

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Ephraim Richardson House
MIHP#: No. F-3-97 – Addendum
11027 Powell Road
Thurmont, Maryland
Date c.1850s-1870s
Access: Private

Constructed potentially as early as the 1850s, the Ephraim Richardson House is the most well-preserved home associated with the historic Powell Road African American community.

Situated close to the road, the original portion is a two-story, side-gabled structure sitting over a cellar, and is similar to adjacent houses. A shallow one-story addition has been added at the rear. The older house is divided into three bays with an offset ground floor entrance. The building is made of logs, clad with wood weatherboard and covered with a more recent aluminum siding. Vinyl 1/1 sash windows fenestrate each elevation. The historic house and its addition enclose approximately 964 square feet. The 0.23-acre parcel backs onto farmland and includes a workshop.

Inventoried in the early 1990s, the Lewistown Survey District (F-3-97) focused on the village's early Anglo-European development. It highlighted exceptional and representative 19th-century architecture in the village and its intersecting roads. The majority of Powell Road was included in the survey, with the subject property inventoried but not discussed. Neither did the study mention Lewistown's African American community, which clustered around future Powell Road in the mid-19th century. This addendum addresses this omission by bringing attention to the historic Black settlement, and specifically the Ephraim Richardson House.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-97 – Addendum

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Ephraim Richardson House
other N/A

2. Location

street and number 11027 Powell Road ___ not for publication
city, town Thurmont ___ vicinity
county Frederick

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

name Nancy and Charles Wisner
street and number 6 Main Street telephone
city, town Myersville state MD zip code 21773

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Circuit Court, Land Record liber 15739 folio 00350
city, town Frederick tax map 0040 tax parcel 0047 tax ID number 395710

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>0</u>	

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Summary

Constructed potentially as early as the 1850s¹, the Ephraim Richardson House is the most well-preserved home associated with the historic Powell Road African American community. Situated close to the road, the original portion is a two-story, side-gabled structure sitting over a cellar, and is similar to adjacent houses. A shallow one-story addition has been added at the rear. The older house is divided into three bays with an offset ground floor entrance. The building is made of logs², clad with wood weatherboard and covered with a more recent aluminum siding. Vinyl 1/1 sash windows fenestrate each elevation. The historic house and its addition enclose approximately 964 square feet. The 0.23-acre parcel backs onto farmland and includes a workshop.

Setting

The Ephraim Richardson House is situated on the south side of Powell Road, east of the historic village of Lewistown in northern Frederick County. The Richardson house is close to the west end of the historical development along Powell Road. It stands near the road, elevated on a slight rise (Photo 1). An asphalt driveway courses along the west side of the house; a narrow concrete walkway edges its east side. Powell Road — a local collector from Lewistown to U.S. 15 — developed during the 19th century as a linear settlement of vernacular houses. These sit on a ridge overlooking Fishing Creek to the north. The rectangular-shaped lots back onto active farmland. The corridor has not changed much since first surveyed in the early 1990s.

House

The original portion sits parallel to the road on an east-west axis (Photo 2). The side-gabled building has two full floors and rests on a rubblestone stone foundation creating a cellar. The stone rises above grade along the front and side elevations but is painted, obscuring the masonry.

The house presents to the street a formal façade divided into nearly equal bays. The ground floor has two window openings flanking an off-center entry. The windows, assumed to be in their original openings, are vinyl 1/1 sash units, likely installed with the siding. Decorative shutters of the same material bracket the windows. The door, an older ½-light-and-wood-panel unit, stands near the west end of the façade, breaking the symmetry.

¹ This estimate is based on deeds; SDAT gives a construction date of 1920.

² An 1876 tax assessment of then-owner Thomas Marshall valued the improved land at \$75 and a log house and stable at \$175. It assumed that the extant house is the referenced log structure. Frederick County, Board of County Commissioners, 1876 Assessors Field Book for Election District 4, Creagerstown (MSA C758-3).

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Sheltering the entry is a reconstructed, hipped-roof porch. Its poured concrete floor was made by a neighbor, who rebuilt many of the porches along Powell Road.³ Above the porch, the strict symmetry returns, with evenly placed bays holding identical sash windows.

The short side elevations have one original window opening per floor. These, like the front elevation, are 1/1 vinyl sash. The west elevation ground floor has a separate, smaller window at the bathroom (Photo 3). A concrete block chimney rises across the façade, breaking through the gable. The one-room deep plan has two rooms per floor. The second story is reached by a straight run of stairs rising from the center of the ground floor. The simple cube-like spaces are finished with plastered walls and ceilings and have wood floors but no trim.

A one-story lean-to addition attaches to the rear. The space holding the kitchen covers only a portion of the older house (Photo 4). It is entered from the exterior by a ½-light-and-wood-panel door matching the front unit. The west wall holds a single window; the east wall is without fenestration. The second story has two openings, fitted with the same type of windows as the façade. These bring light to the bedrooms.

The addition's sloped roof continues as a porch sheltering a patio off the kitchen. The structure, with its poured concrete floor and fascia trimmed edges, is of recent construction.

The house and its addition are sheathed in white clapboard-style insulated siding. The home's roof and the porches are covered with an older standing seam metal roof with snow guards. A modern soffit traces the two-story portion.

