bNPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wolfe, James K. P., House

other names MHT # F-3-200

2. Location

street & number 1201 Motter Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Frederick ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☑ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-15-02

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

F-3-200

Wolfe, James K. P., House
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls wood
roof metal
other brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Description Summary:

The James K.P. Wolfe House is a two-story, frame, Victorian period farmhouse with Gothic Revival style detailing, a modified T-shaped plan, a prominent front porch, and a modified two-story side porch. The exterior is finished with German lap siding. The roof is standing seam metal, the foundation consists of parged concrete over stone, and the chimneys are constructed of brick. The dwelling's modest interior is characterized by hardwood floors and decorative molding around windows and doors. The house, which is sited on a hill, fronts east on Motter Avenue and sits behind a five-foot tall retaining wall. A shed was constructed directly behind the dwelling. A lawn is found to the west, east, and south of the residence. An asphalt driveway is located to the north of the dwelling. The property is in good condition and has had three alterations since its construction. The dwelling is located in the Spring Valley neighborhood of Frederick. Ca. 1930s and ca. 1940s Colonial Revival/Cape Cods and ca. 1950s and ca. 1960s ranch style dwellings resting on lots with average widths of 60 feet are found in the surrounding neighborhood. Recessed from the road, the James K.P. Wolfe House prominently overlooks a major north-south thoroughfare.

General Description:

The James K.P. Wolfe House is a rare surviving example of a late nineteenth-century farmhouse located within the City of Frederick, Maryland. The house and associated shed occupy a landscaped lot within a section of the city characterized by mid-twentieth century residential development. The house retains its overall integrity.

The property consists of a contributing, three-bay, two-story, single-family vernacular, Victorian period dwelling and a small, non-contributing, one-story shed. Resting on a parged, stone foundation, the dwelling is clad in wood, German lap siding. Gothic Revival style detailing is evident through the use of decorative brackets on the porches and the front (east) elevation's steeply pitched center gable featuring a centered gabled window. The original footprint was T-shaped in plan, with a single story kitchen addition extending from the rear. A one-story addition also was added to the north elevation to provide space for laundry facilities and a bathroom.

The main façade (east) is characterized by a porch that extends the width of the house. The porch has a simple balustrade and turned columns with Victorian era brackets. A simple cornice with dentils caps the porch roof. Entrance to the dwelling is gained by a central, paneled door defined by sidelights and transom windows.

The south elevation has a two-story porch with ornamentation similar to that found on the front porch. A portion of the porch was enlarged to allow the addition of a newer, walk-in closet, accessible from second floor bedroom 1. Windows include three, six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows in the kitchen, three aluminum clad awning windows (one in the first floor bathroom, one in the laundry room, and one in the second floor walk-in closet) and two, one-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash units located on the front (east) elevation in the center bay of the second floor. A combination of off-centered, single-hung, four-light and single-light wood-sash windows are located in the gables of the north, south, and west elevations. The gable window on the east elevation is typical of the Gothic Revival style. All remaining windows are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash. The dwelling has three interior chimneys located on the north, sough and west elevations. The standing seam metal roof is characterized by a simple cornice lacking ornamentation. Gable returns are present on all elevations except for the front (east).

The interior of the dwelling consists of a center hall plan, with parlor and living room on either side of the central stair. The dining room is accessed through the hall and the living room. Three bedrooms and a bath are located on the second floor. Hardwood floors are found throughout, with the exception of the bathrooms, kitchen, dining room and downstairs hallways. The first floor bathroom is tiled and the second floor bathroom is unfinished plywood subflooring. The kitchen has sheet vinyl flooring. Dining room flooring and downstairs hallways are an unusual composition suggestive of a vernacular, craftsman parquet design made of walnut. All walls, except for those of later additions, are plaster. The main hall is characterized by a narrow staircase with turned balusters and s-curved molding. All windows and doors have decorative moldings. Simple baseboards are present throughout the dwelling. With the exception of second floor bedroom 2, which was divided by the addition of a partition wall for the creation of a bathroom, all rooms retain their original floor plan. Chimneys are found in all primary living spaces; however, there is no evidence to suggest that fireplaces existed. The unfinished attic is characterized by unfinished, wide plank flooring, exposed beams and a steeply pitched roof. The basement consists of fieldstone walls and a tiled floor.

The house sits on a hill that gradually slopes towards the rear (west), with a ca. 1960s retaining wall located at the front (east) of the property. Generally, the neighborhood consists of ca. 1950s and ca. 1960s brick and aluminum/vinyl-sided, ranch style houses, with a few ca. 1930s and ca. 1940s Colonial Revival/Cape Cod style dwellings.

