

The following
National Register of
Historic Places form
was prepared for
inventory
documentation
purposes only; *as of Jan. 2004*
the property has not
been nominated to the
National Register.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Early Nineteenth Century Stone Farmhouse Inventory Number: WA-I-428
 Address: 11543 French Lane City: Hagerstown Zip Code: 21740
 County: Washington USGS Topographic Map: Mason Dixon Quadrangle
 Owner: Washington County Commissioners Is the property being evaluated a district? No
 Tax Parcel Number: 11 Tax Map Number: 48 Tax Account ID Number: 02-010976
 Project: Proposed Baer Property Cell Tower Agency: FCC
 Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property located within a historic district? yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes District Name: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, 1977

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

WA-I-428 19th Century Stone Farmhouse

This stone house, dating from the first quarter of the 19th Century, is a side gable 5-bay building with a central entrance that has a 2-story veranda across the front façade. There is a rear 2-story stone and frame ell. The stone construction consists of uncoursed native limestone with a finished face. The windows of the house are boarded up, the roof is sheathed with standing seam metal and there are two interior end chimneys. The house faces south towards a collection of farm buildings consisting of a low frame barn, frame corncrib, 3 silos and a cinderblock structure.

The farm complex, whose buildings are vacant, is sited in a ravine that is bordered at its entrance by a truck stop and at its rear and visible from the farm a large 2-story industrial/manufacturing building.

The farm house combines the Classical symmetry and balance of a Georgian center hall plan while incorporating local vernacular elements such as the 2-story porch and native materials. The incorporation of the double story porch, a feature probably of French origin, is found on many mid-Atlantic buildings and is a modification that provides relief from the hot climate. The gray limestone used for the residence reflects a local tradition that is found on many buildings in the vicinity.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: <u>Consider eligible for purposes of this project, but documentation from a distance is barely sufficient.</u>	
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>4/11/03</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>4/11/03</u> Date

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

WA-I-428

Despite the inappropriate development that intrudes upon the character of the farm, the residence is a unique structure combining influences from many sources to yield important information about the development of this region of Maryland. Architecturally, the early-19th-Century residence is good example of the vernacular type unique to this region of Maryland, providing valuable information about development in Washington County.

Prepared by:

Kristie Lalire

Date Prepared: 3/10/2003



WA 1-428

Early 19th Century Stone Farmhouse

11543 French Lane

Hagerstown

Washington Co, MD

Photographer: Kristie Lalive, 3/8/2003

Front (east) elevation and south side
elevations

① of 3



GUYER HOVER
ESTABLISHED 1921

NAPA AUTO PARTS

NAPA AUTO

WA-1-428

Early 19th Century Stone Farmhouse

11543 Friend Lane

Hagerstown

Washington Co, MD

Photographer: Kristie Lalre, 3/8/2003

Viewed toward south

(2) of 3



WA-1-428

Early 19th Century Stone Farmhouse

11543 French Lane

Hagerstown

Washington Co, MD

Photographer: Kristie Lalve, 3/7/2003

Viewshed towards north

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 process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lot #22, Part of Lot #24, Resurvey of Salisbury
other names Philip Sprecher Farmhouse, WA-I-428

2. Location

street & number 11543 French Lane (East of MD 63) not for publication
city or town Hagerstown vicinity
state Maryland code _____ county Washington code _____ zip code 21740

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 office/Title _____ Date _____

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 office/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. State/Federal Agency 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

Philip Sprecher Farmstead
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	3	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
3	3	Total

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

number of contributing resource previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility

Agriculture/subsistence/agricultural field

Vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic/Federal (influenced)

foundation Limestone

walls Limestone

roof Standing Seam Metal

other

Narrative Description

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Name of Property

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

WA-I-428

County and State

Washington County Maryland

Physical Description:

This 1818 stone farmhouse is located at the end of a gravel lane extending from French Lane, off Maryland Route 63 near its intersection with I-70, north of Williamsport in Washington County, Maryland. The house faces south and is situated in a low bowl with hills rising to the east, west and south. A very large spring and natural pond emerges to the northwest of the house and feeds a small stream that runs to the west of the house on its way to join the Conococheague Creek north of Williamsport. To the east of the house is a complex of barns and silos, and concrete block barnyard walls. An original Swisser bank barn is gone, although the barn ramp and some rubble remains to mark the site. The extant barn is a concrete block structure dating from about 1975 constructed for a dairy operation. There is also a concrete block equipment shed and a framed corncrib. The property historically was known as Lot #22 and part of Lot #24 of the Resurvey on Salisbury. Once a large working farm of nearly 200 acres, it now belongs to Washington County and much of the land has been converted to an industrial park. The County became the owner of the farm in 1998. The area proposed for nomination includes the house and the barn site and remaining buildings, and the large limestone spring that figured prominently in the history of the property. The nominated area consists of 37.35 acres now belonging to Washington County to include the house, spring and site of the attendant buildings. It is the remaining open land now associated with this historic farm.

Resource Count: 2 contributing buildings (house, corn crib)
1 contributing site (barn site)
3 non-contributing buildings (frame garage, concrete block equipment shed,
concrete block dairy barn)

The house is built into a stone ledge that slopes downward to the west toward the spring run. The west third of the of the main block of the house has an exposed, above-ground cellar. The dwelling is a two story, five bay limestone building with a two story recessed porch extending across the entire front elevation. Forming an L extension to the rear is a one story stone kitchen, which appears to be contemporary with the main part of the house. This stone kitchen was extended with the addition of a light frame second floor with a low-pitched shed roof. The framed addition appears to date from the early 20th century. To the east face of the stone kitchen was added a concrete block extension, also with a low-pitched shed roof. This structure dates from after 1975, and was covered with aluminum siding.

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Name of Property

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WA I-428

County and State

Washington County Maryland

In addition to the frame and concrete block additions, the stone kitchen was also modified when its east wall was removed, extended and replaced with a frame wall, and its north end fireplace was removed. Evidence of this is visible at the exterior of the building, where the stonework around and beneath the north window appears to have been modified, most obviously seen in a vertical seam below the central area of the window. The window has later framing than the other windows in the main house and in the kitchen. The north stone wall of the kitchen was extended to the east enlarging the kitchen space and accommodating an added staircase leading to the frame second story addition. A new window was put into the north wall at the point where it was extended, probably to help light the new staircase.

At the front elevation the house has five bays with a central entrance. Since the house has a two story recessed porch across the front, the same fenestration pattern is presented at the second story level. Protected by the porch, most mortar, all window frames, sashes and much of the original window glass remain in place. This is a remarkable aspect of the French Lane house. Walls are constructed of coursed limestone, certainly quarried nearby. Typically, the stones are more finely dressed at the front elevation. There is no use of key stones or jack arches over the windows, a detail suggesting that the house was constructed 1810 or later.¹ Much of the original mortar remains in good condition, particularly at the front elevation where it is protected by the porch. In the east end gable just below the roof peak is a date tablet. Although the date has partially weathered away, the inscription "June, 1818" is still visible.

Windows are held within wide mortised and tenoned frames with pegged joints and trimmed with ovolo molding. First story windows have nine over six light sash, many with original panes, while upper story, rear and kitchen windows have six over six lights. Some windows retain hinge evidence for shutters. Entrances are located in the front central bays at the first and second story levels, opening onto the double level porches. The first story entrance is framed similarly to the windows and includes a four light transom over the door. The actual door is an early 20th century replacement with a large glass pane above two vertical panels. The upper level door is original with six raised panels held within a mortised and tenoned frame. There is no transom at the second story level.

Also at the front elevation is a door into the cellar. At the west end of the front wall where the ground slopes away, leaving the cellar wall exposed is the entrance located in a recess between stone piers supporting the porch deck. The doorway is wide with a board and batten door hung on long strap hinges.

¹ The author's long time study of stone architecture in the limestone regions of Maryland has shown that there is a pattern of treatment of the masonry above doors and windows. Stone jack arches tend to occur in the ca. 1780-1800 period and a single keystone centered over openings is typical of the ca. 1800-1820 period.

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Name of Property

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The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal, probably dating from the early 20th century. It is laid over an older wood shingle roof. The original roofing material was probably wood shingle, but those shingles now visible beneath the current metal roof **are probably** a second generation wooden roof, given that the house was over 60 years old when the metal roof was applied.

The roof of the main house covers the stone walls and includes within its span the two story front porch. Six vertical posts help to support the porch structure. They are aligned with the front bays, focusing on the entrances where the posts are closer together to define the door locations. A large limestone slab forms a step from the lawn to the porch deck. The second floor railing system is original. The horizontal rails at the first story are replacements. Brick chimneys are located inside the end walls. A chimney was once located inside the north end of the kitchen wall, but it was removed and replaced by a brick flue inside the west wall. Remnants of a north wall service fireplace are visible from the interior of the kitchen. A concrete block stove flue extends from the northeast corner of the kitchen's east extension.

The interior of the house is divided by a central passageway extending front to rear through the house. To the east of the passageway is one large room, a parlor. To the west are two small rooms, probably chambers (smaller sleeping rooms). The rear passage door opens into the kitchen. Also in the passage is the stairs leading to the second story. The upper floor plan is the same as the first in the stone portion of the house. When the second story frame addition was constructed over the kitchen, a north window in the stair landing of the main section was converted to a door to provide access to the newly finished second story. Seams in the woodwork show where the window's length was extended to become a door. This work would have been done in the early 20th century.

