NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Huckleberry Hall
other names/site number: Charles Mill WA-I-154

2. Location

street & number: Charles Mill Road N/A [ ] not for publication
city, town: Leitersburg [X] vicinity
state: Maryland code MD county: Washington code 043 zip code 21740

3. Classification

Ownership of Property
[X] private
[ ] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
[X] building(s)
[ ] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	4	buildings
		sites
	3	structures
		objects
2	7	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER Date 11/24/90

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Germanic
GEORGIAN

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation LIMESTONE
walls LIMESTONE
roof METAL
other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

This group of farm buildings includes a c.1784 Germanic stone house, an eighteenth century stone blacksmith shop, a frame bank barn, a mid-19th century brick secondary dwelling, and other agricultural outbuildings located on the northeast side of Charles Mill Road, southeast of Leitersburg near Hagerstown in Washington County. The house, built over a spring retains original Georgian influenced woodwork, original central chimney, floor plan, original paint colors in many areas and its original puncheon insulation system. The house is built into a slope at the head of a spring and faces south. The rear or north elevation is three stories high and had a galleried porch at each level. The barn faces north and the mid 19th century house set to the west of the other buildings faces south. The buildings are surrounded by farm and pasture land and were once part of a grist milling complex.

[X] See continuation sheet 7.1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Huckleberry Hall is located about 9 miles east of Hagerstown, the seat of Washington County, in western Maryland, between Leitersburg and Smithsburg. The area is a broad fertile limestone valley laced with springs and streams. The Little Antietam Creek runs along part of the west border of the property and crosses Charles Mill Road. The house and outbuildings are under restoration and rehabilitation.

House: 1 contributing building

The house is a two and a half story, four bay structure with a two and a half story, two bay extension to the south probably built shortly after the main block. Evidence remains of a one and a half story addition on the west end in the form of plaster outlines on the west gable wall. This structure was removed earlier in this century. Originally there was a porch across the entire length of the main block of the house which continued along the east end wall, possibly as a pent roof. The stone corbel or drip course remains as evidence of this construction. Later the porch was extended along the front (south) elevation of the east wing. Beneath this porch the stones were stuccoed, an application probably made in the late 1820s or 1830s. Recently this stucco was removed to reveal special charcoal darkened pointing with white striping, a decorative finish occasionally done on 18th century stone houses in this county. On the painted striping is a date "May the 1, 1826," written in pencil and elsewhere a partially legible name and another date of 1829. These dates indicate that the stuccoing occurred thereafter, which is consistent with local practices. In Washington County the stuccoing of stone structures became more prevalent in the 1830-1860 period than it was either earlier or later in the 19th century.

The principal entrance is located in the third bay from the west end of the front elevation of the main portion of the house. There is also an entrance into the kitchen wing on the front elevation. Each entrance is topped with a four light transom. There are also doors at each floor level of the north elevation of the main block. They all opened onto the galleried porches. There

See Continuation Sheet 7.2

was also a rear door from the east wing or kitchen, as well. Doors and their framing appear original to initial construction of the house.

Windows also retain their original massive framing with pegged joints. All main story windows have nine over six light sash while others have six over six lights.

The present roofing material is channel drain sheet metal. There are brick chimneys inside the west gable end wall and inside the east end wall of the kitchen wing. There is also a central chimney extending from the main block.

The interior of the main block of the house has four rooms on the first floor in addition to the stair and entrance area. The staircase rises parallel to the front wall of the house, extending upward diagonally across the window east of the door. The staircase is sturdy with square newel posts with turned finials. The staircase is enclosed with tongue and groove paneling which extends above the steps to form closed stringers. There are closely set turned balusters. On the upper level staircase to the attic, original marbleizing remains exposed. The same finish remains at the lower level beneath later layers of paint.

Behind or north of the entrance room is a square room which now functions and probably always functioned as a dining room. It contains a fireplace framed with a simple architrave with ovolo molding and flanking cupboards with raised panel doors beneath an ogee cornice. There are doors leading to the northwest room and to the entrance room. Another door, an early 19th century addition opens through the south wall of this room into a small passageway into the kitchen wing. A door in the north wall opens into a room in the northeast corner of the main block of the house. This room has been divided recently to accommodate a bathroom.

The west half of the main block is divided into two large rooms. The southwest room retains all original features including stenciled decoration on the walls. Prominent elements include a built-in wall cupboard with raised panel doors and decorative Germanic escutcheons. It has a cornice at its top and rests on the chairrail. There is also a finished opening from the southwest to

See Continuation Sheet 7.3

the northwest rooms. This opening is topped with a molded shelf and a paneled frieze like a mantlepiece. Its jambs were plastered and finished with baseboard. Its presumed purpose was to allow heat from a cast iron stove to pass from one room to the other.

Chairrail in this room has a top rail with an astragal molding. Doors have six raised panels with ovolo trim and retain their original cast iron elbow locks. One early 19th century door in the west wall opened into the west addition which has since been removed.

The northwest room on the first floor also contains original woodwork and painted finishes including stenciled walls. This room has a fireplace with an arched opening framed with an architrave with ovolo molding. The chairrail is similar to that in the other rooms. A door with six raised panels and strap hinges opens through the north wall into the porch. Doors also opened into all of the adjoining rooms. Original paint colors in this room included dark green trim on the woodwork. Doors had this dark green on the stiles and rails with bright yellow in the panels. Stenciling on the walls was red and black.

The east kitchen wing contains one room per floor. This section appears to be an early addition to the house, prior to the 19th century. On the first floor it contains a large cooking fireplace with a bake oven opening which retains its cast iron oven door. The brick hearth extends well back into the room. Above the kitchen is a finely finished bedroom with some of the most elaborate woodwork in the house. The arched fireplace is surrounded by an architrave with a small molded mantle shelf above raised panels. Flanking the fireplace are cupboards extending across the entire chimney wall. Along the ceiling is a molded cornice with dentiled trim.

The remainder of the second floor is laid out and trimmed similarly to the first floor.

The cellar beneath the main block of the house is divided into four rooms, three of which are paved with bricks, and have insulated ceilings consisting of hewn puncheons chinked and daubed with rocks and mortar. This is a common 18th century insulation

See Continuation Sheet 7.4

system found in Washington County. A spring which originates beneath the kitchen wing passes through the two northern rooms of the cellar. The northeast room has a barrel vaulted ceiling. The northwest room contains a fireplace.

Outbuildings:

A frame bank barn dating from the early 20th century stands to the southwest of the house. The barn follows traditional patterns for the area and replaces an older barn which burned. 1 non-contributing building

Adjacent to the barn are a wooden silo and two wooden hog pens. These structures also appear to date from the early 20th century. 3 non-contributing structures

A one story stone blacksmith shop with chimneys at each end stands southeast of the house. It also has opposed front and rear doors with attached windows sharing the jambs. According to tradition, this shop was a former dwelling that predates the main house. 1 contributing building

A mid-nineteenth century brick secondary dwelling or house, one and a half stories high and three bays by two bays, stands to the west of the house and north of the barn. 1 non-contributing building

Two wooden sheds, one by the secondary house and the other to the east of the entrance drive, also stand on the property. These probably date from the early 20th century. 2 non-contributing buildings

See Continuation Sheet 7.5

8. Statement of Significance

WA-I-154

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
c.1784

Significant Dates
c.1784

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Huckleberry Hall is significant for its architectural character. Built about 1784, the house embodies the distinctive characteristics of eighteenth century rural Germanic domestic architecture in the middle to western sections of Maryland. Important among these characteristics as found in this house are construction over a spring, the use of puncheon logs and rocks as insulation between the basement and first floor, and arrangement of rooms around a central chimney and limestone construction which utilized a plentiful local material for building. Features unique to this house is the four room variation of the more typical three room floor plan and the fully paneled and wall of the second floor chamber in the kitchen wing. Also of note is the high amount of original interior finishes which remain. These finishes include stenciling and marbleizing. Another locally significant feature is the placement of the stair rising across a front window.

