

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: George and Margaret Garis House Inventory Number: WA-I-886
 Address: 19202 Poffenberger Road Historic district: yes no
 City: Hagerstown Zip Code: 21740 County: Washington
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Funkstown
 Property Owner: Claggetts Mill LC Tax Account ID Number: 10-006465
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 103 Tax Map Number: 58
 Project: US 40 ALT at Poffenberger Road Agency: State Highway Administration
 Agency Prepared By: EHT Tracerics, Inc.
 Preparer's Name: Laura Trieschmann Date Prepared: 4/12/2011

Documentation is presented in: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

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

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The property at 19202 Poffenberger Road, historically associated with the nearby Claggett's Mill, was purchased in 1868 by German-immigrant George F. Garis, who soon thereafter improved the 7-1/4 acres and cultivated the farmland. The fashionably styled, albeit vernacular house, decorated in Italianate features with an I-house form augmented by a two-story ell, was intentionally sited to front National Road (now US 40 Alt.), thereby serving as advertisement of Garis' prosperity. A prominent citizen of Funkstown, Garis operated a wagon and blacksmith's shop to the immediate west of the house. The blacksmith shop was clearly visible to passersby traveling east/west on Poffenberger Road and northward on National Road to Hagerstown. The property, like much of the surrounding area, was also used as farmland, growing wheat, rye, oats, and corn. With the death of George Garis in 1918, the property was sold in its entirety to Clinton L. Martz, who like his predecessor, used the acreage as farmland. Changes during the tenure of Martz include the replacement of the front porch with a then-more fashionable and ornamental concrete block porch, and rehabilitation of the shop, presumably for use as a garage with the advent of the automobile. The heirs of Martz subdivided the property, selling the house and former blacksmith shop on just 0.86 acres and thereby ending the property's agricultural heritage. By the mid-twentieth century, the blacksmith shop had been razed, replaced in the third quarter of the century with a concrete-block structure that has since been substantially enlarged to meet the growing/changing needs of the commercial distribution companies that used the property. The house was altered by the addition of a one-and-a-half-story wood-

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: *Undistinguished example of a common type.*

Jim Tullman Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date: 5/11/11

PKentz Reviewer, National Register Program Date: 5/17/11

frame structure sometime in the second or third quarter of the twentieth century. Although the intended need for this addition had not been determined, it can be surmised from the lack of such amenities in the original dwelling that the addition was constructed to provide a modern kitchen with family room. This addition, architecturally unrelated to the main block of the house, is clearly visible to those traveling northward on National Road and east/west on Poffenberger Road. View of this addition stands in stark contrast to Garis' design intent for the property. In the third quarter of the twentieth century, the house was rehabilitated for use as apartments—one per floor, each with a private entry that required minor interior and exterior alterations. Currently vacant and retaining the reversible alterations related to its tenure as apartments, the Garis House is an intact Italianate-style dwelling dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The property has a period of significance running from the construction of the house circa 1869-1870 to the razing of the blacksmith shop (post 1941) and subdivision of the property by the Martz heirs in 1946. The Garis House retains sufficient integrity to reflect its context as a late-nineteenth-century, Italianate-style house owned by a prominent local blacksmith and farmer, who immigrated to the area from Germany. The reconstruction of the more fashionable and ornamental concrete front porch in the second quarter of the twentieth century, presumably during the ownership of farmer Clinton L. Martz, respected the intentional staging of George F. Garis, who sited his stylish dwelling along the highly traveled National Road. The town clearly envisioned by Garis and possibly anticipated by Martz when he obtained ownership of the property never materialized, despite the promise rendered by the crossroad's location along National Road, south of Funkstown and Hagerstown, and east of Claggett's Mill. The original acreage of the Garis/Martz farm has been reduced and any extant agricultural buildings are no longer directly related to the property or have since been razed. Further, the Garis blacksmith shop was replaced with mid- to late-twentieth-century commercial buildings that have no direct association to the house or the property's agricultural past. The lack of integrity of association with George F. Garis or Clinton L. Martz, its location and setting at an important crossroads that did not historically realize its anticipated potential, and its feeling as an agricultural property owned and improved by a German settler and farmer have rendered this property, as a whole, not eligible.

Historic Context: The George and Margaret Garis House is located at the intersection of National Road, Poffenberger Road, and Garis Shop Road. This crossroads is approximately one mile south of the town of Funkstown and two miles south of Hagerstown. Each road being two-lanes wide, this intersection is, and has historically always been, the first crossroads south of Funkstown. US 40 Alt. was the original route of the National Pike. With the construction of US 40, this historic roadway took the designation of US 40 Alt and Old National Pike. The ten-mile stretch of road between Boonsboro and Hagerstown, which is part of US 40 Alt., was known as the Boonsboro Turnpike Road when it became the first macadamized road in the United States.

The region surrounding the Garis House property contains some of the oldest primitive roads in Western Maryland, connecting the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, with the Hagerstown Valley in Maryland, and the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. Beginning in the early eighteenth century, these wagon trails formed a European-American migration route from the north into the southern Piedmont. By the late eighteenth century, a network of regional roads traversed to and from Elizabeth Town, now known as Hagerstown, Maryland. The 1794 Griffith Map of the State of Maryland depicts a series of roadways in a spoke formation radiating from Hagerstown. However, settlement outside Hagerstown and its neighboring towns and villages was sparse at this time. The 1794 map shows the town of Funkstown located south of Hagerstown with two mills operating to its southwest.

Hagerstown was founded in 1762 by Jonathan Hager. By 1800, Hagerstown was already a commercial and manufacturing center of "considerable importance."⁽¹⁾ It was reached by the National Pike (now in part known as US 40 Alt.). This historically significant road probably dates to the mid-eighteenth century and was likely in place in some fashion by the 1760s when both Hagerstown and Funkstown were founded. Businessmen throughout Maryland and points west placed great importance on the improvement of this route. "In 1822, steps were taken by certain gentlemen to ascertain the proper location for the turnpike road from Hagerstown to Boonsboro. The construction of this road was of importance to those interested in the Cumberland or Bank road, as its completion materially increased the value of the Bank road, in which the banks of Baltimore, the Hagerstown Bank, the Conococheague Bank, and the Cumberland Bank had together invested."⁽²⁾ By 1823, the portion of the road near the future site of the Garis House

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____
 Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

 Date

 Reviewer, National Register Program

 Date

property known as Boonsboro Turnpike Road had been macadamized, a revolutionary technique for road construction.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, Poffenberger Road and other secondary roads had developed as arterial links between the turnpikes established in the previous century. Poffenberger Road, later named for the locally prominent Poffenberger family, was described in an 1819 state survey as: From the Opecken road near Nicholas Swingley's, by Claggett's mill, to intersect the road from Funkstown to Boonesboro. Distance, four miles: David Claggett, supervisor.(3) Poffenberger Road served as a gateway between the two thoroughfares that formed the hub-network of arterials roads to and from Hagerstown. Claggett's mill, located to southwest of Funkstown, would have reaped the benefits of an improved road between the existing mill and the burgeoning markets to the north.

Likely in reaction to the macadamized section of the National Pike, Garis Shop Road was developed between 1808 and 1859. Similar to Poffenberger Road, this roadway linked a mill on the banks of Antietam Creek with the National Pike and the Sharpsburg Pike to the west. The 1859 Taggart map of Washington County depicts Boonsboro Pike, Poffenberger Road, and Garis Shop Road. Both the 1808 and 1859 maps suggest that the proposed realignment duplicates the original alignment of Poffenberger Road during the first half of the nineteenth century, with ancestral Garis Shop Road then extending all the way to the National Pike. By 1877, however, the Lake, Griffing and Stevenson Atlas of Washington County show an intersection configuration close to the current alignment, with Garis Shop Road terminating at Poffenberger Road. Buildings, including the Garis House and the associated wagon and blacksmith shops, are shown at this intersection by 1877. This sudden realignment of Garis Shop Road and Poffenberger Road may have been the result of the construction of the Garis House circa 1869-1870; the house fronted prominently onto National Pike, although it presented a Poffenberger Road address. Additionally, George Garis maintained a wagon and blacksmith's shop to the immediate west of the dwelling; the realignment of the road would have maximized the shop's exposure to travelers along the National Pike. Improved access to Claggett Mill, to the west/southwest of the Garis House, from the National Pike came with the straightening of Poffenberger Road between 1808 and 1859. Poffenberger Road served as the arterial line between this important economic and social hub and the markets to the north.

