NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name The Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building (preferred)

other names Rudy's Hall F-4-137

2. Location

street & number 100-104 W. Main St. ☐ not for publication

city or town Middletown ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21769

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 11-14-02

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying 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

F-4-137

The Stonebraker & Harbaugh. Shafer Building
Name of Property

Frederick Co., Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3		Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resource previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
WORK IN PROGRESS
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Transitional Federal/Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Wood

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

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 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

1830-1910

Significant Dates

1830, 1896, 1910

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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:

F-4-137

Stonebraker & Harbaugh. Shafer Building
Name of Property

Frederick Co., Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Lot 65.5 by 33 feet ; less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	280760	4368900	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edith B. Wallace. Research Associate
organization Paula S. Reed and Associates. Inc. date 26 Sept. 2001
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 W. Kirk Denton and Gregory C. A. Wigle
street & number 6306 Jefferson Blvd. telephone 301-371-8690
city or town Frederick state Maryland zip code 21701

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

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

Physical Description:

The Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building is located on the original town square of Middletown, Maryland, on the southwest corner of West Main Street and Jefferson Street. Jefferson Street was historically the road to the town of Jefferson, originally known as Trap. The large brick building fronts onto the south side of West Main Street, encompassing the entire width of the lot known as 'Lot No. 25.' The lot continues south along Jefferson St. approximately 330 feet to S. Washington St. (formerly S. Green St.), its southern boundary. Within the lot boundary are the main house and commercial complex, a timber framed carriage house/garage, and a row of shed roofed frame garages, a total of three contributing buildings.

The main house and commercial complex were constructed c.1830 as one large building with multiple functions. The two-story brick building, laid in Flemish bond at the front elevation with a corbelled cornice, fills the lot frontage along the south side of W. Main St., approximately 65 feet. It has a total of eight bays across the north (front) elevation; three bays, window/window/door, comprise the main house; five bays, window/door/ window/window/door, comprise the commercial section of two storefronts. The main house entrance reflects the Federal style with an arched fanlight lined with standing bricks. The double front doors each have five oval panels and a sunburst fanlight fills the elliptical arch above the doors. Windows are six over six double-hung sash within narrow frames beneath brick jack arches.

The commercial section, first story, has two fixed single-pane windows with a double door entrance between, all with standing brick jack arches. The western-most two bay section of the commercial complex has a wide window opening, with one over one replacement sash and a standing brick jack arch. The door is a single, half glass door with festoon carving in the bottom panel and a wood lintel above; this entrance bay was added c.1896 when the upper story was converted from a warehouse to a public hall. Upper story windows of the commercial section are all six over six sash with standing brick jack arches.

The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The foundation of the building is local limestone. A single brick chimney rises from near the center of the commercial section of the building.

The building is constructed into a hill which falls from Main St. toward Washington St. Along the east elevation, on Jefferson St., the limestone foundation is exposed as the hill slopes away. The north end of the east elevation consists of the east gable end of the main house, two window bays on the first and second stories, and two garret windows. The brick is laid in common bond with five stretcher courses between header rows. A brick paired chimney with connecting parapet rises from the gable peak. A matching paired chimney was also located in

the west gable but was removed c.1896. The southeast corner of the roof has a low parapet of corbelled brick.

The east elevation continues along Jefferson St. with a two-story brick addition on a raised limestone foundation due to the hill. The addition's east wall is recessed from the east wall of the front section approximately one foot. It is laid in brick common bond with five stretcher courses. Two windows are located in the foundation wall, both have wide mortised and tenoned frames with pegged corners. Upper sash are twelve-pane and board and batten enclosures are in place of lower sashes. Windows of the upper stories are six over six sash. Two projecting bays are located on the first story, one is a semi-hexagonal oriel window, the other is a shallow rectangular projecting pantry sheathed with German lapped siding and has a small fixed light window. The south elevation of the addition has a walk-in entrance to the cellar. A single-flue brick chimney rises from the south gable peak and from the center of the addition. This section of the building appears to be nearly contemporary with the main construction.

The west elevation of the rear addition has a two-story recessed porch across its entire length. The raised first story has stucco covering the brick wall struck with fine lines to imitate cut stone. Two six panel doors with three-light transoms open into the two rooms of the addition. Each room has a six over six sash window. The porch is supported with camfered posts.

The south (rear) elevation of the commercial section of the main building is pierced with two doors accessed by raised entrance landings. A front gabled, enclosed modern entrance leads into the commercial cellar and appears to have been used by a nightclub establishment.

The west side of the addition and south side of the main building forms a courtyard. The yard area is leveled, the fill held by a stone retaining wall on the south and west. It is approached from the east by steps near the south cellar entrance. Immediately south of the yard wall is a gable-front timber framed carriage house/garage that fronts onto the east side of Jefferson Street. The exterior of the building on the north side was covered with cast stone blocks, c.1910. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal sheets. Approximately 100 feet to the south is a row of frame shed roofed garages with narrow gauge vertical siding, also c.1910.

The main house interior is designed in the "half-Georgian" side hall and double parlor plan. Entering through the formal front double door, the wide stair hall stretches to the south wall of the main building. Along the west interior wall, approximately halfway toward the south wall, the stairway rises in an open well to the upper floors. The stair risers are wide and shallow with scroll-cut decoration along the spandrel. The round mahogany handrail rests on square balusters, two per riser. The round newel post is a simple turned column small and delicate. The

ceiling of the hall is embellished with plaster molding along the edges and across the center width, creating two rectangular ceiling spaces. The corners are highlighted with small plaster wreaths. Each space has a center plaster medallion with a radiating leaf motif. Two six panel doors lead into the front and back parlors through the east interior wall, and a door at the south end of the hall opens onto the rear addition porch. A door under the stairs leads to the commercial section of the building and stairs to the cellar, both of which were closed-off c.1896. All doors have symmetrically molded architraves with decorative corner blocks, typical of both the Federal and Greek Revival stylistic periods.

The northeast (front or formal) parlor has two large windows across the north wall and one large window on the north side of the fireplace on the east wall. Window and door architraves are the same symmetrically molded with decorative corner blocks found in the hall. A molded plaster ceiling cornice mimics the symmetrical design of the architraves. The large mantelpiece consists of a wide angular shelf with reducing geometric layers below. The shelf is supported on smooth, freestanding Doric columns. The firebox is enclosed and the hearth is covered with variegated green glazed slate to look like tile. The southeast (back) parlor has a single east window with identical architrave and an identical mantelpiece on the east wall. On the north (left) side of the fireplace is a recessed cupboard with a five-panel door. A bathroom was installed in the southwest corner of the room in 1999. It is enclosed with drywall.

Passing through the original south (exterior) wall of the main house, the addition consists of two rooms. The dining room has a door with three-light transom and window to the porch on the west wall and a three-part projecting bay window on the east wall. The south interior wall has two doors on either side of the centered fireplace, both doors lead into the kitchen. The mantelpiece is a simplified geometrically molded pattern also identified with the Greek Revival style. Window and door architraves are a simplified version of the symmetrical design with decorative corner blocks.

The kitchen (south room) has a door with three-light transom and window to the porch on the west wall. The east wall also has a window and what appears to be an exterior door with three-light transom; this door opens into the projecting pantry (previously noted in the description of the exterior east elevation). On the south wall is a large fireplace, its mantelpiece removed. On the east side of the fireplace is a recessed cupboard. Both of these features had been covered with paneling sometime in the 20th century and were recently uncovered. On the north interior wall of the kitchen are the rear stairs enclosed with a beaded board partition. The stairs lead up to the second floor from the west side and down to the cellar from the east side of the boxed enclosure.

Traversing the main hall stairs from the first to the second floor, the stairs turn north at the half-landing. Here a door leads out through the south main house wall to the second story porch on the west elevation of the addition, accessed by a set of four steps up to the porch level. The second story hall continues the stairwell to the attic. Facing north in the hall, a small room is located on the north wall, now occupied by a c.1930s bathroom. On the east are doors to two chambers, each similarly embellished like the first floor parlors, however the second chamber fire box opening is finished with marbleized plaster. Moving south into the addition requires two steps down to the addition second floor level. These rooms have been recently modified for an apartment kitchen, bathroom and bedroom.

In the west interior wall of the second story hall is a door which opens into the commercial section second story. Recent rehabilitation work removing wallpaper in the hall has revealed c.1830s stenciling along the wall's upper edges and continuing up the stair to the attic. The attic is unfinished. A vertical board partition wall divides the attic area above the main house and the commercial section. Rafters and collar beams are joined with pegged mortise and tenon joints. The south roof shows evidence of an earlier, lower gable connection with the rear addition, indicating that the addition may have originally been one or one and a half stories. This is perhaps implied also by the differential floor locations on the second floor between the main house and the addition.

The first story of the commercial section was divided into two commercial spaces c.1896. The central space is accessed through the fifth bay of the north elevation. The interior room is currently vacant. Built-in shelving supported with turned rails lines the walls. A door to the rear courtyard is located in the south wall. A c.1896 tongue in groove partition wall divides the room between north (front) and south (back) sections. The door in the eighth (western-most) bay opens into a narrow hall with stairs leading to the second story. The newel post is square, decoratively carved and has a turned finial. The balusters are turned as well. The floor in the hall is raised, reportedly to cover scorched flooring after a fire which occurred prior to the placement of these stairs. A door in the east interior wall of the hall leads into a small beauty shop that has reportedly occupied this space since c.1930. The beauty shop is divided into front and rear spaces. The current tenants have occupied the shop for many years, and the fixtures (hair dryer chairs, sinks and counters) are intact examples from the 1950s.

The second story of the commercial section was probably used as a warehouse facility and offices for the commercial shop below. About 1896 it was converted to a public hall, at which time the western stair leading to the hall was installed. Approximately 1910 the public hall was converted to apartment rooms. The moldings, doors, and architraves of these various rooms all date from this period; all wood elements are unpainted and stained. Door and window hardware also date from c.1910.

Stairs to the cellar of the commercial section are located under the west wall stairs, moved to this location from their original location under the main house hall stairs c.1896. Beams visible from these cellar stairs reveal charring from the reported fire. The cellar floor is paved with brick.

The cellar below the main house and addition, accessed by stairs from the kitchen, has a dirt floor. The stone walls are plastered and whitewashed, the ceiling is plastered over split lath.

Evaluation of Integrity: The Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building retains a high level of integrity to its c. 1830 construction with renovations to the commercial side in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Key elements such as the Federal style front entrance with oval paneled doors, reminiscent of many in Frederick city from the 1820s, and elliptical fanlight, as well as interior elements such as the delicate staircase are intact. Other original elements like mantelpieces, window and door architraves and plaster decoration all remain as initially constructed and suggest Greek Revival style influence. A rare survival contributing to the building's integrity is the original stenciled decoration in the hallway. The store room appears to remain much as it was when refurbished in the late 19th century. The building appears to be in good condition and although it has been rehabilitated to include apartments and meeting spaces, the major character defining features remain undisturbed.

