NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Keedysville Historic District

other names WA-II-1145

2. Location

street & number Various streets, centering on Main Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Keedysville ☐ vicinity

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 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying office/Title — Date 9-7-01

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying office/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. State/Federal Agency 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 the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ Private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ District
- ☐ Site
- ☐ Structure
- ☐ Object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
198	33	buildings
3		sites
4		structures
		objects
205	33	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resource previously listed in the National Register

1 [Hills, Dales and the Vineyard]

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: late 18th - early 19th century regional types
Mid 19th Century/Greek Revival
Late Victorian/Italianate
Late Victorian/Gothic
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
Late 19th & 20th C. Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Stone, concrete
Walls: Vinyl, aluminum, brick, stone, wood, Concrete block
Roof: Asphalt, metal, slate
Other: Wood, iron

Narrative Description

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

WA-II-1145

Keedysville Historic District
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland
County and State

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)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ 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 entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property as yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or 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.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry
Architecture

Period of Significance

1768 – 1950

Significant Dates

1768, 1833, 1862, 1864, 1867

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on files (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:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:
Washington County Office of Planning

WA-II-1145

Keedysville Historic District
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 80 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

☒ 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, PhD, Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, Research Associate

Organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc. date 5 January 2001

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street Telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland 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 SHPO or FPO)

Name Multiple owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction 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 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated 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.

Physical Description:

The Keedysville Historic District is located along the old Boonsboro-Sharpsburg turnpike at its crossing of the Little Antietam Creek. Maryland Route 34 bypasses the small town to the northwest, leaving Main Street free of non-local traffic. The historic district boundary is within the corporate limits of the town, generally focused on the properties lining Main Street and those associated with the now-abandoned railroad facilities. A series of back alleys marks the extent of the original lots fronting on Main Street. Several of the historic farmsteads associated with the town's history are located along the edges of Keedysville and remain intact. These farmsteads are located within the corporate town limits and are included in the historic district boundary. Modern housing developments have been established on the eastern and western periphery of the historic town. They are separated from the historic district by Taylor Drive on the west, and Mt. View Lane and Vernon Lane on the east; they do not intrude on the historic streetscape of Keedysville. These developments are excluded from the district.

Keedysville's historic lots were laid out primarily along the east and west sides of North and South Main Street. Main Street is divided by the abandoned Washington County Branch (B&O) railroad track. The center 'square' of Keedysville is located at the junction of the railroad and Main Street. Just to the southeast of the railroad crossing, the Little Antietam Creek turns west and bisects the town before turning south again. Main Street spans the creek with a 1927 concrete bridge. One of the earliest roads in Washington County, now known as Dog Street Road approaches the town from the southeast. Coffman Farms Road runs west from Main Street, crossing Little Antietam Creek over a picturesque 1830s stone bridge. The two roads probably connected to Mt. Briar Road historically, part of an east-west wagon road from Crampton's Gap to the Potomac River fords at Conococheague Creek and at Sharpsburg (Pack Horse Ford). Several of the earliest buildings in the Keedysville Historic District are located along these two historic roads. Mt. Hebron Road, which leaves Keedysville from the northeast, is no longer a through road but historically connected with Dog Street Road east of Keedysville.

Historically Keedysville was a bustling turnpike and railroad town with hotels, stores and industries as well as a wide varietv of homes. Keedysville today retains much of its historic appearance, including many of its original storefronts, however the town now serves primarily as a bedroom community with very little commercial activity. This was further accelerated by the Route 34 bypass, which removed essentially all non-local traffic from Keedysville's Main Street.

The streetscape of the Keedysville Historic District reflects the historic development of the town through several architectural stylistic periods. The earliest settlement period buildings are generally centered on the creek and the Dog Street and Coffman Farms Roads. These are primarily of stone or log construction and show a strong Germanic vernacular influence. Later

brick and log buildings from the first half of the 19th century, associated with the establishment of the town and the turnpike, are located along the Main Street frontage and reflect a melding of the Germanic vernacular with the nationally popular Greek Revival architectural style. In the second half of the 19th century, the coming of the railroad brought a new prosperity and the addition of numerous Italianate influenced hotels, storefronts, and cornices. A row of distinctive High Victorian Gothic influenced houses mark the pinnacle of Keedysville's prosperity. Several early 20th century Colonial Revival and Bungalow style houses, as well as the addition of Colonial Revival porches to many of the earlier buildings defines the final period of historic development. Later development is generally relegated to the outskirts of town.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

WA-II-983
96 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870
_4_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located on the east side of North Main Street, this is actually a small farmstead, consisting of a two story, five bay brick house with a central entrance and framed semi-hexagonal projecting bay; and a collection of stables and sheds located south of the house. Notable is the setting, which includes a pasture with a stone fence.

Located at the north edge of town, this farmstead illustrates the agricultural character of the area surrounding Keedysville. The stone fences, stables and pasture, all intact, portray the early character of the town's edges. There are five such farm properties within the town's limits.

No survey #
84 North Main Street
Approximate date c. 1990s
___ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

A one story frame rancher style house with four bays.

WA-II-985
82 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1900
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This house is a two story, three bay L-shaped frame structure with an off-center central entrance and gabled roof. It is sheathed with vinyl siding and has two over two pane window sash. Peaked architraves described in a 1993 survey are no longer evident. The full front porch has Doric columns. Chimneys are located in the gable ends. A stone outbuilding stands just south of the house.

WA-II-986
75 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1935-40
1 contributing; 1 non-contributing

Description:

Located on the west side of North Main Street, near the edge of town is this framed "Dutch Colonial" house of the 1935-40 period. It is a three bay aluminum sided structure with the characteristic gambrel roof. A three bay shed dormer extends across the front, and there is a shed-roofed extension to the rear. A concrete block garage is located behind the house.

This house represents the later phase of development in Keedysville, most of which is located at the edges of the town.

WA-II-987
76 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1935-40
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Typical of the 1925-30 period is this aluminum sided frame bungalow, said to be a Sears catalogue house. It is a one-and-a-half story structure with a deep porch beneath an overhang, and shed-roofed dormers front and rear. The porch columns are stuccoed and may indicate the

original finish of this house. A small frame garage with bi-fold doors is located behind the house.

There are several bungalows in Keedysville, located at the edges of town. They may have been retirement homes for local farmers.

WA-II-988
72-74 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1915-20
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This complex includes a cast stone, or rusticated concrete block Foursquare house of ca. 1915 and contemporary automotive garage constructed of the same material. The house is a five bay structure with a hipped roof and hip-roofed frontal dormer. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal. There appears to have been a two story porch at the northeast corner, later enclosed. Quoins of contrasting rock-faced block embellish the corners of the house. The garage is a four bay building with a low pitched gable roof hidden by a front stepped parapet facade. The entrance is central with hinged doors. While the facade is of block, the rear portion is frame with German siding. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal.

This was the home and business of the Roulette family who had both structures built. The garage was a Chevrolet dealership. The complex is intact, reflecting early 20th century commercial activity in town.

WA-II-989
70 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1915-20
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This house is a two story, two bay frame Foursquare with a hipped roof, and frontal hip roofed dormer. A shed-roofed extension is attached to the south side. The windows have single pane sash and the front first story window is tripled. A porch across the front is supported by square columns. It covers both the main part of the house and the extension. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding. A one bay frame garage is located beside the house.

One of several American Foursquare dwellings in Keedysville, it reflects the popularity of this style in the early 20th century.

WA-II-990
68 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1925-30
_4_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This residence is a stuccoed bungalow dating from the 1925-30 period. It is two bays wide with doubled front windows, a deep overhanging porch and a shed roofed porch. There is a small gable roofed block garage beside the house. Two frame outbuildings are located in the rear yard, one possibly a chicken coop.

One of several bungalows in Keedysville, this house reflects the popularity of the style in the 1920s. Many dwellings of this era in Keedysville were built as retirement homes for farmers. This bungalow retains most of its original exterior finishes.

WA-II-991
Taylor Park, North Main Street
Approximate date 1934
_1_ contributing site; _1_ contributing structure; _2_ contributing buildings; _4_ non-contributing buildings

Description:

Taylor Park, belonging to the Town of Keedysville, was established in 1934. Resources from its early period include a stone retaining wall along Main Street and a rustic log pavilion. These features were constructed as a WPA project. Other pavilions and playground equipment have been added more recently, as well as a World War II memorial.

Sixty-year old Taylor Park was established for the citizens of Keedysville and represents the result of Depression-era work programs. It is located on the site of the original Jacob Hess farm.

WA-II-992
64 North Main Street
Approximate date moved to this site 1910, constructed ca. 1890

_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This house is a two story, four bay frame building with vinyl siding. According to local informants it was located on Mt. Hebron Road where it served as a wagon shop from the late 19th century. It was moved to its present site in 1910 and converted to a house. The flat-topped, molded attic window architrave suggests the 1910 period renovation. Windows have two over two pane sash and the door is located off-center. There is one brick interior chimney in the south gable end, and one brick interior chimney located between the third and fourth bays. A stuccoed outbuilding is located in the rear yard.

It is a typical two story frame vernacular building of the turn of the century period.

