

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Shaver Farm Inventory Number: F-3-242

Address: 1317 Hughes Ford Road City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick

Owner: Robert E. and Beatti I. Renn Is the property being evaluated a district? yes

Tax Parcel Number: 1183 Tax Map Number: 419 Tax Account ID Number: 099632

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

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		F-3- District Inventory Number: <u>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"/>		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
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

The farm is located on the north side of Hughes Ford Road. The farm complex sits directly on the road with mowed lawn in front of the dwelling and agricultural outbuildings. Boxwoods and other shrubs are planted along the dwelling's foundation. Mature trees are planted around the dwelling and some of the agricultural outbuildings. A slate path leads from the paved driveway to the dwelling and a paved driveway provides access from the road to the agricultural outbuildings. The farmyard is enclosed by a split-rail fence.

The farm complex contains 22 buildings, structures, and objects consisting of a dwelling; a bank barn; a dairy barn; a dairy; a garage; seven silos; seven brick, wood, and metal storage buildings; two concrete-block buildings; and one stone fireplace on 7.93 acres. Agricultural fields surround the farm complex. An orchard is located east of the dwelling. The historic setting consists of 2.8 acres containing the dwelling and agricultural outbuildings.

The property owner would not permit access to the property; the survey was conducted from the public right-of-way.

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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 - boundary should encompass agricultural parcel.</u>	
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>3/20/09</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>3/26/09</u> Date

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Continuation Sheet No. 1

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Building Descriptions

Domestic Buildings

Dwelling

The ca. 1912, three-story dwelling fronts Hughes Ford Road. The building occupies an irregular footprint; the foundation is not visible. The dwelling has complex massing and roof forms. Roofing materials are variegated slate cut in rectangular and fishscale patterns. The foundation is not visible. The building has a front-gable roof on the south (front) elevation with a mansard roof on the building's east elevation. A gable intersects the mansard roof and a gable covers the ell. Four brick chimneys pierce the roof. A replacement chimney is centered in the gable; a replacement chimney is located on the east slope of the hipped roof; an exterior, gable-end chimney is found on the east elevation; and a chimney is centered in the gable roof of the ell. A lightning rod also is located at the peak of the dwelling's front gable. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. Generally, windows are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash units; vinyl louvered shutters flank the windows on the south elevation. Primary access to the dwelling is by the off-center front entrance. A wraparound porch that has been screened on the east end defines the south elevation. Wood steps lead to the porch.

The asymmetrical south elevation is seven bays. Windows are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The dwelling's main entrance is located in the east bay of principal block. A screened, paneled wood door provides access to the dwelling's interior. Two-light sidelights with a panel flank the entrance. A three-light transom is above the door. Paired, two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash units are located in the gable end. The five-bay wrap-around porch terminates in a standing-seam flat roof. Square posts support the porch roof. The posts rest on paneled bases and are capped with simple cornices.

Two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank the exterior brick chimney on the first and second floors of the east elevation of the projecting gable. Three two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows characterize the first and second floors of the west elevation of the projecting gable.

An ell extends from the north elevation. It appears that the ell's original porch has been enclosed. Three-light, paired casement windows are located on the south end of the ell's first floor. Four bays of multi-light paired casement windows were in the process of being installed. Exterior siding had yet to be installed over the building wrap. Four bays of twelve-light, paired casement windows are located on the second floor, which extends beyond the first floor. The four-bay west elevation of the ell has two six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on both the first and second floors and a four-light, two-panel door in the north end of the first floor. The south end of the west elevation has paired six-light casement windows with two-light transoms above on the first floor and a four-light window on the second floor.

The north elevation is not visible from Hughes Ford Road.

Garage

A one-story, side-gable, concrete-block garage is located northwest of the dwelling. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal and faces west. The mid-twentieth century building has four overhead garage doors of various sizes and two passage doors on the west elevation. The south elevation is blind. There was no access to the north and east elevations.

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Continuation Sheet No. 2

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Agricultural Outbuildings

Bank Barn and Silo

An early-twentieth century bank barn is west of the dwelling. The wood-frame building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in metal panels. Wood shingles are visible in places where the metal panels have come loose. The building is clad in vertical wood boards. A door opening defines the west elevation. The sliding tract remains extant; however, the door is no longer present. A stone ramp covered with grass leads to the door. Four arched, louvered vents flank the door on the first and second floors. A large tree blocks the south elevation of the barn from view from the public right-of-way. What appears to be a single-story with loft, wood-frame, gable-roof addition was constructed off the barn's east elevation. Cladding materials are vertical wood boards. Metal panels are used to sheath the roof. Most of the addition's south elevation is obscured by a tree and the concrete-block building to the south. A large opening is located on the first floor. A similar opening on the north elevation is visible. Arched, louvered vents pierce the south elevation at the loft left. The east elevation gable end has paired arched wood louvered vents.

An addition extends from the west elevation of the bank barn's addition. The addition has a steeply pitched gable roof sheathed in metal panels. The addition has a concrete-block base with vertical wood siding above. South elevation openings consist of a sliding tract door and two window openings. One window opening is missing its sash and the other opening contains a four-light sash. The remainder of the south elevation is blocked from view by the concrete-block building located to the south. The east elevation contains two window openings at the north and south ends of the elevation. The openings have been enclosed.

A metal silo is located north of the bank barn. The roof is no longer extant.

Dairy Barn

A mid-twentieth century concrete-block dairy is sited parallel to Hughes Ford Road. The building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Both east and west elevation gable ends are constructed of horizontal wood siding. The south elevation contains twenty-three openings consisting of twenty-two windows and one entry that connect to the dairy. Generally, windows on the south elevation are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The sash for some windows are no longer extant, while other openings are boarded shut. Metal hoods are located above some of the windows. Two six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window units flank large rolling tract doors on the first floor of each the east and west elevations. Two six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window units flank a vertical wood, hinged door in the loft of the east and west elevations. Two gable dormers pierce the roof on the south elevation. The dormers have vertical wood, hinged doors and terminate in a standing seam metal roof. Roof features include eight finials, three metal circular vents with finial cones, and three weathervanes.

