

**CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property Name: Reed-Stitely House Survey Number: F-6-120
/18FR735

Property Address: 12520 Catoctin Furnace Road

Project: MD 806A Agency: SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name JEF/EJC Date: 1997

District Name: Catoctin Furnace Historic District Survey Number: F-6-45

Listed Eligible _____ Comment

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

The resource contributes/ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

Location Design Setting Materials

Workmanship Feeling Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Reed-Stitely House historic property (F- /18FR735) functioned as workers housing for the Catoctin Furnace company town from its construction (circa 1840-1860) until the company ceased operations in 1923, when it converted to private ownership. The property includes a two and a half story dwelling with a log main block and kitchen ell addition, a spring house constructed on the foundation of an earlier structure, the ruins of a summer kitchen/wash house, a privy, a shed, and a detached garage. Most of the outbuildings represent changes and alterations to the property when it changed from company to private ownership in 1923. Archeological investigations identified intact subsurface features (including a log structure of unknown function, builder's trench, post hole and mold), and original ground surfaces buried by historic and modern fills. Testing also recovered a variety of domestic, architectural, and personal artifacts associated with the property's company town occupation from the mid 19th century to 1923. The preservation of archeological remains (particularly wood and leather items) is excellent, given the water logged and buried nature of the stratigraphic contexts.

Based on the submitted documentation, we concur with SHA that the Reed-Stitely House property (F- /18FR735) is both individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and eligible as a contributing resource to the Catoctin Furnace Historic District under Criteria A, C, and D. The property is significant for its association with the Catoctin Iron Works and reflects a period of modernization and technological changes for the iron operations. The property is architecturally significant as a representative form of mid 19th c. workers' housing and for its distinctive early 20th c. characteristics representing its transfer from company to private ownership. Finally, the property is significant for its demonstrated potential to yield important information regarding the operations of the iron furnace company town and lifestyle of its workers and their families. The property contributes to the following themes identified in the *Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan* (1986): architecture, landscape architecture, community planning, and economic (commercial and industrial).



Documentation on the property is presented in: "Phase II Archaeological Assessment and Addendum to the Catoctin Furnace Historical District Nomination for the Reed-Stitely House Property, Frederick County, Maryland"

Prepared by: Randy Lichtenberger (Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.)

Effie J. Cole ; Jo Ellen Hensley
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

4/30/98
Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

M. Kuntz
Reviewer, NR program

5/11/98
Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building, site

Historic Environment: village/company town

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): workers dwelling for company town, private dwelling post company town

Known Design Source: none

Reed-Stitely House
Name of Property

Frederick County, MD
County and State

F-6-120

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

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

Catoctin Furnace Historic District

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

multiple

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structures

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/ NOT IN USE
VACANT/ NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD: weatherboard, log
roof METAL: tin
other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

7. Physical Description

The Reed-Stitely House sits upon a one-acre and 55 perch lot on the west side of Mountain Road in Frederick County, Maryland. The house is located within the Catoctin Furnace Historic District.¹ The lot is located at the southern end of a community of workers' housing for the Catoctin Furnace. Extant buildings on the property include a log and frame dwelling house, a log summer kitchen/wash house, a frame springhouse, and a frame garage.

The dwelling house was constructed during two periods. The original structure, the two-story, two-bay section facing the road, is a 20'4" by 24'2" log building constructed ca. 1840-1860. A one-story, two-bay, frame, kitchen ell (16'4" by 17'9") was built onto the main block ca. 1920-1930. The entire building stands on a stone foundation and is clad with drop siding, retains two-over-two or one-over-one sash windows, and is covered with a sealed-seam tin roof. The first-floor joists of the main block are logs hewn on the top only. An interior brick chimney is located on the south gable end of the main block and at the west gable end of the ell. A one-story, half-hip roof porch with four turned posts and two pilasters is located on the facade (east elevation) of the main block. A bulkhead entry to the cellar under the ell is located on the south elevation of the kitchen, next to a set of four concrete steps leading into the kitchen ell.

A cold cellar measuring 10'7" by 5'7" is located under the western end of the building. The space is white washed and appears to have been used originally as storage for root crops and fruits. The original access to the cellar has been blocked, and entry is presently through a 3'8" by 2'0" door on the rear wall of the main block of the house.

The first-floor plan of the main block is presently a two-room plan, with the room on the south side of the house measuring 18'3" by 11'1", and the room on the north side, 18'3" by 10'6". The south room most likely originally served as the kitchen, with a fireplace (or stove) on the south wall, adjacent to the boxed winder stair in the southeast corner. The boxed stair remains intact, and has four steps to 90°. The door to the stairs is a four-panel door, and is the only original door remaining in the building. All other interior doors have five horizontal panels and date to

¹The Catoctin Furnace Historic District (F-6-45) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 30, 1971.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

the early twentieth century. The brick chimney in the south room appears to date to the twentieth century, and has a hole for a stove pipe.

The north room was most likely originally two rooms, with the front room serving as a parlor and the rear room as a bed room for the parents of the family. The wall dividing the north and south rooms was remodeled in the first half of the twentieth century and presently has a wide opening flanked by three sets of open shelves. When the house was last occupied, the opening between the two rooms was curtained. The lath for the plaster ceiling is circular sawn, and may date to a later remodeling. The floors are approximately 3' pine and appear to have replaced the original floor boards.

The second-floor plan of the main block comprises four rooms, and the plan dates to the ca. 1920-1930 remodeling. All four rooms measure 9'0" by 11'3". The room at the top of the stairs (the south west room) retains the stair balustrade. The balustrade features square balusters, square rails, and a square newel. The original plan also was composed of four rooms but to enter the northwest room, one needed to pass through either the northeast room or the southwest room. When the house was remodeled during the second quarter of the twentieth century, individual access to each room was created by cutting the corners of the northwest, northeast, and southeast rooms and placing a door into each. Presently, the southwest room serves as a bathroom, and a closet was created during the third quarter of the twentieth century at the west end of the room.

The attic is an unfinished space with the only access through a hatch at the top of the stairs. The rafters are sawn (approximately 0'2" by 0'5") and butted at the peak.

