NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hoffman Farm

other names/site number WA-II-251

2. Location

street 18651 Keedysville Road
not for publication n/a city or town Keedysville vicinity x
state Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 21756

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

8-22-97

Signature of certifying official Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____
____ removed from the National Register _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_x_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_x_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	6	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
1	7	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 0
Name of related multiple property listing n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	DOMESTIC	Sub:	single dwelling
	DOMESTIC		secondary structure
	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE		animal facility
	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE		agricultural outbuilding
	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE		agricultural field

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	DOMESTIC	Sub:	single dwelling
	DOMESTIC		secondary structure
	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE		animal facility
	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE		agricultural outbuilding
	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE		agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation LIMESTONE
roof METAL
walls BRICK, LIMESTONE
other WOOD

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
MILITARY

Period of Significance 1810-1947

Significant Dates 1862

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
__ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 54.26 acres
USGS quadrangle Keedysville, MD and Funkstown, MD
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	265840	4375720	D	18	265690	4375140
B	18	266220	4375110	E	18	265660	4375490
C	18	266120	4374940				

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., Architectural Historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. date March 1997

street & number 105 N. Potomac St. telephone (301) 739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state ____ zip code _____

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

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

Description Summary:

The Hoffman Farm is located on the south side of the Keedysville Road, about two miles east of Keedysville in Washington County, Maryland. The farmstead consists of an 1840s two story brick dwelling, adjacent slave quarters, also of brick construction, an earlier, ca. 1810 stone house built over a spring of water, a frame wagon shed, a log hog barn and a frame forebay bank barn. All of these buildings are considered to be contributing resources within the farmstead complex. There is one noncontributing building, a concrete block four bay garage. The buildings are situated near a spring which emerges beneath the stone dwelling, among hills studded with limestone outcrops and cedar trees. The stone house faces south, the main house east and the barn situated on high ground faces northeast. The buildings are generally in good condition with rehabilitation work in progress. They are the center of a working farm operation.

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General Description

The **main house** is a two story, seven bay brick building resting on limestone foundations. The facade is divided by a formal section and a kitchen and work wing with the two story recessed work porches. The formal section has five bays with a central entrance protected by a Greek Revival style one bay hipped roof porch supported by square columns. Bricks of the facade are laid in common bond with flat arches over the windows. One window has had its original six over six light sash restored, the others still have single pane replacement sash, although window restoration is in progress. The front entrance has its original eight panel door beneath a three light transom.

The area of the facade devoted to kitchen and work functions is protected by a two story work porch enclosed with a railing and supported by tapered square posts typical of the Greek Revival period. Within the porch is a six over six light window on the south wall. Windows and doors of the front and south gable walls of this section are topped with wide wooden lintels. Windows have single pane replacement sash, and window restoration is planned for them. The porch is accessed from four limestone steps. From the porch there are two entrances, one into the kitchen, with a transom above the door and the other entering into the southeast room of the main section of the house. At the second story level of the porch, there is a window and door leading into a bedroom. In the sheltered wall area beneath the porch, there remains some original finish consisting of staining and striping with red iron oxide stain and white striping.

At the rear of the house, windows and doors are placed irregularly and there is a back door from the main section and another from the kitchen wing which leads into a small frame lean-to addition. The roof covering is standing seam sheet metal and there are three large brick chimneys with corbeled tops, one at each end of the building and another at the south end of the main section of the house.

The interior of the main house is arranged formally with a central entrance and stair passage with rooms on either side. The kitchen wing has

one large room at the first story with a large cooking fireplace, currently closed off, a door leading to the cellar and another leading to an upstairs bedroom. There are also doors to the exterior in the front and rear walls. The fireplace has a mantelpiece with a large raised beveled panel, typical of the Greek Revival era and consistent with the design of other mantelpieces used throughout the house. The area of the house between the kitchen and the entrance passage contains two rooms, a larger front room with a fireplace and doorways leading to the kitchen, the work porch and to the hallway. The fireplace is room-sized, with a raised beveled panel and squared tapered pilasters. The mantel shelf is trimmed with courses of abbetted Grecian ogee molding. Although intact, this and other fireplaces have been closed off with various types of paneling. This room presumably originally functioned as a dining room. Behind it is a smaller room with no fireplace, one window and a door into the kitchen.

Most rooms retain original chairrail, quite low on the wall, six panel doors with original grain painted finishes, and much original hardware. The focal point of the stair hall is the staircase which ascends along the north wall of the hall. The staircase has a turned newel post with a round finial at the top, turned balusters, two per step and a flattened rounded hand rail. Baseboards are high with double rabbetted fields. Beneath the main stairs is a second stair leading to the cellar.

To the north of the stair hall is an area that was once one large parlor room. Some years ago it was partitioned into three rooms, one of which was a bath. Enclosures were made with imitation wood paneling and are clearly evident and did not destroy any of the original fabric which remains intact. The mantelpiece, like others in the house, has a large beveled panel, with similar raised bevels on pilasters. Three courses of Grecian ogee rabbetted molding form the transition from the mantel shelf to its vertical surface.

The second floor follows a similar floor plan to that of the first floor, except that there are two bedrooms above the kitchen, which share a staircase down into the kitchen. The rear bedroom also has access to the southwest bedroom of the main section of the house. The southeast bedroom

of the main section retains its original marbleized painted finish on the mantelpiece. Otherwise the mantelpiece is plain with a flat frieze panel, flat pilasters, and wood corbels between the shelf and frieze.

Remnants of flagstone walkways remain around the exterior of the building leading to garden and work areas.

Just behind and to the south of the main house, close to the rear kitchen entrance are brick **slave quarters**. Slave quarters are extremely rare in Washington County, and these are quite intact. The building is one story high with three bays across the front elevation. The three bays are all entrances, there being no windows in the front wall. The building is constructed of brick laid in common bond and has a standing seam metal roof. A shed roofed porch supported by square posts extends across the front. The porch has decking in front of the two more northerly entrances. There appears to have been some sort of decking in front of the third door but it is no longer present and would have been at a lower level. The easternmost door has a three light transom while the others do not. All doors are board and batten. An inside end brick chimney is located in the north gable. There is no interior fireplace, only a framed-out support for the chimney in the attic. Six over three light windows are located in the north gable wall. One window large enough to accommodate a single six light sash is located in the west wall, and there is evidence of possible windows, later bricked shut, in the east gable wall.

The interior of the building is divided into three cell-like rooms. The largest is at the north end. This room contained two of the windows and had access to the chimney for a wood stove. The walls are plastered. The joist system and attic floor boards are exposed and covered with multiple layers of whitewash. There is flooring of relatively wide random width boards. The second room, which is accessed only from its one exterior door, is similarly finished, but smaller. It has one window in its west wall, plastered walls, wooden flooring and exposed joists with whitewashed covering. The third room has been used as a smoke house. This function may have been a modification from the original residential use.

The transomed door and the evidence of windows in the south wall suggest that it was not originally a smokehouse.

Also part of the complex is a two story **stone house** built over a spring of water. This house is clearly older than the brick residence and may be the original dwelling on the property. It appears to date from ca. 1810 with unusually fine federal period detailing for such a small building. The character of the building is defined by the large spring which runs through and around it. The south (front) elevation has a two story porch included under the main roof span. The porch may have been extended in depth, and the current rough post supports are not consistent with the refined woodwork on the building. A brick chimney is located inside the east gable end. The main level is the second floor and this area is accessed by wooden steps within the porch structure. The exterior of the building sheltered by the porch at the upper level, although outside, was treated as interior space with plaster walls, chairrail, and baseboard. At the east end of the porch is a staircase leading to the attic area which is unfinished and shows evidence of fire damage.

