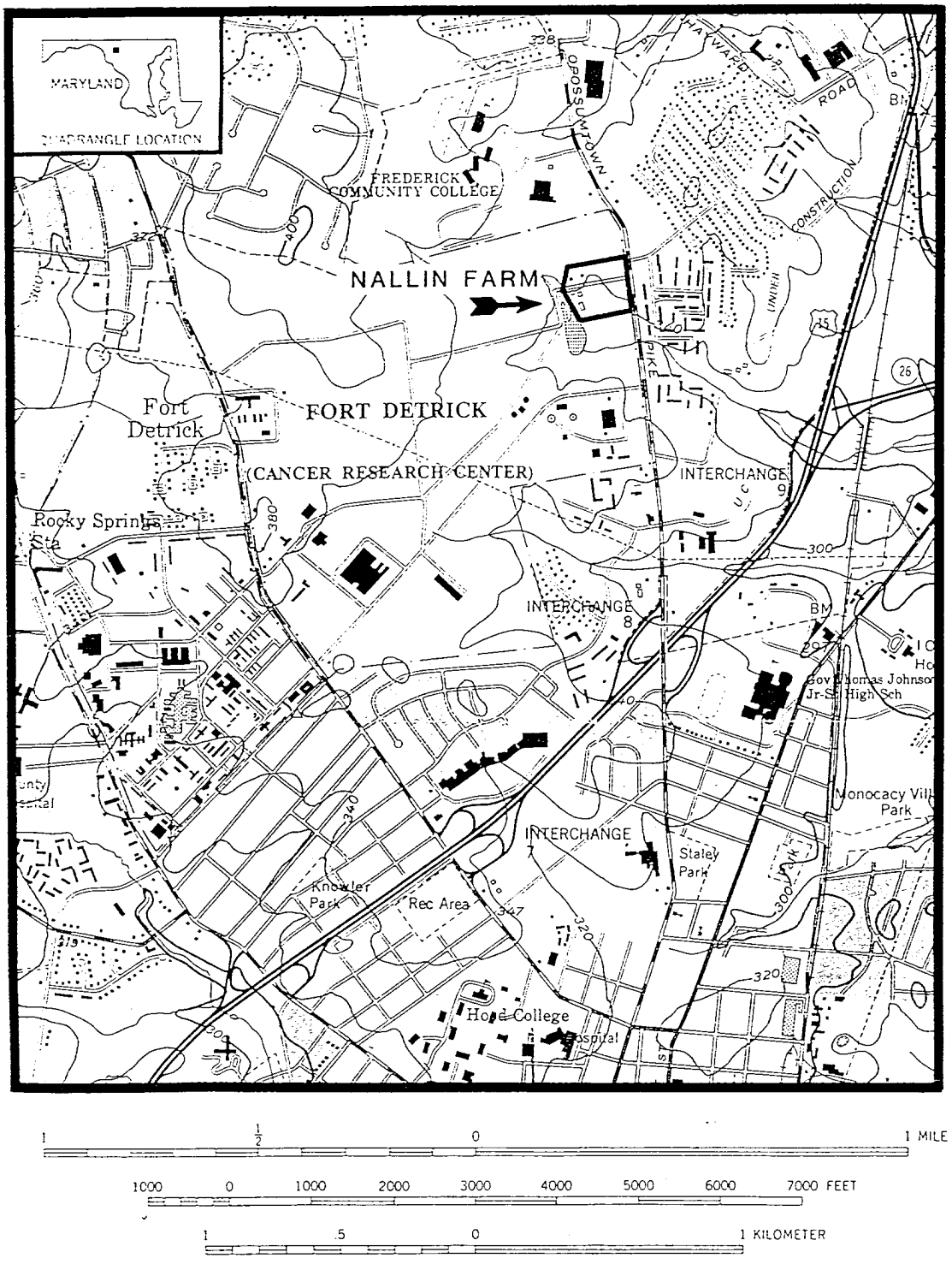

Figure 2. Excerpt of the Frederick, Maryland 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, showing the location of the Nallin Farm.

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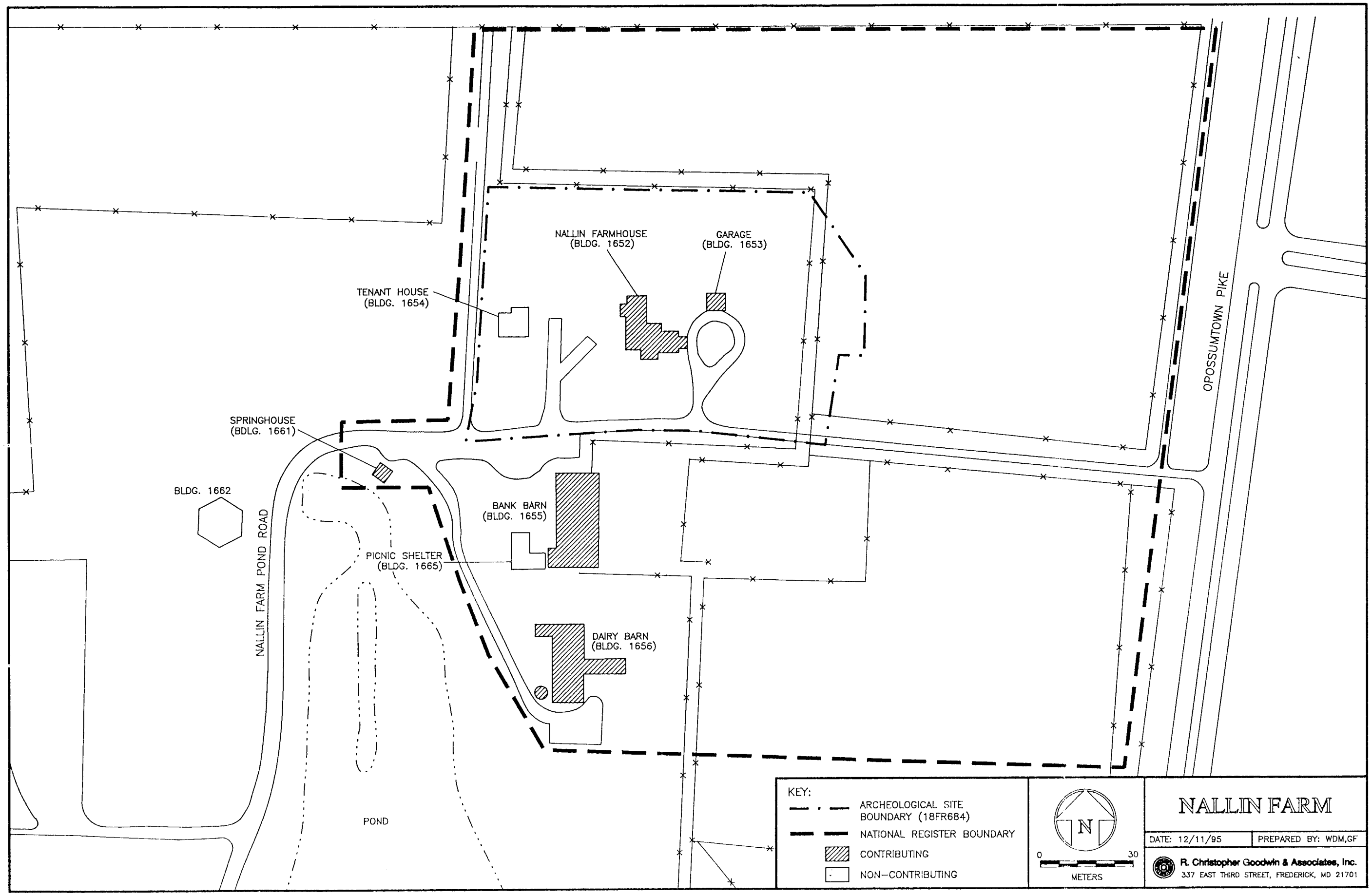

Figure 3 Site plan of Nallin Farm showing National Register boundaries and boundaries of contributing archeological site.

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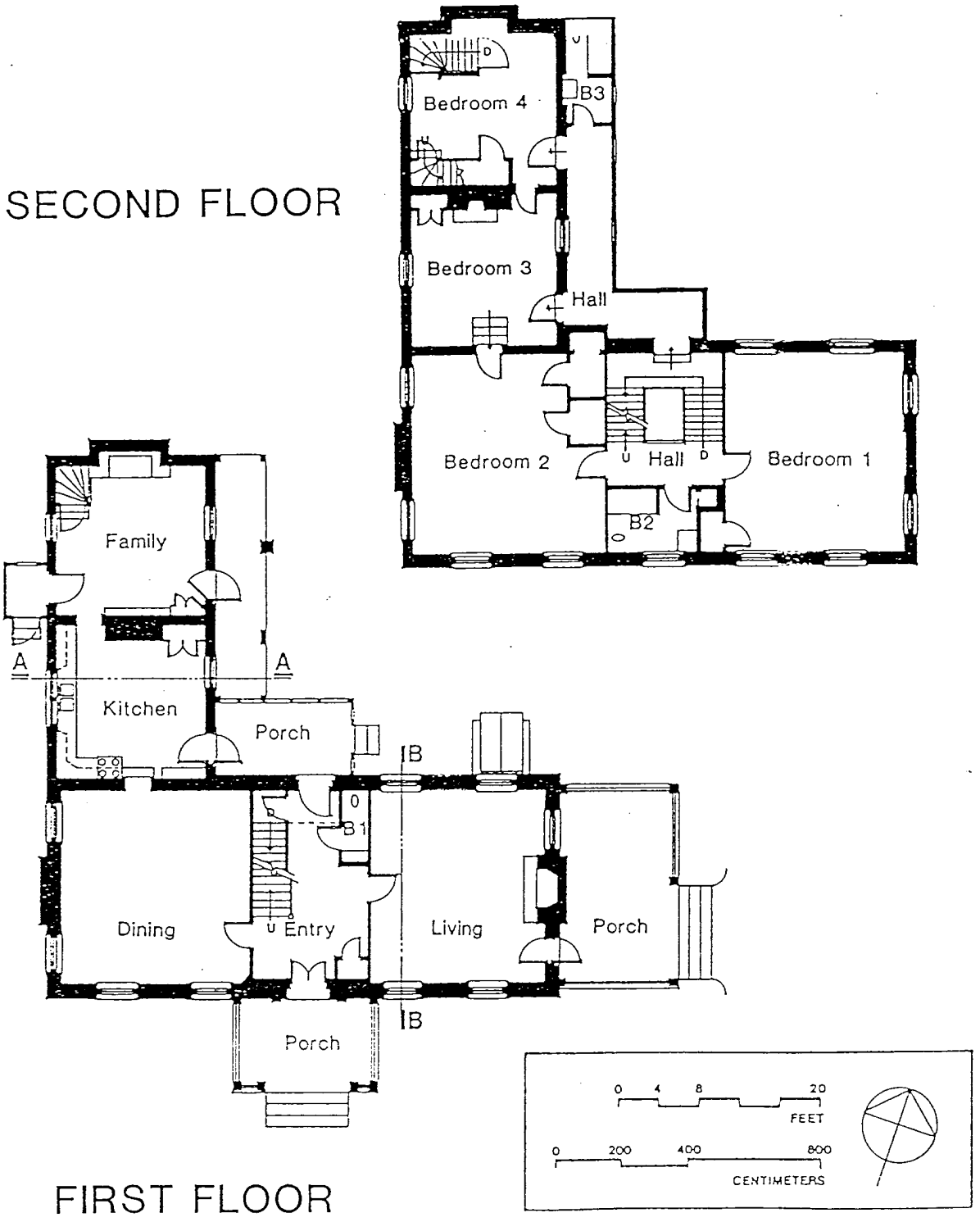