☒ See continuation sheet 8.1
For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
Rural Agrarian Intensification - A.D. 1680-1815

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Known Design Source: None

See Continuation Sheet 8.2

HISTORIC SETTING:

Huckleberry Hall is located about 9 miles east of Hagerstown, between Leitersburg and Smithsburg in Washington County, Maryland. The area is a broad fertile limestone valley, laced with springs and streams. From the 1730s on, the valley was settled by farmers, mostly of German origin from Pennsylvania who primarily grew small grains. Eventually, by the third quarter of the 19th century, Washington County became the leading producer of wheat in the state. As a result of the grain farming, grist and flour mills were built along the valley's waterways from the earliest days of settlement onward. This proliferation of mills extended through the 19th century until mid-western grain production cut into the grain economy of Washington County at the end of the century.

The Huckleberry Hall farm once included a mill, on the opposite side of Charles Mill Road from the farmstead. The mill, built about the same time as the house was sold as a separate parcel in 1849. The mill is shown on Charles Varle's 1808 map of Washington and Frederick Counties.

Most of the 18th and early 19th century settlers in Washington County were of German descent who came into Maryland from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Many brought with them continental traditions from their homeland. Approximately 15 18th century Germanic stone houses remain in Washington County which display continental traditions such as central chimney construction. The house on the Huckleberry Hall property is a variant of the basic continental type which consists of three main rooms utilizing the central chimney.

Another feature of the limestone valley is the network of springs which provided readily available water during the settlement period. The frequency of springs contributed to an 18th century practice in the valley of placing houses directly over them. This type of construction ended by the early 19th century.

See Continuation Sheet 8.3

RESOURCE HISTORY:

According to Herbert C. Bell's History of Leitersburg District, the house was built by Martin Baer (also spelled Barr), who acquired the land in 1783.[1] The deed recording Martin Baer's purchase states that he was a farmer and that he was from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He paid £ 3000, a large sum of money at the time, for 658 acres. (Deed Liber C, Folio 387). By 1808 when Charles Varle's map of Frederick and Washington Counties was produced, the property which then included the farmstead and the mill was designated as owned by John Baer (Barr). On November 13, 1823, John Barr sold 310 acres of the property, including the farm buildings and the mill to Daniel Winters. (Deed Liber GG, Folio 503). In 1849, Daniel Winters split the mill and farm buildings onto two separate properties. He sold the farm which contained the nominated buildings and 163 acres to his son, Jacob for $10,000. In this 1849 deed there was a restriction excepting a portion of the main house from the transaction, as follows: "...the said Daniel Winters doth also except and reserve for his own comfort, convenience and use the following reservations and suplies [sic] during his natural life and to continue no longer namely he the said Daniel Winters doth reserve for his use the kitchen on the eastern end of the mansion, the three rooms on the first floor of said house now occupied by said Daniel Winters, also, one room on the second story called the white room also now in his occupancy with privilege of all passages to said apartments, one half of the garden, one third of the sellar [sic] one half of the springhouse and access to all said apartments." (Deed Liber IN4, Folio 446). It was during Winter ownership that alterations such as the stuccoing of the first story front elevation were made. Perhaps they added the now absent west wing as well. Huckleberry Hall remained in the Winter family until 1882.

The land on which these buildings stand was occupied prior to Martin Barr's arrival by Joseph Perry who owned the 658 acre tract until 1779, when he sold it to Daniel Hughes a merchant who in turn sold it to Benjamin and John Crockett, merchants, of Baltimore, also in 1779. Perry purchased the land from John Darling in 1754. Darling's land patent, of 1743 makes reference to the place where George Farbush formerly lived.[2] This early occupation of the land may lend credibility to the stories that the blacksmith shop was a dwelling predating the present structure.

See Continuation Sheet 8.4

RESOURCE ANALYSIS:

Huckleberry Hall is primarily significant as representing Germanic architectural traditions in the post settlement period. The house is an excellent example because it retains so many of its early features and is among few 18th century buildings in Washington County. According to the U.S. Census for Washington County for 1790, there were 2452 heads of households recorded, indicating that the probable number of houses standing at the time would have been near that figure. Many 18th century buildings were impermanent structures erected to be replaced at a later time and many have been destroyed or altered beyond recognition over the last 200 years. Thus, the remaining buildings representing the county's 18th century culture are rare. Huckleberry Hall which retains such a high degree of integrity is rarer still among the remaining 18th century houses.

The other buildings in the farmstead, although built later, reflect the process or ongoing quality of the area's rural culture. The barn, although replaced in the early 20th century follows the same plan and configuration of earlier barns. The mid 19th century brick dwelling suggests the prosperity of this farm and mill operation that could support more than one household. The stone blacksmith shop also reflects 18th century culture, and if it predates the main house would represent settlement period housing.

Complexes of buildings like Huckleberry Hall provide valuable information about the early culture and history where a blending of Germanic and British traditions took place to create by the 1780-1820 period a distinct regional architectural expression.

[1]Herbert C. Bell, History of Leitersburg District. Leitersburg, MD: The author (1908) p. 26.

[2]Ibid. p. 26, 27.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet 9.1

Previous documentation on file (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:
- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 6 acres

USGS Quad: Smithsburg, Maryland

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	277820	4396170
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet 10.1

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet 10.1

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, PhD

organization Preservation Associates, Inc. date August 21, 1990

street & number 207 S. Potomac Street telephone (301)791-7880

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

*U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

Major Bibliographical References:

Bell, Herbert C. History of Leitersburg District, Evansville, Indiana: Unigraphic, Inc. (reprint) 1898.

U.S. Census Records, 1790.

Washington County Land Records, Courthouse, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Washington and Frederick Counties. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries for the nominated area are drawn to include the historic buildings of the farmstead within natural borders provided by Charles Mill Road and the Little Antietam Creek. Beginning on the south bank of the Little Antietam Creek where it crosses under Charles Mill Road and following the south bank of the creek in a northeasterly direction for approximately 400 feet; then turning east in a straight line for approximately 500 feet to a point northeast of the main house; then turning south and continuing in a straight line to meet the north edge of Charles Mill Road and to include within the boundaries all of the sheds and outbuildings associated with the complex; then turning west along the north side of Charles Mill Road and continuing to the place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries were drawn to utilize natural and man-made borders (road and stream) and to provide a setting reflective of this historic rural setting, but to exclude fields which do not contain known resources contributing to the significance of the property.

Copy II

220144504
WA-I-154
Districts 9&14
Map 26
Parcel 127

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Huckleberry Hall, Poplar Hall, Charles' Mill

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Charles Mill Road at "Forbes Run" south of Md. 418

CITY OR TOWN:
Leitersburg Vicinity

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Washington

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☒ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☐ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☒ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☒ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Glenn S. Bachtell

STREET AND NUMBER:
Route # 2, Mohawk Drive

CITY OR TOWN: Smithsburg

STATE: Maryland 21783

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Washington County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:
West Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN: Hagerstown

STATE: Maryland 21740

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): 567/501

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Maryland Historical Trust Survey #3083

DATE OF SURVEY: Summer 1967 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:
21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland 21401

WA-I-154

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered < 50%	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This Mill and dwelling complex known for many years as "Huckleberry Hall" is located along Charles Mill Road about one and a half miles south of Maryland Route 418, the Leitersburg and Ringgold Road, in Washington County, Maryland. The buildings are located along "Forbes" or "Forbushes" Run, now known as the Little Antietam Creek. The property includes a large stone dwelling,a smaller brick dwelling, ruins of a stone mill structure, a large frame barn and numerous stone and frame out buildings. A private cemetary is also on the property.

