

CAPSULE SUMMARY**Hauver-Patterson House****MIHP#: F-6-160****13620 [13630] Catoctin Hollow Road****Thurmont, Maryland****Date: c.1880s****Access: Private**

Located slightly below grade on the north side of Catoctin Hollow Road is a log home recently clad with mustard yellow board-and-batten siding. Likely constructed in the late 19th century, the original portion is a two-story, side-gabled mass to which a cross-gabled addition was added. The older log home is divided into two bays of symmetrical fenestration. A shed-roof porch shelters its façade and a section of exposed logs showing its construction. The house sits on a 0.7-acre parcel, of which approximately 0.3 acres are cleared and working as a yard. Positioned around the yard are a few recent sheds and a garden. The home was briefly occupied in the early 20th century by Jacob J. Patterson, an African American man. Jacob was the son of Robert Patterson, the founder of Pattersonville, a historic Black community along Catoctin Hollow Road.

The property is tangentially 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. After the death of his wife, Rachel Patterson, in 1903, his son, Jacob J. Patterson, sold the family home near Bobs Hill and relocated to the subject house in the hollow. He remained there for a time before moving to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1920. Jacob Patterson's use of the house likely represents the last historical presence of an African American associated with the Pattersonville community. For this reason, it 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-6-160

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Hauver-Patterson House
other N/A

2. Location

street and number 13620 [13630] Catoctin Hollow Road ___ not for publication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 Shaun G. Fraley
street and number 305 2nd Avenue telephone
city, town Brunswick state MD zip code 21716

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Circuit Court, Land Record liber 09005 folio 00267
city, town Frederick tax map 0024 tax parcel 063 tax ID number 270669

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

**Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory**
0

7. Description

Inventory No. F-6-160

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

Located slightly below grade on the north side of Catoctin Hollow Road is a log home recently clad with mustard yellow board-and-batten siding. Likely constructed in the late 19th century, the original portion is a two-story, side-gabled mass to which a cross-gabled addition was added. The older log home is divided into two bays of symmetrical fenestration. A shed-roof porch shelters its façade and a section of exposed logs showing its construction. The house sits on a 0.7-acre parcel, of which approximately 0.3 acres are cleared and working as a yard. Positioned around the yard are a few recent sheds and a garden. The home was briefly occupied in the early 20th century by Jacob J. Patterson, an African American man. Jacob was the son of Robert Patterson, the founder of Pattersonville, a historic Black community along Catoctin Hollow Road.

Setting

The house sits on the north side of Catoctin Hollow Road, a two-lane, asphalt road connecting U.S. 15 to Maryland State Route 77. The mountainous road serves as the primary link for several small historic communities dotting the westside of Bobs Mountain, a local geological landmark and attraction of Cunningham Falls State Park. Its corridor through this section is flecked with a few homes, sitting back from the road on cleared land surrounded by woods. The subject house is unique in its close placement to the roadway. The land behind the home slopes down toward Big Hunting Creek. Beyond, the topography climbs, quickly reaching an elevation of 1,700'. The lower land along the creek created the hollow from which the road takes its name. The setting is rural with few neighbors.

House (N39° 36.279'/W 0.77° 28.409')

The house is aligned along a roughly east-west axis, on which its original log portion is positioned (Photo 1). The façade of the log section runs 19' in length and rests on a rubble stone foundation. It is divided into two bays, symmetrically arranged across the façade. The openings hold double-hung, 1/1 sash windows of plastic or vinyl composition. Its entry door, located at the south opening, is modern. The building continues the same fenestration at the second level, though the windows have a more pronounced sill trimmed with what appears to be primitive dentil blocks.

The ground level has exposed logs. They consist of hand-hewn, squared members of a 10" height, with larger logs at the sill and top plate. Broad axe cuts mark them at roughly 2" intervals (Photo 2). Between them are courses of 4" to 6" cementitious chinking, painted white.

The porch has a poured concrete floor and is protected by a shed roof held up by round posts. The posts and roof decking do not appear original. Beyond the porch, the house is clad in board-and-batten siding installed in c.2008.¹ It consists of strips of 1" x 2 ¾" batten tacked onto variable-width boards. Four-inch vertical boards are added as trim at the corners.

¹ Shannon Knighton, conversation with John W. Murphey, February 26, 2022, 13630 Catoctin Hollow Road, Thurmont, Maryland.

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The short, gabled ends of the original building are penetrated with a single window at the ground level (Photo 3). Identical to the façade, these are modern vinyl 1/1 units. The south gable end is marked by a centered chimney cutting through the roof. Similar to chimneys throughout the region, it has been reconstructed with unpainted concrete block masonry units.

The cross-gable section abuts the older building at a right angle (Photo 3). The medium pitched gabled volume extends by approximately 14'. It rests on a concrete masonry block foundation and is sheathed with the same board-and-batten as the older home. It is entered from the south through a modern door matching the entry on the façade. Its west elevation holds two symmetrically placed double-hung windows (Photo 4). Both sections of the house are roofed with V-crimp metal siding. A recent soffit and gutter system trace their edge.

While the interior was not inspected, the current tenant described it as two rooms on the ground level, with one larger room at the second story.² The interior of the original log section is finished with modern drywall. The addition holds a bathroom and a kitchen.

² Ibid.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-6-160

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. 1880s
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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

Presumably erected in the late 19th century by Albert Hauver, a white farmer, the Hauver-Patterson House is a two-bay, side-gabled, log dwelling with a historic cross-gable addition. It sits close to Catoctin Hollow Road, along a narrow, wooded valley tracing Big Hunting Creek in northern Frederick County. The property is tangentially 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. After the death of his wife, Rachel Patterson, in 1903, his son, Jacob J. Patterson, sold the family home near Bobs Hill and relocated to the subject house in the hollow. He remained there for a time before moving to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1920. Jacob Patterson's use of the house likely represents the last historical presence of an African American associated with the Pattersonville community. For this reason, it 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.³

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

³ 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.⁴ Other mills in the area made split rails and products for Catoctin Furnace.

African American Settlement

Beginning in the 1850s, an informal African American community took shape in the hills west of Catoctin Furnace. It likely started in 1853, when Robert Patterson purchased land along Little Hunting Creek, on the backside of Bobs Hill, an outcrop of Catoctin Mountain. It is likely that Robert Patterson and Abraham Proctor (another Black man who settled in the area) were associated with the furnace.⁵ The six-member Proctor family lived in the home of Robert Patterson in 1850, listed at that time in Hauvers District..

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.⁶ 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.⁷ Descendants of Patterson recall that he was wealthy and owned additional land.⁸

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.⁹

Other free Blacks enumerated in the Hauvers District #10 in 1860 presumably also worked at Catoctin 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 Catoctin peak known today as Bobs Hill, and earlier as Bob's Mountain.¹⁰

⁴ "Notes from February 24, 2022 interview with Jesse and Gideon Willard."

⁵ The following historical overview is based on a context prepared for the survey: Edith B. Wallace, "African American History of the Monocacy-Catoctin Region, Northern Frederick County, Maryland," created for the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society et al., March 8, 2022, Draft. At different points, the author of the MIHP has provided additional research, interpretation, and text.

⁶ Nancy Smith, July 8, 2022 email communication to Elizabeth Comer.

⁷ 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).

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

⁹ Frederick County Land Records, DB BGF 2/39, Patterson to Jacob Gates, mortgage, 1858.

¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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"¹² 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.¹³ Arthur Calaman had \$200 in personal property, which may have been livestock.¹⁴

¹¹ 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.

¹² The 1870 census defined "mulatto" as including "quadroons, octoroons and all persons having any perceptible trace of African blood."

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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 28.¹⁶ 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

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸ All that remains of this school is an outhouse, reported by current owners as belonging to the school.

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 founded by freed slaves, 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."¹⁹ 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.²⁰ 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.

¹⁷ 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*.

¹⁸ 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 Catocin Hollow Road.

¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, Year: 1900, Census Place: Mechanicstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: 622; Page: 10; Enumeration District: 0028; FHL microfilm: 1240622.

²⁰ 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,²¹ 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. A Willard descendant recalled hearing as a child that Jacob Patterson, after selling the Bobs Hill property, moved into the hollow, taking up residence in the former Hauver's house.²² Patterson then left for Pennsylvania, relocating to a small community north of Blue Ridge Summit in Franklin County. He married in 1915 and appears to have died five years later in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

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.

Conclusion

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, with the park developing north and east of Catoctin Hollow Road.²³

The area is now populated with properties owned by descendants of white settlers and the vacation and second homes of Beltway residents. There is no sense of a former African American community. The memory of its last Black residents is quickly fading with an older white generation who have only heard fragments of Pattersonville through passed-down stories.

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

²² "Notes from June 28, 2022 interview with Jesse Willard." Willard heard this from his father, Clifford Willard. Another Willard family member, Betty Willard, had heard not the story and did not recall the house ever being owned by an African American individual; "Notes from a June 8, 2022 interview with Betty Willard."

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).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-6-160

See Continuation Page.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>0.7</u>
Acreage of historical setting	<u>Unknown</u>
Quadrangle name	<u>Catoctin Furnace, MD</u>

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The selected survey boundary is depicted in Figure 1. It encompasses the house its immediate setting, located within the current tax parcel. The boundary includes most of the property 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, 974 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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Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records: various entries, 1916-2012.

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. 870, Census Place: Hauvers, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: M593_587; Page: 424A.

_____. 1880, Census Place: Mechanicstown, Frederick, Maryland; Roll: 510; Page: 453B; Enumeration District: 088.

_____. 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, Betty. "Notes from a June 8, 2022 interview with Betty Willard." Notes on file at the Catoclin Furnace Historical Society.

Willard, Jesse. "Notes from a June 28, 2022 interview with Jesse Willard." Notes on file at the Catoclin Furnace Historical Society.

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

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Number Photos Page 1

PHOTO LOG

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

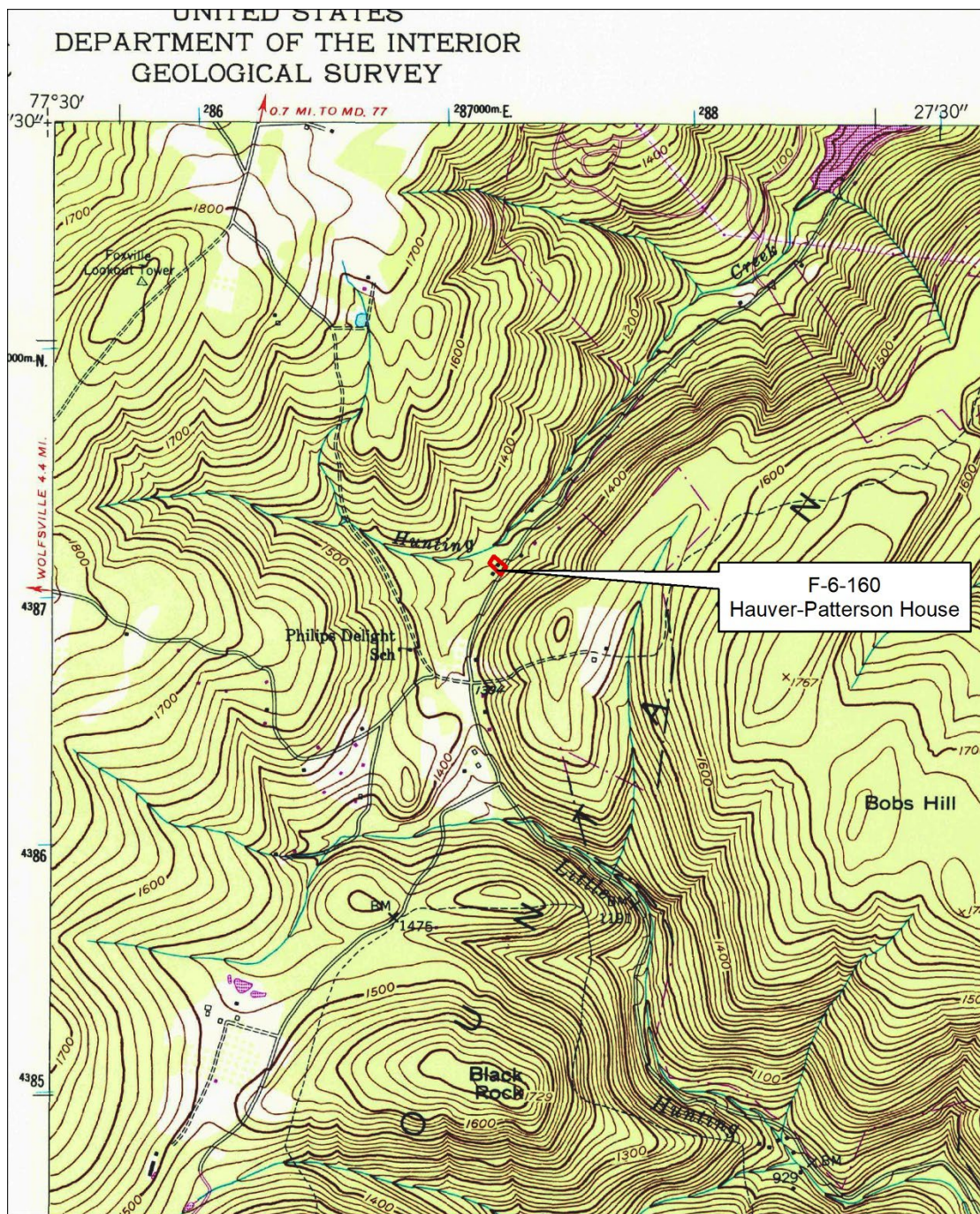
Photo 1 of 4:
East (front) elevation, camera facing northwest.
F-6-160_2022-02-26_01.tif

Photo 2 of 4:
Log construction, camera facing northwest.
F-6-160_2022-02-26_02.tif


Photo 3 of 4:
South elevation, camera facing northeast.
F-6-160_2022-02-26_03.tif

Photo 4 of 4:
West and south elevations, camera facing northeast.
F-6-160_2022-02-26_04.tif

MIHP#: F-6-160
Hauver-Patterson House
Thurmont
Frederick County



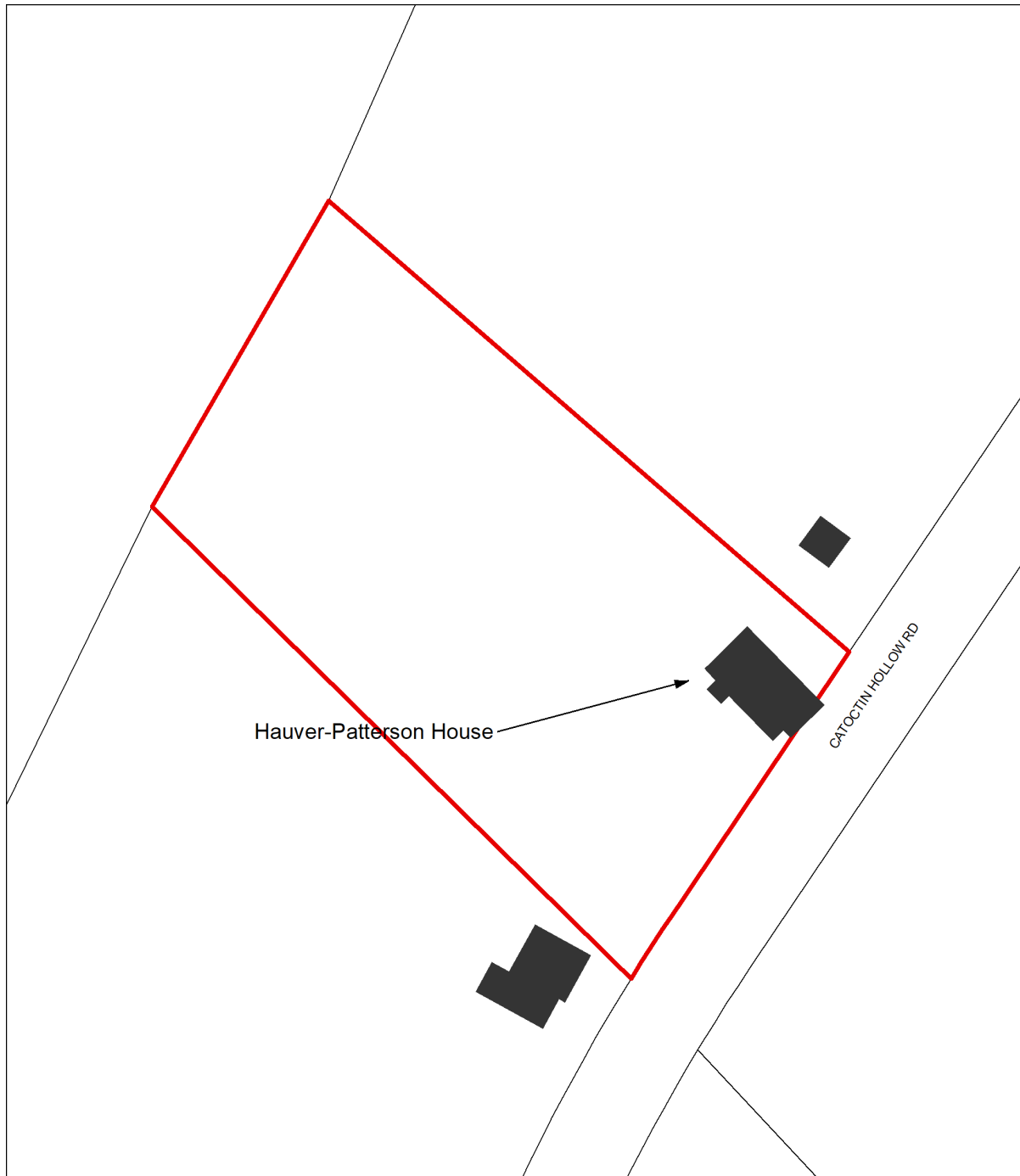
F-6-160
Hauver-Patterson House
13620 [13630] Catoctin Hollow Road
USGS 1985 Topographic Quad,
Catoctin Furnace, MD

 Property boundary



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Figure 1: Survey Boundary Map.

MIHP#: F-6-160
Hauver-Patterson House
Thurmont
Frederick County



F-6-160
Hauver-Patterson House
13620 [13630] Catoctin Hollow Road
Plan of property

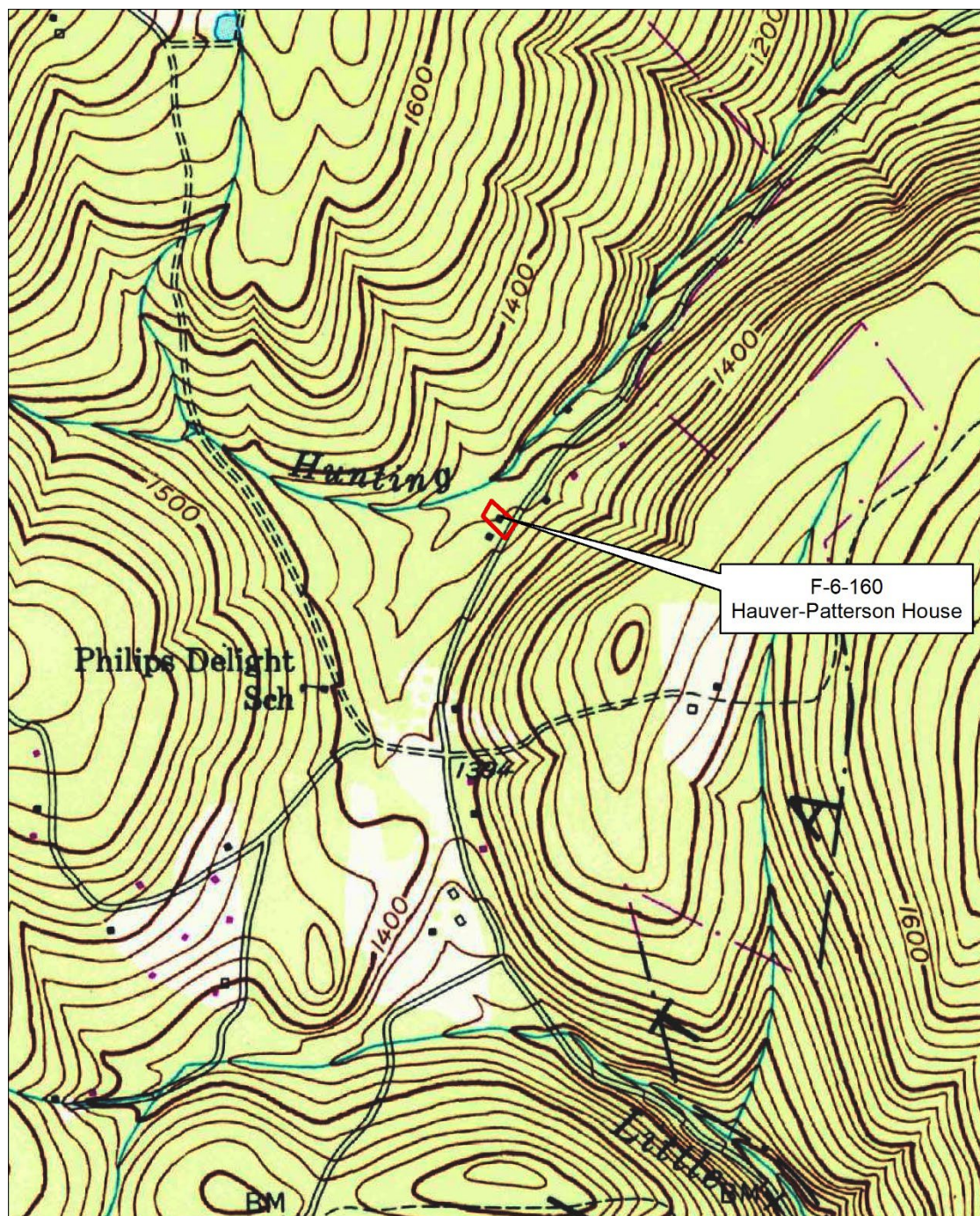
 Building Footprint
 Property boundary

0 20 40
Feet




Figure 1A: Plan of property

MIHP#: F-6-160
Hauver-Patterson House
Thurmont
Frederick County



F-6-160
Hauver-Patterson House
13620 [13630] Catoctin Hollow Road
USGS 1985 Topographic Quad,
Catoctin Furnace, MD

 Property boundary

0 500 1,000
Feet



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

MIHP#: F-6-160
Hauver-Patterson House
Thurmont
Frederick County



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

MIHP#: F-6-160
Hauver-Patterson House
Thurmont
Frederick County

Chain of Title

Book 9005/Page 267, Michele Lewis to Shaun Fraley, 2012

Book 2305/Page 657, Paul and Michele Lewis to Michele Lewis, 1997

Book 2269/Page 229, Paul Lewis PR estate of Calvin Lewis to Paul Lewis, 1997

Book 1931/Page 626, Angel and McAfee attorneys for Edna Lewis to Calvin Lewis, 1993

Book 416/Page 168, Ada Lewis to C. Paul and Edna Lewis (part of 395/190 - 112 sq p), 1937

Book 395/Page 190, Stephen Green to Ada Lewis, 1934

Book 318/Page 129, Albert Hauver to Stephen Green, 1916. This deed references DHH 11/612, but the property description in that deed is for Parcel 100. Presumably, Parcel 64 was included in another deed in which Albert Hauver was grantee but could not be specifically identified.

Hauver-Patterson House Photo Log

MIHP No.: F-6-160

MIHP Name: Hauver-Patterson House

County: Frederick

Photographers: John W. Murphey

Dates: February 26, 2022

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

Image File Name	Image Description
F-6-160_2022-02-26_01.tif	East (front) elevation, camera facing northwest.
F-6-160_2022-02-26_02.tif	Log construction, camera facing northwest.
F-6-160_2022-02-26_03.tif	South elevation, camera facing northeast.
F-6-160_2022-02-26_04.tif	West and south elevations, camera facing northeast.



F-6-160_2022-02-26_01.tif

East (front) elevation, camera facing northwest.



F-6-160_2022-02-26_02.tif

Log construction, camera facing northwest.



F-6-160_2022-02-26_03.tif

South elevation, camera facing northeast.



F-6-160_2022-02-26_04.tif

West and south elevations, camera facing northeast.