

**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 Henry Brandenburg House  
other names Bidle Hill Farm, F-4-155

**2. Location**

street & number 9057 Myersville Road  not for publication  
city or town Myersville  vicinity  
state MD code \_\_\_\_\_ county Frederick code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 21773

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

- I hereby, certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
  - determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
  - Determined not eligible for the National Register.
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Henry Brandenburg House (F-4-155)  
Name of Property

Frederick County, MD  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	1	Total

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

**number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
**0**

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Maryland Piedmont Farmhouse

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

foundation    stone

walls        brick

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

roof         metal

other

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Henry Brandenburg House (F-4-155\_

Name of Property

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## Description Summary:

The Henry Brandenburg House is a well-preserved example of a Maryland Piedmont farmhouse. The house exhibits distinctive characteristics associated with vernacular rural dwellings in Frederick County from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The house and related domestic outbuildings retain a high level of integrity.

Located approximately two miles southeast of Myersville, the Henry Brandenburg House occupies close to 3.4 acres between Myersville Road (MD 17) and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Highway (Interstate 70). The property consists of a contributing three-bay, two-story vernacular brick dwelling and three contributing outbuildings--a shed with a brick bake oven, a spring house, and a smoke house--along with a non-contributing chicken coop.

## General Description:

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Located approximately two miles southeast of Myersville, the Henry Brandenburg House occupies close to 3.4 acres between Myersville Road (MD 17) and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Highway (Interstate 70). The property consists of a contributing three-bay, two-story vernacular brick dwelling and three contributing outbuildings--a shed with a brick bake oven, a spring house, and a smoke house--along with a non-contributing chicken coop.

A gravel driveway leads from Myersville Road to a small parking area southwest of the house and a brick walkway leads to its front porch. Apart from some planting beds featuring shrubs and ornamental trees, the property is informally landscaped with a pond at its east end. Modern paddock fencing is located throughout the property. A substantial buffer of trees separates the property from the highway. The dwelling is oriented to the south and sits on a field stone foundation banked on the west side. Historically, the dwelling was L-shaped in plan with a brick two-story wing to the rear of the main block. A late-twentieth century one-story frame addition with a deck extends from the east of the historic wing.

The main block (ca. 1833-1848) features a steep side gabled roof clad in standing seam metal. The roof is punctuated by two interior end chimneys. The front wall exhibits Flemish bond brick with the entrance occupying the center bay and featuring a six panel door with a three-light transom. Windows are six-over-six double hung with bull nose casing, jack arches and wood sills. Non-historic shutters have been applied flanking the windows. A two-step corbel brick cornice finishes the wall. A ca. 1875 full-width frame entry porch with a shed roof extends from grade at the southwest corner of the dwelling and is otherwise supported by brick piers. Below the porch a batten-door provides basement access. Side walls

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of the main block (east and west) are laid in common bond with sixth course headers. In each gable end, a pair of small, two-over-two windows lights the attic.

The ell (ca. 1860) features stretcher bond brick on its west and north walls. It features a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The centrally located chimney suggests the ell was built in two phases. The color of the chimney brick in this section also differs significantly from that used on the wall. Windows in this section are double hung, also with bull nose casing, but feature wood lintels and sills. Some of the six-over-six double hung have been replaced with modern one-over-one windows. A door with a wood lintel with a row lock course above is present near the middle of the ell's north wall. The one-story frame addition extending from the east side of the ell is clad in vinyl siding and features sliding glass doors. Vinyl siding also covers the ell's east wall as the second floor.

The interior of the dwelling is characterized by a hall and parlor plan. The hall features a winding corner stair to the second level and underlying stair to the cellar as well as access to the ell. A fireplace stands in the center of the hall's west wall. It features pilasters with recessed panels with a vertical center bead, a raised panel breastplate above which is elaborate molding and a mantle shelf. A cast iron stove insert is installed within the coated brick firebox. Window and door casing as well as the chair rail in the hall are beaded and molded. There is wide ogee base molding. Denticulated cornice molding is a later addition to the room.

