

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Brick-cased log house near Bridgeport;
Foggy Bottom Farm Inventory Number: WA-I-066
11850 Indian Lane
 (South of Md. Route 64 on east bank of the
 Address: Antietam on Indian Lane) City: Hagerstown (Bridgeport) Zip Code: 21742
 County: Washington USGS Topographic Map: Hagerstown
 Owner: Hazel C. Watters et al Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 1587 Tax Map Number: 50 Tax Account ID Number: 023466
 Project: Indian Lane / Foggy Bottom Farm (new telecommunications
installation) Agency: Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
 Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property located within a historic district? yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes District Name: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context

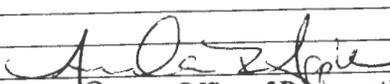
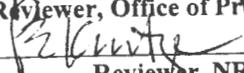
If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in: N/A

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

Description

The Subject Property, currently known as Foggy Bottom Farm, is located approximately 1/2 mile south of Maryland Route 64 just east of the Antietam Creek in Washington County, Maryland. Indian Lane is located just past the Jefferson Boulevard bridge over Antietam Creek and winds through a subdivision of newer homes. It becomes a single-lane gravel and dirt road that is lined with mature trees and runs along the Antietam toward the Subject Property complex. The Subject Property buildings are situated on a bluff above the Antietam Creek and face east toward the lane. Mature trees surround the house and a picket fence bounds the house and summer kitchens on all sides. Modern utility poles and lines follow the lane to the buildings. The land gently slopes to the west from the house toward the Antietam. Open pastureland used for grazing cattle is located to the south of the property, and agricultural land used for crops is located farther south and to the east. Wood post-and-rail fencing runs along the borders of the agricultural and pasture land. The property is located on a tract containing 11.93 acres and is in good condition.

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Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
	<u>3/20/12</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
	<u>3/20/12</u>
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

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The property continued to change hands rapidly: in 1937 it was purchased by J. Calvin and Ira M. Meyers and later that year it was bought by Carl B. and Elsie V. Price (203/202; 205/409). Then, in 1950, the property was sold to Vernon G. and Grace E. Finfrock (256/121). The Finfrocks operated a milk farm on the property during their ownership and built a few buildings and additions to the existing buildings. In 1973, the Finfrocks sold the property to Antietam Associates, and it was used as a commune (566/005). In 1980, the property was bought by the Gary T. and Hazel C. Watters (705/43). At this time, the property began to operate as a beef cattle farm called Foggy Bottom Farm, which it is today. With the death of her husband in 1996, Hazel Watters became a joint tenant with her daughter, Marcia D. Watters, and her husband, James C. Smith II, who are the current owners (3228/316).

Building Descriptions

This farm complex consists of a two-story brick-cased log house, a former stone blacksmith shop currently used as a tool shed, two former out kitchens currently used as storage buildings and an office, a barn and silo, and a loafing shed. The farmstead has undergone significant alterations to the original structures, and therefore does not exhibit a high degree of integrity.

Dwelling

The dwelling is a two-story, four-bay brick-cased log dwelling constructed in 1864; the age of the original log house is unknown. A one-story concrete block lean-to addition is attached to the west (rear) wall. This addition replaced a rear portion of the house that burned between the 1950s and 1970s. On the rear elevation, a space in the brick has been filled in on the second story resembling a gable roof, which may be related to the original portion of the house that burned. The lean-to addition was originally constructed as a rear porch and later enclosed and covered in vinyl siding with one-over-one vinyl sash windows and a tall exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. A one-story, wood-frame addition was constructed southwest of the dwelling in 2007 and is attached to the dwelling's south elevation. This addition is a new master bedroom and bathroom and is covered in vinyl siding with one-over-one vinyl sash windows and a concrete foundation. The 2007 addition also has faux shutters to match the shutters on the original 1864 house.

The walls are set on low limestone foundations. Bricks are laid in all stretcher bond to the gables where common bonding is evident. The brick has been painted. The current owners said log, horsehair, mud, and plaster were visible in the walls when they did construction; however, every wall in the house is now drywall due to the renovations they made.

Windows appear to have been spaced evenly in the front elevation. They have narrow frames below wide wooden lintels. At one time they contained two-over-two Victorian period sashes; however, they have since been replaced by one-over-one vinyl windows. Other windows in the dwelling have been replaced in a similar fashion.

The main entrance is located in the second bay from the south end of the house. It is framed similarly to the windows and includes a narrow transom. An early twentieth century one-story porch with Craftsman elements extends the length of the front elevation. The columns are square with sloping sides and rest on brick piers. The roof is covered with sheet metal and terminates with bargeboards set against the end walls. The eaves are finished with courses of simple molding.

A cistern used to be located near the one-story outbuilding behind the house, but it collapsed sometime during the 1980s or 1990s.

Blacksmith Shop/Tool Shed

The other buildings on the Subject Property include a former blacksmith shop currently used as a tool shed. The original portion of the shop, the westernmost portion, was built of limestone which is still visible and has a shed roof. It was located along the main road during the late 1800s and was used as a stopover for passing horses and wagons. It has since been enclosed with vinyl siding, a one-over-one sash window on the south elevation, and replacement asphalt shingles on the south elevation along the roofline. The northernmost portion is a shed-roof concrete-block addition that was added during the 1950s. It has swinging barn doors and a corrugated metal roof overhang on the south elevation.

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W.H.I.C.I.S.

Out Kitchens/Storage Buildings

The storage buildings in the rear of the house were constructed during the late 1800s and were used as summer kitchens or a butcher house/milk house. There is a one-story building and a two-story building; both are constructed of limestone. The one-story building features horizontal wood siding in the gable ends. The two-story building was also used as a chicken house and is currently used as a home office. It has a gambrel roof, horizontal wood siding in the gables, long six-over-six pane wood sash windows, and an interior brick chimney on the west gable end. A wood stair has been constructed on the exterior of the west elevation leading from the second story to the ground. It has also been renovated on the interior, including the use of drywall.

Barn

The large wood-frame barn was constructed some time between 1864 and the 1950s, most likely during the same time period as the blacksmith shop and out kitchens (late nineteenth century). It has a limestone foundation, front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails, and vertical wood siding of two thicknesses in the gables and along the walls. Three small openings are located on the east elevation, sliding wood doors are on the north and south elevations, and horizontal wood siding with window openings and open pens are present on the ground story of the south elevation. A one-story, wood-frame, gable-roof addition is located to the northwest of the barn. A silo is located southwest of the barn.