Most of the interior retains original materials. It displays a mix of 18th and 19th century design elements characteristic of the conservative architectural expression of many of Washington County's farmhouses. All rooms in the front section have chairrail and retain their original mantel pieces, baseboards, architraves and doors with six raised panels. Most of the door latches, however, appear to have been replaced in the early 20th century. Floors are original random width pine tongue and groove boards attached with cut nails, with the exception of the parlor, which has a more recent floor surface of narrow width pine from the early 20th century. Walls retain their original plaster for the most part. Interior partitions are constructed of scantling (vertical alternately overlapping boards), to which hand split lath was applied with cut nails. In all rooms but the parlor and kitchen the original animal hair plaster remains fully attached to the lath. Only three fireplaces are in the main part of the house: the parlor, and the

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first and second story southwest rooms. In the kitchen, charred rubble stone in the north end wall marks the location of the original large service fireplace. It was removed at the time of the early 20th century renovations.

The main staircase rises along the west wall of the passageway. The balustrade terminates with a simple turned newel post, the one at the first floor damaged by vandals. The stairs has a closed stringer, an 18th century feature, rectangular balusters and a flattened handrail, also typical of the 18th century. Chairrail is trimmed with cavetto molding and finished with a bead at the lower edge. Door architraves are trimmed with small ogee molded trim. Ogee molding also edges the door panels.

The mantels show evidence of the Federal style with fluted pilasters and fluted central tablets. The parlor fireplace was enclosed, probably in the early or mid 20th century, but the one in the northwest room has a plastered firebox as would have been done originally. The second floor fireplace remains intact with a very narrow mantel shelf above an architrave with ogee trim surrounding the opening. This fireplace retains its original or early removable cover, consisting of a tongue and groove board and batten door which could be set into the opening when the fireplace was not in use. This fireplace also has its original brick hearth intact.

In the second story main chamber, occupants in the early 20th century framed a closet into the northwest corner, but left the baseboard and chair rail intact on the old walls. Another early 20th century change was the enclosure of the attic level stairs. Originally the staircase was open to the attic with chair rail, baseboard and handrail all in place. In the same manner as the chamber closet, the upper level stair was enclosed with narrow tongue and groove boards. The original stair elements remain intact behind the enclosure with their original paint: mustard yellow on the chair rail, newel posts and stringer and dove gray on the baseboards. The handrail was painted Spanish Brown. There were no balusters at the attic level. Walls in the attic stair well were fully plastered and covered with multiple layers of paint, most recently a rose color. Beneath the current finish was white or off-white calcimine paint.

The attic is unfinished. The underside of a former wood shingle roof is visible, although these shingles are probably not the original roof. Rafters are sawn and tapered with mortised and tenoned joints with pegs at the apex. Every other pair of rafters has a collar beam. The rafters terminate on a false plate into which they are nailed. A short distance above the floor level, chimney construction changes from stone to brick. There are two six-light attic windows on the east end and none on the west end.

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The greatest amount of change to the house has occurred to the rear wing. Originally the house had a one story stone kitchen forming an ell to the rear. The kitchen most likely had a gable roof overhanging on the east side to form an exterior work porch. This arrangement is common in Washington County and evidence for the configuration of this roof may be visible beneath the added framed construction that put a second story above the kitchen. The original kitchen had an interior gable end fireplace in its north wall. The fireplace, typically, was quite large for cooking and other household work purposes. The early 20th century renovation removed the roof from the stone kitchen and added in its place a German sided frame second story with a low pitched shed roof. At this time, the old cooking fireplace was removed and a brick flue built along the west wall for a cook stove. The width of the north wall of the kitchen wing was expanded with stone to include the former work porch into the interior space and to allow for more interior space on the newly created second floor. A new framed wall enclosed the east elevation of the expanded kitchen. A window was added in the north wall at the place where the wall was extended to the east. In the northeast corner of the kitchen a stairway was constructed to provide access to the new second story. Also, the window in the landing of the main stairway in the front part of the house was elongated and converted into a door to provide another access to the addition. Later the only bathroom in the house was constructed into the southwest corner of the addition. Originally, the door that leads from the first floor passageway of the main house into the kitchen would have opened onto a covered exterior porch instead of directly into the kitchen as it now does.

In the 1970s, another addition expanded the rear portion of the house to the east. This concrete block structure served as a mud room and utility area. It is a one story shed-roofed extension covered with aluminum siding.

Just to the northeast of the main house is a small frame garage, probably dating from the mid 20th century. To the southeast of the house are the remnants of the agricultural buildings. There was a bank barn that burned in 1975, (according to information in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for this property) and was replaced by the present concrete block structures. The original barn, probably contemporary with the house, was a typical Washington County Swisser barn with a ramp at the back leading to the upper threshing floor and a south-facing forebay. (The term "Swisser Barn" was commonly used in the 19th century in the region to describe such barns. The term leaves little doubt to the origins of these structures.) In addition to the old barn foundation and concrete block barns there are three stave silos. A notable feature of the landscape is the very large spring located northwest of the house. It is specifically called out in deed descriptions, as far back as 1793, when the large "Resurvey on Salisbury" tract was subdivided into farm-sized lots and sold. From 1793 the acreage of this property remained very consistent, around 200 acres. The nominated area contains approximately 37.35 acres to include

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Philip Sprecher Farmstead

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Washington County Maryland

the house, barn site, spring and surrounding landscape marked with limestone outcrops typical of the Cumberland Valley section of Washington County.

WR I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead
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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 as 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.

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1793-ca. 1950

Significant Dates

June, 1818

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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:

United States Department of the Interior
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Philip Sprecher Farmstead

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Statement of Significance:

The 1818 "Philip Sprecher Farmhouse" survives with a remarkably high level of integrity. The architectural character, conservative and German-influenced, is fully intact from the period of construction. Original floors, walls, woodwork and some surface finishes remain in place on a dated building. The house offers a special opportunity for interpretation and enhancement of understanding of early 19th century farmhouse construction in Washington County. The setting is also significant. The large spring was noted in deeds throughout the history of the property and the spring and associated limestone land are principal identifiers of regional cultural resources. Therefore, the nominated property is eligible under National Register Criterion C.

Historical Context

Farms like the Philip Sprecher place are an important slice of regional history rooted in the rich soil cultivated and developed into prosperous farms by German husbandmen. A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled the area in the 1730s and 1740s. At that time Lord Baltimore had just opened Maryland's frontier or "back country" for settlement, and Germans were migrating through the area to create settlements in Virginia. Seeking to develop the back portions of Maryland, Lord Baltimore began to encourage settlement on his colony's frontier. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale to German farmers. As settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, the Williamsport/Hagerstown area was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed.

Settlement was sparse until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, and the end of Pontiac's rebellion the following year. Thereafter, settlement progressed rapidly as transportation routes improved and word of the rich farmland in the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys spread. The land was made fertile by numerous limestone outcrops, which give special visual character to the landscape as well as providing material for buildings and fences. The English speculators who had acquired large grants of land as investments began to subdivide and sell into smaller lots of 100-300 acres which were ideal for a profitable family farm. These farms were divided into fields of 20-40 acres and planted with small grains and corn or clover. Other lands were left in pasture and woodlots, as the process of clearing the land was slow. Woodlot and pasture functions were often combined in areas where rock outcrops made cultivation difficult. Allowing cattle and hogs to forage through woodlands helped to keep them open and clear. As farms developed and inhabitants prospered, towns and villages grew to support the local population. Hagerstown was incorporated in 1763, although settlements were

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present on its site earlier. Evolving from a mid 18th century trading settlement at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Conococheague Creek, Williamsport is located where a prominent 18th century highway crosses the Potomac River. Its location has helped the town to become prosperous. Although a settlement was present at the site of Williamsport as early as the mid 18th century, the town was not formally created until 1787. It was located at a ferry crossing of the Potomac River on a major north-south highway running along the center of the Great Valley of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The area prospered, achieving a high level of cultivation and development during the period from 1760-1860. Most of the substantial farmhouses and "Swisser" barns common to the region were constructed between 1780 and 1850. Favored building materials for houses were log (nearly always covered with siding or stucco), native limestone, or brick (most brick farmhouses in the area date from after 1820). The earliest barns were log or limestone with brick or timber framing favored after the 1830s.

The population remained dominated by Germans who migrated into the county from Pennsylvania, although a significant number of landowners from eastern Maryland, mostly well to do members of the upper levels of society, made their homes in Washington County as well. Although the Germans had a major impact on Washington County culture as evidenced in architectural and agricultural traditions, types of churches and language, the Germans were nevertheless a minority in the population. According to the nation's first census, taken in 1790, Washington County's white population in that year was 14,472. Of those, 4,356 were of German descent, or 31%. This percentage of Germans was the highest in the state. Frederick County had a population of 26,937 whites, with 5,137 Germans which computes to 20% of the white population. For comparison, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, just north of Washington County, had a total population of 15,057 whites of whom only 1,296 or 9% were of German descent. For Washington, Frederick, and Franklin (PA) Counties, the largest portion of the population was tabulated as English/Welsh. Frederick County had the greatest population of all counties in Maryland in 1790, with a total count of 30,791.²

The prosperity that grew in Washington County during the latter 18th and early 19th centuries was the result of agricultural intensification as frontier conditions lessened and farming and support networks matured. Most prominent in the developing economy during the time period was the dominance of wheat and small grains and the shift away from less profitable tobacco. While southern Maryland remained committed to tobacco cultivation, the central and western counties increasingly turned to wheat production. Wheat was a more saleable product than tobacco and was not restricted by production legislation as tobacco had been. The increase

² *A Century of Population Growth From the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth, 1790-1900.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970, p. 272.

