NPS Form 10-900 (11-79)

F-I-29

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Buckeystown Historic District

2. Location

street & number Maryland Route 85 at Manor Woods Road N.A. not for publication

city, town Buckeystown N.A. vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland code 24 county Frederick code 021

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N.A.	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple private (more than 50 owners)

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse

street & number Court Street

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1979-1980 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

F-1-~~30~~ 29

Condition		Check one	Check one
_ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Buckeystown Historic District consists of most of the unincorporated crossroads village of Buckeystown which is located in southern Frederick County about four miles south of the City of Frederick. The district includes approximately 75 buildings of which the majority are houses dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The houses are primarily of brick or frame construction and public and commercial buildings of brick or stone. Specifically, the influences of Queen Anne and Victorian styles predominate. The buildings are arranged along a gently winding and undulating road with most structures sitting near the roadway and surrounded by large deciduous trees. The residential structures of three adjoining farms are included as a historical and architectural continuum of the village. Non-contrubuting structures are two twentieth century masonry gas stations, one of which now serves as a fire station.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Buckeystown is situated in the valley of the Rocky Mountain Run, a tributary of the Monocacy River, in southern Frederick County, Maryland, four miles south of the City of Frederick. Surrounded by prosperous farms, its relative density, stylistic variety, and residential character present a vivid contrast to its rural context. Houses and commercial buildings are arrayed along two major streets, forming a crossroads at the center of town, Maryland Routes 85 and 80 (Manor Woods Road).

The substantial frame Queen Anne and Victorian houses provide the town with its predominant visual image, that of a prosperous late 19th century residential settlement. Sited upon large lots on the gently rolling land to the north and south of the stream bed, the characteristic irregular massing and carpentered details of these houses evoke the most active period of Buckeystown's growth. The collection of cupolas, shingles, elaborate entrances, carriage houses, dormers and wood or iron picket fences provide a depth of texture. Churches, earlier (Federal period) houses, and commercial buildings contribute to the variety of the town.

The collection of late 19th century houses includes several outstanding examples of their kind. The frame John Baker house (#35) of 1896 has wide porches and a corner turret of three stories with a bell-cast roof; the entrance is recessed behind an elliptical-arched opening with a stylized "arcade" on a podium. The Kerwin Semon house of about 1895 (#45) is more diminutive, and imposes a gothic character on a common Maryland rural house-type: a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed house with central gable dormer containing a round or pointed arch window. To this has been added a polygonal turret and a porch with elaborate brackets and a modillion cornice with three rows of dentils. The same general form is found in the Daniel Baker, Jr., house (#20) of 1899, with less intricate modifications, and is expanded upon in the Keller house (#32) 1895, the William Botelers house (#30) 1908, the Charles Huseman house (#34) 1895, and (in brick, this time), the Emily Driscoll house (#27) 1900. A variety of sidings, porches, bargeboards, windows, and cornices distinguish these houses from one another, while they share a common ancestry.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
Frederick County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

At the crossroads are the town's oldest buildings, including two brick commercial structures which distinguish the center of town. McKinna's store (#41) of 1890 was once a three-story structure, altered after a fire. A patterned slate-shingle roof, a second story with a row of five round-arched windows with six-pane upper sash, a deep first story roof overhang on brackets, and plate glass shop-windows with multiple paned transoms are the salient characteristics of this structure. The William Baker Office (#15) 1896, is a one-story structure with a hipped roof and a central chimney with arched panels. Its windows are 1/1 with transoms, set in segmental-arched openings, paired on the main facade. Two gable dormers are set into the forward corners of the roof, eyelid dormers on the side slopes, and a larger gable dormer at the rear. Also located at the crossroads is Delashmutt's Store (#16). This one-story structure with hipped roof was converted from an 1815 structure into a gas station in the 1930s.

Near the center of town is another older structure, the Sarah Duvall house (#17), of about 1815. It is a stone Federal-style house of three bays and two stories on the facade, with end chimneys and a rear ell. The Philip Sinstock house (#9) of 1785 is another Federal house, this time in brick. It is five bays wide and two stories high with a gable roof, end chimneys, and 9/9 windows under flat arches. The house has a very fine transom-and-sidelight entrance. Nearby is the tavern of John Buckey, for whom the town was named (#13, circa 1780): a two-story, four bay stone house with Victorian porch.