Loafing Shed

The smaller barn was most likely constructed during the 1950s by the Finfrocks and used as a loafing shed (Watters 2008). It has a concrete foundation, front-gable roof, exposed rafter tails, and vertical wood siding. It also features gable-end vents and six-pane fixed windows in the foundation in the east and west elevations. Open pens are located on the ground level in the north and south elevations.

Thematic Context: Architecture

The earliest houses and outbuildings in the mid-Atlantic region do not fit easily into a particular style category. These buildings were principally influenced by the local availability of building materials as well as the building traditions imported by the earliest settlers of an area (McAlester and McAlester 2004: 63). German settlers in particular brought their building traditions to north and west-central Maryland beginning in the 1730s, and the majority of people in the region remained Germans of small means for some time into the nineteenth century (Lane 1991: 22; Williams 1906:250). The name "Funk" is of German origins and may suggest German influences on the architecture at Foggy Bottom Farm during the mid- to late-nineteenth century since the builder during these times was Martin Funk.

Domestic Architecture:

The Foggy Bottom Farm dwelling is a vernacular representation of domestic architecture with architectural characteristics that date to several different periods. The basic dwelling appears to be an example of a "four over four" house, which is a term applied to a common type of dwelling found throughout southeastern and central Pennsylvania. It is usually two stories, gable-roofed, two rooms deep, and four bays across the eaves side with four-over-four openings (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission [PHMC] n.d.b.).

Log construction is associated with several European groups such as Swedes, French, and Germans. German settlers used a type of horizontal log construction that they had used in Europe (Lanier and Herman 1997:71). Most surviving log houses have been clad with another material so their original log material is not always obvious (Lanier and Herman 1997:71). There are relatively few features that distinguish between eighteenth and nineteenth-century log buildings so determining a date of construction is not always possible (Lanier and Herman 1997:71-73).

Brick construction eclipsed wood in popularity by the 1830s (Lanier and Herman 1997:97). During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, brick was the most expensive and labor-intensive building material and was typically associated with wealthy housing (Lanier and Herman 1997:98). Machine-made bricks became more widely available during the mid-nineteenth century, which increased their availability to many social groups as a building material (Lanier and Herman 1997:101).

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Different types of brick patterns include running or stretcher bonds, which became popular during the nineteenth century (Lanier and Herman 1997:103). Bricks often follow the same bonding pattern throughout a building, but may change for decorative reasons (called bond shifts). In the nineteenth century, bond shifts occurred in and were sometimes used to create intricate patterns on the gable ends of buildings (Lanier and Herman 1997:105). The common bonding in the gables of the Subject Property building is an example of a decorative feature created by bond shifts.

The Subject Property building exhibits a stone foundation. The use of stone as a construction material appeared more frequently in areas where locally quarried stone was readily available, and the fertile limestone land of the Washington County valley provided a substantial local source (Lanier and Herman 1997:95; Williams 1906:374).

Stylistic features help identify periods of stability and change within a single building (Lanier and Herman 1997:121). In the case of the Foggy Bottom Farm dwelling, it once exhibited Victorian elements such as windows, but these have since been removed in recent years (Dickey 1974). The house also features an early twentieth century front porch with Craftsman details. The varied architectural elements present on the house reveal changing tastes and styles that were popular during different periods of time when these additions or removals were made.

Domestic outbuildings also exemplify the designs and techniques associated with different ethnic groups or common vernacular architecture. Out kitchens were typical of the mid-Atlantic region from the earliest settlement periods. Cooking was often done in a separate kitchen, typically a one-room, single-story structure, located in the yard behind the main house (Lanier and Herman, 1997:52-55). Also known as a summer kitchen, the out kitchen was particularly used during the hot summer months when the heat of cooking could become unbearable within the house. Typical characteristics of the out kitchen include a rectangular footprint, chimney or stovepipe, windows, and doors. Frame is the most common material, but they can also be constructed out of brick, log, or stone. The out kitchen has a strong association with the Pennsylvania Germans (PHMC n.d.e.).

The yard between the out kitchen and the house was a work area for storing firewood, cleaning slaughtered animals, and engaging in craft activities associated with the running of the house. Other typical domestic outbuildings typically found on nineteenth-century farms were the milk house and butcher house. It is likely that the one-story outbuilding on the Foggy Bottom Farm may have been one of these buildings and was therefore tied to the activities of the farm and household. Its close proximity to the house and out kitchen, as well as the main road, also supports this idea.

Milk houses were small structures used for isolating fresh milk from the smells, dirt, and germs of the barn environment. The milk house was typically of masonry construction, but sometimes frame. It provided a place to store and cool milk before it was transported to market, to store milk cans not in use, and to wash and dry containers. If situated by a road, it provided an easy pickup location. Sometimes the milk was churned into butter here (PHMC n.d.d.).

Butcher houses were small outbuildings comparable in size to an out kitchen that were used for cutting, packaging, and processing meats. They are typically one-story buildings with a door in the gable end and windows to admit light. Most appear to date from between 1875 to the mid-twentieth century (PHMC n.d.a.).

Another type of domestic outbuilding was related to domestic craftwork. Domestic shops were situated in the yard, usually in front of the house either at a right angle to the house or parallel to the road (Lanier and Herman 1997:55). These shops were typically built by people engaged in a specific trade that required specialized work space and equipment. The most common shops mentioned in the documentary records of the mid-Atlantic region include blacksmith shops (Lanier and Herman 1997:56).

Agricultural Architecture:

Farm buildings are a representation of the history of a region and the agricultural activities that have taken place there. From the early 1800s into the early twentieth century, significant changes occurred in agricultural building design and construction. As transportation improvements were made, such as the construction of railroad lines during the mid-1800s and the advent of the automobile in the early twentieth century, and the methods of farming became more industrialized, the scale of farming as well as the farm buildings themselves was affected (Lanier and Herman 1997: 178-179).

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A gable-entry bank barn is banked on its gable end, rather than eaves side, and has no forebay. A large gable-end door on the upper level provided easy access to hay and machinery storage space, while the lower levels contained stables for animals. This lower level was accessed through another gable-end door on the opposite end. This type of barn flourished from about 1875 to 1925 and represents the rise of dairying, a market economy, the importance of grassland, and the need to conserve labor. The chief purpose of the gable-entry bank barn was to conduct dairying efficiently by feeding, sheltering, milking, and tending milk cows. Its siting on a road reflects the market orientation of dairying, whether butter was produced on the farm or milk was sold. The grain necessary for feeding livestock was typically stored in an attached granary or other building (PHMC n.d.f.).