WA-II-993
60 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located on the east side of North Main Street, this house is a two story, five bay balloon framed building with a central cross gable and asbestos shingle siding. Its main entrance is located in the center bay and is protected by a three bay porch. Windows have two over two pane sash with slightly pointed architraves. The building is covered with asbestos shingles. Standing seam sheet metal covers the roof and chimneys are located inside the end walls.

This is a substantial dwelling from the late 19th century, reflecting Keedysville's prosperity in the second half of the 19th century.

WA-II-994
56 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890s
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located a short distance north of Mt. Hebron Road, this house is a two story, four bay frame building with German siding. The front door is in the second bay from the south end.

Windows have six over six pane sash. A two bay entrance porch is supported by chamfered posts with decorative brackets. There is a frame shed roofed outbuilding.

This house is typical of late 19th century vernacular construction of the region, showing Germanic influence. According to local informants, it was built for Peter Kretzer.

WA-II-995
65 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890s
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay L-shaped frame house covered with vinyl siding dates from the 1890s. It has a central entrance. There are two semi-hexagonal projecting bays located on the facade. A central cross gable dominates the front. Windows have two over two pane sash, with upper panes arched. Architraves have peaked tops characteristic of the 1890s. Architraves of the entrance and projecting bays are molded with decorative corner blocks. The rear porch is trimmed with original lattice work. A frame three-hole privy is located at the rear of the lot.

The lumber to build this house is said to have come from Danzer Lumber Company in Hagerstown. The house is typical of the 1890s with modest High Victorian Gothic features.

WA-II-996
61 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1910
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Built about 1910, this American Bond brick house has the traditional five bay, central entrance arrangement. Openings have segmentally arched tops and windows have two over two pane sash. Protecting the entrance is a three bay front porch, supported by ornamental ironwork, which probably replaces original wooden posts. The landscaped yard is enclosed by an ornamental iron fence, portions of which have been replaced. A frame one-story shed on a stone foundation is located in the rear yard.

For many years this was the home of Arita Van Rensselaer who was a local historian, having grown up in Keedysville. This is a substantial house, reflecting Keedysville's prosperity in the late 19th century.

WA-II-997
59 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890s
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This L-shaped frame house, dating from the 1890s is a two story, four bay structure sheathed with German siding. The front entrance is offset toward the north end of the house and a one story porch with turned posts and balusters extends across the entire front. Windows have two over two pane sash. A one story wash house/out kitchen is attached to the rear. The roofing material is corrugated sheet metal. A frame barn with board and batten siding is located in the rear yard along the alley.

This is one of a group of houses developed in the 1890s in what is known as Taylor's Addition to Keedysville, on the west side of Main Street north of the Lutheran Church. The builder's name was Kitzmiller for the Baker family.

WA-II-998
57 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890s
2 contributing; 1 non-contributing

Description:

This aluminum sided frame, two story house is three bays wide with a central entrance. It has an L-extension to the rear and six over six pane windows. The original porch or other entrance treatment has been removed. There is a frame workshop on stone foundation in the rear yard. A modern concrete block garage which fronts onto the alley.

One of a group of houses in Taylor's Addition to Keedysville, this building like its neighbors was built in the 1890s. The builder's name was Kitzmiller and the original owner's name was Clopper.

WA-II-999

55 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890s
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This aluminum frame house dating from the 1890s, is a two story, three bay L-shaped structure with a central entrance. It rests on stone foundations. Any original porch or entrance embellishment has been replaced by a brick stoop and aluminum hood. Windows have two over two pane sash. A frame shed, possibly a chicken coop, is located in the rear yard.

This house is one of a group of structures in Taylor's Addition to Keedysville, which was developed in the 1890s. The builder's name was Kitzmiller, and the house was constructed for George Buxton.

WA-II-1000
54 North Main Street
Approximate date 1895
3 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located on the east side of North Main Street, this house is said to have been built in 1895. It is a two story, three bay structure to which a one bay, two story extension was added to the south, and an L-addition to the rear. The entire structure is covered with German siding. Windows have two over two pane sash, and window architraves have peaked tops. There are louvered shutters. The main entrance has Eastlake-influenced trim and there is a three-bay one story front porch supported by chamfered posts. A wagon shop which once stood on this property was moved to 64 North Main Street and converted to a dwelling about 1910. In the rear yard is a frame shed and a frame barn.

According to the owner, Kenneth Ellis, this is one of several houses built by Kitzmiller and Keedy, contractors in the 1890s. It was built as a residence for Mr. Kitzmiller, but was sold to William Geeting in the early 1900s.

WA-II-1001
Mt. Hebron Road at North Main Street
Approximate date 1917
1 contributing structure; ___ non-contributing

Description:

In a small grassy triangular plot at the intersection of North Main Street and Mt. Hebron Road is a monument erected as a memorial to World War I soldiers from Keedysville. The monument is enclosed by a railing supported by cast stone piers with round cast stone ornamental tops.

WA-II-1002
53 North Main Street
Approximate date May 6, 1871 (cornerstone)
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

St. Peters Evangelical Lutheran Church is located on a crest of a hill at the north end of Keedysville on the west side of North Main Street. It is a one story, three bay by three bay gable fronted brick structure. A concrete block extension to the rear, probably dating from the 1950s, follows the same planes as the original structure. The building rests on coursed limestone foundations, with common bond brick work. Decorative corbelling trims the eaves, and corbelled raised areas suggest pilasters, separating the bays along the side of the building. The main entrance and front windows are round arched, while side windows have flat arched heads. An octagonal spire with an arcaded belfry extends from the roof near the front.

This church marked the north end of Keedysville's development prior to 1875. It is depicted on the 1877 Atlas' Map of Keedysville.

WA-II-1003
51 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870
_1_ contributing; non-contributing

Description:

Located on top of a hill on North Main Street's west side, just south of the Lutheran Church, this house is a two story, four bay German sided log structure. It is a side gabled building set directly at the edge of the sidewalk, typical of central and western Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania. Windows have two over two pane double hung sash and there is a

two bay entrance porch, supported by turned posts, protecting the two central bays, one of which is the entrance.

This conservative vernacular house is typical of the region. Log construction with the four bay, off-center front door plan can be found through the 18th and 19th centuries. The facade plan has Germanic origins. The 1877 Atlas' map shows this to have been the property of W. Kitzmiller who also had a wagon and blacksmith shop.

WA-II-1004
49 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1900
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This house is a two story, three bay German-style vinyl sided frame building, dominated by a central cross gable. Other features include a one story semi-hexagonal projecting bay at the south end of the front elevation, and a two bay entrance porch supported by replacement columns. Windows are replacement one over one pane sash. A small frame workshop is located behind the house.

Built about 1900, this house is typical of Late Victorian dwellings in Keedysville. The 1877 Atlas' map shows this site occupied by W. Kitzmiller's wagon shop.

WA-II-1005
52 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1900
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located on the east side of North Main Street is this L-shaped frame, two story, four bay house with an off-center front door. Exterior trims and features suggest a ca. 1900 construction date. The house is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding and features a central cross gable with gingerbread trim. There is a three bay front porch covering the entrance and the flanking bays; it is supported by turned posts. Windows have two over two pane sash with arched upper panes. Front windows have louvered shutters. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal. Chimneys are located inside the gable ends. There is a semi-enclosed side porch on the north gable end. A frame barn with a concrete block garage addition is located in the rear yard.

This conservative vernacular house is typical of the region. The four bay, off-center front door plan can be found through the 18th and 19th centuries. The facade plan has Germanic origins.

WA-II-1006
50 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This frame house located on North Main Street, opposite the Lutheran Church is a two story, three bay German sided structure. The entrance is located in the central bay and is sheltered by a one story porch extending across the entire front elevation. The porch has turned posts and elaborate gingerbread trim. Windows have two over two pane sash within architraves with peaked tops, typical of the 1890s period.

A vernacular frame structure of the 1890s, this dwelling is typical of 1890s domestic architecture of Keedysville and the larger region.

WA-II-1007
48 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Built about 1890, this house is a two story, three bay frame structure with a central cross gable. The main entrance is in the center bay and is protected by a one story porch supported by turned posts with brackets. Windows have two over two pane sash with arched upper panes within architraves with peaked tops, typical of the 1890s. There is no window bay at the second story, center bay. A one story commercial structure with a three bay storefront is attached at the north side. The original elements of the storefront appear to remain intact. A small stone outbuilding is located in the rear yard.

This vernacular frame house with Gothic influence is typical of many 1890s houses in Keedysville and the larger region. According to local historian, Ken Ellis, this building served as Hoover Grove's tailor shop early in the 1900s.

WA-II-1008
15 Taylor Drive
Approximate date ca. 1900
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay house rests on limestone foundations. It is sheathed with German siding and has a central main entrance in its east elevation. Windows have single pane sash and are trimmed with flat topped architraves, typical of about 1900. An exterior chimney of rubble stone is located against the south end wall. There is no window in the central bay of the second story. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal.

Built as a tenant house this vernacular dwelling is typical of ca. 1900 construction in Keedysville and the larger region.

WA-II-1009
46 North Main Street
Approximate date 1870s
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located on the east side of North Main Street, immediately south of Bell Lane, this L-shaped frame house is a two story, three bay German sided structure with a central cross gable. It seems to have been refurbished in the 1890-1910 period as its appearance suggests that date. However, a house of approximately the same size and shape is located on the 1877 Atlas, at this site. The central entrance is protected by a one story front porch extending across the facade. It is supported by turned posts with brackets and elaborate gingerbread trim. Windows have single pane sash. A large two story frame addition covered with vinyl German siding has recently been added to the south elevation. It has a two story hexagonal corner tower on the southwest corner. A frame garage is located behind the house.

