MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Town of Boonsboro Inventory Number: WA-II-981

Address: Boonsboro, Maryland

Owner: Multiple

Tax Parcel Number: multiple Tax Map Number: ____

Project: Boonsboro Streetscape - WA960A21 Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration

Site visit by: John Milner Associates, Inc. Staff: ____ no X yes

Name Kerri Culhane and Rachel Mancini Date: June 1999

Eligibility recommended yes Eligibility **not** recommended ____

Criteria: X A ___B X C X D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G None

Is property located within a historic district? ___ no x yes Name of district: Town of Boonsboro

Is district listed? x no ___ yes

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: *Boonsboro Streetscape, Alternate US 40: MD 68 to East of Mousetown Road, Washington County, Maryland, SHA Report 215 (JMA 1999) and Final Report: Architectural and Cultural Survey of Boonsboro and Clear Spring, MD (Mueller 1992).*

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

DESCRIPTION

Boonsboro's development occurred logically and regularly, and is easily discerned from the present streetscape. The first commercial buildings were primarily concentrated around the town square, and residential buildings radiated outward along Main Street and down the Boonsboro Pike (MD 34). The north and south edges of town saw a building boom in the early twentieth century, as evidenced by the rows of foursquares along North Main Street. Beyond the 1910s and 1920s development is a cohesive stretch of 1940s and 1950s-era ranch houses which extend north almost to MD 68. Extant buildings along Boonsboro's Main Street date from the earliest years of the area's settlement to the post-World War II era and to the present.

The earliest log houses can still be found along Main Street, though most have been altered or disguised with modern sheathing. 14-16 South Main Street dates to 1802 (WA-II-856). Nos. 40 and 42 North Main (WA-II 843) are both log buildings; no. 40 is brick clad and 42 is sided in weatherboard. The two early-nineteenth-century houses are connected by an enclosed breezeway. The historic town spring is located in the basement of no. 42. Other log houses include the Bowman House, ca. 1826-1840, a later example of the traditional type.

Stone, a prolific building material in the limestone-floored valley, is found throughout Boonsboro in the form of foundations and structural walls. Two early buildings in Boonsboro built with stone were the Eagle Hotel (1-5 North Main, WA-II-770), ca. 1796; and the Wyland House at 30-32 North Main Street (WA-II-845) (Ca. 1810). Both were built as large, two-story rubblework buildings. The Boone Store (44 North Main, WA-II-842) was built sometime in the late eighteenth century as a diminutive stone structure. It was later enlarged with brick walls.

Brick was not in widespread use in Washington County until after 1820. The first brick building believed to have been built in Boonsboro was the house of Dr. Ezra Slifer, ca. 1811 (2 South Main WA-II-853), later known as the U.S. Hotel. The imposing Federal building was followed by a number of Federal period brick buildings in the center of town. In 1821, the Stonebraker Building at 2-6 North Main (WA-II-852) was built as a major mercantile. Soon after the Stonebraker building was built, another, smaller Federal

uilding was built across the street, north of the Eagle Hotel. No. 9 North Main (WA-II-771) is a three-bay-wide side-gabled brick building set in a Flemish bond. It was built ca. 1828.

Due to Boonsboro's intensive development during the nineteenth century, the common building type found in Boonsboro is characterized as two-story, three-to-five-bay side gable brick structure, which typically incorporated two interior end chimneys. The houses were commonly enlarged with a gable ell or addition to rear. Mid-nineteenth century building boom lead to the erection of most if Boonsboro's extant residential buildings. The 1877 Atlas of Washington County indicates that most of these buildings were in place by that time. The mid- to late nineteenth century brought frame building into usage around Boonsboro. A few examples are scattered among the brick, stone, and log buildings along Main Street. These include: 119 North Main Street (WA-II-786), ca. 1897-1904; 33-35 South Main Street (WA-II-761), ca. 1860-70; 121 South Main Street (WA-II-745).

The turn of the century brought new, nationally popular building styles to Boonsboro. In addition to new construction, older buildings appear to have been updated with the addition of projecting polygonal bays, full-width or wrap-around porches, pressed patterned tin or steel roofing, and 2/2 or 1/1 sash windows. The Queen Anne and transitional late-Victorian hybrids began appearing on the northern and southern edges of town (309 South Main Street, WA-II-731; 404 North Main, WA-II-817; 408 North Main, WA-II-816). The American Foursquare, popularized during the first quarter of the twentieth century, is well represented in Boonsboro, with an array of examples along North Main Street and at the southern edge of town (314, 316, 318, 320, 322-24, 326 North Main Street, WA-II-827-WA-II-822; 140 and 144 South Main Street, WA-II-880-WA-II-881). The bungalow found favor in Boonsboro, with an impressive stone example situated at the top of the hill on the north end of town (518 North Main, WA-II-809). More modest examples were interspersed with the older buildings, including 118 South Main (WA-II-875), and 50 South Main (WA-II-866), both built ca. 1910-24.

During the 1920s and 1930s, development shifted to Lakin Avenue, the residential street cut through between 43 and 101 North Main in the early 1920s. A range of bungalows, foursquares, and Colonial and Tudor Revival styles line Lakin Avenue to its intersection with High Street. During the Late 1940s and 1950s, focus shifted back to North Main Street, where rows of ranch and mid-century bungalows were constructed.

Commercial architecture in Boonsboro spans the town's history. Early examples are less-easily distinguished from residential architecture, like the Stonebraker Building, the log building at 14-16 South Main and the Boone Store at 44 North Main. In the late-nineteenth century, earlier buildings were altered to incorporate show windows. The early show windows were small glazed bays, such as found on the former business at 29-31 South Main Street (WA-II-762). Later alterations include the insertion of large show windows of the Stonebraker Building (2-6 North Main), and 9 North Main. Twentieth century commercial buildings in are generally stylistically distinct from residential architecture. Examples in Boonsboro include the turn of the century commercial building at 29 North Main (WA-II-777), a two-story two-bay flat-roofed frame building with large plate glass show windows; and the Warrenfeltz Store (WA-II-830) at 214 North Main Street, a long, narrow, one-story brick and concrete-block, gable-roofed commercial building with a stepped parapet (1937). The Bast Furniture Building (109 North Main, WA-II-783) is the largest commercial building in town. Built ca. 1925-26, the three-story brick building originally housed the furniture company and mortuary. The furniture store is still in operation.

The historic institutional and religious architecture in Boonsboro is generally located along South Main Street, and dates from the mid-nineteenth century. The Odd Fellows Hall, a large two-story brick building on a stone foundation, was built in 1852 (27 South Main, WA-II-763). The tower located on the gable roof behind the parapet is known as the Town Clock. Mount Nebo United Methodist Church is a brick, gable-front building dating to 1867 (134 South Main, WA-II-878). The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church is also located on South Main (WA-II-867). The gable-roofed brick church has a large, engaged brick tower centered on the facade. The church was built in 1870.

Archaeological Potential

The archeological potential of the proposed Boonsboro Historic District as a whole is assessed as high. A sizable number of intact archeological features including well, privy, and cistern shafts; razed dwellings and outbuildings; trash pits; and midden deposits are expected to be present.

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed historic district boundaries are illustrated in the attached boundary map. Based on historical research and fieldwork, the following verbal boundary description was defined. Starting at the north end of North Main Street at number 518, the boundary line runs along the rear lot line of properties along the west side of the road until the rear of 302, at which point the boundary extends west to encompass the Lakin Farm House at 5 Stouffer Avenue. Returning to the lot line behind properties on the west side of the road, the line would run south to a point at the northern edge of Shafer Park. The boundary would encompass Shafer park, running along the north side of Park Drive on the south end of the park until rejoining the rear lot line of properties along the west side of North Main.

The boundary then extends south along the lot line to the intersection of the rear lot lines fronting Potomac Street. The boundary is contiguous with rear lot lines along Potomac Street to 241 on the north and 236 on the south side of the street. Returning to the rear of lots on the west side of Main Street, the boundary is contiguous with Reeder's Alley to the town Cemetery. Encompassing the town cemetery, the line returns to the rear lot line of buildings along the west side of South Main Street until the Cronise Fruit Stand (310) at which point the boundary joins the road right-of way and extends south/southeast to the stone arch culvert over an unnamed tributary. Returning northwest along the road ROW, the boundary encompasses mile marker 60 then at 309 South Main, shifts northeast to join the rear lot lines of properties fronting the east side of South Main. The boundary is then contiguous with the rear lot lines to High Street, at which point the rear lot lines of properties fronting the north and east side of High Street are contiguous with the boundary to the intersection with St. Paul Street. At St. Paul, the boundary runs contiguous to the rear lot lines to 50 St. Paul Street. Encompassing 50 St. Paul Street, the boundary shifts west/south west to the northeast lot line of 136 Lakin Avenue and crosses Lakin, contiguous with the lot line between 133 and 135 Lakin Avenue. The boundary is contiguous to the rear lot lines of the north side of Lakin Avenue, then returning to North Main turns north and is contiguous with the rear lot lines of the east side of North Main to number 409, north of the intersection of MD 66 and Alt. US. 40. The boundary encompasses 409, then shifts to the east side of the road ROW and continues north to the top of the hill, where it joins its starting point at 518 North Main.

The boundaries include the concentration of Boonsboro's historic residential, commercial, educational, social and religious architecture, Shafer Park, the Old National Pike and related features, archaeological features, and the town cemetery.

Three resources within the potential district are listed in the National Register. The properties are: the Bowman House (WA-II-478[NRHP 1977]); and National Road mile markers 60 and 61 (WA-II-726 and WA-II-727 [NRHP 1975]). The U.S. Hotel (WA-II-853) was recommended as individually eligible for listing in the National Register as part of the 1992 survey (Mueller 1992).

SIGNIFICANCE

The town of Boonsboro is notable for its high degree of architectural integrity and for its association with the Baltimore-Frederick Pike and Boonsboro-Hagerstown Pike, later known as the Old National Pike. Civil War activity is yet another component of the town's rich history, as are the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930s.

The town's history is relatively short in the scope of Western Maryland's settlement. Boonsboro was not officially founded until 1792, and it was not until 1831 that the town was incorporated. Settlers were living on the land prior to the town's founding and the town has grown steadily into the twentieth century. JMA recommends the period of significance for the proposed Boonsboro Historic District as ca. 1769 to World War II (1939). The Lakin Farm House (WA-II- 975), the earliest extant structure in town, dates to 1769. Shafer Park (WA-II-976), built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and dedicated in 1939, is one of the latest contributing resources in the proposed district. The range of building dates (1769 to 1939) provides a visual history of the town's development from its initial settlement of stone and log frontier houses, to the building of nineteenth century commercial and residential architecture, to the regular construction of nationally-popular twentieth-century building types and styles. In addition to buildings, the Old National Pike (Alt. Rt. 40) and associated resources are also contributing to the district. Boonsboro Historic District is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, C, and D.

Prepared by: Kerri Culhane, John Milner Associates, Inc.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ____

Criteria: X A ___B X C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Comments: Boundary accepted

12/1/99

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

9/18/00

Reviewer, NR program **Date**

Inventory No. WA-II-981

PRESERVATION VISION 2000; THE MARYLAND PLAN
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS

I. Geographic Region:

_____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
_____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_____	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
__X__	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

__X__	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
__X__	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
__X__	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
__X__	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric ___ historic)	

III. Historic Period Themes:

__X__ Agriculture
__X__ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
__X__ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____ Government/Law
_____ Military
_____ Religion
_____ Social/Educational/Cultural
__X__ Transportation

IV. Resource Type:

Category: District
Historic Environment: Village
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC; COMMERCE/TRADE; RELIGION; EDUCATION; LANDSCAPE; AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE; RECREATION AND CULTURE; TRANSPORTATION; FUNERARY; GOVERNMENT; SOCIAL
Known Design Source: None

Survey No. WA-II-981

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Town of Boonsboro

and/or common

2. Location

street & number ____ not for publication

city, town Boonsboro ____ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Washington

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
x district	____ public	____ occupied	____ agriculture	____ museum
____ building(s)	____ private	____ unoccupied	____ commercial	____ park
____ structure	x both	____ work in progress	____ educational	____ private residence
____ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	____ entertainment	____ religious
____ object	____ in process	____ yes: restricted	____ government	____ scientific
	____ being considered	____ yes: unrestricted	____ industrial	____ transportation
	____ not applicable	____ no	____ military	____ other:

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

name

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. liber

street & number folio

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Survey of Boonsboro

date October 1991 - August 1992 ____ federal ____ state ____ county x local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state MD

7. Description

Survey No. WA-II-981

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

see attached

8. Significance

Survey No. WA-II-981

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	x archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	x agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	x architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
x 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
x 1800–1899	x commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	x transportation
x 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1796- **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: x A ___B x C x D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national ___state x local

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

See attached

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. WA-II-981

See attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julianne Mueller

organization **date** August 1992

street & number 2730 Ordway Street, N.W. #6 **telephone** 202-364-6594

city or town Washington, D.C. **state** 20008

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
SHOP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The town of Boonsboro is located in Washington County eight miles southeast of Hagerstown (the county seat), midway between Hagerstown and Frederick. Boonsboro is in a valley at the foot of South Mountain which provides a visual landmark for the town. Today, Boonsboro is connected to neighboring communities by Alternate U.S. Highway 40 (the old National Road) and State Routes 34, 67, and 68. Routes 67 and 68 intersect with Alternate 40 just beyond the town limits. Alternate 40 (Main Street) is the principal artery through Boonsboro and it is the road along which the town developed during the 19th century. There are no railroad lines passing through the town. Boonsboro today is a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings. The area has witnessed a large growth spurt in recent decades which has led to the construction of large suburban tracts, mostly to the northwest and northeast of the original town limits. These tracts have slowly been annexed such that the legal size of Boonsboro has been constantly increasing. The growth has led to the demolition of some of Boonsboro's buildings along North Main Street to make room for large churches, banks, and franchise businesses with parking areas. The landscape surrounding the town remains rural in nature. There are still sections of the Boonsboro, where the open views out of the town have remained essentially unchanged during this century.

The original town plan was composed of a principal thoroughfare (Main Street) that was intersected by one secondary road (then called Church Street, now called Potomac Street to the west and St. Paul Street to the east). Today, however, due to growth that began soon after World War I, additional streets have been added to the grid. Lakin Street runs into North Main Street one block north of St. Paul Street. Ford Avenue and Orchard Drive, the next blocks north of Lakin, are recent additions to the map. Stouffer Avenue towards the north end of town was laid in the late 1950s on the site of a driveway that leads to the oldest house in Boonsboro. Streets have been established parallel to Potomac Street to either side of it. And an alley east of North Main Street, running behind the property lines, has been widened and named Center Street.

Main, Potomac, and St. Paul Streets are part of the original 1811 plan of the town on which approximately forty-four 82.5' x 264' lots were laid out and sold. Although many of these lots have remained intact, some have been subdivided into two or more lots. Lots on the newer streets are significantly wider allowing for changing tastes in residential development.

The majority of buildings in the center of Boonsboro are attached to one another on at least one elevation and are set at the public-right-of-way creating a cohesive chain along the streetscape. As one moves towards the edges of town, in any direction, the houses tend to be placed farther apart and are sometimes set back from the street. The effect is such that as one enters the town, there is a clear understanding of where the center of the town is--the

buildings become more and more tight-knit, as well as older.

Boonsboro has examples of building styles dating from the mid to late 18th century (before the town was established) through the present day. Although there are a number of high style structures dating generally to the 20th century, the majority of the buildings are vernacular building of no specific architectural style. Because much of the town appears to have been constructed during the mid to late 19th century, it has a cohesive, but not varied architectural nature. There are several architecturally intrusive, non-contributing structures along the historic main streets, however there are not enough to significantly detract from the historic character of the town.

According to historic maps of the town, much of the development of Boonsboro along its historic arteries had occurred by 1877. Of the 295 historic buildings which received survey numbers during the study of Boonsboro, 141 were determined to have been constructed prior to 1877 (48%).

A comparison of the 1877 map of Boonsboro with the 1897 Sanborn map of the town indicates that little additional development occurred between those years. Only three buildings were positively identified as having been built during this period. Between 1897 and 1904 only four were positively identified. A major change occurred following World War I during the late 1910s and early 1920s, according to the 1924 Sanborn. During that time, Lakin Street was opened and suburban-type development began there. In addition, a series of American Four-Square residential structures were constructed along the west side of North and South Main Street at either end of Boonsboro. Between 1910 and 1930, 43 buildings were constructed (15%).

There are very few places in the town where buildings have been demolished and not replaced with other structures. Most of the demolition has occurred along North Main Street, north of Lakin Street, where a bank, a church, and a gas station have been constructed and demolition has taken place along the east side of the street to accommodate the opening of perpendicular streets (Lakin, Ford, and Orchard). The west side of this portion of the street was never developed with residential structures, but held a series of small industrial structures from canneries to ice houses to electric plants. These have all been replaced with newer shed warehouses. Because of the lack of major demolition other parts of the town, it is possible to view the entire spectrum of Boonsboro's architectural past.

According to histories of Boonsboro, there were already five houses in the area that was to become the town in 1796, including 44 North Main (WA-II-842). Another was located just beyond the town limits. The Lakin Farmhouse (WA-II-975) is a large stone and log building that is believed to have been constructed in 1769, making it the oldest extant structure in Boonsboro. It is an excellent example of the type of stone construction for which Washington County is so

well known. By 1811, when the town was platted and a year after the National Road was opened as far as Boonsboro, there were 29 buildings.[11] Some of these were occupied by stores and others served as hotels, indicating that the town had a thriving economy. Several buildings have been dated to this early period in Boonsboro's history. They include: 2 South Main (1811, WA-II-853), 14-16 South Main (1802, WA-II-856-857), 141 South Main (1809, WA-II-744), and 30-32 North Main (1810, WA-II-845).

There are several houses in Boonsboro that have architectural detailing that could date them to this period, however, none have been researched to determine whether, in fact, they were standing in the 1820s. The details include flemish bond coursing and Federal and Greek Revival entrances. In most cases, the doors in these entrances have been replaced, but the sidelight and/or transoms are intact. Examples include 2-6 North Main (1821, WA-II-852), 9 North Main (WA-II-771), 119 Potomac Street (WA-II-935), 24 South Main (WA-II-959), 26 South Main (WA-II-960), 15 Potomac (WA-II-936), the house between 107 and 115 Potomac (WA-II-927), and 42 St. Paul (WA-II-949). Due to the sometimes conservative architectural tastes in rural areas, it is possible that some of these structures may date to times generally considered late in the popularity of the Federal or Greek Revival style, and might, therefore, post-date the 1820s.

Among the most high style structures in Boonsboro is 27 Potomac Street, the former parsonage for Trinity Evangelical Reformed Church (WA-II-933). Built in the Greek Revival style, it stands out among the 19th-century vernacular structures in the town.

In general, houses erected during the early to mid 19th century in Boonsboro set the architectural trend for future development. Two- to two-and-a-half stories in height and three to five bays wide with side-gable roofs, they are of wood, brick, or stone construction on stone foundations and are set at the public-right-of-way. Most are of a simple, modest design. The vast majority have no ornamental features.

Several buildings have been dated to the period immediately preceding the Civil War. They include 323 North Main (the 1852 Bowman House, WA-II-478, listed on the National Register), 27 South Main (1852, WA-II-763), and 24 South Main (1852, WA-II-859). The First Christian Church on St. Paul Street was actually built in 1860 (WA-II-940).

The post Civil War period saw the construction and reconstruction of many buildings in Boonsboro. The town's churches had been used as hospitals following the battles of Antietam and South Mountain during 1862 and sustained damaged. Several were rebuilt during the years that immediately followed the war, generally on the lots

---

[11] T.J.C. Williams. A History of Washington County, Maryland. Hagerstown: Runk and Titsowrth, 1906, pg. 26.

where their earlier church had stood. Mt. Nebo United Methodist Church (134 South Main, WA-II-878) was rebuilt in 1867 and Reformed Church on Potomac Street (WA-II-932) was rebuilt two years later in 1870.

It is interesting to note that despite the fact that there are many commercial establishments near the center of town and that the Italianate style was extremely popular during the 19th century for such structures, the style is surprising absent in Boonsboro. One modest exception is 10-12 South Main Street (WA-II-855).

The French Second Empire style is represented by one building: 1-5 North Main Street (WA-II-770) at the northeast corner of Main and St. Paul Streets. This building was constructed in the early 19th century, but underwent several remodelings over the years. During one, probably during the last quarter of the 19th century, it received its characteristic mansard roof

A style which found great popularity in Boonsboro during the last quarter of the 19th century and into the very beginning of the 20th century was the Queen Anne style. Although often lacking in the amount and type of ornamentation often associated with the style, they do have features that are typical to it, such as bay windows, cross-gable roofs, wrap-around porches, stained glass windows, and unusually shaped windows. At least 15 buildings can be attributed to this style in the town. They include 50 St. Paul (WA-II-950), 36 High Street (WA-II-961), 103-105 Lakin (WA-II-973), 312 North Main (WA-II-826), 15 and 19 Potomac (WA-II-936, and WA-II-935, respectively), 121 South Main (WA-II-745), 65 South Main (WA-II-753), 29-31 South Main (WA-II-762), 31-33 North Main (WA-II-778), 119 North Main (WA-II-786), 303 North Main (WA-II-796), 236 Potomac (WA-II-916), and the house between 20 and 28 Potomac (WA-II-895).

There are also several stylistically transitional structures between the Queen Anne and the American Four-Square, a style which was the prevalent building style in Boonsboro in the 1910s and early 1920s. Among these transitional buildings, which have a Four-Square general form, but to which have been added two-story towers, are 404 and 408 North Main (WA-II-817, and WA-II-816, respectively), 326 North Main (WA-II-822), the Parsonage on South Main Street between 66 and 104 (WA-II-868), 210 South Main Street (WA-II-886) and 22 South Main Street, a concrete block residence (WA-II-858).

Twentieth-century architectural styles are well represented in Boonsboro. Over 50 structures were identified during the survey of Boonsboro which date to this century, representing 17% of the survey. Among the styles found are the American Four-Square, the bungalow, and several revival styles including Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival.

There are 18 examples of the American Four-Square in the town. A few of these have been altered with the addition of manufactured siding and the replacement of original windows, but the majority

retain their original features. According to the Sanborn maps, they were constructed between 1910 and 1924. Among the 18 examples are 112 Lakin (WA-II-965), 334 North Main (WA-II-819), 314-324 North Main (WA-II-827 through WA-II-823), 35 Potomac (WA-II-931), 104 South Main (WA-II-869), 101 South Main (WA-II-751),[12] 310 South Main (WA-II-891), and 305 South Main (WA-II-732).

The Colonial Revival is most clearly represented in Boonsboro by two public buildings: The Boonsboro Municipal Building (1912, WA-II-959) which was constructed as a fire station, and the Boonsboro Public Library (1904-1910, WA-II-774) which was built as a bank.

Although not many bungalows were constructed in Boonsboro, there is a good sampling: 101 and 116 Lakin Street (WA-II-972 and WA-II-966, respectively), 330 North Main (WA-II-821), 50 South Main (WA-II-866) and 202 South Main (WA-II-884). An impressive example is sited high on a hill at the northern edge of the town. 518 North Main Street (WA-II-809) is constructed of stone and is set on a large landscaped lawn.

