

F-3-136

Crum-Reich House

Ca. 1750-1775

Frederick vicinity

Private

The Crum-Reich House is a 1-1/2 story stone dwelling possibly built between 1750-1775 with an originally free-standing stone summer kitchen which was linked to the main structure by a stone infill section about 1830-1850. The house was considerably restored in the 1970's, during which original hardware found in the house was reinstalled. The interior has a center hall with heavy battened doors at each end and an early 19th century mantel in the main parlor on the west. The finished attics of the summer kitchen and the link section are believed to have been used as slave quarters and feature plastered walls with hook moldings. An inscribed stone on the property was salvaged from a barn burned in 1972. The stone, placed in the barn in 1879, reads "Built 1796 by William Crum, Sold to Philip Reich 1836". Architectural evidence indicates that the house was standing by the earlier date. The Crum-Reich House is an excellent example of a stone dwelling of the third quarter of the 18th century with a high level of integrity, largely as a result of lucky finds of earlier material and reasonable judgements during work done in a 1970's restoration. It is an excellent candidate for further research to clarify its date and building history.

F-3-136  
Crum-Reich House  
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:  
Rural Agrarian Expansion, A.D. 1680-1815  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

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

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function and Use:  
Domestic/single dwelling/residence  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

Known Design Source: None

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Crum-Reich House

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 8072 Ray Smith Road  not for publicationcity, 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 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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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 Margaret Elizabeth Sante

street &amp; number 541 Beall Ave. telephone no.:

city, town Rockville state and zip code MD 20850

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 840

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 705

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-3-136

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<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: 4

The Crum-Reich House is a 1-1/2 story stone dwelling possibly built between 1750 and 1775 with an originally free-standing one-story stone summer kitchen linked to the main structure by a stone infill section about 1830-1850. The house is located on the north side of Ray Smith Road about 50 yards east of the intersection of Quinn Orchard Road near Frederick (City), Frederick County, Maryland. The house is located on a slope toward the south with a partially exposed basement level on that side. Other contributing structures associated with the building are a frame privy near a non-contributing 1966 concrete block garage, a small family cemetery containing 4 or 5 identified graves of the Crum family ranging in date from 1787 to 1810, and a stone and frame wagon shed on the northeast corner of Ray Smith and Quinn Orchard Roads built about 1860-1875. The dating of the house was based on architectural details, land records, a circa 1860 historical photograph, and information from Mr. Ray Smith, the previous owner, in a 1979 newspaper article and a 1990 autobiography. An inscribed stone dated 1796 set in a modern retaining wall near the house was, according to Mr. Smith, originally in a stone and frame bank barn which stood on the south side of the road intersection. The barn was burned in the 1970's and the stone was relocated to its present site. Frederick County Landmarks Foundation plaque No. 61 is attached to the house next to the north elevation door.

The principal elevation of the house faces north toward a paved driveway running up the slope from the west off Ray Smith Road. The road was the original Reich's Ford Road prior to its relocation further south, and passed through the original farmstead, an early feature of rural transportation still present in many locations in Frederick County. The circa 1860 photograph, in the possession of Mr. Royd Smith, Ray Smith's son, shows the road with wood railings passing through the view at the foot of the slope. The north elevation has four bays in the randomly coursed field stone walls with the entrance in the west inner bay. The gable roof has three dormers and is covered with modern composition roofing, the latest replacement material in a series of roofs from the original wood shingles to standing seam metal to a 1960's artificial shingle roof. The 1860's photo shows that the dormers originally had stepped parapets similar to those seen on late 18th century town dwellings in Frederick. Corbeled double brick chimneys linked by inside blind arches are located at the east and west interior gable walls. The connecting section between the main section and the original summer kitchen is clearly defined by a joint line in the stone and slight differences in stone color and coursing. The connection has a door and a window on the north elevation and is the same height as the main section on this elevation. The window and door bays in the main section have gauged brick arches, pegged flat wood window frames in 9/9 sash, and wood sills. The door has molded arches typical of the mid to late 19th century. A multiple light transom tops the doorway. The window and door opening in the linking section have plain wood lintels and sills. The dormers in the roof have pediments and 6/6 sash with weatherboard siding. Photos taken in 1972 prior to restoration show that the north elevation had a shed porch across the main and link sections.