A partition divides the parlor at the fireplace, excluding it from what is now a smaller front room. The fireplace is framed with a simple molding and topped with a flat panel and pilasters with a molded shelf. Windows and doors are trimmed with a double bead. A batten door in the rear wall of the parlor now accesses part of the late-twentieth century extension, which houses a bathroom and closet. Denticulated cornice molding is also featured throughout both rooms of the partitioned parlor.

The enclosed stairs leading from the hall to the second floor of the main block lead to a small hallway leading to two chambers flanking a small bathroom formed from a partition in the center bay. Both chambers features centrally located fireplaces in their respective side walls with mantle pieces matching those in the parlor, as well as the denticulated cornice molding.

The door opening from the hall to the ell is cased with raised panels. The six panel door leads down two steps to the dining room. A fireplace is centered in the dining room's north wall and features a simple mantle with a stone shelf. Two doors in the room's original east wall access the twentieth century addition. Another door on the room's west side exits to the outside. A batten door adjacent to the fireplace leads to the ell's rear room, the kitchen. Having historically served as a kitchen, the rear room has been updated to accommodate modern cabinetry and appliances. A deep fireplace with a stove insert remains. There is also access and a pass-through to the late-twentieth century addition on the east side of the room. Access to the second level is provided by enclosed stairs running along the rear wall of the ell, access to a crawlspace is underlying.

The second floor of the ell is also accessed through a batten door in the north wall of the west chamber. The second floor level in the ell is four steps lower than the second floor level of the main block. A small

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closet has been constructed in the northeast corner of the middle room and another batten door leads to the rear room, currently fitted as a bathroom.

A hewn heavy timber frame is visible in the attic. Rafters are pegged at the ridge while half dovetail collar ties are nailed. Roman number marking can be seen chiseled into the timbers. There is a full cellar underneath the main block that is accessed by a ladder from the hall. A large cooking fireplace with a hewn timber lintel is centered in the cellar's east wall.

A freestanding bake oven is located approximately 17 feet to the north of the house. Its small arched opening faces the house with a tall, narrow brick chimney at the opposite end. The rounded form of the oven has been incorporated into a frame shed with an offset gable roof. The shed features vertical wide wood board siding and a 5-V crimp metal roof.

The smoke house is located east of the house, downhill approximately 66 feet. It is square in plan with a pyramidal roof now clad with asphalt shingles. The entrance, which is oriented towards to northwest, features a batten door with strap hinges. Constructed of parged stone, the interior exhibits significant charring along with an intact revolving rack for hanging meat.

A spring and wash house stands north of the smoke house. The stone foundation is banked and parged. Upper walls are timber frame with board and batten siding. The wash room is accessed through a batten door from a covered platform on the building's south side. A brick fireplace stands in the east side of the wash room. A loft is accessed from stair along the west wall.

A non-contributing chicken coop, recently constructed, stands on the northern end of the property.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Area of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1818-1917

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on files (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Summary Statement of Significance:

The Henry Brandenburg House is significant under Criterion C for its ability to represent farmhouse construction of the second quarter of the nineteenth century in Frederick County. It embodies characteristics of type, period, and method of construction that were popular in the mid-Maryland during the second quarter of the nineteenth-century and of the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse. The house is characterized by its three-bay symmetrical façade, side gable roof with interior end chimneys, integrated ell, and hall and parlor plan. Located in the Frederick County's Middletown Valley in the Jackson Election District, the house was built by Henry Brandenburg in ca. 1833-1848 and originally comprised a 90-plus acre farm. Henry resided at the property until his death in 1869 after which it remained under ownership of the Brandenburg family until the early twentieth century. Subdivision of the property for residential development began in the late twentieth century. In addition to the house, the property retains a smoke house, spring and wash house, and bake oven/shed. The period of significance spans 1833 to 1917 when Ralph I. Brandenburg, sold the property to the Bidle family.