A non-contributing, one-story, wood-frame shed with a sloping asphalt composition roof is located directly behind the kitchen. Side-by-side single doors characterize the north elevation. A three-paneled door with one light is found on the shed's east elevation. Two, one-light, single-hung, wood-sash windows are located on the south elevation, and one, six-light, single-hung

wood sash window on the west elevation. The shed, which might have originally been constructed to house an early model automobile, is in poor condition. The shed's size is not large enough to house a modern vehicle, thus making it impractical for current needs. There is evidence of insect and structural damage; the structure lacks a foundation. The roof leaks and sags towards the center of the structure. Architectural and documentary evidence indicates that the shed was constructed post-1936, outside the period of significance for the property.

F-3-200

Wolfe, James K. P., House
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

☐ B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1889-1936

Significant Dates

1889

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unkown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

Summary Statement of Significance:

The James K.P. Wolfe house is significant under Criterion C for its ability to represent farmhouse construction characteristic of Frederick County. It embodies characteristics of type, period, and method of construction that were popular in late nineteenth-century Western Maryland. The house is a late nineteenth-century example of the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse characterized by its single pile, center hall plan with integrated ell and second story porch. The design is enlivened by mass-produced ornamentation that reflects the popular architectural aesthetic of the period. Originally located in the county, on the outskirts of Frederick's city limits, the property at first comprised approximately 18 acres. The Wolfe family built the dwelling in 1889 and owned the property until 1936. Portions of the original farm were sold in 1946 for the purpose of creating the Spring Valley residential subdivision. The majority of nearby houses date from the late 1940s and early 1950s. The James K.P. Wolfe dwelling is one of the few, free-standing, single-family Victorian era farmhouses located on Motter Avenue. It is a rare surviving example of a vernacular, Gothic Revival style farmhouse in this part of the City of Frederick.

The period of significance extends from 1889, the construction date of the house, to 1936, when the property passed out of the ownership of the Wolfe family.

Resource History and Historic Context:

In 1888, James K. P. Wolfe purchased the property on which he built his farmhouse from the estate of George Gittinger (Frederick County Land Records [FCLR] WIP 6:118). Sold were over eighteen acres lying on "Opossumtown Road in Frederick District of Frederick County, State of Maryland" for the sum of "sixteen hundred and twelve dollars and thirty four and three eighths cents" (FCLR WIP 6:118).

The parcel was a portion of the approximately one hundred and thirty seven acres acquired by George Gittinger from Abraham Kemp and his wife Mary in 1835 for the sum of "nine thousand seven hundred and twenty seven dollars current money" (FCLR JS 48:51). As recorded in the land records of Frederick County, this tract of land was "part of a tract of land called 'Taskers chance', known as 'Rose Garden'" (FCLR JS 48:51). Abraham and Mary Kemp purchased the property from Joshua Johnson in 1834 (FCLR JS 48:51).

James K. P. Wolfe built his farmhouse in 1889 and lived there until his death in 1926 (Property Tax Assessment Records and *Frederick Daily News* February 12, 1926:5). Although his Last Will and Testament stipulated that his son Thomas H. have use and proceeds of the farm for one year after his death, after which the property was to be sold and divided evenly among his surviving children and the

child of his deceased daughter, the heirs petitioned the court to retain joint ownership of the property (Frederick County Equity Case 13189 GES 1:555).

In 1936, FrederickTown Savings Institution petitioned the court to force the sale of the house and property, now comprising approximately fifteen acres, due to the financial obligations of Thomas H. Wolfe (Frederick County Equity Case 13189 GES 1:555). At the time, the house was being rented for the sum of twenty dollars per month and four months' rent was past due (Frederick County Equity Case 13189 GES 1:555). A public auction was held at the Court House door on February 21, 1936, the property being listed as "being of good quality", "under cultivation" and "susceptible of sub-division for dwelling house lots, and located in a valuable, growing section of Frederick City" (Frederick County Equity Case 13189 GES 1:555). Also described was a "two story weather boarded house with garret and cellar, 7 rooms, with water and electric lights" (Frederick County Equity Case 13189 GES 1:555). The auction notice listed no other improvements located on the property.

Realtor Gilmore R. Flautt and his wife Ruth purchased the fifteen acres and house at auction for the sum of three thousand and four hundred and seventy-five dollars (FCLR 401:505). They later sold a portion of this property along the "West side of North Bentz Street (formerly Opossumtown Pike)" and "West 200.0 feet" and containing the farmhouse built by James K.P. Wolfe to John C. and Pina M. Cooper in 1944 (FCLR 441:269). The remainder of the property was sold to developer R. Patrick Turner and his wife Agnes in 1946 and subsequently became the Spring Valley subdivision (FCLR 457:225). One year later, in 1947, the farmhouse and its land were to return to the Flautt family when Gilmore and Ruth Flautt's son, Gilmore R. Flautt, Jr., and his wife Hazel purchased the property from the Coopers (FCLR 466:420).