Silos first appeared after 1875, and became most visible on the landscape by the mid-twentieth century. Silos are used for grain and feed storage and are typically cylindrical farm structures (Lanier and Herman 1997:211). Another building that was present on farms with livestock was the loafing shed, which could be used to house livestock during inclement weather or to store wheeled vehicles (PHMC n.d.c.). This second usage became more commonplace during the twentieth century once mechanized vehicles and machinery became used to perform daily farm operations.

The arrangement of the farmyard is typically described in relationship to the house, with most farmyards located behind the house, to one side of the dwelling, or across the road from the residence. A typical arrangement is the courtyard plan, which is defined by the house at one end, typically facing the road, and the barn located behind the house with the farmyard between them. The courtyard is completed by one or two lines of smaller outbuildings, which extend between the house and barn and form an open work area (Lanier and Herman 1997:223-224).

Thematic Context: Local and Regional Agriculture during the Late-Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

From the very beginning, agriculture was the primary industry in the Washington County region. Improvements in the methods of agriculture and in transportation throughout the nineteenth century encouraged the continued production and exchange of crops and other products such as livestock, and facilitated the diversification of these goods.

During the early portion of the eighteenth century, the Hagerstown valley contained some of the most fertile land in the state of Maryland, and had an abundance of waterways such as the Antietam and Conococheague Creeks, and other tributaries of the Potomac River (Scharf and Long 1995:35, 973). The valley was well-suited for agriculture, which became the primary industry. Large farms occupied most of the valley with fertile limestone soil that was well-adapted to raising cereals and grasses (Scharf and Long 1995:33). Accordingly, the staple crops were wheat and Indian corn, with oats, rye, and barley also grown to some extent. Clover seed, hay, poultry, and dairy products were also valuable enterprises. Several fruits also thrived in the valley, such as apples, grapes, and peaches, which resulted in the planting of orchards, particularly along the western slope of South Mountain (Williams 1906:18). At first, Baltimore was the chief trading post for the region until the rise of Hagerstown as an important distribution center for both Washington County and the Valley of Virginia (Williams 1906:13). These products were transported to market via the county's nine turnpikes and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (Williams 1906:18).

During the nineteenth century, the traditional staple crops of wheat and corn were joined by tobacco, flax, and hemp (Williams 1906:93). Tobacco was raised in small quantities until it was abandoned because it was too difficult to transport to market (Williams 1906:374). Wheat remained the principal crop because the valley's fertile soil was well adapted to its growth. In 1820, the first threshing machines were introduced to the area, which improved harvesting methods (Williams 1906:93). The abundant water sources of the county also provided a large amount of water power necessary for the conversion of wheat into flour, as well as for other industries (Scharf and Long 1995:981; Williams 1906:374).

In addition to selling crops to market, the county also found other uses for the products it produced on its farms. All clothing and linen manufacturing was done at home during the early nineteenth century. Wool was spun and carded at home, and there were numerous dyeing and fulling mills throughout the county that could take the carded wool and dye it (Williams 1906:93). Farmers found a market for their hemp at local rope walks in Hagerstown, and whiskey manufacturing became a large industry in the county in part because of the excess corn that was distilled to make the whiskey (Williams 1906:94, 374). The development of numerous railroad lines throughout the mid-Atlantic in the mid-1800s influenced the products produced by

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farmers and made it possible to ship even perishable crops out of the local area (Lanier and Herman 1997:178-179). A well-developed system of turnpikes and railroads in the county provided transportation for these crops and products out of the local areas and throughout the state and country.

Around 1849, the people of the county became engaged in improving the farming methods that were used at the time. In 1848, Samuel H. Little of Hagerstown invented a grain separator, which it was claimed could thresh and clean 200 bushels of wheat a day to have ready for the mill. This was the first attempt in the county to thresh and clean grain in a single operation. From 1847 to 1849, Grain Drills or "Drillers" were brought into use throughout the county. The first ones were made in Hagerstown by Watkins and Heyser and sold for about \$60 each (Williams 1906:256).

Though not greatly dependent on slave power, the county did participate in slavery prior to the Civil War. In 1820, slaves comprised one-eighth of the total population, which was the largest number of slaves in any census of the county. This number gradually declined in the years leading up to the war. By 1860, the number of free blacks in the county outnumbered the number of slaves, which shows a disappearance in the institution of slavery in the area (Williams 1906:457).

The Civil War brought a stop to any further improvements in both agriculture and transportation. During the war, the county was overrun by armies and its crops were used to feed them (Williams 1906:303). A military camp was established at Hagerstown, and the existence of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal as a vital artery of trade for the Union resulted in the encampment of several other soldiers within the county (Williams 1906:311-312).

By the end of the Civil War, the residents of Washington County were greatly impoverished and it took decades for them to recover. One to two thousand of its men had gone to war and did not return, 1,500 slaves were freed, crops were destroyed, and animals were carried off. The local currency fluctuated, and farmers were forced to mortgage their lands in order to pay for horses and cattle (Williams 1906:367).

Though recovery was slow, the county began to thrive again with the development of several new railroads and the diversification of its agriculture. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed its Washington County Branch from Hagerstown to Weverton, which provided transportation for a large, fertile section of the county that had no access to markets at the time except by wagons along roads in poor condition (Scharf and Lone 1995:981; Williams 1906:278, 401). The Shenandoah Valley Railroad to Hagerstown was completed in 1880, which gave access to the abundant timber of the Valley of Virginia (Williams 1906:371). The people of the county also urged the construction of a road through western Maryland to Baltimore. The northeastern portion of the county was without any transportation facilities and the people wanted an extension of the Western Maryland Railroad through Hagerstown on its way to Williamsport and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which was completed in 1872 (Williams 1906:402-403). By the late nineteenth century, the county had numerous transportation options which all converged on centrally-located Hagerstown and therefore contributed to the local business activities and wealth of the region (Scharf and Long 1995:994).

Economic setbacks such as the rise of midwestern and western wheat cultivation affected local prosperity and resulted in the cultivation of more diverse crops such as fruits, vegetables, and grains. The end of the nineteenth century also saw an increase in the cultivation of more perishable crops, which required rapid transport to market (Lanier and Herman 1997: 178-179). Washington County was able to adapt and ranked as one of the most flourishing counties in Maryland during the 1880s. Agriculture continued to be improved using the latest scientific methods. Agricultural products during this time included buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat, hay, potatoes, wool, livestock, butter, honey, and tobacco. In the production of wheat, the county was far above any other in the state, producing an average of 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre while the average yield elsewhere was approximately 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels (Scharf and Long 1995: 975, 981). Livestock was also improved by introducing foreign breeds, and the abundance of clover and other grasses aided in the production of dairy products by providing the feed necessary to raise cattle (Scharf and Long 1995:981).

During the early twentieth century, the use of engine-driven tractors and trucks, the electrification of rural areas, and the increased importance of hygienic standards affected the agricultural industry (Lanier and Herman 1997:179). Truck farming also expanded throughout the country during this time. These improvements were especially important for the dairy industry. Around the turn of the twentieth century, the incidence of cattle diseases peaked, and agricultural journals promoted healthier farming practices and outreach programs worked to educate farmers about cow nutrition and cleanliness. By the 1920s,

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pasteurization of milk was common, and by the 1940s it was illegal to sell raw milk in many areas (Lanier and Herman 1997:220). Electricity allowed milk and other dairy products to be kept cool while in storage, and truck farming ensured quick transportation to market.

By the early twenty-first century, a total of 293,223 acres were being used as farmland in Washington County and it was recognized as a growing business center (Maryland Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.a). The county continued to cultivate historically grown crops such as corn, wheat, and oats. In 2001, Washington County was at the heart of the fruit industry in Maryland, with apples and peaches the main staple. Dairying was the principle livestock enterprise, and cereal grains continued to be chief agricultural products (Maryland Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.a.). In 2002, the county ranked first in the number of farms cultivating corn for silage and barley for grain, as well as the number of farms engaged in dairy production. The county also ranked second in the number of farms with land for orchards and third for farms cultivating corn for grain (Maryland Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.b).

Evaluation

Foggy Bottom Farm was evaluated for significance and integrity as required in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The physical buildings were assessed, and archival research was analyzed in order to identify the historic contexts appropriate for this property. The resources were assessed individually and collectively within the themes of Washington County's architectural and agricultural history for the period of circa 1864 to circa 1960. These dates reflect the construction periods associated with the property buildings.

The property was evaluated under Criterion A for its association with events that made an important impact on the broad patterns of local agricultural history. The agricultural industry of Washington County during the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries focused on the diversification of products after the Civil War and the increase in railroads, truck farming, and better hygienic standards. Foggy Bottom Farm has historically been engaged in livestock farming, as well as grain agriculture, which it is today.

The farm complex consists of a circa 1864 dwelling, late-nineteenth century blacksmith shop, two domestic outbuildings, and barn, and a 1950s loafing shed. The buildings are typical of those associated with domestic and agricultural activities that occurred on farms during the late-nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. The farm complex as a whole has a long-term association with these endeavors that have been important staples within the agricultural history of the county, as required for National Register consideration (Criterion A). However, the property has shifted its usage slightly by transitioning from a dairy and crop farm during its initial settlement, to a dairy farm during the 1950s to 1960s, to a commune in the 1970s, and then a beef cattle farm from the 1980s to the present.

Although the property can be associated with Martin Funk and several other owners, little biographical information is available with regard to their prominence in society. Therefore, they are not known to be associated with any significant events in local, regional, or national history. The twentieth century property owners were not identified in the census records. Archival research failed to identify significant associations for any of the property owners (Criterion B).

The buildings on Foggy Bottom Farm were evaluated for their representation of distinct or unique types, periods, or methods of construction (Criterion C). Although the house may have once been significant for its architecture as an example of Washington County's log building tradition, the structure has undergone significant alterations that affect its integrity. The original log structure is not visible and has been altered in recent years by various interior alterations. Also, the Victorian elements of the dwelling have all but been eliminated and the modern alterations are the most visible.

The dwelling and other buildings have all undergone significant architectural alterations that affect the property's overall integrity. Several buildings have additions and replacement materials, many of which date from the mid-twentieth century to the present, and the original materials that may be present have been covered in some instances (Criterion C).

Although the Subject Property has historically been associated with agriculture from the 1860s to the present, its integrity has been compromised through various changes to the property. The buildings date to different time periods, and their specific usage has changed over the years. Also, each building has experienced alterations to its form and function. The Subject

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Property as a whole lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and association. Consequently, the farm complex lacks the integrity necessary to qualify for listing in the National Register.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

WAFB

Continuation Sheet No. 10

Representative Men. Clearfield Company and Family Line Publications, Baltimore, Maryland. Originally Published in Philadelphia, 1882.

Taggart, William
1859 *Washington County Plat Map.* Charles DeSilver, Philadelphia, PA.

United States Census
1860-1910 Population

Washington County Equity Record

Washington County Wills

Watters, Marcia
2008 Interview by author. Hagerstown, Maryland.

Williams, Thomas J.C.
1906 *History of Washington County, Maryland: From the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time, Including a History of Hagerstown.* J.M. Runk & L.R. Titworth, Hagerstown, Maryland.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 11

