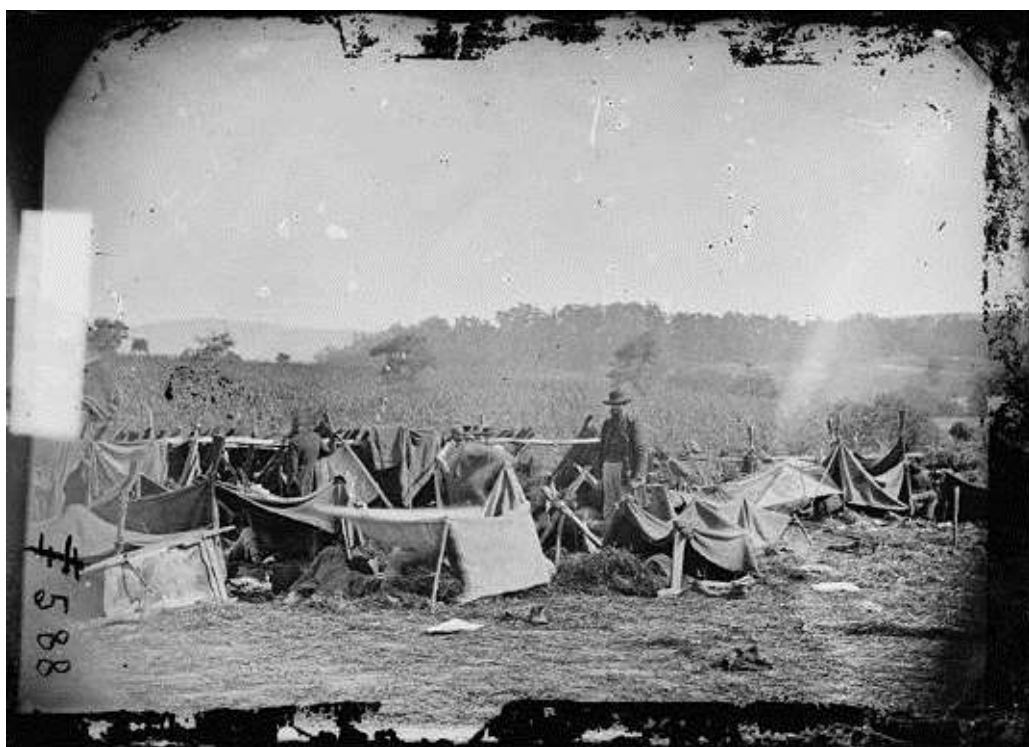


# Boundary Amendment Request

## FEBRUARY 2017



*Confederate wounded at Smith's Barn in Keedysville with Dr. Anson Hurd, 14th Indiana Volunteers. Alexander Gardner photograph, September 1862; courtesy of Library of Congress.*

### Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area

301.600.4031  
[www.heartofthecivilwar.org](http://www.heartofthecivilwar.org)

151 S. East Street  
Frederick, MD 21701

Elizabeth Shatto, Executive Director  
[info@heartofthecivilwar.org](mailto:info@heartofthecivilwar.org)

# Contents

Introduction	1
Executive Summary	1
Heart of the Civil War Interpretive Themes	3
Significant Resources	5
Unincorporated Areas	5
Clear Spring	9
Funkstown	11
Keedysville	12
Heritage Tourism Activities	15
Unincorporated areas	15
Clear Spring	22
Funkstown	23
Keedysville	24
Existing & Proposed Mechanisms	26
Map of Proposed Boundary Amendment	30
Appendix 1: Selected Inventory of Resources	32
Appendix 2: List of Projects	44
Appendix 3: References in Management Plan	47

*The amended boundaries in Washington County will better reflect the vision for the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area.*

## Introduction

---

### Executive Summary

Since it was certified by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority (MHAA) in 2006, the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area has worked to promote the stewardship of our historic, cultural, and natural Civil War resources; encourage superior visitor experiences; and stimulate tourism, economic prosperity, and educational development, thereby improving the quality of life in our community for the benefit of both residents and visitors.

Achievements in the heritage area's first decade include Civil War sesquicentennial anniversaries from the 2009 quad-state commemoration of John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry through end-of-the-war commemorations in 2015. 150th anniversaries continue today, honoring the 1867 dedication of Antietam National Cemetery as well as the establishment of Freedmen's Bureau schools throughout the area. The Heart of the Civil War has secured more than \$3 million in MHAA grants to assist with preservation, tourism product development, and marketing of our three-county destination. The heritage area also delivers technical assistance to partner organizations, promotes area resources through a variety of means, implements a mini-grant program, and has undertaken an education initiative for K-12 classrooms and student travel groups across the country.

Prompted by a request from Fort Frederick State Park, the Heart of the Civil War recently reviewed the heritage area boundaries in Washington County. We now seek a boundary amendment. We hope to add two Maryland Department of Natural Resource properties (including the entire Ft. Frederick Complex and Washington Monument State Park), three municipalities, and some unincorporated areas of the county to our certified boundaries. All three of the municipalities were part of the *recognized* Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area and appear in the Management Plan (both the map and the narrative) as they were always expected to be included in our boundaries. Unfortunately, administrative tasks necessary to complete their inclusion

were not finished at the time the heritage area was certified. This request reflects the original intent for Clear Spring, Funkstown and Keedysville to be a part of the Heart of the Civil War. The two state parks were also initially planned for inclusion. Both Fort Frederick State Park and Washington Monument State Park were discussed in the narrative of the Management Plan, but left off of the map. Similarly, the unincorporated areas we seek to add were discussed in the Management Plan or relate to other included resources such as the National Road, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, Civil War Trails, and battles related to the retreat from Gettysburg—all of which are noted as critical to the heritage area.

Once approved, the amended boundaries in Washington County will better reflect the vision for the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area. The heritage area will be better positioned to provide input related to the protection and preservation of these places, such as participation in Section 106 review. The timing is good, because these particular municipalities and parks have begun to ask about heritage area benefits, such as grants. Once completed, we believe that no further amendment of the Washington County boundary will be needed—at least not in the foreseeable future.



Elizabeth Scott Shatto  
Executive Director  
March 2017

**Acknowledgements:** Thanks to everyone who contributed to this effort, including:

- Heritage Area staff: Auni Gelles, Rachel Nichols, Liz Shatto
- Advisory Council members: Steve Bockmiller, Dennis Frye, Dan Spedden, Susan Trail
- Washington County Planning Department: Steve Goodrich\*, Meghan Jenkins
- Town of Clear Spring: Juanita Grimm, Paul Hose, David Wiles
- Town of Keedysville: Rick Bishop, Tom Clemens, Ken Lord
- Town of Funkstown: Paul Crampton, Brenda Haynes
- Maryland Department of Natural Resources: Rob Ambrose, Steve Robertson\*
- Washington County Free Library: Elizabeth Howe

*\*denotes a member of the HCWhA Advisory Council*

### Heart of the Civil War Interpretive Themes

**Era of Change:** The two decades leading up to the outbreak of the war saw a number of major developments that began to change long-established patterns. These include technological changes (such as transportation improvements and telegraphs), societal tensions (especially related to the shift from an agrarian to an industrial economy), and the abolitionist movement (including the triggers of the Dred Scott decision in 1857 and John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859).

*Relevant sites: National Road, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, Wilson's Bridge, Antietam Creek Bridge (1833), National Pike Bridge in Funkstown*

**Maryland as Borderland:** The Mason-Dixon Line, the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary, can be said to be the most famous line in America—traditionally thought to separate North from South. The state's location translated into divided sympathies within communities and even within families. Maryland also bordered the federal capital and was therefore a strategic military location. In addition to geographic borders, cultural divisions (such as German and Anglo-American influences) and divided loyalties that put a strain on community life are ideas related to Maryland as a Borderland.

*Relevant sites: Clear Spring, Funkstown, Keedysville, Antietam Creek, Fort Frederick State Park*

**Maryland as War Zone:** Because Maryland's location was crucial to keeping the Union intact and secure—especially the federal capital of Washington, DC—extraordinary



Courtesy of Town of Funkstown

measures were taken to keep the state from siding with the Confederacy. Besides Maryland's strategic location, interpretive projects might ask what it was like to live in occupied towns and countryside and feature actions of mercy and healing that were extended to thousands of soldiers that

lay wounded and dying following the battles of Antietam and South Mountain (1862), Gettysburg (1863), and Monocacy (1864).

*Relevant sites: Fort Frederick State Park, Battle of Keedysville site, Battle of Funkstown (first and second) site, Battle of Smithsburg site, Battle of Boonsboro site, Battle of South Mountain, Battle of Monterey Pass, retreat from Gettysburg corridor, many makeshift hospital sites in homes and churches*

**Re-union and Reconciliation:** Interpretation may extend to seething passions and issues of reunification. The heritage area offers opportunities to explore the challenges of reuniting families and resuming everyday life after war. How the nation managed to reunite may also be probed.

*Relevant sites: Family stories in Clear Spring, Funkstown, Keedysville; Wyand House Hotel in Keedysville*

**Aftermath:** Changing economics, the role of African Americans during Reconstruction, commemoration and care of the dead, and veterans' reunions are post-war interpretive themes for the heritage area. Interpretation will also consider how the Heart of the Civil War came to be regarded as hallowed ground. When did war become a memory, and its memory become history? The process of memorializing—and mythologizing—history may be explored.

*Relevant sites: Freedmen's Bureau schools, Funkstown Cemetery, monuments and memorials from multiple conflicts in Clear Spring, Funkstown and Keedysville*

**Shadows of the Civil War:** War's influences—some positive, some problematic—linger on our political and cultural landscape. Political and social tensions continue around the issues of states' rights, individual and community relationships to federal and state governments, and race relations. There are excellent opportunities to explore a number of these shadows of war in the heritage area. Living history programs on location at battlefields and other sites interpret the history in war's shadow.