In 1951, Nelson E. Alexander and his wife Lenore purchased the farmhouse and its land from the Flautts (FCLR 489:468). Nelson E. Alexander was to later reduce the size of the lot on which the farmhouse is located as the Spring Valley subdivision was developed and Motter Avenue was widened (FCLR 457:818). Nelson E. Alexander was owner of the farmhouse originally built by James K. P. Wolfe for over fifty years.

Born on January 25, 1844, James K.P. Wolfe was a member of the Wolfe family, who during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were prominent local farmers. James K.P. Wolfe was one of six children of Samuel Wolfe of Catoctin District and Barbara Witmore of Middletown Valley (Holdcraft 1985:1257 and Williams 1967:1409). Born on February 14, 1811, Samuel Wolfe was the son of Jacob and Catharine Wolfe. He purchased "100 acres of farm and timber land from his father, Jacob Wolfe" in 1835 and began a career as a farmer. When he opened his sawmill in 1842, Samuel Wolfe was one of the first men "to own and operate a saw mill in Frederick County" (Williams 1967:1409). Samuel Wolfe sold his farm and mill in 1857 and purchased another 75 acres closer to the City of Frederick where he lived. Twice he was elected judge to the Orphan's Court of Frederick County. Upon retiring

from farming, he left the farm's management to his children (Williams 1967:1409). Samuel and Barbara Wolfe had five other children including Mary, Levi J., Eli R., Sarah C., and Aquilla P.

Farming continued in the Wolfe family after the death of Samuel Wolfe. Like his father, Levi J. Wolfe was a farmer; he cultivated a farm in the New Market District and purchased land in 1881 in the Braddock District. At the time of its purchase, the property consisted of timber and agricultural land. Mr. Wolfe cut the timber and cleared the land for the cultivation of fruit of which he had approximately "five hundred fruit trees of all kinds" (Williams 1967:1409). Eventually, he became one of the largest strawberry growers in Frederick County. Levi J. Wolfe was described as one of the "leading and prosperous farmers of Braddock District." (Williams 1967:1409)

James K.P. Wolfe and his wife Amelia F. (28 July 1847 to 23 December 1915) had four children: Charles J., George D., Thomas H., and Caroline R. The 1900 census identified him as a farmer. His death notices in the *Frederick Daily News* and the *Frederick Post* described him as a prominent farmer. In the 1895, 1915, and 1923-24 City Directories, James K.P. Wolfe was listed as a farmer (Bailey 1895:159, Harp 1915:185, and Polk 1923:219). James K.P. Wolfe died on 11 February 1926. He and his wife Amelia are both interred at Mount Olivet Cemetery in the City of Frederick.

Archival research has not indicated what type of farming James K.P. Wolfe practiced. Deed research, a review of property tax assessment records, and depositions related to the 1936 equity case do not indicate any buildings on the property aside from the present house. The existing shed was not mentioned in the equity case suggesting that the structure was not present at the time.

Historical Background

The James K.P. Wolfe House is located on land that comprised part of the patent Tasker's Chance. (FCLR JS 48:51). Originally, Tasker's Chance included over 7,000 acres that stretched "two to four miles west from the Monocacy River and four miles north to the mouth of Carroll Creek, and included the heart of what became Frederick County" (Sanders et al 1995). Tasker's Chance was patented in 1772 by Benjamin Tasker, a member of the Upper House of the legislature, a prominent businessman and former mayor of Annapolis (Scharf 1882:359 vol.1 and Sanders et al 1995). The land was sold to Daniel Delaney in 1746. Mr. Delaney platted the City of Frederick in September 1745, creating 340 lots (Scharf 1882:484 vol. 1). When it was created in 1748, Frederick County encompassed what is now considered Western Maryland and included Montgomery, parts of Carroll, Washington, Allegheny, and Garrett counties, as well as the District of Columbia (Scharf 1882:359 vol.1). Early settlers to the area surrounding the City of Frederick and outlying parts of Frederick County included Germans moving from Pennsylvania.

The James K.P. Wolfe House is located in a section of the City of Frederick that was originally located in the Frederick District of the county. The name of the road on which the dwelling is located has changed over time. Variously referred to as the Opossumtown Pike Toll Road in 1858, Oppossumtown Turnpike in 1910, and North Bentz Street extended the street currently is named Motter Avenue (Widell 1982; and Polk 1923). The road extended northwest and connected the city with more rural sections of the county. The change to Motter Avenue appears to have occurred by 1946 (FCLR 457:225). The street derives its name from Judge J. C. Motter, who served on the Sixth Judicial Circuit for 15 years (Ashbury 1997:415). He purchased the National Register listed, ca. 1840 Motter House in 1881, located on what was then known as Oppossumtown Pike. At the time Judge Motter purchased the property, it consisted of a two-story, nine-room dwelling, hay, corn and wheat fields, fruit orchards, bank barn, and dairy (Widell 1982). Judge Motter renovated the dwelling in 1882 to reflect Victorian sensibilities (Widell 1982). Prior to his appointment to the circuit court, Judge Motter served as Maryland state's attorney and as counsel to the Frederick County Commissioners (Widell 1982). Currently, Motter Avenue extends north from the City of Frederick at 7th Street to the Route 15 interchange.

