

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Patterson-Willard House
MIHP#: F-6-158
13501 Catoctin Hollow Road
Thurmont, Maryland
Date: c.1870-1895
Access: Private

Erected between 1870 and 1895, the Patterson-Willard House is a small, two-story frame dwelling associated with Robert Patterson, an African American settler in the Hauvers area of northern Frederick County. It is located adjacent to a plowed field at a considerable distance from Catoctin Hollow Road, where most settlement occurred. It looks across to Bobs Mountain and Cunningham Falls State Park and, aside from the field, is surrounded by woods. The original portion of the house is sheathed in weathered cedar shingles and reveals a simple side-gable plan. Attached to this is a lower board-and-batten addition created in the 1980s. Nearby is a small wood shed of unknown vintage.

Beginning as a kinship settlement, Pattersonville grew to around 40 people, occupying land on both sides of today's Catoctin Hollow Road. The frame house is likely the second home of Patterson and his wife, Rachael. In 1903, Patterson's son, Jacob J. Patterson, sold the hillside property to William Willard, a white farmer. Willard and his large family lived in the diminutive dwelling, with his daughter Alice Willard, a self-reliant homesteader, later residing alone at the house until her death in 1993. While in poor maintenance, the Patterson-Willard House retains sufficient historic integrity to communicate its period and association. For this reason, the house is eligible under Criterion A, Ethnic, Black History, at the local level of significance.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-158

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

Historic Patterson-Willard House

Other N/A

2. Location

street and number 13501 Catoctin Hollow Road not for publication

city, town Thurmont vicinity

county Frederick

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

name Jesse C. Willard

street and number 4901 Foxville Road telephone

city, town Sabillasville state MD zip code 21780

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Circuit Court, Land Record liber 02044 folio 00215

city, town Frederick tax map 0024 tax parcel 0069 tax ID number 343249

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	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	0
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0
			0

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

0

7. Description

Inventory No. F-6-158

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

Summary

Erected between 1870 and 1895¹, the Patterson-Willard House is a small, two-story frame dwelling associated with Robert Patterson, an African American settler in the Hauvers area of northern Frederick County. It is located adjacent to a plowed field at a considerable distance from Catoctin Hollow Road, where most settlement occurred. It looks across to Bobs Mountain and Cunningham Falls State Park and, aside from the field, is surrounded by woods. The original portion of the house is sheathed in weathered cedar shingles and reveals a simple side-gable plan. Attached to this is a lower board-and-batten addition created in the 1980s. Nearby is a small wood shed of unknown vintage. The larger, 49.5-acre property likely has archaeological sites associated with the historic-era house.

Setting

The house sits on an excavated pad overlooking a tributary of Little Hunting Creek. Beyond to the east is Bobs Mountain, a geological landmark and hiking area of Cunningham Falls State Park. The house is situated at the east edge of a large inverted pyramid-shaped field, historically planted as a peach orchard. Located approximately 0.4 miles from Catoctin Hollow Road, it is approached by a rough, winding path. Reaching the top of a small ridge, its distance and isolation from Catoctin Hollow Road is apparent (Photos 1-3).

The dwelling aligns on an east-west axis, with its front façade facing south. A few specimen trees, including a mature spruce, dot the immediate landscape. A small wood shed stands south of the house. To the east, down a slope toward the creek, are several surface manifestations, including a pile of stones that may be the remains of an earlier Patterson dwelling.²

House (N39° 27.860'/W0.77°29.713')

The older portion of the house, erected in the late 19th century, is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled structure with a steeply pitched roof. The narrow, 12'x16' rectangular dwelling is reminiscent of folk construction of the period — tall and narrow, with a one-room-deep plan. It is faced with cedar shingles added in the 1940s, and weathered to the point of bleaching, with their ends shredded. A corrugated metal roof caps the house. A low brick chimney rises from its edge.

¹ This wide range of time is based on dates given by SDAT and that of Alice Willard, the long-term occupant of the house. In a 1971 newspaper article, Willard claimed that her father, William Willard, constructed the house in 1895. This seems unlikely, as Willard acquired the property in 1903. Based on its form and construction, the house likely dates to the mid-to-late-19th century.

² N39°36.276'/W0.77°28.413'. The site may correspond with what the Willard family, current owners of the land, recall as the "Old Patterson Place." "Notes from February 24, 2022 interview with Jesse and Gideon Willard."

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The front (south) façade is divided into a single door and a window (Photo 4). The entry holds an older, four-panel unit with a metal sheet tacked across the lower portion. Adjacent to the door is a large 6/6 double-hung wood window with 8"x10" glazing. Its exterior muntins measure 1/8" in width. Its pulleys have been removed, and its frame nailed shut. Through the window is a large room with a low ceiling, plastered walls, and vinyl floor, and Alice Willard's old wood-burning stove. A tongue-and-groove encased staircase runs along the east wall.

The façade is sheltered by a post-1950s porch. The shed-roof structure is held up by square wood posts; wide boards, tacked to sistered joists and resting on concrete blocks, create its floor. V-crimp metal panels sheath the structure.

The short (west) elevation is fenestrated with a similar 6/6 double-hung window on the ground floor and a 2/1 sash at the loft (Photos 5&6). The east elevation is without a ground floor opening. Here, a series of steps leads to a stone root cellar. A rough, plank wood door with older hardware opens to the space, which is filled with bottles and debris. Above, at the gable, is an attic window covered with a piece of board. The house's rubble stone foundation is visible along this elevation, rising 17" above grade at the northeast corner.