The stone house is situated on sloping ground over a spring on the south bank of the Little Antietam. It faces south. The structure is a two and one half story, four bay dwelling with a two story, two bay kitchen wing extending to the east. There is evidence of a one story dependency which was attached to the west gable end of the main structure but which has since been removed. There is also a projecting course of stone along part of the east wall below the second story windows suggesting the existence at one time of a porch or pent roof. The walls are constructed of roughly coursed local fieldstone which displays no decorative masonry associated with window and door openings. The first story level of the front elevation has been coated with a layer of white rough cast or stucco.

Windows appear to be spaced evenly in the front elevation of the main section. Other openings are placed with less concern for symmetry. Windows at the first story level of the front elevation display narrow frames with some moulded trim. All other windows retain what appear to be their original frames which are very wide and plain and which display pegged joining. Windows at the first story level hold nine over six pane double hung sashes while those at the second story level have six over six pane sashes. Window framing is consistent at both sections of the structure. The north or rear elevation of the building has very few openings.

The main entrance is located in the third bay from the west end of the front elevation. Like the other first story openings, its original framing appears to have been replaced. The entrance treatment is simple and includes a three light transom. A second entrance, similar to the first is located in the front elevation of the dependency. Other doors are set in the east, north and west elevations of the main structure and in the north elevation of the wing. All are quite simple and without transoms.

A shed roofed entrance porch supported by chamfered posts extends along the entire front elevation. The concrete porch floor is inscribed: Made by DCM and MCD. May 1, 1914.

At the rear or north elevation is an unusual wooden framed overhang at the upper story with joist supports for a floor at the main story level. This construction appears to be part of the original structure.

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

WA-I-154

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☒ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☐ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☒ Religion/Philosophy	☒ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	The cemetery on this property provides a valuable record of early residents of the area.
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☒ Commerce	☐ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Huckleberry Hall or Charles Mill complex is significant for its architecture and for its contribution to commerce in the 18th and 19th century in Washington County. The cemetery has religious and philosophical significance while providing a valuable record of early inhabitants of the area.

The stone dwelling is a little-altered example of Washington County's 18th century architecture and is very valuable for the evidence it provides of early building practices in the area. Constructed of stone in the four bay, off center front door plan, it is similar to a number of structures in the area and thus is part of a major architectural group. The four bay plan appears to have originated in areas of Pennsylvania where Germanic influence was strong. The use of a central chimney is also a German technique which occurs in a number of 18th century houses in Berks and Lancaster Counties in Pennsylvania. Several central chimney houses, all dating from the 18th century have been found in Washington County. All are associated with people of German origin.

This house displays several other characteristics which have been linked with 18th century construction in Washington County: the inclusion of a spring in the cellar, the heavy framing of the first floor with a layer of rocks and mortar and the very massive wide window frames, Unusual features of this house include the framed overhang at the rear elevation and the floorplan with the stair cutting across the front elevation window. Two other houses in the immediate vicinity (WA-I-157, and WA-I-141) have similar floor construction.

According to Herbert C. Bell's History of Leitersburg District, the improvements on the property were built by Martin Barr who acquired the land in 1783 (1).

The mill ruins, while offering a suggestion of the appearance of the structure, derive greater significance as relics of a major early industry in Washington County. Grist Milling was a flourishing business in what is now Washington County from the earliest days of settlement through the 19th century, offering a means of processing grain, one of the primary products of the area.

According to Bell, the mill was built and operated by the Barr family

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

WA-I-154

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bell, Herbert C. , History of the Leitersburg District, Leitersburg, Md: the author

Tracey, Arthur G. , Unpublished research on Washington County land grants, 1943-1954

Varle, Charles. , A map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808

Washington County Land Records

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 168.87 acres

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Paula Stoner Dickey, Consultant

ORGANIZATION
Washington County Historical Sites Survey

DATE
September 1975

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court House Annex

CITY OR TOWN:
Hagerstown

STATE
Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

The roof is covered with sheet metal and terminates with a moulded tapered barge set directly against the end walls. The roof of the wing is finished with a plain barge board. The eaves terminate with boxing under which at the front elevation is a course of simple ogee moulding.

An interior chimney is located slightly east of the center of the main section. Another chimney is located inside the west end wall and inside the east wall of the wing.

The interior of the house is divided into three major rooms and an entrance area. The front door leads into a stair room. The stair is constructed parallel to the front elevation, cutting across a main story window. The stair is open to the attic. Interior doors have six raised panels with moulded trim. Fire places are finished with simple architraves with quarter round trim. Paneled cupboards are located along several fireplace walls. Until recently original stenciled painting could be seen in several rooms. Much of the cellar of the house is floored with bricks. One room contains a large fireplace and a spring which emerges and passes through the house. Between the cellar and the first floor are heavy joists laid side by side. The joists carry a layer of rocks and mortar above which is the flooring for the first story.

In a deed for the property dated 1849 from Daniel Winters to his son Jacob, the following restriction was included: "The said Daniel Winters doth also except and reserve for his own comfort, convenience and use the following reservations and suplies (sic) during his natural life and to continue no longer namely he the said Daniel Winters doth reserve for his use the kitchen on the eastern end of the mansion, the three rooms on the first floor of said house now occupied by said Daniel Winters, also one room on the second story called the white room also now in his occupancy with privilege of all passages to said apartments, one half of the garden, one third of the sellar (sic), one half of the springhouse and access to all the said apartments." (Liber IN4, Folio 446).

Just south of this dwelling is a one story, two bay secondary dwelling, constructed of stone with brick chimneys inside each gable end. It is traditionally considered as having been slave quarters. Also nearby is a large frame bank barn which appears to be a replacement of another structure which burned earlier in the century. Numerous other outbuildings are present.

Just west of the stone house and its outbuildings is a smaller brick dwelling, a two story, three bay structure. This house displays irregular window placement and a one story porch across its front elevation. Brick chimneys are located inside each gable end.

The Mill ruins are located west of the dwelling complexes, on the south side of Charles Mill Road. All that remains of the structure are portions of its walls and several window and door frames. The structure is a two and a half story, three bay mill building constructed of coursed local fieldstone. Remaining window and door frames are quite wide and display pegged joining. Openings are topped with flat arches of stone.

In a small grove of trees several hundred feet south of the dwellings is a private cemetery. Apparantly some of the graves have lost their markers. However, those that could be read indicated that Elizabeth (died 1849) and Daniel Winters were interred there as well as Barbara (died 1813) and Christian Guth (died 1820). Both families owned portions of this land.

The structures on this property are generally in fair to good condition, although the mill structure is in ruins. The property contains 168.87 acres being parts of the grants, "Resurvey on Deceit" and "Huckleberry Hall."

Who held the property until 1823 when it was sold to Daniel Winters. In 1849 Daniel Winters divided the 310 acre tract, selling approximately 147 acres with the Mill to Isaac Durborow and selling 163 acres with the stone dwelling to his son Jacob. The portion of the property which was acquired by Jacob Winters was owned by his decendants until 1973. The Mill was subsequently operated by the Durborow and Charles families.

Included in the present boundaries of the property are parts of two early land grants, the "Resurvey on Deceit" and "Huckleberry Hall." "Deceit" was originally surveyed in 1743 for John Darling. It was subsequently resurveyed from its original 108 acres into 658 acres. This 658 acre tract was that which was eventually acquired by Martin Barr. Apparently included within the Resurvey on Deceit was another grant, "Huckleberry Hall." Originally surveyed for John French in 1759 and including 100 acres, it was later purchased by John Schenbely and enlarged to 240 acres. Huckleberry Hall was leased by Jacob Good in 1770 (2). Good was presumably an ancestor of the Good or Guth family members buried on the property.