During the early twentieth century (possibly ca. 1924 when the property became privately owned), a frame kitchen ell was constructed onto the rear of the log house. The one-story kitchen was entered from the north room of the log house, and was one-step down. A cantilevered chimney was located on the back (west) wall of the kitchen. The kitchen has wainscoting and a small (approximately 4' 6" by 4' 6") pantry at the southwest corner. Originally, the kitchen had a porch between the pantry and the log section, which was enclosed ca. 1950-1960 for an entry and a downstairs bath. The window looking onto the porch has been filled-in.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

A concrete walkway leads from the kitchen ell to a separate kitchen/washhouse building measuring 12'0" by 16'7". The summer kitchen/wash house appears to date to ca. 1900-1925 and is a one-story, round-log building with saddle notching. The building faces east, toward the road, with only one exterior door on the east elevation. Details of the summer kitchen--wire nails, cantilevered chimney, wainscoting--are similar to that of the kitchen ell and suggest that the two may have been constructed at approximately the same time. The summer kitchen is in very poor condition; the roof has collapsed, most of the plaster has fallen off, and there is not an intact window or exterior door.

The concrete walk also leads to a small, dairy/springhouse that measures approximately 8'5" by 7'5". The present dairy building replaced an earlier structure that stood on a stone foundation. The present foundation is both stone and concrete. The building is a frame, shed-roof, structure covered with drop siding and appears to be contemporary with the summer kitchen/wash house. A door to the upper level and a gate to the lower level are both located on the west side of the building. Modern lattice forms an enclosed area on the south elevation. To the east of the dairy/springhouse is a modern cast iron pump.

To the north of the house is a frame, gable-roof garage that appears to date to ca. 1925-1940. The doors on the facade (east elevation) are plywood and replaced the original wood doors. A small shed-roof extension (approximately 3' high by 3' deep) runs across the rear of the building. The garage is covered with drop siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

8. Statement of Significance

A brief narrative history was prepared for the Reed-Stitely House (part of the Catoctin Furnace Historic District) in order to develop a context for the assessment of its significance.

The Reed-Stitely House is historically and architecturally significant for its use as workers' housing in the company town associated with Catoctin Iron Works. The iron works, established in 1774, was one of the earliest iron industrial sites in inland Maryland. During its operation from 1774 to 1903, the iron works at Catoctin produced a variety of products including hollow ware, 10-plate stoves, shells for the military, and plates for warships, as well as pig iron. The Reed-Stitely House was a residence providing accommodation for workers at the iron furnace.

The Reed-Stitely House is a two-and-a-half-story dwelling consisting of a log main block with a smaller frame kitchen ell. The building is covered with wooden clapboards and has a tin roof. The house is typical of the nineteenth-century workers' houses located at Catoctin Furnace. However, while the majority of the extant workers' houses at the furnace are small one-story stone dwellings, the Reed-Stitely house is a larger two-story log building. The second story seems to indicate that this was the home of someone of higher status than the common laborer, such as a manager or foreman.

The workers' houses at Catoctin Furnace have been mentioned in primary source documents. Described as constructed of log and stone, the houses were located within close proximity of the furnaces and forges. As early as 1811, the sale advertisement for the Catoctin Furnace included as part of the property "... fifteen to twenty houses for the accommodation of workmen, all in good order."¹ Since the earliest forge, furnace, and iron master's house were located at the southern portion of the furnace property, it is reasonable to assume that the workers' houses were also located nearby. Just north of this early industrial complex, lining both sides of present State Route 806 (original U.S. Route 15), is a group of small houses. The houses are typical of early workers' housing being one-and-a-half story, but are unusual as they are constructed of stone. In addition to the stone houses, several early log structures are also located along this stretch of road, including the Reed-Stitely House.

¹ *Herald* [Frederick Town, Maryland], x(6), 13 July 1811. Public sale notice of the Catoctin Iron Furnace property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

While the Reed-Stitely House is a form of early company housing, it is not as old as the smaller stone structures. The Reed-Stitely House was most likely constructed during a later building phase. The 1841 sale notice for the Catoctin Iron Furnace following John Brien's death mentions as part of the sale "... stone and log ironworkers' dwelling houses."² It is not clear whether the Reed-Stitely House was standing at this time or was constructed shortly afterwards. A survey of the both the interior and exterior of the structure indicates that the log main block dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Although the interior floorplan has been altered, the proportion and form of the building indicate that it dates to this period.

The Reed-Stitely House was constructed during a period of great modernization at the furnace, which included the introduction of a new steam-operated hot-blast charcoal furnace that worked alongside the original water-powered cold-blast stack. It may be probable that the main block of the Reed-Stitely House stood at the time of the 1850 census. However, since no company map exists to show the layout of the town, it is unknown if the building stood at that time, and if it did, who occupied the house. Bond's 1858 map of Frederick County shows the rows of company houses along present Route 806.³ Although it is probable that the Reed-Stitely House is present on the map, this cannot be proven because of a lack of company records. Even a review of early tax records could not shed light on changes in the number of tenant houses over time. Houses, when noted, were generally described as tenements with no mention of the number. Frederick County's 1876 tax roll is the first resource to mention an exact number of homes in the company town (following the 1811 public sale notice), which shows that ironmaster John B. Kunkle, Jr. was assessed for 50 tenant houses.⁴

² *Republican Citizen* [Frederick, Maryland], 24 December 1841. Public sale notice of the Catoctin Iron Furnace property.

³ Bond, Isaac. *Map of Frederick County, Maryland*. N.p.: Isaac Bond, 1858. Copy from Frederick County Historical Society, Frederick, Maryland.

⁴ Frederick County Tax Assessment Records 1876.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

By the time of the receiver's sale of the Catoctin Mountain Iron Furnace in 1899, 65 tenement houses were standing, bringing in \$120 per month rent.⁵ Following the shut down of the Catoctin ore banks, the property was sold to land developers Lancelot Jacques Sr. and Stanley E. Hauver in 1923.⁶ The partners immediately parceled off the company town lots allowing the tenants to purchase their own houses.

The earliest person known to have lived in the Reed-Stitely House was Samuel Reed. Reed and his wife Julia purchased the house in 1923 for \$600.⁷ Like many of the other company families, the Reeds opted to purchase their house when it became available following the shut down of the iron works. In general, house prices ranged from \$250 to \$450.⁸ The Reed's house was \$600, a considerably higher price than the average, most likely because it was larger with a second story and included over an acre of land. When Reed purchased the house he was a carpenter with the furnace railroad as evidenced by the 1920 census. It is likely that Reed, who labored at the furnace all his life, lived in the house for many years prior to the purchase, but it is unknown how many years that might have been because of lack of company records.⁹

Census records shed some light on the life of Samuel Reed. In 1880, a 14-year-old Samuel was attending school and living in his father's house. The 1900 census indicates that Samuel (age 34)

⁵ Frederick County Equity Record No. 6881.

