

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-47

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Name of Property: Basil Harding Farmstead

Location: 6219A Green Valley Road, New Market, Maryland

following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, and in the subsequent actions in 1863 and 1864 the Confederate forces would treat mid-Maryland as hostile territory (Reed 2011:48, 54).

The war years brought hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the region, which took an enormous toll on the agricultural output. Both armies foraged extensively to feed soldiers and horses, barns and farmhouses became hospitals for the sick and wounded, fields of crops were trampled, and horses were pressed into army service. Southern forces initially attempted to compensate farmers for goods by paying them in Confederate money, but this process was abandoned by 1864 when Maryland was viewed as federal territory open for plunder (Reed 2011:48, 57-58). Federal forces also offered farmers compensation through a claims process, but proof of loyalty was required and the process sometimes took several years (Reed 2011:52-53). Over the course of the war the region saw three major actions and countless smaller raids, skirmishes, and other troop movements, resulting in thousands of dollars in damage to mid-Maryland farms. Recovery during the post-war decades was often slow, and many farmers were unable to reclaim their pre-war prosperity (Reed 2011:60).

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought unprecedented changes to mid-Maryland farms. As farmers struggled to recover from the destruction of the Civil War, they found themselves faced with increased competition, growing urbanization, and economic uncertainty. All of these factors would undermine the traditional grain-based economy of Frederick County and drive the transition towards more diversified economic practices.

The same rail connections that benefited Maryland grain farmers during earlier decades became a detriment after the war as they allowed for the shipment of massive amounts of Midwestern wheat to east coast milling centers (Reed 2011:63-64). The process of grinding the hard red wheat commonly grown on the Great Plains required new technology in order to maximize efficiency. Roller mills, patented in 1880, soon became the standard in milling technology, and many Maryland mill owners struggled to upgrade their facilities (Reed 2011:64). The majority of Frederick County mill owners were unable to pay for the expensive steel roller equipment in order to compete with larger industrial mills; by the end of the nineteenth century, the few mills that survived did so by producing livestock feed.

Mid-Maryland farmers also faced growing urbanization and labor migrations during the decades following the Civil War. By 1910, over 40 per cent of Maryland's population lived in the city of Baltimore, while the cities of Cumberland and Hagerstown also grew rapidly to become the second and third most populous cities in the state, respectively (Reed 2011:65). Industrial and manufacturing industries thrived in these cities, drawing in laborers from all over rural Maryland. Much of this industrial growth bypassed Frederick, due to the city's location along a rail spur rather than a main rail line. Frederick grew during this time, but at a slower rate than the aforementioned cities; by 1910, the

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population had risen to only 10,411 (Reed 2011:65). Many farm laborers moved to cities in search of work as wheat prices stagnated and new machinery reduced the amount of labor required (Reed 2011:67).

The growth of Baltimore and other urban centers forced mid-Maryland farmers to transition away from wheat production and towards more diverse agricultural production. Dairy and orchard produce would overtake grains as mid-Maryland farms adapted to support growing urban populations in Baltimore and Washington. Faster rail transport, coupled with the invention of the refrigerated rail car in 1875, allowed fresh farm products to survive longer and be shipped further. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the number of orchards in Frederick County expanded and, by 1880, fruit processing was the third largest industry in Maryland (Reed 2011:70). Fresh fruit was taken directly to Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and mid-Maryland produce was transported to markets all over the east coast (Reed 2011:70). Several canneries were established in Frederick to take advantage of the region's productivity.

Agricultural diversification during this period also led to the rise of commercial dairying, which would come to dominate Frederick County agriculture through much of the twentieth century. Small numbers of "milch cows" were common on mid-Maryland farms throughout the nineteenth century, and farmers typically produced several hundred pounds of butter annually. By 1910, the average dairy herd had increased to twenty cows, and excess milk was being sold to local creameries and to creameries in Baltimore (Reed 2011:71). Butter remained the most popular way to extend the shelf life of dairy products, and butter factories that could produce thousands of pounds of butter daily were established in Frederick and Carroll counties. Commercial ice cream manufacturers also were founded, beginning with C.F. Main of Middletown in 1911 (Reed 2011:71-72). The shift from grain to commercial dairy production altered the rural landscape as more fields were left in pasture or planted in clover or other hay crops (Reed 2011:74). Some wheat was still grown as a cash crop, however, corn was produced primarily for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income (Reed 2011:75).

Urban migration was intensified by the Great Depression and America's involvement in the Second World War. The drought of 1930 cost Maryland farmers over \$38 million in losses, while multiple bank failures exacerbated the situation for struggling farmers (Reed 2011:75). Many farmers left mid-Maryland in search of work in nearby cities. The farmers who remained continued to adapt towards dairy farming by altering and renovating farm buildings. Electricity became common place in rural Maryland during the 1930s, allowing dairies to adopt electrical refrigeration. Older bank barns were relegated to hay storage and housing for other livestock as specially constructed concrete-block dairy barns became commonplace (Reed 2011:76). The urban migration that typified the period preceding World War II was partially reversed during the decades following the war. Middle-class city dwellers, encouraged by the availability

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of land and the new interstate highway system, moved to newly created suburban developments. Rural land that once comprised dairy and wheat farms transitioned into residential communities for commuters working in Washington or Baltimore, setting a precedent that continues into the twenty-first century (Reed 2011:76).

Property History

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Basil Harding Farmstead were available for 1850 and 1860; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1870 or 1880 agricultural census.

The property comprising the core of the Basil Harding Farmstead was acquired by Basil Harding's grandfather, Christian Harding. In 1811, John Burkhart sold 28 acres of land to Christian Harding for the sum of \$1,140.00. The parcel was described as "part of a tract of Land called peace and plenty, which said tract was originally on the nineteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty four granted George Burkhart for nine hundred twenty eight and a half acres" (FCLR WR 41:439). In 1831, Christian Harding purchased 78 acres of land, described as "part of a tract or parcel of land called Norris' Purchase, and part of an adjoining tract, called Peace and Plenty," from Eli and Sarah Norris for the sum of \$3,354.00 (FCLR JS 38:234).

