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

Property/District Name: George F. Tabler farm Survey Number: F-7-134

Project: Villages of Urbana Agency: F/COE

Site visit by MHT Staff: x no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility **not** recommended X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Located at 4029 Tabler Road, Urbana, the George F. Tabler farm is composed of eight buidlings. Although the house was constructed ca. 1915, the majority of the buildings within this domestic/agricultural complex date from the mid-twentieth century. The buildings including the house exhibit common building types. Given the number of similar farmsteds in Frederick County, the integrity of the Tabler Farm did not stand up to scrutiny. MHT concurred that the farm was not NR eligible.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MD Inventory Forms and report: architectural Investigations of Proposed Villages of Urbana, PUD, Frederick County Maryland

Prepared by: Geoffrey E. Melhuish, R.C. Goodwin & Associates

Lauren L. Bowlin 2/19/99
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

B Gunter 2/23/00
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. F-7-134

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

_____ Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
_____ Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
__X__ Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
_____ Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

_____ Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____ Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____ Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____ Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____ Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____ Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____ Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____ Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____ Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_____ Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
__X__ Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
__X__ Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____ Unknown Period (___ prehistoric ___ historic)	

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

_____ Subsistence
_____ Settlement
_____ Political
_____ Demographic
_____ Religion
_____ Technology
_____ Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

__X__ Agriculture
__X__ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
_____ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____ Government/Law
_____ Military
_____ Religion
_____ Social/Educational/Cultural
_____ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: buildings
Historic Environment: rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): dwelling and agricultural buildings

Known Design Source: _____

F-7-134
George F. Tabler Farm
ca. 1915
Urbana Vicinity, Frederick County
Private

CAPSULE SUMMARY

George F. Tabler Farm (F-7-134) is a 293-acre tract located in Urbana, Frederick County, Maryland. The George F. Tabler Farm is an early to mid-twentieth century agricultural complex encompassing eight buildings. The complex includes a two-story wood frame dwelling constructed ca. 1915; a timber-frame bank barn constructed ca. 1948; a concrete-block garage constructed ca. 1957; a wood-frame corncrib constructed ca. 1920; a concrete-block shed constructed ca. 1957; a concrete-block livestock shed constructed ca. 1960; and a metal shed constructed ca. 1960. The principal dwelling is an example of a house type common to the Northern Piedmont and is characterized by a symmetrical two-story block with rear wing. Historic documentation of the Tabler farm does not suggest that the complex is associated with significant events or with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criteria A & B). The integrity of the complex has been compromised through modifications to the dwellings and agricultural buildings. These modifications include modern construction and building modifications that over time have impacted the structures' integrity of materials and workmanship. Since many of the buildings within the complex are less than fifty years old, the complex was evaluated under the National Register's Criterion Consideration G for exceptional importance. Criterion Consideration G provides for the recognition of buildings or structures that have achieved significance within the last fifty years if they are of exceptional importance. The complex utilizes construction methods that do not represent an exceptionally-significant building type, period, or method of construction.

Survey No. F-7-134

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic George F. Tabler Farm

and/or common Skibo Farm

2. Location

street & number 4029 Tabler Road ___ not for publication

city, town Urbana ___ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

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

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

name Marshall Davis, Jr.

street & number 4029 Tabler Road telephone no.:

city, town Urbana state and zip code Maryland 21701

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1428

street & number 100 West Patrick Street folio 641

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-7-134

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	_X_ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Significance

Survey No. F-7-134

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

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: X A ___B X C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national ___state X local

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-7-134

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 293

Quadrangle name Urbana **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 293 acres, concurrent with tax map 96, parcel 4

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey E. Melhuish/ Assistant Project Manager

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. **date**

street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 **telephone** 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick **state** Maryland

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/OHP
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746

General Description

George F. Tabler Farm encompasses a 293-acre tract located on the east side of Tabler Road in Urbana, Frederick County, Maryland. A small pond is located west of the buildings and agricultural land surrounds the building complex. The George F. Tabler Farm is accessed by a paved driveway leading from Tabler Road. Seven structures comprise the farm complex. The structures were built during the early to mid twentieth century, and include a two-story wood frame dwelling (designated for survey purposes as T-1) constructed ca. 1915; a timber-frame bank barn (T-2) constructed ca. 1948; a concrete-block garage (T-3) constructed ca. 1957; a wood-frame corncrib (T-4) constructed ca. 1920; a concrete-block shed (T-5) constructed ca. 1957; a concrete-block livestock shed (T-6) constructed ca. 1960; and a metal shed (T-7) constructed ca. 1960.

George F. Tabler Farmhouse (T-1) ca. 1915

The George F. Tabler farmhouse is a large, two-story wood frame dwelling built on a fieldstone foundation. The principal core, constructed ca. 1915, is five bays wide and four bays deep and adopts a T-shaped plan.

An intersecting gable roof shelters the principal block and ell; a cross gable marks the principal elevation entrance. The gable roof is sheathed with slate shingles. The principal block features pedimented gables; a simple box-cornice defines the eaves. Simple one-light-over-one-light windows are found in the cross gable and the gable ends of the principal block. An exterior end chimney pierces the roof plane of the rear block. A one-story addition terminating in a shed roof is located on the south elevation of the rear block.

Exterior walls are clad with synthetic siding; scalloped wood shingles are located within the pedimented gables. A full length, one-story porch, is featured on the front elevation. This porch, which terminates in a shed roof sheathed with standing metal seam, is supported by four Doric columns. The columns rest upon a wood deck constructed on brick piers.