Storage Shed

Standing approximately 55' south of the house is a one-story storage shed. The side-gabled frame structure aligns along a north-south axis. A lean-to addition is attached to the rear. Non-historic T 1-11 siding, painted yellow, faces the structure. It is capped with a standing seam metal roof. Smaller vinyl sash windows penetrate all but its south elevation. Outswing doors, clad with T 1-11, give entry from the east. Behind it are door Z-braced board doors. The origin of the shed is unclear. It is partially insulated and served by electricity. It appears that it was recently altered to work as a guesthouse.

³ Paul Brown, conversation with John W. Murphey, March 1, 2022, 11027 Powell Road, Lewistown. Brown, living in a neighboring home, is a long-term Powell Road resident and former concrete contractor.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1880; 1896; 1904; 1964 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates c.1850s-1870s

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary

Inventoried in the early 1990s, the Lewistown Survey District (F-3-97) focused on the village's early Anglo-European development. It highlighted exceptional and representative 19th-century architecture in the village and its intersecting roads. The majority of Powell Road was included in the survey, with the subject property inventoried but not discussed. Neither did the study mention Lewistown's African American community, which clustered around future Powell Road in the mid-19th century. This addendum addresses this omission by bringing attention to the historic Black settlement, and specifically the Ephraim Richardson House.

Powell Road Community

Starting at Hessong Bridge Road at the east, Powell Road rambles along for approximately half a mile before halting at U.S. 15, the Catoclin Mountain Parkway. The two-lane county road keeps a level course, passing through a landscape populated with older homes on the south set close to the road. Fishing Creek tumbles down Catoclin Mountain, paralleling the road to the north. The waterway, prone to flooding and historically surrounded by wooded marsh, was an ideal environment to raise fish. Starting in the early 20th century, its course through Lewistown was flanked by fishponds; many used to grow goldfish. The road likely takes its name from the Powells — one of the pioneer goldfish farming families in the area.

Originally named Bowers Road after a local family, the street was laid across a grid created by Daniel Fundenburg, Lewistown's founder. It is depicted on the 1873 Frederick County atlas, moving westward from Federal Street (now Hessong Bridge Road) to the town's west edge (Figure 2). Flanking it were long, rectangular lots, a few populated with homes.

The road kept its local function until the early 1960s. In 1961, U.S. Highway 15 shifted from its route along Hessong Bridge Road to the west. The so-called Lewistown Bypass, completed in 1962, turned Bowers Road into a shortcut to reach the highway.

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Founded in 1841, Lewistown was originally an area settled by Hessian soldiers who had been captured during the Revolutionary War and quartered in Frederick. Individuals associated with these pioneering families played a role in Lewistown's early industries.

In 1815, Daniel Fundenburg, a Maryland native and future doctor, laid out a town west of the Frederick to Emmitsburg Road. The plat was a grid of 204 lots arranged north and south of Fishing Creek. Local history holds that Fundenburg agreed to award lots to settlers if the town was named in honor of his son, Lewis.⁴ One such lot, Lot 146, the subject of the study, was deeded in 1818 from Fundenburg to Thomas Draper, farmer and enslaver.⁵ In 1824, John Brien, then-owner of Catoctin Furnace and an enslaver, established a saw and a grist mill near the Frederick to Emmitsburg Road bridge over Fishing Creek. With this, the town began to expand north of the mills and along present-day Powell Road. Brien's investment was followed in 1830 by a woolen mill started by John Cronise (sometimes Cronice), a relation of one of the Hessian settlers. But the village never achieved a town-scale density.

The 1873 Frederick County atlas map shows a lightly populated area (Figure 2). Most of the settlement was on the west side of Federal Street, north of Fishing Creek. Here was a small commercial cluster, including the Clem Hotel and a few stores. Future Powell Road is the second most densely settled area on the map but is hardly built out. From Federal Street westward, only 13 of its 36 lots had buildings, with most of the lots remaining empty. Two buildings are owned by the Bowers, another by a Powell. There is also a house owned by Jacob Derr, a family that took over the Brien mills, and Weller, a name attributed to the town's harness maker. A building on the road's south side is important to the study. It is identified as "Colored Ch.," signifying a Black congregation church.

The small farming village received an infusion when the Washington, Frederick, & Gettysburg Railway built tracks through Lewistown in 1908 for a line connecting Frederick and Thurmont. The steam railroad was followed in 1910 by Hagerstown & Frederick Railway, an electric interurban line. Lewistown experienced an immediate, if modest, upswing in growth like other small villages on the trolley line.⁶

The U.S. Geological Survey map of 1911 reveals a more populated community but nothing close to the appearance of a town (Figure 3). As before, based on buildings, most of the population fronted Federal Street above Fishing Creek. However, Powell Road had gained additional structures; these are concentrated on the south side of the road, especially at a high point on a little hill. Here, at a location historically called Bunker Hill, was a tight line of nine houses, several associated with African Americans.

⁴ Joe Eisenhauer, "Lewistown Community Honors Service Tomorrow of Two Wars at Memorial Dedication Personnel," *The News*, July 22, 1950, 3.

⁵ Frederick County Land Records, Book JS 6/454 (Daniel Fundenburg to Thomas Draper, 1818).

