

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 1 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

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This addendum is an update including changes to the property since its original documentation. This addendum also provides additional agricultural data for the property based on the U.S. Census of Productions of Agriculture and based on historic context data from *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland* (Reed 2011). Agricultural census data are available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Chain of Title research completed for this addendum specifically was focused on the periods of occupation covered by agricultural census; current research did not extend beyond this period of time.

## 7. Description

### *Current Property Description*

The following resources were documented in the 1994 MIHP form for F-5-96: a two-story frame dwelling (circa 1875); a summer kitchen (circa 1870); a chicken house (1875-1890); a wagon shed/corncrib (1875-1890); a bank barn (mid to late nineteenth century); a hog barn (1930s); a springhouse (1850s); and, a dairy barn with milk house (1940s). All eight resources are extant.

The dwelling, described on the 1994 MIHP form as being “covered with german siding,” has been clad in vinyl siding. Another alteration to the dwelling since the 1994 survey is a two-story gable-roof addition located on the southeast corner. The south elevation of the addition is flush with the south elevation of the principal block of the house; the east elevation of the addition nearly is flush with the east elevation of the principal block of the house. The addition has an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation; entries pierce the east elevation of the addition and flank the chimney. The two Gothic arched windows previously located on the east elevation of the original mass, and noted on the 1994 MIHP form, were moved to flank the chimney of the addition within the gable. Vinyl shutters have been added to the windows of the principal block of the house on the north and east elevations. Few changes have been made to the interior of the original mass of the house since the 1994 survey. Historic molding and doors have been retained. The main staircase and the stenciled border described in the 1994 MIHP form also are extant and well maintained.

The summer kitchen is located directly east of the dwelling. According to the current owner, the kitchen previously was located south of the dwelling near the current footprint of the southeast addition. The current owner also explained that the original footprint of the kitchen was smaller. The building is now used as a residence.

The chicken house is located north of the dwelling. It has not been altered significantly since the 1994 survey and retains its wood siding, bays, and footprint. The wood-shingle roof, noted on the 1994 MIHP form, has been replaced with panelized metal. According to the owner, the upper level of the building was

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 2 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

---

used as a brooding house. The wagon shed/corncrib is located west of the chicken house. The building has a new metal roof but otherwise retains the characteristics noted on the 1994 MIHP form.

The bank barn is located west of the dwelling. The louvered cupolas noted on the 1994 MIHP form have been removed from the ridgeline of the roof, but otherwise the barn retains the characteristics noted on the 1994 MIHP form. According to the current owner, the inscription on the concrete threshold of the north barn entrance noted on the 1994 MIHP form was created by Stanley Kitty. Kitty reportedly was a local farm laborer who routinely worked on farm buildings throughout the area.

The hog barn is located southwest of the dwelling. The building has vertical wood siding and a metal roof, as described on the MIHP form, but has deteriorated significantly. Portions of the siding and roof cladding are missing. The springhouse is located south of the dwelling in a livestock field. The building retains vertical wood siding and has a panelized metal roof. Portions of the roof and siding have deteriorated on the northeast shed enclosure of the springhouse.

The dairy barn and milk house are located at the entrance to the property, east of the dwelling. The 1994 MIHP form noted that the barn was constructed using rusticated concrete blocks. The barn and milk house are constructed with smooth faced concrete block; however, the silo directly south of the barn is constructed of rusticated concrete block. The roofs of the barn and milk house are clad in panelized metal.

According to the latest Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data, the property currently includes 22.023 acres (Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation 2013).

## 8. Significance

### *Historic Context*

The first half of the nineteenth century saw the establishment and maturation of Frederick County as an agricultural center. The grain-based agriculture established during the previous century matured and intensified through the early 1800s. Advances in agricultural technology and transportation networks allowed for greater production and increased distribution across mid-Maryland. As a result, agricultural prosperity in Frederick County reached its peak in the years leading up to the American Civil War.

For much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, wheat was the preferred cash crop throughout Frederick County and the surrounding region (Reed 2011:25). For nearly two centuries, tobacco cultivation provided the economic foundation of tidewater Maryland and Virginia to the south and east; however, wheat gained popularity in mid-Maryland due to a number of factors. Grain cultivation was less labor and soil intensive, and grain exports faced fewer trade restrictions (Reed 2011:25). Much of the

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 3 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

---

grain produced in Frederick County was sold through the Port of Baltimore, which had overtaken Philadelphia as the nation's principal milling center by 1805 (Reed 2011:25-26). Dozens of water-powered flour mills were established within Frederick County in an attempt to capitalize on the growing surplus of wheat (Reed 2011:31). By 1810, Maryland trailed only Pennsylvania and Virginia in flour production, with mid-Maryland mills producing over \$1.5 million worth of flour annually. Much of the region's grain also was used in whiskey distillation; Frederick and Washington county distilleries produced over 350,000 gallons of whiskey in 1810. Rye often was planted in marginal areas for use in whiskey distillation during this period (Reed 2011:31-34).

The growth of grain-based agriculture during the early nineteenth century was facilitated in part by expanding networks of transportation, which allowed grain, flour, and whiskey to reach larger urban markets for sale and consumption. By 1800, the City of Frederick served as the commercial epicenter of the surrounding county. Over 2,600 citizens resided in Frederick at the turn of the century, providing numerous services to farmers in the surrounding countryside (Reed 2011:22-23). The importance of Frederick as an agricultural market town increased rapidly after the 1830s, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed a spur line into the city (Reed 2011:35). The new rail connection allowed grain and produce to be shipped to Baltimore quickly and inexpensively. Farms located in the southern part of the county also could rely on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which paralleled the Potomac River from Cumberland to Georgetown (Reed 2011:35).