[1] Herbert C. Bell, History of Leitersburg District, Leitersburg, Md: the author. (1908) p.26

[2] Ibid. p. 34

Huckleberry

Liber Folio
567/501 September 17, 1973
Grantor: National Bank and Trust Co. of Gloucester Co., N.J. Trustee under the last will and testament of Donald A. Swackhamer.
Grantees: Glenn S. Bachtell and Joann L. Bachtell
Parcel # 1. 168.0 acres.
Parcel # 2. .87 acres.

Liber Folio
321/219 December 19, 1956
Grantor: Gladys V. Swackhamer
Grantee: Donald A. Swackhamer
Parcel # 2. "Huckleberry Hall," 173 acres.

Liber Folio
232/86 November 9, 1945
Grantors: Samuel L. Beitler and Helen B. Beitler
Grantees: Charles L. G. Anderson and Florence V. Swackhamer
Part of "Resurvey On Deceit."
* See seperate deed list for Mill.

Liber Folio
81/676 January 25, 1882
Grantor: Catherine Winter
Grantees: Florence V. Anderson and Charles L. G. Anderson
"Resurvey On Deceit" and "Huckleberry Hall" 163 acres.

Liber Folio
N4/449 August 4, 1849
Grantor: Daniel Winters
Grantee: Jacob Winters
$10,000. 163 acres.

Liber Folio
GG/503 November 13, 1823
Grantor: John Barr
Grantee: Daniel Winters
$60. per acre
"Resurvey on Deceit," "Huckleberry Hall"
310 acres, 3 roods, and 34 perches

Liber Folio
C/387 June 18, 1783
Grantors: Benjamin Crockett and John Crockett of the County of Baltimore, Merchants.
Grantee: Martin Baer, Lancaster Co., Pa., farmer
£ 3000, 658 acres.
"Resurvey on Deceit." The property is described as having been patented about February 17, 1761 unto a certain Joseph Perry for 658 acres and which was purchased by Benjamin Crockett and John Crockett from Daniel Hughes on September 28, 1779.

Liber Folio
B/125 September 28, 1779
Grantor: Daniel Hughes, Merchant
Grantees: Benjamin and John Crockett, Merchants.
£ 35,000. "Resurvey on Deceit."
The land is described as that on which Joseph Perry now lives, [illegible] patent 658 acres

Liber Folio
226/93 March 31, 1944
Grantor: Ida J. Rowe
Grantees: Samuel L. Beitler and Helen B. Beitler
8 acres and 21.29 perches.

Liber Folio
192/470 December 31, 1932
Grantor: Jesse M. Rockwell, widow
Grantee: Ida J. Rowe
$1600.

Liber Folio
180/96 April 14, 1928
Grantors: Edward S. Bloom and Cora L. Bloom
Grantees: Harry E. Rockwell and Jesse M. Rockwell
8 acres 21.29 perches.

Liber Folio
170/192 December 15, 1924
Grantors: Clayton L. Gardner and Edith N. Gardner
Grantee: Edward S. Bloom
Being situated on the north side of the public road that extends from the State road which leads from Ringgold to Smithsburg by the mill on the tract hereby conveyed.

Liber Folio
162/699 June 10, 1922
Grantor: Maynard G. Stover, Executor for Cyrus Stover
Grantees: Clayton L. Gardner and Edith N. Gardner
$3900.

Liber Folio
159/544 March 29, 1921
Grantors: Andrew Strite and Lizzie B. Strite
Grantee: Cyrus Stover

Liber Folio
159/543 March 15, 1921
Grantor: Andrew C. Strite, Assignee
Grantee: Andrew C. Strite
$2600.

Liber Folio
145/619 December 29, 1914
Grantors: Ralph S. Coss and G. Mae Coss
Grantees: Irving L. Strite and Fannie A. Strite
$1800. $1800 mortgage
"Resurvey on Deceit."

Liber Folio
129/81 September 1, 1908
Grantors: Rudolph Charles and Mary L. Charles
Grantee: Ralph S. Coss
$2500.

Liber Folio
?/545 February 24, 1894
Grantor: Tilghman W. Williams
Grantor: Rudolph Charles
$2500.

Liber Folio
88/122 October 13, 1885
Grantors: Newcomer and Neill, Trustees
Grantee: Tilghman W. Williams

Liber Folio
85/609 April 22, 1884
Grantor: David H. Newcomer, et al
Grantee: Frederick T. Myers
#3200.

Liber Folio
79/297 April 20, 1880
Grantors: McComas, Neill and McComas, Trustees
Grantees: David H. Newcomer and Daniel H. Stouffer
8 acres and 21.29 perches.

Liber Folio
79/309 April 10, 1880
Grantor: Isaac H. Durburow
Grantees: David H. Newcomer and Daniel H. Stouffer
$200. Reanquishing interest in property.

Liber Folio
McKK3/269 January 12, 1871
Grantor: Isaac H. Durborow, Sr.
Grantee: Isaac H. Durborow, Jr.
$5000.
Parcel # 1. 148 acres, 3 roods and 22 perches.

Liber Folio
IN4/444 August 4, 1849
Grantor: Daniel Winters
Grantee: Isaac H. Durborow
"Resurvey on Deceit" 147 3/4 acres.