The nearby banks of the Conococheague and Antietam creeks supported a litany of saw, grist, and wool mills. Milling and agriculture were the primary industries of the county, fueling development of the "Hub City of the Cumberland Valley." "Many of the region's major roadways led to and serviced these mill sites, which also served as centers for trade and social meetings."(4) This in turn facilitated the continual growth of the county and its towns. Funkstown, located north of the Garis House and south of Hagerstown, was founded in 1767 as Jerusalem. The town's location took full advantage of Antietam Creek, which surrounded Jerusalem on three sides and fueled its early success as an industrial center, which "included a flour mill and powder mill, a paper mill, a sawmill, a woolen mill, a wagon yard, and several inns and taverns. The first mill was built in 1762, a flourmill operated by Henry Funck. By 1785, Jerusalem was home for an iron furnace, brickyard, powder factory, grist and woolen mills and a host of inns and shops."(5) With the completion of the National Pike in 1823, Funkstown realized growth as a popular stop for travelers. "The stream of commerce along the roadway in the early days of the Turnpike was a wonder.... Passenger coaches carrying as many as sixteen people traveling between Baltimore and the steamer landing in Wheeling joined the continual bustle that passed through Funkstown and filled the pockets of local tavern and inn keepers, store keepers, and small-scale industrialists."(6)

It was due in large part to the growth of nearby Hagerstown and Funkstown, and the passing coaches, that George Frederick Garis moved his family to the area in the years immediately following the Civil War. Born in Bavaria on November 21, 1829, Garis was a blacksmith, immigrating at the age of 28 with his new bride, Margaret Amelia Stoeckel (1832-1907), to the United States. The couple arrived on the Columbia at Baltimore in September 1857. Garis, whose German surname was "Gareis," listed his destination as Hagerstown.(7) The first of the couple's ten children was born three months after their arrival; the baby girl unfortunately died eight months later.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

George and Margaret Garis were just two of the many Germans who settled in the Hagerstown area. The first Germans immigrated to Maryland in the mid-eighteenth century, moving from Pennsylvania. Their migration, and the influx of first-generation settlers, prompted the creation of Funkstown and neighboring crossroads like that where the Garis House now stands. As noted by historian J. Thomas Scharf, "Many of the earlier residents of Funkstown were Germans.... Many of these people had brought the customs and habits of the old country with them and introduced them here."(8)

George Garis presumably awaited the conclusion of the Civil War before seeking his fortune in his new country. Not listed as a soldier or sailor in the Civil War records, Garis may have benefited financially from the American hostilities because of his talent as a blacksmith, and lack of allegiance. In June 1868, Garis purchase the 8-acre tract at the intersection of Poffenberger Road and National Road as the site of his business and new home. The dwelling, needed to house the growing family, was constructed by 1870, when George Garris [sic] was shown as residing at what is now 19202 Poffenberger Road. Significantly, the census documented that Garis owned personal property and real estate that was valued at \$18,382; comparatively, most of the immediate neighbors held property valued at \$900 to \$5,000. The Italianate-style brick dwelling, presenting high-style ornamentation for this rural setting, was strategically erected to front National Road, thereby showing off Garis' wealth and prosperity. The wagon and blacksmith shop was set to the west of the house, fully visible to those passing northward on National Road and east/west on Poffenberger Road. The location, setting, and design of the Garis House and blacksmith shop spoke to the owner's anticipation of further development at the crossroads. As is documented by historic maps and extant buildings, this development did not happen.

The nearly 8 acres that Garis had purchases at the intersection of Poffenberger Road and National Road previously had been part of the land associated with Claggett's mill and the family's estate, Valentia. In fact, Hezekiah Claggett had conveyed the 7-1/4 acres 33 perches to Garis in June of 1868; Claggett had died before the sale was completed and John H. Claggett acted as administrator. Garis had paid \$932.33 for this tract, buying it just four years after the close of the Civil War, which has caused great economic and physical strain on the region. The Claggett family was described in the antebellum period as "large slaveholders, and their property extended from here down to Chapel Woods, near the College of St. James. They had a hundred men in the harvest field at once, and their mill set the price of grain, which the lesser ones were bound to follow. They were the first farmers in the valley to introduce machinery, and do away with the old fashion of threshing the grain with a flail."(9) A link to nearby Funkstown and the larger Hagerstown to the north was essential to the family's enterprises; Poffenberger Road served this requirement. Valentia (WA-I-231), a late-eighteenth-century stone farmhouse, stands as a reminder of the mill's stature and the family's prominence in the area. Furthering the road's importance to the family was the multitude of dry goods, iron mongers, and grocery businesses in Hagerstown operated by the Claggett family by the turn of the nineteenth century. This link to the north facilitated the movement of products to markets in Funkstown and Hagerstown, a thesis well evidenced by the northward turn of Poffenberger Road as it approached National Road as shown on Varle's 1808 map. In contrast, Poffenberger Road curved southward, away from Hagerstown, as it extended west beyond Sharpsburg Pike. This curvature suggests that farmers bringing products to market from the southwest of Hagerstown often stopped at Claggett's mill, and subsequently passed through the first site of Garis' house and Funkstown.

The land surrounding the mill, which was located to the west/southwest of the Garis property, was agricultural in nature and "looking north or south the rich farming country is spread out like a map."(10) Washington County was one of the first wheat producing counties in the United States. Other cash crops such as apples, peaches, and grapes were cultivated with great success throughout the county. The 1870 and 1880 agricultural censuses show that the farmers of Washington County were growing wheat, rye, oats, and corn. Accordingly, because of the many streams and creeks, the county was dominated by flouring and grist mills. The manufacturing census documents that in Washington County there were only five establishments producing agricultural implements, five carriage and wagon shops, and only two iron and steel businesses. This atmosphere seems to have been initially conducive to Garis' success as a blacksmith. However, he eventually utilized his nearly 8 acres of land more fully as farmland. Like many of his neighbors, Garis was listed in the 1900 and the 1910 census as operating a farm, rather than as a blacksmith. The

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

number of agricultural buildings associated with Garis' farming has not been documented on historic maps, and none of these resources exist today.

From the turn of the nineteenth century until Taggart's 1859 Map of Washington County, no structures or buildings are documented to have existed in this area. In the post-war years, settlement in and around the intersection had evolved from first-generation German immigrants like George and Margaret Garis to second- and third-generation German-Americans with strong family ties to the area. The 1877 county atlas identifies continued growth adjacent to the crossing of Poffenberger Road over Antietam Creek. This growth included three structures—Garis House, Garis blacksmith shop, and the wood-frame I-house of John A. Talbot—at the intersection of National Road, Poffenberger Road, and Garis Shop Road. The Talbot House, contemporaneous to the Garis House, has an I-house form. However, unlike its neighbor to the north, the Talbot House is constructed of wood frame and, as is typical of rural settings like this crossroads, is minimally dressed and vernacular.

George Garis, who became a widow upon the death of his wife in 1907, continued to live at 19202 Poffenberger Road until his own death in October 1918. A 1905 wedding announcement, coupled with the census of 1910, documents he resided with his youngest daughter, her husband, and their two children, as well as a servant. The announcement referred to the house as "the Garis homestead."⁽¹¹⁾

The property was conveyed one year later, on October 28, 1919, by the executors of Garis' estate to Clinton L. Martz for just \$6,000. The sale consisted of four parcels—three of which were originally part of "Valentia" (1 acre two perches/63 perches/7-1/4 acres 33 perches) and Claggetts Luck (half an acre). George Garis had purchased all four parcels separately. The house and blacksmith shop Garis erected were located on the 7-plus acres that had once been part of Valentia. The lack of anticipated development in the area, coupled with it being an estate sale occurring one year after the close of World War I, most surely affected the low sale price of the property. The median price for a new home in 1919 was \$5,626; yet land and house prices had declined in the area, as indicated by the 1907 sale of the Talbot House and its 2-1/2 acres at 10110 Old National Pike for \$1,300.