Figure 4. Floor plans of Nallin House (drawings taken from Landon M. Proffitt and Cherilyn Widell, *Historic Preservation Plan, Fort Detrick, Maryland,* 1988).

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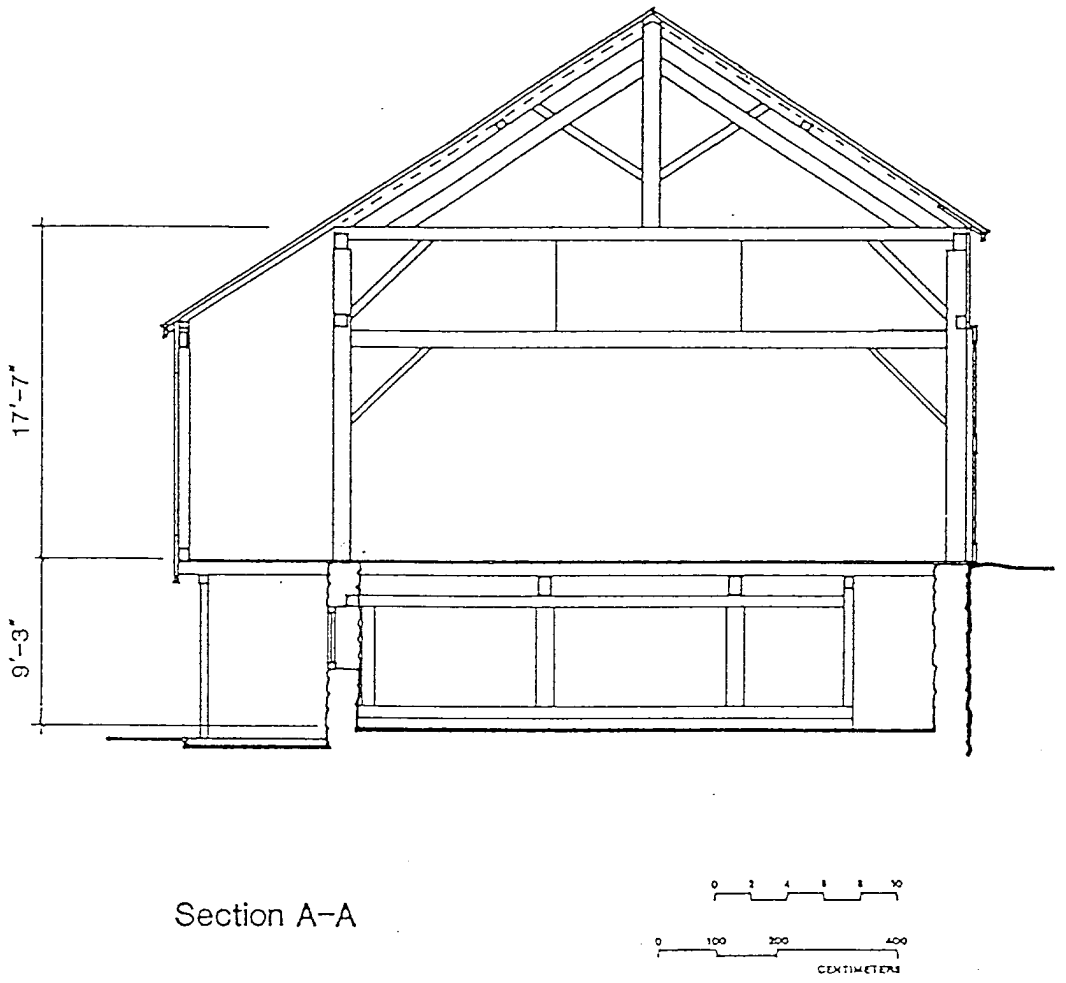

Figure 5 Section of Bank Barn (drawing taken from Landon M. Proffitt and Cherilyn Widell, *Historic Preservation Plan, Fort Detrick, Maryland*, 1988).

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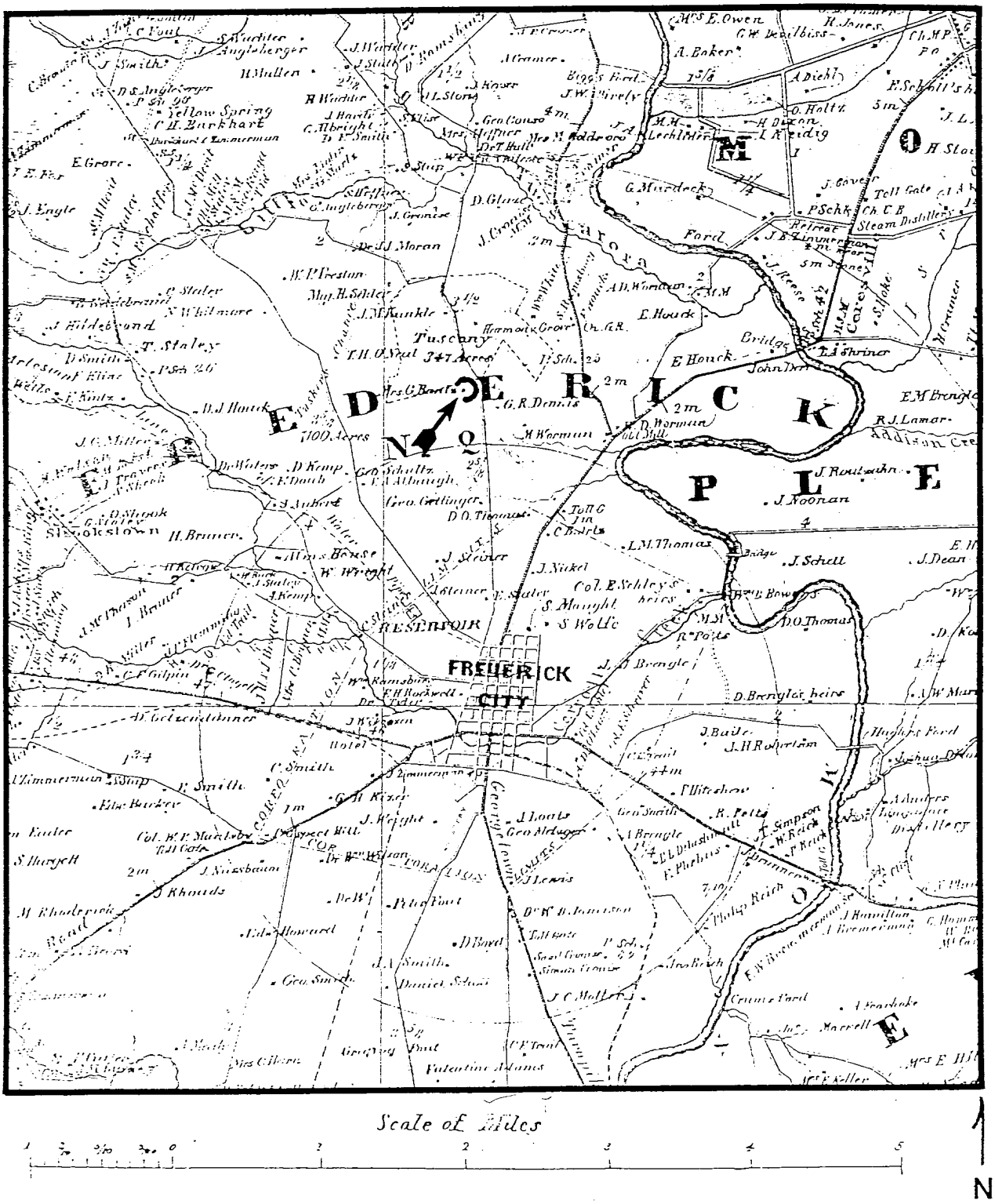

Figure 6. Excerpt from Bond's Map of Frederick County, Maryland (1858), showing location of the Nallin Farm.

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F-3-44

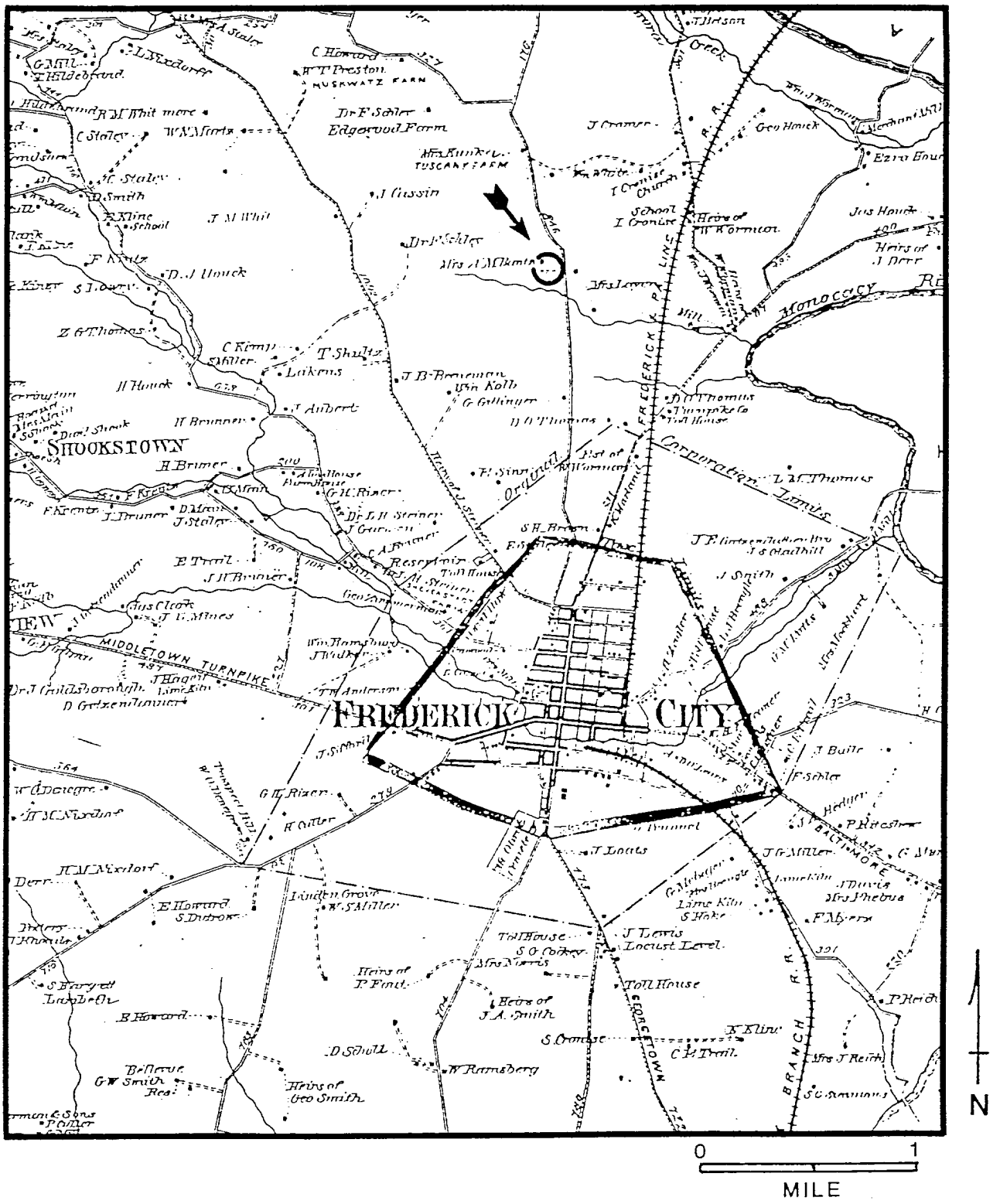

Figure 7. Excerpt from Lake's Atlas of Frederick County (1873), showing the location of the Nallin Farm (shown as Mrs. A.B. Bantz on map).

F-3-43
F-3-44

1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. D. Cannan
4. 11-18-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. View east toward house and barns
7. 1 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44

1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Farmhouse, view northwest
7. 2 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44

1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Farmhouse porch, view northeast
7. 3 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44

1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Farmhouse, rear elevation, view southwest
7. 4 of 17

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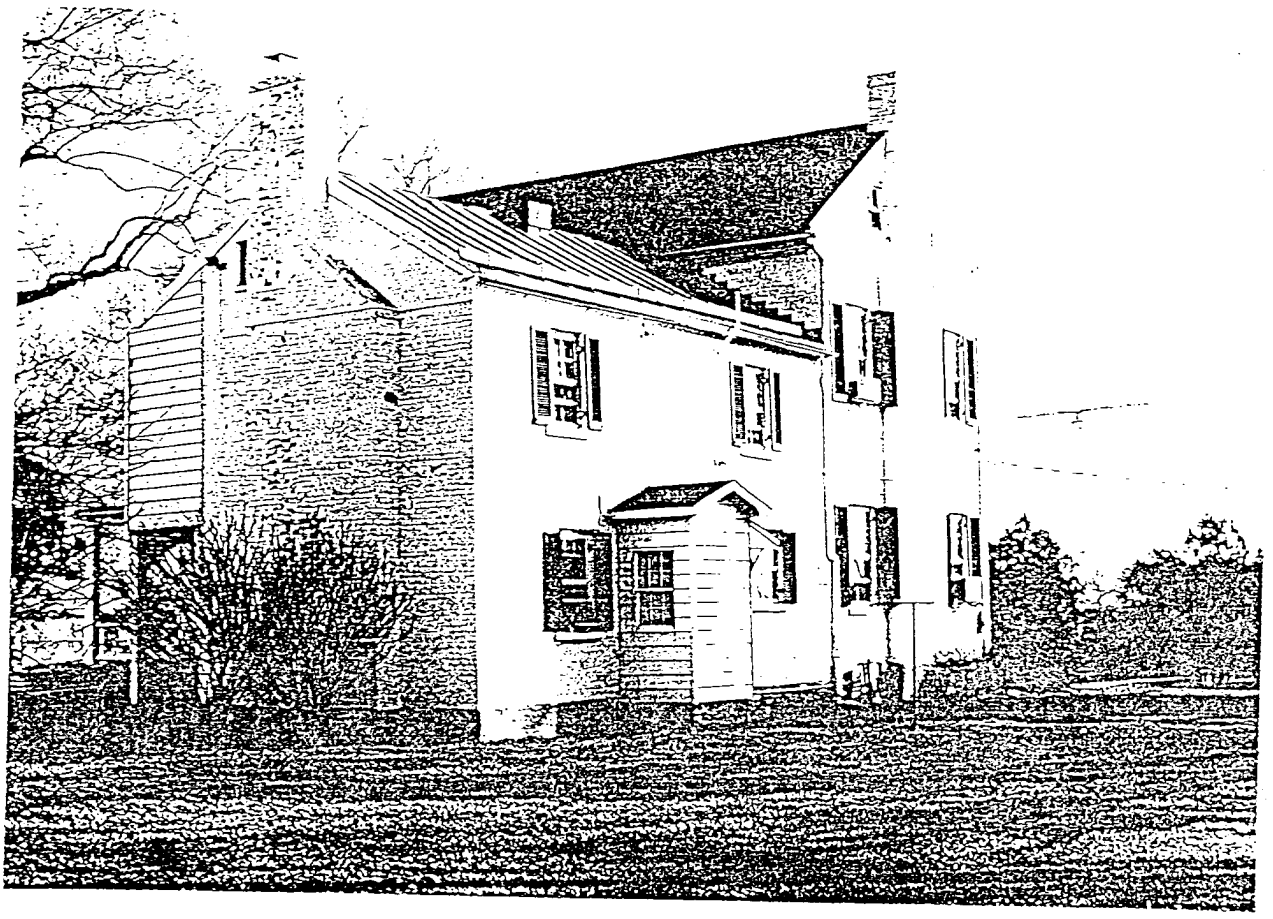
F-3-44

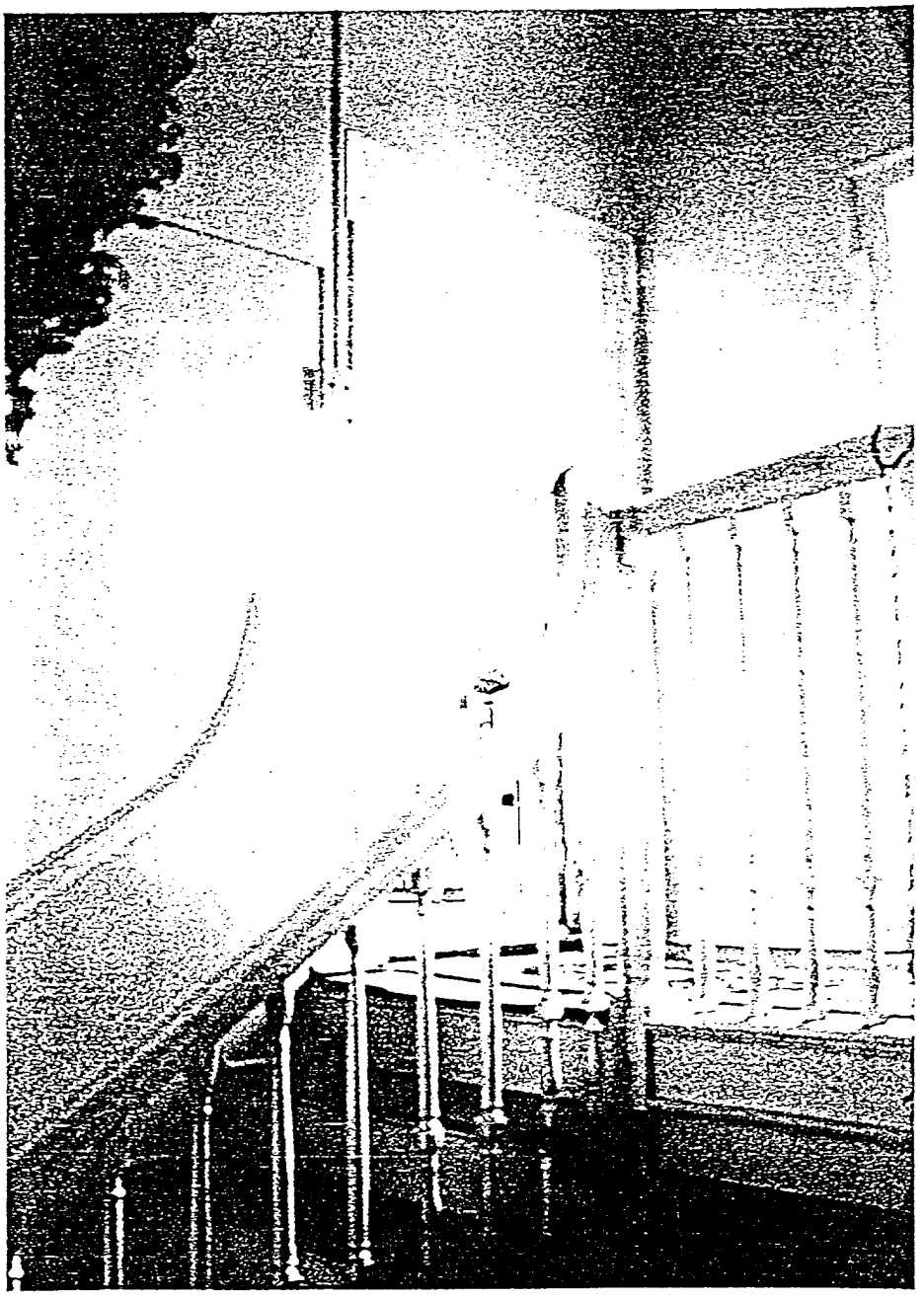


1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Farmhouse, side elevation, view southeast
7. 5 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44