Worker housing is located east of town along Buckingham Lane and Michael's Mill Road (Old Route 80). This worker housing primarily accommodated the Thomas Brickyard and Buckeystown Cannery workers as well as domestics. The settlement along Michael's Mill Road is and always has been predominantly black and includes the R. S. Weedon House, a one and one-half story log residence covered with German siding, built by 1858; the W. C. Mead House, a two and one-half story frame house with one story log addition is located on the Bond Map of 1858 and was the home of a local physician, Dr. Walter Mead; the Buckeystown Methodist Church, a one story frame Carpenter Gothic building with two story belfry decorated by fishscale shingling railing and finial; the church parsonage, a two and one-half story frame Carpenter Gothic house with scroll and spindle front porch, and the Nina Brown House built between 1900-1910 by John Brown, husband of the current resident who worked for many families in town as a domestic.

The worker housing along Buckingham Lane consists of three main styles. Two story front gable Carpenter Gothic residences built by Newton Schaefer, a local carpenter, between 1900-1910 are located along the southeast side of the lane. Located on the north side of the lane are more substantial two story brick flank gable roof residences built by Nelson Ponton, a local plasterer, from local Buckeystown brick. The remainder of the buildings are simple two story flank gable frame residences two bays wide which have been covered by asbestos or aluminum siding.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
Frederick County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The principal residential structures of three adjoining farms are included as a historical and architectural continuum of the village. The houses, number 1, 26, and 53 in the catalogue, are set back from the road further than most of the buildings in the district but not as far back as commonly found in farm complexes. Although the set-back is deeper, the buildings and their setting have the physical feeling of being a part of the village because of the architectural character and the landscaping are similar to those of the main section of the village.

Non-residential architecture also includes the remains of the Thomas brickyards (#43), 1905. The complex, one of the major industries of the town supplying brick to much of Frederick County, is located on the east side of Route 85, just north of the stream. Several small frame residences located on Buckingham Lane were built as workers' houses for the brickyards. Ruins of a cannery, another significant industry, can still be seen west on Manor Woods Road.

A catalogue of the most significant structures in Buckeystown is as follows:

1. Augustus Nicodemus house - Two-story, whitewashed brick; five bays wide, vernacular nineteenth century; small bank barn.

2. Robert Grady house - Two-story, frame with center gable; fishscale shingling.

3. Charles Harris house - Twentieth century one-story brick; bungalow style.

4. Buckeystown School - Built 1868 - One-story, common bond brick, tower removed, converted into apartments in late 1950s.

5. Cloyd Fox house - One-story, frame; twentieth century.

6. W. Leroy Poole house - Twentieth century, two-story, frame covered with false brick asbestos siding, mansard roof.

7. Mehrl Adams house - Nineteenth century vernacular, two-story, frame with aluminum siding; bay window; south end with fishscale shinglework.

8. Cyrus Poole house - Built 1859, two-story, stuccoed, large pedimented entrance porch with decorative railing, bargeboard and finial, Palladian-style windows, central gable.

Philip Sinstock house - Circa 1785, two-story, Federal style, five bays wide, Flemish and common bond; stepped brick cornice; one-story brick outbuildings to the north side.

SEE CONTINUTATION SHEET #3

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
Frederick County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

10. John T. McGuffin house - Two-story, frame covered with aluminum siding; center gable, patterned slate roof; late nineteenth cnetury.

11. Louis H. Remsberg house - Two-story brick with new white brick veneer; nineteenth century.

12. John Delashmutt house - Two-story common bond brick with turret, detailed cornice; patterned slate roof; circa 1900.

13. John Buckey Tavern - Circa 1780, two-story random stone, four bays wide; stone flat arches, one-story columned Victorian porch.

14. Charles Harris house and garage - Two-story frame covered with asbestos shingles; decorative center gable, patterned slate roof; decorative frame porch. One-story cinder block garage.

