F-3-40

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 Guilford

other names/site number F-3-40

2. Location

street 5927 New Design Rd.
not for publication n/a city or town Frederick vicinity x
state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

6-29-98

Signature of certifying official — Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official — 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 Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_x_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_x_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
10	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 7
Name of related multiple property listing n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE	agricultural outbuildings
LANDSCAPE	garden

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE	agricultural outbuildings
LANDSCAPE	garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
LATE VICTORIAN/Victorian Eclectic
20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Slate
walls Brick
other Wood, Stucco

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 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.

____ 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.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ B removed from its original location.
____ C a birthplace or a 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)
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance c. 1820-1930

Significant Dates c. 1820; 1926; 1930

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder T. Stuart Haller, Landscape Architect

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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
___ Federal agency
_x_ Local government
___ University
_x_ Other
Name of repository: Frederick County Historical Society
Frederick County Planning Department

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.88 acres
USGS quadrangle Frederick, MD
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	292020	4363260

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property is indicated by the broken line on the accompanying map entitled "Guilford Property, Site Sketch Map" (see continuation sheet, Section 7, Page 18).

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, 4.88 acres, includes all the contributing elements within the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource. Recent subdivision and infrastructure improvements have dramatically altered the character of the surrounding area, and have compromised the integrity of the surrounding acreage which was included in the previous National Register boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lex F. Campbell
organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates date June 1997
street & number 241 E. 4th St., 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 the SHPO or FPO.)
name _____
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 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:

"Guilford" is an early 19th century domestic complex located south of the City of Frederick in Frederick County, Maryland. The historic property encompasses 4.88 acres and the boundary roughly forms a rectangle around the complex. The domestic complex is comprised of 9 buildings and a formal garden constructed between c. 1820-1930. Contributing buildings include the main house (ca. 1820), smoke house (ca. 1820), ice house (ca. 1820), log cabin (ca. 1820), sterilizing shed (spring house, ca. 1820), well house (ca. 1820), privy (ca. 1820), horse barn (ca. 1905), and corn crib (ca. 1920).

The main house is located on a tree-lined knoll facing east. The 2-1/2 story, Federal-style country house incorporates a formal central-hall plan flanked by parlors with a rear ell extension. The primary elevation exhibits a symmetrical five-bay facade embellished with a central one-story portico. Seven domestic outbuildings and one farm building are located in the rear yard. A formal Colonial Revival garden containing boxwood hedges is located adjacent to the south side of the house. The complex boundary is defined by windbreaks and barbed wire fences separating the complex from former agricultural fields. All the existing buildings retain a high degree of integrity and have had few alterations since their construction.

Property Description

Guilford is approached from the east by a truncated unpaved driveway lined with mature maple trees. The road terminates in a circular driveway in front of the main house. Formerly, the entry alee extended approximately one-quarter of a mile east to Buckeystown Pike. Five acres of the front portion of the property were sold and developed in 1994 cutting off the original entry allee from the pike. An earth berm was constructed between the farm complex and the new parcel segregating the two properties. The entrance to the farm was then rerouted south to a dirt driveway that connects to Guilford Road on the south side of the property. A secondary unpaved road approaches the property from New Design Road in the west.

The main house, facing east, is situated on an elevated tree lined knoll. Approached by a short alee, the main house commands an imposing position emphasizing its principal role in the complex. The immediate grounds are landscaped generously with lawns, gardens, trees, and pathways. Mature and sapling Sugar and Silver Maple, Magnolia, American Basswood, White Spruce, and White Pine trees are found throughout the area. Gardens, located along the house foundation and yard border are characterized by Ivy cover and English Boxwood plantings. A brick pathway leads from the driveway in front of the house around the south elevation and connects to a semi-circular porch bordered by Boxwood. A significant feature of the property is a boxwood garden located adjacent to the main house on the south elevation. The garden employs a formal plan organized around a sunken terrace and brick rectangular fish pond.

Domestic and agricultural outbuildings are located in the rear yard of the house. The closest building to the house is an isolated smokehouse sited approximately 10 yards directly behind the main structure. On the north side of the yard, also in close proximity to the main dwelling, a sterilizing house (springhouse), well house, ice house, and log cabin are organized in a row. The buildings form a barrier between the yard and agricultural fields. A horse barn is located on the south side of the yard adjacent to a small pasture. Doors located in the east gable end open to a driveway that extends to the north elevation of the main house. A drive-in corn crib is located along the rear driveway. The domestic complex is bordered in part, by brush and tree windbreaks (Osage Orange and Maple) and barbed wire fences which separate the buildings and farm yard from the agricultural fields.

A twentieth century dairy barn, loafing shed, chicken coop, and equipment shed burned in 1996. These buildings which were located north of the house lot formed a separate agricultural complex. The buildings were organized around a cow yard with easy access to the adjacent fields. The farm complex also formerly contained a two-story, wood frame, gabled-ell tenant house (ca. 1900). This house was demolished in 1997.

Though the complex is rural in character, recent commercial and infrastructure development surrounds the farm. In 1994 the parcel containing the Guilford property was sub-divided and approximately 5 acres fronting Buckeystown Pike were sold to Wal-Mart Stores Inc. A store and parking lot subsequently were constructed. In 1997, the surrounding property was subdivided again resulting in the present land configuration. The Maryland State Highway Administration currently holds the rights to a 6.18 acre plot on the northern portion of the property (Frederick County Deeds Liber 587:597).

Contributing Resources

Main Farmhouse (ca. 1820)

The main farmhouse is a two-and-a-half story, side-gabled, brick dwelling raised on a half-story basement. The main block is five-bays wide and two-bays deep, with a five-bay ell-wing extension. The building is constructed with stucco finished brick walls that rise from a stone foundation. The roof is clad with slate shingles and is punctuated by gable dormers. Parapet walls and interior double-chimneys are located at the gable ends of the principle block.

The principal elevation, which measures approximately 49' wide, is symmetrically balanced defined by five-ranked window fenestration, a central one-story pedimented portico, a central three-part (compound) window on the second story, and a large central stepped parapet with lunette window. The windows on the facade are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with wooden shutters, and stone lintels and sills. Each lintel is embellished with bullseye corner blocks. Gable dormers with six-over-six, double-hung wood sash flank the stepped parapet.

The entry portico is raised on a brick foundation and is accessed by wooden steps. Four brick and stucco Tuscan columns rise from stone plinths and support a plain entablature and pediment. The porch incorporates a wooden balustrade with square balusters. The principal entrance is formed by a heavily rusticated segmental arch. A recessed wood panel door with

brass hardware and iron strap hinges is set in a wood casing with recessed panels. The door is flanked by three-light sidelights and engaged columns. An elliptical fanlight is located above the entry.

Aligned with the north wall, the ell extends from the west elevation of the main block. The walls exhibit regularly placed six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with stone lintels and sills. The side-gable roof features three gable dormer windows on each elevation. Two separate interior brick chimneys protrude from the roof apex of the rear ell.

The house incorporates four additions. A two-story, flat-roof enclosed porch is located on the west elevation of the principal block. The walls, which are finished in stucco, contain bands of ten-light casement windows on the first story. A two-story porch was enclosed on the south elevation of the original ell, creating an interior hall that extends the length of the wing. A wooden stepped porch with a pent hood is centered on the south elevation of the ell. This entrance provides access to the formal garden from the house. A two-and-one-half-story, two-bay extension was added to the west elevation of the ell in 1926. This addition terminates in an extended shed roof whose north side form duplicates the pitch of the original ell roof. The raised pitch on the south roof plane accommodates an interior rear stair. Access to the cellar of the house is gained through a concrete stairwell and a wood panel door located on the south elevation of this addition.

A one-story, one-bay, enclosed porch with sloping roof was added to the rear of the 1926 addition. The porch features a single entrance on the west elevation accessed by wooden stairs. The entrance is comprised of a wood panel door with nine lights and a metal storm door. Two one-over-one, double-hung wood sash and one four-over-four, double-hung sash windows punctuate the west elevation.

The house adopts a formal central-hall plan flanked by parlors with the ell extending directly behind the north parlor. Interior finishes incorporate plaster walls, pine floors, and austere wood trim. The parlors and dining rooms contain the most generous architectural treatments, and

include chair rails, baseboards, and simple cove moldings (added later). The north parlor also features a plaster top molding adorned with rosette corner blocks. The windows perhaps contain the most elaborate architectural finishes. Recessed window openings are framed by paneled casing with reeded stiles and rails. The casing is embellished with bullseye corner blocks. Each window also features a recessed wood panel with a raised oval motif located under the sill. Identical oval panels also are found above the doorways in the central hall. Similar baseboards, door, and window treatments are utilized throughout the house. The oval window panels are repeated in the front rooms on the second floor.

The central hall is divided into two spaces separated by a dividing wall with wood panel double doors surmounted by an elliptical fanlight. The front entry hall forms a long rectangular space in contrast to a smaller rear stair hall. The rear hall contains an open *half-turn* stairway with two landings that ascend the west, south, and east walls. The stairs are adorned with open stringer brackets and an elegant wooden balustrade comprised of turned balusters. The balustrade is surmounted by a rounded gooseneck rail. Wood-panel double-doors, topped by a transom and located on the west wall provide access to an enclosed porch hallway. This hallway extends the length of the ell and provides access to the back rooms.

A parlor on each side of the central hall is accessed by central doorways framed by recessed panel casing with wood panel doors. Each parlor contains a centrally located fireplace on the exterior end wall. In the south parlor, the fireplace is adorned with a wood Greek Revival mantel. The mantel is comprised of a plain entablature and shelf supported by an elliptical fluted columns on each side. On the west wall, central French-doors provide access to a porch that was enclosed circa 1930. Similarly, the north parlor contains a wood mantel comprised of a plain entablature and shelf supported by small double fluted columns. A large encased central opening on the west wall provides access to a formal dining room that extends into the ell of the house.

The ell is one room wide and five deep; a side-hall (enclosed porch) runs the length of the south wall. A formal dining room, butlers pantry,

and kitchen comprise the original portion of the house. The dining room features a fireplace with wooden mantel on the west wall. The mantel is comprised of a plain entablature and shelf supported by two small fluted columns on each side. The butlers pantry was remodeled in the 1920s and contains glazed wall-cabinets and a sink unit. The kitchen has also been remodeled. A large enclosed fireplace flanked by built-in cupboards is located on the west wall. A servants room and porch were added to the rear of the kitchen as part of the 1926 expansion. These rooms subsequently were converted to a kitchen and living room for an apartment unit. A rear stairwell also was added as a part of this addition. Architectural finishes incorporate plain fascia moldings.

The first floor plan is duplicated on the second and third floors. The two second floor front bedrooms incorporate door and window casings and fireplaces similar to those of the first floor. Many of the bathrooms contain enameled lavatories, cast iron roll-rim tubs, and/or marble panel shower stalls similar to 1920s bathroom designs.

The house also includes a full basement accessed through the rear stairwell. The original stairwell, located in the central hall was closed to construct a bathroom on the first floor. The basement contains various rooms furnished with wooden racks and storage bins. Some of the rooms are finished with brick floors. A brick cooking fireplace is located in a room in the rear ell.

Smoke House (ca. 1820)

The smoke house is a two-story stone and brick structure that measures fifteen feet square. The walls are supported by tie rods that extend between the north and south walls. The walls are finished in stucco and contain diamond-shaped vent holes on the north, west, and south elevations of the second-story. The building terminates in a pyramidal roof covered with slate shingles. An interior brick chimney protrudes from the west elevation roof slope.