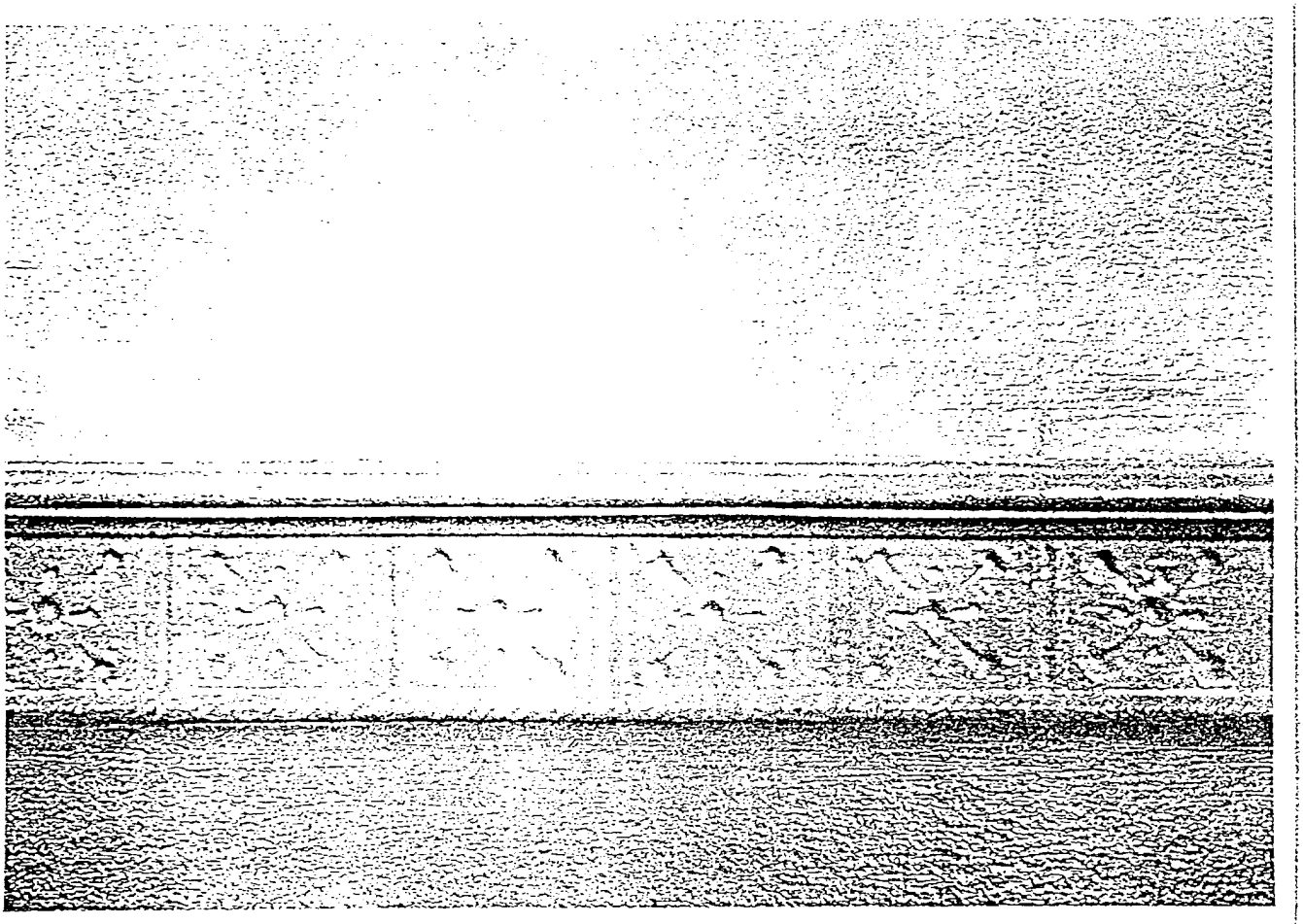
1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. D. Cannan
4. 11-18-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Farmhouse, 1st floor, center hall, view north
7. 6 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



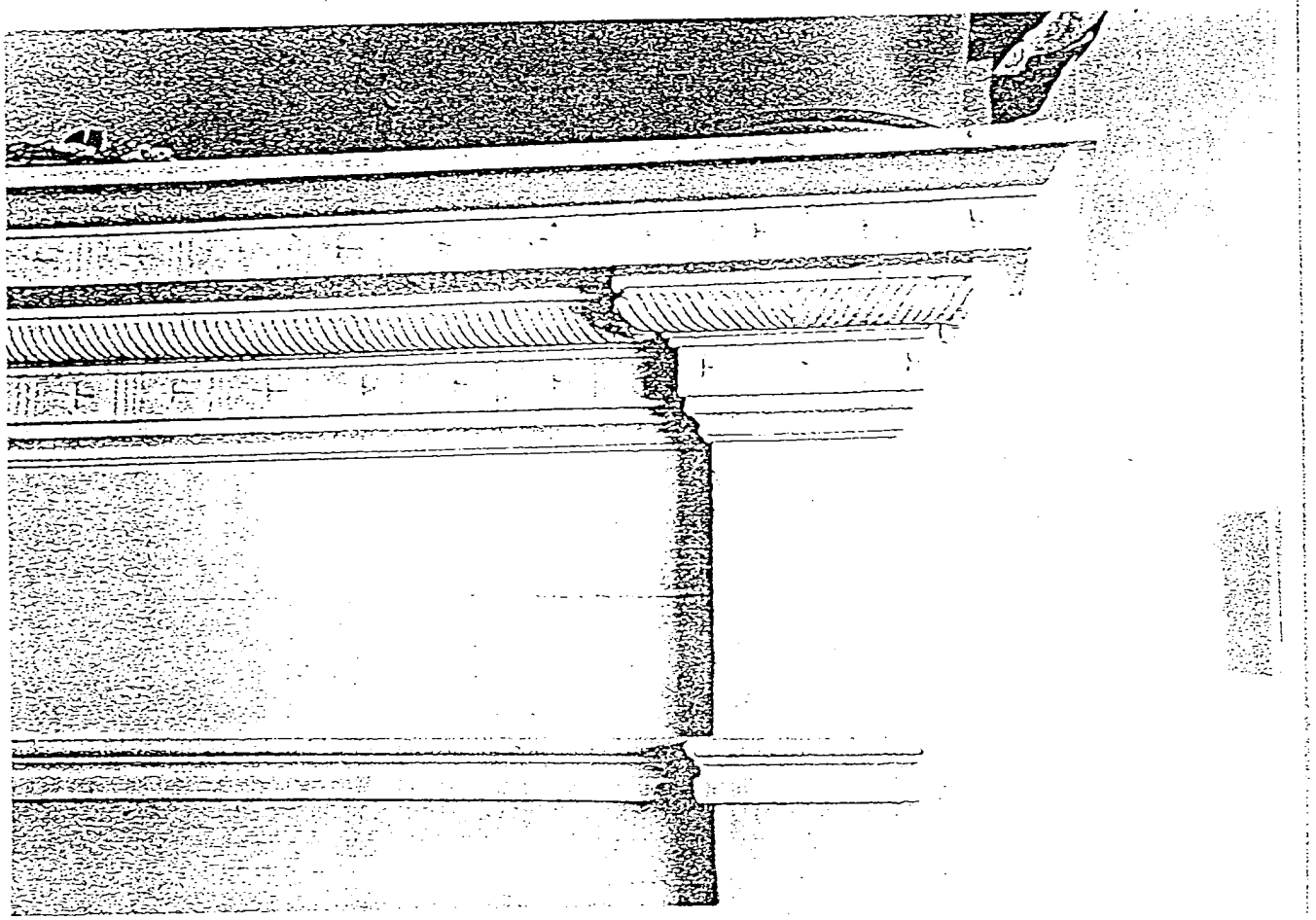
1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. D. Cannan
4. 11-18-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Farmhouse, center stairhall, detail
7. 7 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