Born in Maryland in 1859, Martz used the Garis property as a farm; he was listed in the census as a tenant farmer and day laborer prior to his purchase of this property. The agricultural census for Washington County suggested that Martz continued the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, and corn. The census from 1920 suggests the family continued to live in rental housing before moving into the Garis House. The 1930 census records that he lived with his wife, Marzella, one of their five children, and a granddaughter in the Italianate-style house fronting National Road. It was during the ownership of Martz that the front porch is believed to have been replaced. The new porch, presumably replacing a wood-frame structure with brackets in the Italianate style, incorporated materials such as rock-faced concrete blocks and paneled concrete blocks that were overwhelmingly popular in the first part of the twentieth century. This allowed the Garis House to present a more fashionable and modern façade to National Road passersby, who were traveling this route more often and at greater speeds with the advent of the automobile. Presumably, during the ownership of Martz, the blacksmith shop would have been rehabilitated, most likely to serve as a garage for the family car.

The son of a painter, Martz had been born and raised in the Boonsboro area and continued to live in the area until his death in February 1946 at the age of 87. Martz's last will and testament named his son, Lester R. Martz, and J.R.R. Black as executors. They sold the property at Poffenberger Road to William F. Horn and Ethel Louise Horn in May 1946. The land conveyed to the Horns, however, had been only a portion of that owned by Martz, consisting of just 0.86 acres along with the house and blacksmith shop. The Horns paid \$7,300, with a \$6,000 mortgage. The Martz family must have benefited financially from the subdivision of the original 7-1/4 acres 33 perches, as well from the division of the other three tracts purchased from the Garis estate, thus prompting the construction of a few houses in the immediate area; these houses did not reflect the agricultural nature of the crossroads as envisioned by Garis but did bring a few residents to the immediate area. Some of the subdivided tracts were improved by members of the Martz family, who continued to reside in the area.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

William F. Horn and his wife, Ethel Louise Horn, became the new owners of the Garis House on May 1, 1946. No historical documentation has been found regarding the Horns, thus it can only be assumed they resided at the property rather than using it as rental property. They appear to have performed some improvements, receiving a new mortgage in 1960 for \$7,512.27—they had paid \$7,300 in 1946 for the property. Based on the materials, it is possible the one-and-a-half-story rear addition of wood frame was constructed, providing the Horns with a modern kitchen and family room, the latter being very popular in domestic resources in the mid-century. The addition is set on a concrete foundation and has nailed structure members with circular saw marks. Although constructed of wood frame, and thus appearing as if it were older than the brick main block, the addition is simply and rather hurriedly constructed with little ornamentation or detailing. Further, it presents elements consistent with the mid-twentieth century such as the modest square-edged surrounds, the squared and standard-sized 6/6 windows, clean-cut bricks and consistent bonding of the fireplace with crudely constructed mantel in the family room, and concrete foundation. It is possible the addition was constructed in two phases, as suggested by the step down to the western room and the different window and door types; however there is no evidence in the roof structure to support this. Historic maps do not document this addition, as attached or freestanding. Additionally, during this period of modernization, a full bath was added to the first floor of the ell, occupying the inset side porch. Although a full bath may not have been needed on the first floor, serving better when the house was renovated for use as apartments, the color of the fixtures and tiles suggest it was added mid-century.

Moreover, during this period, historic maps document the demolition of the Garis blacksmith shop sometime after 1941, possibly during the tenure of the Horns. The site of the blacksmith shop remained vacant for a number of years; historic maps show the site was improved sometime between 1952 and 1985. It is possible/probably that during the ownership of the Horns, the one-story concrete-block garage was erected. The widowed Ethel Louise Horn sold the property in February 1962 to J. Edgar Bussard, who assumed the mortgage.

Within one year, the Garis property was purchased by Charles W. (b. 1910) and Myrtle (b. 1922) Harbaugh. The Harbaughs owned the property for nearly ten years; it is not known if they resided in the dwelling or used it as rental property. They sold it in 1972 to William E. and Mikell N. Forrest. Within four years, the Forrests had transferred ownership to the F&C Distribution Company, Inc., which was a company they owned. The property served as the headquarters for their trucking distribution company, which was later renamed, Forrest & Campbell Corporation. William Forrest, born in 1933, lived in Hagerstown, and together with his wife, was active in the subdivision of land throughout the area. It was during the ownership of the Forrests and their commercial use of the property that the house on Poffenberger Road was leased, possibly renovated to provide two apartments, with one per floor. The original two-story ell was altered, with a new kitchen added for the second-floor unit and the winder stair capped at the top. Paneling, carpeting, acoustical tiles, and closets were installed throughout the house.

The Forrests sold the property at 19202 Poffenberger Road to Pressley L. Pullen, Jr. in April 1999. Pullen, born in 1949 and living in Winchester, Virginia, offer the property, which included the two apartments and the connected commercial buildings, for lease. The commercial building had by this time been enlarged to meet the growing needs of the Forrests' trucking distribution company and is believed to have been leased separately from the apartments. This building, created by three separate structures united on the interiors, served as a potato chip distribution company and also as the supply company for the home brewing of beer; the company, owned by Gary Bowles, was known as The Cracked Cork (founded 2004). Now vacant, the house and commercial building were purchased by Clagett's Mill, L.C., a development company that is overseeing the construction of single-family suburban housing in the surrounding area.

Architectural Description:

Summary Description: The property at 19202 Poffenberger Road presently contains two buildings—the main dwelling (now

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

vacant) and an expansive commercial building resulting from three building campaigns (now vacant). The vernacular dwelling is a brick structure, erected circa 1869-1870 for George Frederick Garis. The two-and-a-half-story house, set on a coursed stone foundation with cut stones at the corners, has an I-house plan that is five bays wide and one room deep. Italianate in style, the main block is augmented by a two-story ell on the northern end of the rear elevation. A full-width porch shelters the first story of the façade; it replaced an Italianate-style wood porch in the second quarter of the twentieth century during the ownership of Clinton L. Martz. The formed concrete supports and columns embellished with Ionic capitals suggest that the porch was reconstructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century, a period during which these materials were very fashionable. The building's side gable roof of standing-seam metal is ornately finished with an ogee-molded cornice of wood with bed molding, returns, raking boards, and scrolled modillions. Corbel-capped brick chimneys rise from the interior ends of the building; there is no indication on the interior of the building that fireplaces existed. A second interior-end brick chimney rises from the shed roof of the original ell, which has an inset porch on the second story of the south (side) elevation; the inset porch on the first story has been enclosed to create a full bath. A one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame addition set on a solid concrete foundation was added to the west (rear) elevation of the ell in the mid-twentieth century. In the second half of the twentieth century, the dwelling was rehabilitated for use as two apartments—one per floor. This required notable alterations to the house, which was presumably not owner-occupied during this period.

The commercial building consists of a concrete-block garage, standing one story in height with a shed roof. It is connected by a one-and-one-half-story hyphen to a front-gabled building, also of concrete blocks. A larger concrete-block building was added, wrapping around the south/southwest elevations of the front-gabled building. These mid- to late-twentieth-century commercial buildings related to the property's use as a trucking distributing company, potato chip distributing company, and home brewery supply company; they have no historic association to the property's ownership by George F. Garis or Clinton L. Martz. The buildings replaced George Garis' blacksmith shop, which was erected to the west of the house about 1870. Historic maps document that the blacksmith shop was razed sometime after 1941, possibly in the years after World War II, when the property was owned by William F. Horn. The site remained vacant until the third quarter of the twentieth century (sometime between 1953 and 1985 according to historic maps).

A mortared cut stone foundation with a large concrete step is located on the north side of the house. A set of concrete stairs, covered with corrugated metal roofing material, is located to the south of the dwelling. The original structures, forms, and uses have not been determined.