Grain production was driven by several breakthroughs in agricultural technology. The invention of the mechanical reaper in the 1830s "enabled a farmer to harvest ten to fifteen acres of wheat a day compared to one or two cut by hand" (Reed 2011:37). Mechanical threshers, improved horse rakes, and grain drills also were introduced during the first half of the nineteenth century, reducing the labor needed to plant and harvest wheat (Reed 2011:37-38). Frederick County farmers also experimented with new farming practices in order to maximize their yield. Crop rotation and fertilization were used to replenish nutrients depleted by grain cultivation; popular soil additives included manure, clover, and gypsum (Reed 2011:34). New tools and practices were propagated by local agricultural societies. The Agricultural Society of Frederick County organized the county's first agricultural fair in 1822; the Frederick County Fair would go on to be the largest agricultural fair in Maryland (Reed 2011:34).

Despite the many technological advances that took place during the antebellum years, farmers faced an ever-increasing need for labor. Many Frederick County farmers were descended from German immigrants, who "generally opposed slavery, or considered it too much of a luxury" (Reed 2011:39). As a result, the number of enslaved African Americans was lower in Frederick County than in tidewater Maryland, where plantation cultivation of tobacco was more common. Slaves comprised 15.6 percent of the population of mid-Maryland in 1820, as compared to 26.4 percent statewide (Reed 2011:39). By the

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 4 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

---

outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, free African Americans outnumbered enslaved African Americans in mid-Maryland 7,859 to 5,461 (Reed 2011:39). The majority of slaves in Frederick County worked in agriculture, although some were engaged in manufacturing and other industries. Agricultural slaves often worked alongside hired farmhands, especially during the busy planting and harvest seasons.

The agricultural prosperity of Frederick County is evident in the agricultural census of 1850. Wheat and "Indian" corn dominate the lists of crops grown in the county, illustrating the reliance on grains as cash crops (Reed 2011:40-41). Significantly smaller amounts of oats and rye also were reported; it is possible that the rye was being distilled into whiskey. Other crops, such as potatoes (both Irish and sweet), often were listed as well and likely were grown for consumption on the farm. Livestock numbers typically were small, with most farmers owning "fewer than a dozen horses, milch cows, cattle, and mules" (Reed 2011:41). Swine, however, typically were present in larger numbers, with 40 to 50 being common. Sheep also were common, with many farms producing over 30 pounds of wool annually. Large amounts of butter, ranging from 300 to over 1,000 pounds, also were manufactured. Converting raw dairy products to butter extended its marketable life (Reed 2011:41). Some larger landowners also produced small amounts of tobacco.

The onset of the American Civil War presented a substantial check to the agricultural prosperity of mid-Maryland. The divided loyalties of the inhabitants and the region's location in a contested border state ensured that Frederick County would play host to both armies. Mid-Maryland voters overwhelmingly rejected Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election, instead casting the majority of their ballots for John Bell and the Constitutional Union Party (Reed 2011:46). Despite their antipathy towards the Republican Party, the majority of mid-Marylanders remained committed to the preservation of the Union during the secession crisis that followed the election; for most, the cultural and commercial ties with the north proved stronger than the desire to support secession and slavery (Reed 2011:46-47). The loyalty of the region was tested in the fall of 1862, when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland. Southern commanders expected rebel sympathizers to see the army as a liberating force and subsequently flock to the cause. The agricultural wealth of mid-Maryland also made the region a tempting target to the invading army, which looked to replenish dwindling supplies of food and forage (Reed 2011:47-48). The Confederates, however, soon found that there was little enthusiasm for their cause among the citizens of Frederick County and the surrounding region. The first military action in Maryland was turned back following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, and in the subsequent actions in 1863 and 1864 the Confederate forces would treat mid-Maryland as hostile territory (Reed 2011:48, 54).

The war years brought hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the region, which took an enormous toll on the agricultural output. Both armies foraged extensively to feed soldiers and horses, barns and farmhouses became hospitals for the sick and wounded, fields of crops were trampled, and horses were pressed into

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 5 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

---

army service. Southern forces initially attempted to compensate farmers for goods by paying them in Confederate money, but this process was abandoned by 1864 when Maryland was viewed as federal territory open for plunder (Reed 2011:48, 57-58). Federal forces also offered farmers compensation through a claims process, but proof of loyalty was required and the process sometimes took several years (Reed 2011:52-53). Over the course of the war the region saw three major actions and countless smaller raids, skirmishes, and other troop movements, resulting in thousands of dollars in damage to mid-Maryland farms. Recovery during the post-war decades was often slow, and many farmers were unable to reclaim their pre-war prosperity (Reed 2011:60).

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought unprecedented changes to mid-Maryland farms. As farmers struggled to recover from the destruction of the Civil War, they found themselves faced with increased competition, growing urbanization, and economic uncertainty. All of these factors would undermine the traditional grain-based economy of Frederick County and drive the transition towards more diversified economic practices.

The same rail connections that benefited Maryland grain farmers during earlier decades became a detriment after the war as they allowed for the shipment of massive amounts of Midwestern wheat to east coast milling centers (Reed 2011:63-64). The process of grinding the hard red wheat commonly grown on the Great Plains required new technology in order to maximize efficiency. Roller mills, patented in 1880, soon became the standard in milling technology, and many Maryland mill owners struggled to upgrade their facilities (Reed 2011:64). The majority of Frederick County mill owners were unable to pay for the expensive steel roller equipment in order to compete with larger industrial mills; by the end of the nineteenth century, the few mills that survived did so by producing livestock feed.

Mid-Maryland farmers also faced growing urbanization and labor migrations during the decades following the Civil War. By 1910, over 40 per cent of Maryland's population lived in the city of Baltimore, while the cities of Cumberland and Hagerstown also grew rapidly to become the second and third most populous cities in the state, respectively (Reed 2011:65). Industrial and manufacturing industries thrived in these cities, drawing in laborers from all over rural Maryland. Much of this industrial growth bypassed Frederick, due to the city's location along a rail spur rather than a main rail line. Frederick grew during this time, but at a slower rate than the aforementioned cities; by 1910, the population had risen to only 10,411 (Reed 2011:65). Many farm laborers moved to cities in search of work as wheat prices stagnated and new machinery reduced the amount of labor required (Reed 2011:67).

