F-8-143

Joseph Wachter House (Owings-Diehl Farmstead) Ca. 1805; ca. 1830-1945
Walkersville
(Demolished 1998)

The Joseph Wachter House, historic name Owings-Diehl Farmstead, was demolished in July 1998, to be replaced by a new residential subdivision of the Town of Walkersville. This inventory form was completed to provide a record of the structures.

The farmstead was a single-property historic district consisting of a two-story stuccoed dwelling built in two sections: a brick three-bay, side-hall plan of about 1805, enlarged by a stone two-bay part of 1830, with its associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings dating from about 1825 to the late 1960's. The contributing domestic outbuildings included a brick smokehouse of about 1825 and a partially rebuilt log and frame shed of the same date. The agricultural outbuildings consisted of a frame and stone bank barn of about 1805, rebuilt extensively about 1890, a frame wagonshed/corn crib of about 1890, a frame barn of about 1900 and a frame chicken house of the early 20th century. Several non-contributing structures were located throughout the district, consisting of a concrete block garage, machine sheds. Feed storage bins, two poured concrete silos, and a silage feeding shed. The Wachter House is moderately significant in architecture for its illustration of two distinct periods of construction, resulting in two stylistic periods, the late Federal and the early Greek Revival in its plan and interior details. The principal doorway had a glazed transom and sidelights, a five-panel door with shallow raised ovals, and unfluted columns flanking the opening. Joseph Wachter was the last to farm the property prior to its sale for the housing development. Edward Owings was the probable builder of the earlier, brick section of the house in about 1805. Adam Diehl, the owner of the property from 1857 to his death in 1905, was associated with the development of the lime burning kilns now located in the nearby Fountain Rock Park in the period immediately following the Civil War.

# Maryland Historical Trust
# State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. F-8-143

Magi No.

DOE ___ yes _X_ no

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Owings-Diehl Farmstead

and/or common Joseph Wachter House (Preferred)

## 2. Location

street & number 8521 Biggs Ford Road _ not for publication

city, town Walkersville _ vicinity of congressional district 6

state Maryland county Frederick

## 3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| _X_ district | _ public | _ occupied | _X_ agriculture | _ museum |
| _ building(s) | _X_ private | _X_ unoccupied | _ commercial | _ park |
| _ structure | _ both | _ work in progress | _ educational | _ private residence |
| _ site | **Public Acquisition** | **Accessible** | _ entertainment | _ religious |
| _ object | _ in process | _X_ yes: restricted | _ government | _ scientific |
| | _ being considered | _ yes: unrestricted | _ industrial | _ transportation |
| | _X_ not applicable | _ no | _ military | _ other: |

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

name W. Kent Briddell & Margaret O'Neill

street & number 8002C Dollyhyde Rd. telephone no.:301-829-2237

city, town Mt. Airy state and zip code MD 21771-9408

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse Tax Map 58 Parcel 284 Liber 2275

street & number 100 W. Patrick St. Folio 282

city, town Frederick state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date _ federal _ state _ county _ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. F-8-143

| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
|---|---|---|---|
| _ excellent | _ deteriorated | _ unaltered | _X original site |
| _X good | _ ruins | _X altered | _ moved date of move _____ |
| _ fair | _ 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 Joseph Wachter House is a single-property historic district consisting of a two-story stuccoed dwelling built in two sections: a brick three-bay, side-hall plan of about 1805, enlarged by a stone two-bay part of 1830, with its associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings dating from about 1825 to the late 1960's. The farmstead is located in the southeast quadrant formed by the intersection of Biggs Ford Road and Fountain Rock Road in Walkersville, Frederick County, Maryland. The farmstead was originally located approximately equidistant from both roads on an L-shaped farm lane on generally flat, open ground that was part of its cultivated fields. At the date of survey, a new subdivision road, Creekwalk Drive, was partially open, and new residential construction of single-family homes near the farmstead was in progress. The dwelling's principal elevation faces south toward the flood plain of Glade Creek which flows through the property roughly from northeast to west. A stone retaining wall rims a former carriage drive circling from the west around the south elevation of the house and is pierced by a short set of stone steps to a concrete walk leading to the main doorway and porch of the house. The wall probably dates from the mid 19th century. The contributing domestic outbuildings consist of a small brick smokehouse of about 1825, and a log shed possibly built originally in the 1820's but mostly rebuilt in wood frame by the late 19th century. The contributing agricultural outbuildings consist of a frame and stone bank barn of about 1805, substantially rebuilt about 1890, a frame wagon shed/corn crib of about the same date, a frame bank barn of about 1900, and a frame chicken house of the early 20th century. Seven non-contributing structures are also scattered throughout the agricultural outbuilding group, consisting of a concrete block garage, flat pads for feed storage bins and open wire corn cribs, two frame machine sheds, two poured concrete silos, and a silage feeding shed. Date estimates for the buildings are based on architectural and construction details, land record research, and historical maps. Mr. Kent Nicodemus of the Walkersville Heritage Farm Preservation Society also contributed to the functional identification of the agricultural outbuildings. Letter codes are keyed to the site plan sketch attached to this form. This inventory form is being prepared to document the property prior to its demolition by the current owner, who is the builder of the new development, Creekside, on the property. The name of the last owner to reside on and farm the property, Joseph Wachter, is used as the preferred name to facilitate identification in the processing of the site plan for Creekside. The historic name Owings-Diehl Farmstead refers to the probable builder of the original section, Edward Owings, and Adam Diehl, whose family owned the property from 1857 to 1968.

Dwelling (A):

The brick three-bay part of the dwelling was probably built by Edward Owings, who purchased an approximately 400-acre tract from Capt. William Campbell in 1804. The house as erected about 1805 had a plan with a side hall on the east side flanking two parlors on the west side. The stone enlargement of about 1830 added two additional bays on the east side of the hall, creating the generally symmetrical center hall plan. The spandrels between the bays in the brick section and those in the stone section vary in width and the corbeled brick cornice across the south elevation has a slight break, clearly indicating the successive construction stages. The stone section also has an interior end chimney balancing the chimney of the brick part. The rear wing of the house was apparently added during the second stage, as it covers the joint line between the two sections, making a slightly off-center T-shape outline for the house in plan. The wing had a two-story open porch, a typical feature of early 19th century dwellings in Frederick County, which was enclosed and extended during the mid-20th century, leaving the originally exterior doorways and window openings with their shutters intact on the interior of the enclosure. Also during the mid-20th century, a heavy concrete plaster coat was applied to the exterior, which unified the exterior by concealing the evidence of the periods of construction and alteration.

The principal south elevation has 6/6 windows and solid paneled shutters on the first story and louvred shutters on the second story. All shutters and their hardware were stolen or removed after the initial survey of the house in March 1998. The entrance is sheltered under an entry porch covering the doorway and the west inner bay. The porch does not quite reach the east inner bay, another clue to the different proportions of the two sections. The porch appears to date from the mid-20th century, as it has a concrete base and square wood columns. The porch roof is hipped The roof of the house was originally wood shingles, which are still visible in the attic, but are now covered by corrugated metal.

The central doorway on the south elevation has a five-panel door with elliptical raised panels. The door is framed by unfluted columns, sidelights, and a three-light transom. The west gable end has an irregular two-bay arrangement and a central attic window. The windows are 2/2, mid-19th century replacements of the original 6/6 sash. The attic window is 6/6. The west gable end has two symmetrical bays and an off-center attic window. The sash is 6/6, except in one second-story window, which has modern 1/1 sash. A cellar entrance is located at the base of the wall near the northeast corner.

The east side of the rear wing has an irregular fenestration pattern, with mostly 6/6 windows and a single entrance under a shed roof entry porch with turned columns and a scalloped frieze board. The door is a six-panel type in which two upper panels have been replaced with glass panes. The west side of the rear wing has the most varied fenestration, with pairs of large jalousie windows on the second story where the upper level of the open porch has been enclosed. On the first story are a large picture window and two 1/1 windows. An entrance door is located near the angle between the wing and the rear elevation of the main section. A frame mid-20th century garage with wood siding and a corrugated metal gable roof adjoins the wing's north end. A lift type garage door opens in the north end.

The interior plan of the first floor of the main section is relatively unaltered. The west side of the center hall has the two parlors with fireplace openings on the west wall in each room. The partition wall has a wide opening edged by simple moldings. The windows have paneled recesses. The floor is wide boards, but may be a late 19th century or early 20th century replacement. The mantelpieces in each room having been removed prior to the date of the interior survey, the projecting chimneys in each room show the outlines in the plaster wall finish against the exposed brick.

The center hall has mid-20th century wallpaper on the plaster walls. The stairway has low risers as in late 18th century Georgian and Federal houses, but the scrolled closer decoration is rather crude in execution. The molded railing appears to be mahogany. The balusters are square. At the rear of the stair hall is a door which originally opened to the exterior, perhaps to a frame porch which was replaced when the house was enlarged and the wing was erected. As a result of that alteration, the rear door opened on the perpendicular side porch of the wing. It was enclosed with the rest of the open porch in the mid-20th century.

The east side of the center hall, the stone enlargement of the original brick house, contains a single large parlor. The doorways to the hall and to the rear wing each have an overdoor panel with a shallow raised oval, and simple corner blocks and moldings. The window recesses are also paneled. The removed mantelpiece on the east wall reveals the brick of the chimney breast and the plaster and lath wall finish. The ceiling has a modern grid of acoustic tile.

The rear wing contains a series of small rooms and hallways mostly partitioned from the original two or three rooms which occupied the ell. Most have modern fiberboard or wallpapered surfaces and a variety of floor coverings, including carpeting, vinyl and linoleum tile. A large arched fireplace opening had been closed off, but on the date

of the survey, it had been partially exposed. This fireplace vented through the chimney visible in the roof of the rear wing.

The second story of the main section has wallpapered rooms and wood floors, and the mantelpieces, as on the first floor, have been removed. The rear wing has several small rooms and the enclosed sleeping porch on the formerly open second story of the porch. In the attic, the floor of the wing is lower than that of the main section and there are no partition walls, so the brick and stone materials of the main section are visible. The roof has notched collar beams in both the main section and the rear wing. The original wood shingles are still in place under the exterior cladding of corrugated metal.

Outbuildings:

*Domestic*:

Smokehouse (B): The brick smokehouse is a square plan building located about 25 feet east of the rear wing of the dwelling and was probably built in the 1840's or 1850's. It has a standing seam metal pyramidal roof and a single 6-panel door in the south elevation. Vents are located in the upper walls of the east and west elevations. The exterior was covered in the concrete stucco at the same time as the dwelling, but sections of this cladding have fallen away, revealing that the brick was once painted or whitewashed. The smokehouse was being used for storage at the time of survey.

Garage (C; non-contributing): Located immediately east of the smokehouse, but not adjoining its wall, is a concrete block garage built about 1950. It has lift doors on the north elevation.

Log and frame shed (D): The shed is located immediately east of the garage. It appears to have been built for an unknown purpose as a log outbuilding, probably about the same time as the smokehouse. Possibly during the early 20th century, the building had deteriorated to the point that it was partially rebuilt with vertical board walls on the north and west elevations. The original log walls are still visible on the south and east elevations. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The single doorway is on the south elevation, but the door is missing. A single window opening on the south is filled with an early 20th century 3/3 sash turned 90 degrees. The interior is unplastered and dirt-floored. There is no evidence of a chimney or fireplace. The building is currently used for storage.

*Agricultural*:

Chicken house (E): The frame chicken house is located about 50 feet east of the smokehouse, garage, and shed described above. It is a frame, shed-roofed structure with vertical board siding, window openings on the south elevation, and a vertical board door on the west elevation. The roof is corrugated metal. The chicken house appears to have been built in the early 20th century.

Ca. 1900 barn (H): The frame barn built about 1900 is a roughly rectangular frame building on a raised stone foundation. It has german siding and louvred rectangular vents on the east and west gable ends. A fan-shaped vent is in the west gable end. On the east end, a large loft door occupies the gable peak. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The south elevation of the barn has an extended shed which links into a loafing shed adjoining the barn and forming a partial enclosure south of the building.