Context: Nineteenth Century Farmhouse Architecture

The dwelling is significant under National Register Criterion C for its architecture. It sufficiently illustrates craftsmanship, feeling, and association to convey the necessary elements of integrity. The James K.P. Wolfe House is representative of farmhouse construction prominent throughout the Maryland Piedmont and Frederick County in particular. The dwelling is located in an area that was historically rural. It is an important survivor of Frederick's rural tradition in a neighborhood that is dominated by post-World War II residential suburban development. With its gable front, two-story side porch and German lap siding, it exhibits features that are common to single-family rural domestic architecture. The dwelling employs all of the character-defining features necessary to convey the regional farmhouse. Early Piedmont region settlers relied on two cultural influences when constructing residences: the Mid-Atlantic and the Tidewater, both of which had distinctive folk architecture traditions (Sanders et al. 1995). These influences evolved throughout the eighteenth century into a regional type that combined features common to both traditions (Sanders et al. 1995).

The regional house type had developed fully by the nineteenth century. Typically, the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse from the era consisted of a "two-story structure with a symmetrical three-to five bay front façade" (Sanders et al. 1995). Other defining features included "gable-end chimneys, a gable roof, a rear wing containing the kitchen, and a two-story porch in the inner corner of the wing" (Sanders et al. 1995). Although wood and stone were common, high-style interpretations of the style often employed brick (Sanders et al. 1995).

The dwelling is a vernacular interpretation of the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse featuring Gothic Revival ornamentation. The dwelling also demonstrates iconic features such as the steeply pitched, centered gable roof, turned columns, and decorative brackets that are simplified expressions of the

Gothic Revival style popular at the time of construction. Typically, Gothic Revival houses have at least one window with Gothic detailing, occurring on the most prominent gable (McAlester 1984:198). Porch details include side brackets that mimic flattened arches (McAlester 1984:201). The Gothic Revival influences were interpreted and applied to the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse and are represented in the James K.P. Wolfe House. The presence of the peaked, four-light gable window on the main elevation is characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. Similarly, the use of brackets on the front (east) porch and the two-story side (south) porch recall design features common to the Gothic Revival style.

The surrounding neighborhood consists of ca. 1930s and ca. 1940s Colonial Revival/Cape Cod style dwellings and ca. 1950s and ca. 1960s ranch style residences. The neighborhood to the east consists of early twentieth century bungalow, Four Square and Colonial Revival styles. The James K.P. Wolfe House's prominent siting on top of a hill makes it unique in a neighborhood characterized by mid-twentieth century suburban residential development. At approximately 0.25 acres, the house rests on a lot that is larger than those in the surrounding neighborhood and with its mature trees and landscaping is able to convey a sense of its original farmhouse use and setting. The James K.P. Wolfe house is one of the few remaining dwellings in this northwest area of the city that continues to express itself as a farmhouse. Located in a neighborhood that illustrates the mid-twentieth century transition from rural to suburban, the James K.P. Wolfe house is an important and vital link to Frederick's farming tradition.

Major Bibliographical References:

Ashbury, John
1997 *And All of Our Yesterdays: A Chronicle of Frederick, County, Maryland.* Diversions Publications, Frederick, MD.

Bailey, J. Herbert
1895 *Frederick City and County Directory.* Press of Mercantile Printing Company, Wilmington, DE.

Frederick County Land Records
Frederick County Courthouse and Maryland State Archives.

Frederick County Property Tax Assessment Records
Maryland State Archives.

Frederick Daily News
1926 *The Work of Death.* February 12, 1926.

Harp, Markwood D.
1915 *Directory of Frederick County and Frederick City.*

Holdcraft, Jacob Mehrling
1985 *Names in Stone. 75,000 Cemetery Inscriptions From Frederick County, Maryland.* Vol 2. Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, MD.

Polk
1923 *Polk's Frederick (Frederick County, Md) City Directory.* R. L. Polk & Co., Boston, MA.

Sanders, Suzanne L., Deborah K. Cannan, Michelle T. Moran and Martha R. Williams
1995 *Phase II Archeological Investigations of the Nallin Farm Site, Fort Detrick, Maryland.* Prepared for National Business Exchange, Inc. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, MD.