Site Description: The George and Margaret Garis House is located at 19202 Poffenberger Road, fronting Old National Road (also known as US 40 Alt.). The house has a relatively close setback from the roadway of approximately twenty feet and is sited in the northwest corner of this intersection. Garis Shop Road is located to the southwest of the property on the south side of Poffenberger Road. The property, now consisting of 37,461 square feet (less than one acre), is accessed by an asphalt-paved drive from National Road, to the north of the house. A second asphalt drive enters the property from Poffenberger Road, to the west of the house. These two access points connect, with gravel laid to create a larger parking area for the commercial building at the west end of the property. A third asphalt-paved drive enters the property from National Road to the south of the house. The termination of this drive is parallel to the western elevation of the main block of the house. The concrete-block building at the western border of the property has been enlarged several times since its original construction in the mid-twentieth century (circa 1958). Foundations/remains of buildings or structures no longer extant (historically associated with the property) are located to the north and south of the house. Limited development surrounds the property. The lots to the immediate north are improved by an early-twentieth-century American foursquare with a one-story brick-veneered addition on the south elevation. A two-bay-wide I-house is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of National Road and Poffenberger Road. The property to the east, across National Road, is agricultural.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
Eligibility recommended _____						Eligibility not recommended _____							
Criteria:	__A	__B	__C	__D	Considerations:	__A	__B	__C	__D	__E	__F	__G	__H
MHT Comments:													
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							_____ Date						
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program							_____ Date						

Dwelling Exterior Description: The main block of the Garis House stands two-and-one-half stories in height, set on a coursed, uncut stone foundation that is raised slightly and dressed at the corners of the façade. The structure is constructed of brick laid in seven-course American bond; many layers of paint remain on the exterior. The I-house presents a façade extending five bays wide with a central entry; it is one room deep with an original two-story ell occupying the northern end of the west elevation. Capped by a side-gabled roof of standing-seam metal, the roof of the main block has nailed beams, false plates, and lacks a ridge board. The wide overhanging eaves are ornately finished with an ogee-molded cornice of wood, scrolled modillions, ogee-molded bed molding, raking cornice, and returns. Interior-end brick chimneys with ornately corbeled caps pierce the ends of the ridgeline.

The symmetrically fenestrated façade holds five standard-sized window openings on the first and second stories, each with a 2/2 window. The openings have wood sills—some covered in metal to slow deterioration, shallow ogee-molded surrounds, and rowlock brick segmental arches. Shutter hardware remains on many of the surrounds. The centrally placed single-leaf entry of the main block has a wood sill, shallow ogee-molded surrounds, rowlock brick segmental arch, paneled reveals, one-light fixed transom, and Italianate-style door with semicircular-arched panels. A metal screen doors secures the entry. The side elevations are similarly pierced on the first and second stories with 2/2 windows. Each story has a single opening in the western end bay. The upper gable ends are pierced by shallow segmental-arched openings that flank the chimney stack. Four-light operable wood-sash casement windows, set in shallow ogee-molded surrounds with wood sills, are contained in these small openings. Rowlock bricks highlight the segmental arches. Additional fenestration consists of small window openings in the foundation; some of the openings are located under the front porch. The openings are finished with wood surrounds and segmental brick arches. The rear elevation of the main block has window openings in the southern end bays of the first and second stories; a window opening pierces the central bay of the second story, under the shed roof of the inset porch. The rest of the elevation is obscured by the original two-story ell. The foundation level has segmentally arched window openings, each holding two-light awning windows with square-edged surrounds. A metal bulkhead door is located in the southern end bay at the foundation of the west elevation.

The porch on the façade of the main block fronts National Road. This three-bay-wide porch appears, based on its style and materials, to be a product of the second quarter of the twentieth century and, most likely, would have replaced an earlier full-width porch that was Italianate in style. Covered by a half-hipped roof of standing-seam metal, the porch has paneled concrete posts supporting rock-faced concrete blocks with an ogee-molded plinth. Concrete columns have Ionic capitals, fluted upper shafts, nebuly molding, and astragal banding. The wide frieze has an ogee-molded architrave and overhanging eaves. Deteriorated lattice is located between the supporting posts at the foundation level. Lattice is also utilized at the ends of the porch to provide a visual wall for the porch interior. Concrete steps, which lack a balustrade, extend from the center of the porch.

The two-story ell, which is an original part of dwelling, is constructed of seven-course American-bond brick that has been painted. Set on a coursed, uncut foundation of stone (lacking a basement), the ell has a shed roof of standing-seam metal with a raking board. The north elevation is pierced by 6/6 windows, one per story in the eastern end bay. The openings have wood sills, shallow ogee-molded surrounds, and jack-arched lintels. The south elevation of the ell is partially constructed of brick on the western end of the first story. The eastern end was historically open, serving as an inset porch with access to a double-hung window opening and single-leaf entry topped by two-light transom—still intact and visible from the interior. A four-light wood casement window is located in the east side of the once-inset porch; it has been covered from within the bathroom and visible only from within the closet. Wood weatherboard siding and a 6/6 window now enclose the first story of the porch, thus providing for a full bath. Side-entry straight-flight stair of wood provides access to the inset porch on the second story of the ell. The porch has square posts and thin square balusters. It shelters a single-leaf entry and 6/6 window in the ell, and 2/2 window in the main block. A corbeled brick chimney rises from the west interior-end wall, which lacks fenestration.

Based on physical survey, the one-and-one-half-story addition is an alteration, located on the west elevation of the ell. The construction of the addition seems to have occurred in the mid-twentieth century, possibly when a modern kitchen and family room

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

 Date

 Reviewer, National Register Program

 Date

were needed. The addition is set on a concrete foundation, which exhibits signs of deterioration. Clad in wood German siding, this wood-frame addition has a side-gabled roof of standing-seam metal. Nailed rafters and the omission of a ridgeboard suggest that it was constructed prior to the turn of the twentieth century, but the structure itself implies otherwise as the surrounds, windows, chimney, doors, and concrete foundation speak to the mid-twentieth century. The slightly overhanging cornice, created by the false plate, is boxed with square-edged bed molding. The cornice is obscured by metal gutters, which are heavily deteriorated in places. A corbeled brick chimney rises from the center of the two-room addition. Rectangular in form, the addition is four bays wide along the south elevation, thus providing a single entry opening and window opening to each room. Fenestration of the north elevation consists of three window openings and a single-leaf entry. Window openings contain 6/6 sash with square-edged surrounds, slightly wider frieze with shed cap, and wood sills. Entry openings hold four-light wood doors with recessed panels. The west elevation of the addition has two openings on the first story and one in the upper gable end. These openings, covered from the exterior with plywood, hold 6-light windows, possibly fixed. The openings have square-edged surrounds, lacking the lintel caps found on the openings of the side elevations.

Dwelling Interior Description: The main block of the house includes a central passage flanked by single-pile rooms. The first and second floors have the same configuration. The basement is a single room, located under the main block only. It has a concrete floor, exposed uncut stone foundation—some of which has been parged, and exposed sawn joists with cut nails. The straight-flight stair, located at the center of the room, is composed solely of the carriage and treads. This stair is located under the main stair to the second floor. The stone foundation provides a niche at the southwestern corner for the bulkhead, which has a straight-flight stair. Both stairs appear to have been reconstructed; most likely replacing similar stairs.

The central passage, now terminating at the western end of the stair because of the construction of a full bath, has carpeting over the original five-inch-wide wood floors, six-inch-high baseboards with scotia and ogee moldings, and horsehair plaster walls. The entry openings have five-inch-wide surrounds with ogee and ovolo moldings and four-paneled wood doors with metal lock boxes and ceramic knobs. The hollow newel stair, anchored to the southern wall of the passage, is indicative of the late nineteenth century. It has a fancy-turned newel, turned balusters, oval rail with gooseneck, and molded stair and wall stringers. The stair, now with a flush, hollow-core wood door at the second-floor landing, continues up to the attic half-story. This portion of the stair, which is not ornamented, is enclosed. It has a dog-leg form with vertical board walls and high risers.

The four rooms of the main block are similarly finished with carpeting over the original five-inch-wide wood floors, six-inch-high baseboards with scotia and ogee moldings, and horsehair plaster walls. Paneling has been added to the northern room of the second floor. The entry openings have five-inch-wide surrounds with ogee and ovolo moldings and four-paneled wood doors with metal lock boxes and ceramic knobs. The window openings are similarly framed, augmented by torus- and ovolo-molded aprons. Presently, the ceiling is covered in an acoustical tile that has been dropped. This suspended ceiling obscures the original plaster ceiling, which is intact and visible in places. Closet space, constructed of paneling with sliding hollow-core doors, has been added to a few of the rooms. The second-floor landing includes a full bath, replete with two-inch square ceramic tiles of white and black.

