

WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery
Washington County
Capsule Summary

The Washington Confederate Cemetery is located within the western perimeter of Rose Hill Cemetery, along South Potomac Street at Memorial Boulevard in Hagerstown. The two and three-fourths acre parcel contains the burial ground of nearly 2,500 Confederate soldiers, the graves arranged concentrically within a half circle which radiates from a central monument. The names of 346 are known. All but two of the graves are unmarked. At the top of the curve of the half circle, on the westernmost side, stands a wrought iron arch which faces South Potomac Street and marks the historic entrance to the Confederate Cemetery. An iron chain held by thirty granite posts outlines the half circle from each side of the arch to the cemetery drive, which forms the easternmost, straight side of the half circle. The chain fence is bounded by a curving row of Norway spruce. A cedar stands behind each pier of the arch. At the midpoint of the straight side of the half circle, near the cemetery drive and directly opposite the arch, stand a marble monument of **Hope**, a flagpole, and a boulder displaying an aluminum plaque inscribed with Joseph Coxson's map showing the layout of the graves. A granite pavilion is located approximately 65' northwest of the half circle. Four granite piers mark the outer corners of the Confederate cemetery property. Each pier is square in plan and carries a bronze Great Seal of Maryland on its sloping top; the front side of each carries the incised inscription, "WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY."

The Washington Confederate Cemetery is significant as a memorial to the Confederate soldiers who died in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain. It is also representative of the military cemeteries created in response to the Civil War. The statue of **Hope** is an example of a female allegory or personification; although wearing classical drapery, the deep serpentine folds of the garment and hair exhibit the preoccupation with picturesque detail found in the Romantic-Victorian era.

WA-HAG-183, Washington Confederate Cemetery
Washington County

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban
Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture
and Community Planning; Military

Resource Type:

Categories: Site; Objects

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): FUNERARY/cemetery

Known Design Source(s): Joseph Coxson, S. S. Downin
(cemetery plan); A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia
(monument)

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. WA-HAG-183

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Washington Confederate Cemetery

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Rose Hill Cemetery, 600 S. Potomac Street not for publication

city, town Hagerstown vicinity of congressional district 6th

state MD county Washington

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other commemorative

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

name State of Maryland, c/o Maryland Veterans Commission

street & number Rm. 110, 31 Hopkins Plaza Federal Building telephone no.:

city, town Baltimore state and zip code MD 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse liber

street & number 95 West Washington Street folio

city, town Hagerstown state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. WA-HAG-183

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

The Washington Confederate Cemetery is located within the western perimeter of Rose Hill Cemetery, along South Potomac Street at Memorial Boulevard in Hagerstown. The two and three-fourths acre parcel contains the burial ground of nearly 2,500 Confederate soldiers, the graves arranged concentrically within a half circle which radiates from a central monument. The names of 346 are known. All but two of the graves are unmarked. At the top of the curve of the half circle, on the westernmost side, stands a wrought iron arch which faces South Potomac Street and marks the historic entrance to the Confederate Cemetery. An iron chain held by thirty granite posts outlines the half circle from each side of the arch to the cemetery drive, which forms the easternmost, straight side of the half circle. The chain fence is bounded by a curving row of Norway spruce. A cedar stands behind each pier of the arch. At the midpoint of the straight side of the half circle, near the cemetery drive and directly opposite the arch, stand a marble monument of **Hope**, a flagpole, and a boulder displaying an aluminum plaque inscribed with Joseph Coxson's map showing the layout of the graves. A granite pavilion is located approximately 65' northwest of the half circle. Four granite piers mark the outer corners of the Confederate cemetery property. Each pier is square in plan and carries a bronze Great Seal of Maryland on its sloping top; the front side of each carries the incised inscription, "WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY."

The wrought iron gateway or arch is composed of two piers, square in section and constructed of repeating panels of 1" bar wrought in a geometric design. Each pier is topped with a hipped cap embellished with a finial. An arch springs from the piers below the caps with the name of the cemetery in openwork, decorated with foliated scrolls, tendrils, and topped with a fan of radiating fleur-de-lis. The cemetery name is painted white; the rest of the arch is painted black. The arch is supported by iron bars bolted to the top of each pier and driven into the ground at an angle behind each.

In spring 1993 the iron arch had peeling paint, rust and extensive corrosion at the bases of the piers. From August through November 1993 the arch was dismantled, cleaned, repaired and repainted; the piers were welded to new support pins at the site and new concrete footers were poured at the base of each pier.¹

¹Conservation of the arch was performed by Krug and Son of Baltimore; the Governor's Commission on Maryland Military Monuments funded the work.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or	
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> national <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

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

The Washington Confederate Cemetery is significant as a memorial to the Confederate soldiers who died in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain. It is also representative of the military cemeteries created in response to the Civil War. The statue of **Hope** is an example of a female allegory or personification; although the garment is classical, the deep serpentine folds of the dress and hair exhibit the preoccupation with picturesque detail found in the Romantic-Victorian era.

The Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, was called the bloodiest day of the Civil War; the 4,000 dead had to be buried quickly in the heat. The Union burial details tended to the Union dead first. Three to five days had passed by the time the Confederate dead were buried, and the bodies had been pillaged of identifying items. Most were buried in shallow trenches or mass graves. By March 1864, when the Maryland General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of a cemetery, many graves had been plowed and planted over, or were exposed by erosion and animals.⁸

The Maryland General Assembly passed an act in 1865 creating Antietam National Cemetery, which was to have included a section, distinct from the Union reburial areas, for reburial of Confederate soldiers.⁹ But the Antietam National Cemetery trustees refused to permit Confederate reburials, even after the Maryland General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for that purpose. In 1870 the Maryland General Assembly repealed the act of 1868 appropriating \$5,000 for reinterment of Confederates at Antietam National Cemetery, and instead chartered the Washington Confederate Cemetery, reappropriating the \$5,000 and requiring

⁸Stotelmyer, 6, 8, 16, 20.

⁹Ibid., 20.

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7.1 Description

The life-sized white Italian marble statue of **Hope** faces west, atop a granite pedestal, overlooking the cemetery from an overall height of about 19'. The figure stands in classical garb, weight on left leg, right knee bent, leaning upon an anchor held at her left side, right hand resting atop left. A star sits upon her brow ("perhaps the single star of the Confederacy," wrote Scharf).² The modeling is graceful and fluid, hair falling in waves, drapery falling away at right shoulder and breast.

The pedestal, a mottled brown, gray and white Scottish granite from Aberdeen, is highly polished and square in plan.³ The hipped cap is set off by a narrow fillet above deep cavetto molding and a band of ovolo molding. The die (inscription block) of the pedestal is tall and narrow with a slight taper. The west side of the die is carved with the inscription:

THE STATE OF MARYLAND
HAS PROVIDED
THIS CEMETERY,
AND ERECTED THIS MONUMENT,
TO PERPETUATE
THE MEMORY OF THE
CONFEDERATE DEAD,
WHO FELL IN THE BATTLES
OF ANTIETAM,
AND SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

The north side of the die is inscribed:

THE STATE OF
VIRGINIA,
HAS CONTRIBUTED
TOWARD THE BURIAL
OF HER DEAD,
IN THIS CEMETERY.

The south side of the die is inscribed:

²J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968), 1102.

³Frank Leslie's Illustrated, 7 June, 1877.

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7.2 Description

THE STATE OF
WEST VIRGINIA,
HAS CONTRIBUTED
TOWARD THE BURIAL
OF HER DEAD,
IN THIS CEMETERY.