15. Willaim Baker office - Built 1896, one-story brick, Queen Anne, eyelit windows; corbelled chimney; arched windows; decorative porch removed.

16. Delashmutt's Store - Circa 1815, one-story coursed random stone with tin roof, converted to a gas station with overhanging porch in 1930s.

17. Sara Duvall's house - Circa 1815, two-story Federal style, coursed random stone, ell-shaped.

18. William Thomas house - Built 1907, two-story brick; eyelid window; decorative paneled stairway in interior center hall; marble fireplaces.

19. Charles F. Thomas house - Built 1855 Federal style, five bays wide with decorative wood lintels; columned frame porch with dropped brackets.

20. Daniel Baker, Jr., house - Built 1899, two-story frame Carpenter Gothic residence, central gable, patterned slate roof; one-story addition on the north side.

21. Paul Gressling house - Built 1903, two-story Carpenter Gothic frame residence with patterned slate roof, central gable, surrounded by ornate cast-iron fence.

2. Clara Mae Tobery house - Built 1900, two-story frame covered with asbestos siding, front and side gable, replaced porch; patterned slate roof.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
Frederick County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

23. Buckeystown United Methodist Church - Built 1896, Queen Anne one-story coursed, quarried stone with large belfry tower; twentieth century cinder block addition to the rear.

24. Raymond Ford house - Late nineteenth century; two-story frame covered with asbestos siding, with center gable; decorative frame porch; patterned slate roof.

25. John Keller house - Late nineteenth century, two-story, central gable, frame nineteenth century vernacular with Carpenter Gothic and Queen Anne styling; patterned slate roof; three bay wide turret, garland frieze decoration.

26. Springdale - (Charles Simmons Farm) - Built 1853, two-story, log and frame farmhouse covered with asbestos; two-story open porch.

27. Emily Driscoll house - Circa 1900, two-story frame Carpenter Gothic residence, five bays wide; central gable; decorative one story open porch extends across the front.

28. C. Merhl Cromwell house - Circa 1900, two-story frame Carpenter Gothic, identical to Emily Driscoll house (#27).

29. Miss Susie's house - Circa 1900, very fine three-story frame with ornate Eastlake styling and decoration, patterned slate roof with cresting.

30. William Botelers house - Built 1908, two-story Carpenter Gothic frame residence with central gable, decorative vergeboard, arched panel door with three light transom and sidelights.

31. Edgar Nicodemus house - Built 1897, two-story nineteenth century vernacular Queen Anne styling; ell-shaped with two-story, three-bay turrets connected by a decorative one-story open porch.

32. Ed Keller house - Built 1895, two-story, frame Carpenter Gothic residence with central gable, standing seam tin roof; turned column frame porch.

33. Methodist Church parsonage - Built Circa 1895, two-story whitewashed common bond brick with keystoned stretcher arches, center gable, dentiled cornice; decorative one-story frame porch.

34. Charles Huseman house - Built Circa 1895, large ell-shaped two-story, central gable, frame Carpenter Gothic residence; one-story open porch extends around entire west and north sides of building.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 4a

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
Frederick County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

35. John Baker house - Built 1896, exceptional two-story Queen Anne frame residence with large three-story, bell-domed turret.

36. Leonard Davis house - Two-story frame covered with aluminum siding, twentieth century.

37. William Suman house - Built Circa 1845, two-story ell-shaped frame over log covered with aluminum siding, slate roof, center gable, threelight transom over door.

38. Charles Keller house - Built 1899, large three-story Victorian with numerous pediments, fanlight transom, garland frieze.

39. Hattie Snyder house - Built Circa 1890, two-story frame, center gable, patterned slate roof, decorative frame porch with dentiled cornice and brackets.

40. George Hossellback house - Built Circa 1824, two-story, ell-chaped, random-coursed stone residence with very fine stonework; Palladian windows with stone arches in gable.

41. MiKinna's Store - Built 1890, two-story Queen Anne with patterned slate roof; originally a three-story structure, changed after fire.

42. Thomas Madden property - Twentieth century; a nonconforming twentieth century one-story cinder block auto repair shop.