The house on this site was in 1877, the last house on the east side of North Main Street. It is a well preserved and intact example of its type.

WA-II-1010
44 North Main Street

Approximate date 1920s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This house is a very intact American Foursquare style dwelling of the 1920s. It retains most of its original exterior features including narrow gauge siding at the first story and shingling at the second story separated by a horizontal band. Front windows are paired or tripled. The main entrance is at the north end of the two bay front and includes a large glass pane in the door and a transom and sidelights. A hip roofed porch is supported by large square posts and hip roofed dormers extend from the hipped roof.

This house is an excellent example of the Foursquare type. It is said to be a Sears catalogue house.

WA-II-1011
42 North Main Street
Approximate date 1920s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Said to be a Sears catalogue house, this American Foursquare follows the typical plan, with a two bay facade and a hipped roof. Front windows are paired or tripled and the main entrance is located in the north side bay of the front. A hipped roof porch supported by brick piers extends across the front. A shed dormer extends from the front face of the roof. The exterior has been resurfaced with aluminum siding.

The American Foursquare was typical of residential development of the 1920s.

WA-II-1012
40? North Main Street
Approximate date 1892
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story frame structure was constructed as Temperance Hall in 1892. It has a shallow pitched gable roof facing the street and is three bays wide. A fourth opening in front is a

door opening directly to stairs leading to the second floor. Typical of 1890s construction, windows have two over two panes with arched upper sash within architraves with peaked tops. The main entrance has two-leafed doors and is topped by a two light transom. The second story central window is a larger three-part opening, a kind of "Gothic-Palladian" adaptation. The building has been covered with vinyl German siding.

Built as a meeting hall for the WCTU, this structure was later occupied as a Pythian Hall. It has most recently served as an antique shop. It reflects the importance of the Temperance movement in Keedysville's history.

WA-II-1013
38 North Main Street
Approximate date 1890s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This building, located immediately south of the Temperance Hall on the east side of North Main Street is a small one story log wash house. Previously sheathed with composition siding, the siding has been removed to reveal the logs beneath. It has a standing seam roof. The stone exterior chimney has a brick extension.

This small outbuilding is said to have been made from the logs of the "old Geeting meeting house and school" where George Adam Geeting preached sermons from 1772. It was the first meeting house of that denomination.

WA-II-1014
34 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1850
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This brick house dates from approximately 1850. Shown on the 1877 Atlas, it is a 1½ story, three bay brick house on limestone foundations that become almost a full story in height at the rear of the building. Windows have six over six pane sash in narrow frames. The main entrance is in the center bay and includes a transom. Chimneys are located inside the end walls. A porch across the front probably dates from about 1900, but is supported by modern metal columns.

A modest vernacular structure of the mid-19th century, this house is typical of the period and region. The 1877 Atlas shows the owner as E. Mades.

WA-II-1114
47 North Main Street
Approximate date: 1950s
___ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

A one and a half story frame bungalow with an asymmetrical projecting front gable. The remaining porch area covers the two front bays, a central door and paired windows.

WA-II-1015
41 North Main Street
Approximate date 1870
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This house is a two story, three bay L-shaped frame structure sheathed with German siding. It has a central cross gable. Exterior trims and finishes, including molded flat top architraves with cut work trim are typical of ca. 1900. Windows have two over two pane sash. The high front porch is supported by turned posts with brackets. The railing has turned balusters as well. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal. A one story wash house is attached at the rear. Behind the house is a frame shed with German siding.

According the local historians, this house was built by Christian Keedy in 1870. It replaced an older log house that has been the home of Margaret Kitzmiller who took care of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. when he was injured in the Battle of Antietam.

WA-II-1016
39 North Main Street
Approximate date 1851
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This brick house is 1½ stories high with a raised basement. Built into a bank or steep slope, it is four bays wide with its main entrance in the north end bay of the front. The

foundation is stone and includes the raised basement, which has two full six over six windows and a door with transom in the east or front. Other windows are six over six except for the upper half story which has eight-light windows. A high porch, reached by stairs at the north end shelters the main story front and the basement. Roofing material is standing seam sheet metal.

This house is said to have been lived in by a member of the Keedy family. The 1877 Atlas shows it as owned by C. Nicodemus. In the 20th century it housed Lynch's Barber Shop in the basement.

WA-II-1017
37 North Main Street
Approximate date 1854
_1_ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

This 1½ story brick house, like its neighbor to the north, is built into a steep slope and consequently has a fully exposed basement wall at the front elevation. The foundation is of stone while the rest of the house is brick. A later shed dormer was added to the roof. It is a four bay house with two central entrances side by side, a plan common in areas where German influence is strong. A high porch accessed by stairs at the north end shelters the main story and basement. Windows have either six over six or single pane sash. A new two bay brick garage fronts onto the alley behind the house.

C.M. Keedy is said to have been the builder in 1854, and he is shown as the owner on the 1877 Atlas. A post office was housed in the basement.

WA-II-1018
35 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880s
_2_ contributing; non-contributing

Description:

This frame building, said to date from the 1880s, is a 2½ story, four bay structure resting on limestone foundations. It is sheathed with vinyl siding formed to resemble German siding. The main entrance is in the second bay from the north end at the second story above the street level. It is sheltered by a porch with elaborate turned trim supported from below by three fancy cast iron brackets above the exposed basement level. Windows have two over two pane sash,

with arched tops. Openings have elaborate architraves with Gothic tops. In the early 20th century this was the office, in the basement, of Dr. Neikirk, a dentist. Another account by Arita Van Rensselaer indicates that this house was built by Dr. Hendricks. It later became a shoe store. Behind the house, fronting onto the alley, is a frame barn/garage with board and batten siding.

WA-II-1019
33 North Main Street
Approximate date 1853
_1_ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

This two and a half story, four bay aluminum sided frame house is said to have been built by C.M. Keedy in 1853. Like many of the houses on the west side of North Main Street, this one has a raised basement. A porch across the front protects both the main story and basement. Windows have single sash, some with early 20th century molded architraves. A modern two bay concrete block garage fronts onto the alley behind the house.

According to Margaret Burtner Moats' History of Keedysville, this place was built in 1853 by C.M. Keedy. The basement was a school, then a shoe shop for David Bell. Local historian, Ken Ellis states that this building served as a boarding house and livery in the 1870s.

WA-II-1020
31 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This building is a two and a half story frame structure with a raised basement, part of the limestone foundation. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation. Windows have two over two pane sash. The exposed basement wall is covered with struck stucco which has been painted. A semi-hexagonal projecting bay is supported by large brackets. Two telescoping additions were added to the rear, each one story with an interior brick chimney. A frame garage with German siding and sliding track doors fronts onto the alley in the rear.

According to local historians, the basement was used as a school.

WA-II-1021
29 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1850s
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This three story building has a very low pitched roof. It is an L-shaped frame structure, four bays wide, and like many structures on the west side of North Main Street, it is built into a slope with an exposed basement at the front or east elevation. On this building, the stone foundation at the front has been stuccoed, a practice frequently used in the middle third of the 19th century. Windows have six over six pane sash and the main story entrance is located in the second bay from the north end. Elaborate brackets trim the eaves. A one story commercial addition from the mid 20th century is attached to the west end. A frame garage is located along the rear alley.

Local historians have stated that this building was used as a store carrying tin ware. In 1877 it was occupied by Jacob Eavey who in addition to being a shop keeper, was also a drummer in the Keedysville band. Jacob Eavey is said to have been the builder. The building later became a grocery store.

WA-II-1022
30 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1840
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

On the east side of North Main Street is this one and a half story, three bay stone dwelling. The topography at this location causes the rear or east elevation to have two levels exposed above ground. The walls are constructed of roughly coursed limestone without special treatment above the openings and utilizing fairly large stones, characteristics of construction in the middle third of the 19th century. Window and door locations appear to be original but sashes have been replaced. A transom above the door has been covered and the door modified. The roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal, with brick chimneys located inside the end walls. A frame shed addition is located on the rear of the building.

This house is one of about half a dozen stone dwellings in Keedysville. They are among the oldest houses, ranging in date from ca. 1800 to the mid 19th century. According to the 1877 Atlas map, this property was owned at that time by J. Lantz.

WA-II-1023
28 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1900
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Sharing the property of 30 North Main is a small frame commercial building of the turn of the century period. Its storefront facing onto Main Street appears intact and original consisting of two large display windows separated by a recessed entrance. Each display window has four large panes parallel with Main Street, then a two-pane (one over one) angled section forming the recess to the door. At the top is an overhanging cornice with modillions. The area beneath the display windows is occupied by horizontally aligned panels.

According to local historian, Ken Ellis, this commercial building held a grocery store. It is an excellent example of a period commercial structure with a high degree of integrity.

WA-II-1024
24 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1840
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay house has a stone first story with brick used at the second story level. The stone portion of the house appears very similar to 30 North Main Street, just to the north and the two are. perhaps related. The brick second story, probably an addition of the third quarter of the 19th century, has a central entrance above the main story entrance in the stone section. The entrance surrounds have been reworked. Windows have six over six pane sash and the roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal. Chimneys are located inside the end walls.