*Relevant sites: Funkstown Community Park living history programs, National Pike Festival, town halls in Clear Spring, Funkstown, Keedysville, CCC contributions at Fort Frederick and Washington Monument State Parks*

## Significant Resources

### Unincorporated Areas

This request for boundary enlargement is driven by analysis of the existing boundaries of the Heritage Area that developed after Fort Frederick State Park expressed interest in inclusion. This analysis showed numerous corridors, areas, sites and resources that played



A 1936 photograph of women along the C&O Canal near Big Pool; courtesy of WHILBR

significant roles in Washington County's Civil War story that failed to be included within the boundaries adopted when the heritage area was created. Most of the initial boundary definition related to the Antietam Campaign of 1862, but the June 1863 march to, and subsequent July 1863 retreat from, Gettysburg (and several related battles) which are drawing new interest from Civil War enthusiasts. As part of this effort, the three remaining municipalities in Washington County not yet included have also requested to be added to the heritage area. Resources in unincorporated areas that are part of the new expansion area include:

Fort Frederick State Park; remaining parts of Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park not already included in the heritage area boundaries; lands associated with the First and Second Battles of Funkstown (July 7 and 10, 1863), the Battle of Smithsburg (July 5, 1863), and the Battle of Boonsboro (July 8, 1863) not previously included, the Battle of Monterey Pass, PA (July 4-5, 1863), and remaining lands associated with the Battle of South Mountain within and outside of South Mountain State Battlefield (September 14-15, 1862); Washington Monument State Park (part of the Battle of South Mountain); Fort Tonoloway State Park; portions of Conococheague and Antietam Creeks not already included (the water bodies, historic bridges, and associated recreational areas); troop movement corridors associated with the



Confederate retreat from Gettysburg and Stuart's October 1862 raid on Franklin County, PA; remaining National Road corridors not already included (the National Road was a route of major troop movement throughout the war).

Various roads, bridges, historic houses of worship and tourism-based businesses are located throughout this area. Included are more than 30 sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places (though not all are Civil War-related nor open to the public), seven Mason-Dixon Line markers (mile markers 90, 91, 93, 97, 105, 106 and 114), and the Beaver Creek School Museum site. The unincorporated areas being proposed now would link the town of Hancock (already included in the heritage area boundaries) to significant resources such as the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, the Western Maryland Rail Trail, and the National Road scenic byway.

A view of the 1936 dedication of Fort Frederick State Park; courtesy of Maryland Department of Natural Resources



Fort Frederick State Park consists of 585 acres of public land, including the 1756 stone fort and reconstructed barracks. The barracks house historical displays featuring soldiers' lives at the fort in the French and Indian Wars, as

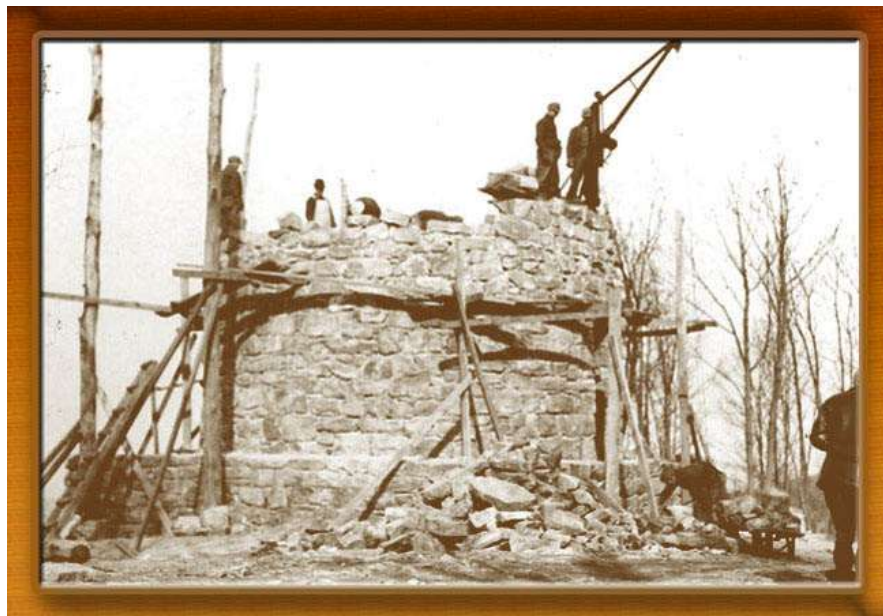
well as its use as a Prisoner of War Camp in the American Revolution. The fort also houses a small historical display highlighting the fort's 260-year history. The park complex also includes Fort Tonoloway State Park, a French and Indian War-era fort



that is currently closed to the public, as well as the 23-mile Western Maryland Rail Trail and the 3,400-acre Woodmont Natural Resources Management Area.

The Civil War saw two companies of Union infantry stationed at the Fort and guarding the nearby C&O Canal. These troops are believed to have knocked a hole in the south curtain wall through which they trained a cannon toward rebel territory across the Potomac. Confederate troops tried to dislodge the Union soldiers but were unsuccessful. The fort, which had served as a military prison during the Revolutionary War, was again garrisoned during the Civil War.

For much of the 19th and the early 20th centuries, a family of free African-Americans owned and farmed the fort grounds. The family patriarch, Nathan Williams, first bought himself out of slavery, then the woman he would marry. The couple had many children and operated a successful farm.



A Civilian Conservation Corps crew rebuilds Boonsboro's Washington Monument in 1936; courtesy of Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Washington Monument State Park is home to the first completed monument

dedicated to the memory of George Washington. The monument is a rough stone tower that was initially erected by the citizens of Boonsboro in 1827. During the Civil War, the monument was used as a signal station as the Union army pursued the

retreating Confederate army during the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863. It is now part of South Mountain State Battlefield.

The monument, which fell into disrepair a number of times during its history, was reconstructed in 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. In addition to the reconstruction project, the CCC developed the current state park. A number of structures constructed by the CCC remain today. These include the park superintendent's residence, picnic pavilions, and park roads. Washington Monument was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Washington Monument State Park consists of 104 acres situated on South Mountain, all of which is managed by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Most this acreage is managed as a pristine forested area. The park is an ideal site for spotting migratory birds such as hawks, eagles, and falcons. Annually, residents participate in counting and inventorying during the migration of these birds.

The Appalachian National Scenic Trail passes through Washington Monument State Park and provides access to the monument itself. The park also houses a museum/visitor center which discusses the history of Washington Monument and introduces the 1862 Battle of South Mountain.

Washington Monument is notable among the park's resources and provides an excellent backdrop to discuss historic and cultural events and changes throughout its history. As the first monument completed and dedicated to the memory of George Washington, it provides a platform to discuss political questions and issues facing the young United States prior to the Civil War. The monument's prominent location on South Mountain makes it a perfect location to explain Maryland's geographic divide between north and south as well as the cultural and economic differences that caused Maryland to be a borderland. Much of this same geography effected the course of the war and can be easily visualized from the monument. Washington Monument's use during the Civil War tells a unique story and rings back to its important location.

Following the Civil War, the efforts to restore the monument as a significant memorial to George Washington is reflective of the country's efforts to heal the wounds of the war.

### Clear Spring

Clear Spring has changed very little since the Civil War. In the long stretch of buildings between Martin and Mill streets, only six buildings were built after the war, and four of the six were built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The National Road is still the main road through the town. Family farms surround the town, as was the case in the 1860s. It is easy to imagine soldiers' encampments surrounding Clear Spring.



An 1877 map showing Clear Spring; courtesy of WHILBR, Western Maryland's Historical Library.

During the stagecoach days, if something newsworthy happened in Washington, D.C., that news could reach Clear Spring within three days. But during the Civil War years, the town residents did not need stage passengers to bring news to the town. For four years, the war marched through town. Soldiers, military wagons, artillery—and often, dead bodies—traveled the old pike. What they didn't see, they could hear. One resident wrote in great detail about hearing the Battle of Antietam from his Clear Spring home.



The National Road through Clear Spring; courtesy of Clear Spring Historical Association

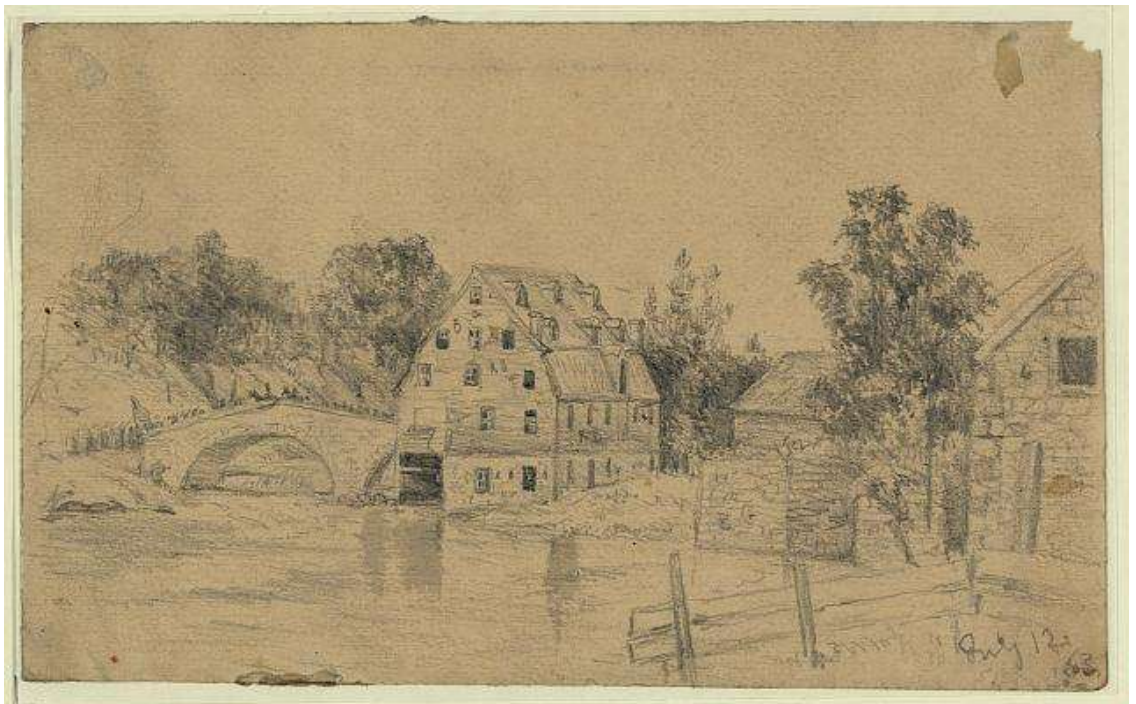
One 19<sup>th</sup> century book states that when soldiers came through Clear Spring, all of the churches and all of the other front doors opened to aid and offer food and rest to all who needed it. Other writings tell the stories of storekeepers

packing their merchandise and shipping it to the nearby mountains every time Confederates came through town. The roads used by soldiers as well as the buildings they occupied are here for 21<sup>st</sup> century visitors to experience. However, little interpretive product nor literature have been developed to communicate Clear Spring's Civil War stories to visitors.