43. Thomas Brickyards - Built Circa 1906; brick kilns and smoke stacks still located on the property.

44. Daniel Baker, Sr., house - Built Circa 1866, two story whitewashed common bond brick residence; five bays wide, with brick smokehouse and dairy; large two-story carriage house recently restored.

45. Kerwin Semon house - Built Circa 1895, two-story frame, central gable, Carpenter Gothic residence with Queen Anne turret; ornately decorated porch cornice.

46. Herman Gosnell house - Built Circa 1870, simple two-story frame residence with false brick asbestos shingle siding, patterned slate roof.

47. Donald Duley house - Built Circa 1870, two-story frame covered with asbestos shingles; two-story open porch to the rear; one-story decorative frame porch across the front.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
Frederick County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

48. George Sharp house - Built Circa 1870, two-story frame, German siding with new two-story south addition, patterned slate roof.

49. St. John's Reformed Church - Built Circa 1884, one-story brick church, bracketed cornice, converted to residence in 1940s.

50. Neil Shipman house - Built Circa 1890, two-story frame covered with aluminum siding.

51. Lawrence Fry house - Twentieth century, two-story stuccoed residence; steeply sloping slate roof.

52. James Blumenauer house - Twentieth century, two-story, stuccoed.

53. Mount Hope - Built 1785, two-story Federal whitewashed brick built in three parts, laid in Flemish and common bond, brick belt-course.

54. R. S. Weedon house - Built Circa 1875, one-story German siding over log; large exterior brick chimney.

55. Thomas Burriss house - Built Circa 1875, two-story, German siding over log; five bays wide.

56. Donald Fritz house - Circa 1890, one story-frame covered with false brick asphalt shingling.

57. Buckeystown Methodist Church - Built Circa 1890, one-story frame with fishscale shingles, frame stick-style belfry.

58. Buckeystown Church parsonage - Built Circa 1890, two-story Gothic, three bays wide frame covered with aluminum siding with center gable, patterned slated roof; ornate frame porch with brackets.

59. Nina Brown house - Built Circa 1905, simple Gothic, two-story frame covered with asbestos shingles; front gable decorated with fishscale shingles; simple frame porch.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates Mid-19th to c. 1910 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY Applicable Criteria: A,C

Buckeystown has made a significant contribution to the historical, industrial, and architectural development and fabric of Frederick County. The town primarily embodies the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth century community highlighted by many of Frederick County's finest examples of Carpenter Gothic and Colonial Revival styles with a few earlier stone and brick residences which symbolize the initial eighteenth century development of the area. Beginning in the late eighteenth century and spanning the nineteenth century, Buckeystown grew as a center of industrial activity in Frederick County with a tannery, mills, and the close proximity to the agricultural production of Carrollton Manor and developing primarily through the efforts of the Baker family into a center for brick manufacturing and canning activity. However the predominant character of the town is no longer industrial but quiet residential with little if any changes from the period of 1870-1910 when it grew to its present size by the construction of outstanding private residences, churches and worker housing for cannery and brickyard workers, domestics, executives of the Baker business and retired farmers.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Buckeystown contains a fine collection of late 19th and early 20th century buildings. Throughout its history the town has thrived both commercially and industrially, and the construction of residences followed the fortunes of these economic endeavors. Three substantial buildings remain from 18th century connection with Carrollton Manor. About fifteen buildings from the early to mid-19th century are simple, plain structures. About thirty, built during the 1870-1910 boom period, are Queen Anne or Carpenter Gothic stylish structures. Buckeystown has remained, in appearance, a late 19th plus turn of the century town. The main part of the town was originally part of a tract of 400 acres called Good Luck that was surveyed for Meredith Davis, a Quaker from Prince George's County in 1731.[1] In 1751 John Darnall purchased a portion of Good Luck from Mr. Davis that totaled 160 acres and was "on the west side of the Great Road" (Buckeystown Pike).[2] The town's west and south boundaries were Carrollton Manor, the estate of Charles Carroll, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence. In later years, the south end of town came to include part of Lot 5 of the Manor.