The interior at the main story level is divided into two rooms. The entrance from the porch consists of a six-flush-panel door beneath a three-light transom. The trim consists of an entablature with reeded pilasters, frieze and cornice with reeded decoration. Jambs are also paneled and reeded. This material is intact although deteriorated. The room into which the entrance opens has a fireplace in the east wall with a mantelpiece with reeded trim, including a reeded frieze panel. On either side of the fireplace are cupboards with raised panel doors. The smaller of the two cupboards is immediately adjacent to the fireplace. The other one is set in the northeast corner and is larger with double doors with four panels each. Chairrail is also in place.

The second main level room is at the west end and contains four windows with original trim and chairrail. One refinement in this room is a molded wooden hanging block in the shape of an inverted T, between the two

end windows. Several such features have been found in late 18th and early 19th century houses in the region.

At the lower level is a kitchen, and the spring which runs inside a channel, now lined with concrete. A large service fireplace is located in the east wall.

Also in the farmstead complex is a **frame bank barn** with a cantilevered forebay. A shed extension has been attached to the front elevation, and most of the walls have been sheathed with metal siding. The barn is situated on high ground.

Between the barn and the house are a **log hog barn** and **frame wagon shed.** The hog barn appears to be contemporary with the other buildings, dating from the mid 19th century. It is a v-notched building with an overhang on the west side. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal with horizontal lapped siding in the gables. Later vertical siding has been applied to the end walls. Built-in troughs are attached near the ground level under the overhang on the west side and steps gave access for humans to the upper level. The wagon shed is framed with vertical board siding and a corn crib along its west side. It also has a standing seam metal roof and appears to date from the mid 19th century.

Significance Summary

The Hoffman Farm is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of agriculture in the productive limestone region of Washington County, and for its association with the Battle of Antietam. It was used as a hospital from the day of the battle on September 17, 1862 through the following month. Over 800 men were hospitalized in the barn, house, outbuildings and grounds. The farm is also significant under Criterion C for its remarkable architectural collection depicting vernacular interpretations of the Federal and Greek Revival styles as well as regional traditions such as building over springs and using a frontal recessed double porch. The slave quarters are among fewer than six recorded examples in Washington County and certainly the best preserved. The Hoffman Farm has been in the possession of a single family throughout nearly its entire history. The period of significance, 1810-1947, encompasses the period between the construction of the earliest building on the property to a point fifty years in the past.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
- Rural Agrarian Intensification: A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural/Industrial Transition: A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial-Urban Dominance: A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period: A.D. 1930-Present

Historic Period Theme(s):
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
- Agriculture
- Military

Resource Type:
- Category: Building(s)
- Historic Environment: Rural
- Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
  - DOMESTIC/single dwelling
  - DOMESTIC/secondary structure
  - AGRICULTURE/animal facility
  - AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
  - AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

Known Design Source:
- none

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Washington County, established in 1776, contains the lower portion of the Cumberland Valley, an agriculturally rich limestone region that historically was a breadbasket for the eastern United States. Initial settlement occurred in the 1730s with actual effective settlement taking place after the close of the French and Indian War in 1763.

Although early land grants were patented to investors and speculators of English descent from eastern Maryland, the majority of settlers were German farmers who came from southeastern and south central Pennsylvania. They specialized in the production of small grains, principally wheat, rye and barley. The major agricultural industry in the 18th and first half of the 19th century in the Cumberland Valley section of Washington County was milling, grist or flour. According to Dennis Griffith's 1794 Map of Washington County, 14 mills were located along the Antietam Creek alone.

The limestone geology of the region provided good building stone and also created a landscape with limestone outcrops and numerous springs. During the 18th and very early 19th century, some builders in Washington County built their houses directly over springs. Building with limestone in the County had a fairly distinct time period, from 1760 to 1850. Brick construction was rare among farmhouses in the 18th century, although examples are extant. Brick construction was more common after 1820.

The Hoffman farm reflects the cultural and environmental history of the county. The first house, which appears to date from about 1810, uses the native limestone and is built over a sizable spring. The second house, dating from the 1830s or '40s, is a prominent Germanic type in the region, with brick construction and a recessed double porch along part of the front elevation.

Property History

Throughout its recorded history, this property has been in the Hoffman family. It was acquired by John Hoffman in 1830, by adverse possession.

According to the law of the day, Hoffman would have had to occupy the land for at least 21 years in order to acquire it by adverse possession, suggesting that he had arrived as early as 1809. John Hoffman lived from 1788 to 1859. No information has come to light to indicate whether John Hoffman built the stone house, or whether it was already standing when he settled on the property. At his death, the farm descended to his widow, Susan, and eventually to his daughter, Urilla Hoffman Rohrer, and then to her daughter, Ima Rohrer Scheller, followed by Ima's son, Frederick Scheller. The property now belongs to Frederick Scheller's daughter and her family.

During and after the Civil War Battle of Antietam, the Hoffman farm was one of the major hospital sites and actually served as headquarters for the Sanitary Commission. The farm was considered a good hospital site because it was sheltered by a hill and offered a good supply of fresh spring water.[1] The hospital served over 800 men, Union casualties, mostly from Sumner's Second Corps. Men were treated in the barn, houses, outbuildings and on the grounds surrounding the buildings. In a report from the Sanitary Commission, an agency which reviewed conditions at the field hospitals, the Hoffman Hospital was rated as excellent. Doctors Doughtery and Hayward were in charge. The family has a diary found in the Hoffman barn belonging to H. R. Dunham, Company B 19th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, who died at the hospital. Other diaries record experiences of wounded men at the Hoffman Hospital.[2]

The oldest building on the property is the stone house over the spring. It appears to date from about 1810 and may predate the Hoffman occupation, or it could be Hoffman's first house. The rest of the buildings date from the second quarter of the 19th century. Notable among these is the slave quarters building adjacent to the brick house. According to John Hoffman's will, written in 1856, the family had seven slaves "for life,"

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[1]John W. Schildt, Antietam Hospitals. Chewsville, Maryland: Antietam Publishing, 1987, p. 62.

[2]John W. Schildt, Drums Along the Antietam. Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Co., 1972, pp. 188-193.

all children and teenagers: Ellen, age 14; Elizabeth, age 13; Sally, age 13; Susan, age 9; Harriet, age 4; Otho, age 10; Isaac, age 9. Whether there were any adults who may have been free, living with these children is not known. The slave quarters building probably housed at least some of these children.

Resource Evaluation

The Hoffman Farm group is a remarkable collection of buildings representing generations of occupation by a single family in the German dominated culture of north central Maryland. Represented are building traditions in log, stone, brick and frame, covering major types used in the region. All of the buildings are remarkably intact, conveying the historic appearance of the place. The slave quarter is a rare survival. There was not a large slave population in Washington County; according to census records, the largest number of slaves was recorded in the county in 1830 when there were 3201, from a total population of 23,075. By 1860, the number of slaves was 1435 in a total population of 31,417. The Hoffman slave quarter is the best preserved of those known to exist in the county. The surviving slave quarters in Washington County are modest one story brick or stone buildings located behind or adjacent to the main house. As census records indicate, slavery did exist in Washington County, but most people here did not own slaves, or they owned only a few. The largest slave population in the County is believed to have been at Montpelier near Clear Spring which had as many as 170 slaves in the early 19th century. The slave quarters for this property no longer exist, but are said to have been wooden.

Concerning the slave population on the Hoffman Farm, records are inconclusive. The 1830 Census listed John Hoffman with eight slaves, five males and three females. They were all under the age of 23 except one female listed as between 36 and 54 years of age. The 1840 census lists John Hoffman with two slaves, one male, one female, both under 23 years of age. No slaves are listed for him in the 1850 census.

The property is also significant for its association with the Civil War and the Battle of Antietam. Its use as a hospital is well documented and the place is important to the interpretation of the battle and its effects on the local population as well as the effects upon the combatants.

The Hoffman property therefore meets National Register Criteria A and C. It meets Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Antietam, its contribution to the understanding of slave culture in northern and western Maryland, and its association with the practice of agriculture in the 19th century in the lower Cumberland Valley. It meets Criterion C for the fine architectural record it presents with housing from two periods, slave quarters, a rare exposed log hog barn and a frame forebay bank barn of the type prevalent in central Maryland. There are six contributing buildings and one non-contributing building (a concrete block garage).

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Battles and Leaders, v. 2. New York, NY: Thomas Yoseloff, Inc., 1956, p. 683. (Eyewitness description of hospital by Charles Carlton Coffin).

Libby, Jean. From Slavery to Salvation: The Autobiography of Thomas W. Henry of the AME Church. Jackson: University of Mississippi Press, 1994.

Moats, Margaret Burtner. History of Keedysville to 1890. Boonsboro, MD: Mason Dixon Press, 1989.

Schildt, John W. Antietam Hospitals. Chewsville, MD: Antietam Publishing, 1987.

_____. Drums Along the Antietam. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1972.

Washington County Census Records.

Washington County Land Records (Liber 545, Folio 672).

Washington County Probate Records.

Williams, Thomas C. History of Washington County, 1906.

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GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries include the property shown as Parcel 221 on Washington County Tax Map Number 72, containing 54.26 acres.

Boundary Justification: The nominated parcel comprises the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource, which provides an appropriate setting for the buildings and reflects the resource's associations with the Civil War Battle of Antietam and with the practice of agriculture in the Cumberland Valley area of Washington County.

ABSTRACT
WA-II-251 19th Century
Hoffman-Scheller Farm
Keedysville Vicinity
private

This complex of farm buildings, consisting of a brick house, and nearby outbuildings, a stone dwelling built directly over a spring, a frame bank barn and a variety of outbuildings related to agricultural use is significant as a well preserved group of rural vernacular structures which display regional architectural characteristics. The farm also derives military and humanitarian significance from its proximity to the site of the Civil War Battle of Antietam, fought nearby on September 17, 1862, and from its use as a hospital during and after the battle. Agriculturally productive at least since the early 19th century, this property is also important for its contribution to the history of farming in Washington County. It has been in the possession of one family since the early 1800's.

Copy II

2205685504
WA-II-251
District 19
Map 72
Parcel 63

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Hoffman-Scheller Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Keedysville-Bakersville Road

CITY, TOWN
__ VICINITY OF Keedysville

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Washington

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		X NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Rachel G. Scheller
Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER
Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Keedysville
__ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Maryland 21756

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Liber #: 545
Folio #: 672

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Washington County Court House

STREET & NUMBER
West Washington Street

CITY, TOWN
Hagerstown

STATE
Maryland 21740

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Maryland Historical Trust Inventory # 1045

DATE
Summer 1967
__FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN
Annapolis

STATE
Maryland 21404

7 DESCRIPTION

WA-II-251

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED < 50%	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This complex of buildings including a large brick house with outbuildings, a secondary dwelling of stone, a frame bank barn and other structures related to agricultural use is located west of the Keedysville-Bakersville Road about two miles northwest of Keedysville in Washington County, Maryland. The group is situated near the base of a hill at a spring. The main house and barn face in a northeasterly direction; the stone dwelling faces south.

The brick house is a two story, seven bay structure set on low fieldstone foundations. Along the east end of its front elevation is a recessed double porch which is included under the main roof span. At all elevations, the bricks are laid in American bond with, generally, five courses of stretchers between header rows. Flat arches of brick are present over openings in the main facade of the front elevation, the northwest end wall and the southwest or rear wall. Wide wooden lintels are present over openings beneath the double porch and in the southeast end wall.

Windows and doors appear to be placed symmetrically in the front wall. Narrow frames finished with a bead at the inside edge hold six over six pane double hung sashes at both the first and second stories.

The principal entrance is located in the center bay of the main portion of the front elevation. Above the eight panel door is a three light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a one story gable roofed porch supported by tapered square pillars. Other entrances are located at the first and second story levels of the double porch. More traditional six panel doors are used at these locations. The double porch is supported by tapered square posts linked by a railing with square balusters.

The roof of the house is sheathed with sheet metal and terminates with barge boards set directly against the end walls. Brick corbeling finishes the eaves. Brick chimneys with corbels at their tops are located inside each gable end and at the interior of the house.

Just south of the house is a one story brick building with three entrances in its front elevation. Set in its northwest gable is a decorative brick ventilator in a diamond pattern. The structure has one chimney which is located inside the northwest end wall. A porch extends along the entire front elevation of this building which is said to have been slave quarters.

Opposite these structures and facing south is a one and a half story, three bay stone dwelling which is situated directly over a spring of water. Constructed of local limestone, it has a long sloping roof with a deep overhang which forms a double porch at its south elevation. The ends of this porch are sheathed with wooden siding. Wide window frames are joined at the corners with wooden pins and hold nine over six light double hung sashes at the main story. Six over six sashes are used at the ground floor level. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the south elevation. A door with six raised panels is held within a frame similar to those of the windows. Another entrance opening into the ground level is located immediately below while a stair leading to the attic level rises from the upper porch. The building is roofed with sheet metal and has a brick chimney inside its east end wall.

A large frame bank barn is located on a slope some distance south of the dwelling complex.

The structures are in excellent condition and are located on a large farm containing 350 ± acres.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

WA-II-251

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	X MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
X 1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This complex of farm buildings, consisting of a brick house, and nearby outbuildings, a stone dwelling built directly over a spring, a frame bank barn and a variety of outbuildings related to agricultural use, is significant as a well preserved group of rural vernacular structures which display regional architectural characteristics. This farm also derives military and humanitarian significance from its proximity to the site of the Civil War Battle of Antietam, fought nearby on September 17, 1862, and from its use as a hospital during and after the battle. Agriculturally productive at least since the early 19th century, the property is also important for its contribution to the history of farming in Washington County. It has been in the possession of one family since the early 1800's.

Construction dates have not been found on any of the buildings on this farm. The main brick house with its recessed double porch along part of the front elevation is representative of a major type of house found in the Cumberland Valley. Most dated examples which have been observed were built during the mid 19th century. The smaller stone dwelling situated directly over a spring also represents a significant type of early dwelling in the area. Most of the houses standing above springs in Washington County are built of native limestone and date from the late 18th or early 19th centuries. This example with its wide pegged window frames and raised panel door would appear to have been built during this period. Also architecturally significant are the variety of outbuildings associated with this complex which remain in good condition. Among them is a small brick building said to have been slave quarters. The use of this structure to house slaves is suggested by John Hoffman's will made in 1856 which indicates that he owned several slaves who were bequeathed to his children (Will Liber E, Folio 484).

Apparently during the Battle of Antietam in 1862, this farm located just northeast of the battlefield appeared much as it does now. Known as the Hoffman Hospital it provided aid for federal troops most of whom were from Sumner's Second Corps. At one time after the battle over 800 men were being treated in the barn, dwellings and on the grounds surrounding the buildings. In a report of the Sanitary Commission, an agency which reviewed conditions at the field hospitals, the Hoffman Hospital was rated as excellent. Doctors Doughtery and Hayward supervised this hospital.

This farm has been held by the Hoffman and related families since before 1830. According to the current deed for the property, John Hoffman acquired this land in 1830 by adverse possession. No information is available at the present time to indicate who owned the property prior to John Hoffman or how long Hoffman was in residence there before he gained legal possession in 1830. According to law he must have held the property for at least 21 years before receiving it by adverse possession. The farm descended through the Hoffman family to Urilla Hoffman Rohrer, daughter of John Hoffman, then to her daughter, Ima Rohrer Scheller. It is now held by the family of the late Fred R. Scheller.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

WA-II-251

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Schildt, John W., Drums Along the Antietam. Parsons, W. Va: McClain Printing C- 1972.
_____ ed. The Sharpsburg Echo. Hagerstown, Md: Hagerstown Bookbinding, 1970.
Washington County Land Records.
Washington County Probate Records.
CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 350.54 acres.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Paula Stoner Dickey, Consultant

ORGANIZATION	DATE
Washington County Historical Sites Survey	July 1976
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
County Office Building, 33 West Washington Street	791-3065
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Hagerstown	Maryland 21740

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

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

A large frame bank barn is located on a slope some distance south of the dwelling complex.

The structures are in excellent condition and are located on a large farm containing 350.54 acres.

9302263

WA-II-251

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Scheller Property Survey Number: WA-II-251 and WA-II-345

Project: ISTEA Scenic Easement acquisition Agency: FHWA/SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: __ no _X_ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _X_ Eligibility **not** recommended ___

Criteria: _X_A __B _X_C __D Considerations: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G __None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the available information and staff knowledge of the area, the Scheller Property is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for agriculture, military and architectural significance. The property is just to the northeast of the Antietam National Battlefield and figured in the Battle of Antietam. Known as Hoffman Hospital (WA-II-251), it provided aid for federal troops. At one time after the battle over 800 men were being treated in the barn, dwellings and on the grounds. In addition, the two 19th century farmsteads and surrounding farmlands contribute to the cultural landscape setting for the battlefield. The property consists of two farmsteads, both reputedly built by E. H. Hoffman, which have remained in the same family to the present day. The E.H. Hoffman Farm ((Hoffman-Scheller Farm WA-II-251) includes a mid 19th century brick house, a stone house constructed over a spring which may date to the late 18th or early 19th century, several interesting domestic outbuildings, a frame bank barn, and several agricultural outbuildings. The second farm complex, Mrs. S. Hoffman House (Frame Farmhouse WA-II-345), was, according to SHA, reputedly built by E.H. Hoffman for a daughter and consists of a simple frame dwelling, probably dating to the 19th century, a bankbarn, and several agricultural outbuildings. This complex has undergone more alteration than the larger E.H. Hoffman complex. The two farmsteads together comprise a significant grouping representative of Washington County's 19th century agricultural heritage. The stone house on the E.H. Hoffman farm is of particular interest under Criteria C as a representative of a significant type of early dwelling in the region and for the unusually fine detailing and intact state its wood trim.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project file, WA-II-251 and 345

Prepared by: Rita Suffness, Paula Stoner Reed

Elizabeth Hannold — October 27, 1993
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date

NR program concurrence: X yes __ no __ not applicable

Reviewer, NR program — 10-27-93 Date

WA-II-251

Survey No. WA-II-251 & 345

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

___	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
___	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
___	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
___	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
___	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
___	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
___	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
___	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
X	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
X	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
X	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
___	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
___	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

___	Subsistence
___	Settlement
___	Political
___	Demographic
___	Religion
___	Technology
___	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

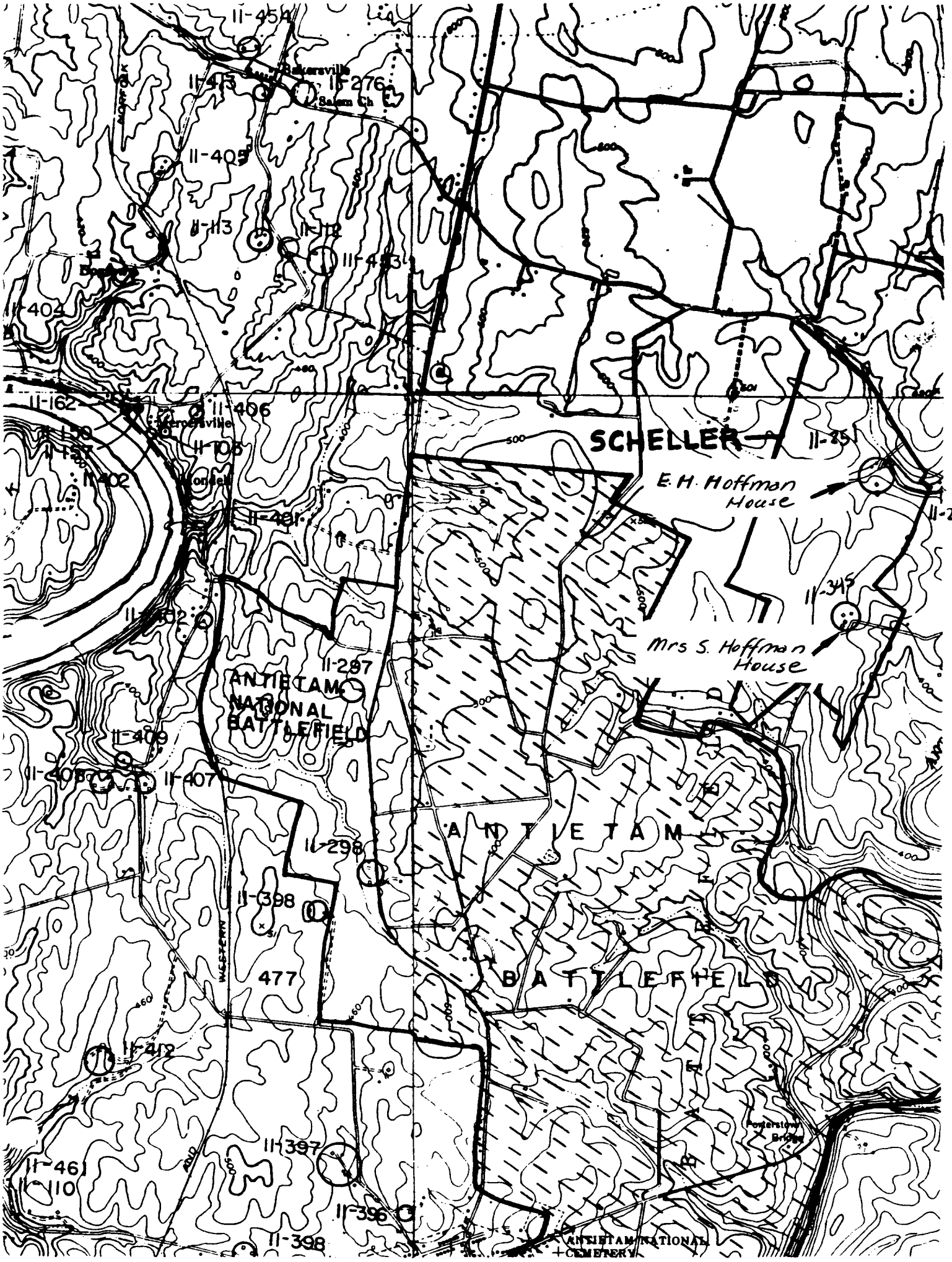
V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic, Agricultural

Known Design Source: NA



11-454
Bakersville
11-413
11-276
Salem Ch
11-405
11-113
11-112
11-453
11-404
11-162
11-406
Mercersville
11-150
11-157
11-108
11-402
Mondell
11-401
SCHELLER
11-251
E.H. Hoffman House
11-255
11-345
Mrs S. Hoffman House
11-402
11-297
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
11-409
11-408
11-407
ANTIETAM
11-298
11-398
477
BATTLEFIELD
11-412
11-397
11-461
11-110
11-396
11-398
Porterstown Bridge
ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY

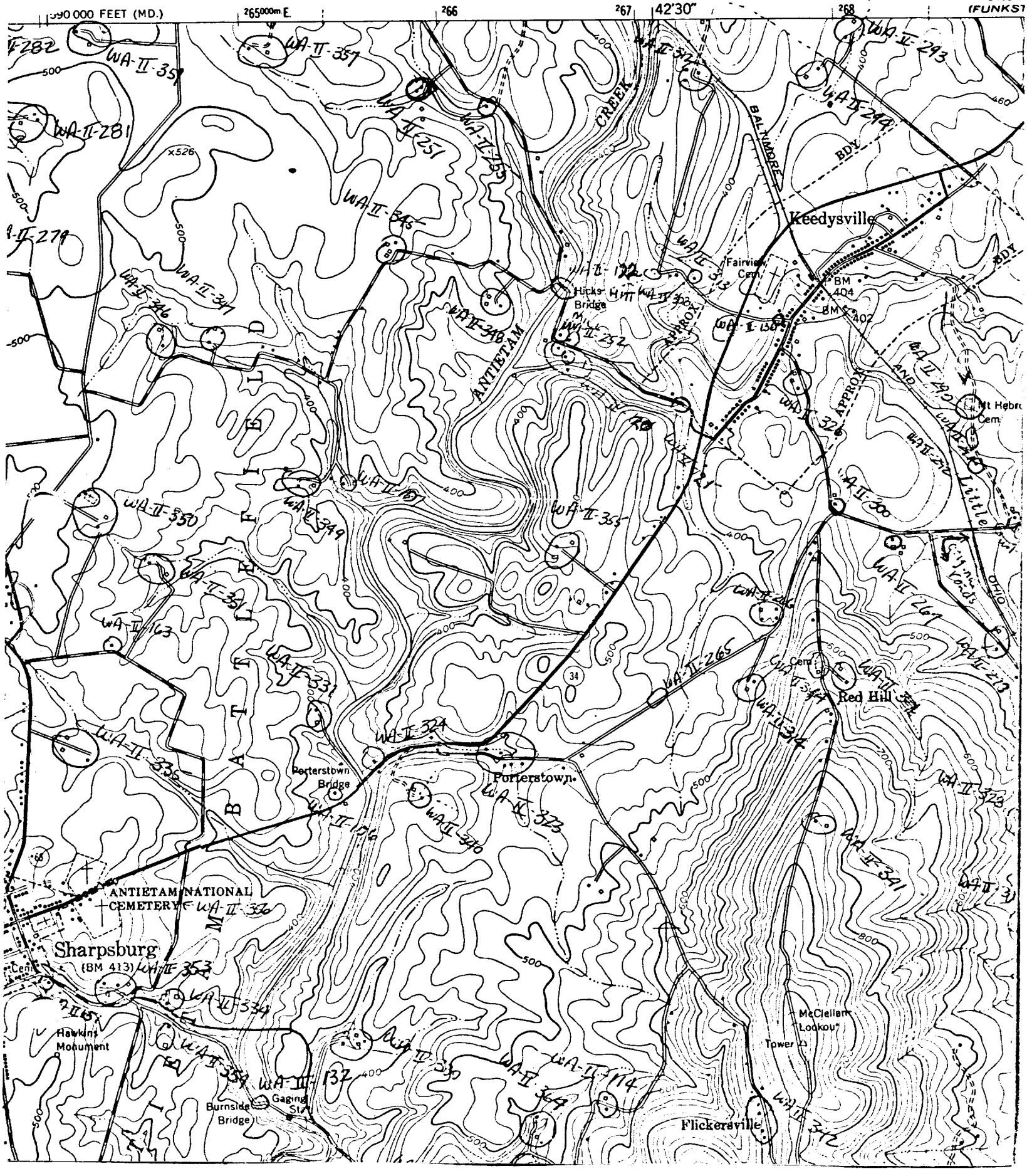
VA-II-251

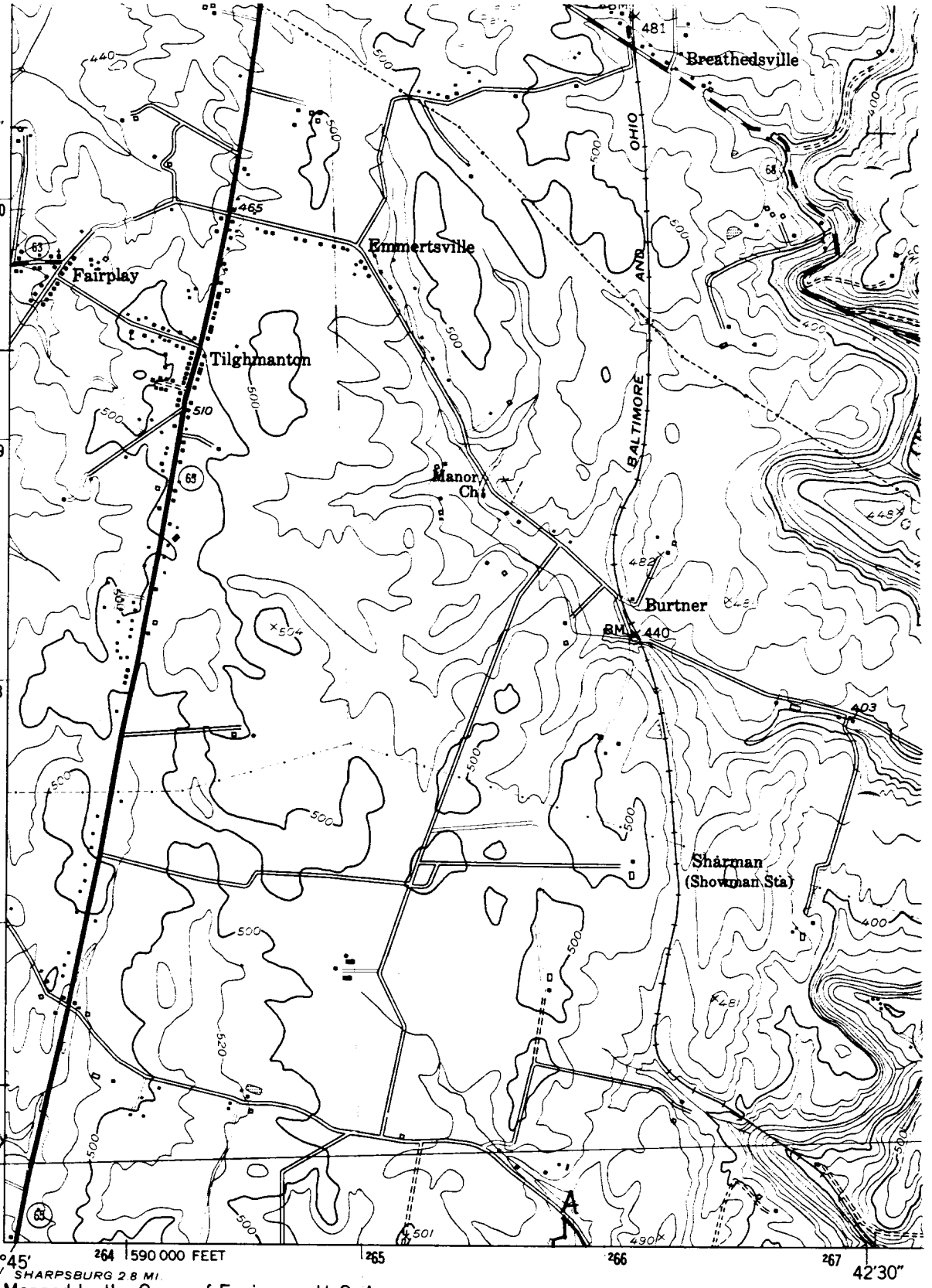
WA-II-251

Keedysville quad. map

UNITED STATES
RTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED S
DEPARTMENT O
CORPS OF E





WA-II-251
HOFFMAN FARM
WASHINGTON COUNTY
MARYLAND
A:18-265840
4375720

Mapped by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

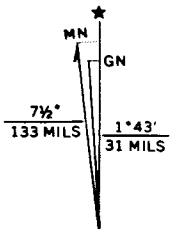
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USFS

Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1971. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

WA-II-251
HOFFMAN FARM
WASHINGTON COUNTY
MARYLAND

B: 18-266220-
4375720

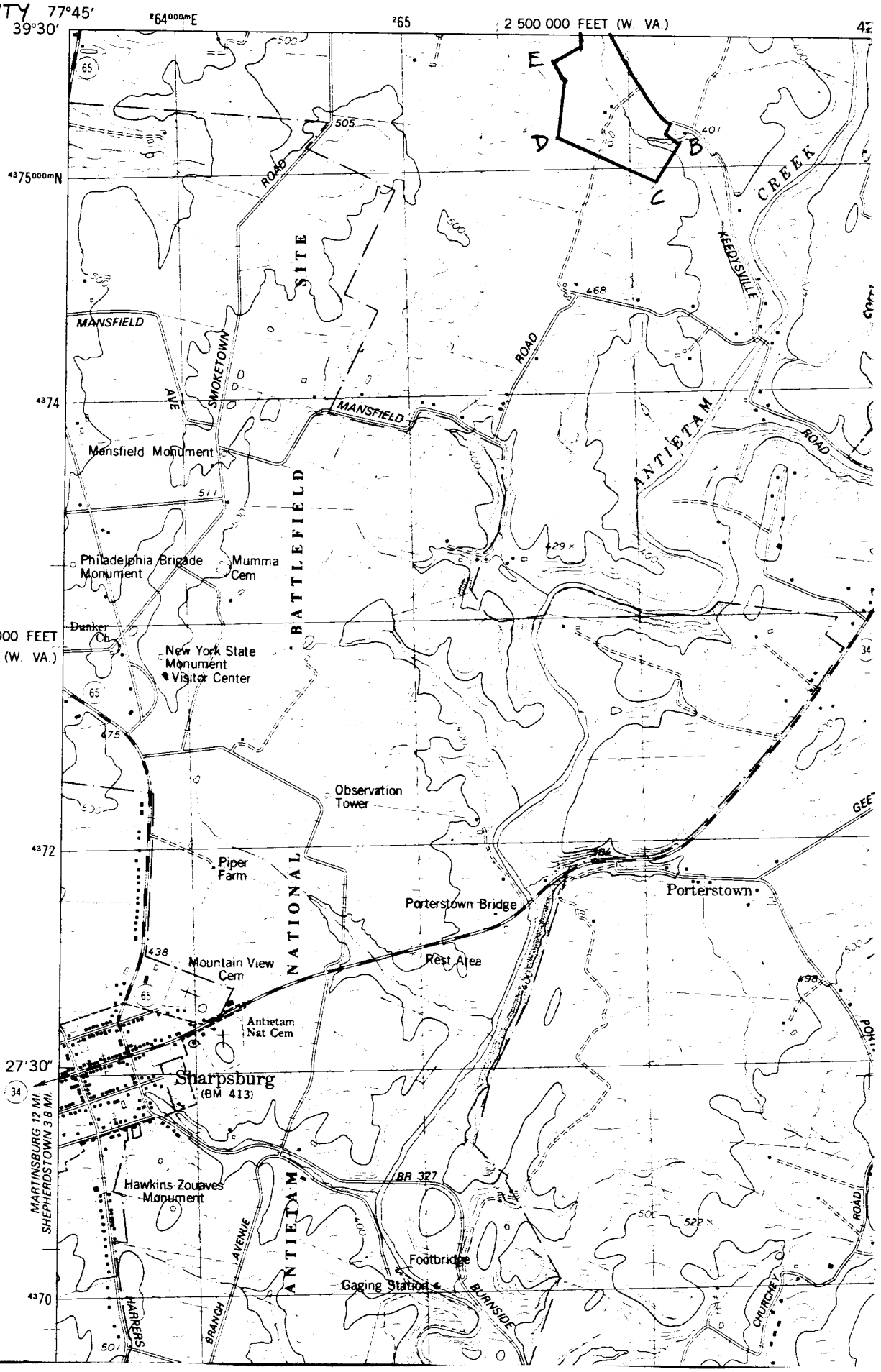
C: 18-266120-
4374940

D: 18-265690-
4375140

E: 18-265660-
4375490

(5463 III SE
(WILLIAMSPORT)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



WA-II-251

The Hoffman Farm

13651 Keedysville Rd, Keedysville MD

Washington County, MD

photo by P. Reed

neg. loc: P. Reed & Assoc. Hagerstown MD

3/97

Farm House

NW View

#1

WA-II-251

The Hoffman Farm

18651 Keedysville Rd., Keedysville MD

Washington Co. MD

photo by P. Reed

neg. loc. P. Reed & Assoc. Hagerstown MD

3/97

Brick house

SE view

#2

WH-II [illegible]

[illegible]

18651 Needysville Rd

Washington Co, MD

photo by P [illegible]

neg loc. P [illegible] Assoc., Hagerstown MD

3/97

NE view

#3

WA-I-251

The Hellen [illegible]

19651 Keedysville Rd

Washington Co., MD

photo by P Reed

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc Hagerstown MD

3/77

Interior main stairs, brick house

4

WA-II-251

The Hoffman Farm

18651 Keedysville Rd. Keedysville, MD

Washington Co. MD

photo by P. Lee

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Hagerstown MD

3/91

Interior, entrance hall, [illegible]

#5

SONY

WA-II [illegible]

The Hoffman Farm

18651 Keedysville Rd., Keedysville, MD

Washington Co.

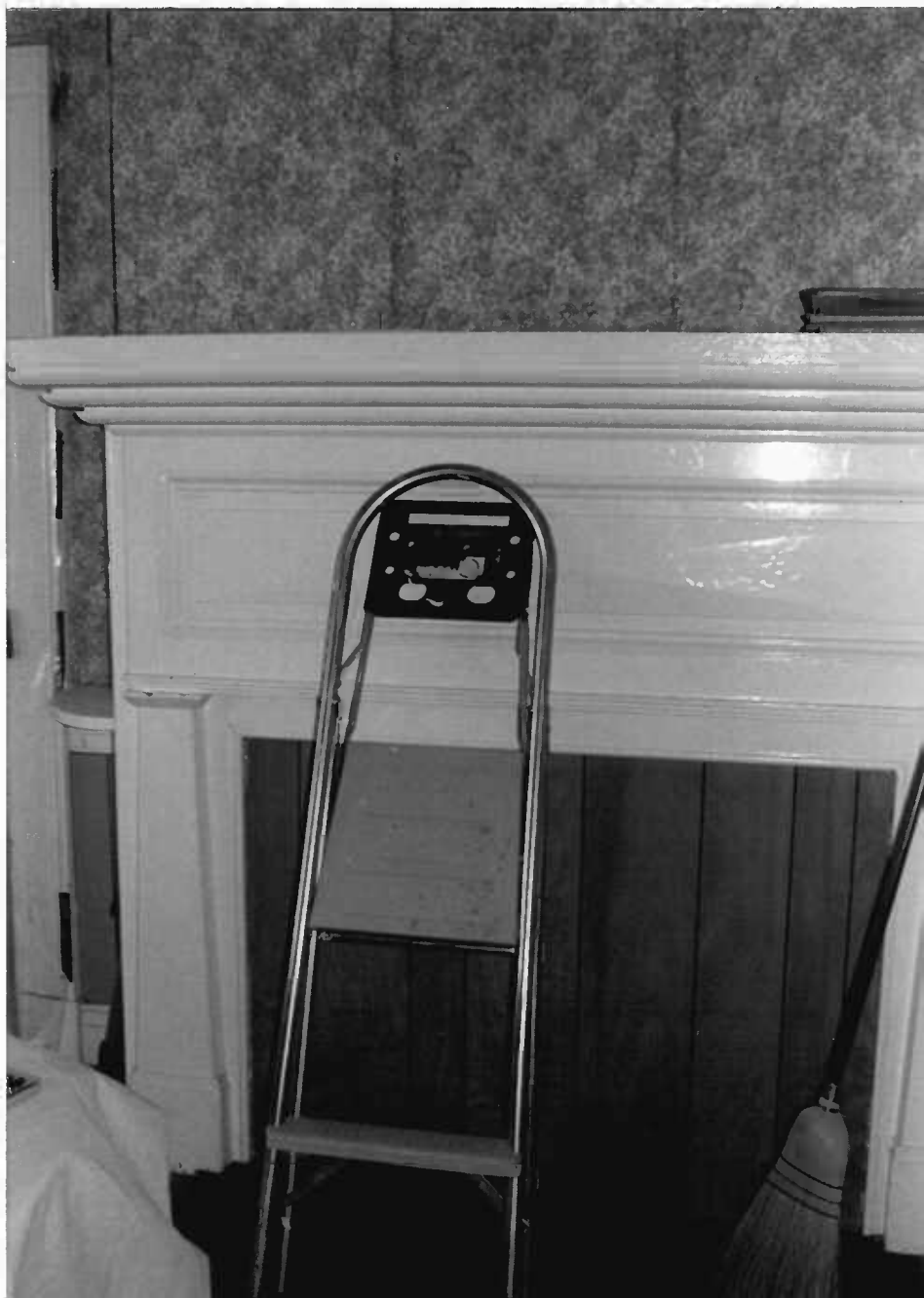
Photo by P. Reed

Neg. loc. P. Reed & Assoc., Hagerstown MD

3/97

Interior, parlor (w. room) fireplace

6



WA-II-251
The Hoffman Farm
18651 Keedysville Rd. Keedysville MD
Washington Co.
photo by P. Reed
neg. loc. P. Reed & Assoc, Hagerstown MD
3/97
Interior, brick house dining room fireplace
#7

WA-II-351

The Hoffman [illegible]

18651 Keedysville Rd, Keedysville, MD

Washington Co., MD

[illegible] by P. Reed

Reg. loc. P. Reed & Assoc. Hagerstown, MD

3/97

[illegible] (east [illegible])

#3

WA-II-251

The Hagerstown [illegible]

18651 [illegible] Rd, Kedysville MD

Washington Co. MD

photo by P. Reed

neg. loc. P. Reed, Assoc. Hagerstown MD

3/97

Intense, brick house [illegible]

#9

WA-IT-[illegible]51

The Hoffman Farm

18651 Keedysville Rd., Keedysville, MD

Washington Co., MD

photo by P. Reed + Assoc. Hagerstown MD

neg. loc.

3/97

Interior brick house 2nd floor marblerized mantel

#10

WA-II-51

The Hoffman Farm

18651 Keedysville Rd, Keedysville MD

Washington Co. MD

Photo by P. Reed

Neg. loc. P Reed & Assoc Inc. Hagerstown MD

3/97

Brick slave quarters W view

11

WA-II-251
The Hoffman Farm
18651 Keedysville Rd., Keedysville MD
Washington Co. MD
photo by P. Reed
neg loc P. Reed & Assoc. Inc., Hagerstown MD
3/97
Brick Slave Quarters, E View
4-12

WA-II-25

The Hoffman Farm

1865 Kendysville Rd Kendysville, MD

Washington Co., MD

photo by P Reed

neg. loc. P Reed + Assoc., Inc. Hagerstown MD

3/97

Interior, nw room, Slave quarters

#13

WA-II-251

The Hoffman Farm

18651 Keedysville Rd. Keedysville, MD

Washington Co., MD

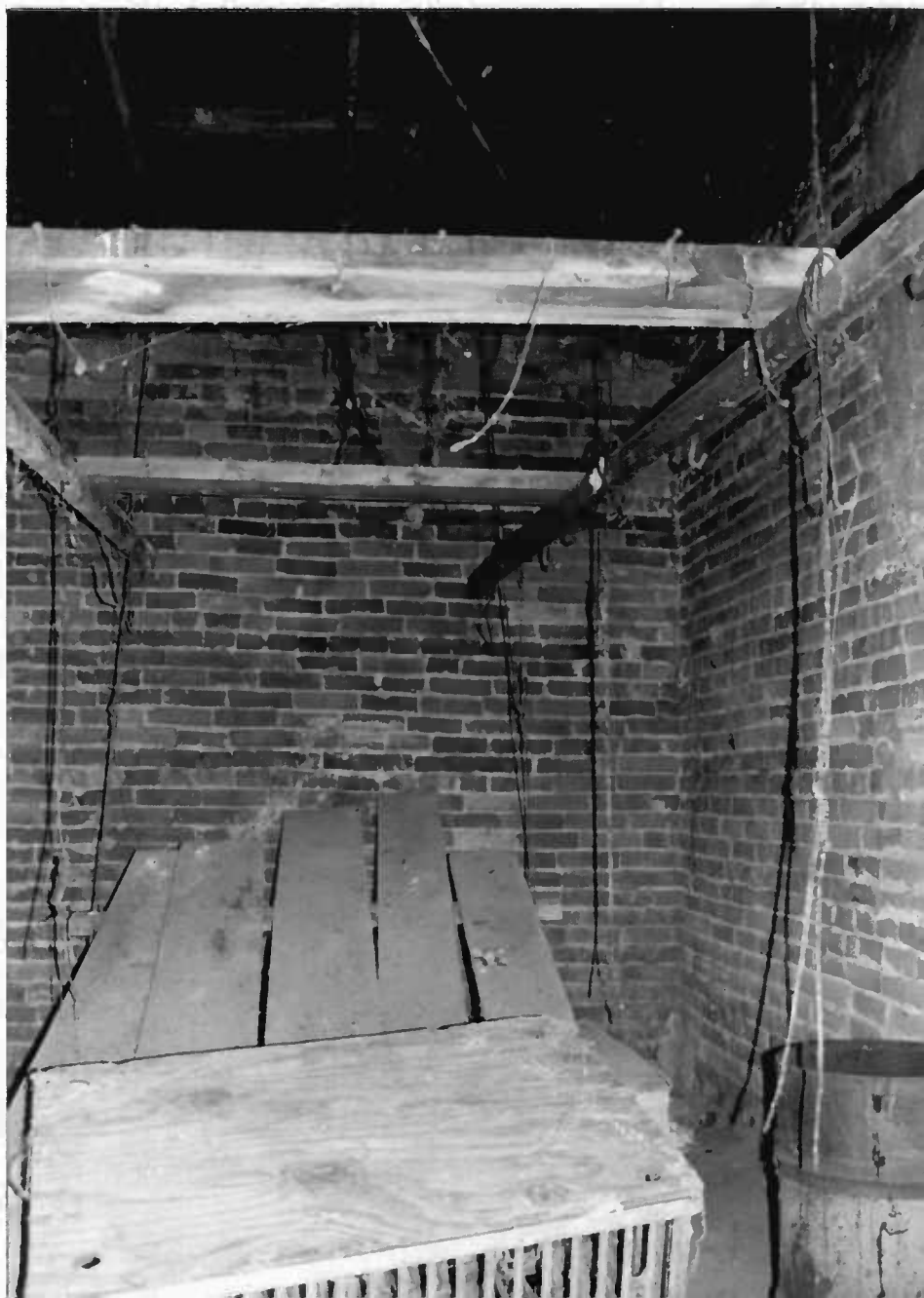
Photo by Paula Reed

Neg. loc. P. Reed & Assoc. Inc.
Hagerstown, MD

3/97

Interior slave Quarters, center room

#14



WA-II-251
The Hoffman Farm
18651 Reedysville Rd., Reedysville MD
photo by P Reed
reg. loc. P Reed + Assoc Inc.
3/97
Interior, Slave quarters, E. Room
#15