This residence is typical of the mid 19th century character of buildings as one approaches the center of town. The 1877 Atlas map lists this property as owned by J. Taylor. The present owners report that the brick section dates from the 1850s and a sided addition at the rear dates from 1902.

WA-II-1025
20 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1850
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

At 20 North Main Street is a two story, three bay log or timber framed house sheathed with German siding. Its roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal. Exterior finishes including the siding, window and door trim, doors, porch and roofing appear to date from the early 20th century.

Across the first story of this house are three bays; the central door is slightly off-center. Previously described with two central doors, apparently one of the doors has been removed. The west window on the front has been replaced with a narrow projecting bay. The second story has only two bays. A one story, hip roofed porch covers the entire front supported by round columns. Each door has a large single pane of glass and windows have single pane sash. Architraves have flat molded tops. There is a small one story extension to the rear.

This structure is typical of vernacular construction in the villages of northern central Maryland. It probably served as both a residence and shop with separate entrances for each function.

WA-II-1026
10-16-18 North Main Street
Approximate date 1868
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This large commercial building was originally H.K. Hoch's Tinning and Stove Establishment, built in 1868 by owner, H.S. Fisher. The original section is a three story frame building with eight bays aligned on North Main Street. It is covered with German and asphalt siding. An addition with shed roof, of two stories is attached to the north end.

The main structure has a dominant overhanging cornice. Its roof is nearly flat, sloping slightly to the rear. Windows have six over six pane sash.

According to an undated clipping from the Family Section of the Herald Mail newspapers, entitled "A Letter, A Tintype, And An Ad Recall Keedysville," by Ora Ann Ernst, this building was constructed by H.K. Hoch in 1868 for his tinning and stove establishment. The story quotes an advertisement in the Boonsboro "Odd Fellow:" the stove store was to be in H.S. Fisher's new building in the "business center" of Keedysville. He also stocked copper and brass kettles, japanned ware, stove pipe and cans featuring H.S. Fisher's self-sealing patent. The 1877 Atlas map shows H.S. Fisher's heirs as owners of the building.

At 18 North Main Street is a one story, two bay commercial building with a shed roof. It is sheathed with vertical board siding. The display window has four large panes of glass. This small, one story addition on the extreme north end was moved from its original location along the Little Antietam Creek, where it was a harness shop.

WA-II-1027
15 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1860s
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located at 15 North Main Street is this two and a half story frame hip roofed dwelling and commercial structure with Greek Revival style influence. It is a three bay structure with a central entrance and six over six pane paired windows on either side of the entrance bay. It is covered with asbestos shingles. Like many buildings on this side of the street, it has a raised basement. This ground floor area has a storefront with two central doors and two over two pane display windows which appear to be original. The doors have identical decorative transoms. The main story has a central entrance which includes a broad transom and sidelights. A character-defining feature of this building is the broad unadorned frieze that encircles it. In the rear yard, fronting onto the alley is a concrete block garage with sliding track doors.

A small early 20th century one story commercial storefront which was modified is attached to the west end of the building.

This structure is said to have served as a dry goods store originally and also as the post office in the 1940s. The 1877 Atlas marks the owner as A.F. Baker. It is an example of a vernacular Greek Revival influenced building.

WA-II-1028
13 North Main Street

Approximate date ca. 1860s
3 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two and a half story residential and commercial building with German siding is similar in size and form to its neighbor to the north. It is five bays wide with a low pitched hipped roof covered with standing seam sheet metal. The cornice trim consists of a wide frieze band to which is attached a course of brackets. Windows have six over six pane sash at the second story. First story windows were modified in the early 1900s with single pane sash. The entrance is located in the center bay of the main story level and is reached by a flight of steps leading to a three bay entrance porch which also shelters a portion of the basement. The basement contains a commercial space. In the rear yard is a stone smokehouse and a frame garage on stone foundation.

This building, according to local informants, housed a sandwich shop in the early 1900s. The 1877 Atlas shows this property to have been in the hands of R. Dover or Doner. It is an example of a vernacular Greek Revival influenced building, reflecting Keedysville's development.

WA-II-1029
11 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890s
3 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Dating from the late 19th century is this two and a half story common bond brick house with a semi-hexagonal projecting bay at the east end of the facade. Gabled dormers extend from the south slope of the roof and a small brick chimney is located inside the end wall. Windows have single pane sash and the entrance is located in the center bay of the main story. The rear yard contains a frame barn and a frame shed.

This building appears to be later infilled in a block that otherwise has buildings dating from the third quarter of the 19th century.

The 1877 Atlas of Keedysville shows this site to be the vacant north half of a lot owned by D.H. Wyand. According to the owner, it was purchased by Michael Stine on April 4, 1877, and sold by him to E. Anna Baker on March 29, 1886.

WA-II-1030
9 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1860s
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This brick house is a two story, three bay structure with a porch extending across the entire front. Windows have single pane sash beneath wide wooden lintels, a characteristic typical of the third quarter of the 19th century. The porch detailing consists of turned posts and balusters with brackets and gingerbread. Chimneys are located inside the gable ends. Attached to the rear of the building is a frame kitchen with board and batten siding and a brick interior chimney. A frame garage fronts onto the alley.

In the heart of Keedysville, this house was presumably built by D.H. Wyand and represents the main period of the town's development.

WA-II-1031
3-5-7 North Main Street
Approximate date 1861-62
4 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This building known historically as Wyand's store occupies the northwest corner of Keedysville's square. It is a two story brick building, six bays long by three bays deep. Windows have six over six sash beneath wide wooden lintels, a characteristic feature of the third quarter of the 19th century in brick construction. One first story window bay has a projecting box bay with Gothic styled trim and heavy brackets. Entrances are located in the first, third, and fourth bays of the front elevation and in the center bay of the west end wall which faces onto the railroad. Two additional extensions are attached to the north end of the building. Built of brick, one of these has a framed two story semi-hexagonal projecting bay. The main (south) portion of the building was constructed in 1861-1862. A brick smokehouse is located in the back. Two concrete block garages with sliding track doors front onto the alley.

Owned by Frederick Wyand, the store housed in this building was advertised as the largest in the county outside of Hagerstown. However, when the building was nearly complete, but not yet serving its intended purpose, it was selected by the Union Army as a hospital site just

prior to the Battle of Antietam. It then became a hospital where it is estimated that 200 men were treated. It is, therefore, significant for its association with this important Civil War battle and as a store, one of the largest in the county.

WA-II-1032
8 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880-1900
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This brick residential and office building is a two story, five bay structure constructed in common bonding. Windows have two over two pane sash with segmentally arched tops. There are two entrances at the front elevation, one in the second bay from the north end which led into a doctor's office, and one in the second bay from the south end, presumably for the residential section. An elaborate two level porch shelters the entrances and a second story door. It is supported by turned posts and a balustrade and has fancy brackets and gingerbread. A limestone tablet set near the north end of the front wall is inscribed "Doctors Office." A cut limestone water table extends across the front of the building. There is a stone hitching post in front of the office entrance. The building has inside end chimneys and a standing seam sheet metal roof. A frame garage in the rear has no roof.

Located in Keedysville's center, this building reflects the town's development and prosperity in the late 19th century. It combines both residential and office functions and was the office of Dr. Neikirk, who lived across the street at number 9 North Main Street. The 1877 Atlas shows this property as owned by G.W. Keedy, with a building on it.

WA-II-1033
6 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880-1900
_1_ contributing; non-contributing

Description:

Located at Keedysville's "square" is this ca. 1890 brick dwelling. It is a two story, four bay structure, constructed in common bond with segmentally arched window and door openings. Windows have two over two pane sash with pairs of louvered shutters. A framed semi-hexagonal projecting bay with elaborate decorative brackets is located at the north end of the front elevation. The main entrance is located in the second bay from the south end and has a

segmentally arched transom above the door. A wraparound porch supported by Doric columns shelters the front and south side elevations. The roof is of standing seam sheet metal and chimneys are located inside the end walls.

Like several of its nearby neighbors, this house reflects Keedysville's main period of development in the late 19th century. It shares exterior architectural features in common with 8 North Main Street and the Wyand House at 2 North Main Street. The 1877 Atlas shows this lot as vacant.

WA-II-1034
4-6 North Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1860s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This brick building, located on Keedysville's "square" is a two story, five bay combined commercial and residential structure. Bricks are laid in Flemish bond at the three south bays. The two north bays, an addition, are laid in common bond. Windows have six over six sash beneath wide wooden lintels, a feature typical of brick houses of the mid of the 19th century in the region. A bracketed cornice of Italianate design extends across the front. Entrances are located in the south and second from the north bays. Each has a three-light transom above the door. The central bays at the front story contain a large display window divided into three parts and topped with a wide lintel like the other windows. This commercial window appears to be contemporary with the addition, cornice and other modifications. Modern enclosed stairs lead up to the second story on the north elevation.

A hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with brackets extends across the front, a later addition. The roof is of standing seam sheet metal and chimneys are located inside the end walls.

This building was the home and shop of David Bell who made and sold boots and shoes in the last quarter of the 19th century. Later it was a jewelry store. According to Moats' history of Keedysville, Thomas Scharf's history of Washington County says this building is the oldest brick structure in Keedysville, having been built in 1833, by Andrew Sigler. Modifications seem to date from the 1860s or '70s.

WA-II-1035
2 North Main Street

Approximate date 1874 (or later)
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

The Line House, originally known as the Wyand House is located at 2 North Main Street adjacent to the Washington County branch of the B&O railroad tracks, now removed. The building, constructed as a hotel, is a large L-shaped structure, three stories high and five bays wide. The bricks are laid in common bond. Windows and doors have segmentally arched openings. An 1890-1900 era storefront is located in the first floor, south bays. It has a bracketed cornice over four pane display windows with a recessed entrance. Other entrances are located in the center and south bays of the front elevation and along the south elevation which faces onto the railroad.

Windows have two lights per sash with the upper panes following the arch of the opening. Entrances have two pane segmentally arched transoms. A turn of the century period porch extends along the south wall. An iron work balustraded balcony extends along part of the second storefront. Chimneys are located inside the end walls.

One of the most prominent buildings in Keedysville is the Wyand House, now the Line House. It was built by David H. Wyand and operated by him as a hotel. He advertised it as the largest and most modern hotel in the county outside Hagerstown. The 1877 Atlas shows a building of this configuration, labeled as the Wyand House. However, the architectural features observed on the building appear more characteristic of later construction in the 1880s or '90s.

WA-II-1036
West Side, South Main Street at the Railroad
Approximate date early 20th century
1 contributing building; 1 contributing site; 1 non-contributing building

Description:

This, now vacant site held the railroad station for the Washington County Branch of the B&O. The railroad tracks are still in place in part, and poured concrete foundations of the freight station. The site also contains the remains of a warehouse and a grain elevator which still stands. The property is now occupied by a gravel parking area, recycling bins, and an aluminum two bay garage.

The original railroad station was destroyed by fire in August of 1913.

WA-II-1037
3 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1850s
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This brick house is a two story, four bay L-shaped building with bricks laid in common bond. The brick walls have been sandblasted. Windows and doors have wide wooden lintels with six over six sash, typical of the third quarter of the 19th century. Entrances are located in the center bays of the front elevation, an arrangement common in Washington County where Germanic influence is strong. A two bay entrance porch supported by turned posts shelters the doors. Chimneys are located inside the end walls. It has a combination hip and gable roof occasionally used in the region in the mid 19th century.

Located at the center of Keedysville, this mid 19th century house is typical of the first phase of development after the town was laid out. This building is said to have housed the first bank in Keedysville. On the 1877 Atlas, this building and its neighbor to the south are shown as owned by S. Eversole.

WA-II-1038
5 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870s
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

A two story, three bay L-shaped brick house, this structure has been substantially modified. The bricks are laid in common bond and the surfaces have been sandblasted. A modern block and frame commercial front covered with brick and south side extension have been added. Some windows retain original wide wooden lintels and two over two light sash. Chimneys are located inside the end walls. A three bay concrete block garage is located behind the building.

Probably dating from the 1870s, this property was purchased by Robert Line in 1908 and made into a store. The 1877 Atlas shows a building on this site owned by S. Eversole.

WA-II-1039

7 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located on the west side of South Main Street, this building is a two story, five bay frame structure with a raised basement and a turn of the century period storefront. The structure is sheathed with German siding and windows and doors are trimmed with peaked architraves. Foundations, almost a story high at the west end are of coursed limestone. Windows have two over two pane sash and there are two-light transoms above the doors. Entrances are located in the central bays and a storefront occupies the northeast corner of the front. A porch supported by round Doric columns extends along the entire front. The roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal and chimneys are located inside the end walls.

Although a building is shown on this site on the 1877 Atlas map, this structure appears more typical of the 1880s or '90s. It is an excellent and intact example of the late 19th century commercial and residential building. This was once occupied by J.A. Miller's Store. It is now a Masonic lodge.

WA-II-1040
11 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1835
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Although the core of this house still stands, the building burned in 2000 and is currently in the process of a complete renovation. The exterior is being covered with vinyl siding. A projecting central gable is being constructed on the front elevation.

The building was described in 1993 in the Historic Survey Report:

> This house on the west side of South Main Street, north of the Little Antietam Creek is among the oldest in town. It is a two story, four bay log structure with a three bay frame addition attached to the west end. German siding is the current covering. The house has six over six windows and an entrance in the third bay from the west end. Above the door is a four light transom. A course of brackets have been added to the front eaves, probably in the 1860s. The

addition has single pane sash with peaked architraves. The roofing material is pressed tin shingles and chimneys are located inside the end walls.

This house is significant as one of the oldest in town and actually predates most of the town's development. The off-center front door and fenestration pattern is common in Washington County where German influence is prevalent. The building is said to have served as the miller's house for the nearby merchant mill when it was owned by John J. Keedy. The 1877 Atlas map shows this as the property of E. and S. Rohrer.

WA-II-1041
4 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870s
3 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This frame building is a two story, five bay Italianate style structure with a nearly flat roof dominated by a bracketed overhang. It is covered with narrow gauge wood siding. There is a central second story projecting bay over the entrance and what appears to be a later semi-hexagonal projecting bay at the south end of the front elevation. Windows have single pane sash within flat-topped architraves. A porch with Doric columns extends across the front. Two frame buildings are located behind this house, fronting toward the railroad tracks. One is two stories with German siding and flat architraves surrounding the windows and door; the other is a shed roofed one story workshop.

Although now a residence, the proximity of this building to the railroad and the center of town suggests that it may have had another use at one time. A building is shown on this site on the 1877 Atlas map.

WA-II-1042
6 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870s
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay frame L-shaped aluminum sided house has High Victorian Gothic styling with a central steeply pitched cross gable. The main entrance is located in the

center bay of the front elevation. Windows have single pane sash which are replacements, and a porch extends across the entire front, but the west end porch bay has been filled in. One original turned porch post remains. The roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal and corbeled chimneys are located inside the end walls. On the 1877 Atlas map this property is occupied by a house owned by C.M. Keedy.

In the rear yard is a two story frame building that appears to have been used as a residence.

WA-II-1043
8 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1900
3 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located on the east side of South Main Street is this two story, three bay brick house with a central cross gable. It is a hipped roof structure with single pane sash windows beneath segmentally arched heads. The main entrance is located in the south end bay of the front elevation. A porch supported by turned posts extends across the entire front. In the rear yard is a frame barn and a frame shed.

Although this house appears to post-date 1877, an L-shaped building belonging to R. Snyder is shown here on the Atlas map of that year.

WA-II-1044
10 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay frame structure with asbestos shingle siding has a central cross gable with a steeply pitched roof. Windows have two over two pane sashes. The main entrance is located in the center bay, and there is a one story porch across the front. A frame garage

This is an example of a High Victorian Gothic influenced building. It serves as the Methodist parsonage.

WA-II-1045
12 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1900
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This High Victorian Gothic influenced house is a two story, three bay frame building with a central cross gable with gingerbread trim. A porch across the front of the house has been enclosed and sided with asbestos shingles to match the rest of the house. Windows have two over two pane sash, except the second story west bay which has a double window with single pane sash. Window trim on the original windows includes molded flat topped architraves typical of the turn of the century. The entrance is in the central bay. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. A frame garage

This house is one of several Late Victorian buildings with Gothic influence found in Keedysville. The 1877 Atlas map shows this lot as vacant.

WA-II-1046
16 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1900
1 contributing; 1 non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay L-shaped brick house is located at the corner of Antietam Drive and South Main Street. It is a vernacular building following a type seen frequently throughout the 19th century. Windows have segmentally arched heads, a characteristic associated with the 1890-1910 period, and single pane sash. The entrance is located in the center bay. There is a hip-roofed porch across the entire front, supported by turned posts. Corbelled chimneys are located inside the end walls. There is a one-story shed roofed extension to the rear. A two story concrete block garage with workshop below fronts onto Antietam Drive.

Now the United Methodist parsonage, this building is a conservatively designed, turn of the century period residence, typical of many in the county.

No survey #
East side of South Main St. on the north bank of Little Antietam Creek
Approximate date 1980s

___ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

One story pressed white brick commercial garage which has been converted to a house. It is set back from the street and below street grade.

WA-II-1048
South Main Street over Little Antietam Creek
Approximate date 1927
_1_ contributing structure; ___ non-contributing

Description:

The present bridge structure carrying South Main Street across the Little Antietam Creek is a reinforced concrete structure with a tablet bearing the date 1927. The tablet also identifies the Luten Bridge Company, York, Pennsylvania. An earlier bridge was a steel pony truss structure which replaced a still earlier bridge.

A two bay small frame harness shop built on stilts once stood against the northeast approach to the bridge. It appears in an early 20th century photograph of the bridge. This structure has been moved to 18 North Main Street.

WA-II-1047
17 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1770, 1810
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

The Hess House, Keedysville's oldest dwelling was built in two parts. The oldest is a two story, four bay log structure with a central chimney. Added to the east end of this is a two story, three bay stone addition dating from 1810-20. The house, which faces south, is not oriented to Main Street but rather to the old 18th century road and to the mill site. The house has been modified, but its small windows and Germanic central chimney represent its 18th century origins. The current finish on the log section is German siding, probably the second generation of siding. Windows have wide, massive frames typical of the 18th century, but the original sash windows were replaced with two over two pane windows. The main entrance to the log section is located in the second bay from the west end of the building. A door into the stone addition is in its west end bay near where it is attached to the log part. It has a transom with fancy curved muntins. The central chimney is a small brick structure and the stone portion has a large inside

end stone chimney with a corbel at its top. The roof is of sheet metal. A one story shed roofed porch supported by turned posts extends across the entire front. A one story stone addition extends to the rear.