## Resource History and Historic Context:

In 1752 Willem Henrich Brandenburger, born 1722 in Berlin, arrived in the port of Philadelphia on the ship *Two Brothers* originating from Rotterdam.<sup>1</sup> He had settled in Frederick County's Middletown Valley by the time son Mathias was born in 1763.<sup>2</sup> By one account, Mathias worked as a teamster hauling goods to and from Baltimore.<sup>3</sup> He married Barbara Keller in 1787 and in 1796 purchased 114 ½ acres of land from Abraham Boyer. The parcel was parts of three tracts of land—Bucks Horn, the Resurvey on Part of Rams Horn, and Catys Garden—for the amount of 596 pounds and five shillings.<sup>4</sup> In 1805, Mathias purchased an additional 8 ¾ acres of Rams Horn from Jacob Ringer for 105 pounds. In 1810 he purchased another 2 ½ acres of Rams Horn from Ringer for 30 pounds. In 1811 he purchased the 13 ½ acre tract "Flemmings Loss" from Michael Smith for 120 pounds.<sup>5</sup> At this time Mathias' landholdings totaled approximately 139 ¼ acres.

Upon his death in 1818 Mathias Brandenburg left to his sons Henry and David,

[M]y dwelling plantation containing one hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, together with the crop in the ground...provided that my sons Henry and David pay the sum of eleven thousand and eight hundred dollars...and on the full payment whereof, all

<sup>1</sup> Ralph Beaver Strassburger, LL.D and William John Hinke, Ph.D, D.D., *Pennsylvania German Pioneers, Volume I: 1725-1775* (Norristown: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934), 478-479. [Accessed online at [www.archive.org](http://www.archive.org)]

<sup>2</sup> T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County Maryland* (Baltimore: Regional Pub. Co., 1967), 878.

<sup>3</sup> William Neal Hurley, *The Brandenburg familie: primarily of Montgomery & Frederick Counties: but including members of the family found in other counties of Maryland and in other states* (Bowie: Heritage Books, 1998), 65.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Barnes, *Maryland Marriages, 1778-1800* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1978), 24, and Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records, Book WR 14, p. 237.

<sup>5</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book 27, p. 383. Book 38, p. 150. Book 40, p. 278.

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my dwelling plantation lands & premises to be the right title and estate of my sons Henry and David...<sup>6</sup>

Mathias' will provided that \$2,000 of that payment be set aside for the maintenance of the widow Barbara during her lifetime. Henry married Mary Biser in 1819.<sup>7</sup> Henry and David went on to purchased from the heirs of Peter Michael 10 ½ acres of "The Resurvey on Part of Rams Horn" as well as part of a tract of land called "Hedge's Range" containing three acres of land more or less for \$715.60 in April 1822.<sup>8</sup> The Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment Record for 1825, assessed Henry and David's 151 acres jointly for \$906.<sup>9</sup> Barbara died on February 21, 1826.<sup>10</sup> The final two payments were made by Henry and recorded to Mathias' account on May 22, 1826.<sup>11</sup> The 1830 United State Federal Census documents that Henry Brandenburg had one male and one female slave, both over 55, indicating that at this time he worked his farm primarily with free labor.<sup>12</sup>

A deed of partition dividing the land between Henry and David was recorded on August 17, 1833.<sup>13</sup> This deed notes that since the death of their father, Henry and David "have purchased a certain tract of land from Conrad Michael and others containing 13 ½ acres of land adjoining the land devised to them by the last will and testament" and that the land was to be divided equally between them. Henry's land comprised the eastern portion of Mathias' estate.<sup>14</sup> In 1835, the assessment by the Frederick County Commissions of the Tax describes Henry's real property as 90-½ acres, part of Bucks Horn and Flemmings Loss, for \$511.<sup>15</sup> In April 1842, David sold his land holdings to Daniel Derr.<sup>16</sup> A 1910 account by T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey describes that after the death of his parents that Henry built a comfortable two story brick dwelling, bank barn, and all the required outbuildings on his share of the land.<sup>17</sup>

In 1843 Henry acquired 135 square perches of land from Henry Michael for of \$63.28 which was part of a tract of land called "Michael's Fancy."<sup>18</sup> "Michael's Fancy" comprised 147 ½ acres which were surveyed

<sup>6</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Register of Wills. Book HS 2, p. 208.

<sup>7</sup> Ancestry.com, *Maryland, Compiled Marriages, 1655-1850* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.