Most of the more eclectic revival structures are found on Lakin Street which was developed mainly during the 1920s through the 1940s and at the northern end of North Main Street, almost at the present town limits.

The principal mark that the 20th century made on the architectural character of many of Boonsboro's earlier houses is the addition of hipped- or flat-roof porches that extend the full length of the facades. Less obvious, but also of importance is the addition of manufactured siding (mostly vinyl or aluminum to look like clapboards) to many structures. In addition, many houses had their front doors replaced. The most popular door style, found on dozens of houses, is one with a glazed upper panel and two vertical wood panels in the lower half. This style is particularly prevalent on Potomac and St. Paul Streets.

There are several modern intrusions or buildings of no architectural merit due to the type of alterations which have been made to them within the town limits. However, the town remains, essentially, a cohesive district--especially south of Ford Avenue. Buildings which would not be considered contributing elements to an historic district along the principal arteries include: The Exxon Station, the Tastee Freez, the bank, and the Catholic Church on North Main Street; and the fire station on St. Paul Street. There are a few recently constructed houses along South Main and Potomac Streets which would also be excluded. The suburban subdivisions will need to be reassessed for their architectural significance after the passage of time.

---

[12] 101 and 102 South Main Street are an excellent example of a phenomena found in Boonsboro. There are several examples of houses that match each other in style or architectural embellishment directly across the street from one another.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Boonsboro is a small rural town in eastern Washington County, Maryland. Platted in the 1790s, the community's development was directly influenced by the opening of the National Pike. By the beginning of the Civil War, Boonsboro was a thriving community and many of the buildings that are extant today had been constructed.

By the late 1870s much of the extant village had been erected and little new construction or development was to take place until the 1910s, when a construction boom that lasted twenty years began. During that time, the town extended to the north with the construction of numerous houses along Main Street and to the east with the opening of Lakin Avenue. This boom took Boonsboro architecturally into the 20th century and gave it a distinctly modern appearance that was unlike many other towns of similar size in the county.

Another spurt in the growth of the community began in the late 1950s and has continued to this day. Boonsboro is continually annexing additional lands and expanding the town limits. The lands, which have been developed principally as residential subdivisions, surround the town on the north and to a degree on the south near the cemetery. Despite all the new construction, the historic core of Boonsboro is essentially intact and retains its 19th- and early 20th-century architectural character. With a few notable exceptions, little of the original part of the town has been demolished. It is an excellent example of a community that illustrates a natural progression of architectural trends without the loss of its historic heritage. Because Washington County has a rich collection of historic communities, Boonsboro's significance is important not only unto itself, but as an important contributing member to the greater architectural and cultural character of rural villages in Washington County.

Brief History of Washington County

Three months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the first Maryland constitutional convention acted to divide one of its most populous counties into three counties. Reflecting large growths in population due to the western movement of immigrants and the political expediency for greater representation in the newly formed Maryland government, Frederick County was divided into Frederick, Washington, and Montgomery counties. Named in honor of George Washington who had just been named Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, Washington County was the first place to be named in his honor.[1] At the time, the newly formed county encompassed all of western Maryland, including what is today Allegany and Garrett Counties. Today, Washington County is bounded by the Pennsylvania state line on the north, the Potomac River on the south, the crest of South Mountain from Blue

---

[1] Kaminow, Marion J. Maryland A to Z, p. 313.

Ridge to Weverton on the east, and Sideling Hill Creek on the west.

The earliest historic settlement in the county began in earnest in the 1730s and 1740s and included Swiss, French, Scotch, and English immigrants. However, due to the presence of Indians who fought against the white encroachment, extensive permanent, European relocation to the area did not occur until after the colonial government built forts to protect and encourage settlement. By the mid-18th century, a few communities, such as Hagerstown, were well established in what is today the eastern portions of the county. They were close to previously settled communities and illustrate the gradual westward population movement.

Washington County began to grow quickly toward the end of the 18th century as the first wave of immigrants was followed by a second wave comprised mainly of Germans and Irish. By 1789, only 13 years after it had been formed, Washington County itself was divided into two, creating Allegany at Washington County's current western border. The county's 1790 population of 15,800 increased to 18,659 by 1800, with over 10% of the population held in slavery. Despite the increase in the number of people in Washington County, much of the land remained in large, uncultivated tracts, as the majority of the population was centered in towns.

The towns seem to have been settled in a combination of ways. Some of the extant towns appear to have evolved over time along a road in a linear fashion (for example, Keedysville), while others were consciously laid out according to a designed plan (Sharpsburg). Others, such as Boonsboro, were planned as a direct result of new national transportation corridors such as the C&O Canal or the National Road.

Although much of Washington County was not farmed at the beginning of the 19th century, the land that was under cultivation proved to be very fertile and rich. At a time when Maryland's soil in other portions of the state had been depleted of its nutrients due to intensive tobacco farming, Washington County produced significant quantities of grain and livestock that did not ravage the land. This can be credited in part to the German and Irish settlers who did not plant tobacco, but, rather, farmed old world crops with which they were more familiar. A second reason for the lack of tobacco farming in the region during the 18th century was the difficulty in moving the harvested tobacco from farmsites so far inland to ports.

With the growth in Washington County's population and the subsequent growth in transportation networks within the state that reached westward, there was increased importance placed on farm markets and the ability of the farming community to support rapidly growing urban centers. The development of three transportation systems, in particular, influenced this growth. In 1821, a road that connected eastern Maryland with the National Road that began in Cumberland was completed. This provided a road network that stretched from Baltimore westward beyond the Ohio River. Three

years later, in 1824, both the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were opened through Maryland, thus connecting Washington County directly with the ports of Georgetown and Baltimore. Some grains grown in the county were sent by rail to towns to be milled and on to ports for shipping. Other grains, such as corn was generally milled locally and distilled into whiskey before being transported to Georgetown. Coal mined in the western reaches of Maryland was sent by barge and rail to the Nation's Capital.

The development of the transportation networks proved to be a double-edged sword. While the networks provided a means of supplying ever-growing urban area with produce, it also brought with it a rapid settlement of the Midwest. By the last half of the 19th century, wheat from farther west began to flood markets on the east coast, sending farm prices in Washington County plummeting. In an effort to remain economically viable, area farmers began to plant orchards and fruit crops. This proved to be successful and has remained an important aspect of Washington County's economy to this day.

It is within this setting that the town of Boonsboro was established and thrived.

The Founding and Early History of Boonsboro

The Boonsboro town site was originally part of two tracts of land, Beall's Chance and Fellowship, that were acquired by William and George Boone during the 18th century. The brothers were part of the Berks County, Pennsylvania Boone family and were related through their paternal grandfather to Daniel Boone.

Although Beall's Chance and Fellowship were purchased by the two brothers together, only William Boone actually migrated to the area. Boone is believed to have settled on the 100-acre Beall's Chance as early as the 1770s and it was not until 1791 that he bought Fellowship, a 140-acre tract that bordered his farm and the Fredericktown-Hagerstown road. With his brother, George, he laid out a town of 44 half-acre (82.5' x 264') lots which equally lined the road and began to sell plots to settlers and speculators. The center of town was placed at the intersection of the Fredericktown-Hagerstown Road with a road that veered toward Sharpsburg. William Boone must have known that the placement of Boonsboro along these roads was a savvy business move. The location of the town was set essentially one stage ride from Hagerstown and a little over one stage ride from Frederick. The first lot was sold in November 1792, which is considered, today, to be the official founding date of the town.

Although the first published map of the town indicates that it was named Margaretsville, perhaps in honor of George Boone's wife, the town is noted, even in the earliest deeds, as Boone's Berry or Boonsberry Town. By 1808, however, it was officially known as Boons Borough. The town first appears in the Maryland statutes in

1797 when it is noted as a point on a turnpike.[2]

By 1796, shortly after Boonsboro was platted, there were already a few buildings in what was to become a thriving town, including five houses.[3] According to records left by Christian Dagenhart, an early settler in Boonsboro, the buildings were the Eagle Hotel (1-5 North Main Street, WA-II-770), the Boone family farmhouse, Jacob Craig's house, Mrs. Short's log cabin (on the current site of 2 South Main Street) which served as a store, and a house at the spring (44 North Main Street, WA-II-842). Deed research indicates that by 1797, just one year before William Boone's death and only six years after the town originally had been platted, at least 37 of the 44 original lots had been sold.

A postal route was established through the town by 1802 and, by 1805, mail coaches ran twice per week from Frederick through Middletown, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, and Greencastle on to Chambersburg. According to tax records, there were 24 houses in Boonsboro in 1803, including a few which are extant today. They include 14 South Main Street (WA-II-856), a log structure which served as a grocery store; 110 South Main Street (WA-II-871), from which Joseph Banner operated a tailor shop; 22 South Main (WA-II-858) which served as a schoolhouse in 1802;[4] and a log house at 105 North Main Street (WA-II-782), which has since been enlarged and which was the boyhood home of William Hamilton who served as a U.S. Senator and later as Governor of Maryland (1880 and 1884).

Other extant buildings erected during the town's early history include 32 North Main Street (WA-II-845, circa 1810) and Rose Hill (141 South Main Street, WA-II-744) which was erected by Dr. Ezra Slifer in 1814, but has been extensively altered with massive additions since that time.

In 1812, Henry Nyman and Henry Betebenner purchased William Boone's estate, Beall's Chance[5] and laid out the first addition to Boonsboro. (The 100-acre addition is now occupied by the public cemetery, Young Avenue, and Potomac Street.) This action might indicate that the town was growing rapidly and that there was a demand for additional building lots.

By the end of the second decade of the century, the town was so well established that, according to Scharf's history of Western Maryland, it advertised the need for a whitesmith, a silversmith, a gunsmith, a cabinet maker and a blue-dyer.

---

[2]Acts 1797, ch. 65, sec. 5.

[3]Walking Tour brochure of Boonsboro.

[4]Thomas, Susan K. "Roving Reporter Writes About History of North Main Street," Boonsboro News, November 18, 1954.

[5]Also spelled Beale's Chance.

The Mid-19th Century

By the 1820s, Boonsboro had grown into a town of some size, partially due to increased traffic along the National Pike which stretched from Baltimore to Boonsboro by 1810 and which had been macadamized between Hagerstown and Boonsboro in 1823, considerably easing travel and commerce. The 1820 census indicates that there were 395 whites, 7 free blacks, and 26 slaves living in the town.

Because it was at the confluence of several important roads and was well situated in a rich agricultural area, Boonsboro was an important trade center in Washington County. This prime location was essential in maintaining Boonsboro's prosperity in the coming decades when the establishment of the railroad through the county (and by-passing Boonsboro) lessened the importance of the National Pike as the principal transportation route to the west.

According to Scharf, Boonsboro's success as a business center is illustrated in the structure which was to become the U.S. Hotel in later years. The building, 2 South Main Street (WA-II-853) was constructed in circa 1821, and, by 1830, housed one of the most lucrative businesses in the state, with annual sales exceeding $90,000 in merchandise. Other successful enterprises included several taverns and hotels whose business was dependent on the National Pike.

Of special importance to the town of Boonsboro is the erection of the first monument in honor of George Washington, which was dedicated on July 4, 1827 on the summit of South Mountain, just outside the town. The town's people constructed the now 34-foot high memorial of local granite.[6]

The population of Boonsboro almost doubled between 1820 and 1830, when the census indicates that there were 707 people residing in the town. One year later, in 1831, the town was incorporated and a burgess, assistant burgess, and five commissioners were elected the following year. Shortly thereafter, a justice of the peace was appointed as the first election judge and a tax collector and clerk were also appointed. With the incorporation of the town, ordinances were passed and public improvements, such as the laying of sidewalks and stepping stones at street crossings, were initiated. In 1835, all white males between 21 and 60 years of age were appointed members of the Boonsboro fire company which had been incorporated in 1828.[7]

By mid century, Boonsboro boasted a myriad of shops and was (or had

---

[6]The memorial fell into disrepair several times since its construction. Its most recent reconstruction was undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s.

[7]Historical Records Survey, Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland, No. 21, Washington County.

been) home to numerous craftsmen and tradesmen, including potters, silversmiths, hat makers, tinners, gunsmiths, blacksmiths, tailors, merchants, druggists, cabinetmakers, carpenters, weavers, chairmakers, inn and tavern keepers, and grocers. The town also had several doctors and dentists. The town also had several newspapers, including the Boonsboro Odd Fellow which began publication in 1841 and continued to at least 1862. A second paper, The National Gazette, was founded in 1844, but folded one year later.

The Civil War Years

As with many of the small towns throughout Maryland, Boonsboro's loyalties during the Civil War were divided. Although most histories of the town favor the Union side, enough stories exist to indicate that there may have been significant numbers Confederate sympathizers in the town, as well. The town experienced several skirmishes between Confederate and Union troops during the 1862 Maryland Campaign. Mostly, however, the town was besieged by wounded soldiers following the Battle of Antietam and the smaller, earlier Battle of South Mountain. All available space was turned into hospital use, including the churches and many homes.

The war years in Boonsboro became the setting of David Belasco's 1895 play, Heart of Maryland, which was adapted as a motion picture circa 1915.

The Post Civil War Years and the End of the 19th Century

Although the town did not grow significantly during the second half of the 19th century (the population had only increased to 859 by 1880 and stabilized around 900 at the end of the century), the post Civil War years saw a number of civic improvements in Boonsboro. The first public high school building was erected in the early 1870s (WA-II-915) and continued to serve the town until the 1950s.

The 1897 Sanborn map of Boonsboro indicates that the town had poor water supply and fire fighting facilities. The fire department only owned one hand engine which was in such bad repair, it could not be used. Within two years, however, the water system was greatly improved with the installation, by the town, of a reservoir that was located about one-and-one-half miles outside of the town. It was fed by seven springs and, by 1904, included three miles of pipes.[8]

Based on historic maps, it is clear that the farming continued to be an important economic aspect in the town. Cultivated fields border the town all the way up to the public alleys which ran along the rear of the lots. The center of town remained an active commercial hub. The 1897 Sanborn map notes three hotels, a harness shop, a hardware store, a cobbler, a tailor, a jewelry store,

---

[8]1904 and 1910 Sanborn Maps.

grocers, general stores, a shoe manufacturer and shoe shop, a bicycle store, a dressmaker, an undertaker and furniture maker, several barbers and millinery shops, two confectioneries, four confectioneries, a combined cigar store and telegraph office, a tin shop, drug stores, and several dentists' and doctors' offices. The south part of town was principally residential in character. The north part was well developed along the east side of Main Street, but the west side remained vacant north of what is today Ford Avenue. There were some light industrial uses along the west side of the street, an area that traditionally had had such uses dating as early as the beginning of the century when a tannery was located where Shafer Park is today. (That tannery was still standing, though dilapidated, in 1897, but had been demolished by 1904.) The 1897 Sanborn shows a large sawmill, a planing mill, and a basket factory on the west side of North Main approximately opposite where Orchard Drive meets North Main Street today. A wagon maker and blacksmith were located near both the northern and southern edges of the town. The town had six churches.

The First Half of the 20th Century

The 1904 and 1910 Sanborn maps note that the population of the town remained at 900 people, that the roads were unpaved, and that the town continued to own its original water system. The fire fighting system, however, had not improved greatly since the end of the 19th century. The 25-man volunteer fire department was equipped with one hose cart, but did not own a hook and ladder or a steam or hand engine. Nor was there any official fire alarm system.

Most of the businesses that are noted on the 1897 Sanborn continue to be indicated on the 1904 map, with one significant change. The sawmill and basket factory complex had been replaced with the Hagerstown and Boonsboro Electric Railroad yard which included a lumber shed, freight house, coal shed and office. This railroad, which was actually a trolley line, provided easy and quick access to Hagerstown on a regular time schedule.

By 1910, the character of the central part of Boonsboro had begun to change. Two of the three hotels noted on earlier maps had closed--their buildings converted to dwellings, stores, and saloons. A bank had been erected, a movie house and library had opened in previously standing buildings, and a firehouse had been planned. The Hagerstown and Boonsboro Electric Railroad complex was converted into the Boonsboro Ice Company which produced ice on the premises. Still, the northern half of the west side of North Main Street remained undeveloped.

Oral histories of the town reveal that Boonsboro's inhabitants had little reason to leave the town. Most of their everyday needs could be met there. One could travel to Hagerstown and beyond to visit family, to go sightseeing, or to buy ready-made clothing, but such purchases were not the norm. Children attended the school on Potomac Street, but were often removed by their parents after the 6th or 8th grade so that they could assist with the family farm.

Often they were removed during the school year to help on a seasonal basis--or for certain hours during the day, for instance, to serve lunches in the family restaurant and to help make ends meet. There were not many employment opportunities for women in Boonsboro during the first part of the century. Many raised hens for extra eggs and sold them, as well as butter stamped with their own seal, to raise spending money. These products were either sold by local grocers or were purchased by dairies which sold them in larger town markets. Many families relied entirely on their own farms to raise all their food and much of the year was spent preparing for the winter months. The oral histories recount stories of planting, harvesting, canning, and the butchering season. Those who had enough land were able grow extra crops or raise extra livestock and were able to sell their products at markets or to middlemen who traveled to Boonsboro to purchase goods for distant markets.

Agriculture and its associated truck farming was the principal source of income in the Boonsboro area well into the 20th century. The region was particularly well known for its peaches, berries, and cantaloupes (Boonsboro's "Hearts of Gold") which were sent to markets throughout the east coast and into Pennsylvania and Ohio. Historic photographs of Boonsboro dating to the 1930s and 1940s show stacks of crates of raspberries awaiting pick-up for trucking to far-away markets. In addition, berries were taken to Keedysville where they were loaded onto trains. According to local oral histories, there were enough berries to fill a boxcar.[9]

During the 1910s and 1920s, based on the architectural character of parts of Boonsboro, the town underwent a significant spurt in growth. During those years, the town expanded to the north with the construction of a long row of American Four-Square residential structures along the west side of North Main Street. Several similar structures also were erected at the southern edge of town. A new street, Lakin, was cut between 1910 and 1924, but was not extensively developed immediately. Its principal period of development occurred between the late 1920s and the late 1940s.

According to the 1924 Sanborn map of Boonsboro, the town apparently sold its municipal water system because the map notes that water was supplied by the Boonsboro Water Company, a private corporation. The company had two reservoirs and five miles of water mains that serviced the town, whose daily consumption was 40,000 gallons. It is unclear whether the private company expanded the city's system or whether the city had made the improvements and sold them to the water company. The 1924 map further notes that the fire fighting equipment of the town had been improved and now included a water pumper, a booster tank, several types of hoses, and a fire alarm system that included a siren. The map also indicates that the

---

[9]Woodring, Frank. "Country Gentlemen, Boonsboro Soil Provides Haven for Truck Farmers," Maryland Cracker Barrel, June/July 1992, p. 4-5.

roads had been paved and the school on Potomac Street was significantly enlarged to meet the needs of the growing town.

According to oral histories, Boonsboro was not greatly affected by the Depression. Most of the residents of the town had farms and were able to maintain their incomes or, at least, were able to grow enough food to survive. One direct and lasting legacy of the Depression years was the construction of Shafer Park which remains the town's principal recreational center. Located just west of North Main Street on land that was partially donated and partially purchased, the park was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps under the Works Progress Administration during the late 1930s. The Corps maintained a camp between Keedysville and Boonsboro and was responsible for improvements to those towns, as well as to parks in the surrounding area. Shafer Park consists of several stone structures, regraded grounds that include a variety of playing fields, and a channeled creek that is crossed by several stone bridges.

By 1940, according to the Sanborn map of that year, the commercial character of center of Boonsboro had begun to change. Many of the buildings which are noted with commercial functions on earlier maps had been converted to residential use. Nonetheless, according to oral histories, the town remained essentially self-sufficient. There was no need to travel beyond the town limits for one's everyday needs. However, possibly because quick travel by car had become readily available and so much easier for the general population, people did go to Hagerstown on a regular basis to shop. This may, in part, explain the closing of some stores.

The Post World War II Years

Although the town remained viable after the Depression, through the Second World War and into the 1950s, Boonsboro's economic base slowly began to erode. Many of the crops on which the inhabitants relied died of disease and many of the businesses began to close their doors. The construction of Interstate 70 to the east of Boonsboro and the rerouting of north-south traffic which once traveled through the town also may have factored into the town's changing economic scene. Despite the changes, Boonsboro continued to grow. Neighboring farms were converted into suburban housing divisions, beginning with the laying of Stouffer Avenue and the erection of houses along it.

In the 1950s, Boonsboro began an extensive building campaign to modernize and enlarge its public schools. In 1958, the original public school building on Potomac Street at the west end of Boonsboro was abandoned. A new high school was designed by the Washington, D.C. firm of McLeod and Ferrara and built at the north end of town.[10]

---

[10]A list of building specifications for the new high school are located in the Western Maryland Room in Hagerstown.

Boonsboro Today

Although farming remains an economic force in the area, it is becoming increasingly scarce. Fewer and fewer people farm and more and more rural land is being converted to suburban home sites, especially in Boonsboro. The high cost of growing labor-intensive fruits, as well as a blight that destroyed the majority of the berry crops and diminished the remaining crops' ability to produce over a long period of years, are partially responsible for this change. The town is no longer commercially self-sufficient. For instance, there are no full service food stores in town and one must leave the town for other basic needs, as well.

Despite the change in the economic base of the town, the population has grown significantly since the 1920s. The current population of the town is around 2400, a number which represents approximately a 250% growth since the turn of the century and a 30% growth since 1980, alone. Today, the town serves partially as a commuter suburb for Hagerstown. Although the center of town still offers some basic services (banking, library, drugstore, hardware store) to the local community, it is slowly being converted to cater to tourists who come to Boonsboro to shop in its many antique stores or who pass through on their way to Sharpsburg.

Conclusion

The town of Boonsboro is placed within the Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan in the following manner:

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland
Chronological/Development Periods: Agricultural-Industrial Transition through Industrial/Urban Dominance
Historic Period Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning; Economic; Religion; and Transportation

The town retains much of its architectural heritage and demonstrates the evolution of town planning in a rational and systematic manner. From the center of Boonsboro where attached, 19th-century buildings line the street at the public right-of-way to the cross streets which represent suburban aesthetics of the mid to late 20th century with mowed lawns and houses set carefully back from the street, Boonsboro has evolved so that these changes in planning philosophies co-exist and have not infringed upon one another. One has not been demolished so that the other can develop. The town's architecture allows one to view the entire spectrum of Boonsboro's history.

The boundaries of a potential historic district could be defined as follows: Beginning at 518 North Main Street as the northern boundary and progressing southward along either side of Main Street to the rear property lines of the buildings that line the street to Stouffer Avenue; west along Stouffer Avenue to include the Lakin Farmhouse; returning to North Main Street and continuing southward

along either side of the street to the rear property lines of the buildings that line the street to Lakin Avenue; eastward along Lakin Avenue to St. Paul Street and including the pre-World War II houses which line Lakin Avenue (those houses which have not reached 50 years of age will have to be evaluated at a later date to assess whether they contribute to a further defined historic district); southwest along St. Paul Street to Main Street and including the houses that line it; northward on North Main Street to Lakin Avenue and southward on South Main Street to 309 South Main, including the structures which line the road; westward along Potomac Street from the intersection of Main Street, along both sides of the street to the rear property lines of the structures which line it to 241 Potomac Street. Other streets to be included are High Street, Park Drive, and Park View. The public cemetery west of South Main and south of Young Avenue is also a contributing element to the historic district.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS, ARTICLES, PAPERS, AND FILES

Brugger, Robert J. Maryland: A Middle Temperament. Maryland Historical Society Press, n.d.