⁶ Frederick County Land Record 344:369.

⁷ Frederick County Land Record 344:405.

⁸ Anderson, Elizabeth Y. "Catoctin Furnace: Portrait of an Iron-Making Community." Paper submitted to the Department of History and Political Science, Hood College, Frederick, Maryland, April 16, 1982: 67.

⁹ It is interesting to note that Reed's father Jacob Reed was also employed at the Catoctin Iron Works. Jacob Reed first appears on the 1870 census as a worker in the iron mine. By 1880 he had been promoted to manager on the ore bank. Although there is no evidence to prove that Jacob Reed lived in the Reed-Stitely House, the large two-story log house would have been fit accommodations for someone of his position.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

had his own family, lived in a company house, and worked at the furnace. Due to the absence of the 1890 census, it is difficult to draw definite conclusions about his life between 1880 and 1900. However, it is probable that Reed lived in the town and worked at the furnace during this period. In 1910 he was shown as working the ore banks as a miner and renting a house. In this position it is not known if he would have occupied the two-story Reed-Stitely House. As mentioned previously, in 1920 Reed was a carpenter at the furnace's railroad shop.

The 1923 deed to Samuel Reed had a special condition stating that a spring of water on the property was to be a public facility for use by the residents of neighboring properties. The springhouse with its concrete troughs, is still located on the property to the south of the house. Several additions to the property date to the period of its transition from company housing to private property. A one-story frame kitchen wing was constructed on the back of the house, moving the kitchen from the main block. A small one-story log structure was built to the southwest of the house. The log building, with plastered interior walls, was probably used as a summer kitchen and laundry.

When Samuel Reed died in 1937, he left the property to his only daughter, Jessie Stitely.¹⁰ She lived in the house until her death in 1990. From that time to the present the house has remained unoccupied. Neglect has resulted in the severe deterioration of not only the house but the log summer kitchen and the springhouse as well.

The Reed-Stitely House is significant under Criteria A, C, and D. The building is historically significant under Criterion A for its association with the Catoctin Iron Works, one of the earliest iron-based industrial sites in inland Maryland during the colonial period. The house is architecturally significant under Criterion C because it represents a typical form of early workers' houses located at Catoctin Furnace. However, while the most common form of early workers' housing is a small one-story stone dwelling, the log-constructed Reed-Stitely House has proportions and form representative of dwellings of the managerial class. The log structure, which still retains the form and appearance typical of mid-nineteenth century company housing, also embodies the distinctive characteristics of its early twentieth century ownership following the shutdown of the iron furnace. Additions to the property and alterations to the interior of the house indicate the property's transformation from company-owned to privately-owned. The

¹⁰ Frederick County Will Record JH1:281.

F-6-120

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

property features elements from all eras of its existence, including the mid-nineteenth century main block of the residence, the early twentieth century summer kitchen, and the mid-twentieth century garage. Finally, the building is also significant under Criterion D since further research of the structure may yield specific information concerning the workings of the iron furnace and/or general information concerning typical company housing of the period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

9. Major Bibliographical References

"A Suggestion For the Development of the Catoctin Furnace Ruins." Material located in the 'Iron Furnace' Vertical File at Frederick County Historical Society, Frederick, Maryland, n.d.

Anderson, Elizabeth Y. "Catoctin Furnace: Portrait of an Iron-Making Community." Paper submitted to the Department of History and Political Science, Hood College, Frederick, Maryland, April 16, 1982. Copy from Maryland State Historic Preservation Office, Crownsville, Maryland.

Anderson, Elizabeth Y. *A History of Harriet Chapel, Catoctin Furnace, Maryland*. N.p., n.d..

Bond, Isaac. *Map of Frederick County, Maryland*. N.p.: Isaac Bond, 1858. Copy from Frederick County Historical Society, Frederick, Maryland.

Contract Archaeology, Inc. "An Historical and Archaeological Survey of Land Affected by the Dualization of U.S. Route 15 at the Catoctin Iron Furnace." Report prepared for the Maryland State Highway Administration, 1971. Copy from Maryland State Historic Preservation Office, Crownsville, Maryland.

Contract Archaeology, Inc. "What Is the Future of the Catoctin Iron Furnace?" Report prepared for the Maryland State Roads Commission, 1971. Copy from Maryland State Historic Preservation Office, Crownsville, Maryland.

Frederick County Equity Records. Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick County Federal Census Records. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Frederick County Land Records. Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick County Tax Assessment Records. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Frederick County Will Records. Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

Reed-Stitely House
Frederick County, Maryland

Herald [Frederick Town, Maryland], x(6), 13 July 1811. Public sale notice of the Catoctin Iron Furnace property.

Lukens, Maude C. "Catoctin Furnace--A Different Village." *American Motorist*, September 1930, 26-27. Copy from Frederick County Historical Society, Frederick, Maryland.

Maryland Historical Trust. National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for the Catoctin Furnace Historic District, submitted December 29, 1971.

Mentzer, Frank. "The Time and Times of Catoctin Furnace." *Frederick Post* [Frederick, Maryland], April 1972. Series of newspaper articles, titled Chapter 1-17, located in the 'Iron Furnace' Vertical File at Frederick County Historical Society, Frederick, Maryland.

National Park Service. *Man on Catoctin Mountain: Catoctin Furnace*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d.

Republican Citizen [Frederick, Maryland], 24 December 1841. Public sale notice of the Catoctin Iron Furnace property.

Singewald, Joseph T. Jr. *Report on the Iron Ores of Maryland*. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins Press, 1911.

Titus, C. O. & Co. *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland*. Philadelphia: C. O. Titus & Co., 1873.

Waesche, Norman E. "Economic History of Catoctin Furnace." Paper submitted for American Economic History, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, 1936. Copy from Maryland State Historic Preservation Office, Crownsville, Maryland.

Williams T. J. C. and Folger McKinsey. *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Volume 1 of 2. 1910. Reprint, Baltimore, Maryland: Regional Publishing Co., 1979.

