

9604022

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

Property/District Name: William Downey House (Masonic Hall) Survey Number: F-5-83

Project: New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission Line Agency: DNR/PSC

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)

Based on the available information, the William Downey House, located at 5800 C Detrick Road in southeastern Frederick County, is eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. The two-story, five-bay brick farmhouse was constructed c. 1760 and significantly expanded c. 1815-1825. The property also includes numerous outbuildings, ranging from a c. 1820 log smokehouse to a turn-of-the century corncrib/wagon shed and a 1904 bank barn. The property is significant under Criterion C for the architecture of the dwelling which appears unified from the exterior, but exhibits features from two distinct periods of construction on the interior. In addition, the property is significant under Criterion A for its role in the development of fraternal lodges in Maryland. The house served as meeting hall for the first recorded Masonic lodge meeting in Western Maryland.

In addition to being individually eligible, the property is located in an area which retains numerous historic farmsteads within a largely unaltered setting and which may constitute a historic district.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project File, Maryland Inventory
Form F-5-83, Historic Evaluation Report: New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission Line

Prepared by: Christine Davis Consultants (report); Janet Davis (1994 form)

Elizabeth Hannold 1/22/97
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

Peter A. Kuntze 2/6/97
Reviewer, NR program Date

inj

William Downey House;
Site of First Masonic Lodge Meeting in Western Maryland
New Market vicinity
Private

The William Downey House has two sections built in about 1760 and 1815-1825. The brick house originally had three bays with a side hall plan, flemish bond brick facade and rear elevation, dormers, and a molded water table. On the second floor is a room with a paneled fireplace wall, flanked by arched cupboards and with an overmantel painting which is believed to have had Masonic symbols painted on it in the early 1770's. Meetings of an early Masonic lodge took place here prior to 1776. In about 1815-1825, the original house was expanded, with the side hall enlarged and made the center of a symmetrical, five-bay house with flanking parlors. The existing flemish bond brick pattern was continued on both the front and the rear and an entry porch (removed in the 20th century) sheltered the sidelighted main entrance with double paneled doors. The first story mantelpieces reflect the later period, in a transitional style from the Federal to the Greek Revival. Associated with the house are several small frame sheds of the late 19th and early 20th century, a log smokehouse of about 1820, a dated 1904 frame bank barn, and a wagon shed/corn crib of the same date. The original house may have been built by George Burchard or Burckhardt and the later expansion was done by William and Cordelia Downey, whose family retained ownership until 1910. In the expansion, the Masonic symbols on the second floor mantelpiece were apparently painted over with a city scene possibly depicting Boston. The panel was covered by paint and/or wallpaper by the late 19th century and was revealed in the late 1940's. It was much damaged by the wallpaper and subsequent removal, leaving only part of the city scene discernible and the Masonic symbols a matter of conjecture. The Downey House is moderately significant for the architecture of the two sections which demonstrate two distinct periods in architectural development and for its association with the early development of fraternal lodges in Maryland.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic William Downey House; Site of First Masonic Lodge Meeting in Western
Maryland; "Manfred"

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 5800C Detrick Road not for publication

city, town New Market vicinity of 6th congressional district

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 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 H.D. & G.W. Harshman Partners

street & number 5800 Detrick Road telephone no.:

city, town Mt. Airy state and zip code MD 21771

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1962

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 430

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory of Historic Sites F-254

date January 1970 federal state county local

pository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. F-5-83

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

The William Downey House is a two-story brick dwelling built in two stages, about 1760 and about 1815-1825, with seven associated outbuildings including a log smokehouse of about 1820, several frame sheds of the late 19th and early 20th century, a 1904 bank barn dated in the stone foundation, and a wagon shed/corn crib of about the same date. The second floor of the earlier section of the house has a paneled mantelpiece flanked by cupboards and an overmantel painting where the first Masonic lodge meetings in Western Maryland were held. The farmstead is located west of Detrick Road at the end of a driveway running northwest from the road, passing through the Wright-Downey Farmstead (F-5-84), a property historically related to the William Downey House, a continuing approximately 1/2 mile to the Downey House grouping. The house faces south with the barn and most of the agricultural buildings located to the south and the smokehouse and sheds located to the north and west of the house. The dates of the buildings are based on architectural evidence, historical maps, land records, and historical accounts dating from the late 19th century regarding the origins of Freemasonry in Frederick County.

The dwelling has a five-bay south elevation with a center entrance, once sheltered by an entry porch, which has been removed. The gable roof is covered in composition shingles and has interior end chimneys at the east and west gables. According to Mrs. Anna Harshman, one of the current owners, the roof once had three dormers on the south side which were removed in the late 1940's. The south and the north elevations are laid in flemish bond. The south elevation has a double belt course between the first and second floors. A molded water table is on the west end of the facade. According to various accounts based on local oral history, the western two bays of the house were the earliest constructed. The second story room associated with the Masonic lodge meetings, which probably took place in the early to mid-1770's, is in this section. In 1977 photos of the facade, a subtle difference in the depth of mortar between the western bays and the remaining three bays is visible, supporting the two-stage construction theory. This difference texture was more difficult to discern at the time of the current survey.

The center bay and the eastern two bays constitute the circa 1815-1825 section of the house. The water table has a squared top course instead of a molded cap. The cornice is molded wood. The center entrance has a four-light transom and narrow sidelights. Double three-panel doors are set in a paneled soffit. In the second floor center bay is a three-part Palladian-influenced window with a 12/8 center sash and narrow sidelights. The window openings have gauged brick arches and 9/6 sash in both sections. Louvred shutters flank the windows. A modern concrete porch slab fronts the house, replacing the entry porch formerly on the south elevation.

The west gable end is 3/1 American bond with no windows except two small 6-light attic windows on either side of the chimney. The west gable end is 5:1 American bond, again with only attic windows breaking the wall plane. The north elevation has a 1-1/2 story log and frame wing with pressboard siding and a corrugated metal roof. An enclosed and extended one-story porch is on the east side of the wing

(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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" 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. 1760; C. 1815-1825, ¹⁹⁰⁴ 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.

The William Downey House is moderately significant for its architecture, showing in its exterior and interior features and plan two distinct periods of building. The earliest section may have been built about 1760, possibly by George Burchard (also spelled in early records Burkett and Burckhardt) or his son Daniel and consisted of a three-bay brick house with a molded water table with a side hall and possibly dormers in the roof, which were removed in the 20th century. During the 1770's, the second floor main room at the southwest corner was probably the scene of the first recorded Masonic lodge meetings in Western Maryland, predating the Hiram Lodge in Frederick by about 25 years. The room has a paneled fireplace wall with dentil trim, arched paneled cupboards, a molded architrave and mantel shelf, and an armantel framed painting where Masonic symbols were once painted and later covered in the late 1820's by a city view scene, part of which survives in damaged condition. The city depicted may be Boston. In 1805, the house was sold to Basil Dorsey, Jr., who apparently gave the house and farm to his daughter Cordelia and her husband William Downey (1789-1828) upon their marriage in 1813. About 1815-1825, the Downeys expanded the house, enlarging the hall and adding two more bays to make a five-bay symmetrical facade. Interior features of the first floor such as the stairway, the mantelpieces, and window and door trim are typical of the transitional period between Federal and Greek Revival styles. The Downeys called the house "Manfred". The city scene in the second floor room may have been painted in about 1825-1830, covering the earlier Masonic symbols. This occurred at approximately the beginning of a national period of anti-Masonic feeling which caused the lodges in Frederick County to disband during the period about 1830 to 1842, although there is no substantiated link between the two events, and the house had not been used for meetings after about 1776. The house is nevertheless moderately significant for its association with the early development of fraternal lodges in Maryland.

The tract on which the house stands was called "Turner's Forest", after William Turner for whom the first survey was done in 1740 for 60 acres. A later survey stone marked "T F 1799" was removed from its original site on the property to stand near the east gable end of the Downey House. George Burchard (Burkett or Burckhardt), who purchased "Turner's Forest" in 1759 from Thomas Manyard (possibly a misspelling of Maynard), assembled several tracts into a property of about 928.5 acres by 1784. This larger tract was called "Peace and Plenty" and contains several stone houses dating from the second half of the 18th century, clustered in a group southwest of the Downey House. Most have interior features of uncommon craftsmanship, such as hardware and built-in drawers in window sills. Further

(continued on separate sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-83

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone, V.1.
Hopkins, Hanford Jr.. Map of Part of the Northeastern Section of Frederick County, Maryland, 1966

Historical Society of Frederick County (Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 acres

Quadrangle name Libertytown, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

Zone	Easting			Northing							

B

Zone	Easting			Northing							

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 10 acres centered on the dwelling on Tax Map 80, Parcel 3.

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 May 1994

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
DHOP/DHCS
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023

7.1 Description (Continued)

The wing was considerably remodeled on both the interior and the exterior in the late 1960's. The center bay of the north elevation of the main section has an off-set window which lights the interior stair landing. The other bays are widely spaced in pairs in the two sections, suggesting the width of the interior center hall.

The circa 1760 section as built probably had a narrower side hall with the entrance in the east bay. When the circa 1815-1820 part was built, the original entrance bay was demolished and the present wide stair hall and the east parlor were added. The stair hall built in the early 19th century has molded door surrounds and bull's-eye corner blocks. The wide board floor is currently covered with wall-to-wall carpet. Pegged hook moldings are in the plaster walls on either side of the main entrance. Paneled soffits frame the doorways to the side parlors. The two-run stair has a scroll closer design and a mahogany rail with square balusters. A door at the rear of the hall originally opened on the porch on the east side of the rear wing. This porch was enclosed in the late 1960's.

In the east parlor, the window openings have paneled bases and bull's-eye corner blocks on the molded architraves. The mantelpiece has columns flanking the opening and bull's eyes in the pilasters supporting the frieze, all of which are typical features of the transition from the Federal to the early Greek Revival style. The original west parlor is somewhat smaller, with a small room at the north side separated by a single door from the parlor. Now partially occupied by a modern bathroom, the room opens into the rear wing kitchen. The profile of the chimney projection on the right side does not recess to the main wall plane, suggesting that a built-in flanking cupboard may have originally occupied the space, an arrangement commonly found in late 18th century dwellings in Frederick County. The mantelpiece is one of simple moldings more closely related to the Greek Revival style. The possible cupboard and the original mantelpiece could have been removed during the 1815-1825 expansion. The kitchen wing has been considerably altered in the late 1960's, leaving the winding enclosed stair in the southwest corner as its principal original feature.

The second floor southwest bedroom has a paneled west wall centered on a mantelpiece with raised panel cupboards on each side. The cupboards have arched openings and the narrower left side cupboard has curving shelves. Inside the door of the left side cupboard is possibly the name of a craftsman. The name appears to "Limbeck". A Daniel Limbreck was listed in the 1790 Census of Frederick County, but no other information is known. (Other variant spellings of the name Limbreck may be Lamprecht or Lambrecht.) A dentil molding ornaments the cornice of the paneled wall. Above the fireplace opening, now closed off, the molded architrave rises with an ogee curved frieze panel to the molded shelf. A framed panel above the mantel contains a considerably damaged painting on plaster with a closed hole indicating that a stovepipe was installed through the panel in the late 19th or early 20th century.

The painting shows a large church-like building with an apse on the view side and a steeple on the opposite end of a steeply hipped roof, flanked by

7.2 Description (Continued)

closely built ranks of rowhouses or warehouses, two with diagonally battened doors. In the distance to the right of the possible church is a tall obelisk on a grassy hill. Other dimly outlined vertical structures which may be steeples show above the rowhouse roofs to the left of the principal building. The rest of the panel is badly crazed and no definite object or representation can be discerned, although in 1948 or 1949, two visiting Masons said they could identify Masonic chart symbols.

This painting has been the subject of much discussion and speculation since the late 19th century. Research for this survey was unable to define clearly a sequence of events by documentation, but more detailed examination of the painting by a decorative arts specialist and/or a paint historian, as well as further documentary research could produce more facts to clarify its original appearance and purpose. The best information readily available about the date of the Masonic lodge meetings is contained in Scharf's 1882 History of Western Maryland (p. 608) and is probably based on information from William Downey (1825-1902), born in the house and residing there until about 1849. Downey's description of the second floor, based on reports of older residents of the area, indicates the room was painted blue and the Masonic chart, featuring stars, a sun, and possibly other celestial bodies, was painted above the mantelpiece with a frame of woodwork around it. The meetings were supposed to have taken place prior to 1776 and suspended because of the Revolution. The town view scene was not mentioned in the 1882 account and most discussions referring to it seem to have taken place since the mid-20th century. The panel was probably painted or wallpapered by 1882 and the town scene was forgotten. Some local historians think it is a view of Boston and that it indicated a link with the Masons, who are thought by some scholars to have been the perpetrators of the Boston Tea Party. If the scene is Boston, and a certain resemblance to the view is discernible in available late 18th century prints of Boston from its harbor, the possible monument in the background could be the Bunker Hill monument begun in 1825. The monument's presence would mean the city scene was painted over the circa 1775 Masonic symbols. Wallpaper and paint and the stovepipe perforation covered the panel until the late 1940's when it was revealed by removal of the wallpaper. That event severely damaged the surface, leaving it in its present condition.

Outbuildings:

Smokehouse: The log smokehouse is located near the northeast corner of the dwelling. It is a rectangular, one-story structure with board and batten siding and a vertical board door in the south elevation. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The interior logs and exposed rafters are smoke-darkened. The smokehouse probably dates from about 1820 and is currently a storage building.

Bank barn: The frame bank barn located south of the house has a stone foundation with an incised stone at the northeast corner reading "JWD 1904", a reference to Jesse W. Downey (1848-1910), the farm's owner from 1902 until his death in 1910. The exterior is covered with vertical flush siding and tongue-and-groove sliding doors are on the north elevation. A non-contributing concrete silo is next to the ramp. The barn roof is corrugated metal.

7.3 Description (Continued)

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame wagon shed with flanking corn cribs was probably built in 1904 along with dated bank barn standing southwest of the shed. The wagon shed has vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof. Stone piers support the cribs.

Frame sheds: Four frame sheds in fair to deteriorated condition are located near the house along the western edge of the lawn and fence surrounding the house. Two were probably originally chicken houses, a third is now a woodshed, and the fourth is a small cow shed on the pasture side of the fence. Siding is mostly vertical tongue-and-groove and board and batten and the roofs of all four are corrugated metal. The sheds appear to range in date from about 1900 to 1940.

William Downey House
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-83

8.1 Significance (Continued)

research on these properties may indicate other areas of similarity in craftsmen, interests and family origins of the owners, and economic and social status. The Downey House was apparently occupied by tenants after about 1850, although the Downey family retained ownership until 1910.

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

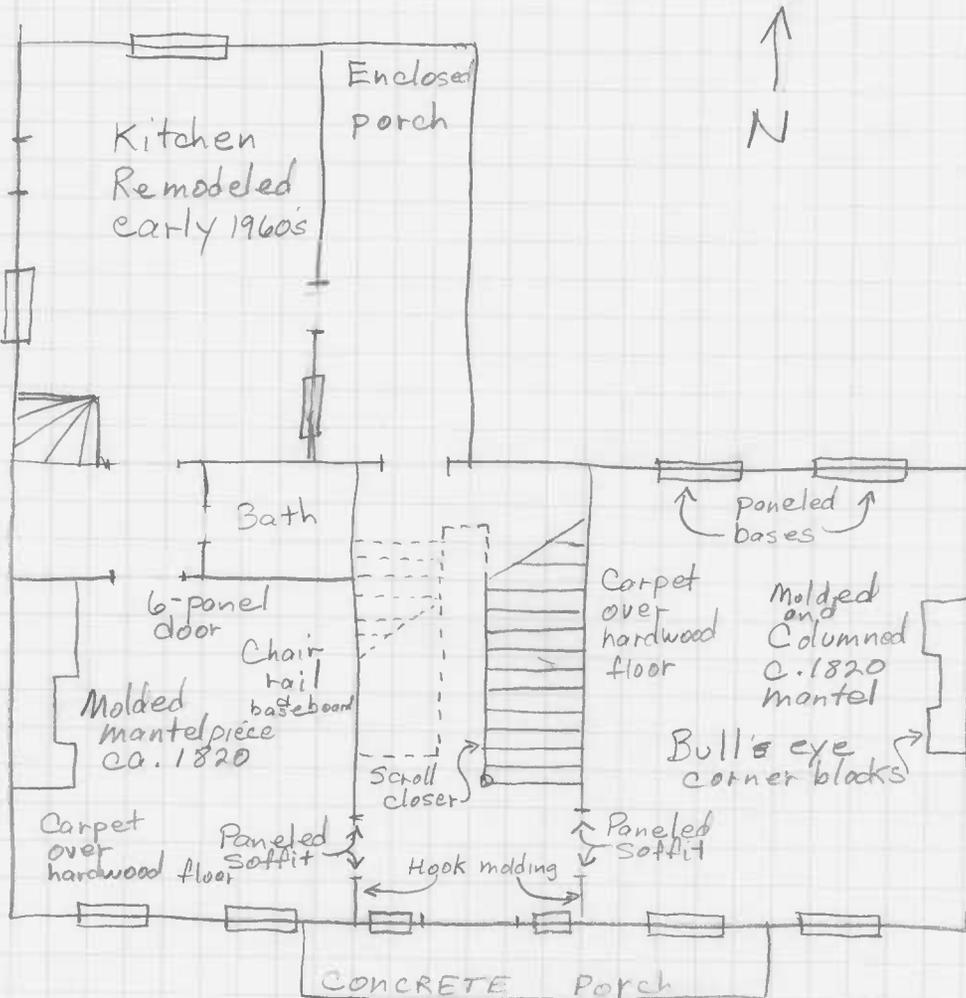
Land Records of Frederick County

Lynch, John A. (Judge). Sketch of Freemasonry in Frederick County. Undated ms. at Historical Society of Frederick County.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland V.1. Philadelphia: 1882. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 604-611.

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

Williams, T.J.C., & Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, pp. 936-941.



F-5-83

William Downey House
 Frederick County

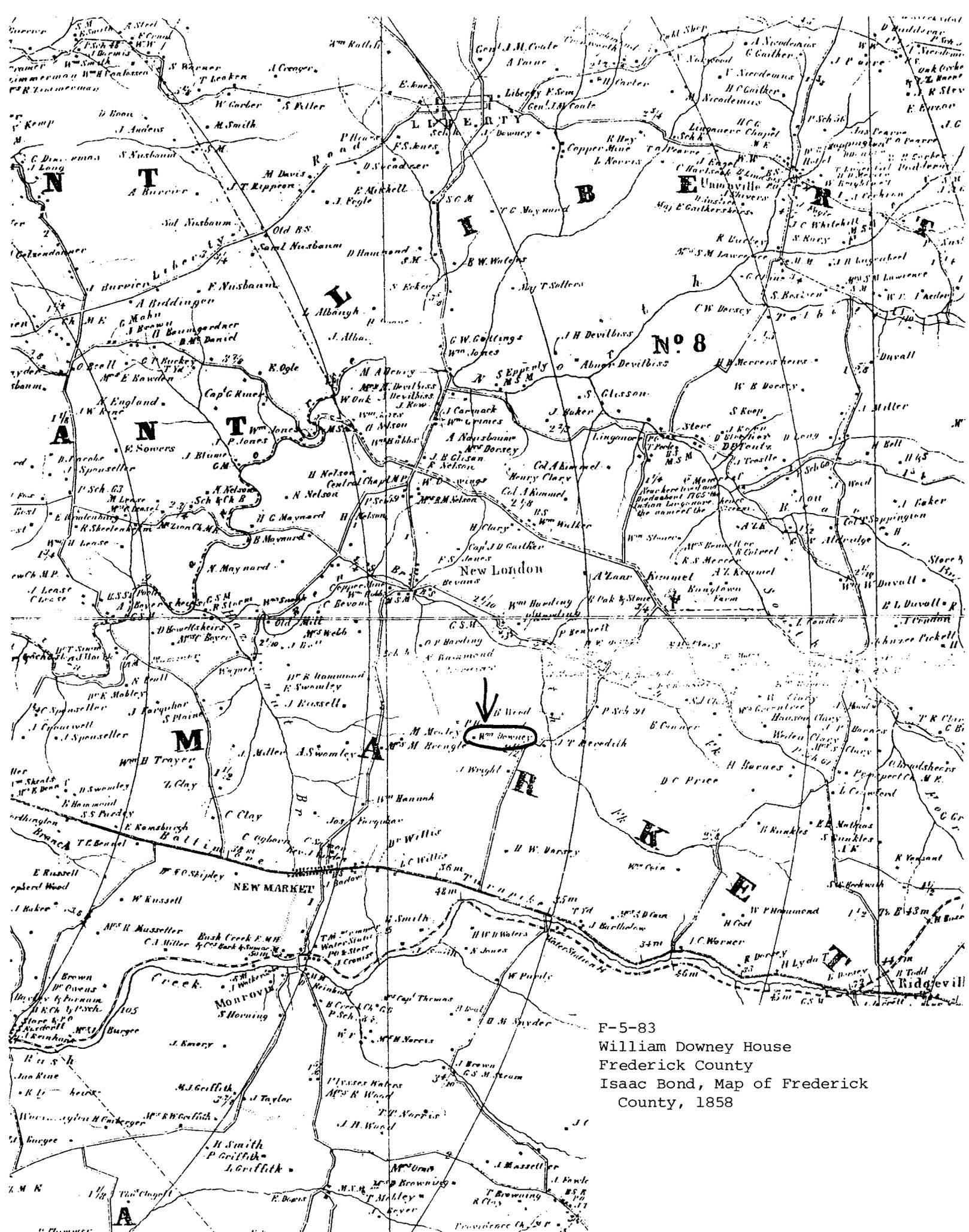
Janet Davis
 April 22, 1994

Not to Scale

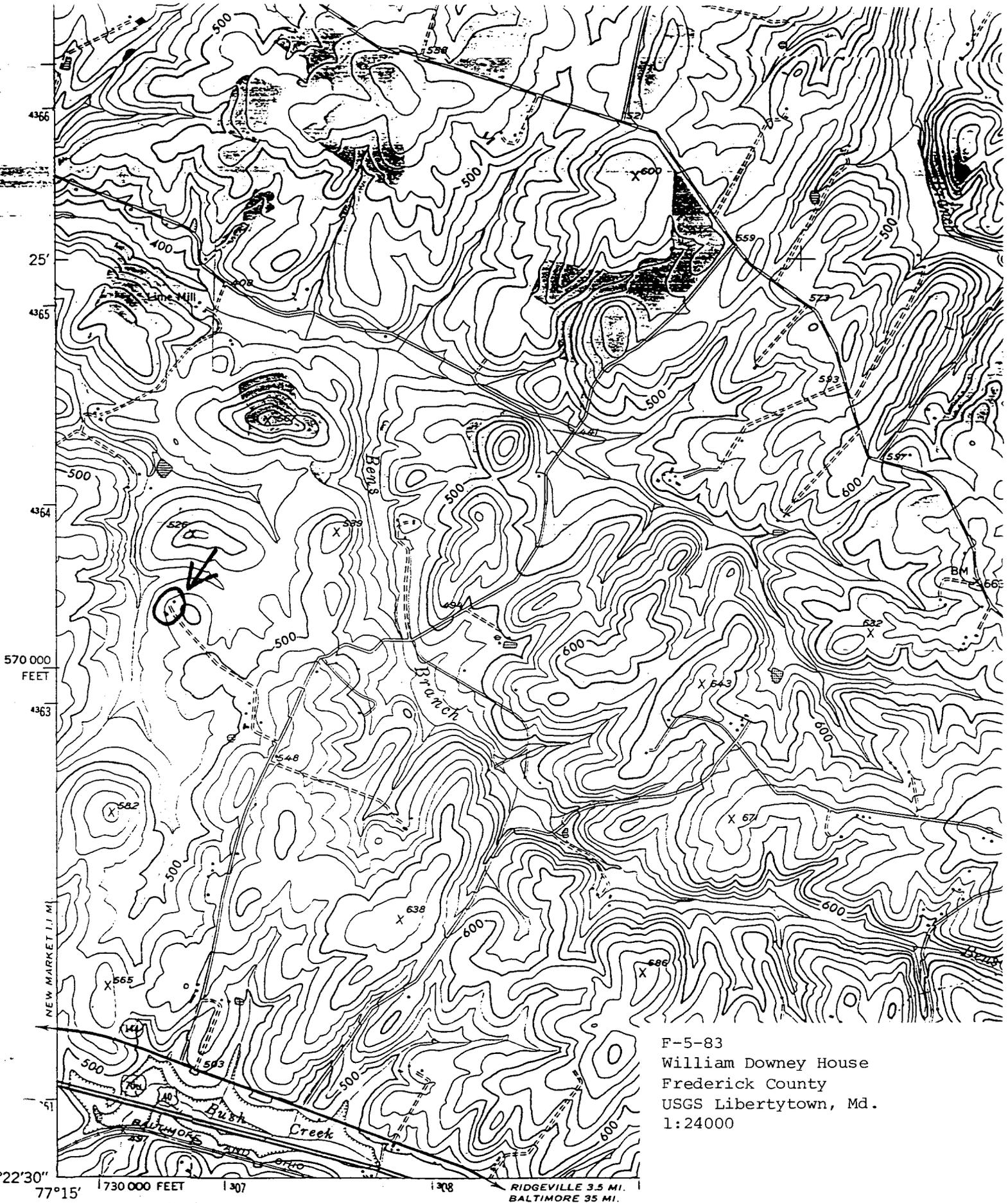
5800C Detrick Rd.