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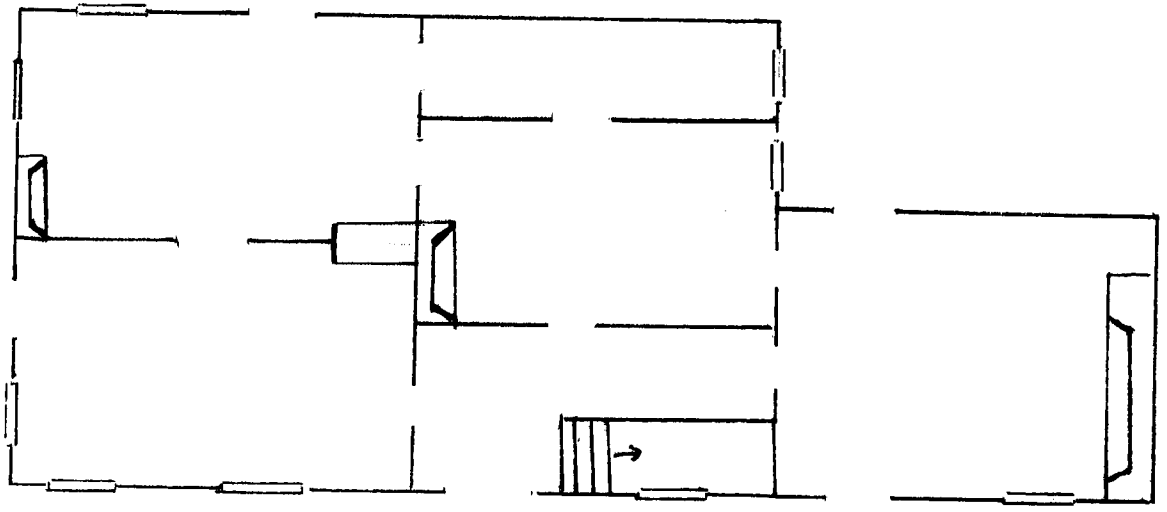
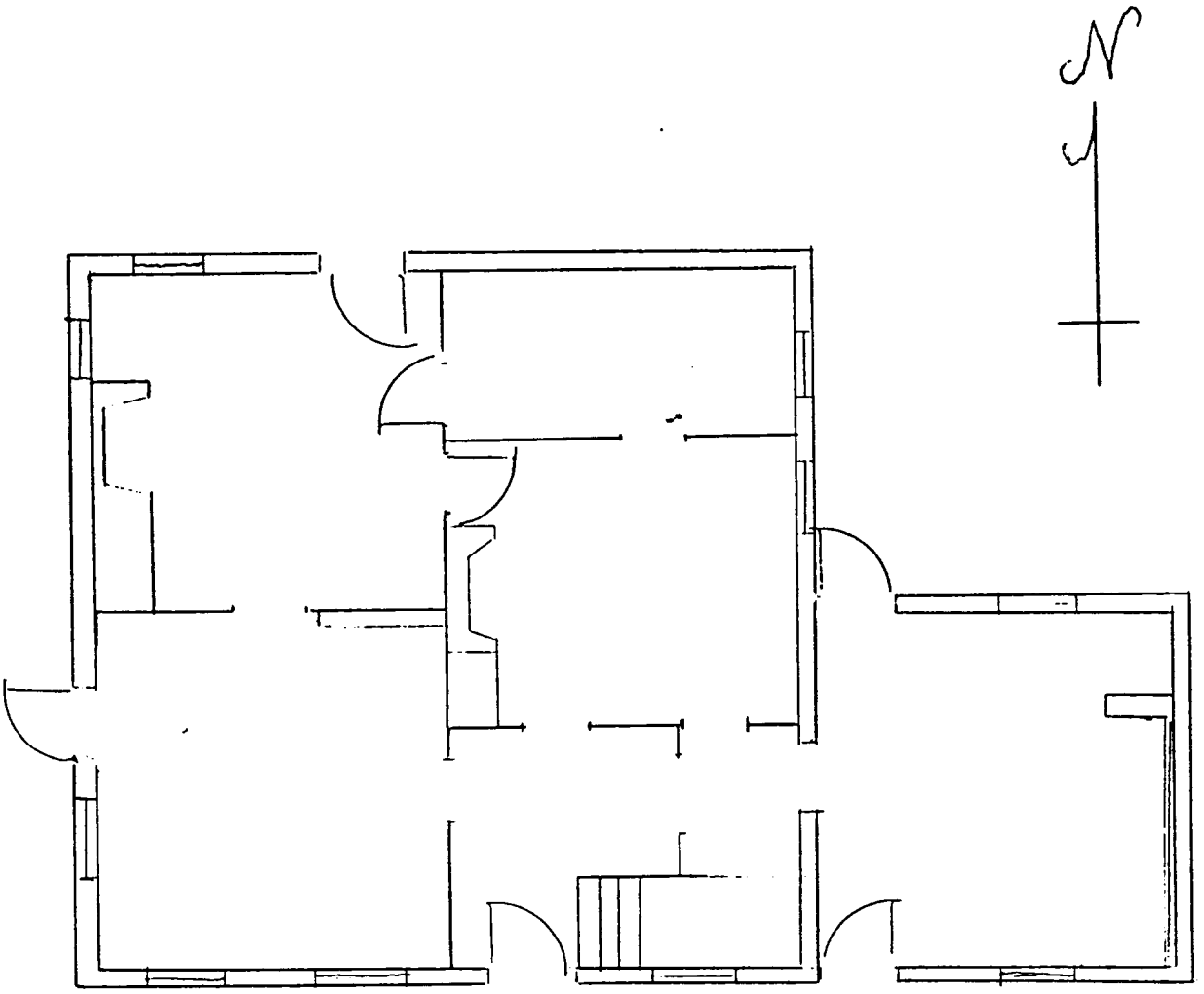
N.