The original ell has been extended through the construction of a rear addition. A one-story, three-bay screened porch is located on the east elevation of the rear ell; a porch extends along the west elevation of the second story of the rear ell. The first floor of this porch was infilled.

Primary entry to the dwelling is currently through a door situated in the east elevation of the enclosed porch. This entry incorporates a plain wood surround. The original primary entrance survives on the dwelling's north elevation. This entry consists of a four panel wood door enframed by a three-light transom and two-light sidelights.

Windows throughout the dwelling are two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Fenestration within the dwelling core is symmetrical. Each window incorporates plain wood surrounds and a wood sill.

The plan of the house includes a center hall with flanking parlors. The interior was altered substantially in the 1950s. Surviving original features include the overall plan, center

staircase, and selected window and door trim. The original ell served as a kitchen and has been converted to a family room. This room also was remodeled in the 1950s through the addition of the fireplace and wood paneling.

The rear addition, constructed ca. 1980, is a single large room that currently serves as a kitchen and incorporates modern appliances and plumbing fixtures. The interior finishes of this addition are plain and include board door moldings and door surrounds. The second story of the dwelling was not available for inspection.

Bank Barn (T-2) ca. 1948

A timber-frame bank barn is located north of the principal dwelling. Built in 1948, the barn is reported to be one of the last barns in the area constructed using post and beam construction (Personal Communication Marshall Davis 1997). The barn is rectangular in plan, and is a two-and-one-half story, five bay structure. A fieldstone foundation supports the building's heavy timber frame. Vertical board clad walls rise from the foundation and terminate in a gable roof. The gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal panels with two decorative metal ventilators on the ridge. The longitudinal axis of the barn is parallel with the swale into which the barn is embanked.

Entries are located in the east and west elevations. Both entries extend the full height of the barn are occupied by wooden doors mounted on overhead sliding tracks. An earthen ramp approaches the west entry. The east entry overlooks an animal enclosure.

The animal enclosure is formed by a wooden fence along the south portion of its perimeter. A concrete-block wall defines the north and east perimeter. The byre wall defines the west perimeter. A shed roof extends the length of the northern concrete-block wall, forming a livestock shelter (T-6).

A rectangular plan, one-story concrete-block addition extends from the north elevation of the barn. The front gable addition exhibits paired two-light wood sash fixed windows on the east and west elevations and wooden overhead doors on the north elevation. The spatial divisions of the barn follow the divisions characteristic of the bank barn form. The byre occupies the ground level of the structure and is accessible through the east elevation. This byre is divided into livestock stalls. The floor of the byre is poured concrete, as is the animal enclosure adjoining the barn directly to the east. The barn's mow is cantilevered over the byre at the east elevation. The bank barn is in good condition.

Garage (T-3) ca. 1957

A concrete-block garage is located northeast of the principal dwelling. The garage is a rectangular, one-story, four-bay structure oriented to the west. A concrete-block sill foundation supports the building's concrete-block walls. A side gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal panels shelters the structure. Three overhead track doors and a single wood door are located on the west elevation. The floor of the garage consists of poured concrete. An exterior concrete-block chimney is located on the south elevation. The building is in good condition.

Corncrib (T-4) ca. 1920

A wood-frame corncrib is located north of the bank barn. This one-story, three bay structure terminates in a side gable roof sheathed with metal standing seam. The exterior of the corncrib is sheathed with horizontal wood siding. The two side cribs are elevated by five sets of stone piers. The center aisle of the structure originally was enclosed with sliding track doors. While the doors are no longer extant, a metal track above the opening exists. The building is in fair condition.

Concrete-Block Shed (T-5) ca. 1957

A small concrete-block shed is east of the garage. This shed is rectangular in plan, and is a one-story, one-bay structure. The primary elevation is oriented to the south; access is gained by a vertical board wood door. The front gable roof is sheathed with metal standing seam. Vertical wooden boards are located in the south gable end; fiber board panels are located in the north. The structure is in good condition.

Livestock Shelter (T-6) ca. 1960

The livestock shelter (T-6) is a one-story, five-bay structure that terminates in a shed roof. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal panels. The rear wall of the structure is formed from the concrete-block wall of the animal pen. This resource is in fair condition.

Metal Storage Shed (T-7) ca. 1960

Located east of the corncrib is a one-story, one-bay metal frame shed. The corrugated metal panel walls rise to a front gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. The principal elevation features a paired sliding track wood door. The resource is in good condition.

Summary

The George F. Tabler Farm is a 293-acre tract encompassing agricultural fields and a building complex. A dwelling, bank barn, corncrib, two sheds, an animal pen, and a garage define the farm complex. Archival investigations revealed that the farm complex was established during the early twentieth century; however, the majority of the buildings represent the mid-twentieth century evolution of the farm after the tract passed from the Tabler ownership in 1956.

The current owners, Marshall Davis, Jr., and Anna P. Davis, acquired the tract in 1987 from Marshall and Louise Gode Davis. Marshall and Louise Gode Davis purchased the farm complex in 1956 from George and Florence Tabler (Frederick County Deeds 562:58).

The farm complex was evaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60). Archival and field investigations revealed that the farm structures are associated with the Industrial/Urban Dominance period (1870-1930), as defined in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Maryland Historical Trust 1986).

