NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

ATIONAL 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 processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Good-Hartle Farm
other names/site number WA-I-175

2. Location

street 13357 Little Antietam Road
not for publication n/a city or town Hagerstown vicinity x
state Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 21742

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

11-3-99

Signature of certifying official Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

WA-I-175

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____
____ removed from the National Register _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_x_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_x_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
4	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 0
Name of related multiple property listing n/a

WA-I-175

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Sub: agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Sub: agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Other: Germanic Vernacular
EARLY REPUBLIC

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Asphalt; metal
walls Wood; stone
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 patterns of our history.
____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
_x_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ B removed from its original location.
____ C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance ca. 1765-1949

Significant Dates ca. 1765; 1833

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a
Architect/Builder unknown

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

WA-I-175

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.49 acres
USGS quadrangle Hagerstown, MD
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	274540	4395600	C	18	274480	4395380
B	18	274740	4395520	D	18	274700	4395370

__ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries are described in Washington County Land Records Liber 1291 Folio 126.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, 10.49 acres, comprises the entire parcel historically associated with the resource, which encompasses the various contributing elements within their historic setting.

WA-I-175

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Merry Stinson
organization n/a date March 1, 1999
street & number 21412 Leiter Street telephone (301) 791-1621
city or town Leitersburg state MD zip code 21742

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 the SHPO or FPO.)
name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state ____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act 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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Good-Hartle Farm is located on the south bank of the Little Antietam Creek near Leitersburg, MD. It is a two part, two story stuccoed structure. The 1765 log section stands two bays square with an interior end chimney. Its insulated puncheon floor and principal rafter roof construction with intact weatherboarded gables are especially rare early structural features reflecting Germanic vernacular architecture of the period. In 1833, the stone section was added, comprising a center hall flanked by two rooms. This part retains the original stair, mantels, and woodwork. The farm includes an early 19th century log springhouse with a cooking fireplace, and two late 19th/early 20th century frame outbuildings.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Good-Hartle Farm is located on the east side of Little Antietam Road one-half mile south of the village of Leitersburg, MD. The Little Antietam Creek, which forms the northern boundary of the farm, empties into the Antietam Creek about one-quarter mile to the west. The two-story house comprises a log section built c. 1765 and a stone addition built c. 1833. The house is set back from the road, near the northwest corner of the property about one hundred feet south of the creek bank. A log springhouse stands on the bank of the creek northeast of the house. Two late nineteenth/early twentieth century outbuildings—a wagon shed and a small barn--are located a few hundred feet south of the house.

The creek side and eastern border of the farm are wooded, while the remainder is in open pasture. On the adjoining property rocky bluffs rise along the northern creek bank to the west, then fall to a level area opposite the springhouse. The bluffs rise on the creek's south bank at the northeast corner of the Good-Hartle Farm, and also along the eastern border of the property. An old overgrown road which parallels this eastern side of the farm appears to lead to a ford in the creek. A ditch which may have been a mill race is located west of the ford on the north bank of the creek.

The 1833 stone section of the house was originally oriented to the old road, with two front doors in the southernmost bays of the east facade. The main entrance is now in the easternmost bay of the west facade. The driveway leading from Little Antietam Road turns in a circle at this

entrance. The current owners, the Wagners, have enclosed the property with a split-rail fence.

The original two bay square log house was built after Jacob Good bought the property in 1765. When George Hartle acquired the farm in 1833, he added a four bay long limestone section running in a linear fashion from the north gable end. The house is stuccoed and painted white, which may be an original treatment.

Each section is covered with a gable roof, although the roof of the original house is more steeply pitched. An interior brick chimney rises from the north end of the 1765 log house and another appears in the north end of the 1833 stone section. A shed-roofed porch shelters the main entrance.

A one and one-half story frame addition covering the east side of the original house dates from the early twentieth century. This addition was later extended several feet, then a screened porch was built along this side, continuing along the stone section to shelter the two doors.

As the ground level slopes away from the north side of the 1833 house the stone cellar is exposed and has a ground level entrance on the east side. A stone cellar also underpins the original house.

