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NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Garden Hill

other names WA-I-454, Robert Cushen House

2. Location

street & number 1251 Frederick Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Hagerstown ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Washington code ____ zip code 21740

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☑ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying office/Title — Date 11-14-02

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying office/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other (explain): ____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

WA-I-454

Garden Hill
Name of Property

Washington Co., Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ Private
- ☐ Public-local
- ☐ Public-State
- ☐ Public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resource previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls brick
roof slate
other wood

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

Garden Hill
Name of Property

Washington Co., Maryland
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property as yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1860s

Significant Dates

c. 1865

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:
Maryland Historical Trust

WA-I-454

Garden Hill
Name of Property

Washington Co., Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.12 acres

FUNKSTOWN QUAD

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	267140	4388180	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, Historian

Organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc. date 1/02

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Prudence Heaney and Dryme Weavre

street & number 1251 Frederick Street telephone 301-739-6615

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

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

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

Physical Description:

Garden Hill, the Robert Cushen farmstead, is located on a knoll, just west of US Alternate 40, the National Pike, and immediately northwest of Funkstown in Washington County, Maryland. The house faces east, overlooking the National Road, a few hundred feet back from the road. It is a two story, five bay brick dwelling dating from ca. 1865. There is also a separate brick one story summer kitchen, and the foundations of an old "Swisser" type barn which have been refurbished into a horse shelter. The front yard is landscaped with tall evergreen trees while the land behind the house is open pasture with a vista to the west over fields and woodlots. The pastoral vista belies the fact that the farmstead is just a mile from Hagerstown and adjacent to the city limits.

The house has a formal façade with a central entrance, following a traditional form that was developed during the Georgian period and was retained in the central Maryland region through the 19th century. Detailing, however, is Greek Revival style with some Gothic Revival influence in interior trim. Bricks forming the exterior walls are laid in common bond at all elevations with a five to one header/stretcher ratio, which in central Maryland indicates construction in the third quarter of the 19th century.

Windows have six over six sash within narrow mitered frames with a bead at the inside edge. At the front elevation each window has a pair of louvered shutters, but the present shutters are not original. The front entrance is located in the center bay of the east elevation. A broad transom and sidelights surround the door. The glass has been replaced with single panes, but the woodwork and trim is original, including decorative Italianate brackets separating the sections of the transom. A one-bay entrance porch supported by square posts shelters the door. The porch appears to be a replacement of an earlier entrance treatment but it appears to follow the form and type of the original.

The roof of the house is slate and brick chimneys extend from inside each gable end. A small mud room covered with wood siding has been added at the rear of the house and a side porch has been enclosed and surfaced with aluminum siding to connect the summer kitchen to the main house. A well with its GEM pump intact is located at the east end of the house convenient to the kitchen door and the summer kitchen.

The interior of the house is remarkably intact with original floors, trim, hardware and woodwork. The front entrance opens into a stair and entrance hall with two rooms arranged formally on either side. At the second floor the floor plan is the same with an additional small room in the space at the front of the hallway, a frequent variation of the four over four plan.

The staircase has a large turned newel post with turned balusters beneath a flattened handrail. There is no decorative trim on the spandrels. Window and door architraves have Grecian Ogee molding, and in the kitchen, simple flat trim with plain corner blocks. To the north of the passageway is a large double parlor. A broad doorway separates the two rooms. Only one of the two fireplaces remains, the front one having been removed some years ago. The rear parlor fireplace is completely intact with its mantelpiece with Tudor-arched panel and side pilasters. The firebox is painted black, a typical 19th century treatment. The hearth bricks are undisturbed.

On the opposite side of the passageway are the dining room and kitchen. The dining room mantelpiece is identical to the one in the parlor, but the firebox has received a replacement brick lining. A cupboard is constructed to the right or west of the fireplace. Behind the dining room is the kitchen. It has a larger utilitarian fireplace with hearth and firebox intact. The mantel has plain pilasters and a mantel shelf with a band of molding beneath. A door in the south end wall leads out onto the now enclosed porch and to the summer kitchen.

At the second floor, each front room has a fireplace with a mantel piece like those in the dining room and parlor. The front small room in the center of the second floor was converted to a bathroom ca. 1926, according to old newspapers found under the later flooring. Hardware consists of cast iron locks with ceramic knobs. The locks have patent dated in the 1860s.

The house is in excellent condition and retains a high level of integrity to the 1860s when it was constructed. Those few alterations that have happened reflect the ongoing use of the building as a dwelling over time, but the essential association and feeling is with the period of construction in the 1860s.