Other features of the property include a stone out-kitchen, west of the house, and remnants of the mill's head race.

This house was built by Jacob Hess after he acquired this property for his mill in 1768. Jacob Hess was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but his father Hans had emigrated from Switzerland. The 1783 tax assessment for the Hess property listed a mill, a "swisser" barn and several log houses. The log portion of this house is all that remains of this collection. Jacob Hess died in 1815, but his heirs continued to own the property until they sold it to John J. Keedy in 1833.

German Reformed Brethren church services were held in the log house during Hess ownership and it is believed that General McClellan dined there prior to the Battle of Antietam.

WA-II-1049
19 South Main Street
Approximate date 1906
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

The Keedysville Bank, now a branch of Washington County National Bank was built in 1906. It is a one story, three bay brick building with Classical Revival influence. A brick parapet extends across the front with a date tablet. Below it is a protruding cornice and another tablet bearing the name of the bank. Cast stone keystones top the windows. The date tablet indicates the builder was F.E. Kretzer in 1906.

The bank represents Keedysville's prosperity in the early 20th century, a period when each town had its own bank. The Classical Revival influence was typical of bank design of the period and this bank is the only example of the style in Keedysville.

WA-II-1050
21? South Main Street [Hess' Mill site]
Approximate date ca. 1959 (post office), mill ca. 1835, 1760s (site)
_1_ contributing site; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

The Keedysville Post Office, a non-contributing brick structure dating from the 1950s, stands on the site of Hess' Mill, the centerpiece around which Keedysville was developed. The mill was torn down in 1953, but photographs of it survive. The mill was a two and a half story, three bay stone structure with a framed gable. It had nine over six windows at the main stories. The use of large stones without keystones, or arches over the windows indicates early 19th century construction. Some sources give the date of the last mill as 1835. This suggests that this was not the first mill on the site since Jacob Hess is said to have built a mill here in the 1760s and was taxed for one in 1783. Turn of the century period photographs show frame and cast stone additions to the mill.

A sawmill was located behind the grist mill. Its foundations remain.

WA-II-1051
Coffman Farms Road over Little Antietam Creek
Approximate date ca. 1850
_1_ contributing structure; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This 19th century two arched stone bridge is one of about 22 which still remain in Washington County. With only two arches, this is one of the smaller ones, spanning the Little Antietam where it widened as the result of the mill dam. Although the bridge is unmarked, it has been attributed to John Weaver who is credited with building other stone structures in town and a few of the county's other bridges.

Collectively, Washington County's stone bridges form one of the best and most intact collections of these structures in the East.

WA-II-1052
18 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880
_4_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This L-shaped brick house at the corner of South Main Street and Antietam Drive is a two story, four bay structure. An early 20th century wraparound porch shelters the north end and

front walls. The windows have single pane sash within narrow frames beneath segmentally arched heads. The entrance is located in the second bay from the north end. Immediately behind the house is a frame washhouse on a stone foundation. At the rear of the lot is a frame barn and a frame shed roofed garage.

This house is said to have been built by D.D. Keedy. It does not appear on the 1877 Atlas map.

WA-II-1053
20 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870
_3_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, five bay log house has a one story frame commercial addition to its north end and is sheathed with German siding. It has a one story porch across the front supported by turned posts and two over two pane windows. Entrances are located in the first and third bays from the north end of the building. A wide frieze band with brackets extends across the front. This may be an older structure modified in the 1870s. Behind the house is a brick out-kitchen or wash house. A frame garage fronts onto the alley at the rear of the lot.

This structure appears on the 1877 Atlas map of Keedysville under the name of E. Baker and the "notation store" and "post office." According to local historians, it also housed Keedysville's first telephone exchange.

WA-II-1054
22 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890
_1_ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

The house located at 22 South Main Street, opposite the Hess Mill site is a two story, three bay L-shaped brick structure which appears to date from the 1890s. A low stone retaining wall separates the house lot from the street. Bricks are laid in common bond and openings are topped with segmental arches, typical of the 1890-1910 period. The front elevation first story windows are double. Windows have two over two or single pane sash. The entrance is located in the center bay and a porch extends across the front, supported by Doric columns and with a

turned balustrade. The roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal and chimneys are located inside the end walls.

This house shows typical turn of the century period brick construction for the region.

A one story log building is located at the rear of the lot along Vernon Lane. The log construction is exposed; it has square corner notches and an overhanging porch facing the main house. A door opens onto Vernon Lane. The building sits on a concrete foundation and does not appear to be original to the location.

WA-II-1055
24 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890
_3_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

The house is a two story, five bay brick structure laid in common bond with segmental arches above the openings. Windows have two over two pane sash and there is a semi-hexagonal projecting bay at the south end of the front elevation. A feature of this house is the bracketed cornice which extends across the front, supported by Doric columns. The main entrance is located in the central bay and consists of double doors beneath a segmentally arched transom. A low stone retaining wall separates the house lot from the street. Also located on the lot is a brick out-kitchen and a frame barn/garage.

According to local historians, this house was built by the Line family. It is typical of turn-of-the-century period brick construction in the region.

WA-II-1056
25? South Main Street
Approximate date 1870
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Salem United Methodist Church is a large two and a half story brick building dated 1870. It is three bays wide with gable front placement and a central entrance. The windows and entrance are round-arched. Built into sloping ground, the sides and rear of the building are a full story high at the lower or basement level. Here, openings are topped with wide wooden lintels.

Along the sides of the building bays are divided by brick pilasters. An arcaded spire rises from the front of the roof. The building has undergone several changes, including the attachment of several additions at the rear. Windows now have multi-paned sash, while earlier they had stained glass. Pairs of louvered shutters are attached to each window. A ca. 1900 photograph of the building shows the stained glass windows, a different steeple with a straight-sided polygonal roof rising directly from the arcaded belfry instead of the present curvilinear one. The photo also shows a one story Gothic addition at the rear. A fire damaged the building in 1943.

Although this building dates from 1870, the United Brethren Congregation that built it is much older. The Reverend George Adam Geeting is credited with establishing the first meeting house for the United Brethren Congregation in America. The original church was on Mt. Hebron Road and was replaced by this structure.

WA-II-1057
26 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1850s
_4_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This L-shaped common bond brick house is two stories high and four bays wide. The L extension to the rear and four gabled dormers across the front are additions. Windows have six over one pane sash beneath wide wooden lintels. Chimneys are located inside the end walls. The rear yard contains a frame chicken coop and a frame garage, and a cast stone outbuilding with hipped roof and brick interior chimney.

This is one of several mid 19th century brick houses located in Keedysville. In 1877 the property belonged to J.L. Snively and included a blacksmith shop south of the house.

WA-II-1058
34 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1850s
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

A two story, three bay, L-shaped brick house, this structure dates from the 1850s. Its windows have six over six pane sash beneath wide wood lintels. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation. An early 20th century porch supported by Doric columns

extends across the front. The roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal and chimneys are located inside the end walls. A frame chicken coop is located in the rear yard.

According to both the 1877 Atlas map and local historians this house was occupied by first J.A. then Oscar Grossnickle who had a wagon shop just north of the house.

WA-II-1059
36 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890
_3_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This brick house, which appears to date from the 1890s is a two story, five bay structure. Openings have segmentally arched tops, typical of the 1890s, and two over two pane windows. The main entrance is located in the center bay and includes an elliptical transom and sidelights. A porch supported by Doric columns extends across the entrance front. Chimneys extend from inside the end walls. In the rear yard is a frame out-kitchen with beaded weatherboard siding and a frame shed.

Although this house appears to date from the 1890s, there was a building on the site earlier, as shown on the 1877 Atlas map. It was the home and presumably office of Dr. P.D. Fahrney, who, according to the Atlas' business directory was a "Uroscopian Physician" and druggist. Chronic and diseases made a specialty." According to local historians, the present house was built by the Pry family.

WA-II-1060
38 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1854
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay stone house appears to date from approximately 1854 when its lot was purchased by William F. Carr for $100. Carr and L.E. Suman were partners in a furniture making and undertaking business which was located on the lot south of the Methodist Church at 31 South Main Street. The house is constructed of large, roughly coursed stones and features single large stones over the openings. Windows have six over six pane sash within narrow frames. The entrance is in the center bay and includes a three light transom. The house

has a two story frame addition on the rear elevation with a 1 ½ story addition telescoping from the rear of that. A frame barn/garage with channeled sheet aluminum siding fronts onto Vernon Lane.

It is one of several stone buildings in Keedysville dating from the mid 19th century.

WA-II-1061
40 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890s
1 contributing; 1 non-contributing

Description:

At 40 South Main Street is a two story, three bay frame house with a steeply pitched cross gable dating from about 1890. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, and has single pane sash windows. The entrance is located in the center bay. A porch extends across the entire front. A three bay concrete block garage is located in the rear yard.

The 1877 Atlas map shows this property to have belonged to the lot immediately to the south then owned by William F. Carr. No house is shown on the site in 1877.