Photo Log

Photos Taken: 28 April 2008

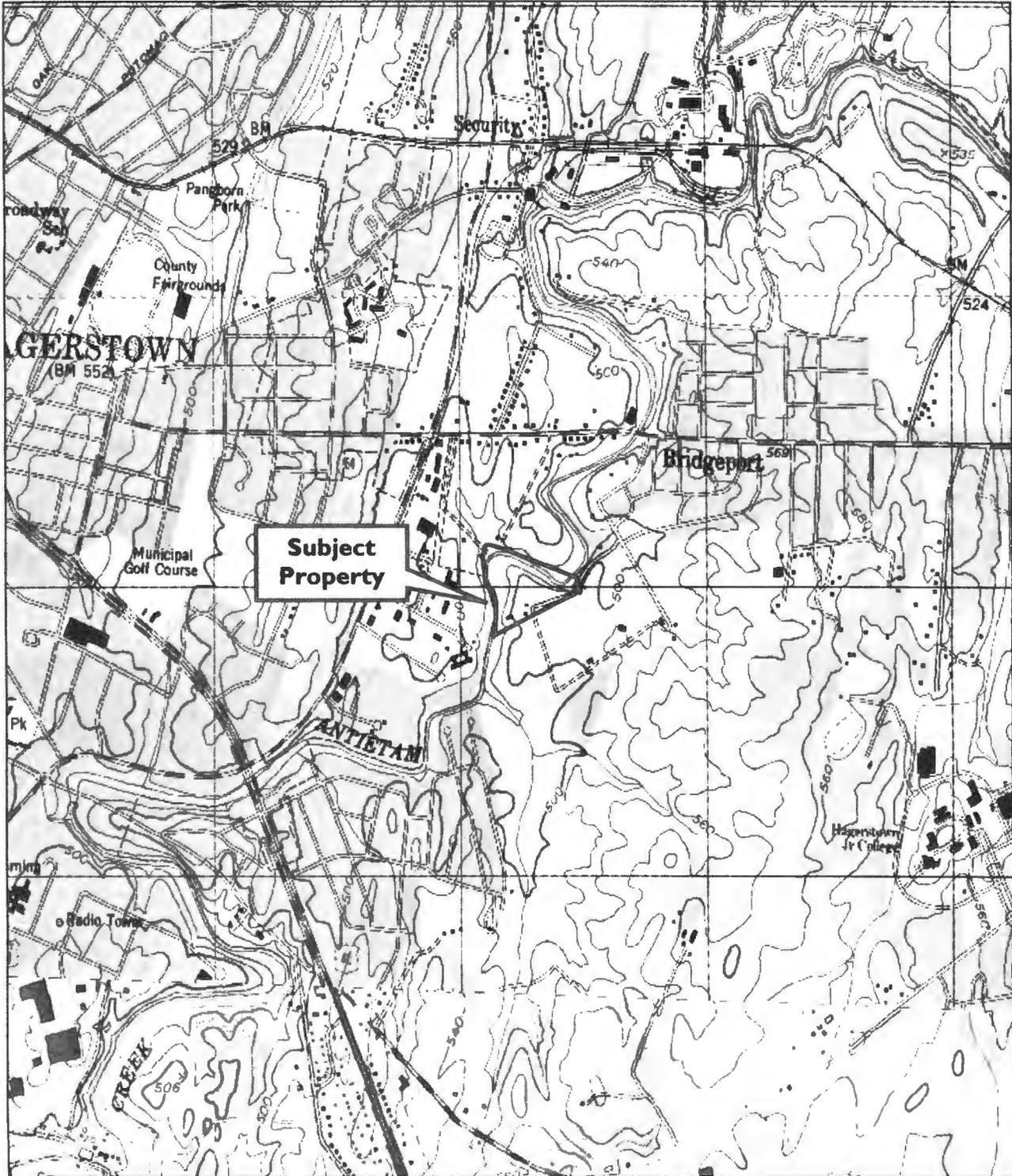
Photos Taken By: M. Ihle

- 1 View looking west/southwest at the farm complex
- 2 View looking west at the south (front) and east elevations of the former blacksmith shop
- 3 View looking southwest at the east (front) and north elevations of the dwelling
- 4 View looking southwest at the east (front) and north elevations of the original portion of the dwelling
- 5 View looking east/northeast at the west and south (front) elevations of the former blacksmith shop
- 6 View looking southwest at the east (front) and north elevations of the one-story domestic outbuilding
- 7 View looking south/southwest at the east (front) and north elevations of the two-story out kitchen
- 8 View looking southeast at the north and west (rear) elevations of the dwelling
- 9 View looking west/southwest at the east and north elevations of the barn and loafing shed
- 10 View looking west/southwest at the east (front) and north elevations of the barn
- 11 View looking southwest at the east and north elevations of the loafing shed and other outbuildings
- 12 View looking northwest at the south and east (front) elevations of the dwelling
- 13 View looking west/northwest at the south and east elevations of the recent addition to the dwelling
- 14 View looking north/northwest at the south and east (front) elevations of the two-story out kitchen
- 15 View looking north at the west (rear) and south elevations of the dwelling
- 16 View looking west/northwest at the south and east elevations of the barn and loafing shed
- 17 View looking northeast at the west (rear) and south elevations of the two-story out kitchen
- 18 View looking northeast at the west (rear) and south elevations of the one-story domestic outbuilding
- 19 View looking northwest at the south and east elevations of the barn and loafing shed
- 20 View looking northeast at the west and south elevations of the loafing shed
- 21 View looking west toward Antietam Creek from the Subject Property
- 22 View looking northeast at the west (rear) and south elevations of the barn
- 23 View looking southeast at the north and west elevations of the loafing shed
- 24 View looking northeast at the west (rear) elevations of the dwelling, one-story domestic outbuilding, and two-story out kitchen
- 25 View looking north/northeast at the west (rear) and south elevations of the dwelling

Melanie Ihle, Architectural
Historian, EBI Consulting
6876 Susquehanna Trail South
York, PA 17403