Twelfth Census of the United States
1900 Frederick County Historical Society.

Widell, Cherilyn
1982 National Register Nomination. John C. Motter House.

Williams, T.J.C.
1910 *History of Frederick County, Maryland.* Two volumes. L.T. Titsworth & Company. Reprinted in 1967 by the Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD.

F-3-200

Wolfe, James K.P., House
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References Frederick, MD Quad
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	292520	4367070	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Kirsten G. Peeler
Organization
date 22 June 2002
Street & number 1201 Motter Avenue
telephone 301.846.7986
City or town Frederick
State MD
zip code 21701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

Name Kirsten G. Peeler and Edward W. Nilges
Street & number 1201 Motter Avenue
telephone 301.846.7986
City or town Frederick
state MD
zip code 21701

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the property are the current tax parcel, identified as Lot 6, Block F, Spring Valley and depicted on a plat prepared 9-21-01 and recorded among the Land Records of Frederick, Maryland as Plat No. 106 in Plat Book 36.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 0.253 acre, comprises the remnant of the property associated with the original farm. The surrounding acreage was developed as a residential subdivision in the mid-20th century.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 102-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

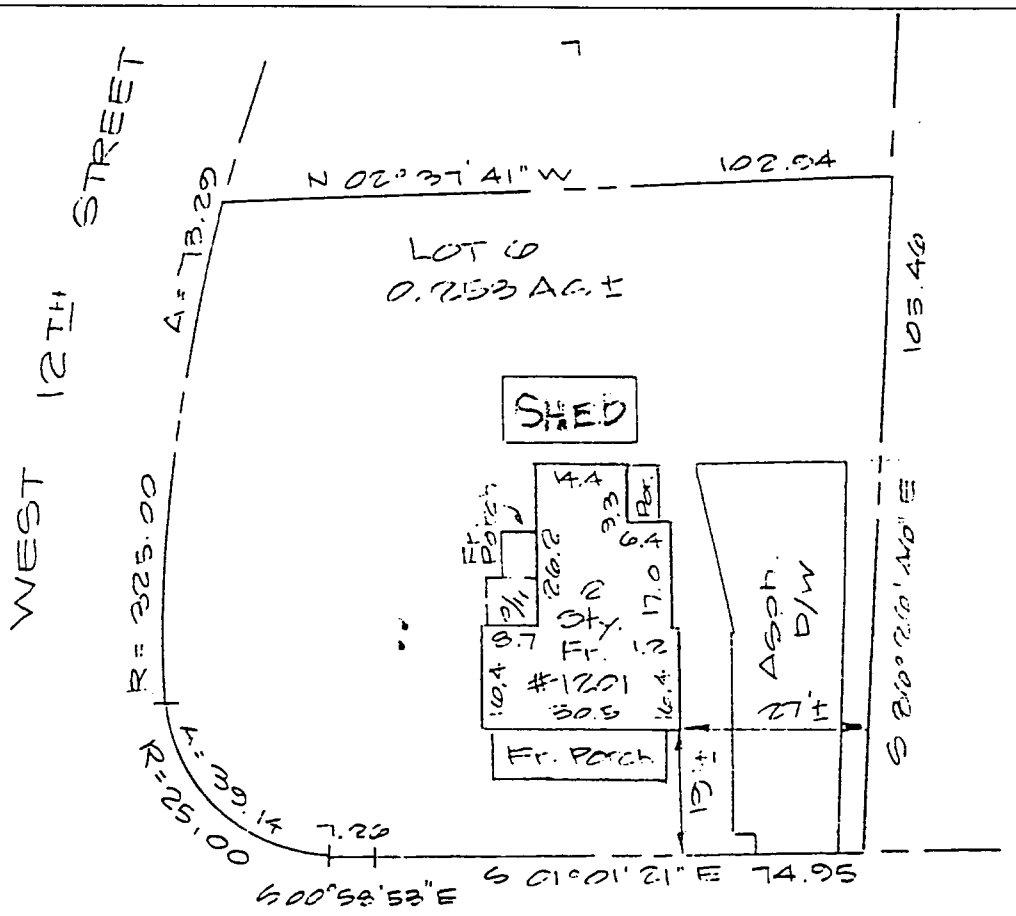
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-3-200

Wolfe, James K.P., House
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

Plat



LOCATION OF HOUSE
LOT 6, BLOCK F
SPRING VALLEY
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

HUD FLOOD PANEL NO. 240030-0003C ZONE: C

CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE POSITION OF ALL THE EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS ON THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY HAS BEEN CAREFULLY ESTABLISHED BY A FIELD SURVEY.