In 1848, Christian Harding bequeathed the combined property to Basil Harding and Margaret Ann Harding, the children of his deceased son Christian (FCW GME 3:346). The 1850 census records Basil and Margaret Ann residing in the household of Philip Harding; however, the census notes that Basil, aged 21, was a farmer who owned land valued at \$3,000.00 (US Census 1850). The Agricultural Census records Philip Harding as owner/manager of two parcels of land. The second of these parcels, consisting of 80 acres of improved land and 20 acres of unimproved land and valued at \$3,000.00, is consistent with the parcel inherited by Basil and Margaret Ann Harding and likely represents their inheritance from their grandfather. The census notes that the farm produced 200 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 10 tons of hay, ten bushels of clover seed, and one pound of hops. Although no livestock was recorded on the property, the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$100.00 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529).

In 1853, Basil Harding purchased Margaret Ann Harding Glissan's interest in the property for the sum of \$1,596.00 (FCLR ES 4:71). The 1860 census records Basil Harding, aged 30, as a farmer owning real estate valued at \$4,000.00 and personal estate valued at \$2,000.00. Harding's household included his wife, Margaret E. (aged 31); their children, Charles (aged 6) and Mary (aged 2); and, a household servant named Sarah Crab (aged 16) (U.S. Census 1860).

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In 1860, Harding's farm consisted of 94 acres of improved land and 12 acres of **unimproved** land. His farm value was recorded as \$4,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$400.00. Harding owned four horses, five milch cows, four "other cattle," three sheep, and 15 swine; the **total value** of his livestock was listed at \$750.00. Harding's milch cows produced 400 pounds of butter **that year**. In addition, Harding slaughtered \$120.00 worth of livestock. In 1860, the farm produced 300 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 320 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of oats, 12 tons of hay, and 10 bushels of Irish potatoes (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

Basil Harding died in 1866. Neither his widow, Margaret E. Harding, nor his son, Charles Harding, appears in the 1870 or 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870, 1880). It is possible that Margaret Harding either employed a manager during this period or the property was occupied by a tenant farmer.

In 1891, Basil Harding's widow, Margaret E. Harding made two small additions to **the property**. In May, she purchased a 73-perch parcel from Isaac and Lucinda Russel for the sum of \$150.00 (FCLR WIP 13:588). The following month she acquired a 3-1/2-perch parcel from Nicholas W. Hammond (FCLR JLJ 1:87).

In 1907, the property was sold to Silas K. Utz as a result of Equity Case #8158, determining the heirs of Basil Harding (FCER STH 7/1; FCLR STH 280:457). An advertisement related to an order of sale from a 1925 Equity Case (FCER EGH 7:320) was transcribed in the original MIHP form for the Basil Harding Farmstead. The advertisement reads as follows:

...104 A, 1 R, 33 1/2 sq P... improved with a 2 1/2 story stone dwelling house containing 9 rooms, with good cellar, a fine bank barn about 75 x 40 feet with stable cemented and iron stauchions for 24 cows, with big cistern back of barn, wagin [sic] shed, corn house, machine shed, chicken house, with fine spring of water piped to the house **and the barn**, fine dairy and wash house. There is a small, well-bearing fruit orchard... [MIHP F-5-47]

The property was sold to Charles Etzler in 1926 (FCLR EGH 356:287) and to **Walter E. Burall** in 1929 (FCLR EGH 379:35). Walter and Addie Burall expanded their holdings with **the acquisition** of two additional parcels in the 1940s (FCLR ECW 428:286, ECW 464:14). The property **remained** in the Burall family until 1956 when it was sold to Jack McGolerick (FCLR ECW 566:67).

The agricultural output of the Basil Harding Farmstead is consistent with the **agricultural** trends identified by Reed (2011) in *Tillers of the Soil*. Like other farms in Frederick County, **cultivation** was focused on grain production, with a particular emphasis on wheat and corn. Livestock numbers **for 1860** generally are

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consistent with the larger pattern of limited livestock noted by Reed (2011:41). Agricultural census data were unavailable for the property in 1870 and 1880.

9. References Cited

Frederick County Interagency Information Technologies

2013 Frederick County, MD GIS Mapping Resources, Info At a Glance. Available online at <http://webmaps.frederickcountymd.gov/>.

Frederick County Land Records (FCLR)

Various Dates Deeds and Equity Cases on file at the Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick County Wills (FCW)

Various Dates Wills and Administrative Accounts on file at the Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh, and John Philip Dern

1978 *Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland*. Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, California.

Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

2013 Real Property Data Search. Available online at http://sdatcert3.resiusa.org/rp_rewrite/.

Reed, Paula S.

2011 *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*. Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Frederick, Maryland.

United States Agricultural Census Records

Various Dates Frederick County. Microfilm records on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (US Census)

Various Dates United States Federal Census. Electronic scans of original documents, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed April 5, 2013.

United States Manufacturing Census Records

Various Dates Frederick County. Microfilm records on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Prepared by: R. Gatewood, J. Evans, T. Shaw, RCG&A Inc.

Date: 4/22/2013

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Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

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Williams, T. J. C., and Folger McKinsey

2003 *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Volume II. Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

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Name of Property: Basil Harding Farmstead

Location: 6219A Green Valley Road, New Market, Maryland

Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-47

Basil Harding Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Travis Shaw and Rebecca Gatewood

Photos taken on: April 13, 2013

Photo paper and ink: Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-5-0047_2013-04-13_01	House, south elevation, looking north
F-5-0047_2013-04-13_02	Barn complex, looking north
F-5-0047_2013-04-13_03	Farmstead overview, looking northwest



F-5-0047_2013-04-13_01

BASIL HARDING FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

HOUSE, S ELEVATION, LKNG N

$\frac{1}{3}$



F-5-0047_2013-04-13_02

BASIL HARDING FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

BARN COMPLEX, LKNG N

2/3



F-5-0047-2013-04-13-03

BASIL HARDING FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

FARMSTEAD OVERVIEW, LKNG NW

$\frac{3}{3}$

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

Property/District Name: Basil Harding Farmstead Survey Number: F-5-47

Project: New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission Line Agency: DNR/PSC

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

Eligibility recommended Eligibility **not** recommended

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)

Based on the available information, the Basil Harding Farmstead, located at 6219A Green Valley Road in southeastern Frederick County, is eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. The two-story stone farmhouse was constructed in two sections. The oldest is thought to have been constructed by 1800 and is now the rear wing. The main section of the house dates to 1885. The property also contains the ruins of an early 19th century springhouse and a smokehouse, wood shed and chicken house dating to the last quarter of the 19th century. Also on the property is a bank barn with attached wagon shed. The farmstead is eligible under Criterion C as a largely intact 19th century farmstead which conveys a sense of the rich agricultural heritage of Frederick County. Furthermore, the house provides an interesting juxtaposition of two distinct periods of construction, one at the beginning and the other at the end of the 19th century.