The ell provides one rectangular room per each floor, reached by a single step down from the main block. The rooms are detailed like the main block with molded surrounds, baseboards, and wood floors covered with carpeting. A full bath has been added to the first floor, occupying the once-open inset porch of the ell. Finished with drywall and a textured plaster ceiling, the bath has six-inch tiles on the walls and vinyl flooring. The added window has square-edged surrounds and apron. Construction of this bathroom blocked the original single-leaf entry and window on the south wall of the porch. The entry, visible from the interior of the ell, has a two-light transom and molded surrounds. The door is extant, hiding the drywall construction of the bathroom and mechanical equipment. The window sash, retaining its molded surround, has been removed and shelves installed. A second four-paneled door leads to the walk-in closet created at the western end of the now-enclosed porch. A four-light casement window of wood is located on the east wall of the closet, once having looked out onto the inset porch. An enclosed winder stair is located in the northwest

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

corner of the ell on the first floor. Capped at the second floor, with no visible evidence of its presence above, the stair has two starter steps, a closet under the carriage, and vertical-board door with latch. The second floor of the ell houses a full kitchen with cabinets and appliances added. The door between the main block and ell has been removed, but the butt hinges remain. The wood floors are covered in vinyl flooring, the walls covered in paneling, and dropped acoustical ceiling installed. A two-paneled/one-light door provides access to the second-story inset porch. The chimney stack projects slightly on the west wall, but no evidence of a fireplace opening or mantel were identified. A pantry was created in the southeast corner of the room.

On the first floor, the east room of the addition has a vinyl floor, drywall walls and particle board on the ceiling. The space is used as a kitchen, with cabinets and appliances installed. An enclosed winder stair in the southeast corner of the room provides access to the attic half-story. The west room of the addition, reached by a step down from the east room, has carpeting, paneled wainscoting and on the chimney breast, and particle board ceiling. The large fireplace opening on the east wall has a wood mantel with square-edged shelf.

Commercial Building Exterior Description: The one-story commercial building on the property appears to have been constructed in three phases, the oldest being in the mid-twentieth century (circa 1958). It is a rectangular structure of concrete blocks painted white. Covered by a shed roof of corrugated metal sheets, the one-story garage has a multi-paneled wood vehicular door that rolls up. This opening is located in the southwestern end bay. A smaller opening, presumably for pedestrians or narrower vehicles, is located at the northeastern end bay. It holds a multi-paneled roll up door. The overhanging roof has a boxed cornice with no applied ornamentation. Stepped back from the façade of the building is a wood-frame hyphen clad in wood weatherboard siding. It is pierced on the south elevation by a wide, single-leaf opening. The hyphen has a shed roof and boxed cornice that abuts that of the one-story building to the east. A one-and-a-half-story concrete block building has a front-gabled roof with no overhanging eaves and an unadorned raking board. The upper gable end of the concrete block building is covered in aluminum siding. The façade, facing southward, is pierced by a wide, single entry opening. Ghosting indicates a rectangular window opening to the east of the entry has been enclosed. A small vent pierces the upper gable end.

Wrapping around the south elevation of the front-gabled structure is a larger concrete block building that is similarly constructed with concrete blocks, a gable roof, and aluminum siding in the upper gable ends. This building, possibly a late-twentieth-century addition, has a large double-leaf opening on the northeast elevation and a single-leaf opening on the southwest elevation. The south elevation has a fixed one-light window that is square, single-leaf entry door, and vehicular opening with multi-paneled roll-up door. The western elevations are minimally fenestrated; only a single-leaf entry under a shed-roof porch was noted. A concrete-block chimney projects from the exterior end of the third addition, which is covered by a stepped gable roof. The interior of the commercial building was not accessible; it was locked and not open for survey.

Assessment of Physical Integrity:

The Garis property historically consisted of almost 8 acres when the Italianate-style house was constructed in the late nineteenth century. It presently consists of less than one acre, and no longer maintains an association with Claggett's Mill. Any agricultural association was lost when the property was subdivided in 1946 and subsequently, in the third or four quarters of the twentieth century, rehabilitated for use as a commercial business. Accordingly, the concrete-block building to the west of the house was constructed in the mid-twentieth century and enlarged two additional times. The immediate setting of the house is largely intact as developed by the turn of the twentieth century. However, the acreage of the property has been noticeably reduced, no agricultural association has been maintained, the Garis blacksmith shop razed, and commercial activity has taken place during much of the second half of the twentieth century. Moreover, the siting has been altered to the west as suburban development has been erected. Therefore, the property (and the house) retains no integrity of association or setting.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

The property's location along National Road reflects the importance of this historic road in the nineteenth century, and even in the early twentieth century. The house has an address of 19202 Poffenberger Road, although the primary façade, which is ornately finished, fronts National Road. Moreover, the house's construction at the northwest intersection of National Road and Poffenberger Road documents the once agricultural nature of the property and access these two significant roads provided to Hagerstown and Funkstown in Maryland, and Sharpsburg, West Virginia. Yet, this crossroads did not develop or grow as hoped, never historically realizing its anticipated potential as envisioned by Garis when he improved his property. Development in the immediate area has been sporadic, with mid-century dwellings erected. More recently, suburban development has invaded the rural setting. Thus, the property retains little integrity of location.

The design, materials, and workmanship of the main house, with its two-story ell, remain substantially intact. The house retains its original form, windows with surrounds and sills, wood cornice with modillions, paneled wood doors, one-light transom with paneled reveals, and interior surrounds, baseboards, hollow-newel stair with fancy-turned newel and turned balusters, and flooring (under carpeting and vinyl tiles). Notable exterior alterations include the replacement of the front porch in the second quarter of the twentieth century, enclosure of the first-story inset porch on the ell to create a full bath, reconstruction/construction of exterior wood stair, and removal of shutters. The most significant alteration was the construction of the one-and-a-half-story addition on the west elevation of the ell. This addition is architecturally in contrast to the main block and compromises Garis' design intent because it is clearly visible from National Road and Poffenberger Road. Interior alterations include rehabilitation of the house into two apartments. Although a major alteration, it was performed sensitively. Resulting alterations include installation of a full-bath on the first floor and kitchen on the second floor of the ell, additional closet space in the main block, capping of the winder stair to the second floor of the ell, and addition of a door at the landing of the main stair. Modernization includes the installation of paneling over the plaster walls, vinyl flooring and carpeting over the original wood floors, and acoustical-tile ceilings hiding the original plaster ceilings. The installation of the full bath on the first floor of the rear ell required the conversion of a window for use as a bookshelf and a door that now hides mechanical equipment. No mantels were noted in the house, despite the two interior-end chimneys in the main block. However, there was no indication of fireplace openings, removal of mantels, or replacement of walls. The vernacular house is presently vacant. The single-leaf entry on the north elevation of the addition is not secured and the building open. The glass of the non-original screened door is broken. The brick of the main block has been painted several times, obscuring any deterioration of the mortar and bricks. The gutters are detached and/or rusted in places. The wood stairs to the second story of the ell are deteriorated/unsafe and do not appear to be original. Some of the windows of the rear addition have been covered with plywood from the exterior; the windows are extant. Although the house may have sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, the changes to the structure since it was sold by the Martz heirs are not consistent with its architectural significance. The non-historic commercial building, enlarged subsequent times, and the foundations/remains of buildings or structure (the uses of which have not yet been identified) do not have integrity of design, workmanship, or materials. Any agricultural buildings from the tenure of Garis and Martz are no longer associated with the property and/or have been razed. Additionally, the concrete block building is located on the site of the Garis blacksmith shop, which was razed in the years after 1941. Therefore, the property, as a whole, does not have integrity of design, workmanship, or materials.

The reduction in acreage, the construction of the concrete-block commercial building with enlargements, the loss of the Garis blacksmith shop, and the establishment of new housing developments to the west (and to the immediate north) have affected the property's integrity of feeling. Yet, the house substantially retains many of its original features and stylistic elements, most particularly the windows, doors, transoms, and cornice, as well as the interior detailing, which allows it to represent Italianate-style architecture of the late nineteenth century. The alteration of the front porch and construction of the addition on the rear have compromised its integrity of feeling as a late-nineteenth-century dwelling. Thus, the house retains sufficient integrity of feeling, although the property as a whole does not.