Dairy

A single-story, concrete block dairy is located south of the dairy barn. The mid-twentieth century building faces south and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Horizontal wood siding is found in the east and west gable ends. The south elevation contains two two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows flanking a metal door with two lights. One two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash window is centered in each the east and west elevations. All of the window and door lintels are wood. Two circular metal vents finials are located at each gable end of the roof. The dairy is attached to dairy barn by a walkway located on the dairy's north elevation.

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Metal Storage Building

A late-twentieth century metal storage building is located north of the concrete-block garage. The side-gable building is sheathed with metal panels and faces west. Wood posts divide the building into three bays. A sliding tract door appears to be present in the north bay of the west elevation. Wood siding also appears to be present on the north end of the west elevation. The north and east elevations are not visible.

Small wood-frame Storage Building

A side-gable, wood-frame building is found west of the dwelling. The building faces south. Roofing materials are standing-seam metal. Openings are present on the south and east elevations. A door and a window opening are found on the south elevation. The window opening has been boarded over. An arched, louvered vent is located in the gable end of the east elevation. The east elevation also has a window opening that has been covered over. The west elevation is blind. There is no access to the north elevation.

Wood-frame Storage Building

A wood-frame storage building is west of the garage. The building faces east and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. Remaining features could not be identified as only a part of the building's south elevation is visible from the public right-of-way.

Concrete-block Building

A late-twentieth century concrete-block building sits west of the dwelling and close to the road. Mowed lawn is between the building and the public road. The side-gable, single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces north. A sliding tract wood door defines the west elevation. The south and east elevations are blind. The north elevation is not visible.

Small Concrete-block Building

A small concrete-block building is located south of the bank barn. The building terminates in a gable roof; roofing materials are not visible. Horizontal wood siding is found in the south elevation gable end. A door opening occupies the south elevation; the door is not visible. An opening, the type of which is not visible from the public road, also is located on the west elevation. The building appears to be connected to the bank barn on the north elevation. The east elevation is not visible from the public right-of-way.

Metal Storage Building

A late-twentieth century metal storage building is north of the dairy barn. The side-gable roof is sheathed in metal panels and faces north. Openings are found on the south and west elevations. The window openings on the south elevation have been covered in metal panels. A large door opening defines the west elevation; the door is not visible. The east elevation is blind and the north elevation is not visible.

Animal Storage Building and Silo

A late-twentieth century storage building is located west of the milking parlor and faces east. The single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in metal. The west elevation has five window openings that are covered with metal panels. The south elevation is blind; the north and east elevations are not visible. A metal panel connects the building to the adjacent poured-concrete silo with round metal roof.

Metal Building

A late-twentieth century metal storage building is located north of the bank barn. The building occupies a rectangular footprint. The side-gable roof is sheathed in metal. Part of the west elevation is visible from the street; the remaining elevations are not visible.

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Silos

Five mid-twentieth century metal silos are located north of the milking parlor. The silos terminate in round roofs sheathed in metal. The roof of one silo is no longer extant.

Brick Storage Shed

A one-story brick building is located northeast of the dwelling and faces south. The building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The two-bay south elevation has a vertical plank door in the western bay; the eastern bay is open. One four-over-four-light window is found in the east elevation and three vents are in the gable. The bricks on the western bay of the south elevation are painted and show signs of deterioration, while the bricks on the eastern end of the elevation remain unpainted.

Fireplace

A large rubble stone fireplace with two stone firewood boxes is located east of the dwelling. Each firewood box has three sides and a flat stone top, the south elevation is open for storing wood. The two boxes are south of the fireplace.

Property History

The property associated with the Shaver Farm transferred several times between the time the dwelling was constructed ca. 1912 and the date it was acquired by the current property owners in 1958. Archival research suggests the dwelling was constructed ca. 1912. The 1808 Varle, the 1858 Bond, and the 1873 Lake maps of Frederick County do not indicate a dwelling in the vicinity of the subject property (Varle 1808; Bond 1858; Lake 1873). Ruth G. Johnson and her husband, Dr. William C. Johnson, executor of the last will and testament of Dr. George Johnson, deceased, sold 103 acres to S. Aldine Shaver in a deed recorded on 2 October 1912 (Frederick County Land Records Liber HWB 302/Folio 187). It does not appear that the Johnsons ever lived on the property. Census records indicate that Dr. William C. Johnson and his wife lived on Record Street in downtown Frederick between 1910 and 1930 (U.S. Census var.).

Aldine Shaver owned the property for four years before he sold it to Robert M. Jacobs and his wife Annie in April 1916 (Frederick County Land Records Liber 350/Folio 485). S. Aldine Shaver did not appear in census records between 1910 and 1930, the years before and after he acquired the property. The archival record is unclear as to whether S. Aldine Shaver lived on the property on Hughes Ford Road or if he lived elsewhere while owning the property.

Robert Jacobs acquired the five-acre property in 1924 (Frederick County Land Records Liber 350/Folio 485). Six years later Isaac A. Wise acquired the five-acre parcel, which was part of a larger conveyance, from the Frederick Limestone Company (Frederick County Land Records Liber 374/Folio 131). Isaac A. Wise and his wife Virginia M. were living on Rural Free Delivery Route 2 (Hughes Ford Road) in the Second Election District in 1930 (U.S. Census 1930). Isaac Wise was a general farmer. Samuel Summer was a lodger in the Wise household (U.S. Census 1930).

The five-acre property transferred ownership several times between 1930 and 1938, when it was acquired by John Renn, Jr. and his wife Ida M. Renn on 21 December 1938 (Frederick County Land Records Liber 414/Folio 503). On 29 July 1958, Robert E. Renn and his wife Beattie I. Renn bought 7.93 acres from John Renn, Jr. (Frederick County Land Records Liber 603/Folio 135). Census data is unavailable after 1930. A review of the genealogy vertical files available at the Historical Society of Frederick County did not yield additional data on the Renn family. The attached chain of title provides additional information on property ownership.

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Thematic Context: Twentieth Century Domestic Architecture

The dwelling incorporates elements of the Queen Anne style. Promoted by English architects, including Richard Norman Shaw, the Queen Anne style was popular in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Architectural magazines and pattern books helped spread the style throughout the country; and railroads enabled the quick and efficient shipment of pre-cut architectural details, which were common to the style (McAlester 1992:268).

Asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched roofs, and variety in shapes and surface textures were characterize-defining features (Lanier and Herman 1997:159). Generally, a building's wall surfaces combined a variety of textures, such as weatherboard and decoratively shaped shingles (Lanier and Herman 1997:161). Multiple gables were common. Window and door openings typically were left unornamented. Towers, wrap-around porches, and heavily ornamented chimneys were typical. The Queen Anne style's popularity waned as the Colonial Revival style supplanted it during the first decades of the twentieth century (McAlester 1992:268).

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

Small grain and livestock farming proved prosperous for Frederick County farmers during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Reed 1993). By the 1930s, the modern dairy barn supplanted the bank barn (Grandine and Cleven 2000). 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.

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. Health and hygiene became important considerations during the early twentieth century. Regulations concerning hygiene and cleanliness and pasteurization resulted in changes in dairy barn design (Lanier and Herman 1997:220).

Designs for dairy barns that used smooth surfaces and building materials that could be easily cleaned were promoted. Twentieth-century materials including concrete floors, glass bricks, steel tubing, sliding doors, iron window and door frames, and steel trusses were common (Lanier and Herman 1997:221). Dairy barns were constructed with numerous large windows to aid proper ventilation (Lanier and Herman 1997:221).

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 (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission n.d.). The U.S. Department of Agriculture developed standardized plans for the construction of dairies (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission n.d.). The dairy was used to store and cool milk before it was transported (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission n.d.).

The prevalence of dairy farming made the use of silos for the storage of livestock feed a necessity. Silos enabled farmers to efficiently accommodate large numbers of dairy cows. The construction of silos did not become

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common practice until the early quarter of the twentieth century. A silo census taken in 1882 by the Department of Agriculture recorded 91 silos in 16 states; two silos were reported in Maryland (Reynolds 1988:11).

Silos were important in dairy farming because they enabled the year-round production of milk. Before the construction of silos became common practice, cows produced milk in spring and summer. Consequently, milk prices were higher in the fall and winter months when milk was unavailable (Beedle 2001:2). Through the construction of silos, farmers could store extra hay or corn to last through the winter. The availability of extra hay allowed farmers to provide a winter's food supply for their herds (Reynolds 1988:13; Beedle 2001:3). Silos resulted in lower feeding costs and, by using green fodder, cows produced milk year round (Reynolds 1988:13). The silos provided airtight storage for ensilage and prevented fermentation by preserving the silage until it was needed (Beedle 2001:2).

Early silos were constructed in a rectangular or octagonal form (Reynolds 1988:14, 20; Beedle 2001:3). Although some early silos were constructed of stone, such construction often required the skills of a mason, making the construction of stone silos expensive (Beedle 2001:5). By the 1920s, construction materials evolved from wood to reinforced concrete, poured concrete, or tile block (Reynolds 1988:41; Beedle 2001:9). Brick and tile silos were common in regions where such materials were readily available or shipped at reasonable costs (McCalmont 1939:2). Silos typically were constructed adjacent to the barn and connected to the feeding area (Beedle 2001:12).

The circular silo became popular, although other forms continued to be used during the early twentieth century (Reynolds 1988:41). Round silos solved several problems inherent in square or octagonal forms (Beedle 2001:6). The walls of a round silo were strong enough to withstand the lateral pressure caused by the silage (Beedle 2001:6). In addition, the cylindrical form eliminated the common problem of air pockets found in the corners of square silos (Beedle 2001:6). Due to contact with silage acids, the inside lining of the silos often rotted (Beedle 2001:6). By creating an air pocket between the interior wall and the outside, ventilation would reduce lining decay (Beedle 2001:6).

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.).

Evaluation

The Shaver Farm was evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The Shaver Farm is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural history in Frederick County (Criterion A) and the historical trends in domestic architecture (Criterion C). 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 an early-twentieth century farming operation. The existing buildings at the Shaver Farm, as a collection, successfully demonstrate 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 barn and the dairy barn, dairy, and

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silos, 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.

The complex also represents the broad patterns of domestic architecture. The ca. 1912 dwelling incorporates elements of the Queen Anne style, including asymmetrical massing, a steeply pitched roof with multiple gables, and a wraparound porch. The style's popularity, which peaked during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, waned as it was supplanted by the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling and agricultural outbuildings are representative of a type, period, and method of construction. The Shaver Farm possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to merit consideration for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a Frederick County farm for the early-twentieth century period.

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Works Cited

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Photo Log

MIHP # F-3-242

Shaver 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-3-242_2008-05-13_01 - Setting, looking north

F-3-242_2008-05-13_02 - Setting, looking east

F-3-242_2008-05-13_03 - Dwelling, south elevation

F-3-242_2008-05-13_04 - Dwelling, east elevation

F-3-242_2008-05-13_05 - Dwelling, west and south elevations

F-3-242_2008-05-13_06 - Bank barn, west elevation

F-3-242_2008-05-13_07 - Garage and metal storage building, west elevation

F-3-242_2008-05-13_08 - Small, wood-frame storage building and wood-frame storage building, south elevation

F-3-242_2008-05-13_09 - Bank barn, small concrete-block building, and concrete-block building, west and south elevations

F-3-242_2008-05-13_10 - Dair barn, dairy, and silos, west and south elevations

F-3-242_2008-05-13_11 - Animal storage building, west and south elevations

F-3-242_2008-05-13_12 - Brick storage shed, south elevation

Kirsten Peeler, Project Manager

Melissa Crosby, Architectural
Historian

R. Christopher Goodwin &
Associates, Inc.

241 East Fourth Street

Prepared by:

Frederick, Maryland 21701

Date Prepared: July 2008

From: John Renn, Jr. and Ida M. Renn, his wife
To: Robert E. Renn and Beattie I. Renn, his wife
Date: 29 July 1958 in 603/135

Amount: 7.953 acres, being part of the same property conveyed to John Renn Jr., and Ida, his wife, by Clara Stine Wiles and J. Thomas Wiles, her husband, and T. Franklin Wiles and Nina, his wife, by deed dated 21 December 1938 and recorded in 414/503.

From: Clara Stine Wiles and J. Thomas Wiles, her husband, and T. Franklin Wiles and Nina Wiles, his wife

To: John Renn, Jr. and Ida M. Renn, his wife
Date: 21 December 1938 in 414/503

Amount: 1) 5 acres which were conveyed by Robert M. Jacobs and wife to Charles H. Kehne by deed dated 29 November 1924 and recorded in 350/485. 2) 44 acres as described in a deed from John S. Renn and wife to Charles H. Kehne on 3 November 1924 and recorded in 350/369. 3) 4 acres 1 rood 24 square perches described in a deed from Richard Potts and wife to Charles H. Kehne dated 1 November 1924 and recorded in 350/359. 4) Lots 2-14 on a plat in Plat Book STH Folio 162 including approximately 52 acres being all the same lots and parcels described in a deed from Charles McMathias, Attorney in Fact, to Charles H. Kehne on 26 November 1924 and recorded in 350/478. 5) 10 square perches described in a deed from Richard Potts and wife to the Frederick Limestone Company on 31 March 1930 and recorded in 374/130.

Being all the same real estate conveyed by G. Wilson Mercer to Clara Stine Wiles and T. Franklin Wiles by deed dated 26 November 1933 and recorded in 390/12.

From: G. Wilson Mercer
To: Clara Stine Wiles and T. Franklin Wiles
Date: 28 November 1933 in 390/12

Amount: Same amount as above. The land being conveyed in this deed is the same real estate described and conveyed in a certain deed from J. Thomas Wiles and Clara Stine Wiles, his wife, to G. Wilson Mercer by deed of even date and intended to be recorded immediately prior to the recording of this deed.

From: J. Thomas Wiles and Clara Stine Wiles his wife
To: G. Wilson Mercer
Date: 28 November 1933 in 390/11

Amount: Same amount as above and as described in a deed recorded in 414/503. The land being conveyed was described in a deed from Isaac A. Wise and Virginia M. Wise, his wife, to J. Thomas Wiles and Clara Stine Wiles, his wife, in a deed dated 5 April 1932 and recorded in 382/293. Also includes a sixth parcel containing $\frac{1}{2}$ acre described in a deed from Clarence W. Lantz and Mary C. Lantz, his wife, to J. Thomas Wiles and Clara Stine Wiles, his wife, by deed dated 31 August 1933 and recorded in 388/344.

From: Isaac A. Wise and Virginia M. Wise, his wife
To: J. J. Thomas Wiles and Clara Stine Wiles, his wife, as tenants by the entireties

Date: 5 April 1932 in 382/293

Amount: Five parcels described in 414/503 being all the same real estate described in a deed from the Frederick Limestone Company to Isaac A. Wise and Virginia M. Wise, his wife, on 1 April 1930 and recorded in 374/131.

To: Isaac A. Wise and Virginia M. Wise his wife

From: Frederick Limestone Company

Date: 2 April 1930 in 374/131

Amount: Five parcels as described in 414/503 except for the parcels conveyed to the Frederick County Commissioners in a deed dated 25 April 1927 and recorded in 362/330. The Commercial Bank of Maryland, was the holder of "certain judgments and Mortgages which are liens on the foregoing lots or parcels of land, conveyed by this deed, desires to release the said real estate from the effect of any judgments or mortgages creating a lien upon the land and hereby conveyed and joins in this Deed for that purpose." Parcels 1-4 were conveyed to the Frederick Limestone Company by Walter S. Ritter in a deed dated 1 September 1926 and recorded in 360/19. Parcel 5 was conveyed to the Frederick Limestone Company by Richard Potts and Nina Powel Potts, his wife, in a deed dated 31 March 1930 and recorded in 374/130.

To: Frederick Limestone Company

From: Walter S. Ritter

Date: Recorded on 14 September 1926 in 360/19

Amount: Parcels 1 - 4 described in 414/503

To: Walter S. Ritter, of Baltimore City

From: Charles H. Kehne and Ella F. Kehne, his wife, and Commercial State Bank

Date: Recorded on 14 September 1926 in 360/17

Amount: Parcels 1 - 4 described in 414/503

To: Charles H. Kehne

From: Robert M. Jacobs and Annie E. Jacobs, wife (Parcel 1)

Date: 29 November 1924 in 350/485

Amount: All the remaining portion of the real estate as described in the deed from S. Aldine Shaver and Carrie E. Shaver, his wife, to Robert M. Jacobs, dated 1 April 1916 and recorded in 316/353, excepting 44 acres described in the deed from Robert M. Jacobs and wife to John S. Renn dated 31 October 1924 and recorded in 350/365. Also excepting 53 acres, one rood, five square perches as described in a deed from Robert H. Jacobs and wife to Richard Potts in a deed dated 30 October 1924 and recorded in 350/373. The land being conveyed was 5 acres. The five acres was part of the land conveyed by Ruth G. Johnson and William Crawford Johnson, her husband, to S. Aldine Shaver in a deed dated 1 October 1912 and recorded in HWB 302/187.

To: S. Aldine Shaver

From: Ruth G. Johnson and Dr. William C. Johnson, her husband (Parcel 1)

Date: 2 October 1912 (recorded) in HWB 302/187

F-3-242

Amount: 103 acres. Being the same tract described in a deed from Dr. William C. Johnson, Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. George Johnson, deceased, to Ruth G. Johnson on 6 September 1906 and recorded in STH 276/238 being described in a deed and plat made by Rufus A. Roger, County Surveyor, dated 30 August 1906 containing 107 acres. Minus four acres conveyed to Edwin Freed by deed dated 25 January 1907 and recorded in STH 287/110.

To: Ruth G. Johnson

From: William Johnson, Executor of the last will and testament of George Johnson

Date: 6 September 1906 in STH 276/238

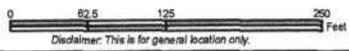
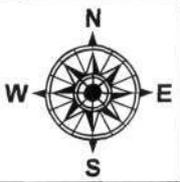
Amount: All those tracts and parts of tracts described in a plat and description filed herewith. The plat was made by Rufus A. Roger, County Surveyor on 30 August 1906 and was base on a plat "as made by John S. Ramsburg, County Surveyor, on 16 November 1876".



A - Animal Storage Building + Silo
 B - Dairy Barn
 C - Dairy
 D - Silos
 E - Concrete Block Building
 F - Small Wood-Frame Storage Building

G - Chimney
 H - Dwelling
 I - Brick Storage Shed
 J - Bank Barn
 K - Garage
 L - Metal Storage Building

M - Small Metal Storage Building
 N - Wood-Frame Storage Building
 O - Metal Building
 P - Small Concrete-Block Building



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

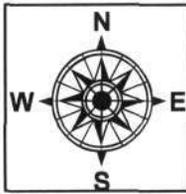
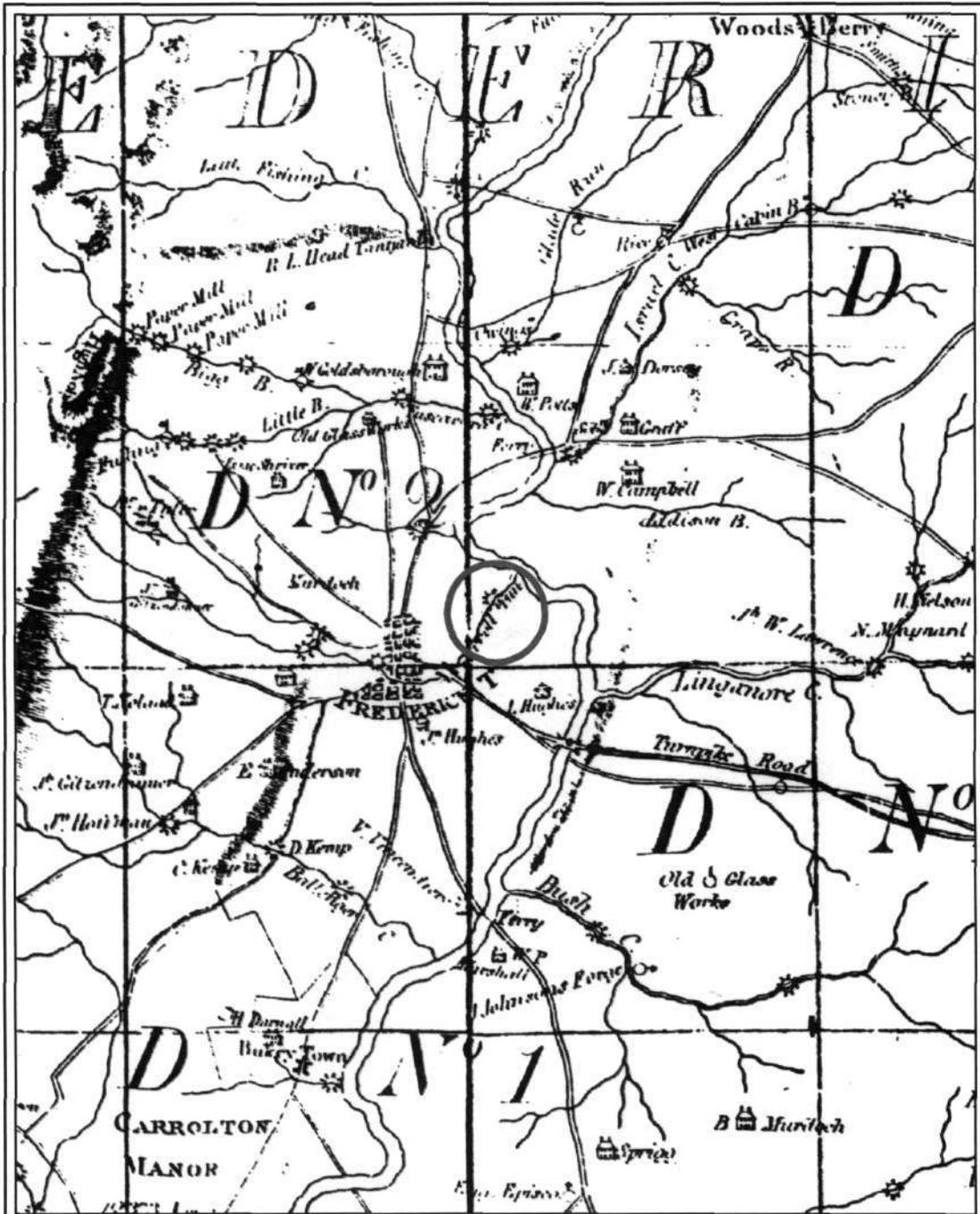
**F-3-242 Shaver Farm
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Resource Sketch Map**

Date: 06/26/2008 Prepared By: CJS



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

Project: Data\Monocacy Blvd\9242.mxd



 Project Area

NO SCALE AVAILABLE

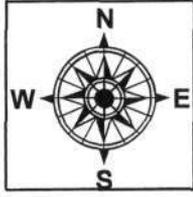
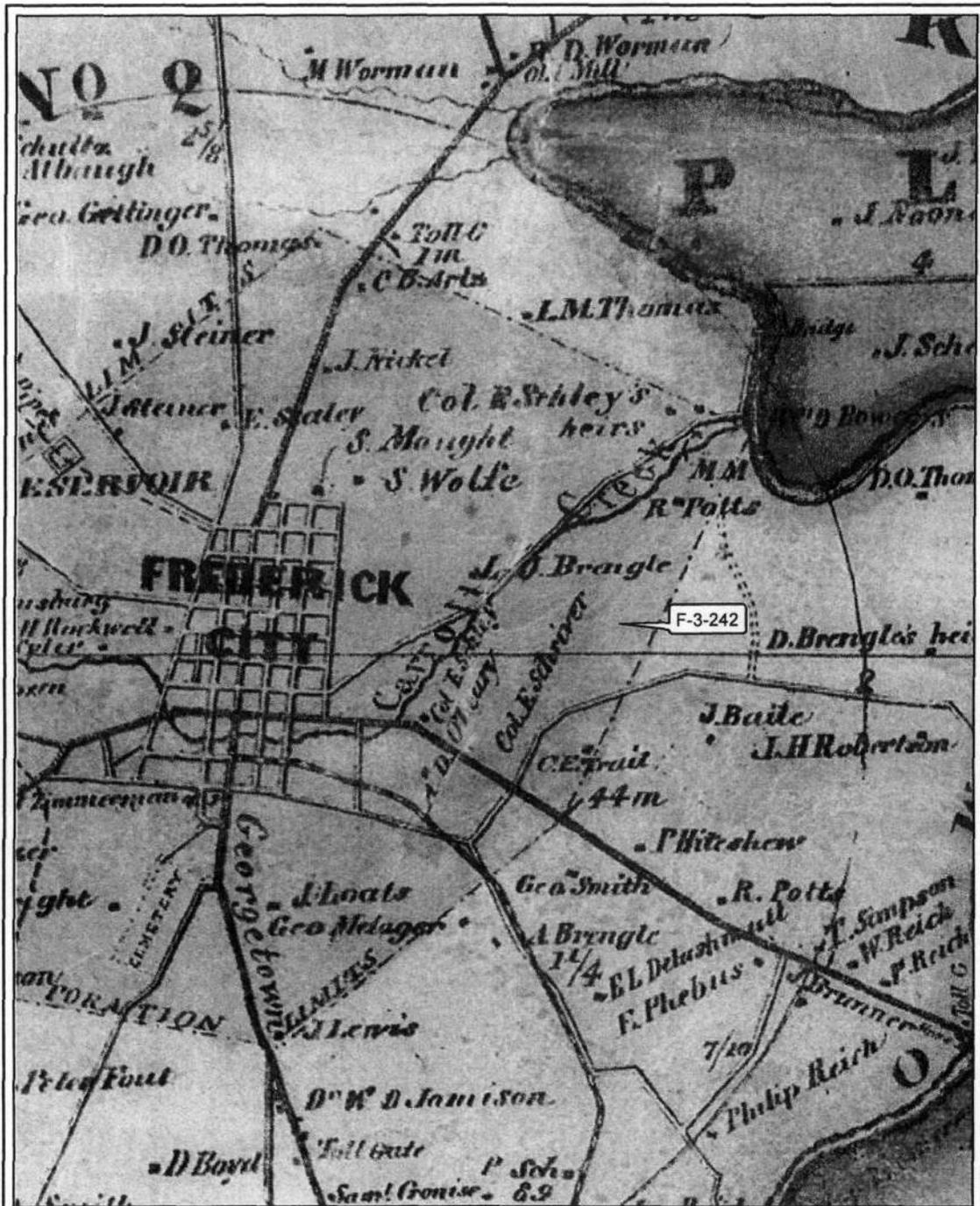
F-3-242 Shaver Farm
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
 Varle's 1808 Map of Frederick County, MD

Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



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



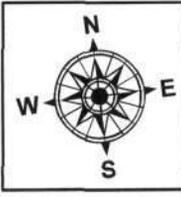
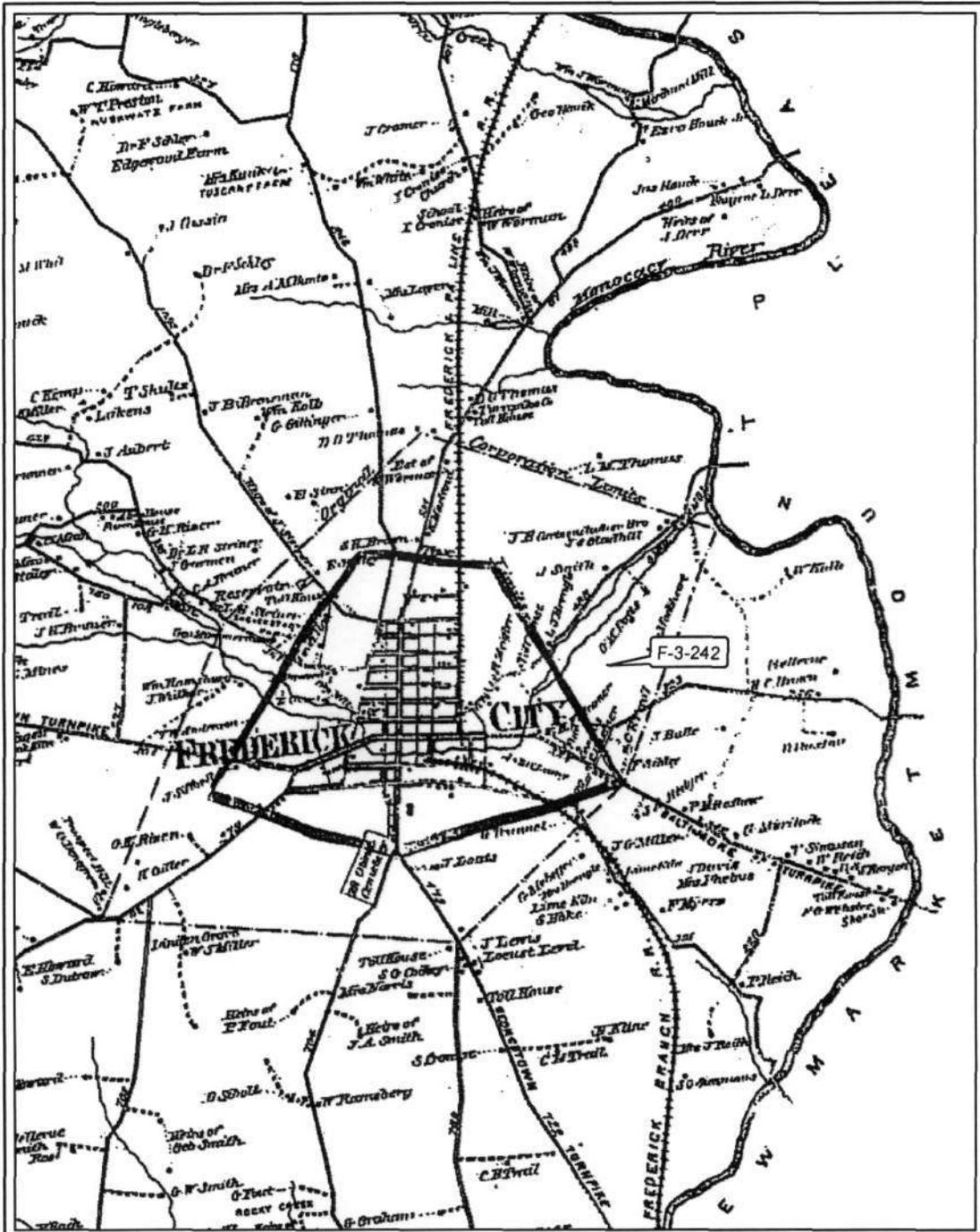
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F-3-242 Shaver Farm
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
 1858 Bond Map of Frederick County, MD

Date: 6/20/2008	Prepared By: CJS
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R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocopy Rvd11858 Bond Map1858 3242.mxd



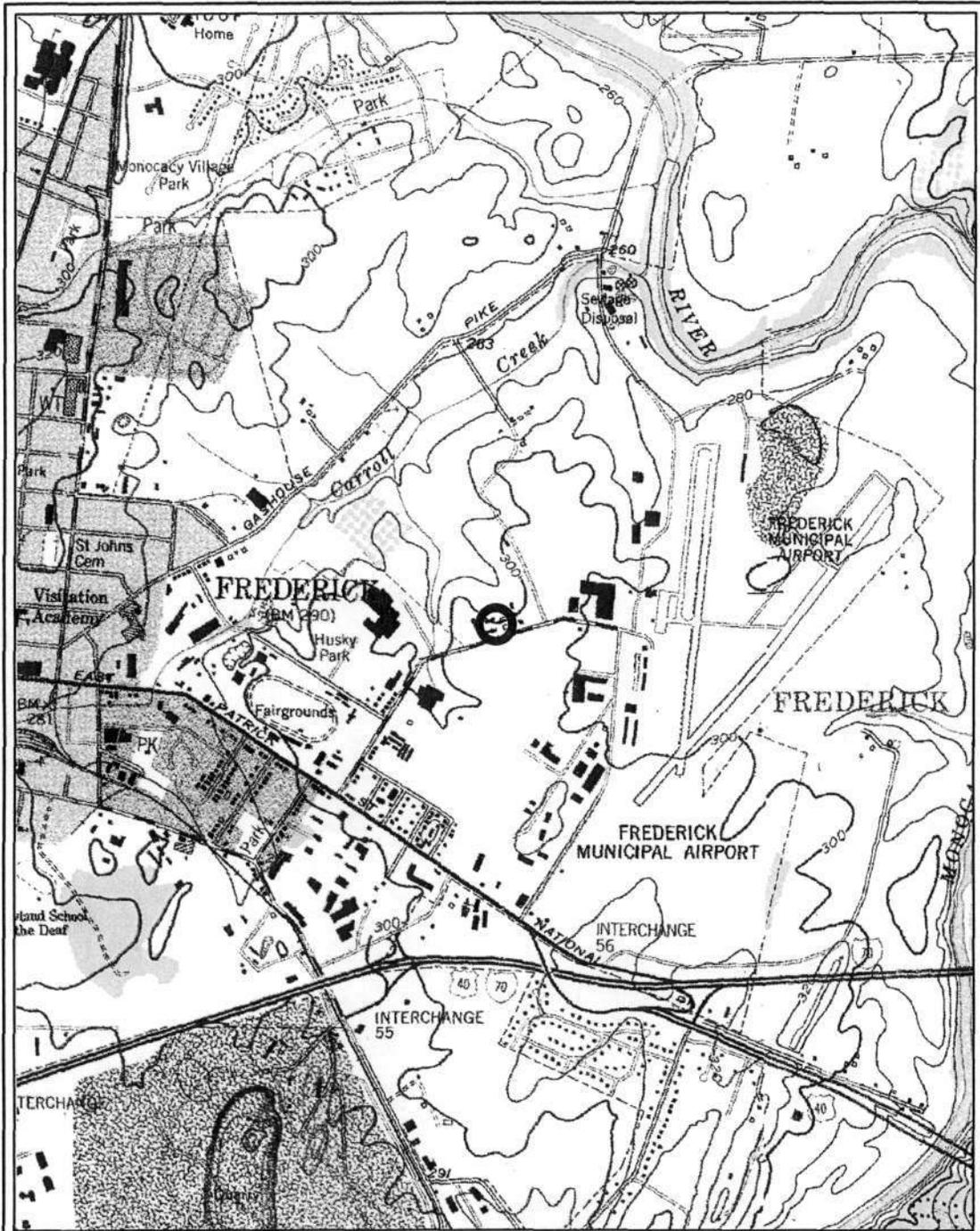
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F-3-242 Shaver Farm
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
 Lake's 1873 Atlas of Frederick County, MD