Reed-Stitely House
Name of Property

Frederick County, MD
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1840-1948

Significant Dates

1840-1860; 1923

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Reed-Stitely House
Name of Property

Frederick County, MD
County and State

F-6-120

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1 acres, 55 perches

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8	2	9	0	9	6	0	4	3	8	3	5	6	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

3

Zone	Easting						Northing							

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Van Dolsen/Principal Investigator and Wendy Zug-Gilbert/Staff Historian

organization Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc. date 27 October 1997

street & number 101 N. Pennsylvania Avenue telephone (814) 364-2135

city or town Centre Hall state PA zip code 16828

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration

street & number P.O. Box 717 telephone _____

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21203-0717

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

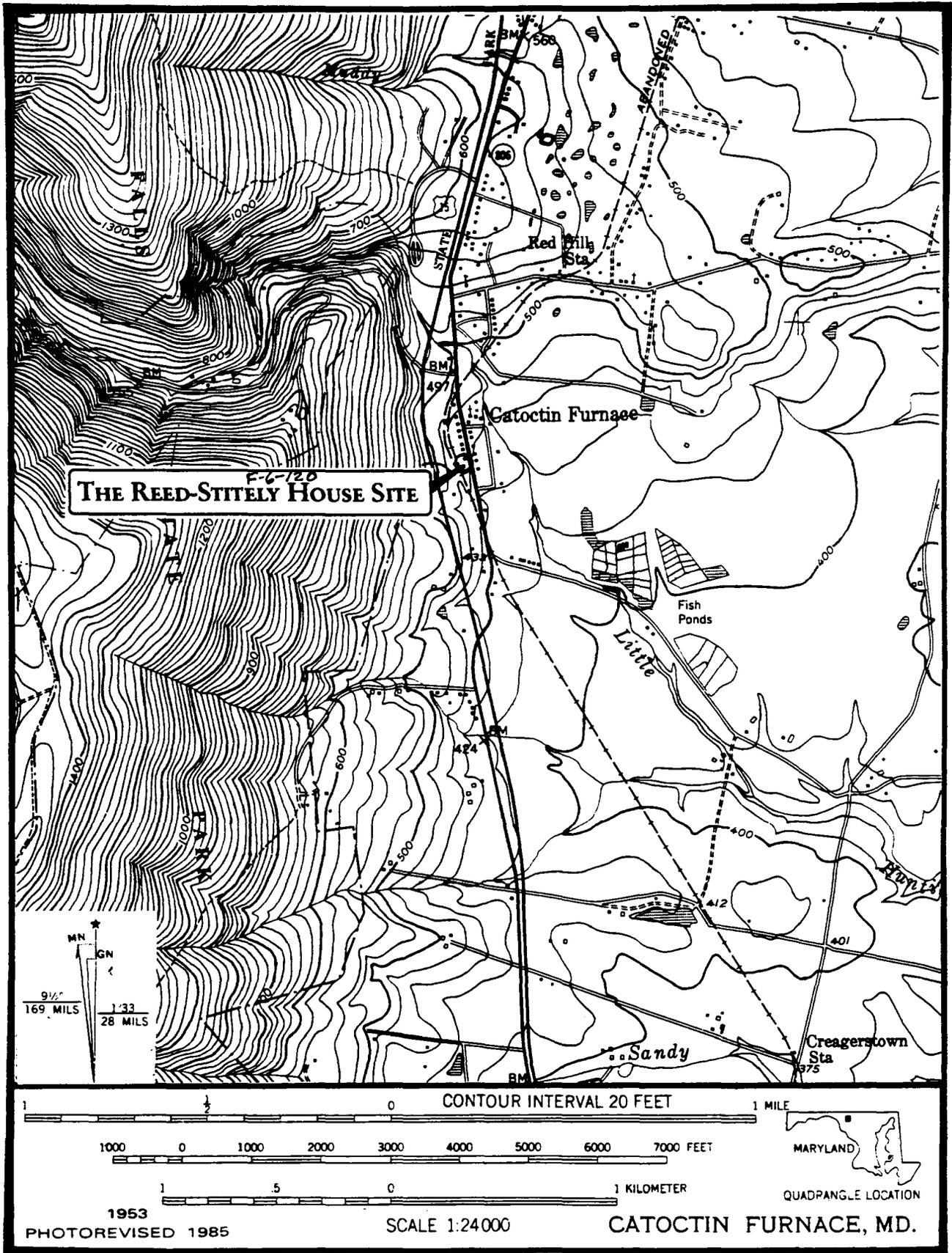
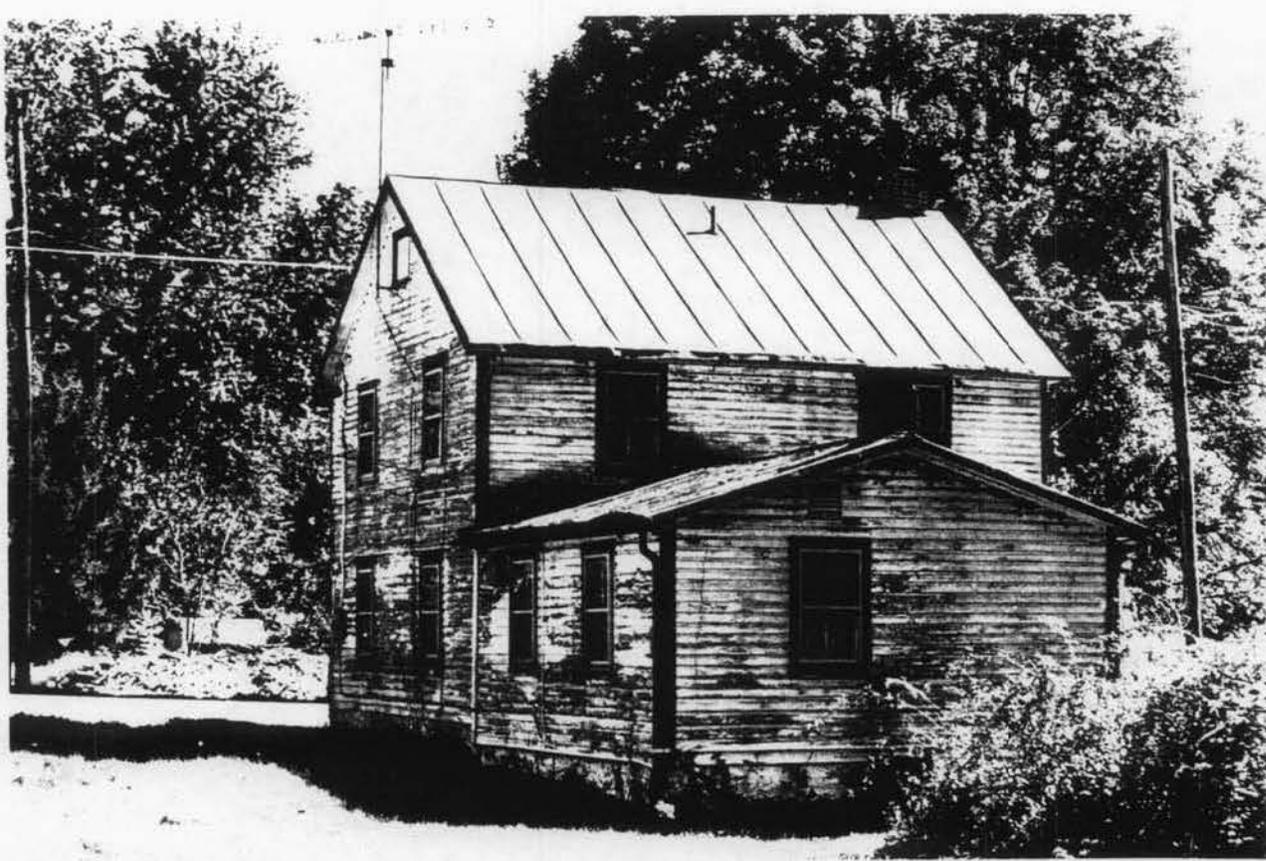