Endnotes:

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Considerations:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

1. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland, Vol. 2, (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968), 982.
2. Scharf, History of Western Maryland, Vol., 998.
3. Scharf, History of Western Maryland, Vol. 2, 1000.
4. Alice Crampton and Julie Abell, "Claggett's Mill Bridge," (WA-I-358B) Maryland Inventor of Historic Properties Historic Bridge Inventory (1994), IV-334.
5. Funkstown, "Funk's Jerusalem Town," History, <http://www.funkstown.com/history/> (accessed March 14, 2011).
6. J Jennifer Goold, "George and Margaret Garis House," (WA-I-886) Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form (2010), 8.
7. Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Baltimore, 1820-1891. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. Micropublication M255, rolls # 1-19.
8. Scharf, History of Western Maryland, Vol. 2, 1280.
9. "Valentia," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, WA-I-231.
10. Hagerstown: An Illustrated Description of the City of Hagerstown, Maryland, (Hagerstown, MD: Mail Publishing Company, 1887), 6.
11. "A Week's Record in Society's World," Baltimore American, 9 April 1905.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

 Date

 Reviewer, National Register Program

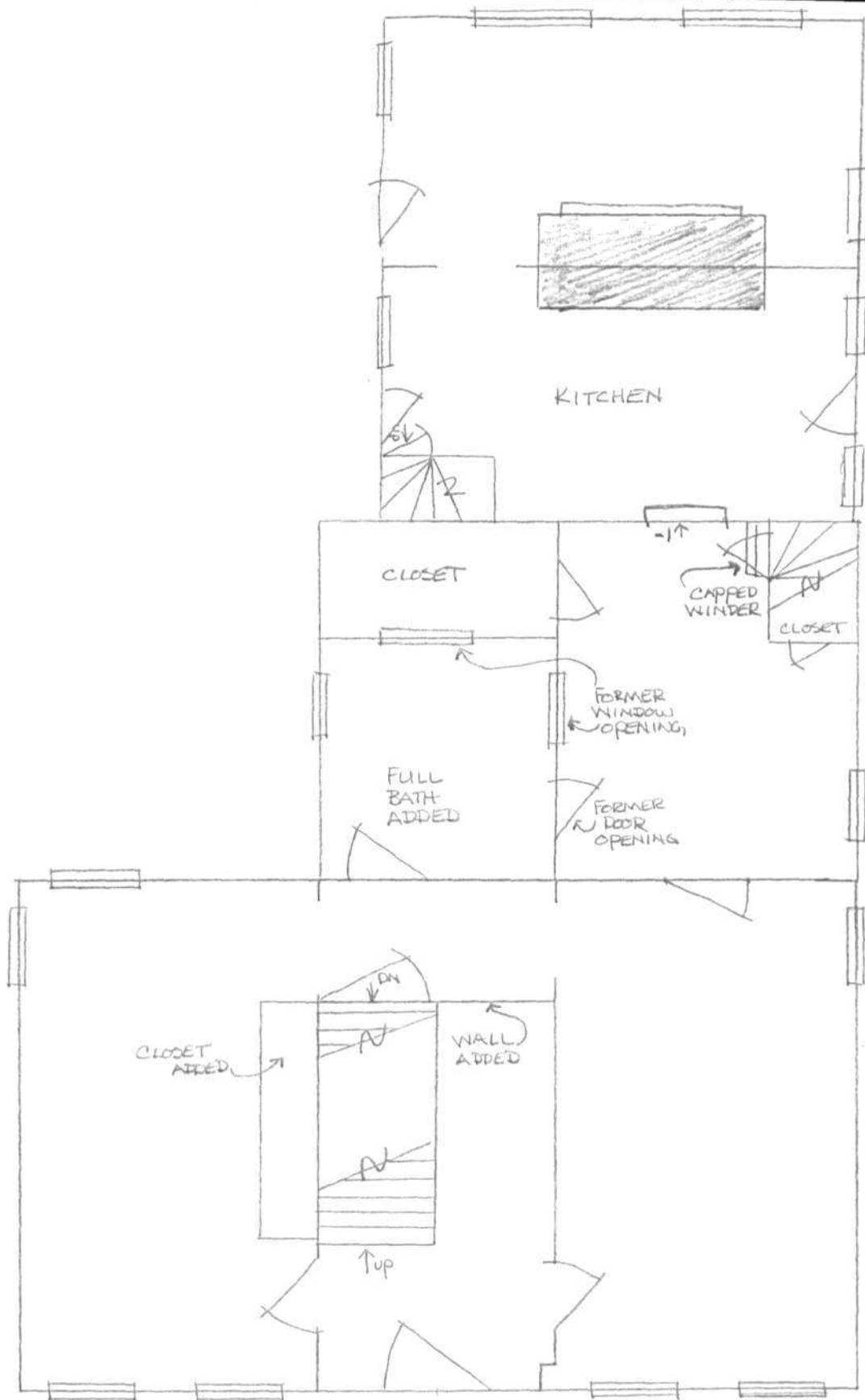
 Date



RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
 TRACERIES 2011

1920Z POTTENBERGER ROAD
 HAGERSTOWN MD
 WA-1-886

→ N
 NOT TO SCALE



FIRST FLOOR
SKETCH PLAN

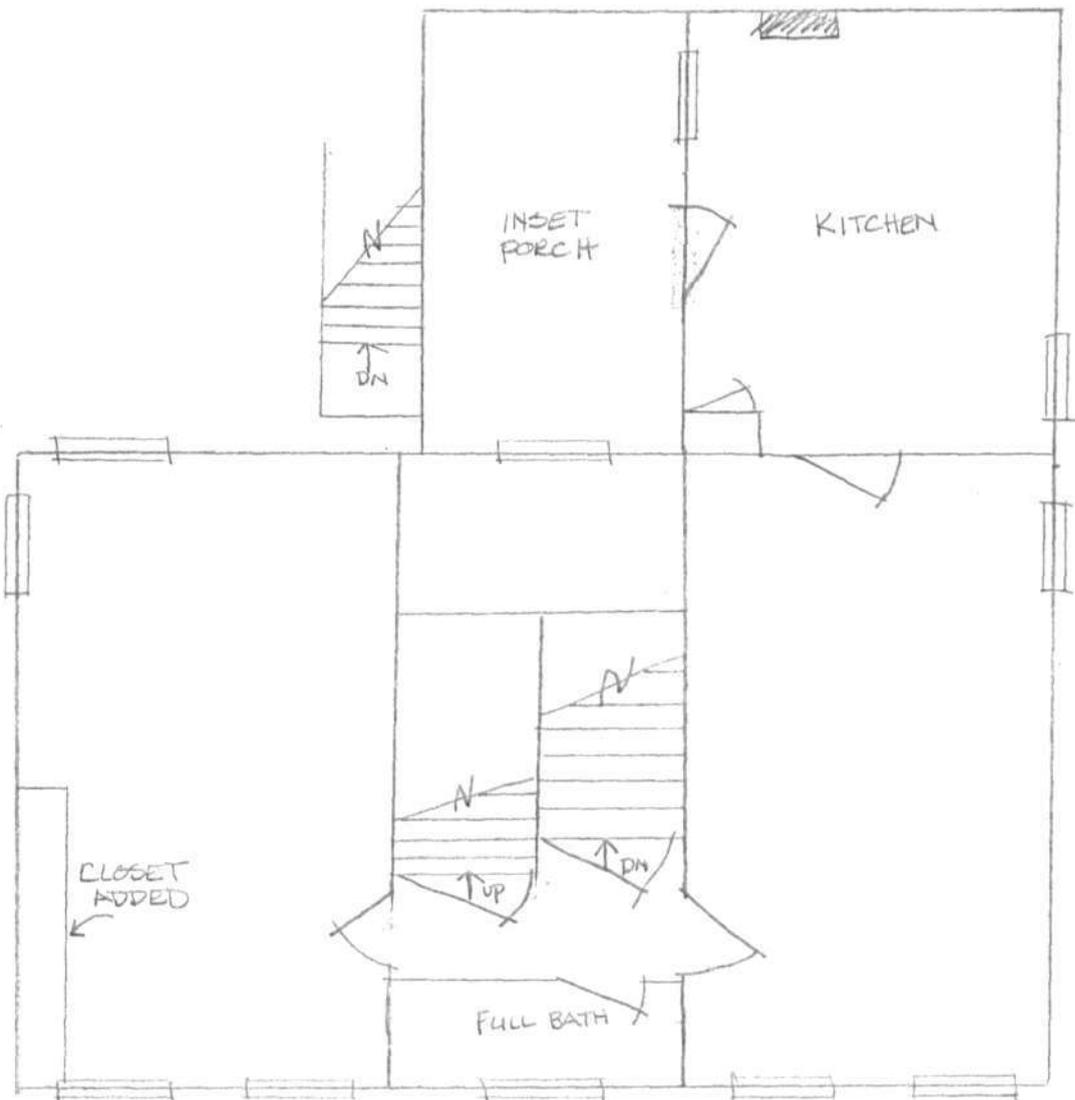
19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD
HAGERSTOWN, MD