Statement of Significance:

Summary

Garden Hill is significant under National Register Criterion C as a remarkably intact example of a mid-19th century Greek Revival styled rural farmhouse. The house was constructed c. 1865 following the purchase of the 70-acre property by Robert H. Cushen in 1861. Cushen operated a successful fruit and vegetable production and market business from this small farm on the hill above Funkstown. His success was reflected in the elegant house he constructed, sited on the crest of the hill and sheltered from the busy National Pike. The Garden Hill house and business remained in the Cushen family for approximately 100 years, the house and summer kitchen changing little since their original construction. Nearby, the stone foundation of a bank barn, its frame superstructure no longer standing, has been re-roofed and now serves as a horse shed. Although close to the development of southeastern Hagerstown, this farmstead retains its historic setting with landscaped lawn and open agricultural land.

Historic Context

A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled the area now encompassed by Washington County in the 1730s and 1740s. Lord Baltimore had just opened Maryland's frontier for settlement. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale, much of it to Pennsylvania Germans migrating through the area seeking farmland in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. As settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, the Antietam Creek drainage was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed.

Settlement was sparse until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, and the end of Pontiac's rebellion the following year. Thereafter, settlement progressed rapidly as transportation routes improved and word of the rich farmland in the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys spread. The land was made fertile by numerous limestone outcrops, which give special visual character to the landscape as well as providing material for buildings and fences. The speculators who had acquired large grants of land as investments began to subdivide and sell into smaller lots of 100-300 acres, which were ideal for a profitable family farm. As farms developed and inhabitants prospered, towns and villages grew to support the local population.

The Funck brothers established a mill on the Antietam Creek by 1762. In 1767, Jacob Funck developed a plan for a village named Jerusalem on part of his vast tracts of more than 2,000 acres. By 1785, the town, later known as Funkstown, along with Washington County had begun to grow and prosper. The town had an iron furnace, brickyard, powder factory, grist and woolen mills and a host of inns and shops.[1]

Situated just a few miles south of Elizabeth Town (later known as Hagerstown), the county seat and a significant crossroads for the transportation and marketing of farm products, Funkstown businesses and the surrounding farmland developed quickly. The town's main street (Baltimore Street) was an important wagon road heading from the Baltimore port to the interior of the country. It later became a turnpike and accommodated drovers, long-distance freight and stage lines and local traffic was well. In 1806, the Thomas Jefferson administration undertook the construction of a federal highway that would lead into the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising most of the central portion of the United States. This "National Road" began at Cumberland, Maryland and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of turnpike segments, was then upgraded to become part of the National Pike. The final link in this series of upgrades was the Boonsboro-Hagerstown Turnpike, which was resurfaced and improved in 1823. At the same time, a stone bridge over the Antietam Creek was constructed at Funkstown for the crossing of the turnpike. The pike was one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America and made Funkstown a busy place, all hours of the day and night.

By 1860, the area was prospering, achieving a high level of grain-based cultivation and an intensive milling industry along the Antietam Creek. The prosperity of the greater region led to its being served by other important transportation routes. In addition to the already established system of turnpikes and the National Road, the Cumberland Valley Railroad established service to Hagerstown in 1860. The B&O Railroad, forced to lay its tracks in neighboring Virginia (now West Virginia) by the C&O Canal Company, provided transportation, constructing a spur to Hagerstown in 1867. In 1873, the major railroad to serve Hagerstown completed track to the City, followed by the Shenandoah Valley Railroad (later Norfolk and Western) in 1880. These railroads connecting to one another, converged on Hagerstown, providing ready access to markets for farms and industry and giving the town its nickname the "Hub City."[2] The growing dominance of the railroad however, contributed to the gradual decline of the grain-based farming economy of the region, by contributing to the growth of larger Mid-western farms.

Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal (always a leading industry in Washington County); 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton

[1]Donald C. Brake, For Five Shillings Current. Shippensburg, PA: Beidel Printing House, Inc., 1983.
[2]Paula S. Reed, "Railroad Heritage Context Report," Hagerstown, MD: City of Hagerstown, 1992, p. 10.

Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, flour milling products had dropped to fourth place in value of product, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and gristmill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products. Thereafter, flour and gristmill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.[3]

As the economy of Maryland and of Washington County gradually transformed, the County responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. The well-developed transportation network in Washington County made the production of perishable products viable. Corn and wheat were still major agricultural products, but milling in Washington County changed from production for market to custom work for local farmers and planters.[4]

Today the mills of the Antietam Creek have disappeared altogether, although local production of wheat and corn continues. Grain farms of the mid-19th century, converted to dairy in the 20th century, are now converting to beef cattle and feed production, or subdividing to recreational farmsteads and housing developments.