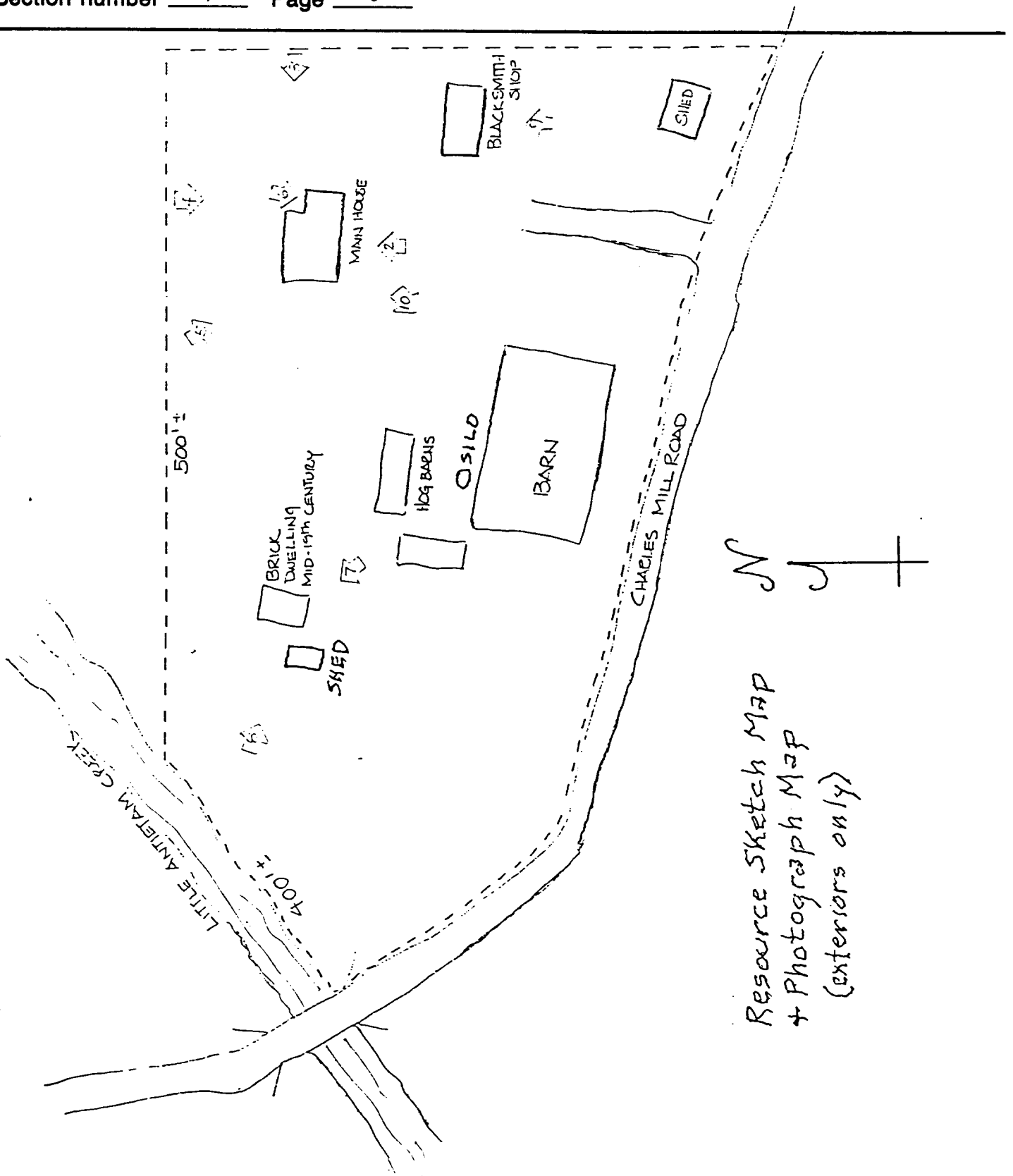
APPROXIMATE FLOOR PLAN



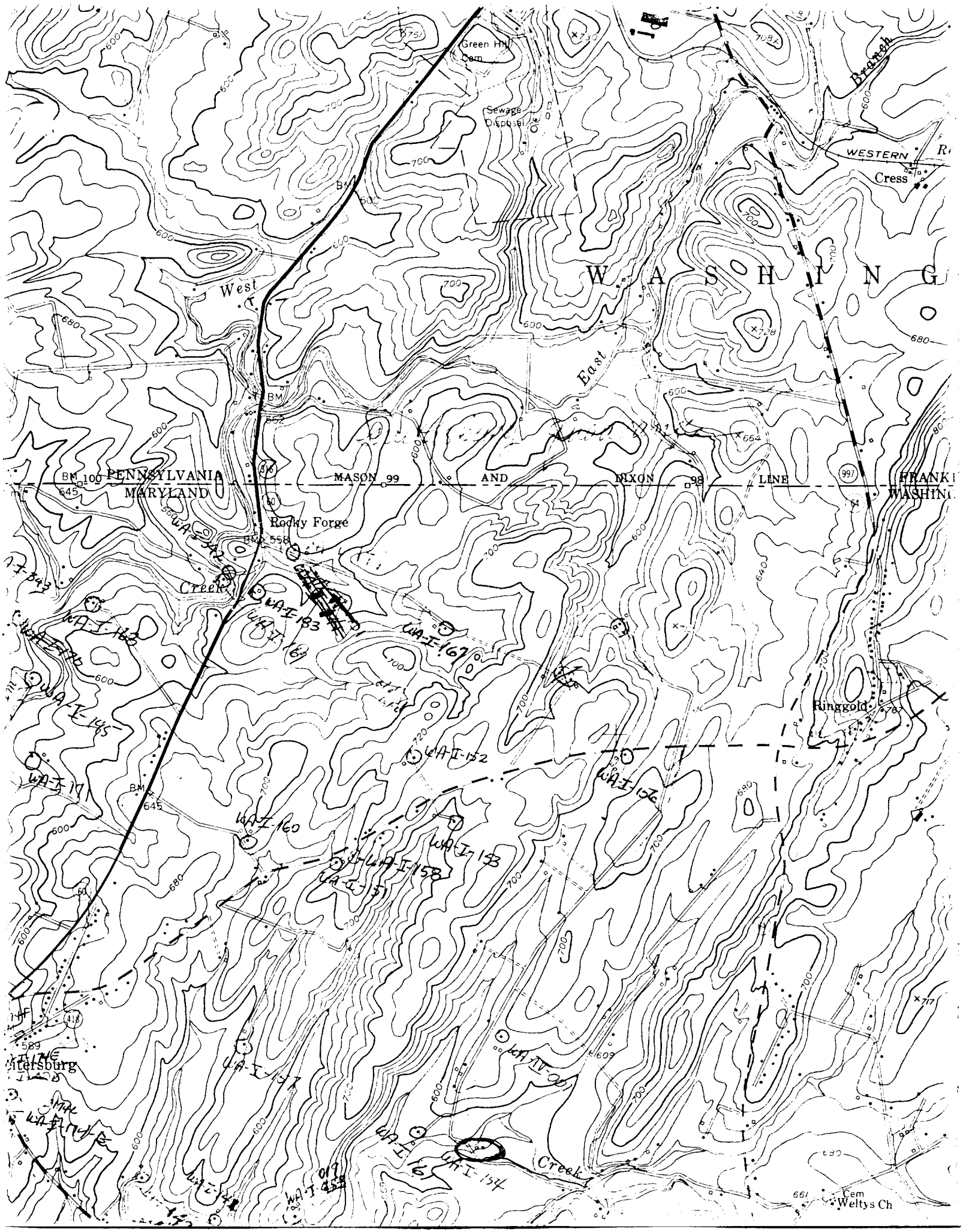


HUCKLEBERRY HALL
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND (NOT TO SCALE)
FIRST FLOOR

See Continuation Sheet 7.6



Resource Sketch Map
+ Photograph Map
(exteriors only)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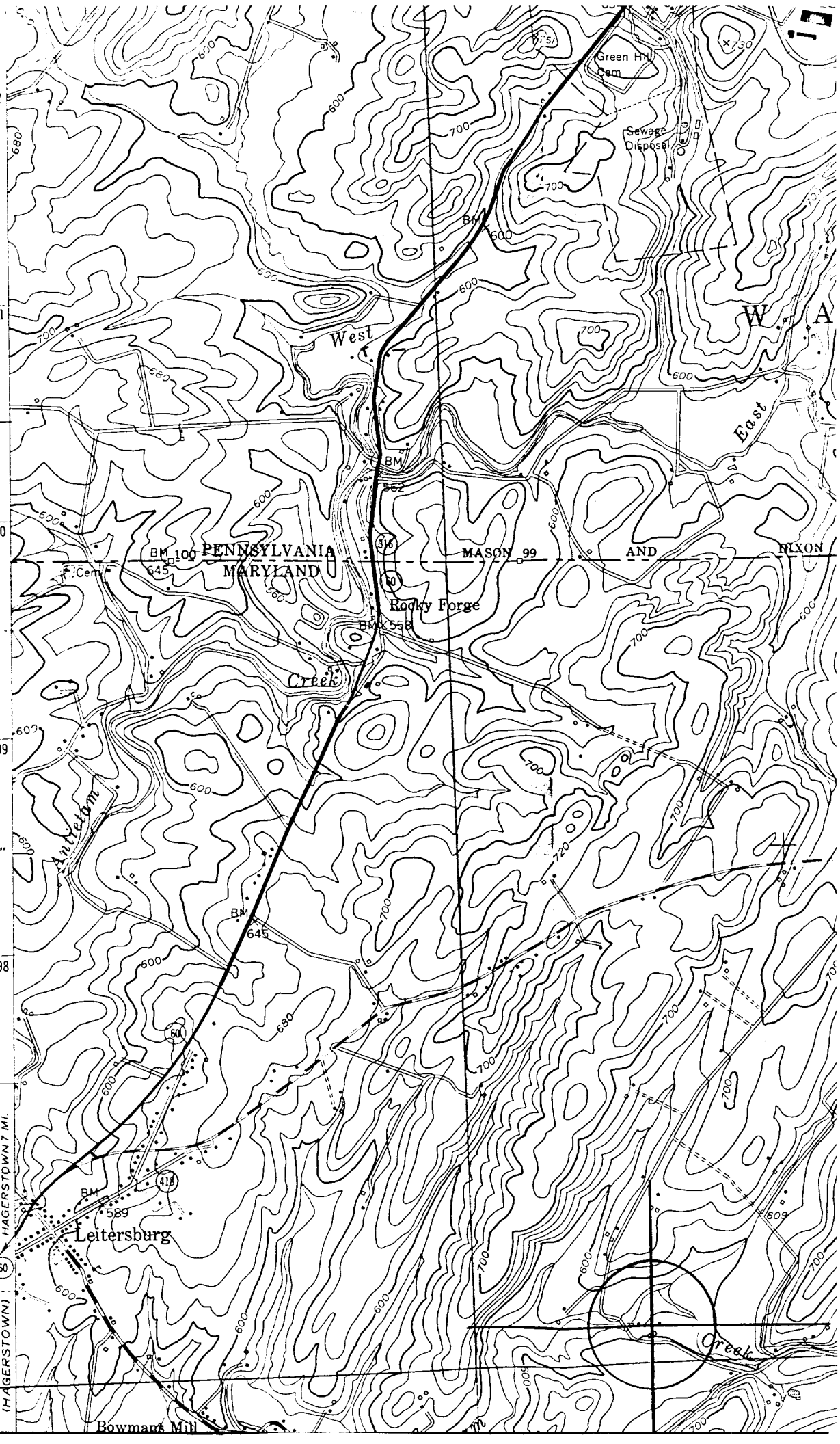