A polished Aberdeen granite plinth supports the die and is set off by ogee molding; below the plinth is a tall light gray Richmond granite base with a smooth, unpolished finish.⁴

In spring 1993 the marble statue was in good condition, with some soiling and organic growth, primarily on the north and west sides. The front end of the anchor was broken. Hairline cracks were observed on the square marble plinth of the statue. The marble exhibited a slight degree of sugaring. The granite pedestal was in good condition; the incised letters were painted black. In August 1993 the marble was cleaned with a non-ionic detergent, water, and a hydrogen peroxide solution to remove organic growth. Hairline cracks in the marble plinth were closed and stabilized with a stainless steel rod, the pedestal was repointed and the brickwork of the pedestal foundation was repointed and reparged.⁵

An aluminum plaque of the map drawn by the custodian of the Rose Hill Cemetery, Joseph Coxson, and the county surveyor, S. S. Downin, is displayed on a granite boulder behind the statue of **Hope**.⁶ The plaque is glued to the smooth sloping top of the boulder; the sides of the boulder are left unfinished. In addition to the map of the semicircular layout of the graves, the plaque carries the following inscription at the top:

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
CONFEDERATE DEAD FROM THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN OF 1862
INCORPORATED BY CHAPTER 213, ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF MARYLAND (APPROVED APRIL 4, 1870)

⁴Ibid.

⁵Conservation of **Hope** was funded by the Governor's Commission on Maryland Military Monuments; work was performed by Cathedral Stone Company, Inc.

⁶Steven R. Stotelmyer, The Bivouacs of the Dead (Baltimore: Toomey Press, 1992), 38.

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7.3 Description

The lower left corner is inscribed:

DEDICATED JUNE 12, 1877
SPEAKER, MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE, C.S.A.

REDEDICATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1961
SPEAKER, GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The lower right corner is inscribed:

BURIALS
2,122 UNKNOWN (EST'D) INCL. 16 BURIALS SINCE 1888
346 KNOWN (INCL. LT. COL. SAMUEL P. LUMPKIN, 44 GA. INF.)

(ORIGINAL MAP - JOS. G. COXSON - 1888)

The granite pavilion is aligned on a northwest axis approximately 65' beyond the northwest side of the half circle. The pavilion, 14'-6" long x 10'-5" deep x 10'-6" high, is constructed of rough granite blocks with ribbon mortar joints. The pavilion is composed of a concrete deck surrounded by low stone walls 2'-8" high from the deck, punctuated by stone piers at each corner 5'-4" high from the top of the wall. The granite block piers support a wooden pergola. Three concrete steps rise from the rear of the structure through an opening in the wall to the concrete deck. Side walls and piers carry granite coping with a tooled, grooved finish, and a similarly finished granite belt course runs around the front and sides at the level of the interior deck. Centered on the front wall between the belt course and coping is a bronze Great Seal of Maryland. A polished granite stone set above the belt course on the east corner of the front is inscribed:

1914
S. LEWIS LAMKIN
JOHN S. NAUSLER
J. K. BECKENBAUGH
TRUSTEES

In 1993 mortar joints on the pavilion had deteriorated over about half of the structure. Because the interior deck had settled toward the front of the structure, water could no longer exit the opening in the rear wall and down the steps. Water draining from the deck through the stone walls had opened joints and caused buckling on the northeast wall. The bronze seal on

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7.4 Description

the pavilion and the seals on the four granite piers marking the boundaries of the cemetery were cleaned and repainted in 1992.⁷

One of the two markers in the Confederate cemetery is a flush granite stone inscribed:

COL. S.E. LUMKINS
44TH GEORGIE VOLS.
DIED SEPT. 18TH 1863
AGED 29 YEARS

The other marker, of marble and also flush to the ground, is inscribed:

TWO UNKNOWN SOLDIERS
BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG MD
KILLED SEPTEMBER 17, 1862
REBURIED SEPTEMBER 5, 1992

⁷Treatment of the bronze seals was funded by the Washington Confederate Cemetery Board of Trustees and carried out by R. S. Kinnard Memorials of Thurmont.