Architectural Context

Most of the substantial farmhouses and "Swisser" (as they were termed in the 19th century) barns common to the region were constructed between 1790 and 1850. The earliest barns were log or limestone with brick or timber framing favored after the 1830s. Favored building materials for houses were log (nearly always covered with siding or stucco), native limestone, or brick with most brick farmhouses in Washington County dating from after 1820. Architecturally conservative Washington County produced buildings as late as the early 1900s that were based on a stylized formula developed from the Georgian influences of the 18th century. This basic dwelling formula consisted of a two story five bay central entrance house, two rooms deep. Decorative detailing was used to embellish the basic form and provide updated stylistic influence. The Garden Hill house, dating from 1865, illustrates the architectural expression of the county.

[3] Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484.

[4] Susan Winter Frye, "Evolution of Mill Settlement Patterns in the Antietam Drainage, Washington County, Maryland," p. 71.

Resource History

Robert H. Cushen's Garden Hill was carved from the 1,420-acre tract of land called *The Establishment*, granted to Jacob Funk in 1787.[5] Funk migrated to Kentucky in 1791, selling a portion of his tract immediately northwest of Funkstown on the west side of Antietam Creek, to Henry Shafer (see 1808 Varle map). Henry Shafer was an active participant in the farm and mill economy of Washington County, producing wheat, corn, and rye on his farm and operating a saw and gristmill known as Roxbury Mill on Antietam Creek south of Funkstown.[6]

Following Henry Shafer's death in 1855, the farm and house passed into the hands of Henry's son, George Shafer. The 1859 Taggert Map of Washington County showed the boundaries of the G. Shafer farm, the house fronting onto the road from Funkstown to the Sharpsburg Pike (see attached map). Despite a successful sale of Henry's personal property in 1855 and the payment of many debts, the amount was apparently not sufficient and George was forced to sell the farm in 1861 by a Court of Equity.[7] Seventy-one acres along the National Pike, "beginning at the northeast corner of the creek bridge abutment," were sold in 1861 to a group of four men, Henry Shilling, Frisby Knode, Joseph Kretzer, and Robert H. Cushen for $6,248. An 1864 deed recorded the final sale of the 71-acre farm to Robert H. Cushen and Joseph Kretzer, citing the withdrawl of Knode from the original purchase and Shilling's sale his interest to Cushen and Kretzer.[8]

Robert H. Cushen, the son of a Washington County blacksmith of the same name, probably began building his home on the hill above the Antietam shortly after the 1864 deed which cleared the title to the property.[9] According to the 1870 U.S. Population Census, Cushen's young family was rapidly growing, with five children 10 years of age and younger in the household that year. Describing his occupation as "Farmer," Cushen's 71-acre farm was valued at $9,000 and his personal property at $1,200, the census record apparently confirming the success implied by his elegant brick house. By comparison, Robert's 26 year old brother, a blacksmith in Funkstown, owned real estate valued at $650 and his personal property worth $350; their 71 year old father, who was described as "blind," owned no property at all.[10]

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[5] Washington Co. Land Patent Record Book 1, p. 430.

[6] Washington Co. Estate Records, List of Sales Book U, page 199.

[7] Washington Co. Estate Records, Administrative Account Book 19, pp. 70 and 939; Washington Co. Land Record IN 18, page 165.

[8] Land Record IN 18, page 165.

[9] A 1901 deed, Book 113, page 578, notes that Joseph Kretzer also conveyed his interest in the property to Cushen but that the deed was never recorded and eventually lost. It seems likely this conveyance occurred soon after 1864.

[10] 1870 U.S. Population Census, Washington County, Funkstown District No. 10, and 11th District

Robert H. Cushen's success may in fact be due to his engagement in a specialized farming niche. The 1877 Atlas of Washington County described R. H. Cushen as a "Cultivator of Fruit and Vegetables" on his farm called "Garden Hill, near Funkstown."[11] His timing and location could not have been better, with the explosive growth of Hagerstown as the railroad 'Hub City' just two miles to the north, Cushen could transport his produce the short distance on the National Pike to the busy Hagerstown markets. Cushen described his occupation in 1880 for the U.S. census as "Market Gardener." His family had expanded to include eight children, filling the large house on the hill. With seven sons between the ages of sixteen and three, Robert Cushen was blessed with plenty of farm hands. The eldest, and only daughter Nannie, age eighteen, was "attending school."