The growth of Baltimore and other urban centers forced mid-Maryland farmers to transition away from wheat production and towards more diverse agricultural production. Dairy and orchard produce would overtake grains as mid-Maryland farms adapted to support growing urban populations in Baltimore and

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 6 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

---

Washington. Faster rail transport, coupled with the invention of the refrigerated rail car in 1875, allowed fresh farm products to survive longer and be shipped further. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the number of orchards in Frederick County expanded and, by 1880, fruit processing was the third largest industry in Maryland (Reed 2011:70). Fresh fruit was taken directly to Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and mid-Maryland produce was transported to markets all over the east coast (Reed 2011:70). Several canneries were established in Frederick to take advantage of the region's productivity.

Agricultural diversification during this period also led to the rise of commercial dairying, which would come to dominate Frederick County agriculture through much of the twentieth century. Small numbers of "milch cows" were common on mid-Maryland farms throughout the nineteenth century, and farmers typically produced several hundred pounds of butter annually. By 1910, the average dairy herd had increased to twenty cows, and excess milk was being sold to local creameries and to creameries in Baltimore (Reed 2011:71). Butter remained the most popular way to extend the shelf life of dairy products, and butter factories that could produce thousands of pounds of butter daily were established in Frederick and Carroll counties. Commercial ice cream manufacturers also were founded, beginning with C.F. Main of Middletown in 1911 (Reed 2011:71-72). The shift from grain to commercial dairy production altered the rural landscape as more fields were left in pasture or planted in clover or other hay crops (Reed 2011:74). Some wheat was still grown as a cash crop, however, corn was produced primarily for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income (Reed 2011:75).

Urban migration was intensified by the Great Depression and America's involvement in the Second World War. The drought of 1930 cost Maryland farmers over \$38 million in losses, while multiple bank failures exacerbated the situation for struggling farmers (Reed 2011:75). Many farmers left mid-Maryland in search of work in nearby cities. The farmers who remained continued to adapt towards dairy farming by altering and renovating farm buildings. Electricity became common place in rural Maryland during the 1930s, allowing dairies to adopt electrical refrigeration. Older bank barns were relegated to hay storage and housing for other livestock as specially constructed concrete-block dairy barns became commonplace (Reed 2011:76). The urban migration that typified the period preceding World War II was partially reversed during the decades following the war. Middle-class city dwellers, encouraged by the availability of land and the new interstate highway system, moved to newly created suburban developments. Rural land that once comprised dairy and wheat farms transitioned into residential communities for commuters working in Washington or Baltimore, setting a precedent that continues into the twenty-first century (Reed 2011:76).

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 7 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

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## *Property History*

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Jones-Mount Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, and 1870; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1880 agricultural census.

The 1850 census recorded Nathan Jones as a farmer who owned real estate valued at \$1,300.00. He was head of a household that included his wife, Mary Ann, and their five children (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:247). The agricultural census for that year described Jones' farm as consisting of 100 acres of improved land and 16 acres of unimproved land. Jones' farm was valued at \$1,300.00 and he owned farm implements valued at \$20.00. Jones owned two horses, one milch cow, one "other cattle," and 16 swine. His livestock was valued at \$100.00 and the value of animals slaughtered that year was \$40.00. The farm produced 100 pounds of butter. Jones harvested 140 bushels of wheat, 15 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 30 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 14 bushels of buckwheat, and two tons of hay (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529).

In 1860, Nathan Jones' farm consisted of 116 acres of improved land. The farm was valued at \$2,600.00 and Jones owned farm implements valued at \$100.00. Jones owned three horses, four milch cows, two "other cattle," and 22 swine. His livestock was valued at \$500.00 and the value of animals slaughtered that year was \$400.00. The farm produced 300 pounds of butter. Jones harvested 400 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of Irish potatoes, eight tons of hay, and three bushels of clover (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

In 1870, Nathan Jones' farm consisted of 100 acres of improved land and 16 acres of woodland. The farm was valued at \$2,900.00 and Jones owned farm implements valued at \$50.00. Jones owned three horses, four milch cows, two "other cattle," and 12 swine. His livestock was valued at \$405.00 and the value of animals slaughtered that year was \$300.00. The farm produced 200 pounds of butter. Jones harvested 188 bushels of winter wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 48 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, three bushels of sweet potatoes, six tons of hay, and 20 bushels of clover. Jones also harvested 200 pounds of tobacco. The total value of agricultural production on Jones' farm was estimated at \$1,551.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

Nathan Jones' will, dated April 21, 1875, devised the entirety of his property to his wife, Mary Ann Jones for the remainder of her natural life with instructions that after her death the property was to be sold and divided equally among their children (FCW SGC 1:585). Neither Mary Ann Jones nor her children appear on the 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). It is likely that a manager or tenant operated the farm during this period. In 1895, the children of Nathan and Mary Ann Jones sold the

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 8 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

property to William Mount; it remained in the Mount family until 1943 (FCLR JLJ 11:25; ECW 438:293).

The agricultural output of the Jones-Mount Farmstead is consistent with the agricultural trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farmers in Frederick County, Jones focused his energies on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. Jones grew a small amount of tobacco in 1870. Throughout the period, he maintained livestock numbers generally consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41). Jones' agricultural output declined from 1860 to 1870. Reed (2011:60) notes that many farms in the region were slow to recover or unable to recover from the effects of the American Civil War. The decline in Jones' agricultural production may be related to the slow pace of that recovery.