The principal dwelling is an example of a house type common to the Northern Piedmont region and is characterized by a symmetrical two-story principal block with ell. While the complex is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural development in Frederick County, archival research and field investigation did not reveal specific and important associations of the property within the broad pattern of Frederick County agricultural development. Archival data does not suggest that the complex is associated with significant events or with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criteria A & B). Modifications to the early twentieth century buildings and the addition of later buildings have abrogated the property's ability to illustrate the distinctive characteristics of an early twentieth century agricultural complex.

Land Tenure History

The approximately 293-acre property owned by Marshall Davis Jr. originally was part of the tract of land known as "Altogether Tract." In 1865, Ortho T. Cook purchased part of "Altogether Tract" for $216 (Frederick County Deeds J.W.L.C. 2:418). A 224 acre parcel was acquired by George F. and Ida T. Tabler on October 11, 1901 from the trustees of Ortho T. Cook's estate, Milton G. Urner Jr. and F. Marion Faubel, for $9,874 (Frederick County Deeds D.H.H. 11:621).

In 1915 George F. Tabler constructed the current dwelling (Personal Communication with Marshall Davis Jr., 1997). The 224 acre property was purchased by George Williams Tabler and Florence H. Tabler on 2 May 1925, for the sum of $18,000 (Frederick County Deeds 354:26). In 1948, the wood-frame bank barn was constructed on the site (Personal Communication, Marshall Davis Jr., 1997). The Tabler family owned the property until 1956 when it was purchased by Marshall and Louise Davis. The property has remained under Davis ownership and currently is owned by Marshall Davis, Jr., and his wife, Anna.

Historic Context - Agriculture

The agricultural history of Frederick County is documented through successive phases of crop and commodity specialization.During the eighteenth century, Frederick County was settled by English and Germans. Many of the German settlers were enroute to Virginia, but were lured to settle the Monocacy River Valley by Frederick County's rich Piedmont soils (Tracey and Dern 1987:21). The Germans settled mainly west of the Monocacy River.

The English and German settlers of this region established two distinctly different economic and cultural traditions. English settlers from the Maryland tidewater region transplanted their tobacco culture to the rolling meadows of Frederick County. Their plantations required slave labor and large plots of land located near water routes. Pennsylvania German immigrants also transplanted their lifestyles into Frederick County. These settlers generally farmed smaller plots in the hills, providing enough food for their families; corn and wheat were the primary staple crops during this period (Tracey and Dern 1987:131). The success of Frederick County agriculture was noted as early as 1755, when British and colonial troops moving through Frederick found a plentiful supply of foods such as meat, milk, and eggs (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:13). While transplanted tidewater settlers continued to grow tobacco, German farmers sent their surplus corn and wheat to European and West Indian markets. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States (Miller 1886:132).

Innovations in farming techniques were emphasized during the early and mid-nineteenth century and new machines were developed to improve agricultural production. Farmers began to utilize new methods of soil maintenance and improvement. Lime became important to these methods and the lime industry in Frederick County was established during the mid-nineteenth century. Farmers throughout the Monocacy Valley burned lime in their home kilns. By 1860, Frederick ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production, and in the number of milk cows (Wesler et al. 1981:143). Transportation also improved dramatically during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1828, the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company began construction of a canal along the Potomac River from Georgetown to Cumberland. This waterway passed along the southwestern border of Frederick County (Miller 1886:136). That same year, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company also began laying track between Baltimore and Frederick. The railroad was completed in 1830. A depot opened in Frederick one year later (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:38). The C&O and B&O facilitated Frederick County's farms access to the urban markets of Washington, D.C. and Baltimore.

A demand for better roads, common before the C&O and B&O improvements, intensified as farmers required accessible routes to transport their products to trans-shipment points. Improved road surfaces encouraged a shift from draft oxen to horses; this shift allowed farmers to concentrate on breeding cattle for better beef and milk production (Lee 1982:42).

The American Civil War temporarily interrupted Frederick County's prosperity. Military operations overshadowed the everyday life of Frederick County residents. The area suffered substantial damage due to looting by both armies. Food, draft animals, and money were forfeited to both Union and Confederate troops. Farmers and manufacturers suffered losses due to the shortage of labor. However, with the return of the labor force at the war's end, Frederick County quickly regained its economic prosperity.

During the years following the Civil War, the Federal government reimbursed farmers for their crop and livestock losses, and banks provided loans to aid recovery. Frederick County farmers, benefitting from high-quality farmland and good transportation routes, quickly regained their previous prominence (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:62). Agricultural output continued to increase, and by 1870, more than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced county-wide (Scharf 1881:370). Interest in agricultural improvement also resumed, and the first County Fair was held in Frederick in 1878 (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:64).

The land outside the city limits of Frederick remained essentially free of industrial development as farming continued to dominate the community. Lake's Atlas of Frederick County indicates that in 1873 most of the fertile land east of the Monocacy was open farmland. Wheat and corn continued to be significant crops. By the early twentieth century, more corn was grown than wheat, and tobacco production dropped (Wesler et al. 1981:144). At the same time, dairying increased. The expanding populations in the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington D.C. continued to expand Frederick County's market for agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12).