An entrance is located on the east elevation and consists of a vertical wood plank door with iron strap hinges. A vertical wood plank loft door is featured on the second story of the same elevation. The west elevation contains two wood covered vents on the first-story.

The smokehouse incorporates an enclosed loft on the second story. The two floors are separated by floor joists and planks between the two levels. The beams appear to be utilized for suspending animal carcasses. The first floor has a dirt floor and includes wood shelving around the walls and a brick fireplace.

Ice House (ca. 1820)

The ice house is a massive, one-story, stone structure set in the side of a moderate slope. It measures sixteen by thirteen feet and terminates in a low-sloping front gable roof. The roof is clad with standing seam metal. The gable ends are clad with vertical tongue and groove siding. A single entrance is located on the north elevation and consists of a single vertical wooden plank door. The interior contains a wood plank floor and a centrally located opening that leads into the cellar. Steep wooden stairs descend 8'-10' to a dirt cellar floor. Wood shelving for storage is located around the walls. The ice house is abandoned and exhibits signs of deteriorated mortar and walls.

Sterilizing House (Springhouse) (ca. 1820)

The sterilizing house is a one-story stone structure that measures twelve feet square. The walls are finished in stucco and terminate in a pyramidal roof clad with asphalt shingles. Four-light, wood casement windows are featured on the west, north, and east elevations. A single entrance is centered on the south elevation and is composed of vertical wood plank door.

The interior is finished with a concrete floor and stucco walls. A small drain punctuates the floor on the north wall. This building was formerly utilized as a spring house and currently is abandoned.

Well House (ca. 1820)

The well house is one-story, wood frame structure that measures nine and one-half by fourteen feet. Raised on a stone foundation, the walls terminate in a metal standing seam shed roof. The walls are finished with vertical lapped siding. Six-light casement windows punctuate the east and west elevations. A single vertical plank wood door is located on the south elevation. This building is currently used for storage.

Log Cabin (ca. 1820)

This building is a twelve by sixteen foot, one-story, single-pen log cabin. It is constructed with v-notched horizontal hewn timbers set on a field stone foundation. The log walls are constructed in alternating tiers with brick, mud, and mortar chinking. Existing lathing strips and siding indicate the walls were clad in vertical wood siding. The walls terminate in a front gable roof with boxed eaves. The gable ends are clad with horizontal wood siding. The roof is covered with standing seam metal. A single entrance is located on the south elevation. There currently is no door in this opening. The east and west elevations each contain a centrally located, six-light, wood casement window. The original use of this cabin is undetermined. More recently, it appears the cabin was utilized for storage. The cabin is now abandoned and significantly deteriorated.

Privy (Pool House) (ca. 1820)

A privy is located in the southern portion of the garden adjacent to the swimming pool. It is a one-story stone structure that measures twelve feet square. The walls are finished in stucco and terminate in a pyramidal roof. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The north and south elevations each contain a central vertical wood panel door. The structure has been converted into a pool house and incorporated into the design of the garden.

Formal Garden (Restored ca. 1930)

A formal Colonial Revival boxwood garden restored by T. Stuart Haller (Pearree 1974), is located immediately adjacent to the south side of the main house. The garden is rectangular in shape and incorporates an axial plan centered around a small sunken rectangular terrace. The garden features grass and brick pathways and such vegetation as English Boxwood, rosebush, bamboo, wisteria, and ivy covered flower beds. A 6' brick wall laid in a 1:7:1 common bond forms the south side border wall of the garden.

A rectangular sunken grass terrace is the central focus of plan. Surrounded by a two course brick border, the terrace is sunk approximately 6". A rectangular brick lined fish pond is located in the center. Twelve foot Boxwood hedges enclose the space with openings centrally located on each side of the rectangle. These hedges are bordered by curvilinear flower beds and a rectangular grass pathway at the periphery.

The garden also features a brick floored wisteria arbor. Located in the northeast corner of the garden, the arbor is rectangular in shape and includes a wood trellis covered by vines. The trellis is supported by newly constructed brick columns and wood posts.

The arbor opens to a small rectangular garden bordered by tree box and a Bamboo grove accentuated by flowerbeds. A small pre-cast concrete bird fountain is located at the south end. This garden leads to a brick patio that originally contained a rectangular concrete block swimming pool which was infilled in 1997. A privy is located adjacent to the patio.

Two sets of brick piers denote openings at the east end of the garden. From here, the formal garden recedes into more naturalistic garden design on the southeast side of the house. This area includes many of the same elements such as brick pathways, Boxwood, and ivy covered flower beds. A semi-circular brick patio bordered by box is located at the south end of the house.

Horse Barn (ca. 1905)

The horse barn is a two-story, wood frame structure that measures approximately thirty-one by ninety feet. The walls are clad with vertical plank siding and terminate in a front gable roof that is covered with asphalt tile shingles. The principal entrance consists of a large wood folding double-door on the eastern gable end of the building. A central vertical plank loft-door is located on the same elevation.

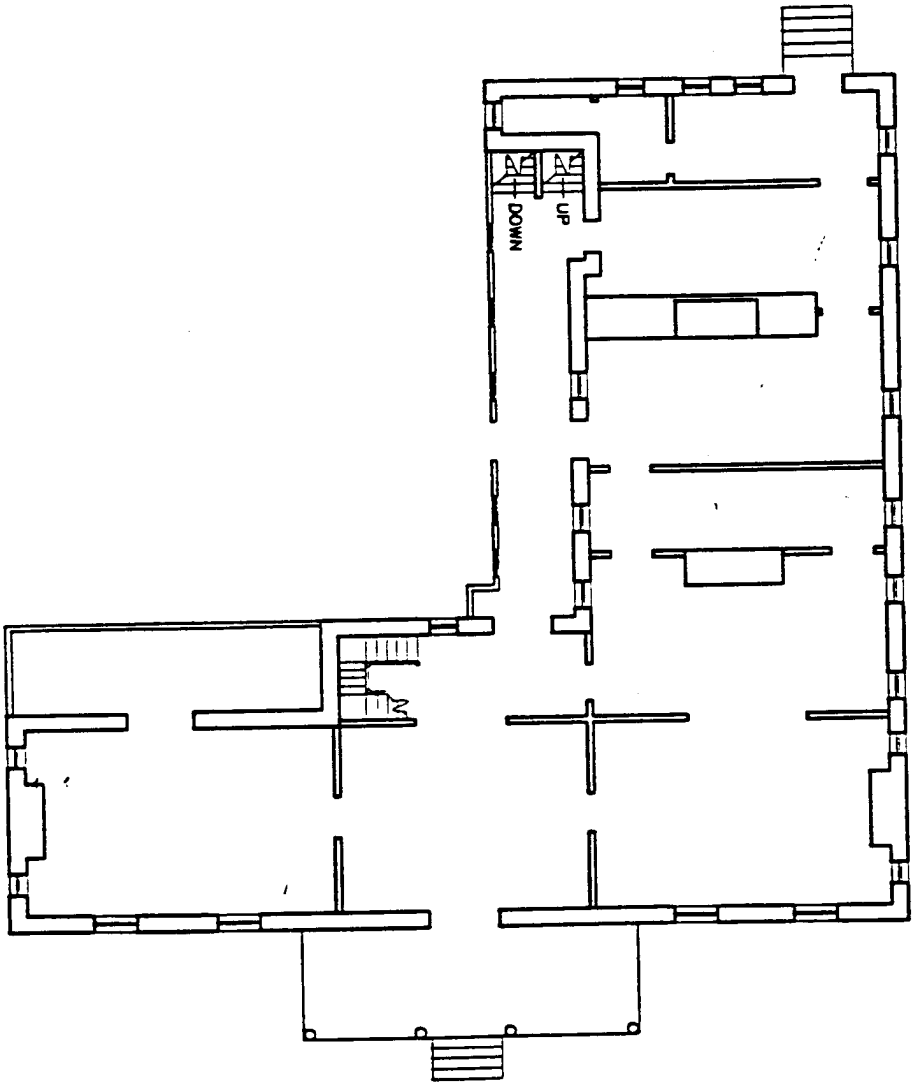
Regularly spaced windows are situated on the north, west, and south elevations. These include two-over-two, double-hung wood sash and four-light casement windows. Some irregularly spaced windows were probably added at a later time. A two-story corner-bay window is located on the east elevation. This bay contains two-over-two, double hung wood sash windows.

The first story of this building has been converted into a garage and storage area. The second story primarily contains the hay loft. However, a portion has been converted into a small two room apartment which has since been abandoned. The condition of the building is unkempt but generally sound. Termite damage to structural members on the west elevation is extensive.

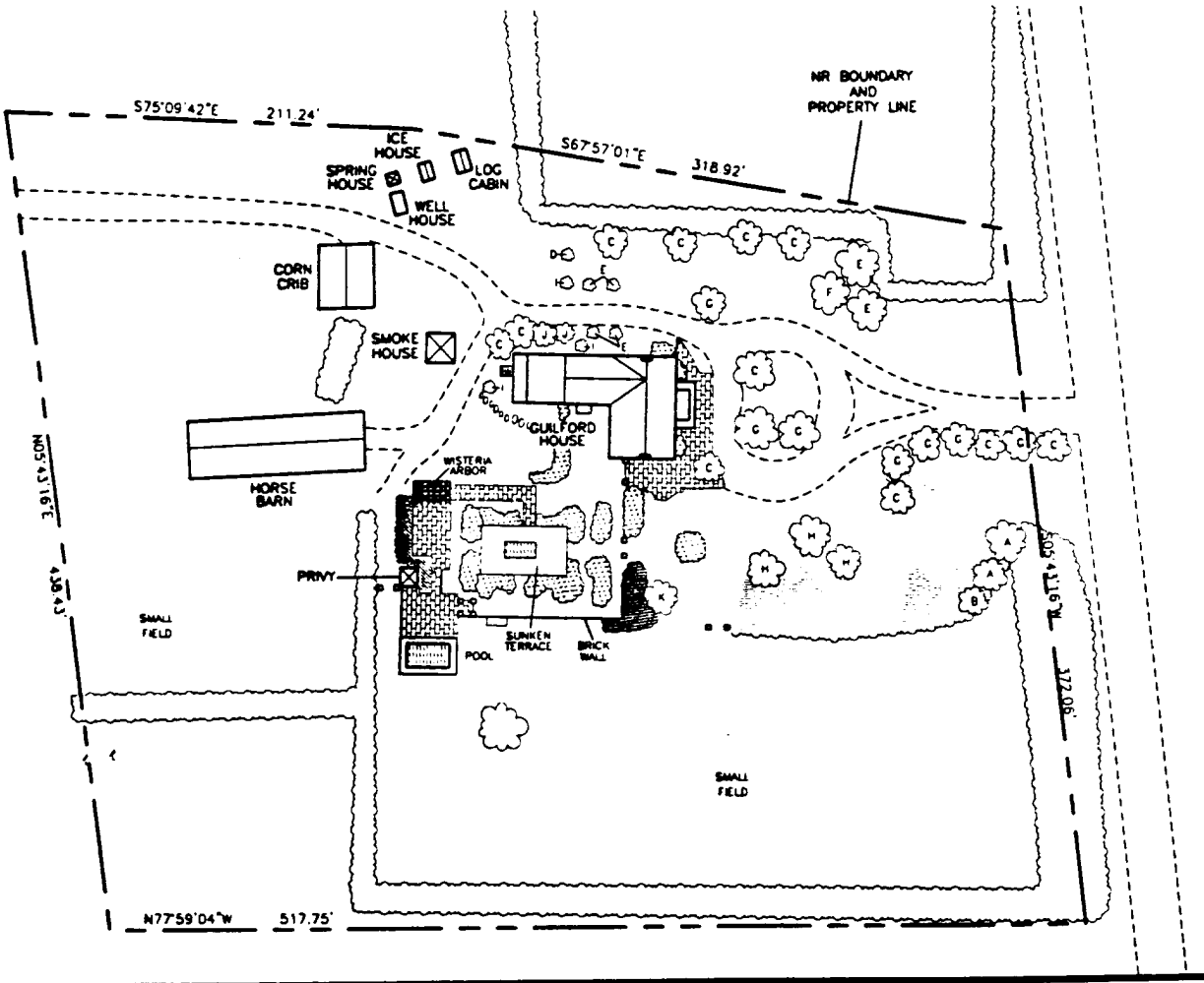
Corn Crib (ca. 1920)

This building is a two-story, wood frame, drive-in corn crib that measures approximately twenty-seven by thirty-two feet. The walls are clad with vertical and horizontal wood plank siding and terminate in a front gable roof. A square vent is centered in each gable end. The building is raised on poured concrete pilasters and includes open drive-in bays at each gable end. The interior features narrow vertical storage bins.