In addition to being individually eligible, the property is located in an area which retains numerous historic farmsteads within a largely unaltered setting and which may constitute a historic district.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project File, Maryland Inventory
Form F-5-47, Historic Evaluation Report: New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission Line

Prepared by: Christine Davis Consultants (report); Janet Davis (1994 form); C. Widell (1978 form)

Elizabeth Hannold 1/22/97
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
Peter A. Fentz 2/6/97
Reviewer, NR program Date

me)

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)
- 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
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- 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-single residence; domestic outbuildings
Agricultural-animal shelter, food storage, outbuildings

Known Design Source: _____

F-5-47

Basil Harding Farmstead
New Market vicinity
Private

Ca. 1800-1885

The Basil Harding Farmstead is a two-story, two-section stone dwelling built originally as a 1-1/2 story dwelling about 1800 and extended by a dated 1885 stone main section and a two-story extension containing a kitchen at the same time. The oldest section has beaded board doors and original hardware, a molded mantelpiece, and a flanking paneled cupboard. The 1885 section has a turned newel post and oak balustrade, grained wood trim, and chimneys built for wood stoves rather than open fires. The farmstead also contains a frame smokehouse, a wood shed, a chicken house, the ruins of a stone springhouse, a bank barn with an attached wagon shed/corn crib, and a buggy shed, all except the springhouse dating from the last quarter of the 19th century. The farm was probably established by Christian Harding, the father of Basil Harding (1830-1866), who inherited the property with his sister Margaret at their father's death in 1848. The oldest section may have been built by 1800. After Basil's death, his wife and then his daughter Mary Cora Frizzell received the property. The 1885 section was probably added by Mary Frizzell and her husband. The farmstead is significant for the multiple building periods evidenced in the structure of the dwelling. The circa 1800 part of the house has several of its original features and the two-room plan is discernible. The 1885 section contains the typical trim decoration and two-room with center hall plan of the late 19th century.

F-5-47
Basil Harding Farmstead
New Market
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn
Agriculture/subsistence/agricultural outbuilding

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Basil Harding Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 6219A Green Valley Road not for publication

city, town New Market vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

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 type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Wilbur F. and G. Lavinia McGolerick

street & number 6219A Green Valley Road telephone no.:

city, town Mt. Airy state and zip code MD 21771

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 871

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 536

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory of Historic Properties F-5-47

date 1978 federal state county local

pository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. F-5-47

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	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 4

The Basil Harding Farmstead is centered on a two-story, two-section stone dwelling, the rear wing of which may have been built about 1815 and the main section built in 1885, according to a dated stone in the exterior. The farmstead also includes a frame smokehouse, a woodshed, a chicken house, a bank barn, and a buggy shed or garage, all appearing to date from the last quarter of the 19th century. The ruins of a stone springhouse which may be contemporary with the rear wing of the house are located west of the dwelling. The farmstead is located at the end of a driveway running about 0.6 mile east of Green Valley Road (Md. 75) near New Market, Frederick County, Maryland. The same driveway branches off near the entrance to the Harding Farmstead and leads to Still Work (F-5-100), on a separately owned parcel. The dates of the buildings are based on architectural evidence, land records, historical maps, and information from the current owners, Mr. and Mrs. McGolerick.

The dwelling's principal elevation is the south facade of the 1885 section, which has three bays with the entrance in the center bay. An entry porch with bracketed piers shelters the doorway, which is set in a paneled soffit under a two-light transom. The windows are 2/2 with plain wood lintels set in the stone and wood sills. The wood cornice is formed of moldings and extends slightly from the wall plane. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and interior chimneys are at the east and west gable ends. The west gable end has no openings except two 2/2 windows flanking the chimney stack. The east elevation has a single bay near the northeast corner and 2/2 attic windows. The dated stone is in the east gable and has the incised initials "ELS" with the year 1885. The identity of "ELS" has not been determined by research for the current survey. Similar initials, but not the same letters, observed on other nearby stone houses, most of which seem to have no connection with the owners of record of the properties, suggest that they may be those of the house carpenter or stonemason.

The rear wing extends from the northwest corner of the 1885 section and, taken as a separate facade on the east side, appears to be a 1-1/2 story stone house with two bays. The entrance is in the north bay under a gable-roofed entry porch added about 1885. An additional 1-1/2 story single bay section erected possibly in the mid or late 19th century on the north side of the wing is indicated by a visible joint line in the stone wall. Mrs. McGolerick believes the addition was made before or at the same time as the 1885 section was built on the south side of the oldest part. The windows in the wing are 6/6. On the north elevation of the rear wing is an exterior brick chimney of the mid 20th century and attic windows with 2/2 sash. The west elevation of the rear wing is covered by an enclosed one-story porch.

The interior of the oldest section, the middle part of the rear wing, shows a two-room plan with an enclosed corner stair in the north room. Beaded vertical board doors with original hardware are in this section. An enclosure under the staircase was once a pantry, according to Mrs. McGolerick. In the south room is a simple molded mantelpiece with a side cupboard with raised panel doors. A molded chair rail is also in this room. A single window in the west side once opened the outside, but it is now blocked off by a modern bathroom on the enclosed porch.

8. Significance

Survey No.