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of wheat production promoted growth of Baltimore, Frederick and Hagerstown, as well as towns in south central Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. These places show evidence of significant growth in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Eventually the region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.³ Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.⁴

The dawn of the 19th century brought enormous growth to Central Maryland, part of the "bread basket" of the country, and its primary market, Baltimore City. According to Susan Winter Frye, "By 1810 Maryland had become the third largest flour-producing state in the nation behind Pennsylvania and Virginia. Washington County was the state's foremost county in terms of the value of its flour mills and the number of barrels of flour produced by these mills."⁵ An 1831 editorial in the Hagerstown newspaper the Torchlight and Public Advertiser numbers the flour mills of Washington County as "upwards of sixty-four," saying "...it is believed that we send annually to market 130,000 bbls. Being about one fifth of all the flour inspected in Baltimore."⁶ This tremendous growth in production was supported by equal population growth. Between the years 1790 and 1820 Washington County grew by 8,603 people, by 1860, the population had grown by another 8,342 people while growth in many eastern counties had slowed or even decreased. The growth of farms and grain production in the western counties was made necessary by the phenomenal growth of cities such as Baltimore, which increased its population by over 200,000 people between 1790 and 1860.

³ Robert J. Brugger, Maryland, A Middle Temperament, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, (1985), p. 153.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Susan Winter Frye, Mill Settlement Patterns Along the Antietam Creek Drainage, Washington County, Maryland. Bound thesis, College of William and Mary, 1984, p. 45.

⁶ Torchlight and Public Advertiser, March 10, 1831, microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead
Name of Property

Washington County, MD
County and State

Section 8 Page 4

By the time of the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the area was well established and intensively farmed. Farms were characterized by fields and boundaries marked with wood or stone fences, orchards and small herds of cattle, hogs and sheep, and flocks of chickens and geese. Farms had carefully maintained woodlots kept to supply firewood, building materials and fencing. Demand for wood was great in the 19th century with the need for construction material and fuel (most households consumed about 10 cords of wood per year for heating). Historic photographs affirm the massive consumption of wood, revealing that the landscape at the time of the Civil War had far fewer trees than seen today.

The prosperity of the greater region led to its being served by important transportation routes, a good system of turnpikes, the National Road, C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad.

After the Civil War, Maryland's urbanization accelerated. Population began to shift with internal migration from the countryside to the cities. Baltimore grew, but so did cities like Cumberland, Hagerstown and, to a lesser extent, Frederick. By 1910, Cumberland was the second largest city in Maryland, with a population of 21,838. Hagerstown was third with 16,507 and Frederick was the fourth largest city with 10,411 people. Baltimore City, however, had 43.1% of the state's population, ranking seventh in the nation.⁷ The rapid growth of Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland had to do with the multiple railroads serving these cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Hagerstown was a hub for four intersecting railroads. The good transportation opportunity led to growth of industries there and consequently population growth.

As the urbanization and industrialization process gradually transformed the economy of Maryland and of Washington County, the County responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit and vegetable production. Corn and wheat were still major agricultural products, but milling in Washington County changed from production for market to custom work for local farmers and planters. Susan Winter Frye, in her study of milling in the Antietam drainage area in Washington County recorded similar findings concerning the decline in milling. "Several trends become apparent in the flour milling industry during the nineteenth century. First, large milling establishments had reached their pinnacle about mid century. By 1880, several of these large mills had converted to other lines of manufacture. Those merchant mills that continued producing flour decreased their output."⁸ The fact that Frederick and Washington Counties were still producing large amounts of wheat and corn while decreasing mill output, indicates that grain was being shipped unprocessed to markets or mills in Baltimore, or was converted locally to animal feed.

⁷ William Lloyd Fox, "Social-Cultural Developments from the Civil War to 1920." Walsh and Fox, p. 503.

⁸ Frye, p. 71.

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Continuation Sheet**

WA -I- 428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Name of Property

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The trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the 20th century. In 1920, Maryland had become "60 per cent urban" with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.⁹ By the end of the 1920s, the number of farms in Maryland had decreased by 4,704.¹⁰ Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards in the county led to the decrease of local agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries. While Washington County's population continued to grow, it grew much more slowly than the urban growth of Baltimore, as the rural population siphoned off to the more flamboyant life in the city.

Property History

The date tablet on the Philip Sprecher house reveals that it was constructed in June, 1818. However, the land records extend back further, to an original land grant of 4,119 acres called "Salisbury," made for Hugh Parker on February 27, 1750 (Land Patent Book 1, page 41). On July 23, 1793 Francis Deakins of Montgomery County and Richard Potts of Frederick County sold Lot No. 22 of "Resurvey on Salisbury" containing 178 acres and part of Lot No. 24 with 28 acres to Hanson Briscoe (Land Record Liber H, folio 335). Briscoe paid £800. A speculator, he sold the property four months later on November 16, 1793 for £1,350, a substantial profit. The buyer was Philip Sprecher (Spracher) of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. The deed to Sprecher notes a limestone spring on the 28-acre portion of Lot No. 24 (Liber H, folio 484). The limestone spring, which is noted often as "large" in all subsequent deeds is the one located just behind the house.

Philip Sprecher was the builder of the house. If he lived on the property prior to the construction of this house in 1818, it was in another building, now gone, or perhaps the kitchen wing of the present building, which may have been a freestanding structure to which the larger front section was added. Certainly the large spring makes this site an attractive one for an earlier settlement.

Philip Sprecher kept the farm until 1837, when on June 5th he sold Lot 22 with 178 acres (except for 6 acres sold to John Weaver), and the 28-acre part of lot 24 with the "large Limestone Spring" to David Sprecher, probably a son (Liber TT, folio 21). David paid \$8,000 for the farm. On the same day Philip also conveyed tracts to Catharine Sprecher and Jacob Sprecher. Ready

⁹ James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590

¹⁰ Dorothy M. Brown, "Maryland Between the Wars," Walsh and Fox, p. 704.

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WA - I - 428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead
Name of Property

Washington County, MD

County and State

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for retirement, it seems that Philip was disposing of his real estate. The farm remained in the Sprecher family until 1877. On April 5, 1877, David Sprecher and David H. Wiles, trustees for the estate of David Sprecher, deceased, sold the property to David S. Spessard for \$6,936.40 (Liber 75, folio 426). The farm consisted of 198 acres and 75 perches, and included "a large spring." A year later, David Spessard with Martha his wife conveyed the farm to Wilfred R. Stouffer and David Rowland, on March 29, 1878 (Liber 76, folio 471). Less than a year after this transaction, on January 24, 1879, David Rowland and Eliza his wife sold their half interest in the property to George W. Bussard for \$1,950 plus half of a \$3,500 mortgage on the property (Liber 77, folio 420). On April 7, 1880, George W. Bussard purchased the other half interest from Wilfred R. and Mary C. Stouffer for \$2,500 and half of the mortgage of \$3,500 (Liber 79, folio 227). In 1913, George W. Bussard, by then a widower sold the farm, this time 191 1/2 acres to William O. Doub \$13,405.00. The deed states that Luther V. Bussard occupied the place as tenant (Liber 142, folio 422).

William O. and Ida E. Doub kept the farm until January 12, 1924 and it was probably they who modernized the house with the frame addition over the kitchen, the chamber closet and attic enclosure. In 1924 the Doubs conveyed the property to Edison Y. and Edna I.A. Groh for \$10.00 and "natural love and affection." (Liber 167, folio 294). In 1976 Edna I.A. Groh, widow, transferred the property to Phyllis G. Pitzer and Lois J. Unger, (Liber 610, folio 15). They kept the property until 1998, transferring it to Tiger Development II LP, who in the same year transferred 37.35 acres of the old homestead to Washington County. The remaining land is now part of an industrial park.

The Sprecher, Bussard and Doub/Groh families have dominated the history of the "Resurvey on Salisbury" farmstead. Other owners were only briefly associated with the place and seem to have been speculators. The flurry of transfers in the 1870s could have resulted from the economic depression of the 1870s, which particularly affected agriculture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA - I - 428
Philip Sprecher Farmstead
Name of Property

Washington County, MD
County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

- A Century of Population Growth from the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth, 1790-1900.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1970.
- Brugger, Robert J. *Maryland, A Middle Temperament.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1985
- Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974.* Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974
- Washington County Land Records

Philip Spresher Farmstead
Name of Property

Washington County, MD
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 37.35

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
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 Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian

Organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc. date May, 2002

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

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 County Commissioners of Washington County