First Floor Plan, Main House



Site Sketch Map; broken line indicates National Register boundaries



KEY:
- DIRT ROAD
- WINDBREAK
- IVY COVER
- BAMBOO
- BOXWOOD HEDGE
- BRICK
- WATER

TREES:
- (A) SILVER MAPLE
- (B) HACKBERRY
- (C) SUGAR MAPLE
- (D) HYDRANGIA
- (E) WHITE PINE
- (F) WHITE SPRUCE
- (G) AMERICAN BASSWOOD
- (H) SAUCER MAGNOLIA
- (I) FORSYTHIA
- (J) NORTHERN CATALPA
- (K) SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA

N

0 100
FEET

GUILFORD PROPERTY
Site Sketch Map

DATE: 6/17/97 | PREPARED BY: ER,

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, I
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21

Significance Summary

Guilford is a 4.88 acre tract composed of a domestic complex which was once a part of a 115 acre farm. The complex includes a main dwelling, horse barn, corn crib, log cabin, ice house, smoke house, sterilizing house, well house, privy, and a formal garden. Archival research indicates the earliest buildings on the property, including the main house, date around 1820. Other structures represent developments on the farm in the early twentieth century. The 1930 restoration of a formal garden was the last major improvement.

The design of Guilford house, constructed around 1820, is a distinctive regional interpretation of the Federal and early Neo-Classical styles that developed in the Frederick area during the early nineteenth century. The house design reflects the adoption of fashionable architectural styles by local builders and a gentry class of farmers during the agricultural and industrial transition (1815-1870) period in Western Maryland. Guilford illustrates the architectural sophistication exhibited in country house design that developed in response to the growing wealth of Frederick and its residents.

In addition, the main farmhouse, its domestic outbuildings, and garden illustrate the domestic functions and design of an unusually intact early nineteenth century domestic complex. The restoration of the formal garden in 1930 is related to the influence of the American Colonial Revival movement on landscape architecture and suburban life.

The house, its associated outbuildings, and landscape elements meet the National Register Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture as a regional example of the Federal style and as a representative example of a domestic rural complex with a high degree of integrity. As a whole, the Guilford complex illustrates the evolution and continuity of domestic rural life in Frederick County between c. 1820 and 1930.

Statement of Significance

Purpose of the present documentation

Guilford was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 14, 1975. The nomination documentation defined the National Register boundaries as comprising 15 acres.

The present documentation provides a full inventory and description of the buildings which comprise the Guilford complex. A revised statement of significance and additional historical information are presented. Additionally, the National Register boundaries are reduced to 4.88 acres, in response to recent subdivision, development, and infrastructure improvements affecting the property.

Site History

The Guilford farm was originally part of a land patent granted to Daniel Dulany between 1743 and 1748 named "Locust Level" (Tracey and Dern 1987:19). This property was sub-divided by trustees of his estate to establish the "Resurvey On Locust Level" of which several plats were transferred to James Smith on June 6, 1801 (Frederick County Deeds WR 21:424). James Smith left the property to his daughter Sara Smith who married Col. John McPherson.

Col. McPherson and Sara were the parents of eight children. An officer in the Revolutionary War, McPherson was also a prominent landowner in Frederick County with such properties as "Bel Air" and "Araby" to his name. He is reported to have bought many farms in the County, many of which were resold following the construction of "good homes" (Williams 1979:765). Archival research suggests McPherson may have been responsible for the construction of the Guilford house but it is doubtful that he lived there. The farm, referred to as the "Resurvey On Locust Level...designated

by lot no. 31" was transferred to McPherson's son Alexander, on June 25, 1821 (Frederick County Deeds JS 14:217).

Alexander McPherson, who married Matilda Johnson, owned the property for only five years prior to his death at age 30 on February 16, 1826. Ownership of the property subsequently reverted to Alexander's mother Sara (Frederick County Deeds, Equity Record HS 3:184). The trustees of Sara's estate sold the farm to Worthington Johnson, a brother of Matilda on December 23, 1834 (Frederick County Deeds JS 48:454). Matilda and Worthington were among twelve children born to Baker Johnson (1747-1811) and Catherine Worthington. Baker, who was the brother of Gov. Thomas Johnson, is best known for his business dealings and ownership of the Catoctin Furnace (Mentzer 1972:10).

Worthington Johnson was a prominent farmer in Frederick County. The 1850 census indicated that he owned 320 acres of land with a cash value of $25,600. In that year, Mr. Johnson's farm produced wheat (1068 bu.), rye (200 bu.), corn (1100 bu.), oats (20 bu.), and Irish potato (40 bu.) along with other agricultural products. Johnson also raised horses, cows, swine and a notable number of sheep (115) (Hitselberger 1978: 504). The census also reports that he was living with his sister Matilda, his son Ross, Margaret and Elizabeth Nokes, and Mary Perry (Hitselberger 1978: 70). Johnson owned three slaves: two males age 27 and 14, and one female age 17 (Hitselberger 1978: 70). Johnson held title to the Guilford property until May 17, 1851 when he sold it to David O. Thomas for $12, 938. The 151 ac tract was referred to as the "Upper Farm" (Frederick County Deeds WBT 14:330). Johnson purchased the "Upper Farm" (149 ac) back on April 4, 1853 for $13,737 (Frederick County Deeds ES 3:20).

On June 3, 1856, 109 1/4 ac of the farm were purchased by David Boyd for $14,202.50 (Frederick County Deeds ES 8:621). This transfer established the configuration of the property (109 1/4 ac) that was maintained for the next 138 years. During the second-half of the nineteenth century, the farm was owned by other notable Frederick County farmers including: Basil Norris, March 30, 1863 (Frederick County Deeds BGF 8:434); John Best, March 17, 1884 (Frederick County Deeds AF 9:24);

Jacob and Allen Rohrback, September 27, 1902 (Frederick County Deeds DHH 15:227); and James August, March 24, 1904 (Frederick County Deeds STH 265:374).

On September 17, 1908, the farm, then called "Ellmar", was purchased by Helen Baughman Conley. Ellmar was renamed "Guilford" after the Baltimore estate of Arunah S. Abell, Helen Baugman's grandfather. Dr. Charles Conley was a prominent Frederick County doctor and served in numerous civic capacities, most notably as a president of the Frederick County Agricultural Society. Dr. Conley also served in World War I and was a onetime a Maryland Democratic gubnertorial candidate. The Dr. and Mrs. Conley were responsible for many improvements to the main house and grounds including the construction of three additions to the main house. They also retained T. Stuart Haller, a Maryland landscape architect, to restore the formal garden in 1930 (Pearree 1974). The horse barn was most likely constructed during their ownership. The farm remains in the Conley family and is currently owned by Mrs. Elanor Brooke Lee.

Historic Context. Prior to 1730, Frederick Valley was a region sparsely inhabited by Indians, traders, and explorers attracted by plentiful resources and trade. Permanent European settlement was prompted by land speculation and settlers desire for fertile farmlands. Much of the early settlement of the region can be attributed to investors who secured patents for tracts of land from the propriety government and resold subdivided tracts to the eager English and German pioneers. One such investor named Benjamin Tasker, secured a 7,000 ac tract named "Tasker's Chance" along the western side of the Monacacy River (Tracey and Dern 1987: 257) of which part later became the town of Frederick. Daniel Dulany, another prominent investor, not only secured large grants but assembled many small parcels for later resale (Tracey and Dern 1987:31). One such parcel was "Locust Level", later sub-divided to form plots on the "Resurvey of Locust Level."

As tobacco crops exhausted the land and failed in the Tidewater region of Maryland, English planters moved westward in search of better farmland. In addition, German immigrants, lured by 200-acre tracts with delayed fee-

simple payments moved south along the Monacacy Road from Pennsylvania. Frederick County subsequently developed distinct demographic, economic, and cultural traditions based on English and German precedents. The Germans farmed small plots of corn and wheat. The English farmed larger plots consisting of cash crops of tobacco, wheat, and potatoes. The "Resurvey of Locust Level" lot that became Guilford, with its 150 acres is typical in the region.

The early pioneers transported traditional building techniques. The Pennsylvania-Germans introduced horizontal log and stone construction, massed plans around a central chimney, and banked construction. The English settlers transplanted hall-and-parlor and I-house plans with end chimneys. All buildings were modest and constructed out of local materials such as the abundant wood and limestone found throughout the region. Early farmhouses in Frederick County exhibited a synthesis of folk traditions utilizing horizontal log or stone construction with linear plans. Later, brick which was common in the Tidewater region, also was widely used in the Piedmont region. Buildings emphasized function and simplicity.

Early in the nineteenth century, agriculture was transformed by technological and transportation advances. The use of crop rotation and lime fertilization techniques, and the adoption of newly invented sowing and reaping machinery produced abundant crops. The Baltimore Turnpike between Cumberland, Maryland and the Port of Baltimore completed in 1821 opened the valley to a broad market (Brugger 1988:153). By 1831, the both the Chesapeake and Ohio (C & O) Canal, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were serving the County (Miller 1886:136). The Piedmont region experienced no less than a boom in wheat cultivation and production. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, Maryland and Virginia produced over half the wheat produced in the continent (Gutheim 1986:178).

Architectural practices were advanced by the proliferation of pattern books and builders guides. The widely distributed books provided specific architectural plans, increased uniformity, and disseminated "high style" designs popularized in larger cities. News of current styles may have just

as easily have been transferred by craftsmen or residents travelling from such architectural centers as Philadelphia and Baltimore.

High style architectural influences were most readily apparent in Frederick where the growing wealth of the city was reflected in an awareness of national styles and urban standards of design (Wasch 1990:131). Building designs adopted elements of the Federal and Neo-Classical styles with an emphasis on symmetry and an attention to classical architectural detail. Moreover, Frederick spawned regional interpretations of these styles through the preferences of local carpenters and builders. High style "town houses", such as the Baltzel House (ca. 1820) on East Church Street, often featured distinct fanlights, frontispieces, doors, and stepped parapets. Interiors were distinguished by restrained decorative trim, oval window panels, and central hall plans often serving two formal entrances.