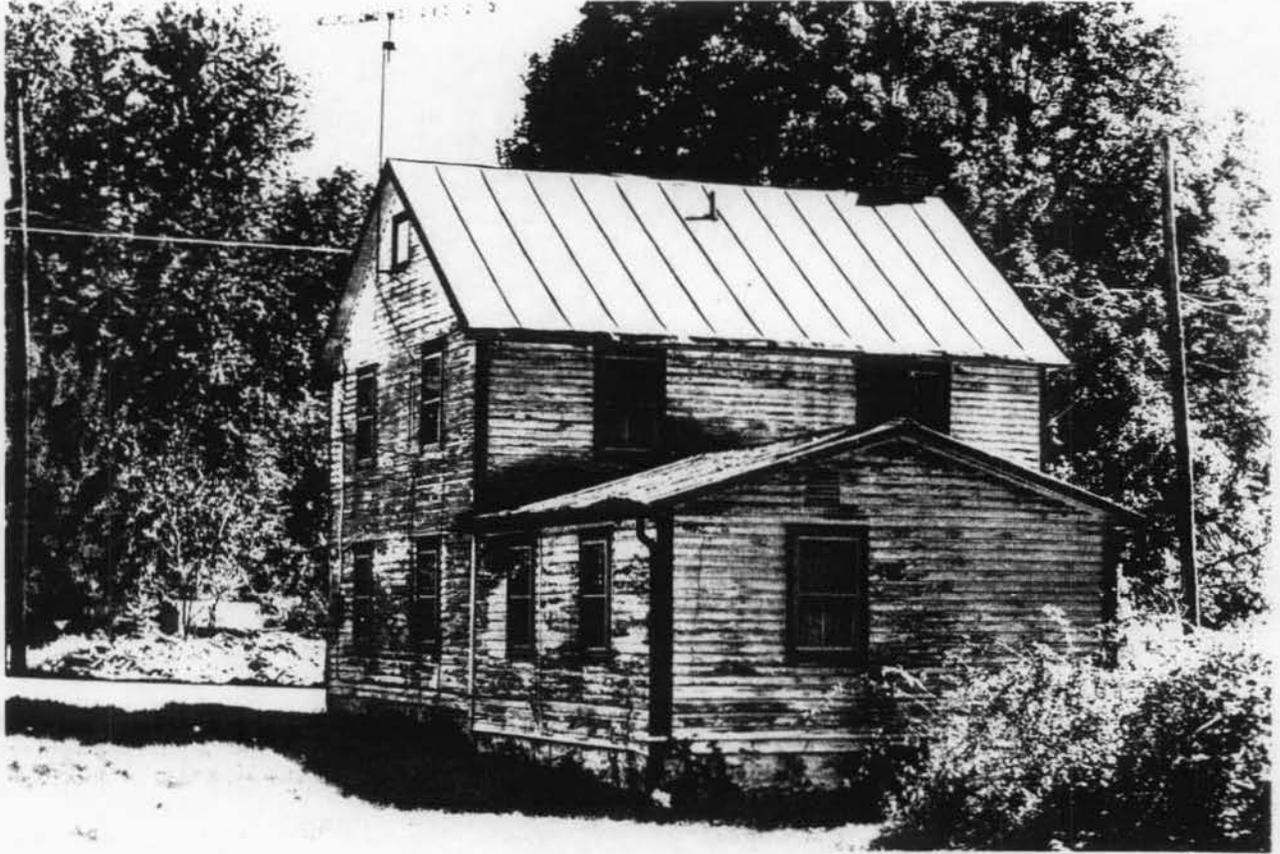
Figure 2: Portion of USGS (1985) 7.5' Catocin Furnace Quadrangle showing the location of the Reed-Stitely House (Site 18FR735)