<sup>8</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book JS 15, p. 683-694.

<sup>9</sup> Frederick County [MD] Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment Record, 1825.

<sup>10</sup> "Reinterred after long years" *The News (Frederick, Maryland)*, June 8, 1901. "The remains of the late Mathias and Barbara Brandenburg, who were buried, the former nearly 83 years ago and the latter 75 years ago, on the farm now occupied by ex Judge Wm. R. Young, near Koogle's school-house, between Middletown and Myersville, owned at the time of their death by the deceased....Mathias Brandenburg died October 18, 1818, in his 55<sup>th</sup> years, and his wife Barbara, died February 16, 1826, in her 57<sup>th</sup> year...."

<sup>11</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Register of Wills. Book GME 2, p. 197.

<sup>12</sup> United States Census, 1830.

<sup>13</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book JS 48, p. 127.

<sup>14</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book HS 18, p. 391. This deed from David Brandenburg to Daniel Derr made in 1842 can be traced to property at 9201 and 9189 Myersville Road, which is west of the subject property.

<sup>15</sup> Frederick County [MD] Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment Record, 1835.

<sup>16</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book HS 18, p. 391.

<sup>17</sup> Williams and McKinsey, 1055.

<sup>18</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book HS 17, p. 517.

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in 1833 for Henry Michael and patented to his heirs in 1843.<sup>19</sup> "Michael's Fancy" adjoined Henry Brandenburg's land on the east. In 1848, Henry acquired an additional two and three quarter acres and 19 square perches of "Michael's Fancy" from Peter Biser, brother of Mary Brandenburg, and his wife "excepting and reserving to the Peter Biser, his heirs and assigns forever, the use, enjoyment, free access and return to and from the spring on the land hereby sold" for the amount of \$129.09. This land was described as being on the north side of the road leading to and from Kinna's Mill.<sup>20</sup> This appears to be part of the 19 acres and 20 square perches of that Biser had acquired from the heirs Henry Michael, son of Henry and wife Sophia, earlier that same month, for \$826.62 1/2.<sup>21</sup> James Kinna's land, and the oft-referenced mill, was also acquired from Henry Michael's heirs in 1843.<sup>22</sup>

The 1850 United States Federal Census identifies Henry Brandenburg and son Eli's occupation both as farmer with Henry's real estate valued at \$6,500.<sup>23</sup> This value likely included the 15 acres of mountain land referenced in the 1866 assessment which valued it jointly with his 78 acres of "Ram's Horn" at \$6,645.<sup>24</sup> At this time, Eli Brandenburg's 41 acres of "Michael's Fancy" was assessed at \$2,460.<sup>25</sup> The 1858 *Map of Frederick County, MD* by Isaac Bond identifies the property of Henry Brandenburg.<sup>26</sup>

Henry Brandenburg died in May 1869. His last will and testament states,

I give and devise to my dear wife Mary Brandenburg my House and Land which I now dwell, being part of a tract of Land called "Michaels Fancy" and containing 2 (A) 3 (R) 19 (P) of Land and being the same lot of ground which I obtained from Peter Biser and wife by deed dated the 29th day of April 1848 and recorded in Liber WBT No 7 Folio 278 -- of the Land records of Frederick County, to have the said Mary Brandenburg her heirs and assigns, in fee simple.

And my son Eli Brandenburg shall have the privilege to take the balance of my real estate, not devised to my wife, within three months of my death at eighty (\$80.00) dollars per acre for the farm and if he chooses to take the said real estate, at the said price per acre, then he shall pay for the land on the following terms ---: He shall pay at or before the end of twelve months after my death thirteen hundred (\$1300.00) dollars to my executors hereinafter named...<sup>27</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Frederick County Circuit Court. Land Survey, Subdivision and Condominium Plats. Patented Certificate 2565-124.

<sup>20</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book WBT 7, p. 384.

<sup>21</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book WBT 7, p. 278.

<sup>22</sup> Frederick County, MD. Land Records. Book, HS 19, p. 426.

<sup>23</sup> United States Census, 1850.