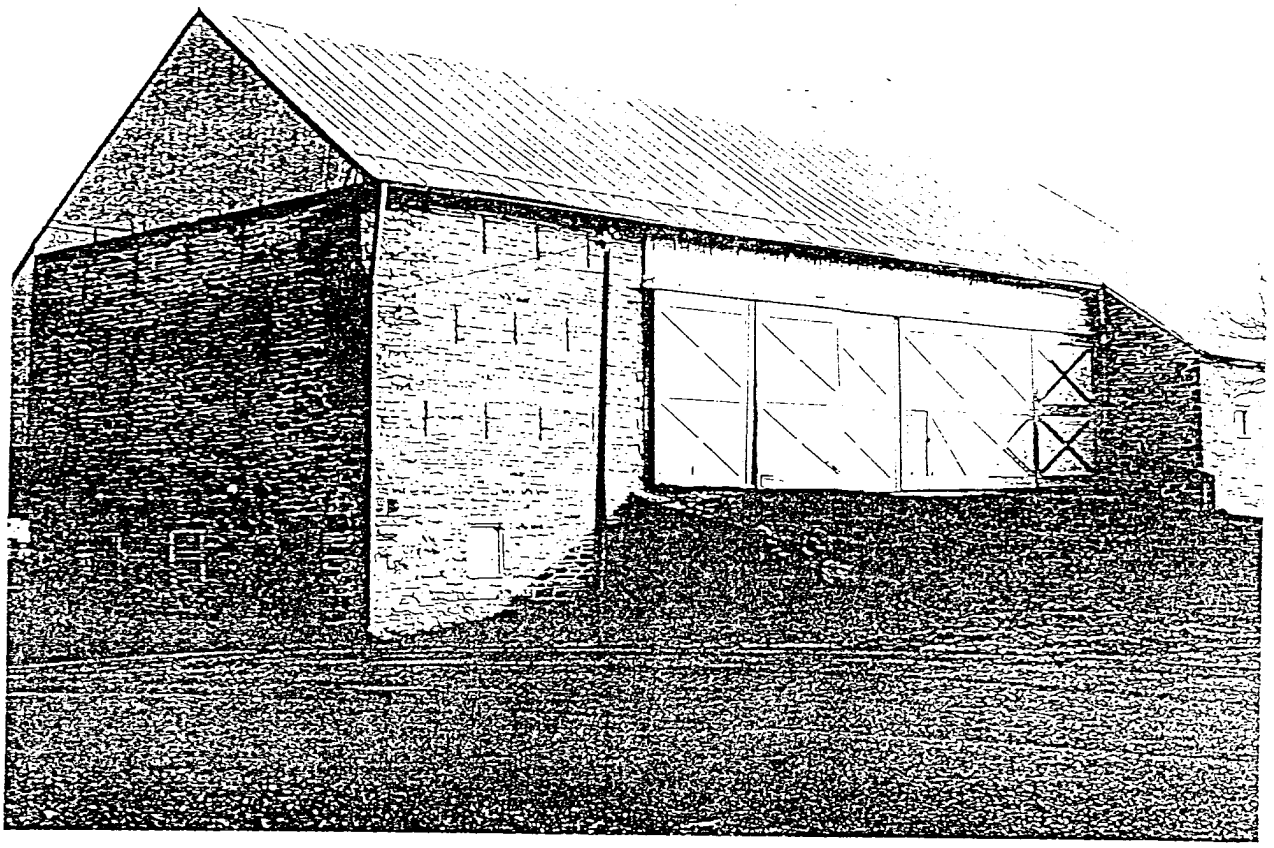
1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. D. Cannan
4. 11-18-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Farmhouse, 1st floor, east parlor, detail of chairrail
7. 8 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



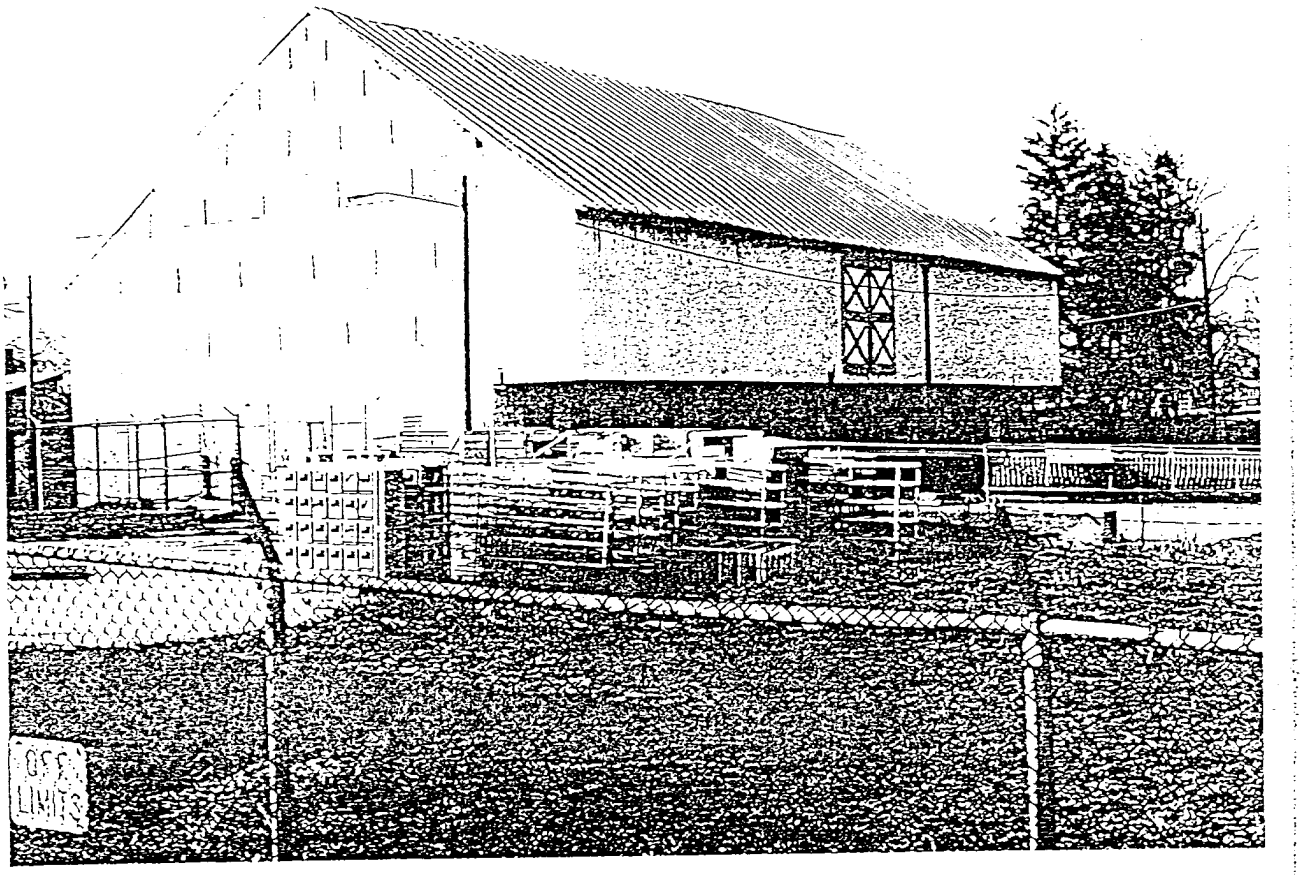
1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. D. Cannan
4. 11-18-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Farmhouse, 1st floor, east parlor, detail of mantel
7. 9 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



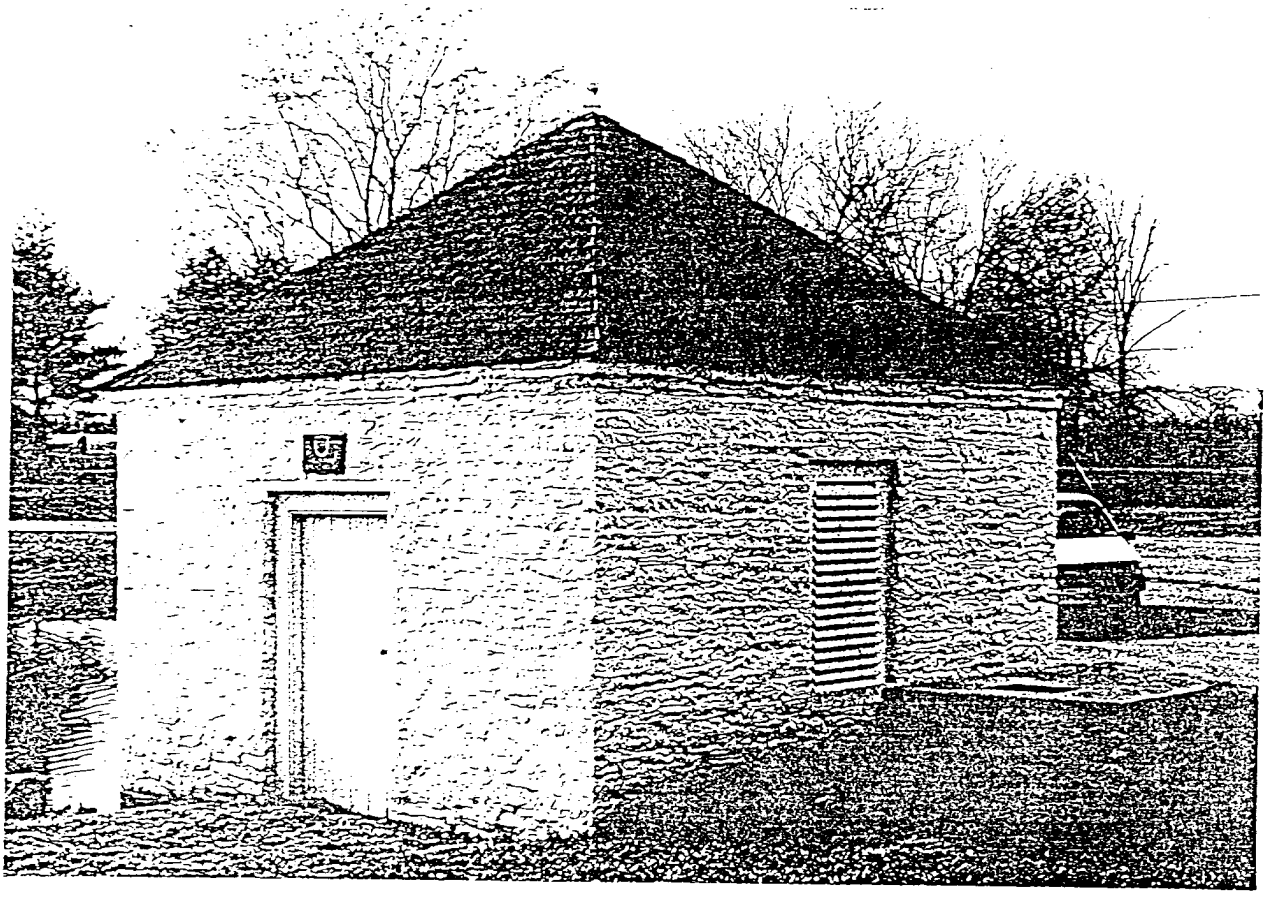
1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Bank barn, view southeast
7. 10 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