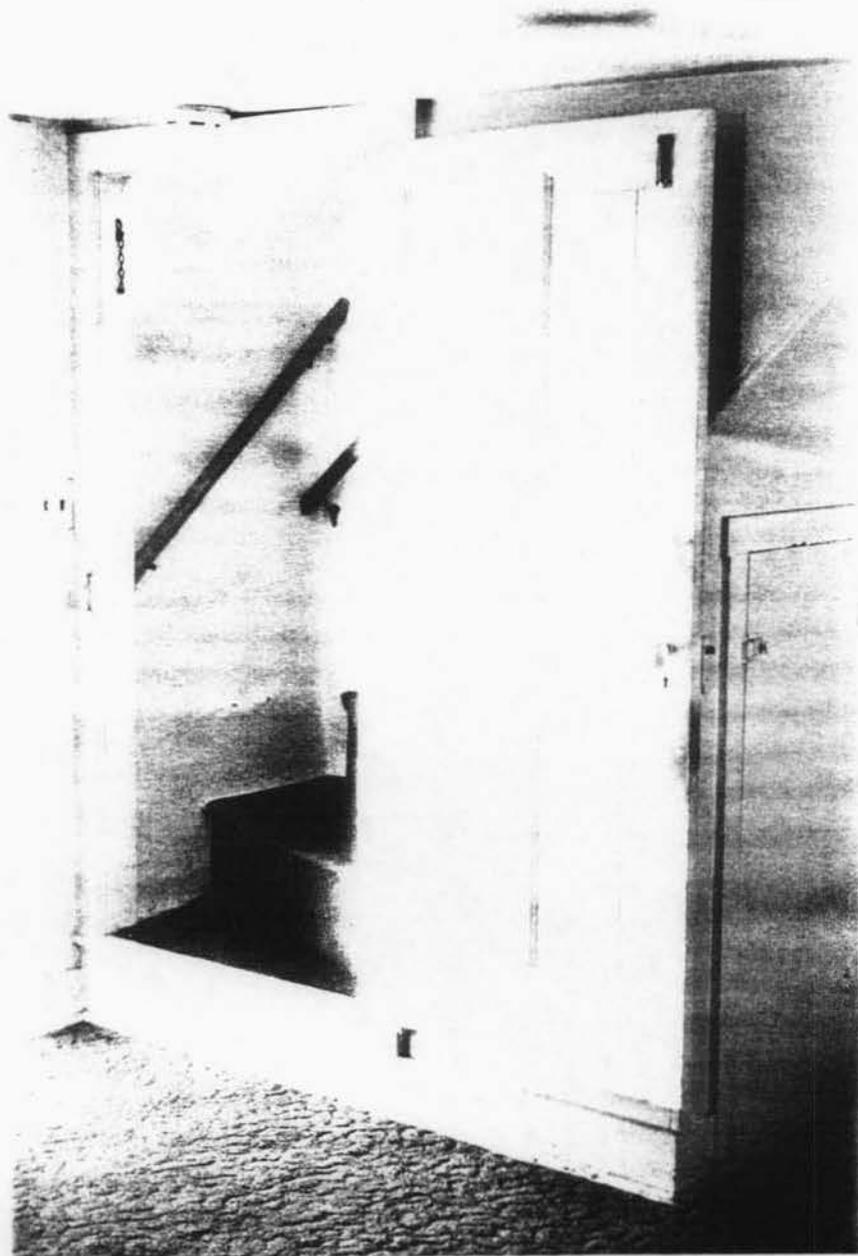
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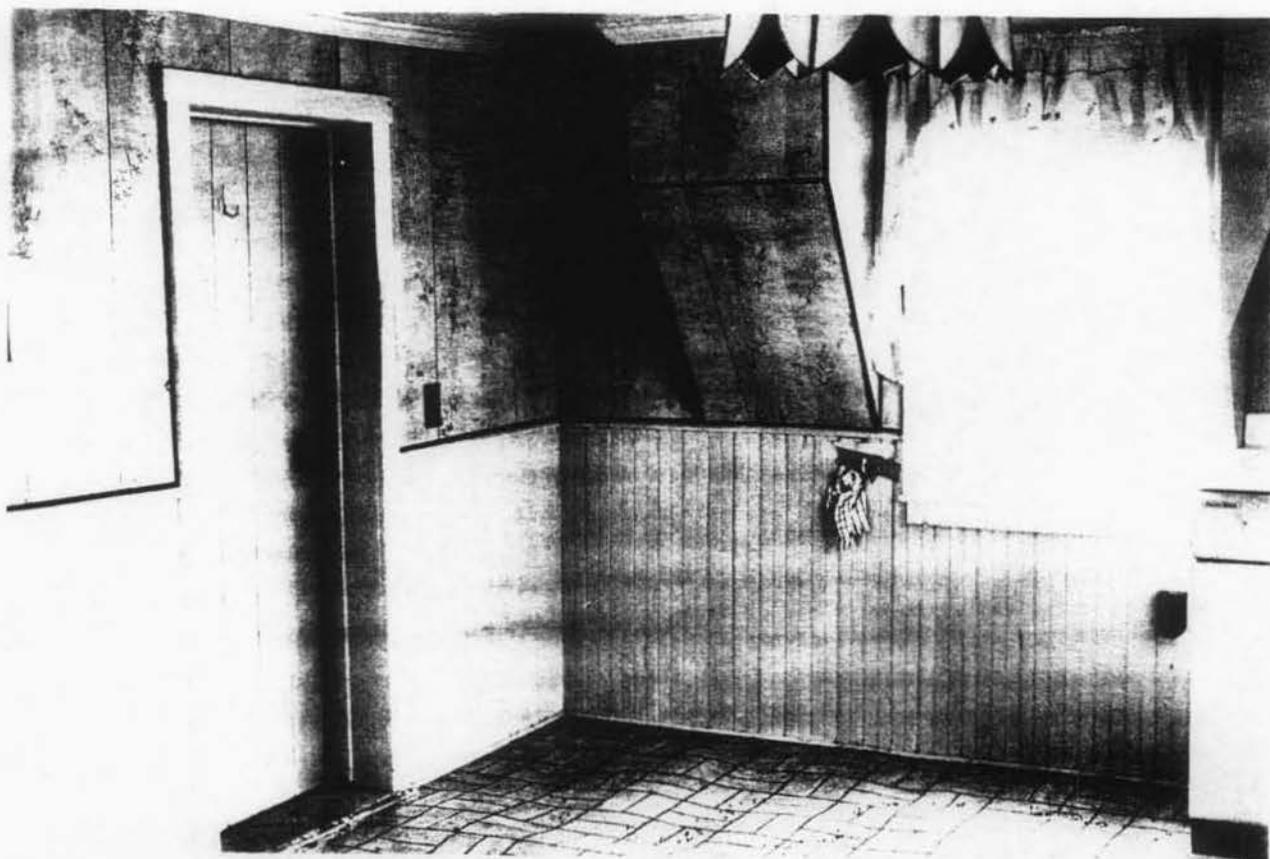
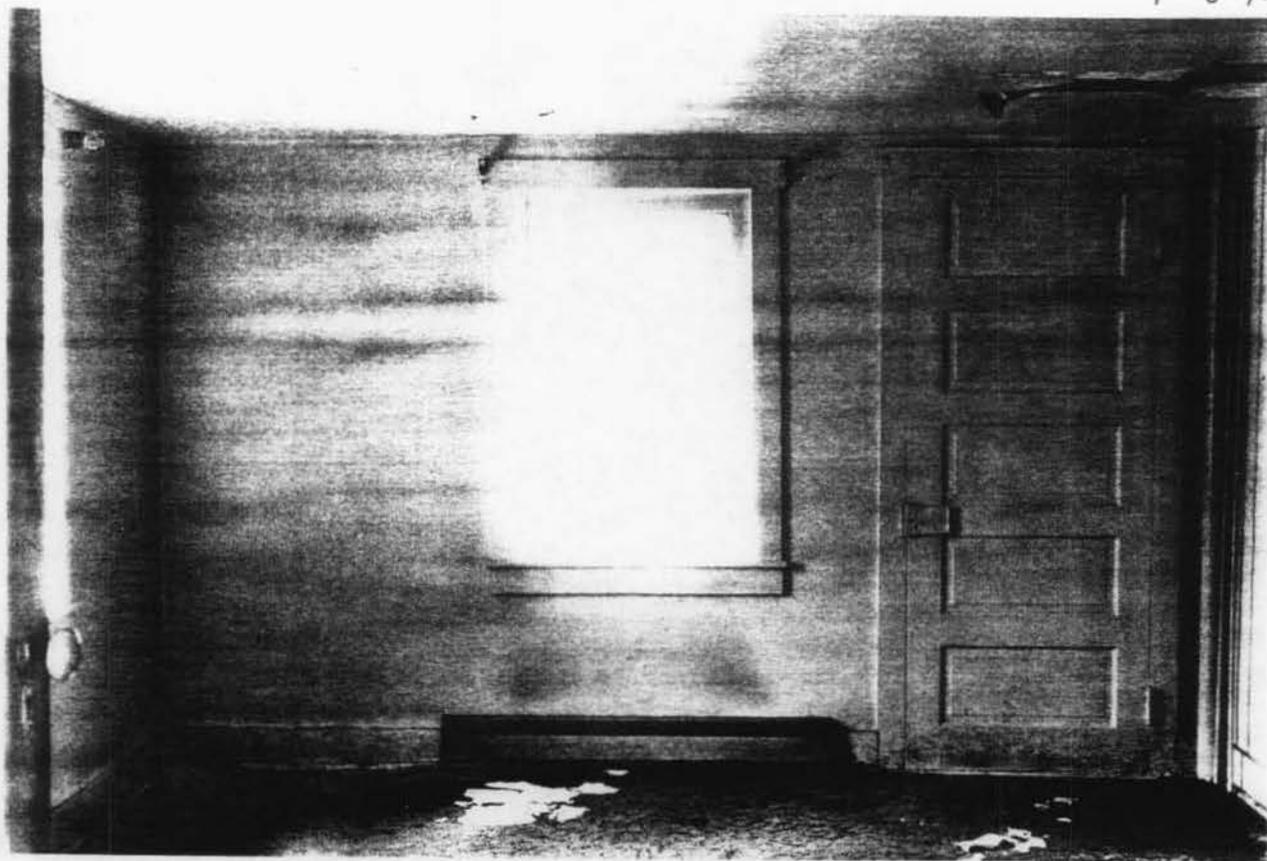
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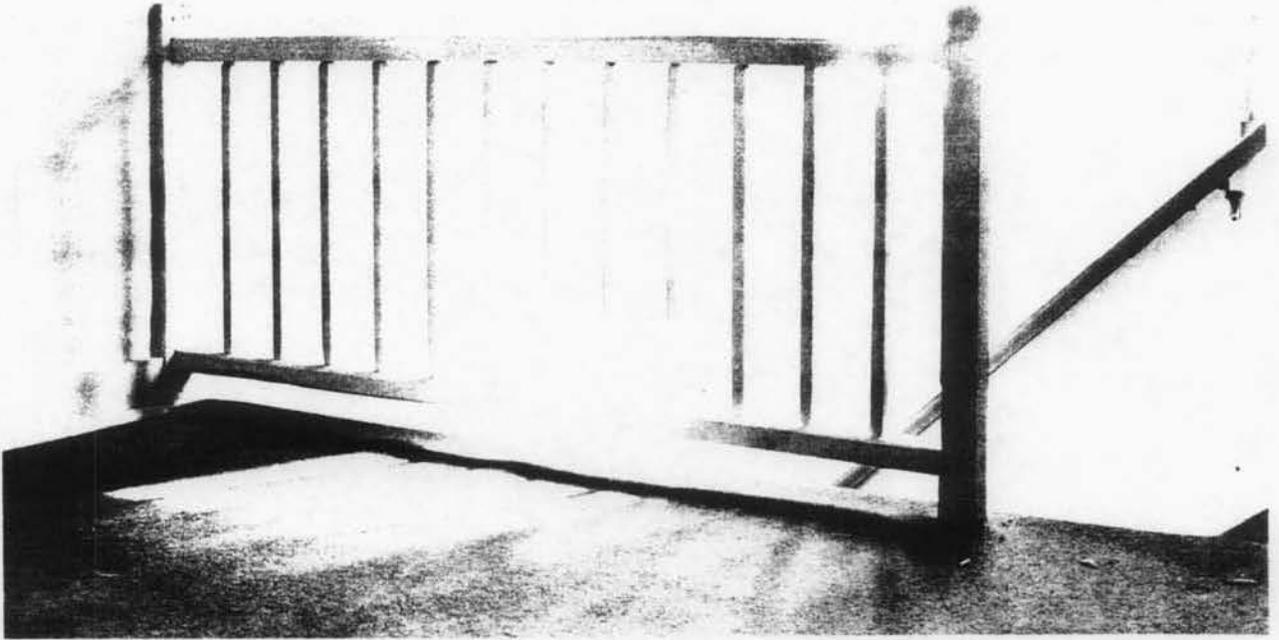
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F-6-120