<sup>24</sup> Frederick County Board of County Commissioners. Assessment Record, 1866.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Isaac Bond, *Map of Frederick County, Md. accurately drawn from correct instrumental surveys of all the county roads* (Baltimore[?]:E. Sachse & Co., 1858) [Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2002624018/>]

<sup>27</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Register of Wills. Book TLMc 1, p. 606.

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Mary Brandenburg died in October 1869.<sup>28</sup> Subsequently Eli and his wife Susanna transferred the approximately 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre lot, which Henry obtained from Peter Biser in 1848, to Mary Ann Brandenburg and Harriet Brandenburg, daughters of Henry.<sup>29</sup> When Harriet died intestate in 1905, her interest in the property was acquired by Eli.<sup>30</sup> Williams and McKinsey describe Eli as having assisted his father on the farm until he married, in 1854, at which time he rented the farm from him. This account also describes that Eli purchased his father property, "75 acres of arable land to which he afterwards added 20 acres," and how he "improved his property in many ways and made it one of the fine farms of the district."<sup>31</sup>

The 1870 United States Federal Census lists Eli's occupation as keeping house while the 1900 census lists his occupation as landlord, suggesting the farm was tenanted after Henry Brandenburg's death. The latter census also indicates that Eli rented his home in the Jackson District. The Board of County Commissioners assessment record from 1876 valued Eli's 125 acres, not including the mountain land, at \$4,500, and his house and barn at \$875. A note was added in 1882 for an additional new building valued at \$300.<sup>32</sup> In the assessment record for 1897, Ann and Harriet Brandenburg were assessed \$69 for their 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of land, \$290 for the house, and \$75 for the "stable, etc."<sup>33</sup> The 1910 United States Federal Census lists Eli's occupation as "own income," likely referencing the profits from the leasing the farm. Eli died in 1911. His obituary from the *Frederick New Post* described him as,

[O]ne of the best known and most highly esteemed residents of the Middletown Valley, died at his home near Harmony, yesterday in his eighty-first year... a life long resident of that section...His father died in the same house in which his death occurred.<sup>34</sup>

Eli's will directed that his executors sell his personal property, not otherwise left to his wife, and his real property and divided the proceeds equally among his children. Eli's sons Marion G. and George W. served as executors.<sup>35</sup> The Certificate of Publication in the Record of Sale describes,

All that Farm known as the home farm of Eli Brandenburg, containing 90  $\frac{1}{4}$  Acres of land, more or less, situated on the road leading from Koogle's school to Lutz's Mill, about one mile south of Harmony, in Frederick County, Md. This farm is comprised of excellent land, is well watered and fenced. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. There is an abundance of water on the property, accessible to the buildings, and also a quantity of choice fruit. Included in the sale of the farm will be a perpetual right of egress and ingress from the county road. The present growing crop of wheat on said farm will be sold separately on the day of sale.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>28</sup> *Find A Grave*. Find A Grave. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi>.

<sup>29</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book CM 4, p. 557.

<sup>30</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land records. Book HWB 300, p. 79.

<sup>31</sup> Williams and McKinsey, 1055.

<sup>32</sup> Frederick County Board of County Commissioners, Assessment Record, 1876.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>34</sup> *Frederick News Post*, March 24, 1911.

<sup>35</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Register of Wills. Book WBC 2, p. 398.

<sup>36</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Register of Wills. Book SDT 1, p. 129.

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Ralph, son of George W., purchased the property, including the wheat crop, at public sale for \$8,122.50. The deed recorded for the sale further describes it as “being part of a tract of land called “The Resurvey on of Ram’s Horn,” part of “Hedge’s Range,” part of “Robert Busch,” part of “Fleming’s Loss,” part of “Michael’s Fancy”<sup>37</sup> At the same time, Mary Ann Brandenburg, issued for public sale,

All that lot of ground situated near Harmony, in Frederick County, Maryland, now in the occupancy of Mary Ann Brandenburg, containing two acres, three roods, and nineteen square perches of land, more or less, improved with a good one and one half story Brick & Log house, containing six rooms and also a stable, spring house, and all necessary outbuildings.<sup>38</sup>

