8/18

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Routzahn-Miller Farmstead

other names F-4-141

2. Location

street & number 9117 Frostown Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Middletown ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21769

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 8-15-06

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 9.27.06

Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
8	0	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/animal facility/barn
AGRICULTURE/animal facility/dairy barn
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
roof METAL
other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Description Summary:

The Routzahn-Miller Farmstead is a collection of domestic and agricultural buildings sited on 16.7 acres on the north side of Frostown Road in the Middletown Valley of Frederick County, Maryland. The building complex includes a ca.1825 Federal style-influenced dwelling house and smokehouse, a later frame out-kitchen/washhouse, a standard Pennsylvania barn (probably late 19th century and recently rehabilitated for use as a pre-school), a 20th century dairy barn and milk house, and a 20th century equipment shed. The complex sits within the folds of the foothills on the east flank of South Mountain. The pond, a prominent feature of the farmstead landscape along the road frontage, is fed by several springs emanating from the nearby mountain. Together the buildings and their surrounding landscape retain the character of a 19th – 20th century farmstead typical of the Mid-Maryland region.

General Description:

As one approaches the Routzahn-Miller Farmstead along Frostown Road from the southeast, the farmhouse and barn are mirrored in the pond that serves as the foreground and are framed by the wooded hillside behind them. While the barn fronts southward, the main house fronts in a southwesterly direction exposing the long, southeast side of the ell with its extensive two-story porches, which creates the impression of a large mansion house. The scene is both pastoral and striking. As the road reaches the southern edge of the pond it turns sharply westward, skirting the pond like a hook and bringing the traveler to the west end of the barn where a lane provides access to the farmstead. It is important to note that although the barn was recently converted from agricultural use to a pre-school facility, necessitating the addition of windows in the walls of the barn, the structure, massing, setting, and location of the barn maintains its integrity and contributes to the overall historical sense of the farmstead.

Main House: The main house is a brick, two-story, three-bay gable end structure on a limestone foundation. A double-flue brick chimney rises from the interior of each gable end. The front (southwest) elevation sits perpendicular to the hillside, so that the southeast (downhill side) elevation foundation is exposed with walk-in access to the cellar. The front elevation brick is laid in a 5:1 common bond pattern (5 rows of stretchers to 1 row of headers) with flared standing brick jack arches above the window and door openings. The windows are relatively small, with 6-over-6 double-hung sash. There is a three-light transom above the central entrance, however there is a four-light transom immediately behind the three-light transom. The door is six-panel. A stepped brick corbel lines the cornice below the eave. A full-length porch was removed leaving a ghost of the roofline in the bricks; this was probably a later addition to the original

façade. The overall impression is a symmetrical and refined vernacular farmhouse with Federal style architectural influence, built ca.1825.

The attached ell, or back building, is also brick, but with a 6:1 common bonding pattern. Four bays deep, the windows are larger, but still 6-over-6 sash, and have wide wooden lintels. Although no seam in the brickwork is apparent, it appears this addition was constructed ca.1860. On the southeast elevation there is a two-story recessed service porch above the exposed foundation. The 1st-story porch is accessed by a wide set of stairs with wooden railings. The porches are supported with chamfered posts. The northeast gable end of the ell encloses that end of the recessed porches, extending to include a small room on each story (pantry on the 1st floor and closet on the 2nd), each with a narrow four-light window topped with a wide wooden lintel. There are two interior brick chimneys in the ell addition.

The interior of the house reveals a more transitional Federal/Greek Revival influence. It is laid out in a central passage and parlor plan. The hall has a door at both the southwest (front) and northeast (back) ends and stairs to the 2nd floor along the interior southeast wall. The handrail is rounded with a plain newel post. The stair spandrel has decorative "curl and drop" trim. A chair rail follows the stairs to the first landing. There is vertical beaded board panel below the stair spandrel and a closet. A beaded board nailer is located in the northeast interior wall beside the entrance. The east parlor has a Greek mantel with fluted pilasters. The west parlor has a Greek mantel with plain corner blocks. Window, door, chair rail and baseboard moldings throughout the front section of the house are trimmed with Grecian ogee molding. A six-panel grain painted door opens between the west parlor and the ell addition.

The ell addition includes a dining room and kitchen, both with access to the recessed porch on the northeast. The interior wall between the two rooms includes a fireplace for the dining room and an enclosed stair to the 2nd floor and to the cellar. All doors within the ell are four-panel and all transoms are three-light. There is no chair rail in the ell. The kitchen was modernized within the last several years.

The roof covering over the main section and the ell is corrugated sheet metal.

Out-kitchen/Washhouse: The building is a gable end, 1-story frame construction with unfinished walls on the interior. The large fireplace in the northwest wall is stone with a heavy timber lintel. The floor is concrete. There is a loft space accessed by a frame ladder and lit by a fixed six-light window in the gable end. The exterior walls are covered with wood German siding. The windows are 6-over-6 sash with a shelf trim above. The door is vertical board and batten.

Smokehouse: Constructed of brick, the smokehouse has a gable front. The vertical board and batten door has a narrow wood lintel. The interior is plastered with exposed rafters. The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheets.

Bank Barn: The timber frame Pennsylvania style bank barn was rehabilitated for use as a Pre-School in 2002. The building's structural timber framing remains intact as does its limestone foundation. The shape and size of the barn was not altered. New board and batten siding was applied with two levels of windows to provide interior light. The forebay was also enclosed with banks of 6-over-6 sash windows. The large sliding doors on the bank side were replaced with a bank of glass doors (required by code). The interior framing is exposed and much of the open space of the threshing floor remains open. Although this building would not be considered individually eligible for the National Register because of the relatively dramatic changes, it continues to contribute to the farmstead complex.

Dairy Barn: The dairy barn is a concrete block structure with frame gambrel roof covered with metal sheets. It is 7 bays long with replacement 6-over-6 sash windows. The roof area includes two loft stories with board and batten doors and a hooded hayrack pulley on the northwest end. Gable ends are covered with wood German siding.

Milk House: The milk house is also constructed of concrete block, one story with a metal roof and two metal roof vents. It has a brick interior chimney in the northwest gable end. A roofed, open-sided breezeway connects the milk house with the dairy barn.