A descendant of a later owner of the property recalled hearing that the Pattersons cleared the hillside tract near Bobs Hill and used it to grow peaches. In their memory, the cellar of the surviving house worked as a packing shed.³ Their orchard likely fell within the short-lived peach-growing mania of the late 19th century, a frenzied speculative period in Maryland, when hundreds of farmers began raising peaches for market.

Addition

Attached at a right angle to the older house is a 12'x16' single-story addition erected in the 1980s (Photo 7). The low-pitch roof frame structure has board-and-batten walls painted light green. Boxed fascia trims its roofline, creating a 9½" overhang. It sits on a concrete masonry unit foundation, and is capped with V-crimp metal roofing. The long elevations each have a window. These are modern double-hung wood units with locking hardware. A concrete masonry unit chimney divides the center of the north end. The addition is approached from the west through a three-light over three-panel wood door.

Ancillary Structures

Shed (N39° 36.327'/W0.77°28.436')

Standing about 77' south of the house is a small shed (Photo 8). The structure is faced with random-width, mill-sawn boards. The weathered boards are arranged in a vertical fashion and nailed to 2"x4" studs. The structure is entered from the north through a Z-braced door made of the same boards. The interior includes a few shelves holding tools. The structure is protected by a shed roof. The inclined roof juts eastward with an 8½"

³ "Notes from February 24 2022 interview with Jesse and Gideon Willard."

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overhang. It is covered with V-crimp metal roofing. The vintage of the shed is undetermined. Its mill-sawn boards and wood members suggest 20th century construction.

Integrity

The core of the late 19th-century dwelling remains intact and, while weathered, retains historic integrity. The porch, of unknown vintage, includes characteristics of the house type and is considered reversible. The addition is positioned at the rear at a lower height and does not detract from the older house. The house, viewed from its façade, communicates its original design and historic period.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-6-158

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	1903	Architect/Builder	Unknown
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Construction dates	c.1870-1895
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Evaluation for:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Maryland Register	<input type="checkbox"/> not evaluated
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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

Erected likely in the mid-to-late 19th century, the Patterson-Willard House is a simple, side-gabled frame dwelling covered with cedar shingles. It is situated in an isolated location, on the side of a farm field overlooking Bobs Mountain in northern Frederick County. The house is associated with Robert Patterson, an African American man who started a small Black community that took on the name of Pattersonville. Beginning as a kinship settlement, it grew to around 40 people, occupying land on both sides of today's Catoctin Hollow Road. The frame house is likely the second home of Patterson and his wife, Rachael. In 1903, Patterson's son, Jacob J. Patterson, sold the hillside property to William Willard, a white farmer. Willard and his large family lived in the diminutive dwelling, with his daughter Alice Willard, a self-reliant homesteader, later residing alone at the house until her death in 1993. While in poor maintenance, the Patterson-Willard House retains sufficient historic integrity to communicate its period and association. For this reason, the house is eligible under Criterion A, Ethnic, Black History, at the local level of significance.

Historical Overview

Early families who settled the area in the late 18th century included second-generation German-Americans who had emigrated from Pennsylvania. These families, including Fox, Hauver, and Wolfe, established homes in the area; their names are attached to streams, and small villages, of which Foxville is the closest. One of these names, Hauver, would be affixed to the census district including the African American settlement.⁴

These small communities were clustered on cleared hills (sometimes called flats) or creeks which created hollows or narrow valleys. The flatlands of these hollows were farmed. The mountain villages were accessed from Catoctin Furnace by a primitive, winding road following the course of Little Hunting Creek. Now Catoctin Hollow Road, with portions remaining a dirt road until the early 1960s.

The abundance of trees led to lumbering and the establishment of small sawmills and other wood-related enterprises. Near the junction of present-day Catoctin Hollow, Wigville, and Fox Tower roads stood a stave mill

⁴ Historically, the area was most commonly associated with Wigville.

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used to create oak barrels for packing apples, whisky, wine, and other goods.⁵ Other mills in the area made split rails and products for Catoclin Furnace.

African American Settlement

Beginning in the 1850s, an informal African American community took shape in the hills west of Catoclin Furnace. It likely started in 1853, when Robert Patterson purchased land along Little Hunting Creek, on the backside of Bobs Hill, an outcrop of Catoclin Mountain. It is likely that Robert Patterson and Abraham Proctor (another Black man who settled in the area) were associated with the furnace.⁶

Born around 1811, in Foxville, to parents Robert and Eleanor Patterson, Robert Patterson lived for approximately 85 years. At one time, he worked as a collier and also raised pigs.⁷ He had moved from Washington County, near Antietam Iron Works, sometime after 1840. In 1853 he purchased the 25 hillside acres in what was called "Brymoures Misfortune" from Barnard and Rebecca Lewis, and Samuel Maugans.⁸ Descendants of Patterson recall that he was wealthy and owned additional land.⁹

Patterson's 1858 mortgage on the property indicates it was located adjoining Jacob Gates' property, and that his farmstead included a horse, cow, and heifer, a ten-plate stove, "one kocking stove" (perhaps coking or cooking stove), an eight-day clock (a clock wound only once a week), a bureau, and a table. Patterson's land would become the seed for a later community known as Pattersonville after the Civil War.¹⁰

Other free Blacks enumerated in the Hauvers District #10 in 1860 presumably also worked at Catoclin Furnace. Elisha Patterson's family of eight was listed in the census next to Robert Patterson's family of ten. It is unclear if the Pattersons were related. Although the census indicated that both Robert and Elisha Patterson owned their homes, land records show that only Robert Patterson owned his property, the 25-acre tract on the west side of Catoclin peak known today as Bobs Hill.¹¹

⁵ "Notes from February 24, 2022 interview with Jesse and Gideon Willard."