Statement of Significance:

Summary

The Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as an intact example of the transitional melding of two architectural styles, the Federal and Greek Revival, in a rural town setting. The main house section of the building has experienced remarkably few changes to its original architectural design since its construction c.1830, retaining its original façade, interior moldings and mantels, decorative plasterwork, wall stenciling, and structural members. The adjoining commercial section of the building, constructed at the same time under the same roof, has experienced periodic changes to its interior arrangement, which are illustrative of the building's changing commercial functions. Although the two sections of the Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building have historically quite different functions, their histories are tied together through consistent common ownership and through the significant presence of the building as a whole on the Middletown streetscape throughout much of the town's history.

Historic Context

The village of Middletown is located in the center of the fertile valley between the Catoctin and South Mountain ranges known as the Middletown Valley. The town was platted in 1766 by Michael Jesserong on his 44-acre parcel, part of an earlier patent called "Smithfield."[1] The twenty-eight lots fronted on the north and south sides of the road leading to the Conococheague settlement (later called Williamsport), often referred to also as the 'old Braddock road,' said to have been traveled by General Braddock in 1754.

In 1767, Frederick County land records indicate that Jesserong quickly sold several lots. However, the entire 44-acre tract was sold to Conrad Crone in 1768.[2] Crone continued to sell lots, subject to a yearly ground rent. By 1791, the town was described by French traveler Ferdinand Bayard with, "26 homes and a church open to all sects."[3]

[1] George C. Rhoderick, Jr. *The Early History of Middletown, Maryland.* (Middletown, MD: Middletown Valley Historical Society, 1989), p. 21. Rhoderick notes the two histories of Frederick County, Scharf's *History of Western Maryland*, and Williams' *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, which provide some history of Middletown. However, Rhoderick points out certain pieces of misinformation found in these histories, which have been corrected through state and county records research. Rhoderick additionally uses information found in the local newspaper, *The Valley Register* (formerly *The Catoctin Whig*), which was established c.1844 and owned by the Rhoderick family since 1858.

[2] Ibid. p.22.

[3] Ferdinand M. Bayard, "Voyage dans L'interieur des Etats Unis" (1791); as cited in Rhoderick, p. 26.

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road. The National Road became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. Stagecoaches, freight wagons, herds of swine, geese and cattle headed to market, plus individual traffic passed along the pike. Taverns, inns and hotels were an important part of the travel-generated economy. Also important were blacksmith shops, wagon shops, and leather and harness shops.

Despite the advent of the C & O Canal and B & O Railroad in the 1830s as alternate forms of transportation, the turnpike road through Middletown continued to be a major thoroughfare between Hagerstown and Frederick. In 1834, Middletown was incorporated, with Jacob Hoffman serving as the first Burgess and Samuel G. Harbaugh as the first clerk.[4] The road also served as a primary route during the Civil War, for the invading Southern troops of General Robert E. Lee in 1862, as well as the Union defenders throughout the war. In 1864, Middletown was again occupied by Southern troops when General Jubal Early ransomed the town for $5,000.[5]

The last decades of the 19th century were punctuated in Middletown by the arrival of the Frederick to Hagerstown electric trolley line. Ease of travel within the valley increased the 'cosmopolitan' nature of the centralized town. In addition to the well-established stores and hotels came theater (Rudy's Hall, 1896), and banking (Valley Savings Bank, 1888).[6] The popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s generated continued prosperity in the small town along the pike. New bank buildings, new stores and new homes proliferated during this period, while older buildings experienced 'improvements.'

Alternate highway construction in the 1940s and 50s, particularly the Interstate Highway system, eventually by-passed the little town of Middletown spelling an end to many hotel and commercial businesses. Despite the commercial losses, the town continues to thrive today.

[4] Rhoderick, p. 13.
[5] Ibid. p. 16.
[6] Ibid. pp. 243 and 214.

Resource History

The lot on which the Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building stands was described on the original plat of Middletown as Lot No. 25 (Frederick Co. Deed Book WR 10, page 229). Included with the 1768 sale of the entire 44-acre tract from Michael Jesserong to Conrad Crone (also written as Crown in some records),[7] Lot 25 was conveyed by Crown (Crone) to George Marteney (Martena) in 1795 (Deed Book WR 13, page 229). On the same day in April 1795, George Martena (Marteney) sold the lot to Adam Coblentz for 170 pounds, with a ground rent to be paid to Conrad Crown (Crone) of 7 shillings, 6 pence (Deed Book WR 13, page 241).[8]

In 1807, following the establishment of the National Road and the adjoining turnpike roads, Koblentz (Coblentz) sold Lot 25 to John Keller for 303 pounds (Deed Book WR 32, page 24). The increase in sale price was probably the result of the road improvements. Additionally, the lot adjoined the presumably improved road to Jefferson, then known as Trap. The lot was described as 66 feet wide and 330 feet long, "excepting [the] part taken of for the Road Leading to the Trap" (WR 32, page 24). Keller no doubt had plans for this prime commercial corner; three days later on May 18, 1807, he sold to Henry Keller the northwest corner of the lot, measuring 16 feet along the front and 24 feet in length, "the said John Keller excepting to himself ...the right and priviledge [sic] of joining buildings with the same" (Deed Book WR 31, page 164).

For more than 20 years the Kellers appear to have enjoyed the prosperity of the little town along the turnpike. However, in 1829, the Frederick County Court of Equity assigned John Sifford as trustee to sell the John Keller property.[9] According to the deed, dated May 22, 1830, the "house and lot in Middletown" was sold to George Stonebraker of the City of Baltimore and Samuel Harbaugh, "trading under the firm of 'Stonebraker & Harbaugh,'" on September 30, 1829 for the price of $1,200 (Deed Book JS 34, page 190). Henry Keller sold his small lot to Stonebraker & Harbaugh in March 1830 for $450, thus recombining the original Lot No. 25 (Deed Book JS 34, page 73).

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[7] Rhoderick, p. 22.

[8] Although deeds WR 13/229 and WR 13/241 were recorded on the same day, the recording clerk spelled George's surname as Marteney on one deed and Martena on the other. This is not uncommon and different spellings are often found even within the same deed. Similarly the names Crone (Crown) and Koblentz (Coblentz) are found with alternate spellings.

[9] Referenced in Deed Book JS 34, page 190, the Henry Keller lot was not involved in this case; Rhoderick, p. 240 notes that John Keller had died.

The merchantile firm of Stonebraker & Harbaugh appears to have operated with George Stonebraker as a purchasing agent in Baltimore, while Samuel G. Harbaugh managed the retail business in Middletown. The undoubtedly busy corner of Main and Jefferson Streets (Main Street being the turnpike road and Jefferson Street the road to Jefferson, Maryland) would have been a prime location for such a business. According to local newspaper accounts, Mssrs. Stonebraker and Harbaugh constructed the "large brick building on the corner of Main and Keller's [Jefferson] streets" now standing on Lot 25 in the year 1830.[10] The building served not only in the capacity of a commercial business, but also as the elegant home of Samuel Harbaugh and his family. Following George Stonebraker's death, his will devised his interest in the jointly owned Middletown property to Catherine Harbaugh, wife of Samuel G. Harbaugh.[11]

The Harbaugh family lived and worked in Middletown more than twenty years. Mr. Harbaugh's service to the community of Middletown included his commercial business, as the first town clerk in 1834, was a prominent member of the Lutheran church, and was for 25 years the superintendent of a joint Lutheran-Reformed church Sunday school.[12] In 1853, Samuel and Catherine Harbaugh followed many other western Marylanders west to Ohio.[13]

In August of 1858, the Harbaughs, "of Clark County, Ohio," sold the substantial residential and commercial property in Middletown to Peter Shafer, Sr. for $6,000 (Deed Book BGF 3, page 246). Although the Harbaugh family had been in Ohio for up to five years before the sale, it appears the store continued to operate, perhaps under a lease agreement. The 1858 Isaac Bond map of Frederick County, Middletown insert, shows a 'store' at the corner location (see attached copy).

Peter Shafer, Sr. was listed on Lot 25 of the Middletown map in the 1872 Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland, showing a house and commercial building. Shafer, a wealthy retired farmer, left his valley farm to live in the elegant Middletown house on the town square, while renting out the commercial rooms.[14] He was reportedly known as 'Marsa' Pete for his history of slave ownership.[15] In a January 10, 1860 deed of manumission to "Sundry Negroes" Peter Shafer freed four slaves, their freedom beginning in 1865 for Virginia, age 16, and Levi, age 24; eight year old Jeanette was to be freed in 1874 and two year old Wesley in 1882; any children of the female slaves were to serve until the age of 25 (Deed Book BGF 5, page 126).

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[10] As cited in Rhoderick, p. 240.

[11] Referenced in Deed Book BGF 3, page 246; no date is given for George Stonebraker's death in this reference.

[12] Rhoderick, p. 240.

[13] From Samuel G. Harbaugh obituary, 1889, *Valley Register*, as cited in Rhoderick, p. 240.

[14] Rhoderick, p. 243.

[15] Rhoderick, p. 241.

All slaves in Maryland were freed by the new 1864 Maryland Constitution, making Shafer's manumission's obsolete, however between the years 1858 and 1864 it appears that Shafer would have needed to house at least four slaves, either on the Middletown property or on his valley farm.

In 1895, Peter Shafer, Sr. died at the age of 93, wealthy but childless.[16] His Middletown lot, "embracing the large brick house and all other buildings thereon," was sold in April 1896 to William L. Rudy for $3,997.50 (Deed Book JLJ 14, page 12). The surprisingly reduced price may be the result of the national depression of 1894.

William Rudy made some of the more dramatic changes to the commercial section of the Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building. The December 25, 1896 edition of *The Valley Register* noted the changes:

> Mr. W. L. Rudy, this place, who last year purchased the large brick dwelling of the late Peter Shafer, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, is converting the upper floor above the storeroom and wareroom into a public hall. A new hallway leading to the room from the street has been made by moving the steps over to the west side in the wareroom and putting a new doorway through the brick wall. The large posts and chimney in the center of the room have been removed, and the room is now large enough to seat over 300 people after a good-sized stage is erected.[17]

Cast iron support columns in the first floor storeroom were probably also installed at this time to support the large upper story hall above. Entertainments continued at "Rudy's Hall" until 1899 when the building was sold to Daniel Shafer (no relation to Peter Shafer) for $4,075 (Deed Book DHH 3, page 534).