Farming continued to be lucrative until the end of World War I, when foreign markets closed. A surplus of agricultural products resulted and many farmers were forced out of business (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). Rising costs induced by increased mechanization and by new government health regulations, such requirements for pasteurization, also caused additional hardship for some farmers. However, Frederick County maintained its level of agricultural output. Between 1920 and 1930, Frederick County was the sole Maryland county to escape a drop in agricultural production (Wesler et al. 1981:144). However, the county also experienced some effects of stagnation at the beginning of the twentieth century. Increased mechanization replaced manual labor and reduced the number of jobs (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:63). In addition, the number of industries operating in the county dropped as conglomerates became more common (Wesler et al. 1981:144). As a result, many people moved to nearby cities in search of work. This problem increased after World War I, as those forced out of farming also sought work. As a result of the absence of a significant industrial base in Frederick County, the Depression years were followed by a longer than normal recovery period (Whitmore and Cannon:100). Consequently, the county's population increased slowly during the 1930s (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Frederick County entered a new era after World War II. The expansion of the U.S. Army installation Fort Detrick provided new jobs, and many persons involved with this facility remained in Frederick, stimulating the county's economy (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:101). The construction of one of the first segments of President Dwight Eisenhower's highway program influenced the county; during the early 1950s, the Baltimore to Frederick Road(Interstate 70) was completed, reducing transportation time between the two cities by thirty minutes (Jones 1974:11).

The proximity of Frederick to Washington, D.C., and to Baltimore has increased its appeal as a bedroom community, and major roadways have been constructed to accommodate growing commuter traffic. However, much of the county has retained an agricultural character. The urban center of Frederick, with a population approaching 40,000, remains surrounded by rolling farmland and pasture land and the county continues to be one of the state's top producers of dairy products, corn, and wheat, it also maintains the rural atmosphere that makes the county a desirable place to live.

The George F. Tabler Farm complex comprises the complement of built resources anticipated for a farm active during the early to mid-twentieth century. These resources include a dwelling, a bank barn and miscellaneous outbuildings.

Historic Context - Architecture

The vernacular tradition of the Piedmont region reflects the architectural influence from two primary areas -- the Mid-Atlantic and tidewater, each of which had district architectural folk traditions. The Pennsylvania-German introduced log and stone construction, as well as massed plan around a central chimney and banked construction. English folk housing traditions introduced to the county by tidewater settlers were influential on the architectural development of the region. The tidewater influences of the English are seen in timber framed houses with linear plans, end chimneys, and symmetrical facades. Hall-and-Parlor and I-House forms reflect this influence.

Frederick County's early land use patterns focused on the development of small family farmsteads, as opposed to plantations. This pattern was influenced by the topography of the area, and the absence of an extensive transportation network. Farmhouses and buildings demonstrated this development through their architectural forms. Simple, utilitarian log and stone buildings with an emphasis on function rather than ornamentation typify the Frederick County farmstead.

Late nineteenth century examples of the Frederick County farmhouse expanded the basic Georgian forms to include a five bay facade, greater emphasis on symmetry, and fashionable stylistic detailing. Advances in construction technology and building materials contributed to these changes. Milled lumber was less expensive and more widely available; balloon framing made possible greater flexibility in scale and massing. Architectural designs available through pattern books and mail order catalogues of prefabricated architectural components resulted in greater uniformity in design as well as design references to "high style"forms. The result of these influences was a middle class farmhouse design easily acquired by the average moderately successful Frederick County farmer.

The George F. Tabler farm includes both residential and agricultural building types. The dwelling exhibits the I-house exterior form and mass produced architectural components, such as the standardized doors and windows that early twentieth century manufacturing and distribution systems made more widely accessible.

Conclusion

The George F. Tabler Farm is an example of a typical early twentieth century Frederick County farm complex. While, the complex is associated generally with the broad pattern of agricultural development in the county, historic documentation of the Tabler farm does not suggest that the complex is associated with significant events or the lives of persons significant in the past (Criteria A & B).

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization:
Piedmont

Chronological/Development Periods:
Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930
Modern Period, 1930-present.

Historic Period Themes:
Agriculture
Architecture

Resource Type:
Category: Buildings
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
Agricultural/single dwelling/residence
Known Design Source: None