Connected to the town are the farm fields where hundreds of soldiers camped. Overlooking one large field stands the Nesbitt Mansion, built in 1756. Mr. Nesbitt's writings describe everyday life in 19<sup>th</sup> century Clear Spring, including the role that his slaves played on the property. He also shares his views about the destruction that both armies caused to his farm. Sitting just outside the town limits is Plumb Grove. This restored 1831 house is today a museum interpreting rural life during the Civil War period. The property includes antebellum furnishings, slave quarters, and a large heritage vegetable garden with more than 140 roses. The Green Rose plant, which can be found at Plumb Grove, is associated with Underground Railroad legend and folklore.

The roads leading to and from Clear Spring all connect to Civil War history. A signal tower just west of town enabled forces to communicate at a distance. Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart journeyed north by passing just west of Clear Spring. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, located just south of Clear Spring, was a constant target for destruction during the Civil War. From the mountains to the Potomac River, Civil War history surrounds Clear Spring.

### Funkstown



An 1863 sketch of Funkstown by Edwin Forbes; courtesy of Library of Congress

Funkstown is a classic “grid-pattern” town uniquely located in an ox bow of the Antietam Creek on the southeast edge of Hagerstown. The Funkstown Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. The district includes the historic grid-pattern area of the early town. Approximately 63 buildings that existed during the Civil War remain in the community. These are augmented by a number of late-19<sup>th</sup> century Victorian homes and other buildings constructed in the fifty years following the Civil War. The town boasts a vibrant main street (Baltimore Street) which, as part of the Maryland extension of the National Road, was the first



macadamized road constructed in the United States (Boonsboro to Hagerstown). Baltimore Street boasts a concentration of antique shops, specialty shops and historic homes. Two historic stone arch bridges span Antietam Creek on the edge of town. An entire square block of the town contains the Funkstown Cemetery, which existed during the Civil War and contains



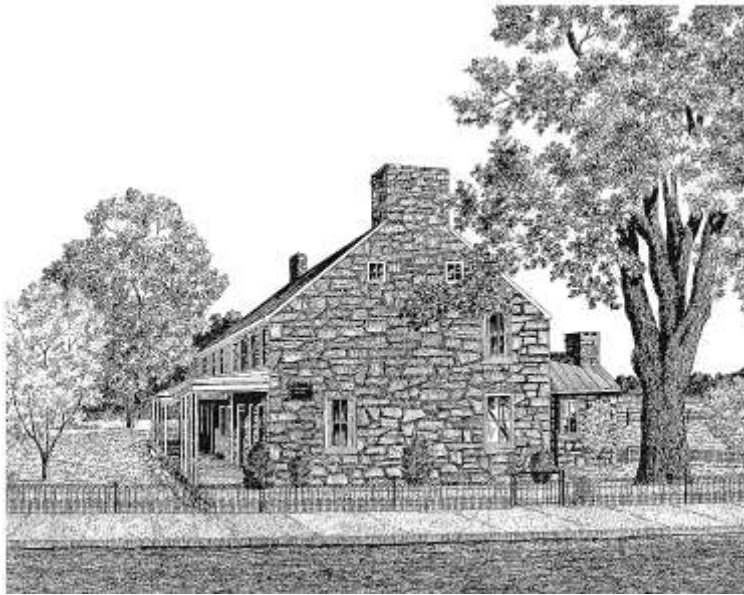
An early 20th century view of the National Road crossing Antietam Creek in Funkstown; courtesy of Digital Maryland

graves that pre-date the American Revolution. The town recently purchased a large tract on the eastern edge of town which it intends to annex. This tract is adjacent to the existing Funkstown Community Park, and the town plans to add these lands to the park. These lands are a significant portion of the Funkstown Battlefield. A battle was fought on July 10, 1863, between Lee's forces retreating from Gettysburg and Meade's advancing Union forces on the eastern edge of town. Numerous buildings in Funkstown were used as temporary hospitals for those wounded in the battle. Major Henry McDaniel—who later served as Governor of Georgia—was grievously wounded in the battle and was cared for briefly in Funkstown.

### Keedysville

While the town of Keedysville is small, its connections to the Maryland Campaign of 1862 are strong and worthy of being incorporated into the larger story of the Civil War. Located 2.5 miles from the Heart of the Civil War's Exhibit and Visitor Center at Newcomer House and 4.5 miles from the Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center, the main street of Keedysville witnessed a huge incursion of troops during the fall of

1862. Nearly half of the Confederate army marched through Main Street in the late hours of September 14, 1862, and into the early hours of the following day. Likewise, much of the pursuing Union passed along the same route. In addition, it is well documented that General Robert E. Lee halted in Keedysville while his engineering officers surveyed the area for a possible defensive battle here. None occurred, of course, but the town saw a lot of both armies pass through its only major street.



The Hess House, where General McClellan is rumored to have dined on September 15, 1862, dates to the 1760s; illustration courtesy of the Washington County Historical Trust

While the larger battles which occurred elsewhere, Keedysville was an important logistical and medical center for the Union army. Within the town boundaries are several extant hospital sites, and the field where the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac was located. Hundreds of wagons carrying provisions, ammunition and other military material were parked on the farms

surrounding the village. Many buildings just outside of the town limits were also used as hospitals.

The historic buildings that witnessed the battle and its aftermath include the 1852 Mt. Vernon UCC Church—where General George McClellan may have spent a night—as well as the Jacob Hess House (pictured), Margaret Kitzmiller House (where future Supreme Court justice Oliver Wendell Holmes recuperated before treatment at a Hagerstown hospital), Frederick Wyand Store/House and the Simon Wyand Farm.





This Alexander Gardner photograph taken shortly after the Battle of Antietam in September 1862 shows a makeshift hospital in a Keedysville barn; courtesy of Library of Congress

On August 5, 1864, nearly two years after the Maryland Campaign that made Antietam so famous, the Battle of Keedysville took place on the outskirts of town. As part of a Confederate effort to forage for food in the area, Col. Vaughn's Tennessee Cavalry were sent to Keedysville to protect a wagon train requisitioning flour from the mills along the Antietam Creek. Colonel Cole's Maryland (Union) cavalry were alerted, marched from Frederick and engaged in a small skirmish from Boonsboro to Keedysville. Meeting the main body of Vaughn's horsemen at Keedysville, he attacked, pushing the Confederates back across Antietam Creek, but lost several men in the process. Seeing Confederate infantry supporting the cavalry, Cole's Union troopers retired east of South Mountain.

## Heritage Tourism Activities

### Unincorporated areas

The heritage tourism-related public and private uses to be encouraged in the areas proposed by this boundary amendment request reflect the varied uses that already characterize the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area. From the tourism perspective, the areas to be added will help us to make progress on our Economic Benefit goals, including:

- Thematically link and market the area's heritage resources, thereby creating synergy among varied historic sites, recreational resources, and cultural assets
- Support the creation of economic gains for new and current visitor-serving businesses within the heritage area by generating greater visitation
- Guide visitors to places of unique character, such as Main Street communities and small downtown centers that provide visitor services

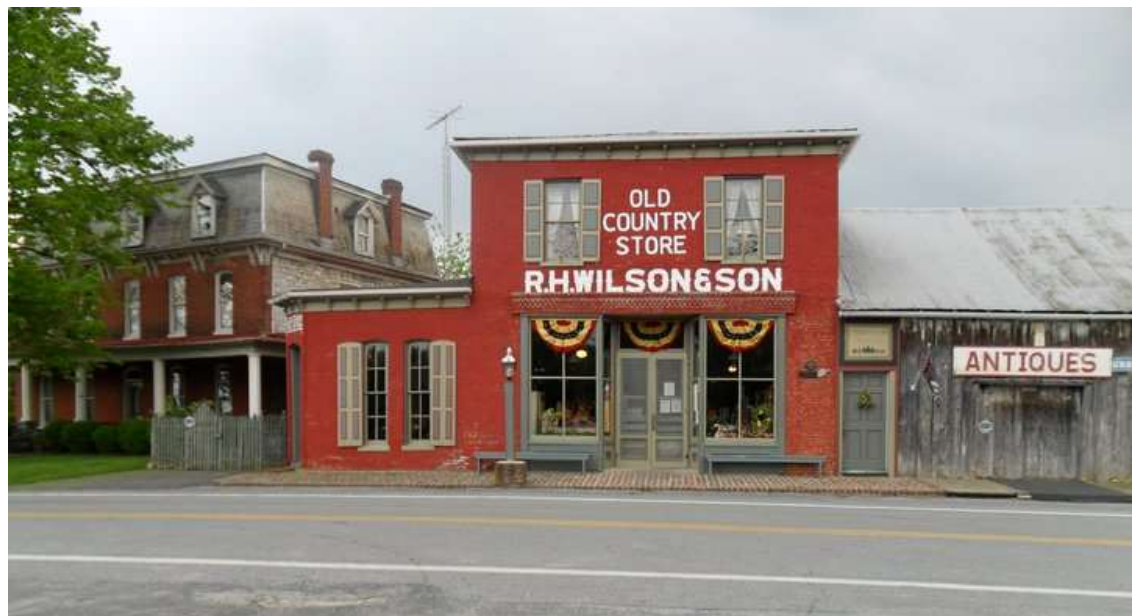
All of the pending municipalities, parks and unincorporated areas fall along one or more of Maryland's Civil War Trails, a primary vehicle for heritage tourism in the Heart of the Civil War and one that enjoys major support through the Maryland Office of Tourism Development (MOTD).