At age 64, in 1898, Robert H. Cushen died, leaving his farm to his wife, Susan, for two years following his death.[12] Cushen's will stipulated that the farm, then described as 54 acres, should be sold after the two years and the proceeds divided among his wife and children. In fact Susan E. Cushen, the widow, purchased the farm in 1901 for $6,000.[13] Susan remained at Garden Hill until her death in 1911. Her will, written in 1906, also stipulated the sale of the property, leaving "all the household goods, furniture and provisions that are in the house" to her daughter Nannie. In 1911, just prior to her death, Susan added a codicil to her will providing the option of purchase of the farm by Nannie and her brother Frank (both unmarried) for $6,000.[14] Frank and Nannie accepted the purchase option, however the price was in fact $11,980, or $250 an acre, reflecting the true value of the productive farm and substantial house.[15]

Frank H. Cushen continued the family business of market fruit and vegetable production, described as a "fruit and truck farm" on the 1920 U.S. Population Census. At age 49, Frank remained single, his sister Nannie, age 58 and also single, continued to share the house with him. Frank Cushen was reportedly generous with local children, quick to hand out nickels and dimes. After his sister's death he hired a housekeeper/nurse named Virginia to care for him. In 1946, Virginia became Frank's wife and the house and property, then approximately 48 acres, were again reconveyed to include Virginia Cushen.[16]

(Brownsville P.O.) for the elder Robert Cushen.

[11] *Atlas Map of Washington County, Maryland*, 1877, p. 42.

[12] Washington Co. Estate Record, Will Book I, page 395.

[13] Washington Co. Land Record, Book 113, page 578.

[14] Washington Co. Estate Record, Will Book L, page 32.

[15] Washington Co. Land Records, Book 138, page 251 and Book 138, page 253; because Frank and Nannie were executors of Susan Cushen's Will, the property was sold through a reconveyance.

[16] Washington Co. Land Records, Book 239, page 38 and page 39; the property had also gone through a reconveyance in 1921 for Frank and Nannie although with no explanation why: Book 159, page 396 and page 405.

In 1966, the Garden Hill house and farm passed out of the ownership of the Cushen family following the death of Virginia Cushen. Having remained in the family for approximately 100 years following the construction of the house, remarkably little about the house had been changed. Following instructions from Virginia's Will to sell the remaining real estate, the property was sold to William and Barbara Reynolds for $37,000.[17] The farm was then conveyed to the Reynold's corporation, Ravenswood Heights, Inc., the acreage described as 41.85 acres.[18] In 1974, the portion of the old farm, including the house and outbuildings, was sold to William and Patsy Porter.[19] A survey of the parcel prior to the sale in 2000 to the current owner showed the remaining 5.12 acres surrounding the historic Garden Hill building complex.

Architectural Evaluation

Garden Hill farmstead meets National Register Criterion C for its association with the development of Washington County's rural housing types. Following the traditional Georgian format, the house has been embellished with Greek Revival style details including the trabeated entrance, Grecian Ogee interior molding and the massively constructed stair rail system. Other stylistic details reflect the eclectic nature of architectural expression and blending of styles seen in vernacular buildings of the 19th century in Washington County. These details include the Italianate brackets on the entrance transom, and the Tudor arched panels on the mantels inside the house. Additionally, the highly intact quality of Garden Hill allows the property to reflect properly the conservatively stylish nature of Washington County's farmhouses.

[17] Washington Co. Land Record, Book 441, page 351.
[18] Washington Co. Land Record, Book 441, page 353.
[19] Washington Co. Land Record, Book 576, page 358; in 1998, reconveyed to William Porter, Book 1436, page 1055.

Major Bibliographical References:

Brake, Donald C. *For Five Shillings Current.* Shippensburg, PA: Beidel Printing House, Inc., 1983.

Frye, Susan Winter. "Evolution of Mill Settlement Patterns in the Antietam Drainage, Washington County, Maryland," Bound thesis, College of William and Mary, 1984.

Reed, Paula S. "Railroad Heritage Context Report," Hagerstown, MD: City of Hagerstown, 1992.

Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, eds. *Maryland, A History, 1632-1974.* Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

Washington County Estate and Land Records, Washington Co. Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD.

U.S. Population Census Records, 1870, 1880, 1920, microfilm collection, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

Maps

Lake, Griffing & Stevenson. *Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland, 1877.* Philadelphia, PA: H.J. Trudy, 1877.