Liber/Folio	Date	Grantor/Grantee
CCK 1427/619	6/19/1987	M. J. Sponseller, Inc. (a Maryland corporation) to Patrick J. Staley and Norma Brinkley Staley (his wife); sum of \$100,000.00; parcel of land known as "Residue", shown on plat entitled "Final Plat, Lots 41-43 & Residue, Section I, Plat Six, Sheffield" (Plat Book 35, Plat 110); containing 22.023 acres (being part of parcel conveyed in CCK 1400/221)
CCK 1400/221	3/5/1987	Joseph C. Abell to M. J. Sponseller, Inc. (a Maryland corporation); sum of \$695,000.00; (being all and the same as CCK 1331/724 and being all of the lands conveyed in ECW 605/518; also same as described as "Parcel B" on plat entitled "Plat of Farm Property, Oliver M. Hoffman and Anna D. Hoffman" Plat Book 3, Plat 155)
CCK 1331/724	3/23/1986	Calvin T. Klopp and Ellen S. Klopp (his wife), Thomas W. Matan (contract purchaser), Fitzgerald & Matan Realty, Inc. (assignee of contract purchaser) to Joseph C. Abell; sum of \$280,500.00; 127.50 acres (being all and the same as conveyed ECW 605/518; also same as described as "Parcel B" on plat entitled "Plat of Farm Property, Oliver M. Hoffman and Anna D. Hoffman" Plat Book 3, Plat 155)
ECW 605/518	9/27/1958	Dorothy E. Keyes to Calvin T. Klopp and Ellen S. Klopp (his wife); 126.40 acres (described as "Parcel B" on plat entitled "Plat of Farm Property, Oliver M. Hoffman and Anna D. Hoffman" Plat Book 3,

**Addendum to  
Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 9 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

		Plat 155)
ECW 605/513	9/27/1958	Oliver M. Hoffman and Anna D. Hoffman (his wife) to Dorothy E. Keyes; 129.87 acres (being part of the real estate conveyed in 438/293)
ECW 438/293	4/3/1943	Harry O. Mount to Oliver M. Hoffman and Anna D. Hoffman (his wife); 4 parcels (1: STH 278/304, 2: STH 289/418, 376/226, & 376/101) totaling 160 acres more or less
STH 289/418	10/29/1909	William Mount and Alice S. Mount (his wife) to Harry O. Mount; two parcels: JLJ 11/25 and DHH 5/227 (1-1/4 acre)
JLJ 11/25	4/6/1895	Charles J. Jones and Isabella Jones (his wife), John W. Jones and Ginnie Jones (his wife), Catharine Jones, Frank Jones and Emma Jones (his wife), John E. Butler, Charles T. Barnum and Nettie J. Barnum (his wife) to William Mount; all tracts conveyed to Mary Ann Jones, deceased, by Last Will and Testament of Nathan Jones, deceased, and by 2 deeds from Joseph Wood (one in AF 2/436 and a second dated June 15, 1893)
AF 2/436	10/23/1880	Joseph Wood (trustee, Equity Case 4585) to Mary Ann Jones; 10 acres more or less, adjacent to "lands of the heirs of Nathan Jones"
SGC 1/585 (Wills)	5/12/1875	Nathan Jones (deceased) to Mary Ann Jones (widow); devised property to Mary Ann Jones for remainder of her natural life, after her death, the property was to be sold and divided among Jones' children

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 10 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

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## 9. References Cited

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# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 11 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

---

## Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-96

Jones-Mount Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Travis Shaw and Rebecca Gatewood

Photos taken on: April 10, 2013

Photo paper and ink: Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-5-0096_2013-04-10_01	House, north elevation, looking south
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_02	House, north and east elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_03	House, east and south elevations, looking northwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_04	House, south and west elevations, looking northeast
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_05	Interior, house, first level, entry hallway with historic stenciled border
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_06	Interior, house, first level, staircase
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_07	Interior, house, first level, kitchen
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_08	Interior, house, first level, kitchen
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_09	Interior, house, second level, bedroom with historic stenciled border
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_10	Summer kitchen (moved and expanded), north and east elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_11	Summer kitchen (moved and expanded), east elevation, looking west
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_12	Summer kitchen (moved and expanded), south and west elevations, looking northeast
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_13	Chicken house, south and east elevations, looking northwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_14	Chicken house, west and north elevations, looking southeast

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-96

Page 12 of 12

**Name of Property:** Jones-Mount Farmstead

**Location:** 12071 Greystone Drive, Monrovia, Maryland

---

F-5-0096_2013-04-10_15	Wagon shed/corn crib, south and east elevations, looking northwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_16	Wagon shed/corn crib, south and west elevations, looking northeast
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_17	Interior, wagon shed/corn crib, looking northeast
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_18	Bank barn, north and east elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_19	Interior, bank barn, upper level
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_20	Bank barn, east and south elevations, looking northwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_21	Bank barn, south elevation, looking southwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_22	Interior, bank barn, lower level
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_23	Hog barn, north and west elevations, looking southeast
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_24	Hog barn, south and east elevations, looking northwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_25	Spring house, north elevation, looking southeast
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_26	Spring house, south and east elevations, looking southwest
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_27	Dairy barn and milk house, north elevation, looking south
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_28	Milk house, south elevation, looking northeast
F-5-0096_2013-04-10_29	Dairy barn and silo, south elevation, looking north



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-01

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, N ELEV, LKNG S

1/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-02

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, N + E ELEVS, LKNG SW

2/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-03

JONES - MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, E + S ELEV, LKNG NW

3/29



F-5-0096\_2013-04-10\_04

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, S + W ELEV, LKNG, NE

4/  
29



F-5-0096\_2013-04-10\_05

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD  
FREDERIC CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL ENTRY HALLWAY w/ HISTORIC  
STENCILED BORDER

5/29



F-5-0096\_2013-04-10\_00

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL, STAIRCASE

6/29



WOOL FOR SALE



F-5-0096-2013-04-10\_07  
JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL, KITCHEN

7/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-08  
JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, FIRST LEVEL, KITCHEN

8/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10\_09  
JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, HOUSE, SECOND LEVEL, BED ROOM w/ HISTORIC  
STENCILED BORDER

9/  
29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-10  
JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SUMMER KITCHEN (MOVED + EXPANDED), N + E ELEV,  
LKN 9 SW

10/  
29



F-5-0096\_2013-04-10\_11

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SUMMER KITCHEN (MOVED + EXPANDED), S + W ELEVS, LYING NE

11  
/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-12  
JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SUMMER KITCHEN (MOVED + EXPANDED). S + W ELEVS, LKNG, NE

12/  
29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-13

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

CHICKEN HOUSE, S + E ELEV, LKNG NW

13  
29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-14

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

CHICKEN HOUSE, W + N ELEVS, LKNG SE

14/  
29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-15

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD  
FREDERICK CO, MD.

