

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Mountain Community Log House
MIHP#: F-6-156
16720 Annandale Road
Emmitsburg, Maryland
Date: c.1840s-1870s
Access: Private

Representing a potential Mountain community property, the large log house on the west side of Annandale Road presents a sturdy one-and-one-half story, four-bay, side-gabled plan. Currently stripped of its weatherboarding, the house reveals its construction. A lower, cross-gable addition is attached to the rear, holding one room and a loft. The building faces east, looking across to Emmitsburg, and is surrounded by woods at the rear and a relict field stepping down to Annandale Road at the front. Its assumed double-pen configuration, and large size, make it an important feature of the former Mountain African American community that formed along Annandale Road. The site includes a well. While in a transition period, the house retains its historic integrity as recorded in the survey.

Constructed likely in the mid-to-late-19th century, this large log home may be associated with the Mountain community, a historic enclave of Black landowners who settled outside Emmitsburg in northern Frederick County. The Mountain community, which grew primarily along today's Annandale and Crystal Fountain roads, developed from a seed planted by Charles Lee in the 1820s and Stephen Green in the 1830s. By the 1870s, homes of both families lined future Annandale Road. But like elsewhere in northern Frederick County, the Emmitsburg area African American communities struggled with population loss, and by the 1910s, the Mountain community had disbanded. Several surviving historic Black homes on Annadale Road hold significance for their association with the community.

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Mountain Community Log House
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While neither Black ownership nor tenancy has been established for the house, it sits within the core area of the historic African American settlement – a string of homes near the wooded edge on the west side of Annandale Road. Despite its dismantling, the Mountain Community Log House retained sufficient historic integrity to communicate its period and association during time of the survey.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-156

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Mountain Community Log House
other N/A

2. Location

street and number 16720 Annandale Road ___ not for publication
city, town Emmitsburg ___ vicinity
county Frederick

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

name Leonardo Ramos and Eliana Campos
street and number 10821 Madison Street telephone
city, town Kensington state MD zip code 20859

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Circuit Court, Land Record liber B5006 folio P00386
city, town Frederick tax map 0008 tax parcel 0142 tax ID number 158745

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>0</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>1</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>2</u>	<u>0</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

Inventory No. F-6-156

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

Representing a potential Mountain community property, the large log house on the west side of Annandale Road presents a sturdy one-and-one-half story, four-bay, side-gabled plan. Currently stripped of its weatherboarding, the house reveals its construction. A lower, cross-gable addition is attached to the rear, holding one room and a loft. The building faces east, looking across to Emmitsburg, and is surrounded by woods at the rear and a relict field stepping down to Annandale Road at the front. Its assumed double-pen configuration, and large size, make it an important feature of the former Mountain African American community that formed along Annandale Road. The site includes a stone-lined well. While in a transition period, the house retains its historic integrity as recorded in the survey.

Setting

The house is situated at the foot of College Mountain (also known as Carrick Knob), a local landmark and geological feature of the Catoclin Mountains. It sits near the center of its lot, backing into a steep wooded slope forming part of College Mountain. It looks eastward across a relict terraced field and Annandale Road. Beyond, the topography flattens to level agricultural fields lining Toms Creek. More recent homes are to the north and south, on land subdivided from earlier tracts. The north property is screened with junipers across its south exposure. While proximate, the newer residences do not detract from the overall setting of the historic resource. An informal driveway approaches the house from the northeast. The driveway tees off from the entrance to the adjacent property (16722 Annandale), suggesting they were once connected.

House (N 39.6921906,W -77.3522254)

The original portion of the house, the log structure, is arranged at a roughly north-south orientation (Photo 1). The bulky 20' x 26' log frame sits on a rubblestone foundation, which continues below grade to create a two-room cellar. The 22"-thick foundation rises to its highest point (42") at the southeast corner. A cellar door penetrates it at the south side.

Four roughly symmetrical openings divide its façade. These held three windows and one door, with the latter positioned toward the north end. The window openings are of an approximately 2'-4" x 4'-0" dimension and, until recently, held 6/6 wood sash.¹

A medium pitch roof, sheathed in corrugated metal siding, shelters the house. Two narrow gable dormers penetrate its east exposure. These each hold 6/6 sash. The gable ends are faced with weatherboard siding. This same German siding covered the log building until recently and is found across the addition. Two 6-light, in-swing wood casements penetrate the gable (Photo 2).