Silo: The concrete silo is wrapped with steel straps. There is no cap. A block shed is directly attached to the silo. The silo/shed complex is connected to the dairy barn by a roofed, open-sided breezeway.

Equipment Shed: The ca. 1940 shed-roofed, four-bay, three-sided shed is constructed of concrete block. Unfinished timber poles divide the open bays. End blocks are finished with curved edges.

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Agriculture

Period of Significance

1813-1945

Significant Dates

ca. 1825

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Routzahn-Miller farmstead is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion C as a representative example of a type of domestic and agricultural grouping which characterized the rural mid-Maryland region from the early 19th century through the World War II era. The main house reflects the influence of Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles adapted to a traditional vernacular building type. The brick farmhouse combines Federal symmetry and Greek Revival decorative detailing with regionally typical vernacular features such as the recessed two-story service porch. The smokehouse and out-kitchen lend integrity to the domestic complex. The agricultural buildings complete the farmstead group, contributing to the agricultural setting and association. The farmstead derives additional significance under National Register Criterion A for its association with the regional development of agricultural practice through the 19th and 20th centuries. The "Pennsylvania Standard" bank barn, although altered, retains its original structure, massing, setting, and location, preserving an important visual link to the historic agricultural scene. Combined with the 20th century dairy barn/milk house complex, equipment shed, and the domestic buildings, the farmstead demonstrates the changes in the mid-Atlantic region's agricultural landscape. The period of significance covers the time from the purchase of the land by the Routzahn (Routsong) family in 1813 and the construction of the brick farmhouse, through 1945, by which time the farm had been converted from grain to dairy production, following changes in the agricultural economy of the region.

Historic Context:

The lands comprising Frederick County were in that part of Maryland which was often in colonial period records referred to as "the Barrens." The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. These rocky, open areas were perceived as infertile and described as barrens. As a result of the concept that the backcountry was not fertile, settlement was not encouraged at first. Initial contact occurred when land grants were made to leading tidewater area citizens, and when Germans and Dutch from Pennsylvania and places further north passed through Maryland's Piedmont and Great Valley sections enroute to settle lands in Virginia. These early contacts occurred in the 1720s, and involved little in the way of actual settlement.

As settlement progressed from the initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming there developed more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in mid-Maryland to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania

in that Frederick and Washington Counties developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco that developed in eastern Maryland.

Eventually the region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore, promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.[1] Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.[2]

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road. 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. Stagecoaches, freight wagons, herds of swine, geese and cattle headed to market along the road, and individual traffic passed along the pike. Taverns, inns and hotels were an important part of the travel-generated economy. Also important were blacksmith shops, wagon shops, and leather and harness shops.

Despite the advent of the C&O Canal and B&O Railroad in the 1830s as alternate forms of transportation, the National Road continued to be a major thoroughfare between Frederick, Hagerstown and points west. The road also served as a primary route during the Civil War for the invading Confederate army of General Robert E. Lee in 1862 and 1863, as well as the Union defenders throughout the war.

As the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland, the central counties responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. Technological advances that promoted the dairy industry began with the silo; the first American silo was constructed in 1873, facilitating year-round feeding of dairy livestock. Later, the centrifugal separator, which parted cream from milk, was first used in the United States in 1882.[3]

The turn of the 20th century was punctuated in Frederick and Washington Counties with the development of the Frederick to Hagerstown interurban electric railway. It was a boon not only to the farmers transporting produce and milk products to the Frederick and Hagerstown markets; creameries and vegetable canning factories dominated rural town industry along the electric railway routes. The railway served also for passenger travel and summer resort businesses.

Throughout Maryland, the trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the 20th century. By 1910, Frederick was the fourth largest city in Maryland with 10,411 people, behind Baltimore City, Cumberland, and Hagerstown.[4] The rapid growth of Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland had to do with the multiple mainline railroads serving these cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Hagerstown became a hub for four intersecting railroads. The good transportation opportunity led to growth of heavy industries there and consequently population growth. While agricultural pursuits continued in other parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined.[5] In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.[6] By the end of the 1920s, the number of farms in Maryland had decreased by 4,704.[7] Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards in Frederick County led to the decrease of traditional agricultural industries, particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries.

In 1929, on the eve of the Great Depression, wheat was still a large income producer in Maryland, with an estimated gross income in the state of $9,053,000. Most of the state's wheat was still being grown in Frederick, Washington and Carroll Counties in the old wheat belt. The wheat production in gross income, however, fell far below the $25,156,000 produced from sales of milk in the same year. Due to the Depression and also to a bad drought year in 1930, the gross income from sales of wheat by 1932 had fallen to $1,715,000 and dairy to $16,875,000.[8] Even with the drop in income, the figures show that dairy farming had far outdistanced wheat production in the 20th century.

The 1930 drought brought more woes to Maryland farmers, with agricultural losses estimated at $38,000,000. While federal loans were available for relief to farmers, as many as 25% of Maryland's farmers were so destitute that they were unable to pull together the required collateral to qualify for the loan money.[9] In 1931, one of the major bank failures in Maryland was the Central Trust Company of Frederick and its 11 branches. When it collapsed, it affected 14 smaller banks in western Maryland. This troubled the already depressed farming area in central and western Maryland even more. The bleak economic outlook for farmers in the region encouraged even more people to leave the land and try to turn their fortunes in the city.

The Hagerstown & Frederick Electric Railway struggled through the Depression of the 1930s and, after a brief resurgence during WWII, most lines were discontinued. The demise of the interurban railway followed the popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s. Faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s. After World War II, with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington, DC, and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. With the suburbs came stores, restaurants and other services to support the growing residential communities where workers commuted to jobs in the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland, substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.[10]

Rural Vernacular Architecture of the Mid-Maryland Region

William Eddes, Lord Baltimore's Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis, made a trip through Frederick County in the late summer of 1772 and gave the following report quoted in Williams' History of Frederick County:

> I am just returned from an excursion to the frontier of this province, in which my curiosity was highly gratified. It is impossible to conceive a more rich and fertile country than I have lately traversed; and when it becomes populous in proportion to its extent, Frederick County will, at least be equal to the most desirable establishment on this side of the Atlantic.
>
> ...The habitations of the planters in this remote district of the province, are in general of a rude construction; the timber with which they frame their dwellings seldom undergoing the operation of any tool except the axe. An apartment to sleep in, and another for domestic purposes, with a contiguous store-house, and conveniences for their live-stock, at present gratify their utmost ambition.[11]

During the century from 1763-1860, this first period architecture was gradually replaced or enlarged into more substantial and permanent form. The large "Swisser" barns with cantilevered forebays and a ramp or bank at the back, hallmarks of central Maryland and south central Pennsylvania, replaced small log-crib stables and shelters for livestock and crops. Small log houses were improved with siding and additions, or replaced with stone, brick or larger log or timber frame dwellings.[12]

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Farmhouses: Farmhouses from the 18th through the mid-20th century exhibit great variety in mid-Maryland, yet all are readily identifiable to the region. Little housing remains from the settlement period. Dwellings that do survive represent the more durable buildings and not the general population of houses. Log was the preferred building material, although probably a disproportionate number of early period survivors are of stone construction. These very early stone houses use the type of stone found in the nearby landscape, often limestone in the Cumberland Valley section of Washington County and parts of Frederick and Carroll Counties. Elsewhere, along the Monocacy River, for example, the stone in early period houses is the local shale-like rock in flat layers, which separate easily. In addition, a few surviving early period dwellings are timber framed, such as the Beatty-Cramer house near the confluence of the Monocacy River and Israel's Creek. Later farmhouse builders introduced brick and lightweight framing systems with various milled sidings or shingles. Brick houses were much less common on mid-Maryland's farms in the 18th century than they were in urbanized areas like Frederick, Hagerstown and Westminster. When 18th century brick farmhouses do occur they are distinguished by the presence of water tables, Flemish bond facades and common bond secondary walls with three or four courses of stretcher rows to each header row. Much more common among mid-Maryland brick farmhouses are those from the 1820-1900 period. Those constructed before approximately 1850 display Flemish bond facades and thereafter, common bond or all-stretcher facades.[13]

Farmhouse form followed several traditional paths. Among the earliest buildings were Germanic central chimney dwellings with one or two stories and three or four rooms clustered around a massive group of fireplaces. British settlers more frequently constructed one or one and a half story buildings with a hall and parlor plan, one-room deep with inside or exterior end fireplaces. Generally farmhouses spanned three to five bays, sat on cellars and had side gables. By the second quarter of the 19th century porches begin to appear with frequency, either across the entire front or recessed in an inset containing two or three bays along the front elevation at the kitchen wall. Another variation is an L-extension to the rear of the main part of the house, almost always with a recessed double porch along one side. This L configuration accommodates a kitchen wing, and these rear wings were consistently referenced in 18th and 19th century records as "back buildings," even though they were attached to the main part of the dwelling.[14]

Typical floor plans consisted of center passages with one or two rooms on either side, or a two or four room plan where the main entrance opened directly into a room. A common arrangement attributed to Germanic traditions exhibits two central front doors, side by side, which open directly into two front rooms. Houses were almost universally roofed with wooden shingles, often long and double-lapped, top to bottom and side to side. This shingle type seems to be associated with German traditions. Otherwise, top-lapped thin wooden shingles prevailed with staggered joints and there is evidence that thatch was used, along with "cabbin" or clapboard roofs. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries roofs of slate or standing seam metal appear.[15]

Smokehouses: Associated with domestic groupings, smokehouses, essential components of the domestic assemblage, stand small and windowless behind the farmhouse. The predominant type in mid Maryland have hipped roofs over square buildings made of log, stone, brick or framed construction. Even 20th century examples exist made of concrete block. Less frequently these important support buildings are rectangular with gabled roofs. The smoke house door opens into a small room, usually with a large post extending from the ground to the peak of the roof. The post had "arms" extending outward from it upon which hams and sides of bacon hung on hooks. The post pivoted so that smoked meats swung into the hands of someone standing just inside the entrance. Some smokehouses, particularly those with gable roofs, did not have the pivoting post. Rather, meats were hung from the bottom cord of the roof truss or from rafters. Smokehouses did not have chimneys. Their function was to provide an enclosed spaced where a small fire would provide smoke to permeate meats hung within. The smoke both flavored and preserved the meat previously cured with salt, sugar and saltpeter.

Summer kitchens/out kitchens/butchering sheds/wash houses: These four types are grouped together because their functions and names are and were often used interchangeably. In mid Maryland, kitchens were usually integrated into the main house, unlike some houses in the South

where the kitchen was a fully separated building. Yet, mid-Maryland farms had separate kitchen structures for use in hot weather or for the more messy tasks like washing clothing, canning, and butchering. Usually these secondary kitchens were located a few steps from the back door of the house, with the area between paved with brick or flat stones. They always contained a large service fireplace and were convenient to other outbuildings like the smokehouse, bake oven and a water source, either the springhouse or a well and pump. Generally these out kitchens were gable roofed. They could have one or two stories and often combined functions, serving as quarters for slaves or servants, bake houses and laundry drying or food storage space.

Barns: Mid-Maryland's barn types originated in Pennsylvania, springing from German and English precedents. The region's first barns were the small log structures, described in the 1767 inventory of Conococheague Manor and other 18th century documents.[16] By the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the barns familiar to us as hallmarks of the region appeared. These bank barns, built of log, stone, brick, or frame covered with vertical siding typically, have a ramp at the back providing access to the upper threshing floor and an overhanging forebay at the front. Animals stayed in the lower level in stalls arranged in rows perpendicular to the front and rear walls. Designed for grain farming, bank barns accommodated threshing and grain processing as their primary function. In a large area of the central upper floor, farmers threshed grain with flails or later with horse or steam powered threshing machines. "Flailing walls" or boards nailed about four feet high, to interior bents bordering the threshing floor kept loose grain and chaff from drifting uncontrolled across the barn floor. Heavy tongue and groove planks floored the threshing area, often double layered battened at the joints to prevent grain and dust from sifting through the floor during threshing as well as to support the vibration and weight of the threshing activity.[17]

The gable-end profile of barns varies among subtypes. Symmetrical gables and closed-end forebays tend to be a bit later than extended forebays. Log barns and stone barns tend to be earlier than brick barns. Bents linked by double top plates tend to date from the 18th century. Stone barns fall into a particular date range, principally 1790-1850. Brick barns, always embellished with geometric patterned open-work ventilation holes generally date from 1830-1870s. Frame barns abounded throughout the period, although few retain their original exterior siding; many are found with elaborate decorative additions from updates done in the late 19th century or the stylized painted windows and doors done in the early 20th century. Most historic barns that were still in use through much of the 20th century were altered to accommodate a hay track, used to transport hay bales through the barn. Other datable features include the style of date tablets. Even if illegible, those with arched tops are from the 18th and early 19th centuries, while rectangular ones are later, after 1810. Barns usually have built-in or attached granaries, box-like rooms for grain storage located on either side of the threshing floor or in outshots

extending back from the rear wall.[18] In advertisements and other descriptions from the 19th century, bank barns appear to be referred to universally as "Swisser" barns regardless of whether or not their forebays are extended or integral, enclosed or open. The term "Swisser" leaves little doubt as to the origin of these large farm buildings.[19]

Equipment sheds: These sheds stored wagons, machinery and equipment beyond that which remained in the wagon shed. In the 19th century these were wood framed gable roofed or shed roofed buildings. Twentieth century examples are elongated structures, often built of concrete block with four or more bays open to the east or south. Farm equipment stayed here when not in use, tractors, gears, wagons, hay balers, corn pickers, etc.

Dairy barns: As dairy began to replace grain farming as the mainstay of mid Maryland's farms, farmers adapted Pennsylvania style barns to other uses, principally as dairy barns. The modification included increasing the number of cattle stalls to accommodate more animals and to provide space for hand milking and later electric powered vacuum milking machines of each cow. Sometimes forebays were enclosed with rows of six-light windows, and in the early twentieth century concrete flooring and manure troughs added. In the 1930s and 1940s when government regulations dictated minimum sanitary conditions, barns were regularly whitewashed, lighted and ventilated. Also during this mid 20th century period, serious dairymen constructed separate dairy barns with modern equipment and sanitation. These new barns were built of concrete block, glazed tile or frame with steel windows. They often had gambrel roofs, popular for barns in the early and mid 20th century, and "milking parlors" where cattle would enter in small groups for milking then leave the barn for a "loafing area."

Milk houses: Associated with the barn, either the main barn or a separate dairy barn is the milk house. These are usually twentieth century buildings, coming into use after the region converted to dairy farming. Often built of concrete block, or glazed tile these small buildings usually had gabled roofs and easy access to the lower levels of the barn where the cows were milked. The function of the milk house was to store milk, placed in steel cans and chilled until picked up by the "milk truck." A refrigerated tank held the cans and kept the milk cold. In the mid and late twentieth century, bulk milk systems replaced the older can storage tank. Bulk tank storage takes milk directly from the cows to a large holding tank the contents of which are transferred into a tanker truck once or twice a week depending on the size of the dairy operation.

Silos: First manufactured in the 1870s, silos are now important visual markers on the rural landscape. Older silos are wooden staved structures, although brick, tile, concrete, metal and glass were also used, particularly in more recent structures. Silos are part of the conversion to

dairy farming, providing a system for storage of feed, mostly fermented corn silage for the increased herds of cattle necessary for dairy farming.

Resource History

The Routzahn-Miller Farmstead is associated with one of the German immigrant families of Frederick County. Known initially by the surname Routsong, [Johann] Adam Routsong apparently settled on the east flank of South Mountain around 1787 when he surveyed two land tracts, "Adam's Hill" and "Addition to Quakers Mistake." In 1793, Routsong (also Roughton, Roughsong or Routsawn) added parts of adjoining tracts as well as vacant land totaling 357 acres, which he called "Adam's Expense."[20] Located near the road to Hagerstown that led through the Myersville gap (north of today's Turner's Gap, approximately where Interstate Route 70 passes over South Mountain), Routsong's relatively large farm was well positioned for transportation of produce to market. Soon, the nearby National Road and turnpike system leading to Baltimore would provide even better service.

By 1790, Adam Routsong, Jr. and his wife had at least one daughter and one son over the age of 16. Ten years later, listed as Adam Routsong, Sr. on the 1800 census list for Middletown District, his family included two sons and three daughters. Routsong's oldest son, Benjamin was listed nearby with his wife but no children.[21] In 1811, another son, George Routsong, began acquiring adjoining acreage in order to establish his own home farm. The initial purchase of 133 acres of "Quakers Mistake" from Frederick Biser for the price of £500 was described as "on a corner of Adam Routsongs land" known as "Adams Expense."[22] In February 1813, George Routsong bought a 55-acre parcel, "with improvements," from Richard Brooke, Esquire, trustee for the heirs of Elizabeth and Yost (Jost) Leeser who had settled on the mountainside as early as the 1770s.[23] The earlier purchase from Frederick Biser was apparently reconfirmed in August 1813 in a deed from Abraham King, which noted that Mordecai Boone, Jacob, Abraham, Mathias, and John King sold the 133-acre tract to Biser in 1810.[24] George Routsong added one final parcel of 3 ½ acres, part of "Quakers Mistake" and "Adams Expense," which he purchased from his brother Benjamin for $200 in September 1813.[25]

George and Elizabeth Routsong's family grew rapidly and by 1820 included four boys and four girls. Probably still living in the old dwelling house purchased from the Leeser family, the Routsong's must have considered construction of a new and larger dwelling a priority. Around 1825, about the time that eldest daughter Catherine married John Horine, George Routsong began construction of a refined brick farmhouse with a center hall and finely appointed parlor on either side.[26] Although the son of a German immigrant, Routsong used a purely English plan, apparently choosing not to follow the vernacular tradition of the German three-room plan. It is

perhaps significant then that George Routzahn (the spelling changed around the 1820s) attended the Methodist Episcopal Church in Middletown, while his parents attended the Lutheran Church. Noted J. Thomas Scharf in his 1882 History of Western Maryland, both Adam and Catherine Routzahn were buried in the "old Lutheran cemetery" in 1827 and 1831 respectively, Catherine leaving "9 children, 63 grand and 150 great-grandchildren."[27]

In 1847, George Routzahn sold his home farm of 149 acres to his son John (or Jonathon) for $5,960.[28] The 1840 census record indicates that John Routzahn was already living on the farm as the Head of Household. Ten years later, in 1857, John Routzahn of George (used to differentiate himself from another John Routzahn living in Middletown) sold the now 158-acre farm to his sister Mary and her husband Daniel Sheffer for $9,967.[29] The $4,000 increase in the price of the farm may indicate the construction of the large back building on the house. Although "Jno. Routzahn of G." is shown on the 1858 Isaac Bond map at the location of the home farm, the 1860 census record indicates that it was the elderly George Routzahn, age 87, who remained alone on the farm.

As the nation descended into Civil War, George Routzahn's quiet life on the hillside farm was interrupted by the horrifying spectacle of battle. Like the nearby farms of his family and neighbors, the Routzahn farm was in the path of the Confederate troops as they swarmed to the top of South Mountain to defend the passes from the pursuing Union army in September 1862. Union General Hooker, whose task it was to engage the remaining Confederates north of Turner's Gap, described the scene from the valley:

> In front of us was South Mountain, the crest of the spinal ridge of which was held by the enemy in considerable force. Its slopes are precipitous, rugged, and wooded, and difficult of ascent to an infantry force, even in absence of a foe in front. The National Turnpike crosses the summit of this range through a gentle depression [Turner's Gap] and near this point a spur projects from the body of the ridge, running nearly parallel [to South Mountain] for about one mile. To the north of the pike this spur is separated from the main ridge by a narrow valley, with cultivated fields, extending well up the gentle slope of the hill. Here the enemy had a strong infantry force posted, and a few pieces of artillery.[30]

Hooker's Corps approached the spur in front of South Mountain along Mt. Tabor and Frostown Roads (see attached maps). Viewing the approaching Union horde from his entrenchment on the mountaintop, Confederate General D. H. Hill commented, "It was a grand and glorious spectacle, and it was impossible to look at it without admiration. I had never seen so tremendous an army before...".[31]

> By 1 p.m., Meade's troops were positioned squarely on the fields of George Routzahn's farm. As the troops moved forward to engage Rode's Alabama brigade within the "spur" valley, Union Cavalry placed themselves behind the Routzahn house and barn.[32] With nightfall the fierce

battle ended and the following day the two armies continued their cat and mouse movement westward toward Sharpsburg where they would clash again on September 17th, 1862. The unfortunate occupants of the quiet mountainside farms that were transformed into battlefields were left to clean up the mess left behind. While federal troops buried the dead and removed the wounded soldiers, farmers surveyed their ruined crops and fences.

In addition to the Routzahn farm, Daniel and Mary Sheffer owned at least one farm along the nearby National Pike, also directly in the path of the two armies in 1862. Daniel Sheffer died as the Civil War came to a conclusion, but his family chose to sell the farms, perhaps in the face of financial difficulty resulting from battle damage. Sheffer owned a "storehouse" on the Pike at Bolivar and it appears that he had begun developing the Routzahn farm as an orchard. In the records for Frederick County Equity Case No. 3176, following the death of Daniel Sheffer, "The Routzahn Farm" was offered for sale in 1865:

> ...a fine farm situated one mile North of Bolivar adjoining the lands of George L. Roughtzahn and others now in the occupancy of Henry Routzahn, and containing 174 ¼ acres, more or less 25 acres of which is well set with Timber. The balance is cleared, is in a high state of cultivation conveniently laid off into fields and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a large Brick Dwelling, a large Switzer barn, and other outbuildings. There is on this farm one of the finest Orchards in Middletown Valley.[33]

William Miller of Washington County, Maryland purchased the Routzahn farm in 1867 from Mary Sheffer, the same year that her father George died at the age of 93.[34] According to Williams' History of Frederick County (1910), William Miller was a successful farmer and butcher in the Boonsboro area on the west side of South Mountain. In expanding his operations Miller purchased both the "old Routzahn farm" and "the Jonas Brandenburg farm of 172 acres adjoining the fruit farm."[35] Brandenburg apparently rented and occupied both farms under Miller's ownership as his name appears at the location of the Routzahn farm on the 1873 Atlas Map of Frederick County (see attached). George M. Miller, son of William and Louisa Miller, probably took over the Routzahn-Miller farm from Brandenburg a short time later, noted Williams:

> He [George M. Miller] grew up on his father's farm in Washington County, and remained at home until he married when he began farming for himself on one of his father's farms in Jackson District, Frederick County, Md. At his father's death [in 1889], he inherited the farm which he cultivated successfully until he died [in 1903].[36]

In fact, on July 5, 1889, apparently just prior to his father's death, George M. Miller purchased the farm from William and Louisa Miller for $6,000, and in 1903, the farm was sold to his son, Charles E. Miller, for $10,586 in accordance with George Miller's will.[37] In 1906, Charles Miller

conveyed the title to the farm to his wife, Edna B. Miller, and son, George M.D. Miller. Of Charles E. Miller, Williams wrote:

> Charles E. Miller was educated in the public schools of Jackson District, and remained at home, assisting his father on the homestead. When his father died, Mr. Miller took charge of the place for his mother, and, in 1904, after her death, he purchased, from the heirs of the estate, the home farm on which he now resides. The place consists of 172 acres of farm and timber land. It is well improved and everything about it is in good repair making it rank among the best farms of the district. Mr. Miller is also engaged in threshing and owns a fine engine. Besides these employments he owns a saw-mill in which he does a thriving business.[38]

Interestingly, Miller's wife Edna was the granddaughter of Catherine (Routzahn) Horine, daughter of George Routzahn (Routsong), the original developer of the farm.[39]

After Charles Miller's death in 1935, the farm, then reduced to 112 acres, was sold to Milton and Nannie Summers.[40] Milton V. Summers was from a long line of extremely successful Middletown Valley farmers. His grandfather, George W. Summers, and father, Joshua Summers, both owned several farms in the valley as well as the "Old Woolen Mills" of Bellesville (Harmony) and the Oakland [flour] Mill. Around 1900, Milton Summers purchased one of the other old Routzahn farms near Mt. Tabor Church that his father owned.[41] But it was on the Routzahn-Miller farm that Summers developed his dairy production. Following the sanitary regulations developed by the federal government in the 1930s Summers constructed a new barn specifically for the dairy cattle, keeping them separate from other farm animals and separate from the grain and equipment storage of the big bank barn. A separate milk house was constructed for the sanitary, refrigerated storage of milk prior to its transportation to a commercial dairy, and a silo for feed storage. It was state-of-the-art and ready for his son Vernon Summers to take over in 1945.[42] Vernon Summers remained on the farm until 1970, following the death of his wife, when he sold 111 acres to Phil and Helen Pearce, reserving one acre on which to build his retirement house.[43]

The property has passed through four owners since it was sold by the Summers family, which had been only the third family to own the farm since George Routsong's initial purchase in 1811. With each sale the parcel reduced in size significantly and expanded in value exponentially as the land around the farmstead was increasingly pressured by encroaching development associated with the Washington-Baltimore Metropolitan Area.[44] The rehabilitation of the Routzahn-Miller Farmstead's barn to accommodate The Lucy School is illustrative of this most recent trend in the history of the mid-Maryland region. However, while the barn's adaptive

reuse acknowledges that change, the building retains sufficient integrity to reflect its agricultural associations through its surviving original structure, massing, setting, and location, and it contributes to the farmstead complex.

Endnotes:

[1] Robert J. Brugger, Maryland: a Middle Temperament, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1985), p. 153.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Wayne D. Rasmussen, ed., Readings In The History of American Agriculture, (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1960), p. 152.
[4] William Lloyd Fox, "Social-Cultural Developments from the Civil War to 1920," in Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History, (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), p. 503.
[5] Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484. Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal; 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, flour milling products had dropped to fourth place in value of product, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and grist mill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products. Thereafter, flour and grist mill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.
[6] James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590
[7] Dorothy M. Brown, "Maryland Between the Wars," Walsh and Fox, p. 704.
[8] Ibid. p. 704, citing W.S. Hamill, The Agricultural Industry of Maryland, Baltimore: Maryland Development Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, 1934. P. 37,51-52,81,107,110-116,310.
[9] Ibid. p. 735.
[10] Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." (Frederick, MD: The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003), p. 110.
[11] T.J.C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, reprint of 1910 original), p. 73.
[12] Reed & Assoc., p. 26.
[13] Reed & Assoc., p. 113.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Original located in Canadian Archives.
[17] Reed & Assoc., p. 117-118.
[18] Robert F. Ensminger, The Pennsylvania Barn, (Baltimore, MD: The John Hopkins University Press, 1992). This book provides a typology of Pennsylvania barns.
[19] Ibid.
[20] Frederick County Survey Record, Liber HGO 1, folio 596; Plats.net on www.mdarchives.state.md.us, Frederick County Certificates, Patented, No. 24 (patented 1795). Genealogical information taken from www.iwaynet.net/~lsci/horine/JohnHenryHorineG8.htm.
[21] U.S. Population Census Records, 1790 and 1800, www.HeritageQuestOnline.com.
[22] Frederick County Land Record, Liber WR 39, folio 335.

[23] Frederick County Land Record, Liber WR 43, folio 634; the price paid was $2,762. Yost Leeser wrote his will in 1775 and died in 1784; in 1800, Elizabeth Leeser was listed in the census record living alone; she died in 1808 (Frederick County Estate Records).
[24] Frederick County Land Record, Liber WR 45, folio 278; Mordecai Boone was the son of William Boone, one of the founders of Boonsboro in Washington County, Maryland.
[25] Frederick County Land Record, Liber WR 45, folio 279.
[26] www.iwaynet.net/~lsci/horine/JohnHenryHorineGS.htm.
[27] J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland, (Baltimore, 1882; Heritage Books, Inc. CD-ROM, 2002), p. 577.
[28] Frederick County Land Record, Liber WBT 5, folio 279.
[29] Frederick County Land Records, Liber ES 10, folio 180.
[30] From The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (O.R.), (Washington, 1890-1901), Series I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 214, as cited in "South Mountain Battlefields," National Register documentation, Dennis E. Frye, 1986.
[31] General Daniel H. Hill, "The Battle of South Mountain, or Boonsboro," in Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buel, eds, Battle and Leaders of the Civil War, 1914, as cited in Luvaas and Nelson, p. 11.
[32] Frye, "South Mountain Battlefield," NR documentation.
[33] Frederick County Equity Records, Liber JWLC 2, folios 295-296.
[34] Frederick County Land Records, Liber DSB 1, folio 351; Scharf, p. 578 (George Routzahn gravestone in ME Church cemetery in Middletown).
[35] Williams, p. 779.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Frederick County Land Record, Liber WIP 9, folio 431 (Miller to Miller, 1889); Frederick County Will Book, CES 1, folio 245 (George M. Miller, 1903); Frederick County Land Records, Liber DHH 17, folios 735 and 736 (Miller & Beard to Coblentz and Coblentz to Miller, reconveyance, 1903).
[38] Williams, p. 779.
[39] Williams, p. 779 and www.iwaynet.net/~lsci/horine/JohnHenryHorineGS.htm.
[40] Frederick County Land Records, Liber 399, folio 474.
[41] Williams, p. 1578.
[42] Frederick County Land Record, Liber 446, folio 484.
[43] Frederick County Land Record, Liber 829, folio 29.
[44] Frederick County Land Records, Liber 1069, folio 37; Liber 1446, folio 540; Liber 2275, folio 194; Liber 3077, folio 57.

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Frederick County Land Records, Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD.

Frederick County Survey Records. Plats.net on www.mdarchives.state.md.us.

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Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Baltimore, 1882, Heritage Books, Inc. CD-ROM, 2002.

"South Mountain Battlefields," National Register documentation, Dennis E. Frye, 1986.

U.S. Population Census Records. www.HeritageQuestOnline.com.

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Williams, T.J.C. History of Frederick County, Maryland. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, reprint of 1910 original.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16.7 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

☒ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edie Wallace, Historian, & Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian

Organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. date November 15, 2004

street & number 1 West Franklin St., Suite 300 telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

UTM References

Middletown, MD quad

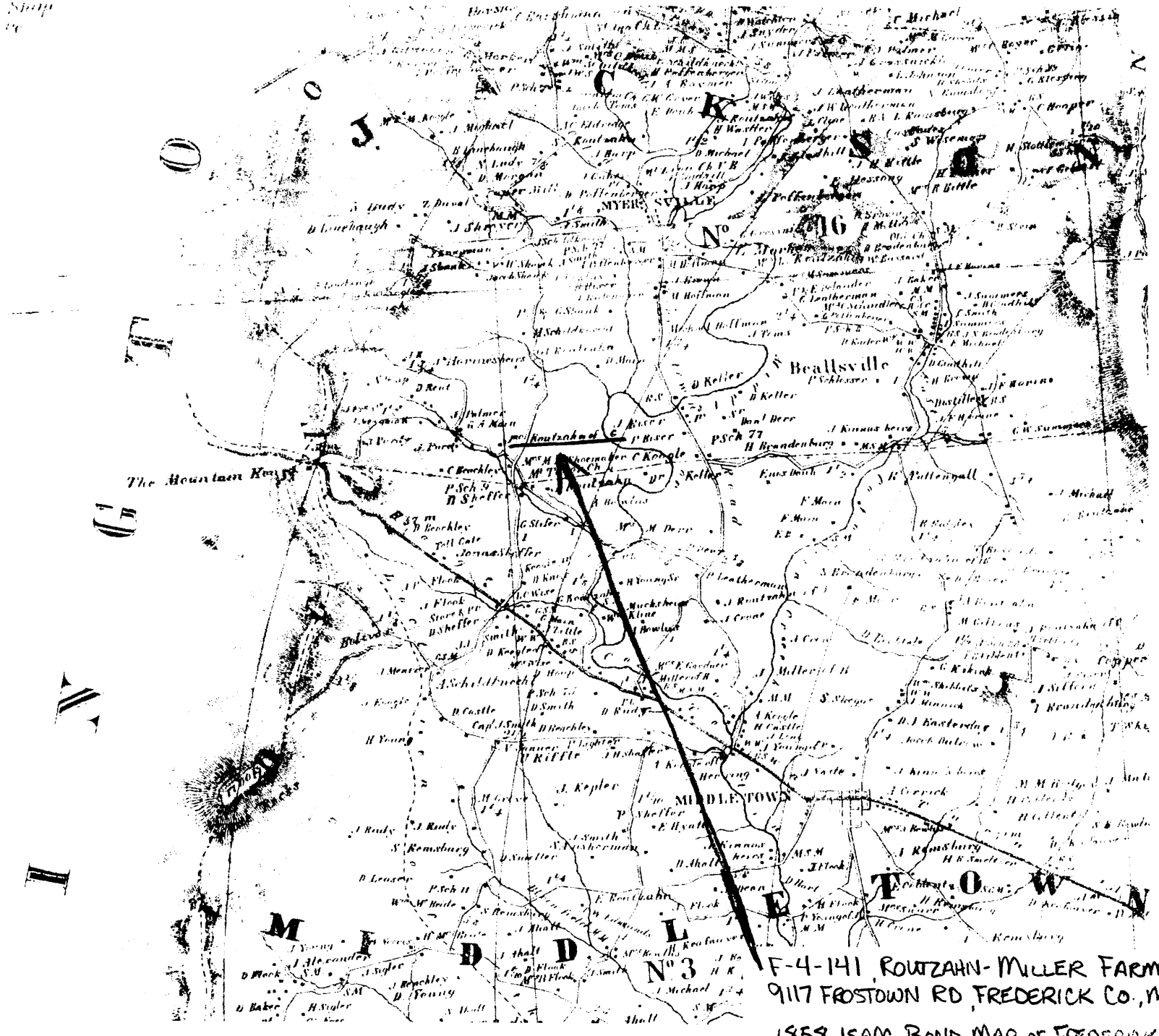
1: 18-277130-4373840
2: 18-277221-4373830
3: 18-277292-4373677
4: 18-277145-4373545
5: 18-277008-4373697

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Routzahn-Miller Farmstead boundary is described in Frederick County Land Record, Liber 3077, folio 57 and shown in Frederick County Plat Book 60, page 80 as Section 1 of Katz' Addition to Frostown Acres.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 16.7 acres, encompasses the building complex and farm pond within the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the farm.