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: 7/1/2008

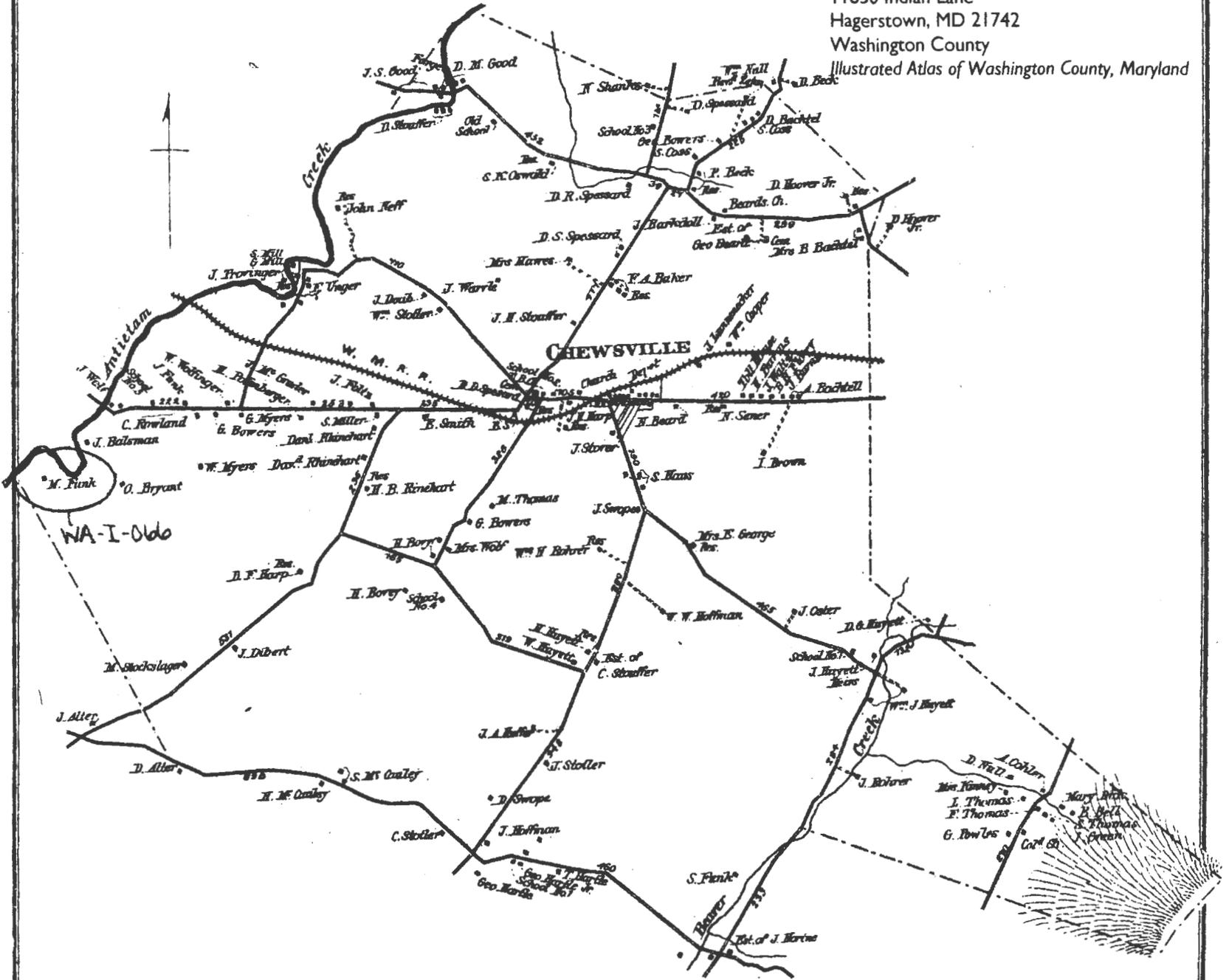


**A Portion of the Hagerstown (1990), MD
USGS 7.5 x 15 Minute Quadrangle Scale 1:50,000**

WA-I-066, 11850 Indian Lane / Foggy Bottom Farm
Hagerstown, MD 21742
Washington County



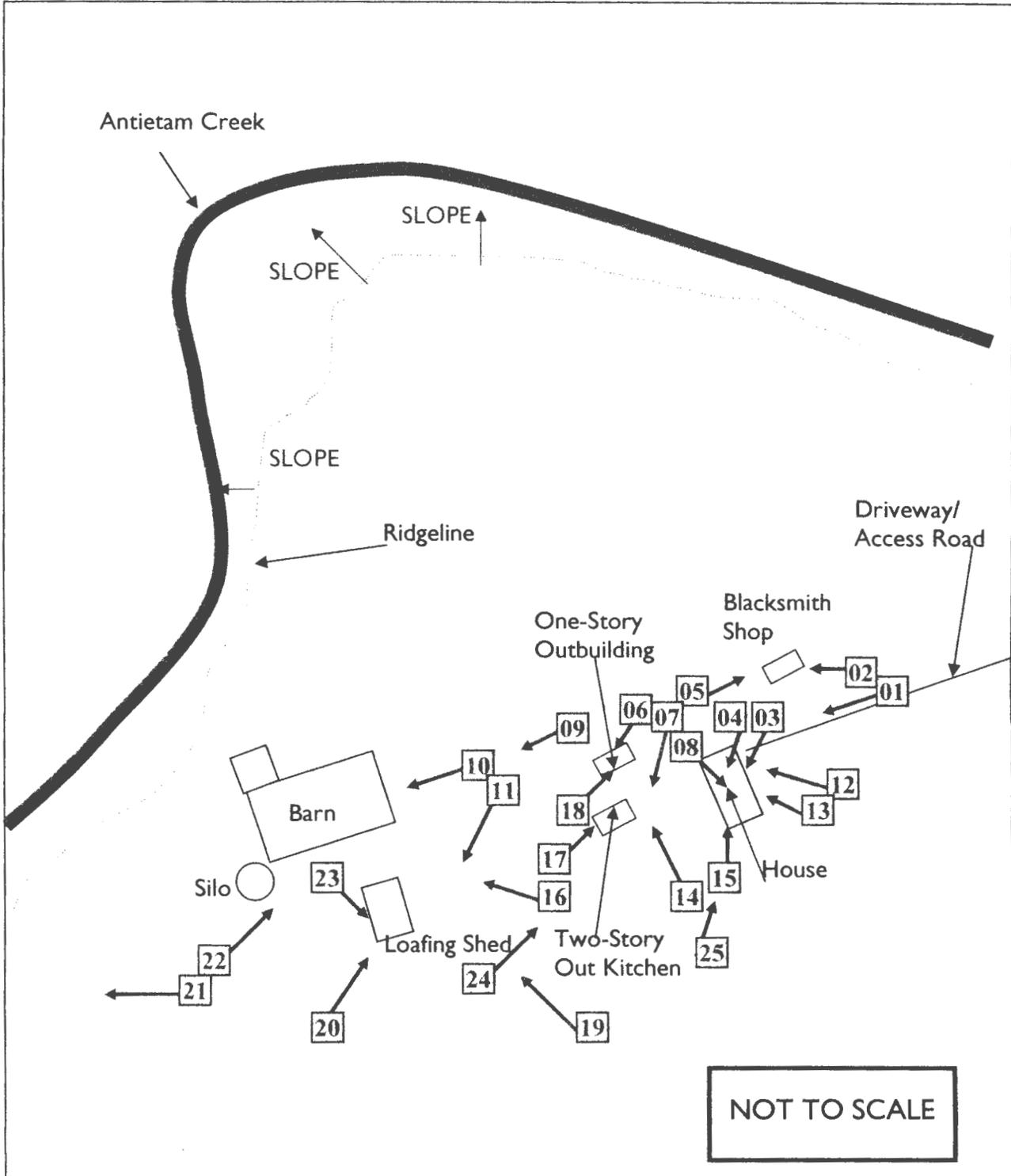
WA-I-066, Foggy Bottom Farm
11850 Indian Lane
Hagerstown, MD 21742
Washington County
Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland



WA-I-066

CHEWSVILLE

CHEWSVILLE



Site Sketch & Photo Location Map

WA-I-066, Foggy Bottom Farm
11850 Indian Lane
Hagerstown, MD 21742
Washington County
Prepared by: EBI Consulting, June 2008





MIHP # WA-1-066

Brick Encased Log House - 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographed by Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date of Photograph April 28, 2008

Negative location: ~~MD SHPO~~

Description: View looking west up driveway
towards front of house and barn.