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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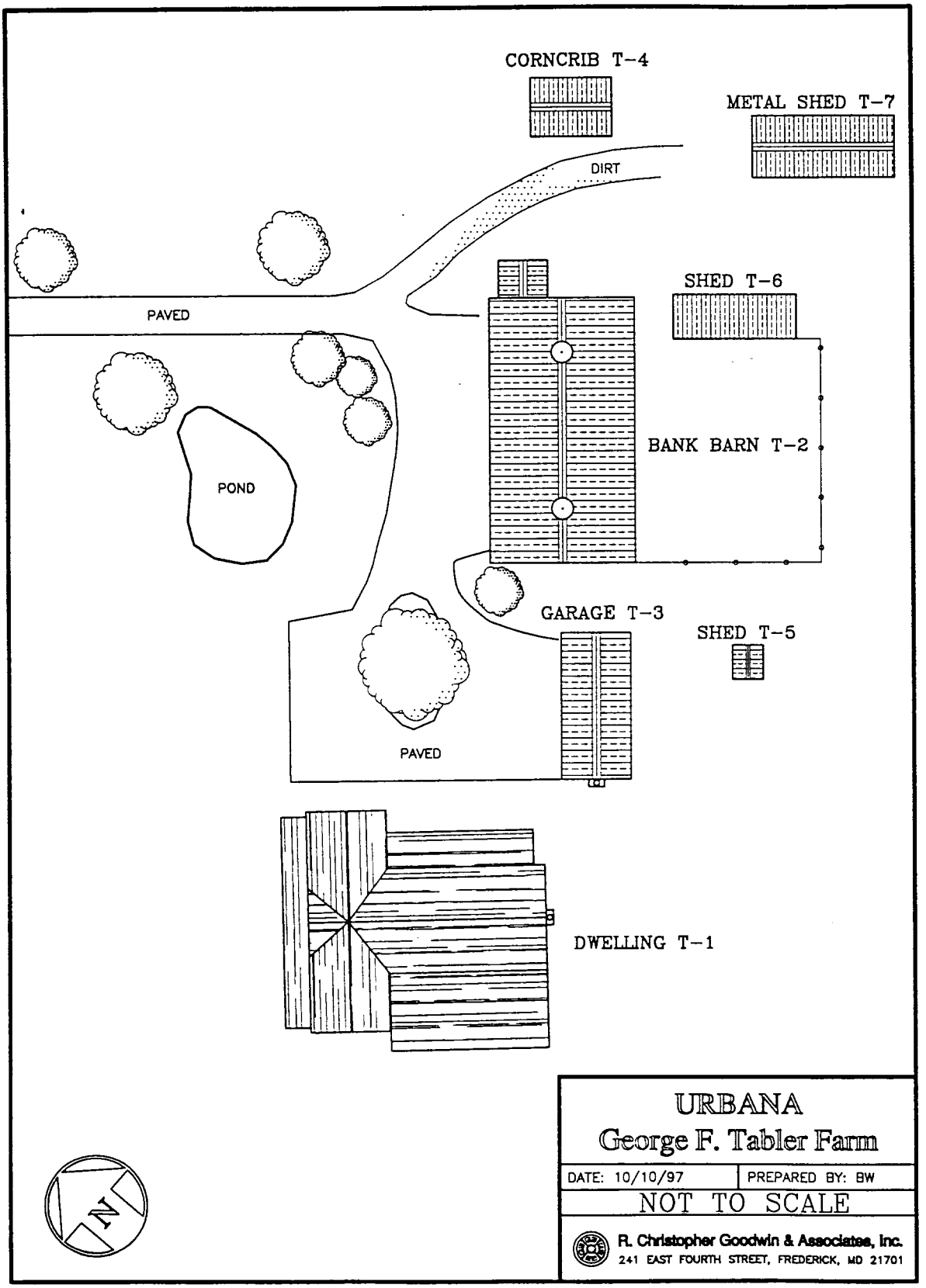
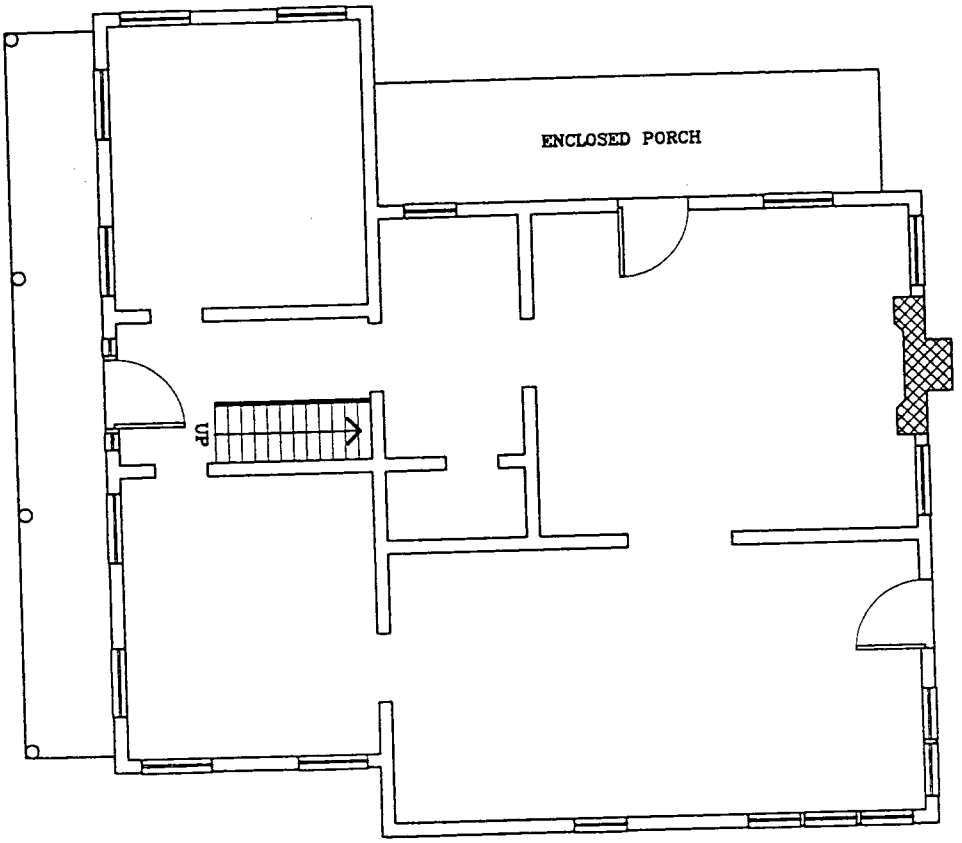
F-7-134
George F. Tabler Farm
Frederick County
Resource Sketch Map