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8.1 Significance

that the cemetery be located within one mile of Hagerstown. In 1872, two and three-fourths acres were purchased within Rose Hill Cemetery in Hagerstown for \$2,400.¹⁰

Henry C. Mumma of Sharpsburg contracted with the cemetery trustees to reinter all known Confederate dead from Antietam field graves; local laborers were hired and by the end of 1872, 1,721 bodies had been reinterred. Scharf notes the cost at an average of "one dollar and a half per head."¹¹ It was estimated that another 500 soldiers were still in need of reburial. In 1874 the Maryland General Assembly appropriated another \$5,000 and the states of Virginia and West Virginia each contributed \$500 (and so are listed as contributors on the **Hope** monument). By August 1874 a total of 2,447 had been reinterred.¹² The **Hagerstown Mail** of June 26, 1874, gave a cost of \$1.65 each for 255 of the dead recovered from the South Mountain area. The second appropriation covered reinterment of 726 at an estimated cost of \$1,200, an investment of \$2,000 set aside for future repairs, and the cost of the Hope monument (\$1,440 including freight, transportation from the depot to the cemetery, and erection).¹³ The graves were sodded and the grounds were decorated.¹⁴

The custodian of Rose Hill Cemetery, Joseph Coxson, and county surveyor, S. S. Downin, laid out the semicircular plan of the grave sites. Those identified were buried by state; the plan, displayed on the aluminum plaque placed during the Civil War Centennial, notes the state locations and rows of the unknown.¹⁵ The Washington Confederate Cemetery plan is similar to that of the Soldiers National Cemetery in Gettysburg, designed in 1867. Both were designed as a semicircle radiating around a central monument. William Saunders, designer of the Gettysburg cemetery, expressed the desire for "simple grandeur." Frederick Law Olmsted also advised Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs to keep the design of the national cemeteries simple, and

¹⁰Ibid., 36-37.

¹¹Scharf, 1104.

¹²Stotelmyer, 37-39.

¹³Ibid., 40.

¹⁴Scharf, 1104.

¹⁵Stotelmyer, 37, 38.

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Washington County
8.2 Significance

expressed the belief that they would become "sacred groves" to future generations. The absence of markers in the Washington Confederate Cemetery, and the use of identical, simple markers in the national cemeteries, joined the veterans in a hallowed and democratic community unlike the secular cemeteries with their variety of family monuments. Like the national cemeteries, the plan of the Washington Confederate Cemetery reflects the trend away from the Romantic sentimentality of the rural cemetery type toward the more formal lawn-park type of the last quarter of the century.¹⁶

The marble and granite monument of **Hope** was the work of A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia.¹⁷ It was placed at the cemetery on February 28, 1877;¹⁸ the cemetery was dedicated on June 12 of the same year.

In style and iconography the **Hope** monument is representative of its time. Most American sculptors training in Italy during the second quarter of the nineteenth century were influenced by the Neoclassicism which had dominated European art into the beginning of the nineteenth century, and by the classical influences found in the centers of study in Florence and Rome. But the stylistic trend through the century was toward "a highly Romantic version of Neoclassicism."¹⁹ The **Hope** monument reflects the Romantic-Victorian era preoccupation with the picturesque and the nostalgic.²⁰ It embodies this combination of classical iconography and Victorian sentimentality and ornamentation.

The **Hagerstown Mail** of June 15, 1877 quotes the trustees, "The monument is not as imposing as we could wish, but it is the best we could do with the means at our disposal and the plan we determined upon for the future." Scharf states that the orator of the day at the dedication, General Fitzhugh Lee, said that the people "now had a common country, and that it behooved his

¹⁶David Charles Sloane, The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), 114-115.

¹⁷Scharf, 1104.

¹⁸Stotelmyer, 40.

¹⁹Wayne Craven, Sculpture in America (Newark: University of Delaware Press, 1984), 338.

²⁰Ibid., 268-269.

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8.3 Significance

hearers to love and cherish it, and to banish discord and strife."²¹ The figure of **Hope** may have expressed the desire held by many after the war for a country reunited.

The aluminum plaque of Coxson's map displayed on a granite boulder was placed at the cemetery during the Civil War Centennial. It was dedicated on June 8, 1964 by Mrs. Edith Claude Jarvis, great- great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.²²

One of the two markers in the Confederate cemetery is that of Colonel Samuel E. Lumpkin, of the Forty-fourth Georgia Infantry, who was wounded at Gettysburg and died of typhoid fever in Hagerstown. Originally buried in a Presbyterian cemetery, the body was moved to the Washington Confederate Cemetery in 1913 when the church expanded. (His name and state are misspelled on the flush granite marker.)²³

The other marker, of marble and also flush to the ground, was placed in September 1992 and commemorates the reburial of the remains of two unknown soldiers found on the D. R. Miller farm in the Antietam National Battlefield vicinity.²⁴

²¹Scharf, 1104.

²²Samuel E. Pruett, President of the Washington Cemetery Board of Trustees at this writing. Mr. Pruett has no record of the cost or construction date of the wrought iron arch. The pavilion, with its date stone of 1914 and trustees' names, was presumably constructed at that time for commemorative purposes.

²³Stotelmyer, 41.

²⁴Washington Cemetery Board of Trustees.

HAGERSTOWN LANDMARKS RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties # WA-HAG-183

Property Name/Address: Washington Confederate Cemetery, South Potomac St. and Memorial Blvd., Hagerstown, Maryland

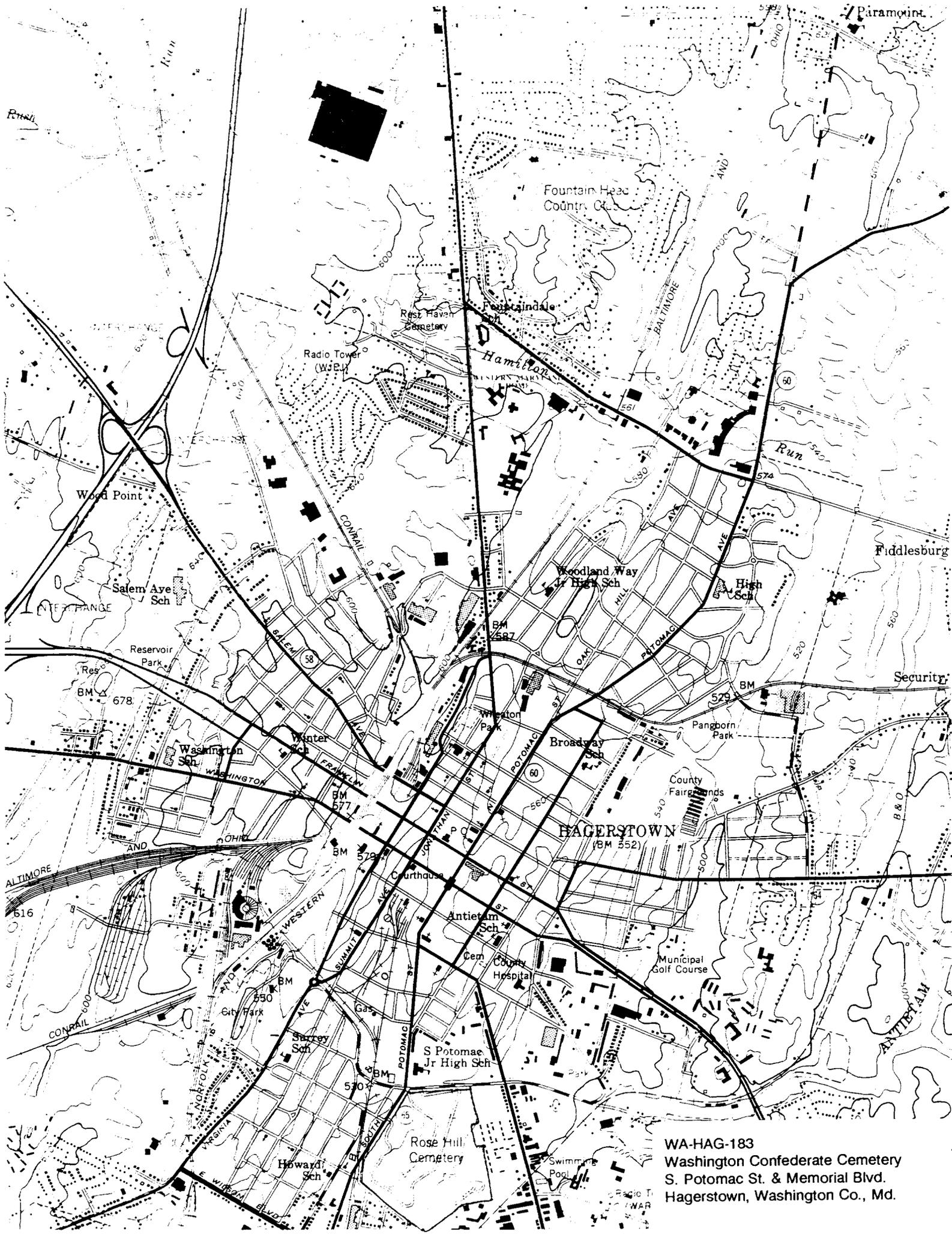
Description/Significance: This cemetery was provided for Confederate dead from the Battle of Antietam, who were not accepted for burial at the Antietam National Cemetery in Sharpsburg, established in 1867. Attached to Rose Hill Cemetery.¹

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

- I. Geographic Organization: Western Maryland
- II. Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
Agricultural/Industrial Transition, 1815-1870
- III. Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
- IV. Resource Type
Category: District
Historic Environment: Urban
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
FUNERARY/cemetery
Known Design Source: Unknown

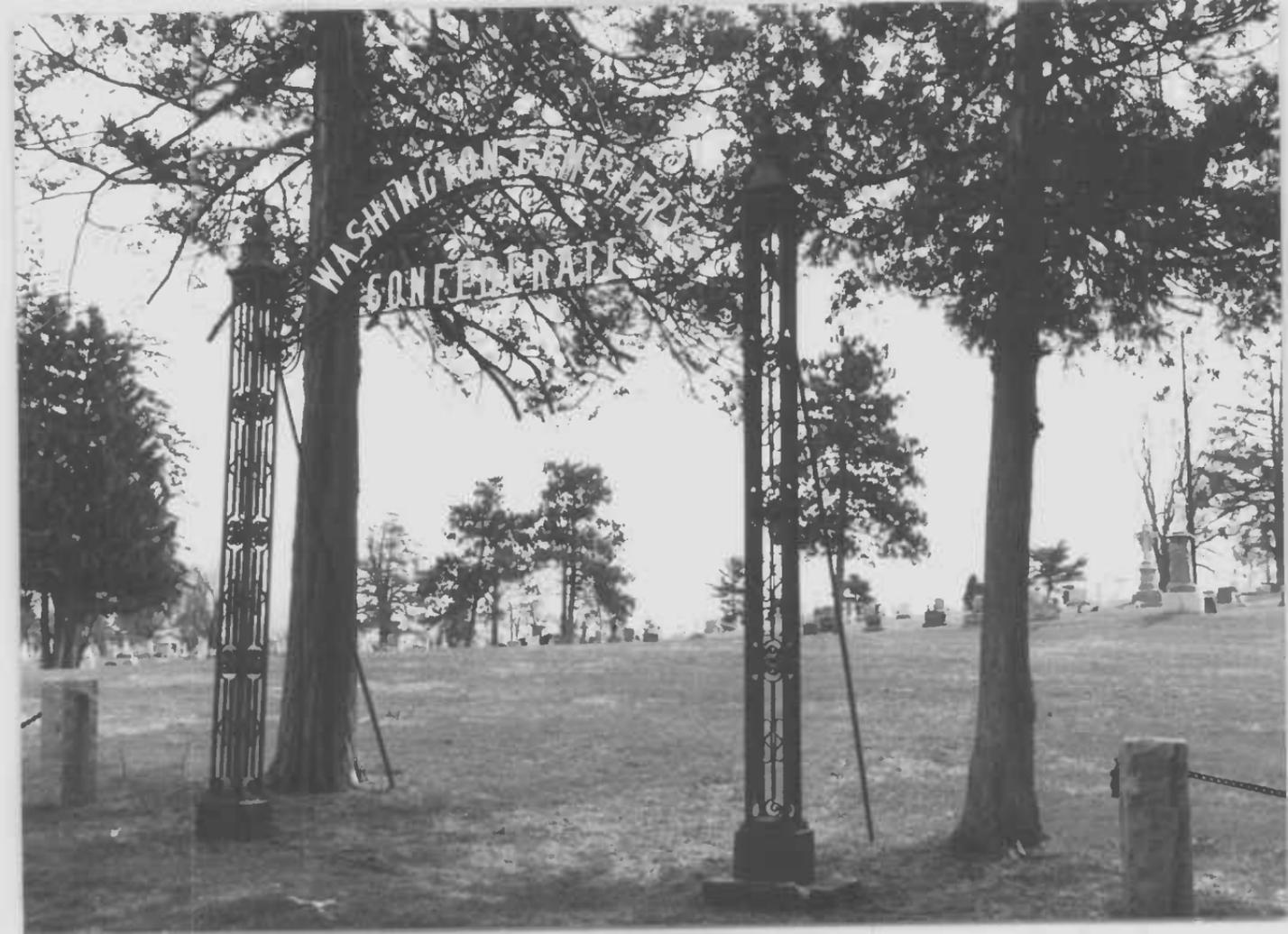
Form Prepared by: Peter E. Kurtze
109 Brandon Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21212
August 15, 1991

¹ Description/significance information prepared by Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian, Preservation Associates, Inc., Hagerstown, Maryland.



WA-HAG-183
Washington Confederate Cemetery
S. Potomac St. & Memorial Blvd.
Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md.

WASHINGTON CEMETERY
GENERAL



WA-HAG-183

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

WASHINGTON CO., MD

N. KURTZ

4/93

NEG. MD SHPO

ARCH - W. ELEV.

1/7



WA-HAG-183

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

WASHINGTON CO, MD

N. KURTZ

4/93

NEG - MD SHPO

COXSON MAP ALUMINUM PLAQUE - SE. ELEV

4/7



WA-HAG - 183

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

WASHINGTON CO., MD

N. KURTZ

4/93

NEG - MD SHPO

PAVILION - S.E. / S.W. ELEV.

5/7



WA-HAG-183

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

WASHINGTON CO., MD

N. KURTZ

4/93

NEG - MD SHPO

PAVILION - N.W./N.E. ELEV.

6/7



WA - HAG - 183

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

WASHINGTON CO., MD

N. KURTZ

9/93

NEG - MD SKPO

"HOPE" - S. ELEV.

3/7



WA - HAG - 183

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

WASHINGTON CO., MD

N. KURTZ

9/93

NEG - MD SHPO

"HOPE" W. ELEV.

2/7



WASHINGTON CEMETERY
CONFEDERATE

WA-HAG-183

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
HAGERSTOWN MD

7/91 P. KURTZE

WROUGHT IRON GATE & SIGNAGE



WASHINGTON CEMETERY
CONFEDERATE

WA - HAG - 183

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

WASHINGTON CO., MD

N. KURTZ

10/92

NEG - MDSAPO

PIER - AT N.E. CORNER OF SITE,
E. ELEV.

7/7