WA-II-1062
42 South Main Street
Approximate date Ca. 1836
2 contributing; 1 non-contributing

Description:

This two story, four bay brick or possibly brick cased log house is said to be among the oldest, if not the oldest brick house in Keedysville. It has six over six pane sash and a main entrance in the third bay from the north end. The south end wall is German sided. A frame out-kitchen is located behind the house. Fronting onto the alley is a modern concrete block garage.

The house is said to have been built by Samuel Keedy for Mr. Wyand about 1836. In 1877, there was a shoe shop behind the house which, according to Margaret Burtner Moats' book, employed 10 apprentices. The 1877 Atlas map records the property as belonging to J. Hoffman. According to Arita Van Rensselaer's history, members of the Cost family conducted a store here first. It later became Wyand's jewelry store, having been acquired by Mrs. Wyand through her family, the Hoffmans.

WA-II-1105
31 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1945
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This brick house dating from about 1945 replaced buildings here that were destroyed by a fire in 1943. Suman and Carr's funeral home and furniture making business were here and also Zimmerman's hardware shop. A Foursquare garage of cast stone dating from the 1920s survives and is said to have been a Ford garage.

WA-II-1063
35 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1860, modified Ca. 1910
1 contributing; 1 non-contributing

Description:

This two bay stone American Foursquare building appears to have been modified to its present appearance in the early 20th century. Structures built of local limestone are not typical of the 20th century, and the stonework in this one suggests mid 19th century construction. The first floor front consists of two entrances, side by side with a larger window, possibly for display purposes beside each door. The doors have rectangular transoms and share a common jamb. Other windows have six over six light sash. The roof is hipped with a hip roofed dormer at the front. A recent one and a half story, two bay addition is attached to the south side of the building. A modern block shed is located in the yard.

According to Margaret Burtner Moats' History of Keedysville, this house is believed to have been built bv Philip Prv who hired John Weaver to build a stone hall on this site in the 1860s. It was used as town hall, a local historian says, from about 1900 to 1928. Moats also says the building was used as a saddle shop and residence. The 1877 Atlas shows it belonging to J. Snively. Arita Van Rensselaer's history refers to this building as the first town hall and says that it was used as a hospital following the Battle of Antietam.

WA-II-1064
39 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870

1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This commercial and residential structure is a two story, five bay frame building with a cross gable centered over the three northern bays which made up the residential portion of the house. The building is covered with German siding. The two southern bays at the first story contain a storefront consisting of large four-pane display windows flanking a recessed entrance. The main entrance is located in the center bay. The roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal and chimneys are located inside the end walls. A porch with turned posts extends across the front.

This was a millenary shop operated by Emma Thomas Snively in the early 20th century and is important for its intact exterior depicting both commercial and residential uses.

The 1877 Atlas map shows this as the property of J. Thomas. There was a slaughterhouse immediately to the south. To the north, on a lot now vacant, was a broom factory, which was torn down about 1970.

WA-II-1065
44 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1850s
3 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located on the corner of Dog Street Road (Mt. Briar Road) and South Main Street, this house is a two story, three bay common bond brick L-shaped structure. Windows have six over six sash within narrow frames beneath wide wood lintels and flanked by pairs of louvered shutters. The entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation and includes a transom over the door. Another entrance is located on the Dog Street Road facade in the rear wing of the building. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal on the "L" extension. The front section of the house has a pressed tin roof with interior brick chimneys in the gable ends.

A small 1 ½ story frame building is located immediately behind the main house. Doors open on the north and east elevations. Window and door openings have pointed architraves. A frame shed/workshop is located to the southwest of the main building.

This property was owned by James Jones in 1877. Although it is not recorded on the Atlas, he is said to have kept a blacksmith's shop here.

This is one of Keedysville's older brick houses. It, however, does not appear on the 1867 Military Atlas map which is based a county map of 1859.

WA-II-1066
48 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1840s
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located on the east side of South Main Street is this two story, four bay L-shaped log house, sheathed with aluminum siding. The rear gable of the "L" has decorative verge boards. First story windows have six over six pane sashes, while those of the second story have single six-light sashes. The main entrance is located in the second bay from the south end and includes a simple transom. An early 20th century porch of cast stone with square columns extends across the front. Brick chimneys are located inside the end walls; the roof is of standing seam sheet metal. A stone outbuilding is located behind the house.

The four bay, off-center front door plan as seen on this house reflects the Germanic origin of many buildings in the county. For a time in the mid 20th century this served as Suman's Funeral Home after the earlier funeral home south of the Methodist Church burned. In 1877, the property belonged to J. Thomas.

According to the present owner, the front section of the house is brick.

WA-II-1067
50 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1840s
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This large stone house is a two story, six bay L-shaped building. The house is constructed of large coursed blocks of limestone with single large blocks set over the windows and doors. This type of construction is characteristic of the mid 19th century. The facade of the house is arranged symmetrically with the two central first story bays being entrances. Windows

have six over six pane sash within narrow frames and the entrances are similarly framed with transoms. Chimneys are located within the end walls. A stone outbuilding is located to the rear of the main house.

This was the home of George Snavely in 1877. The Snavely (Snively) family was a prominent family in the Keedysville area and was among some of the first settlers here. Mr. Snavely operated a butcher shop across the street and north of this property.

WA-II-1068
52 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870-75
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This framed High Victorian Gothic style house is a two story, L-shaped frame structure with steeply pitched gables. A forward projecting gable on the north side of the front is two bays wide while the recessed portion, forming the side of the L, is one bay wide with its gable facing south. Windows have six over one pane sash and there is a semi-hexagonal projecting bay in the south gable with two over two light windows. Small round windows embellish the gable points. The main entrance is in the corner of the L and is sheltered by an entrance porch with turned posts. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding. A frame garage is located on the north side of the lot.

This house like its neighbor to the south was built in about 1870 by Samuel Cost. It was built for sale and was purchased by the German Reformed Church for use as a parsonage. It was identified as the parsonage on the 1877 Atlas map.

WA-II-1069
54 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1870-75
_2_ contributing, _1_ non-contributing

Description:

This frame High Victorian Gothic style house is an L-shaped structure with German siding. It is very similar in appearance to 52 South Main, just to its north. It has steeply pitched gables with the forward projecting gable being two bays wide. At the first story the front gable has a semi-hexagonal projecting bay. The portion of the L extending to the south is one bay

wide with the entrance in the corner of the L. Porches with turned posts and brackets are located at the entrance and on the north side. Small brackets embellish the eaves. Small round windows are set in the gables. Windows have six over six pane sash. A frame shed is located in the rear yard. There is a modern concrete block three bay garage with a gambrel roof on the alley behind (Vernon Lane).

This house is said to have been one of a pair built by Samuel Cost for sale in the early 1870s. The 1877 Atlas shows this to have been the home of Mrs. Deaner. A local historian reports that in the early 20th century, the house was occupied by two sisters by the name of Snyder who did nursing in town.

WA-II-1070
56 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay frame house shows influence of the High Victorian Gothic style. It is a two story, three bay frame structure with a steeply pitched central cross gable. Within the cross gable is decorative shingling and trim above a window. Windows have two over two pane sash and are trimmed with architraves with peaked tops. Semi-hexagonal projecting bays are located on either side of the central front door. Across the front is a porch, supported by turned posts with brackets. Chimneys are located inside the end walls. A kitchen with brick chimney is attached to the rear elevation. The house like others in this block is set back from the street.

The Hoffman family built this house and the one to its south at about the same time. The family also owned a farm on Keedysville Road, west of town that was used as a hospital after the Battle of Antietam.

WA-II-1071
58 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880s
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This High Victorian Gothic style influenced house is a two story, five bay frame structure with a central projecting cross gable pavilion. Windows have two over two pane sash within architraves with peaked tops. The main entrance is located in the center bay and another is located above it at the second story level where the projecting gable forms a balcony. A porch with round columns extends across the front. Chimneys are located inside the end walls. The house is set back from the street on a landscaped lot. A frame shed is located in the yard.

This house is one of a pair built by the Hoffman family who also owned a farm on Keedysville Road that was used as a hospital after the Battle of Antietam.

WA-II-1072
60 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1920
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This building, set back from the street, is a rock-faced concrete block garage built about 1920. It has a stepped parapet at the front concealing a gable roof. Cross-buck doors open into the garage area. A one story frame workshop is located in the rear of the lot. It originally held a sales and service business for Whippet Automobiles.

WA-II-1073
62 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1840s-60s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This three bay brick house probably dates from the mid 19th century. It has shingle pane sash windows with narrow frames beneath wide wooden lintels and a central entrance.

According to local historians, this house originally belonged to the Pry family who gave the land for the German Reformed Church, next door to the south. By the time the 1877 Atlas was made, this was the property of Samuel Keedy. Both the Prys and the Keedys were leading families in the German Reformed Church.

WA-II-1074
64? South Main Street

Approximate date 1892
1 contributing; 1 non-contributing

Description:

Mt. Vernon Reformed Church is a one story T-shaped brick structure with a square bell tower located in the corner of the T. It was constructed in 1892 on the site of an earlier church built in 1852. The design of the church shows High Victorian Gothic and Eastlake influence. Windows are round-arched with elaborate stained glass and separated by brick corbelled pilasters. The entrances are also round arched with the entrance into the main portion of the church covered by a gabled hood with a jerkinhead roof. The roofing material is slate with decorative imbrication. A two story concrete block building is located on the alley behind.