⁶ Janet L. Davis "Lewistown Survey District," Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form (Annapolis, March 1993), 8-1.

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African American Settlement

The 1820 census indicated that most of the enslaved population in northern Frederick County were located in the rural areas of the Creagerstown District #4, where 170 enslaved persons were recorded, and the Emmitsburg District #5 (including the area around Mount Saint Mary's Seminary/College), where 262 were recorded.⁷ A striking number of the bondsmen in District #4 (109) were concentrated in the Lewistown area, including Catoclin Furnace and the mansions of Auburn and Springfield, each with large enslaved populations.

In 1852, Henry Williams, who in 1850 was living in the Hillery Norris household, purchased a one-quarter acre parcel that was part of Lot 103, "with a house upon it," north of Fishing Creek. In 1861, Williams sold the tract to Sarah Kee [sic], wife of "Osker Kee" (likely Asher Key).⁸ Williams also owned a smaller parcel measuring 16' x 30' that adjoined Lot 146, on the south side of current Powell Road.⁹

The free Black households in the Lewistown-Utica area were, by 1860, consolidating in and around Lewistown. The census of that year recorded several proximate households, including Clem Norris, Hillery Norris, Cecelia Williams, Charles Johnson, and Asher Key. All were listed as property owners, though only a few deeds reflected their ownership.

A House of Worship

In the 1860 census, Robert Hall (designated as mulatto), who gave his occupation as "Minister M.E.,"¹⁰ appeared to be living in or near Lewistown, probably on the 2.5 acres of "Millers Chance," purchased by Richard Hall in 1826. Robert Hall's identification as an M.E. minister and the use of Lot 132 as a cemetery indicate that the Black community of Lewistown was large enough to support a congregation.¹¹

Entries in the Moravian Diaries in the first half of the 19th century note Methodists were in contact with the enslaved population in the region. By the middle of the century, African Americans in the Creagerstown District, including Catoclin Furnace and Lewistown, appear to have turned to the Methodist church for religious

⁷ The following historical overview is based on a context prepared for the survey: Edith B. Wallace, "African American History of the Monocacy-Catoclin Region, Northern Frederick County, Maryland," created for the Catoclin Furnace Historical Society et al., March 8, 2022, Draft. At different points, the author of the MIHP has provided additional research, interpretation, and text.

⁸ Frederick County Land Records, DB ES 5/36, Henry Williams to Sarah Kee, 1861.

⁹ Williams' original purchase of the lot appears to be unrecorded. The lot is first identified in an 1869 deed for Lot 146 and the 16 x 30-foot lot adjoining "conveyed by Henry Williams and wife to the aforesaid John H. Thompson," Frederick County Land Records, CM 4/1, John H. Thompson to Thomas Marshall, 1869. The house now standing at 11019 Powell Road appears to be on the Williams parcel and probably dates from this period.

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, Year: 1860, Census Place: Creagerstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: M653_475; Page: 1079; Family History Library Film: 803475.

¹¹ Hall was listed in Creagerstown District, page 76, near George Clem and William Long, both of whom appear on the 1873 atlas map in Lewistown.

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service. Hall and his congregation were likely supported by Reverend Flowers, given the Maryland law requiring a white minister's involvement with Black religious gatherings.

The congregation gained use of a log church building from the white Methodist Protestant congregation in about 1857. The "Colored Church" building appeared as part of Lot 152 on the county atlas map of 1873. It was purchased in 1859 from the Methodist Protestant trustees, according to a deed by Singleton Hughes, John Sanders Sr., John Hall, William Standon, and James Woolf, trustees of the ME Church, "for the use of the colored population of Lewistown."¹²

The old building was still in use by the "Colored Methodist Episcopal Church" in 1882, according to J. Thomas Scharf in his 1882 *History of Western Maryland*. The Maryland Board of Education annual reports indicate that it continued as a church and school through 1908. It is unknown how long the Methodist congregation used the church beyond 1908.

After Maryland's emancipation in November 1864, the 16 enslaved people living in the district were free to choose where they would live and work. Several "new" names appeared in the 1870 census for the Creagerstown District. Some were working and living on white farms, including Henson Brown and William Waters, both 23, on the George Ogle farm. Others represented independent households, including tenant Serene Dorsey with her daughter Caroline and grandson William; and Milley Dorsey, aged 60. Milley Dorsey owned real estate valued at \$150 and shared her home with Ann Liles, aged 70.¹³

Despite these additions, the Black population in the Creagerstown District (including Lewistown) fell from 96 in 1860 to 77 in 1870. Robert Hall, the minister, was no longer living in the district. Other families present in 1860 but not recorded in the 1870 count include Stanton, Dowing, and Reed, all of whom were landowners in 1860. As the town lots owned by free Blacks in the 1850s were sold to white buyers between 1860 and 1869, it is unclear where the 1870 Black Lewistown community was centered.

Those that appear to be living in Lewistown in 1870 include Charles Johnson, 31, and his wife, Elizabeth, 24, and four children; Edward, 29, and Anna Jerick, 31, and five children; James, 47, and Emely (sometimes Emily), 50, Wolf; and Hilary 68, and Mary, 53, Norris, with their two adult sons. All the male heads of households were recorded as day laborers. None of the householders listed were identified as landowners on the 1873 atlas map.