⁶ 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.

⁷ Nancy Smith, July 8, 2022 email communication to Elizabeth Comer.

⁸ Frederick County Land Records, DB BGF 3/294, Lewis and Maugans to Robert Patterson, 1853. "Brimours Misfortune" was patented in 1758 by John Yost (FC Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, September 29, 1758) Patented Certificate 633, MSA S1197-697) and enlarged in 1792 by Thomas Beatty (Patented Certificate 65, MSA S1197-128).

⁹ Smith, July 8, 2022 email communication to Elizabeth Comer.

¹⁰ Frederick County Land Records, DB BGF 2/39, Patterson to Jacob Gates, mortgage, 1858.

¹¹ See discussion in Chapter 4 of the Wallace context concerning Robert Patterson's land purchase in 1853.

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Pattersonville

From the 1870 census and the 1873 atlas of Frederick County, six Black community clusters were in existence in northern Frederick County, five of which (excepting Mechanicstown) had grown from free-Black populations that were in place by 1860. These included the community now recognized as Pattersonville.¹² According to the census, it included seven households, representing 32 African American men, women, children, and three white adults.

It is likely some of its residents found employment with the furnace and related occupations. A few of the area's Black residents were working as farm laborers on the larger farms in the area. Only one household, that of Robert Patterson, owned the land they occupied in 1870. The census identified several recently arrived Black families. Their names and enumerating data provide details as to the composition of the informal community.

James W. Butcher, 43, born in Canada, and his wife Tabitha, 45, were listed as white, with five "mulatto"¹³ children. The children, ranging in age from 6 to 24, all had, except for one, the Patterson surname. This may indicate that Tabitha was previously married to (or was) a Patterson. Butcher — a day laborer — owned real estate valued at \$300. His sons, David Butcher and Joseph Patterson, also worked as day laborers.

Nearby lived the Thomas and Julia Patterson household. Identified as mulatto, it included six children aged seven months to 16. The census indicates that the three youngest Patterson children were born in Pennsylvania, including daughter Delia, born in the Keystone State just seven months earlier suggesting the family had only recently moved back to Maryland.

Two families lived in the Arthur and Malinda Calaman household. Like the Thomas and Julia Patterson family, the Calamans had lived in Pennsylvania, where their four youngest children were born. Similarly, they had only recently returned to Maryland.¹⁴ Arthur Calaman had \$200 in personal property, which may have been livestock.¹⁵

¹² The 1873 atlas map shows that the Patterson properties were located close to the Hauvers/Mechanicstown district line. The map shows Robert and David T. Patterson in both the Mechanicstown and Hauver's districts.

¹³ The 1870 census defined "mulatto" as including "quadroons, octoroons and all persons having any perceptible trace of African blood."

¹⁴ In 1860, Arthur and Malinda Calaman were listed in Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where Arthur worked as a teamster at an iron works. They were not identified as Black or "mulatto." Daughter Mary A., 5, was born Maryland, but their infant Josephine (6 months) was born in Pennsylvania. It appears from the 1870 census that Josephine Calaman did not survive. The iron works may have been the Caledonia Iron Works, owned by the well-known abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens. The Caledonia Iron Works were reportedly a stop on the Underground Railroad and were destroyed by Confederate General Jubal Early during the Gettysburg campaign.

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 1870, Census Place: Hauvers, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: M593_587; Page: 424A.

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John and Minerva Caliman, a young mulatto couple with no children, lived in the same house, along with a 54-year-old white farmer, Ephraim Nash.¹⁶ With \$700 in real estate, Nash may have owned the property where he and the Calaman/Calimans resided.

A decade later, census takers recorded four households on the Mechanicstown District side of Pattersonville; that is, the east side of Catoctin Hollow Road. Robert Patterson, now 66, worked his farm with the help of his sons, David, 28, and Oliver, 26. In addition to his wife Rachael (sometimes Rachel) 63, Patterson's household included his son, Jacob, 21, Sarah M. Patterson, 26, a daughter-in-law, and three young children who were probably her offspring. In a separate household lived David Patterson, 30, a laborer, with his wife Amelia, 25, and their young sons John and Joseph.

The 1873 map shows Robert and David Patterson living in close proximity in the hillside location (Figure 2). Another Patterson household, John and Lydia Patterson and their children, was recorded, with their neighbors, Charles and Mahala Emery and their family, completing the east side of Pattersonville.

The Hauvers District side of Pattersonville, the area west of Catoctin Hollow Road, contained two additional Black households. Henry Patterson, 37, a laborer, lived with his wife Ann, 37, and their four children. James Alcock, a white male aged 52, lived with his "mulatto" wife, Tabitha, 50, his "daughter-in-law" (step-daughter), Matilda Patterson, 15, and his "wife's grandson" James, eight months, both of whom were designated "mulatto".

The growth of Pattersonville and its additional households represents the intermarriage of individuals from several of the families recorded in the 1870 census. Though none of the community's five school-aged children attended school, all apparently could read and write, as could two adults. This may indicate that someone in the community was giving informal lessons.

The 1880 census, the last surviving enumeration of the 19th century, recorded the Robert Patterson household at its peak. Robert, then 66, and Rachael, 63, had seven offspring in their home, including sons, daughters, and grandchildren, ranging in age from two to 28.¹⁷ Robert was still indicated to be farming, and Rachael was keeping home but disabled by rheumatism. The adult sons were working on a farm, potentially helping their father. Nearby lived Black or mulatto families, several with the Patterson surname.

A Black School

In 1888, a school was erected on the property of Henry Patterson, a probable relation to Robert Patterson. It opened that year, receiving 15 students. County Board of Education records reveal that funding was an

¹⁶ An "E. Nash" is identified on the 1873 Hauver's District map with two houses in the Pattersonville area. This suggests that the Pattersonville community spanned both sides of today's Catoctin Hollow Road.

¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 1880, Census Place: Mechanicstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: 510; Page: 453B; Enumeration District: 088.

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ongoing issue for the small school. Minutes show that the County Board of School Commissioners repeatedly denied adequate funds for heating fuel during the 1888-89 school year.¹⁸

Referred to as the District 10 "Colored school," its teacher was Henry Russman from 1889 through 1892, with an average of twelve students. In 1894, the school closed, but in 1895 it reopened with Denton Stotemyer teaching 17 pupils. Both of these instructors were white. In 1897, Joanna Hauver, a neighbor, taught an average of eight students during the winter term, the only term offered at that time. With student attendance far below the required minimum of 15, it would be the last year the Hauvers school would operate. In 1901, the county sold the schoolhouse.¹⁹

Changes

Like elsewhere in northern Frederick County and the county as a whole, small, rural Free Black communities struggled to maintain their population. Often starting as kinship settlements, these clusters were limited in their potential for growth and, without commercial or institutional assistance, could not sustain more than a few generations. As if symbolic, an offspring of the community's founder was forced to sell his father's land and left the area, taking the Patterson name with him soon after the turn of the 20th century.

The census at the turn of the 20th century recorded 22 people residing in four households in Pattersonville, with eleven adults and children identified as Black and eleven recorded as white. On the Mechanicstown District side, Rachael Patterson, widow of Robert, and her adult sons Jacob and Charles shared the family home, where they gathered "Nuts, Berries, (wild), etc."²⁰ The census documented that Jacob, then 40, was not working. The description of nuts and berries likely signified the family was living at a subsistence level. As recalled by a descendant, the family was living hand to mouth, existing on whatever they could "grow and shoot and gather" and a \$10 pension Rachael received from the county.²¹ Also farming "nuts and berries," was Oliver Patterson, who shared a tenant house on the same property with his (white) wife and five children. None of the Patterson children were attending school nor could read or write.

On the Hauvers District side were two households: James, recorded as white, and Tabitha, recorded as Black, Allrod/Alcock/Butcher), who shared one house, and William (white) and Matilda (Black) Stotemyer, and their eight children, all documented as white.

¹⁸ 1.13 Minutes of February 1888 through September 1888 and 1.14 Minutes of November 1888 through January 1890, "Board of Education/ Board Docs/Jul 01, 1879 - Minutes of July 1879 through November 1904," *Frederick County Public Schools*.

¹⁹ Its exact location is unclear, but the schoolhouse appears to be no longer extant. An outhouse possibly associated with the school stands back from the road on a parcel addressed as 13503 Catoctin Hollow Road.

²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, Year: 1900, Census Place: Mechanicstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: 622; Page: 10; Enumeration District: 0028; FHL microfilm: 1240622.

²¹ Smith, July 8, 2022 email communication to Elizabeth Comer.

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In 1903, following his mother's death, Jacob J. Patterson, who may have been feeble-minded,²² sold the 25-acre hillside tract to William K. Willard for back taxes. Willard, a 43-year-old white farmer, would acquire a large amount of land in the area. William's father, Hiram Willard, had settled there earlier.

By 1910, only the household of Oliver Patterson with his wife and six children (all recorded as "mulatto") remained in Pattersonville. They appeared to live as tenants on the old Robert Patterson tract, then owned by Willard. The last Black household in the former Pattersonville community was gone by 1920, leaving the area an all-white community.

The area retained a mountain-type settlement through the 1930s. The land east of Catoctin Hollow Road is owned by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and used as a recreation area. This large recreation area came from a federal New Deal and rehabilitation and recreational development program. The subject property, deemed not of high priority for the project, was excluded from the program and remained under private ownership.²³

Alice E. Willard

Following Willard's purchase of the hillside property, his daughter Alice Willard would live in the house — on and off — for 97 years. Born in 1895, Alice E. Willard was one of nine children of William and Anna (Annie) Willard. She grew up to be independent, free of the conventions of marriage, and her home on the hill would be the backdrop of her independence. But first, the family of 11 would occupy the two-room house.²⁴

Like most children in the area, Alice attended the one-room Philips Delight School across Catoctin Hollow Road. Her first employment was as a domestic worker, cleaning house and feeding children. At one point, she worked at a shoe factory in Thurmont. According to family history, she would walk back and forth between the house and the factory, carrying a car battery she would charge in town.²⁵

In 1928 at age 30, Alice was a single mother. She worked as a firewatcher observing forest conditions from the nearby Foxville tower. Two years earlier, a fire swept through the mountains, destroying 700 acres of salable timber.²⁶ Mountain forest fires were common and destructive. The 60' steel tower, completed in 1920, was one of several lookouts built by the Maryland Department of Forestry to bring a quicker response to forest fires. Willard was hired as the first female fire lookout in Maryland. She worked twelve-hour shifts and earned \$60 a month.²⁷

²² Smith, July 8, 2022 email communication to Elizabeth Comer.

²³ "Priority List of Tracts in Proposed Purchase Area," ca.1936, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland. See John W. Murphey, "West Picnic Area Shelter," Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form (F-6-151, May 30, 2017).

²⁴ "Notes from February 24, 2022 interview with Jesse and Gideon Willard." The two men are nephews of Alice Willard.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ "700 Acres Timber Destroyed in Fire," *The News*, March 7, 1926, 3.

²⁷ "Only Woman Lookout in State in County," *The News*, April 6, 1928, 11.

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The 1930 census recorded Alice in this position, living with her father, then 70, and Alice's son, Atley W. Smith. The assumption is that they lived in the house on the hill.²⁸ The 1950 census captured the same information. In between, Alice's father sided the dwelling with chestnut shingles — the same weathered shingles in place today.²⁹

With her father's death in 1952, Alice lived on the hill alone. This involved raising animals, canning food, and cutting firewood — tasks all done by herself. In accordance with stereotypes associated with her mountain identity, in 1961 she was charged with possessing a 100-gallon still associated with moonshine.³⁰ A year later, her only child, Atley, died of cancer, at age 45.

In 1971, a Frederick newspaper caught up with Alice. Under the Associated Press syndicated headline, "She Lives Like a Pioneer," the article portrayed Willard, then 76, as a self-sufficient mountain woman.³¹ "She values her privacy, resents any encroachment upon her land or her rights, and is the personification of the attitudes and traditions of the mountain folk for over two centuries."

As she had for most of her life, Alice cooked her own food, sewed her own clothes, and warmed the house by a 1932 cast-iron wood stove. She slept upstairs in a small room, just large enough to contain a bed. Downstairs, the single room had a table, refrigerator, sink, and the old cast-iron stove. Concerned about her comfort, her nephews built an addition in the 1980s.³² It was insulated with cotton and contained a new wood-burning stove.

Alice E. Willard died in 1993, a few days before her 98th birthday. She is buried at Mount Moriah Lutheran Church Cemetery, Foxville, with her son Atley.

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, Year: 1930, Census Place: Hauvers, Frederick, Maryland; Page: 3B; Enumeration District: 0029; FHL microfilm: 2340609.

²⁹ Gideon Willard, telephone interview with Elizabeth Comer, April 25, 2022.

³⁰ "Moonshine Action Taken," *Baltimore Sun*, July 12, 1961, 24.

³¹ "She Lives Like a Pioneer," *The Capital*, December 8, 1971, 16.

³² "Notes from April 25, 2022 interview with Gideon Willard."

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property app. 0.26
Acreage of historical setting app. 25
Quadrangle name Catoctin Furnace, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The selected survey boundary is depicted in Figure 1. The boundary includes the land and setting historically associated with the house. It encompasses the house, the outbuilding, and their immediate setting, located within a portion of the current tax parcel.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	John W. Murphey, Architectural History Services, for:		
organization	Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, Inc.	date	June 31 2022
street & number	12610 Catoctin Furnace Rd	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

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-158

Name: Patterson-Willard House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records: various entries, 1853-1994.

Lake, D. J. *Atlas of Frederick County Maryland*. Philadelphia: C. O. Titus & Company, 1873.

Means, John. *Maryland's Catoclin Mountain Parks: An Interpretative Guide to Catoclin Mountain Park and Cunningham Falls State Park*. Blacksburg, Va.: McDonald & Woodward Publishing Company, 1995.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1882.

Shaffer, Steffanie R. *Inhabitants of Frederick County, Maryland, Volume 2: 1749-1800*. Berwyn Heights, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 2019.

United States Census Bureau. Year: 1870, Census Place: Hauvers, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: M593_587; Page: 424A.

_____. Year: 1900, Census Place: Mechanicstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: 622; Page: 10; Enumeration District: 0028; FHL microfilm: 1240622.

Wallace, Edith B. "African American History of the Monocacy-Catoclin Region, Northern Frederick County, Maryland. Historic context prepared for the Catoclin Furnace Historical Society et al, March 8, 2022, Draft. Context on file with the Catoclin Furnace Historical Society.

Willard, Gideon. "Notes from April 25, 2022 interview with Gideon Willard." Notes on file at the Catoclin Furnace Historical Society.

Willard, Jesse and Gideon. "Notes from February 24, 2022 interview with Jesse and Gideon Willard." Notes on file at the Catoclin Furnace Historical Society.

Williams, T. J. C. *History of Frederick County, Maryland, Volume I*. Hagerstown, Md.: L. R. Titworth & Company, 1910.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-158

Name: Patterson-Willard House
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 1

PHOTO LOG

Name of Photographer: John W. Murphey
Date of Photograph: February 22 and 26, 2022, a noted
Location of Original Digital File: Maryland SHPO

Photo 1 of 8:
Setting, camera facing east. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_01.tif

Photo 2 of 8:
Setting, camera facing east. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_02.tif

Photo 3 of 8:
Setting, camera facing northeast. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_03.tif

Photo 4 of 8:
South (front) elevation, camera facing north. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_04.tif

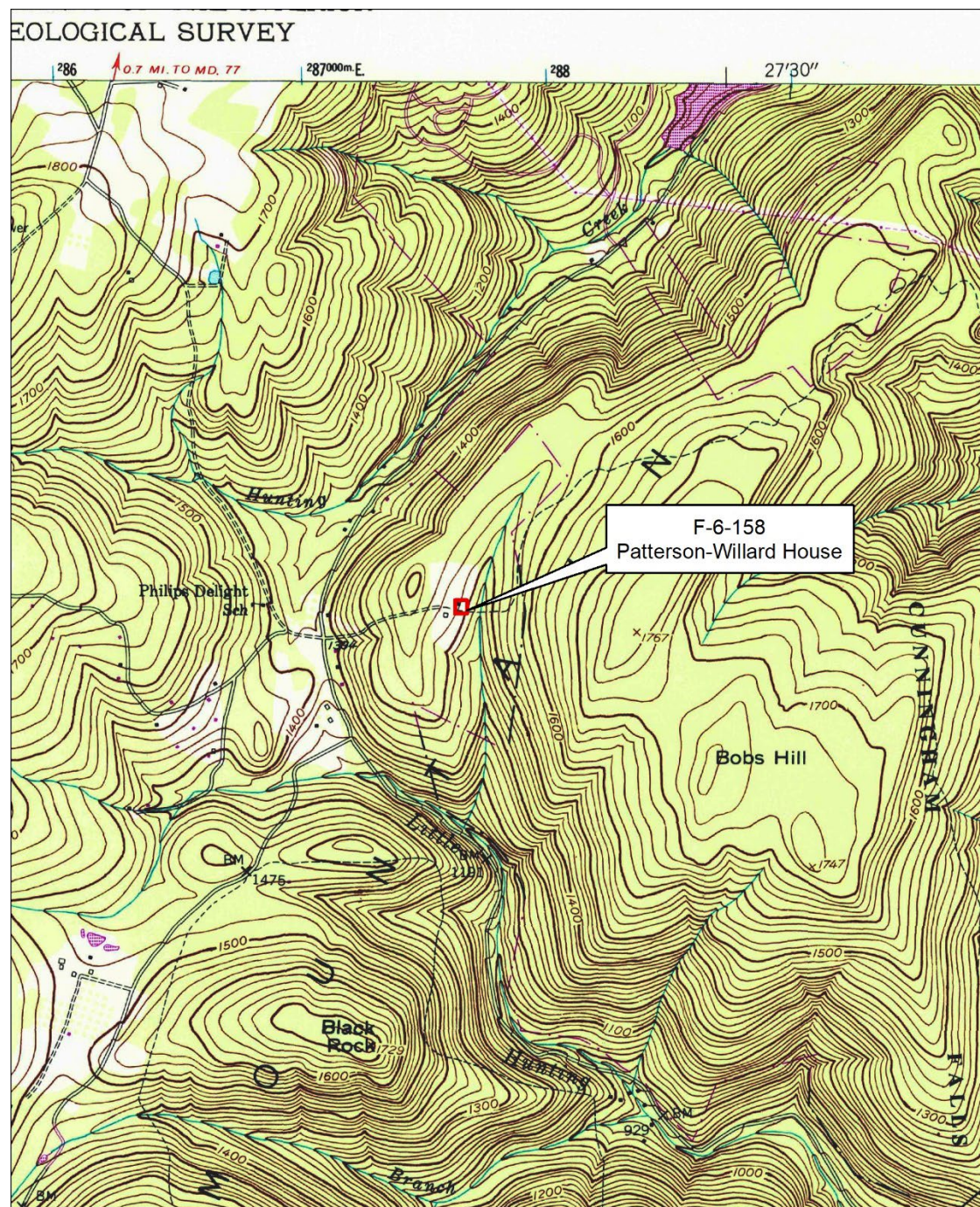
Photo 5 of 8:
West and south elevations, camera facing northeast. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_015.tif

Photo 6 of 8:
West elevation window, camera facing east. February 22, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-22_06.tif


Photo 7 of 8:
East and north elevations, camera facing southwest. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_07.tif

Photo 8 of 8:
Shed, east and north elevations, camera facing southwest. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_08.tif

MIHP#: F-6-158
Patterson-Willard House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County



F-6-158
Patterson-Willard House
13501 Catoctin Hollow Road
USGS 1985 Topographic Quad,
Catoctin Furnace, MD

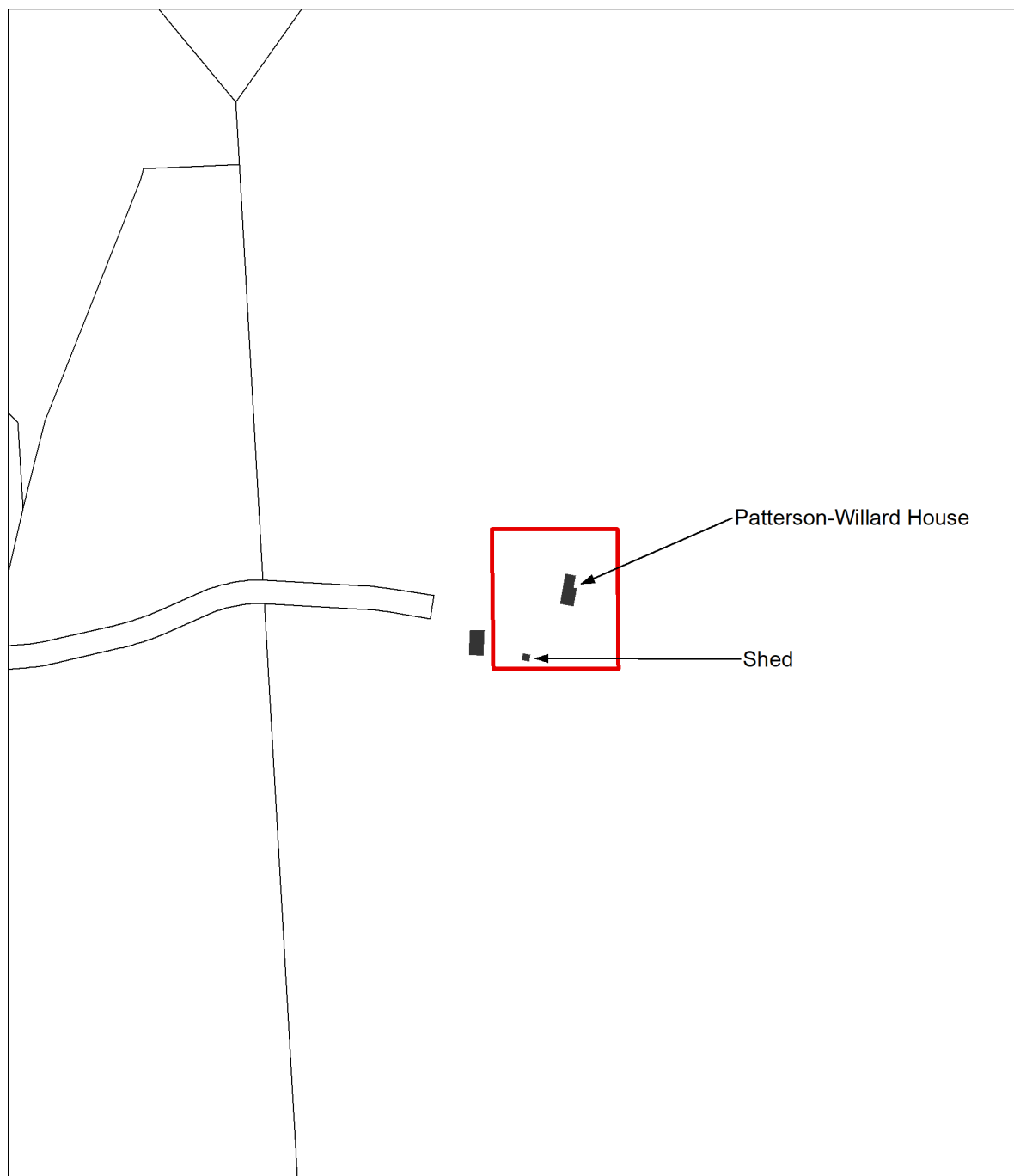
 Property boundary

0 1,000 2,000
Feet





Figure 1: Survey Boundary Map.

MIHP#: F-6-158
Patterson-Willard House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County



F-6-158
Patterson-Willard House
13501 Catoclin Hollow Road
Plan of property

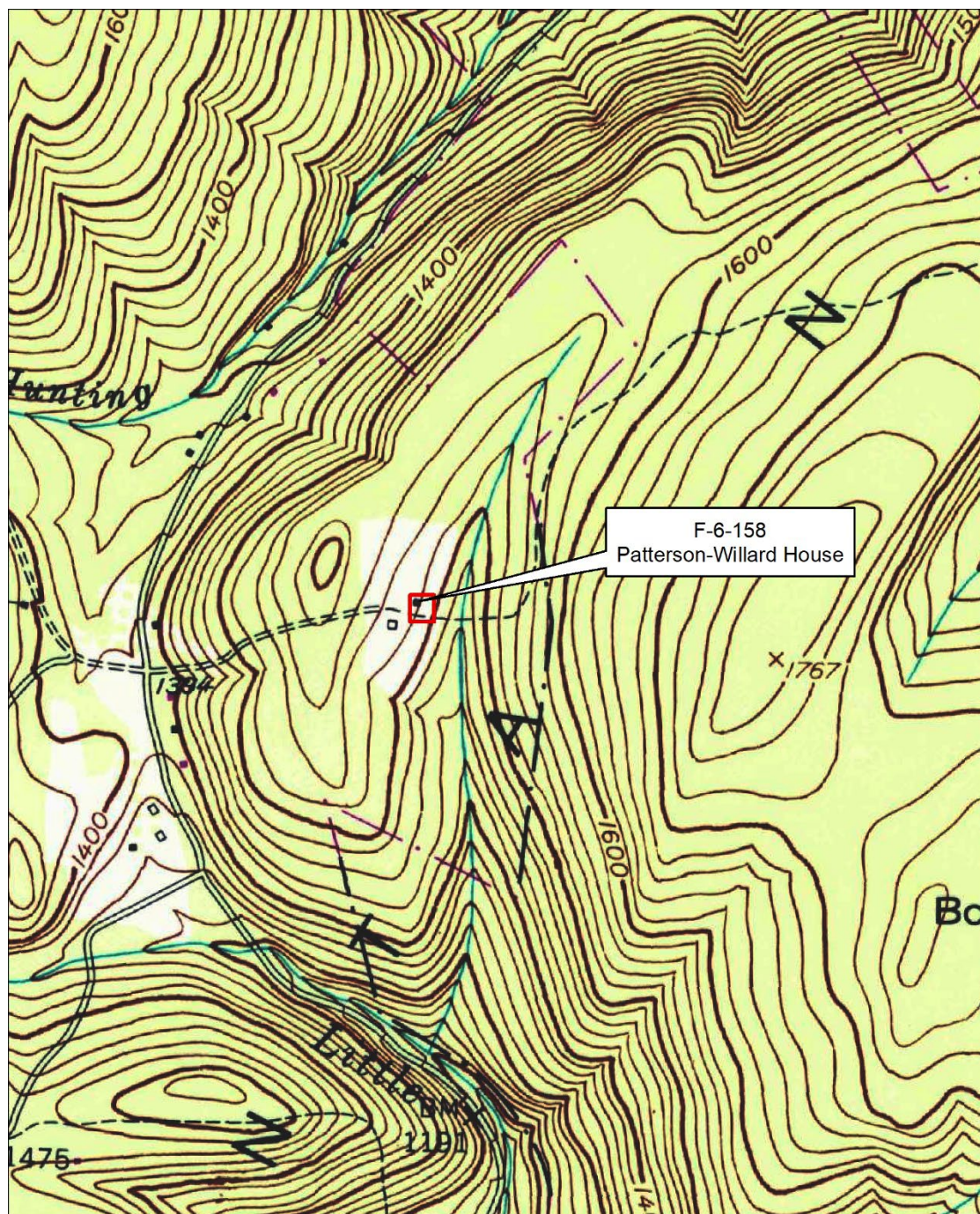
 Building Footprint
 Property boundary

0 100 200
Feet




Figure 1A: Plan of property.

MIHP#: F-6-158
Patterson-Willard House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County



F-6-158
Patterson-Willard House
13501 Catocin Hollow Road
USGS 1985 Topographic Quad,
Catocin Furnace, MD

 Property boundary

0 500 1,000
Feet

N

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

MIHP#: F-6-158
Patterson-Willard House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County



Figure 2: 1873 Frederick County atlas showing location of Patterson properties.

MIHP#: F-6-158
Patterson-Willard House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County

Chain of Title

Book 2044/Page 217, Clifford Willard to Jesse Willard, 1994

Book 1183/ Page 926, Alice Willard to brother Clifford Willard (part), 1982

Book 491/ Page 49, William Willard to Alice Willard (part), 1951

Book DHH 17/ Page 550, Jacob J. Patterson to William Willard, 1903

Book DHH 17/ Page 50, Rachel (Rachael) Patterson to Jacob J Patterson, 1903

Book JLJ 11/ Page 611, Robert Patterson to Rachel (Rachael) Patterson, 1895

Book BGF 3/ Page 294, Barnard Lewis to Robert Patterson, 1853

Patterson-Willard House Photo Log

MIHP No.: F-6-158

MIHP Name: Patterson-Willard House

County: Frederick

Photographers: John W. Murphey

Dates: February 22 and 26, 2022, a noted

Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink on Epson Premium Semimatte Photo Paper

Image File Name	Image Description
F-6-158 2022-02-26 01.tif	Setting, camera facing east. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158 2022-02-26 02.tif	Setting, camera facing east. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158 2022-02-26 03.tif	Setting, camera facing northeast. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158 2022-02-26 04.tif	South (front) elevation, camera facing north. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_05.tif	West and south elevations, camera facing northeast. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158 2022-02-22 06.tif	West elevation window, camera facing east. February 22, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_07.tif	East and north elevations, camera facing southwest. February 26, 2022.
F-6-158_2022-02-26_08.tif	Shed, east and north elevations, camera facing southwest. February 26, 2022.



F-6-158_2022-02-26_01.tif

Setting, camera facing east. February 26, 2022.



F-6-158_2022-02-26_02.tif

Setting, camera facing east. February 26, 2022.



F-6-158_2022-02-26_03.tif

Setting, camera facing northeast. February 26, 2022.



F-6-158_2022-02-26_04.tif

South (front) elevation, camera facing north. February 26, 2022.



F-6-158_2022-02-26_05.tif

West and south elevations, camera facing northeast. February 26, 2022.



F-6-158_2022-02-22_06.tif

West elevation window, camera facing east. February 22, 2022.



F-6-158_2022-02-26_07.tif

East and north elevations, camera facing southwest. February 26, 2022.



F-6-158_2022-02-26_08.tif
2022.

Shed, east and north elevations, camera facing southwest. February 26,