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Photo 1/25



MIHP # WA-1-066

Brick Encased Log House / 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographed by Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date of Photograph: April 28, 2008

Negative location: MD SHPO
029.1177. 00060002_002

View looking west / north west towards the building /
Shed located to the northeast of the house.

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Photo 2/25



MHP # WA-1-066

Brick Encased Log House - 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown

Washington County, Maryland

Photographed by Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date of Photograph: 4-28-2008

Negative Location: MDSHPD

Description: View looking west towards house.

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Photo 3/25



MHP: # WA-1-066

Brick Encased Log House / 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographed by Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4-28-2008 91977, 00060004_004

Negative location: MD SHPD

Description: View looking southwest towards house.
<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Photo 4/25



MHPD# WA-1-066

Brick Encased Log House/ 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown

Washington County, Maryland

Photographed by Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4-28-2008

Negative location: MDSHPD

Description: View looking west /
south west at rear yard
of house

<ILFORD>, <Frodo> True B&W, 10/05/12

Photo 5125



MHP # WA-1-066

Brick Encased log house / 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographed by: Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4-28-2008

Negative location: MDSHP

0291977, 00060000_000

Description: View looking south towards
north elevation of house.

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Photo 6/25



MHP# WA-1-066

Brick Encased loghouse 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown
Washington, County, Maryland

Photographed by: Melanie Hile, FBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MDSHPO

Description: View looking east/south east
towards storage shed located
north east of house. (blacksmith
shop)

Photo: 7/25



MIHP # WA-1-066

Brick Encased by house/ 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographed by: Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MASHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View looking southeast at
one story outbuilding in rear yard.

Photo: 8/25



MIHP# WA-1-066

Brick Encased log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown

Washington County, Maryland

Photographed by: Melanie Ihle (EBC) Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MDSHP0

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Description: View looking South west towards
barn located to the west of the house.
(version 1)

Photo 9/25



MHP # WA-1-066

Brick Encased log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Description: View looking south west towards
barn located to the west of the house,
(version 2)

Photo: 10/25



MHP # WA-1-066

Brick Encased log house 111850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Ihle, FBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008 0000077, 00060011_011

Negative location: MDSTPS

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View looking west toward
loafing shed and barn complex

Photo: 11/25



MHP# WA-1-066

Brick Encased log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington, County - Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Hite, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008 1977. 00060012_012

Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>. <Fomex True B&W>. 10/05/12

Description: View looking east / south east
toward house and c. 2007 addition.

Photo: 12/25



MHP # WA-1-66

Brick Encased log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Ihle FBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008 1977, 00060015_015

Negative Location: MDSHP

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Description: View looking east/Northeast at
addition and house.

Photo: 13/25



MHP # WA-1-66

Brick Encased log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown

Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

0291977, 00060016_016

Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View looking ^{west} southwest at loafing
Shed and barn complex.

Photo: 14/25



MHP # WA-1-66

Brick Enclosed loghouse / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Ihle, FBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008 00060017_017

Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Description: View looking east/northeast
at two story out-kitchen.

Photo: 15/25



MHWP # WA - 1 - 066

Brick Enclosed log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fronex True B&W>, 10/85/12

View looking east/northeast at
one story outbuilding, north of
Kitchen, in rear yard.

Photo: 16/25



MHP # WA-1-066

Brick Enclosed loghouse / 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Hle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28 2008

Negative Location: MD SHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View looking north west at barn /
silos / loading shed complex

Photo: 17/25



MIHP # WA -1-066

Brick Enclosed by house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008, 00060020_020

Negative location: MIDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View looking northeast at loafing
shed.

Photo: 18125



MHP# WA-1-066
Brick Enclosed log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland
Photographer: Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting
Date: 4/28/2008, 00060021_021
Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

Description: View looking west
toward Antietam Creek
from property.

Photo 19/25



MHP# WA-1-066

Brick Enclosed loghouse / 11850 Indian Lane, Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Hite, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View northeast of barn silo.

Photo: 20125



MHP# WA-1-066

Brick Enclosed log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Hile, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008, 00060023_023

Negative location: MD SHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View looking east at bafing
shed.

Photo: 21/25



MHP # WA-1-066

Brick Enclosed log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie White, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 18/85/12

View looking east/northeast at
main house, kitchen and associated
outbuildings.

Photo: 2725



MHP# WA-1-066

Brick Enclosed loghouse / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie White, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View looking northwest / west at the south
and east (front) elevations of the recent
addition

Photo: 23/25



MHP# WA-1-066

Brick Enclosed log house / 11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MD SHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View looking northeast at two-story
out kitchen and rearyard.

Photo: 24/25



MHP # WA-1-066

Brick Enclosed loghouse/11850 Indian Lane Hagerstown
Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Melanie Ihle, EBI Consulting

Date: 4/28/2008

Negative location: MDSHPO

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 10/05/12

View looking northeast at house,
new addition and rear yard.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

2200605404

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON: Brick-cased log hosue near Bridgeport				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: South of Md. Route 64 on east bank of the Antietam on Indian Lane				
CITY OR TOWN: Hagerstown (Bridgeport)				
STATE Maryland		COUNTY: Washington		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Private Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Antietam Associates				
STREET AND NUMBER: 3450 Fort Meade Road, Suite 206				
CITY OR TOWN: Laurel		STATE: Maryland		20810
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Washington County Court House				
STREET AND NUMBER: West Washington Street				
CITY OR TOWN: Hagerstown		STATE: Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): 566/5				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered >50%	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncluttered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house is located about 1/2 mile south of Md. Route 64 just east of the Antietam Creek in Washington County, Md. It is situated on a bluff above the Antietam and faces east.

The structure is a two-story, four-bay brick cased log dwelling with white trim. A one-story concrete block lean-to addition is attached to the rear or west wall.