Adding more of the corridor that follows the retreat from Gettysburg positions HCWhA well to appeal to Gettysburg-bound heritage travelers. Until now, Washington County Civil War tourism development has been more focused on the Antietam story. Adding lands associated with the First and Second Battles of Funkstown, the Battle of Smithsburg, the Battle of Boonsboro and the Battle of Monterey Pass will make the connection to Williamsport and the Battle of Falling Waters battlefield, already included in the heritage area. Massive state and federal investment in Williamsport, along with land preservation and related activities at Falling Waters, make this a perfect time to focus on generating Battle of Gettysburg-related tourism in Washington County. The Washington County representatives to the

HCWHA Advisory Council are currently discussing convening stakeholders to begin planning for this purpose.

Similarly, we are on the brink of major tourism developments along the National Road, notably the National Road Heritage Museum in Boonsboro which is nearing final phases of completion. While Boonsboro is working on a new tourism product, the National Road outside Clear Spring is home to a major property that has been ineligible for heritage area benefits to date. The Rufus Wilson property comprises a complex of mid-late 19th century buildings which create the center of a small rural settlement named Conococheague. The complex is significant for its architecture, as an example of a type of rural commercial complex that served both its local community and travelers on the National Road in the latter half of the 19th century. Completing the representation of the National Road within the HCWHA boundaries will allow more HCWHA benefit to flow along the National Road and underscore the Byway concept that this All American Road is a destination in its own right.



The Wilson Store along the National Road outside of Clear Spring; courtesy of Wilson Store on Facebook



The Conococheague Aqueduct at Williamsport will soon be rewatered, offering a unique visitor experience; courtesy of Library of Congress

The same argument may be made for adding the now-missing segments of the C&O Canal National Historical Park. The current HCWHA boundaries end just to the west of the Williamsport town limit. With the re-watering of the Canal at Williamsport and the restoration of the Conococheague Aqueduct, among many other exciting developments, it makes perfect sense to encourage heritage travelers to explore the Canal in a westward direction.

Those that so desire may elect to stay in the Canal Quarters at Four Locks, near Clear Spring, an immersive, interpretive experience for the heritage traveler—and one that appeals especially to through-hikers and bikers. Plans are in the works to develop two additional Canal Quarters properties in Washington County: the John Blackford House at Lock 38 near Sharpsburg and one that falls in HCWHA's anticipated new boundaries, but it is too soon to disclose those details. HCHWA is active with the Canal Towns coalition, which focuses on ways to encourage towpath visitors to enjoy the historic towns along the way. This boundary amendment will increase opportunity for that type of mutually beneficial economic activity.

An outstanding example is the linkage that our proposed boundary changes will make with the Town of Hancock, which is already in HCWHA, but an island apart from the other parts of the heritage area. Approval of this boundary amendment request will result in a happy convergence of the C&O Canal, Western Maryland Rail Trail and National Road, parallel or overlapping, within town boundaries. HCWHA looks forward to opportunities to facilitate heritage tourism in and around Hancock, and between various cultural, heritage and recreational resources.

The Fort Frederick State Park complex—consisting of Fort Frederick and Fort Tonoloway State Parks, the Western Maryland Rail Trail, and Woodmont Natural Resources Management Area—offers many heritage tourism opportunities.



Fort Frederick State Park bustles with heritage tourism activities nearly year-round. Costumed historical Interpreters inhabit the fort and offer scheduled programs seven days week from Memorial Day to Labor Day and on weekends in the spring and fall. Formal tours of the fort and its role in the French and Indian War are offered on week days spring and fall. Monthly living history weekends take place April to October in which various volunteer and portray different aspects of fort life. These programs include “To Garrison the Fort” (fort life in the French and Indian War), “The Fort is Pretty Full” (Fort Frederick in the American Revolution), “One Fort/Three Wars” (highlighting the Fort’s use in the French and Indian War, American Revolution, and Civil War), and “The American Soldier Through the Ages” (a timeline program about the difference and similarities of American soldiers 1607 to present). Periodically, the park offers multi-media programs on topics ranging from “The Cherokee at Fort Frederick” to “A Shrewd Operator,” Nathan Williams.



Large scale events are also held throughout the year. These include the 18th Century Market Fair, French and Indian War Muster, reenactment weekend, and “Picketing the Potomac” – Fort Frederick in the Civil War reenactment weekend.

Exhibits in the Visitor Center highlight the park’s history from 1756 to 1934 including artifacts and exhibits related to the Civil War. It is open year round and serves as the information hub and welcome center for many park users. A

10-minute orientation movie shown on request about the story of Fort Frederick and includes its role in the Civil War as well as the role of the Williams Family. The park grounds also include a meeting space/auditorium, 29 primitive camping sites, youth group sites, a picnic area, playground, water fountains, bathroom facilities, and a nature center that serves as a base of operations for the park’s naturalist.

Two hiking trails and many farm roads traverse the property. The Plantation Trail is a two-mile loop that meanders through the remains of a large experimental tree plantations created by the Daughter of the American Revolution and the Maryland Forest service between 1922 and 1940. It also crosses the historical road trace of the Fort Frederick Road that dates to 1756. The park has direct access to the C&O Canal at mile marker 112.5, which gives park users access to this historic and Civil War significant trail.

Big Pool, a natural depression that was filled with water when the C & O Canal was created, provides excellent opportunities for both the angler and boater. A boat ramp provides access for canoes and other boats. Big Pool is primarily a warm water fishery, offering good fishing for species such as largemouth bass, catfish, carp, bluegill, and many others. The Potomac River runs along the southern edge of the park and



provides excellent opportunities for boating and fishing. It and can be accessed by a foot path located across from the Beaver Pond parking lot. The foot path is suitable for carrying a lightweight canoe or kayak.

The Western Maryland Rail Trail (WMRT) is a 23-mile paved hiking/biking trail on the former Western Maryland Rail Way. It runs from Big Pool to its terminus at Pearre, MD about 8 miles west of Hancock. Maryland DNR is in the process of extending the trail four more miles to Little Orleans in Allegany County. The WMRT includes wayside exhibits along the trail that describe the regions natural, cultural, and historic events. Topics include the Civil War, French and Indian War, railroading, agriculture, mining, geology, and more.

The Woodmont Natural Resources Management Area began as the Woodmont Rod & Gun Club just five years after the end of the Civil War. It has been in almost continual operation although now managed through a unique partnership between DNR and the Woodmont Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America. Two thousand acres of the Woodmont property are open for public use on a year round basis. Hunting is allowed on 2,000 acres of the property during the appropriate seasons. The Izaak Walton League manages the leased 1,400 acres that includes the lodge, Camp Cleveland, lakes, and game farm. From October 1st to March 31st each year, the Chapter has exclusive use of the 1,400 acres and funds generated from their activities provide for the maintenance and operation of Woodmont and its conservation activities and programs.

From April 1st to September 30th, DNR manages the public use of the 1,400 acres. During that time the lodge may be reserved for meetings and conferences by groups that have an education, conservation, environmental or tourism agenda, offering a unique heritage setting that can accommodate day meetings and also overnight retreats or summits. Woodmont lodge has a day capacity of 40 and an overnight capacity of 24. Six U.S. Presidents, Babe Ruth, Gene Tunney, Amos & Andy, and Richard Mellon, are among the many famous and influential guests of the lodge. The three-story fieldstone structure includes massive beams, wood paneling and floors,



and huge stone fireplaces, great leather chairs, bear skin rugs, and photographs of historic guests, not to mention six-hundred game trophies.

The Wildlife Heritage Trail is a four-mile long figure 8 trail perfect for hiking and mountain biking. The habitat diversity at Woodmont provides bird watchers with opportunities to spot numerous species. The mix of mature and young growth forests and fields are home to the Pileated Woodpecker, Carolina Wren, Wood Thrush, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo, various owls, and neo-tropical migrant songbirds such as the Scarlet Tanager. In addition, with the Potomac River in close proximity, Bald Eagles can often be seen around Woodmont.

Fort Tonoloway is 26 acres in size and is basically a blank slate as the park has been closed since 1982, but plans are moving forward to redevelop and reopen the park. Possible uses include: Historical interpretation of the reconstructed 1755 stockade fort, historical wayside markers about the French and Indian War period, historical waysides/interpretation of Hancock in the Civil War, living history demonstrations, nature interpretation through programs provided by naturalists, as well as a visitor contact station and opportunities for picnicking and camping.

The historic and cultural resources of Washington Monument State Park provide many opportunities for heritage tourism activities. The park's location at the northern end of South Mountain State Battlefield also makes it an excellent location to explore themes related to that battle, as well as provide orientation for tours of that battlefield. Increased living history and interactive interpretive activities will explore the importance of the role played by the monument and the battlefield during the Civil War. These programs will incorporate the heritage area's "Shadows of the Civil War" theme. South Mountain and the location of the monument also provide an excellent backdrop to explore Maryland's geographic boundaries and cultural differences and incorporate the theme "Maryland as a Borderland." Discussion of the park's geographic location will also incorporate the theme "Maryland as a War Zone." Also incorporated into this theme are programs focused on the effect of the war on the local population along South Mountain. The post-war history of Washington

Monument and South Mountain State Battlefield will incorporate the themes of “Reunion and Reconciliation” and “Aftermath.”

The themes outlined above would also be incorporated into new and enhanced museum exhibits. For individuals who visit Washington Monument State Park during periods when the museum/visitor center is not staffed, additional outdoor wayside exhibits incorporating these themes could be developed.

Organizations in these unincorporated portions of Washington County that may seek grant funding and other MHAA benefits include the Maryland National Road Association, Chesapeake & Ohio National Historical Park, C&O Canal Trust, Friends of Fort Frederick, Fort Frederick State Park, Washington Monument State Park, Washington County Government, Washington County Historical Trust, and various historic churches throughout the incorporated areas.

### Clear Spring



Plumb Grove Mansion interprets 19th century rural life; courtesy of Clear Spring Historical Association

The town of Clear Spring retains its 19<sup>th</sup> century appearance but requires funding and technical assistance to communicate the town’s rich history to contemporary visitors.

Low interest loans and tax credits are needed to assist property owners to preserve and maintain invaluable historic structures. The site of slave auctions still stands today but few know the history of that structure. The church divided by the war also survives but lacks interpretation. Brown’s Meeting House and Plumb Grove, owned by

the Clear Spring Historical Association, seek funding for exhibit development, programming, and outdoor interpretation.