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
1962/430 7 Dec 93	H. D. & S. W. Haushman Partners	Harold D. & Edythe C. Haushman	Parcel 1: 165 a. Lot 1, being laid off for William Downey... 233 a., 2 R., 18 sq. p.	\$300,000
908/321 597/549 16 Apr 58 10 Apr 73	Harold D. & Edythe C. Haushman	Harry H. Haushman widower	233 a., 2 R., 18 sq. p.	
477/500 15 Mar 49	Harry H. Haushman	R. Russell Green & Sarah H. Green	192 a., 2 R., 9 sq. p. & right of way granted in 423/385, 19 Mar 46	
378/203 28 Mar 31	R. Russell Green et ux	William C. W. & Ada Smith	192 a., 2 R. 9 sq. p.	
360/52 28 Sept 26	William C. W. Smith et ux	Earl L. & Elsie Mae Smith		
335/64 19 Feb 21	Earl L. Smith et ux	William C. W. Smith et ux		
292/509 17 Sept 10	William C. W. Smith et ux	Mary W. Downey widow, Elizabeth H. Stone et ux, and Jesse W. Downey Jr.	192 a., 2 R., 9 sq. p.	\$13,719.62
267/272 19 Aug 04	Jesse W. Downey son of Margaret J. Downey	Margaret J. Downey (widow of William Downey)		
HS 12/96 9 Dec 1840	William Downey son of Cordelia H. Downey	Cordelia H. Downey (daughter of Basil Downey Jr.)	1. 165 a. 7 p. 2. 110 a. 3 R. 4 p.	
WR 28/292 14 Feb 1806	Basil Downey, Jr.	Daniel Burkhardt	"Peace and Plenty" granted to George Burkhardt on 17 Mar 1784 for 928 1/2 a., including former original tracts of "Turner's Forest" granted to William Turner for 60 a. ...	

F-5-83



F-5-83
 William Downey House
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
 County, 1858



F-5-83
 William Downey House
 Frederick County
 USGS Libertytown, Md.
 1:24000

Mapped by U. S. Forest Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey

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 2 IV SE

MN | *



F-5 83

William Lawrence, Jr. 1872 - 1942
Lodge Master - 1910 Eastern Standard C.

Friedrich Seiditz

Ph.D. in Chemistry

1900

New York University

1900

1/8

1900



T-5 23

W. on L. ...
"also ..."
The ...

Photo: ...

Apr. ...

Nov. ...

1911 ...

2/3

...



F. 3. 33

Wm. Wm. Family House, one of the 118th Abnanc
Lodge Meeting in Western Maryland

Fredrick County

Photo: James Smith

1/24/1924

Wm. Wm. Family House, one of the 118th Abnanc

Lodge Meeting in Western Maryland

3/8



F. 5. 83

William Lousey House, wife of James M. Lousey
George Mead, Jr. in Western Maryland

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Lousey

April 1944

View looking N.W. from SHPO, shown on the right

from view is

t/s



7-3-83

William Downey House - side of First Masonic
Lodge No. 1 - Frederick, Maryland

Frederick, Maryland

Plants: Laurel Leaves

April 1994

Notes: Mid-St. Per. House - side of
Lodge No. 1 - side of chamber; present
large panel with 11 stone sections
intact

5/3



F. 5-83

William Downey Haines, side of first A. 2012
before shooting in Western Maryland

Frederick County

Photo: "and" Davis

Aug. 1900

1000 sq. ft. in the Crowned 5, Md.

Meat loss: 500 lbs. (estimated)

6/5

422054221 N N 422



F-11-33

William T. Davis House : Site of First Alameda
County Museum, Western Napa, Calif.

1940

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1940

Neg. no. 111. 240

Wagon shed, 200 ft. long, south of house

7/3

27-N H N 1221 N H N-22



1880

W. H.
Lodge Meeting in

Frederick County

Phosphorus

April

Now

Bank ... north elevation

3/8

1880