Census Records for Washington County: 1820, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1890, 1910

Dozer, Donald Marquand. Portrait of the Free State, A History of Maryland. Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1976.

Feldstein, Albert L. Historic Postcard Album of Washington County. Cumberland, Maryland: Commercial Press Printing Company, 1984.

Forman, H. Chandlee. Maryland Architecture, A Short History from 1634 through the Civil War. Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1968.

History Teachers' Association of Maryland, editors. "Hagerstown and Washington County in History". Hagerstown: Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce, 1952.

Kaminkow, Marion J. Maryland A to Z, A Topical Dictionary. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Company, 1985

Kane, Joseph Nathan. American Counties. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1960.

Kenny, Hamill. The Placenames of Maryland, Their Origin and Meaning. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1984.

Kummer, Frederic Arnold. The Free State of Maryland, A History of the State and Its People, 1634-1941. Baltimore: The Historical Record Association.

Maryland Historical Trust, Washington County files.

Musey, Reuben L. It Happened in Washington County. Washington County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Radoff, Morris L., editor. The Old Line State, A History of Maryland. Annapolis: Publication No. 16, Hall of Records Commission, State of Maryland, 1971.

Reed, Douglass C. "The Building of the Western Maryland Frontier," in Three Centuries of Maryland Architecture, A Selection of Presentations Made at the 11th Annual Conference of the Maryland Historic Trust. 1982.

Reed, Paula Stoner. "Building in Stone in the Cumberland Valley: A Study of Regional, Environmental, Technical, and Cultural

Factors." 1988 Dissertation.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.

Washington County Free Library, Western Maryland Room, general files.

Williams, Thomas J.C. A History of Washington County Maryland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.

Work Projects Administration. Maryland: A Guide to the Old Line State. New York: Oxford University Press, republished 1973.

_____, Historical Records Survey, Division of Women's and Professional Projects. Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland, No. 21, Washington County (Hagerstown). Baltimore: The Historical Records Survey, December 1937.

Wyand, Jeffrey A. "The Hundreds of Washington County," Maryland Historical Society Magazine, Vol. 67, No. 3: Fall 1972, pp. 302-306.

MAPS

1808 Varle, Charles. A Map of Frederic and Washington Counties. F. Ross Myers Collection, MdHR G 1213-433.

1859 Taggart, Thomas. Map of Washington County Maryland. Indicates land ownership. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, G3843.W3 1859.T3

1861 Washington County Maryland. "Compiled under the Direction of Lieut. Col. J.N. Macomb, Chf. Top. En. for the use of Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding, Army of Potomac, 1861." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, G3843.w3 1861.MS

1877 Map of Boonsboro from the Washington County Atlas (provided by Washington County, uncited reference).

1897 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, September 1897." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

1904 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, August 1904." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

1910 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, October 1910." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

1924 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, July 1924." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

1940 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, March 1940." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

1989 Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation, Map Division, Boonsboro, Maryland.

INTERVIEWS

Baker, Robert D., 303 North Main Street, Boonsboro
June 21, 1992

Bast, Doug, 113 North Main Street, Boonsboro, many occasions

Funk, Merle, 36 St. Paul Street, Boonsboro
July 11, 1992

Herr, John, 8 Ford Avenue, Boonsboro
June 21, 1992

Jennings, Martha (deceased), 111 Maple Avenue, Boonsboro
June 21, 1992

Summers, Robert, 59 South Main Street, Keedysville
July 11, 1992

MISCELLANEOUS

Bast, Douglas, Personal Archives and Photographic Collection (mainly photographs of C.D. Young taken during the 1910s).

Bast, "A History of Boonsboro, Maryland," unpublished manuscript, 1976.

"Boonsborough Days Walking Tour" leaflet September 7 & 8, 1985 (annotated by Doug Bast).

Boonsborough Bicentennial Committee. "Boonsboro, Maryland Bicentennial Calendar," 1991.

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 69 South Main Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: 1910-1924

69 South Main Street is building that has been completely enclosed in siding, obscuring all architectural detailing. In its present form, it is a non-contributing element to the historic character of the town.

According to historic maps of the town, there has always been a non-residential structure on this site. As early as 1877, the map shows a building that is slightly set back from the right-of-way. It is labeled "wg.sh." The 1897-1910 Sanborns show two business occupying the structure: a woodworking shop and a blacksmith. The road has been cut back to meet the edge of the building. A paint shop is located in a separate structure behind the main one. By 1924 a new structure, labeled as a "garage, capacity 15 cars, lighting: electricity, no heat, concrete block" is shown. It is numbered 250 Main Street. The same structure is shown on the 1940 Sanborn. Based on the size of the extant building, it is likely that the structure indicated on these maps is the one hidden under the current siding.

The building is within the Western Maryland Geographic Organization, the Development Period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, and falls within the Historic Period Themes of Economic; and Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 224 South Main Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: 1960s

224 South Main Street is a non-contributing brick ranch style house.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 214 Potomac Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: 1970s-80s

This is a new, non-contributing residential structure.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 238 Potomac Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: ?

238 Potomac Street is a north-facing, horizontally massed, one-and-a-half-story, log, freestanding, residential structure. The building, which is set slightly back from the public-right-of-way at the southwest corner of Potomac and Monument, rests on a concrete foundation. It has a side-gable, artificial roll roof with one, new exterior chimney. The entrance, which is located in the west bay, is obscured by a storm door. Fenestration is set in pairs and is double-hung, six-over-six sash.

The building is not indicated at this location on any of the historic maps of Boonsboro. It may be an entirely new structure, however, because of the way the building bows and bulges, it has the appearance of being old. Because it rests on a concrete foundation, the possibility exists that it was moved to this site. On the other hand, because so many of the building elements are new, the entire structure may have been recently constructed.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

WA-II- [illegible]

Within WA-II-981

130 POTOMAC ST, BOONSBORO, WASH. CO.

12/91

JULE MUELLER

LOOKING [illegible]

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 117 Potomac Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: 1970s-80s

This is a new, non-contributing residential structure. It is located on the site of a one-story, frame dwelling that first appears on the 1877 map of Boonsboro. The structure, which was at the public-right-of-way, was numbered 37 Potomac Street on the Sanborn maps, was still standing in 1940.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 22 St. Paul Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: ?

This is a one-and-a-half story structure that appears to be new.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 7? St. Paul Street, Boonsboro, Maryland
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Boonsboro Fire Company
BUILDING DATE: late 1940s?

The Boonsboro Fire Company is a massive, south-facing, brick structure that looks like a gymnasium. The building is set directly at the public-right-of-way on a brick foundation and has undergone several alterations. The structure is not noted on any of the historic maps of Boonsboro.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

BOONSBORO
Coca-Cola
BOONSBORO FIRE CO.
BINGO
Coke
Coca-Cola

WA-II- NO ± ASSIGNED
7 ST. PAUL ST. BOONSBORO, WASH. CO. BOONSBORO FIRE CO.
[illegible]
JULIE MUELLER
LOOKING N/W.

Within WA-II-981

WA-II-931

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 100 Lakin Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: post-1940?

100 Lakin Street is a north-facing, two-story, four-bay, frame, freestanding, double house located on a corner lot. It does not appear on any of the historic maps of Boonsboro and, despite its use of historically replicating materials.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

Within WA-II-981

WA-II-

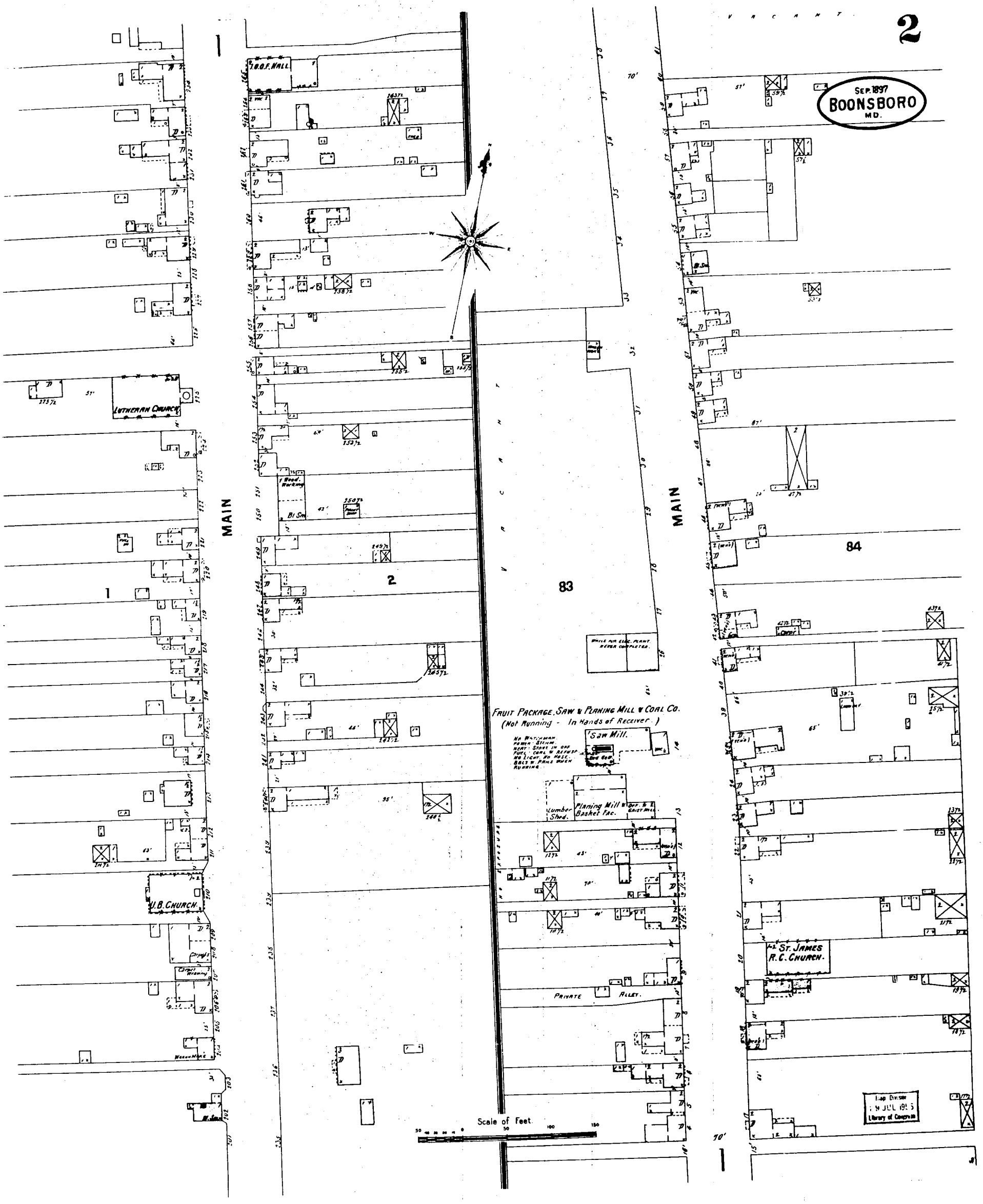
12/71
JULIE MUELLER
LOOKING

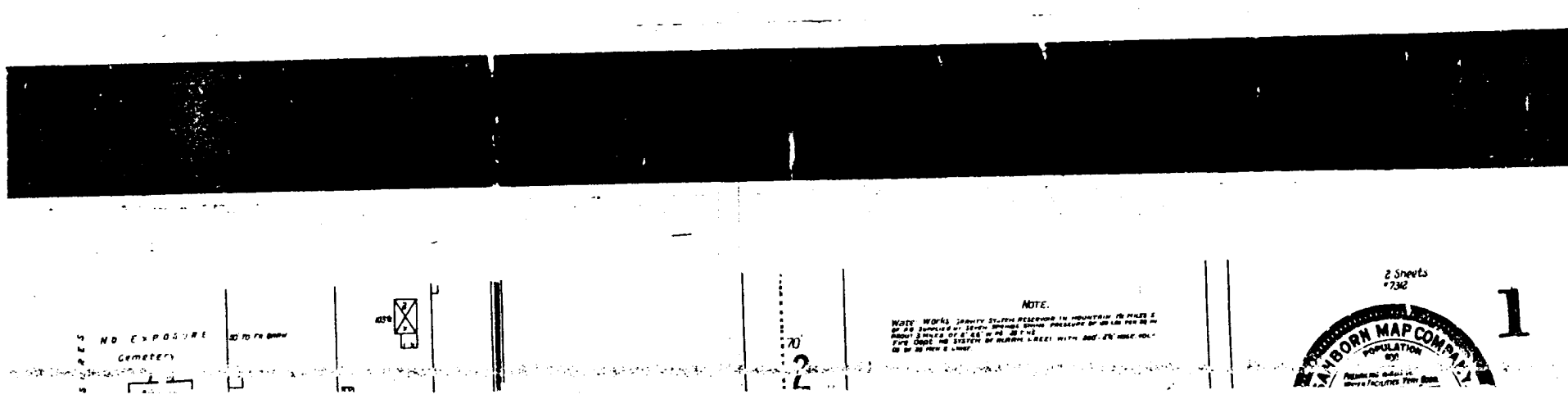
SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 110 Lakin Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: post 1940

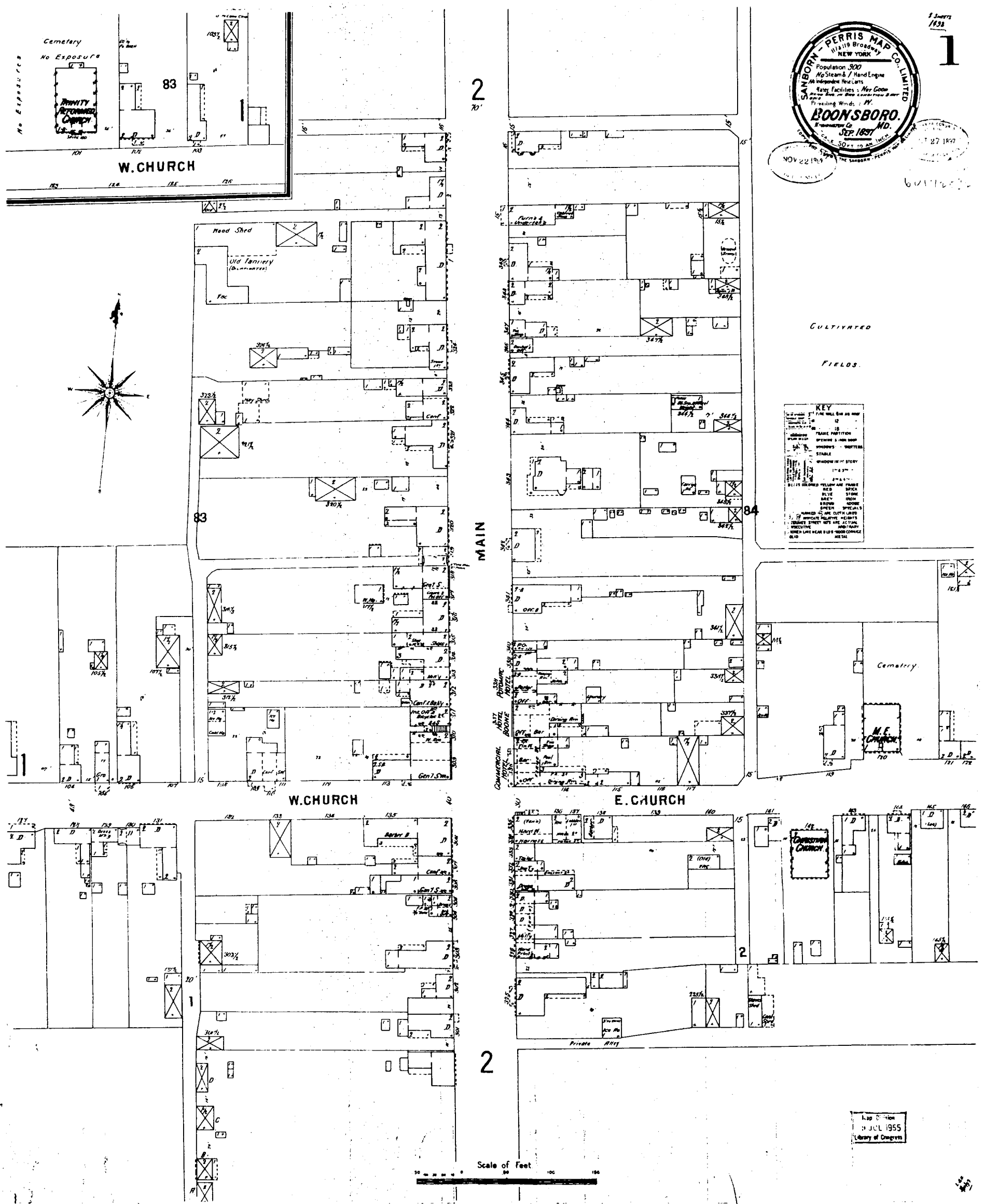
This one-story brick house appears to have been constructed within the last 40 years.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

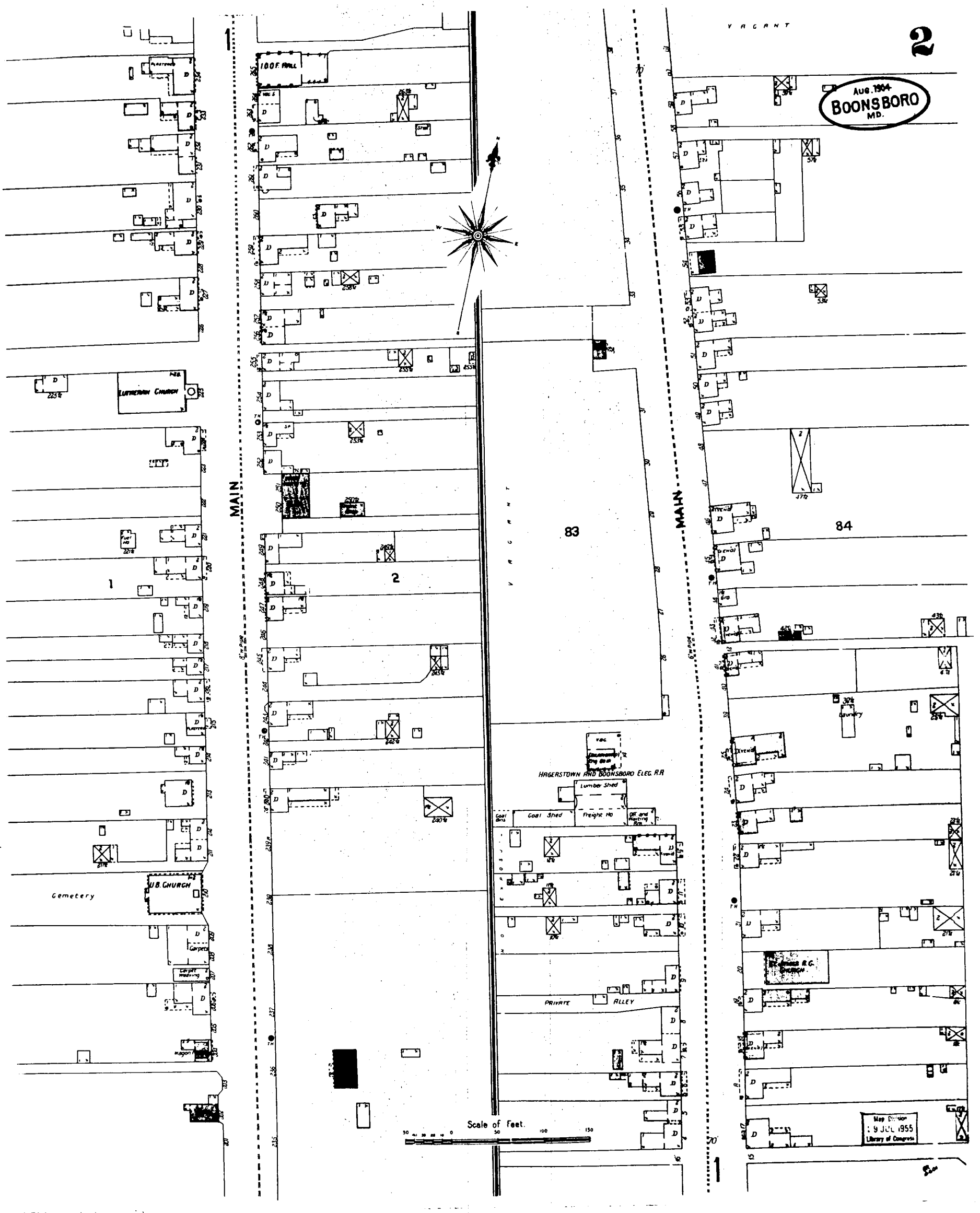
VA-II 981

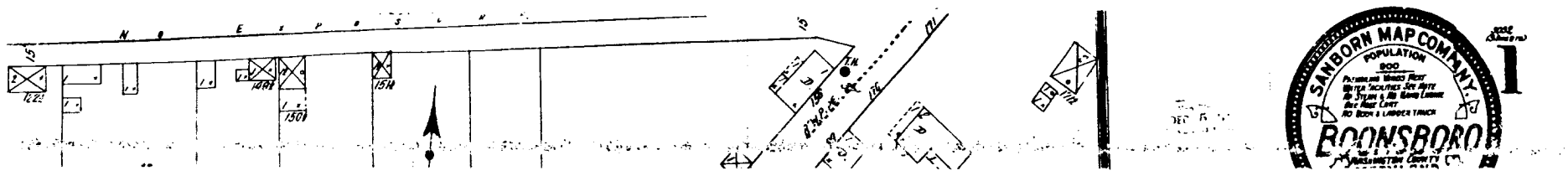

2
Sep. 1897
BOONSBORO
MD.
I.O.O.F. HALL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
MAIN
U.B. CHURCH
Wood Working
Bl Sm
Carpt Weaving
Wagon Make
W. Shop
83
84
Fruit Package, Saw & Planing Mill & Coal Co.
(Not Running - In Hands of Receiver.)
Saw Mill.
Lumber Shed.
Planing Mill & Basket Fac.
Private Alley.
St. James R.C. Church.
Scale of Feet.
Map Division
19 JUL 1955
Library of Congress