Taggert, Thomas. *Map of Washington County, Maryland, 1859.*

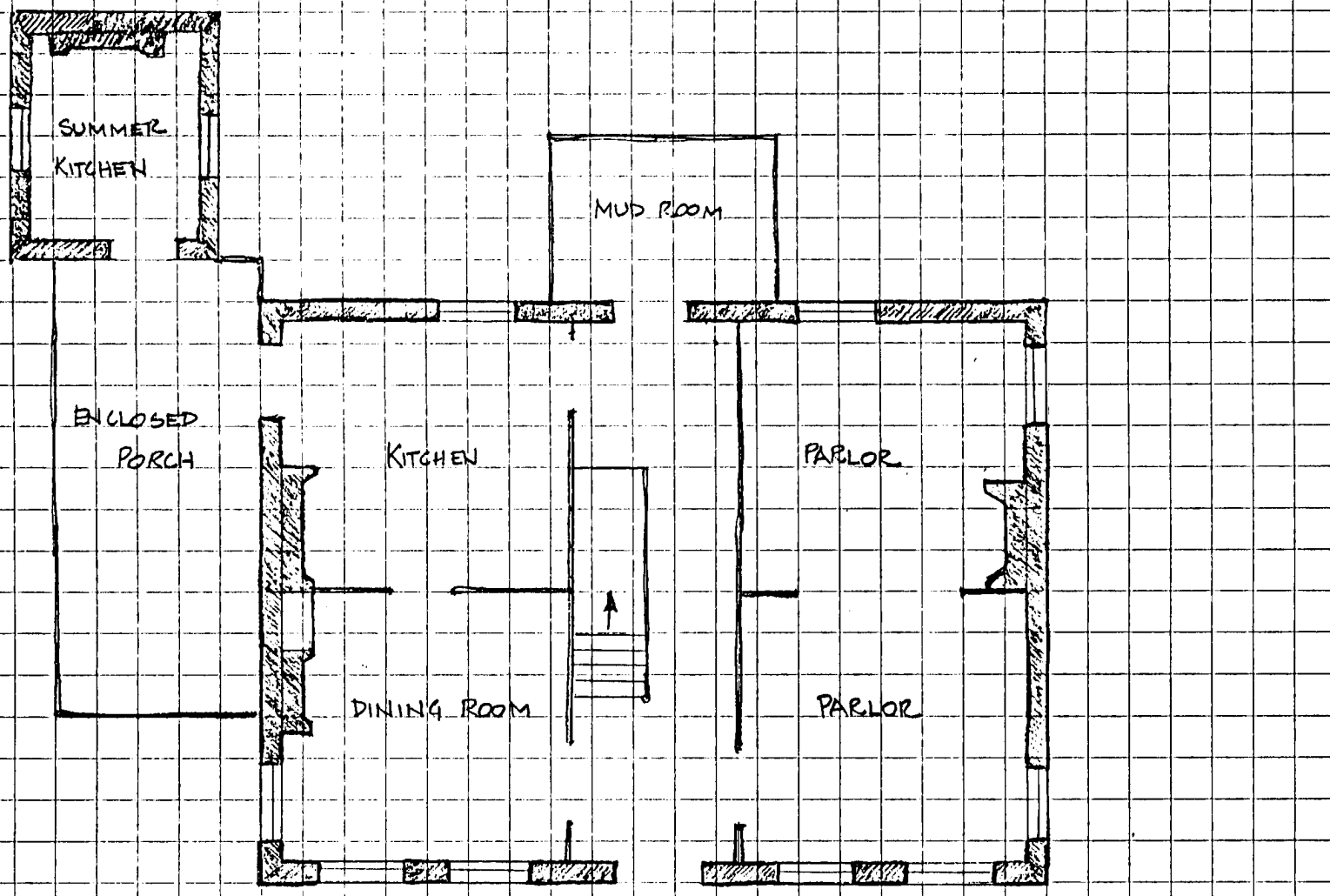
Varle, Charles. *Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland, 1808.*

Verbal Boundary Description:

The property being nominated includes the entire Parcel #635, as described in Washington County Land Records Liber 1436, Folio 1055, and drawn on a house location survey plat dated March 31, 2000, containing 5.12 acres.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated area contains the entire property now associated with the Garden Hill farmstead.