Interpretive projects including outdoor waysides and printed or online walking tour brochures would enrich visitors' knowledge of Clear Spring's history. Clear Spring's African American story is particularly lacking from current interpretation and may be further development through heritage area mini or project grant funding. Organizations that may seek grant funding and other MHAA benefits include the Town of Clear Spring, the Clear Spring Community Center, the Clear Spring Garden Club, the James Shaul Wagon Train Foundation, Inc., and the Clear Spring District Historical Association, Inc.



Battle of Funkstown encampment; courtesy of Town of Funkstown

### **Funkstown**

The Town of Funkstown hosts two annual heritage tourism events, the Day in the Park/Battle of Funkstown reenactment in July and Old Tyme Christmas in December. The 2016 Battle program attracted 3,000 visitors to the Community Park. The event included 150 reenactors, six cannons, and four horses.

The acquisition of the Artz Farm will expand the current battle anniversary program, but may also include other approaches to interpreting the Civil War in Funkstown. This may include a heritage trail throughout Community Park. Pending approval of the boundary amendment, the Heritage Area anticipates being more proactive in linking all the sites related to the retreat from Gettysburg, tapping into the



The Artz Barn in Funkstown; courtesy of Elizabeth Howe

market of visitors with a specific interest in the July 1863 battle and associated skirmishes.

Organizations that may seek grant funding and other MHAA benefits include the Town of Funkstown, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Beaver Creek Watershed Association, and the Funkstown Historical Society.

### Keedysville



A Civil War Trails marker in Keedysville; courtesy of Elizabeth Howe

A Civil War Trails marker stands in the middle of Keedysville, and there are two signs marking the German Reformed Church as hospital and John Keedy's meadow as General McClellan's Headquarters site. Keedysville already benefits from heritage tourism by the presence and popularity of the

historic Red Byrd restaurant. Many visitors pass by the restaurant located along Route 34. Much more could be done to encourage visitors to drive through the town instead of the bypass around it.

Two important tasks need to be accomplished to enhance and implement the interpretive themes of the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area. First, the Civil War era structures and sites need to be marked in a way that will be obvious for visitors driving through Main Street. A grant from HCWHA could be used to document and create markings for these structures. A brochure could explain the buildings' use as

temporary hospitals and incorporate some of the memoirs and personal accounts as well as any data about how many were treated and survived.



The 1760 Hess House in Keedysville pictured in February 2017; courtesy of Elizabeth Howe

The second task would require a cooperative effort from many partners to succeed. The Town will work with HCWHA on strategies and map adjustments to leave the Route 34 bypass and drive through the town itself. Natural curiosity alone is not enough—visitors need to be directed into this endeavor. Establishing a National Register Historic District will help, especially if signage is erected on Route 34 to entice visitors to get off the bypass. Any driving tours, narrative electronic programs, etc. should likewise encourage diversion from the bypass.

Organizations that may seek grant funding and other MHAA benefits include the Town of Keedysville, the Keedysville Historical Society, and the American Association of Traditional Hooking Artists.



---

## Existing & Proposed Mechanisms

---

- **Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area:** The Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership is a non-profit, four-state partnership dedicated to raising awareness of the unparalleled American heritage in the region running from Gettysburg, PA, through Maryland and Harpers Ferry, W.VA., to Thomas Jefferson's Monticello in Charlottesville, VA. With more history than any other region in the nation, the Journey Through Hallowed Ground was recognized by Congress as a National Heritage Area and offers authentic heritage tourism programs and award-winning educational programs for students of all ages.
- **Civil War Trails:** Follow the "bugle signs" to more than 60 interpreted Civil War sites linked together within Maryland's Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area. The Maryland Civil War Trails program features individual routes focusing on the 1862 Maryland Campaign (Antietam), the 1863 Gettysburg Invasion and Retreat, Jubal Early's 1864 Raid on Washington D.C. These driving tours take visitors through towns, battlefields, cemeteries, and other significant Civil War sites. Map guides and interpretive markers show the routes of troop movements and provide interesting stories and asides, many hidden within the landscape for 150 years. Civil War Trails Map/Guides are available at Maryland Welcome Centers, County Visitor Centers and the HCWhA Exhibit & Visitor Center at the historic Newcomer House.
- **C&O Canal Trust:** Founded in 2007, the C&O Canal Trust is the official non-profit partner of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park. The Canal Trust works in partnership with the C&O Canal National Historical Park to raise funds and resources to support maintenance and visitor program in the Park. The Trust manages four partner programs: Canal Quarters, Canal Discoveries, Canal Pride, and the Canal Towns Partnership. The Canal Trust's new Plan Your Visit platform (website and app), funded in part by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, allows visitors to explore all 184.5 miles of the C&O Canal National Historical Park by activity or by location.
- **Scenic byways:** Maryland's 18 scenic byways allow travelers to follow carefully mapped driving routes into areas rich with beauty, history and culture. Four

fall within Washington County: the Historic National Road, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, the Journey Through Hallowed Ground, and the Antietam Campaign. In addition to their state scenic byway title, the National Road and Journey Through Hallowed Ground have also earned national distinction as America's Byways, meaning that they have been recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation through the National Scenic Byways Program as some of the most significant routes in the country based on their scenery, culture, history, archaeology and recreational opportunities.

- SHAF: The Save Historic Antietam Foundation (SHAF) was established in 1986 to promote the preservation and restoration of the scenic area in and around the Antietam Battlefield. Formed at a time when rapid growth and development threatened the history and charm of the Antietam Valley, SHAF has become a national leader in battlefield preservation. The independent nonprofit organization educates the public on the value of historic preservation and works with communities in the Antietam Valley to promote historic preservation and compatible economic development. In partnership with the Maryland Environmental Trust and the Maryland Department of Transportation, SHAF has successfully procured easements for more than 3,000 acres in the Antietam area. SHAF has also promoted and encouraged an agricultural land preservation program in Washington County, Maryland as a step toward scenic preservation and worked with local citizens and elected officials to establish a special zoning category around the Antietam Battlefield.
- Washington County Historical Trust: With over 4,000 listed historic properties in Washington County, the Washington County Historical Trust (WCHT) fosters preservation by targeting specific properties that are endangered. WCHT is a membership-driven organization with general membership meetings that are open to the public.
- Funkstown: Funkstown has a historic district incorporated into its Zoning Ordinance with a Historic Commission to administer. It regulates the changes to the exterior appearance of buildings in the district. The district encompasses the parcels fronting on Main Street from Antietam Creek on the west to Alternate US Route 40 on the east. The Funkstown Historic District (not the same as the historic zoning overlay), following the original town

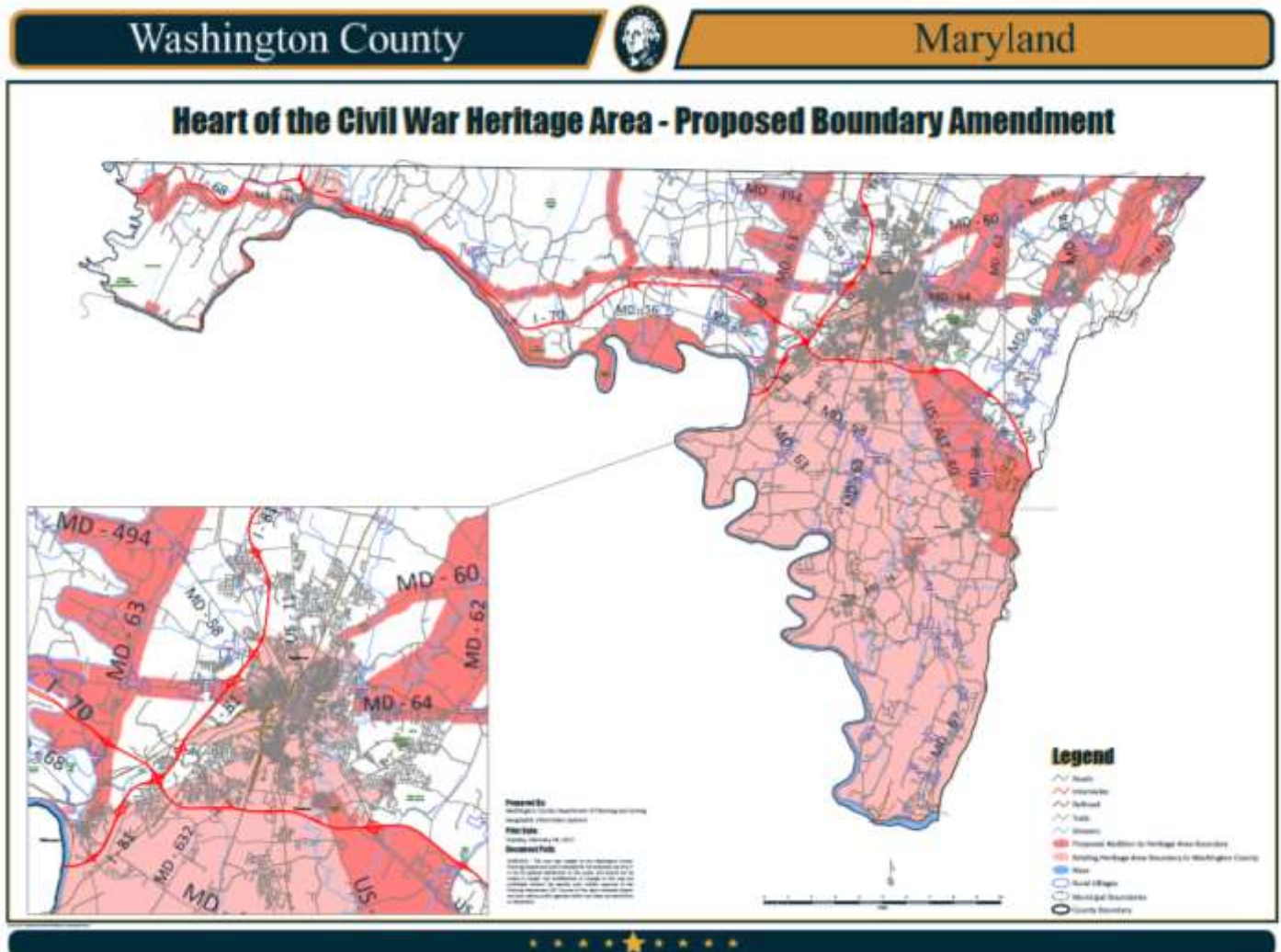


boundary, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. The Funkstown Planning & Zoning Commission is led by Chairman Doug Stone and Vice Chairman Donald Kline with members Herbert Smith, Emmanuel Waldecker, Dave Harman, Richard Barnes, and Jeff Cooper. C. Richard (Dick) Grimm serves as the town's Zoning Administrator.