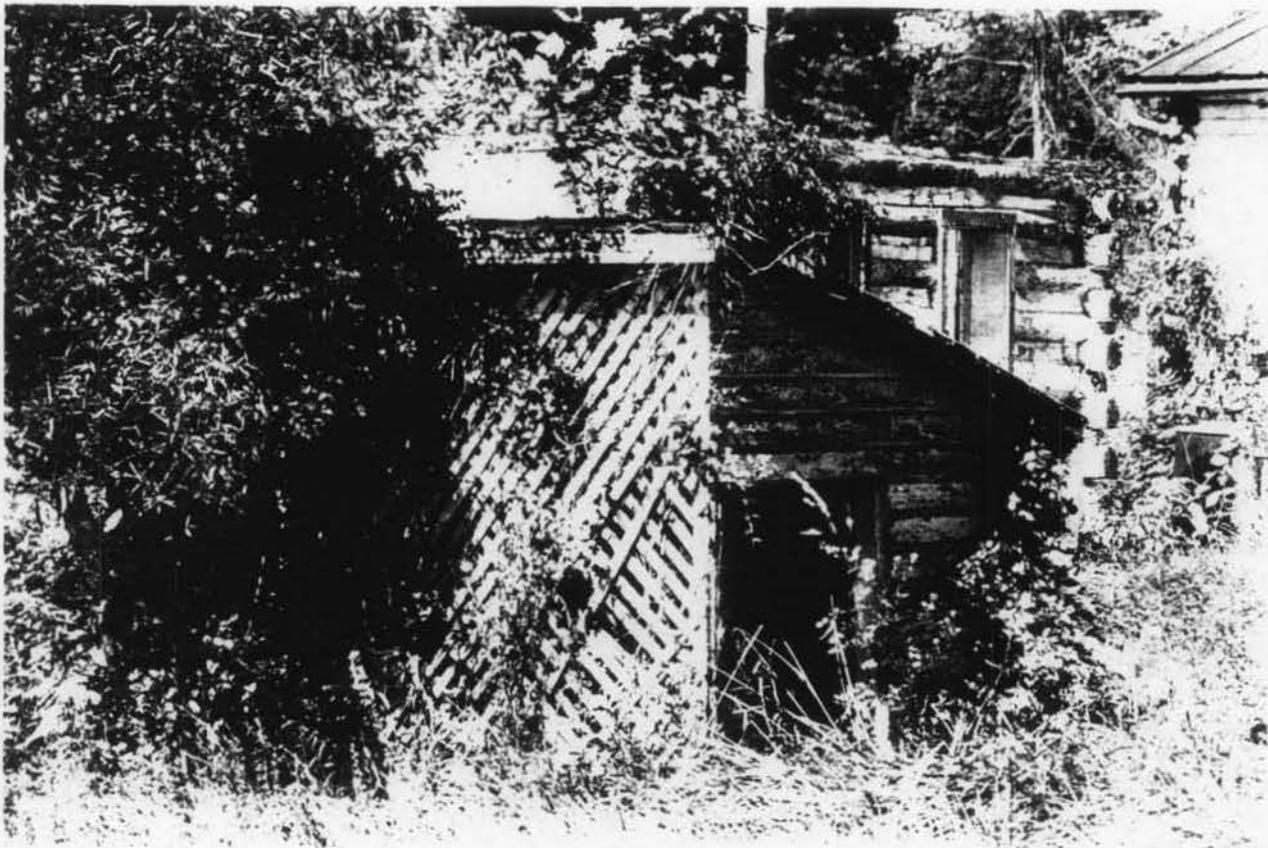
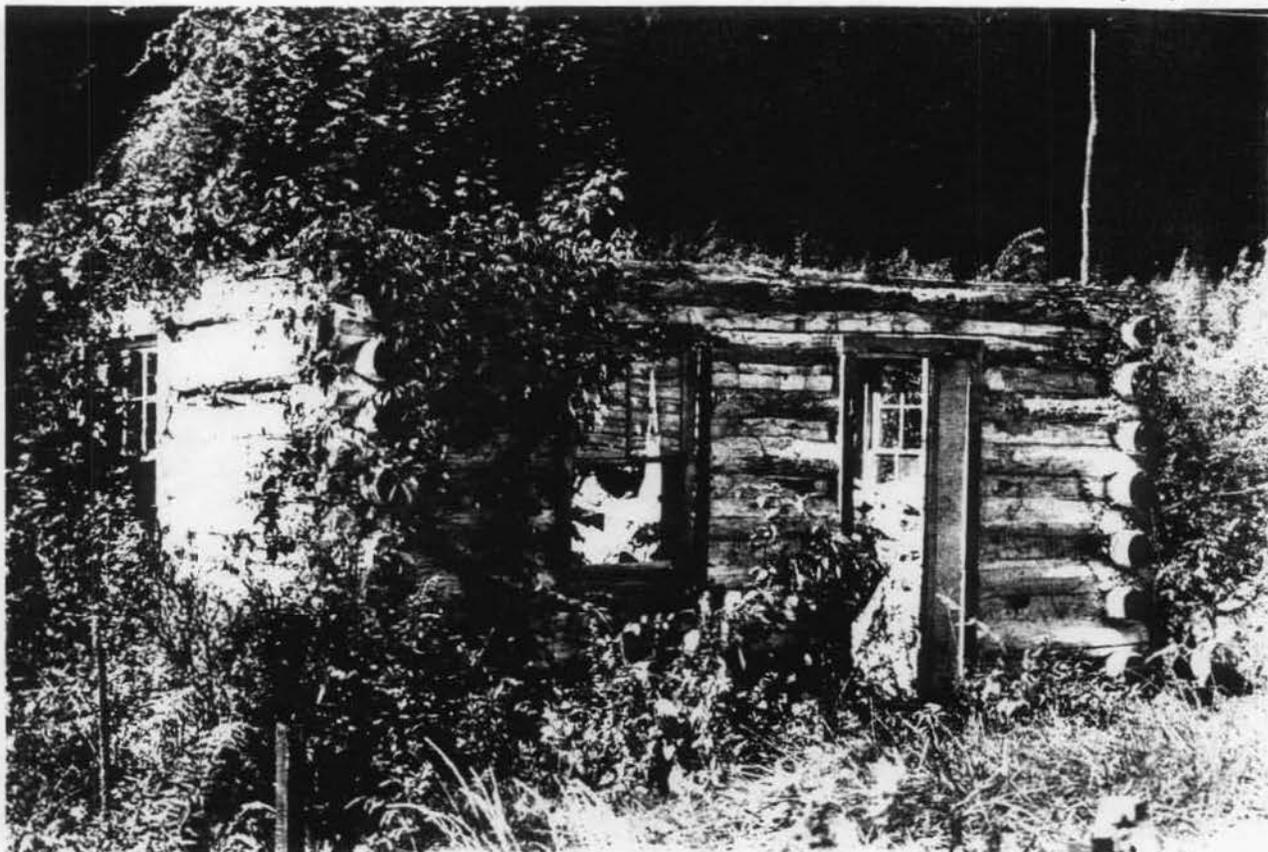
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F-6-120



F-6-120