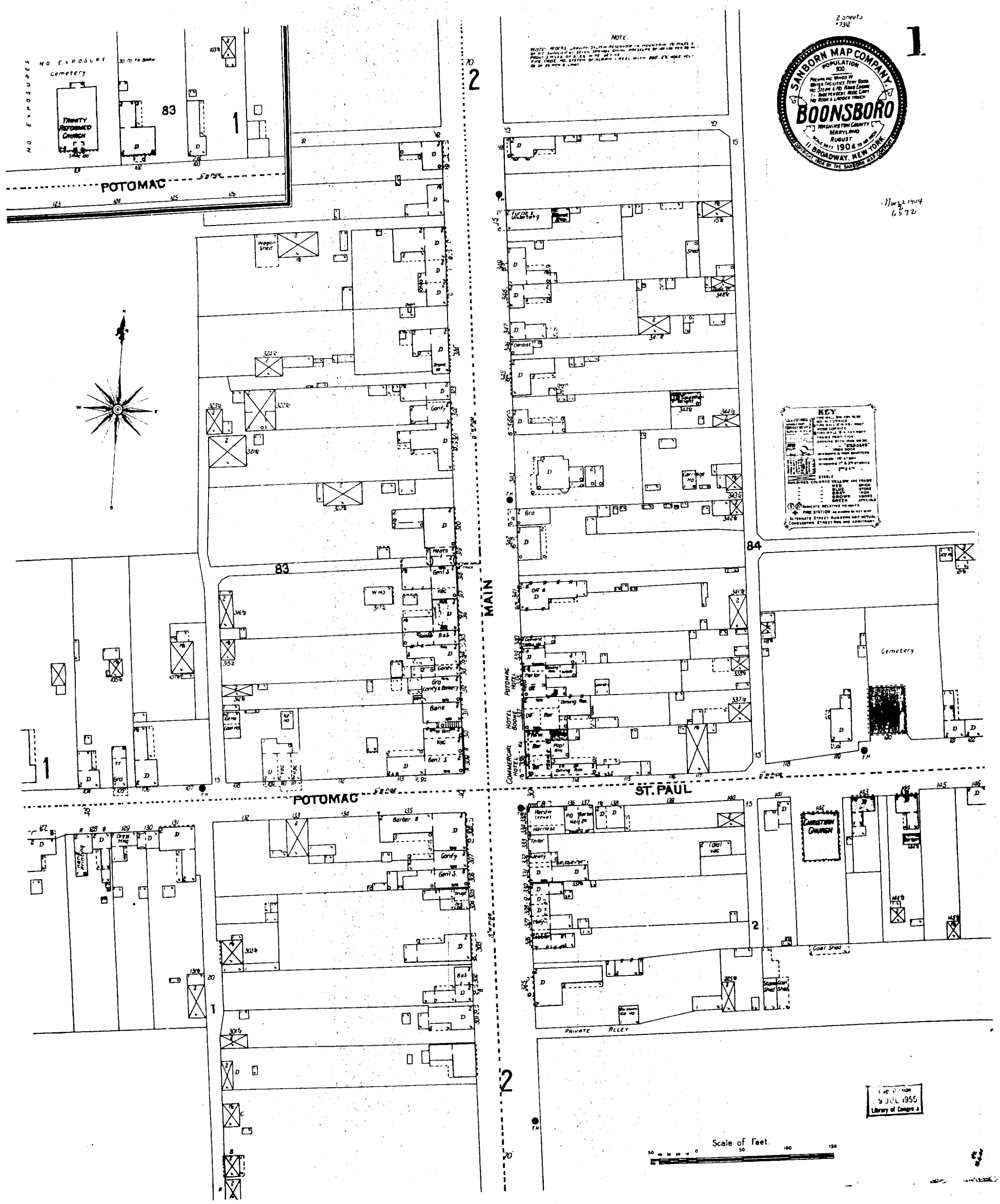

No Exposure
Cemetery
NOTE.
2 Sheets
#732
Sanborn Map Company
Population
1

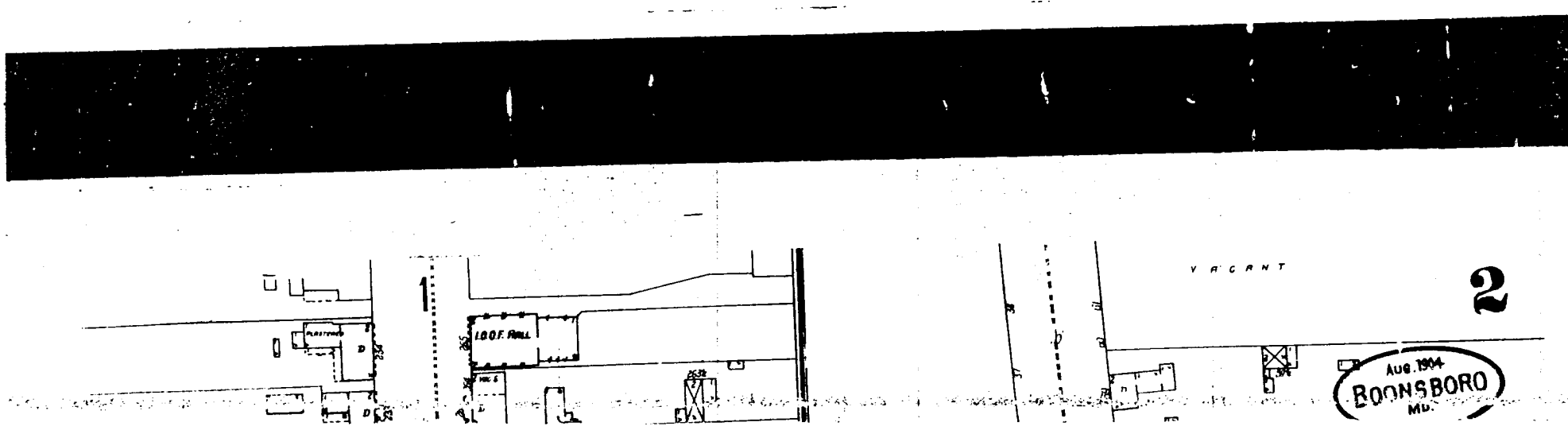

SANBORN-PERRIS MAP CO. LIMITED
111 & 113 Broadway
NEW YORK
Population 900
No Steam & / Hand Engine
No Independent Hose Carts
Water Facilities : Not Good
Prevailing Winds : W.
BOONSBORO.
Washington Co. MD.
SEP. 1897
SCALE 50 FT TO AN INCH
Cemetery
No Exposure
TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH
83
W. CHURCH
Wood Shed
Old Tannery
Fac
MAIN
84
CULTIVATED FIELDS.
KEY
Cemetery
M.E. CHURCH
CHRISTIAN CHURCH
E. CHURCH
Private Alley
Scale of Feet
Map Division
JUL 1955
Library of Congress

WA-II-981


Aug. 1904
BOONSBORO
MD.
VACANT
2
I.O.O.F. HALL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
MAIN
1
2
83
84
U.B. CHURCH
Cemetery
Carpet Weaving
Wagon
HAGERSTOWN AND BOONSBORO ELEC. R.R.
Lumber Shed
Coal Shed
Freight Ho
PRIVATE ALLEY
Laundry
Scale of Feet.
Map Division
19 JUL 1955
Library of Congress


SANBORN MAP COMPANY
POPULATION
800
BOONSBORO
I


SANBORN MAP COMPANY
POPULATION 900
BOONSBORO
WASHINGTON COUNTY
MARYLAND
AUGUST 1904
11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
KEY
NOTE.
NO EXPOSURE
Cemetery
TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH
POTOMAC
MAIN
ST. PAUL
Cemetery
CHRISTIAN CHURCH
PRIVATE ALLEY
Scale of Feet.
Library of Congress

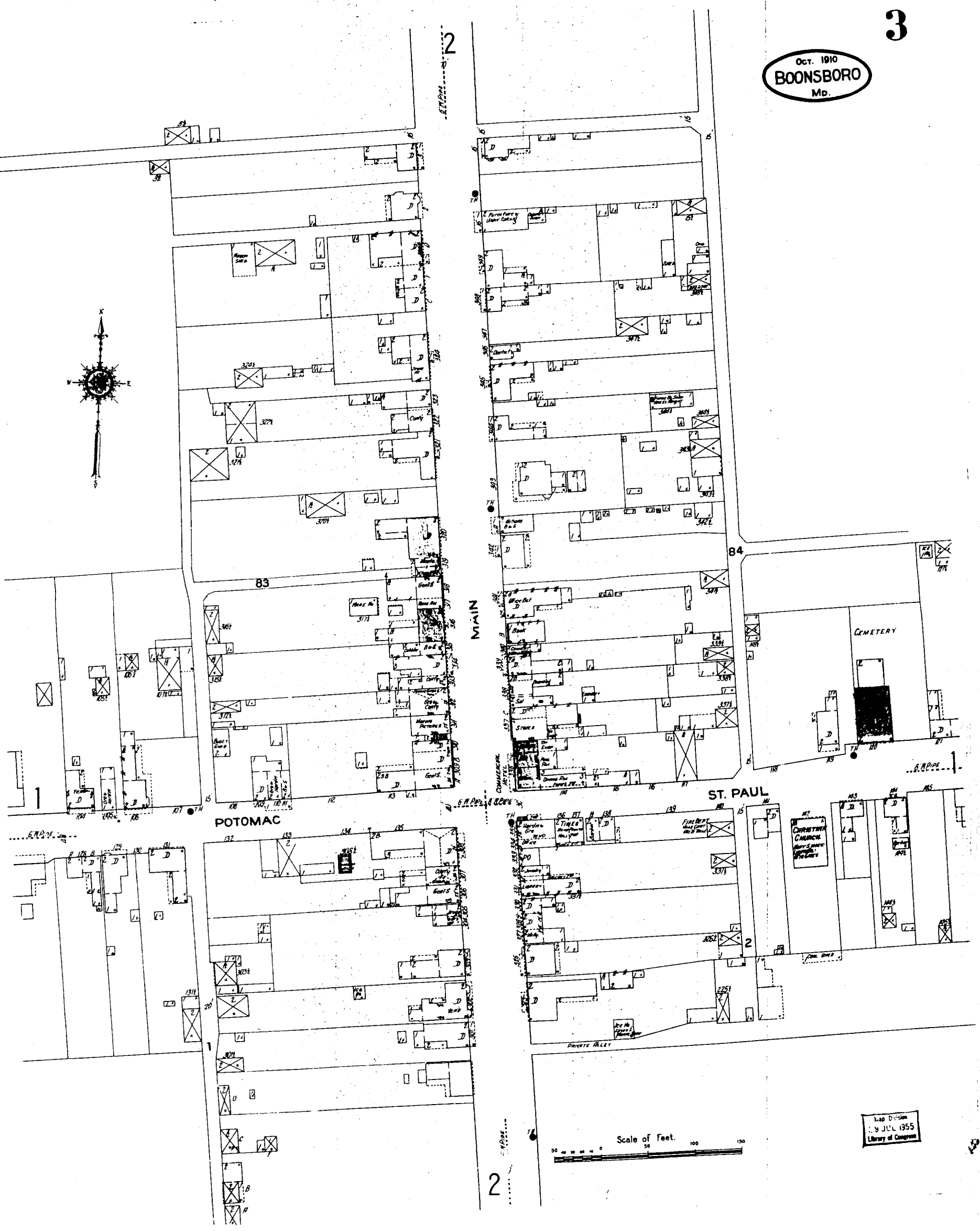

I.O.O.F. HALL
VACANT
Aug. 1904
BOONSBORO
MD.

WA-II-981

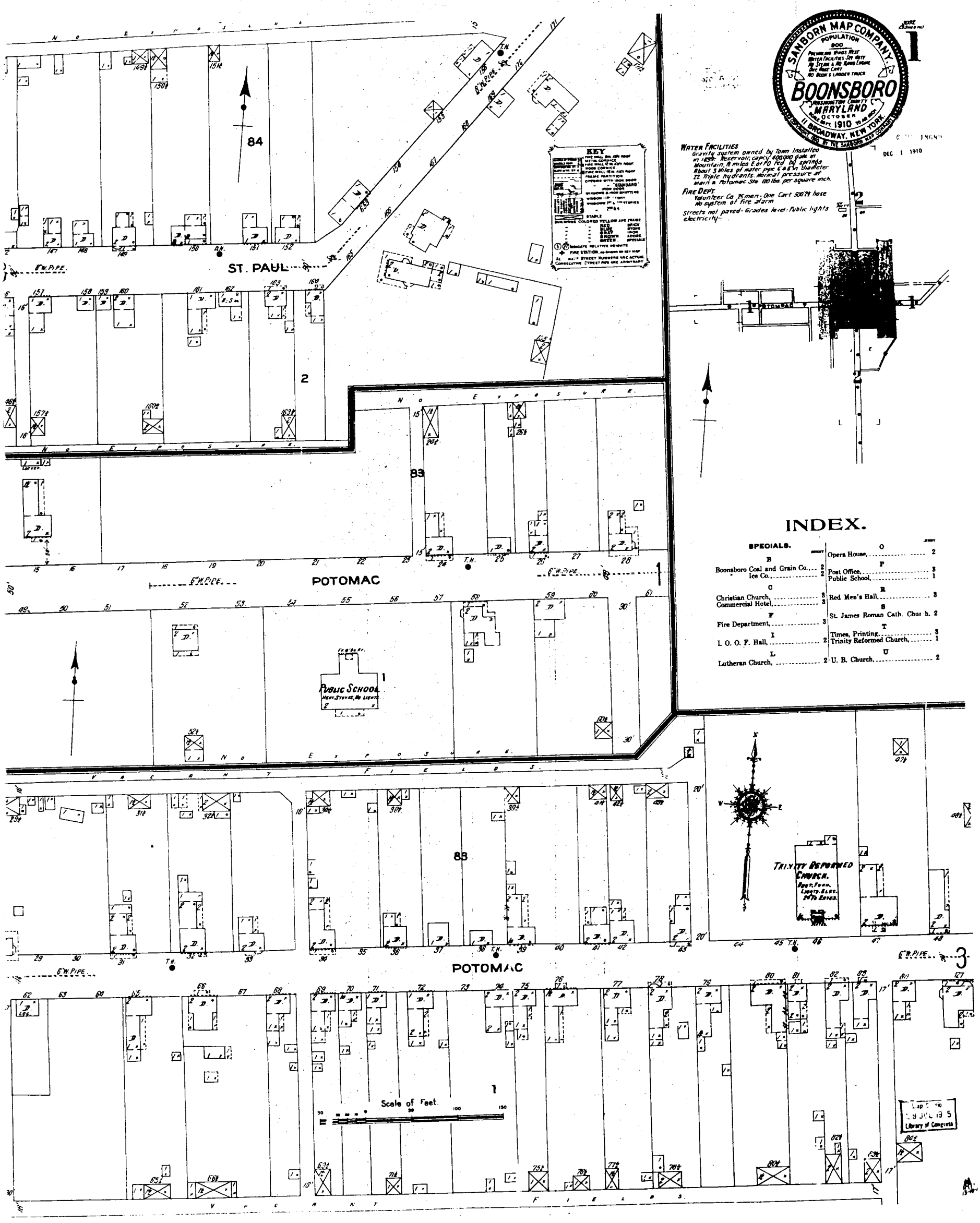
WA-II-981

3

Oct. 1910
BOONSBORO
Md.



Map Division
19 JUL 1955
Library of Congress



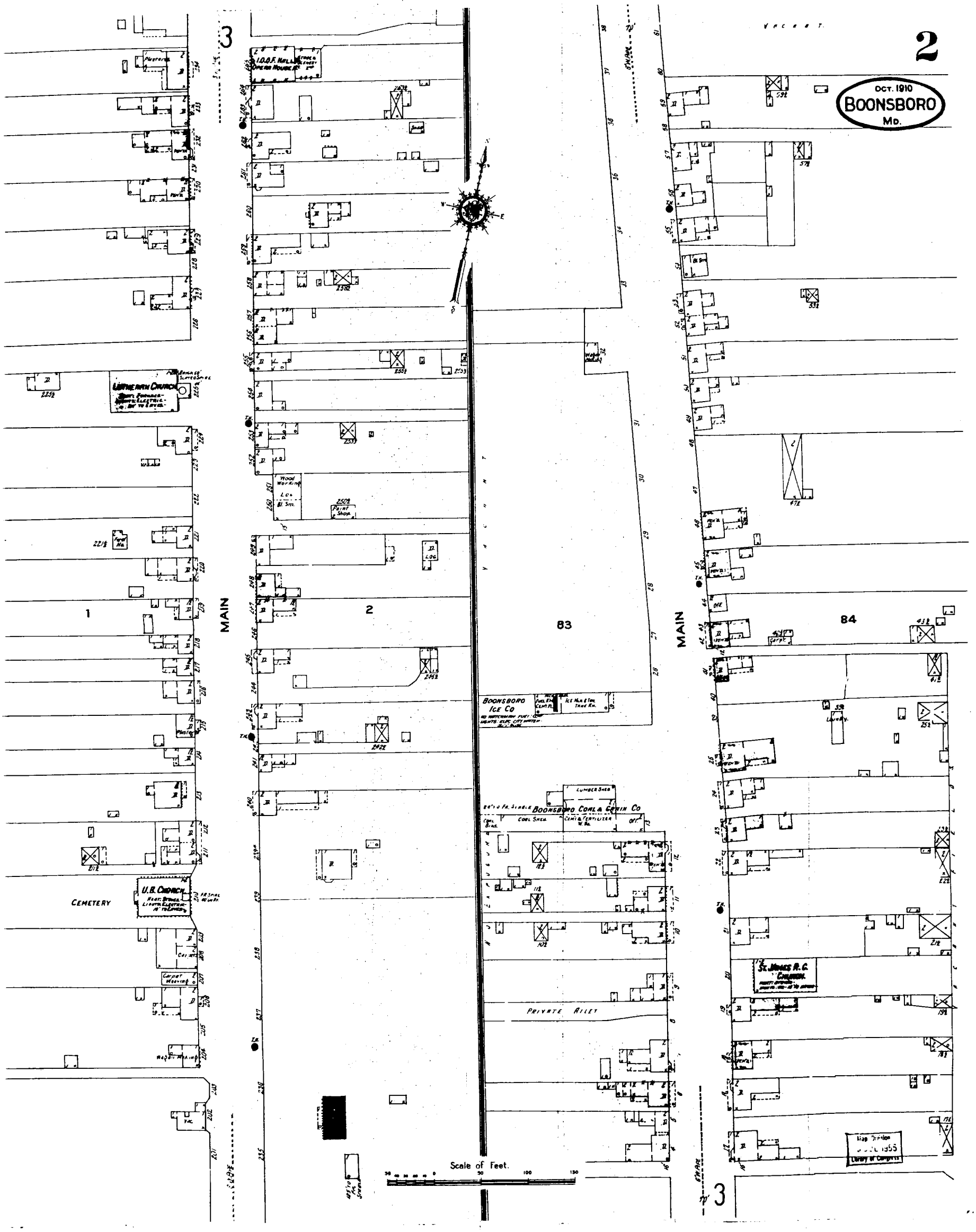
INDEX.

SPECIALS.

	Sheet
B	
Boonsboro Coal and Grain Co.	2
" Ice Co.	2
C	
Christian Church	3
Commercial Hotel	3
F	
Fire Department	3
I	
I. O. O. F. Hall	2
L	
Lutheran Church	2
O	
Opera House	2
P	
Post Office	3
Public School	1
R	
Red Men's Hall	3
S	
St. James Roman Cath. Church	2
T	
Times, Printing	3
Trinity Reformed Church	1
U	
U. B. Church	2