In 1917 Ralph sold the property to Walter S. and Vergie B. Bidle.<sup>39</sup> Vergie and Walter both died inestate 1966. At this time the farm comprised approximately 73 acres and was purchased by Walter’s sister, Lulu G.B. May and other members of the May family at public sale for \$110,000 in December 1973.<sup>40</sup> It was subsequently subdivided for residential development, with approximately 15 acres of land containing the Henry Brandenburg House transferred to Lulu G.B. May and husband Ralph who resided there until it was further subdivided, establishing the subject 3.3086 acre lot, and sold in 2004.<sup>41</sup>

## Historical Background

Middletown Valley in Frederick County is bordered on the east by the Catoctin Mountains with South Mountain and the Blue Ridge forming the western border. It is traversed by the Catoctin Creek which drains to the Potomac River to the south. In many historical accounts it has been praised for its rolling hills, fertile valley soils well suited to the cultivation of grains, plentiful water for running mills and other purposes, and location near important transportation routes.<sup>42</sup> Despite being labeled as “the Barrens” in colonial period records, Frederick County, and the Middletown Valley in particular, flourished from frontier conditions at the time of first European settlement in the first decades of the eighteenth century into one of the most productive wheat-producing counties in the state by the 1790s, a position it held until the 1880s.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book HWB 300, p. 175.

<sup>38</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Register of Wills. Book SDT 1, p. 173.

<sup>39</sup> Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records. Book EGH 320, p. 325. The property is described as being “On the road leading from Koogle’s school house to Lutz’s Mill, about one mile South of Harmony, containing in the aggregate 93 acres and 19 square perches of land, more or less.”

<sup>40</sup> Ibid. Book ECW 928, p. 387.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid. Book ECW 930, p. 208 and Book SKD 4503, p. 561.

<sup>42</sup> Thomas J. Scharf, *History of Western Maryland* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968): 24, Paula S. Reed, *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland* (Frederick, MD: Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2011), 8, and Williams and McKinsey, 322, 656.

<sup>43</sup> Scharf, 362 and Reed, 2.

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European settlement in Frederick County is documented as early as the 1720s.<sup>44</sup> Land was settled through leases or subdivision and sale of large tracts made by wealthy investors from the eastern part of the colony. The among the largest of these tracts were the 10,000 acre "Monocacy Manor" surveyed by Daniel Dulany for Charles Calvert II, Fifth Lord of Baltimore, in 1724 and the 7,000 acre "Tasker's Chance" patented to Benjamin Tasker in 1725.<sup>45</sup> In 1744, Dulany acquired "Tasker's Chance" from the heirs of Tasker and laid out the town of Frederick, named after Frederick Calvert, the Sixth Lord Baltimore to serve as a regional marketplace for the surrounding area.<sup>46</sup> After "Tasker's Chance" Dulany's next largest tract was "Rams Horn" which was surveyed in 1739 and patented to him in 1744 and comprised 494 acres along Catoctin Creek in the Jackson District about one mile south of Myersville.<sup>47</sup>

Germans immigrants escaping religious persecution and seeking improved economic conditions came to the colonies largely through the port of Philadelphia starting in the 1720s and peaking in the 1750s.<sup>48</sup> A steady migration ensued from Philadelphia and southeastern Pennsylvania after Virginia's governor granted settlers from Pennsylvania land in that colony's back country.<sup>49</sup> The original route from southeastern Pennsylvania to Virginia, called the Monocacy Road, Maryland and was described in an 1896 account by Edward T. Shultz as being,

...over an Indian trail, a route for pack horse travel and missionaries, extending across the territory now York and Adams counties, Pennsylvania, to a point on the Monocacy river near the boundary line of the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania and thence to the Potomac river, crossing the Blue or South Mountain, through what was and is now "Crampton's Gap."<sup>50</sup>

In 1732, in order to encourage settlement of the western part of the colony the Lord of Baltimore, offered 200 acres of land at a rent of four shillings sterling per year payable at the end of three years.<sup>51</sup> This incentive appealed to the German migrants who had limited funds, as a result, many ultimately settled in Frederick County along the Monocacy Road.<sup>52</sup> The landscape was appealing to these German farmers, as described by Grace L. Tracey and John Philip Dern, who differed from English settlers in that they, "tended to select sites in and near the hills, which resembled so closely the hills they had known in their Palatinate area of German...usually [choosing] rich rolling, well-watered meadowland...[preferring] only

<sup>44</sup> Reed, 1.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid, 2-3.

<sup>46</sup> Paula S. Reed and Edie Wallace, *Historic Contextual Overview for the City of Frederick: Thematic Contexts for Architectural and Agriculture*, unpublished report prepared for the City of Frederick, June 2003, p. 3-4.

<sup>47</sup> Grace L. Tracey and John Philip Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002): 33.

<sup>48</sup> Frank Ried Diffenderffer, *The German immigration into Pennsylvania through the port of Philadelphia from 1700 to 1775: part II: The Redemptioners* (Lancaster, PA: Frank Ried Diffenderffer, 1900), 45, and R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., *Architectural Development of Frederick During the First Half of the Nineteenth Century*, report prepared for Fox & Associates, Inc., 82 Worman's Mill Road, Suite G, Frederick, Maryland 21701, October 2013, p. 13-14.

<sup>49</sup> Reed, 4.

<sup>50</sup> Edward Thomas Schultz, *First Settlement of Germans in Maryland* (Frederick, MD: D. H. Smith, 1896): 5, and Reed, 13.

<sup>51</sup> Reed, 4, and Goodwin, 13-14. The latter referring Schultz.

<sup>52</sup> R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., 13-14.

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a few acres which they could clear and farm themselves.”<sup>53</sup> Other settlers came to Frederick County directly from the port of Baltimore.<sup>54</sup> As the eighteenth century progressed, western lands quickly turned over to smaller land holders, typically between 150 to 200 acres farms.<sup>55</sup> West of the Catoctin Mountains, the mostly German farmers worked the land free labor and were less likely to have slaves, at least initially.<sup>56</sup> Crops of choice were wheat and other grains which were further supported by newly established mills which converted the harvest to flour for easy transport to market.<sup>57</sup>

Early transportation routes were informal and rudimentary wagon roads with private turnpikes serving the freight needs of the area.<sup>58</sup> Continued growth required improved roads and in 1806 the construction of a federal highway was begun by Thomas Jefferson’s administration—called the National Road, Paula Reed describes,

The national Road became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. In addition to individual traffic, stage coaches, freight wagons, herds of swine, geese, and cattle headed to market passed along the pike.<sup>59</sup>

In 1896, the nearby town of Myersville was described as “the chief seat of trade for a populous county for miles around.”<sup>60</sup> While another account from 1910 describes the other nearby town of Middletown as notable stopping point for travel on the “Western pike” with transportation options expanded with the coming of the Middletown and Frederick Electric Railroad in 1896, which transport freight and passengers (W&M 323)

After the Civil War the county maintained its position as the highest producers of wheat and corn in the state despite competition from mid-Western farms and new industries.<sup>61</sup> Dairy had been on the rise and was supported by the accessibility to city markets via railroad. At the end of the nineteenth century dairy was thriving and by the early twentieth century it dominated.<sup>62</sup> Agriculture declined after World War II as the Washington, DC and Baltimore metropolitan areas grew and there was a shift towards government research and administrative facilities and corporate headquarters providing new employment within the region.<sup>63</sup> The post-war era also saw the rise of a new interstate highway system spurring sprawling suburban development.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Tracey and Dern, 131.

<sup>54</sup> Reed, 2.

<sup>55</sup> Scharf, 364, and Goodwin, 13. The latter referencing Clarence P. Gould, *The Land System in Maryland, 1720-1765* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1913), 83.

<sup>56</sup> Frederick County [MD] Department of Planning, Historic Sites Survey, Frederick Region, Revised Edition, 1995: 8.

<sup>57</sup> Reed, 10.

<sup>58</sup> Reed, 13, 31.

<sup>59</sup> Reed, 31.

<sup>60</sup> Scharf, 635.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, 25-26.

<sup>62</sup> Reed, 71.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 35.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, 76.