DAVID L. HALLER

REFERENCES	
PLAT BK	36
PLAT NO	106
LIBER	
FOLIO	

HALLER-BLANCHARD & ASSOCIATE
SURVEYING · ENGINEERING · PLANNING
(301) 228-2266 P.O. BOX 1774, FREDERICK, MARYLAND 21702

DATE OF SURVEYS	SCALE: 1" = 30'
WALL CHECK:	DRAWN BY: BB
HSE. LOC.: 9-21-01	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 102-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

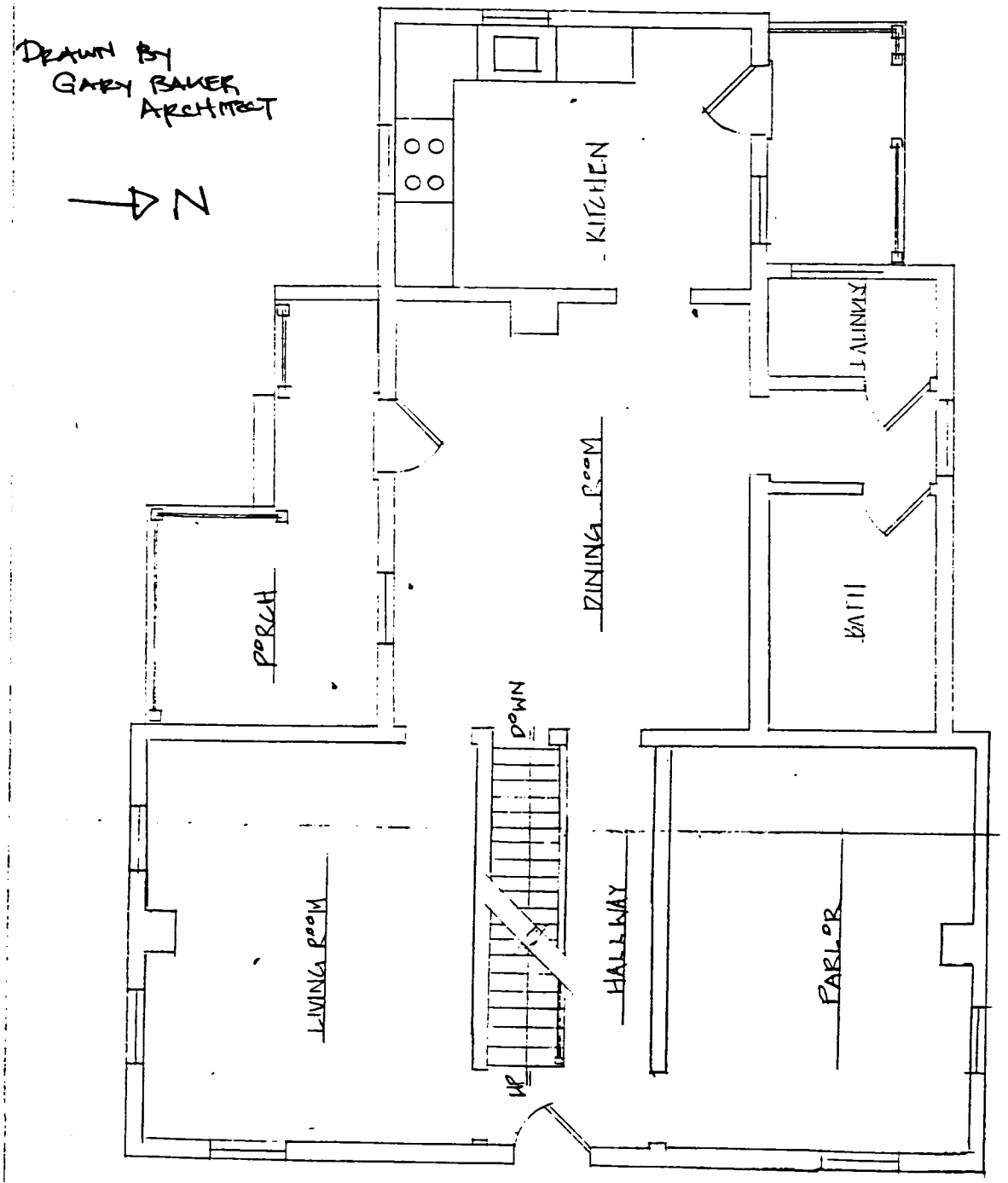
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

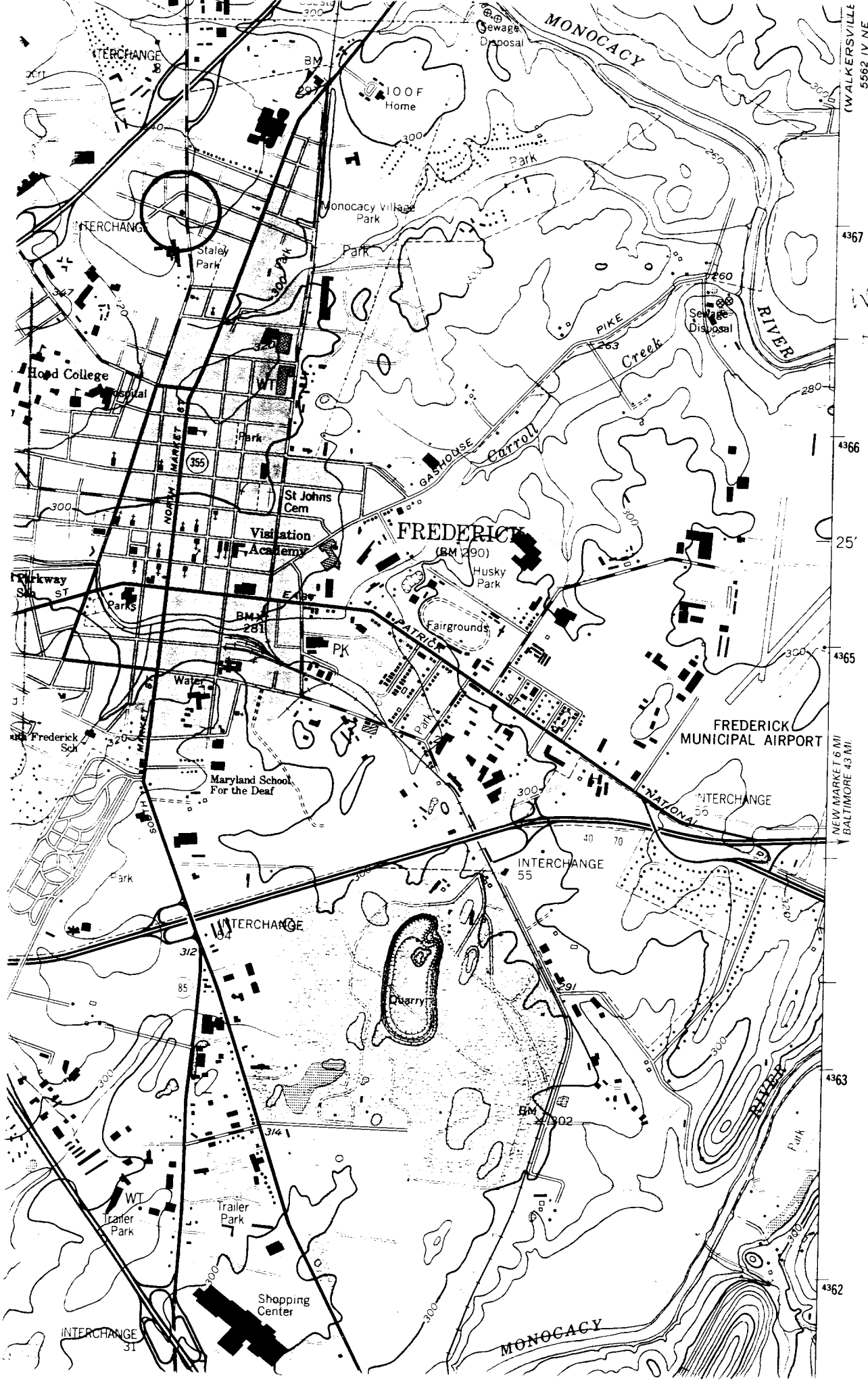
F-3-200

Wolfe, James K.P., House
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

Sketch First Floor Plan



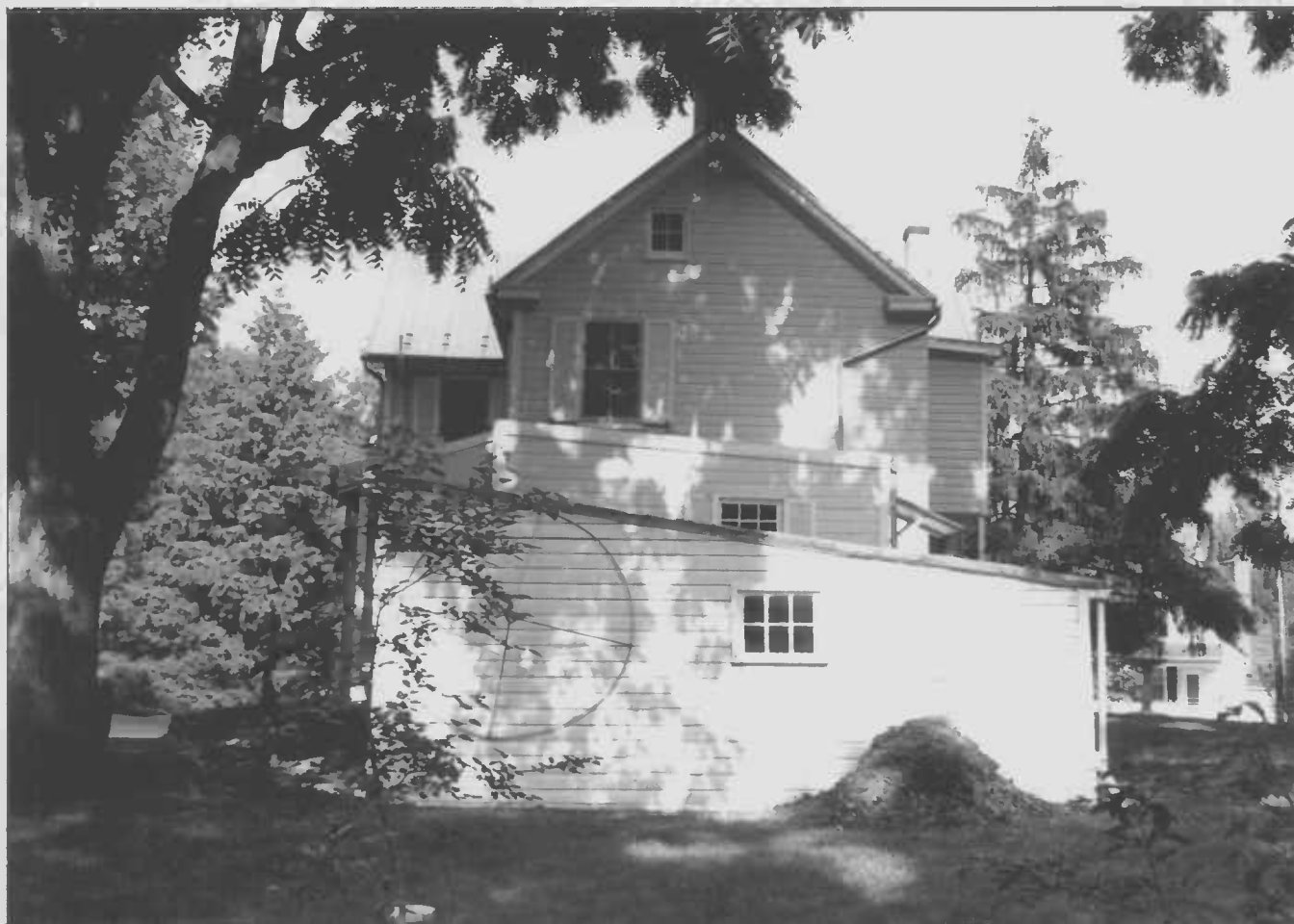

HOUSE
FREDERICK
COUNTY, MD
18-292520-
4367070
F-3-200
MONOCACY
RIVER
Sewage Disposal
I O O F Home
Park
Monocacy Village Park
Staley Park
INTERCHANGE
Hood College
Hospital
NORTH MARKET ST
355
St Johns Cem
Visitation Academy
FREDERICK
(BM 290)
Husky Park
Fairgrounds
GASHOUSE
Carroll
Creek
PIKE
EAST
PATRICK
ST
Parks
BM 281
PK
Water
Maryland School For the Deaf
FREDERICK MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
NATIONAL
INTERCHANGE 56
INTERCHANGE 55
INTERCHANGE 54
INTERCHANGE 31
Quarry
BM 302
Trailer Park
Shopping Center
(WALKERSVILLE)
5562 IV NE
NEW MARKET 6 MI
BALTIMORE 43 MI
4367
4366
4365
4363
4362
25'

MIHP F-3-200
JAMES K.P. WOLFE HOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
EDWARD NILGES
JUNE, 2002
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW NORTHWEST ON MOTTER AVE FROM 12TH ST
#1 OF 7

MHP F-3-200
JAMES W. P. WOLFE HOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
EDWARD MILLER
JUNE, 2001
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION - BUILDING IN ITS SETTING
#2 OF 7

MIHP - F-3-200
JAMES V.P. WOLFE HOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
EDWARD MILGES
JUNE, 2002
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATION
#3 OF 7

MHP - F-3-200
JAMES W.P. WOLFE HOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND
EDWARD MILES
JUNE, 2002
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION
#4 OF 7



MIHP - F-3-200
JAMES K.P. WOLFE HOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
EDWARD NILGES
JUNE, 2006
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION
#5 OF 7

MIHP - F-3-200
LANES UP WOLFE HOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
EDWARD MILGES
JUNE, 2002
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH ELEVATION
#6 OF 7

MIHP - F-3-20
JAMES W.P. WOLFE HOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
EDWARD NILGES
JUNE, 2002
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL - CENTRAL STAIR
#7 OF 7