WA-II-251

The Holt van Fleet

18651 Keedysville Rd. Keedysville, MD

photo by P Reed

neg. loc. P Reed + Assoc. Hagerstown MD

3/97

Stone house. NE Vient

#16

WA-IT-251
The [illegible]
18651 Keedysville Rd., Keedysville Vic.
Washington Co. MD
photo by P Reed
neg loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc., Hagerstown MD
3/97
Stone house, SW View
#17

WA-II 251
The Hoffman Fam.
18851 Keedysville Rd. Keedysville MD
Washington Co. MD
photo by P. Reed
Neg. loc. P. Reed & Assoc. Hagerstown MD
3/91
Interior main floor Stone house
#18

WA-II-251
The Hoffman Farm
18651 Kedysville Rd., Kedysville MD
Washington Co. MD
photo by P Reed
neg. loc. P. Reed & Assoc. Hagerstown MD
3/97

Interior, west room, Stone house
#19

WA-II-251
The Hoffman Farm
18651 Reedyville Rd, Reedyville, MD
Washington Co.
photo by P Reed
neg loc. P. Reed & Assoc. Hagerstown MD
3/97
Entrance, main floor stone house
#20

WA-II-251

The Hoffman Farm

18651 Keedysville, Rd., Keedysville, MD

Washington Co, MD

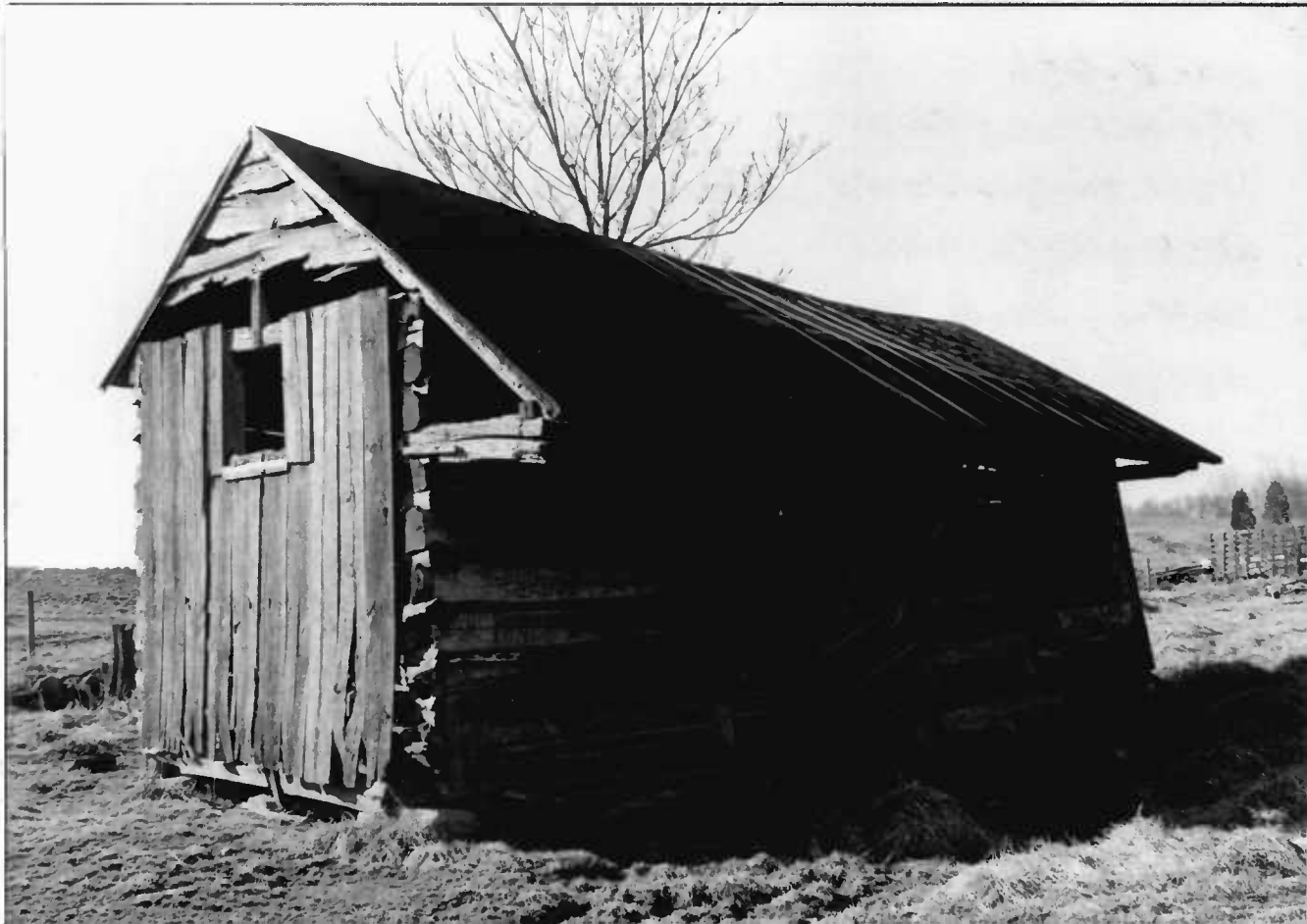
Photo by Paula Reed

Neg. loc. P. Reed & Assoc. Inc. Hagerstown, MD

3/97

Wagon Shed, S.W. View

21



WA-II-251

The Hoffman Farm

18651 Keedysville Rd., Keedysville, MD

Washington Co. MD

Photo by Paula Reed

Neg. loc P. Reed & Assoc. Inc. Hagerstown, MD

3/97

log hog barn, S.E. View

#22

WA-II 23

The Hoffman Farm -

18651 Kiedysville Rd. Kiedysville MD

Washington Co.

Photo by P. Reed

neg loc. P Reed + Assoc. Hagerstown MD

3/97

Barn SE Vent

23

WA-II-251

The Hoffman Farm

18651 Keedysville Rd., Keedysville, MD

Washington Co.

Photo by P Reed

neg. loc. P Reed & Assoc, Hagerstown MD

3/97

Bank house, cellar door

#24

Scheller Property
Hoffman Farm WA-II-251
Photographs, Page 1

E.H. Hoffman Farm
View of Site looking
South from Keedysville Road

Brick Farmhouse
North (entrance) Elevation

Brick Farmhouse
Northeast Corner

Entrance

Springhouse/Dwelling
Northeast Corner
WA-II-251

Springhouse/Dwelling
Northwest Corner

Springhouse/Dwelling
Northwest Corner

Springhouse/Dwelling
Southeast Corner

Springhouse/Dwelling
Door to Parlor
South Elevation

Meathouse/Washhouse
North Elevation
WA-II-251

Meathouse/Washhouse
Southeast Corner

Slave Quarter/Hog Pen
Northwest Corner

Slave Quarter/Hog Pen
Northeast Corner

Concrete Block Garage
North Elevation

Hog Pen
East Elevation

Drive through Corncrib
North Elevation

WA-II-251

Metal Storage Shed
and Bankbarn
Northwest Corner

Metal Storage Building
Northwest Corner

Bankbarn
Northwest Corner

Bankbarn
West Elevation

Mrs. S. Hoffman Farm
View Looking South

Metal Storage Buildings
South of the Dwelling

WA-II-251

Dwelling
Southeast Corner

Dwelling
South Elevation

Dwelling
Northeast Corner

WA-II-251

S. Drew.

July. 1976

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-251
E. Bdg #1
Dec. 1975

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-251
W. Bldg. #1
Dec. 1996

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-251

N.E. Bldg #2

Dec. 1975

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-251
S. - Bldg #2
Dec. 1975

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-251
S.W.
Dec. 1975

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-251

N. "Slave quarters"

Dec. 1975

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-251
"slave quarters."
N.E.
Dec. 1975

PAULA STONER DICKEY
ASSISTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-251

Boise N.E.

Dec. 1976

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY