

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Potts Farm Inventory Number: F-3-239  
 Address: <sup>820</sup>~~830~~ Gas House Pike City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701  
 County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick  
 Owner: Robert E. Renn, Sr. Is the property being evaluated a district?  yes  
 Tax Parcel Number: N/A Tax Map Number: N/A Tax Account ID Number: N/A  
 Project: Monocacy Boulevard Central Section Agency: Army Corps of Engineers  
 Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is the property located within a historic district?  yes  no

If the property is within a district		District Inventory Number: <u>F-3-243</u>
NR-listed district <input type="checkbox"/> yes	Eligible district <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	District Name: <u>Gas House Pike Rural Historic District</u>
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Non-contributing but eligible in another context <input type="checkbox"/>		

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

**Property Description**

A .25-mile drive leads from the road to the farm complex. A wire fence runs between the property's northern boundary and Gas House Pike and also runs along the driveway. The Carroll Creek, which runs nearly parallel to Gas House Pike, cuts through the northern portion of the property. Grazing fields are found east and west of the driveway. Landscaping consists of mature trees that screen the dwelling from the road. Foundation shrubs are planted around the dwelling. Mature trees also are found along the Carroll Creek. Gently modulating hills characterize the property.

The house lot is 3.8 acres containing ten resources: a dwelling, a bank barn, a corn crib, a concrete-block storage building, a concrete-block building, a garage, a dairy, and a silo. Two buildings were not visible from the public right-of-way; however, they appear in aerial images of the property. The property owner denied access to the property. Building descriptions are based on visual observations made from the public right-of-way and from adjacent city-owned property. Binoculars aided the visual observations.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: <u>Contributes to Gas House Pike Rural HD - property boundary should encompass remaining 60 acres</u>	
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services <u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>3/20/09</u>
Reviewer, NR Program <u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>3/26/09</u>

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

F-3-239

**Building Descriptions**

**Domestic Buildings**

**Dwelling**

The dwelling terminates in a cross-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof. Siding materials appear to be vinyl. Windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash. Vinyl shutters flank the windows. The west and a portion of the north elevations were visible from Gas House Pike. One-over-one light, double-hung sash characterize the six-bay west elevation. The first-floor center window is smaller than the other windows on the elevation. Most of the north elevation is obscured by a large tree and overgrown shrubs. What appears to be a porch with columns appears to be centered on the north elevation. The dwelling's east elevation is completely obscured by trees, and the south elevation is not visible from the public right-of-way.

**Garage**

A two-bay, concrete-block garage is east of the primary dwelling. The building occupies a square footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. A two-light, horizontal sliding window defines the south elevation. The east and west elevations are blind.

**Agricultural Outbuildings**

**Bank Barn**

A bank barn is located west of the dwelling. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A painted brick foundation supports the building. Cladding materials are wood boards hung vertically. Multi-light windows are present on the lower level of the barn's east elevation. The size, type, and number of windows could not be determined. A large door opening also is located in the elevation. What appears to be a door opening is located on the west end of the north elevation. The west and south elevations are not visible.

**Dairy**

What appears to be a dairy is located east and south of the bank barn. The mid-twentieth century concrete-block building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. Openings are located on the east elevation and the east end of the north elevation. The type of openings could not be determined. The south and west elevations are not visible.

**Silo**

A poured-concrete silo with metal tension rings is located south of the dwelling and adjacent to the barn. The mid-twentieth century silo, which occupies a round footprint, terminates in a round roof sheathed in metal.

**Corn Crib**

A wood-frame corn crib is located west of the dwelling. The corn crib occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on poured-concrete piers. The front-gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Siding is vertical wood boards. Openings are located on the east and west elevations.

**Concrete-block Storage Building**

A concrete-block storage building is found west of the dwelling. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces south. The side-gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Wood siding appears in the gable end of the west elevation. A wide, off-center opening is located in the north elevation. A door was not visible. Concrete-block piers flank the opening. The south and east elevations are not visible from the public road or from the adjacent city-owned property.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

F-3-239

**Concrete-block Building**

A concrete-block building is located north and west of the dwelling. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. Horizontal wood siding is found in the gable end of the west elevation. The east and south elevations are not visible from the public road or from the adjacent city-owned property.

A late-twentieth century dwelling is located west of the subject property. Although both dwellings are owned by the same property owner, the twentieth century dwelling is on a separate parcel of land. In addition, two buildings were not visible from the public right-of-way; however, they appear in aerial photographs of the property. The two additional buildings are identified on the attached site plan.

**Property History**

The property was owned by two families during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Members of the locally prominent Potts family owned the property from the mid-nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. George M. Potts acquired the property, which contained parts of "Bellevue," "Tasker's Chance," "Pipe Meadow," and "Resurvey of Strive," as early as 1865 when he obtained ownership of the property as the result of a deed of partition between himself and George Murdoch (Frederick County Land Records Liber JWLC 2/Folio 663). Census records indicate the Potts family lived on Court Street in downtown Frederick during the period they owned the subject property on Gas House Pike, suggesting the Gas House Pike Farm was tenanted (U.S. Census var.).

A dwelling appears on the 1858 Bond map of Frederick County (Bond 1858). Visual observation suggests the existing dwelling exhibits stylistic features common to dwellings constructed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It appears the dwelling that was depicted on 1858 Bond map is no longer extant or has been modified to incorporate late nineteenth century design elements. A more in-depth diagnostic assessment of the dwelling could confirm an earlier dwelling.

Various members of the Potts family continued to own the property until 1948 when Louise Potts and Nina Potts, sold the 191 acres of land to John Renn, Jr., his wife Ida K. Renn, and Robert E. Renn as joint tenants on 2 August 1948 (Lake 1873; Frederick County Land Records Liber 471/Folio 565). John and Ida M. Renn later sold 60 acres of the 191-acre tract to Robert E. Renn, Sr. in 1976 (Frederick County Land Records Liber 999/Folio 512). Research did not identify who lived on the property between 1865 and 1948. Census data is unavailable for the years of Renn ownership. However, a review of city directories indicated the Renns did not live on Rural Route 1 (Gas House Pike). A search of the genealogy vertical files available at the Historical Society of Frederick County did not yield data on the Renn family. The attached chain of title provides additional information on property ownership.

**Thematic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Centuries**

Frederick County farmers engaged in small grain and livestock farming during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Reed 1993). Livestock and cattle production grew during the nineteenth century due to the presence of rich grasslands, although the raising of livestock accounted for a small percentage of farm operations during the period (Reed 1993; Grandine 2001). Several factors impacted the county's agriculture industry, including the diversification of crops, which was a result of the post-Civil War agricultural depression. However, the most significant impacts on the county's agriculture industry were made possible through the advances in transportation specifically, high speed rail transportation. Additionally, the scale of farming was impacted by scientific and mechanized farming. Grain production in Frederick County continued during the late nineteenth century, despite

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

F-3-239

the shift in wheat cultivation from the region to the Western and Mid-Western United States (Lanier and Herman 1997:178-179).

The bank barn, a well-established agricultural building type by the 1830s, was popular in the Mid-Atlantic region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Bank barns incorporated into a single building almost all of a farm's storage, processing, animal shelter, and other related functions. One side of the barn was built into an earthen embankment for ease of entry. A forebay projected over the ground level of the building; this level typically contained animal stalls and opened onto a paddock area. Frame bank barns featured a post-and-rail construction system and vertical siding on the exterior, upper level walls. The lower level was constructed of masonry.

The corncrib was another "obligatory" agricultural outbuilding because of the universality of the grain throughout the south (Vlach 2003:153). Corn cribs were constructed to protect crops against the weather and animals. Early corn cribs were constructed of rough, round, or split logs (Long 1972:28). Later corn cribs were constructed of "narrow lumber slats" (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). The cribs were elevated on piers and terminated in gable roofs. Doors located at one or both ends of the building provided access to the crib's interior (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission [PHMC] n.d.a). Designed to prevent mold and mildew, the cribs were narrow to enable a slow and steady drying process (Noble and Cleek 1995:155).

Larger farms required more than one corn crib, particularly if the land was farmed by the property owner and a tenant (Long 1972:29). The separate corn cribs may have been joined under one roof. Corn cribs with a single roof were constructed with an entrance at both ends of the building to allow a wagon or tractor to drive between the cribs to enable filling (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116). This area between the cribs also could be used for husking or for storing farm equipment such as cornshellers, baskets, bags, shovels, scoops, and other equipment (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116; PHMC n.d.a).

By the mid-1950s, harvest technology changed. The use of combines made the shelling of corn in the fields possible, and the use of artificial dryers eliminated the need for long drying periods (PHMC n.d.a). These two technological changes made the corn crib obsolete (PHMC n.d.a).

By the early twentieth century, Frederick County agricultural production switched from small grain and livestock to dairying. An increased demand in dairy products was the result of population increases. Bank barns were modified for dairying purposes. Health and hygiene became important factors during the early twentieth century. The construction of the concrete-block dairy also was built in response to the changing sanitary and hygiene standards for milk production. During the early twentieth century, regulations required the separation of milk from the barn through the construction of a separate building for storing milk (PHMC n.d.b). The U.S. Department of Agriculture developed standardized plans for the construction of dairies (PHMC n.d.b). The dairy was used to store and cool milk before it was transported (PHMC n.d.b).

The prevalence of dairy farming made the use of silos for the storage of livestock feed a necessity. Silos excluded air and water, creating a semi-moist atmosphere for the preservation of green fodder crops - a process known as ensilage. Silos enabled farmers to efficiently accommodate large numbers of dairy cows. Furthermore, cows fed on green fodder were able to produce milk throughout the entire year, including the winter season. At the end of the nineteenth century, wooden stave silos began to appear. Beginning in the 1920s, silos evolved from wooden structures to those built of masonry, poured concrete, or tile block. After 1945, newly developed materials and techniques resulted in more efficient silo construction (Lanier and Herman 1997:211-214). Silos of tongue-and-groove interlocking concrete panels secured by steel bands became increasingly popular.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

F-3-239

The number of silos constructed in the United States increased during the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1916, there were 100 silos in Maryland. The figure represented a nearly fifty-fold increase in the number of silos constructed between 1882 and 1916 (Reynolds 1988:51). According to the 1925 Census of Agriculture, a total of 2,022 silos were recorded in Maryland, with 295 silos, or 14.5 per cent of all silos, constructed in Frederick County (Department of Commerce 1926:13). Frederick County had the greatest number of silos in the state, suggesting its statewide dominance in dairy farming.

Frederick County was one of the largest dairy producers in the state by the late twentieth century (Frederick County Economic and Community Development Commission 1987:7). By 2002, 195,827 acres of Frederick County land were engaged in agriculture; and the county's 161 dairy farms made Frederick County the number one producer of milk in the state (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.).

The Potts farm appears to follow a pattern of ownership common in Frederick County during the nineteenth century. The Potts owned a larger farm on the outskirts of the City of Frederick while residing in the city proper and tenanting the farm. Linden Grove (F-3-102), Bowers Farm (F-3-138), and Guilford (F-3-40) are among some of the local examples of this building tradition (Reed 1987; Giglio 1994; Campbell 1997).

**Evaluation**

The Potts Farm was evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The Potts Farm is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural history in Frederick County (Criterion A). Agriculture provided the economic backbone of Frederick County from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. The extant collection of agricultural and domestic buildings is typically associated with a late-nineteenth century through early-twentieth century farming operation. The existing buildings at the Potts Farm, as a collection, successfully demonstrate late nineteenth and early-twentieth century agricultural practices common to Frederick County. The large number of specialized agricultural outbuildings is representative of agricultural practices typical to Maryland. The collection of buildings, in particular the bank, dairy, and silo, represents the diversification of agriculture that occurred during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The property also was evaluated for its potential as a rural historic landscape. A review of aerial photographs suggests that the property no longer retains the sufficient characteristics of patterns of spatial organization, circulation networks, boundary demarcations, and vegetation related to land use. The property boundaries have been reconfigured, boundary lines have been lost, and field patterns altered. These modifications have reduced the landscape's integrity.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 5

F-3-239

Works Cited

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1997 National Register Nomination form for Guilford (F-3-40).

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1987 *Facts about Frederick County Maryland*. Frederick County Economic and Community Development Commission, Frederick, Maryland.

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Var. Electronic document. Available at <http://mdlandrec.net/msa/stagser/s1700/s1741/cfm/index.cfm>.

Giglio, W. Patrick

1994 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for Bowers Farm (F-3-138). On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Grandine, Katherine

2001 National Register Nomination for Sheffer Farmstead.

Lake, D. J.

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Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman

1997 *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic. Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

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1972 *Farmsteads and their Buildings*. Applied Art Publishers, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Noble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek

1995 *The Old Barn Book. A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 6

F-3-239

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n.d.b "Milk House." Electronic document. Available at  
[http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=2600&&PageID=359952&level=5&parentCommID=2600&menuLevel=Level 5&mode=2&in\\_hi\\_userid=2&cached=true](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=2600&&PageID=359952&level=5&parentCommID=2600&menuLevel=Level 5&mode=2&in_hi_userid=2&cached=true). Viewed  
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Reynolds, Robert W.

1988 "The Silo." Unpublished paper. Available through the offices of R. Christopher Goodwin &  
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2003 *Barns.* W.W. Norton & Company, New York, New York.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 7

F-3-239

**Photo Log**

MIHP # F-3-329

Potts Farm

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Melissa Crosby

Photos taken on: 13 May 2008

Photo paper and ink: HP Vivera ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-3-329\_2008-05-13\_01 - Context looking south, dwelling and outbuildings

F-3-329\_2008-05-13\_02 - Outbuilding looking west

Kirsten Peeler  
Project Manager  
R. Christopher Goodwin &  
Associates, Inc.  
241 East Fourth Street  
Frederick, Maryland 21701

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: July 2008

To: Robert E. Renn, Sr.  
From: John Renn, Jr. and Ida M. Renn  
Date: 28 September 1976 in 999/512  
Amount: A portion of that tract or parcel of land conveyed by Clara Wiles et al. in a deed dated 21 December 1938 and recorded in 414/503 and conveyed by Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. in a deed dated 25 May 1956 and recorded in 564/369 containing 60.346 acres.

To: John Renn, Jr. and Ida K. Renn, his wife  
From: Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.  
Date: 25 May 1956 in 564/369  
Amount: The same real estate which was conveyed unto John Renn, Jr. and Ida K. Renn and Robert E. Renn as joint tenants by deed from Louise Potts and Nana Potts on 2 August 1948 and recorded in 472/565 containing 191.71 acres being parts of "Bellevue," "Tasker's Chance," "Pipe Meadow," "Resurvey on Strife," and "Mill Race." 8.26 acres sold to the American Optical Company were excluded from the transaction leaving 182.45 acres conveyed in this deed. The deed was subject to the dedication of a portion of Hughes Ford Road as set forth in a 27 April 1956 plat prepared by Frank W. Rothenhoefer, County Surveyor. Being the same real estate conveyed to Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. from John Renn Jr., et al.

To: Charles McC. Mathias  
From: John Renn, Jr., and Ida K. Renn, his wife, and Robert E. Renn, joint tenants, and Beattie I. Renn, wife of Robert E. Renn  
Date: 25 May 1956 in 564/367  
Amount: Being the same real estate which was conveyed unto John Renn, Jr., Ida K. Renn, and Robert E. Renn, as joint tenants, by deed from Louise Potts and Nana P. Potts on 2 August 1948 and recorded in 472/565; save and except 8.26 acres conveyed to the American Optical Company. A total of 182.45 acres was conveyed.

To: John Renn Jr., Ida K. Renn, his wife, and Robert E. Renn as joint tenants  
From: Louise Potts and Nina Potts  
Date: 2 August 1948 in 471/565  
Amount: Parts of "Bellevue," "Tasker's Chance," "Pipe Meadow," "Resurvey on Strife," and "Mill Race" containing 213.10 acres as described on the plat "Plat of Farm Originally Property of Arthur Potts, deceased". 21.39 acres were excluded from the land conveyed in this deed, leaving 191.71 acres conveyed. This is the same real estate that was described in a deed from Amos A. Holter, et al attorneys-in-fact to Louise Potts and Nina Potts on 30 July 1946 and recorded in 455/373.

To: Amos A. Holter and Charles McC Mathias, attorneys-in-fact  
From: Louise Potts et al.  
Date: 30 July 1946 in 455/373  
Amount: Louise Potts an undivided two-thirds interest and Nina Powell Potts an undivided one-third interest the parts of tracts of land called "Bellevue," "Tasker's Chance," "Pipe Meadow," "Resurvey on Strife," and "Mill Race" containing 239 acres, 1

rood and 7 square perches conveyed as Parcels No. 2, 3, and 4 in a deed from Amos A. Holter et ux. to Richard Potts, et al. on 24 August 1936 and recorded in 404/262. 25.771 acres were excluded from the deed. Total acreage conveyed was 203.5 acres.

To: Charles McC Mathias and Amos A. Holter, appointed Power of Attorney to sell property described in the deed 452/382

From: Louise Potts, unmarried, and Nina Powell Potts, widow

Date: 9 March 1946 in 452/382

Amount: "Bellevue," "Tasker's Chance," "Pipe Meadow," "Resurvey on Strife," and "Mill Race" containing 239 acres, 1 rood and 7 square perches as described in a deed from Amos A. Holter, et ux., to Richard Potts et al. recorded on 24 August 1936 in 404/262.

To: Richard Potts, Louise Potts, and Ann B. Potts as tenants in common

From Amos A. Holter and Frances S. Holter, his wife

Date: 24 August 1936 in 404/262

Amount: The parcels of real estate described in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 described in the deed lying contiguous and together and forming one whole farm or parcel of real estate containing 239 acres, 1 rood and 7 square perches. Parcel 2 being parts of "Bellview," "Tasker's Chance," "Pipe Meadow," and "Resurvey on Strive" containing 190 acres conveyed to Arthur Potts by Charles W. Ross and Cornelia R. Ross his wife on 27 November 1894 and recorded in JLJ 7/441. Parcel 3 consisted of all that piece of land called the "Mill Race" that was conveyed to Richard Potts, executor of the last will and testament of Arthur Potts by Harmon L. Gaver on 22 May 1915 and recorded in 312/491. Parcel 4 consisted of the lot and parcel of real estate lying and being contiguous with the aforementioned real estate all of which taken together comprises one large farm which was conveyed to Richard Potts by Robert M. Jacobs and Annie E. Jacobs, his wife, on 30 October 1924 and recorded in 350/373 containing 53 acres minus the 4 acres conveyed to Charles Kehne and the 10 square perches conveyed to the Frederick Limestone Company.

To: Arthur Potts

From: Charles W. Ross and Cornelia R. Ross, his wife

Date: 27 November 1894 in JLJ 7/441

Amount: All those parts or tracts of land being parts of "Bellevue," "Tasker's Chance," "Pipe Meadow," and "Resurvey of Strive" containing 191 ¼ acres and 36 perches. The real estate was the second portion of the deed of partition between George M. Potts and wife and George Murdoch recorded in JWSC 2/663 on 24 June 1865.

To: Cornelia R. Ross

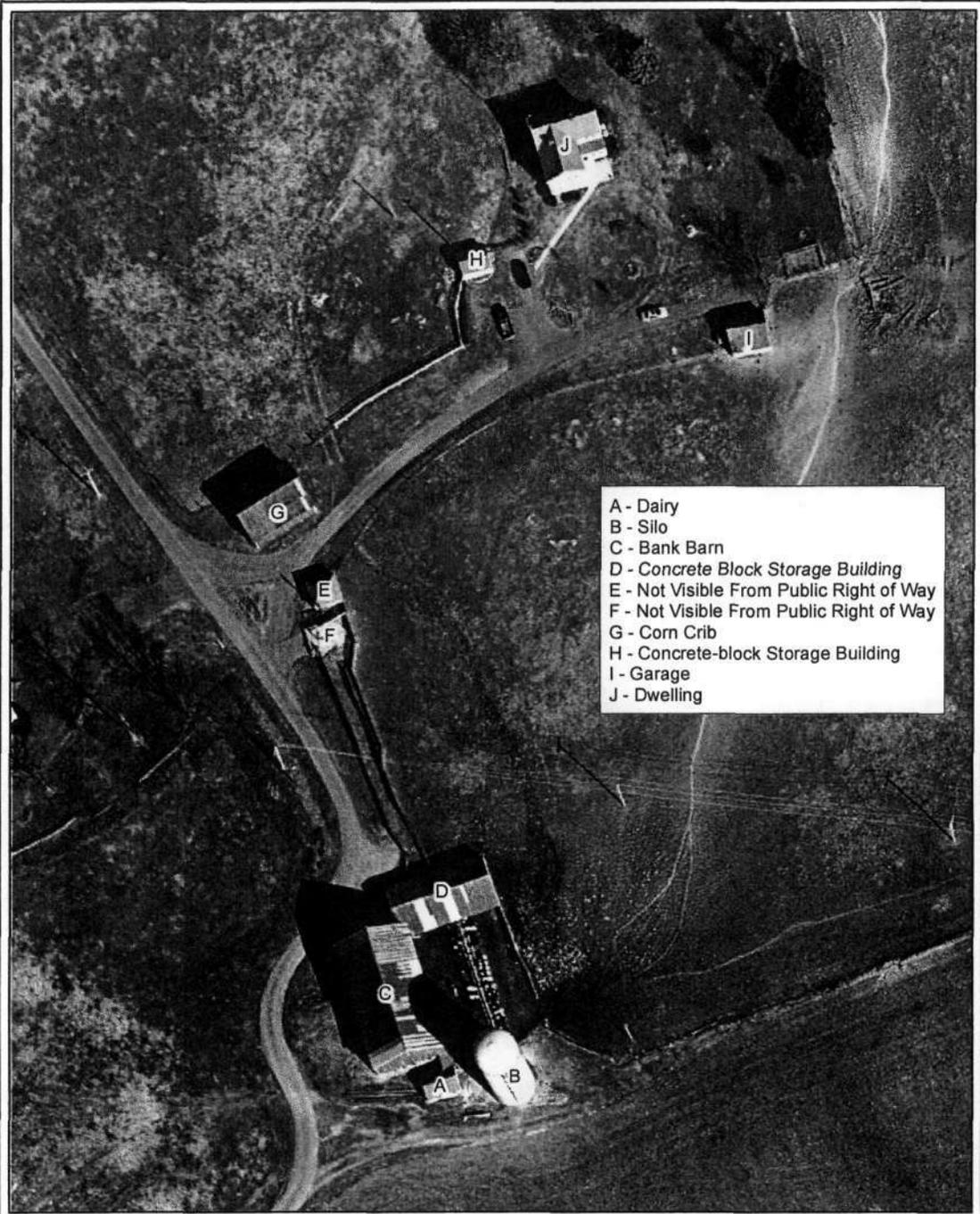
From: Arthur Potts and Charles M. Ross, executors of the last will and testament of George M. Potts

Date: 27 November 1894 in JLJ 7/439

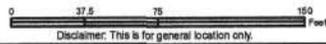
Amount: By order of the Orphan's Court, the executors sold at public sale on 20 October 1894 to Richard Potts all that farm in Frederick County at \$80/acre. Richard Potts transferred the said farm to Cornelia Ross. Upon the petition of Richard Potts and

F-3-239

Cornelia R. Ross in Orphan's Court, the Court directed the said Cornelia R. Ross to be substituted as the purchaser of the said farm mentioned the report of sale of said executors in place of said Richard Potts. Cornelia Ross paid \$15,238 for the property containing 191 and  $\frac{1}{4}$  acres and 36 perches. Being the same land described in the second paragraph of the deed of partition between George M. Potts and wife and George Murdock dated 24 June 1865 and recorded in JWLC 2/663.



- A - Dairy
- B - Silo
- C - Bank Barn
- D - Concrete Block Storage Building
- E - Not Visible From Public Right of Way
- F - Not Visible From Public Right of Way
- G - Corn Crib
- H - Concrete-block Storage Building
- I - Garage
- J - Dwelling



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

**F-3-239 Potts Farm  
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland  
Resource Sketch Map**

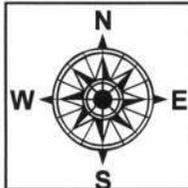
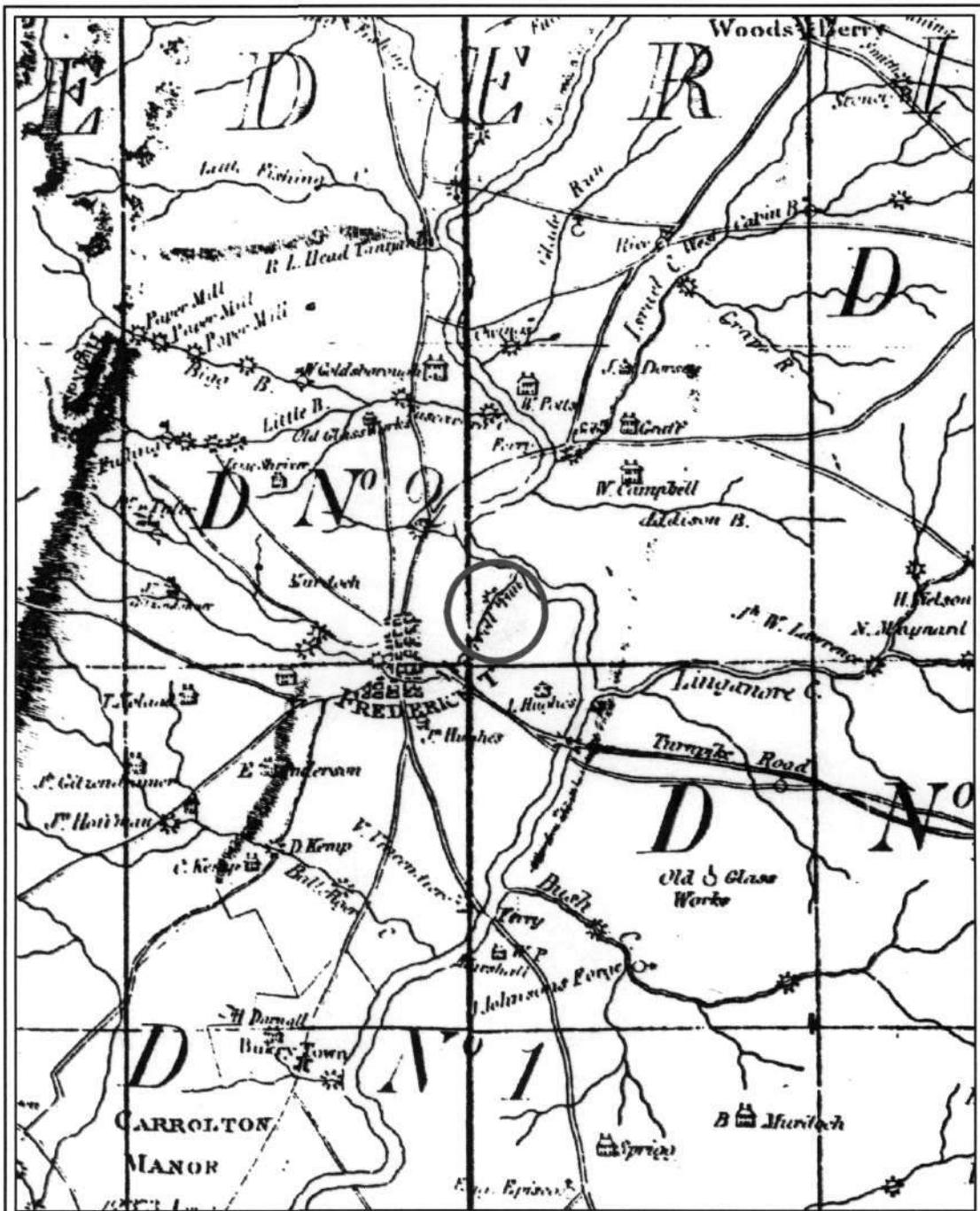
Date: 06/26/2008 Prepared By: CJS



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Project: Data\Monocacy Blvd\3239.mxd





Project Area

NO SCALE AVAILABLE

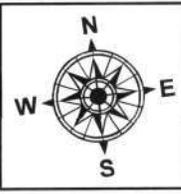
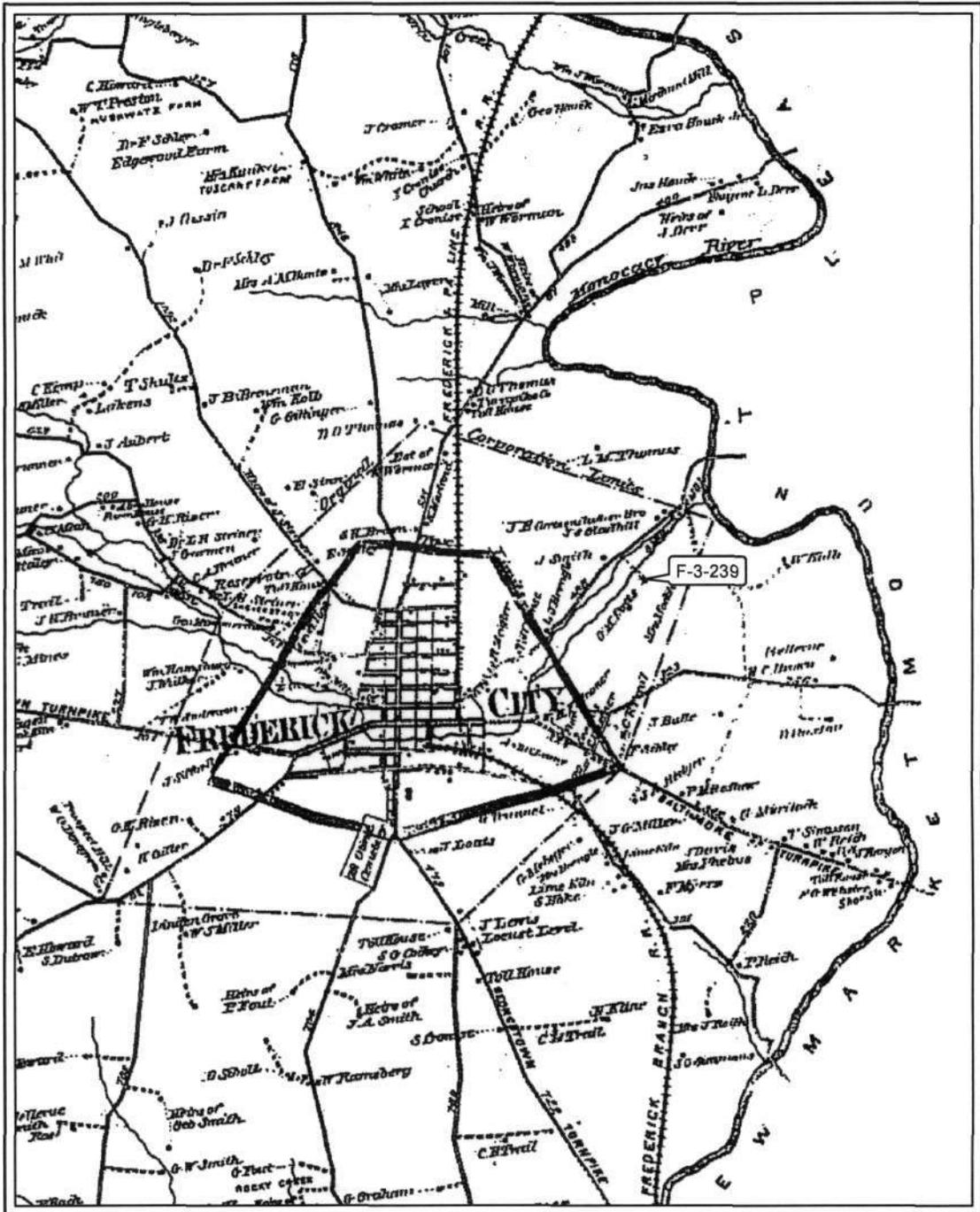
F-3-239 Potts Farm  
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland  
 Varle's 1808 Map of Frederick County, MD

Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701



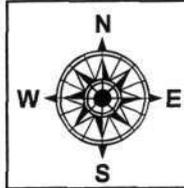
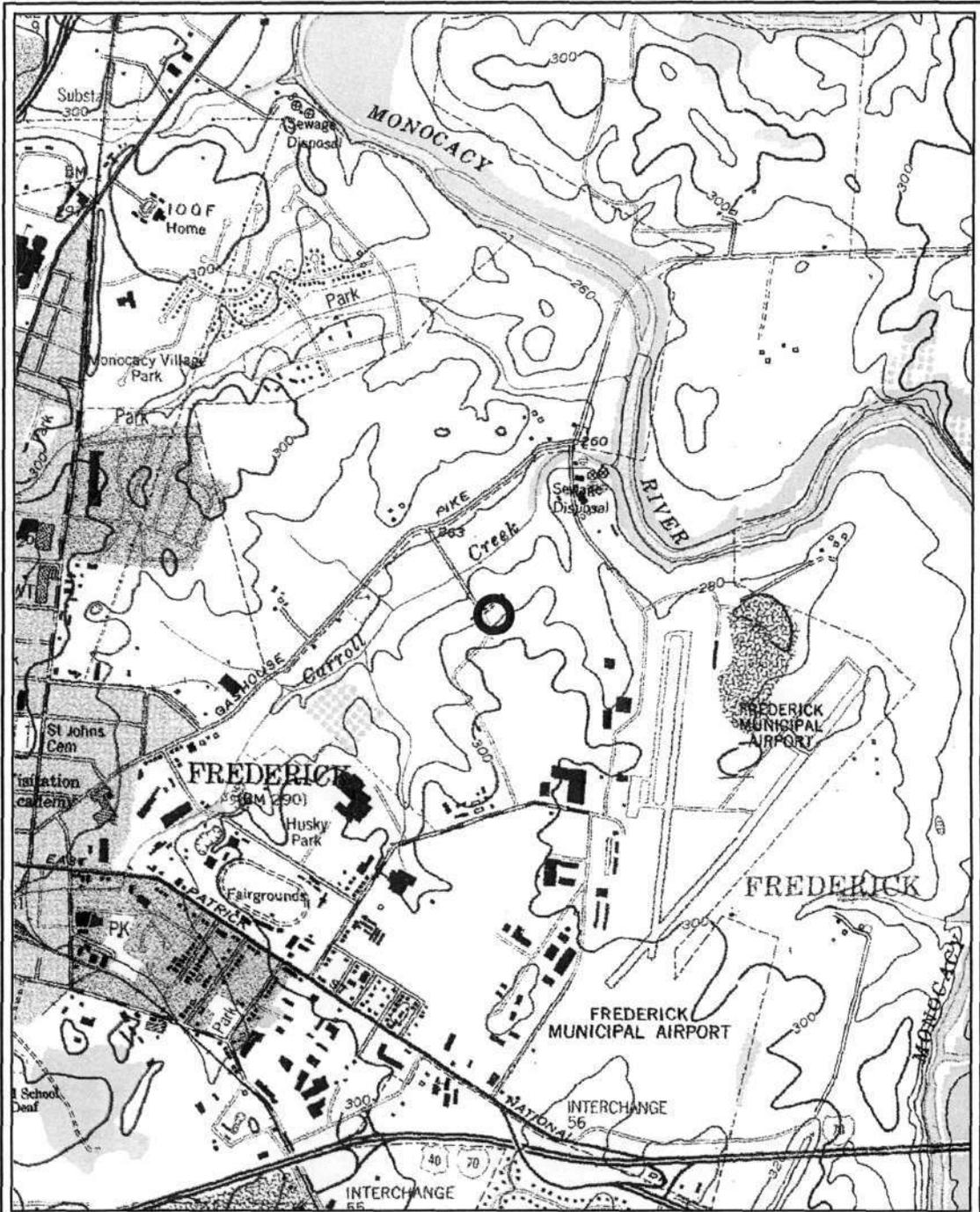
NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-239 Potts Farm  
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland  
 Lake's 1873 Atlas of Frederick County, MD

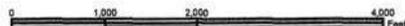
Date: 06/20/2008      Prepared By: CJS

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Project: Data Monocacy River 1873 Lake Map 1873 3239.mxd



○ Property



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

**F-3-239 Potts Farm**  
**Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland**  
**U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, Frederick, MD**

Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**  
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Project: Data/Monocacy Blvd/3239 Quad.mxd



F-3- 239

Potts Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-329\_2008-05-13\_01

Context looking south, dwelling and outbuildings

Photo #1 of 2





F-3-239  
Potts Farm  
Frederick County, MD  
Melissa Crosby  
05-13-2008  
MD SHPO F-3-329\_2008-05-13\_02  
Outbuilding looking west  
Photo # 2 of 2