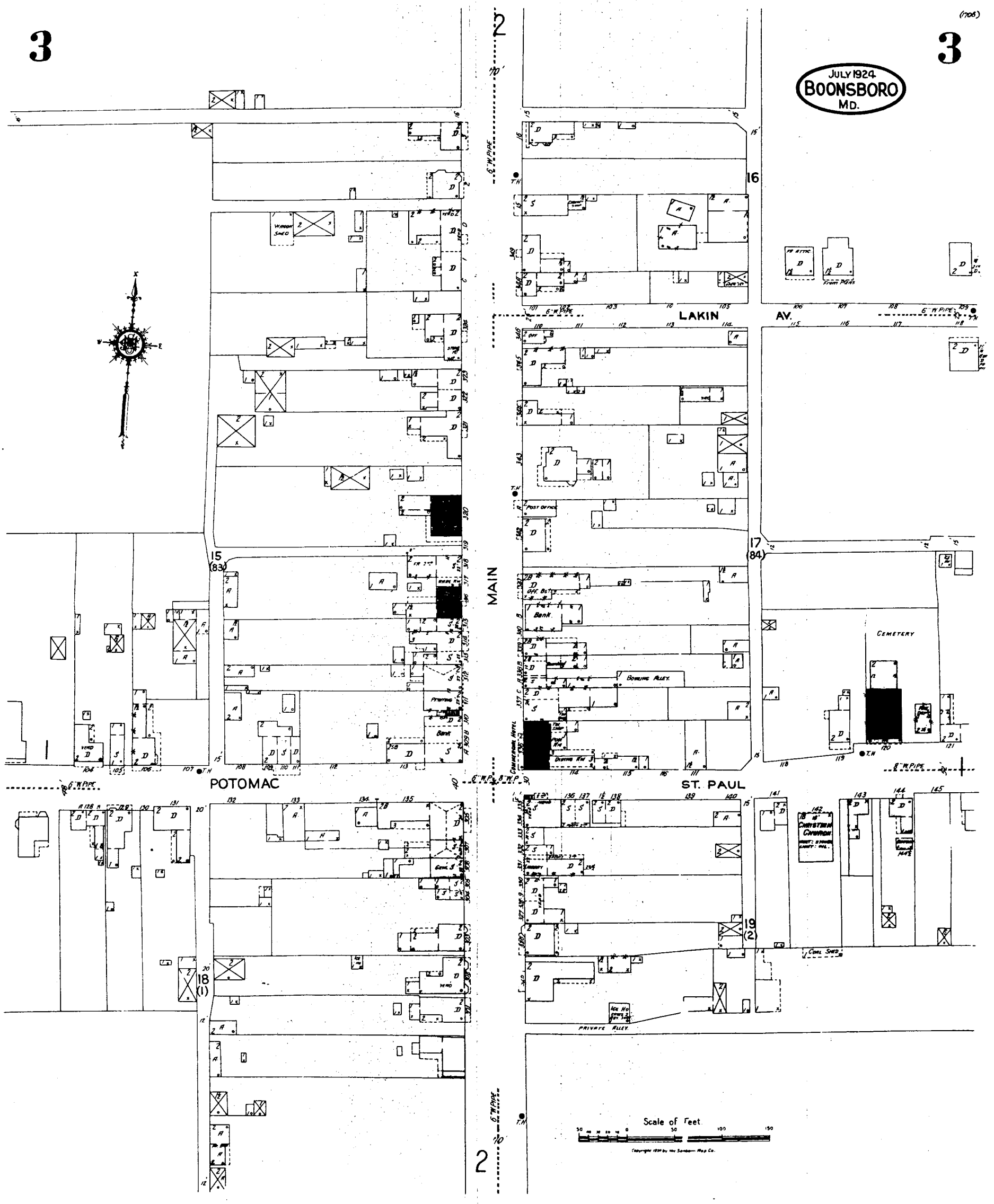
WA-II-981

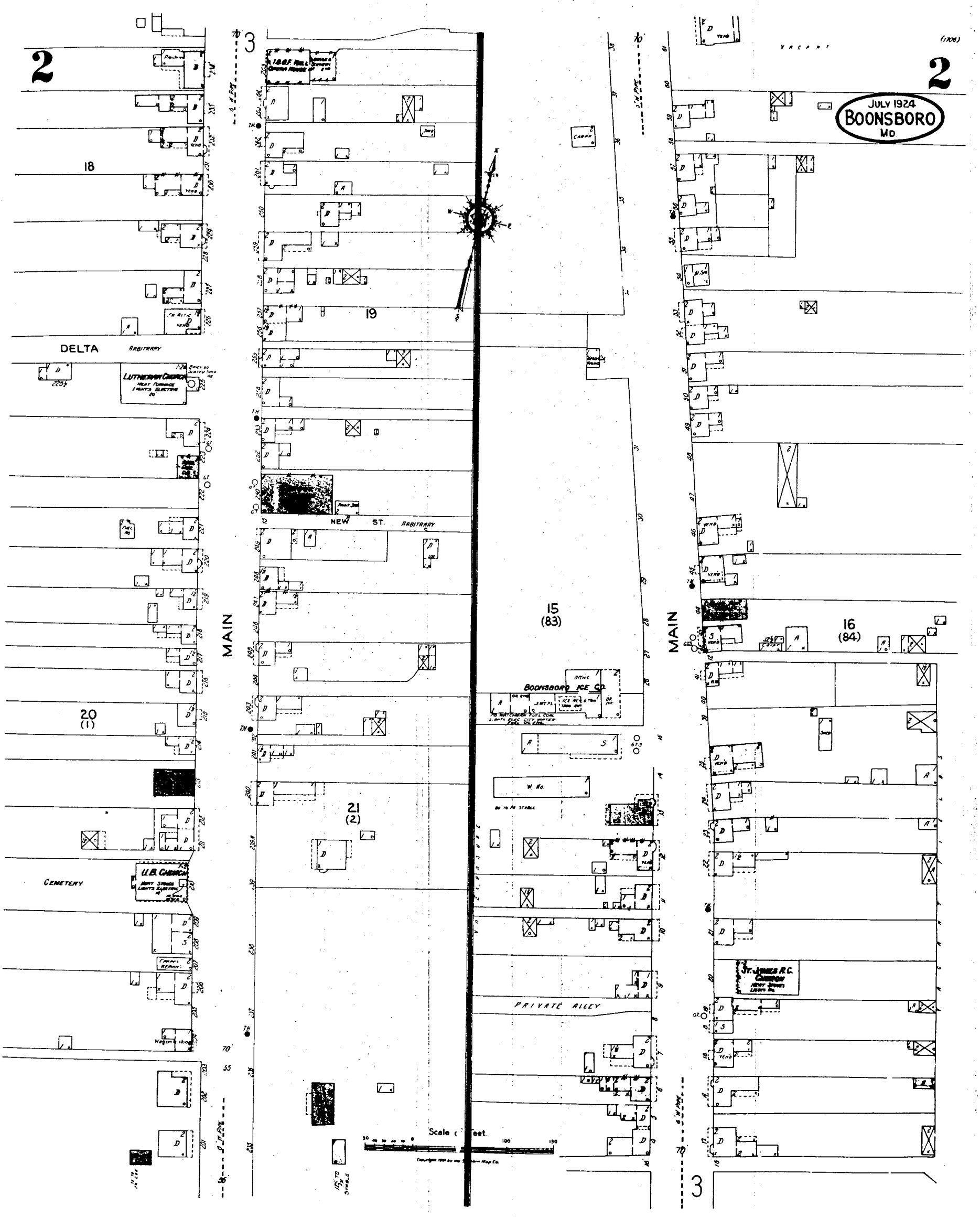
WA-II-981


2
Oct. 1910
BOONSBORO
Md.
3
I.O.O.F. HALL
Opera House
Lutheran Church
U.B. Church
CEMETERY
MAIN
1
2
83
84
Wood Working
Print Shop
Boonsboro Ice Co
Boonsboro Coal & Grain Co
Lumber Shed
Coal Shed
Private Alley
St. James R.C. Church
Laundry
Scale of Feet.
Map Division
Library of Congress

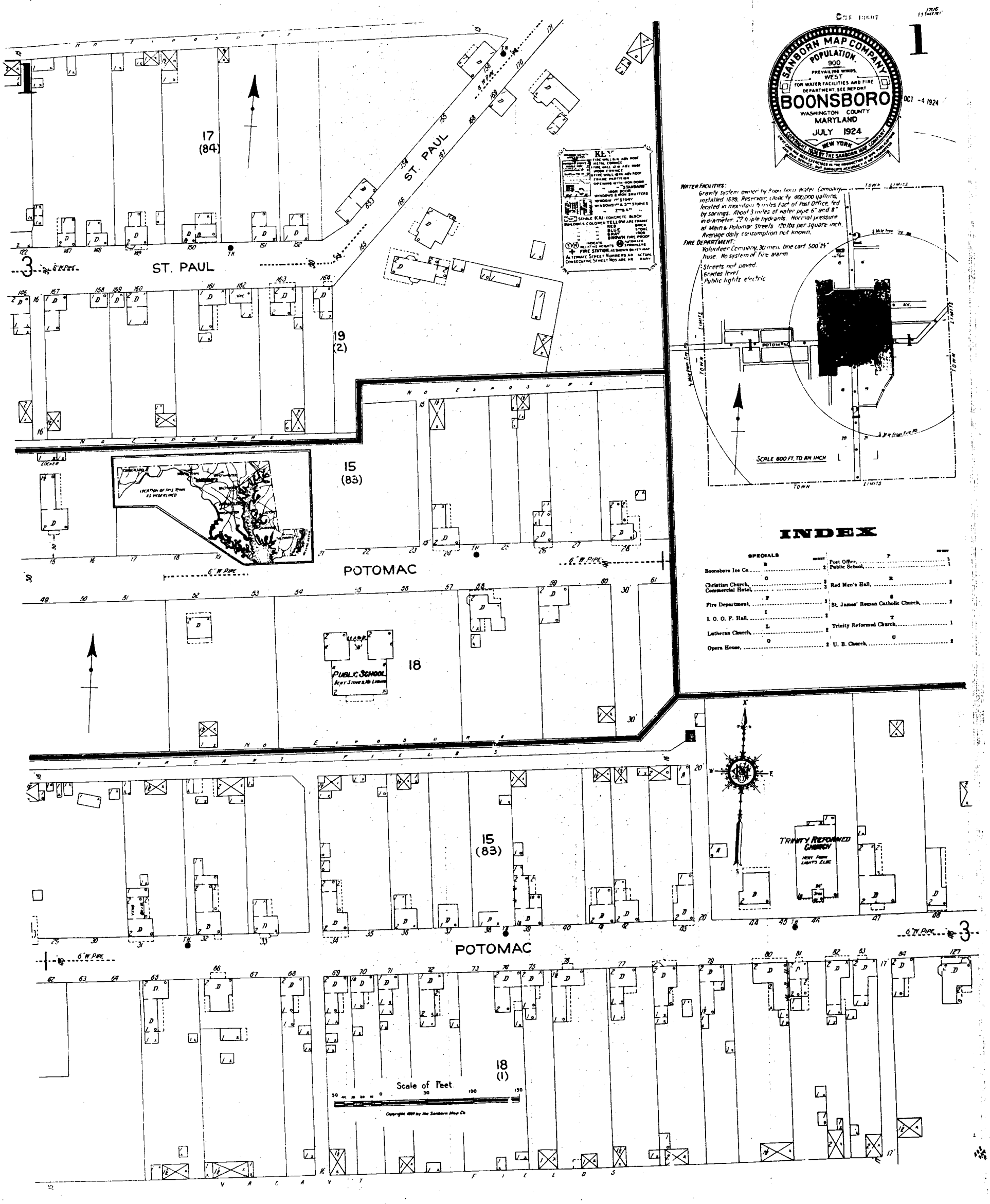
2
3
Oct. 1910

WA-II-981


JULY 1924
BOONSBORO
MD.
POTOMAC
MAIN
LAKIN
AV.
ST. PAUL
CEMETERY
Bank
Post Office
Bowling Alley
Printing
Chesterfield Hotel
Christian Church
Coal Shed
Private Alley
Scale of Feet


WA-II-981
JULY 1924
BOONSBORO
MD.
DELTA
ARBITRARY
LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ST.
ARBITRARY
MAIN
MAIN
20
(1)
21
(2)
15
(83)
16
(84)
BOONSBORO ICE CO.
PRIVATE ALLEY
U.B. CHURCH
CEMETERY
JT. JAMES R.C. CHURCH
Scale of Feet.

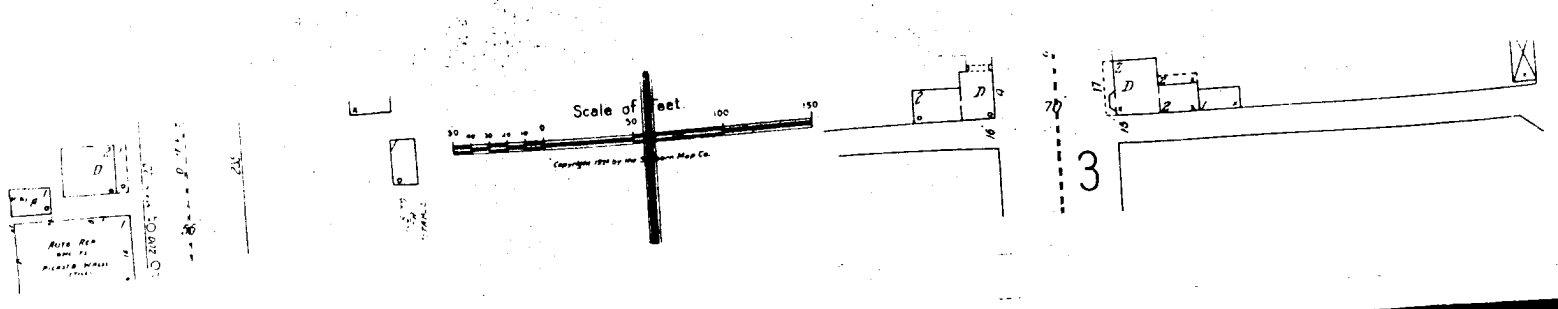
WA-II-981



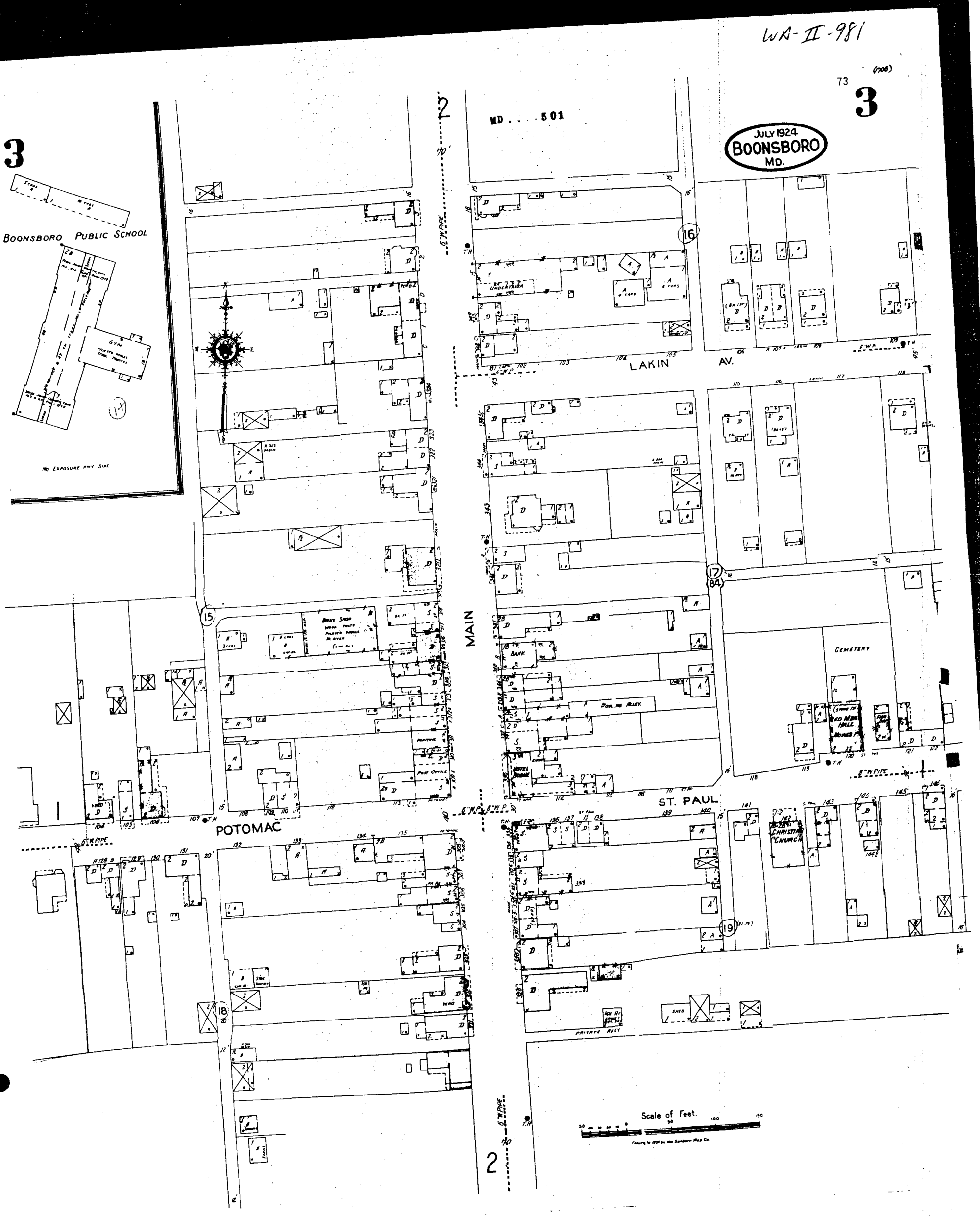
INDEX

SPECIALS		SHEET
Boonsboro Ice Co.	B	2
Christian Church,	O	3
Commercial Hotel,	O	3
Fire Department,	F	3
I. O. O. F. Hall,	I	3
Lutheran Church,	L	2
Opera House,	O	2
Post Office,	P	1
Public School,	P	1
Red Men's Hall,	R	3
St. James' Roman Catholic Church,	S	2
Trinity Reformed Church,	T	1
U. B. Church,	U	2

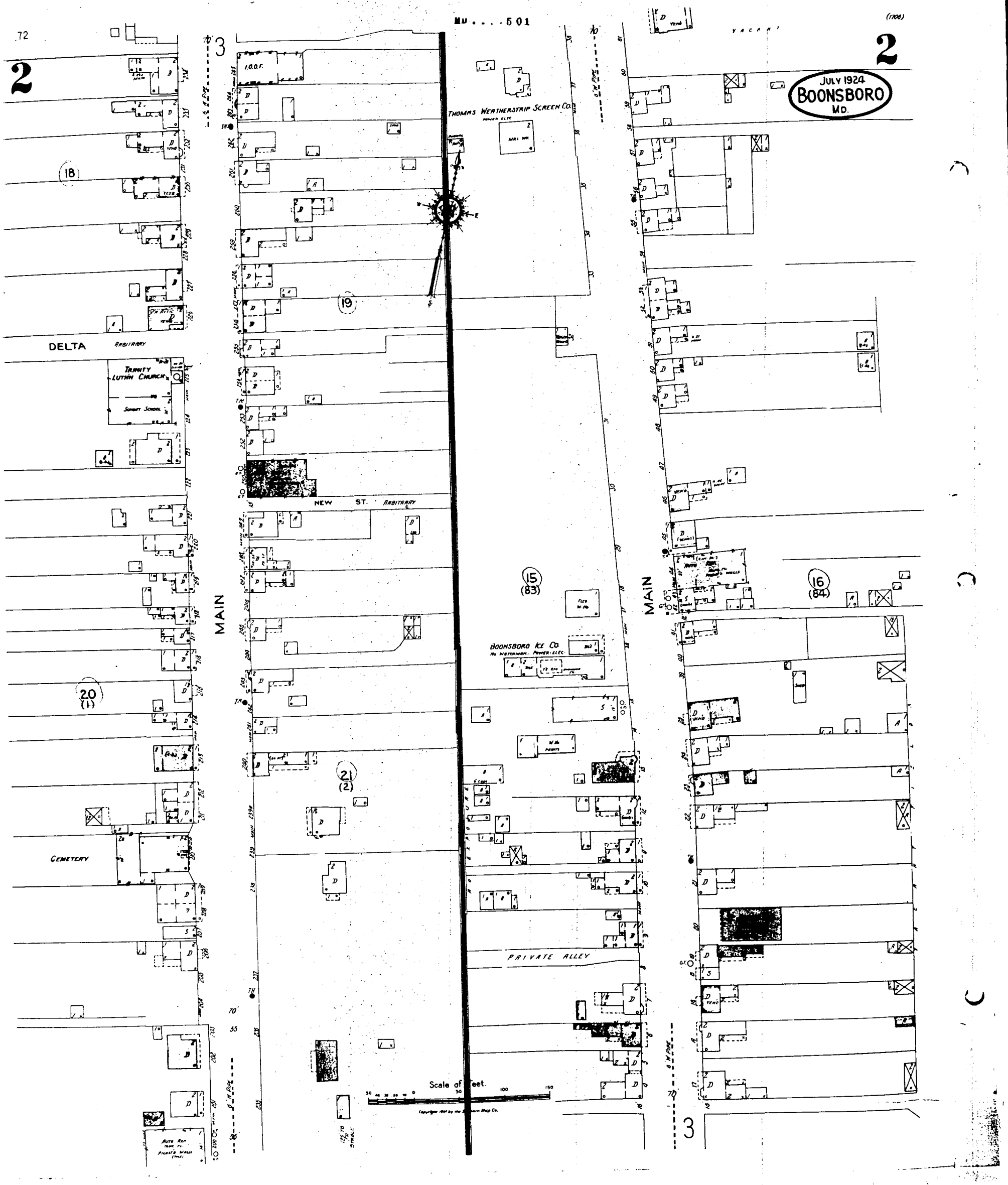
II-981


Scale of Feet.
3

WA-II-981


73
3
JULY 1924
BOONSBORO
MD.
MD. . . . 501
3
BOONSBORO PUBLIC SCHOOL
GYM
No EXPOSURE ANY SIDE
LAKIN AV.
MAIN
POTOMAC
ST. PAUL
CEMETERY
BANK
BOWLING ALLEY
POST OFFICE
CHRISTIAN CHURCH
PRIVATE ALLEY
SHED
Scale of Feet.

WA-II-981


MD....501
JULY 1924
BOONSBORO
MD.
I.O.O.F.
THOMAS WEATHERSTRIP SCREEN CO.
DELTA
ARBITRARY
TRINITY LUTHIN CHURCH
SUNDAY SCHOOL
NEW ST.
MAIN
CEMETERY
BOONSBORO ICE CO.
PRIVATE ALLEY
VACANT
Scale of Feet.

Revised 1940

SANBORN MAP COMPANY
POPULATION 900
PREVAILING WINDS WEST
FOR WATER FACILITIES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT, SEE REPORT
BOONSBORO
WASHINGTON COUNTY
MARYLAND
JULY 1924
NEW YORK

COPYRIGHT 1924 BY THE SANBORN MAP COMPANY

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PART OF THIS MAP MAY BE REPRODUCED IN ANY FORM WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE SANBORN MAP COMPANY.

WATER FACILITIES: Gravity system, owned by Boonsboro Water Co., a private corpn. 4000 gal reservoir, located ¾ miles N of Post office; 950,000 gal reservoir, located 2 miles N of Post Office. 5 miles of 8" & 6" water mains. 177 hyds. Average daily consumption 80,000 gals. Pressure at Potomac & Main St. 110 lbs. per sq. in.

Fire Dep't. Volunteer, 1 chief, 26 men, 1 fire sta. 1 water pumper, capcy 500 g.p.m. 150 gal booster tk, 1000' 2½" base, 500' ½" hose, 500' W hose. Fire alarm by siren on Fire Sta.

Streets paved. Topography level. No fire limits. No fire resistive roofing ordinance

SCALE 600 FT. TO AN INCH

CORPORATE LIMITS

CORRECTION RECORD

REV'N NO.	DATE OF CORRECTION	ATTACHED BY	DATE ATTACHED
1	3/40	J. C.	3/24/82

KEY

MD. . . . 501

ST. PAUL

POTOMAC

VACANT FIELDS

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH

Scale of Feet.

INDEX

SPECIALS

B	
Boonsboro Ice Co.	2
C	
Christian Church,	3
Commercial Hotel,	3
F	
Fire Department,	3
I	
I. O. O. F. Hall,	2
L	
Lutheran Church,	2
O	
Opera House,	2
P	
Post Office,	3
Public School,	1
R	
Red Men's Hall,	3
S	
St. James' Roman Catholic Church,	2
T	
Trinity Reformed Church,	1
U	
U. B. Church,	2

MD 501

I.O.O.F.

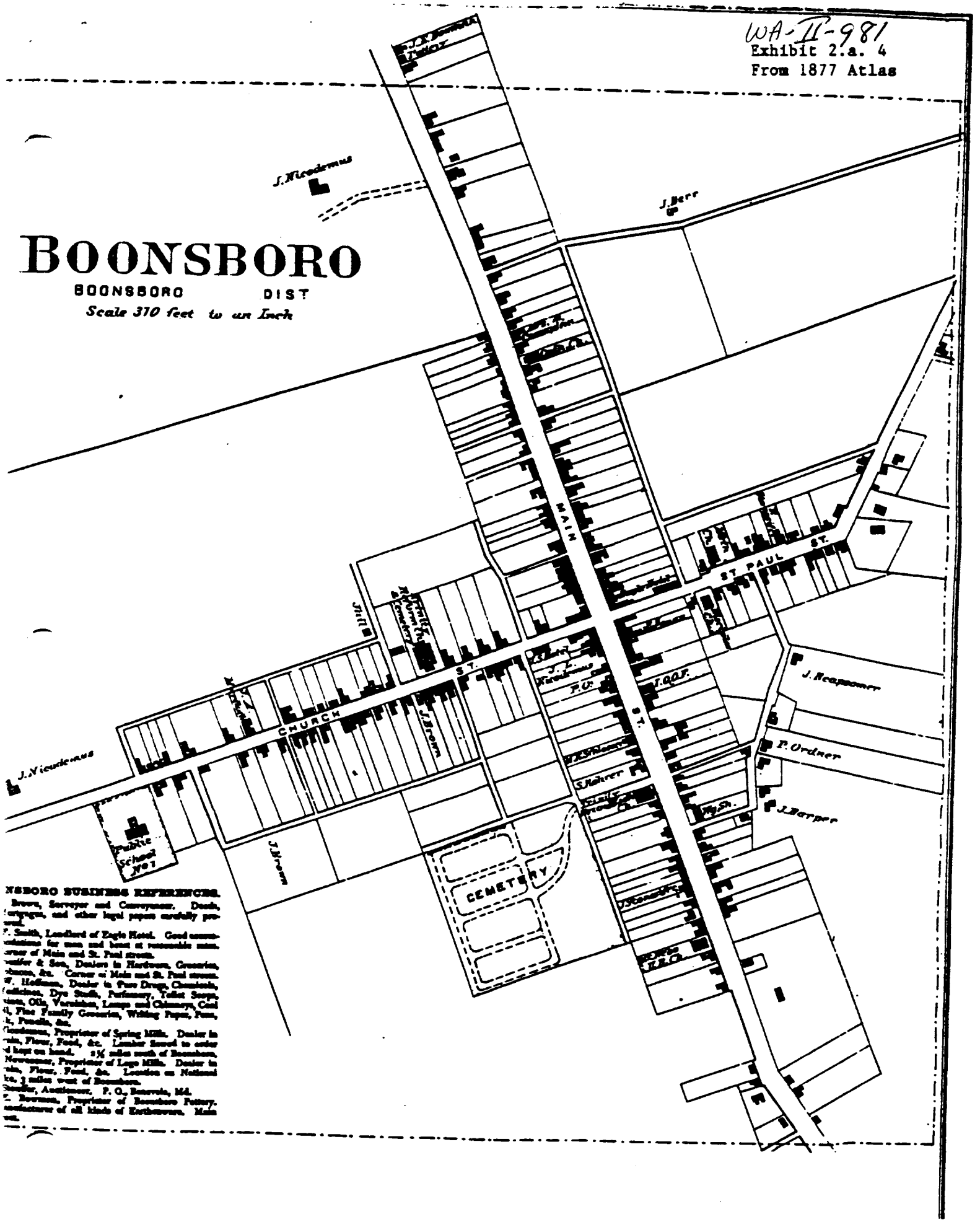
THOMAS WEATHERSTRIP SCREEN CO.