Wagon shed/corn crib (M): The wagon shed/corn crib is also an early 20th century structure. It has horizontal vented siding on the cribs and vertical siding on the gable ends. The building is supported on concrete piers and has an added door on the west gable end to close off the pull-through passage. In addition to the interior loading doors to each crib, holes were cut into the roof on the south slope to accommodate a belt loader standing next to the building.

Bank barn (O): The bank barn was built of stone probably contemporary with the earlier section of the dwelling. At a date possibly as late as the last quarter of the 19th century, the barn was either deteriorated or damaged by a storm which may have caused a partial collapse. In any case, the barn's west, south, and part of the east wall were rebuilt with vertical board exterior walls. The interior framing may also have been rebuilt. An effort was made to preserve as much of the stone east wall as possible, with the boards fitted into the rough edge of the remaining stones. The roof is standing seam metal. During the 1940's or early 1950's, the lower level of the barn was converted to a milking parlor, with concrete block and a band of windows enclosing the area under the forebay and the stalls. At the same time, a concrete block milk house was built adjacent to the west gable end.

Non-contributing buildings: The non-contributing buildings in the farmstead are indicated on the site plan and its key. They are: the concrete block garage described above, two frame machine sheds, several concrete pads used for feed storage bins and open wire corn cribs, two loafing sheds, two concrete silos, and a silage feeding shed.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. F-8-143

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

**Specific dates** Ca. 1805; ca. 1830-1945 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: _ A _ B X C _ D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: _ A _ B _ C _ D _ E _ F _ G

Level of Significance: _ national _ state X local

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

The Joseph Wachter House (historical name Owings-Diehl Farmstead) is moderately significant in architecture for its illustration of two distinct periods of construction, resulting in two stylistic periods, the late Federal and the early Greek Revival in its plan and interior details. The exterior cladding of cement stucco conceals the different wall materials, brick in the circa 1805 section of three bays, and stone in the circa 1830-1840 section of two bays added to the three-bay section, making a roughly symmetrical principal facade. This enlargement technique was often used in Frederick County and the surrounding region in both the late 18th and all of the 19th centuries. The principal visible indicators of the presence of two sections are the slightly wider spandrels between the bays of the later section than in the earlier section, and a slight vertical break in the corbeled brick cornice on the principal south elevation, matched by a corresponding break in the roof ridge as viewed from the south. The south elevation doorway is a good example of a late Federal period frontispiece entry, with flanking smooth columns, glazed transom, sidelights, and a door with shallow raised oval panels. The restraint in applied decorative detail is common to Frederick County, where craftsmen skilled in applied design comparable to that often found in the Western Shore geographic region were scarce and most detailing is usually confined to moldings, columns, doors, and paneled soffits around doorways and windows.

The Wachter House was compared to the National Register-listed Thomas Maynard House (F-5-28) near New Market, dated 1809, which has a more elaborate frontispiece doorway and interior trim, and with the Millard Crum House (F-8-29) and the Garst House (F-8-36), both of which are located in the vicinity of Walkersville and listed in the Frederick County Inventory of Historic Properties. Both the Crum and Garst Houses were built in at least two sections of brick, the first in each case being erected in the first decade of the 19th century and the second about 20-30 years later. The Garst House displays two bond patterns, flemish bond in the earlier section and common bond in the later section. The Crum House has a somewhat asymmetrical five-bay facade which is ascribed to its different building phases, as in the Wachter House. However, both the Garst and Crum Houses retain their original exterior of brick, while the Wachter House, with its two materials, has been covered with stucco. A considerable loss of potential educational value occurred with this alteration.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The tracts on which the first section of the Joseph Wachter House was constructed in about 1805 were part of "Dulany's Lot", a large tract of land on the east side of the Monocacy River owned prior to the Revolutionary War by Daniel Dulany. The part of "Dulany's Lot" on which the property is located is also called "Spring Garden" in many deeds in the vicinity. A Loyalist sympathizer, Dulany's vast holdings were confiscated and sold, beginning in 1781. Since Dulany had sold certain parcels of the land prior to 1781, but many were unsupported by recorded

deeds, property owners who could produce some type of evidence of a transaction involving part of "Dulany's Lot" were generally accepted as valid at the time of distribution. Accordingly, a confirmatory deed in October 1781 to Jacob Brengle for 100 acres, supported by a survey and certificate, Brengle's rent receipts, and other papers, was recorded to show that he, Brengle, was the owner of the parcel. Tracey and Dern in *Pioneers of Old Monocacy* (1987) provided the details of Brengle's acquisition, showing that a John Bell, Sr. was the apparent purchaser of the 100 acres from Dulany in an unrecorded deed. This was corroborated by Daniel Dulany, Jr. in 1781. John Bell, Jr. inherited the property from his father and sold it in 1772 to Jacob Brengle.

In 1798, Lawrence Brengle, Jacob's son and heir, sold the 100 acres of "Dulany's Lot" to William Campbell, who had received a 561-acre patent of land from the State of Maryland in 1790 in the vicinity of "Dulany's Lot". Campbell sold an approximately 500-acre tract incorporating parts of the "Dulany's Lot" and "Campbell's Camp" tracts to Edward Owings in 1804. Owings built a mill on Glade Creek west of the present Retreat Road; it is shown on the 1808 Charles Varlé Map of Frederick and Washington Counties. There are several stone houses along Retreat Road which have not been fully researched but appear to be candidates for identification as Owings' home place. The brick section of the Wachter House may have been built during the period of Owings' ownership, possibly as a tenant house or, as suggested in a subsequent deed, as Owings' home place. Owings' will dated 1815 left to his wife Charlotte for the duration of her life the farm of approximately 400 acres on which he was living at the time of his death. When she died about 1827, Nimrod Owings, Edward Owings' executor, sold the property to George W. Potts. Potts was a well-known attorney of Frederick and owned large tracts of land as investments. It seems clear that during his 30 years of ownership of the Owings tract that it was leased to a tenant farmer, who has not been identified. The stone section of the Wachter House was probably built during this period.