(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/humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** C. 1750-1775 **Builder/Architect**

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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.

The Crum-Reich House is an excellent example of late 18th century architecture with much of its original form intact and evidence of an early alteration, possibly between 1830 and 1850, which linked the originally free-standing summer kitchen to the main structure. Interior details which have been preserved include strap hinges, battened exterior doors, original wide board floors in some rooms, especially on the upper level, chair and baseboard moldings, turned stair balusters, and an early 19th century mantel in the main parlor. The cellar has an unusual configuration, with a cross passage off which the storage rooms are located. The property offers considerable potential for further documentation of its architectural changes in the late 18th and early 19th centuries because of existing land and will records through which the Crum and Reich family ownership of the farm can be traced, and a circa 1860 historical photograph in the Smith family's possession. An inscribed stone is retained on the property dating a barn (burned in the early 1970's) to 1796, erected by William Crum, and its purchase by Philip Reich in 1836. An autobiography of Ray Smith, who restored the house in the 1970's, describes an old well or trash pit under the connecting link which may also offer historic archeological data. More exact dating of the structure and of the later alteration may be possible with further research, particularly in tax assessment records.

Mr. Ray Smith, the former owner of the property, cited the date of construction of the house to the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation as between 1730 and 1752, built by Abraham Crum. Although Abraham (or Abram) Crum purchased parts of "Metre" from Thomas Palmer in 1754, it is not clear where any existing or later houses were built until the 1796 resurvey by William Crum, called "The New Barn". Architectural evidence clearly indicates the Crum-Reich House was existing by that date. Tax assessment research may clarify the date, but the long association of the Crum family with the area strongly suggests that the house could have been built between 1750 and 1775, with the link built between 1830 and 1850 and the mantel in the west parlor added about 1800-1820. Land records are not entirely clear about the date that the Reich family acquired the property, but portions of the Crum family holdings were transferred to a John Reich as early as 1801, as well as a 112-acre part of the Crum farm to Philip Reich in 1836. This second transaction conveyed the property of John Crum, one of three Crum brothers, to Reich. Either of these transactions could have included the stone house. In 1823, Isaac Crum's will

(Continued on separate sheet)



### 7.1 Description (Continued)

The originally free-standing summer kitchen is lower in height than the main section and link. The north elevation has a single 6/6 window under a stone segmental arch.

The east elevation of the former summer kitchen has only a single 2/2 attic window. A modern raised stone terrace surrounds this end of the house on the southeast and south. Under this terrace was a cistern which is seen in the 19th century photo as a projecting on the porch on the south side of the summer kitchen. A shed-roofed porch with turned columns is attached to the south side of the former summer kitchen. A brick chimney with a corbeled cap rises above the interior east gable wall. It appears to have been rebuilt from the original lower height seen in the 1860's photo. The south elevation of the connecting link is enclosed with a frame wall covered with wood siding, part of an originally open porch on the wing which was enclosed to provide a bathroom and laundry area in the 1970's. A small pivoting window is in the south wall. The roofline of the link is revealed on this elevation to be more narrow than that of the main section.

The south elevation of the main section is difficult to photograph because of the steep slope of the hill immediately south of the house and evergreen trees which partially screen the house. It has four bays as on the north side, but the door corresponding to the north door opens on a small porch without access to the ground. This porch was rebuilt during the 1970's and is obviously an alteration from the original porch. In the 1860's view, a flat-roofed Italianate porch with a spindle frieze, turned columns, and a scroll-sawn balustrade supported on two stone piers is visible. The stairs run straight off the deck to the ground. By the early 20th century, this porch had been replaced by a plain shed roof with square posts and was greatly deteriorated by 1972. The current porch is covered with a pedimented roof supported on square posts with a modern iron railing. The door and window bays have rebuilt brick arches in stretcher bond. The door has six panels. Three dormers in the roof correspond in form and location to those on the north elevation. On the west elevation are two bays in the main level of the house. At the southwest corner of the house at the basement level, a segmental arch over an entrance to the cellar leads into a passage which crosses the entire width of the house. The passage is lit by windows on the south elevation. Opening off the passage are two storage rooms. Wood steps lead up to the connecting link between the main section and the former summer kitchen.

The interior of the main section has a center stair hall flanked by one room on each side. The hall and rooms have a molded baseboard and chair railing. The stair has a molded top rail and square balusters with molded bases and shafts. A simple scroll design ornaments the closer. The front and rear doors of the house opening into the hall have heavy vertical boards backing the molded exterior surfaces. The strap hinges and box locks are original. Mr. Smith says in his book that the locks had been removed and stored in the house; he repaired and re-installed them on the doors. The side doors into the flanking rooms have 6 panels and are lighter in construction. The floor of the western parlor is a 1970's replacement; the other floors on the first story except in the link are original. Two doors open from the hall

7.2 Description (Continued)

to the western parlor, which has a chair rail and a wood mantelpiece with recessed panel pilasters, half-round moldings in the frieze panel, and plain bull's eyes. This type of mantel has been seen in many Frederick County houses of the first quarter of the 19th century. The second story floors are original and in at least one room, boards of about 18 inches width are found. The walls are painted plaster. The interior of the connecting link is the present kitchen and has been the most altered, with new flooring and dry wall installed in the 1970's. However, the door to the main section reveals its originally outside access by its double thickness. The former summer kitchen has been paneled in the 20th century, but the original large fireplace opening is still intact. The upper levels of both the summer kitchen and the link are floored and plastered with vestiges of hook moldings and are connected by a doorway between the two sections, but not to the upper level of the main section. According to Mr. Smith, the original slave quarters of the farm burned, possibly during the period 1830-1850, and the slaves thereafter occupied the upper levels of the summer kitchen and the linking section, which was probably built to provide the extra space above. In the 1860's photo, the link is in place and a frame building, identified on the back of the photo by Mr. Smith as the slave quarters, is at the extreme right. He further notes that Philip Reich had 13 slaves, which would have necessitated the rebuilding of another slave house after Reich's purchase in 1836.

Privy: The frame privy is located just east of the non-contributing garage north of the house, but it was probably moved to this site from another location. The privy, dating from about 1890-1915, has tongue-and-groove siding, a vertical board door in the south elevation, and a corrugated metal shed roof.

Wagon shed: The stone and frame wagon shed is located on the northeast corner of Ray Smith Road and Quinn Orchard Road. It is in deteriorated condition, but its stone lower walls and frame upper section appear to date from about 1870-1900. The frame section of the walls are covered with vertical siding and the gables are in tongue-and-groove siding. The roof is standing seam metal. Repairs to the stone walls were made with concrete block during the mid-20th century.

Family cemetery: The Crum family cemetery was not observed, but was described by Mr. Royd Smith to be located in the industrial site on the south side of Ray Smith Road from the house. Jacob Holdcraft's Names in Stone lists five graves of Crum family members identified in 1956, including Abraham Crum (1708-31 May 1787), his wife Alley (died 14 October 1754, age 42), Abraham Crum (died 28 January 1796, age 24 years, 4 months, 4 days; possibly a grandson of the first named Abraham), Catherine Crum, wife of William Crum (died January 1791, age 68), and William Crum Sr. (10 October 1741-28 June 1810).

Country, south of  
Ray Smith Road  
Crum family cemetery  
(Crum family)  
1870-1900

8.1 Significance (Continued)

divided "The New Barn" into three farms for his sons, all of which had houses on them. John Crum's 112 acres were the northernmost. Tax records may be the best chance of clarification on the house's location through the period circa 1750-1836.

Considerable folklore has been published about the Crum-Reich House, much of it in a 1980 Frederick News-Post article and in Ray Smith's book. One story says that Confederate cavalry troops hid in the cellar passage during the July 9, 1864 Battle of the Monocacy. Crum's Ford, later called Reich's Ford, was a strategic river crossing which figured in the conduct of the battle, along with the railroad bridge near Md. 355 and the National Road bridge (Jug Bridge). The stone house could very likely have been used briefly by either army. Two early notes found in the house dealt with an 1856 sale of a slave mother and daughter and an 1812 promissory note for \$290. Mr. Smith recounts a story of blackmail and suicide which concerned the latter note. In either case, the names of the people involved were not members of the Crum and Reich families, indicating that the house was occupied by tenants through much of its existence. In 1879, Philip Reich had the inscribed stone placed in the now-demolished barn, this date revealed when the stone was salvaged and the names of the stonecutter and his apprentice became visible on the top of the stone. The stone reads "Built 1796 by William Crum, Sold to Philip Reich 1836".

Crum-Reich House  
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-3-136

9. Bibliography (Continued)

Martz, Ralph. Title research on the Ray H. Smith Farm, 1979. Manuscript held by Mr. Royd Smith.

Smith, Raymond H. I Remember. Privately published, 1990, 163-174, Frederick County Planning & Zoning Department.

Spaur, Michael L. "What's In a Name? Ray Smith Road", Frederick News Post, July 31, 1980, B-4.

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

Tracey, Grace L., and John P. Dern. Pioneers of Old Monocacy. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987, 75.

80 2 Ray Smith Rd.

F-3-136

Lot Size, Description,  
Other Information,  
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Other Information, Original Tracts	Cost	Miscellaneous
840/705 24 Feb 71	Margaret Elizabeth Sante	Ray H. + Lloyd Church Smith	conveyance of life estate		
795/684 31 Dec 68	Margaret Elizabeth Sante	Ray H. + Lloyd Church Smith	reserving life estate to grantor		
562/518 2 May 56	Ray H. Smith et ux	Jane B. Haffner, widow	108a., 2 R., 36 sq p.		
438/367 26 Apr 43	Austin J. + Jane B. Haffner	Charles S. Reich widower, et al			
368/535 17 Jan 29	Raymond E. Reich	Charles S. Reich et al			
344/600 27 Sept 23	William A. + Raymond E. Reich	Benjamin J. + John S. Newman, assignees of real	108a. 2 R., 36 p. estate of Calvin H. + Carrie H. Stull	\$10,872.50	Equity Case #10804
331/238 3 Apr 20	Calvin H. + Carrie H. Stull	William A. + Raymond E. Reich	1. Part of Lot #11 which is part of "Resurvey on Locust Level" - 27 a. 2. Part of "The New Barn" - 112 a. 3. Part of "Resurvey on Locust Level" - 10 a.		} Total 141 a.
318/470 18 Oct 16	William A. + Raymond E. Reich	Charles S. + Sarah S. Reich			
Will Record SDT 2/127	Charles S. + Sarah S. Reich	Phebe Reich Last Will + Testament			
SLJ 7/42 <sup>3</sup> 19 Nov 1894	Phebe Reich wife of Raymond	Raymond C. Reich	total 140 a.		

80 Ray Smith Road, p. 2

Lot Size, Description,  
Other Information,  
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio

Grantee

Grantor

Cost

Miscellaneous

Will Record HL 1/540 6 Feb 1888	Raymond C. Reich	Philip Reich, Last Will + Testament			
WIP 4/105 16 Mar 1887	Raymond C. Reich	Isaac S. + Annie Reich	part of "The New Barn" and Lots 11 + 21 of "Resurvey on Locust Level" 138A part of which is reserved as a graveyard	\$9,500	
Will Record	Isaac S. Reich	Julianne Reich			
Will Record TL Mc 1/203	Julianne Reich wife of John	John Reich			
HS 4/30 10 Dec 1836	John Reich	William Croom + Ann Elizabeth Croom	Part of "The New Barn", distinguished as Lot 11 + Lot 21 on "Resurvey of Locust Level" also 12 acres of "Palmer's Anna"	\$1,000	138A. reserving graveyard
HS 1/555 16 Feb 1836	Philip Reich	John + Mary Croom	112A.		
Will Record GME 1/358 27 Mar 1832	William Croom son of Isaac	Isaac Croom Last Will + Testament	William's part of Isaac's real estate 138A. + 12A. of "Palmer's Anna"		
Will Record HS 3/169 25 Jun 1823	sons: William } Croom John } Stephen }	Isaac Croom	1/3 of real estate incl. house to each son John Croom's section incl. house occupied by Joseph Adlum William Croom's section incl. house occupied by Clem Brown Stephen Croom's section incl. house occupied by Isaac Croom, testator.		
Will Record RB 1/116 26 May 1810	John Croom Isaac Croom suv. sons (son	William Croom, Sr. William died prior to 1810, leaving widow Rebecca)			Rebecca Croom, widow of son William, also received a portion of land divided between sons John + Isaac for her use during her lifetime. Presumably this reverted to the two Crooms at a later date



Weinberg, Alice T.

1979 Spirits of Fredrick

Frederick, Maryland: Studio 20, Inc.



F-3-136

## The Missing Note

A horrendous noise that sounded like barrels rolling down bare wooden stairs and hitting a door was blamed on a ghost in an old stone house on a hill on Ray Smith Road. Deep gashes and dents and dirty markings, that would not wash off the newel at the foot of the steps, were displayed to friends and neighbors in the front hall before the house was restored.

Ray Smith and his wife, Lloyd, substantial, middle-aged people, are the present owners of this two-story New England house that has a witches' escape hatch on the roof with the chimneys. An escape hatch for witches is a common thing in Salem, Massachusetts. But in Frederick, Maryland?

There were once slave quarters and barns on the land, and the Smiths have been told that the property was the cause of a feud between two families over a century ago.

It seems John Hughes, a gentleman farmer on hard times, sold this large holding, on what was then Reich's Ford Road, for much less than it was worth to one William Schisler for a little cash and a promisory note. Schisler was a greedy man, and when he learned, through devious ways, that Hughes had a son who had deserted from the Revolutionary Army years before he threatened to disgrace him by divulging his secret if he did not return the note and forget the debt. Hughes gave up the note, a penniless, broken man, and took his own life in despair. He swore with his last breath to haunt the immoral Schisler until his heirs were paid for their home.

Night after night, thereafter, there was no sleep for Schisler in the ill-gotten house. Strange bangs and rumblings

were heard in the halls, and fresh cuts and scars on the woodwork were evidence that something terrible was happening — that the crashing sounds were not imaginary.

Schisler raved like a wild man, and the reason for his insanity and the ghostly activities leaked out into the countryside. The youngest son in the Hughes family, his honor impaired, committed suicide like his father, vowing that, when he could see all and know all, he would recover the note for his impoverished mother. Then *his* moaning and groaning permeated the house at night while he strained to loosen and remove the stones from the walls, both inside and outside, searching for the hidden note.

The house began to fall apart, and one by one the entire Schisler family died or disappeared, sometimes under mysterious circumstances.

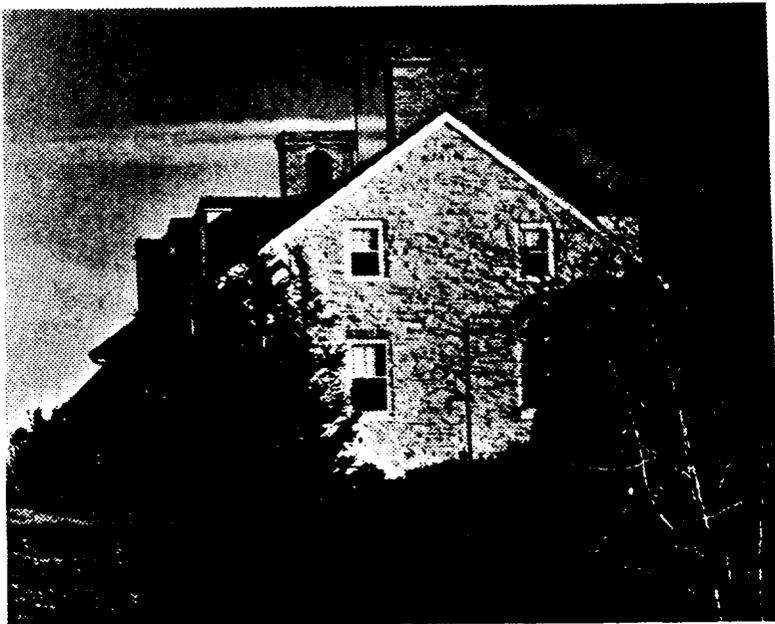
There the ghost story, as told to the Smiths, ended. "A myth," they said. But recently, when they took up the attic floor to lay insulation, they found an old tin box containing legal papers. One of the papers was a receipt for a slave; another was the unendorsed and unpaid promisory note for the Hughes property, dated December 23, 1812.

Rec<sup>d</sup> of William Kell this 6<sup>th</sup> day of September 1836  
the sum of two hundred and seventy five dollars in  
full payment of a negro woman named Lassa and  
her child named Sam. her last being about one year old.  
Wm Kell  
Wm Kell

Three years after date of prom. & oblige  
 myself my heirs and assigns to pay or cause  
 to be paid unto John Hughes his heirs or af-  
 firs the best full sum of Two Hundred  
 & Ninety Dollars with legal interest from date  
 for Value here as before, my hand & seal this  
 23<sup>rd</sup> day of Dec. 1812

William Schisler

Lewis Wampler



Witch escape hatch on Ray Smith roof.



## Ghosts Aplenty

"First I thought I needed my head examined, but when other people started hearing the noises I decided maybe there was something to this. There really is a man, about fifty from the way he walks, two ladies who trip delicately, and a baby who cries that haunt that house," says Elaine Gates.

"That house," the original part built in 1810, is a three-story brick on East Church Street. A handsome antique gas-lit carriage lamp graces the wall beside the wide front door. And the side yard is covered with ivy, shaded by gnarled trees. Handcrafted surrealistic sculpture peeks at passers-by through locked iron gates.

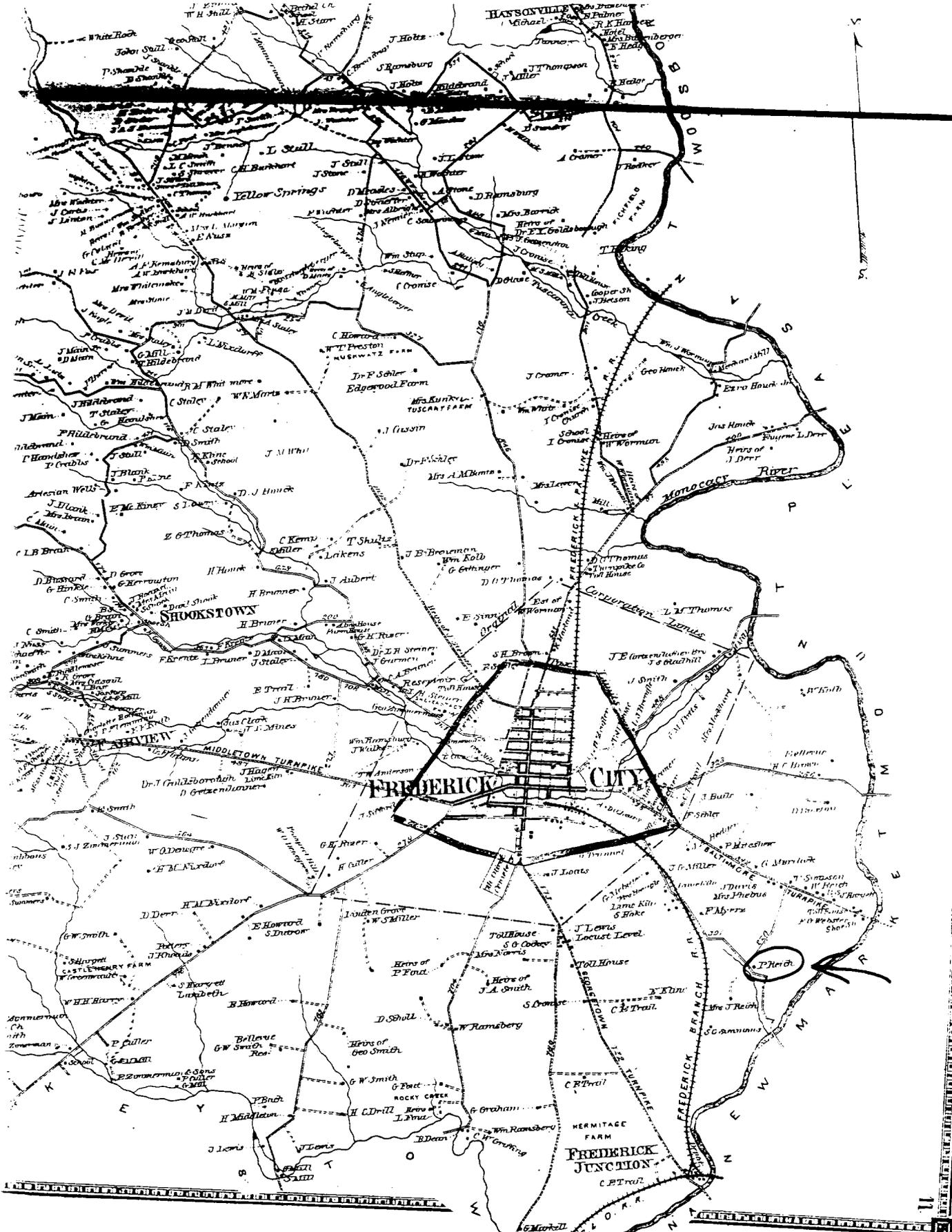
H. I. Gates, who owns the house, and his former wife, Elaine, are well-known artists and teachers. She, especially, noticed that tools and brushes disappeared from a can kept handy beside her easel in the room used as a studio, only to reappear later exactly where they belonged. "It was very frustrating at times," said Mrs. Gates, "If I only had one of a kind."

Elaine does not mind talking about the ghosts. In fact, she seems to enjoy it.

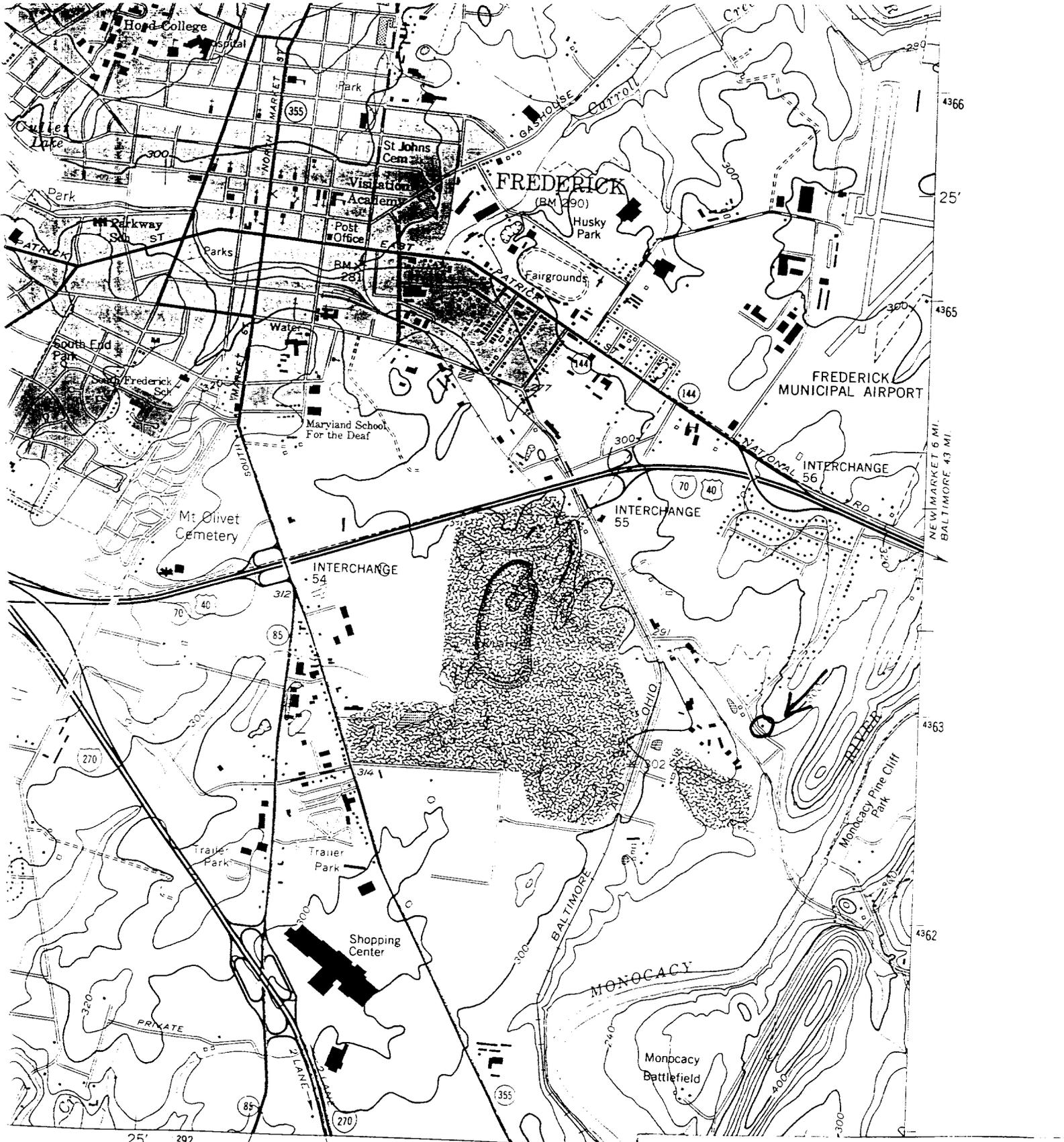
"The man we heard most predominately. He first came one Christmas, and around that time I smelled lilies of the valley so strong it was as if I had just picked them. My grandmother wore that perfume but you can't find it today.

"And several times we heard a baby crying in the front room of the first floor. It seemed to echo down from above, so loud it sounded like it was right in the room. Years ago,





F-3-136  
 Crum-Reich House  
 Frederick County  
 C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick  
 County, 1873



BUCKEYSTOWN 3.1 MI. URBANA 4.6 MI. WASHINGTON D. C. 4.0 MI.

1 MILE

30 FEET

PER



Heavy-duty ——— 4 1/2  
 Medium-duty ——— 4 1/4  
 U. S. Route

ROAD

F-3-136  
 Crum-Reich House  
 Frederick County  
 USGS Frederick, MD  
 1:24000

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs July 1955



F-3-136

Crum-Reich House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

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

Northwest corner view

1/7



F-3-136

Crum-Reich House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

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

Porch on south elevation

2/7



F-3-136

Crum-Reich House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

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

South elevation of wing

3/7



F-3-136

Crum-Reich House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville

Stair hall

4/7



F-3-136

Crom-Reich House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

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

West parlor mantel

5/7



BUILT 1806  
BY THE DRUG  
SOLD 1810  
THEIR NEIGH

F-3-136

Crum-Reich House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

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

Datestone from demolished barn

6/7



F.3-136

Crum-Reich House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

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

Stone & frame wagon shed

7/7