¹² Frederick County Land Records DB BGF 4/377, Frederick Cronise et al trustees to trustees of Colored ME Church, 1859. This building once stood at 11045 Powell Road.

¹³ U.S. Census Bureau, 1870, Census Place: Creagerstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: M593_586; Page: 226B.

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A Black School

Like nearly all post-emancipation communities, the Black population on future Powell Road had a school.¹⁴ According to teacher Lewis Miller's report to the Freedmen's Bureau, the "Lewistown Colored School" opened in January 1870 with 29 students. Miller noted that the school was held in the "colored people's church," located on a portion of Lot 152, and was funded solely by \$21 in tax money raised from the county.¹⁵ As with the Lincoln School in Emmitsburg, the Lewistown school lost its federal support in 1870 with the demise of the Freedmen's Bureau education department.

The Frederick County School Commissioners had already begun furnishing minimal allocations to a few of the established "Colored schools," including Emmitsburg's Lincoln School. Following the 1872 law, the Commissioners laid out a plan for 18 "Colored schools" across the county.¹⁶ The Creagerstown District # 4 school was most likely still in Lewistown where the Black community was concentrated. It had as many as 35 students throughout the school year. No "colored" school was identified on the 1873 atlas map of Lewistown or in the Creagerstown District, indicating it probably continued to be held in a Black church as it was in 1870. In 1887, when "rents paid" were recorded in the state's annual reports, the county allocated \$15 in annual rent for the Lewistown school.

Like the Lincoln School in Emmitsburg, Lewistown lost students through the 1880s. Student enrollment continued to plummet, down to 14 at the end of 1900 — and by 1901, only 12 pupils remained. The school closed in 1903, then reopened briefly from 1906 to 1908, when it was permanently shuttered.¹⁷

Population Gain and Loss

By 1880, the Lewistown District Black population had grown to 85, living in twelve independent households. But by 1900, the population had fallen significantly, down to 45 people residing in nine households, and by 1910, just 35 people in five households.

Five of the eight heads of household who remained in 1910 were elderly: John Sanders Sr., 78, William Ricketts, 78, Charles Bouey, 66, Anie Juricks, 72, and Calvin Wolf (Wolfe), 60. The two other heads were sons of older residents: William Hall, 25, a carpenter like his father, and William Wolf, 30. Alice Sappington, 40, worked as a laundress, while her daughter Fannie, 12, was a servant to a private house.¹⁸ As noted earlier,

¹⁴ There is no evidence found to date that the Black population used the school building at 11031 Powell Road.

¹⁵ Dean Herrin, "Post-Civil War African American Schools in Emmitsburg and Lewistown, Frederick County, Maryland, Summary of Important Dates," Unpublished manuscript, April 2021, 1-2.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Note that only 14 schools were recorded to be in operation during the 1872-73 school year.

¹⁷ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland, Vol. I* (reprint, Clearfield Company & Willow Bend Books, 1995), 588; various Maryland State Board of Education *Annual Reports*, as collected in the Hathi Trust Digital Library, <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000057122>, accessed May 25, 2022.

¹⁸ After Lewistown District #20 was created in 1878, Creagerstown District #4, including the town of Creagerstown, became an all-white district from 1880 to 1910 (in 1900 there was one Black servant in a white household).

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these changes were reflected in the Lewistown “Colored” school. By 1901, as younger families left to find work in more urban areas, there were just twelve students in attendance before the school closed. What remained of the Lewistown Black community from 1920 through the 1940 census were, for the most part, families that had resided there for decades. Many were landowners. By 1940, only seven African Americans, representing two households, were left in Lewistown.

Ephraim Richardson House

The wood house behind the white aluminum siding is linked to Ephraim Richardson, an early Black settler along future Powell Road. Richardson, born around 1835, owned two lots on the corridor as early as 1846. These included Lot 146, which holds the surveyed property, and Lot 132, directly adjacent on the north side of the road. This lot was later identified in 1874 as the “Colored burying ground” and assumed to be the cemetery for the Black Powell Road community.¹⁹

In 1859, after Ephraim’s death, Lewistown’s white Methodist minister Benjamin C. Flowers acquired Richardson’s lots in a tax delinquency auction.²⁰ At the time, as captured in the 1860 census, the immediate area had four Black households representing 23 individuals.²¹ The Richardson family appears to have relocated to Frederick City, where his son, Greenbury Richardson, worked as a waggoner.

The property was transferred to John Thompson, who in turn sold it to Thomas Marshall, a white day laborer. Marshall is the owner identified on the 1873 Frederick County atlas map (Figure 2). At this point, the land moved out of African American ownership. By this time, as evidenced in the 1870 census, the Black settlement node around the Richardson house had disappeared.²²

The Richardson house is significant for demonstrating that African Americans built a community along Powell Road, starting as early as the 1850s.

¹⁹ Frederick County Land Records, DB TG 2/9 (John H. Thompson to Jacob Bowers, 1874).

²⁰ Ibid., DB BGF 6/79, Arthur Delashmutt, tax collector, to B.C. Flowers, 1859. This conveyance was confirmed in 1861 by a deed (BGF 7/50) to Flowers from the Ephraim Richardson heirs: Richard Richardson, Greenbury Richardson, and Miranda Watts (Richardson’s widow). Rev. B.C. Flowers sold the two lots before 1874 to John H. Thompson in an unrecorded deed.