Certain geographical assets and historical events led to the growth of the village. The main road which stretched from Pennsylvania to Florida which began as an Indian trail, brought commerce through the area.[3] The springs, used by the Indians and early settlers, even today supply many of the homes on the north end of town with their total water needs. The establishment of Carrollton Manor in the mid-eighteenth century greatly influenced the development of Buckeystown. The manor hummed with industry: mills, operated by the water power of the Monocacy River, ground the grain which substituted for tobacco in Charles Carroll's agricultural plan for the estate.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET # 7

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

Kilns were established to burn the lime used to fertilize the fields. Taverns sprang up, stores were built, and harnessmakers, wheelwrights, coopers, shoemakers, tailors, and shingle makers worked at their trades.

The first noteworthy family, the Buckeys, did not arrive in the village until 1775. For the next 200 years, the town grew and prospered through the efforts of many industrious families. By 1795 John Buckey had built a stone tavern described in 1811 as "a large and commodius house with a kitchen and smokehouse attached to it with blacksmith and wheelwright shop".[4] His brother, George, built a tannery across the road during the same period. East of town along the Monocacy River, Meredith Davis established a flour mill as early as 1766. West of town, the Monocacy Quaker Meeting house was located on five acres of land Meredith Davis conveyed to members of the Monocacy Meeting on April 27, 1739.[5] At the intersection of Manor Woods Road and the Great Road (Route 85), three iron-rich stone buildings were erected around 1790, one a residence, another a general store and post office, and the other a residence and store. In 1880 two brick Queen Anne buildings were built by the Baker family, one as an office and the other a well-stocked store and post office. The Baker interests also began a cannery in the 1890s and gave the land for the use of the Thomas brickyard, whose kilns still stand. In the nineteenth century, the Bakers became the major entrepreneurs in town, beginning with Daniel Baker who pruchased the tannery from George Buckley in 1832 and whose family interests eventually lead to the formation of the Buckingham Industrial School for Boys (1898) south of the town, and the Citizens National Bank in Frederick. William Baker and Charles Thomas made a small fortune in the 1890s by selling half-acre plots in town and building large frame residences. The majority of structures in the town today date from this period. A creamery was established around 1890 by the Nicodemus family, which moved to Frederick in 1929 much to the pleasure of the town residents who claimed the ice cream to be the best in the world!

Buckeystown, although now a residential community, was dominated by industrial activity for much of its early history. It now has a meat market, a carry-out food store, an antique shop, a pottery shop, gas station, and a furniture reupholstery business.

The earliest church in town was the Monocacy Quaker Meeting house, which stopped holding services in the 1760s. The next church was a large, stone Methodist Episcopal Church built in 1827 and torn down in 1905. The stone was used for the foundations of the brickyard company houses on Buckingham Lane. The present Methodist Protestant Church is the second on the site, and was rebuilt in 1896. A small brick Reformed Church, a residence since 1946, was built in 1883 on the north end of town. Through its long history, the town has had three different school sites. The first was located near the Quaker Meeting house property, at the Rocky Fountain Spring; the next along the road to the Davis Mill; and the last red brick school, built from pattern books and in use until the 1950s, in 1868; the later still stands.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
Frederick County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

The most important years in the growth of Buckeystown were between 1870 and 1910, when the crossroads were a bustle of commercial activity, and the Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic style Victorian homes were being built by the prosperous merchants of the town. A small black settlement, which included a church, (still active today) and school, was located on the east side of town and was occupied by servants of the wealthy families and cannery and brickyard workers. Today, there is evidence of the pride that the present owners have in their historic town by the well cared for homes and lawns throughout and by the local support for this nomination.

Dr. Grace L. Tracey, Notes from the Records of Old Monocacy (MS. Hampstead, Maryland, copyright 1958), page 218.

[2]Frederick County Land Records, Liber B.

[3]William J. Grove, History of Carrollton Manor, Folio 418, p. 22.

[4]Frederick Town Herald, February 16, 1811.

[5]Frederick County Land Records; Liber WR10, Folio 685.

uckeystown Historic District
uckeystown
rederick County, Maryland

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Frederick County Land Records, Courthouse, Frederick Maryland

Grove, William J., History of Carrollton Manor, Lime Kiln, Maryland, 1922.