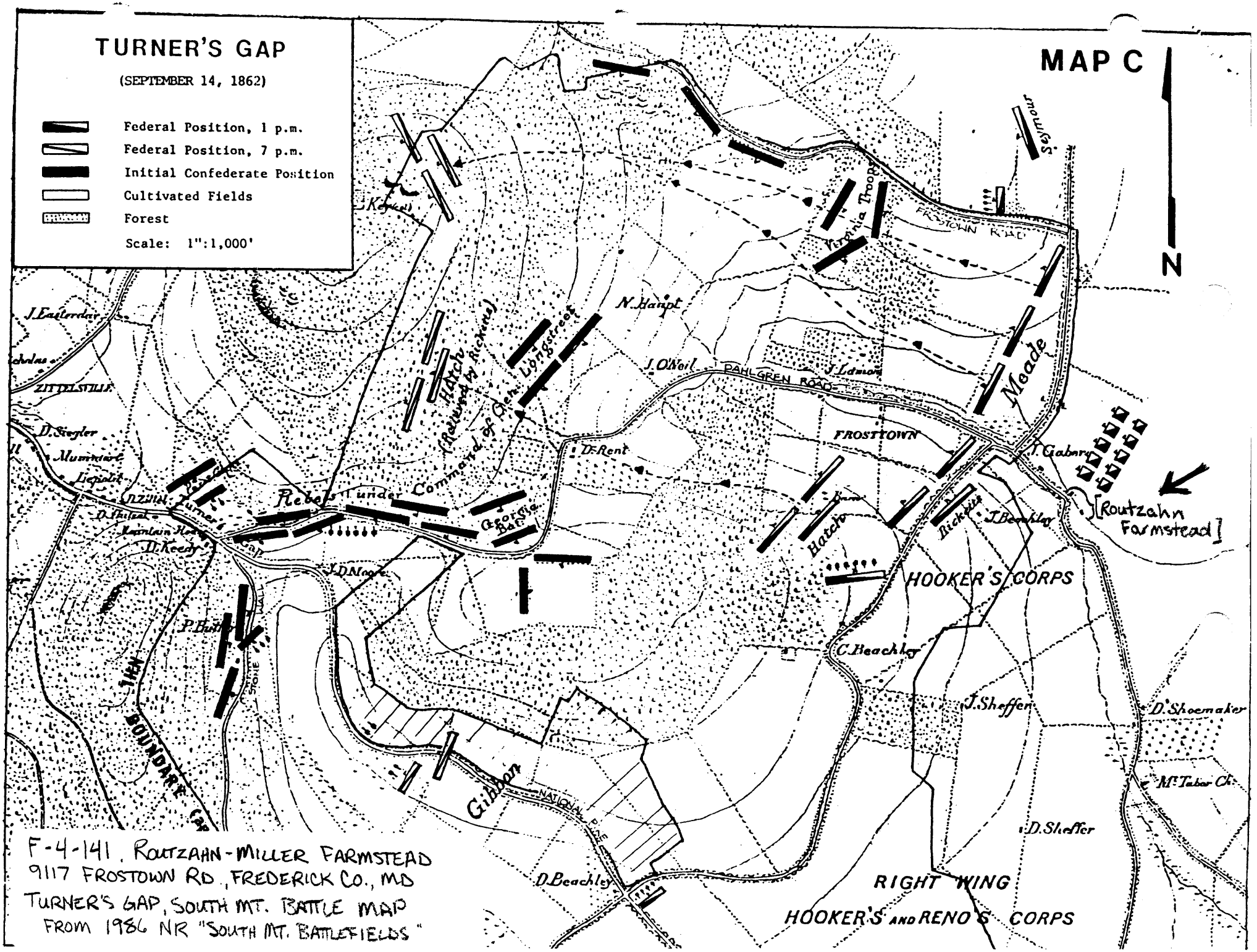


F-4-141, ROUTZAHN-MILLER FARMSTEAD
9117 FROSTOWN RD, FREDERICK CO., MD

1858 ISAAC BOND MAP OF FREDERICK CO., MD

1873 Titus Atlas Map

F-4-141, ROUTZAHN-MILLER FARMSTEAD
9117 FROSTOWN RD., FREDERICK CO., MD



F-4-141, ROUTZAHN-MILLER FARMSTEAD
9117 FROSTOWN RD., FREDERICK CO., MD
TURNER'S GAP, SOUTH MT. BATTLE MAP
FROM 1986 NR "SOUTH MT. BATTLEFIELDS"

Bearing and Distance

S 27° 35' W. 170.45'
S 26° 33' W. 118.63'
S 32° 21' W. 176.28'

N/F
S. BATTIATA
1168 / 866

N 48°49'43" E. 43.37'
N. 55°11'53" E. 35.24'
N. 40°35'33" E. 273.82'
S. 46° 38' 46" E. 436.89'

N/F
JACK A. GERTZ
1069 / 37

N. 69°05'11" E. 267.25'
N.64°09'17"E. 132.67'
N.01°05'06"E. 181.18'
N.44°47'47"W. 255.47'

REBAR IN STONE WALL FND.

REBAR IN STONE WALL FND.

S. 42° 10' 06" E. 400.37'

TO BE ADDED
TO LOT 1
228,064 sq. ft. or
5.236Ac.±

LOT 1
NEW AREA
730,360 sq. ft.
or 16.767Ac.±

S. 42°01'52"W. 64.59'
583.47'
S. 36° 45' 52" E. 470.49'
S. 03° 33' 21" E.

FROSTOWN ROAD
(50' R/W)
Previously Dedicated 54 Pg. 55
36 Pg. 32

320
A=180.04'
R=225.00'
315
314
N.01°03'06"E. 23.43'
A=119.12'
R=175.00'
312
N.37°56'54"W. 165.64'
310
A=185.88'
R=130.00'
339

BLOCK SHED
GRAVEL DRIVE
SILO
BARN
1½ STORY BRICK HOUSE
FRAME SUMMER KITCHEN
BRICK SMOKE HOUSE
EX. WELL
BARN
GRAVEL DRIVE
STONE FOUND
POND

S. 48° 13' 54" W.
S.60°07'36"W. 107.86'

N/F
EDGAR POFFINBERGER
808 / 409

I hereby certify
information and
lines labeled
existing deeds,
conveyed by Jack
and Stephanie S.
corded among th
Liber 1446 at Fo.

2/11/97
Date

The owner
this 3

My Commis.

TO THE CL
This plat
of the Fr
March 10, 199
Date

NO ROAD GUARANTEE NEEDED
BR Dell 3-4-97

Owner:
Steven M. Katz
9117 Frostown Road
Middletown, Maryland 21769
Phone: 301-293-8918

ed: Resource Conservation
irvey were prepared without the benefit
ort (none furnished), and therefore
-ily indicate all encumbrances on

ereby made for your approval of
ansfer of land solely for the
gs// farm and not for development.
vision of this land will be submitted
anner for approval in accordance with
f the existing subdivision regulations.
eed shall be recorded and this plat shall
this and all successive deeds.
.ls, drives, septics, or other man made
.n 100 feet of this plat, unless otherwise

age and utility easement is reserved along
ot lines and the 6' drainage and utility
ed by Pb. 54, Pg. 55 , as they pertain to

Legend:
- 10,000 sq. ft. septic area.
- ● Steel bar & cap found
- ○ T Bar # 204-B
- □ concrete monument
- ○ existing well

Minimum Building Restriction Lines (BRL)
Front 50'
Rear

Revisions:
Revised 3/3/97 as per Feb-25-97 review comments

STATE OF MARYLAND
PROPERTY

KATZ ADDITION TO LOT

9117
Jackson El
Frederick

F-4-M1 Routzahn-Miller Farmstead
9117 Frostown Rd., Frederick Co., MD
Boundary Map and Site Plan
Photo Views