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 1860: Census Place: Creagerstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: M653_475; Page: 1073; Family History Library Film: 803475.

²² Ibid., 1870: Census Place: Creagerstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: M593_586; Page: 242B.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

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See Continuation Page.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>0.23</u>		
Acreage of historical setting	<u>0.23</u>		
Quadrangle name	<u>Catoctin Furnace, MD</u>	Quadrangle scale:	<u>1:24000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The selected survey boundary is depicted in Figure 1. It encompasses the house and its immediate setting, located within the current tax parcel. The boundary includes all the property known to be historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	John W. Murphey, Architectural History Services, for:		
organization	Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, Inc.	date	July 31, 2022
street & number	12610 Catoctin Furnace Road	telephone	240-288-7396
city or town	Thurmont	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-697-9591

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- Bond, Isaac. "Map of Frederick County, Maryland." Baltimore: E. Sachse and Company, 1858.
- Davis, Janet L. "Lewistown Survey District, F-3-97." Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form. Annapolis, March 1993.
- Eisenhauer, Joe. "Lewistown Community Honors Service Tomorrow of Two Wars at Memorial Dedication Personnel." *The News*, July 22, 1950, 3.
- Frederick County, Board of County Commissioners. "1876 Assessors Field Book for Election District 4, Creagerstown." Maryland State Archives record series MSA C758-3.
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- Herrin, Dean. "Post-Civil War African American Schools in Emmitsburg and Lewistown, Frederick County, Maryland, Summary of Important Dates," Unpublished manuscript, April 2021.
- Lake, D. J. *Atlas of Frederick County Maryland*. Philadelphia: C. O. Titus & Company, 1873.
- Miller, Charles W., compiler. *General Directory of Frederick and Business Directory of Frederick County*. Fredrick, Md.: W. T. Delaplaine & Company, 1886.
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- Shaffer, Steffanie R. *Inhabitants of Frederick County, Maryland, Volume 2: 1749-1800*. Berwyn Heights, Md., Heritage Books, Inc., 2019.
- U.S. Census Bureau. 1860, Census Place: Creagerstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: M653_475; Page: 1073; Family History Library Film: 803475
- _____. 1870, Census Place: Creagerstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: M593_586; Page: 242B.
- Wallace, Edith B. "African American History of the Monocacy-Catoctin Region, Northern Frederick County, Maryland. Historic context prepared for the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society et al, March 8, 2022, Draft. Context on file with the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society.

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PHOTO LOG

Name of Photographer: John W. Murphey
Date of Photograph: March 2, 2022
Location of Original Digital File: Maryland SHPO

Photo 1 of 5:
Street view and setting, camera facing southeast.
F-3-97-Addendum_2022-03-01_01.tif

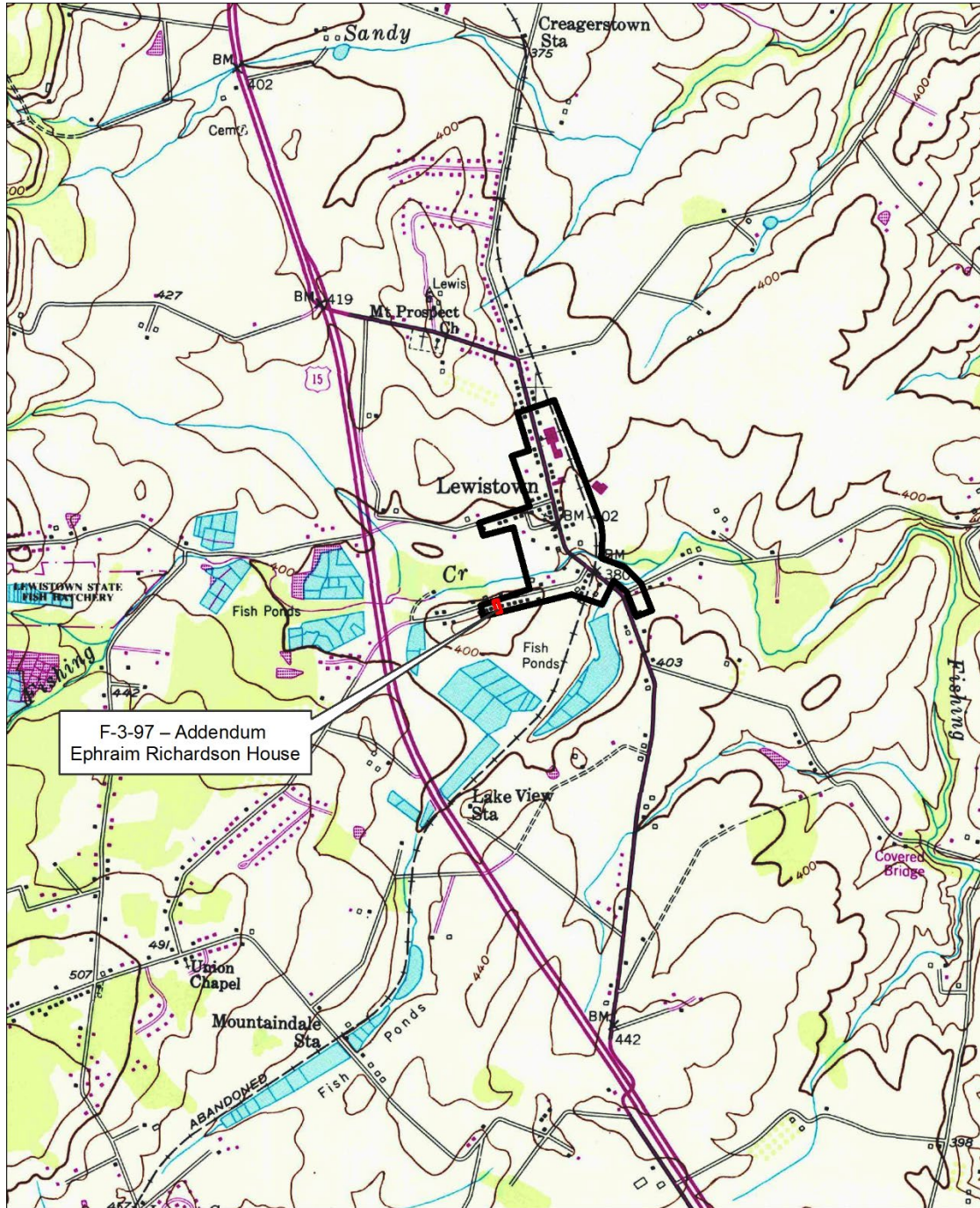
Photo 2 of 5:
North (front) façade, camera facing south.
F-3-97-Addendum_2022-03-01_02.tif