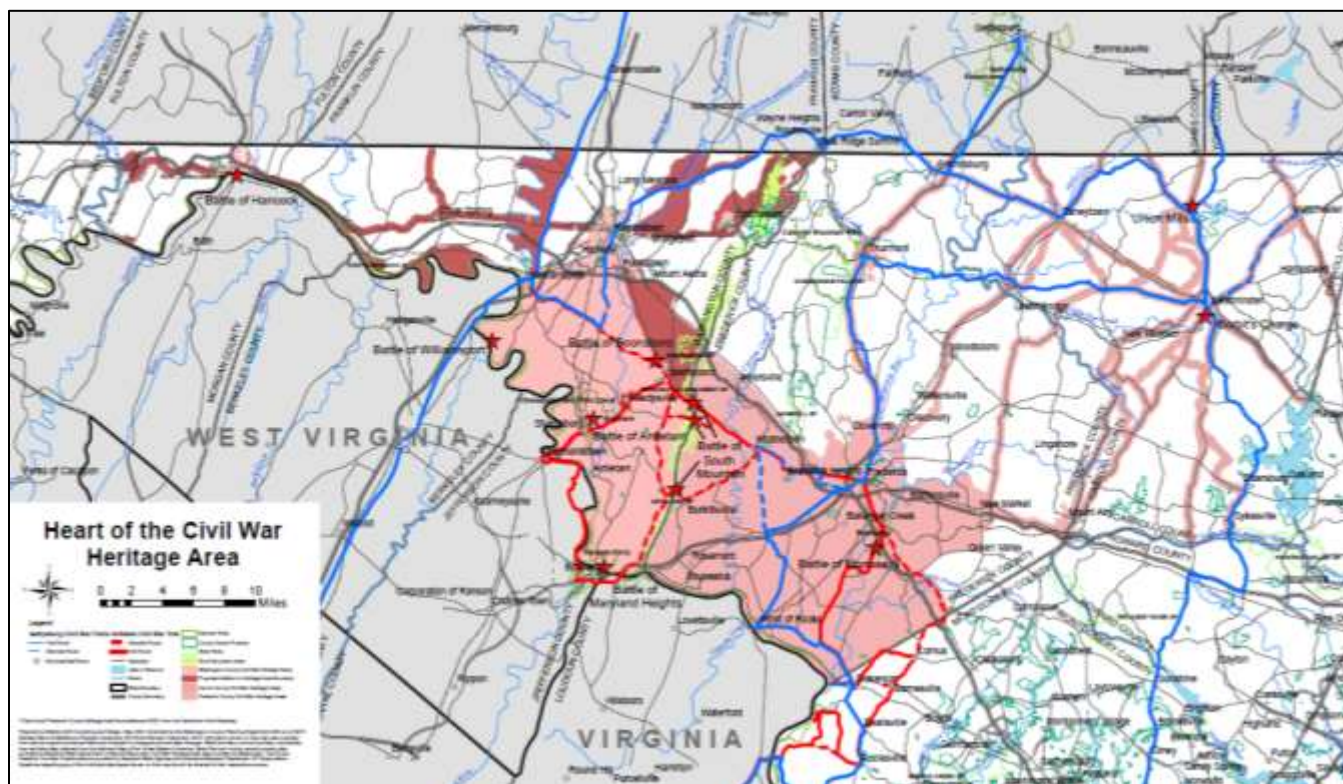
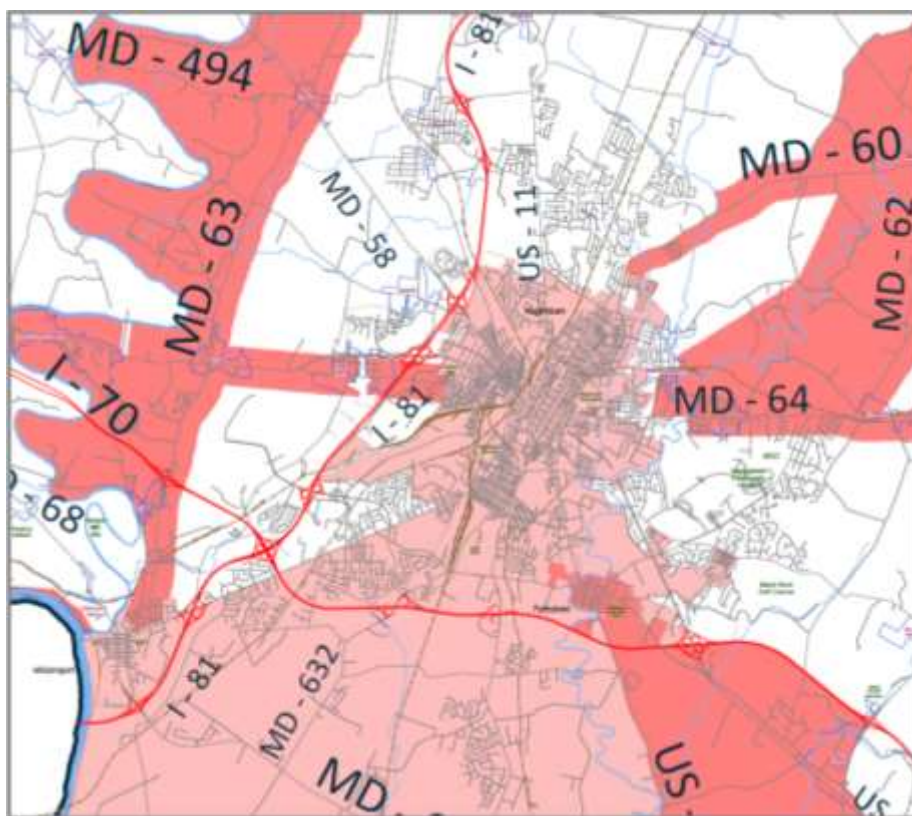
- Keedysville: A survey of historic structures and their context in Keedysville was conducted in 1993 by Dr. Paula S. Reed. The report provided the necessary documentation for the adoption of a National Register Historic District nomination, but the town council has not pursued such a nomination. Doing so would aid not only those homeowners interested in tax credits for restoring historic structures, but might draw tourists by having signs erected on Route 34 noting that the town is a National Register Historic District. The Keedysville Planning & Zoning meetings are held the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Town Hall. The commission is made up of Chairman Randy Burns and members Sarah Baker, Greg Carroll and Matt Rhoads.
- Historic District Commissions: Washington County's Historic District Commission was established in 1986. It administers design guidelines incorporated in the Zoning Ordinance which regulate changes to the exterior appearance of buildings in the Historic Preservation zoning overlay, also established in 1986. The County adopted a Tax Credit ordinance in 1991 that provides a property tax credit equal to 5% (new construction) or 10% (existing building rehabilitation) of an amount spent on the rehabilitation or preservation of historic buildings. Property must be in Historic Preservation zoning overlay and comply with design guidelines. Tax credits are available inside towns that have their own historic districts (at present Hagerstown and Funkstown). The county Historic District Commission meets state and federal guidelines and provides designation as a Certified Local Government. Preservation planning projects are eligible to apply for CLG funds from MHT. The Commission is made up of seven members appointed by County Commissioners. The Commission is also afforded official participation in National Register review process for County sites. All or part of historic villages have Rural Village zoning, which has exterior design guidelines administered by the Historic District Commission.

- Rural Preservation programs: Washington County has an extensive rural preservation program, administering at least seven individual preservation easement programs (Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation, etc.). Two staff members in the county's Planning and Zoning Department work exclusively on land preservation matters, most aimed at agricultural land but others such as Maryland's Rural Legacy program target historic, environmental (natural resources) and open space priorities as well. The County also has its own Installment Payment Easement Program (IPP) that permanently protects agricultural land. These are all protective easement purchase programs but donated easements have income tax benefits for property owners. Washington County has a stated goal in its Comprehensive Plan of 50,000 acres of permanently protected land. The County currently has more than 30,000 acres of rural lands permanently protected by purchased or donated easements. A Priority Preservation Area appears in the County's Comprehensive Plan, per Maryland Department of Planning guidelines.

## Map of Proposed Boundary Amendment







### Appendix 1: Selected Inventory of Resources

Much of this language comes from National Register of Historic Places listings.

Site Name	Site Type	Location	Significance
Mt. Vernon UCC Church	Historic	64 S. Main Street, Keedysville	The church was built in 1852 and remodeled in 1892 but the original structure, contained within the existing structure, was used as hospital after the battle. The grove of tree adjacent to the church was used a campsite by the staff of Union commander Gen. George B. McClellan, and he may have spent one night in, or next to, the church.
Coffman Farms Road	Historic	Mill Race Lane, Keedysville	The Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac was established in the meadow now occupied by houses along Mill Race Lane from September 16 through 20, 1862. General McClellan stayed in a tent here from September 17 -20.
Jacob Hess house	Historic	17 S. Main Street, Keedysville	Built in 1768, this house witnessed the passage of most of both armies during the Maryland Campaign. Local legend has it that Gen. McClellan dined here on the night of September 15, 1862.
School House Hospital	Historic	55 S. Main Street, Keedysville	The small 1/12 story stone building, constructed in 1835 by John Weaver, was initially a church for the German Reformed Congregation (now UCC). It is now a private residence.
Frederick Wyand store/house	Historic	3-5 N. Main Street, Keedysville	This building was almost completed at the time of the battle of Antietam. It was immediately taken for use as a hospital, and owner claimed it was used for 17 days after the battle.
Simon Wyand farm	Historic	89 S. Main Street, Keedysville	This house was part of a farm on the western edge of Keedysville in 1862. The tenant claimed damages for "seven rooms of his house used for hospital purposes for 3 weeks."