¹ The house was captured in a video in January 2022, before its dismantling and the survey. The Catoclin Furnace Historical Society holds the video.

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The currently exposed logs are hewn on all four sides and arranged in nine horizontal courses. The wall timbers have an average 9" to 9½" face height, with a larger (12") sill log (Photo 3). They have broadaxe strikes marks at 1" to 4" intervals and nails left over from the removed weatherboarding. The logs join at the corners with V-notching. A few timbers appear to be have replaced with repurposed members. The log walls are rough in construction, as likely the house was built to receive siding. Small areas of surviving chinking show an interior of tan clay and stone packing, followed by a layer of lime plaster. The chinking is finished with cementitious mortar, painted white.

The house is approached formally on the east side by a set of stairs framed by stone balustrades. The entry holds a four-panel wood door with mortise-and-tenon members. Before dismantling the siding, the house had a partial width hipped roof porch across the façade.

Interior

While gutted, the interior provides clues to its original construction. Because of its status, it is unclear whether the 19' x 25' ground-level space was historically one or two rooms. A video taken in January 2022 showed the ground floor divided into three spaces. The front door opened to a hall, taking up the north half of the floor. To the south were two rooms accessed off the hall. At the northeast corner stood an enclosed dog-legged stair leading to the loft. The floor joists have been removed, providing a view of the cellar. The north section has been filled with rubble, and the south room, entered from the exterior, is open and contains a cooling vat. The division of the cellar into two areas may indicate the original ground floor had only two rooms and perhaps a double-pen plan.

The ceiling joists are also gone, giving a clear view of the roof and loft structure. The structure is made of frame, showing a mixture of milled and hewn lumber (Photo 4). The rafters, rounded peeled saplings, tie into the collar beams with what appear to be mortise-and-tenon connections. The rafters are mitered together without a ridge pole, which possibly indicates pre-1870 construction. Topping this structure are random width boards, some showing sawmill marks. The interior gable ends and dormer holes have remnant sections of lath. It is assumed that the loft was added to the dwelling later. Stairs to the loft were missing.

Across the north wall is an 82" wide expanse of bricks, the remnant of a large fireplace. There appear to have been fireplaces at both ends², reinforcing that it may have initially held two rooms.

² Photographs taken in January 2022 show a brick chimney at the south end, though there was no evidence of it at the time of survey. The metal roofing has cap plates at both gable ends, suggesting chimneys stood in those locations as indicated in earlier photographs.

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Addition

A 12' x 18' gable addition appends to the log house at a right angle and at a lower height (Photo 5). The structure, faced with German siding and capped with corrugated metal, contains one room and a loft. Its south side, working as the exterior entrance, lies below grade and is protected by a stone retaining wall. A recent cobblestone chimney rises above the north elevation.

The logs of the original house serve as the east wall. The timbers are exposed and treated with stain; the chinking is finished with cementitious mortar. The west wall is made of random course masonry partially built into the slope. The addition has a poured concrete floor. The ceiling joists above, holding the loft floor, are 2" x 6" rough-sawn beams.

Windows are found at each elevation. They are standard wood sash and barn units. The 6/6 sash has a 1/8" muntin and is framed with simple casings. Most windows are grouped on the west elevation, facing the woods (Photo 5). These include two barn sash daylighting the ground level and double 6/6 windows at the loft. The south entrance holds a three-light and three-panel wood door.

Well (N 39.6919892,W-77.3519511)

Approximately 30' east of the house is a small, stone-lined well (Photo 6). Rising 16" off the ground, the circular structure is made of small, flat stones in a bed of cementitious mortar. The 26" diameter opening looks down into what is assumed into the remains of a spring box. The location of the well, close to the dwelling, is significant and may have dictated the house's siting.