F-7-134
George F. Tabler Farm
Frederick County
Sketch Floor Plan



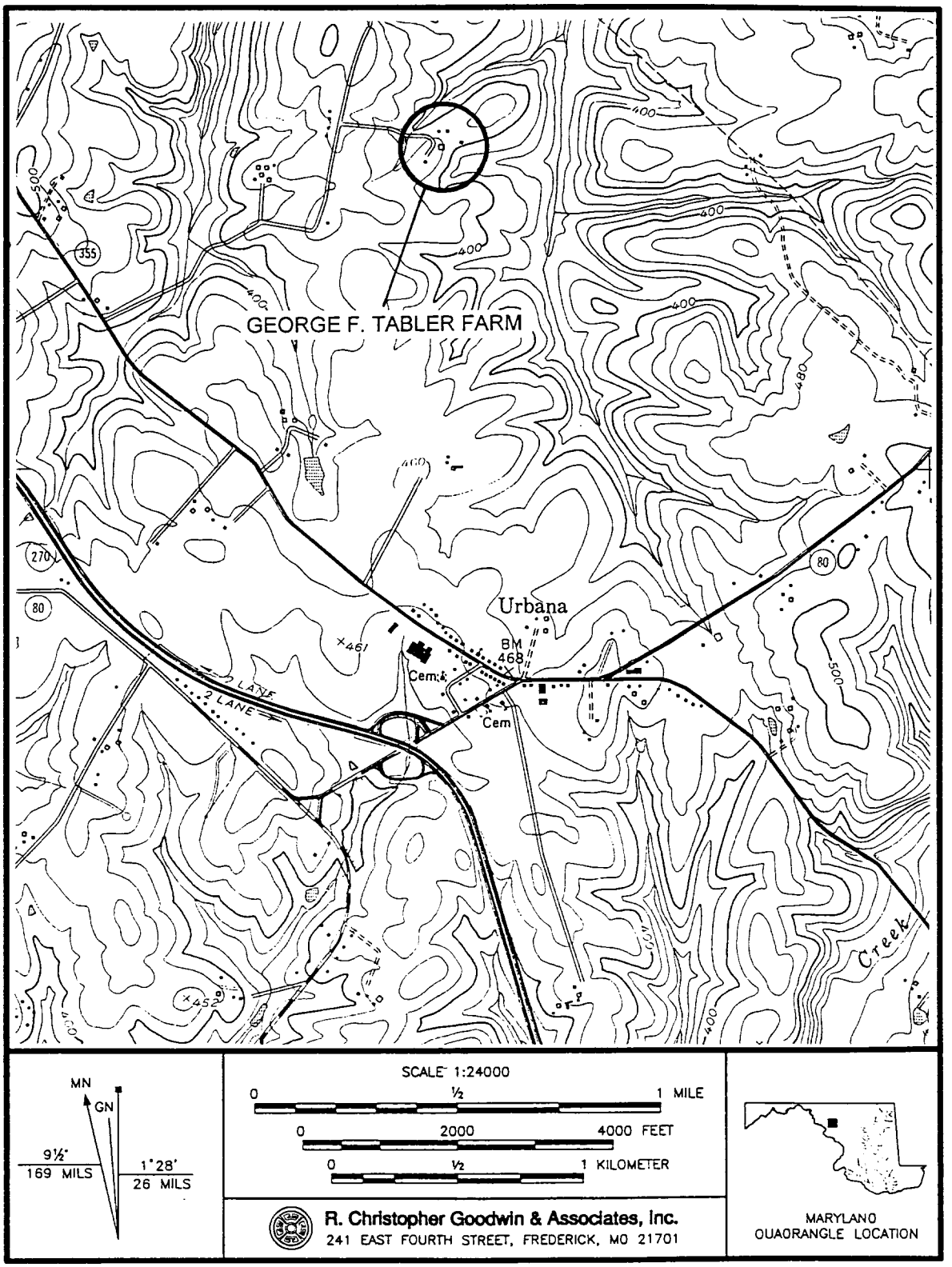
URBANA
George F. Tabler Farmhouse
First Floor Plan