Photo 3 of 5:
West and north elevations, camera facing southeast.
F-3-97-Addendum_2022-03-01_03.tif

Photo 4 of 4:
East and south elevations, camera facing northwest.
F-3-97-Addendum_2022-03-01_04.tif

Photo 5 of 5:
South elevation, camera facing north.
F-3-97-Addendum_2022-03-01_05.tif

MIHP#: F-3-97 – Addendum
 Ephraim Richardson House
 Thurmont
 Frederick County



F-3-97 – Addendum
 Ephraim Richardson House
 11027 Powell Road
 USGS 1985 Topographic Quad,
 Catoctin Furnace, MD

- Property boundary
- Lewistown Survey District

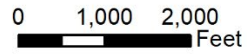





Figure 1: Survey Boundary Map.

**MIHP#: F-3-97 – Addendum
Ephraim Richardson House
Thurmont
Frederick County**



**F-3-97 – Addendum
Ephraim Richardson House
11027 Powell Road
Plan of property**

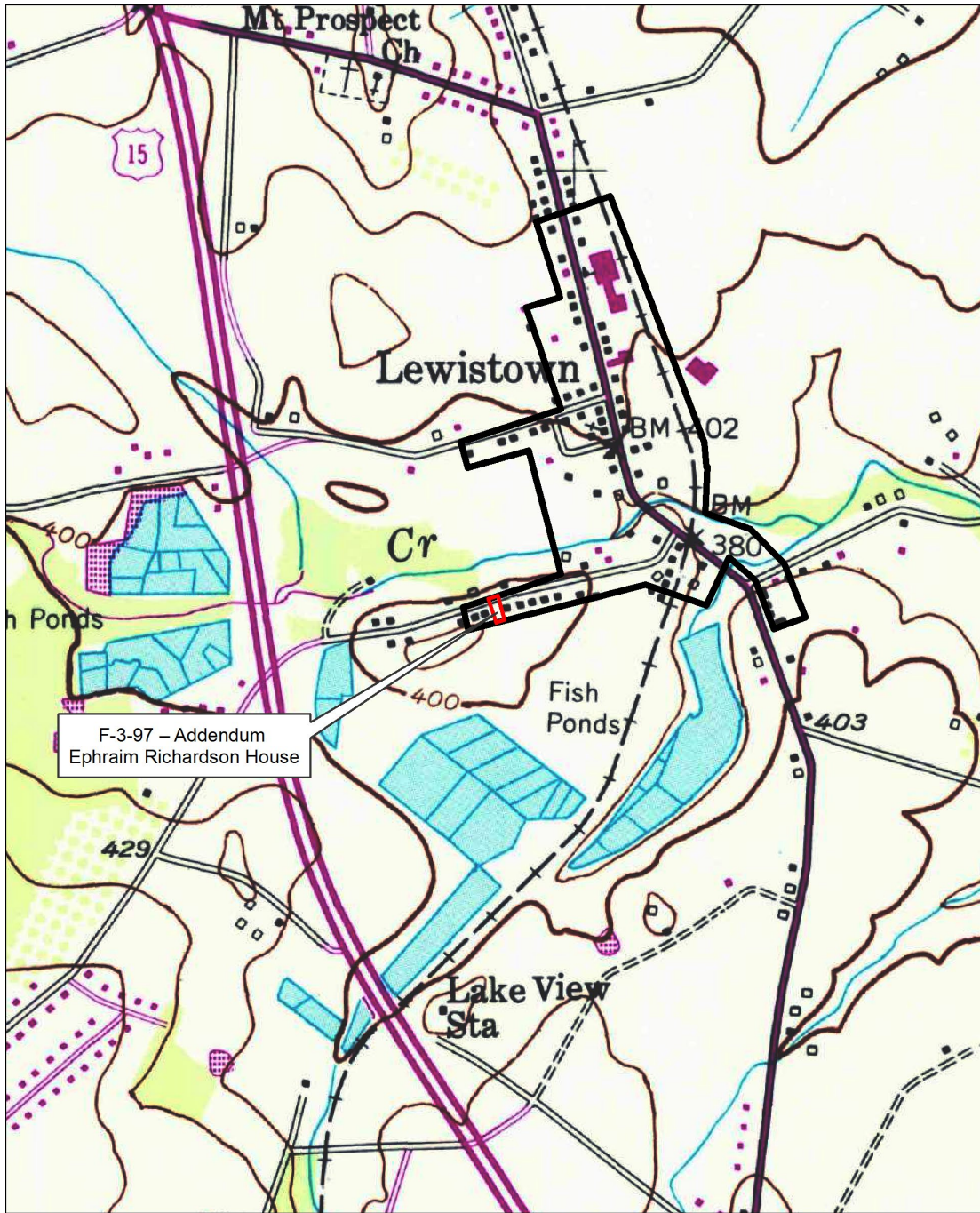
-  Building Footprint
-  Property boundary
-  Lewistown Survey District