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	c.1870s	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	c.1840s-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

Constructed likely in the mid-to-late-19th century, this large log home may be associated with the Mountain community, a historic enclave of Black landowners who settled outside Emmitsburg in northern Frederick County. The Mountain community, which grew primarily along today’s Annandale and Crystal Fountain roads, developed from a seed planted by Charles Lee in the 1820s and Stephen Green in the 1830s. By the 1870s, homes of both families lined future Annandale Road. But like elsewhere in northern Frederick County, the Emmitsburg area African American communities struggled with population loss, and by the 1910s, the Mountain community had disbanded. Several surviving historic Black homes on Annadale Road hold significance for their association with the community. While neither Black ownership nor tenancy has been established for the house,³ it sits within the core area of the historic African American settlement – a string of homes near the wooded edge on the west side of Annandale Road. Despite its dismantling, the Mountain Community Log House retained sufficient historic integrity to communicate its period and association during time of the survey.

Historical Overview

The Mountain community, a historic African American cluster, founded by freed Black man Charles Lee, sat at the base of Carrick Knob, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Emmitsburg (Figure 2). It straddled a road connecting Mount St. Mary’s College to Emmitsburg’s west end. Now named Annandale Road, its alignment follows a level ridgeline, separating the mountain from the valley floor.

Small streams flow down Carrick Knob (also known as College Mountain), underneath the road, and dump into Toms Creek below to the east. A 20-mile-long tributary of the Monocacy River, Toms Creek nourishes the valley and its farms. Most properties on Annandale sit on its west side, backing into the mountain with its

³ There are gaps between deed and plat records regarding the origin of the surveyed parcel, Parcel 143. Deed research for the adjacent property at 16722 Annandale Road, which is assumed the subject parcel was once part of, indicates the house and land have always been under white ownership. However, further research is required to determine the earlier history of Parcel 143 and whether it entails African American ownership or occupancy.

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steeply wooded slopes. Historically, residents farmed between their homes and the road. Evidence of these small farms is still visible.

Charles Lee Senior

Charles Lee (c.1770-1847) was distinctive as a Black man who freed himself in the early decades of the 19th century. He was identified in the 1820 Emmitsburg district census as such. His household included himself and his wife, both over the age of 45, one male and one female aged 14-26, three females under the age of 14, and one enslaved male under 14.⁴

Though it appears he and his family were living as free residents, other records tell a different story. Charles Lee was, in fact, the only free person in his family, having purchased his freedom in 1804 from his enslaver John M. Bayard for £100. Bayard would subdivide much of the land that became the Mountain Community. In 1807, Lee freed his son Isaac (c.1799-1846) from Elizabeth Brawner for \$100. Then in 1814, Lee paid £100 to another enslaver to free his wife Hannah, and daughters Hannah, Peggy (Margaret), and one-year-old Adeline.⁵ It was not until 1822 that Lee manumitted his entire family “from all manner of servitude and service to me.”⁶

Lee began farming for himself — though likely as a tenant — soon after purchasing his freedom. As early as 1805, he had raised ten acres of wheat and rye, as well as a plot of tobacco. In 1810, three years after his son Isaac joined him on the farmstead, he had 30 acres of “grain in the ground” in January, and in October, another 25 acres of corn and “wheat and rye in the ground.”⁷ Lee sold his produce, along with his horses, farm equipment, and household furniture, to local farmers in exchange for cash. It is not clear whether these sales were final or loans secured by Lee’s produce and personal property — a common practice in the 19th century.⁸

⁴ 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.

⁵ Land Records of Frederick County, DB WR26/330, Bayard to Chas. Lee, 1804, WR28/132; Brawner to Chas. Lee, 1807; WR44/488, Brawner to Chas. Lee, 1814.

⁶ Ibid., DB JS15/480.

⁷ Ibid., DB WR28/132, Chas. Lee to Jos. Ellis, 1805, \$60; WR36/226, Chas. Lee to Jos. Ellis & Christian Hoover, 1810, £16; WR38/341, Chas. Lee to Adam Flack, 1810, £15.

⁸ Given that there is no “null and void” clause at the end of these BOS, legally, they would be considered “absolute,” not “conditional” (i.e., security for a loan). But there could have been an unrecorded gentlemen’s agreement.