The architectural sophistication cultivated in Frederick was transferred to the nearby country by a gentry-class engaged in cosmopolitan living. "Country homes" were constructed by prominent Frederick residents not only as farmhouses but as a demonstration of the success and refinement of the owners. Rose Hill (ca. 1800), Linden Grove (ca. 1790), Prospect Hall (ca. 1810), and Guilford (ca. 1820) are among some of the local dwellings that were constructed in this tradition. These houses are similar in their association with prominent Frederick families such as the Johnson's, Mcpherson's, and Grahame's. They also share similarities in their close proximity to Frederick, their adoption of distinct of urban styles and architectural decoration, and quite possibly the builders responsible for their construction. Col. McPherson, an owner of Guilford and Prospect Hall is reported to have been active in speculative house building (Williams 1979:765).

Frederick country house designs incorporated distinctive architectural elements and plans. House designs generally incorporated symmetrical three and five bay side-gable massing and often included a portico, plain cornice, frontispiece, and/or fanlight window. Lunettes, three-part windows, and stepped parapets were other common details applied to house designs. Exterior walls were often roughcast or parged emphasizing

symmetry and rigid geometry. The interior often incorporated a formal central hall flanked by one or two room deep parlors. Some houses, such as Guilford included a divided stair-hall. The central hall plan was emphasized by the utilization of two formal entrances on axis with the rear entrance oriented towards a garden. Architectural decoration was generally employed in the front hall, parlors, and/or drawing rooms and often included fanciful plaster moldings, paneled door and window casings, and classically inspired mantelpieces. Oval paneled wainscot, common to Frederick homes, was frequently employed below windows.

The attention devoted to architectural fashion also was reflected in the orderly plan of the domestic complex. The domestic complex were often approached by an central tree lined avenue which conveyed a formal procession from the frontier to domestic uniformity. Inspired by the manorial model of the Tidewater south, modest formal gardens were laid out near the house on right angles and axes (Vlach 1993:5). The garden functioned as an area for entertainment and as a demonstration of modest prosperity and good taste. The farm yard, located behind the house served as the extension of the kitchen and laundry. Spring houses, wells, ice houses were laid out in a functional manner to increase efficiency and to distinguish the yard as a domestic working area (Vlach 1993:34). Viewed as an extension of the main house, domestic outbuildings often incorporated similar materials and embellishments utilized on the main house.

The design of Guilford house, constructed ca. 1820, is a distinctive regional example of the Federal and early Neo-Classical styles that developed in the Frederick region during the early nineteenth century. The main dwelling incorporates elements typical of the early nineteenth century high style Frederick homes including brick construction, whitewashed parged walls, symmetrical five-ranked window fenestration, side-gabled massing, and refined architectural details. Elements such as the pedimented portico, rusticated entrance, fanlight, and central stepped parapet with semi-circular window imbue the house with the urban stylistic refinement found in Frederick city and nearby country homes. As a whole, the primary elevation exhibits the strict symmetry, delicate scale, and geometry of a consciously urbane design. The building plan incorporates a central hall

with a divided rear stair hall, flanking parlors, and ell extension. The plan conveys a well proportioned and sophisticated delineation of public, private, and working spaces. Fine interior finishes such as the door and window casing, oval window panels, fanlight, plaster ceiling moldings, and mantelpieces embellish the house with elegance common to other sophisticated Frederick homes.

Since its construction, the Guilford house primarily remains unaltered. The additions to the rear elevation of the house in the early twentieth century convey the logical evolution of the dwelling as demand increased for utilitarian, recreational, and private space. They are finished with similar materials to the rest of the house and support the significance of the resource.

Guilford also exhibits an unusual intact full compliment of domestic outbuildings. The domestic buildings, including the smoke house, ice house, well house, spring house, log cabin, and privy are extensions of the domestic functions and design of the main house. Each building employs identical materials used on the house, most notably the plaster finish applied to the exterior of the smoke house, privy, and ice house. In type, design, and plan they are typical to nineteenth century domestic buildings and represent a full compliment of outbuildings associated with a nineteenth century domestic complex. The horse barn exhibits a later but no less important development in the domestic functions of Guilford. All the buildings retain the integrity of design and location necessary to convey their association with the house and historic context. The corn crib (ca. 1920) is a typical agricultural building found in a rural domestic complex. As a minor building within the historic property, it demonstrates the continuous agricultural association of Guilford through the twentieth century.

The Guilford domestic complex also incorporates important manmade landscape elements that support the farm's significance as a planned and evolving domestic entity. These include wind breaks, fences, gates, the driveway, lamp posts, and the formal garden. The wind breaks provided shelter from the elements and a natural boundary between the agricultural,

domestic and recreational activities of the farm. Most of the wind breaks are lined with barbed wire fences and gates which also segregated the land uses of the farm. Though severely truncated, the entry alle retains a tree lined circular driveway. The central avenue is a typical formal design element applied to enhance the approach to the house and to emphasize the its prominence. Utilized for recreational purposes, the formal garden essentially served as an extension of the house and social activity. Though the garden was reportedly restored in 1930 in the Colonial Revival style, its function essentially did not change. The restoration coincides with improvements to the house during the same period and reinforces the Guilford's significance as a continuous evolving rural domestic entity.

The house, domestic outbuildings, and landscape elements embody characteristics significant to the dissemination of the national styles, development of regional design, and the continuous use of a domestic complex in the Frederick area. As an intact entity with a full compliment of domestic outbuildings, the complex provides an exceptional glimpse into nineteenth and early twentieth century genteel domestic life in Frederick County.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
Rural Agrarian Intensification: A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural/Industrial Transition: A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial-Urban Dominance: A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Theme(s):
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:
Category: Building(s)
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuildings
LANDSCAPE/garden

Known Design Source:
T. Stuart Haller, landscape architect

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Frederick City Directories Consulted: 1915, 1906, 1895, 1892, 1886, 1859.

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- Liber JS 14:217
- Liber JS 48:454
- Liber WBT 14:330
- Liber ES 3:20
- Liber ES 8:621
- Liber BGF 8:434
- Liber AF 9:24
- Liber DHH 15:277
- Liber DHH 17:113
- Liber STH 265:374
- Liber STH 284:384
- Liber 720:606
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Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Frederick
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: "Guilford"

AND/OR HISTORIC: "Ellmar," "The Resurvey of Locust Level", and "Homewood"

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: One mile south of Frederick on the west side of Route 85

CITY OR TOWN: Frederick

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

COUNTY: Frederick — CODE: 021

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ 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. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Eleanor Brooke Conley Lee (Mrs. Augustus Wilson Lee)

STREET AND NUMBER: "Guilford" Route 9

CITY OR TOWN: Frederick

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Frederick County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Court Square

CITY OR TOWN: Frederick

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Frederick
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

F3-40

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Guilford" (circa 1810) is a handsome brick building situated at the top of a rise at the end of a long tree-lined drive. The house is rectangular, five bays wide, two and a half stories high with a gable slate roof, interior end chimneys, and dormer windows. The three center bays project slightly and support a stepped pediment with a large half-round fan light. A one-story pedimented portico with four round stuccoed brick columns cover the three center bays. A broad flight of steps ascends from the brick walk. The heavily rusticated center door has a semi-eliptical fan light and side lights. A triple window accents the center of the second floor. All window openings have flat stone lintels terminating in rosettes and are six over six lights with shutters. Projecting to the west from the north-west side of the building is a long two and a half story wing which has a gable roof, dormers, and two interior chimneys, and is fully as large as the front of the house. Along the south side of the ell is an enclosed two-story gallery which was originally open on both floors. The north facade is seven bays with three dormers. The south has three bays, and five bays in the wing.

The large rectangular center hall contains no stairway, but is separated from the stair hall by double doors with a semi-eliptical fan light. The entrance hall is flanked by large drawing rooms with center doors from the hall which face the fireplaces. From the right, or north, drawing room, immense double doors opened to the dining room; these doors have been removed. The square stair hall has one window on the west wall, located on the first run of the three run staircase which ascends on the west, south, and east walls. At the foot of the stairs on the west wall are 3 inch double thick doors with a transom, which opens onto the enclosed porch. In addition to these doors and the doors from the entrance hall, another door facing the staircase opens into the dining room. All three locks on these doors are brass, 6 inches by 8 inches, and have their original keys.

The mantel in the south drawing room has one free-standing eliptical column on each side with recessed panels above. The hearth in this room is slate; all others in the house are brick. The mantels in the north drawing room and dining room are identical, with two small round fluted columns on each side. The dining room fireplace faces one as one enters from the north drawing room, and is flanked by six-panel doors. Behind the dining room is the butler's pantry which opens into the original kitchen with an enormous fireplace and two deep-set windows. Beyond that is a servant's room which was added.

(See continuation sheet No. 1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

F-3-40

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

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

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The handsome garden on the south side of the house was redesigned around 1930 by the noted Maryland Architect T. Stuart Haller. A high brick wall surrounds part of the garden which is formal in design. The center section is sunken with a rectangular brick faced fish pool in the center.

Brick walks are used extensively and a brick floored wisteria arbor leads to another walled garden leading to the swimming pool with brick terrace, a stone bath house, an old "necessary" converted to its present use. English and Tree box are in abundance throughout.

"Guilford" has been and is a working farm consisting of approximately ~~103~~ 123 acres. The fields which surround the house are gently rolling and are planted in corn, alfalfa, etc. Crops are rotated in the prescribed manner as they have been for the past 150 years or more.

At one time the farm was noted for its prize winning pure-bred Jersey herd, the registered Hampshire sheep and the Percheron horses raised on the place. Alfalfa and clover crops have been a specialty of the farm.

"Guilford" was presumably built by Worthington Johnson, a member of a prominent Frederick County family, who held the property until 1853 when he sold it to David O. Thomas. Mr. Thomas only owned the property for one year, selling it in 1854 to William H. Hooper. From 1854 to 1908 (when the present owner's parents acquired the property) "Guilford" changed hands five times: 1863 David Boyd, 1884 Basil Norris Trego and his wife Eleanor, 1902 Oliver and James H. G. Best, 1904 Alleno Alice Rohrbock, 1908 Helen Baughmon Conley. It was known by several names, among them "The Resurvey of Locust Level" and "Ellmar." This substantial house, situated in the center of approximately one hundred and three acres of farm land, is one of the finest of the big country houses in Frederick County. Its interior woodwork is superior, and is unsurpassed by any house of its period in the county. The strongly rusticated front door with its semi-eliptical fan light is a bold and rare treatment. A unique and striking

(See continuation sheet No. 2)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

F-3-40

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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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° 23' 52"	77° 25' 07"		° ' "	° ' "
NE	39° 23' 54"	77° 24' 33"			
SE	39° 23' 33"	77° 24' 35"			
SW	39° 23' 41"	77° 25' 13"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 15 acres

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

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: D. Worthington Pearree

ORGANIZATION:

DATE: August 1974

STREET AND NUMBER: Hopewell

CITY OR TOWN: Union Bridge

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name: Arthur C. Townsend

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973-729-147/1443 3-1

F-3-40

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Guilford

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

All of the inside walls throughout the house are of solid brick construction, ranging from 22 to 16 inches. All floors in the house are pine and are original. The interior trim represents the finest of the area of its period, with Gothic reeding, rosettes, and recessed oval panels under the windows. These panels are repeated over the doors, a typical Frederick County feature. This treatment is continued on the second floor, which is extremely unusual. There are chair rails throughout the first floor except for the entrance and stair halls, and there are no chair rails on the second floor. Simple cornices have been added at a later date.

The plan of the second floor is almost identical with that of the first, except that the staircase to the third floor is in the front hall over the entrance hall. This hall has a handsome triple window with a horizontal oval panel under the center window and vertical oval panels under the side windows.

The third floor is quite similar in plan to the other two floors. The center hall has an open stairwall and a half-round fan light. There is a bedroom on either side of the hall, each having a dormer window plus a small 12 pane window deeply recessed between the double chimneys. A long passageway to the west has another bedroom to the right, with two dormer windows and an added bath with dormer. Beyond that another bath and two rooms were added with the back stairway.

The garden on the southeast side of the house is original, but was re-designed by the noted Maryland landscape architect, T. Stuart Haller around 1930. There is a brick wall partly surrounding the boxwood garden which is planted in a formal design. There is also a sunken garden surrounded by English box, a small, oblong, brick fish pond in the center, and brick paths throughout. A brick-floored pergola opens into a small walled green garden, which leads to the swimming pool with a brick terrace. The bath house by the pool was the stone "necessary." The other remaining original outbuildings consist of a two-story smoke house, ice house, stone dairy building, and a log cabin.

The farm consists of ~~a hundred~~ fifteen acres, still under cultivation. The property has been occupied by the same family since 1905.

F-3-40

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #2

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Guilford

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

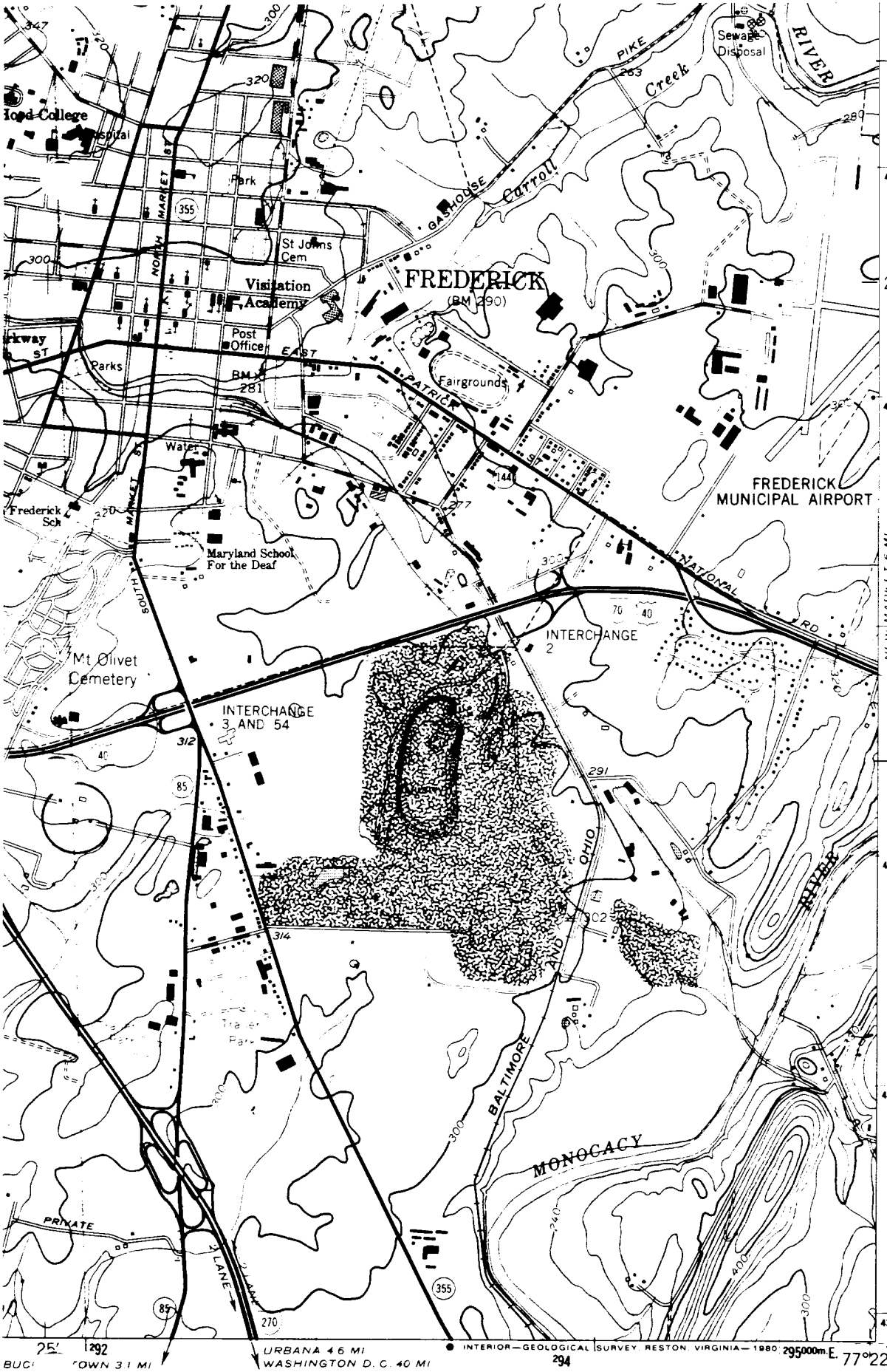
feature of the principal facade is the large stepped pediment with its great half-round fan light, the width of the triple window below it on the second floor. The open fields of "Guilford" are a relief from the expansion of Frederick City around it.

F-3-40

GUILFORD

LAT
NW 39° 23' 52"
NE 39° 23' 54"
SE 39° 23' 33"
SW 39° 23' 41"

LONG
NW 77° 25' 07"
NE 77° 24' 33"
SE 77° 24' 35"
SW 77° 25' 13"



F-3-40
GUILFORD
FREDERICK CO.,
MARYLAND

18-292020-
4363260

F.3.40
GUILFORD
FREDERICK, MD
L.F. CAMPBELL
1197
MD SHPO
DRIVEWAY AND HOUSE FACING WEST
1:17

TCP 83-01 NNNNN:09AU 051

F.3.40
GUILFORD
FREDERICK, MD
L.F. CAMPBELL
1/97
MD SHPO
FRONT ELEVATION FACING WEST
2:17

F·3·40

GUILFORD

FREDERICK, MD

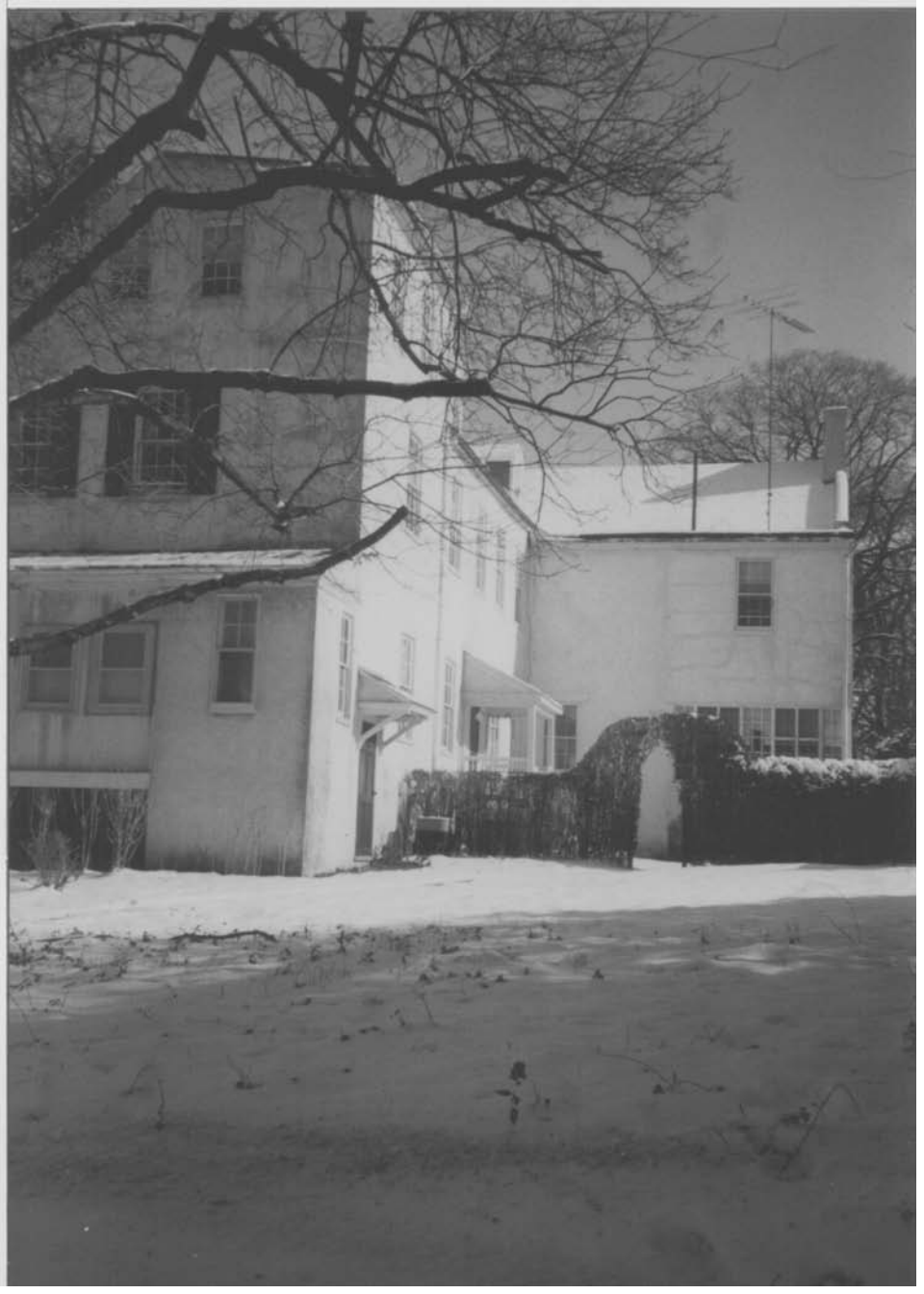
L.F. CAMPBELL

1/97

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION FACING SOUTH

3:17



F-3-40
GUILFORD
FREDERICK, MD
L.F. CAMPBELL
1/91
MD SHPO
REAR ELEVATION FACING EAST
4 of 7

F.3.40
GUILFORD
FREDERICK, MD
L.F. CAMPBELL
1/97
MD SHPO
STAIR HALL
5:17

TCP 83-01 NNNNN-00AU 053

F.3.40
GUILFORD
FREDERICK, MD
L.F. CAMPBELL
1/97
MD SHPO
SOUTH PARLOR
6:17

F.3.40

GUILFORD

FREDERICK, MO

L.F. CAMPBELL

1 27

NO SITPO

3RD FLOOR BATH

7:17

F.3.40
GUILFORD
FREDERICK, MD
L.F. CAMPBELL
1197
MD SHPO
GARDEN ENTRANCE AND BRICK WALL FACING EAST
8:17

TCP 83-02 NNNNN-04AU 052

F.3.40

GUILFORD

FREDERICK, MD

L.F. CAMPBELL

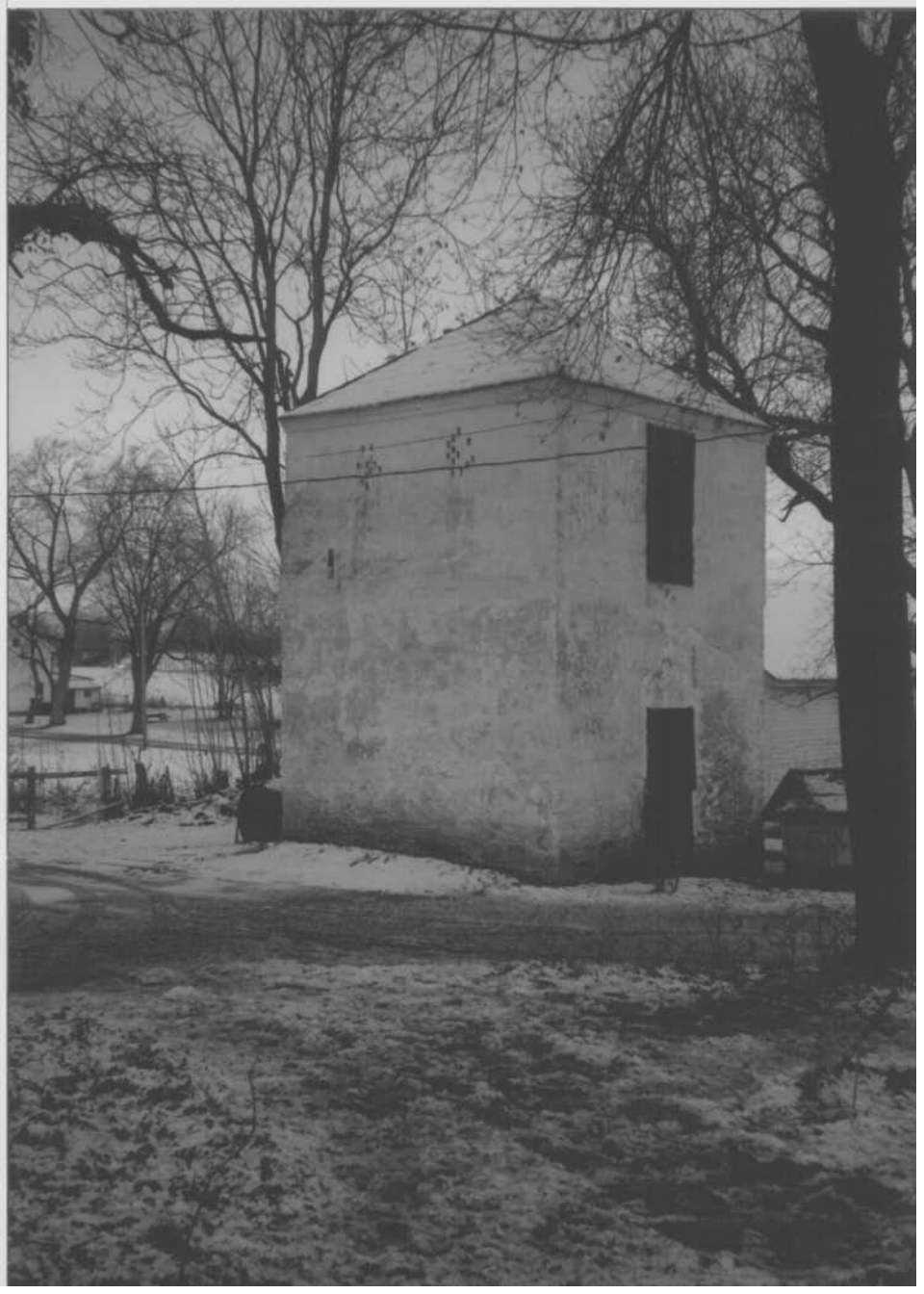
1/97

MD SHPO

WISTERIA ARBOR AND ADJACENT GARDEN

TCP 83-02 NNNNN:24AU 052

P: 17



F·3·40
GUILFORD
FREDERICK, MD
L. F. CAMPBELL
1197
MD SHPO
[illegible] HOUSE FACING NORTHWEST
10:17

POSTED

F. 3.40

GUILFORD

FREDERICK, MD

L.E. CAMPBELL

1/97

MD SHPO

SPRINGHOUSE FACING NORTHEAST

TCP 83400 NNNNN-11AU 051

1C: 17

F.3.40
GUILFORD
FREDERICK, MD
L.F. CAMPBELL
1/97
MD SHPO
ICE HOUSE FACING SOUTH
12:17

F.3.40

GUILFORD

FREDERICK, MD

L.F. CAMPBELL

1197

MD SKPO

CABIN FACING NORTH

13:17

TCP,83400 NNNNN-04AU 051

F.3.40

GUILFORD

FREDERICK, MD

L.F. CAMPBELL

1/97

MD SHPO

WELL HOUSE FACING NORTH

14:17

F·3·40

GUILFORD

FREDERICK MD

L.F. CAMPBELL

1/97

TCP 83-02 NNNNN:21AU 052

MT SHPO

PRIVY FACING NORTHWEST

15:17

F. 3. 40

GUILFORD

FREDERICK, MD

L.F. CAMPBELL

1/97

MD SHPO

TCP 83400 NNNNN 07AU 051

HORSE BARN FACING WEST

16:17

F·3·40

GUILFORD

FREDERICK, MD

L.F. CAMPBELL

11/97

MD SHPO

CORN CRIB FACING NORTHWEST

17:17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
East elevation
1/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
North elevation
2/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: MD SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Southwest corner view of rear wing
3/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md
Horse barn and smokehouse, view from east
4/17

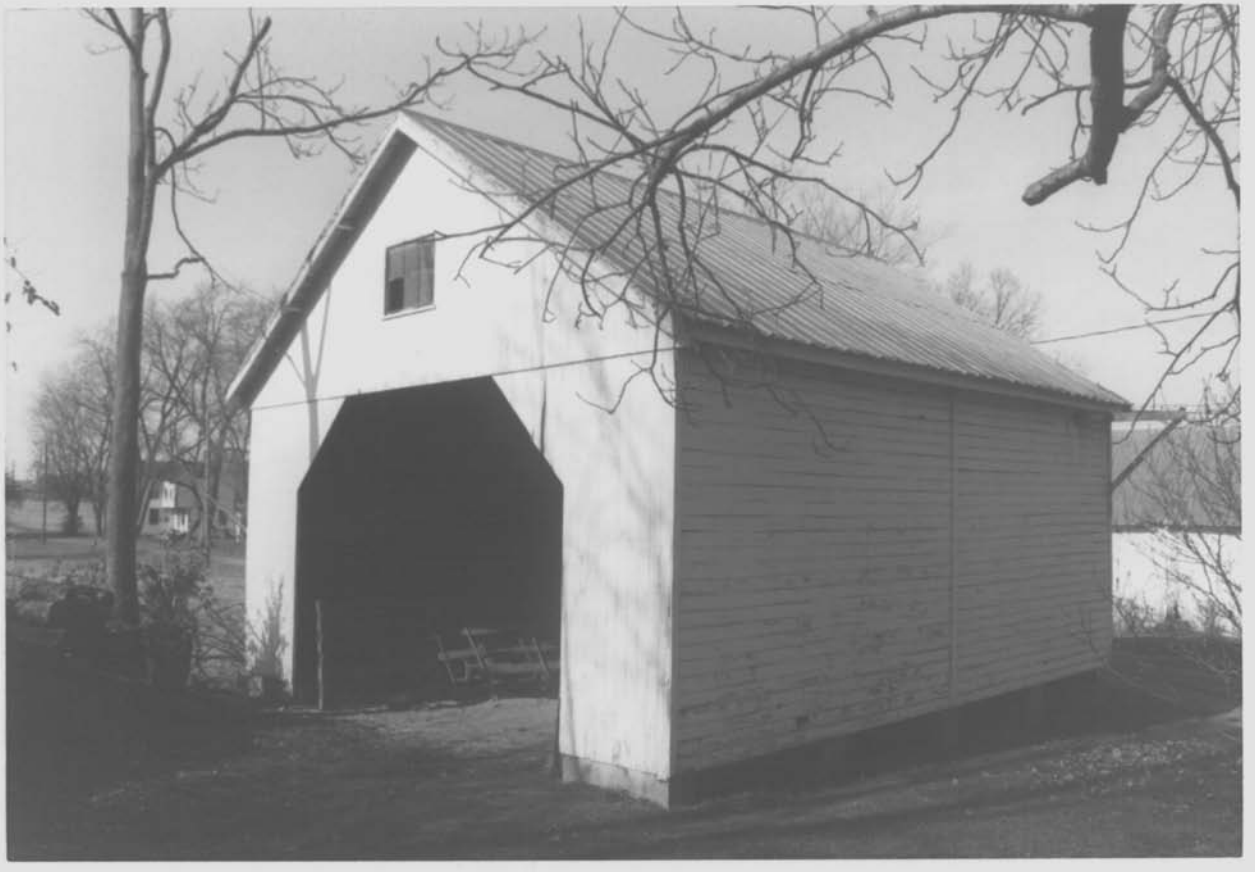
F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md
Horse barn, south elevation
5/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
View from southwest with necessary, garden pavilion, swimming pool
6/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Log outbuilding, south elevation
7/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Ice house, north elevation
8/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Spring house/sterilizing shed and pumphouse,
west elevations
9/17



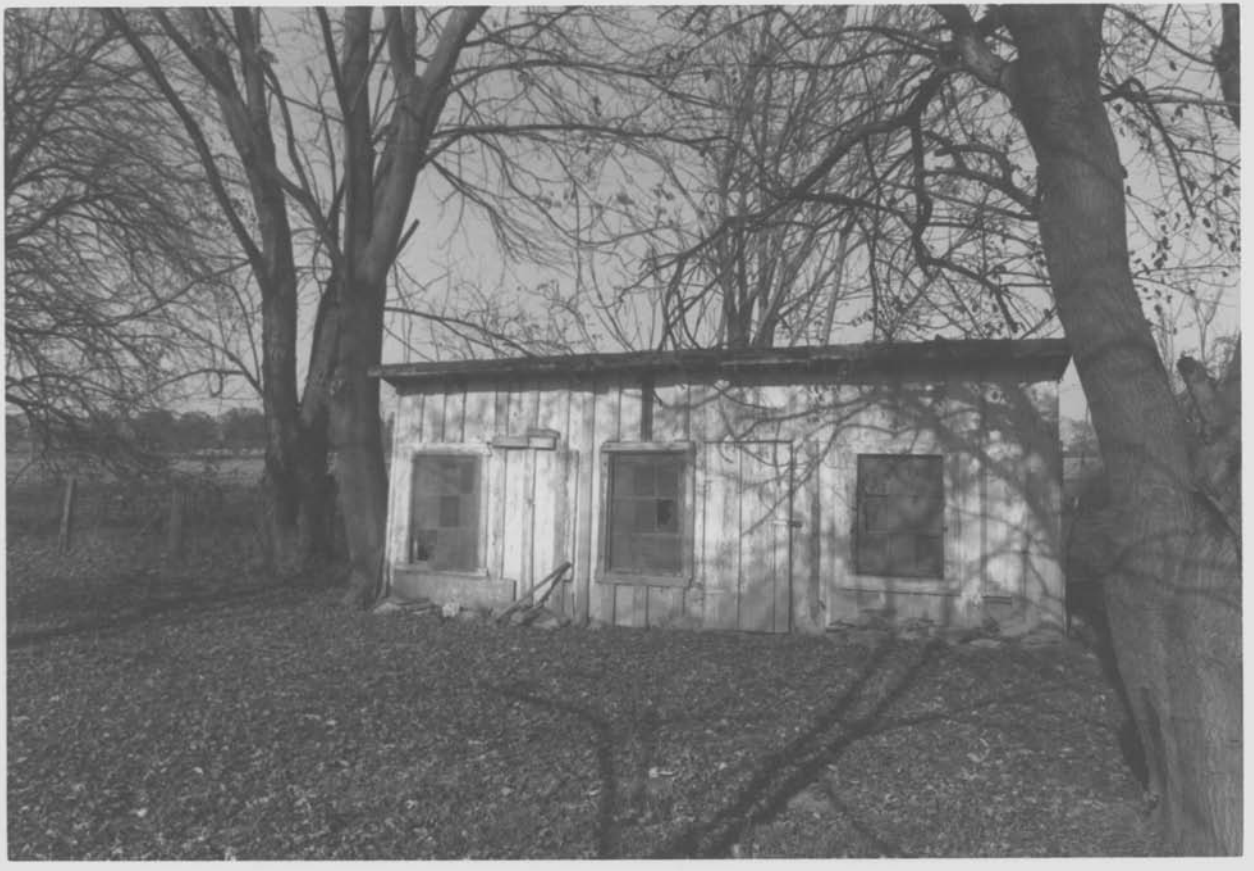
F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Wagon shed/corn crib, southeast corner view
10/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md
Machine shed, east elevation
11/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Bank barn, south elevation
12/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Bank barn, north elevation
13/17

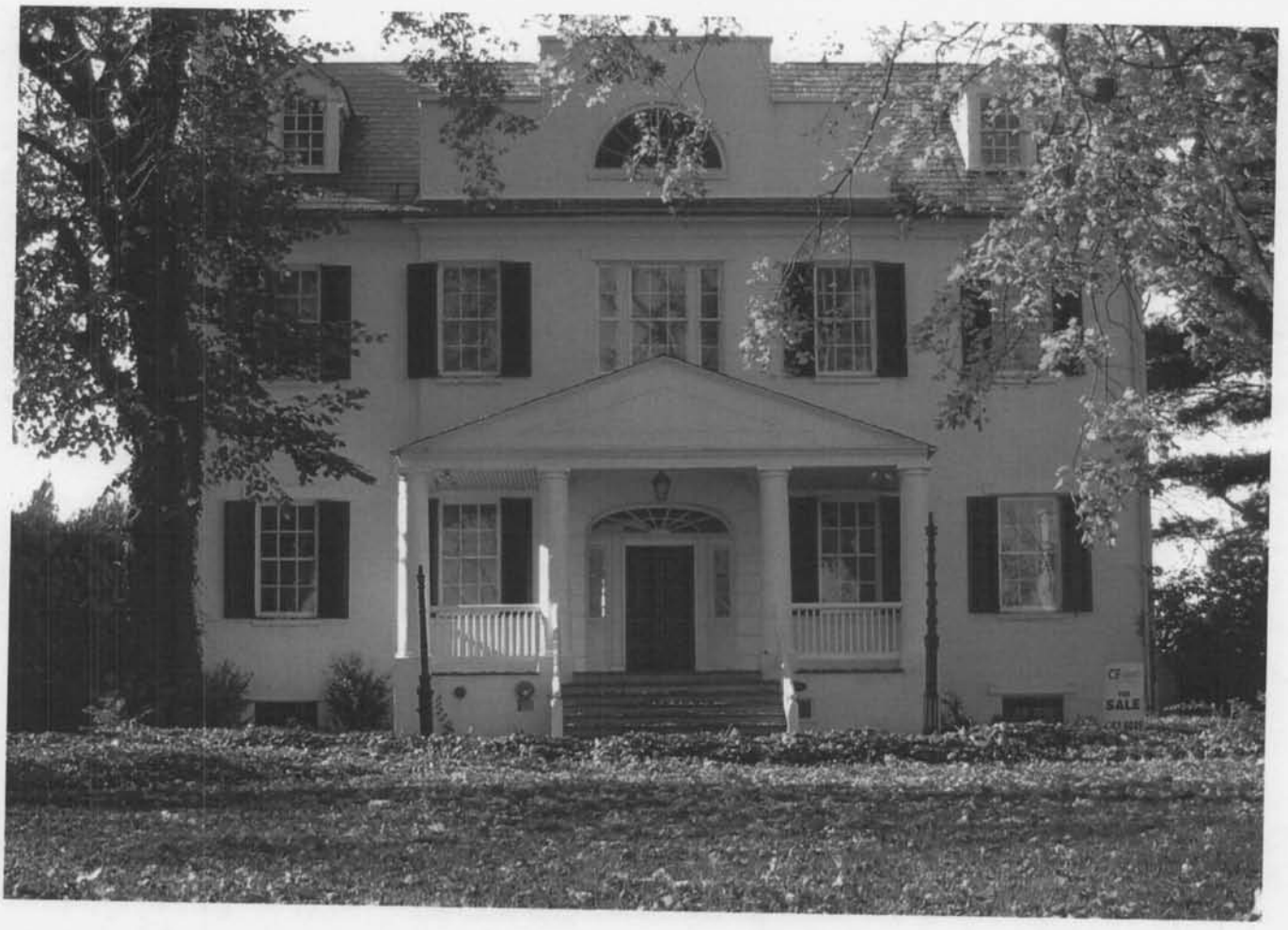
F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Loafing shed, view from east
14/17



F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Chicken house, south elevation
15/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Tenant house, southwest corner view
16/17

F-3-40
Guilford
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
November 1992
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Tenant house, southeast corner view
17/17


SALE

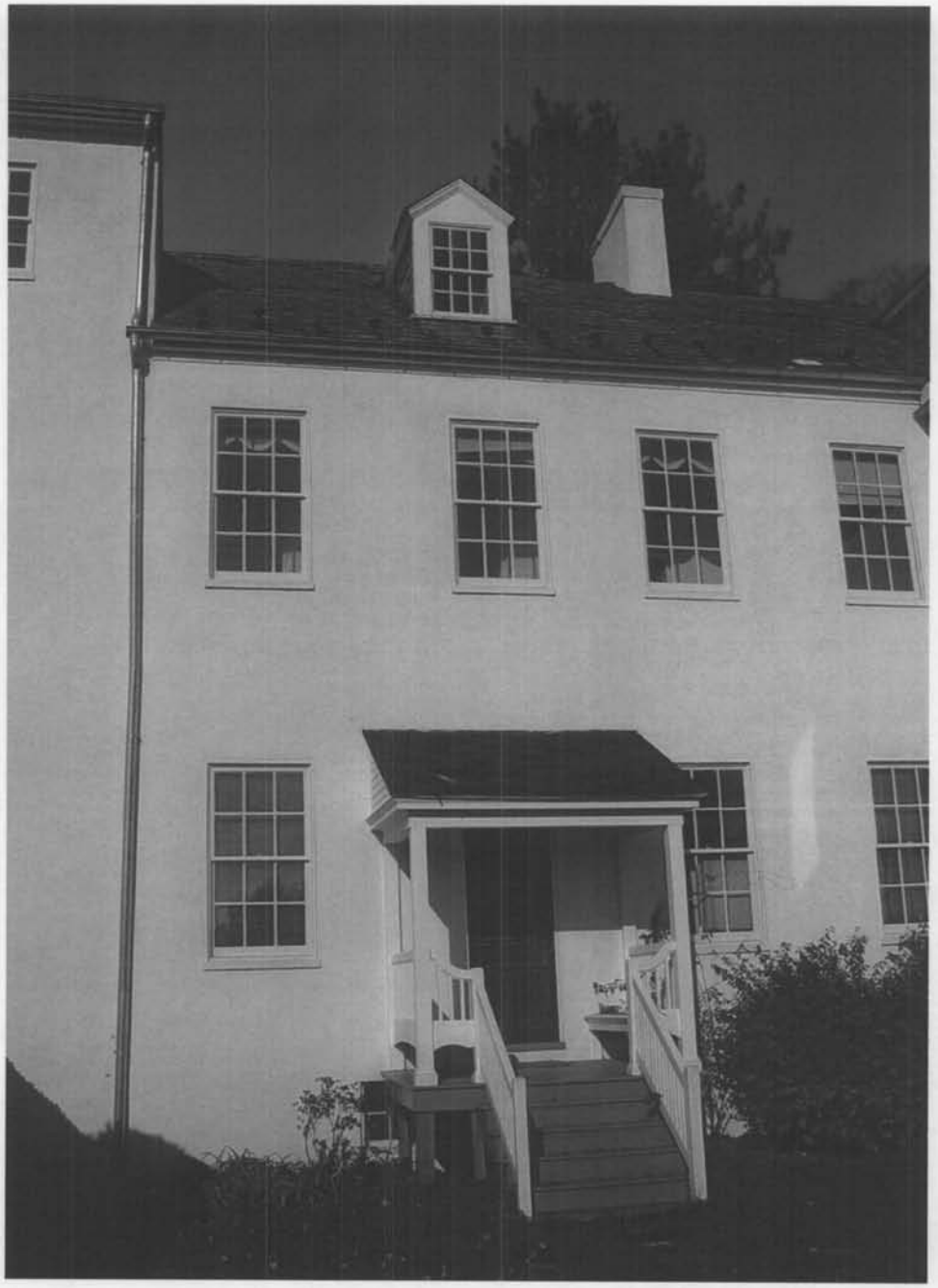
F-3-40
Guilford
east facade
Jennifer K. Corsham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT

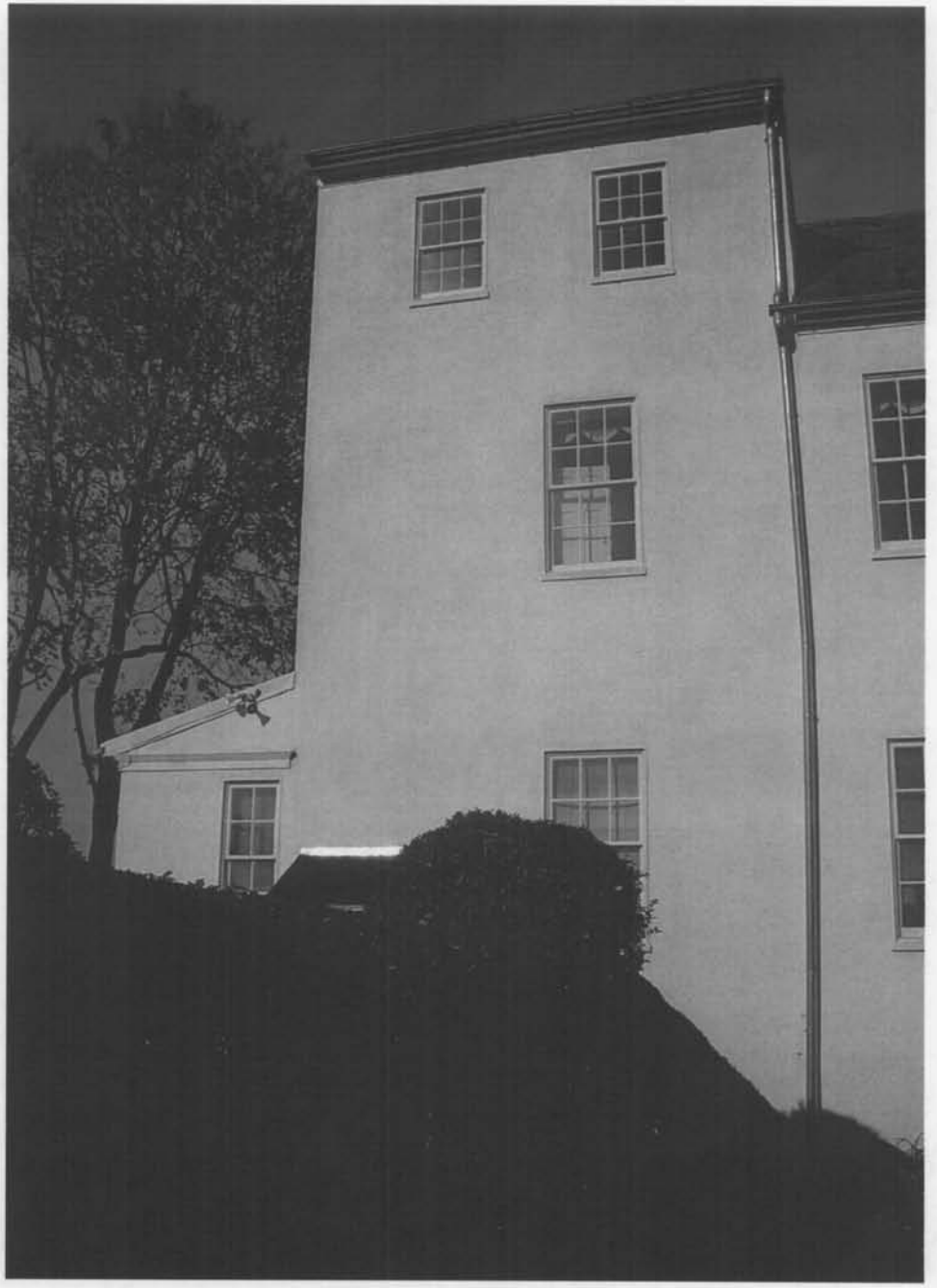
F-3-40
Guilford
South facade, main block
Jennifer K. Corsham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT

THIS PROPERTY HAS BEEN
PLACED ON THE
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES
BY THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FREDERICK COUNTY
NOTARIES FOUNDATION

F-3-40
Guilford
Historical plaques
Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2007
Digital image @ MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
Front entrance, E facade
Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2007
Digital image @ MHT



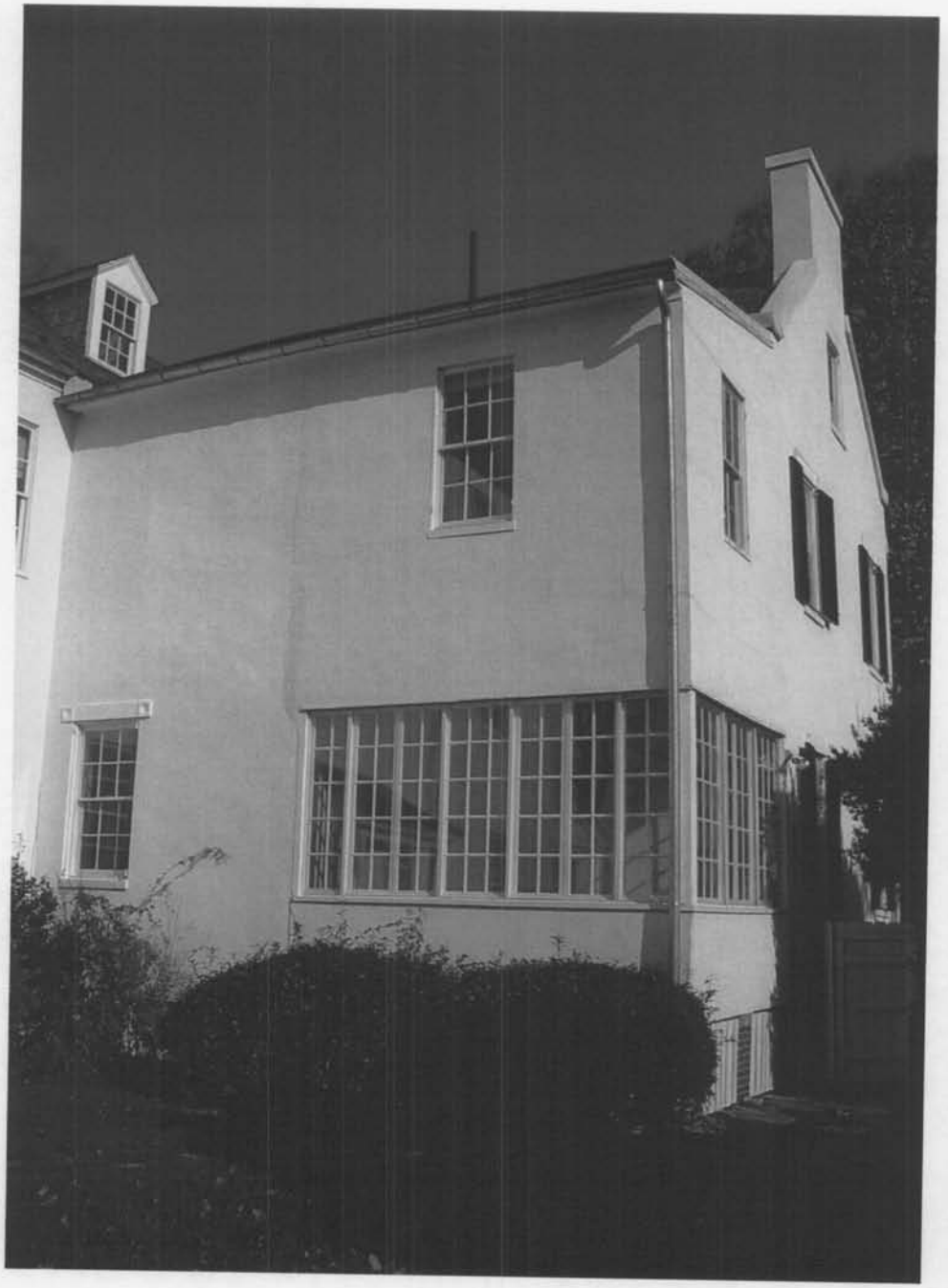


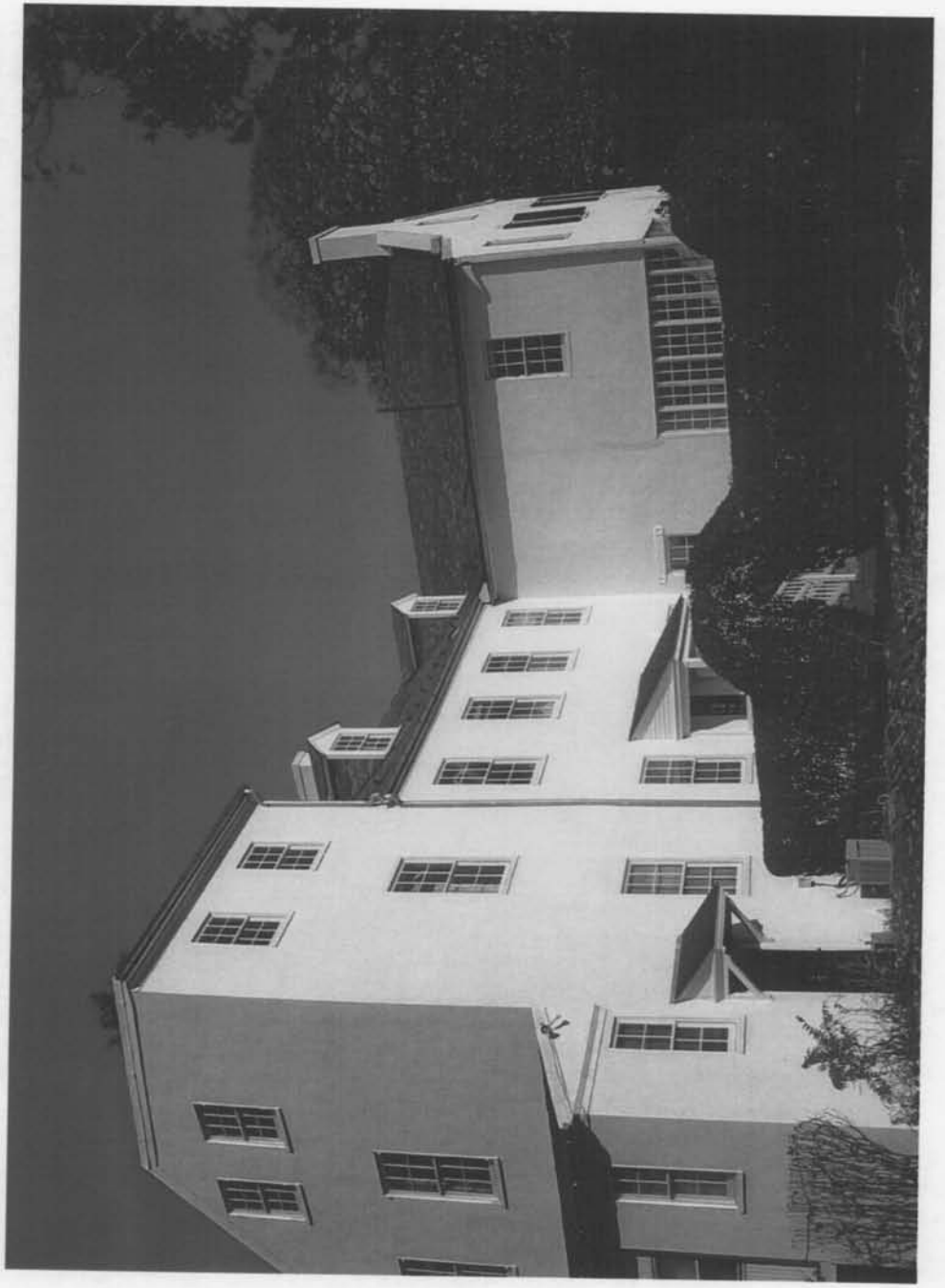
F-3-40
Guilford
S. facade of 1926 addition

Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2003
Digital image @MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
S. Facade of rear ell

Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT





F-3-40
Guilford
S & W facades
Jennifer K. Corham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
Enclosed porch at SW corner
of main block
Jennifer K. Corham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
N & W facades

Jennifer K. Corham
11/7/2003
Digital image @MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
S facade of ice house

Jennifer K. Corham
11/7/2003
Digital image @MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
W & S facades of 2-story smokehouse

Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2007

Digital image @MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
S & E facades of 2-story smokehouse

Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2007

Digital image @MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
S & E facades of corncrib

Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
NW facades of 2-story smokehouse

Jennifer K. Cosham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
Ice house, springhouse, & corncrib from NE

Jennifer K. Corham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT

F-3-40
Guilford
North facade of main block
Jennifer K. Corham
11/7/2003
Digital image @ MHT

F-3-40 GUILFORD