0 30 60
Feet





Figure 1A: Plan of property.

MIHP#: F-3-97 – Addendum
Ephraim Richardson House
Thurmont
Frederick County



F-3-97 – Addendum
Ephraim Richardson House
11027 Powell Road
USGS 1985 Topographic Quad,
Catoctin Furnace, MD

 Property boundary
 Lewistown Survey District

0 500 1,000
Feet



Figure 1B: Survey Boundary Map (1:12,000).

MIHP#: F-3-97 – Addendum
Ephraim Richardson House
Thurmont
Frederick County

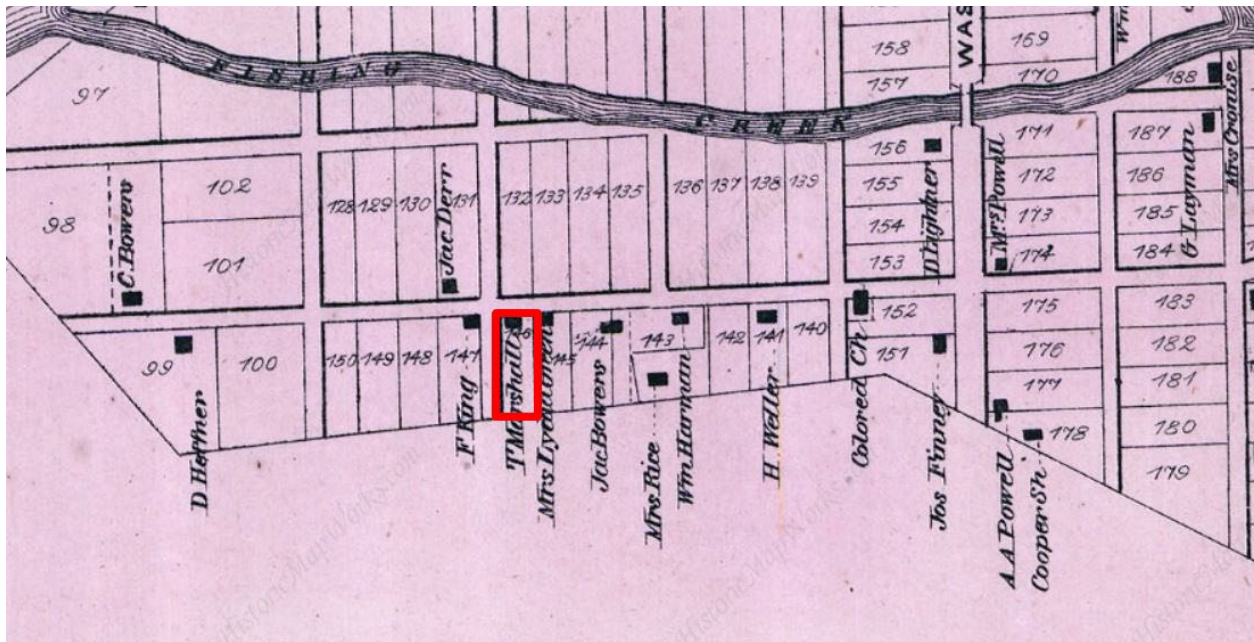


Figure 2: 1873 map with the likely surveyed house highlighted.
Source: D. J. Lake, Atlas of Frederick County Maryland. Philadelphia: C. O. Titus & Company, 1873.