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The Mountain Community

In 1813, Charles Lee, identified on the deed as a “Blackman (formerly the property of John M. Bayard),” purchased two acres of “Pleasant View” from Andrew Smith for the sum of \$40.⁹ Andrew Smith had the 16-acre parcel surveyed earlier in 1812. Part of it adjoined “Carrollsburgh,” a 5,000-acre tract patented in 1735, spanning Frederick and Adams (Pennsylvania) counties. Lee was now officially a landowner just eleven years after purchasing his freedom.

The 1820 census provides a sense of Lee’s presence on the land. Both Charles Lee and his son Isaac indicated that they were working in agriculture. While they were likely producing crops on their own land — which had to be first cleared of trees — they were also employed elsewhere, possibly on the nearby farm of Ignatius Brawner. Listed nearby in the census was the large free Black family of Stephen Coats, whose household also had two people occupied in agriculture. Joseph Shorter, likely the son of Ignatius Shorter (freed in 1800), his wife, and his young son appeared in the census at the end of the list near St. Mary’s Seminary and the Sisters of Charity.¹⁰

An 1825 tax assessment recorded two Charles Lee properties in the area. Charles Lee Jr. (c.1798-1841), one of Charles Lee’s sons, probably occupied the three-acre “unknown” tract identified with a “log house.” The father’s ownership of the two-acre tract was later confirmed in an 1833 deed. The deed conveyed the land to Charles Lee Jr., reserving for the father “a life estate in the land” and “possession of the tenement there on.”¹¹

The homes of Charles Lee (probably Jr.) and his near neighbor Stephen Coats were recorded in the 1830 census. Five years later, Charles Lee Jr. manumitted his wife Catherine and their children: Catherine, Cecelia, Ann, and William. Although neither Charles Lee Sr. nor Jr. was assessed for their land in 1835, the son was recorded in 1840 census as living in the area. While scant in detail, the census provides a glimpse of the Mountain community.

Charles Lee Jr. was recorded with two free Black households adjoining his home. Probably representing tenants, one included Robert Watt and his wife and two children, a family name that would stay with community for several decades. Both Lee and Watt gave their occupations as agriculture. Charles Lee Sr.’s son, Isaac Lee, also appeared in the census, living on his father’s land near one of the Elder family properties, where several Black men worked as farmhands. Although Isaac and his wife are shown as “Free Colored

⁹ Land Records of Frederick County, DB WR44/13, Andrew Smith to Chas. Lee, 1813. The 16-acre “Pleasant View” was surveyed for Andrew Smith in 1812, part of which adjoined “Carrollsburgh” (Frederick Co. Circuit Court (Certificates, Unpatented, FR), 1812/09/07, “Pleasant View,” Andrew Smith, 16 3/4 Acres, Unpatented Certificate 571, MSA S1220-594).

¹⁰ Given the proximity, one could speculate they were working as servants for John Dubois and Elizabeth Ann Seton.

¹¹ Land Records of Frederick County, DB JS 43/89, Charles Lee, Sr. to Charles Lee, Jr., 1833.

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Persons,” one child and two adult males in the household were still enslaved. Proximate was the free Black family of Abden Reid, as well as two other free Black households: Leonard Allison (Ellison) and Philip Smith. It’s possible that one or all of these households were tenants on Lee Sr.’s “Pleasant View” tract.

One may draw from the census that the Mountain community was populated with mostly free Blacks, many of whom were related to Charles Lee Sr., or may have been his tenants. These families lived in log homes, a few of which have survived. As before, males farmed their own plots but were still reliant on jobs at white-owned farms or work at Mount St. Mary’s College.

At some point during this period, Charles Lee Sr. sold the land holding his home to Samuel Duphorne (also Duphorn), an Emmitsburg resident and onetime part-owner of “Stonehurst,” a large manor tract. Thereafter, the property moved out of Black ownership.

Post-Emancipation

The 1860 census begins to document the decline of the influence of the Lee family in the area. Neither Lee appears in the enumeration. Susan Green, the widow of Stephen Green, an early resident from the 1830s, is indicated to be the head of her household. Her two adult-aged sons, James and Ferdinand, worked as day laborers, while her four younger children, Anna, Lucious, Martha, and Thomas, remained at home.