Rice, Millard Milburn, New Facts and Old Families, Redwood City, California: The Monocacy Book Company, 1976.

Williams, T.J.C. History of Frederick County, Maryland (L.R. Titsworth & Company, 1910), Baltimore Regional Publishing Company, 1967.

yland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory: Frederick County (F-1-30), Cherilyn Widell, surveyor, 1979.

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
Frederick County, Maryland

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Buckeystown Historic District consist of the boundary lines as recorded in the Frederick County Land Records for those properties in Buckeystown as illustrated on the enclosed map, labeled "boundary illustration", which is based upon Frederick County Tax Map number 95, except for the border in the northwest corner of the district which is formed by the southern edge of a lane projecting east from Maryland Route 85 and the 280' elevation line as indicated on the Buckeystown, Maryland, USGS map which marks a drop in the topography behind the historic resource in this section of the district.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Buckeystown Historic District includes most of the unincorporated cross-roads village known as Buckeystown where the majority of the buildings sit on small rectangular lots bordered by broad farm fields. The boundaries of the district consist primarily of property lines which in several places are visually delineated by change in landscape from lawn to field. The boundaries were drawn to include the concentration of historic resources and exclude non-contributing properties where possible such as the new commercial and residential areas along Manor Woods Road. The boundary in the northeast corner consists of a geographical feature, a drop in the terrain, which also is visually delineated.

The three farms adjoining the town on the northeast, northwest and southwest have been included in the boundaries of the historic district because of their historical connections with the town. The farms bridge the transition from a community environment to open farmland and are an integral part of the district for their historical connection with the town.

Mount Hope (#53), circa 1800, a fine Federal style two and one-half story gable roofed brick residence laid in Flemish bond with a molded brick water table and twin belt course is comparative in styling and detail to the Philip Sinstock house (#9) in town. It is surrounded by a small two story log tenant house covered with German siding, a frame wagon shed, nineteenth century bank barn and round board and batten chickenhouse of typical regional style with octagonal roof. Mount Hope was built circa 1785 by Meredith Davis who first obtained the land grant Good Luck on which the eastern half of the town was laid out on March 27, 1731. He established the Monocacy Mills located on Old Route 80 just east of the town and his son, Ignatius, was instrumental in the construction of the stone Methodist Episcopal Church in Buckeystown, built in 1827 and demolished in 1905.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #11

Buckeystown Historic District
Buckeystown
Frederick County, Maryland

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (Continued)

Located across the road is the Augustus Nicodemus house (#1). Built in 1874, it is a two story vernacular whitewashed brick house of typical regional style built before most of the houses in town with a small vertical plank bank barn. Augustus Nicodemus, one of the prominent businessmen of the town, was the founder of the Nicodemus Creamery and Ice Cream Plant which manufactured ice cream, milk, cream and ice. The plant which was located on the west side of Route 85 just north of Manor Woods Road was established in 1887 in Buckeystown and operated until 1921 when it was moved to Frederick. Nicodemus also served as general manager of the Buckeystown Packing and Canning Company once located north of Manor Woods Road.

Springdale (#26) is located at the edge of the historic district in the southwest corner of the town and on lot #5, one of the original Carrollton Manor farm lots. The farmhouse was built in the late eighteeenth century as a tenant house for Carrollton Manor which spread over 19,000 acres in the south part of Frederick County. It was owned by Charles Carroll and his heirs until 1852 when it was purchased by Charles Simmons. Simmons was instrumental in the construction of the second Methodist Protestant Church in Buckeystown which was built on the site of the existing Methodist Protestant Church in 1867. He donated land for the church after a minister with Union sentiments split the community in the original Methodist Church during the Civil War. The house and land continues its eighteenth century use as a working farm.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 150 acres

Quadrangle name Buckeystown, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	289400	435560
B	18	290380	435720
C	18	290670	435680
D	18	290440	435460
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

