

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Richfield Survey Number: F:3-111

Project: I-270/US 15 Multimodal Study, Montgomery and Frederick Co. Agency: SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

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

Richfield is a residential and agricultural complex located just north of Harmony Grove on the east side of Route 15 in Frederick County. The property is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The main residence is a two-story stone and brick dwelling originally built about 1825-1830 on the site of an older house; the 1825-30 house was destroyed in a tornado in 1929 and rebuilt in approximately the same design, though only the west wall and part of the first story south wall remained standing after the tornado. The first house on the Richfield farm was a late 18th century three-story brick house built by Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of Maryland (1777-1780), where he lived until 1794 when he moved due to ill health. The Johnson house burned prior to 1826 and was replaced with an Italianate style house, which was destroyed during the tornado. In 1839, Richfield was owned by the Schley family and Winfield Schley was born here. He later became a distinguished Naval officer in polar exploration and was the commander of the fleet at the Battle of Santiago, Cuba in 1899 during the Spanish-American War.

Despite the site's association with significant persons, the current building on the site is minimally significant for its architecture and is not directly associated with these illustrious persons. The building in which Thomas Johnson lived is no longer standing and that in which Schley was born has been significantly altered. Furthermore, Schley lived at Richfield as a child, long before his achievement of fame and importance as a Naval officer, further diluting the significance of the standing structure. The property is thus not eligible for listing under Criterion A, B or C.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MHT Inventory Files

Prepared by: Janet Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor, MHT Form (1992); Rita Suffness, Cultural Resources Leader, SHA, DOE (1996).

Kimberly Prothro Williams October 2, 1996
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
Peter M. Keating 10/2/96
Reviewer, NR program Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

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

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

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

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

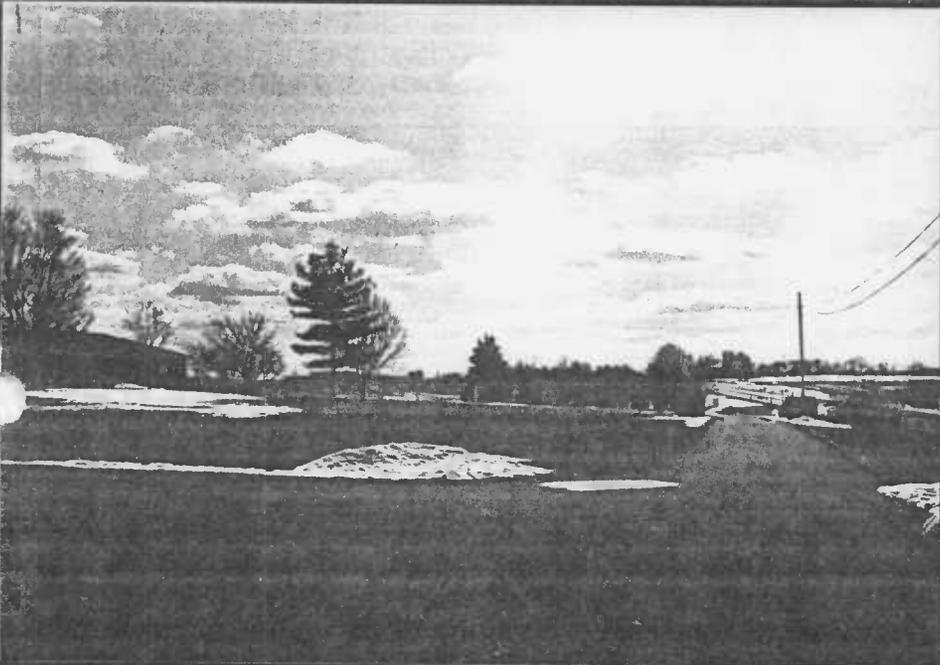
Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic / Single Dwelling

Known Design Source: _____



Richfield (vicinity of)
New houses along
frontage of US 15



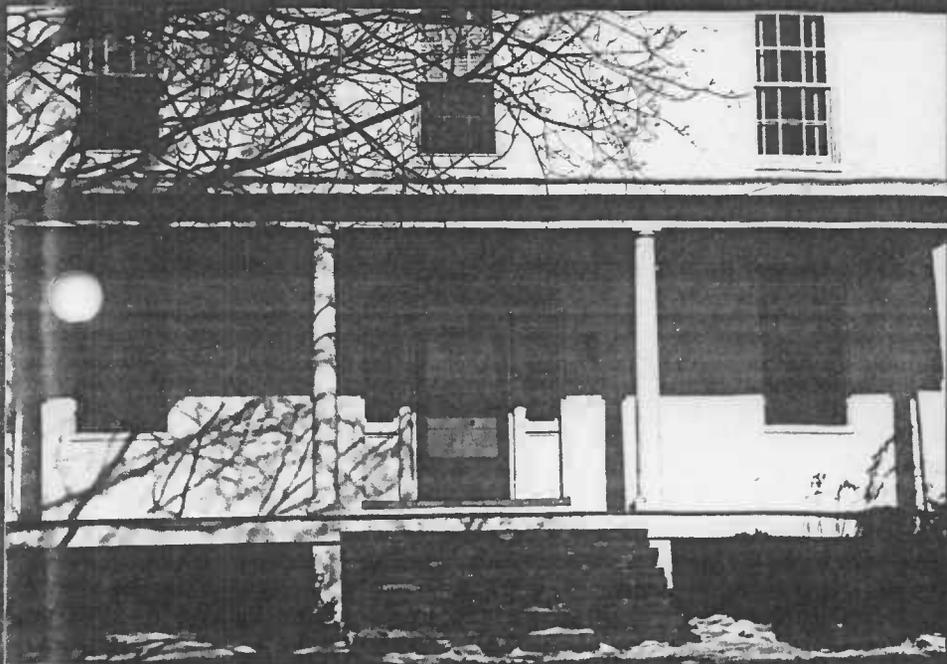
Richfield (vicinity of)
New houses along
frontage of US 15



Richfield
looking east from
US 15



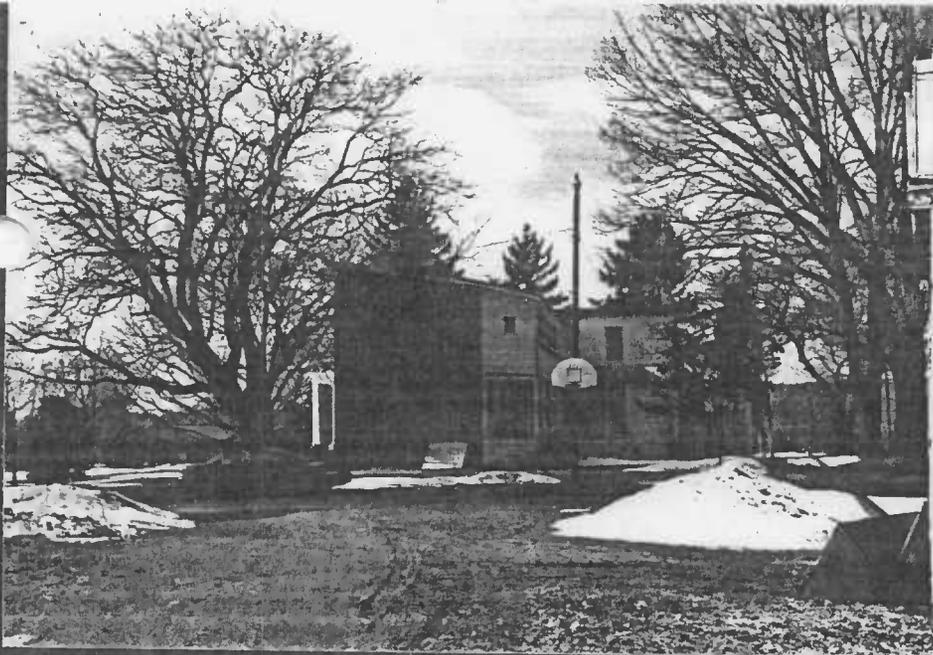
Richfield, Dwelling, ca. 1930
S.W. Corner



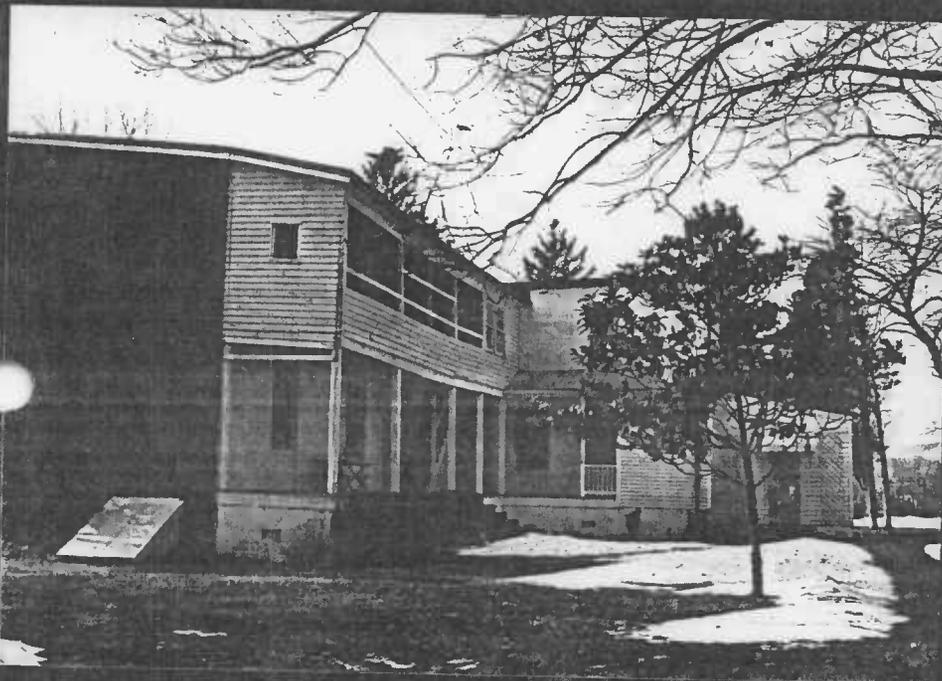
Dwelling, Detail of
Entrance (south) Facade