The walls are set on low limestone foundations. Bricks are laid in all stretcher bond to the gables where common bonding is evident. The tenants have observed log construction beneath the bricks.

Windows appear to have been spaced evenly in the front elevation. They have narrow frames below wide wooden lintels and contain two-over-two pane Victorian period sashes. Other windows in the building are similar in appearance. One small window at the first story level of the south elevation may retain its original dimensions.

The main entrance is located in the second bay from the south end of the house. It is framed similarly to the windows and includes a narrow transom.

A 20th century one-story porch extends the length of the front elevation.

The roof is covered with sheet metal and terminates with a barge board set against the end walls. The eaves are finished with courses of simple molding.

The house is in good condition and is located on a tract containing 29.32 acres.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
- 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The area of significance of this house is its architecture. Although it has been sheathed with brick and is thus greatly altered, it does provide an example of Washington County's log building tradition.

Many log structures were built in Washington County from the earliest days of settlement to well into the 19th century. A number of these buildings continue in use today disguised by various forms of siding or bricks. These buildings are worthy of note as representatives of a major architectural group in Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley.

The late 19th century alterations to the buildings should also be considered for their merit as Victorian period adaptations of earlier structures.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blank area for Major Bibliographical References.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **121.130 acres**

Acreage Justification:

Blank area for Acreage Justification.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Paula Stoner Dickey, Consultant

ORGANIZATION: **Washington County Historical Sites Survey** DATE: **November, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court House Annex

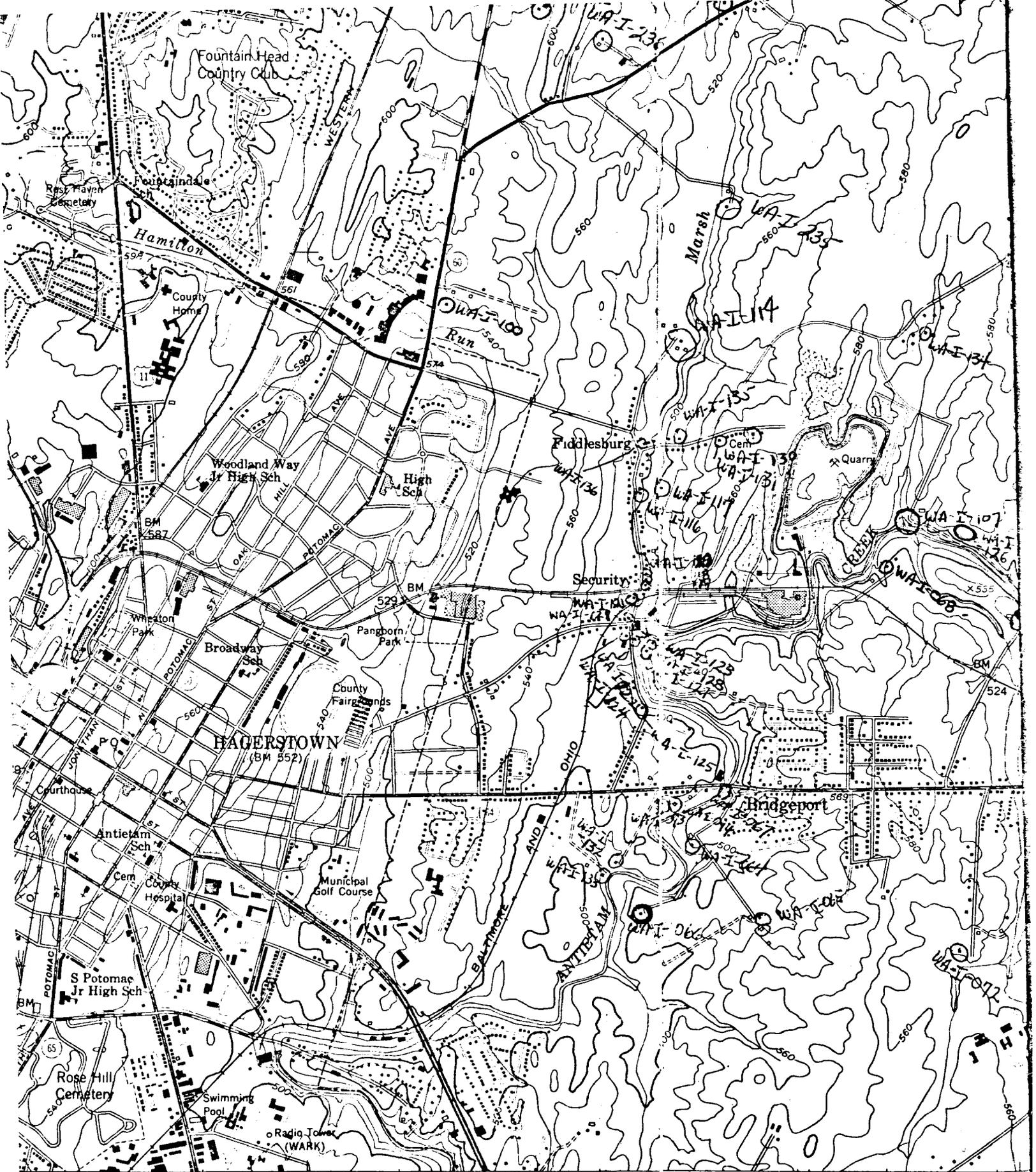
CITY OR TOWN: **Hagerstown** STATE: **Maryland**

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature

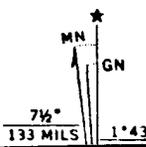
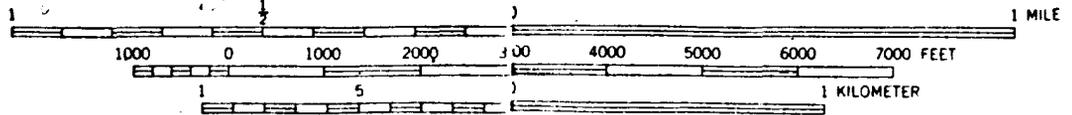


FUNKSTOWN 13 MI. | 42°30' | FRÉDERICK 22 MI. | 269 | (FUNKSTOWN) | 270 | 271 | 40
 FREDERICK 24 MI. | BALTIMORE 67 MI. | 5463 11 SW

Hagerstown quadrangle

SCALE 1:24 000

WA-I-066





WA-E-062
N.E.

1/19/99

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY