

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Gas House Pike Rural Historic District Inventory Number: F-3-243
 Address: Gas House Pike City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701
 County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick
 Owner: Multiple Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
 Tax Parcel Number: Multiple Tax Map Number: Multiple Tax Account ID Number: Multiple
 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: _____
 NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes District Name: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context _____

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Architectural Investigations for the Monocacy Boulevard Central Section, City of Frederick, Maryland; Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms

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

Property Description

The analysis of the Gas House Pike Rural Historic District evolved out of the survey and documentation of ten individual properties located along Gas House Pike and Hughes Ford Road in the City of Frederick. These properties have been evaluated in individual Determination of Eligibility forms. The Determination of Eligibility forms provide specific information on building types, architectural style, property history, and property boundaries and acreage.

The Gas House Pike Rural Historic District encompasses approximately 471 acres. The district features six nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century farmsteads, including the Routzahn House (F-3-011), Schley House (F-3-012), E.L. Umberger Farm (F-3-013), George Umberger Farm (F-3-014), Potts Farm (F-3-239), and the Shaver Farm (F-3-242), two early twentieth-century dwellings, Flook House (F-3-240) and Renn Tenant House (F-

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended _____
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: _____	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date 3/20/09
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date 3/26/09

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

F-3-243

3-241), and an early twentieth-century cemetery with a ca. 1900 dwelling (F-3-238). The Routzahn House (F-3-011), Schley House (F-3-012), E.E. Umberger Farm (F-3-013), and George Umberger Farm (F-3-014) previously were documented in Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms completed in 1979. This earlier documentation did not include evaluations. The Mockheart House (F-3-015), which also was documented in a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form completed in 1979, was demolished during the late 1980s.

Historic Context

Historically, the area along Gas House Pike in the City of Frederick was agricultural. The transportation network in the central portion of Frederick County comprised roads and railroads. Research suggests an east-west road leading from Frederick Town to the Carroll Creek was constructed as early as the mid-eighteenth century. Daniel Dulaney petitioned the government for the construction of the road to facilitate access to the mill he wanted to construct along the Carroll Creek, near its confluence with the Monocacy River (Martz n.d.:1).

The present-day Gas House Pike generally follows the route depicted on historic maps. A road, the current-day Gas House Pike, leading east from Frederick Town to the Monocacy River appears on the 1808 Varle *Map of Frederick County*. By the mid-nineteenth century, the City of Frederick was served by Baltimore Turnpike and the Georgetown Turnpike in addition to the Frederick & PA Line Railroad and the Frederick Branch Railroad. These systems provided local farmers with access to regional and national markets.

The historical progression in agricultural production for this area before 1900 included self-sustaining agriculture with wheat as the primary cash crop in the eighteenth century, wheat and corn during the mid nineteenth century, and grain, cattle, and orchards during the late nineteenth century. During the twentieth century, dairying became a primary agricultural activity in Frederick County.

The land in the area first was patented during the 1720s and the earliest settlers in this region were of English and German descent. Two patterns of landholding occurred historically in this area: large-scale absentee landholding and smaller-scale owner-occupied farmsteads.

One of the earliest and largest patents issued in this region of Frederick County comprised approximately 7,000 acres of land, "Tasker's Chance," along Carroll Creek (Tracey and Dern 1987:254). This patent of agriculturally productive land was issued to Benjamin Tasker on 9 June 1727 (Tracey and Dern 1987:264). In 1744, Daniel Dulany purchased "Tasker's Chance" and laid out lots for Frederick Town along Carroll Creek the following year. By the end of the eighteenth century, "Tasker's Chance" was divided into large parcels and sold to owner-occupants, who were often long-term leaseholders.

During the decades that followed the initial land patent grants, German immigrants began to move into the Frederick area in large numbers. Many of these settlers had arrived through the port of Philadelphia and were en route to Virginia. The attraction of the rich Piedmont soils of Frederick County encouraged many German immigrants to settle near the banks of the Monocacy River. As a result, German farmsteads appeared along the Monocacy River and along the "German Monocacy Road" that ran south from Pennsylvania through Maryland to Virginia (Tracey and Dern 1987:153). A boundary dispute with Pennsylvania temporarily slowed immigration to the Frederick area; once the dispute was settled in 1738, settlers again poured into the Piedmont region of Maryland (Tracey and Dern 1987:21). The rise in population led to the formation of Frederick County from Prince George's County in 1748 (Miller 1886:115).

Early industries evolved in response to the growing agricultural prosperity of the county. Tributaries of the Monocacy River supported numerous grist and saw mills, and the number of these enterprises increased as wheat

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

F-3-243

production rose. By 1769, 37 grist mills operated along the Monocacy River and its tributaries, and by 1791, 80 mills were numbered in the county (Scharf 1882:364, 369).

The area's increasing commercial importance encouraged the construction of public roads from Frederick to Baltimore and to Annapolis in 1760, but most county roads remained in generally poor condition until the end of the century (Scharf 1882:363). In an effort to improve transportation routes into the interior, the Potomac Navigation Company began construction of a canal along the Potomac River during the 1790s (Wesler et al. 1981:141). By the early nineteenth century, overland transportation became more important and new roads had been established. The Baltimore Turnpike was completed through Frederick by 1818 and reached Cumberland by 1821. The turnpike facilitated the transport of goods and opened new markets for Frederick County's farmers and industries (Miller 1886:135).

Farmers raised a variety of crops and livestock. During the early nineteenth century, dairying became more common, and sheep-raising supplied raw materials for local woolen mills. The improved transportation corridors, illustrated in Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland*, increased the production of fruits and vegetables, as foreign markets became more accessible (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:502, 503). By 1860, Frederick ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production, and in the number of milk cows (Wesler et al. 1981:143). Innovations in farming techniques were emphasized during this period, while new machines were developed to improve agricultural production. Farmers began to utilize new methods of soil maintenance and improvement.

Two properties, the Routzahn House (F3-3-011) and the Potts Farm (F-3-239), appear to follow a pattern of ownership common in Frederick County during the nineteenth century. The Nicodemus family, later owners of the Routzahn house, and the Potts family owned farms on the outskirts of the City of Frederick, but resided in the city proper while 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 pattern of land management (Reed 1987; Giglio 1994; Campbell 1997).

Few early-nineteenth century built resources survive along Gas House Pike. These properties include the Routzahn House (F-3-011), a brick house dated ca. 1820 and the E.L. Umberger Farm (F-3-013), an early-nineteenth century stone house. By the mid-nineteenth century, three families had amassed substantial acreage in the area along Gas House Pike near Carroll Creek: Edward Schley, who was of German descent, Lawrence Brengle (also German), and George M. Potts. By his death in 1857, Edward Schley owned 260 acres that included the Schley House (F-3-012), the E.L. Umberger Farm (F-3-013), and the George Umberger Farm (F-3-014). After Edward Schley's death, the 260-acre property was sold and divided into three farms. Lawrence Brengle was Edward Schley's brother-in-law and neighbor. Brengle had inherited the farm comprising 396 acres that included the Routzahn House (F-3-011). His son, James Brengle, sold the farm in 1875 after Lawrence's death. In 1865, the George M. Potts property consisted of 191 acres and included the land associated with the Potts Farm (F-3-239) and Fairview Cemetery (F-3-238). The Potts property was sold out of the family in 1948 to John Renn.

By the early twentieth century, Frederick County agricultural production increased its dairy output. An increased demand in dairy products was the result of population increases. 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.).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

F-3-243

Regional Agricultural Architecture during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.

The area around Gas House Pike includes a number of regional agricultural outbuildings, including bank barns, corn cribs, dairy barns, and silos. 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 corn crib 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, as demand increased for local dairy products bank barns were modified for dairying purposes. Health and hygiene standards for milk production became important factors during the early twentieth century. During the early twentieth century, regulations required the separation of milk from the barn through the construction of a separate building, the dairy, 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). In general, dairies were constructed of concrete block to facilitate cleanliness. 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-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

F-3-243

The number of silos constructed in the United States increased gradually 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.

Evaluation

The Gas House Pike Rural Historic District was evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The Gas House Pike Rural Historic District contains a significant concentration of buildings and structures that retain integrity and which illustrate historic farming patterns. The oldest buildings in the area include the ca. 1820 Routzahn House (F-3-011) and the early-nineteenth century stone dwelling on the E.L. Umberger Farm (F-3-013). The Schley House (F-3-012) dates from the 1860s, the dwelling associated with the George Umberger Farm (F-3-014) was constructed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and the Shaver Farm (F-3-242) was constructed ca. 1912. In general, the buildings, structures, and clusters located in this area retain the integrity necessary to illustrate the historic pattern of low-density farmsteads found in Frederick County during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

The Gas House Pike Rural Historic District incorporates the landscape characteristics necessary for a rural historic district. These characteristics include land use activities; patterns of spatial organization; cultural traditions; circulation networks; boundary demarcations; vegetation related to land use; and buildings, structures, and objects. Land use along Gas House Pike generally is confined to grazing fields and cropland. The farmsteads include a cluster of buildings representing the primarily dairying operations of the farms. The collection of specialized agricultural buildings represents nineteenth and twentieth century Frederick County agricultural practices. The Carroll Creek is south of Gas House Pike and runs in a generally east-west direction while the Monocacy River runs in a generally north-south direction to the east of Gas House Pike. The land around the creek and the river is devoted to grazing.

The boundaries for the rural historic district along Gas House Pike, which generally follow the existing property lines and agricultural fields, encompass approximately 471 acres. While the landscape is not a contributing element to the individual farms, the twentieth-century dairying landscape is a distinguishable entity that contributes to a rural historic district. The boundaries include the identified historic properties and the associated agricultural fields that contribute to the significance of the rural historic district. The character-defining features of the rural historic district include the agricultural fields and patterns, complexes of buildings, internal circulation, and natural features such as creeks, trees, and vegetation. Established as early as the early nineteenth century, Gas House Pike is a contributing element to the rural historic district. The present-day alignment appears to be little altered.

As a whole, the project area retains open space that is used for modern agriculture or grazing lands. The region possesses the qualities of significance and sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic district. The area is significant for its association with the broad patterns in agricultural trends in Frederick County during the nineteenth through twentieth centuries (Criterion A) and for the collection of buildings related to the landscape through association, function, design, spatial relationship, and setting (Criterion C).

Research suggests field patterns have changed over time. Mid -to-late twentieth century new construction, including the Frederick County Municipal Airport and new residential development, at the edges of the district has served to define the district boundaries. Twenty-eight lots, historically associated with Schley House (F-3-012),

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 5

F-3-243

have been sold to a developer and currently accommodate late-twentieth century suburban dwellings. The Routzahn House (F-3-011) also has a late-twentieth century residential development located north of the farm complex. These changes, however, have not affected the area's integrity because the area remains a recognizable entity.

Non-contributing buildings to the rural historic district include, the Flook House (F-3-240) the Renn Tenant House (F-3-241), and Fairview Cemetery (F-3-238). The Flook House (F-3-240) and the Renn Tenant House (F-3-241) are ca. 1940 bungalows and are not associated with the agricultural context along Gas House Pike. The Mockheart House (F-3-015) was demolished prior to 1987 and Fairview Cemetery (F-3-238) has no association with the agricultural history of Frederick County.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 6

F-3-243

Works Cited

Department of Commerce

1926 *United States Census of Agriculture: 1925. Maryland Statistics by Counties.* Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Frederick County Board of County Commissioners

n.d. "Quick Facts." Available at <http://www.co.frederick.md.us/BOCC/QuickFacts.htm>. Visited on 11 November 2005.

Frederick County Economic and Community Development Commission

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

Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh, and John Philip Dern

1978 *Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland.* Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, Ca.

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.

Long, Amos

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

Martz, Ralph Fraley

n.d. "The Old Mills of Carroll Creek." Vertical Files; Mills, early; Martz file available at the Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick, Maryland.

Miller, Charles W.

1886 A Brief History of Frederick County. In *General Directory of Frederick City and A Business Directory of Frederick County.* W. T. Delaplane and Co., Frederick.

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

n.d.a "Corn Crib." Electronic Document. Available at <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp/Agricultural/Context/FieldGuide/Outbuilding/corncri.asp>. Viewed on 6 April 2007.

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. Viewed on 19 June 2008.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 7

F-3-243

Reynolds, Robert W.

1988 "The Silo." Unpublished paper. Available through the offices of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, Maryland.

Scharf, J Thomas

1882 *History of Western Maryland*. 2 Vols. Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Reprinted in 1968.

Sheetenhelm, Deborah

1979 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms prepared for Routzahn House (F-3-011), Schley House (F-3-012), E.L. Umberger Farm (F-3-013), George Umberger Farm (F-3-014), and Mockheart House (F-3-015). Available at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Tracey, Grace L., and John P. Dern

1987 *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743*. Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Varle, Charles

1808 *A Map of Frederick and Washington Counties*.

Vlach, John Michael

2003 *Barns*. W.W. Norton & Company, New York, New York.

Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Robert J. Hurry, Gordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furguson

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 8

F-3-243

Photo Log

MIHP # F-3-243

Gas House Pike Rural Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Melissa Crosby and Kirsten Peeler

Photos taken on: 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

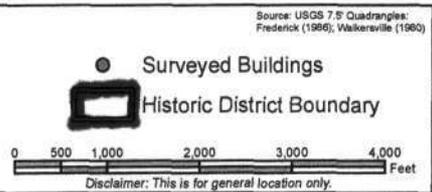
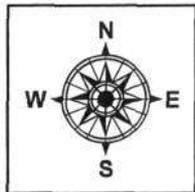
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_01 – E.L. Umberger Farm (F-3-013): Setting, looking northwest
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_02 – Fairview Cemetery (F-3-238): Setting with dwelling, looking south
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_03 – Fairview Cemetery (F-3-238): Cemetery, looking southeast
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_04 – Flook House (F-3-240): Setting, looking west
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_05 – George Umberger Farm (F-3-014): Setting, looking west
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_06 – Potts Farm (F-3-329): Setting, looking south
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_07 – Renn Tenant House (F-3-241): Setting, looking south
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_08 – Routzahn House (F-3-011): Setting, looking north
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_09 – Schley House (F-3-012): Setting, looking northwest
- F-3-243_2008-05-29_10 – Shaver Farm (F-3-242): Setting, looking north

Kirsten Peeler, Project Manager
Melissa Crosby, Architectural Historian
Benjamin Riggle, Historic Preservation Specialist
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street

Prepared by:

Frederick, Maryland 21701

Date Prepared: October 2008



(F-3-243)
 Gas House Pike Rural Historic District
 City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
 USGS Quad Map: Frederick

Date: 10/10/2008 Prepared By: CJS

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

Project Data/Monocacy Bldg/F 3 243.mxd





F-3-243
E.L. Umberger Farm (F-3-013): Gas House Pike Rural Historic District
Frederick County, MD
M. Crosby and K. Peeler
05-13-2008
MD SHPO F-3-243_2008-05-13_01
Setting, looking north
Photo #1 of 10







F-3-243

Fairview Cemetery (F-3-238): Gas House Pike Rural Historic District

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-243_2008-05-13_02

Setting with dwelling, looking south

Photo# 2 of 10





Fairview
Cemetery



F-3-243

Fairview Cemetery (F-3-238): Gas House Pike Rural Historic District

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SMPD F-3-243_2008-05-13_03

Cemetery, looking southeast

Photo #3 of 10





F-3-243

Flook House (F-3-240): Gas House Pike Rural Historic District

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-243_2008-05-13_04

Setting, looking west

Photo #4 of 10



F-3-243

George Umberger Farm (F-3-014): Gas House Pike Rural Historic District

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-243_2008-05-13_05

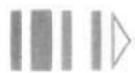
Setting, looking west

Photo #5 of 10





F-3-243
Potts Farm (F-3-329): Gas House Pike Rural Historic District
Frederick County, MD
M. Crosby and K. Peeler
05-13-2008
MD SMPD F-3-243_2008-05-13_06
Setting, looking south
Photo # 6 of 10





F-3-243

Renn Tenant House (F-3-241); Gas House Pike Rural Historic District

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-22-2008

MD SHPO F-3-243_2008-05-22_07

Setting, looking south

Photo # 7 of 10



F-3-243

Routzahn House (F-3-011); Gas House Pike Rural Historic District

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-243_2008-05-13-08

Setting, looking north

Photo # 8 of 10



F-3-243

Schley House (F-3-012): Gas House Pike Rural Historic District

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-29-2008

MD SHPD F-3-243_2008-05-29_09

Setting, looking northwest

Photo #9 of 10



F-3-243

Shaver Farm (F-3-242): Gas House Pike Rural Historic District

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-243_2008-05-29_10

Setting, looking north

Photo #10 of 10