			Sources indicate this was used for wounded Union soldiers of Gen. John Sedgwick's division.
Margaret Kitzmiller house	Historic	55 N. Main Street, Keedysville	Although recently remodeled, the original log structure exists underneath the current siding. Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes, 20th MA Infantry, was treated here for two days after the battle of Antietam before being moved to hospital in Hagerstown. He was the son of a famous doctor and author, and he went on to be a famous lawyer and jurist, serving on the US Supreme Court into the 1920's.
Battle of Keedysville site	Historic	Outskirts of Keedysville	August 5, 1864. As part of the Confederate foraging for food in the area, Col. Vaughn's Tennessee Cavalry were sent to Keedysville to protect a wagon train requisitioning flour from the mills along the Antietam Creek. Colonel Cole's MD (Union) cavalry were alerted, marched from Frederick and engaged in a small skirmish from Boonsboro to Keedysville. Meeting the main body of Vaughn's horsemen at Keedysville, he attacked, pushing the Confederates back across Antietam Creek, but lost several men in the process. Seeing Confederate infantry supporting the cavalry, Cole's Union troopers retired east of South Mountain.
Civil War period structure	Historic	39 W. Main Street, Keedysville	At one time owned by a member of the Keady family
Civil War period structure	Historic	37 W. Main Street, Keedysville	Built by Christian Keady in 1854.
Civil War period structure	Historic	33 N. Main Street, Keedysville	Built by Christian Keady in 1853, the basement was a commercial space for many years

Civil War period structure	Historic	4 N. Main Street, Keedysville	Built in 1833 by Andrew Sigler, the first brick structure in Keedysville.
Wyand House Hotel	Historic	2 N. Main Street, Keedysville	Built after the Civil War when the B&O railroad spur passed through Keedysville. Many veterans of the Battle of Antietam arrived here by train to visit the battlefield in 1890's to the early 1900's. David Wyand, the owner, also served as a tour guide, driving many veterans around the battlefield. A recently discovered photograph shows a group of veterans standing on the steps of the B&O station across the street from the hotel.
Civil War period structure	Historic	35 S. Main Street, Keedysville	Built during the Civil War and used as a town hall and later a saddler's shop.
Civil War period structure	Historic	36 S. Main Street, Keedysville	John Cost ran a store in this building around 1856.
Civil War period structure	Historic	38 S. Main Street, Keedysville	This stone house was built during the Civil War.
Civil War period structure	Historic	42 S. Main Street, Keedysville	Sam Keedy built this house in 1836, and had a store here for 34 years. The well in the back was used by soldiers in the Civil War, and Keedy had slaves living in structures behind the house.
Civil War period structure	Historic	50 S. Main Street	Large stone house likely built in the 1820's. Artifacts found in the yard indicate its use as a hospital during the MD Campaign.
Civil War period structure	Historic	67 S. Main Street, Keedysville	This small stone structure was built before or during the Civil War. One source indicates Union General Edwin V. Sumner may have used it as a headquarters.



National Road	Historic	East-west from Baltimore to Cumberland	The first macadam road built in America was between Funkstown and Boonsboro in 1823. The paving consisted of stones broken by hand to a size so small that they could be passed through a three inch ring and weighing no more than four ounces. The stones were graded to a depth of nine inches and a width of twenty feet.
Antietam Creek	Natural		A 40-mile tributary of the Potomac River, Antietam Creek meanders through the Hagerstown Valley. The 290 square mile watershed includes southern Pennsylvania and western Maryland. The word “Antietam” is thought to be an Algonquin phrase meaning “swift-flowing stream.”
Battle of Funkstown site	Historic	Artz Farm, along Alt-40 just south of Funkstown	A week after the Battle of Gettysburg—on July 10, 1863—Union forces from the Army of the Potomac attacked Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia as it retreated from Pennsylvania. Major General J.E.B. Stuart’s cavalry were well-positioned and led the Confederate troops to victory. The battle raged all day and resulted in 479 casualties.
Funkstown Cemetery	Historic	Block between Antietam St, West Side Ave, Cemetery & Green Streets, Funkstown	Established in 1767, space for the town cemetery was set aside in original plans for Funkstown. Headstones in the eastern end date from the late 18 <sup>th</sup> and early 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries and feature German inscriptions. An iron fence encircles the cemetery, with a stone wall on the east end. During the Civil War, Funkstown was under military control by Company H the 6th Maryland Volunteer Infantry Regiment, formed in Washington County. Many Union and Confederate soldiers were killed in the Battle of Funkstown in 1862 and were buried in this Cemetery, but were later moved to the Cemetery at Sharpsburg and Rose Hill Cemetery in Hagerstown.
National Pike	Historic	Funkstown	The West Side Avenue stone bridge was the first stone arch bridge over the Antietam Creek and was built by James

Bridge over Antietam Creek			Lloyd. It was defaced in 1931 when it was widened to accommodate traffic. This road is part of the original National Turnpike mandated by President George Washington.
Antietam Creek Bridge	Historic	Oak Ridge Drive, Funkstown	A stone bridge built over the Antietam Creek in 1833 by George Weaver, it played a large part in the operation of the mills in that it had an oak dam above it that raised the level of the Creek. This in turn allowed the water to run down a millrace and turn the water wheel and operated the mill. One of the unique features of the bridge is its three arches. They are graduated in size, small to large from east to west.
Funkstown Historic District	Historic	West Side Ave. to Stouffer Ave. Poplar to Green St., Funkstown	The Funkstown Historic District reflects a unique set of events or conditions that created the community's patterns of development. The power source provided by the Antietam Creek led to a variety of industries which were established early at this location. The textile industry was prominent among these causing Funkstown to be one of the early centers of the manufacture of Brussels carpet in America. The old wagon road, the main route from Baltimore to the west had a tremendous impact on the town. As it eventually became part of the National Pike in the 1820s, the town experienced rapid growth along the route (Baltimore Street) with hotel and tavern business predominating. Civil War history also impacted Funkstown. The July, 1863 Battle of Funkstown was an important delaying tactic by the Confederates. The resulting casualties were cared for by the citizens of Funkstown. The town's citizens were very divided in their sentiments, pro-South and pro-North. Funkstown's particular history is reflected in its architecture and other historic resources, giving it historic significance in the areas of transportation, military, and industrial development, and for its architectural character,

			representing adaptations of several important styles and types.
Keller House	Historic	32 East Baltimore Street, Funkstown	The front of the Keller House was the site where Major Henry Dickerson McDaniel of the Confederate 11th Georgia Infantry was laid on the sidewalk. He was wounded during the fighting near Stouffer's barn east of town and was not expected to survive. John Stonebraker said he had "a fearful wound in his abdomen, the entrails protruding to an alarming extent." When the army doctor was unable to help him, the town physician, Dr. Boerstler, stepped forward and dressed the wound. Two days later, Major McDaniel was captured when Union troops took possession of the Town. He was held as a prisoner of war in Ohio until his release on July 25, 1865. After returning to Georgia, Major McDaniel entered politics and was later elected Governor of Georgia.
Chaney House	Historic	41 East Baltimore Street, Funkstown	The house built by Elias Chaney between 1832-1847 served as a hospital after the Battle of Funkstown. Joseph Stonebraker, a prominent citizen wrote, "The wounded were brought into town and Mrs. Chaney's large dwelling was taken for a hospital. The surgeons had a table in the yards under some trees and amputated arms and legs like sawing limbs from a tree. It was a terrible site." Since 1938, the Chaney House has been Ruth's Antique Shop.
Jacob Funk House	Historic	35 W. Baltimore Street, Funkstown	The town's founder built this house—the oldest dated house in town—along the National Road (Baltimore Street) in 1769. Jacob and Ann Funck (or Funk) lived here with six children. The house is believed to have been South's Inn in later years. It is also believed that John Brown stayed here on his way to Harper's Ferry in 1859. It demonstrates German vernacular architecture and is one of just a handful of surviving true colonial buildings in Washington County.

Joseph Fiery House	Historic	15107 Hicksville Road, Clear Spring	<p>The Joseph Fiery Homeplace is significant for its architectural expression as a rare example of settlement period housing in Washington County. Following the traditional German three-room, central chimney plan, it is one of only a few such buildings in Washington County, nearly all of which date from the 18th century. According to analysis of the 1790 census, Washington County had the highest number of German residents in Maryland, at 31% of the population. This house, dating from approximately 1768, represents the first period of effective settlement in the county following the end of hostilities of the French and Indian War. Despite alterations to the house made in the late 20th century, it retains key elements marking it as a first period house in Washington County. These include the three-room central chimney floor plan, roof framing system, exterior masonry finishes, significant interior elements such as two original doors and the attic staircase with fine molded finishes, and puncheon work in the cellar. The companion limestone Swisser style barn, although dating from somewhat later than the house, in the late 18th or very early 19th century, also reflects the German heritage of Washington County. The property therefore represents a rare survival of early Germanic architecture in Washington County, constructed from the trademark limestone characteristic of the Cumberland Valley.</p>
Wilson School	Historic	Rufus Wilson Road, Clear Spring	<p>The Wilson School is significant for its association with the early development of education in Washington County. Constructed in 1859-1860 by local merchant Rufus Wilson to serve his son and neighbors' children, it was incorporated into the county's public education system in the 1890s and remained in use until it closed in 1950, the last operating one-room school in Washington County. It is also significant</p>

			for its architecture, as a well-preserved representative example of a type of one-room school building typical of rural Maryland in the third quarter of the 19th century.
Rufus Wilson Complex	Historic	14293 Rufus Wilson Road (Old US 40), Clear Spring	The Rufus Wilson property comprises a complex of mid-late 19th century buildings which create the center of a small rural settlement named Conococheague located on the National Road in Washington County. The Rufus Wilson complex is significant for its architecture, as an example of a type of rural commercial complex that served both its local community and travelers on the National Road in the latter half of the 19th century. The buildings retain a high degree of integrity. Especially noteworthy are the significant interior features which remain intact in the general store and post office, including display cabinets and mail boxes. The Second Empire mansion, the product of a c. 1880 remodeling of a vernacular limestone dwelling of the mid-19th century, is the only recorded example of that style in rural Washington County.
Plumb Grove	Historic	12654 Broadfording Road, Clear Spring	Plumb Grove (Nesbitt-Warner Farmhouse) is locally significant for its architecture, as a particularly fine example of a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival architectural style, significant for its degree of stylistic elaboration not commonly found in rural examples. Built c. 1831 at the marriage of Jonathan and Ann (Meixsell) Nesbitt, the large five-bay house with its elegant Greek temple-form porch and soaring paired chimneys gracefully represented the status of the successful Nesbitt family in its rural setting. Though Plumb Grove was located on the edge of the western Maryland mountains, the nearby town of Clear Spring was a booming National Pike town active with artisans and regular deliveries of merchandise from the port at Baltimore. The Nesbitts had ready access to the state-of-