DATE: 10/10/97 | PREPARED BY: BW

NOT TO SCALE

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701

F-7-134
George F. Tabler Farm
Frederick County
USGS Urbana Quadrangle Map



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GEOFFREY E. MELLUSH

JUNE 1977

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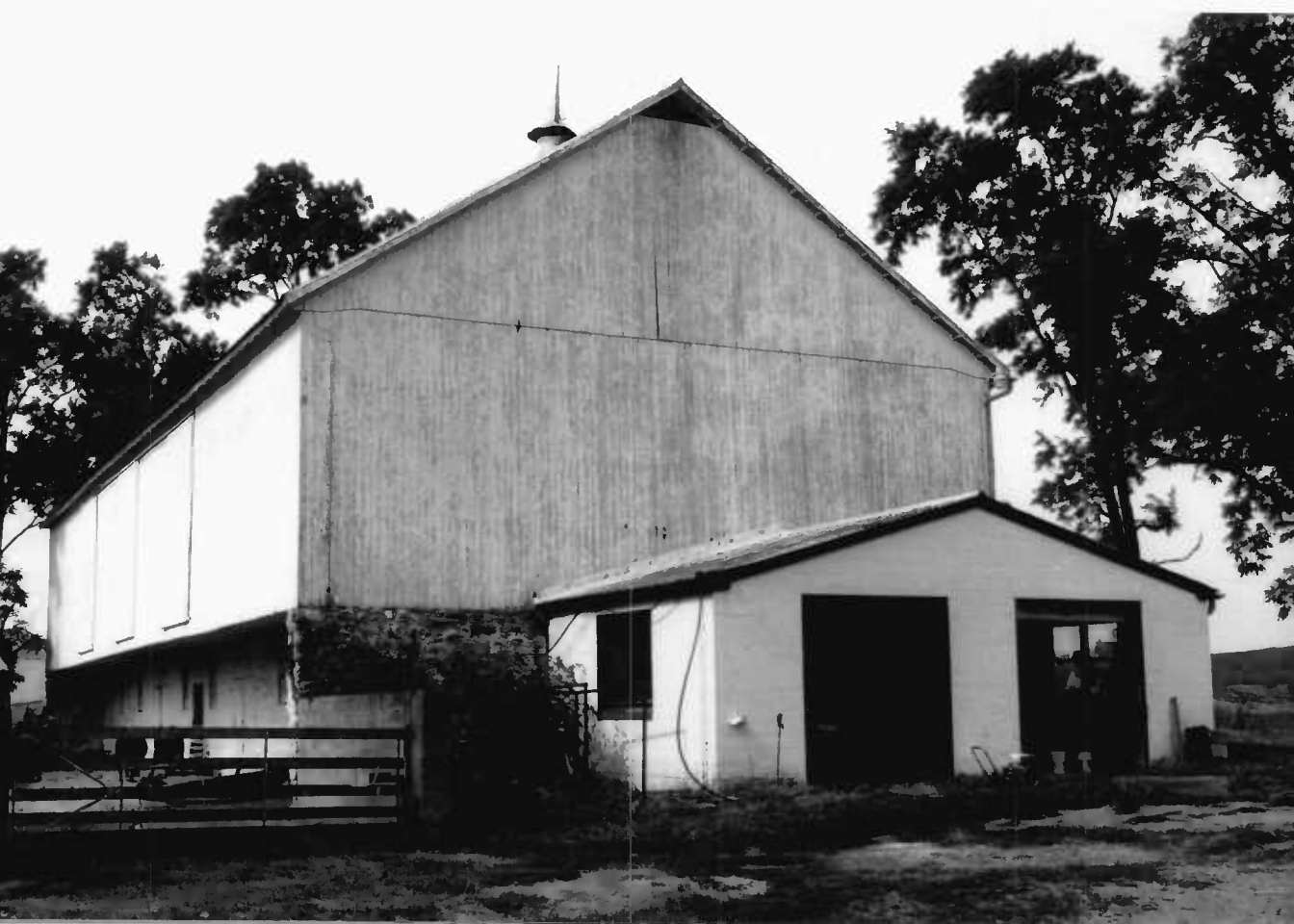

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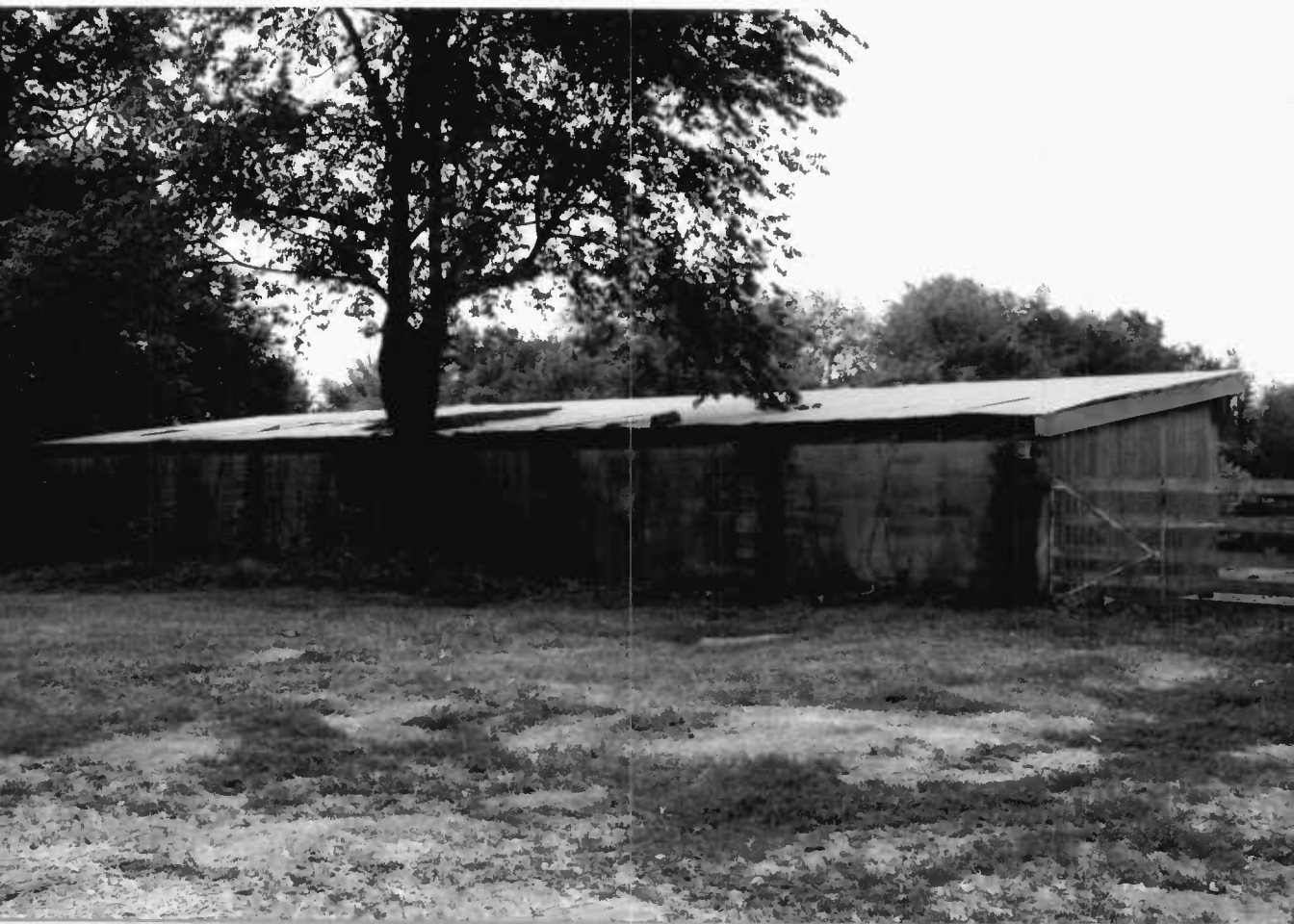