Another familiar community member, William Richardson, was identified as a tenant with his wife and seven children — including daughter Mary, who worked as a domestic servant at Mount St. Mary’s College. Others appearing in the 1860 census for the area include George Briscoe and Adolphus Williams, both tenant laborers. Robert and Matilda Watts were recorded with real estate valued at \$250.¹²

Their immediate neighbor in the census was Augustus Butler, whose land was valued at \$500. Another free Black landowner, Abram Aby, owned land worth \$75. Aby, a laborer, had a large household of ten family members, with an 18-year-old son David who worked as a day laborer, and daughters Mary, 20, and Ann, 16, working as “servants.”

As before, many Mountain community residents were employed at Mount St. Mary’s College, which listed in 1860 seven free Black workers. Ferdinand Green, 16, the daughter of Susan Green, worked as a laborer; Mary E. Aby and Mary Richardson were both domestic servants. Others employed by the college included Nelly Dugan, Mary Bryseal, Martha Busee, and Ann Richardson. Leo MackKay was employed (and housed) by the college’s music professor, Henry Deihlman (or Duhlman).

From the 1870 census and the 1873 atlas of Frederick County, six Black community clusters are identified, five of which (excepting the town of Mechanicstown) had grown from free-Black population areas established by 1860. Although the Emmitsburg had the largest free-Black population among the northern districts, much of

¹² They are later shown on the 1873 county atlas near today’s Crystal Fountain Road.

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that population exited in the 1860s, leaving just 127 African Americans by 1870. The majority of those who remained (97) lived outside the town of Emmitsburg. These 21 households were largely clustered around the settlements making up the Mountain community and outlying areas.

Ten years later, the Mountain community still included the Ross, Richardson, and Green families, and Matilda Watts. New families in the area included Nathan Millberry, who had recently arrived from Pennsylvania and whose whole family was recorded as literate. John Mitchell lived on the same property as Joseph Richardson, and William Ridout, next to William Richardson, was also a new arrival.

One name that appeared on the 1873 Frederick County atlas was "M. Lee." This individual owned at least two properties on the east side of future Annandale Road, one of which links with a log dwelling at 16731 Annandale (MIHP# F-6-157). Born Martin Conrad, he married Adeline Lee (c.1813-1870), the daughter Charles Lee Sr.¹³ Conrad apparently took his wife's surname as his own.¹⁴

Exodus off Annandale

Like elsewhere in the northern districts, the Emmitsburg area African American community struggled with population losses, though a larger percentage stayed on. Based on census data, the northern districts, including the area of the Mountain community, had experienced a steep decline of Black population by 1910.

As with most population changes, much of the decline was due to changes in employment. This trend is further reflected in the subsequent censuses: by 1940, the African American population for all five northern districts of Frederick County had plummeted to 52 men, women, and children. Perhaps even more telling was the reduction in Black households — from 32 in 1910 to 16 in 1940. This suggests that entire families were leaving the region, though in some cases, elderly householders remained after their children left. For the entirety of the Emmitsburg census area, only 19 African Americans were recorded, representing seven households.

While hard to verify, the Mountain community — recorded in the census as the Mount St. Mary's-Annandale Road area — is listed as having only four Black households: Lee, Richardson, Mitchell, and Butler.

Conclusion

¹³ Rick Smith, "Charles Lee Sr. Family Tree," undated.

¹⁴ An 1876 tax assessment of then-owner Nicholas Collins of survey property valued the improved land at \$100 and a stone house and stable at \$225. Frederick County, Board of County Commissioners, 1876 Assessors Field Book for Election District 4, Creagerstown (MSA C758-3).

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With most African Americans having left the area, the properties fronting Annandale Road began to change in ownership resulting in a slow erasure of the former Black community. This phase of sequent occupance is still underway, and has resulted in land subdivision and new homes. Log homes thought to be associated with the community have been altered, demolished, or as in one case, subsumed under a new house.

A 1991 survey of a large log house on Annadale Road (demolished) counted 12 timber homes in the area. The survey concluded that “[t]here are no other comparable nineteenth century [log house] districts to the Annandale Road community in the region.”¹⁵

Many informal Black settlements, especially those at the rural margins, like the Mountain community, have disappeared from the landscape and memory. Therefore, the remaining homes and traces of the Annandale Road settlement are significant.