NOT TO SCALE

WA-1-886

TRACERIES 2011



SECOND FLOOR
SKETCH PLAN

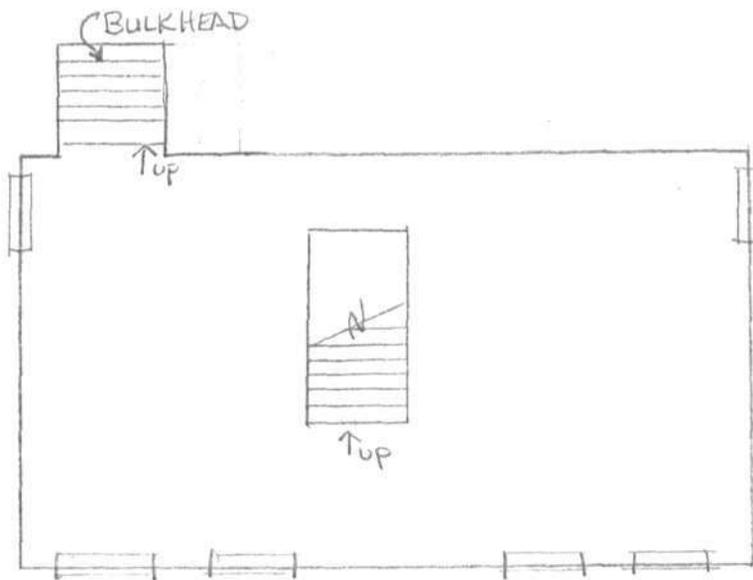
TRACERIES 2011

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD
HAGERSTOWN, MD

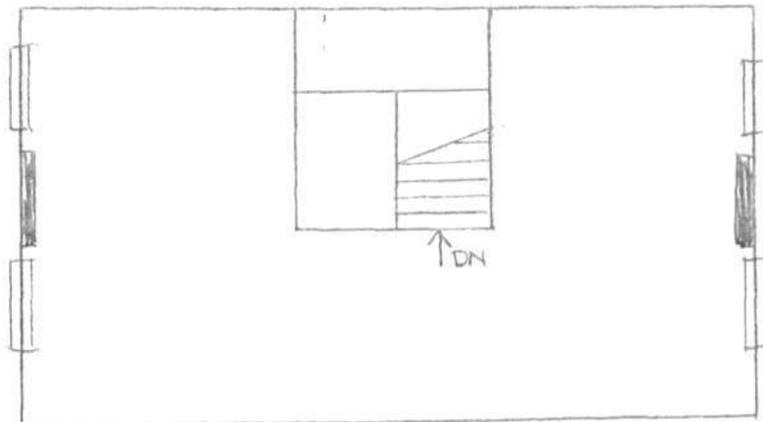
WA-1-886

→ N
NOT TO SCALE

BASEMENT
MAIN BLOCK



ATTIC
MAIN BLOCK



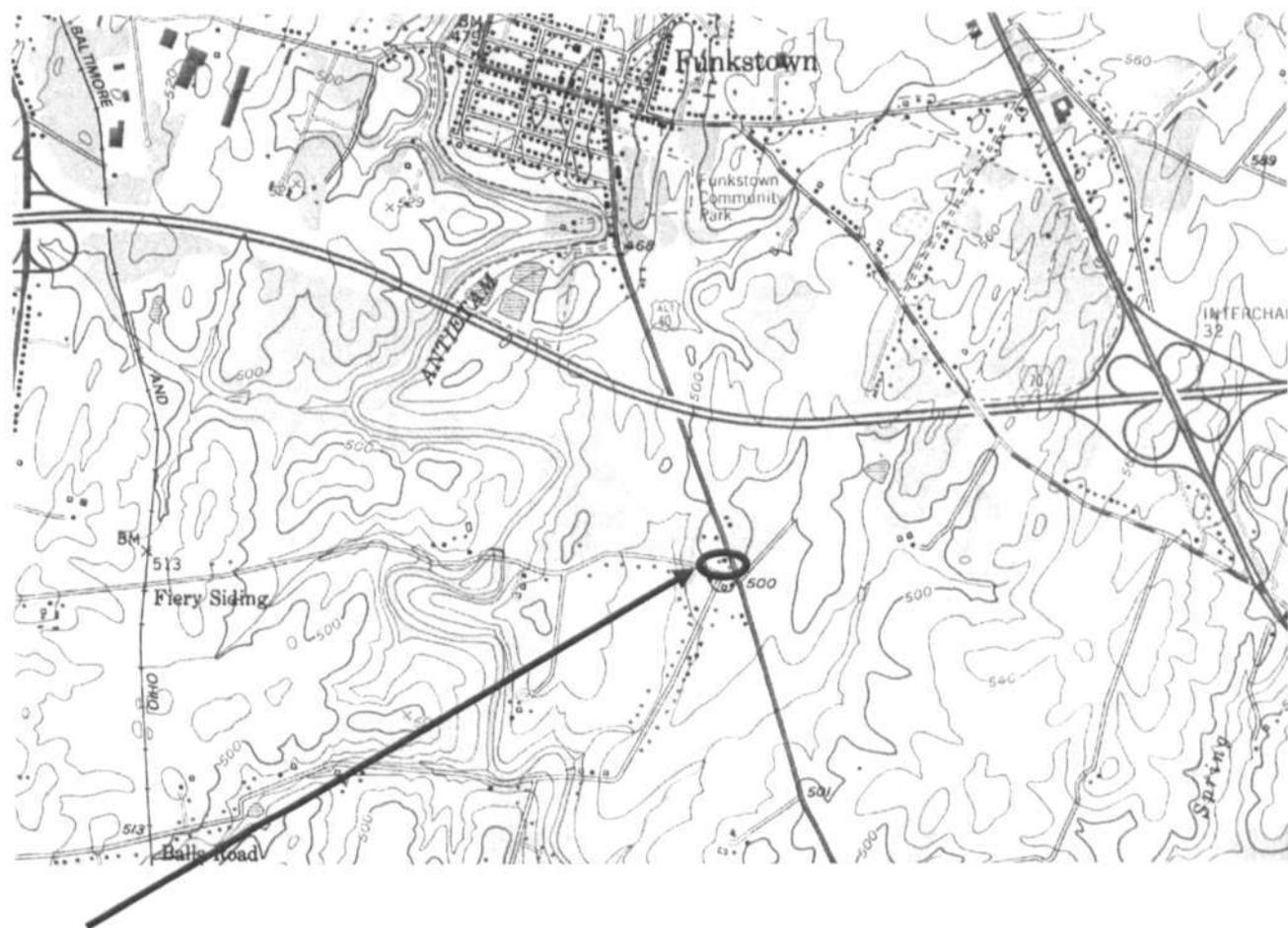
SKETCH PLAN

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD
HAGERSTOWN, MD
WA-1-886

TRACERIES 2011

→ N

NOT TO SCALE



WA-I-886
George and Margaret Garis House
19202 Poffenberger Road,
Hagerstown, MD

North ↑

USGS Map: Funkstown



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACER 125

3/2011

MD SHPO

LOOKING NW

1 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

1920Z POPFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

LOOKING N/E

2 OF 17



VIA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING NW

3 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBURGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, PORCH DETAIL, LOOKING SW

5 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING SW

6 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

1920Z POFFENBURGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE/ADDITION LOOKING SE

7 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202. POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

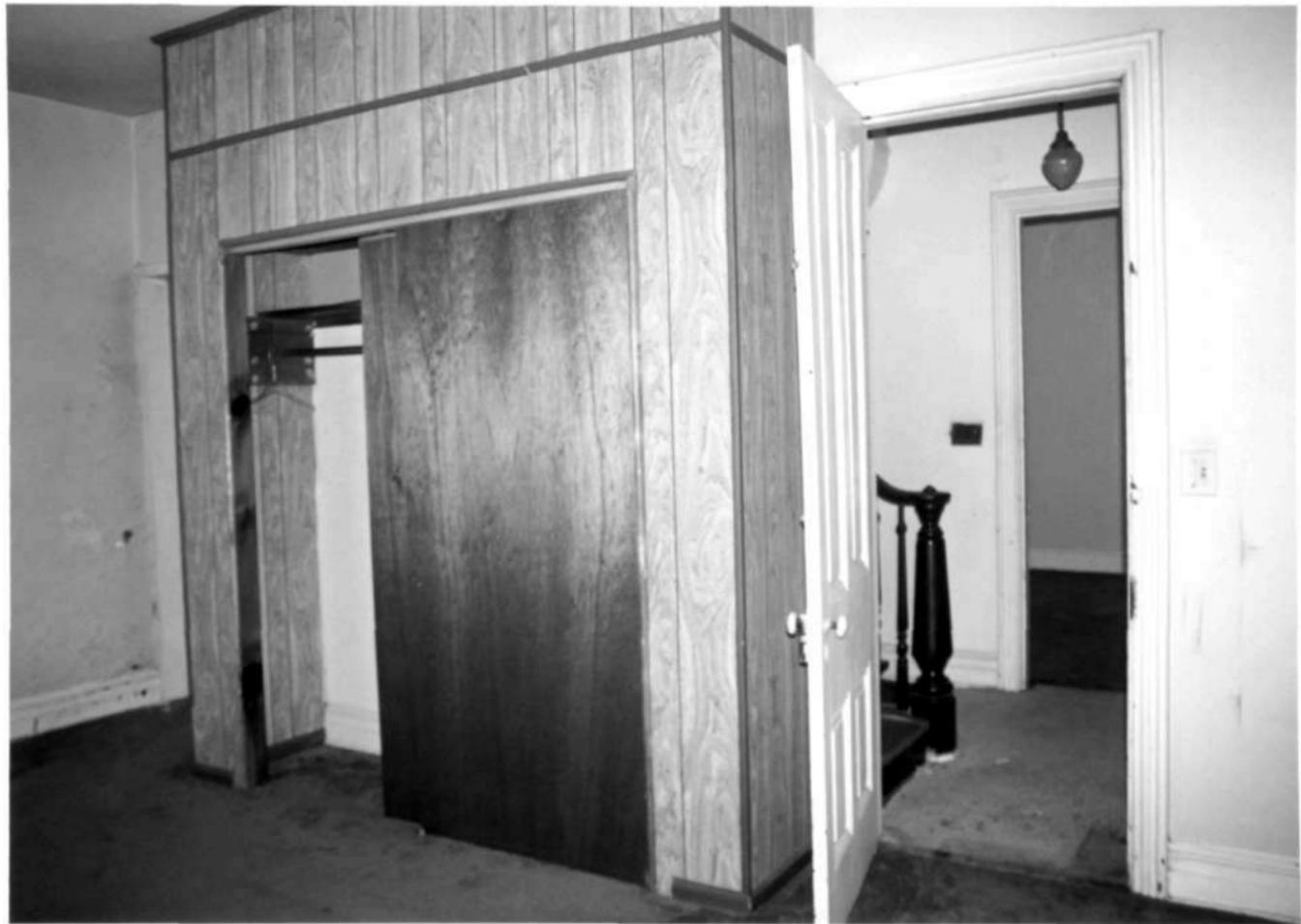
TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, STAIR, LOOKING TO FIRST FLOOR
LOOKING EAST

8 OF 17



WA-1-886

GABIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBURGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACEDIES

3/2011

MTD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR LOOKING, NORTH

9 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MIT SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR, LOOKING EAST

10 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

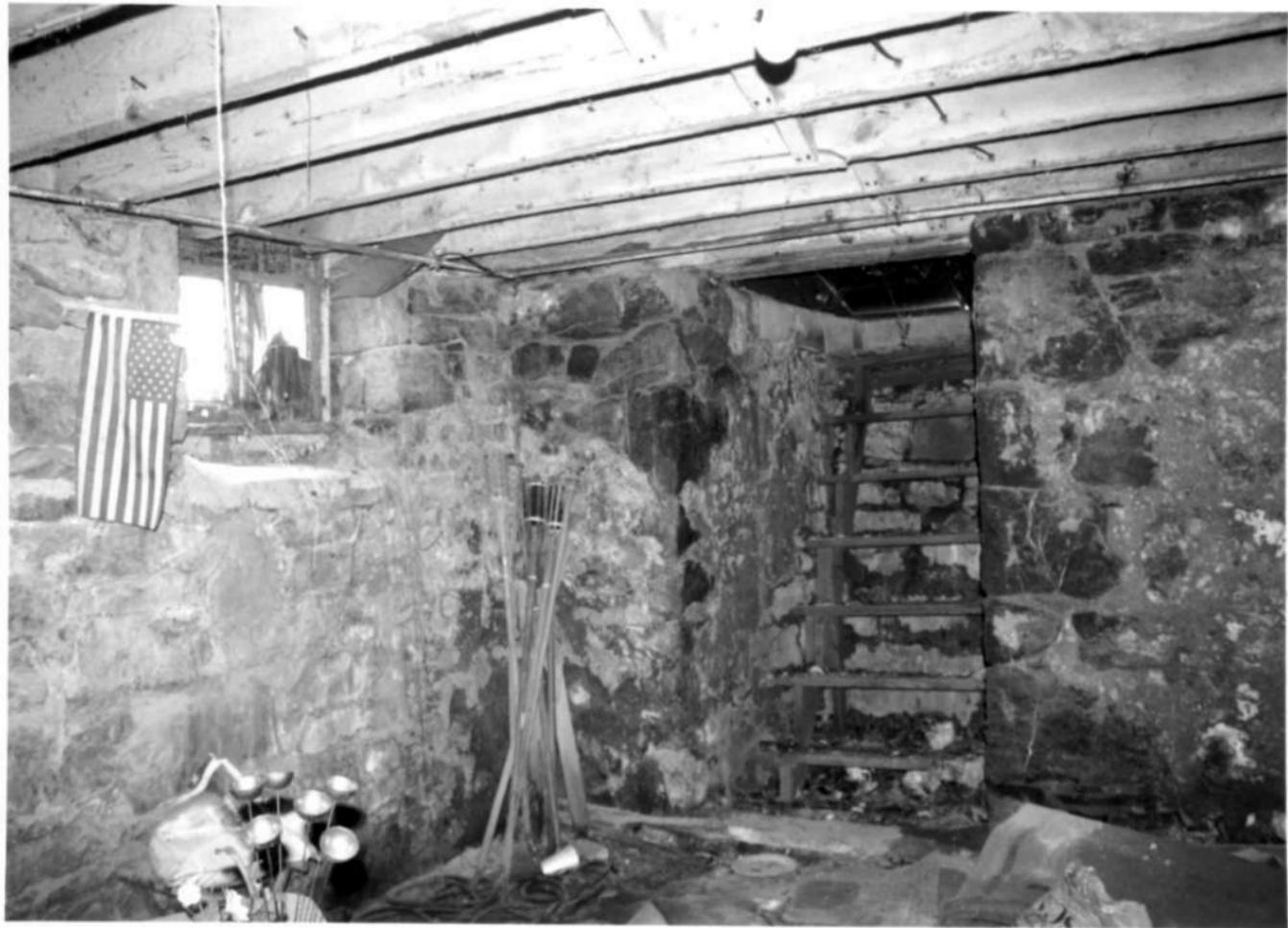
TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE / ELL, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING SW

11 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, BASEMENT, LOOKING SW

12 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, ATTIC LOCKING SW

13 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

1920Z POFFENBERGER ROAD HAGERSTOWN
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE ADDITION FIRST FLOOR LOOKING SW

14 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE ADDITION FIRST FLOOR LOOKING

EAST

15 OF 17



WA-1-886

GRIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY MD

TRACERIES

3/20/11

MD SHPO

COMMERCIAL BUILDING, LOOKING, SOUTHWEST

16 OF 17



WA-1-886

GARIS HOUSE

19202 POFFENBERGER ROAD, HAGERSTOWN

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2011

MD SHPO

COMMERCIAL BUILDING, LOOKING NE

17 OF 17