The 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Middletown shows the building much as the newspaper had described it in 1896, including a storeroom and warehouse room on the first floor of the commercial section, and a hall with stage on the second floor. The dwelling house section shows the two-story front and two-story addition. Also shown on this map are the one-story carriage house (now garage) and a two-story stable. Prior to Daniel Shafer's death in 1902, it was noted that the upper story hall was used as a "Town Hall."[18] The 1904 Sanborn Map showed some of the changes to the building initiated by Daniel Shafer; the dwelling house and center storeroom appear to remain the same, however the warehouse room had been converted to a dwelling (apartment). In 1910, the year that son Charles W. Shafer took possession of the

[16] Ibid. p. 242.
[17] As cited in Rhoderick. p. 244.
[18] Rhoderick. p. 247.

property, the Sanborn Map showed the Post Office installed in the storeroom and the projecting oriel bay window appeared on the east elevation.[19] Charles was also reported to have converted the upper story hall to apartments in 1910, a claim which the architectural evidence seems to support.[20]

The Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building remained in the Daniel Shafer family until 1995.[21] Remarkably, although dramatic changes to the commercial section of the building reflect the changes in the local business climate, the main house was altered very little over the years.

Evaluation of Significance

The Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building retains a high level of architectural integrity to the period of initial construction particularly for the main residential section. The commercial spaces have undergone changes over the years to accommodate various uses. The buildings integrity and its high quality of architectural elements reflecting a transition between the Neoclassical Federal and Greek Revival styles provides significance under Criterion C. The building is an excellent example of a commercial and residential structure that reflects vernacular building traditions of central Maryland, tempered with knowledge of current styles and detail elements. Additionally, the building prominently located in Middletown, evokes the history of the town as a small commercial center of the National Road.

[19] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1899, 1904, 1910, Middletown, Maryland, microfilm collection, Frederick Co. Library, Frederick, MD.

[20] Rhoderick, p. 247.

[21] Frederick Co. Will Book CES 1, page 302, Will Book MFS 1, page 87, Deed Book 436, pp. 78 and 85 (for reconveyances), Will Book HDR 1, page 88, Will Book TME 6, page 201, Will Book TME 13, page 661, Will Book VPF 4, page 206, Deed Book 2106, page 1016.

Major Bibliographical References:

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, map of Middletown, MD, 1899, 1904, 1910, microfilm collection, Frederick Co. Library, Frederick, MD.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1968, reprint (originally published, Philadelphia, 1882).

Williams, T. J. C. and Folger McKinsey. *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, reprint (originally published Frederick, MD, 1910).

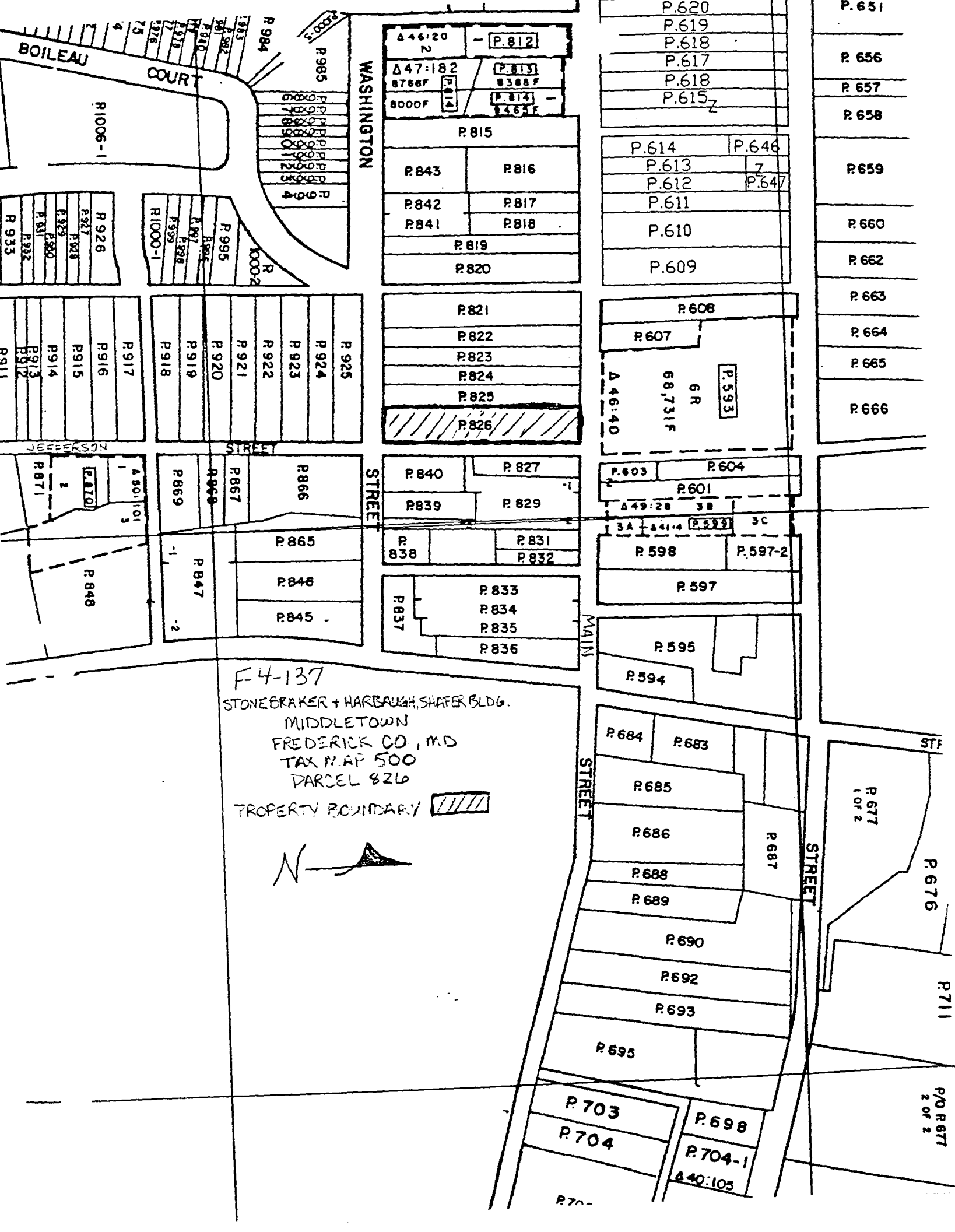
Verbal Boundary Description:

Middletown Quadrangle

The nominated property is bounded on the north by Main Street (Alternate Route 40), beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 25 (Tax Map 500, Parcel 826) and running 65.5 feet to the northeast corner of the lot at the intersection of Main St. and Jefferson St., then turning south, running approximately 330 feet to the southeast corner of the lot at the intersection of Jefferson St. and Washington St., then turning west, running approximately 65.5 feet to the southwest corner of the lot, then turning north to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is the historic boundary of Lot No. 25 of the 1766 Plat of Middletown, 66 feet wide by 330 feet deep, excepting the amount taken from the eastern edge of the lot for improvements to Jefferson St., as noted in the 1807 Frederick County Deed WR 32, page 24, leaving the width approximately 65.5 feet.