GARDEN HILL

WA-I-454

1251 FREDERICK ST. HAGERSTOWN, MD
WASHINGTON CO, MD

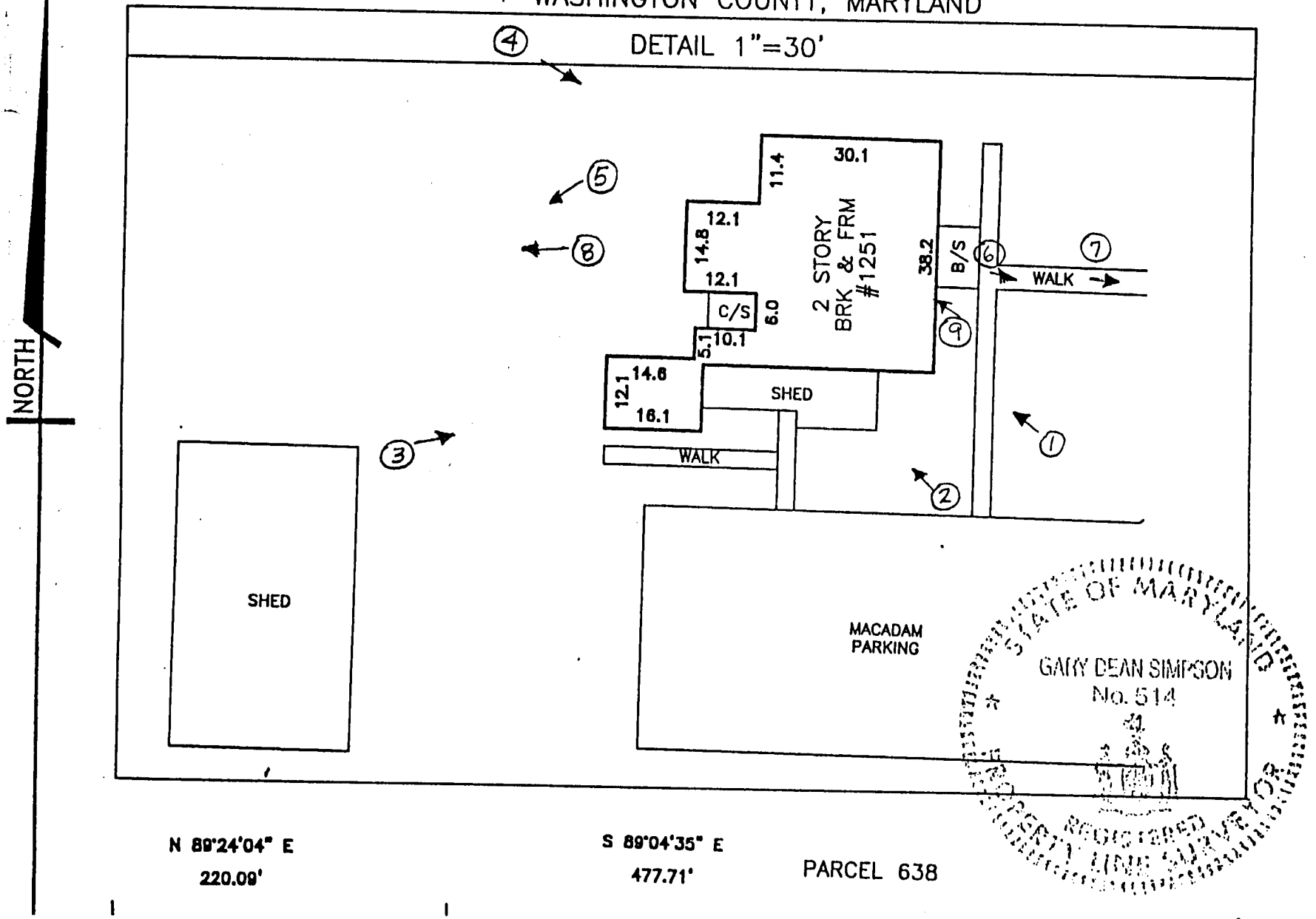
WA-I-454

CASE NO. 00-0082

GARDEN HILL
WA-I-454
1251 FREDERICK ST, HAGERSTOWN,

LOCATION DRAWING
LANDS OF
WILLIAM G. PORTER J.R.
LIBER 1436 FALIO 1055
PARCEL 635
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND

DETAIL 1"=30'



N 89°24'04" E
220.09'

S 89°04'35" E
477.71'

PARCEL 638

WA-I-454

GARDEN HILL
WASHINGTON CO., MD
ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF WASHINGTON CO., MD
1877

WA-I-454

42

FUNKSTOWN

FUNKSTOWN DIST.

Scale 300 Feet to an Inch

FUNKSTOWN BUSINESS REFERENCES

Oliver H. Snyder, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. Shop on Baltimore street.

N. Fiery & Co., Proprietors of Valencia Mills. Factors of Flour. Location on Antietam Creek, 1½ miles south of Funkstown.

→ R. H. Cushen, Cultivator of Fruit and Vegetables. Garden Hill, near Funkstown.

George Gares, Blacksmith. Repairing and Re-painting of Wagons, Plows, Steam Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, &c. Horseshoeing and Carriage Making promptly and satisfactorily done. Shop 1 mile south of Funkstown, on National Pike.

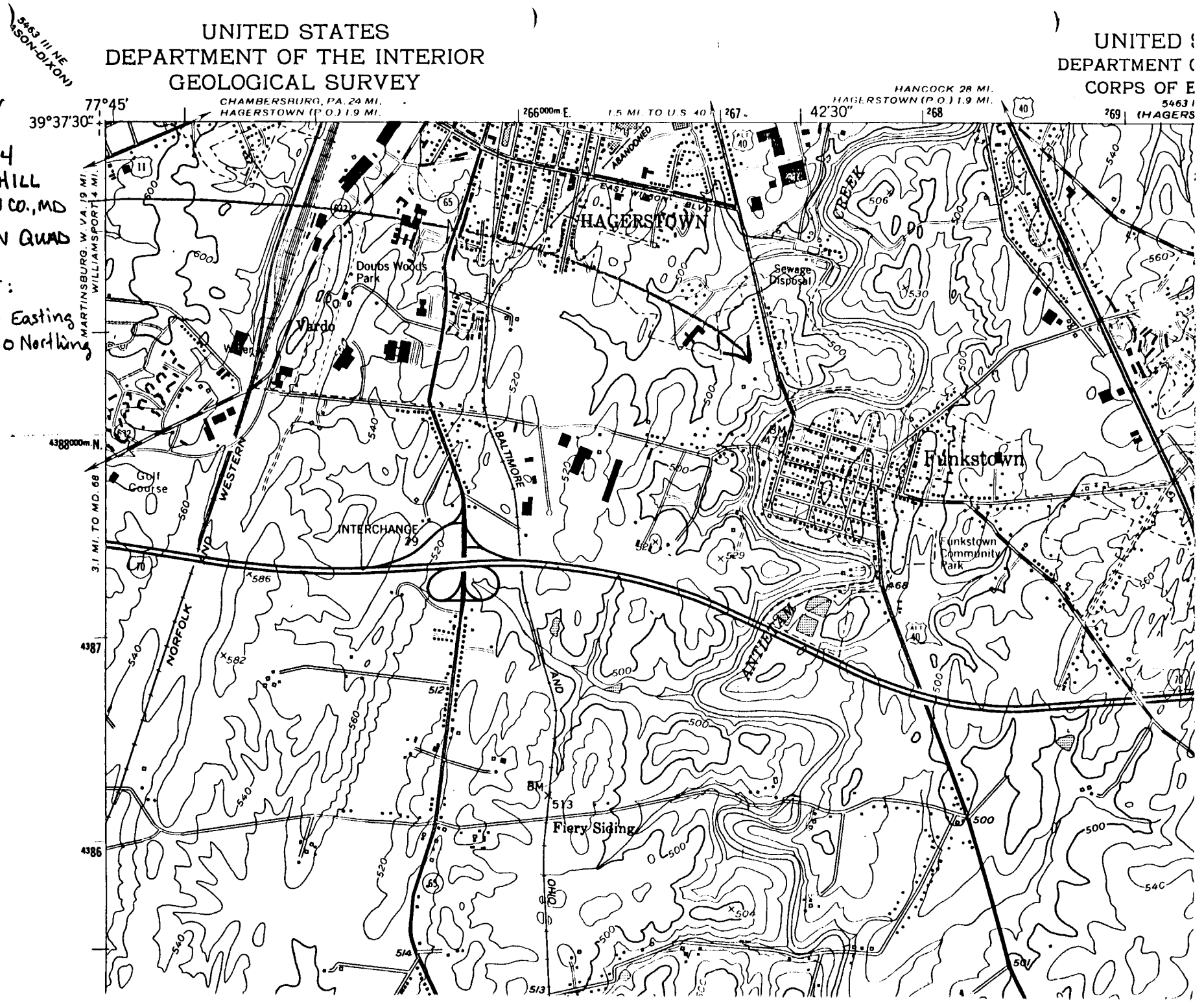
C. R. R. R.

BALTIMORE ST.

CEMETERY

O. Nesbitt

CLEAR SPRING BUSINESS REFER.



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GARDEN HILL
WASHINGTON CO., MD
FUNKSTOWN QUAD

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WA-I-457
N.E.
Nov 1975

Mid 19th Century Brick Farmhouse

40-A at Antietam Creek
Funkstown Vicinity

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-I-454
S.E.
Nov. 1975

Mid 19th Century Brick Farmhouse

40-A at Antietam Creek
Funkstown Vicinity

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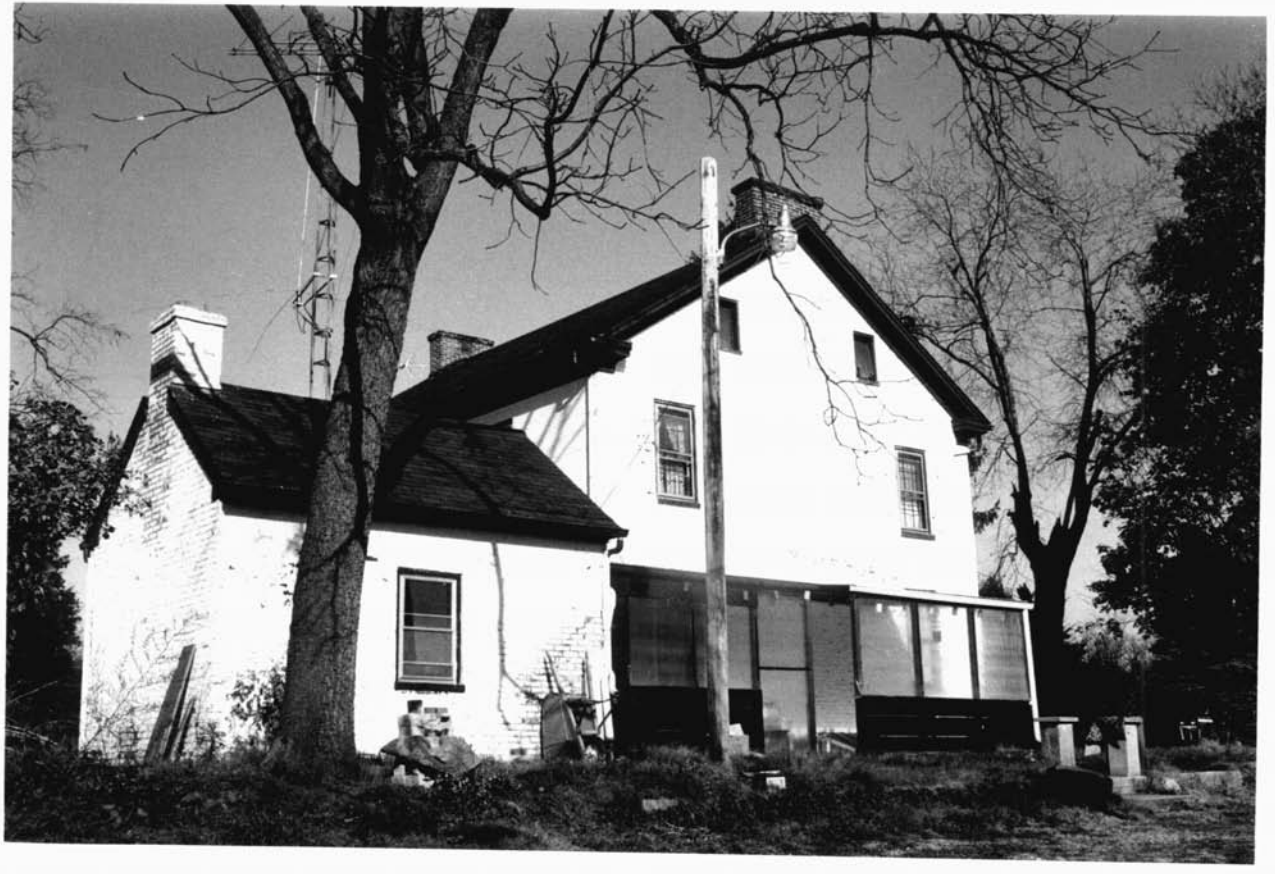
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



WA-I-454
S.W.
Nov. 1975

Mid 19th Century Brick Farmhouse

40-A at Antietam Creek
Funkstown Vicinity

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Barn, E.
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