			the-art Greek Revival moldings and mantelpieces found throughout the interior of Plumb Grove.
Montpelier	Historic	13448 Broadfording Road, Clear Spring	Home of Richard and John Barnes. In 1800, they were the largest slaveholders in the county with 89 enslaved people. Richard Barnes's will of 1804 freed all of his enslaved people two years after his death. These included famous African Methodist Episcopal minister, Thomas Henry.
Lockhouse 49	Historic	Four Locks Road, Clear Spring	Four Locks is a wonderful example of a canal community. The proximity of four locks being built within 1,530 feet of each other created the ideal situation for families, merchants, and people of all classes to come together to build a community. In its heyday Four Locks boasted 2 stores, 2 warehouses, a dry dock for boat repair, a school, and post office plus a dozen houses. Furnished in the 1920's style, Lockhouse 49 depicts the heyday of the canal community at Four Locks through the C&O Canal Trust's Canal Quarters program.
Wilson's Bridge	Historic	Independence Road, Clear Spring	Wilson's Bridge, which is no longer open to vehicular traffic, originally carried the Hagerstown and Conococheague Turnpike, the National Pike, across the Conococheague Creek seven miles west of Hagerstown. The five-arched structure is the longest of the county's stone bridges. Wilson's Bridge is important for its architecture, its role in commerce and transportation, and its contribution to the knowledge of 19th century engineering. Architecturally the bridge is significant as the oldest and largest of 25 remaining stone arched spans in Washington County. Although it is not the only example of its type, it was the first and served as a pattern for other similar bridges in the area. While stone bridge construction was used elsewhere in the United States, there was a particular concentration of it in Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania. Built of limestone, the

			bridge is enhanced by the fact that the original builder's contract with construction and payment specifications is recorded among the County Land Records. The bridge played an important role in commerce and transportation by aiding travel along the highway linking Western Maryland with Baltimore. Also, it reflects the level of engineering skill at the time it was built. Having carried vehicles for more than 150 years and the heavy traffic of a major road for well over a century, Wilson's Bridge remains as a monument to the engineering capabilities of bridge builder Silas Harry.
Fort Frederick	Historic	State Route 56, Big Pool	Built in 1756-57, Fort Frederick is a huge stone quadrangle with a bastion projecting from each corner. A very large portion of the fort's walls are still original. These sections have been stabilized and then the missing portions reconstructed to their original 17 1/2 foot heights over the original bases. Fort Frederick is the largest and best-preserved architectural example in the Southern Colonies of an 18th century fortress erected for frontier defense against the Indians. Built in 1756-57 as a defense against French and Indian attack, Fort Frederick was also utilized as a military prison during the Revolutionary War and again garrisoned during the Civil War. The fort, however, was never actually attacked during its long history. After extensive archeological and historical research by the National Park Service, the original plans of the fort were located. In the 1930s the outside stone walls were restored and reconstructed to their original height and a part of the interior restored with the aid of the Civilian Conservation Corps.
Hornbaker Property	Historic	Fort Frederick State Park, Big Pool	Built as a school about 1899 to serve African American children on land deeded by the Williams Family, African

			Americans that owned the fort property 1860 to 1911. Williams children attended and also served as teachers.
Williams House site	Historic	Fort Frederick State Park, Big Pool	Site of home occupied by the Nathan Williams family during the Civil War and served as quarters for Union officers in 1861-1862
Potomac River	Historic, Natural	Fort Frederick State Park, Big Pool	Several skirmishes happened along the banks of the river at Fort Frederick (1861-1862) and many others happened nearby. Many Union and Confederate troops crossed near here for the various campaigns 1862-1864.
Beaver Pond	Natural	Fort Frederick State Park, Big Pool	The Beaver Pond was formed by Beavers creating a dam and has a short nature trail running alongside it where visitors can see, fish, birds, beavers, and other forest creatures.
Arboretum	Natural	Fort Frederick State Park, Big Pool	There is a small arboretum near the park's entrance that has a variety of Eastern Woodland trees, and are all identified with small interpretative markers.
Washington Monument	Historic	Zittlestown Road, Boonsboro	Washington Monument is situated atop Monument Knob, originally called "The Blue Rock," a 1550-foot peak of South Mountain, located on the dividing line between Washington and Frederick Counties, 1 1/2 miles north of Alt U.S. 40 (National Road). Reportedly built in a single day, the monument was completed and dedicated on July 4, 1827. It is significant as the first monument to George Washington in the United States. (Although the better known monument at Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore was begun in 1815, the statue of George Washington was not installed atop it until 1929, and other work continued as late as 1843.) Vandals and the elements had reduced the Washington County monument to a mere few feet in height by the time of the Civil War. In this tumbled down condition the monument served as a Union Signal Station during the Battle of

			Antietam and after the Battle of Gettysburg while General Lee's army lingered north of the Potomac River.
Beaver Creek School Museum	Historic	9702 Beaver Creek Church Road, Hagerstown	1904 structure housing 19th century collection (not Civil War related but past tourism attraction). Currently for sale out of hands of Washington County Historical Society due to high maintenance costs.

## **Appendix 2: List of Projects**

---

The following represents planned or contemplated projects that may tap MHAA benefits.

### **C & O Canal NHP**

- Establish at least one new Canal Quarters facility located west of Williamsport

### **Washington Monument State Park**

- Land acquisition and preservation
- Restoration/preservation of historic structures within the park
- Design, fabrication, and installation of interpretive wayside exhibits
- Design and construction of recreational and interpretive trails
- Design, fabrication, and installation of new museum exhibits
- Development and printing of interpretive brochures for public distribution
- Development and implementation of living history and educational programs

### **Fort Frederick State Park Complex**

- Civil War Trails (CWT): install Civil War Trails (CWT) wayside markers throughout the complex to better tell various stories related to the Civil War. Text for six such markers are currently in the works and if funding could be found more markers could very possibly be added. Four markers at the fort would discuss Union artillery, skirmishes, the C&O Canal drawbridge & Stuart's PA raid, and Nathan Williams or the Fort Frederick African American School
- Uniforms & equipment: The purchase of reproduction Civil War-era uniforms, equipment, and civilian clothing would help staff and volunteers better tell or Civil War story in events and exhibits
- Exhibits: upgrade the park's aging exhibits, which date to the 1970s. Renovate and create new exhibits and spaces in the visitor center
- Civil War Living History weekend: Funding could be used to help assist in growing this event with more marketing, honoraria for presenters, supplies for



volunteers, and a 10-pound Parrot rifled cannon (in the fall-winter of 1861-1862, Federal forces stationed at least one 10 lb. Parrott rifled cannon there)

- Research/acquisition: Many documents reference Fort Frederick or the troops and people who were here. Hire a consultant to research and locate original or reproduction items related to Fort Frederick's Civil War story
- Trails: Create a physical Civil War trail in the park
- Western Maryland Rail Trail: Research, create and install Civil War Trails markers and/or a related trail guide
- Land acquisition: Connect the WMRT in Big Pool with Fort Frederick
- Woodmont Natural Resources Management Area: Create and install a CWT marker on the creation of the Club as it relates to the Civil War
- Recreational trails: Create a hiking/mountain biking trail that connects the WMRT to Woodmont
- Fort Tonoloway State Park: Find the remains of Fort Tonoloway through archaeology. Locate artifacts related to Hancock's occupation by Federal Forces during the Civil War and the location's possible use as a Federal campsite. Research and create CWT marker based on the location use, the role of Hancock in Civil War, or Stonewall Jackson's siege

#### Clear Spring

- Interpretation: funding for wayside signage and/or brochures describing everyday life in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the town's African American history, architectural history, industrial history, Clear Spring in the Civil War
- Low-interest loans and tax credits for capital preservation projects
- Exhibits & interpretation at Plumb Grove and Brown's Meeting House needs funding for exhibits and outdoor programs.

#### Funkstown

- Walking tour brochure
- Acquisition of small property linking Community Park and Artz Farm
- Increased interpretation of Battle of Funkstown
- Reconfiguring park for an improved visitor experience

Keedysville

- Signage marking structures with a significant Civil War story
- Signage indicating sites of Civil War hospitals
- Walking tour brochure
- Signage directing visitors to drive down Main Street

### Appendix 3: References in Management Plan

Access the Heart of the Civil War Management Plan online:  
[www.heartofthecivilwar.org/stakeholders/management-plan](http://www.heartofthecivilwar.org/stakeholders/management-plan)

Clear Spring	Section 2, Resources, pg. 22 Section 2, Circulation & Transportation, pg. 69
Funkstown	Section 2, Resources, pg. 21, 24 Section 2, Economic Development & Tourism, pg. 37 Section 2, Land Use, Preservation, and Conservation, pg. 59 Appendix A, Timeline of Civil War Events, pg. 132 Appendix D, Battlefield Preservation Plans, pg. 188
Keedysville	Section 2, Economic Development & Tourism, pg. 37 Section 2, Land Use, Preservation, and Conservation, pg. 59 Section 2, Interpretation and Education, pg. 64
Wash. Monument/South Mtn. Battlefield	Section 2, Resources, pg. 23, 29 Appendix D, Battlefield Preservation Plans Appendix B, Resource Inventory Sources
Fort Frederick/Tonoloway	Section 2, Resources, pg. 21 Appendix D, Battlefield Preservation Plans, pg. 187
Chesapeake & Ohio National Historical Park	Section 2, Resources, pg. 29, 32 Section 2, Economic Development & Tourism, pg. 35, 38, 42 Section 2, Interpretation and Education, pg. 69, 70 Appendix C, Washington County 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Sites
Pen Mar Park	Section 2, Resources, pg. 31
Western Maryland Rail Trail	Section 2, Resources, pg. 29 Section 2, Interpretation and Education, pg. 70