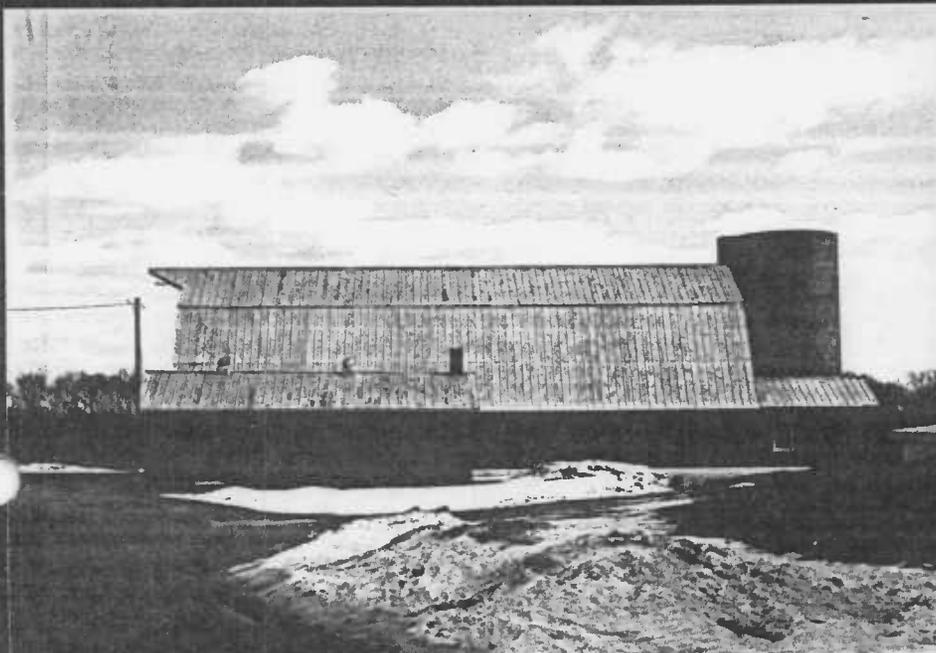
Dwelling
S.E. Corner



Richfield
East Elevation



Richfield, interior
angle of ell of dwelling



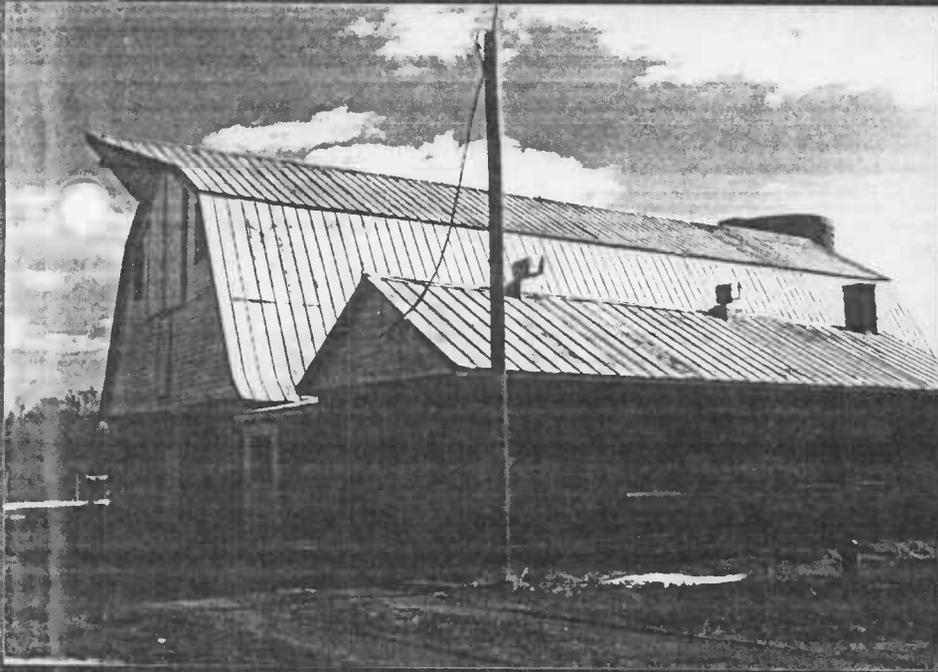
Barn, 1943
(Dairy)



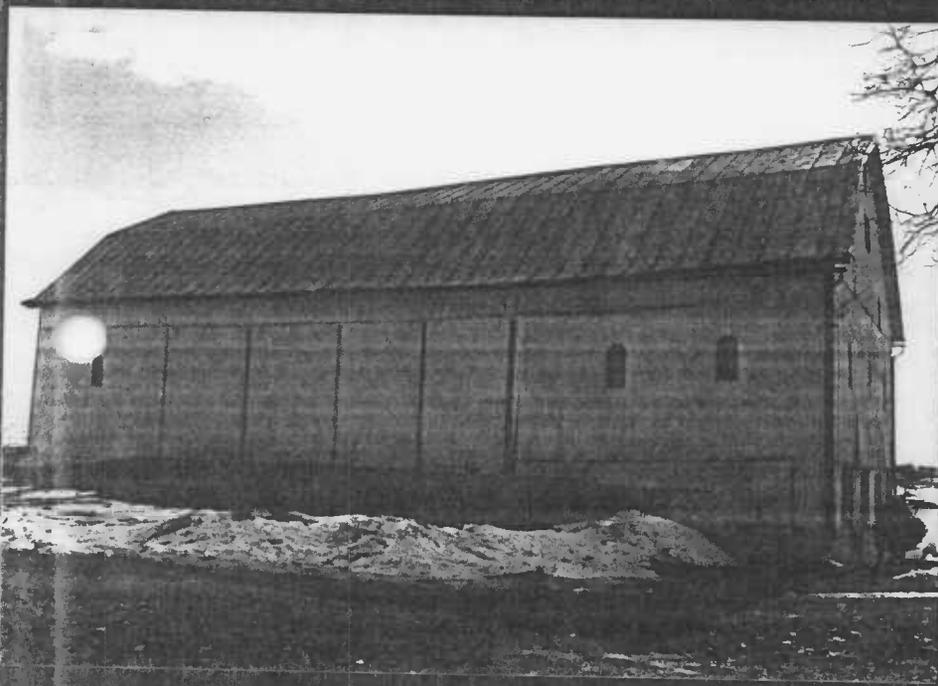
Richfield
Wagon Shed / Corner Crib



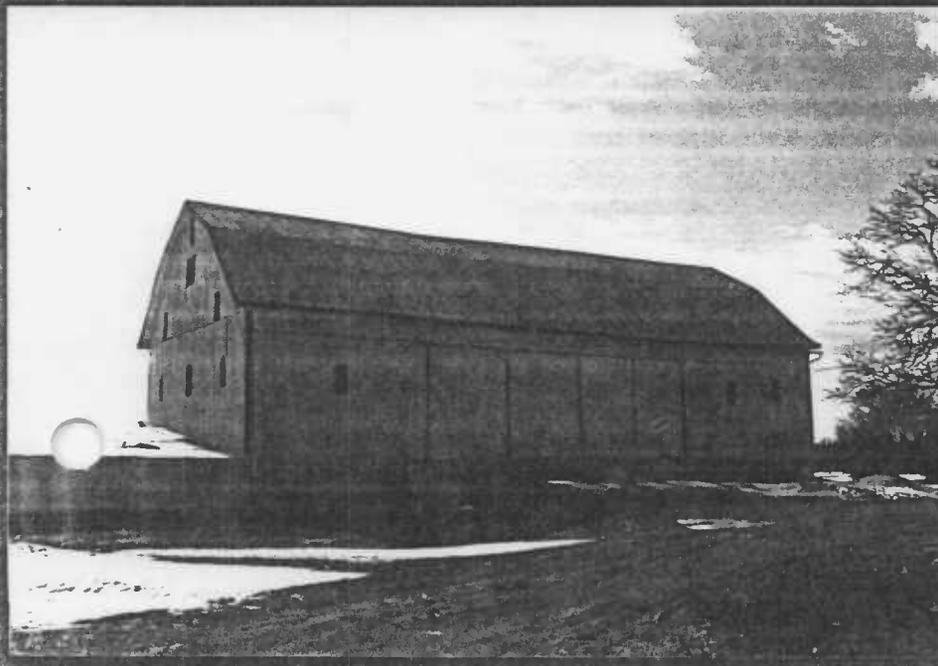
Wagon Shed / Corner Crib



RICHFIELD
Dairy Barn
and Milk House, 1943



Bank barn, 1930



Bank barn, 1930

F-3-111
Richfield
Frederick vicinity
Private

Ca. 1825-30; 1929

Richfield is a two-story stone and brick dwelling originally built about 1825-30 which was destroyed in a tornado in 1929 and rebuilt in approximately the same design, although only the west wall and part of the first story south wall remained standing after the storm. It has five widely spaced bays and a fanlighted entrance on the south elevation, under a 1929 Colonial Revival porch. The original entry porch was not rebuilt in 1929. The house has a distinctive Italianate bracketed cornice and a flat or sloping roof. The first house on the Richfield farm was a late 18th century three-story brick house built by Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of Maryland (1777-1780), where he lived until 1794 when ill health led to his residing with his daughter at Rose Hill where he died in 1819. The Johnson house burned prior to 1826 and some of its materials were re-used to build the house which was severely damaged in 1929. In 1839, when the house was owned by the Schley family, Winfield S. Schley was born here. He later became a distinguished naval officer in polar exploration and was the commander of the fleet at the Battle of Santiago, Cuba in 1899 during the Spanish-American War. Schley lived here until about 1848. The current structure is minimally significant for its architecture, which approximates the appearance of the second house on the site and sections of the early 19th century wall with its scored stucco exterior finish are visible on the west and south elevations. Associated with the house are a frame bank barn, rebuilt in 1929 on an earlier stone foundation, after the upper structure was destroyed in the tornado, and three frame agricultural outbuildings probably dating from the same period. A red terra cotta block dairy barn and milk house, with a brown terra cotta silo, were built in 1943, the materials being determined by the lack of concrete block during early World War II restrictions in civilian construction.

F-3-111
Richfield
Frederick
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period, A.D. 1930 - Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/chicken house
Agriculture/Subsistence/agricultural outbuilding/wagon shed

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC SITES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

Richfield; Site of Birthplace of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley; Site of
historic Governor Thomas Johnson House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 8551A Catoctin Mountain Highway not for publication

city, town Frederick vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name William B. Robert E., and Clyde C. Crum

street & number c/o 8141 Retreat Rd. telephone no.:

city, town Walkersville state and zip code Md. 21793

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1553

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 405

city, town Frederick state Md. 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-3-111

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 8

Richfield is a residential and agricultural complex centered on the two-story stone and brick residence originally built as a stone dwelling with a stucco exterior which was substantially destroyed in a 1929 tornado and rebuilt in approximately the same design the same year, with associated agricultural outbuildings dating from the reconstruction period about 1929-30 and a 1943 red terra cotta block and frame dairy barn. The farm complex is located on the east side of Catoctin Mountain Highway (U.S. 15) about three miles north of Frederick (City), Frederick County, Maryland. The house has an Italianate bracketed cornice and ample proportions which reproduce the appearance of the house built about 1825 by William Goldsborough to replace the earliest dwelling, a three-story brick mansion which burned. This early dwelling, on the same site as the subsequent house, was the home of Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of Maryland from 1777-1780, in which he lived from about 1780 to 1794. The second structure, the one severely damaged in 1929, was the birthplace of Admiral Winfield S. Schley, a distinguished naval officer in polar exploration and the leader of the U.S. Navy fleet at the Battle of Santiago, Cuba (1899) during the Spanish-American War. Schley lived at Richfield from his birth in 1839 to about 1848 when his family moved to Frederick.

The principal elevation of the house faces south and has five widely spaced bays. The roof is flat or slightly sloped, the material not being visible from the ground. The walls are painted white except at the east end of the main section, where the brick used in the 1929 rebuilding has been left exposed. The south and west elevations are stuccoed and in certain patches on these two elevations may be seen the scored surface resembling ashlar stone, the early 19th century wall finish. A one-story porch extends across the first story, although historical photographs show that an entry porch over the center bay entrance was in place during the late 19th century. The porch columns are Tuscan, in the Colonial Revival style commonly found in early 20th century porch additions in Frederick County. The doorway has an elliptical fanlight and sidelights, part of the reconstruction of 1929. The windows are 6/6 and the 19th century louvred shutters, visible in photographs taken in 1929, have been removed. The distinctive Italianate bracketed cornice wraps around the south and west elevations. Since the Italianate style was ascendant from about 1840 to 1885, it is possible that the cornice may have been a later addition to update the appearance of the house. A two-story rear wing extends from the northwest corner of the main section and the west elevation, with its three widely spaced bays, resembles the south elevation in its proportions and trim. A frame one-story addition with german siding is attached to the north end of the wing and an interior chimney is located at the junction wall between the wing and the addition. The angle between the main section and wing has an L-shaped frame open porch with a german-sided parapet in place of the traditional turned railing or balustrade usually found on rear porches. The interior of the house has been converted to apartments and was not accessible for this survey. The 1929 photographs of the damaged house show that the west wall and the first story south wall from the southwest corner to the center bay were the only parts left standing after the tornado.

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1825; 1929 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Richfield has minimal significance for the architecture of the main dwelling, originally built about 1825-1830, but substantially destroyed in a tornado in 1929, after which it was reconstructed to match the exterior appearance of the original structure. The house has widely spaced bays with evidence in the west and south wall of the original scored stucco which gave it the look of an ashlar stone house. In the original house, Winfield Scott Schley was born in 1839, later a U.S. naval admiral who distinguished himself as polar explorer and as the commander of naval forces in the Battle of Santiago, Cuba in the Spanish-American War. Admiral Schley lived at Richfield from 1839 to about 1848. The site of Richfield is noted as the site of the original home of Thomas Johnson, first Governor of Maryland, who occupied a three-story brick house from about 1780 to 1794, when, in ill health, he moved to Rose Hill (F-43), his daughter's home near Frederick. A historical marker at the entrance drive to Richfield notes that George Washington visited Johnson at the original Richfield house in 1785 and 1791. The Johnson house burned prior to 1826 during the ownership of the William Goldsborough family. Some of the materials of the Johnson house were said to have been re-used in the 1825-1930 house. The agricultural outbuildings at Richfield are also of minimal significance, having been built or rebuilt in 1929 to replace earlier buildings destroyed in the storm. The 1943 terra cotta barn is also of commonplace design, although its materials illustrate the effect of material restrictions during World War II.

In comparison with other Frederick County buildings associated with major historical figures, Richfield has minor integrity because of the extensive reconstructions, in two different periods which leave virtually no visible character from the Thomas Johnson period and principally the exterior appearance, in somewhat altered form, of the birthplace of Admiral Schley. Because Schley lived here as a child, long before his achievement of fame and importance as a naval officer, the association is commemorative in nature rather than in active involvement. By contrast, Rose Hill, in its restored museum house form, retains much of the character of the early 19th century in architecture and of the 1819 period when Johnson died there. Old Needwood (F-2-64), the home of Maryland's second governor, Thomas Sim Lee, was built as a boys' school and residence in 1775 and clearly retains its original materials and much of its late 18th century form.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-3-111

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Brown, Carl E. Harmony Grove Recollections, 1990. Bound typescript at Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Public Library, Frederick, Md.
Crum, Mr. Robert E., personal interview, Dec. 15, 1992
(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5 acres

Quadrangle name Frederick, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

Zone	Easting			Northing							

B

Zone	Easting			Northing							

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 5 acres centered on the easternmost dwelling on the three houses on or adjoining Tax Map 57, Parcel 28.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date December 1992

street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958

city or town Frederick state Md. 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCE
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

Outbuildings:

Bank barn: The frame bank barn was rebuilt from the early 19th century stone foundation after the 1929 storm destroyed the upper structure. Other than the foundation, the only surviving element of the barn was a terra cotta block silo which stood near the northwest corner. In more recent years, this silo has been demolished, leaving the base exposed near the ramp to the north doors. The barn has vertical tongue-and-groove siding with sliding doors on the north elevation. The gambrel roof is standing seam metal. The white-painted exterior has painted green arched "windows". A non-contributing concrete block loafing shed extends southward from the barn and joins concrete block fences which link to the 1943 terra cotta block dairy barn.

Chicken house: The deteriorated frame chicken house is located northeast of the house and has a vertical board exterior with multiple window openings, most empty, and doorways in its south elevation. The shed roof is corrugated metal. The chicken house is probably a replacement for an earlier chicken house destroyed or damaged in the tornado in 1929. Photographs of the house after the storm do not clearly show the condition of the outbuildings, other than the silo as described in the preceding paragraph.

Shop: The frame shop, located north of the bank barn, may have originally been a machine shed. It has a rectangular plan with a drive-in on the east end of the building and a tool shed on the west end. It is also in deteriorated condition, and part of the shed standing seam metal roof is missing. The exterior vertical siding is also deteriorated. It is assumed that this building also dates from 1929.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame single bay wagon shed is located north of the bank barn. It has german siding and a standing seam metal roof. The east and west elevations have horizontal lath siding, rather than the vertical siding usually seen in circa 1900 wagon sheds with cribs. The wagon shed in all other respects resembles those of the 1890's through the 1920's and may have survived the tornado of 1929.

Dairy barn, milk house, terra cotta silo: The red terra cotta tile dairy barn with a frame upper structure, the matching milk house, and probably the adjoining silo were built in 1943 according to Mr. Robert Crum, one of the current owners. The choice of terra cotta was driven by the lack of concrete block, the common material of the day, which had been appropriated for defense-related use during World War II. The gambrel-roofed barn and milk house are red and the silo is brown, as are most other terra cotta silos seen in Frederic County. The roofs are standing seam metal and the end gables are german sided. The windows are metal pivoting sash.

Richfield
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-3-111

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

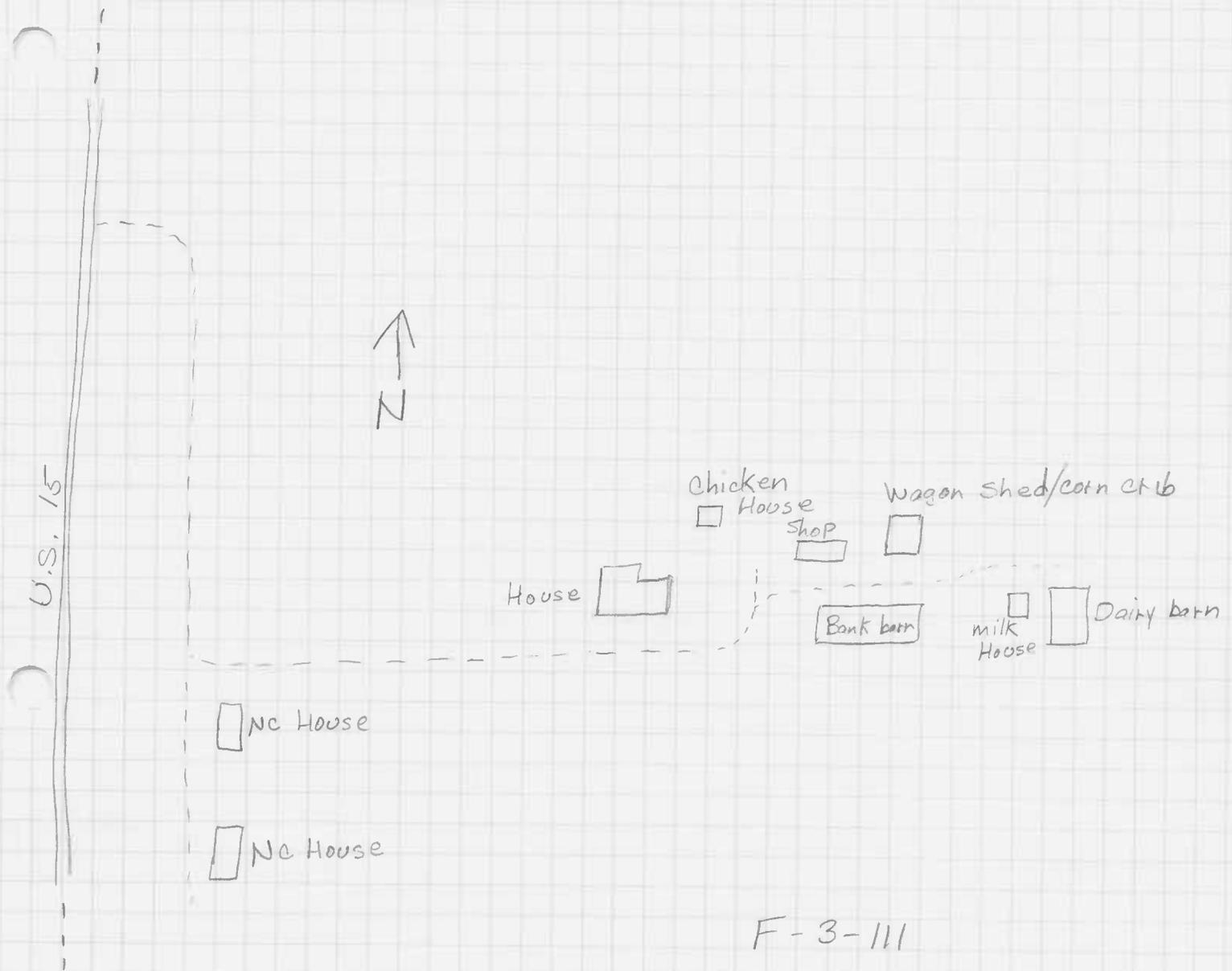
Land Records of Frederick County

Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873

Varle, Charles. Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910.
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, 700.

F-3-111



F-3-111

Richfield

Frederick County

Janet Davis

December 15, 1992

Not to Scale

Richfield

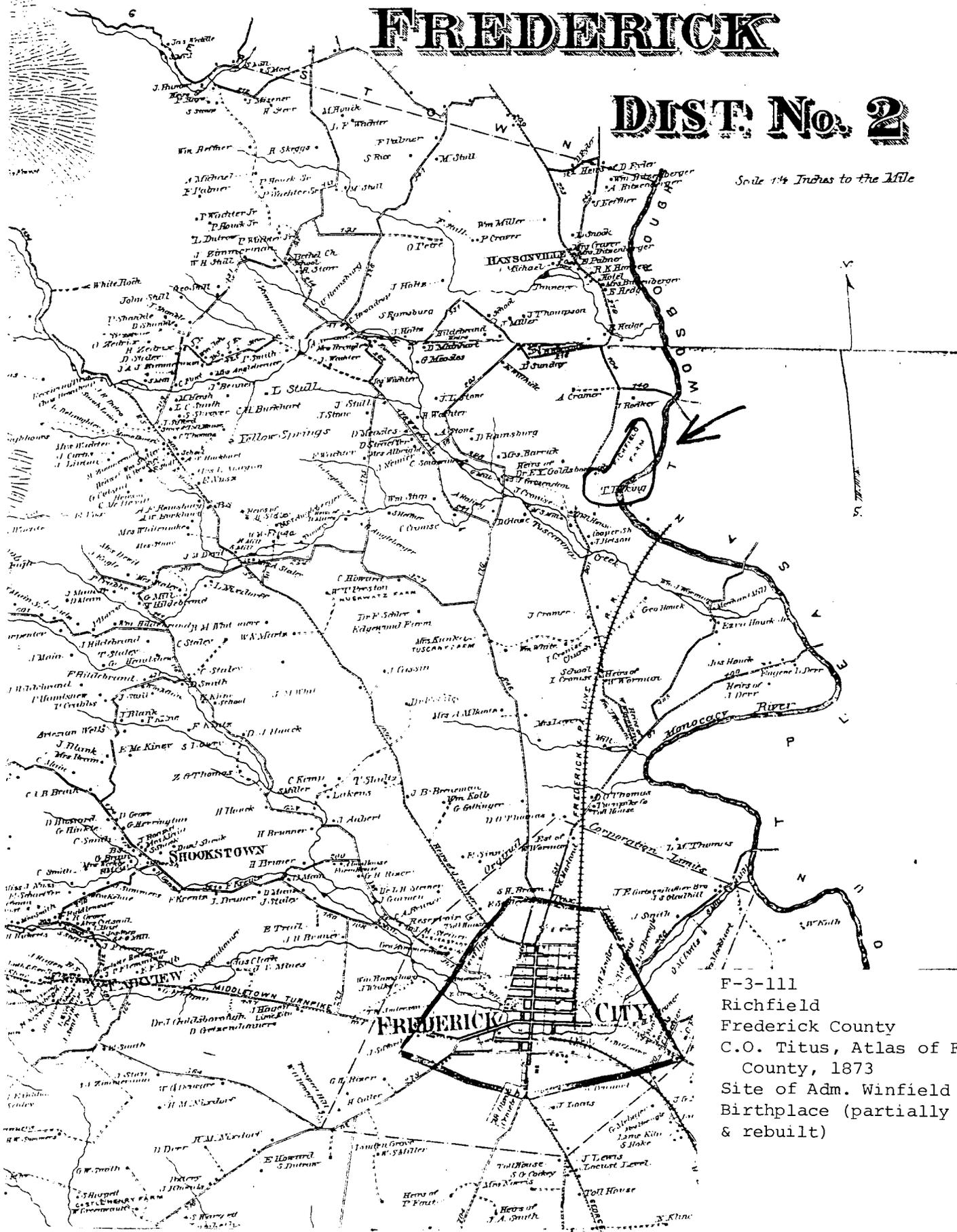
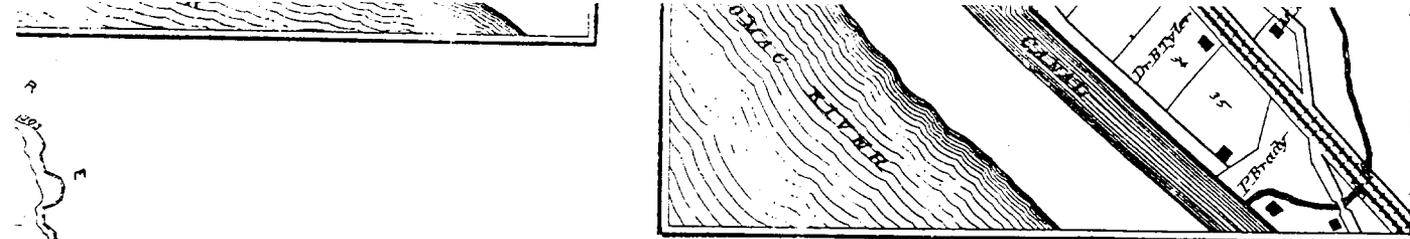
F-3-111

Libert/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Size, Description, Other Information, Original Tracts	Cost	Miscellaneous
1553/405 6 Apr 89	William B., Robert E., & Clyde C. Crum	Wm. B., Robt E. & Clyde C., pers. reps. of estate of James C. Crum	dea.		
462/119 3 Apr 47	Bruce E. & Frances C. Crum	John W. Fout, widower	155A. 3R, 17 sq. p. "Richfield"		
331/299 1 Apr 20	John W. & Rosa M. Fout	Charles E. & Lucy Lee Shipe	155A.		
328/175 28 Mar 19	Charles E. Shipe et ux	Wm. H. & Effie S. Thomas	150 3R, 17 sq. p. "Richfield"		also: 298/574, 27 Jan 12 3/4A.
271/203 31 Jul 05	Wm. H. Thomas et ux	Louise E. Thomas, widow et al	1) 104 3/4 A. JLS 14/534 2) 50A., 17 sq p. DHH 11/77	\$14,160.34	
1) JLS 14/534 16 Dec 1896	Jackman B. Thomas	Mr. Irving Parsons, mortgagee of Wm. E. Shafer	104 3/4 A.		
JLS 3/544 6 Mar 1893	Wm. E. Shafer	Mr. Irving Parsons et ux	"part of Siskens Chance" 104 3/4 A.	\$8380	
WIP 13/106 14 Mar 1891	Mr. Irving Parsons	Wm. H. Pecking	109 3/4 A.	\$6900	
WIP 4/10 1 Feb 1887	Wm. H. Pecking	Barbara Pecking	104 3/4 A.	\$5475 + assumption of \$5000 mortgage \$10,475	
ES 3/310 18 Oct 1853	Barbara Comer (later Pecking)	John W. Buelly & Mary R. Buelly			

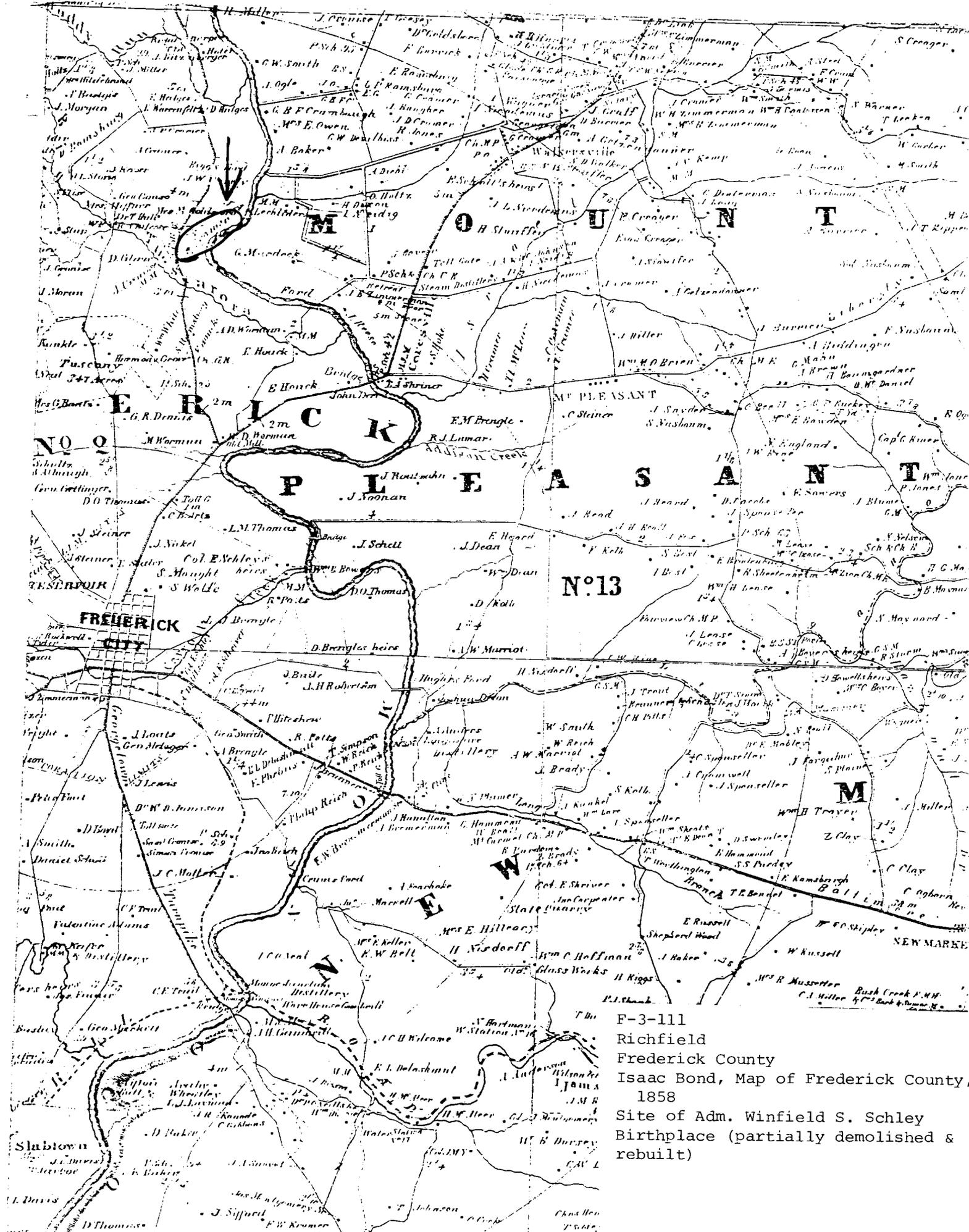
FREDERICK

DIST. No. 2

Scale 1/4 Inches to the Mile



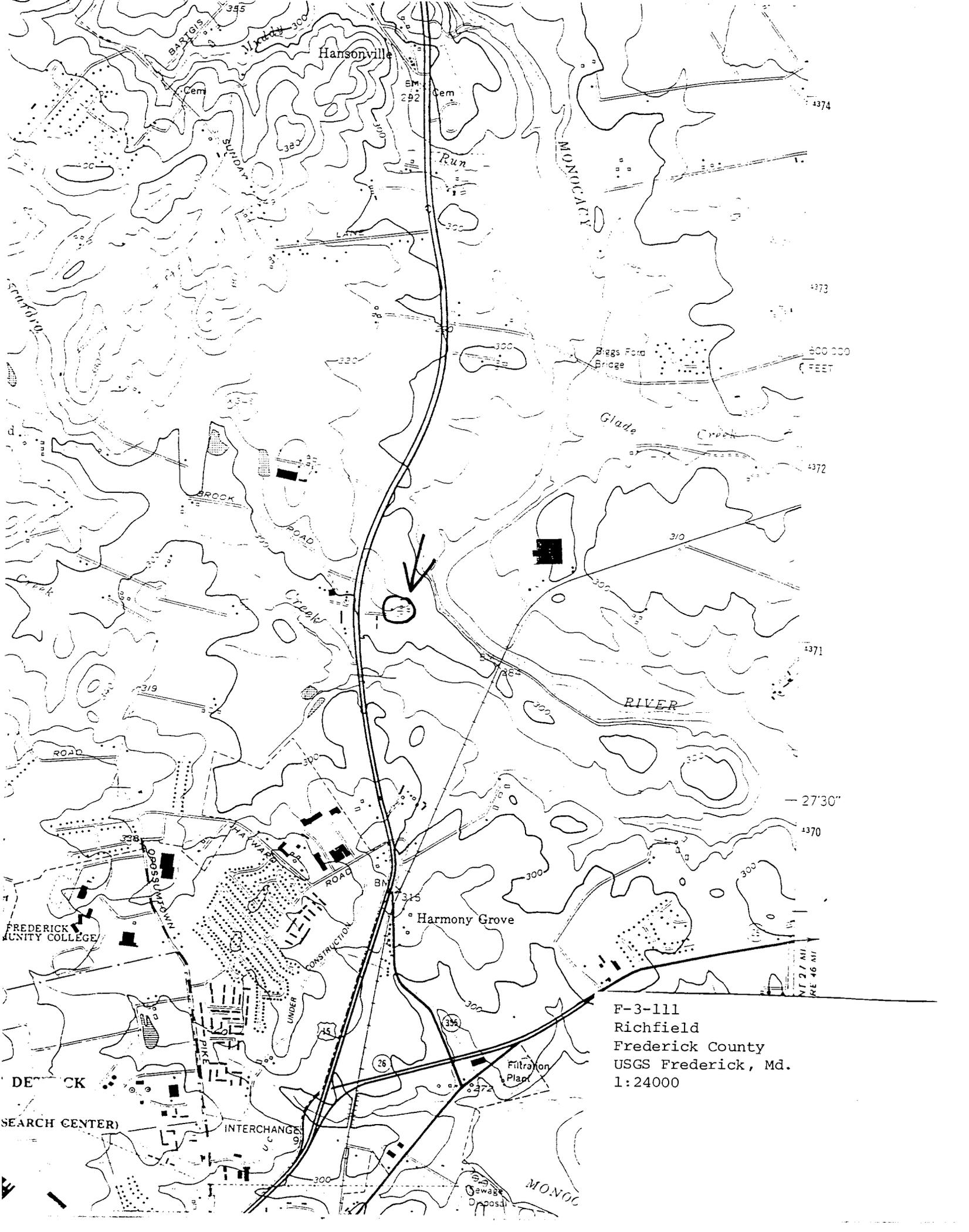
F-3-111
Richfield
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873
Site of Adm. Winfield S. Schley
Birthplace (partially demolished
& rebuilt)



F-3-111
 Richfield
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County,
 1858
 Site of Adm. Winfield S. Schley
 Birthplace (partially demolished &
 rebuilt)



F-3-111
Richfield
Frederick County
Charles Varle, Map of Frederick
& Washington Counties, 1808
Site of Gov. Thomas Johnson House
(demolished)



F-3-111
Richfield
Frederick County
USGS Frederick, Md.
1:24000

VI 27 AII
ME 46 AII



F-3-111

Richfield

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Mid. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

South elevation

1/2



F 5-11

Richfield

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md

West elevation

2/8



F-3-111

Richfield

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

North elevation

3/8



F-3-1111

Richfield

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Chicken house, south elevation

4/8



F-3-111

Richfield

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Blacksmith shop, south elevation

5/8



F-3-111

Richfield

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Bank barn, north elevation

6/8



F-3-111

Richfield

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Bank bank south elevation

7/8



F-2-11

Richfield

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Dairy barn and milk house, north elevation

8/8