The 1765 log house now contains one large room on the first floor. A fireplace is located at the north end. Floor patches indicate that a tight winder stair originally turned in the northeast corner.

The 1833 addition features a stair hall to the south and two long rooms to the north. The north end of the west room, the parlor, was divided off to form an additional small room. A fireplace appears on the north wall of the east room, the dining room. The exterior door on the east side originally opened directly into this room, but in the early 1950's a wall was added to form a small entry. Exterior doors at the south end of the east and west walls open into the stair hall. The southeast addition now serves as a kitchen.

The stair leads from east to west to the second floor. It continues and is finished up to the attic. The second floor of the original house had

a fireplace, now closed, in the north end. In the early 1950's a board wall was removed and this area was divided into two bedrooms and a hallway.

The east end of the second floor stair hall has been enclosed to form a bathroom. Two bedrooms adjoin the hall.

The family room mantel dates from the 1833 building period. The doorway is framed with original ovolo trim. A section of bolection-cavetto-astragal chair rail along the west wall also appears to be original. Other architraves are trimmed with ovolo moldings which carefully duplicate the originals. Extant early features include two doors on the second floor, one leading from the stair hall and one from the southeast addition. (This addition may have replaced an original porch.) These doors have deep raised panels on one side, flat panels on the back, and they are hung on strap hinges. The hall door retains an early thumb latch. The floorboards on the second floor appear to be original.

In the 1833 stone section, the original dining room mantel shelf is supported by a quirk-ogee-astragal molding above a flat panel. The fireplace retains its original brick hearth. A paneled-door cupboard adjoining the fireplace was moved to the southwest corner of the parlor in the early 1950's. The parlor architraves are framed with trim ending in bull's-eye corner blocks. The moldings in the remainder of the stone section step down in a fillet to a raised bead. Cavetto-molded chair rails encircle the rooms. Doors are constructed with two sets of three long vertical panels. The two eastern exterior doors are topped by three-pane transoms.

Each newel post incorporates a block at the base, a slightly swelling post, and another block topped by a ball. Square balusters support the curved hand rail. The step-ends rise in a graceful broken ogee curve.

Both parts of the house are finished with beaded baseboards. Iron box locks latch many of the doors. The main windows have 6/6 sash, while those in the cellar have 6/3 sash.

The kitchen in the southeast addition is wainscoted in narrow beaded vertical boards. Modern windows appear in this section.

An enclosed straight-run stairway in the dining room's southwest corner leads to the cellar. The cellar floor is covered with concrete. A brick fireplace is located at the north end. A paneled-door cupboard fills the northeast corner. A four-panel door opens outside at the north end of the east side.

A reused batten door joins the main 1833 cellar room to a narrow room located under the main stairway. A second rehung batten door leads through a rebuilt opening into the 1765 cellar. The tapered beveled battens suggest that this door is original to the 1765 building period. This cellar's north wall rests on a large limestone outcropping which extends into the 1833 cellar.

The stone chimney base spans the entire north foundation wall of the original house. An 11 inch square summer beam runs from this wall to the south wall. Eight inch thick puncheons, some as wide as 1 ft. 3 in., override the summer beam. These puncheons, pit sawn top and bottom, and left with natural bark covered contours at the sides, are set less than 4 inches apart. Limestone rocks set in rough plaster fill the interstices, creating an insulated floor. Three flat rocks form the support for the first floor hearth above.

Only the western half of the large masonry block in the cellar rises to form the chimney above. The eastern end was built deep to accommodate the large stone outcropping. An apparently original large square wall plate rests atop this end.

In the west cellar wall two small ventilation windows with long sloping sills are now blocked. Two windows in the south wall have two panes each. The easternmost window also retains its original horizontal bars.

The original 1765 roof was heavily overbuilt with 3 sets of principal rafters, purlins, and common rafters. All the main joints are mortised, tenoned, and pegged with square pegs cut flush. Angle braces set between the purlins and principal rafters, as well as collar beams joining principal rafters, reinforce the framing. The principal rafter pairs are numbered with finely chiseled Roman numeral notches at the collar beams.

The wall plates at both the sides and the ends are set above the floor level, so the floor joists are secured between the logs of the walls. The

common rafter feet at the eaves are fitted with uniformly cut wedges to provide a kick to the roof.

In either gable end, two studs are rabbetted into the plate and the collar beam. Two other studs are rabbetted into the plate, and double nailed into the principal rafter. A 6/6 sash window, which may be larger than the original, is set between the center studs at the south end. The back side of the original wide beaded clapboard sheathing is visible at this end. (It has been stuccoed on the outside.)

Wide tongue and groove boards cover the floor. A seam in the northeast corner indicates the position of the original stair. The brick chimney appears to have been rebuilt in 1833 from the original stack. A new roof slope was built over the original to span the southeast addition.

The entrance to the original attic from the 1833 section was cut through the end plate. The narrow board door frame is secured to the original studs with cut nails. The batten door appears to have been reused from another location in the 1765 house. Three beaded boards with heavy beveled tapered battens face the 1833 attic. Wrought nails hold the battens, and an early iron thumb latch closes the door. This side is unpainted. The side facing the 1765 attic is covered with a thin wash of old red paint.

The north wall of original beaded and beveled 10" wide clapboards was preserved by the 1833 addition. This siding is quite weather-worn and shows no remnant of paint at all. These clapboards are held with wrought nails. A beaded barge board is attached over the clapboards with very large wrought nails. On the upper edge of this board, 1" x 3" cuts about a foot apart would have held nailing strips for the roofing material.

The heavily built roof frame and spacing for large nailing strips suggest the possibility that this roof was covered with red clay tiles. This was a common material in eighteenth century Lancaster County, PA, builder Jacob Good's place of origin.

The area under the stairway floor patch was whitewashed. The original ceiling construction on both the first and second floor may have been

exposed and whitewashed. In the area under the stairway on the first floor the original log wall was whitewashed.

The 1833 common rafter roof was mortised, tenoned, and pegged at the apex and collar beams. Wide beaded boards, possibly reused from an original beaded board wall, cover the floor. The rafter feet are notched over a small flat plate. Thin windbraces stabilize the rafters. The stone end wall is plastered. Two four-pane windows light this end. The doorway to this attic from the stair is framed with beaded boards held with cut nails.

Springhouse

The log springhouse is covered with a corrugated metal roof which runs perpendicular to the main house. The stone cellar has an entrance on the west and a small window facing the creek to the north. The spring emerges from under a large limestone outcropping. It flows into a small stream joining the creek. A stone wall extends from the springhouse to the west.

The upper level of the building is covered with German siding. 6/3 windows appear in the west and south sides. The doorway is located in the west end of the south side. An exterior brick chimney serves a large cooking fireplace at the east end.

Wagon Shed

This is a small wood-frame barn set on a low stone foundation and covered with a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The length of the rectangular building runs north-south. The main central space is flanked by a narrow corn crib on the east side and by an area on the west side that is wide enough to accommodate small farm machinery. Large barn doors hung on rolling tracks give access to the north and south ends.

This late 19th century wagon shed was built with re-used hewn timbers showing remnants of mortise holes. This frame was mortise-tenon-pegged together. The building was later re-roofed with circular sawn rafters butted at the apex and stabilized with re-used painted boards nailed on as collar beams. Board and batten siding held with cut nails covers the wagon

shed, except along the side of the corn crib which is covered with narrow horizontal boards.

Barn

The overhang of this gambrel-roofed bank barn runs along the east side. Access to the hay mow is provided on the west side. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the walls are sheathed in vertical boards. The structure rests on a stone foundation which may have served an earlier barn.

The lower level was used for horses or cattle, and is provided with four sets of Dutch doors. Re-used 4-, 9-, and 12-pane windows are set in the masonry at the north and south ends. The north end of the foundation was later covered with poured concrete.