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## Nineteenth Century Farmhouse Architecture

The dwelling is significant under National Register Criterion C for its architecture and for that of the associated domestic outbuildings, which retain a high level of integrity. The Henry Brandenburg House is representative example of the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse. In particular, the house is characteristic of rural dwellings constructed in Frederick County in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The typical farmhouse from this period is characterized by a symmetrical main facade that varies between 3 and 5 bays, is two to two-and-one-half stories tall with a side gable roof and end chimneys, and an "L" or "T" shaped plan.<sup>65</sup> This house type often stood on high banked cellars, a feature specifically attributed to Pennsylvania Germans.<sup>66</sup> The dwelling exhibits other characteristics particular to mid-Maryland in this period such as brick construction was common by the mid-nineteenth century and a Flemish bond façade which typically dates to pre-1850.<sup>67</sup>

The interior of the dwelling exhibits a hall-parlor plan which is the most common two room plan in the region. Described by Gabrielle Lanier, the "main room, or hall, contained the principal fireplace and the stair or ladder to the second story above. Popularly known as *hall-parlor* houses...[they] were built from the early colonial period through the early 1900s," however, "were, after 1830 or so, increasingly associated with less affluent households."<sup>68</sup> The house also exhibits an integrated ell or back building that accommodated a kitchen and other service functions. This feature of the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse permitted family farms in Frederick County to consolidate service functions into the home.<sup>69</sup>

The associated domestic outbuildings also exhibit characteristics of type, period, and method of construction particular to mid-Maryland. Paula Reed further describes,

The predominant type of smoke house in mid-Maryland has hipped roofs over square buildings made of log, stone, brick, or framed construction...The smokehouse door opened into a small roof, usually with a large post extending from the ground to the peak of the roof. "Arms" extended outward from the post upon which hams and sides of bacon hung on hooks.<sup>70</sup>

Most springhouses are small, one story gable roofed buildings. However, a sizable number have more than one room and two stories. Some even have chimneys. These

<sup>65</sup> Goodwin, 63-64, referencing Joe Getty, *Carroll's Heritage*. The County Commissioners of Carroll County, Maryland, and the Historical Society of Carroll County, Maryland. Westminster, Maryland, 1987.

<sup>66</sup> Reed, 42, and Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, *Dudderar Farm* Inventory # F-7-135.

<sup>67</sup> Reed, 41, 78, and Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties.

<sup>68</sup> Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 16.

<sup>69</sup> R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., 64.

<sup>70</sup> Reed, 79.

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more elaborate buildings obviously had multiple functions, doubling as wash (laundry) houses, summer kitchens, and occasionally servant or slave quarters.<sup>71</sup>

Bake houses, or bake ovens, could have been attached to the kitchen chimney of the main house or summer kitchen, or were separate free-standing structures. Most were of the beehive variety, resting on a stone or brick base with a domed brick top protected with a gabled roof. A small cast-iron door on the front of the oven opening into the domed cavity...Bake ovens were usually about waist high for ease of loading and unloading.<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>71</sup> Reed, 80.

<sup>72</sup> Reed, 80-81.

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### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.3806

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	8	N	2	8	1	2	8	7	4	3	7	3	4	3	4
	Zone			Easting			Northing									
2																

3																
	Zone			Easting			Northing									
4																

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

#### Boundary Justification

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

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

Organization \_\_\_\_\_ date July 2019

street & number 1115 Hamilton Boulevard telephone 978-317-8081

city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21742

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

#### Additional Items

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

### Property Owner

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

name Anthony S. Moscato, Jr. and Eric S. Winnette

street & number 9057 Myersville Road telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Myersville state MD zip code 21773

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

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

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## Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described in Frederick County Land Records as “The Remainder Lot, containing 3.3806 acres, more or less, as shown on the addition plat entitled ADDITION PLAT, LOT 3, ADDITION TO LOT 2, REMAINDER ADDITION TO LOT 1, AND REMAINDER ADDITION TO LOT 3 AND LOT 3 ADDITION TO LOT 1, MAY VIEW, recorded among the Plat Records of Frederick County, Maryland, in Plat Book 63, page 104.”

## Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 3.3806 acres, comprises the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource and the immediate historic setting.