VACANT

JULY 1924
BOONSBORO
MD.

WA-II-981

WA-II-981
Exhibit 2.a. 4
From 1877 Atlas



NSBORO BUSINESS REFERENCES.

Brown, Surveyor and Conveyancer. Deeds, mortgages, and other legal papers carefully prepared.

. Smith, Landlord of Eagle Hotel. Good accommodations for man and beast at reasonable rates. Corner of Main and St. Paul streets.

ander & Son, Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, ware, &c. Corner of Main and St. Paul streets.

W. Hoffman, Dealer in Pure Drugs, Chemicals, dicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, ushes, Oils, Varnishes, Lamps and Chimneys, Coal il, Fine Family Groceries, Writing Paper, Pens, k, Pencils, &c.

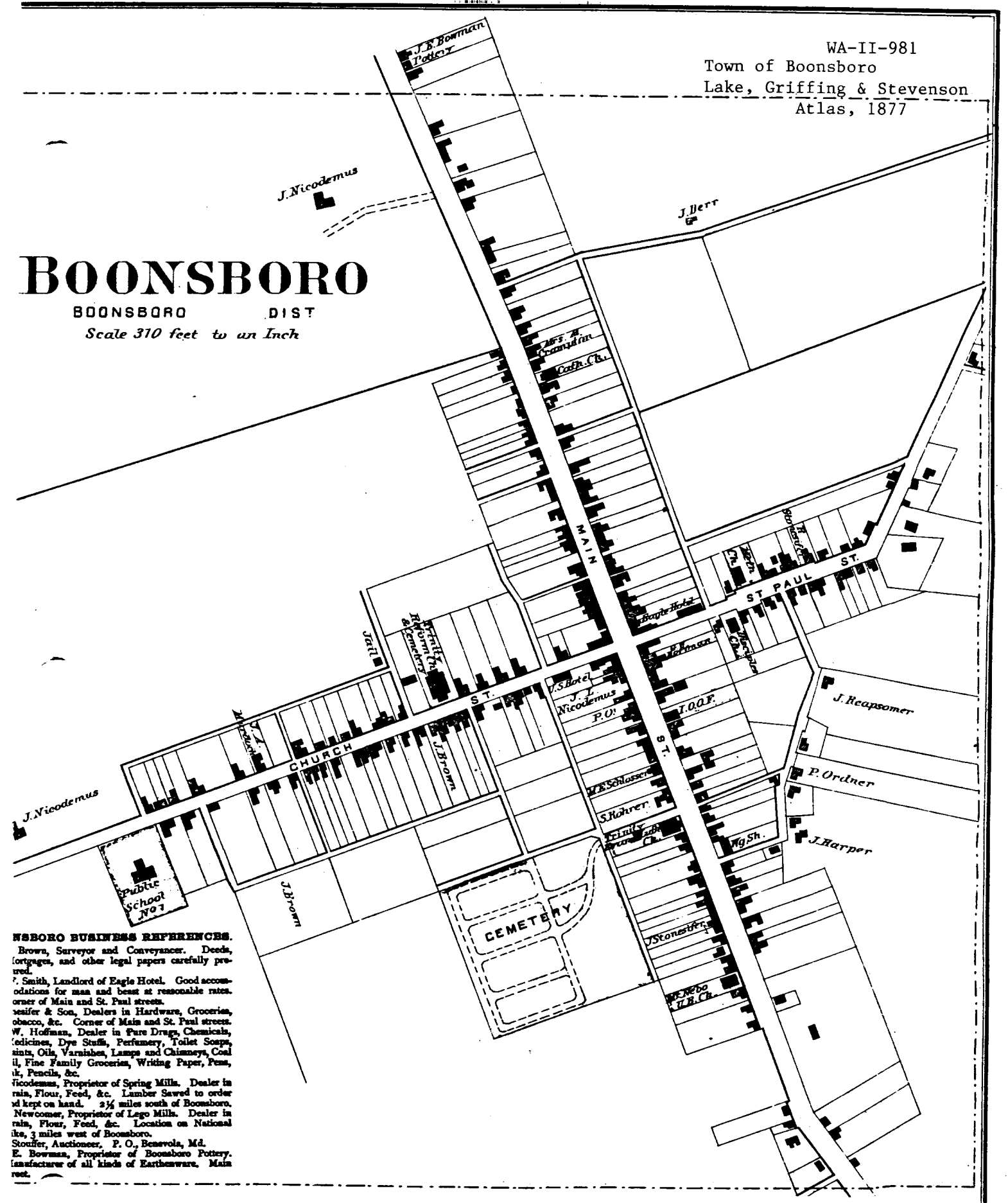
Nicodemus, Proprietor of Spring Mills. Dealer in ain, Flour, Feed, &c. Lumber Sawed to order d kept on hand. 2½ miles south of Boonsboro.

Newcomer, Proprietor of Lage Mills. Dealer in ain, Flour, Feed, &c. Location on National ke, 3 miles west of Boonsboro.

Sandler, Auctioneer. P. O., Boonsboro, Md.

. Bowman, Proprietor of Boonsboro Pottery. manufacturer of all kinds of Earthenware. Main eet.

WA-II-981
Town of Boonsboro
Lake, Griffing & Stevenson
Atlas, 1877



NSBORO BUSINESS REFERENCES.

Brown, Surveyor and Conveyancer. Deeds, Mortgages, and other legal papers carefully pre-ared.

. Smith, Landlord of Eagle Hotel. Good accom-odations for man and beast at reasonable rates. orner of Main and St. Paul streets.

esifer & Son, Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, obacco, &c. Corner of Main and St. Paul streets.

W. Hoffman, Dealer in Pure Drugs, Chemicals, edicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, ints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamps and Chimneys, Coal il, Fine Family Groceries, Writing Paper, Pens, ik, Pencils, &c.

Nicodemus, Proprietor of Spring Mills. Dealer in rain, Flour, Feed, &c. Lumber Sawed to order d kept on hand. 2½ miles south of Boonsboro.

Newcomer, Proprietor of Lego Mills. Dealer in rain, Flour, Feed, &c. Location on National ike, 3 miles west of Boonsboro.

Stouffer, Auctioneer. P. O., Benevola, Md.

E. Bowman, Proprietor of Boonsboro Pottery. Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthenware. Main reet.

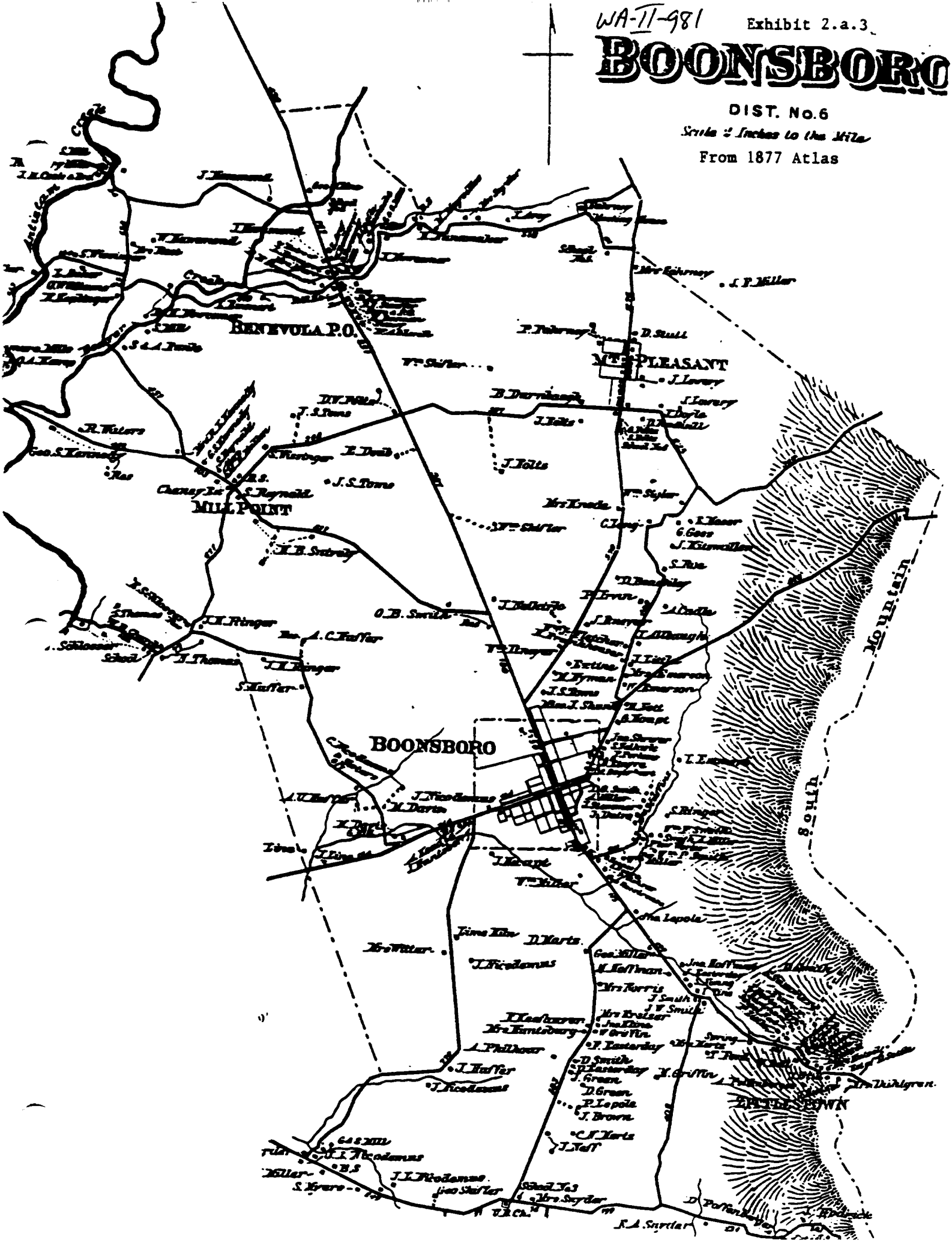
WA-II-981 Exhibit 2.a.3

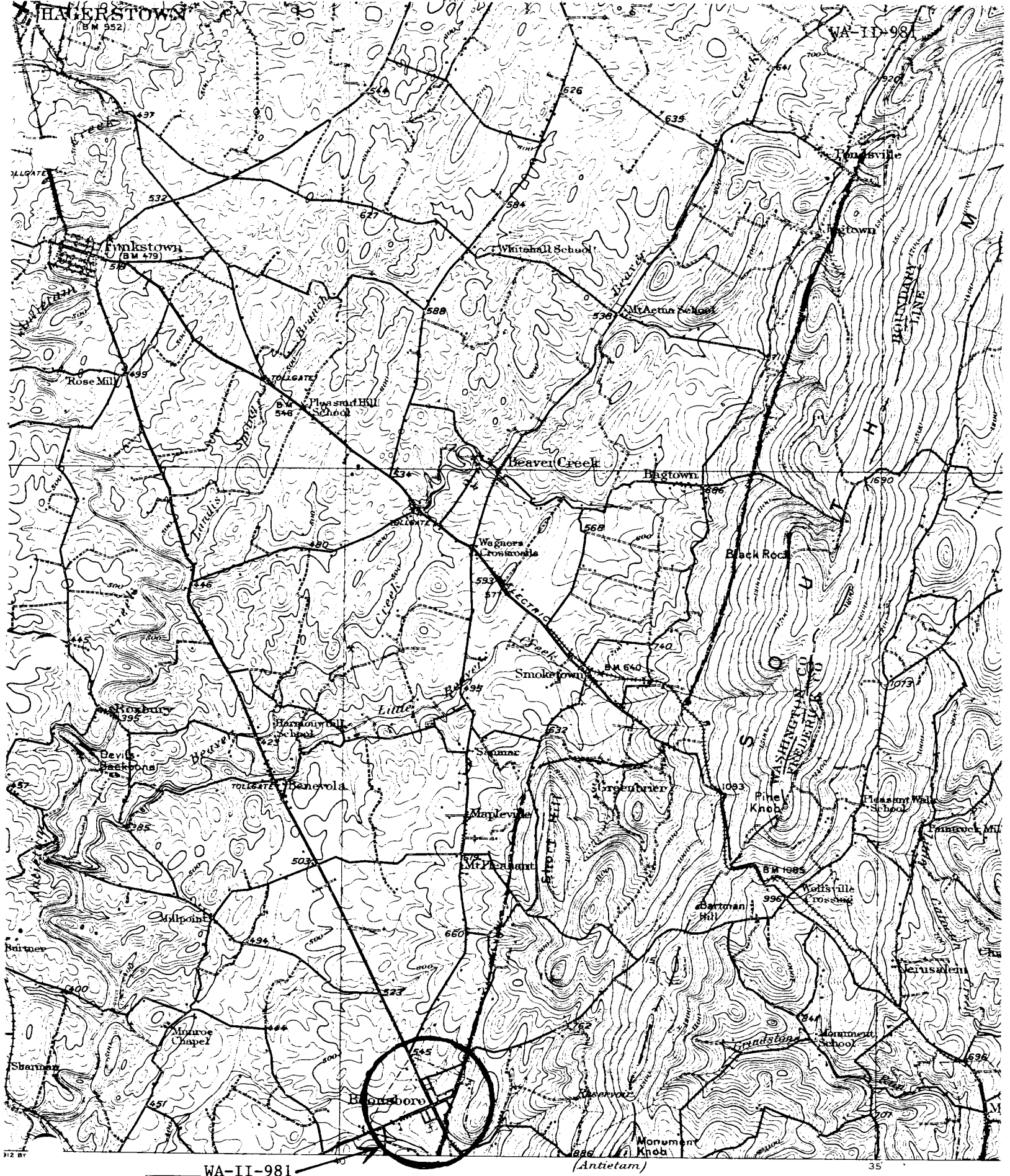
BOONSBORO

DIST. No.6

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

From 1877 Atlas





WA-II-981

Town of Boonsboro

15' USGS Quad, Hagerstown, 1912, Reprinted 1928

Wheat

Harrison

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

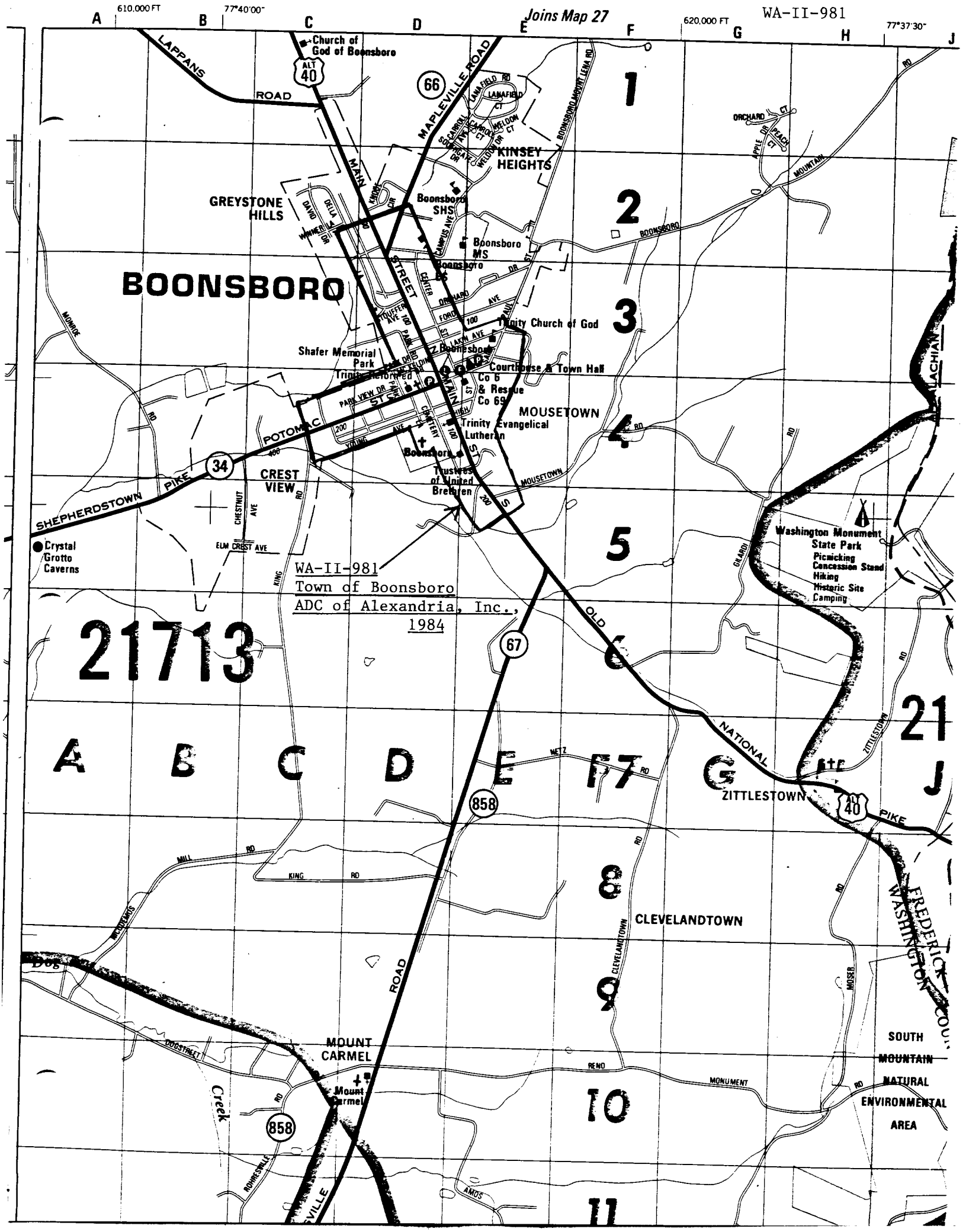
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 20 feet.

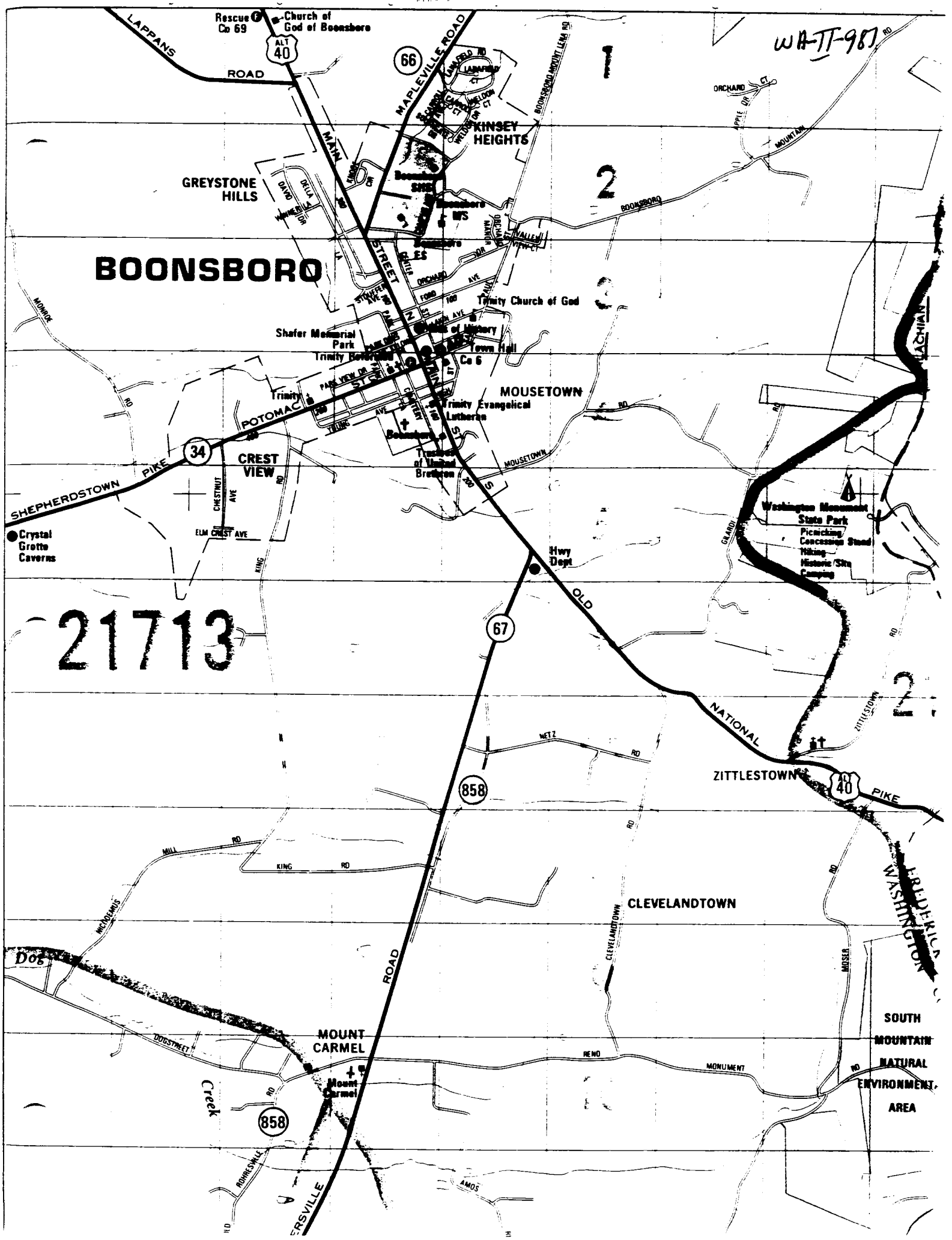
Datum is mean sea level.

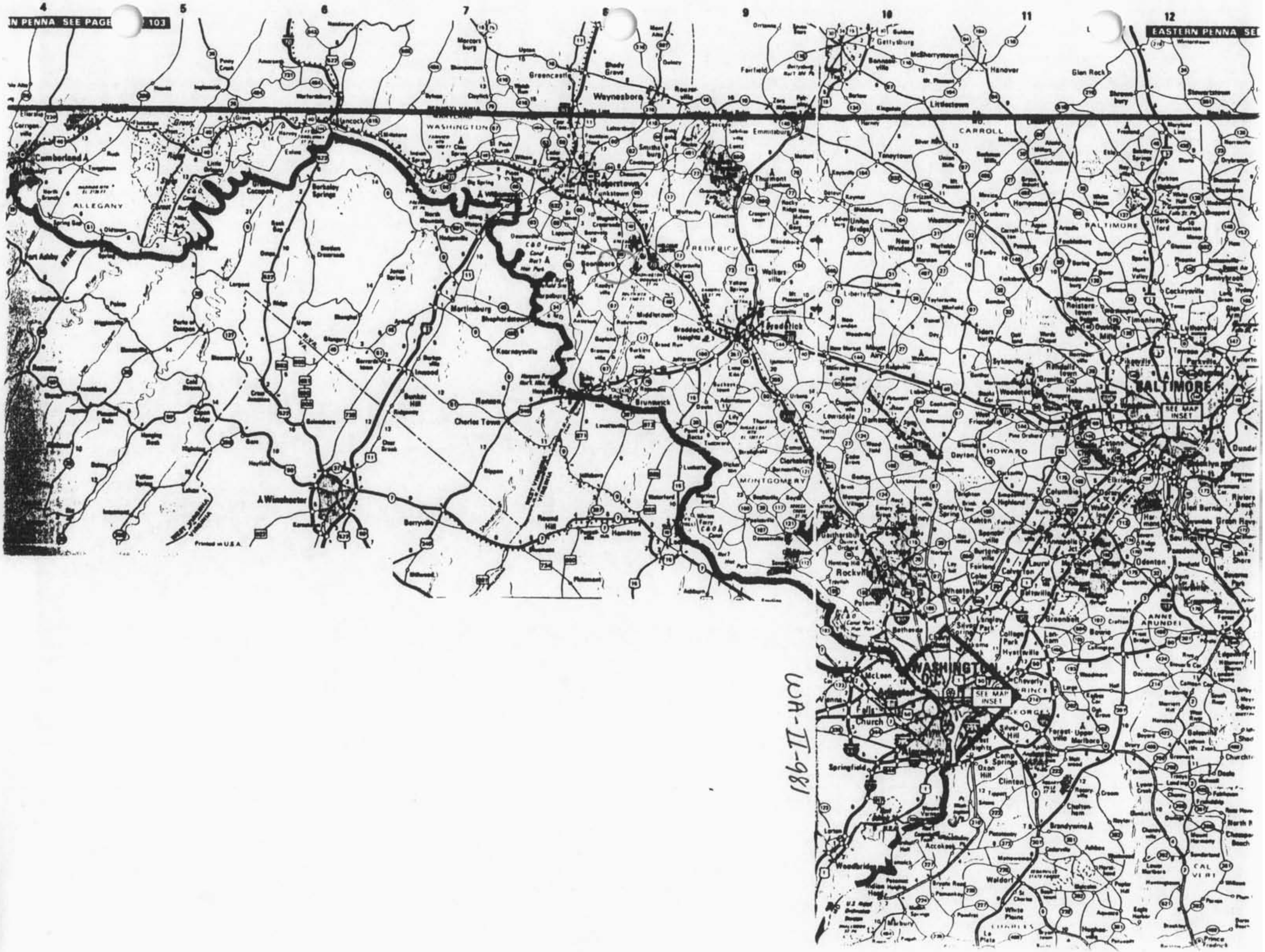
e.
Harrison.
vkins.

ES OF MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.


Joins Map 27
610,000 FT
77°40'00"
620,000 FT
77°37'30"
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
Church of God of Boonsboro
LAPPANS ROAD
ALT 40
66
MAPLEVILLE ROAD
KINSEY HEIGHTS
GREYSTONE HILLS
Boonsboro SHS
Boonsboro MS
Boonsboro ES
BOONSBORO
MAIN STREET
Trinity Church of God
Shafer Memorial Park
Trinity Reformed
Boonsboro
Courthouse & Town Hall
Co 6 & Rescue Co 69
MOUSETOWN
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran
Boonsboro
Trustees of United Brethren
POTOMAC
34
SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE
CREST VIEW
Crystal Grotto Caverns
WA-II-981
Town of Boonsboro
ADC of Alexandria, Inc.,
1984
21713
67
OLD NATIONAL PIKE
Washington Monument State Park
Picnicking
Concession Stand
Hiking
Historic Site
Camping
ZITTLESTOWN
ALT 40
858
CLEVELANDTOWN
MOUNT CARMEL
Mount Carmel
858
SOUTH MOUNTAIN NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREA
FREDERICK COU
WASHINGTON
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
21

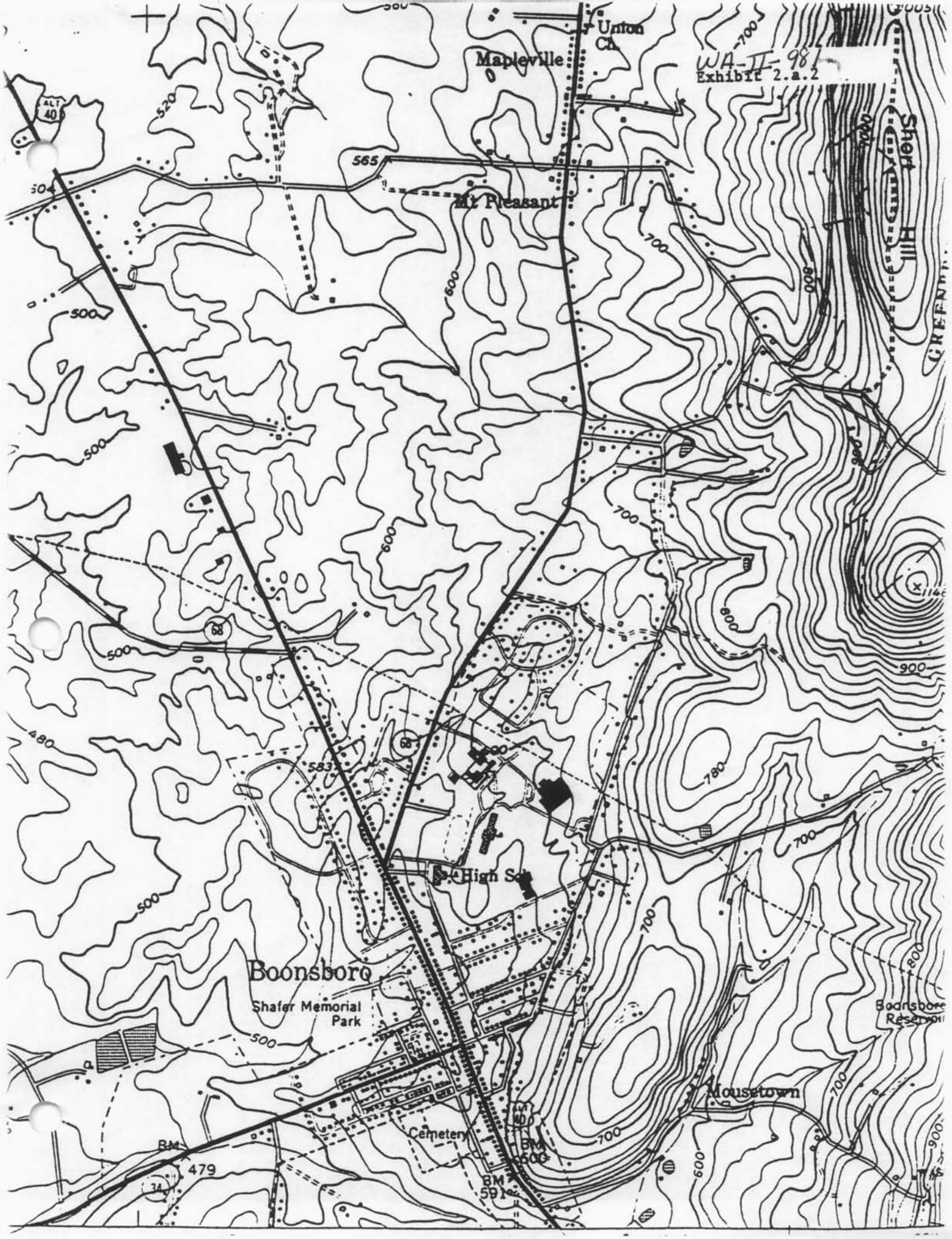
WA-TT-987

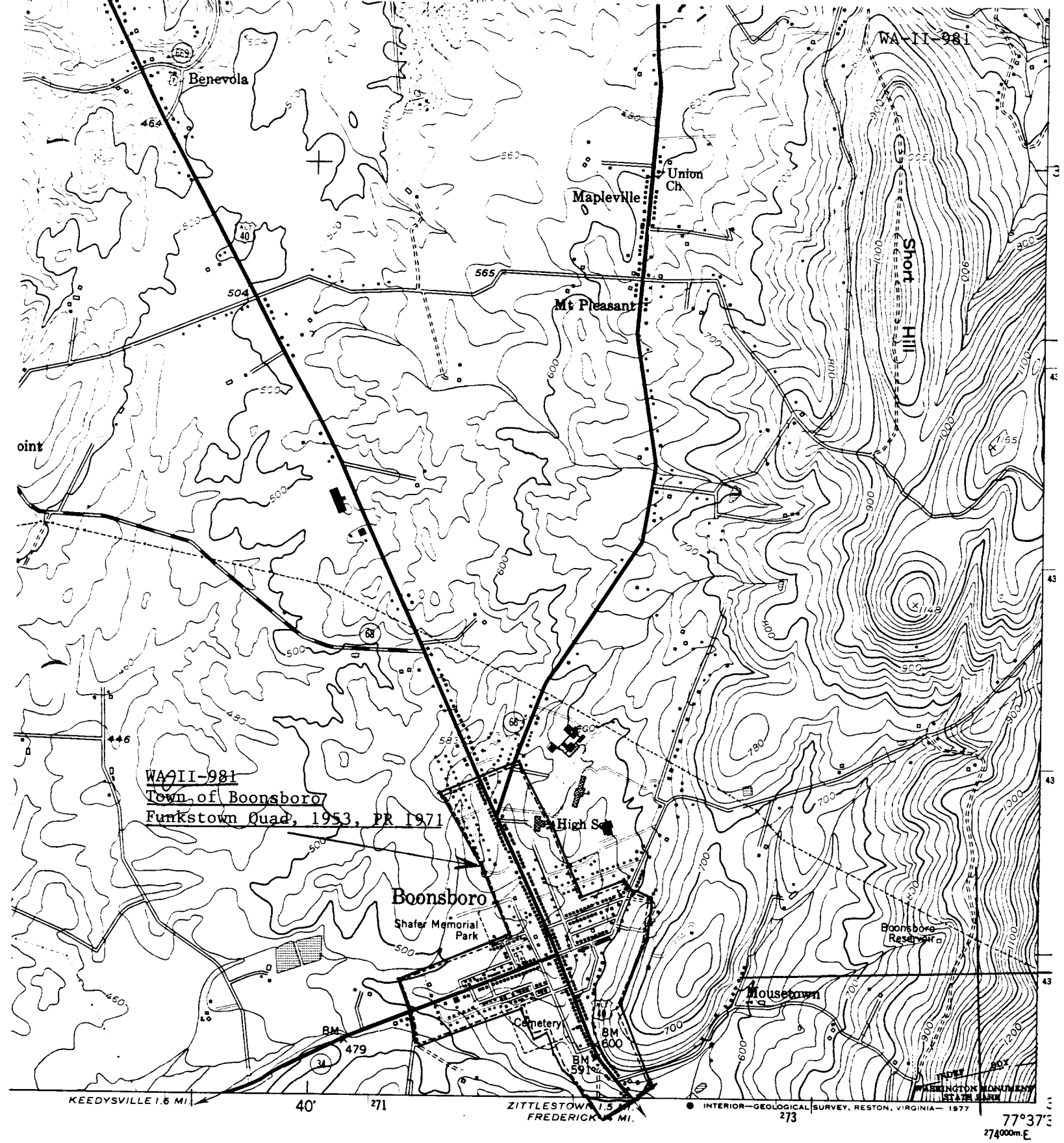

Rescue Co 69
Church of God of Boonsboro
LAPPANS ROAD
ALT 40
66
MAPLEVILLE ROAD
MAIN STREET
KINSEY HEIGHTS
GREYSTONE HILLS
BOONSBORO
Boonsboro MS
Boonsboro ES
Trinity Church of God
Shafer Memorial Park
Trinity Lutheran
Town Hall
Co 6
MOUSETOWN
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran
POTOMAC
34
SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE
CREST VIEW
Crystal Grotto Caverns
Washington Monument State Park
Picnicking
Concession Stand
Hiking
Historic Site
Camping
Hwy Dept
OLD
67
NATIONAL
ZITTLESTOWN
40
PIKE
858
CLEVELANDTOWN
MOUNT CARMEL
Mount Carmel
Dog Creek
SOUTH MOUNTAIN NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AREA
21713


4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
N PENNA SEE PAGE 103
EASTERN PENNA SE
Cumberland
ALLEGANY
Hancock
WASHINGTON
Greencastle
Waynesboro
Gettysburg
Hanover
Littlestown
CARROLL
Emmitsburg
Hagerstown
Funkstown
Boonsboro
Thurmont
FREDERICK
Frederick
Middletown
Brunswick
Martinsburg
Shepherdstown
Charles Town
Winchester
Berryville
Hamilton
Westminster
BALTIMORE
Timonium
BALTIMORE
SEE MAP INSET
HOWARD
Columbia
MONTGOMERY
Rockville
Gaithersburg
Wheaton
Silver Spring
Laurel
Bethesda
WASHINGTON D.C.
SEE MAP INSET
McLean
Falls Church
Springfield
Woodbridge
Bowie
Upper Marlboro
Waldorf
Clinton
Glen Burnie
Odenton
ANNE ARUNDEL
CALVERT
Printed in U.S.A.

WA-II-981

WA-II-98
Exhibit 2.a.2





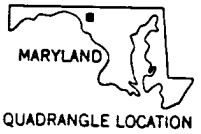
1 MILE

6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETRE

FEET

TUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE

Light-duty

Medium-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE

Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route

State Route

Interstate Route

FUNKSTOWN, MD.

N3930—W7737.5/7.5

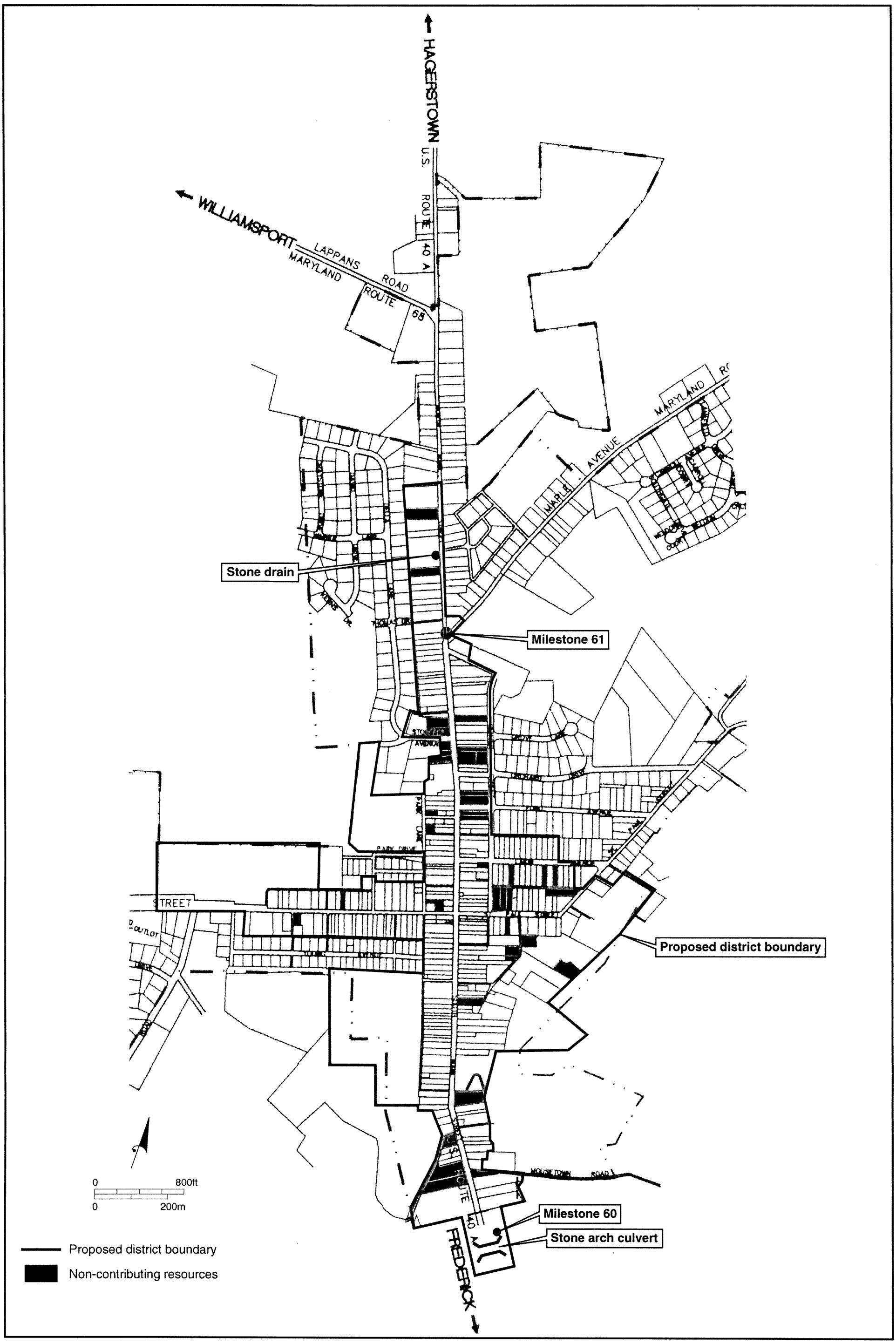


Figure 46. Proposed historic district boundaries for the Town of Boonsboro, MD (Fox & Associates, Inc., 1997). WA-II-981

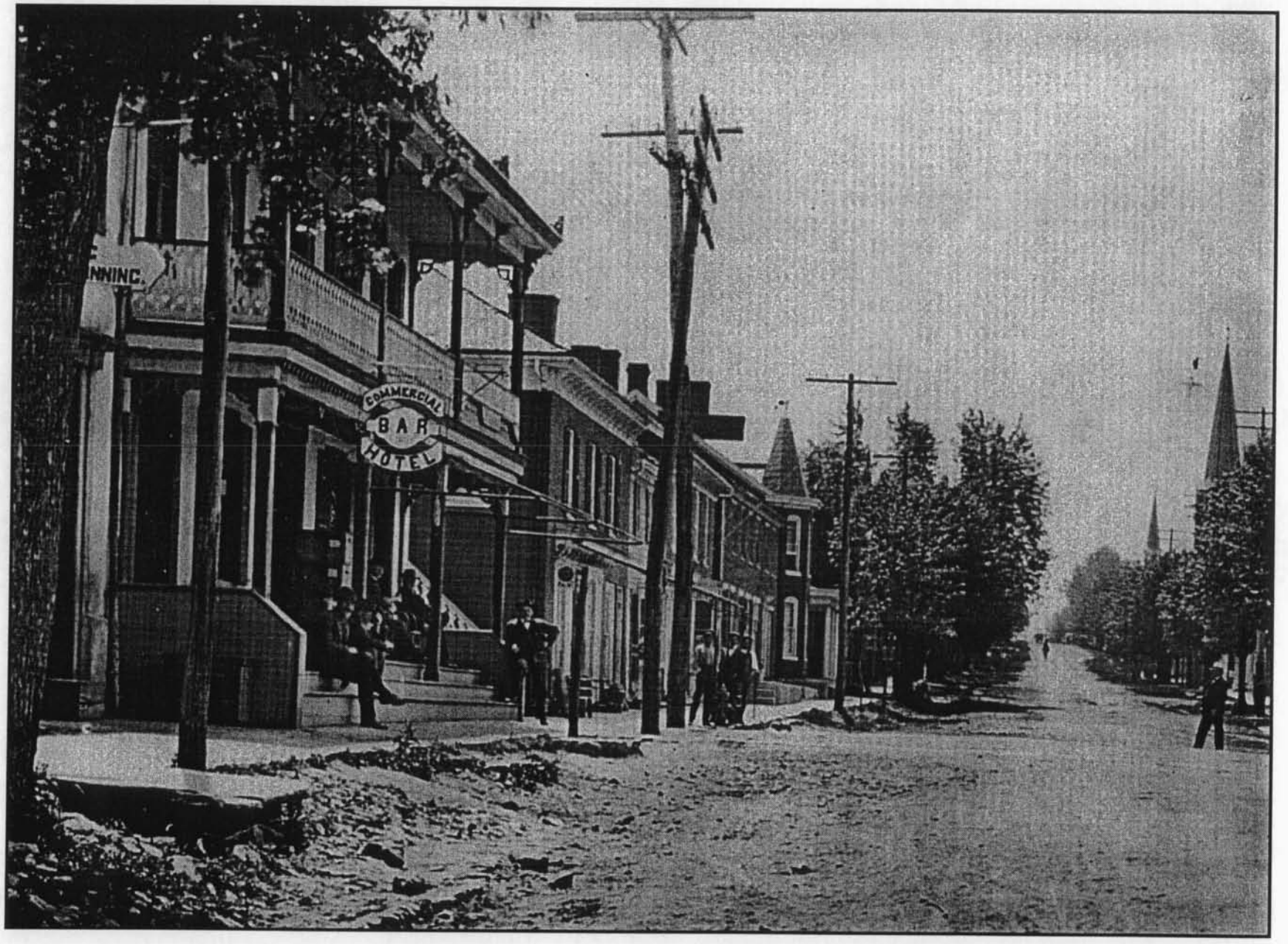


Figure 52. Early 20th century photograph looking south at the west side of Main Street showing the Commercial Hotel (Eagle Hotel) and the intersection of St. Paul Street (C. D. Young n.d.).

WA-II-981

Figure 53. Homecoming parade along Main Street in Boonsboro looking toward the intersection of St. Paul and Potomac Streets (C. D. Young, ca. 1918-1919).