¹⁵ Mary Kendall, “Annandale Road Log House, (F-6-82)” Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form (Annapolis, June 1991), 8-1.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-6-156

See Continuation Page.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>app. 0.3</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>Unknown</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Emmistburg, 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 a portion of the current tax parcel. The boundary includes all 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, 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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Name: Mountain Community Log House
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Number 9 Page 1

Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records: various entries, 1813-2009.

Helman, James A. *History of Emmitsburg, Maryland*. Frederick, Md.: Citizens Press, 1906.

Kendall, Mary. "Annandale Road Log House, (F-6-82)." Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form. Annapolis, June 1991.

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*. Frederick, Md.: W. T. Delaplaine & Company, 1886.

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.

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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Number Photos Page 1

PHOTO LOG

Name of Photographer: John W. Murphey
Date of Photograph: February 28, 2022
Location of Original Digital File: Maryland SHPO

Photo 1 of 6:
South and east elevations, camera facing northwest.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_01.tif

Photo 2 of 6:
South elevation, camera facing north.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_02.tif

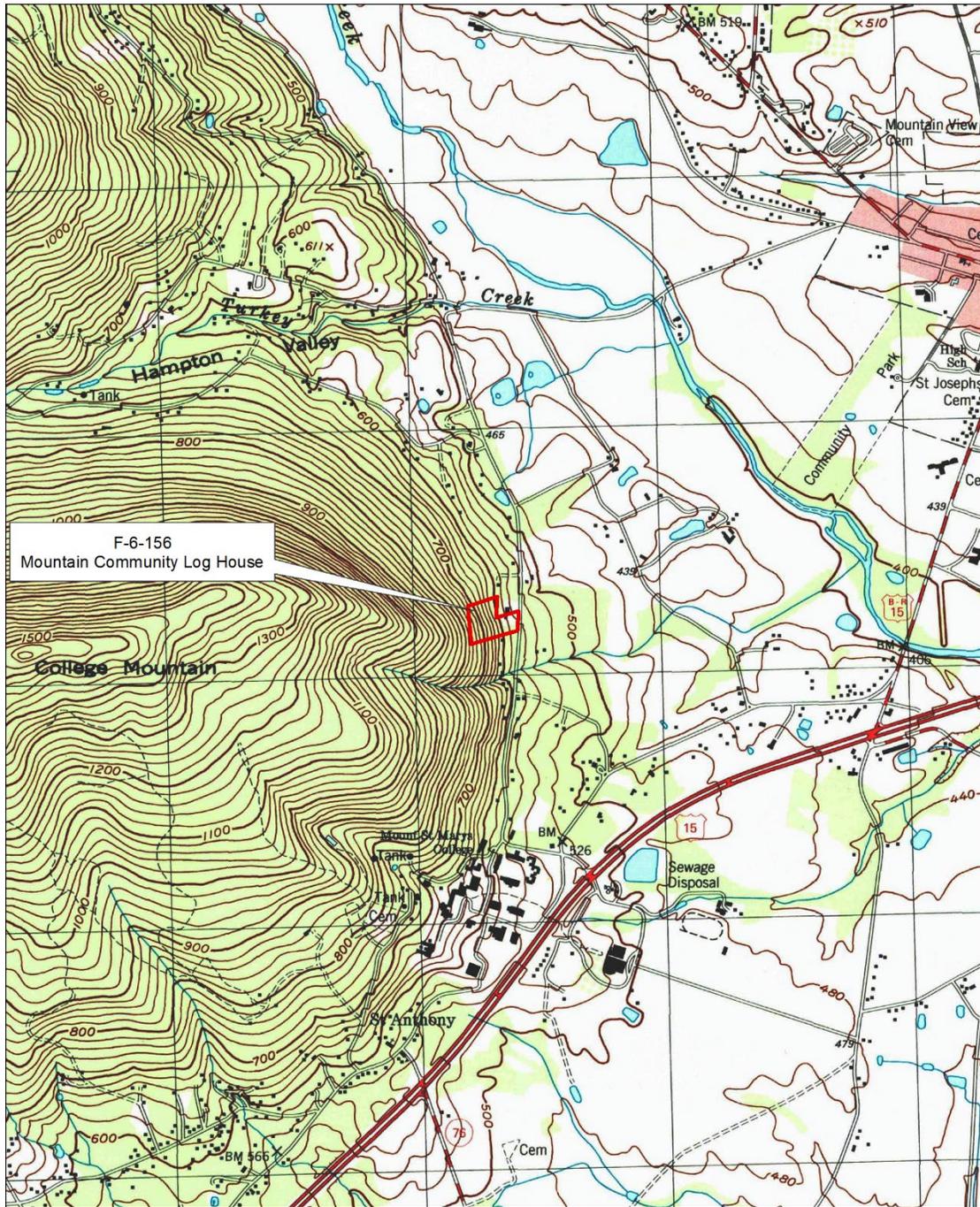
Photo 3 of 6:
Log construction, camera facing north.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_03.tif