F-5-47

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 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1815; 1885

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

The Basil Harding Farmstead is moderately significant in architecture for the surviving elements of the stone dwelling which illustrate a building history covering the period about 1800 to 1885. In the earliest section, the two-room plan and original hardware bespeak the rural vernacular farm dwelling of about 1800. In this section is an unusual feature, a built-in drawer in the window sill in a second story room, which has been documented in at least three other nearby houses of larger proportions and in the more formal rooms of their plans. This may indicate a link through a common builder or group of builders working in the New Market Region in the late 18th and early 19th century. The Harding House also has a dated 1885 section with the typical center hall plan with flanking parlors and simple mantelpiece found in dwellings of the late 19th century. Grained wood trim and a turned balustrade and newel post are all features in common with many other dwellings of the period. The original house may have been built by Christian Harding, the father of Basil Harding (1830-1866), who inherited the property along with his sister Margaret upon their father's death in 1848. It is not clear whether either generation of the Hardings actually occupied the small 1-1/2 story stone structure or held it as a tenanted investment farm. Other nearby Harding family properties, such as the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99), were lived in by other branches of the family. On the 1858 map, the house is shown as owned by "B. Harding" and on the 1873 map by "Mrs. Harding", probably referring to Basil's widow. By 1907, when the house was sold in an equity case, it had been for several years the property of Mary Cora Frizzell, Basil Harding's only surviving heir. It is probable that she and her husband Raymond built the 1885 section and possibly the kitchen extension on the original structure. From 1907 to 1919, the farm was owned by Rev. Silas K. Utz (1872-1946), a Brethren Church member and possibly a lay preacher.

7.1 Description (Continued)

the west side. The circa 1850-1885 addition on the north side of the original two-room stone structure was built as a kitchen and the fireplace on the north wall was clearly built to accommodate a stovepipe rather than an open fireplace. A surviving hook molding is located to the right of the stovepipe/chimney enclosure. On the second floor west side of the oldest section is a window now in a modern bathroom with a small drawer built in the deep stone window sill, a modestly scaled version of a feature noted in three other nearby stone houses, the Milton Mealey Farmstead (F-5-98), the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99), and reportedly in the Christian Harding Farmstead (F-5-48). The built-in drawer may be a design characteristic which links the houses through a family of house contractors or a group of unrelated craftsmen working together as a team during the late 18th and early 19th century.

The plan of the 1885 section has a center hall with flanking parlors. The stairhall has an oak balustrade and a turned newel post. In the east parlor is a simple molded mantelpiece with a shield in the frieze and chamfered pilasters flanking the fireplace opening. In the west parlor the chimney was built to vent a wood stove and a simple mantel shelf is the only evidence of the fireplace. The window and door trim in the 1885 section is painted and grained.

Domestic outbuildings:

Smokehouse: The frame smokehouse is located northwest of the rear wing. It has board and batten siding and a single door of the same material on the south gable end. A screened smoke vent is above the door opening. The smokehouse has a concrete foundation and the gable roof is corrugated metal. It appears to have been built in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Wood shed: The frame wood shed northeast of the rear wing had vertical board siding and a corrugated metal roof. The building has an open side on the south elevation. It also appears to have been built during the period 1875-1900.

Chicken house: The frame chicken house is north of the wood shed. It has tongue-and-groove siding and a corrugated metal shed roof. The window openings are on the east elevation. The chicken house may have been built around 1900.

Springhouse ruins: The stone ruins of a springhouse are located west of the dwelling on the northwest side of the driveway. It appears to have been a one-story structure, but little else about its appearance can be determined. The roof, doors, and windows are all missing and the stone walls are greatly overgrown by foliage. It probably dates from about 1800.

Agricultural outbuildings:

Bank barn: The frame and stone bank barn is located east of the dwelling. It has vertical board siding and a corrugated metal roof. An attached wagon shed and corn crib is on the west gable end and a machine shed adjoins the crib on the west. A frame tongue-and-groove milk house is at the northeast corner. A non-contributing metal silo is near the ramp on the north elevation. The barn probably dates from the last quarter of the 19th century, but may incorporate

7.2 Description (Continued)

materials and a stone foundation of an earlier barn. The attached wagon shed with crib and the machine shed were added in the late 19th century.

Buggy shed: The frame shed described by Mr. McGolerick as a buggy shed was reported by him to have been built about 1899. It has vertical siding and a corrugated metal gable roof. It is located northwest of the barn and has an open gable end facing southeast. It is currently used as a tractor shed.

Basil Harding Farmstead
Frederick County

Survey No. F-5-47

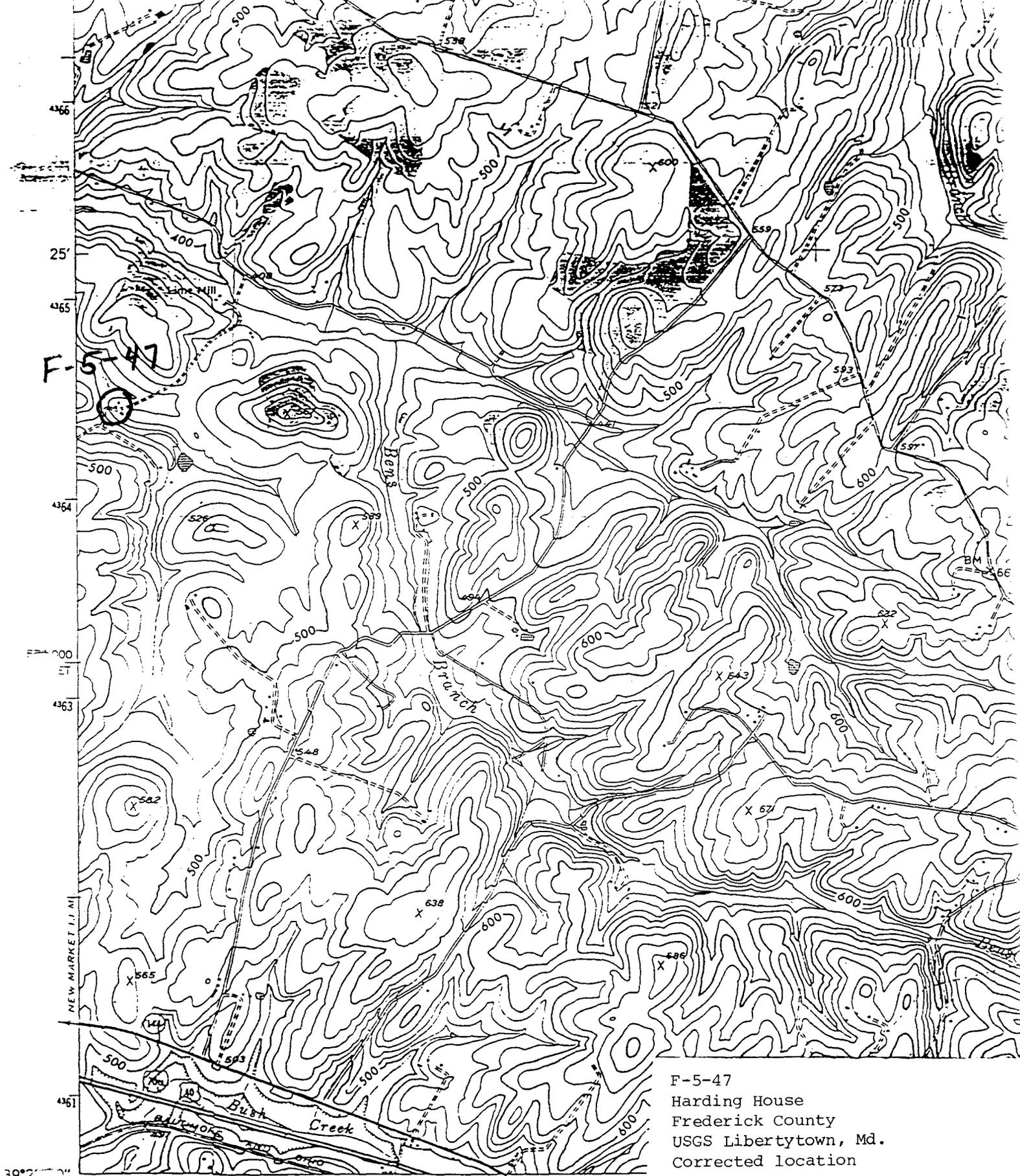
9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910.
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, pp. 1355-1356.

6219 Green Valley

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
871/536 2 Mar 72	William F. "Jack" McGaleich & S. Lavinia McGaleich	Jeanne E. Barnhart		
871/534 2 Mar 72	Jeanne E. Barnhart	William F. & S. Lavinia McGaleich	P.1: 428/286 152a P.2: containing stone quarry now leased to Somerset Cooperative Assn (lime plant)	
566/67 14 June 56	Jack & Mc Galeich	Western Maryland Trust Co. & Jesse M. Bwail, execs.	P.1: 3 deeds 464/14, 370/35, 428/286 P.2: 300/170 - stone quarry of W & T of Walter E. Bwail, grandfather of Jack McGaleich	#15,000
P.1: 464/14 6 Jan 47	Walter E. & Addie L. Bwail	Roy G. & Mildred S. Thompson	2.21a.	
P.1: 428/286 5 Apr 41	Walter & Addie L. Bwail	Roy G. & Mildred S. Thompson	52a. along public road leading from New London to Mt. Airy	
P.1: 370/35 1 Mar 29	Walter E. & Addie L. Bwail	Charles E. Etyler, undivided	104 A., 1 R., 33 1/2 P.	
356/287 9 Feb 26	Charles E. Etyler	Jacob Rohulack trustee	Equity 11,264 Equity Record E & H Charles E. Etyler, mortgage 7/320 of Chester J. Cooper	17 Dec
344/359 27 Mar 22 mortgage	Charles E. Etyler	Chester J. & Anna M. Cooper	Ad for Sale of Property ordered by Equity Court 1925 "104 A., 1 R., 33 1/2 sq. p. ... improved with a 2 1/2 story stone dwelling house containing 9 Rooms, with good cellar, a fine bank barn about 75 x 40 feet with stable cemented and iron stanchions for 24 cows, with big astern back of barn, wagon (w) shed, corn house, machine shed, chicken house, with fine spring of water piped to the house and the barn, fine dairy and wash house. There is also a small, well-bearing fruit orchard ..."	

Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Lot Size, Description, Original Tracts, Miscellaneous	Cost
328/175 16 Apr 19	Charles E. Etzler	Silas K. + Ida M. Nitz		
STH 280/457 4 Nov 07	Silas K. Nitz	Frank L. Stoner, trustee	Equity 8158 Equity Record STH 7/1 JLS 1/87, 13 June 1891 ES 4/71, 1 Jan 1853 WIP 1/588, 13 May 1871 Friggell, Mt. Friggell	\$4500
Equity Record STH 7/1 1907	Mary C. Friggell	took 104 a.	farm as sole heir at law of Basil Harding	
ES 4/71 1 Jan 1853	Basil Harding	Samuel + Margaret A. Gleser	104 a. Basil + Margaret (then Harding) received by LW + T of their grandfather Christian Harding 11 Oct 1848	\$1596
Will Record GME 3/346	Basil + Margaret Ann Harding, children	Christian Harding of my deceased	my farm, part of a tract called "Peace and Plenty" + part of "Morris Purchase" 78 a. son Christian Harding	
WR 41/438 30 Oct 1811	Christian Harding	John Buckhart	28 a. of "Peace and Plenty" 28 1/2	\$1,140
JS 38/234 18 Oct 1831	Christian Harding	John Morris	78 a. "Morris Purchase" and part of adjoining tract called "Peace and Plenty"	\$3,354

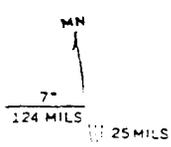


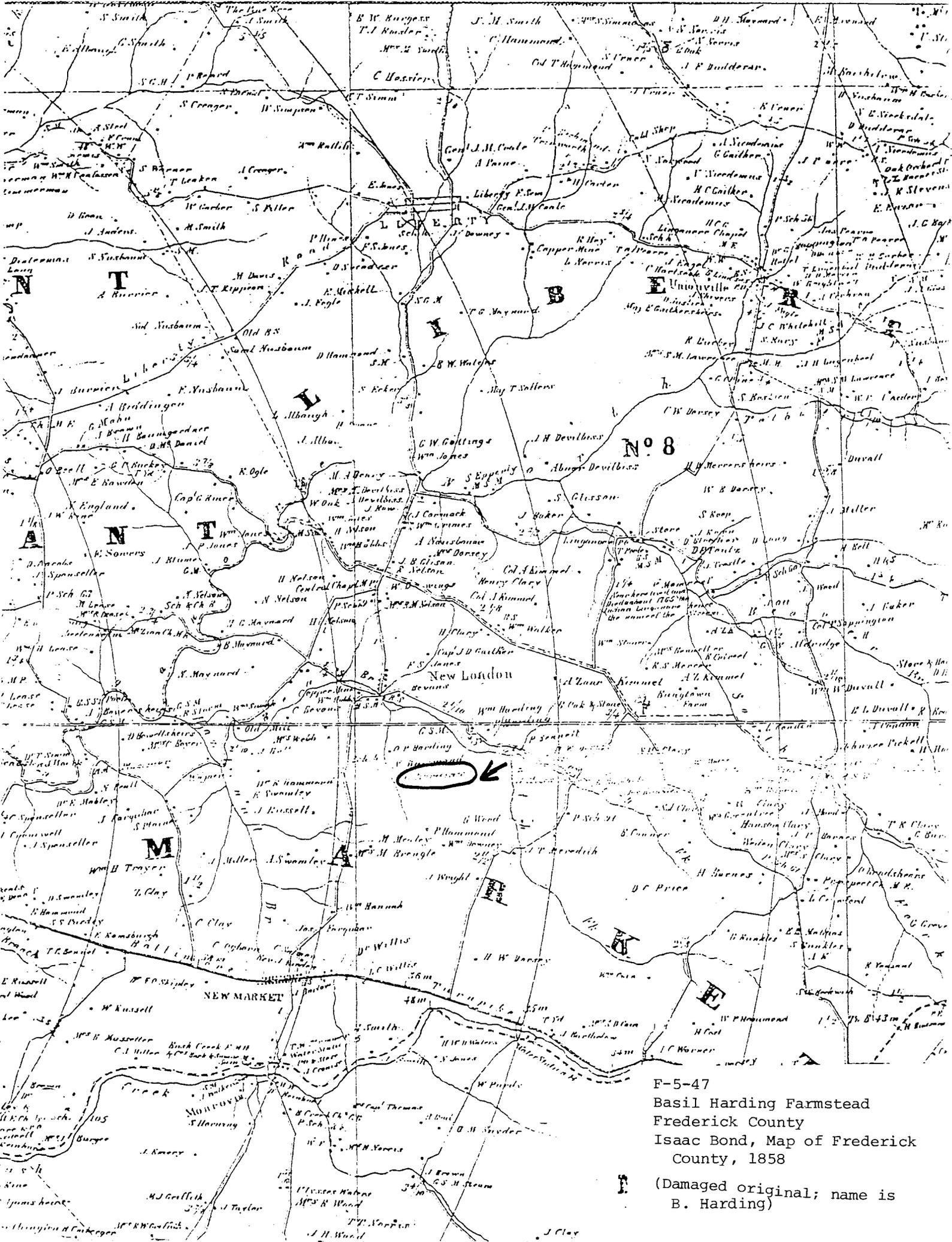
F-5-47
 Harding House
 Frederick County
 USGS Libertytown, Md.
 Corrected location

39°2' 7" 7°15' 1730 000 FEET 1307 1308 RIDGEVILLE 3.5 MI. BALTIMORE 35 MI.

Mapped by U. S. Forest Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USC&GS, USFS, and USSCS
 Topography from aerial photographs by KEK plotter 1944
 Aerial photographs taken 1943
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum

(1927 ANA)
 5562 IV SE





F-5-47
Basil Harding Farmstead
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858

(Damaged original; name is
B. Harding)



F-5-47

Basil Harding Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Mid. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

South elevation

1/6

[46J3174221 N H N N 2



F-5-47

Basil Harding Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

East elevation of rear wing

2/6

14803174221 H H H N 2



F-5-47

Basil Harding Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Grained wood trim in 1885 hall

3/6

1443174221 H N N-12



F-5-47

Basil Harding Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

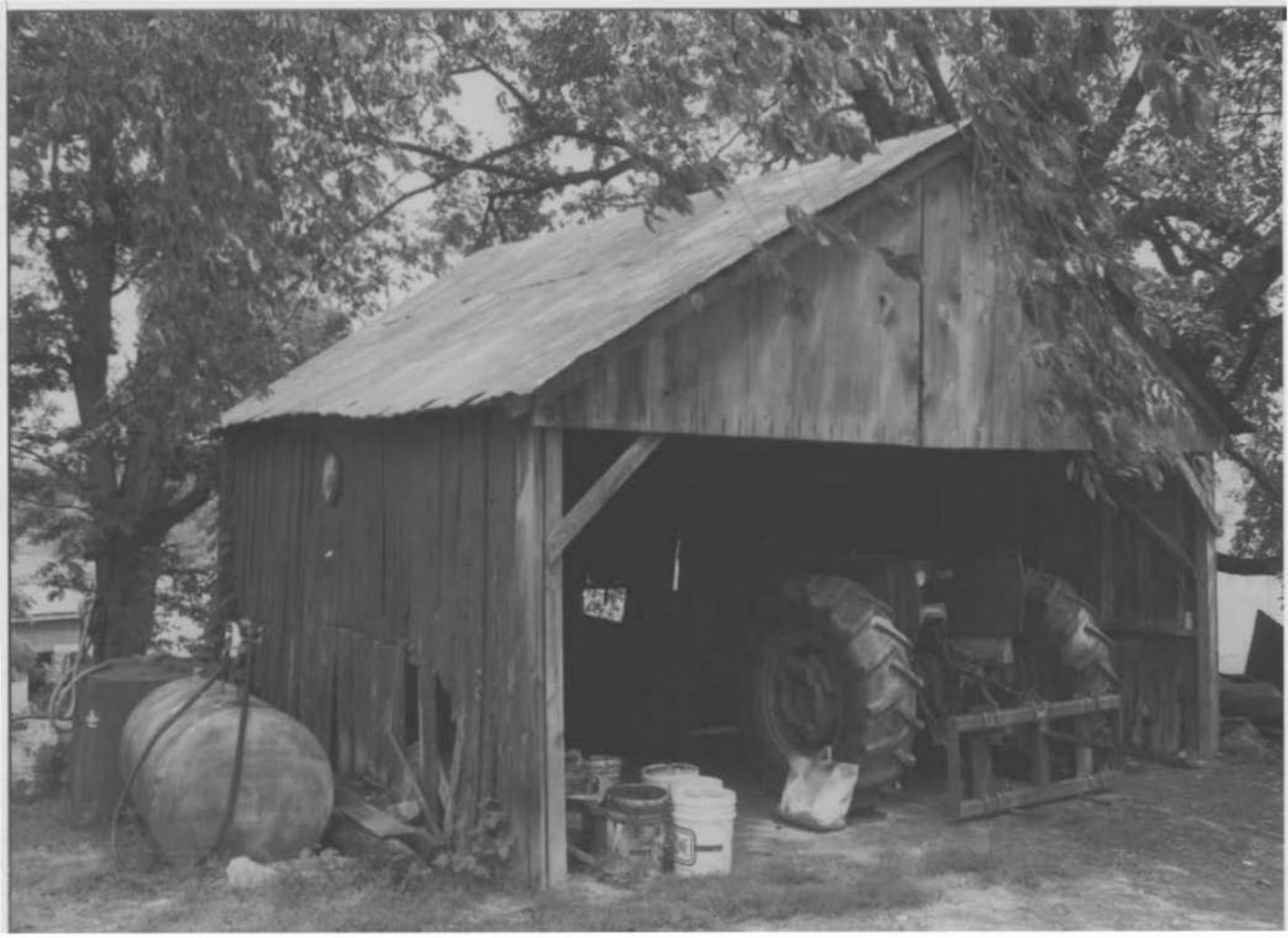
June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Smokehouse and woodshed, view from
east

4/6

2NNNN 1221 NNNN2



F-5-47

Basil Harding Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Buggy shed, east elevation

5/6

28033174221 N N N N N



F-5-47

Basil Harding Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1994

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Barn, northwest corner view

6/6

435174221 N N N-12

F-5-47

Harding House
New Market
Private

1800/1885

The Harding House is an ell shaped two and one-half story gable roofed coursed random stone house. The oldest part of the house, which dates circa 1800, is located directly in the center of the house. The building is five bays wide and three bays deep.

The front part of the building was added in September 1885 as indicated by a plaque located in the south gable of the building. A small one bay entrance porch with turned columns and decorative scrolls extends from the west main block of the building.

On the interior of the building some of the original hardware is still intact. A small tight winder staircase and a simple mantelpiece are located in the oldest section of the house. The front part of the building is finished in Victorian style with a beautifully turned railing on the staircase and arched paneled front door.

Like many other stone houses in the New Market area, there are large stone quoins located in each corner of the building.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

The Harding House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

E/S Route 75 near New Market

CITY, TOWN

New Market

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

P61 M80

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Wilber F. McGolerick

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route 1, Box 235

CITY, TOWN

Mount Airy

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Md. 21771

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Court House

Liber #: 871

Folio #: 536

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Harding House is located on a lane on the east side of Route 75 near New Market.

It is an L-shaped two and one-half story gable roofed stone house. The oldest part of the building which dates to the early part of the 19th century is located directly in the center of the house.

The front part of the building was added on in September of 1885 as indicated by a plaque located in the south gable of the building. The extreme rear portion of the house was probably added at the sametime. The building is three bays long, and five bays wide. The main door is located in the second bay on the west of the front part of the house. It is a panel arched Victorian door and is covered by a small one bay entrance porch with turned columns and decorative scrolls. Occupying the remaining bays on the main facade are double hung 2/2 windows with wood lintels.

The tin roof is attached to the residence by a boxed cornice with return on both the front and back sections of the house. There are three chimneys, one located on the eastside of rear addition, and two flush with the north and south ends of the front part of the house.

The Harding House is built on a random stone foundation. On the interior of the building some of the original hardware is still intact. A small tight winder staircase and a simple mantlepiece are located in the oldest section of the house. The front part of the building is finished in Victorian style with beautifully turned railing on the staircase. Like many other stone houses in the New Market area there are large stone quoins located in each corner of the random stone building.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

F-5-47

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
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 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 1885 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Harding House is a good example of the typical type of stone construction popular in the New Market area from the mid eighteenth century until the late 19th century.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

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

Cherilyn Widell

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Historic Preservation

DATE

1-23-1978

STREET & NUMBER

Winchester Hall, 12 East Church Street

TELEPHONE

663-8300

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

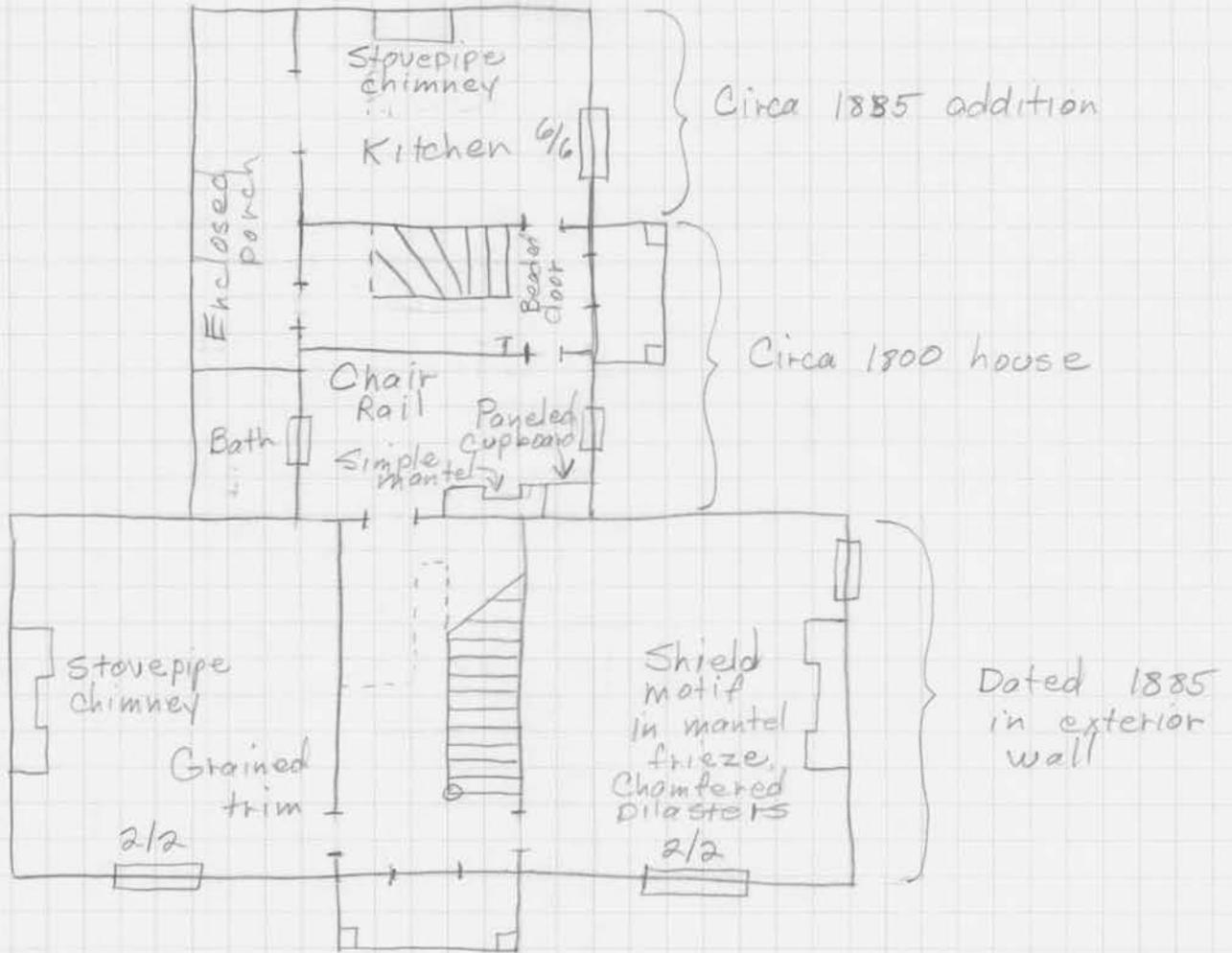
STATE

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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

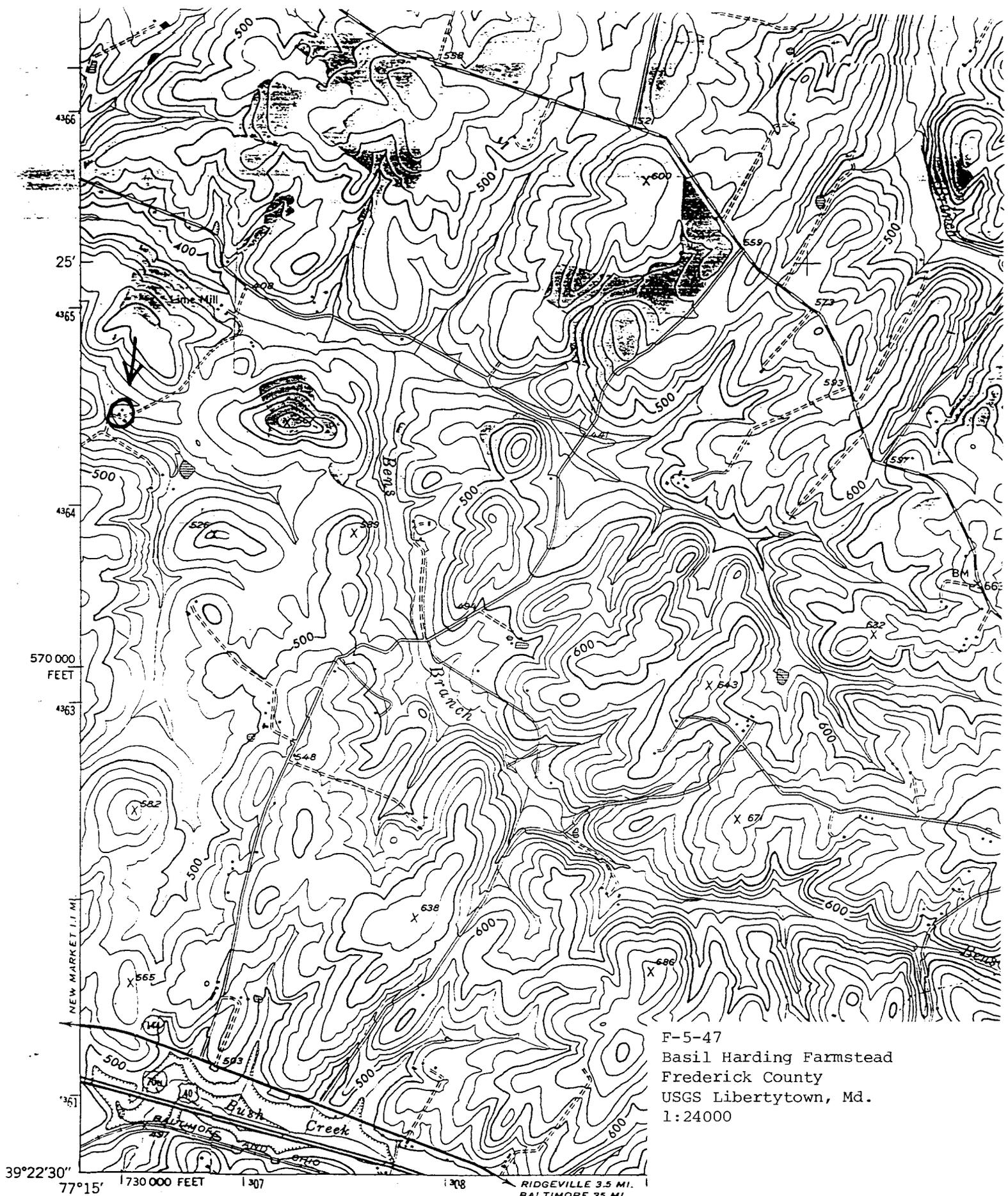


F-5-47

Basil Harding Farmstead
Frederick County

Janet Davis
June 28, 1994

Not to Scale



F-5-47
 Basil Harding Farmstead
 Frederick County
 USGS Libertytown, Md.
 1:24000

Mapped by U. S. Forest Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey

IRBANA
 2 IV SE

MN | *



HARDING HOUSE
E/S Rte 75 NR NEW MARKET
WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS

CEW 11/77
F-5-47