street & number 201 West Washington St. telephone _____

city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21740

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead
Name of Property

Washington County, MD
County and State

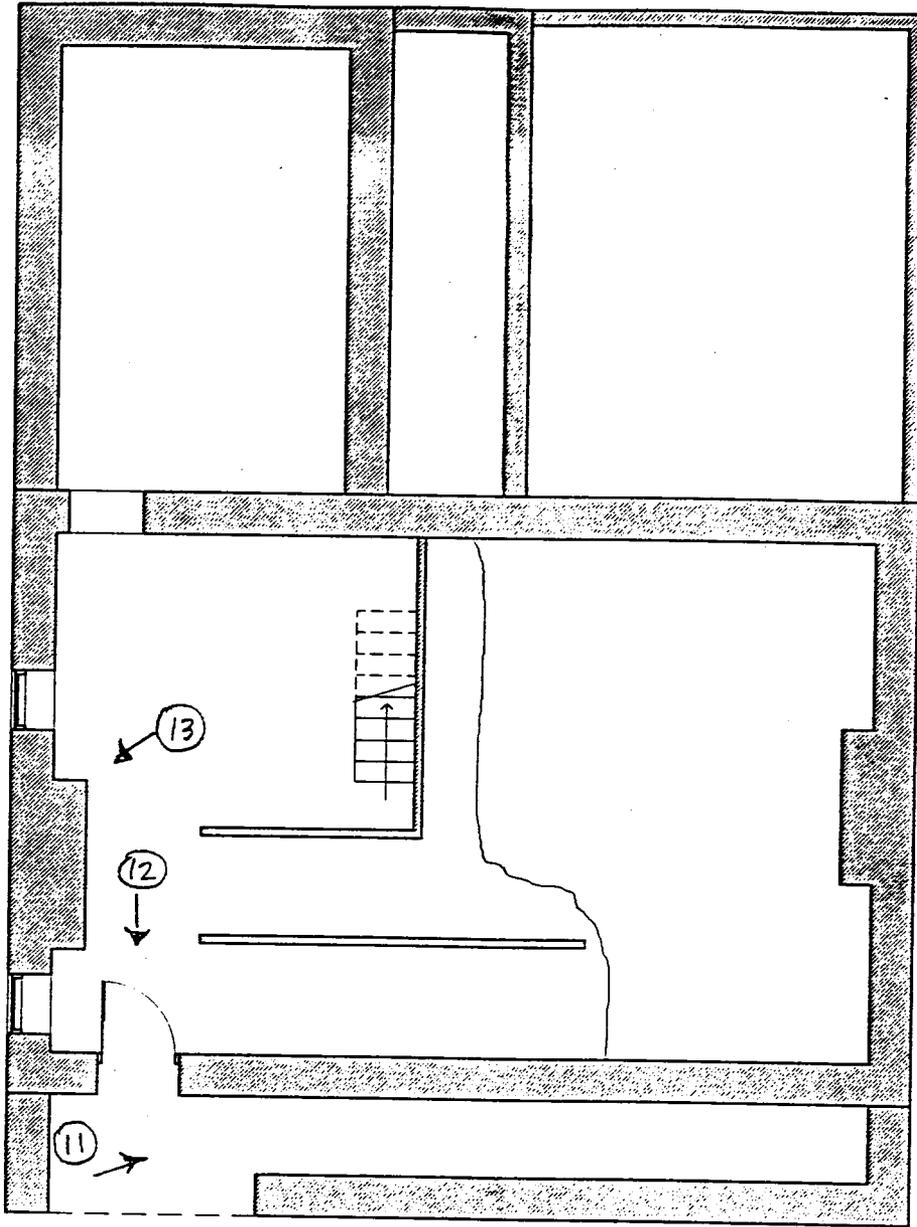
Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

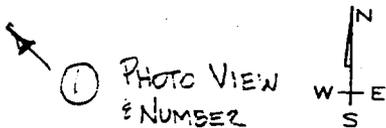
The nominated area contains all of the remaining acreage from the farm, now a parcel of 37.35 acres as shown on Washington County Tax Map 48, parcel 11.

Boundary Justification:

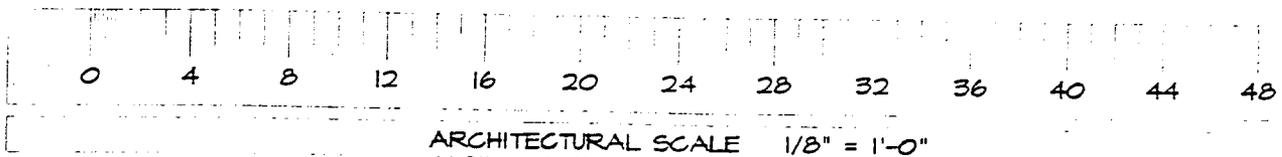
The nominated area is the remaining land of this farm, which consistently since 1793 contained approximately 200 acres. This parcel of 37.35 acres includes the house, barn site, immediate surrounding grounds and, importantly, the large limestone spring which has been prominent throughout the history of the property.

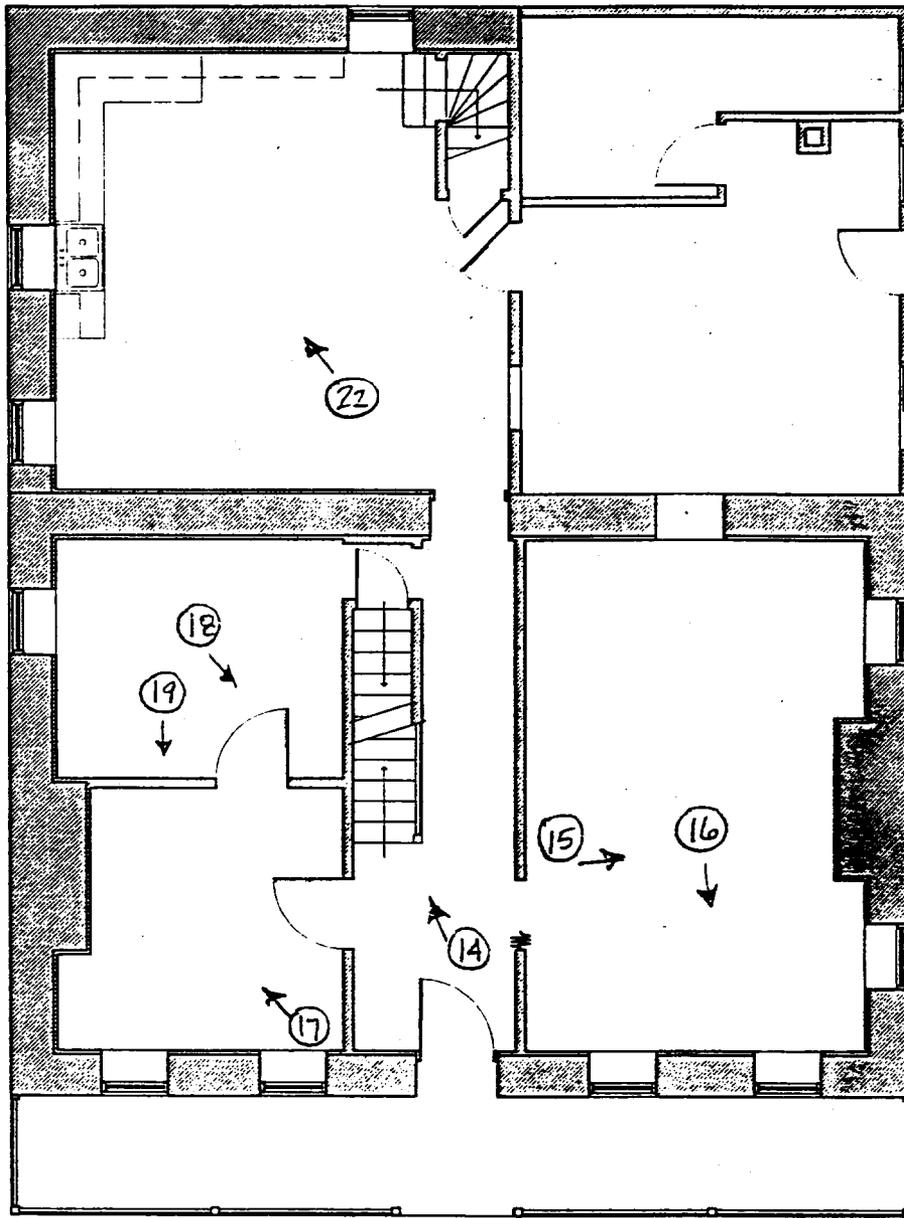



EXISTING BASEMENT PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



PHILIP SPRECHER FARMSTEAD
 WA-1-428
 11543 FRENCH LANE
 HAGERSTOWN, MD WASHINGTON CO.



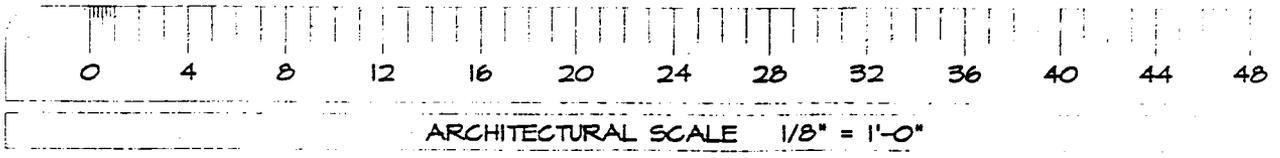


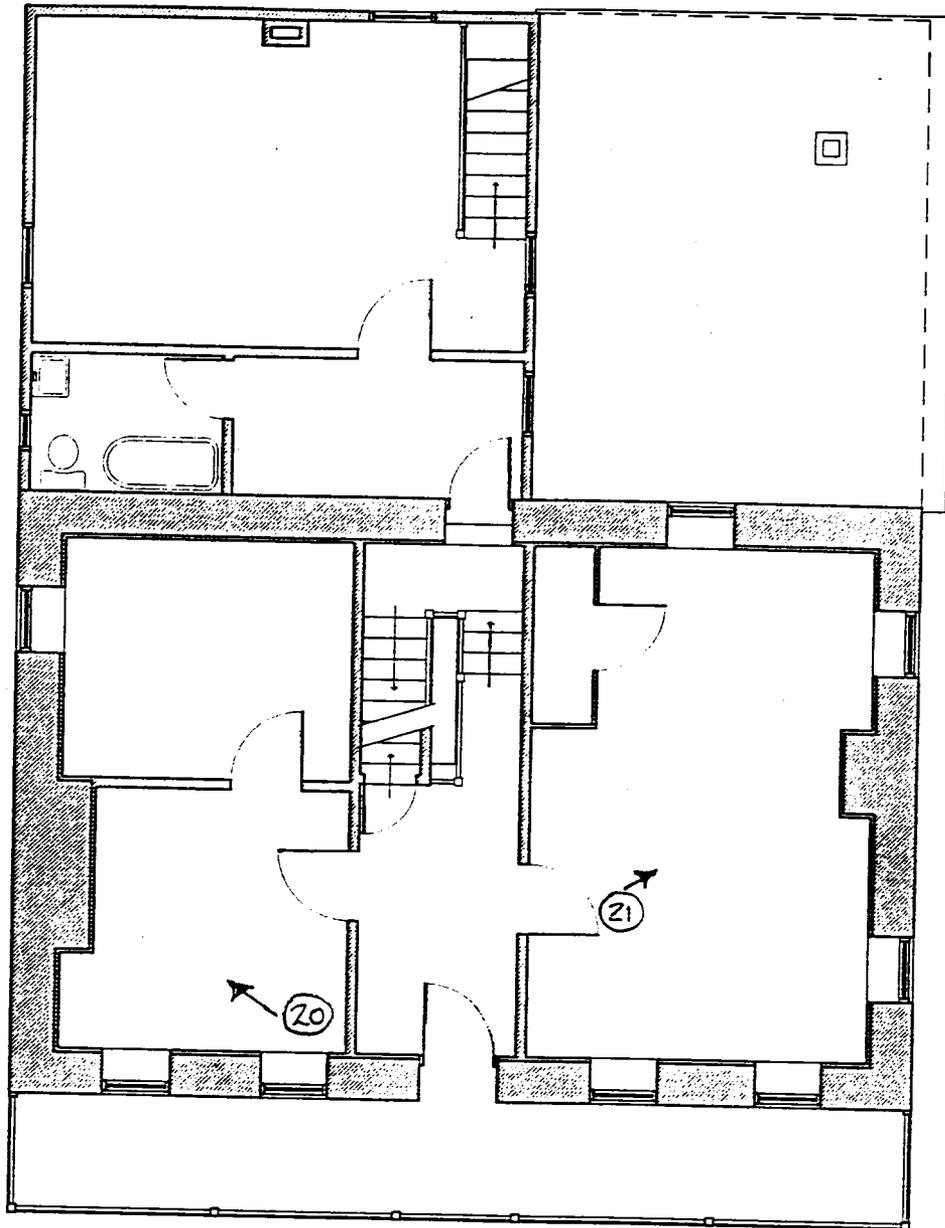
⊙ EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

↖ PHOTO VIEW
 # NUMBER



PHILIP SPRECHER FARMSTEAD
 WA-1-428
 11543 FRENCH LANE
 HAGERSTOWN, MD WASHINGTON CO.





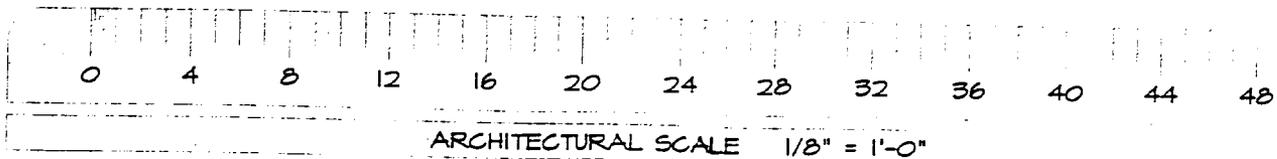
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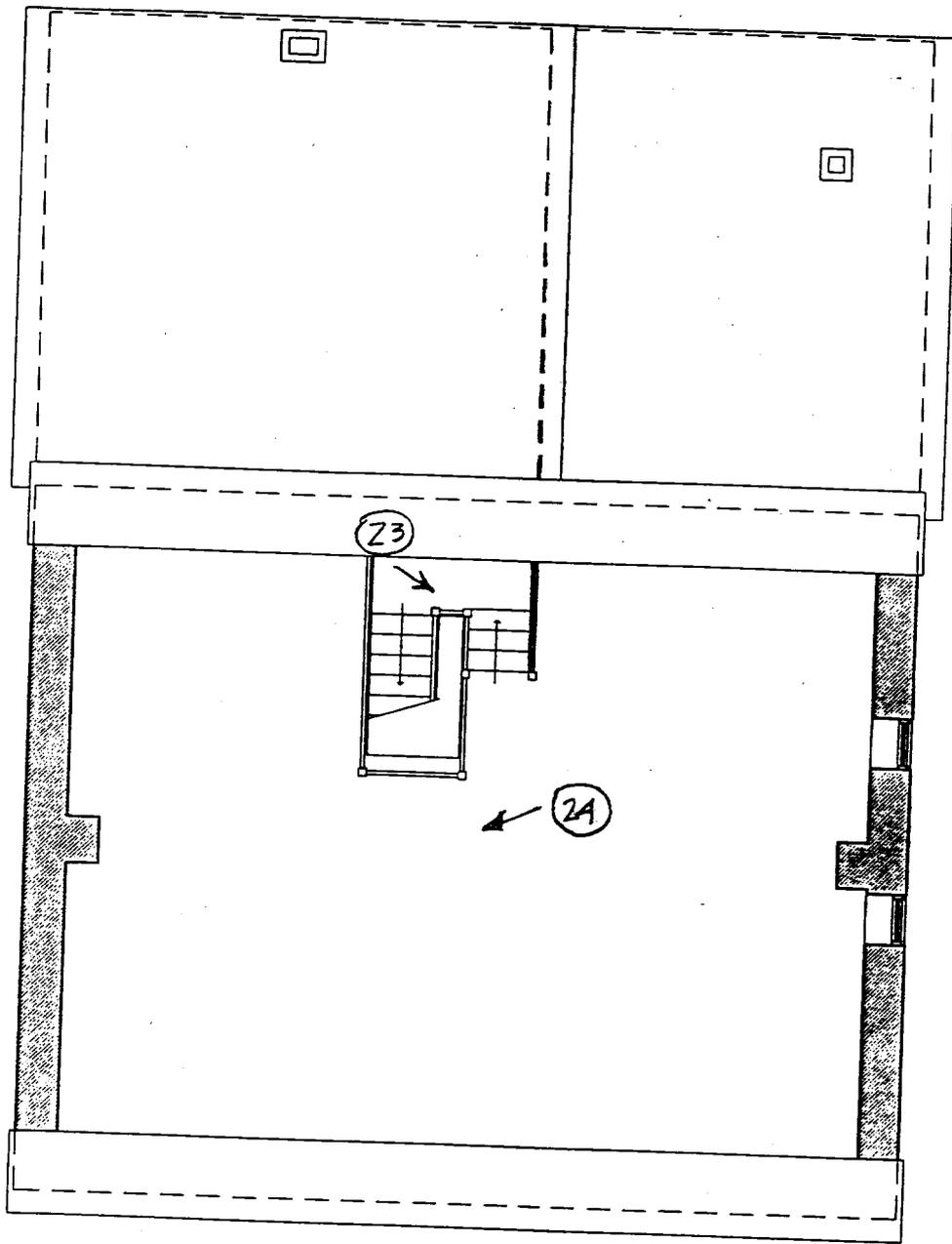
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PHILIP SPRECHER FARMSTEAD
WA-1-428
11543 FRENCH LANE
HAGERSTOWN, MD WASHINGTON CO.





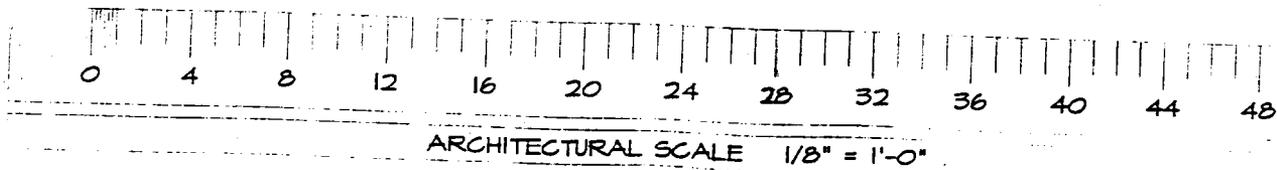
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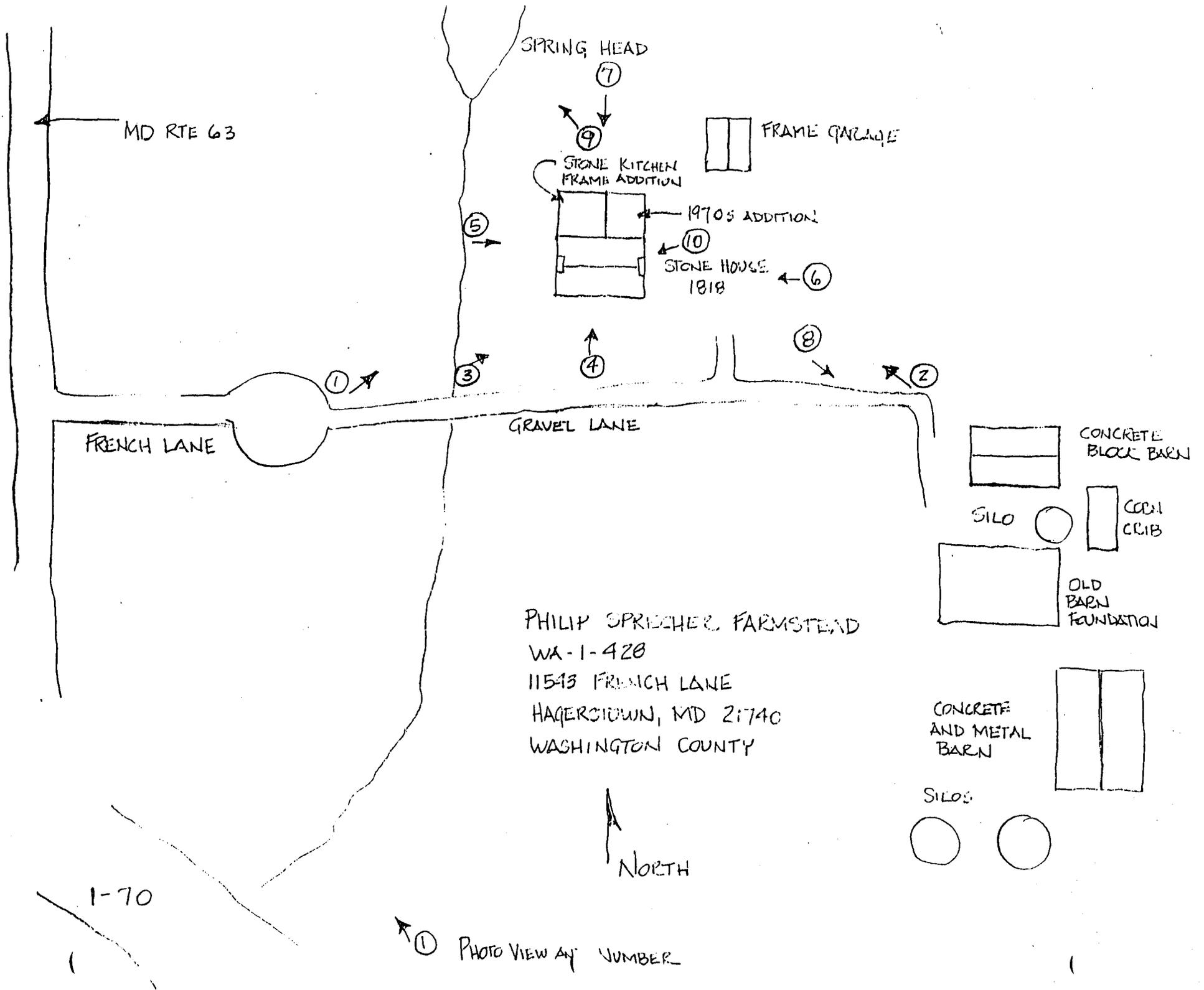
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PHILIP SPRECHER FARMSTEAD
WA-1-428
11543 FRENCH LANE
HAGERSTOWN, MD WASHINGTON CO.





SPRING HEAD

MD RTE 63

FRAME GARAGE

STONE KITCHEN
FRAME ADDITION

1970S ADDITION

STONE HOUSE
1818

FRENCH LANE

GRAVEL LANE

CONCRETE
BLOCK BARN

SILO

COEN
CRIB

OLD
BARN
FOUNDATION

PHILIP SPEICHER FARMSTEAD

WA-1-428

11543 FRENCH LANE

HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740

WASHINGTON COUNTY

CONCRETE
AND METAL
BARN

SILOS

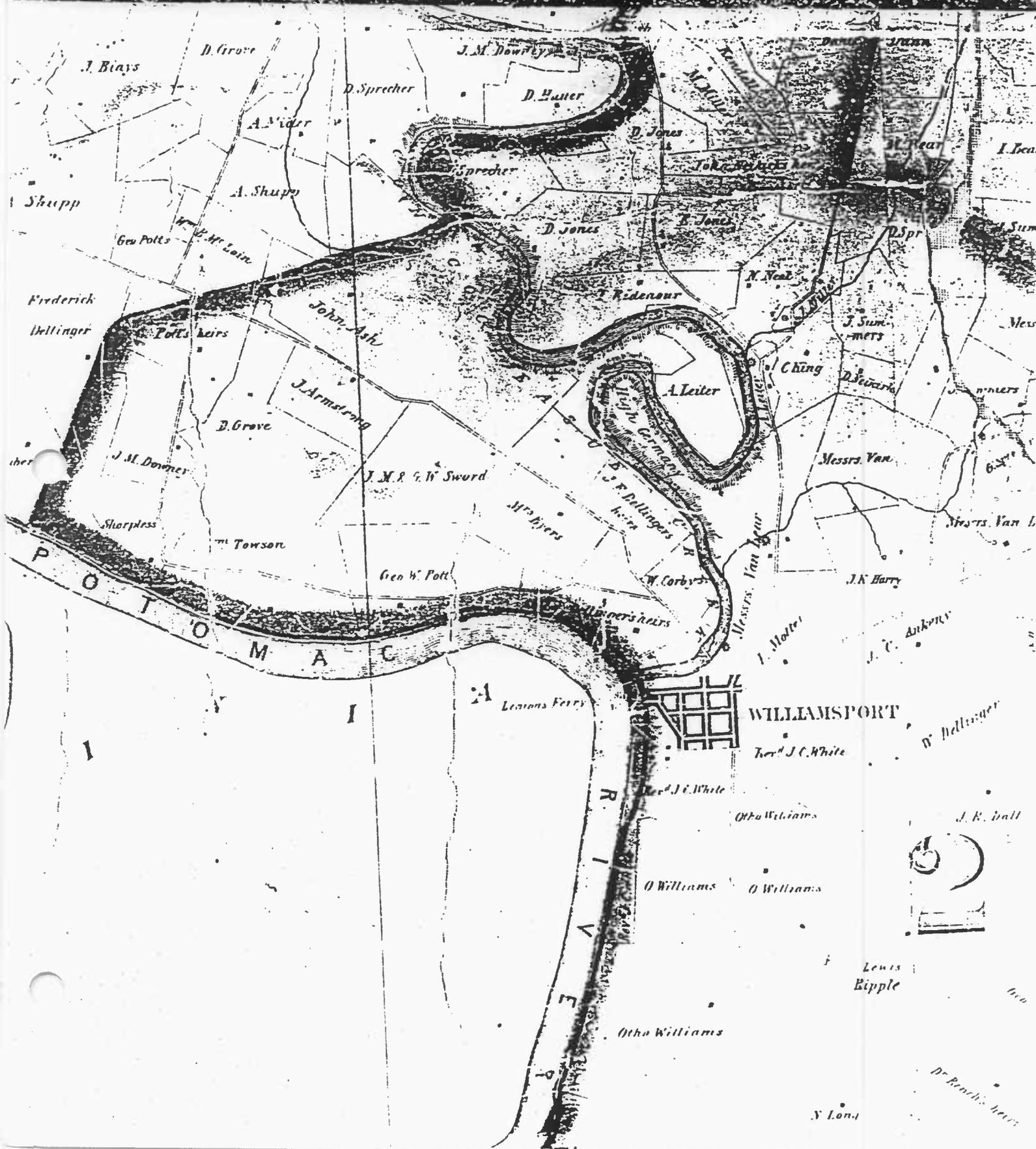
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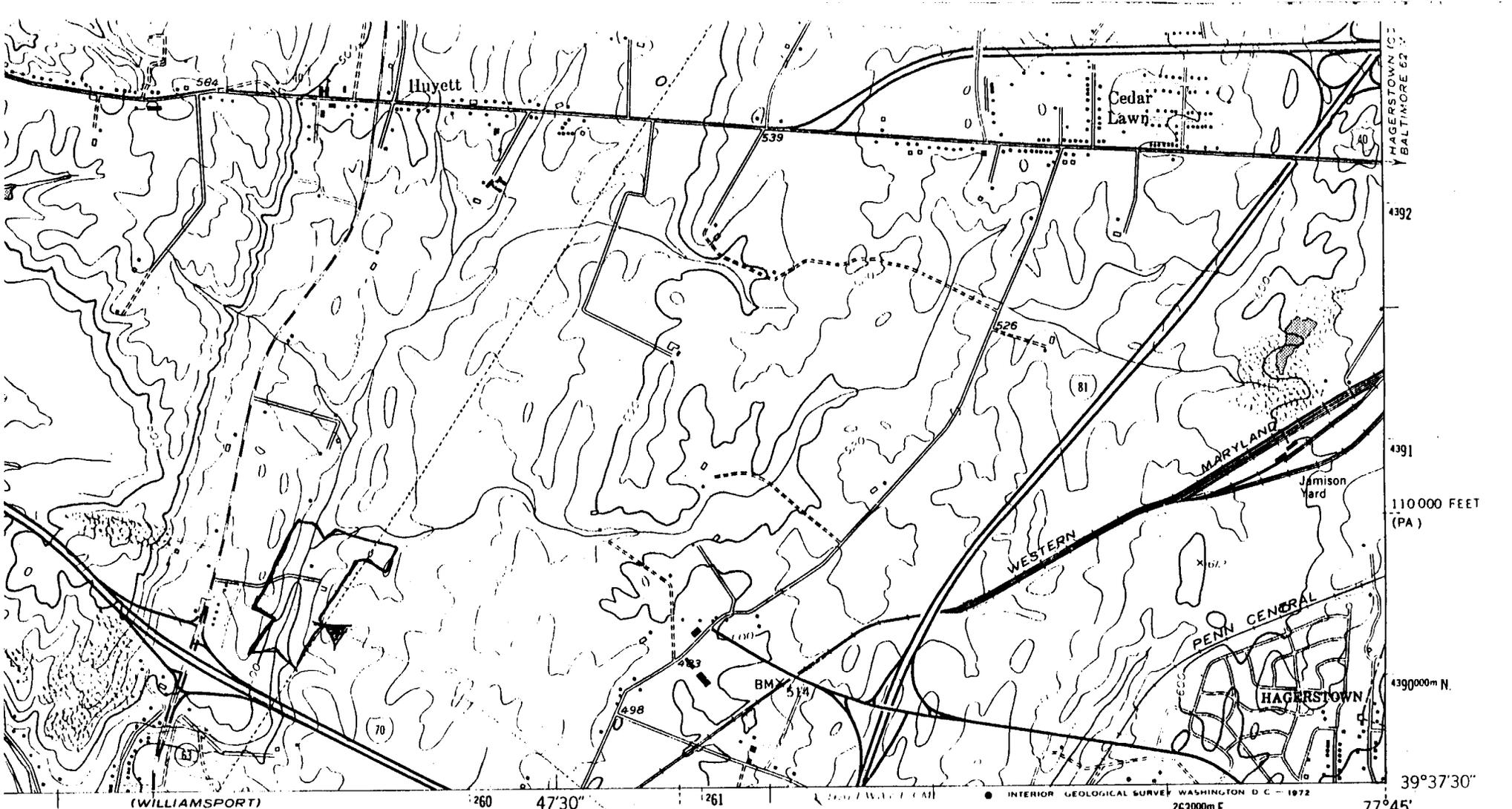
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1859 Map Washington County

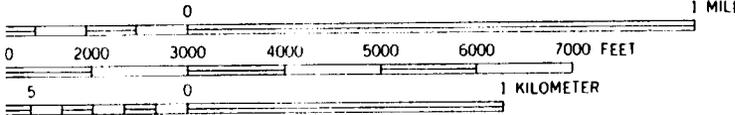
Philip Sprecher Farmstead
WA-I-428
WASHINGTON CO. MD





(WILLIAMSPORT) 260 47'30" 261 2630000 E. 77°45'

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CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
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CONFORMS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Philip Sprecher
Farmstead
WA-1-428
WASHINGTON CO. MD

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty Light-duty
- Medium-duty Unimproved dirt
- U. S. Route State Route
- Interstate Route

MASON-DIXON, MD.-PA.
NE/4 WILLIAMSPORT 15' QUADRANGLE
N 3937.5—W 7745/7.5

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 5463 III NE -SERIES V83

HAGERSTOWN (C) BALTIMORE 62

4392

4391

110 000 FEET (PA)

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39°37'30"

(FUNKSTOWN) 5463 III SW



W. ...

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over view, ... some entrance line

*





Northeast view, 500' in sand with etc.

#3



I 412

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

Front (South) elevation

#1





First elevation

6



North elevation

7



at = 102

102

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1/2

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Boxes, original low foundation. St 100

#8



Vol 107

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Big Springs

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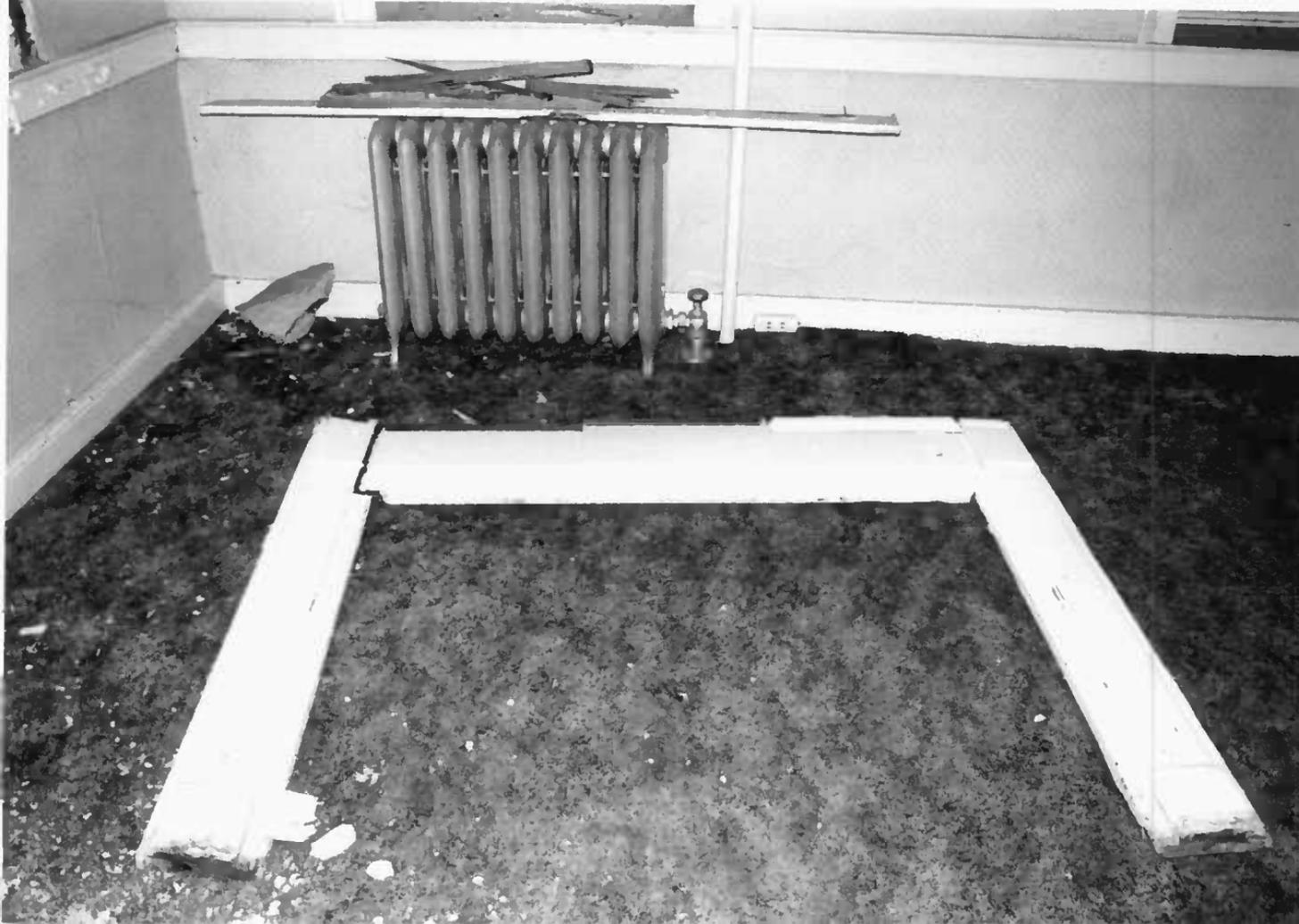
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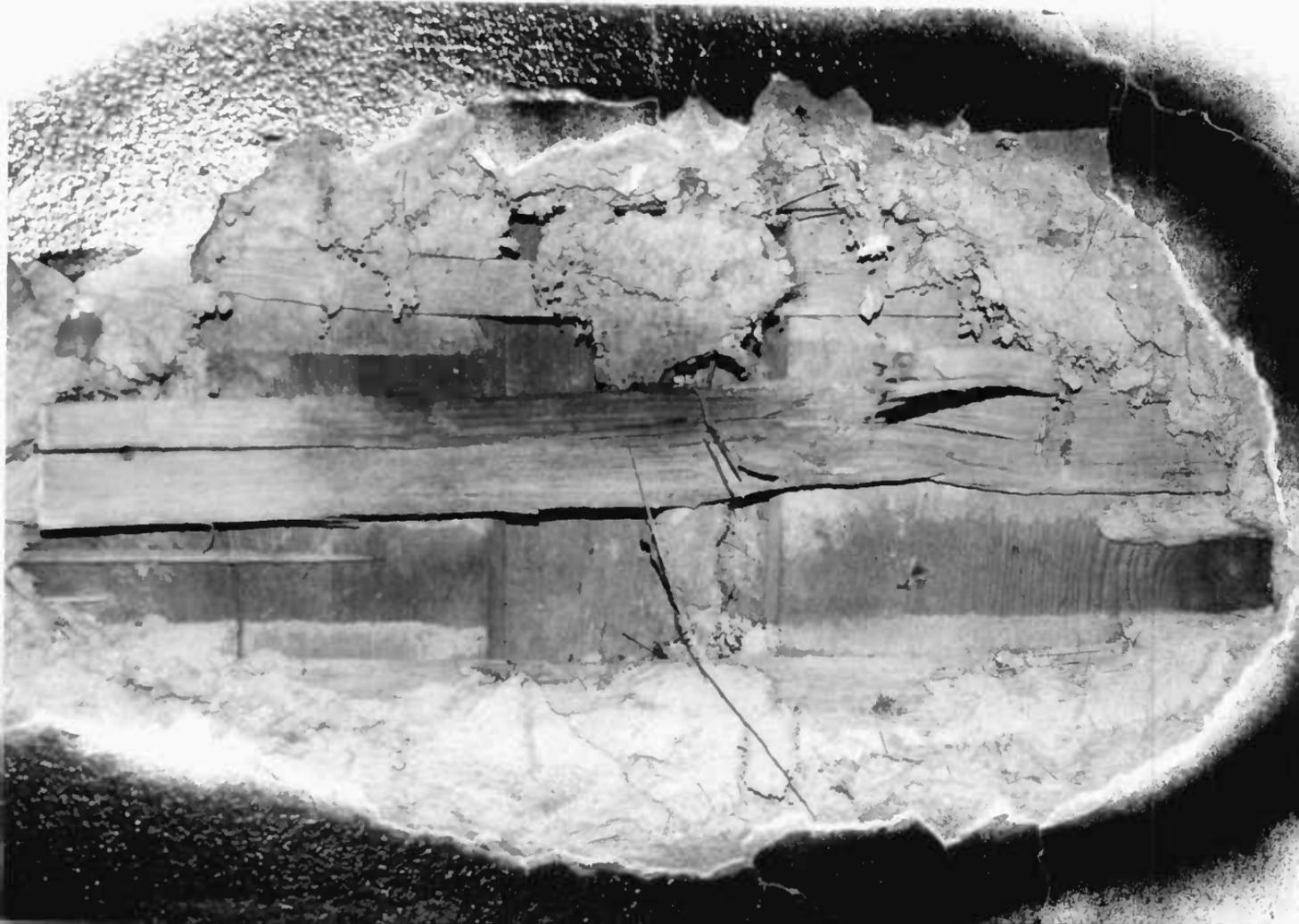


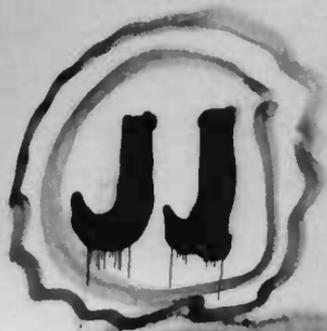




ban
FU
of







Go to
Hell





WA-I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co, MD

Paula Reed

9/01

MDSHPO

pt in east room 1st fl - rd/cr

#121









VW-I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co., MD

Paula Reed

21101

MIDSTPO

East South Western



WA-I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co, MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDSHTPO

Northwood VA



WA-I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co., MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDSHPO

Northwest View



WA-I-498

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co., MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDSH PG



WA-I-493

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co, MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDSHPD

1900s photo



WA-I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co, MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MTDSTH 70

East / West / South



WH-I-428

Philip Speicher Farmstead

Washington Co., MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDSHPO

North Platte



WA-I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co, MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDHHS

Big plans



WA-I-423

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co, MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDSHPO

1/1/01 1/1/01, 1/1/01



WA-I-478

Philip Speicher Farmstead

Washington Co., MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDSHPD

Deer from last survey to southward 1227



WA-I-428

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co, MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDSHPD

Detail, east jobs, date table!



WA-I-408

Philip Sprecher Farmstead

Washington Co., MD

Paula Reed

4/01

MDSHPO

(1988) Antiques, 12/9/88

ABSTRACT

WA-I-428

19th Century

Early 19th Century Stone Farmhouse

Hagerstown Vicinity

private

This large limestone farmhouse would appear to date from the first quarter of the 19th century. Built of the native stone it is a member of a prominent regional architectural group. It is one of several early 19th century stone houses in Washington County that have double porches across the entire front elevation. Its exterior appearance suggests that this house has received relatively few alterations.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

WA-I-428
District 2
Map 48
Parcel 1102
MAGI # 2206515335

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Early 19th Century Stone Farmhouse

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East of Route 63, North of I-70

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF Hagerstown 6

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Washington

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Phyllis G. Pitzer & L. G. Unger

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route # 2, Western Pike

CITY, TOWN

Hagerstown

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21740

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Washington County Court House

Liber #: 610

Folio #: 15

STREET & NUMBER

West Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Hagerstown

STATE

Maryland 21740

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED 4 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This stone house is located at the end of a private lane which extends in an easterly direction from Maryland Route 63, the Greencastle, Pa.-Williamsport Pike, just north of I-70 in Washington County. The house is situated on rolling limestone ground and faces south. It is part of a working farm and stands in a complex which includes a barn built about 1975 to replace an older structure that burned.

The house is a two story, five bay structure built of coursed native limestone. A two story, two bay stone and frame ell extends to the rear. Its first story is of stone construction and its second story is an addition of frame. Across the entire front of the house is a two story porch included under the main roof span. The house is built into a slope so that the cellar is slightly above ground level at the southwest corner.

There is no decorative masonry associated with the windows and doors which appear to be arranged symmetrically in the front elevation. They have wide frames with joints secured by wooden pegs. Main story windows have nine over six pane double hung sashes while upper level windows have six over six sashes. Hinge pins for shutters remain in some frames. Entry trances are located in the center bay of the front elevation at both the first and second story levels. The first story door is hung beneath a transom. The upper level entrance without a transom has a door with six raised panels.

The double porch at the front of the house is supported with chamfered square posts. At the second story it is enclosed by a plain balustrade. At the lower level three rails link several of the posts. Beneath the porch at the west end of the south elevation is an entrance to the cellar.

The house is roofed with standing seam sheet metal terminating with tapered barge boards set directly against the end walls. An unusual feature of the eaves at the rear of the house are wooden projections through the boxing at regular intervals. These appear to be the ends of the rafters. Brick chimneys are located inside the end walls.

The house appears to be in good condition and stands on a tract containing 186.17 acres.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large limestone farmhouse would appear to date from the first quarter of the 19th century. Built of the native stone it is a member of a prominent regional architectural group. It is one of several early 19th century stone houses in Washington County that have double porches across the entire front elevation. Its exterior appearance suggests that this house has received few alterations.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 186.17 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Paula Stoner Dickey, Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Washington County Historical Sites Survey

DATE

December 1977

STREET & NUMBER

County Office Building, 33 West Washington Street

TELEPHONE

791-3065

CITY OR TOWN

Hagerstown

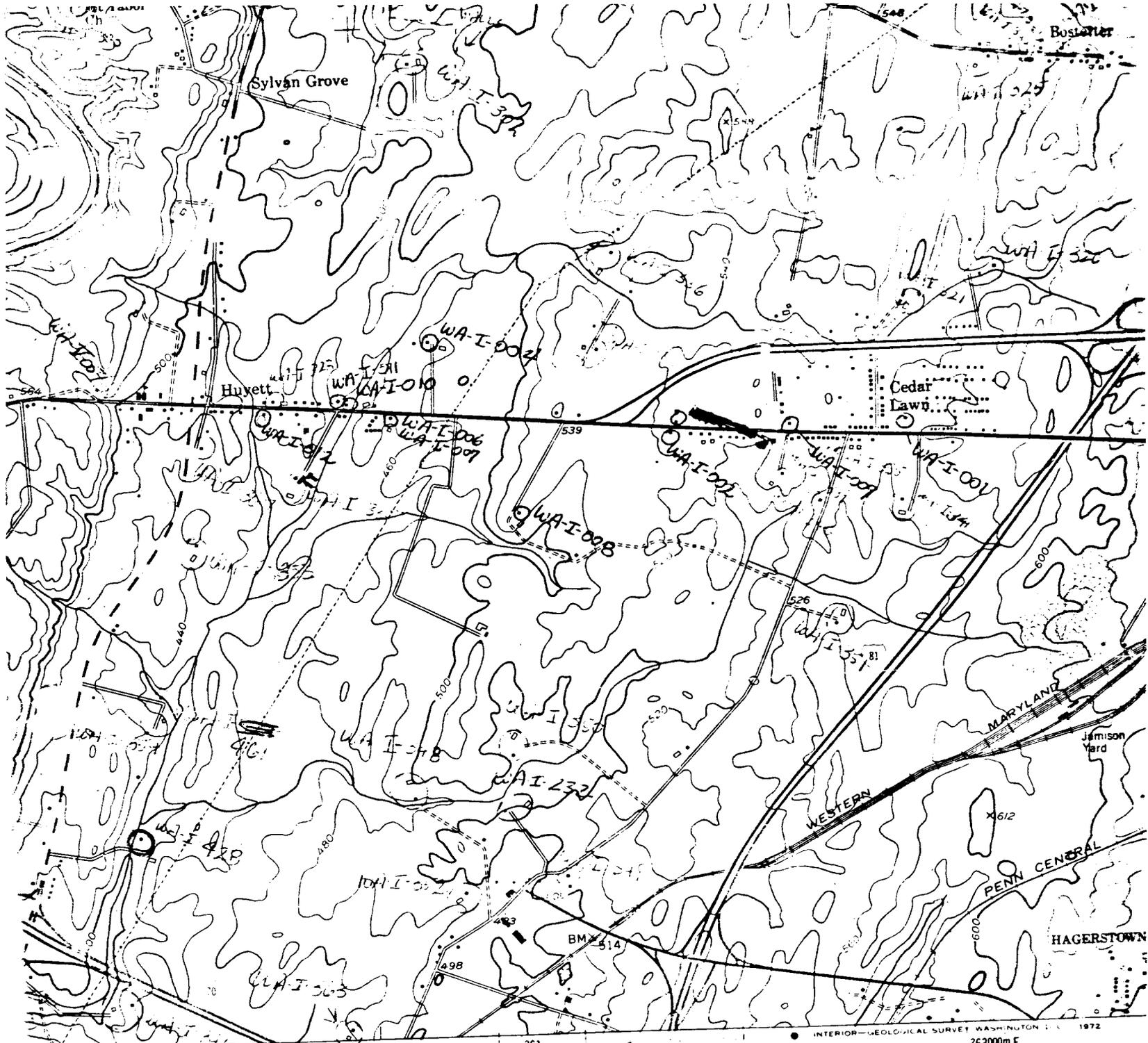
STATE

Maryland 21740

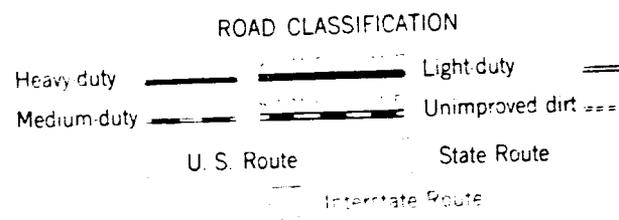
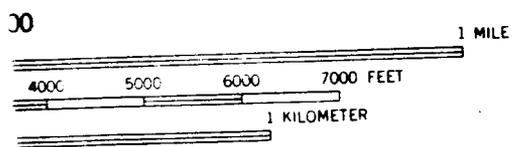
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

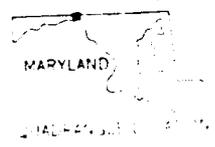
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



AMSPORT) 260 47:30" 261
 1990 000 FEET (PA.)



AP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 Y. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



WA-I-428

MASON-DIXON, MD.-F
 NE 4 WILLIAMSPORT 15' QUADRAN
 N3927 5 - W7745/7 5

1953
 AMS 5463 III NE -SERIES V82



WA-1-428

19th C. Stone Farmhouse

19th C Stone Farmhouse

WA-1-428

1543 Franklin St

Needle / K. M.

7-7-93

10-1



WA-1-428

19th C. Stone Farmhouse

19th C. Stone Farmhouse

19th C. Stone

19th C. Stone

19th C. Stone

19th C. Stone



WA-1-428

19th C. Stone Farmhouse

9th C. Stone Farmhouse

WA I 212

1213 Farmhouse

1213

1213

1213



WA-1-428

19th C. Stone Farmhouse

19th C. Stone Farmhouse

WA-1-428

1543 T. ... we

Keech ...

7-7-93



WA-I-428 S.

May 1975

Early 19th Century Stone Farmhouse
East of Route 63, North of I-70
Hagerstown Vicinity

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



WA-I-428
S.W.
May 1975

**Wa-I-428 S.W.
May 1975
Early 19th Century Stone Farmhouse
East of Route 63 North of I-70
Hagerstown Vicinity**

STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



Early 19th Century Stone Farmhouse
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