Huckleberry Hall
WA-I-154
Washington Co.
Maryland

18/277820/4396170

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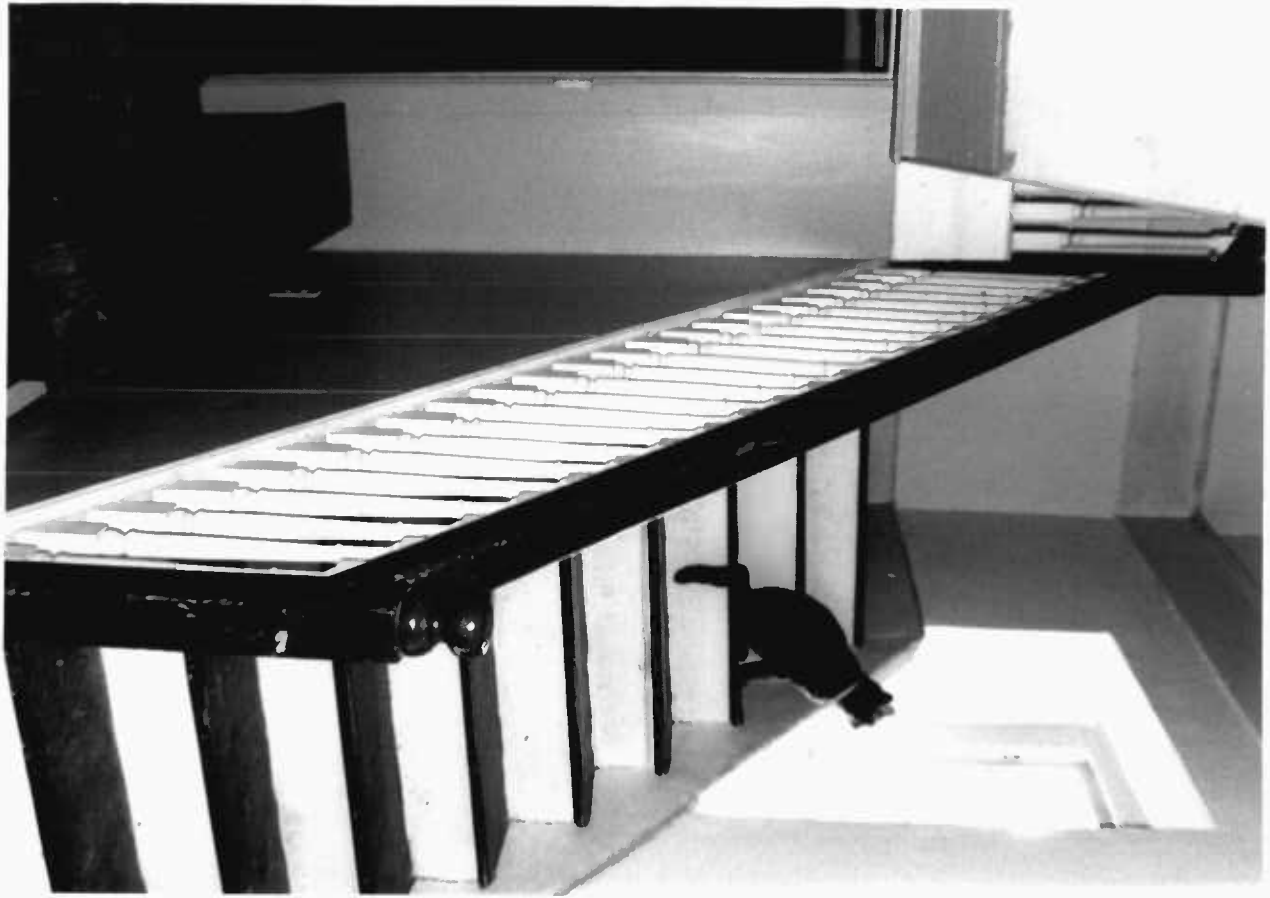

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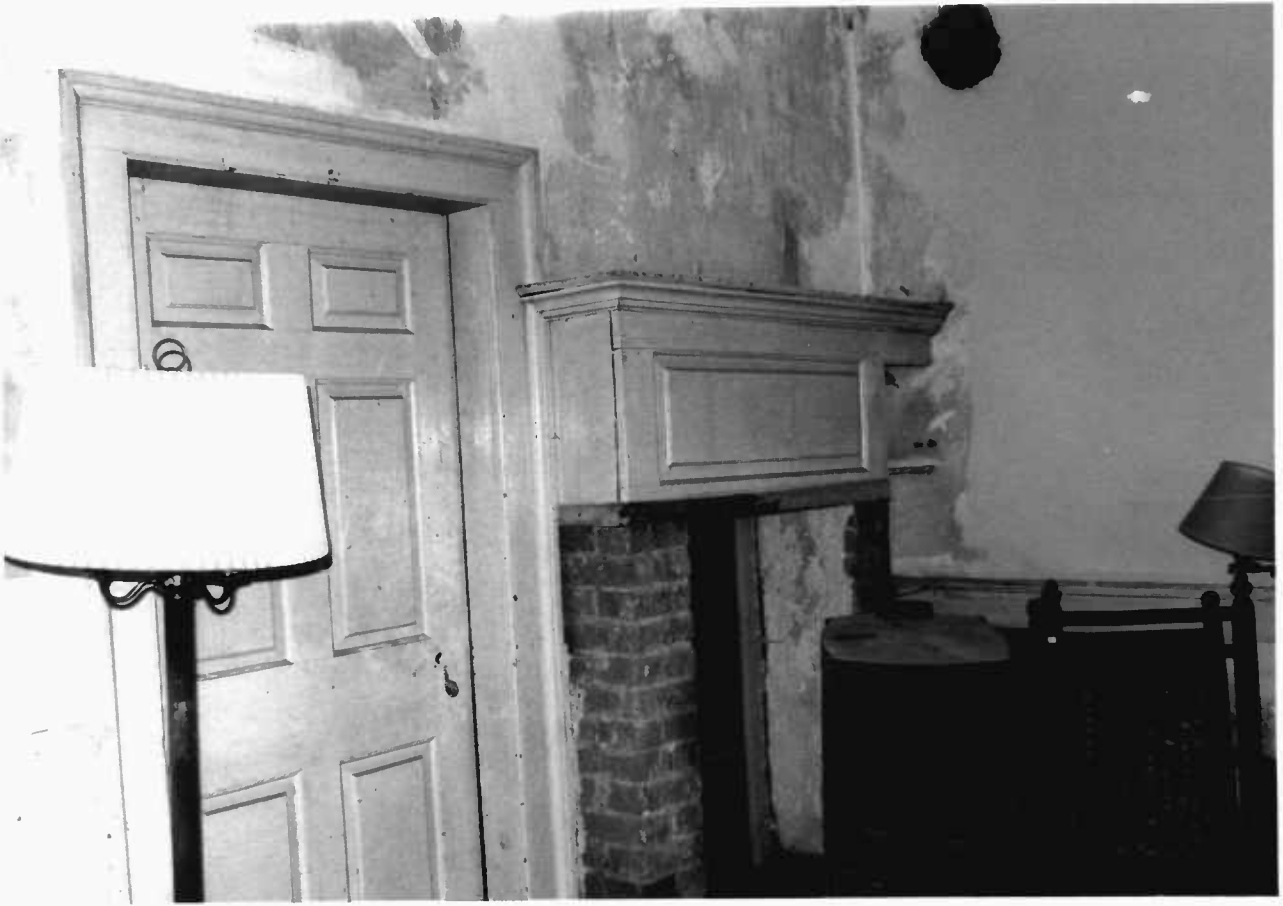