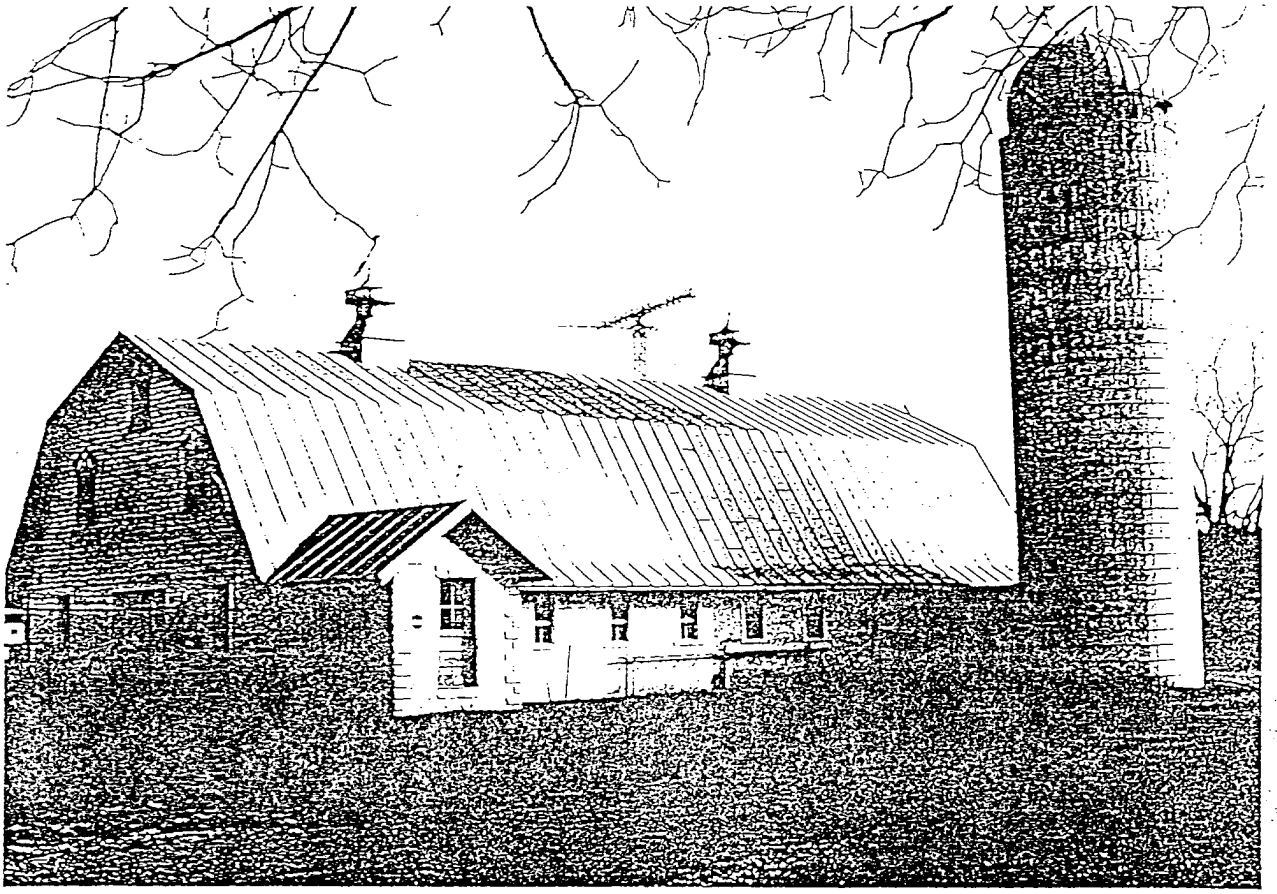
1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Bank barn, view northwest
7. 11 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



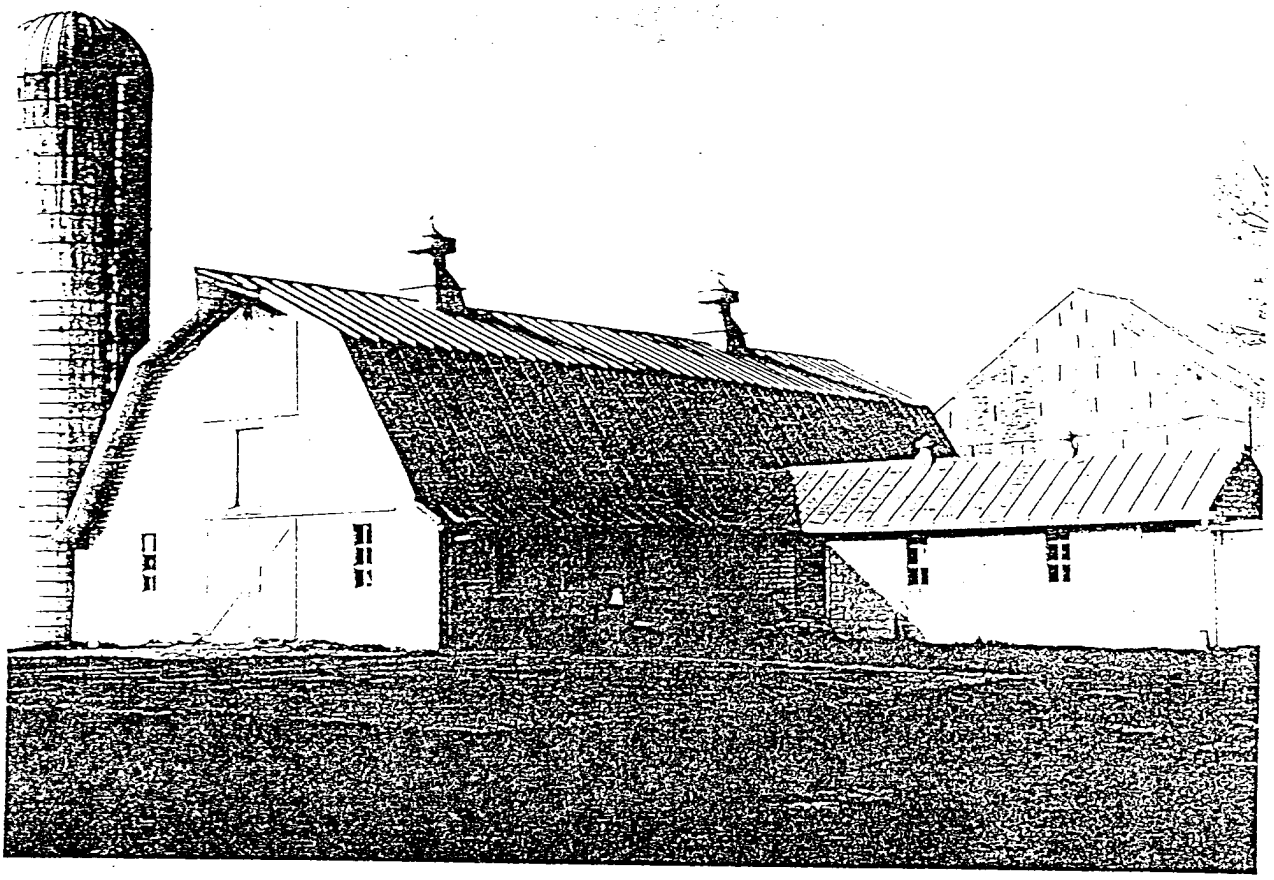
1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Springhouse, view north
7. 12 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



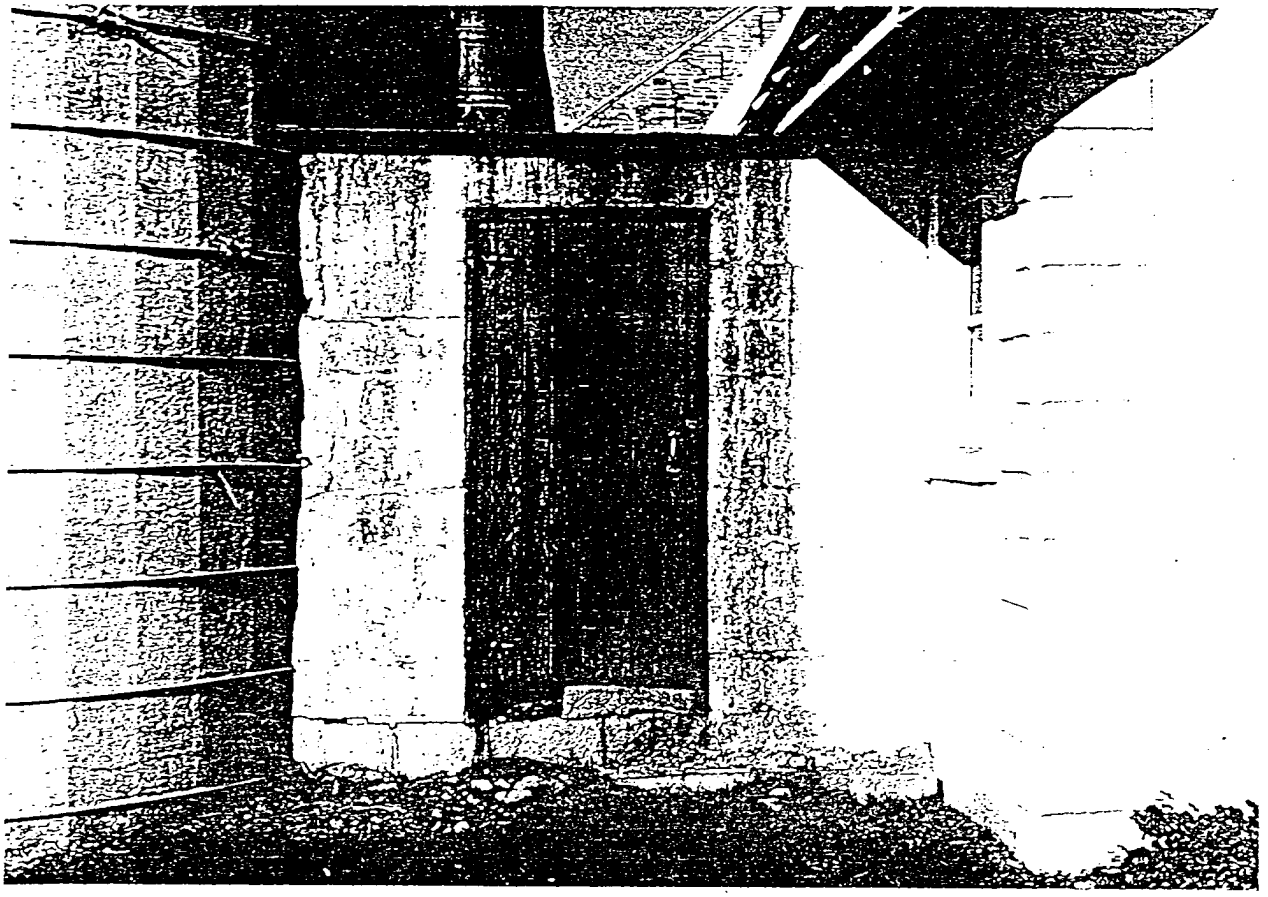
1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Dairy barn, view southeast
7. 13 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Dairy barn, view north
7. 14 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



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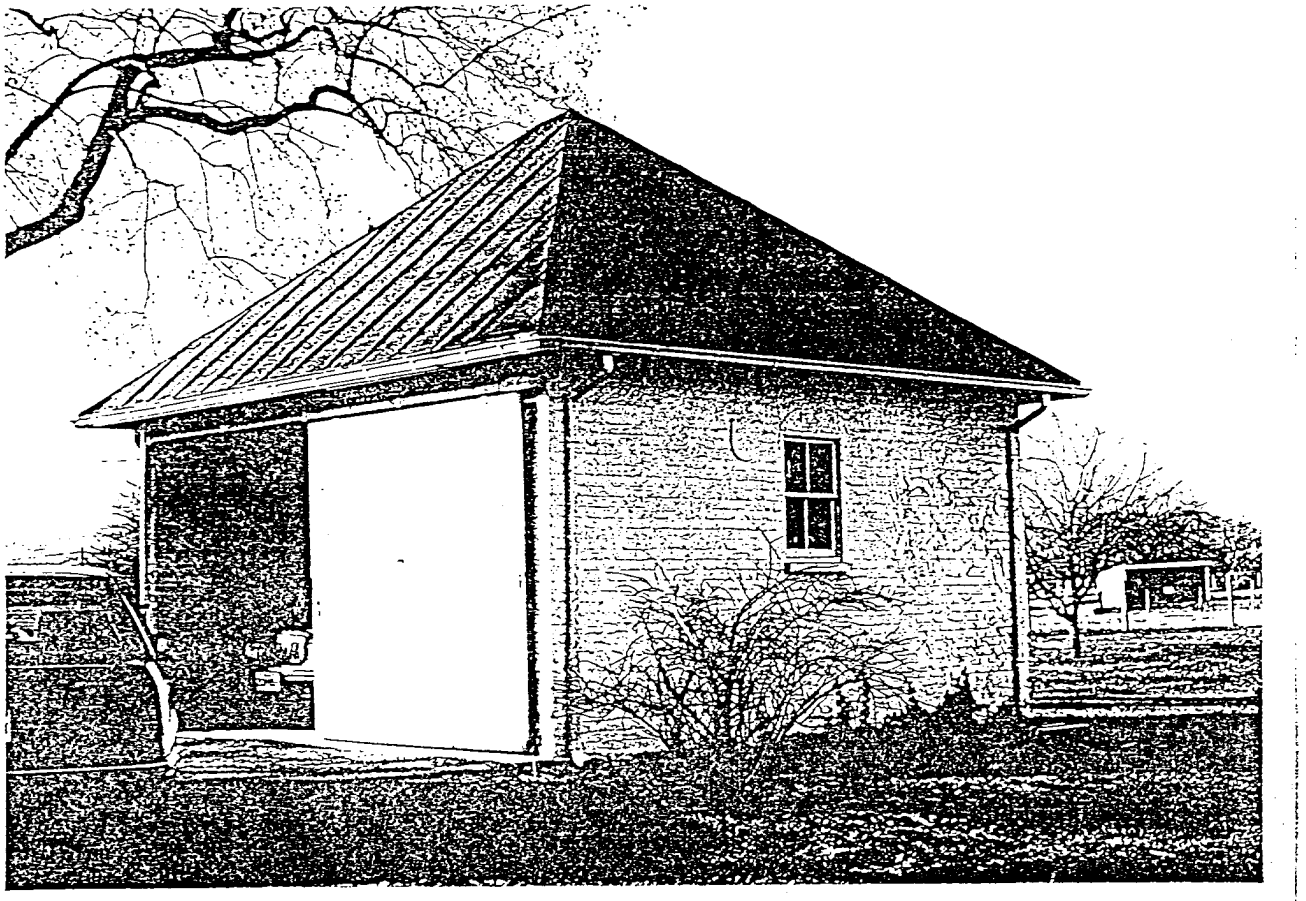
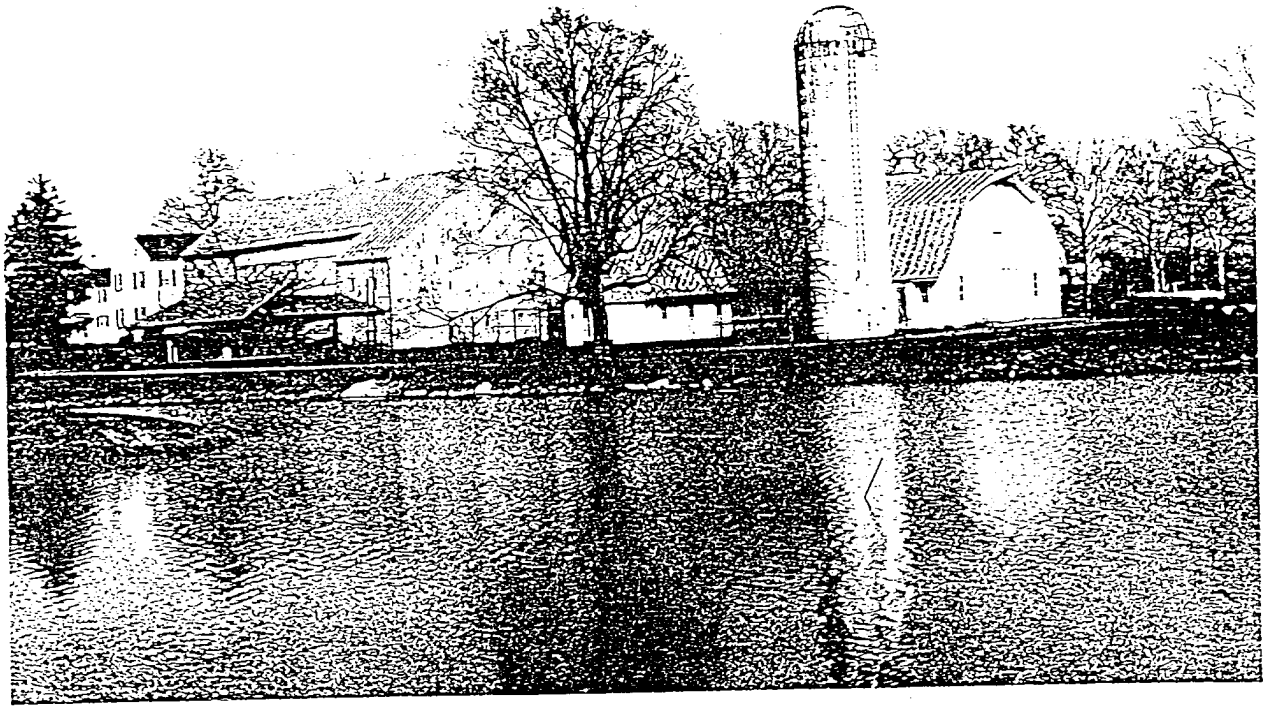
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Dairy barn, connection between barn and silo, view north
7. 15 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Garage, view northwest
7. 16 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44



1. Nallin Farm
2. Frederick County, Maryland
3. H. McAloon
4. 11-29-91
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   337 East Third Street
   Frederick, Maryland 21701
6. Farm complex, view northeast
7. 17 of 17

F-3-43
F-3-44

F-3-43

Form 10-306
(0[illegible]1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Frederick
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE: MAY [illegible] 1974

RECEIVED JUL 18 1973
NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Fort Detrick Building 1652 (Family Housing General)
AND/OR HISTORIC: Nallin Farm House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Fort Detrick
CITY OR TOWN: Frederick
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24
COUNTY: Frederick — CODE: 021

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☒ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☐ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☒ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☒ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. AGENCY

HSCD-F
U. S. Army - Fort Detrick, Attn: ~~XSGRD-UCF~~
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable): Frederick
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: District Engineer, Baltimore District, USA Corps of Engrs (NABRE-M)
STREET AND NUMBER: Federal Bldg, 31 Hopkins Plaza (P. O. Box 1715)
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore
STATE: Maryland 21203 — CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Inventory of Historic Places
DATE OF SURVEY: ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Dept of Army - Office, Chief of Engineers (DAEN-MCP-B)
STREET AND NUMBER: Forrestal Bldg, Rm 2E032
CITY OR TOWN: Washington
STATE: D.C. 20314 — CODE: 11

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: [illegible]
DATE:

10

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☒ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Building 1652 (Nallin Farm House) is a white painted 2-story brick dwelling (8 rooms, 2½ baths, with porches, attic and basement). It is located on the 254.63 acre tract deeded October 10, 1952 by Alice H. Nallin et vir to the United States and since then an integral part of Fort Detrick.

Built about 1835, this is one of the fine old houses of Frederick County, an area significant in American history (especially Revolutionary and Civil War periods). Frederick County Historical Society has no record of any noteworthy event associated with this house but it does authentically embody the distinctive characteristics of a stately Maryland country home of the early 19th century.

During both private and Army tenture, this house has been kept up. It has been altered only by the addition of electrical wiring with appropriate fixtures, inside plumbing and central heating but without change to its gracious early 19th century appearance and setting.

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ADDED 27 Feb 74

The Nallin farm house is a two story brick structure having high ceilings, large double hung windows with functional wood shutters and a high pitched gable roof. The exterior is highlighted by a large double door entry which is protected by a large porch, this porch demonstrates the Euro/American transitional influence. There is also a large side porch. Heat was originally provided by five (5) fireplaces. Additionally, the house features; four (4) spacious bedrooms, a large living room, a country kitchen adjacent to a large dining room and a partial cellar. The house has apparently always been maintained and presently is in very good condition.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

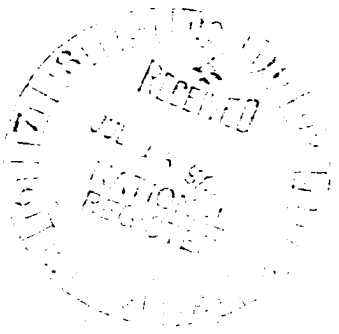
SPECIFIC DATE S *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Phi-	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	losophy	_____
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	_____
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape	☐ Sculpture	_____
☐ Art	Architecture	☐ Social/Human-	_____
☐ Commerce	☐ Literature	itarian	_____
☐ Communications	☐ Military	☐ Theater	_____
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

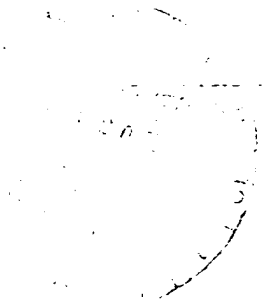
Building 1652 (Nallin Farm House) built about 1835, authentically embodies the distinctive characteristics of a stately Maryland country home of the early Federal, pre-Civil War period.



ADDED 27 Feb 74:

The entrance of the Nallin house, like other fine farm house entrances of this era, features the most intricate detailing and most expensive materials found in the building. The hugh front entrance lock and massive door hinges, as well as wood trim extend and compliment this theme. Located on the east side of the house is a gracious porch which provided refuge from the hot afternoon sun, a further extension of the "gracious farm life style."

The brick construction gives a feeling of permanence and strength, and was probably influenced by the boom of brick construction in progress in Baltimore some 45 miles east. The 18" thick walls continue the theme of strength as well as provide protection against the sometimes severe weather of central Maryland.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

F-3-43

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

None

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		39 °	26 '	52 "	77 °	24 '	49 "
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: ½ acre

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1974
NATIONAL REGISTER

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: ADDED DATA BY: PAUL H. TEARE, Actg Fac Engr
DONALD K. WALTER, LTC, CE, Facilities Engineer

DATE: Feb 74
31 May 1973

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Fort Detrick

STREET AND NUMBER: ----------

PHONE: 301-663-2817

CITY OR TOWN: Frederick

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ None

Orlando Ridout IV
State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Federal Representative Signature

6/6/74
Date

Title

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 5/23/74

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

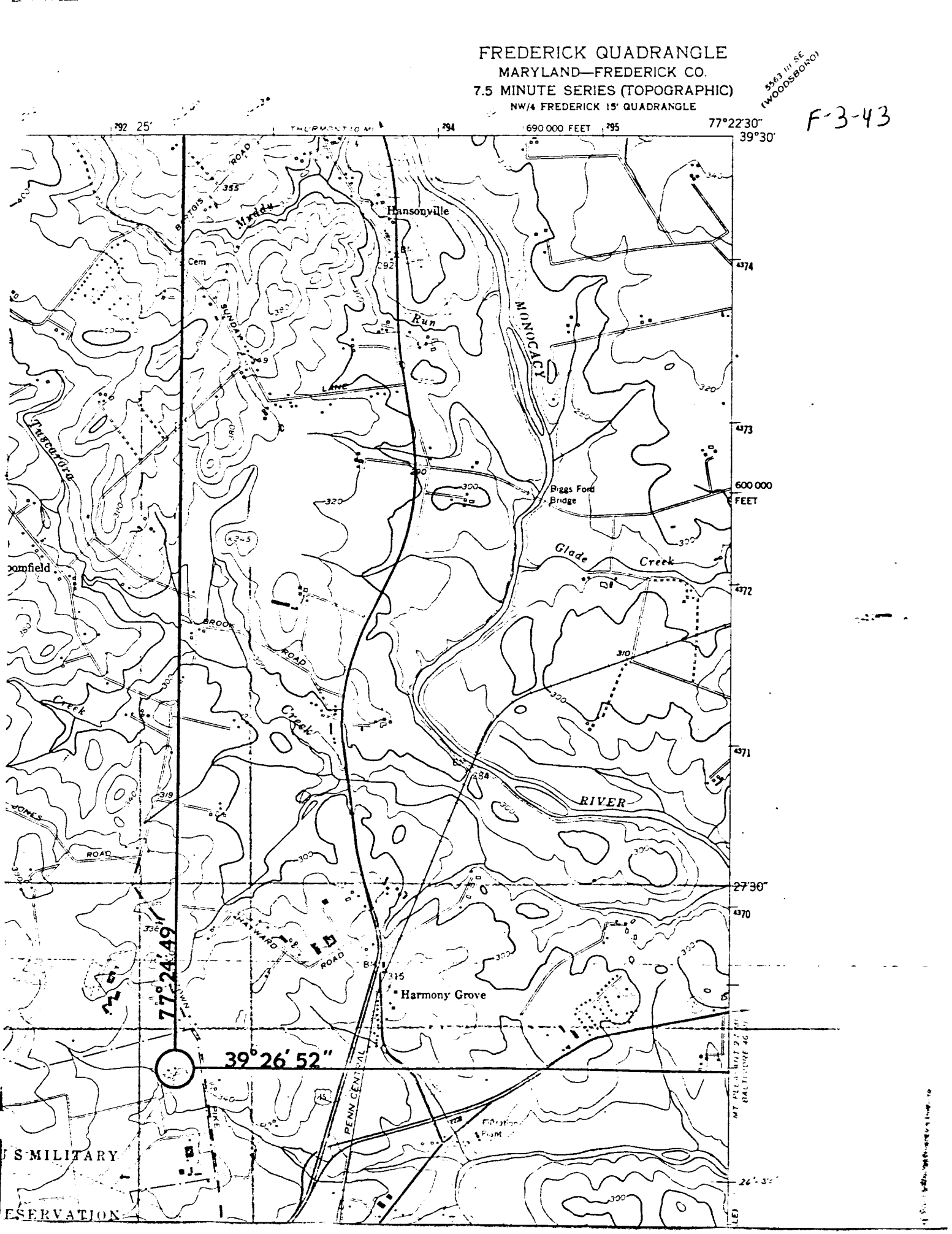
Date 5.22.74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

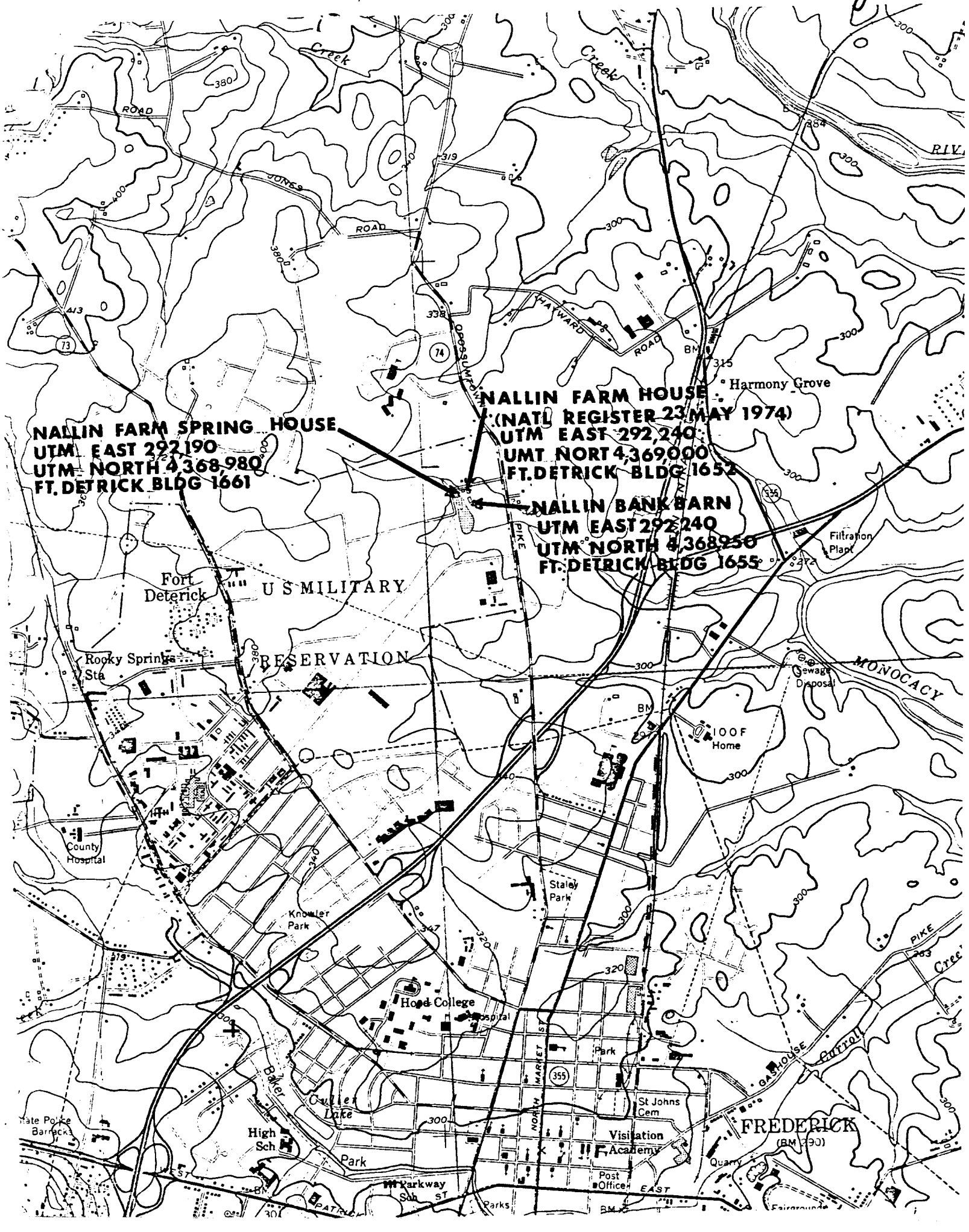
FREDERICK QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND—FREDERICK CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 FREDERICK 15' QUADRANGLE

5563 III SE (WOODSBORO)

F-3-43



ste F-3-43 Frederick Quadrangle



NEGATIVE NOT ON FILE —
RETURNED WITH ORIGINAL ORDER

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