BOILEAU COURT
WASHINGTON STREET
JEFFERSON STREET
MAIN STREET
STREET
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P.985
R1006-1
R1000-1
R1000-2
R 933
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P.842
P.841
P.812
P.813
P.814
Δ46:20
Δ47:182
8756F
8000F
8388F
8465F
P.620
P.619
P.618
P.617
P.618
P.615
P.614
P.613
P.612
P.611
P.610
P.609
P.646
P.647
P.608
P.607
P.593
Δ46:40
68,731F
6R
P.603
P.604
P.601
Δ49:28
3B
3A
Δ41:4
3C
P.598
P.597-2
P.597
P.595
P.594
P.651
P.656
P.657
P.658
P.659
P.660
P.662
P.663
P.664
P.665
P.666
P.684
P.683
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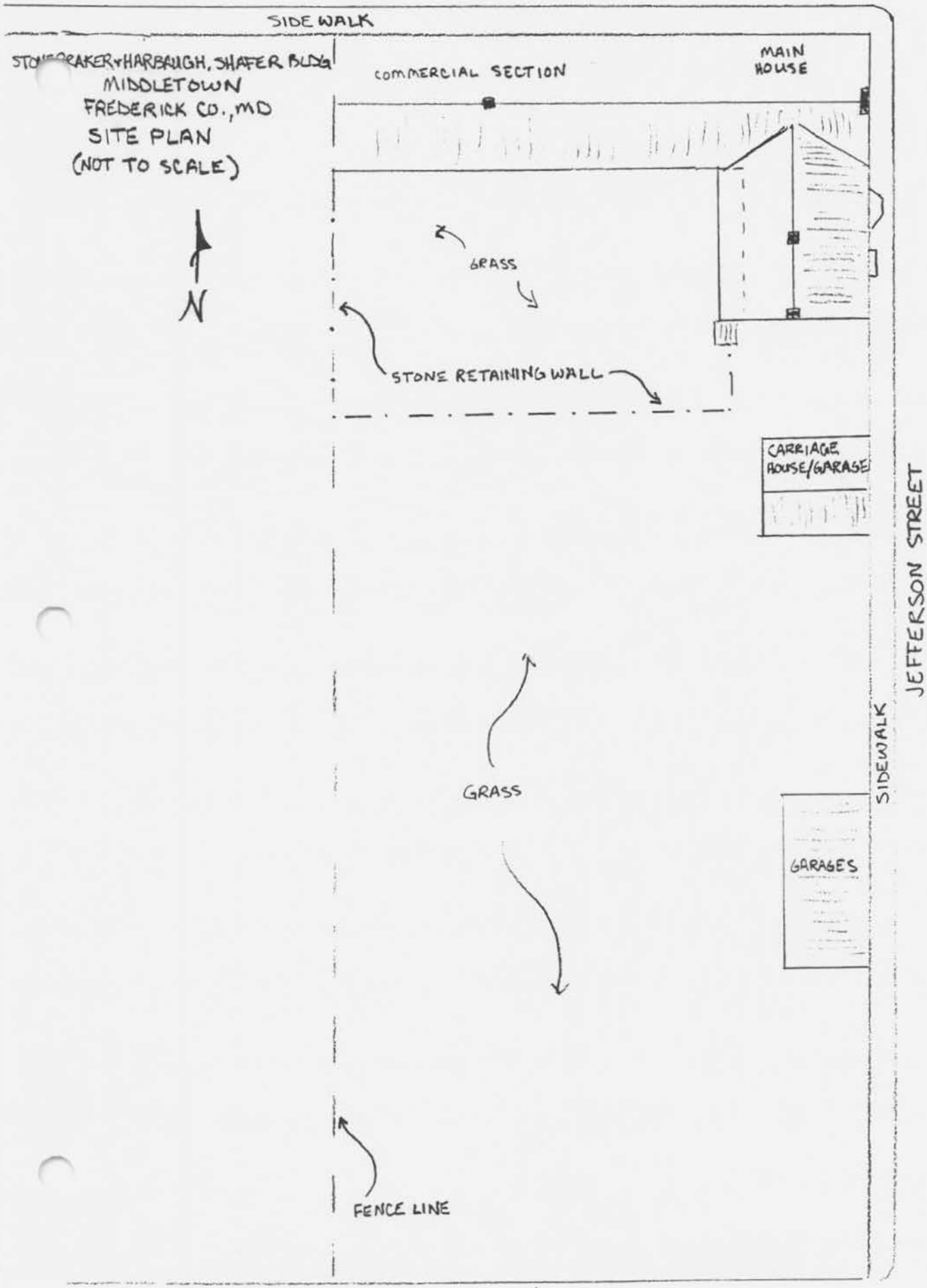
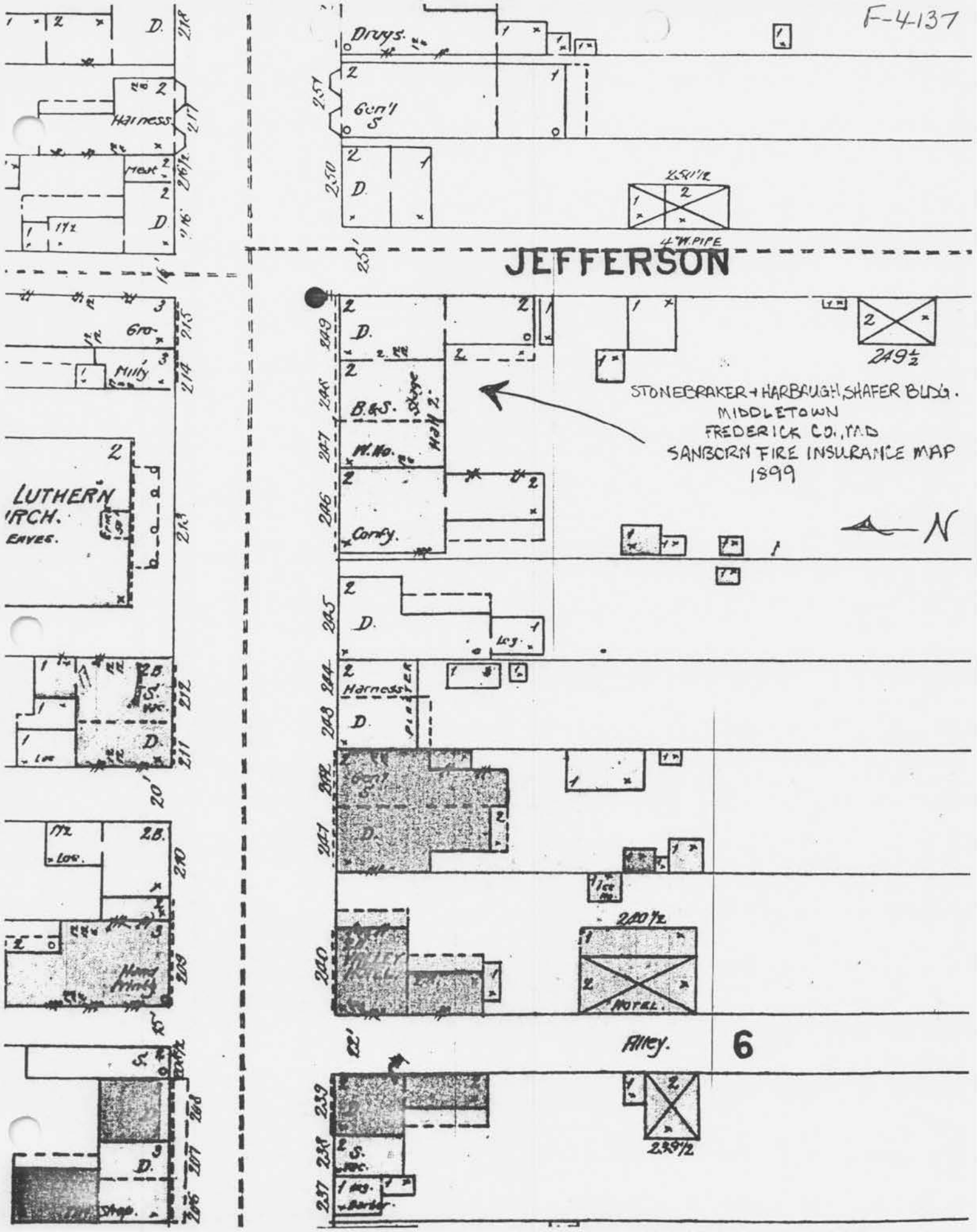
P.686
P.687
P.688
P.689
P.690
P.692
P.693
P.695
P.677 1 OF 2
P.676
P.711
P.703
P.704
P.698
P.704-1
Δ40:105
P/O R 677 2 OF 2
F-4-137
STONEBRAKER + HARBAUGH, SHAFER BLDG.
MIDDLETOWN
FREDERICK CO, MD
TAX MAP 500
PARCEL 826
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
N

F-4-137


MAIN STREET.
SIDEWALK
STONE, BAKER & HARBAUGH, SHAFER BLDG
MIDDLETOWN
FREDERICK CO., MD
SITE PLAN
(NOT TO SCALE)
N
COMMERCIAL SECTION
MAIN HOUSE
GRASS
STONE RETAINING WALL
CARRIAGE HOUSE/GARAGE
JEFFERSON STREET
SIDEWALK
GRASS
GARAGES
FENCE LINE

F-4-137



FREDERICK COUNTY LIBRARIES

OF FREDERICK COUNTY MD.

ACCURATELY DRAWN

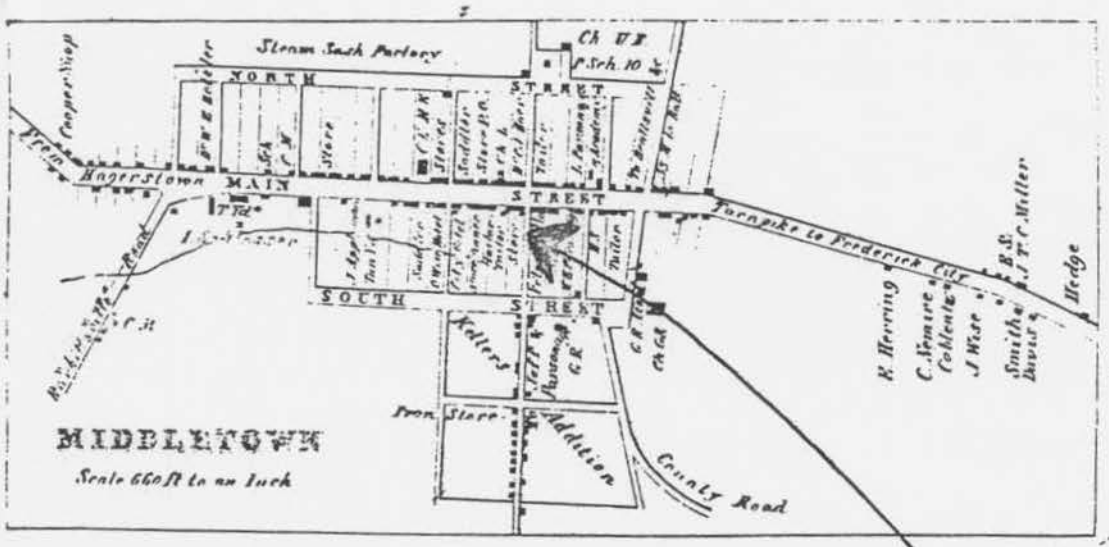
From Correct Instrumental Surveys

OF ALL THE COUNTY ROADS, &c.

BY ISAAC BOND C.E.

Scale of Miles

Lithographed by E Sachse & C.°, Sun Iron Building Baltimore Md.



EXPLANATIONS.

Rail Roads. Turnpikes, Plank Roads, &c. County Roads. Neighborhood Roads, or roads *out of the county* not laid down by actual survey.

Square dots (- - -) indicate the positions of dwellings when connected with names of persons, but Churches, Mills, &c., when connected with any of the following Abbreviations, viz: Ch — Church, and B — Baptist, C — Catholic, E — Episcopal, G B — German Baptist or Dunker, G R — German Reformed, L — Lutheran, M E — Methodist Episcopal, M P — Methodist Protestant, P — Presbyterian, U B — United Brethren; F M H — Friends Meeting House.

P Sch — Primary School, Sch — School. Sem. Seminary, F Sem — Female Seminary.

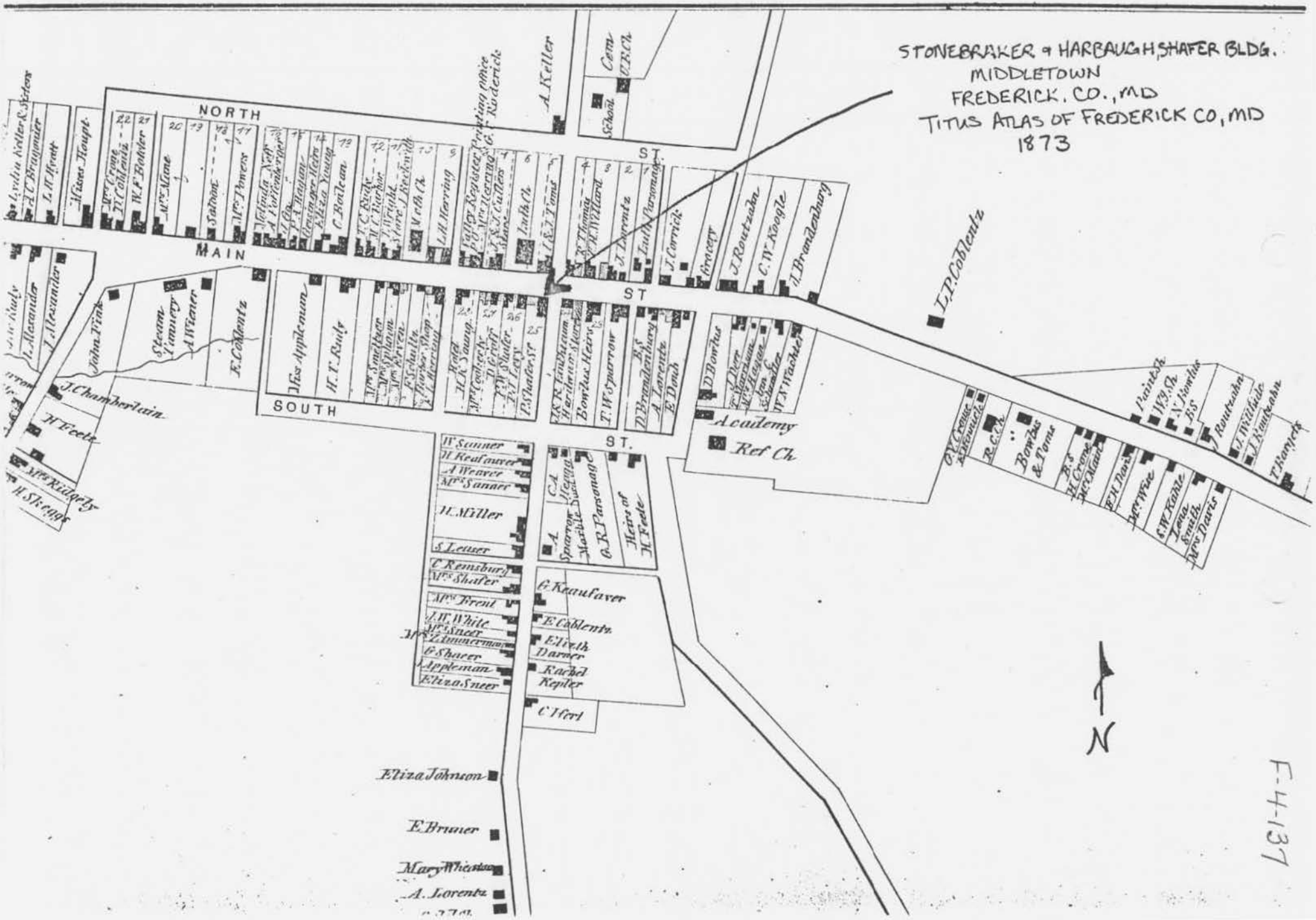
B S — Blacksmith Shop, and W W — Wheelwright Shop.