Photo 4 of 6:
Roof structure, camera facing up.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_04.tif

Photo 5 of 6:
West elevation of addition, camera facing southeast.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_05.tif

Photo 6 of 6:
Well, camera facing north.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_06.tif

MIHP#: F-6-156
Mountain Community Log House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County



F-6-156
Mountain Community Log House
16720 Annandale Road
USGS 1999 Topographic Quad,
Emmitsburg, MD

 Property boundary

0 1,000 2,000
Feet



Figure 1: Survey Boundary Map.

MIHP#: F-6-156
Mountain Community Log House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County



F-6-156
Mountain Community Log House
16720 Annandale Road
Plan of property

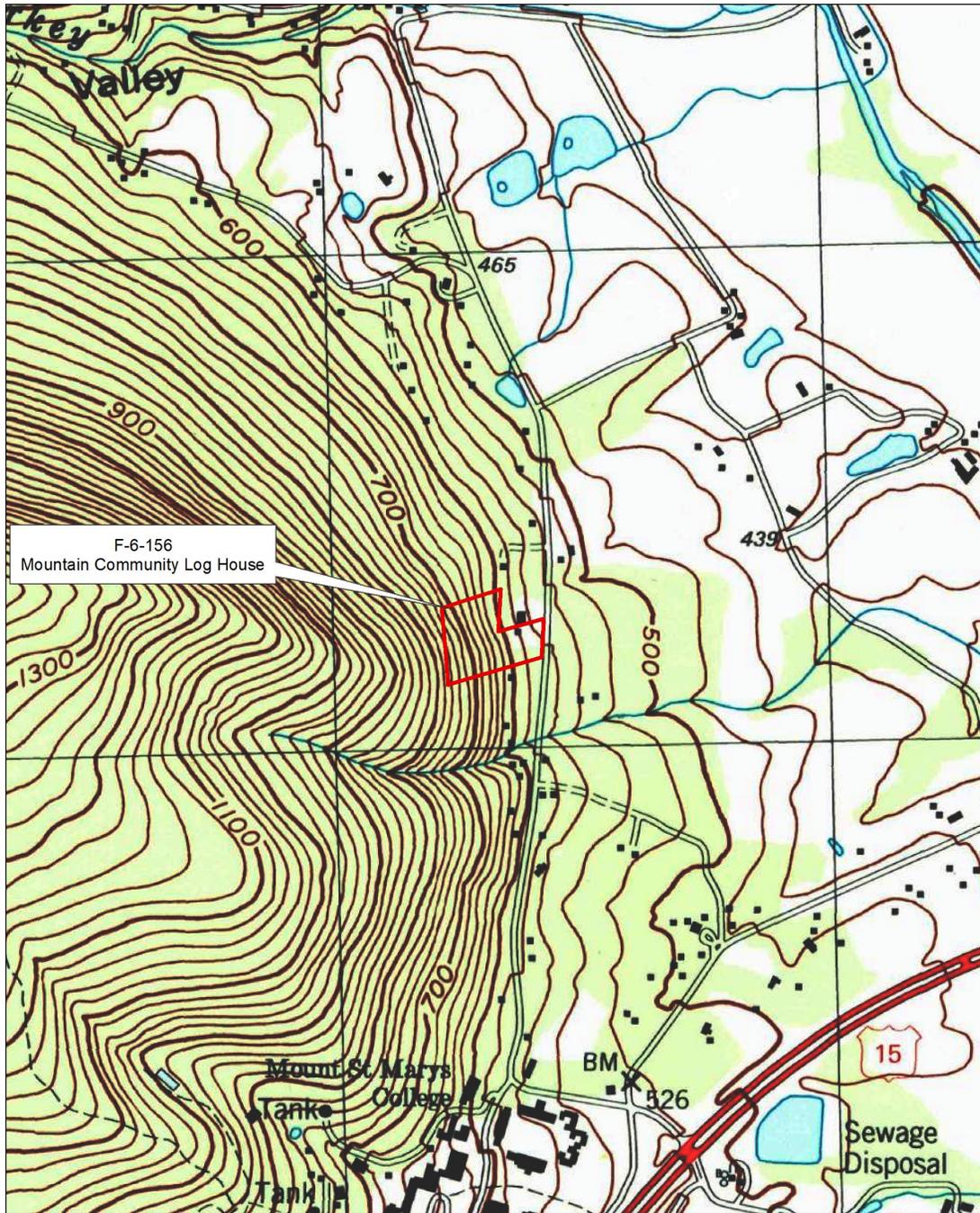
■ Building Footprint
□ Property boundary