For boundary description, see Continuation Sheet #10

For boundary justification, see Continuation Sheet #10 and 11

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cherilyn Widell and Nancy Bodmer

organization for Maryland Historical Trust date 1980

street & number 21 State Circle telephone 301-269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state x local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 2-24-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

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

date

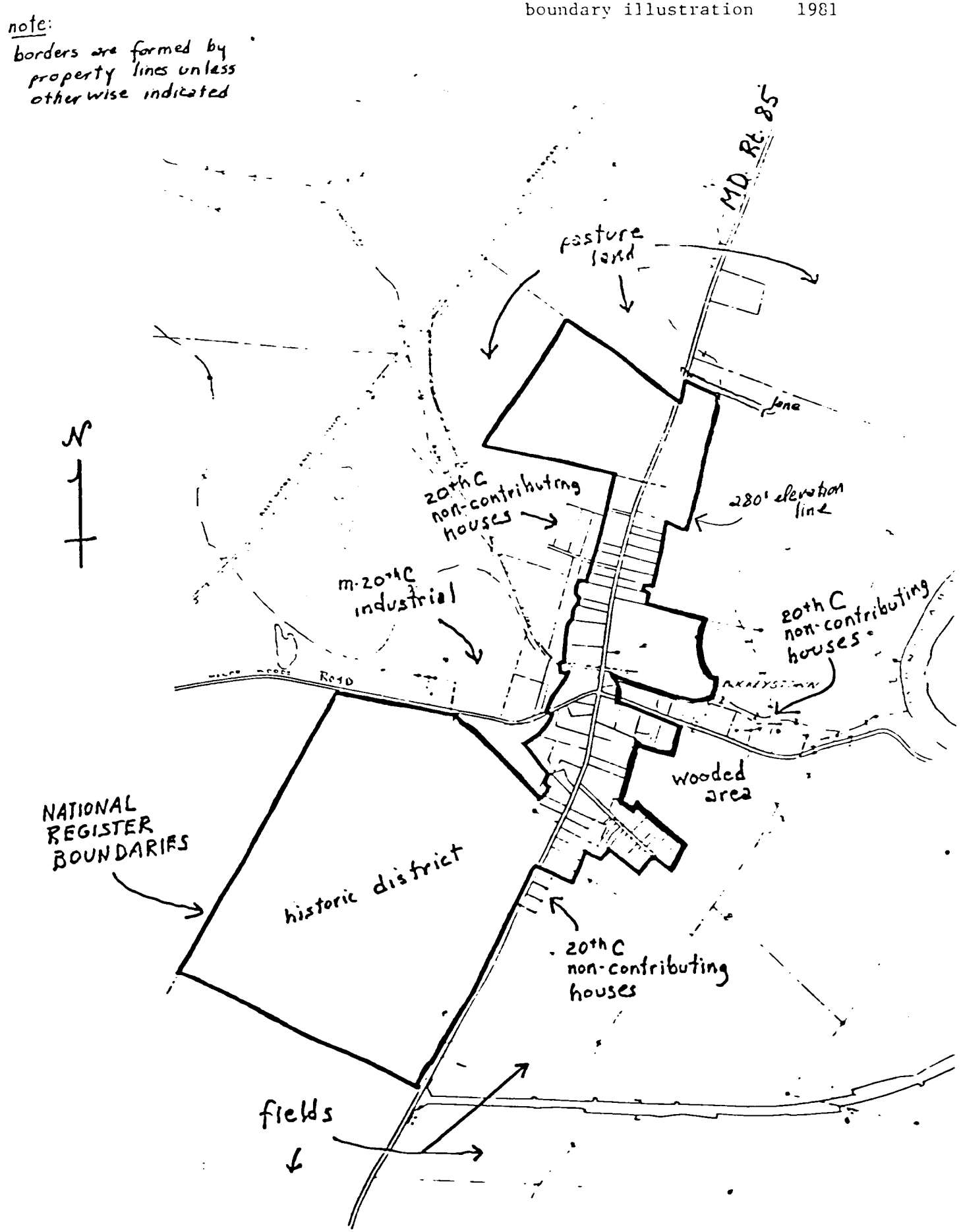
Keeper of the National Register

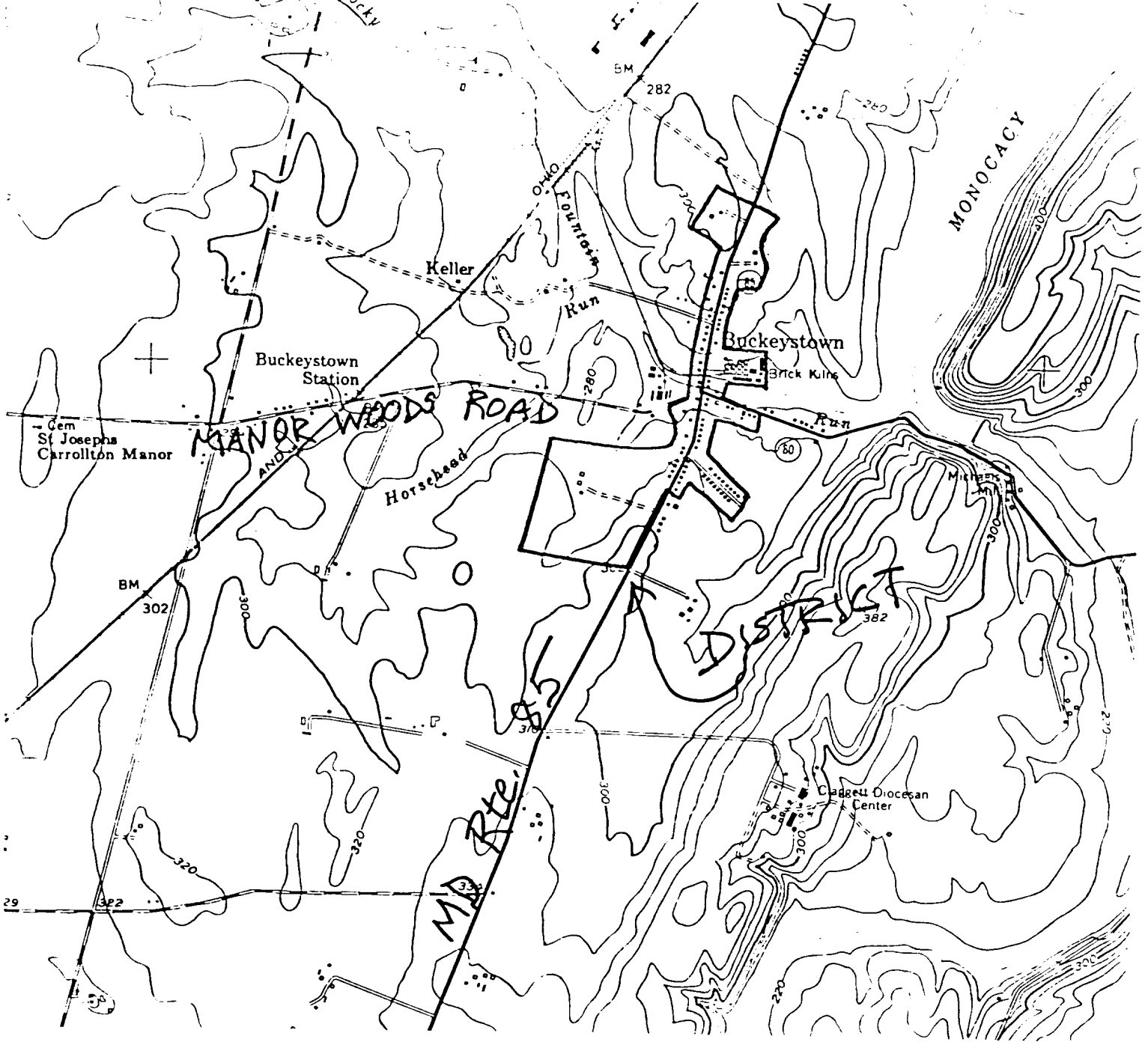
Attest: date

Chief of Registration

BUCKEYSTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Frederick County, Maryland

boundary illustration 1981





Buckeystown Historic District
Frederick Co., Md.

Buckeystown Quad

F-1-29