C F — Cotton Factory, W F — Woolen Factory

F-4-137
STONEBRAKER + HAREALGH, SHAFER BLDG.
MIDDLETOWN
FREDERICK CO., MD
ISAAC BOND MAP OF FREDERICK CO., MD
1858

N

Scale 20 Rods to an Inch.



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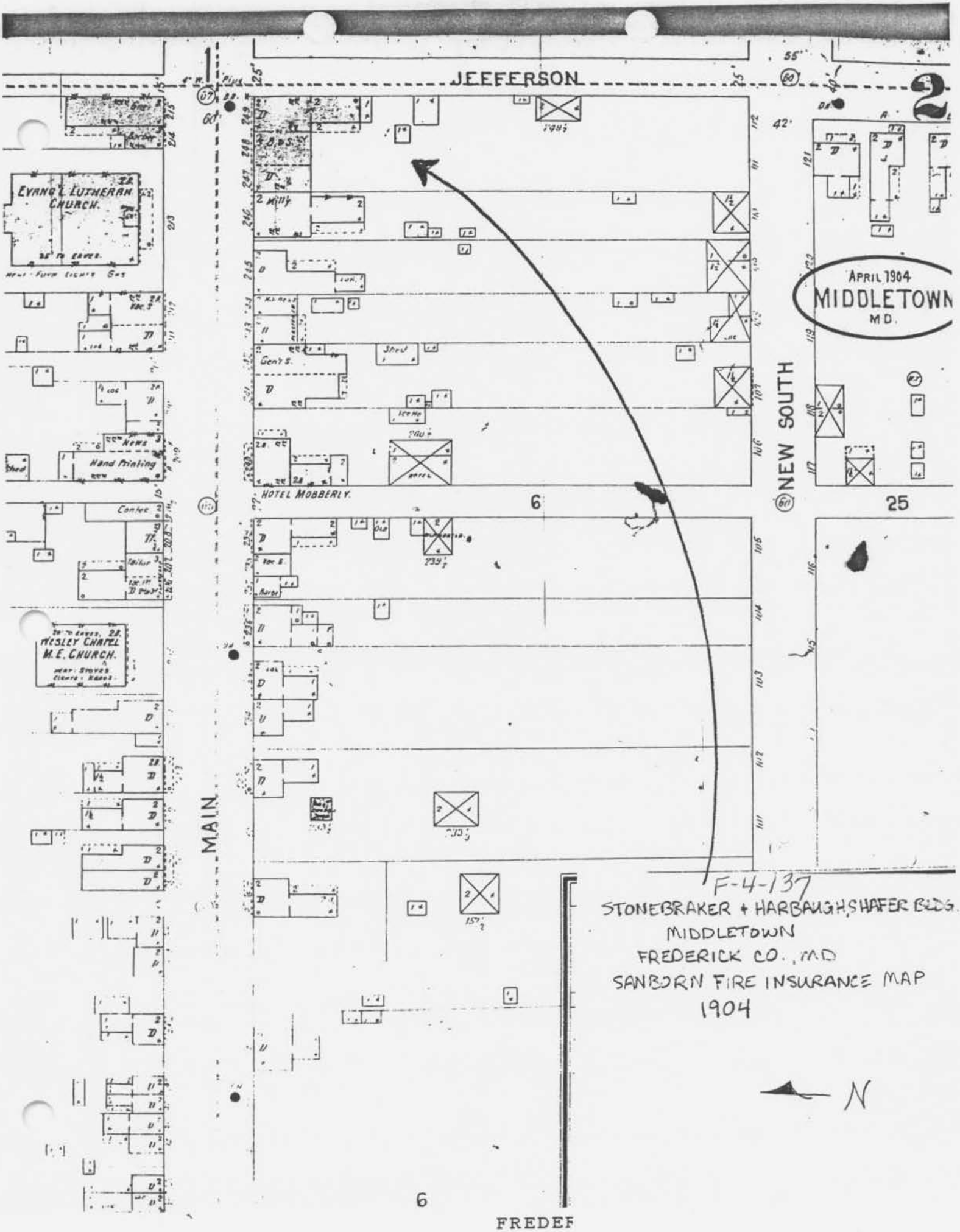
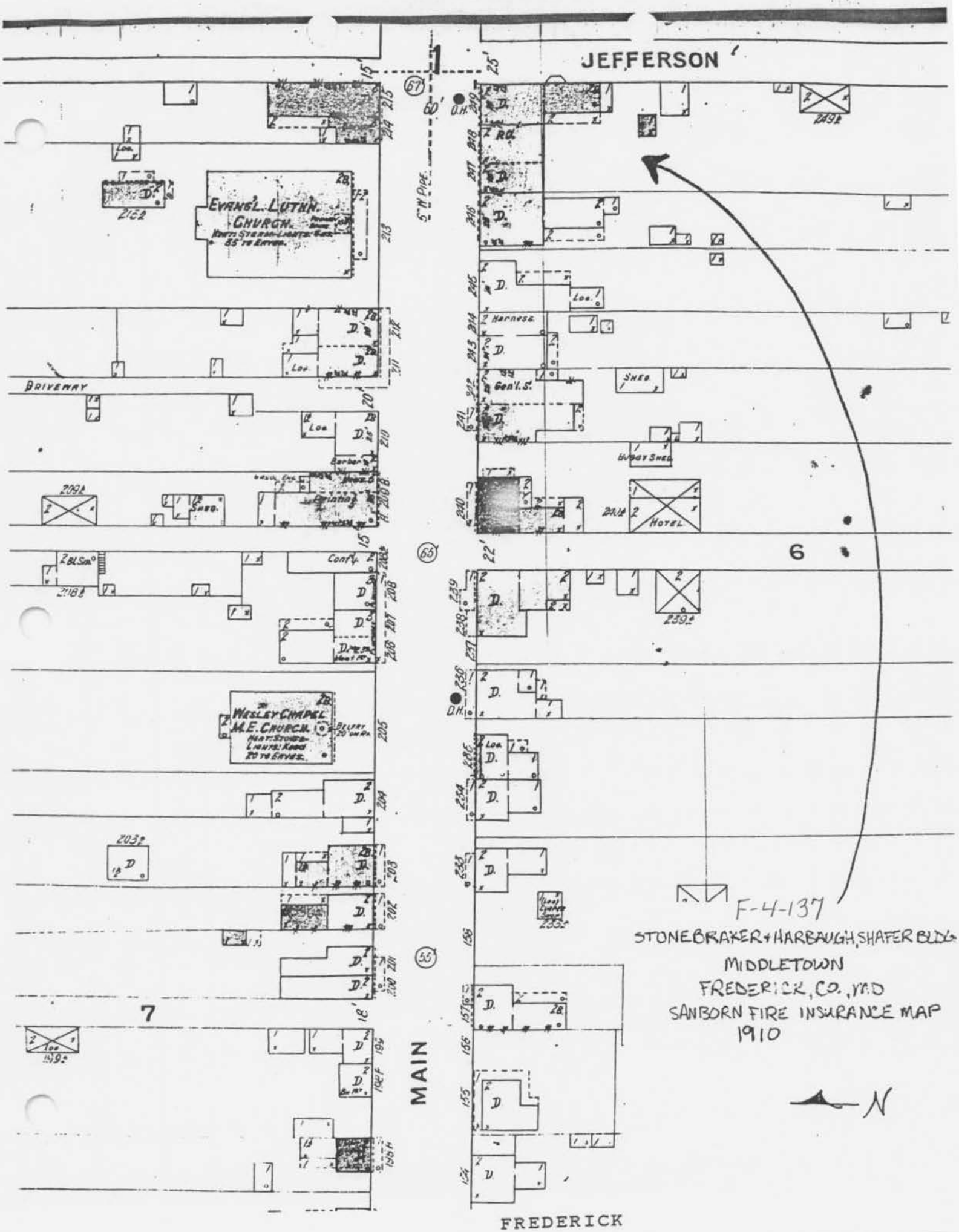
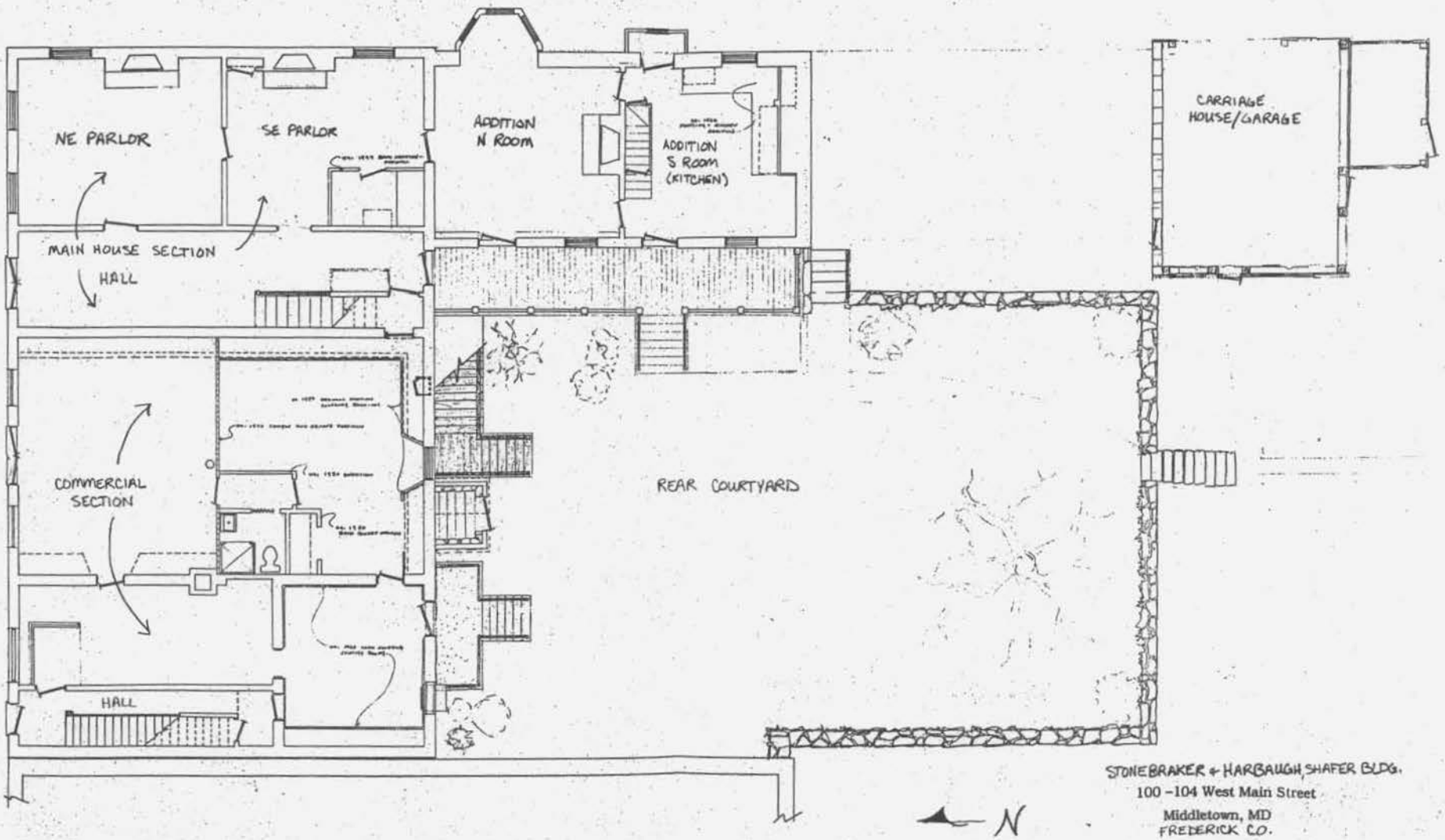

JEFFERSON
EVANG'L LUTHERAN CHURCH.
WESLEY CHAPEL M.E. CHURCH.
HOTEL MOBBERLY.
MAIN
NEW SOUTH
APRIL 1904
MIDDLETOWN
MD.
F-4-137
STONEBRAKER + HARBAUGH, SHAFER BLDG.
MIDDLETOWN
FREDERICK CO., MD
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP
1904
N
FREDEF


JEFFERSON
EVANGL. LUTHN. CHURCH.
BRIVEWAY
Gen'l. S.
SHED
HOTEL
WESLEY CHAPEL M.E. CHURCH
MAIN
FREDERICK
F-4-137
STONEBRAKER + HARBAUGH, SHAFER BLDG
MIDDLETOWN
FREDERICK, CO., MD
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP
1910
N

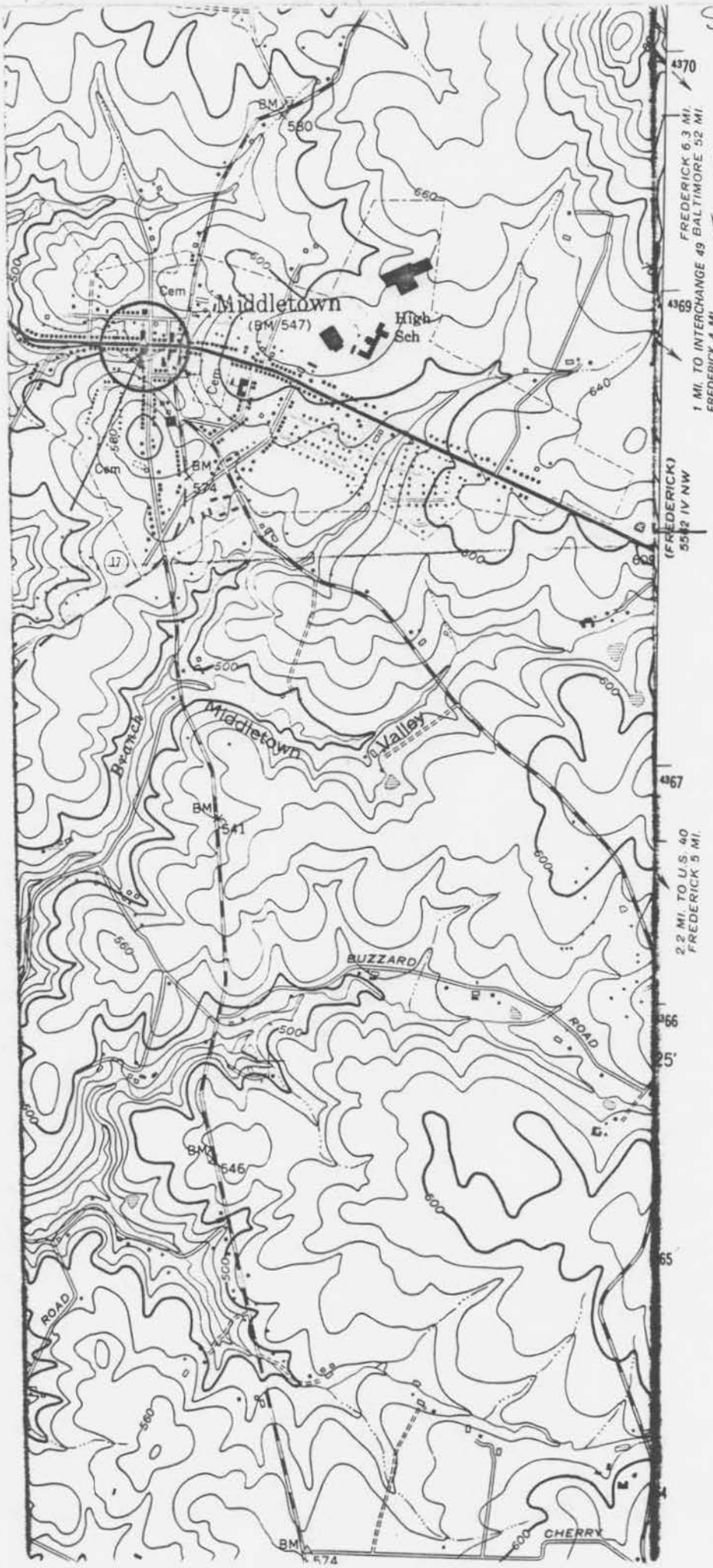


STONEBRAKER & HARBAUGH SHAFER BLDG.
100 -104 West Main Street
Middletown, MD
FREDERICK CO.
FLOOR PLAN

F-4-137

Stonebraker & Harbaugh - Shafer Building
100-104 W. Main St.
Middletown, MD
Middletown Quad.
UTM Ref
18 280 760
4368900

F-4-137



F-4-137

Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

E and N elevations
view SW from Main St.

1/22

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Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

F-4-137

Stonebraker + Horbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
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Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

E elevation, view SW from Main St. down Jefferson St.

2/22

F-4-137

Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.

Middletown

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/01

MD SHPO

S and E elevations,

view NW from Jefferson St.

3/22

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Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

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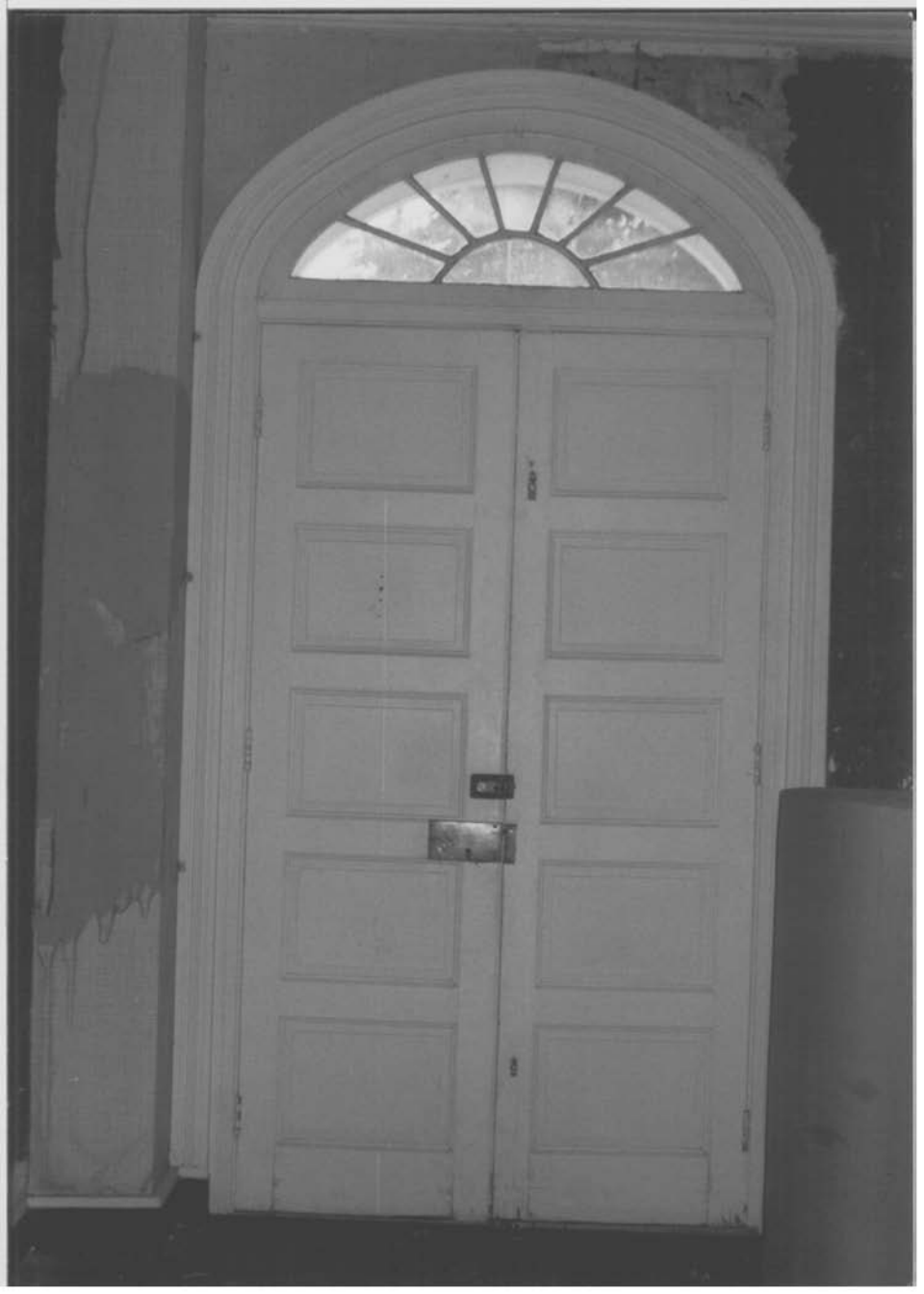
Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co, MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

S and W elevations,
view NE from rear courtyard

4/22



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Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.
Middletown
Frederick Co, MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

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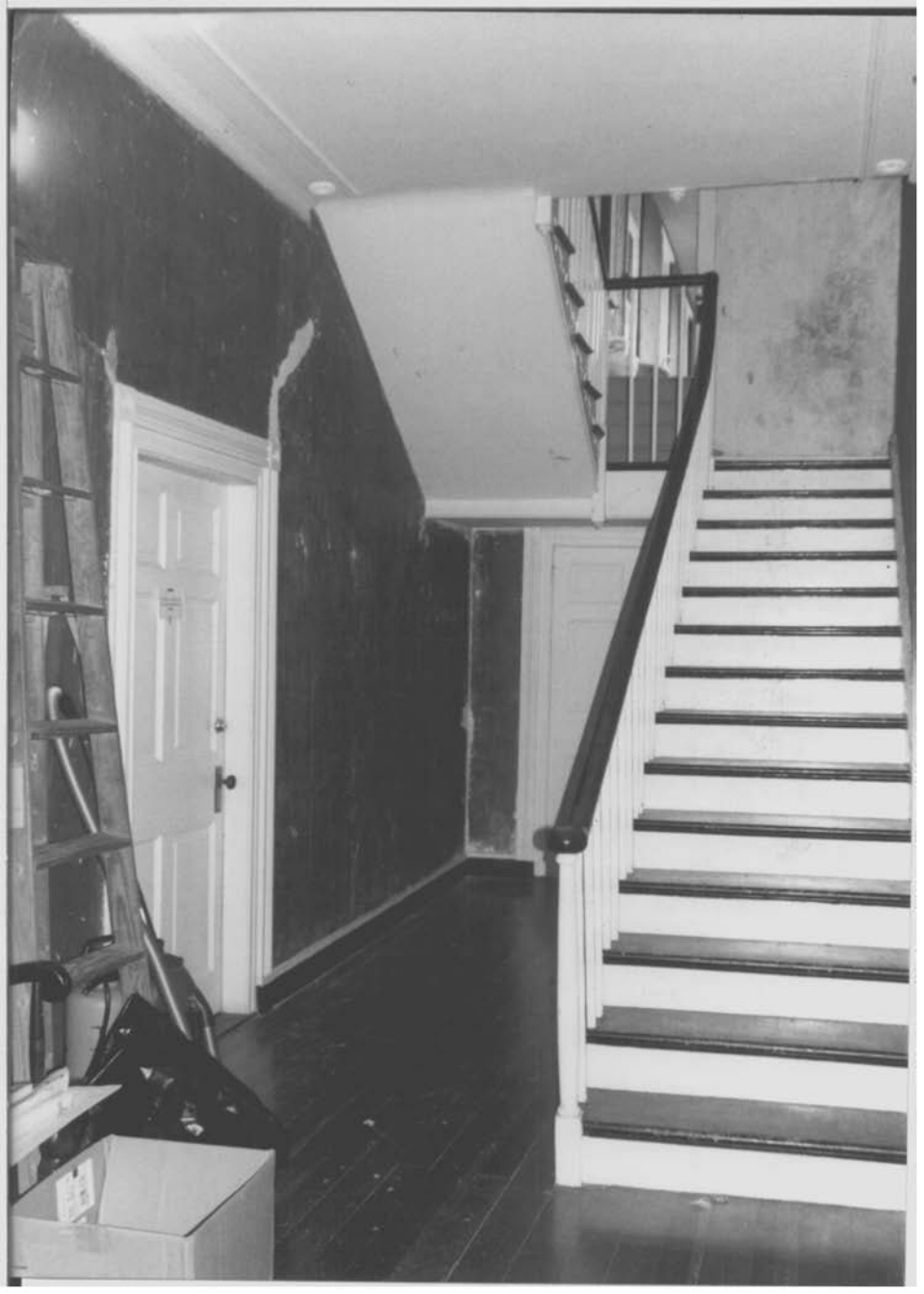
Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Proce Ko SEP. 2

main house section, interior
1st story hall, entrance, N wall

5/22



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Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

main house section, interior
1st story hall, stairway
view SE

6/22

F-4-137

Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.

Middletown

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/01

MD SHPO

main house section, interior

1st story hall, stair detail

7/22

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Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

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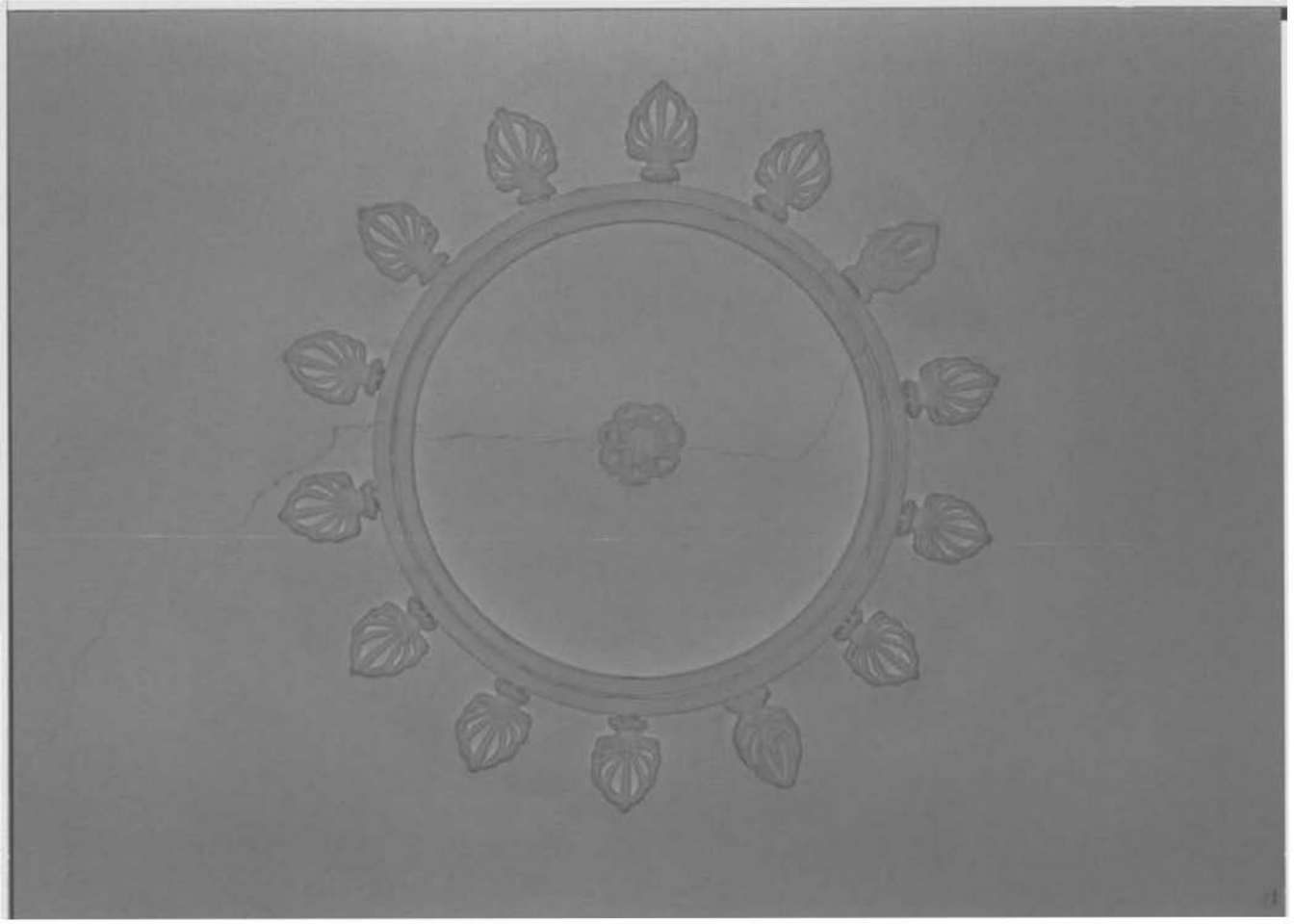

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Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

main house section, interior
1st story hall, ceiling plaster medallion detail

8/22

F-4-137
Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO
main house section, interior
1st floor, NE parlor, E wall
9/22

ing by
lak
001 G

Processing by
Kodak
SEP. 2001 G

Processing by
Kodak
SEP. 2001 G

F-4-137
Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co, MD
E. Wallace

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Pr K SE

main house section, interior
1st floor, NE parlor, molding and
plaster ceiling trim detail

10/22

F-4-137
Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO
main house section, interior
1st floor, SE parlor, E wall

11/22

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Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

F-4-137

Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD

E Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

main house addition, interior
1st floor, N room, S wall

12/22

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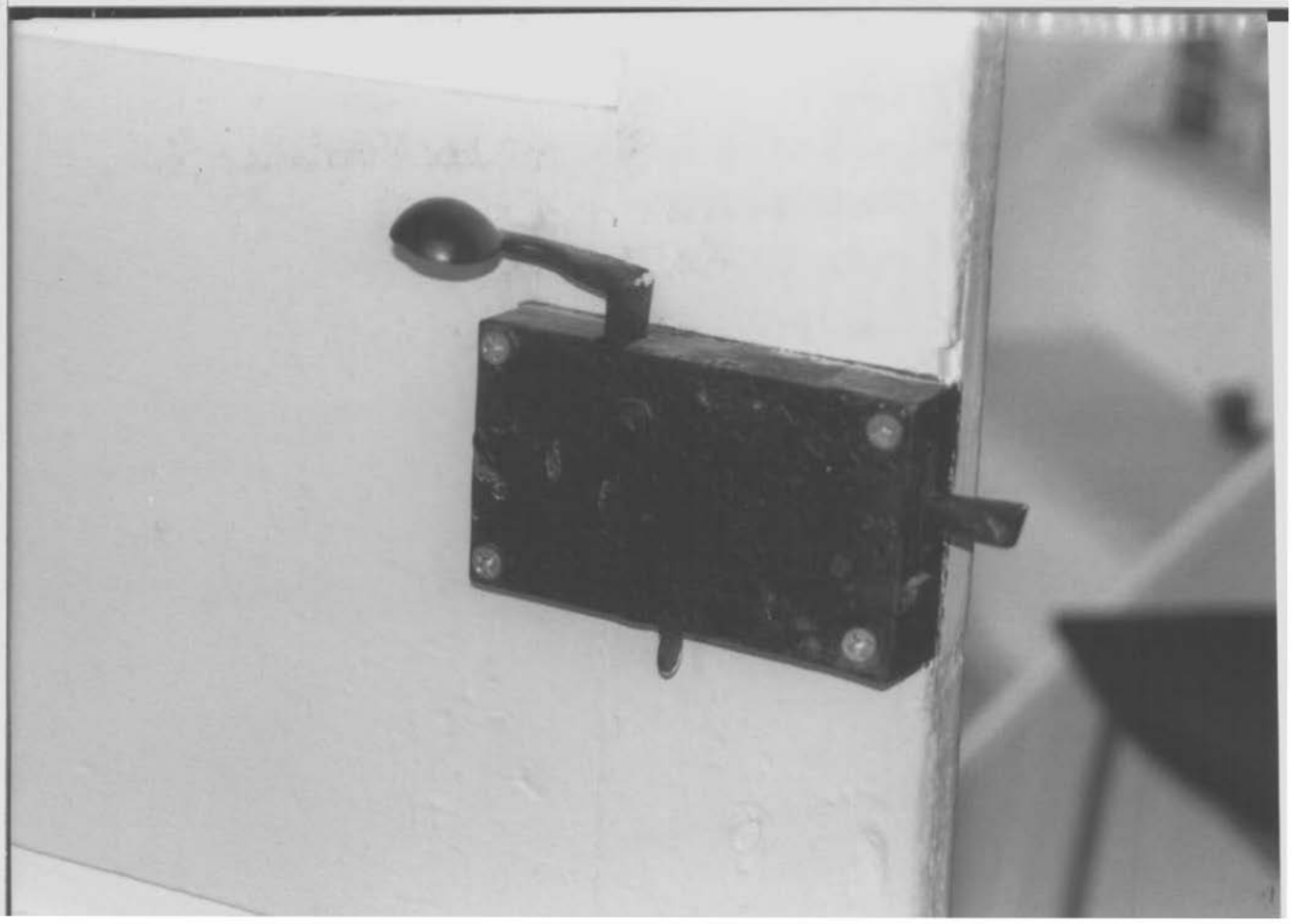
Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G
Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G



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Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co, MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO
main house addition, interior
1st floor, S room (kitchen), door
hardware detail

13/22

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G
Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

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Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

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Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

main house section, interior
2nd floor, hall, view S toward
exterior porch on addition W elevation

14/22

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Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

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Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G
Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

main house section, interior
2nd floor, hall, W wall door into
commercial section 2nd floor apts.

15/22

F-4-137
Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co, MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

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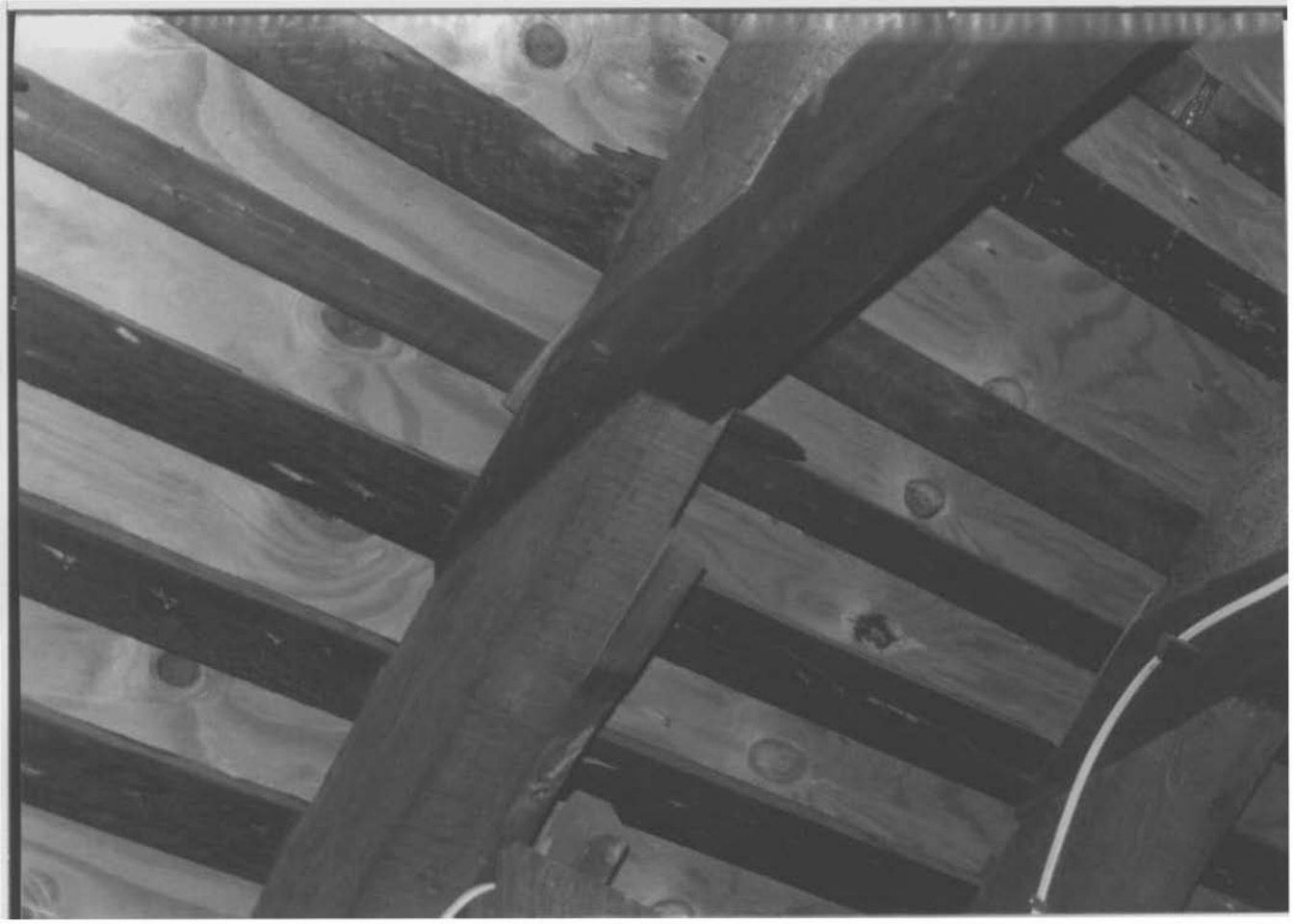
Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

main house section, interior
2nd floor, NE chamber, E wall

16/22



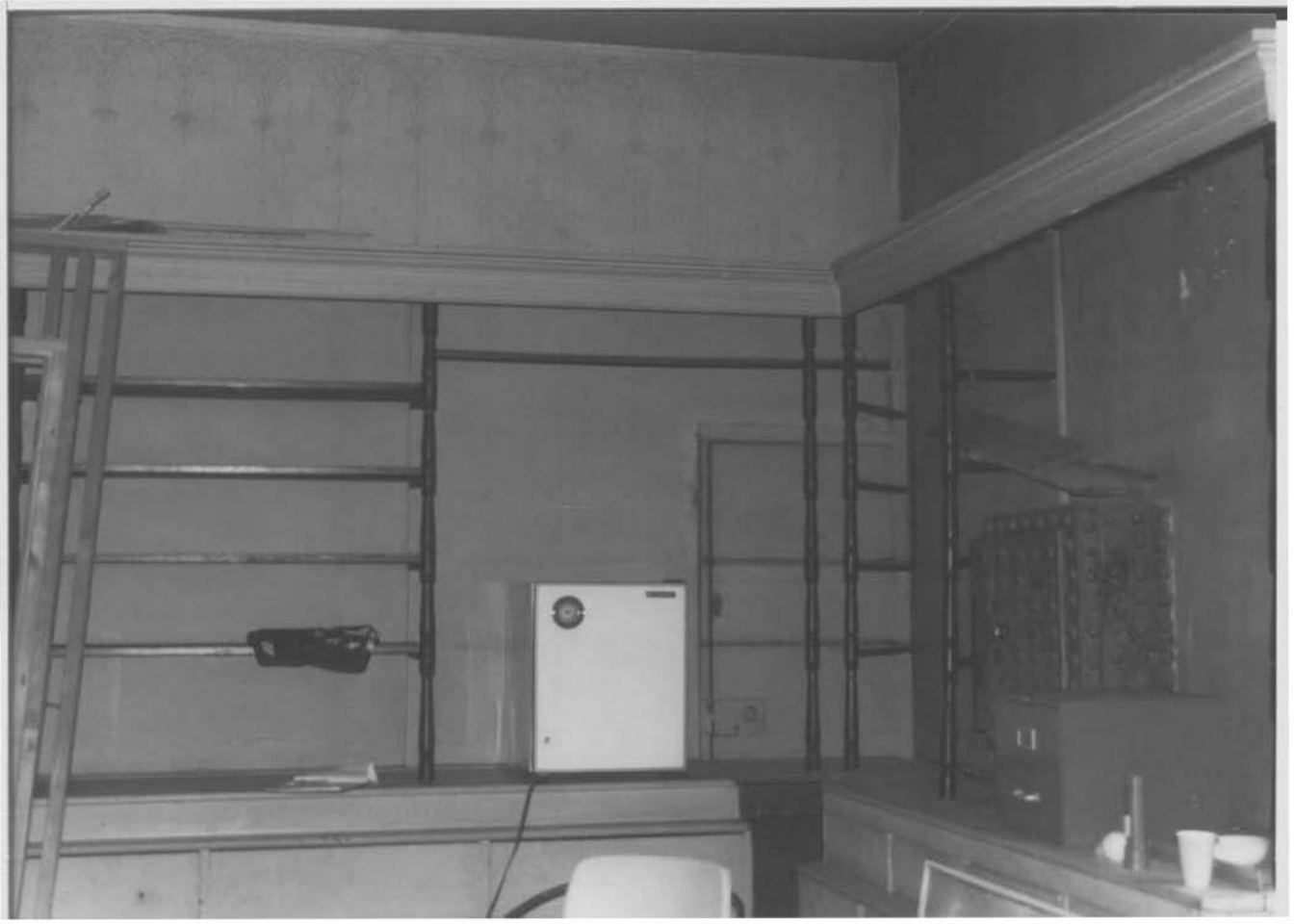
F-4-137
Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

MD SHPO
main house section, interior
attic, rafter joint detail

17/22



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Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

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Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G
Processing b Kodal SEP. 2001 G

commercial section, interior
1st floor, SE corner, note blocked door
leading to main house section

18/22

F-4-137
Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

commercial section, interior, 1st floor
c. 1896 stairhall along W wall

19/22

F-4-137

Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

commercial section, interior
2nd floor apartments, molding and
hardware detail

20/22

F-4-137

Stonebraker + Harbaugh, Shafer Bldg.
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

main house section, interior
cellar, ceiling detail, riven lath

21/22

F-4-137
Stonebraker + Harbaugh Shafer Bldg.
Middletown
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/01
MD SHPO

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

Processing by Kodak SEP. 2001 G

carriage house/garage and shed garages
E and N elevations, view SW from
Jefferson St.

22/22