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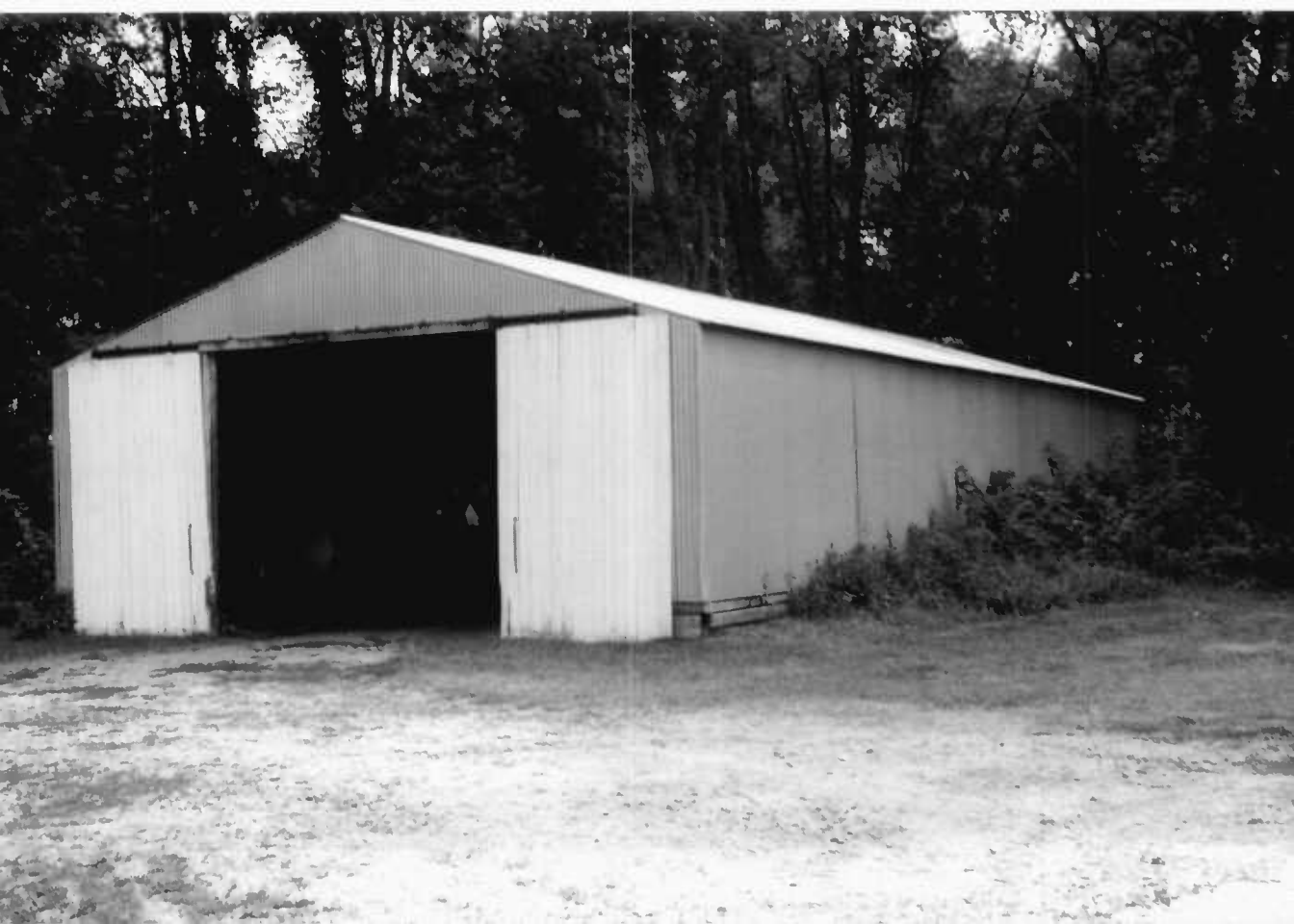

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