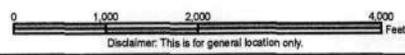
Date: 06/20/2008	Prepared By: CJS
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R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data/Monocopy Blvd/1873 Lake Map/1873_3242.mxd



 Property



F-3-242 Shaver Farm
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, Frederick, MD

Date: 06/20/2008 Prepared By: CJS

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

Project: Data Monocacy Blvd 3242 Quad.mxd





F-3-242

Shaver Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SH PO F-3-242-2008-05-13_01

Setting looking north

Photo # 1 of 12







F-3-242

Shaver Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-242-2008-05-13-02

Setting looking east

Photo # 2 of 12







F-3-242

Shaver Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-242-2008-05-13-03

Dwelling, south elevation

Photo #3 of 12







F-3-242

Shaver Farm
Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SUPD F-3-242-2008-05-13-04

Dwelling, east elevation

Photo # 4 of 12







F-3-242

Shaver Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Gogby

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-242_2008-05-13_05

Dwelling, west and south elevations

Photo # 5 of 12







F-3-242

Shaver Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-242-2008-05-13-06

Bank barn, west elevation

Photo #6 of 12







F-3-242

Shaver Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

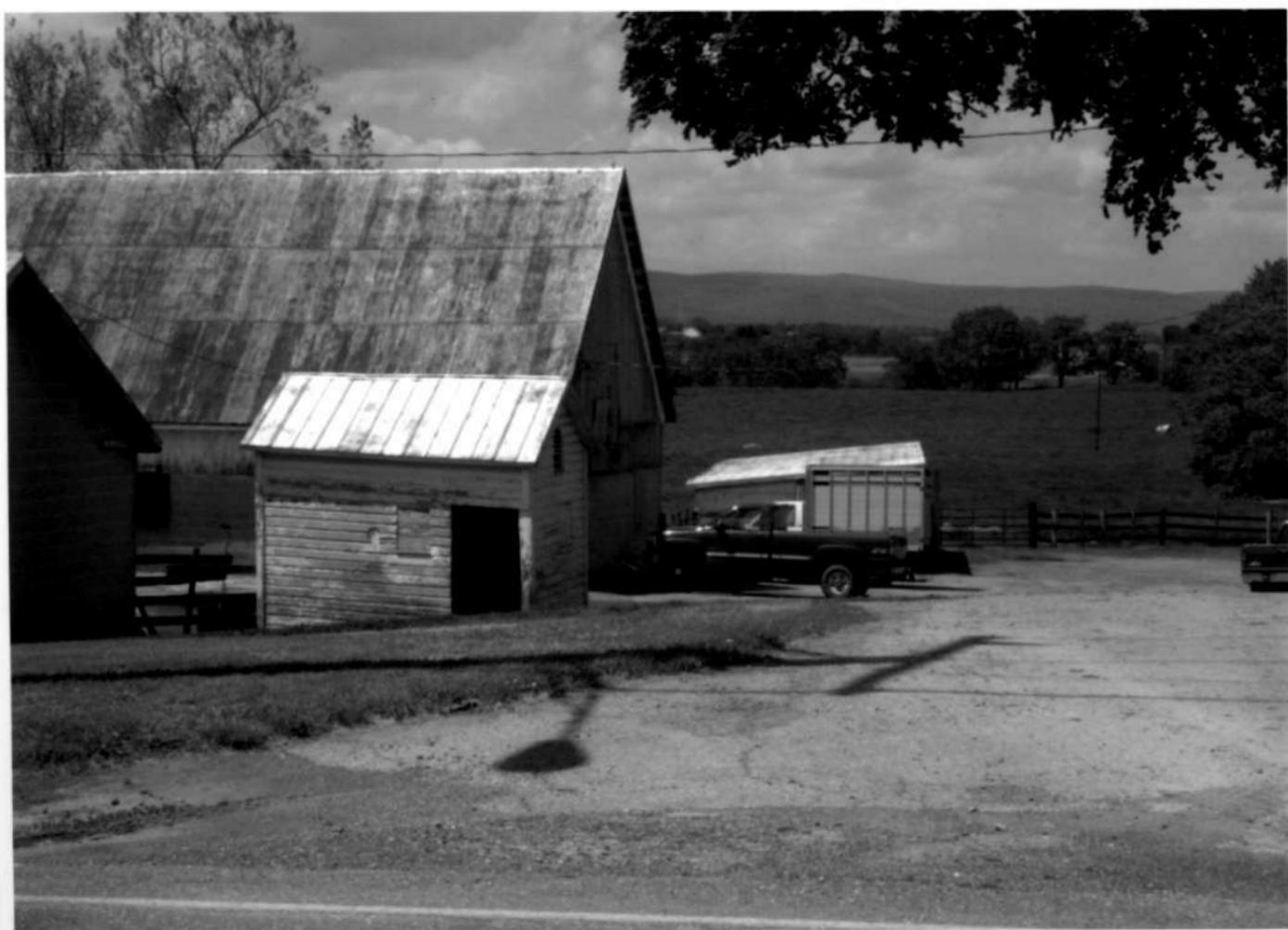
05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-242-2008-05-13-07

Garage and metal storage building, west elevation

Photo #7 of 12







F-3-242

Shaver Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-242-2008-05-13-08

Small, wood-frame storage building and wood frame storage building,

South elevation

Photo # 8 of 12





F-3-242

Shaver Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-242-2008-05-13-09

Bank barn, small concrete-block building, and concrete-block building,
west and south elevations

Photo # 9 of 12





F-3-242

Shaver Farm

Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-242-2008-05-13-10

Dairy barn, dairy, and silos, west and south elevations

Photo # 10 of 12







F-3-242

Shaver Farm
Frederick County, MD

Melissa Crosby

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-242_2008-05-13_11

Animal storage building, west and south elevations

Photo # 11 of 12