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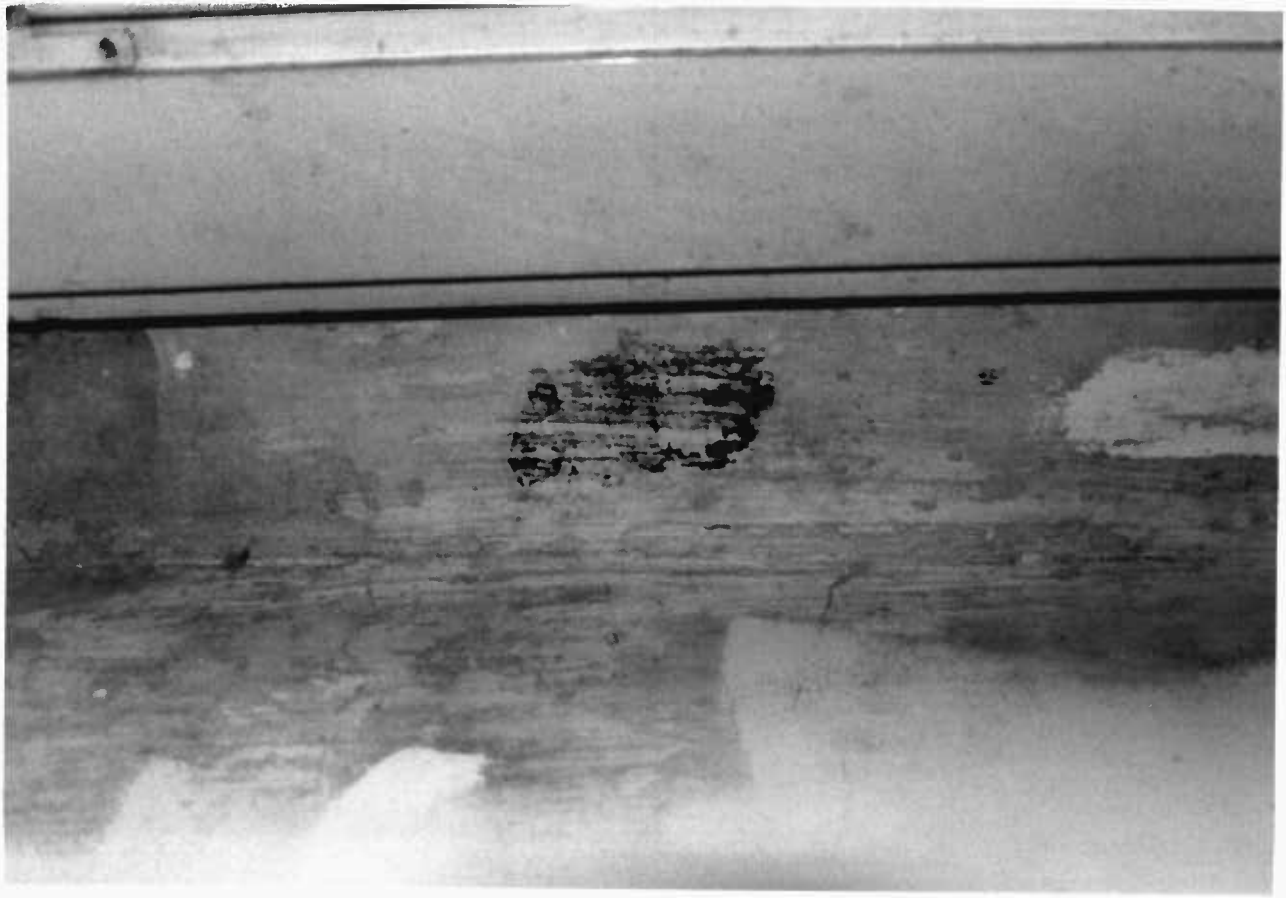

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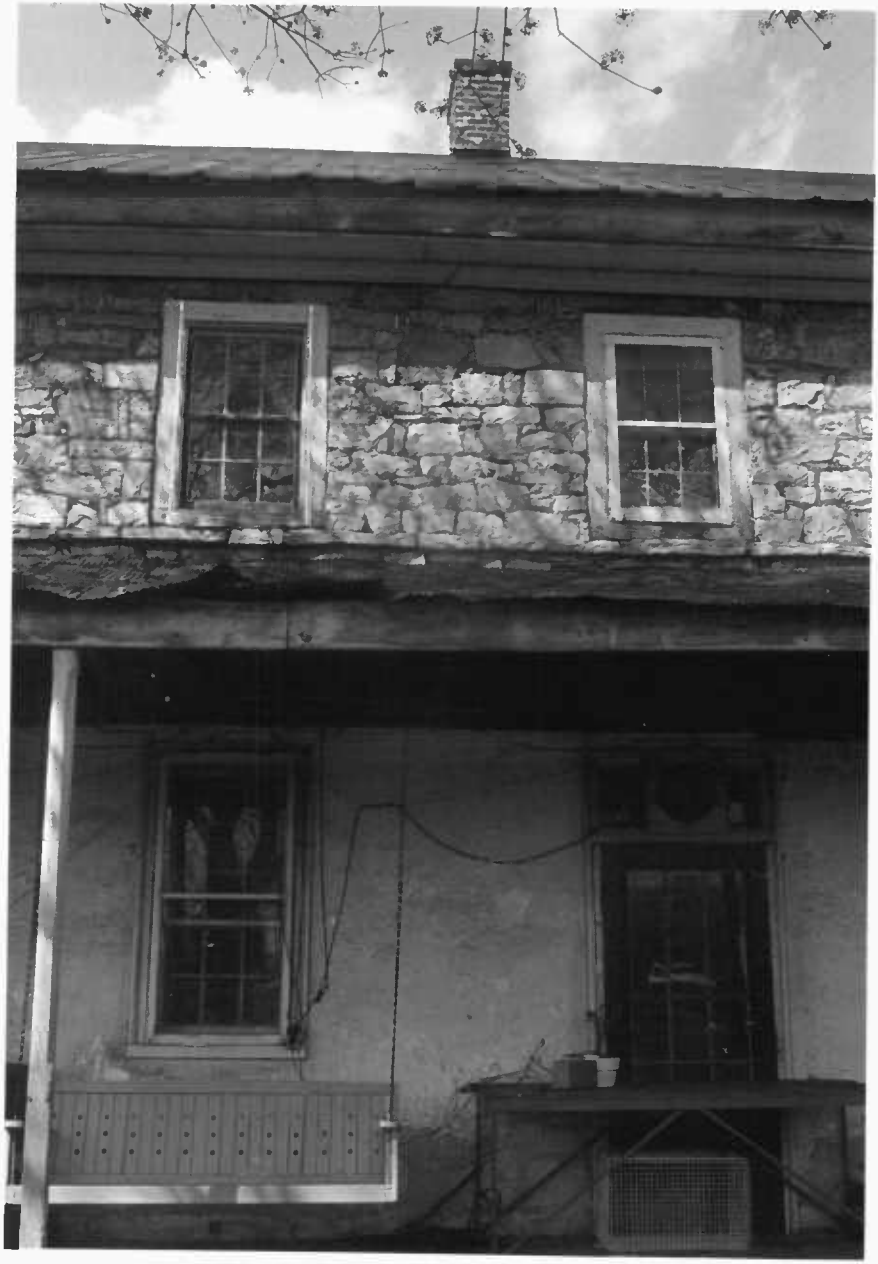
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