In 1857, a part of the Owings tract totaling approximately 139 acres was sold to Adam Diehl (1815-1905). Diehl became prominent in the Walkersville area as a lime burner after the Civil War. The kilns located on the present Frederick County-owned Fountain Rock Park and described in the Inventory of Historic Properties as the Fountain Rock Lime Company Survey District (F-8-126) were probably built by Diehl. It is believed that Diehl occupied the Wachter House as his residence during the last quarter of the 19th century. His son, Adam Diehl, Jr., took over the operation of the lime kilns in the 1890's. However, the farm property of 139 acres was transferred to Diehl, Sr.'s son-in-law Milton S. Zimmerman in 1890. The property remained in Zimmerman's family until 1968 when purchased by Joseph and Kathleen Wachter. The farm was annexed to the Town of Walkersville in 1979. In 1998, Mrs. Wachter, then a widow, sold the farm to W. Kent Briddell, a local developer. This Inventory form is being prepared to document the farmstead prior to its demolition.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA**

| | |
|---|---|
| Geographic Organization: | Piedmont (Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, and Montgomery Counties and Baltimore City) |
| Chronological/Developmental Period(s): | (as revised for Frederick County in Frederick County Historic Preservation Plan, Adopted February 1997)<br><br>Rural Agrarian Intensification (A.D. 1730-1805)<br>Agricultural-Industrial Transition (A.D. 1805-1870)<br>Industrial/Urban Dominance (A.D. 1870-1945) |
| Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): | Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning |
| Resource Type: | |
| Category: | District |
| Historic Environment: | Rural |
| Historic Function(s) and Use(s): | Domestic/single dwelling/residence<br>Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse<br>Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies<br>Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn<br>Agricultural/subsistence/storage/granary |
| Known Design Source: | None |

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-8-143


Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858

Holdcraft, Jacob M. Names In Stone. Privately published, Ann Arbor, MI, 1966.

Land Records of Frederick County

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

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

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

Williams, T. J. C., and Folger McKinsey. The History of Frederick County, Maryland. Frederick, Maryland: L. R. Titsworth, 1910. Reprinted with an added index and a new introduction by Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1979.


## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 7

Quadrangle name Walkersville, 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 7 acres centered on the chicken house in the farmstead complex, including the structures existing at the date of survey.

**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 Preservation Planner

organization Frederick Co. Planning & Zoning Dept. date July 1998

street & number 12 E. Church St. telephone 301-696-2958

city or town Frederick state MD 21701

F-8-143

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
People's Resource Center
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7000

F-8-143

# WACHTER HOUSE
# 8521 BIGGS FORD ROAD, WALKERSVILLE
# TAX MAP 58, PARCEL 91

## CHAIN OF TITLE

| **Deed Ref.** | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1662/1200<br>18 July 90 | Grantee:<br>Grantor:<br>Acreage: | Joseph W. & Kathleen V. Wachter, as tenants-in-common<br>Joseph W. & Kathleen V. Wachter, husband and wife<br>91.004 acres (6 exceptions and easement grants are listed) |
| 791/124<br>11 Sept 68 | Grantee:<br>Grantor:<br>Acreage:<br><br>Notes: | Joseph W. & Kathleen V. Wachter<br>Sadie E. & Glenn H. McGregor<br>136 acres, 3 roods, 34 sq. perches, parts of "Campbell's Camp" and "Dulany's Lot"<br>Sadie E. McGregor was the sole heir-at-law of Milton S. Zimmerman, died 30 Oct 1927, intestate. She inherited the real property by operation of law. |
| WIP 11/487<br>10 Sept 1890 | Grantee:<br>Grantor:<br>Acreage:<br><br>Cost: | Milton S. Zimmerman (son-in-law of Adam Diehl)<br>Adam Diehl<br>139 acres, 2 roods, 32 sq. perches; the "Home Farm", parts of "Campbell's Camp" and "Dulany's Lot"<br>$15,367 |
| ES 9/406<br>6 May 1857 | Grantee:<br>Grantor:<br>Acreage:<br><br><br><br><br>Cost: | Adam Diehl<br>George & Cornelia Potts<br>139 acres, 2 roods, 32 sq. perches, parts of "Campbell's Camp", "Dulany's Lot" or "Spring Garden", part of "Monocacy Manor", forming altogether the tract of farm on which a certain Edward Owings lived and which was devised by him to be sold through his Last Will & Testament, dated 1 June 1815.<br>$38,549.06¼ |
| JS 26/590<br>9 June 1827 | Grantee:<br>Grantor:<br><br>Acreage:<br>Cost:<br>Notes: | George W. Potts<br>Nimrod Owings, executor of Last Will & Testament of Edward Owings, deceased<br>395⅜ acres<br>$18,384.93¾<br>Edward Owings' last will and testament bequeathed to his wife Charlotte Owings for her life the farm whereon he lived, about 400 acres. After her death, the will directed |

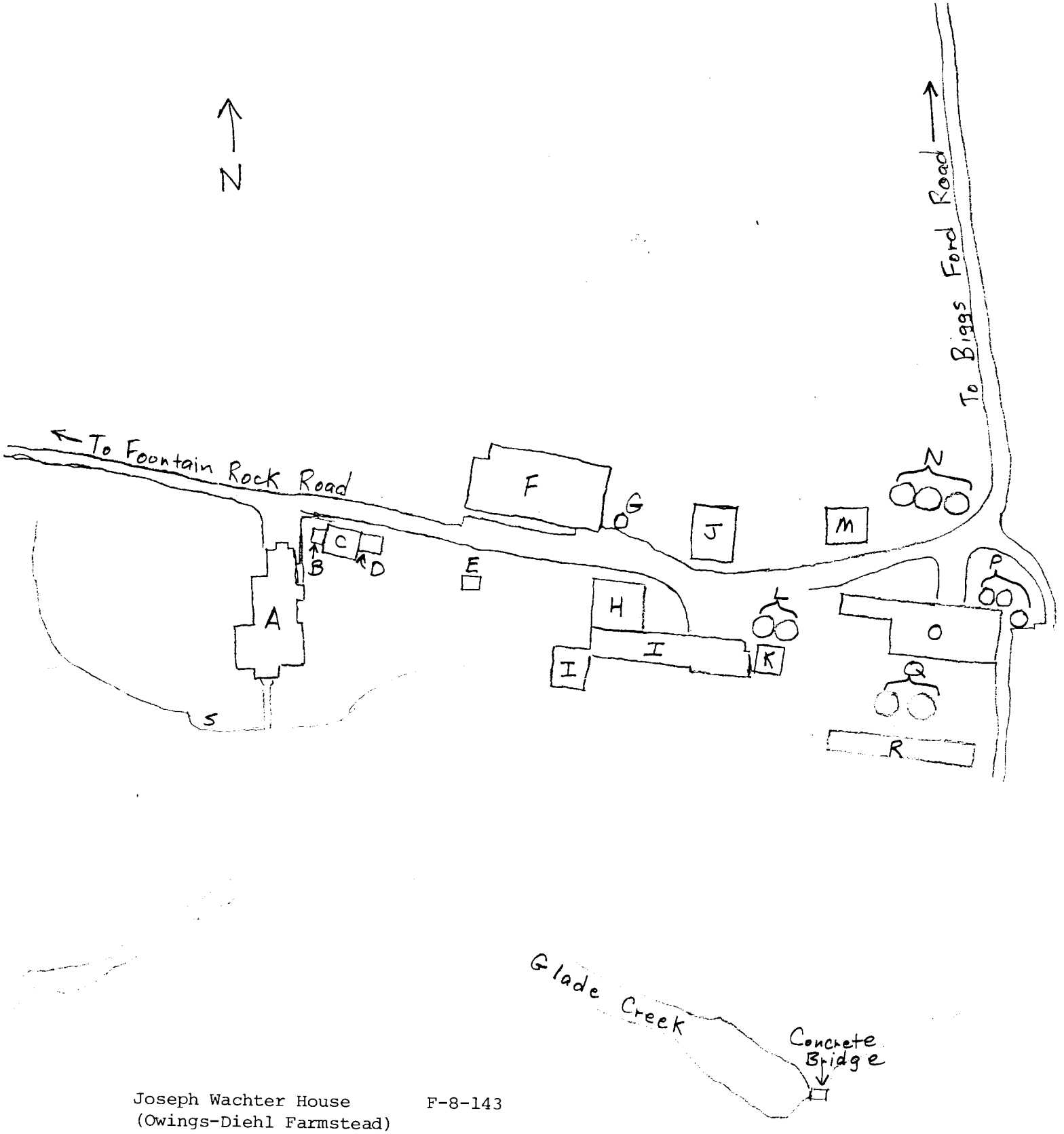
that his executor was to sell the property at public sale. George Potts was the highest bidder at the public sale held 10 April 1827.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WR 25/447<br>7 Jan 1804 | Grantee:<br>Grantor:<br>Acreage:<br><br>Cost:<br>Notes: | Edward Owings<br>Capt. William Campbell<br>1. Part of "Spring Garden" or "Dulany's Lot": 100 acres<br>2. "Campbell's Camp": 561 acres<br>£7,143<br>"Campbell's Camp" was patented to Campbell by the State of Maryland on 20 June 1790. Of the 561 acres, 79¾ acres had been sold by Campbell to Daniel Buzzard in a deed previous to this deed, WR 25/447. |
| WR 16/325<br>19 Mar 1798 | Grantee:<br>Grantor:<br>Acreage:<br>Cost:<br>Notes: | William Campbell<br>Lawrence Brengle<br>100 acres, part of "Dulany's Lot"<br>£910<br>Lawrence Brengle inherited the property from his father, Jacob Brengle, who died in 1784. |
| WR 2/1073<br>29 Oct 1781 | Grantee:<br>Notes: | Jacob Brengle<br>Confirmatory deed of 100 acres with appended survey and certificate by Francis Deakins, surveyor, based on Brengle's possession of rent receipts and other papers showing that he was apparently the owner, although no deed was found. The following is taken from the discussion of the "Dulany's Lot" tract in *Pioneers of Old Monocacy*, Tracey and Dern, 1987: Jacob Brengle acquired the 100 acres from John Bell, Jr. in 1772 in an unrecorded deed. Bell, Jr. had inherited the property from his father, John Bell, Sr. The elder Bell was apparently the purchaser of the parcel from Daniel Dulany, Sr. Dulany did not consistently provide good title to the parcels he sold. Bell's 1781 ownership was corroborated by Daniel Dulany, Jr. at the time of the confiscation and sale of Dulany Sr.'s property as a Loyalist to the British government. |

F-8-143

# KEY TO SITE PLAN

A . . . . . Dwelling
B . . . . . Smokehouse
C . . . . . Concrete block garage (Non-contributing)
D . . . . . Log & frame outbuilding
E . . . . . Chicken house
F . . . . . Machine shed (Non-contributing)
G, L, N, Q . . Concrete pads for feed storage bins and open wire corn cribs (Non-contributing)
H . . . . . Ca. 1900 barn
I, K . . . . . Loafing sheds (Non-contributing)
J . . . . . Machine shed (Non-contributing)
M . . . . . Wagon shed/corn crib
O . . . . . Bank barn
P . . . . . Concrete silos (Non-contributing)
R . . . . . Silage feeding shed (Non-contributing)
S . . . . . Stone retaining wall