MIHP#: F-3-97 – Addendum
Ephraim Richardson House
Thurmont
Frederick County

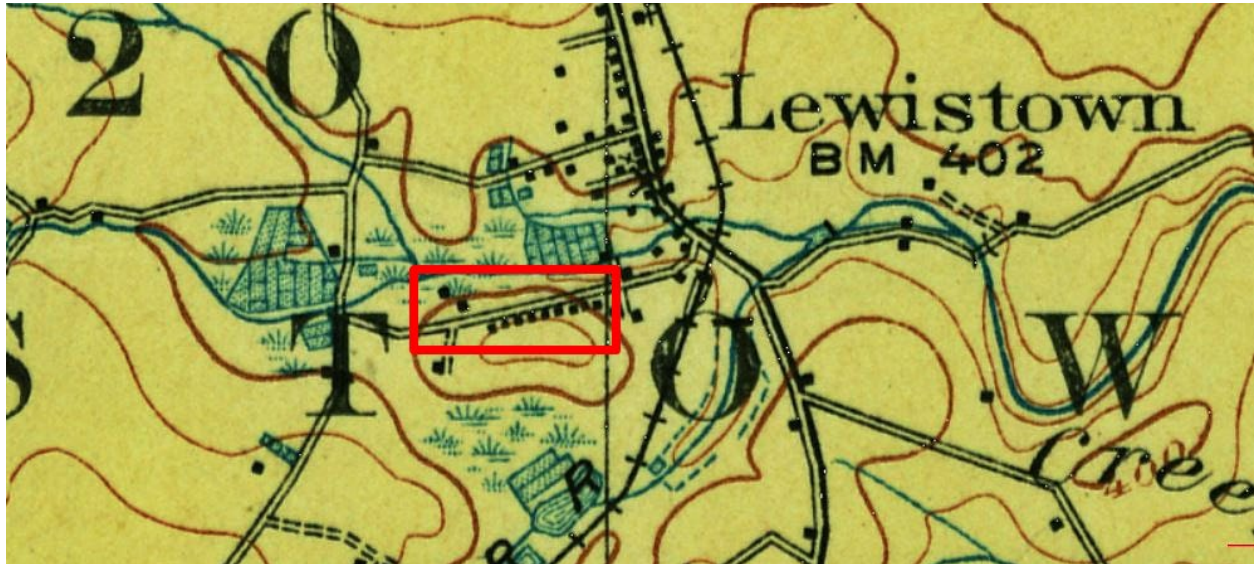


Figure 3: 1911 USGS quadrangle map.

**MIHP#: F-3-97 – Addendum
Ephraim Richardson House
Thurmont
Frederick County**

Chain of Title

Land Records of Frederick County

Book 9614/Page158, 2013, James Green et al, surviving remaindermen of Clifford Green, life tenant, to JBB1 LLC – lot 146

Book 1873/Page 1101, 1993, Clifford and Evelyn Green to James Green et al - lot 146

Book 503/Page 3, 1952, Charles and Anna Green to son Clifford and Evelyn Green - lot 146 and lot 132

Book 358/Page 258,1926, Jacob Bowers to Charles and Anna Green - lot 146 and lot 132

Book 358/Page 257,1926, Jacob Gaugh et al to Jacob Bowers

Book 348/Page 100, 1924, Noah Cramer to Jacob Gaugh

Book 348/Page 5, 1924, Frank and Irene Petrontonio to Noah Cramer

Book 338/Page 170, 1922, Benjamin and Lavina Harne to Frank Petrontonio

Book 324/Page 122, 1918, Leslie and Miranda Harne to Benjamin Harne

Book 302/Page 226, 1912, John and Ivy Marshall to Leslie Harne

Book STH 284/Page 104, 1908, Edward and Annie Smith to John Marshall

Book TG 9/Page 746, 1878, George Miller trustee (equity case 4327 Marshall vs Marshall) to Edward Smith - lot 146 and a 16x30 ft strip adjoining it

Book CM 4/Page 1, 1869, John Thompson to Thomas Marshall (the 16x30 ft strip was conveyed by Henry Williams to John Thompson)

[break of deeds between B. C. Flowers and John Thompson]

Book BGF 7/Page 50, 1861, Richard Richardson, Greenbury Richardson and Miranda Watts formerly wife of Ephraim Richardson deceased (all colored) heirs of Ephraim Richardson, deceased to B.C. Flowers, lots 146 and 132

Book WBT 3/Page 282, 1846, Ephraim and Maranda Richardson to Henry Williams part of lot 146 which lies next to Douglas Green's measuring 16 ft wide and running 13 ft back

Book HS 20/Page 65, 1843, Ephraim Richardson from Richard Richardson, Sr.

Book HS 14/Page 84, 1841, Presly J. and Ann Sabina Bartholow to Richard Richardson

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Book HS 9/Page 298, 1839, Emanuel Cain to Presly Bartholow

Book HS 8/Page 114, 1839, James Dunlop to Emanuel Cain

Book HS 1/ Page 274, 1836, George Schlosser to James Dunlop

Book JS 19/ Page 555, 1824, Samuel Atkins to George Schlosser

Book JS 17/Page 788, 1823, Thomas Draper to Samuel Atkins

Book JS 6/Page 454, 1818, Daniel Fundenburg to Thomas Draper

F-3-97 – Addendum

Ephraim Richardson House

Name of Photographer: John W. Murphey

Date of Photograph: March 2, 2022

Location of Original Digital File: Maryland SHPO



F-3-97-Addendum_2022-03-01_01.tif

Street view and setting, camera facing southeast.



F-3-97-Addendum_2022-03-01_02.tif

North (front) façade, camera facing south.



F-3-97-Addendum_2022-03-01_03.tif

West and north elevations, camera facing southeast.



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East and south elevations, camera facing northwest.



F-3-97-Addendum_2022-03-01_05.tif

South elevation, camera facing north.