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

WAGON SHED/CORN CRIB, S + E ELEV, LKNG NW

15/  
29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-16

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

WAGON SHED/CORN CRIB, S + W ELEV, LKNG NE

16/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-17

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, WAGON SHED/CORN CRIB, LKNG NE

17  
/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-18

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BANK BARN, N + E ELEV, LKNG SW

18/  
29.



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-19

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, BANK BARN, UPPER LEVEL

19  
/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-20

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BANK BARN E+S ELEVS, LKNG NW

20/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-21  
JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD  
10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BANK BARN, S ELEV, LKNG SW

21  
2/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-22  
JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, BANK BARN, LOWER LEVEL

22/  
29



F-5-0096\_2013-04-10\_23

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOG BARN, N + W ELEVS, LKNG SE

23/  
29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-24

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOG BARN, S + E ELEV, LKNG NW

24/  
29



F-5-0096\_2013-04-10\_25

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SPRING HOUSE, N ELEV, LKNG SE

25  
/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-26

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

SPRING HOUSE, S + E ELEV, LKNG SW

26/29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-27

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

DAIRY BARN + MILK HOUSE, N ELEV, LKNG S

27/  
29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-28

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

MILK HOUSE, S ELEV, LKNG NE

28/  
29



F-5-0096-2013-04-10-29

JONES-MOUNT FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

DAIRY BARN + SILO, S ELEV, LENG N

29  
/29

F-5-96

Jones-Mount Farmstead  
Monrovia vicinity  
Private

Ca. 1850-1940

The Jones-Mount Farmstead is moderately significant in architecture, having a circa 1875 frame dwelling with Gothic Revival vernacular trim, original german siding and part of the original slate roof, and interior wood trim and a stenciled wallpaper border. The farmstead also has several outbuildings which contribute to its significance by their generally good integrity and variety of purposes. These include a bank barn which may have a circa 1850 foundation with an 1870's-1890's upper structure, a wagon shed/corn crib, an unusual two-story chicken house with a pent roof, a frame and stone springhouse, a hog barn, a greatly remodeled and relocated summer kitchen, now used as a tenant house, and a rusticated concrete block dairy barn.

F-5-96  
Jones-Mount Farmstead  
Monrovia  
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont  
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery  
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870  
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930  
Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:  
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:  
Domestic/single dwelling/residence  
Domestic/secondary structure/kitchen  
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn  
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

Known Design Source: None

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Jones-Mount Farmstead

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 12071 Greystone Drive  not for publicationcity, town Monrovia  vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Patrick J. and Norma B. Staley

street &amp; number 12071 Greystone Drive telephone no.:

city, town Monrovia state and zip code MD 21770

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1427

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 619

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date  federal  state  county  local

pository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 8

The Jones-Mount Farmstead is centered on a circa 1875 frame dwelling in a vernacular style incorporating Gothic Revival details and its associated outbuildings, including a frame and stone bank barn, a wagon shed/corn crib, a two-story chicken house, a hog barn, a frame springhouse, a summer kitchen which has been considerably remodeled and relocated near the house, and a concrete block dairy barn and milk house. The outbuildings range in date from about 1850 to 1940. The farmstead is located about 2,250 feet west of Bartholows Road on a recently built street in a new subdivision being developed on the former agricultural fields of the farm property, near Monrovia, Frederick County, Maryland. The approximately 22-acre tract containing the farmstead is the remainder of the formerly 160-acre farm. The property remains an agricultural complex as well as a private residence. Dates of the buildings are based on architectural evidence, land records, and historical maps.

The dwelling may replace an earlier structure on about the same site, as the 1858 Isaac Bond map shows that N. Jones (Nathan Jones, according to land records) had a building on the property. The proportions and decoration of the house, however, indicates a later date than 1858, probably about 1875. The principal section of the house has a five-bay elevation facing north with a central cross gable with scroll-sawn ornamentation in the gable peak and a Gothic arched window. The two-story rear wing extending from the southwest corner has another cross gable, mirroring the west gable end of the main section. Each has twin Gothic arched windows above two bays on the lower floors. A side entrance to a cross hall is located at the junction of the two gable sections. The exterior of the house is covered with german siding and the roof is slate on the north slope and composition shingles on the south slope and rear wing. Interior end chimneys are at each gable end, including the west gable of the rear wing. The windows are 1/1 replacement sash and shutter hardware still in place on the window frames indicates that the ubiquitous louvred shutters of the late 19th century have been removed. A one-story veranda extends across the entire north and west elevations. Tuscan columns support the roof and the base is concrete. While the house probably had a porch from its first construction, this porch is probably an early 20th century enlargement. The original porch may have been on both elevations, but more likely had turned columns and perhaps a scroll-sawn balustrade between the uprights. The center doorway on the north elevation has a two-light transom and sidelights with a 6-panel door. The east side of the rear wing shows a two-story integral porch with the upper level enclosed. Gothic arched windows are in the southern bay on both floors. The single turned column in the center of the open first level suggests the probable profile of the original columns of the main elevation porch.

The interior of the house has its original molded door and window trim with bull's-eye corner blocks. The square newel post of the main staircase in the central hall terminates the railing with a turned balustrade. Recent remodeling of the house revealed a circa 1875 stenciled wallpaper border in the hall over which 20th century wallpaper had been applied. The running floral border was left exposed above the modern wallpaper in the hallway. In the west parlor is a carved wood

# 8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-96

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** C. 1850-1940 **Builder/Architect**

---

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or  
Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Jones-Mount Farmstead is moderately significant in architecture for the vernacular Gothic Revival style of the main dwelling, which retains its german siding and part of its slate roof, as well as some decorative bargeboard trim and a stenciled wallpaper border in the interior central hall. The house was probably built about 1875 and may have replaced or considerably altered an earlier house on the site. Nathan Jones (1802-1875) had a building on the site at least as early as 1858, according to the Isaac Bond map of that year. At his death, his wife Mary Ann Jones (1816-1894) inherited the property and the present house was probably built about that time. In 1895, William Mount (1840-1922) bought the farm from the Jones heirs. In 1909, Harry Mount (1875-1945) acquired the property, retaining it until 1943. The farmstead's significance also lies in the number, variety, and generally good condition of the outbuildings, which include a bank barn which may have a foundation dating from the early Nathan Jones farm with a late 19th century upper structure, a wagon shed/corn crib, and an unusual two-story chicken house with a pent roof over the doorways. Other outbuildings are a frame and stone springhouse, a hog barn, and a 1940's rusticated concrete block dairy barn and milk house.



### 7.1 Description (Continued)

mantel, apparently intended for use with a heating stove, another indication of the 1870's date of the house. In an 1850's or earlier building, the open fireplace predominated.

Summer kitchen: The frame summer kitchen is a one-story building with a raised roofline added when the circa 1870's structure was moved from a more distant location to a site just east of the main dwelling to be remodeled as a tenant house. The exterior now has modern clapboard siding, new 6/6 sash and a door with a wood stoop on the north elevation. A new exterior brick chimney is on the west elevation.

Chicken house: Facing the north elevation of the main dwelling is a two-story frame building with a tongue-and-groove exterior and a pent roof sheltering the south elevation first story. Above the pent are four small 3/3 windows. The first story has two vertical board doors with matching flanking window openings, a single 9-light window in the center bay and a 3/3 window in the outer bay. The building is set on a raised stone foundation visible on the east, west and north elevations. Both the main roof and the pent roof have wood shingles. An interior chimney for a stove is located at the west gable end. A loft loading door is on the east gable end. The presence of this door and the varying window size on the south indicate that the building was a chicken house with feed storage on the loft level. It appears to date from about 1875-1890.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame wagon shed corn crib is located west of the chicken house. It has vertical tongue-and-groove siding on the east and west gable ends and louvred arched vents in the east elevation. The north and south sides of the cribs have horizontal vented siding and are raised on stone piers. At the southwest corner is a section of the crib with vertical tongue-and-groove siding, indicating a section for wheat or other grain storage. The wagon shed was built about 1875-1890.

Bank barn: The frame bank barn located southwest of the dwelling has a stone foundation which may date from the 1850's farmstead that is indicated on the 1858 Bond map. The present upper structure, however, appears to date from the 1870's to 1890's. The siding is tongue-and-groove with a corrugated roof over wood shingles. Louvred arched vents are in the walls and two deteriorated louvred cupolas are at each end of the roof ridge. There is the ghost of a third cupola in the center of the roof. The sliding doors on the north elevation were a later addition, the originals undoubtedly having been double swing doors. The concrete threshold has the inscribed names of "Stanley" and "Kitty" and the date Nov. 18, 1944. These names are as yet unidentified, but could have been those of tenant farmers or contractors improving or repairing the barn in the 1940's.

Hog barn: The small frame hog barn south of the bank barn probably dates from the 1930's and has vertical siding and a corrugated metal shed roof.

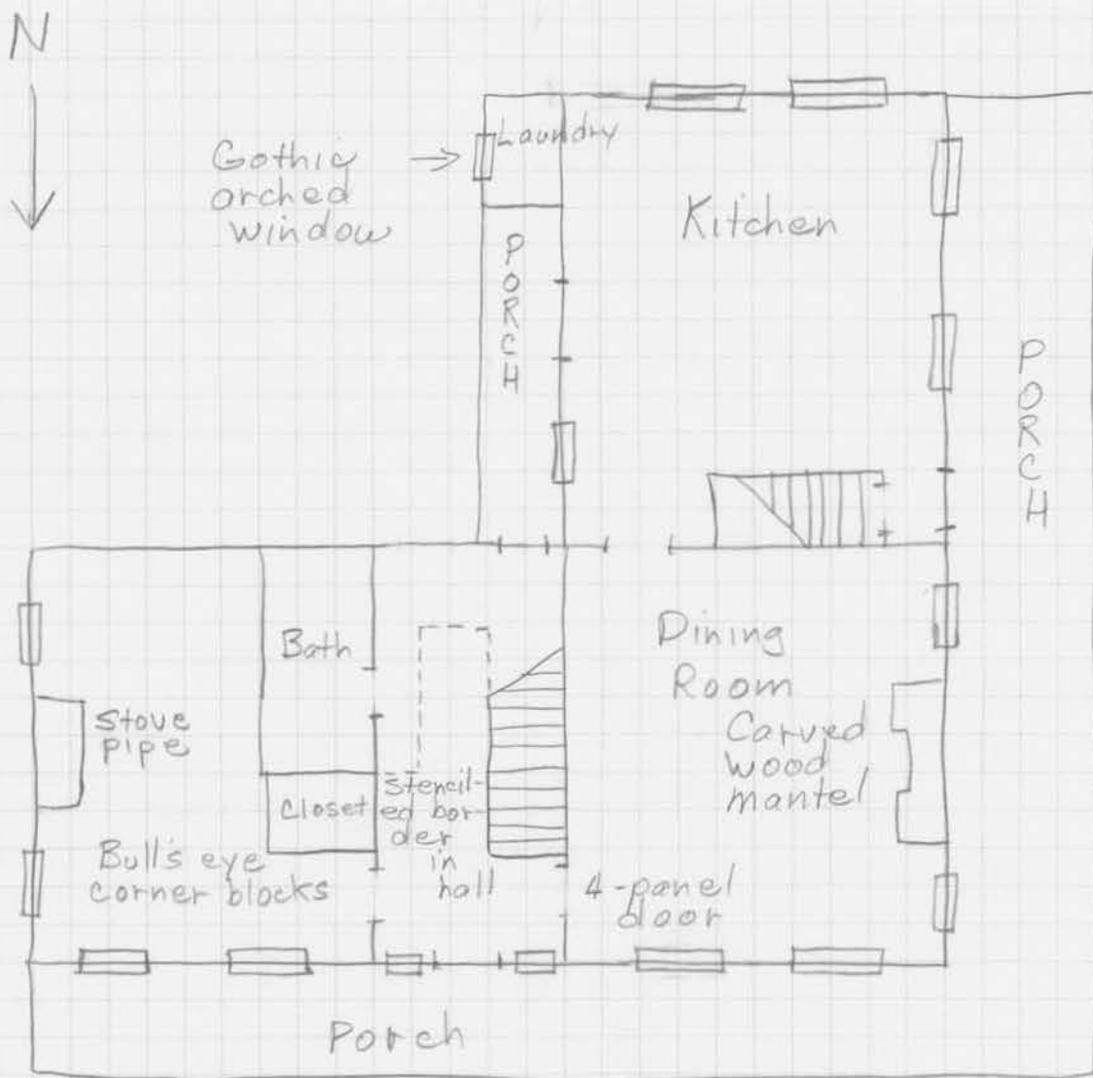
Springhouse: The frame springhouse is on a raised stone foundation and is located south of the dwelling. It has vertical siding and a corrugated metal gable roof. A shed enclosure on the northeast side probably covers the actual spring which its outflow passing through the stone foundation into cooling troughs on the interior. The springhouse may date at least in part from the 1850's.

Jones-Mount Farmstead  
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-96

## 7.2 Description (Continued)

Dairy barn and milk house: At the entrance to the driveway to the farmstead from Greystone Drive is a 1940's rusticated concrete block dairy barn and an adjoining milk house. A concrete silo is also part of the group. The roof is standing seam metal with replaced sections of corrugated metal.



F-5-96

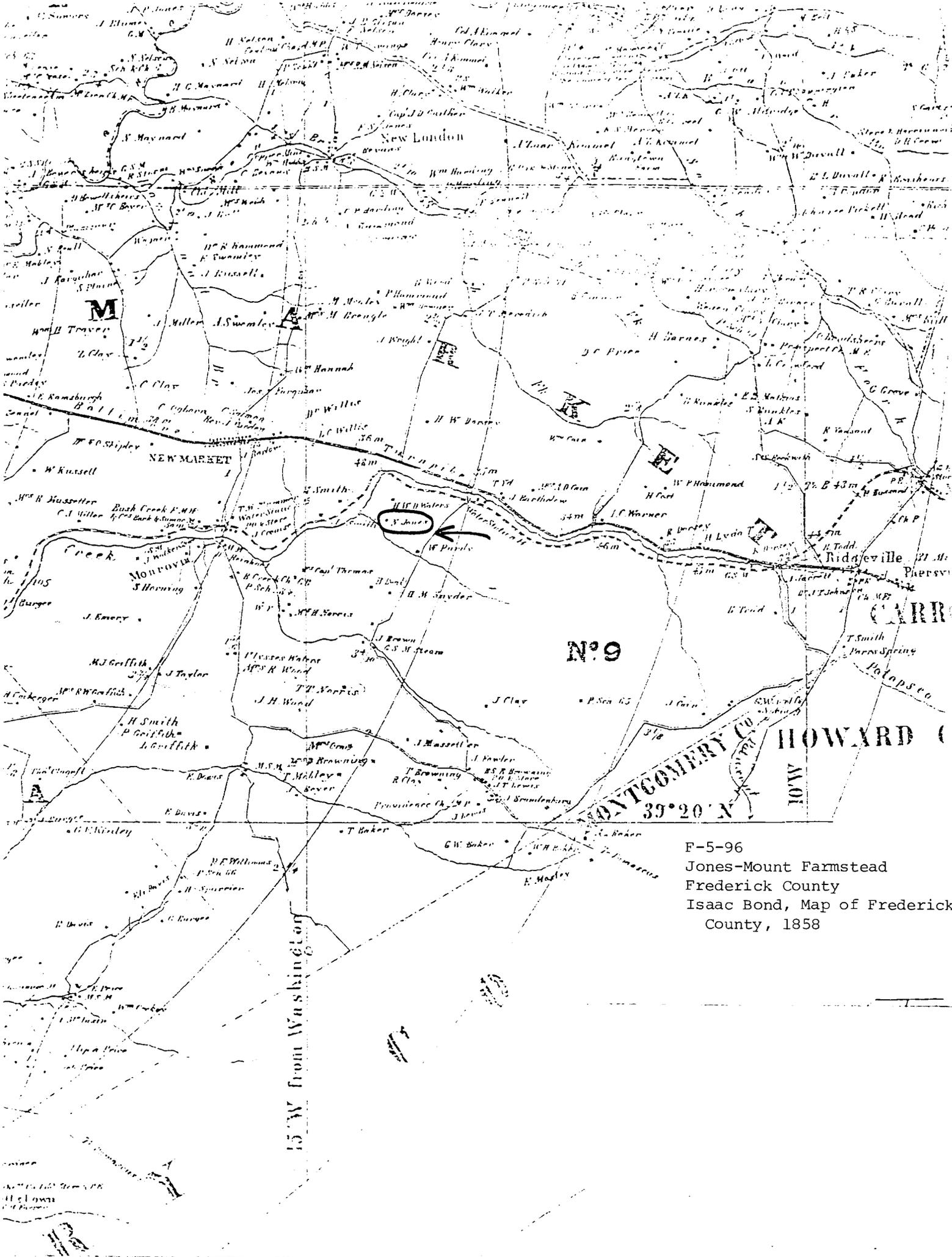
Jones-Mount Farmstead  
Frederick County

Janet Davis  
April 1994  
Not to Scale

12071 Greystone Dr.

Lot Size, Description,  
Original Tracts,  
Miscellaneous

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1427/619 19 June 87	Patrick J. + Norma Binkley Staley	M. J. Sponseller Inc.	part of "Residue" 22.023 a. Plat Book 35/110	\$100,000
1400/221 5 Mar 87	M. J. Sponseller Inc.	Joseph C. Abell		\$695,000
1331/724 28 Mar 86	Joseph C. Abell	Calvin J. + Ellen J. Klopp et al	127.50a.	\$280,500
605/518 27 Sept 58	Calvin S. Klopp et ux	Dorothy E. Keyes	126.4 a. Plat Book 3/155	
605/518 27 Sept 58	Dorothy E. Keyes	Oliver M. + Anna D. Hoffman	129.87 a.	
438/293 8 Apr 43	Oliver M. Hoffman et ux	Harry O. Mount widower	160 a. from 4 deeds: 1. 278/304, 26 Jan 07    3. 376/226, 28 Oct 30 2. 289/418, 29 Oct 09    4. 376/101, 28 Sept 30	
1. 278/304 26 Jan 07	Harry O. Mount	Minnie E. + George H. Haines	1 a. WIP 6/276	\$50
2. 289/418 29 Oct 09	Harry O. Mount	William + Alicia Mount		\$1200
JLJ 11/25 6 Apr 1895	William Mount et ux	Charles Jones et al, heirs of Mary Ann Jones	AF 2/436, 23 Oct 1830 - 10 acres adj. Mathan Jones heir, 15 June 1893	\$37.50
Will Record SGC 1/585 prob. 12 May 1875	Mary Ann Jones	Mathan Jones	Will date 21 Apr 1875	



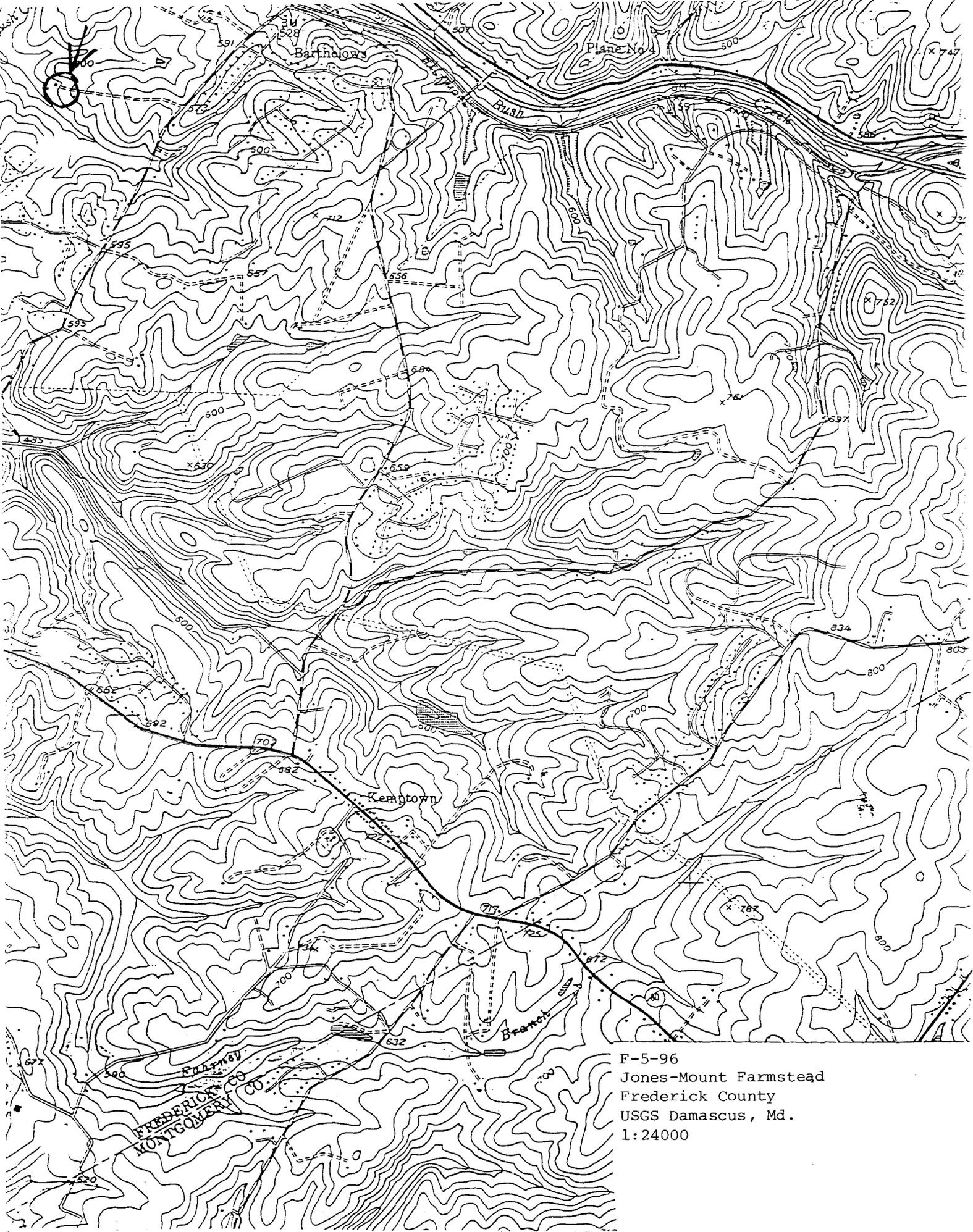
F-5-96  
 Jones-Mount Farmstead  
 Frederick County  
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick  
 County, 1858

# MARKET DIST. No. 9

Scale 15 inches to the mile



F-5-96  
Jones-Mount Farmstead  
Frederick County  
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick  
County, 1873



F-5-96  
Jones-Mount Farmstead  
Frederick County  
USGS Damascus, Md.  
1:24000



F-5-79

Jones-Mount Farmstead  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1974

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

North elevation

1/8



F-5-96

Jones Mount Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

West elevation

2/8



F-5-96

Jones-Mount Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Southeast corner view

3/8



F-5-96

Jones-Moun-Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc. 111d CHPO. Crownsville, Md.

Central hall trim and stovail border

4/8



F-5-96

Jones-Mount Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc. in Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Remodeled summer kitchen, north elevation

5/8



F-5-96

Jones-Mount Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Chicken house, south elevation

6/8



F-5-96

Jones - Mount Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Wagon shed/corn crib, east elevation

7/8



F. 5-96

Jones Mount Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1994

Neg. loc. 3 Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Bank barn, north elevation

8/8