0 40 80 120
Feet



Figure 1A: Plan of property.

MIHP#: F-6-156
Mountain Community Log House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County



F-6-156
Mountain Community Log House
16720 Annandale Road
USGS 1999 Topographic Quad,
Emmitsburg, MD

 Property boundary

0 500 1,000
Feet



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

MIHP#: F-6-156
Mountain Community Log House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County



Mountain Community on
Bond 1858 map of Emmitsburg (top) and
Titus 1873 map of Emmitsburg (bottom)

 Mountain Community

0 800 1,600 Feet

Figure 2: Mountain Community

MIHP#: F-6-156
Mountain Community Log House
Emmitsburg
Frederick County

Chain of Title

Book 11243/Page 380, Reckley to John Reilly, 2016

Book 5952/Page 269, Reckley to Reckley, 2006

Book 1058/Page 706, Margaret Reuter to Joseph Reckley, 1978

Book 411/Page 456, F. J. Campbell trustee for sale of real estate of Stephen (aka Osborn) Green and Ferdinand Green to Margaret Reuter et al, 1938

Book 411/Page 454, Julia and Mervin Jones to F. J. Campbell trustee – Julia is the only heir and next of kin of Ferdinand and Stephen Osborn Green (Osborn died 1936 intestate and Ferdinand died 1915, intestate), 1938

Book AF 9/Page 337, Lewis Green to Ferdinand and Osborn Green (east half of Mountain Lot 3), 1884

Book CM 3/Page 635, Franklin Wood to Lewis Green (east half of Mountain Lot 3), 1868

Book JWLC 4/Page 398, Matilda Peters to Franklin Woods 1.5 ac (east half of Mount Lot 3), 1866

Poplar Ridge Log House Photo Log

MIHP No.: F-6-156

MIHP Name: Poplar Ridge Log House

County: Frederick

Photographers: John W. Murphey

Dates: February 28, 2022

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

Image File Name	Image Description
F-6-156_2022-02-28_01.tif	South and east elevations, camera facing northwest.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_02.tif	South elevation, camera facing north.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_03.tif	Log construction, camera facing north.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_04.tif	Roof structure, camera facing up.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_05.tif	West elevation of addition, camera facing southeast.
F-6-156_2022-02-28_06.tif	Well, camera facing north.



F-6-156_2022-02-28_01.tif South and east elevations, camera facing northwest.



F-6-156_2022-02-28_02.tif South elevation, camera facing north.



F-6-156_2022-02-28_03.tif Log construction, camera facing north.



F-6-156_2022-02-28_04.tif

Roof structure, camera facing up.



F-6-156_2022-02-28_05.tif

West elevation of addition, camera facing southeast.



F-6-156_2022-02-28_06.tif Well, camera facing north.