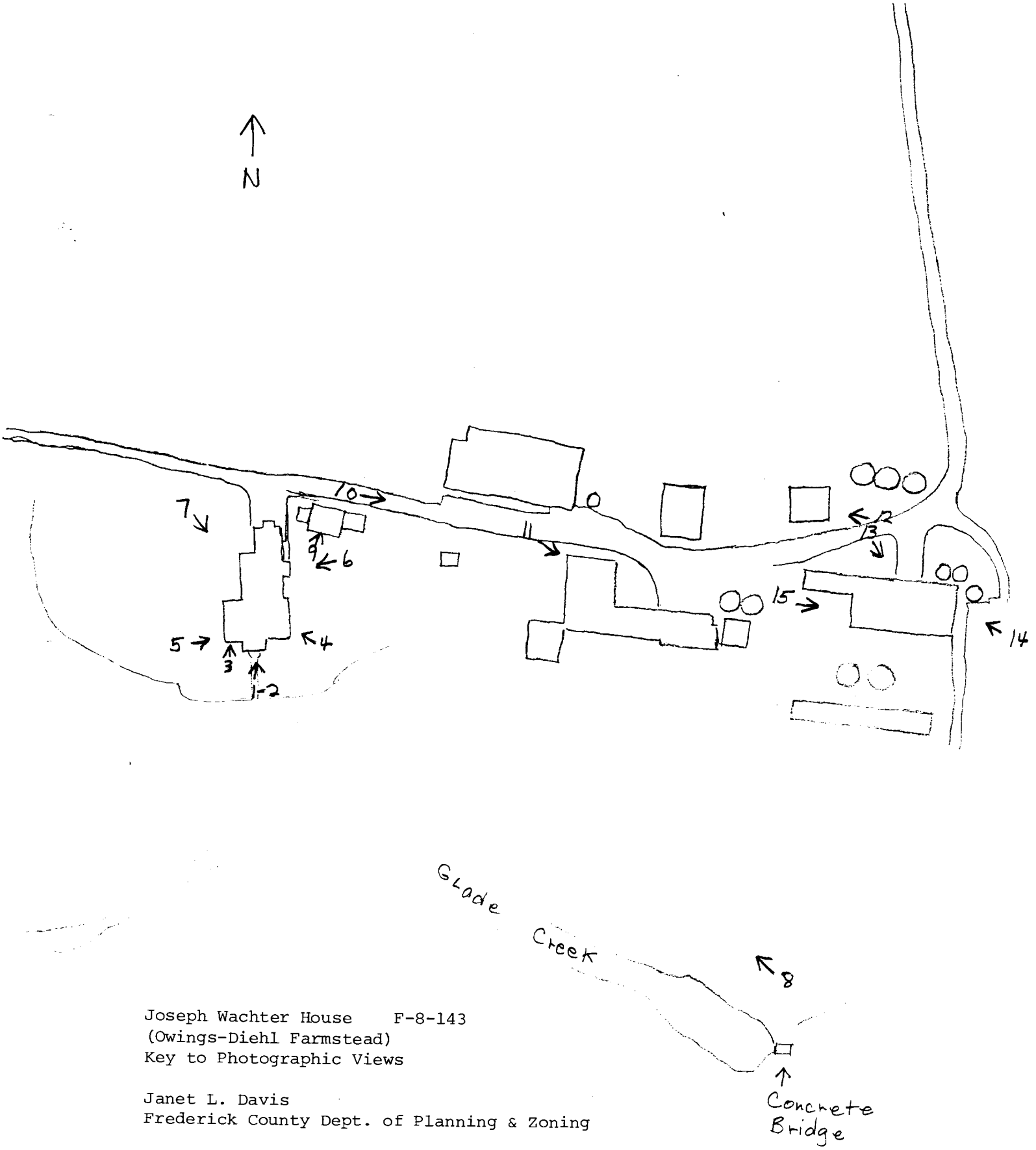

Joseph Wachter House F-8-143
(Owings-Diehl Farmstead)
Site Plan
July 1998
Not to Scale

Janet L. Davis
Frederick County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

WACHTER HOUSE (F-8-143)

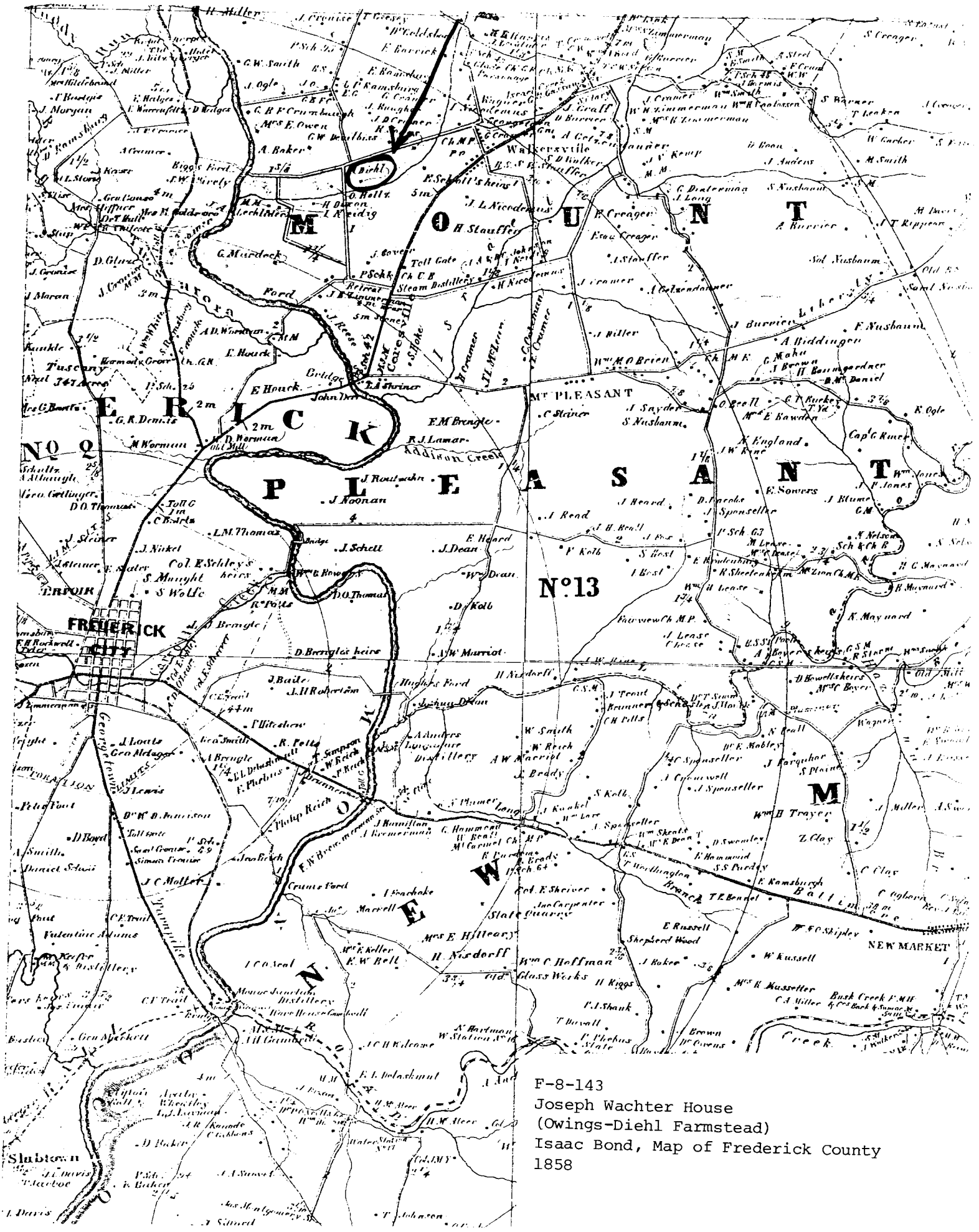
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. South elevation
2. South elevation doorway
3. South elevation typical 1st floor window
4. Southeast corner view
5. Southwest corner view
6. Northeast corner view
7. Northwest corner view
8. Distant view from southeast
9. Domestic outbuildings, view from south
10. View east on farm lane
11. Frame barn, northwest corner view
12. Wagon shed/corn crib, southeast corner view
13. Bank barn, north elevation
14. Bank barn, southeast corner view
15. Bank barn sign on west elevation
16. House, center hall
17. House, interior window surround, west parlor
18. House, interior window surround, east parlor
19. House, mantelpiece site, east parlor
20. House, doorway, east parlor
21. House, attic view in rear wing showing joint between brick and stone sections
22. House, rafter detail in rear wing attic



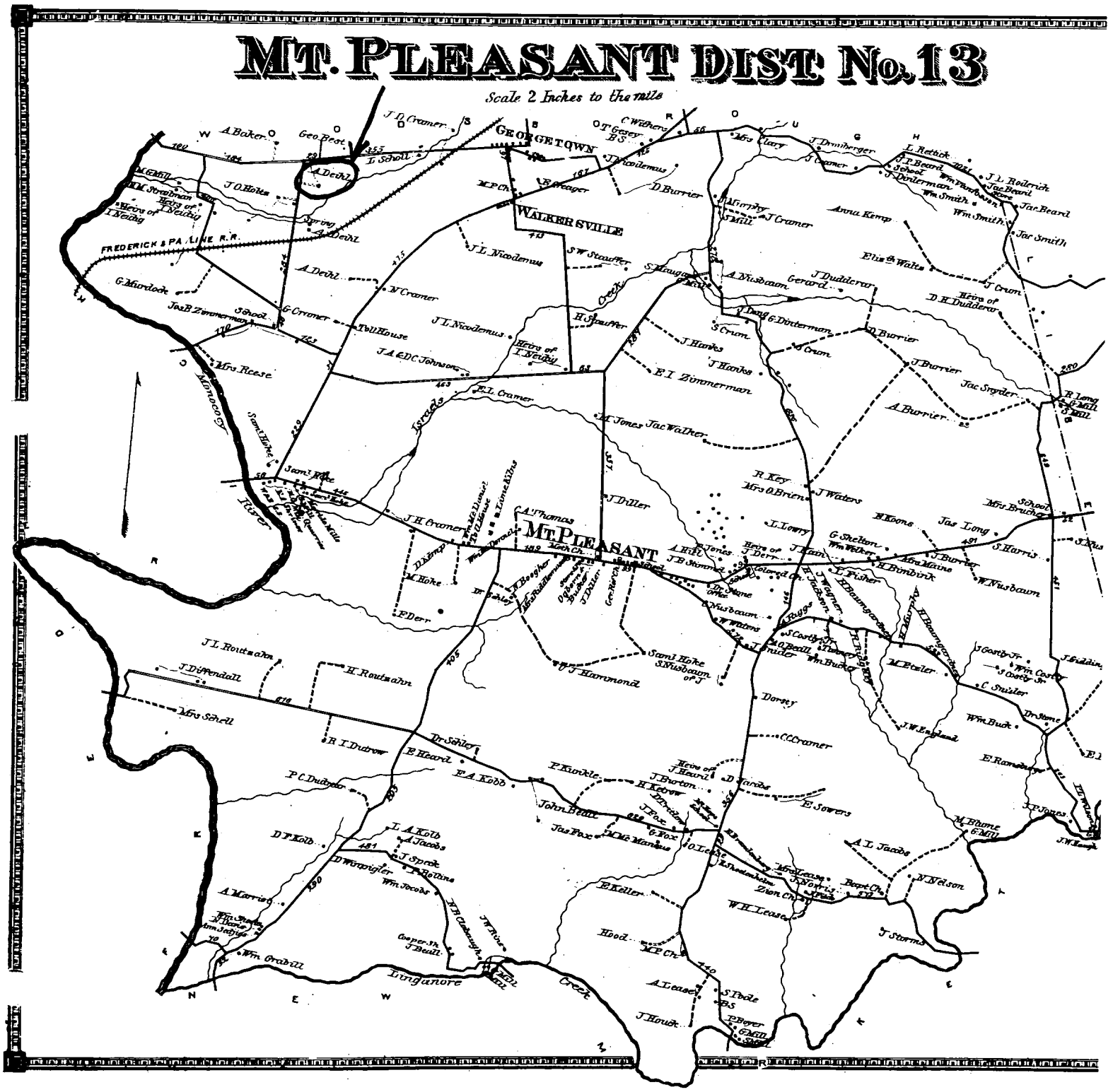

Joseph Wachter House F-8-143
(Owings-Diehl Farmstead)
Key to Photographic Views

Janet L. Davis
Frederick County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

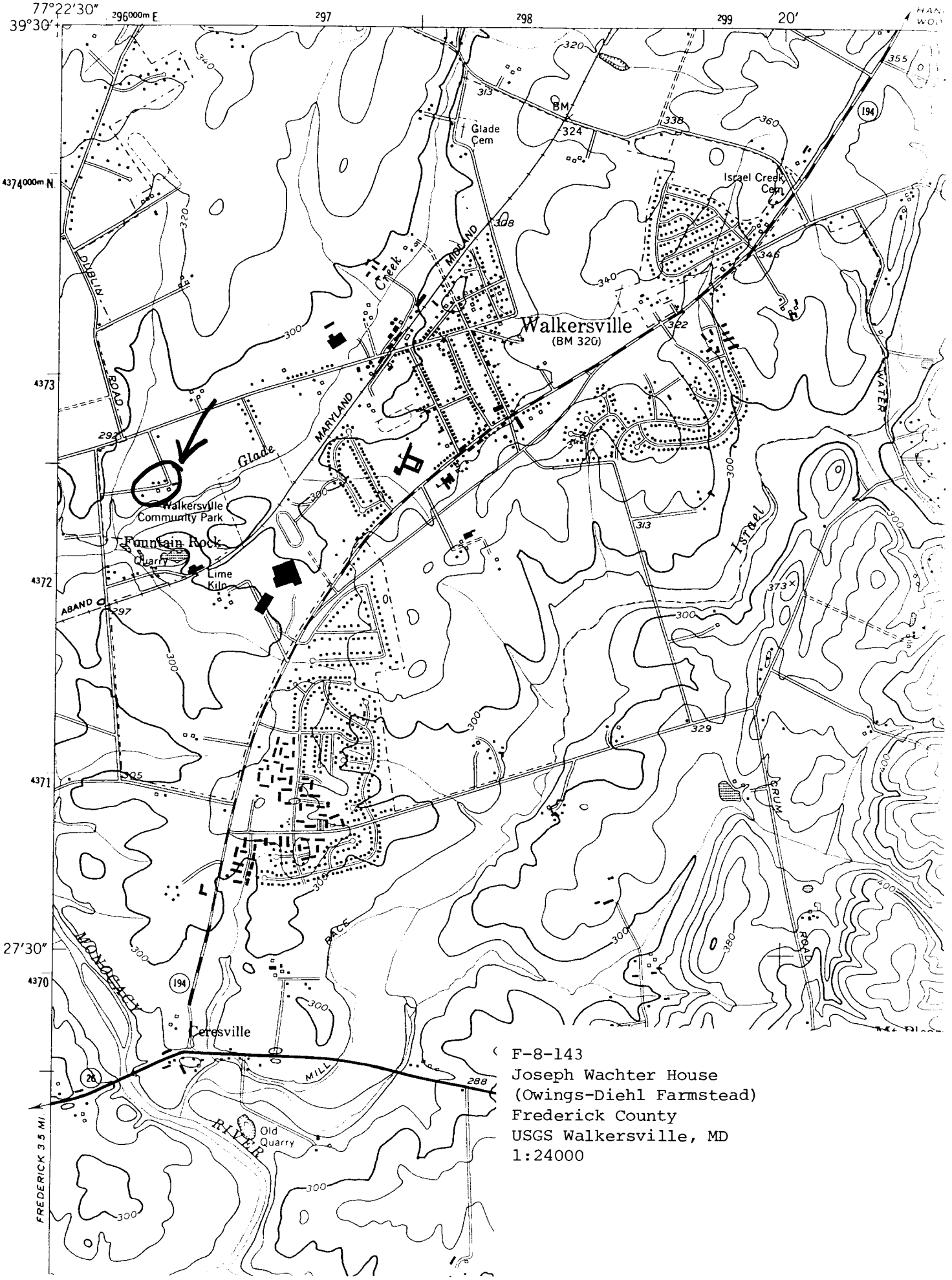



F-8-143
Joseph Wachter House
(Owings-Diehl Farmstead)
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County
1858

F-8-143
Joseph Wachter House
(Owings-Diehl Farmstead)
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County
1873



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY




F-8-143
Joseph Wachter House
(Owings-Diehl Farmstead)
Frederick County
USGS Walkersville, MD
1:24000

Model of House
Frederick Co., Md.
Photo: Jane C. Sanders
February 1976
Documentation of Frederick County's
Last Architectural Heritage
Survey

F-821

HABS
MD-1242
28-FRED.V,
1-

Wachter House F.S. 148
Frederick, Md.
Photo: Janet Davis
February 1992
Neg. loc: Walkersville Planning &
Zoning Administrator
Site evaluation special-use
application
2/2

Letter Header

Freder[illegible]

Chet [illegible]

February 1992

Neg. Inc.: Winterville Planning + Zoning Administrator

Northeast Corner View

4/22

Washington Square Park
Transport Study
Photo: Street Users
February 1998
Weyland Walkerville Planning
& Zoning Administrator
Southwest corner view
5/20


SPRING GARDEN FARM
1954

Wheeler House
Freeport Co. Me
Photo: Sarah Orne
May 1902
Rear view, showing flat roof
[illegible] porch, [illegible]
[illegible] on sunrise,
[illegible]

F-8-43

(1) Blacksmith House
Frederick County
Pleasant Valley
Maryland
Architect, Wilkinson & Hamilton
Farm Administrator
Interior windows surround, east parlor
1853

E-9-113

(CP 28-84) (HABS-2000) 84

Boarding House

Frederick Co.

Date: June 1 1943

Name: [illegible]

Reg. No.: University Plantation

Length of time at place: [illegible]

Method of procuring: [illegible]

Is [illegible]

Wächter Haus

Freiburg i. Br. (Cu. 113)

Platz. K. + D.

Mauer

Fundlage: Karolingische Pfostengrube

Raster det.

Maßstab 1:

Datum

Zeichner

Bemerkungen