All framing members are circular-sawn and are mortise-tenon-pegged together; nails, where used, are wire. The construction details of this building are consistent with late 19th- or early 20th century practice.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Good-Hartle Farm is primarily significant for its architecture. The house comprises a log section built after 1765 by Jacob Good, a Swiss Mennonite from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and a stone section built in 1833 by George Hartle, the grandson of a German immigrant also from Lancaster County. The house thus presents a significant example of a rare early structure which was adapted for 19th century use by the 1833 addition. The 1765 house reflects Germanic building traditions in its insulated puncheon floor, and in an exceptionally well-built principal rafter roof system with unusual well-preserved gable walls of original beaded weatherboards. The springhouse, wagon shed, and barn reflect the continued agricultural function of the farm complex. The period of significance, ca. 1765-1949, spans the period from the construction of the first extant resource on the property (the log portion of the house), to a date fifty years in the past.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Good-Hartle house is located on a tract purchased by Jacob Good in 1765. He bought "Hamburgh" (part of the Resurvey on Well Taught), "Good's Choice" (part of Skipton on Craven), and "Luck" (part of Resurvey on Well Taught originally patented to George Poe) from Michael Miller. Miller had bought Skipton on Craven from the original patentee, Col. Thomas Cresap in 1749. Miller bought the parts of Resurvey on Well Taught from George Poe is 1755. Jacob Good also bought 15 acres of "Good" from Francis and William Deakins in 1777.

"Good's Choice" was described as " being the land whereon the said Jacob Good now lives." This tract, drawn out to scale, has an easternmost boundary near the intersection of the Little Antietam Creek with the Antietam Creek, so the current Good-Hartle house is too far west to be Good's original house. The structure of this house looks as if it were built earlier than 1787, when Good sold the farm to Joseph Long, so evidently Good built the house as his new home, or as a home for one of his nine children. The house appears to be located on one of the Resurvey on Well Taught tracts.

When Joseph Long bought the farm, it totaled 350 acres. When he sold it to John Bear, of Lancaster County, PA, in 1795, it totaled 366 acres and

included parts of "Hartle's Lott" and "Surveyor's Last Shift". When John Bear split the farm between his two sons, John and Jacob, in 1818, he was living in Conestoga Township, Lancaster County, PA. It appears that he never moved to Maryland, and the land may have been used by his sons ever since he first bought it. This seems especially likely because Herbert C. Bell, in his History of the Leitersburg District (p. 53) stated that John Barr built a stone barn on his section of the farm in 1809. (Note that the name is spelled variably Barr, Bear, or Bare.)

George Hartle bought the farm, then 174 5/8 acres, in 1833. He added the large stone section of the house, and modified the original structure, removing the original staircase. The property passed to his sons, Levi and Solomon, in 1859, the Levi bought out his brother's share in 1877. Levi's son, George F. Hartle, inherited half the farm in 1918. His heirs sold the property to the Clark's in 1949. They sold the present 10.49 acre section to the McGuirks in 1977, who sold it to the Wagners in 1996.

Jacob Good (originally Guth) was a Swiss Mennonite from Lancaster County, PA., possibly near Conestoga or Brecknock Township. Herbert C. Bell stated that Good "lived in a log house that stood on the bank of Little Antietam near the present residence of Harvey J. Hartle." Good moved to Huckleberry Hall, several miles east, in 1787(Bell, pp. 191-2).

Jacob Good wrote his will is 1787, the same year he sold the farm to Joseph Long. He died in 1797. In his will, Good referred to "my late dwelling plantation (which I have now sold to my son-in-law, Joseph Long)." He specified that his wife Barbara could stay at this former residence, if she wished. It is unclear if this referred to the Good-Hartle house or to Good's earlier house farther down the creek. Good made specific provisions for his wife, including furniture, an iron stove, farm animals, food items, firewood, and the fruit from three apple trees. Good used the original Swiss spelling, "Guth", throughout his will, the only document in which this spelling appeared. "Good" was added under his signature in a different handwriting, confirming that this was the same person as Jacob Good in other documents.

No information was available on Good's son-in-law, Joseph Long, who married his daughter Elizabeth.

John Bear's family was Mennonite. It is difficult to distinguish which documents refer to his son Jacob, as there seems to have been at least two men by that name in the same time period. John Bear Sr. was probably the man listed in the 1803 Tax Assessment. His 505 acre property was valued at 934 L but no other valuables were listed, suggesting that he was taxed as an absentee landowner. Jacob Barr had no land assessment but was credited as owning other goods, including slaves. It is not certain that this was the same Jacob Barr who owned the Good-Hartle Farm.

Although Jacob Barr is not noted as owning a mill in 1803, he may have operated a hemp mill on the creek after that date. (Bell, p. 101) This could have been the mill whose mill race is visible on the opposite creek bank.

George Hartle's German grandfather, Hans Georg Hertel, arrived in Philadelphia in 1749, and in the Leitersburg District in 1760. He lived on the west side of the Antietam Creek, about a half-mile from the farm his grandson bought in 1833. George Hartle (1788 - 1856) was a farmer who belonged to the German Reformed Church. He was married to Barbara Swope and had nine children. Herbert C. Bell wrote, " George Hartle was a prosperous and successful business man and owned at the time of his death about 800 acres of land. " (p. 169) According to Hagerstown newspapers in the 1830's and 1840's Hartle held positions such as member of the Democratic Central Committee and Supervisor of Roads.

George Hartle died intestate on July 8, 1856. The appraisal of his property gives a good idea of what the farm was like at that time. Nine beds, an eight day clock, two looking glasses, and quite a lot of carpeting and furniture were listed among the household goods. A ten plate stove and two other stoves, in addition to the cook stove, indicate that the house was well-heated with iron stoves in addition to fireplaces. Farm animals included ten horses, pigs, sheep, and cows. There were quite a few ploughs, wagons, horse tack, black smith's tools, and a windmill, suggesting that this was a varied and successful farm. Hundreds of bushels worth of corn, wheat, and oats were enumerated in the various fields as well at several local mills.

Levi Hartle (1837 - 1918) built or rebuilt the two barns in the late 19th century. There were probably many more outbuildings standing at that time.

The Clarks made the last changes to the Good-Hartle house in the early 1950s. Their work is a good example of a mid-20th century renovation that changed as few original features as possible and duplicated moldings where necessary.

The Good-Hartle house is primarily significant as an extremely rare survivor of an early settlement period log house reflecting Old World building techniques. The house was adapted and incorporated into a new structure rather than demolished. Each section of the house is a good example of a modestly successful farmstead of the period.

The 1765 house has an insulated puncheon floor of which only about a dozen examples remain in Washington Co. The principal rafter roof structure is a stellar example of its type and is quite overbuilt for a house of this size. It is more commonly seen in larger structures such as the nearby Lantz-Ziegler House (WA-I-159). Similar roofs with a "kick" are shown in Pennsylvania German Society vol. XLI (plates 4, 14, and 16). Plate 31 shows a clay tile roof with very similar spacing of nailers protruding through the barge board. The house may be unique in the county for its gable walls of very early clapboards and for the possibility that the roof was built to be covered with clay tiles.

The overall form of the house is unusual for Washington County, but not for southeastern Pennsylvania. This nearly 22 foot square house with large interior stone chimney and two story height with steeply pitched roof is similar to those cited in Chester and Berks counties by Eleanor Raymond in her Early Domestic Architecture of Pennsylvania (plates 69, 70, and 74).

The only comparable house in this county is the John Gabby House (WA - I - 172) about one and a half miles to the northeast on the Antietam Creek. The earliest section of this house, similar in size to the Good-Hartle house, is a log or timber frame structure built by John Gabby in the early 1770s. A two story stuccoed stone section was added to the gable end in the early 19th century.

The Good-Hartle house is one of the oldest log houses in the county. Most other early houses are second generation stone buildings dating from the mid-1770s.

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Maryland

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Rural Agrarian Intensification, A. D. 1680-1815

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A. D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance, A. D. 1870-1939

Modern Period, A. D. 1939-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Domestic: single dwelling

Agriculture: agricultural outbuildings

Known Design Source: non

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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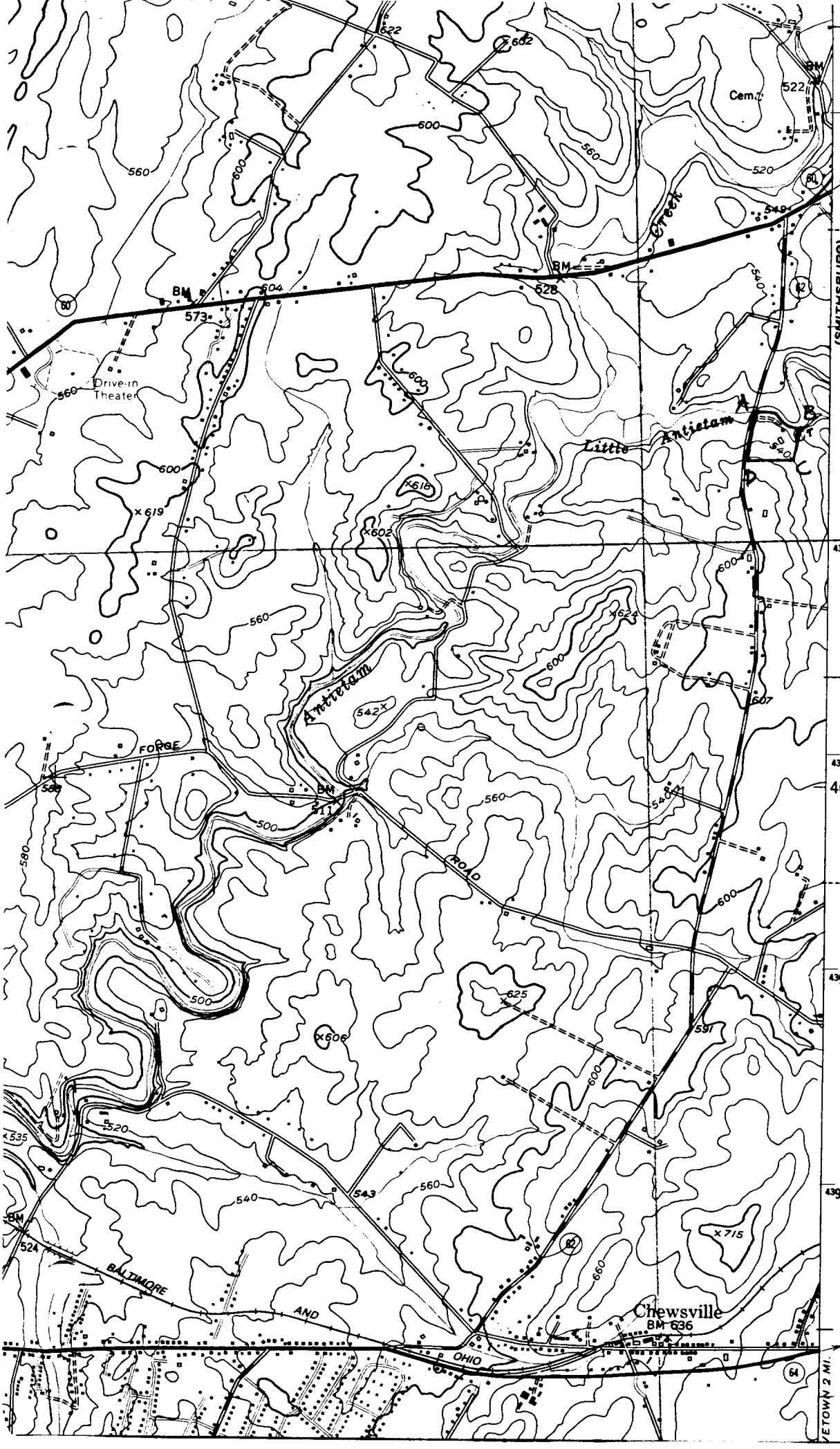

WA-I-175

GOOD-HARTLE FARM

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

A: 18-274540
4395600

B: 18-274740
4395520

C: 18-274480
4395380

D: 18-274700
4395370

WA-I-175 Good

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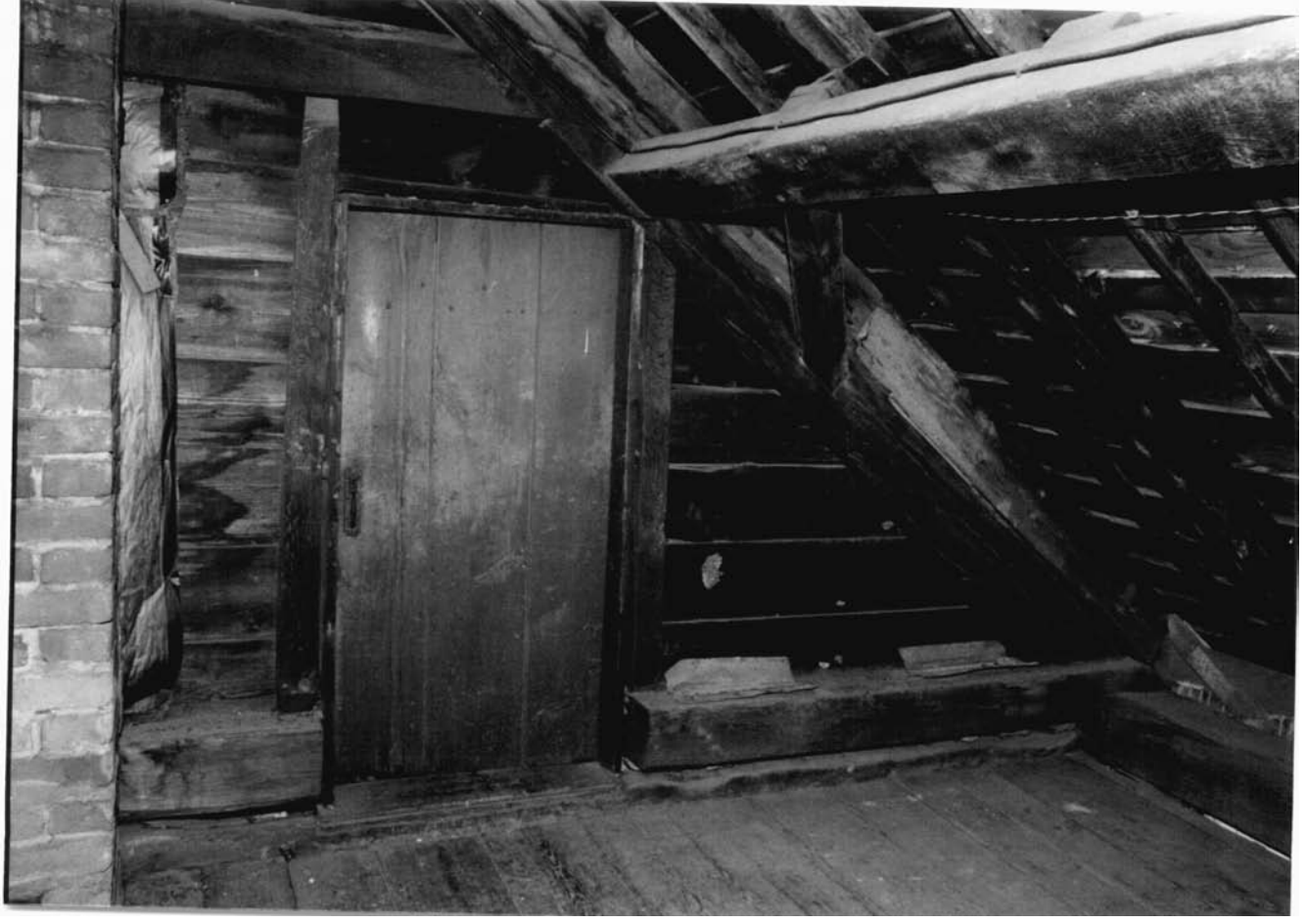

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