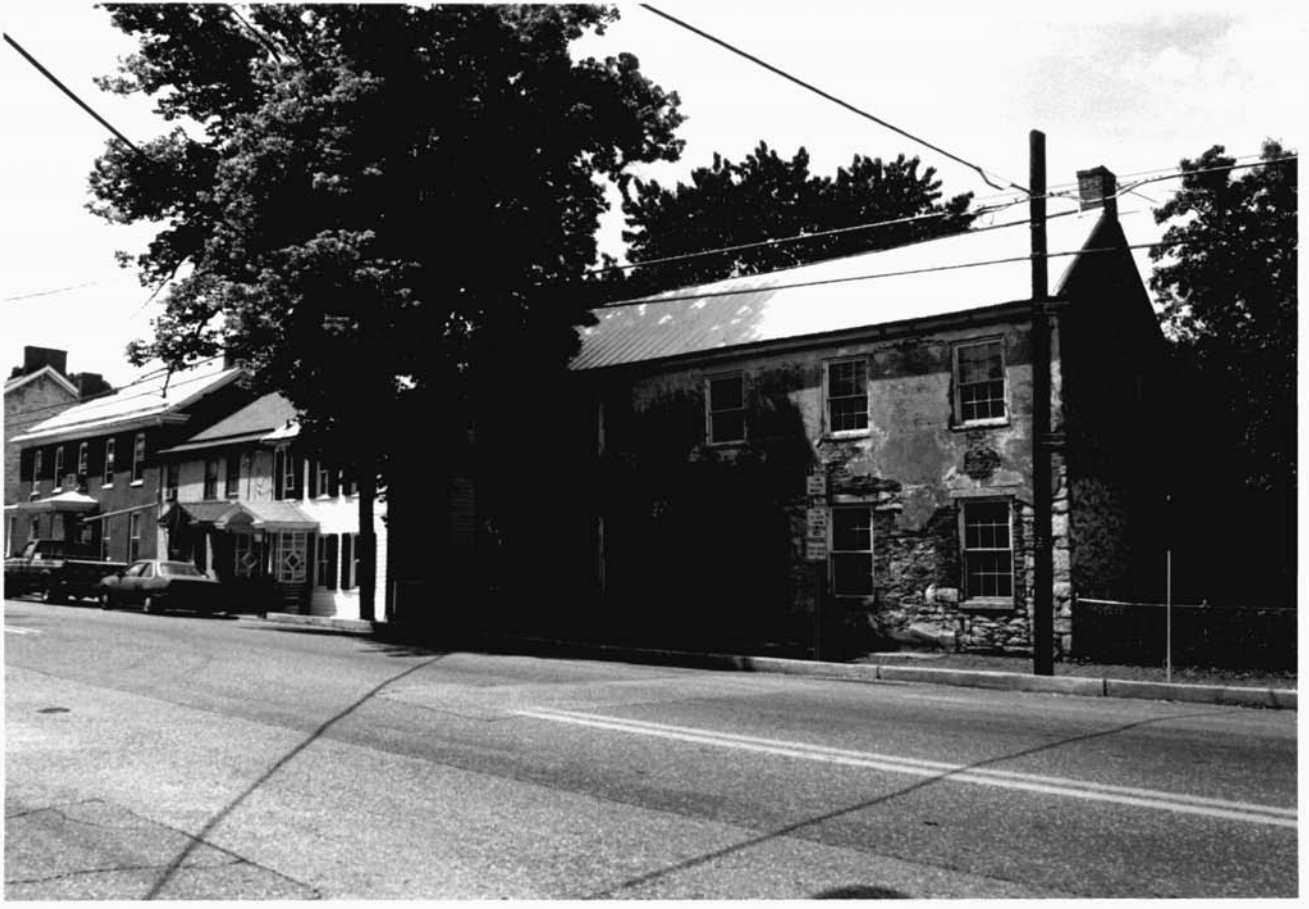
WA-II-981

St Pau
Aaron's Pizza &

WA-II-981

N Main St.
Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD
Kerri Culhane
3/1999
Neg. MD SHPO

looking NW down N Main St from the
intersection of St Paul/Potomac



WA II-981

N. Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/2/99

Neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 44 - 36 N. Main St

WA-II-981

N. Main St.

Keedysville, Washington Co. MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

Neg: MD SHPO

looking NW toward 114-116 → 120 N. Main St

WA-II-981

N. Main St

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

Neg: MD SHPO

looking NW toward 200 – 210 N. Main St

WA 11-981
N. Main St
Leonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Remi Cuiliane
6/1999
Reg: MD SHPO

looking SW toward 214-210 N Main St.

US
CAR

WA - 11 - 951

11 Main St
Frank's Used Cars
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999

neg. MD SHPO

looking NW at old pump (original?)

Pot
St Pau

WA 11-981

N. Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

MD SHPO

looking NE down N Main st from the intersection of Potomac St.

WA-II-981

N Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD

Kerri Cultane

6/2009

neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 109 (Bast Furniture) - 43

N. Main St.

WA-H-981

N. Main St.
Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD
Kern Culhane
6/1999
negs MD SHPO

looking SW toward 29-41 N. Main St

WA-II-981
N. Main St.
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Terri Culhane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 229 - 215 N Main St.

Potome
St

WA-II-981

S. Main St

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking SW down S Main toward the intersection of Potomac St

WA-II-981

TOWN OF BOONSBORO

LOOKING WEST / SOUTHWEST ON SOUTH MAIN STREET

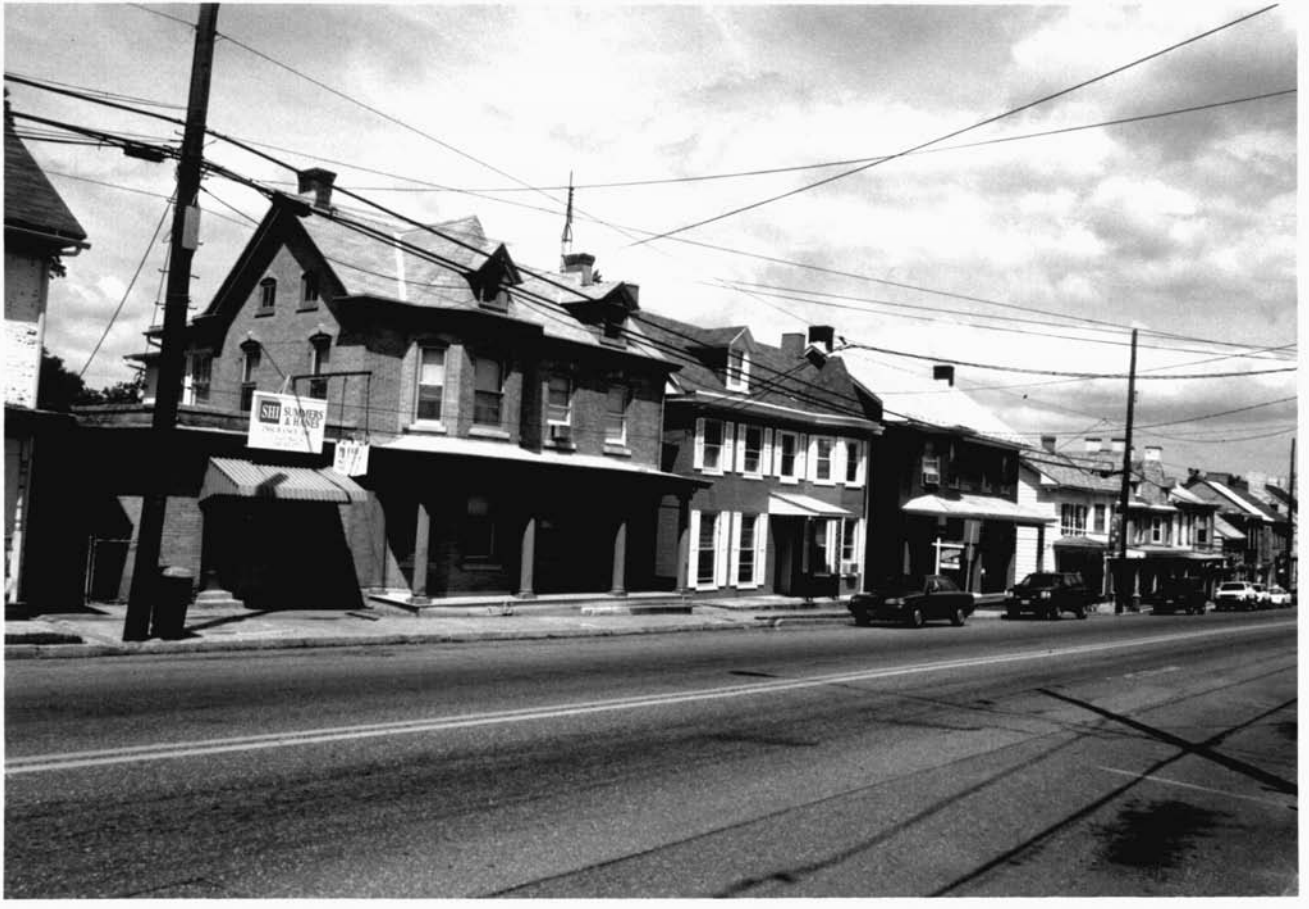
BOONSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

6/1999

KERRI CULHANE

neg: MD SHPO

LOOKING WEST / SOUTHWEST


SHI
SUMMERS
& HANES

WA II-981
S Main St
Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

looking NW toward 30-32 → 14-16 S Main St

WA II-981

S Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culbane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking SW toward 210 + 214 S Main St

WA 11 981
S Main St
(D) Ranch
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kenni Cathane
6/1999
Reg: MD SHPO

ooking S barn

WA-II-981
S. Main St
ⓓ Ranch
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

looking NW. barn

B

WA-II-981

(D) Ranch
S. Main St
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

looking W, barn

WA-II-981

S. Main St / St Paul St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1/99

neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward the corner of S. Main St
and St Paul St

WA-II-981
S Main St
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kerri Culhane
6/2009
neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 107-119 S. Main St

WA-II-981
S Main St
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 215, 217, 221, + 223 S Main St

WA II 981

St. Paul St

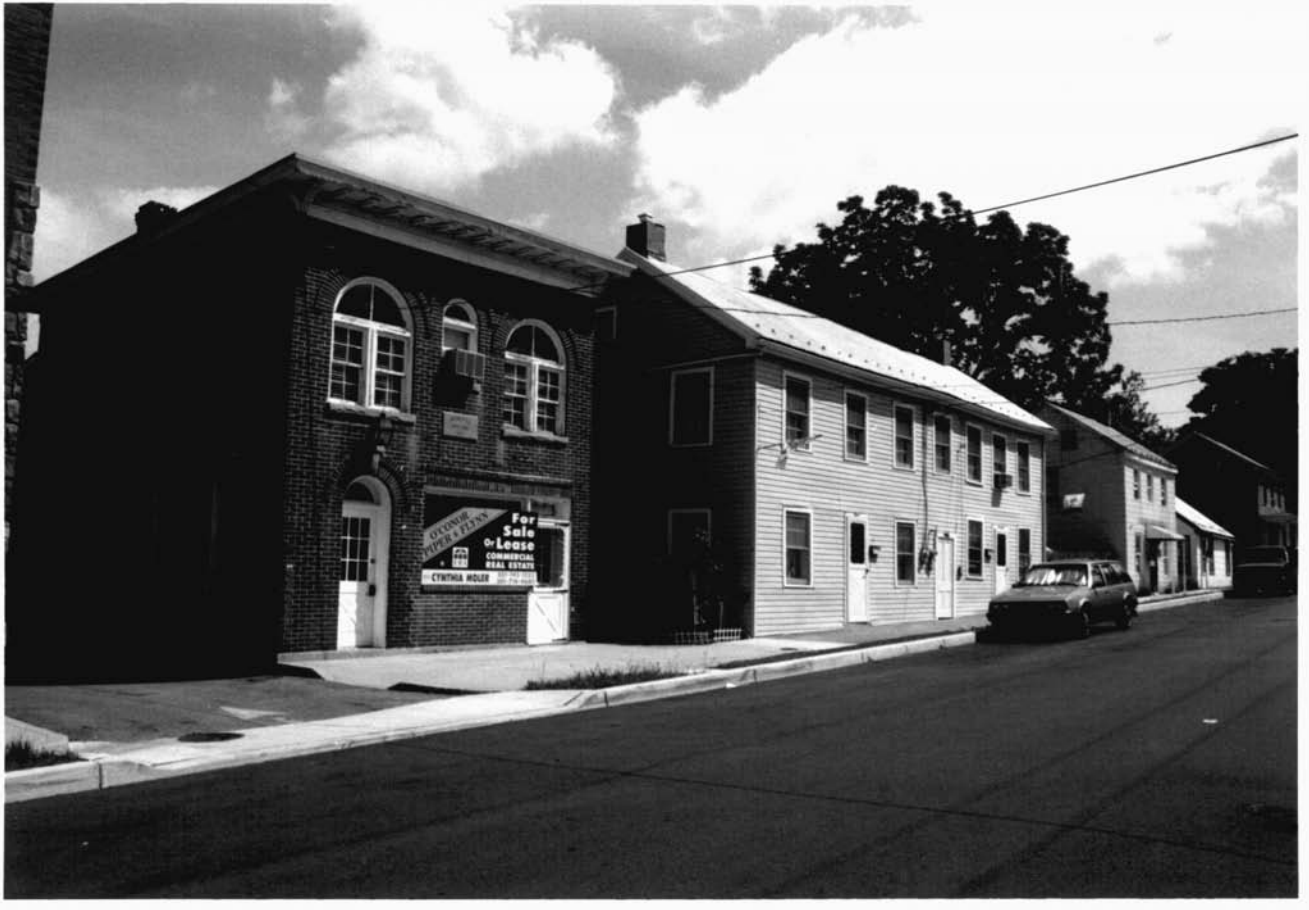
Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD

Kern Culhane

6/1999

neg MD SHPO

looking East, streetscape


For
Sale
Or Lease
COMMERCIAL
REAL ESTATE
CYNTHIA HOUSE

WA-II-981

St. Paul St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Sean Culhane

6/1999

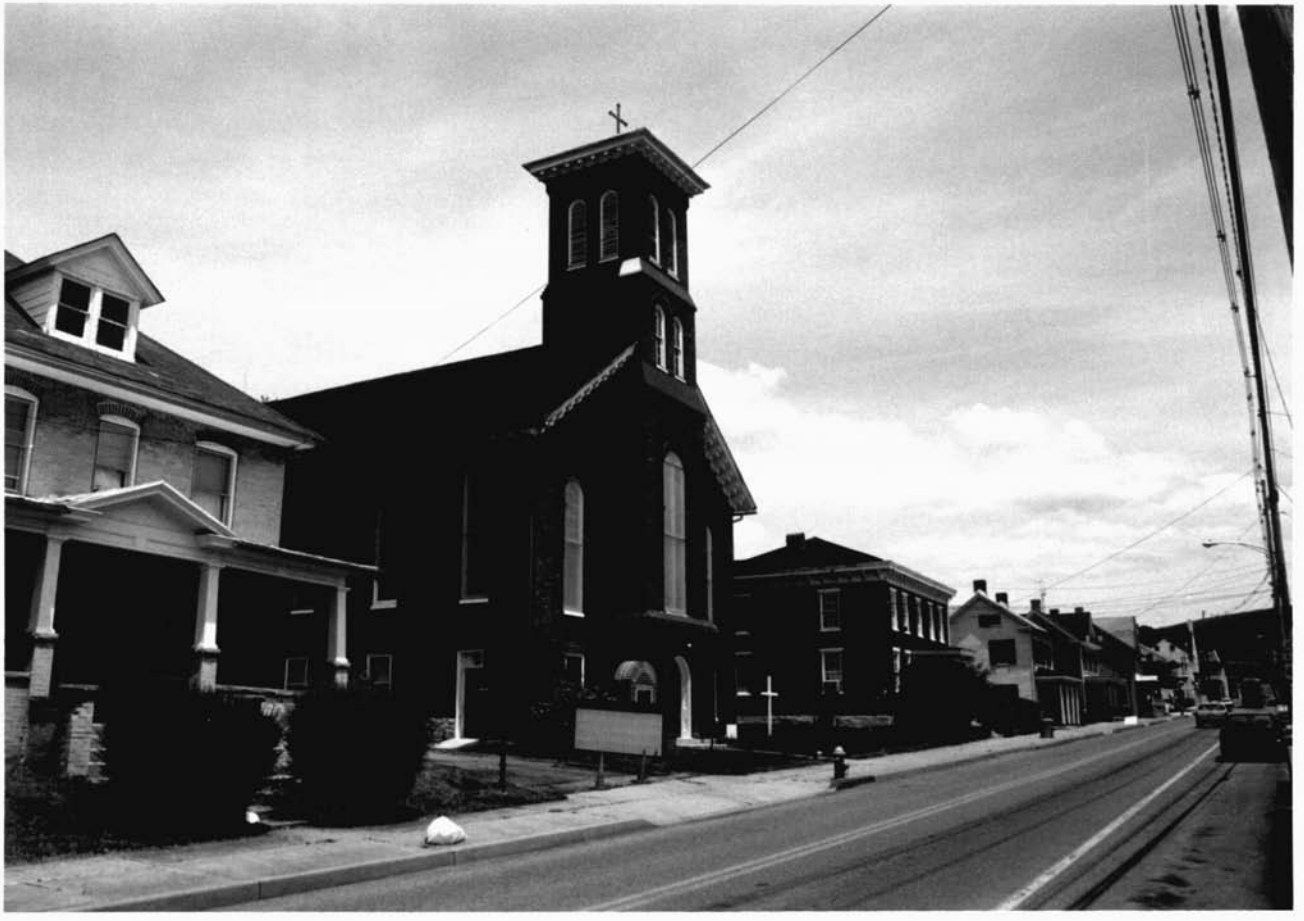
neg: MD SHPO

looking NE, streetscape

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

WA II 981
Potomac St
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

looking WSW, streetscape



WA II-981
Potomac St
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

looking ENE. streetscap (St Paul's Church in center)

WA-II-981

POTOMAC STREETSCAPE

BOONSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

LOOKING WEST/SOUTHWEST

WA-II-981
Baker Ave
Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD
Kerri Cultrane
6/1999
negs: MD SHPO

looking NW, streetscape

WA-II-917
241 Potomac St
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

looking NE main house

OLD SCHO
FABRICS

WA II-915

230 Potomac St

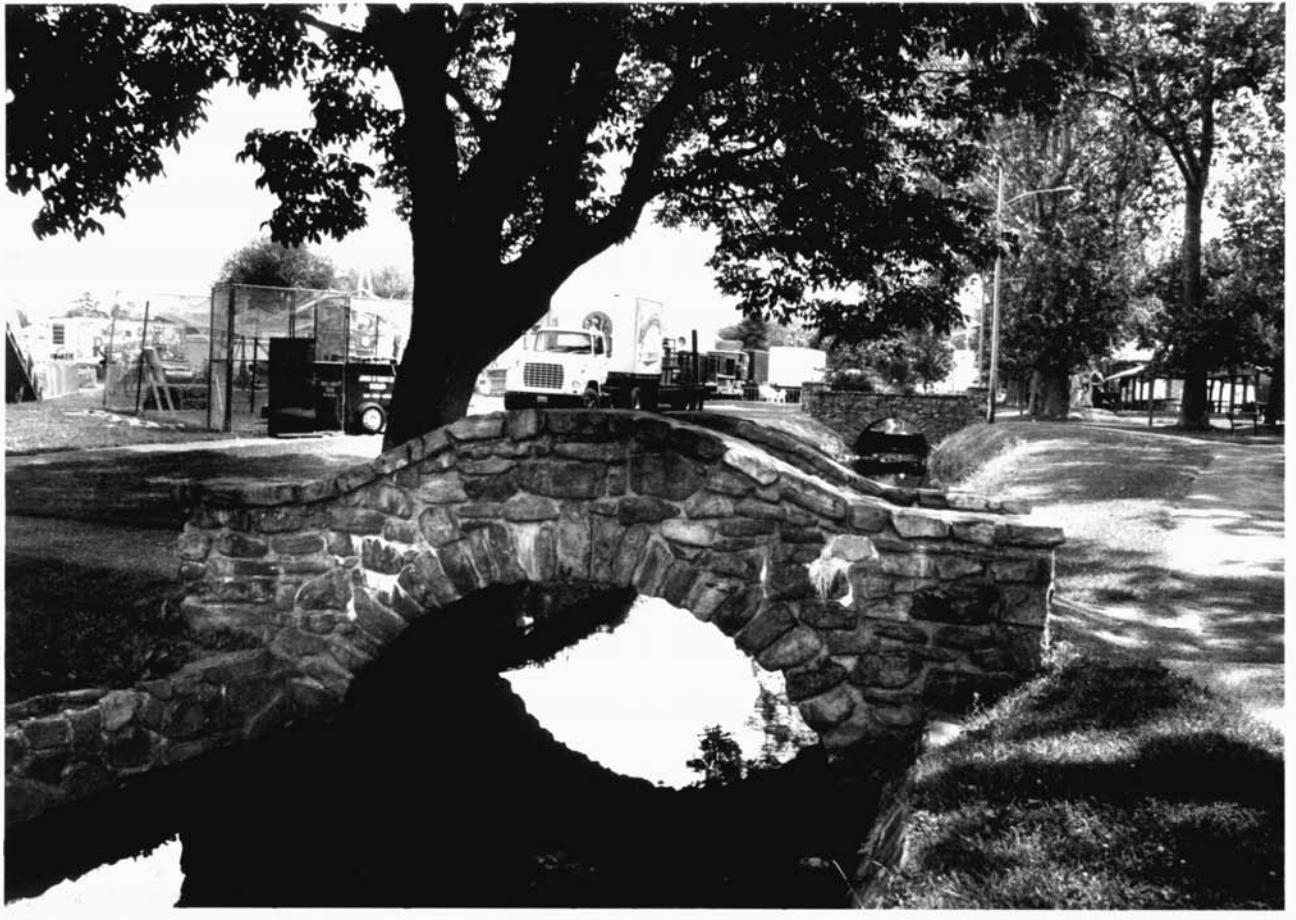
Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD

Kerr Cultrane

6/1999

negs: MD SHPO

looking SW, main building



WA II-976
Shafer Memorial Park
Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD
Kerri Culhane
6/1999
negs: MD SHPO

looking East, bridges crossing drainage

WA-II-981

Lakeen Ave

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD

Kern Culhane

6/1992

neg's MD SHPO

looking SW. streetscape

WA-II-981

Lakin Ave

Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD

Jean Cultnare

6/1999

negs: MD SHPO

looking S. streetscape

Aug 1981

St Paul St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Cultane
6/1999
neg: MD SHPO

looking SE, streetscape

WA # 981

S Main St

Boonsboro, Washington Co MD

[illegible] Cultrane

6/1999

negs MD SHPO

looking NW toward 69 S. Main St

WF-I-981

WR-21 981

WA 7 . 781

Mapleville Road

WA-II - 981

WAI-951

LIQUORS
EAST
ALT
40
OPEN
ICE

WH-ZC-351

STREETSCAPE
S. MAIN ST. WEST SIDE HOONSBORO, WASH. CO.
G/MC
JULIE M[illegible]
LOOKING [illegible]

ABARIS
PIZZA-SUB SHOP
432-6166
BEER-WINE
CRAWFORD'S
CONFECTIONERY

[illegible] WA I 981

N. MAIN ST. WEST SIDE IRONSPORT, WASH.

[illegible]

JULIE MUELLER

LOOKING N.W.

ONG & FOSTER
Market Realty
ALTORS

WA-[illegible]

[illegible] CAFE

[illegible] ST EAST SIDE [illegible], WA [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LOOKING S.E.

0-H-J7-95