The interior is remarkable with original Brussels carpeting, Eastlake portieres and a chandelier from the original 1852 church. The pews are said to have been reused from the original church. Those from the 1852 church served as hospital beds when this church was used as a hospital after the Battle of Antietam.

This church is significant for its intact quality showing finishes and features of 1892, and for its associations with the early history of Keedysville and the Battle of Antietam. The original 1852 church was used as a hospital, and the story is told that decaying appendages that were amputated and buried in a pit against the foundation caused the foundation to fail. The original church was then replaced with the present one on the same site. The chapel portion of the 1892 church was constructed over a mass grave containing the remains of soldiers who died at the hospital.

The leading families of this congregation in the 19th century were also prominent in the surrounding community: Samuel Pry who owned a mill just west of Keedysville, the Cost family, and C.M. Keedy.

WA-II-1075
47 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1930
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This house appears to have been completely renovated. It is a two story three bay building, however, it is now covered with stucco with tile (?) roofing shingles. Windows are narrow six over six sash. Its style is vaguely European.

The 1993 Historic Survey description of this property was as follows:

> This frame three bay, two story house was once part of the property adjoining to the south. According to local historians it was initially built as a chicken house, converted to a store and finally to a dwelling. It has two over two pane windows with flat top molded architraves. There is a central entrance. The house is sided with narrow vertical boards.
>
> Arita Van Rensselaer's history relates that this was a meat house conducted by George Snively. "At this spot," according to her manuscript, "during the Civil War, General Wright was wounded as two opposing companies accidentally met here and shot at each other."

WA-II-1076
51 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1830
_3_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This house, located on the west side of South Main Street contains a two story, three bay German sided log section with a large frame addition extending to the rear and to the south. Exterior features of the log section appear to date from the time of the addition which probably came about 1900, or a little later. A porch across the front has round columns on fluted bases. Windows have two over two pane sash. Behind the house is a frame chicken coop and a frame barn.

Although no dateable features are visible at the exterior, the log portion is regarded by local historians as among the oldest buildings in town. The 1877 Atlas map shows two buildings on the property (which then included the lot adjoining to the north). The buildings were owned by Joseph Criswell, Jr. Criswell operated a broom-making business, which is shown on the 1877 Atlas map as occupying the lot to the north.

WA-II-1077
53 South Main Street

Approximate date ca. 1890-1900
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Approximately centered along the front of this large lot is a two story, three bay frame house with High Victorian Gothic influence. Sheathed with German siding, it has a central cross gable adorned with a pointed window. Other windows have two over two pane sash trimmed with peaked architraves. Louvered shutters are hung at the windows. The main entrance is located in the center bay and a porch extends across the entire front, supported by turned posts and having gingerbread trim.

According to local historians, the present house was built by Roscoe Hammond who was a plumber and tinner, and who also applied standing seam roofs. The property was earlier in the Lantz family and in 1877 is shown as owned by William Lantz. The original house was a log structure said to have been one of the oldest in town. It was set back from the street, behind the site of the present house. Also on this property is a large concrete block chicken house dating from the early 20th century.

WA-II-1078
55 South Main Street
Approximate date 1835
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Set along South Main Street is this small gable-fronted stone building dating from the second quarter of the 19th century. It is a three bay wide structure with a central entrance. Within the gable above the entrance are double four-light windows which do not appear to be original. Other windows have nine over six light sash. A shed roofed porch supported by square posts extends across the front. A shed dormer was added to the roof.

According to Arita Van Rensselaer's manuscript on Keedysville's history and Margaret Burtner Moats' History of Keedysville, this building was constructed in 1835 by John Weaver, local stone mason. There is said to have been an arched stone date tablet over the door with the builder's name and date. This tablet was removed and replaced with the present window when the structure was converted to a residence. It originally served as a school and as a church for the German Reformed congregation from 1835-52. This may have been the school that was

selected by the union army to serve as a hospital after the Battle of Antietam. The Reverend Robert Douglas, father of Henry Kyd Douglas preached in this building.

WA-II-1079
57-59 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1900
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This double house is a two story, six bay frame structure built about 1900 and having some Late Victorian Gothic influence. Each half of the two part house has a central cross gable with cut shingle trim and a decorated peak above a window. The house is sheathed with vinyl German siding except in the gable peaks where the decorative shingles remain. Windows have two over two pane sash and louvered shutters. The two main entrances are located in the central bays and are separated by a balustrade. There is a one story wraparound porch supported by Doric columns.

Another house was on this property according to the 1877 Atlas. The owner's name was J. Snyder.

WA-II-1080
61 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1840
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Probably dating from the 1830s or '40s is this two story, three bay log house sheathed with German siding. It has single pane sash windows and a central entrance. An exterior brick chimney is located at the north gable end. An early 20th century porch supported by round Doric columns extends across the front and south elevations. North of the house is a small gable fronted frame garage.

This house dates from after the completion of the Sharpsburg-Boonsboro Turnpike in the 1830s, as shown by its orientation to the street. The property was owned by S. Lantz in the 1870s.

WA-II-1081

67 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1835-1840
1 contributing; 2 non-contributing

Description:

This one and a half story stone and bricked house probably dates from around 1840 and consists of a three bay stone section and a recessed three bay bricked section to the south. Windows have nine over six light sash and entrances with narrow transoms are located in each section. A brick chimney is located inside the north end wall. Just south of the house is a new frame two bay garage and a frame storage shed.

The orientation of this house to Main Street indicates that it was built after completion of the turnpike in the 1830s. It is shown on the 1867 Military Atlas map of the area. In 1877 this was the last house in town, the next place to the south being Wyand's farm. In 1877, the owner of this property was E. Lantz.

WA-II-1082
Former Keedysville School, Mt. Vernon Drive
Approximate date 1922
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

The former Keedysville School, now a community center is located on a high bluff at the south end of town. The present building is a square hip roofed brick structure. It has a central projecting pavilion with an arched open vestibule. The banks of multi-paned windows typical of schools of the 1920-40 period have been enclosed in recent years, replaced with siding and smaller windows. The building rests on poured concrete foundations.

This is the second school on this property. The first was built in 1868 and later enlarged. It stood on this property, but southwest of the present building. Its foundations are still visible.

WA-II-1083
78 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay L-shaped bricked house dates from after 1877 (it is not shown on the Atlas map of that year) and is said to date from about 1890. It reportedly was built for Jacob Hoover who operated the mill in town. It has single pane sash windows with louvered shutters beneath wide wood lintels. The first story front windows are grouped with an elliptical transom. The main entrance is located in the north bay of the front elevation. The extension to the rear has a two story porch along its south side. A one story porch extends across the front elevation.

WA-II-1084
80 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880
_1_ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

This brick house dates from after 1877 since it does not appear on the Atlas map of that year. It is a one and a half story, three bay brick structure with a central entrance. Windows have single pane sash, with the three second story windows having a single sash beneath wide wood lintels. The main entrance is located in the center bay and it includes a narrow transom above the door. A porch across the front has had its posts replaced. To the rear of the building is a modern frame gambrel roofed garage/shed.

This house was until recently in the Wyand family who owned the farm from which this lot was taken at least since the mid 19th century.

No survey #
80 ½ South Main Street
Approximate date: c. 1970s
___ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Frame rancher, infill construction.

WA-II-1085
82 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1880
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This two story, three bay log or frame house dates from after 1877 since it does not appear on the Atlas map of that year. Its surface is covered with asphalt siding, part of which has been removed to reveal the wood German siding. Windows have single pane sash and are trimmed with peaked architraves. Chimneys are located inside the gable ends and the roofing material is sheet metal. A one story porch with turned posts extends across the front. A small log outbuilding is located west of the house.

WA-II-1086
84 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1920s
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This brick bungalow is a one and a half story, three bay Flemish bond brick structure with a deep overhanging porch and a shed dormer. It was built by a member of the Wyand family who had owned the farm from which this land was taken.

WA-II-1087
89 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1840s
_4_ contributing; _2_ non-contributing

Description:

This farmhouse marks the south end of Keedysville. It is a two story, four bay brick structure with an off-center front entrance. Windows have six over six pane sash beneath wide wood lintels. The entrance is in the second bay from the south end. The house retains several outbuildings including a log smokehouse and a paling fence characteristic of the 19th century. The landscaped gardens include several new sheds.

This house, said to have been built by Caleb Wyand was the centerpiece of a farm owned by the Wyands at least since the mid 19th century. It is shown both on military maps of the 1860s and the 1877 Atlas. With its two central front doors it reflects Germanic building traditions common to this region.

WA-II-1088
87 South Main Street

Approximate date ca. 1920s
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This 1920s bungalow is a one and a half story, three bay brick structure with a deeply overhanging roof forming the front porch. The porch is supported by four brick piers. Paired windows are located on either side of a central entrance. A shed roofed dormer with two pairs of windows extends from the roof. A frame barn is located at the rear of the lot.

According to local historians, this house was built by the Poffenbergers when they retired from farming. It is likely to be a catalogue house since many bungalows like this one were. It is one of several such houses at the edges of Keedysville. Much of the early 20th century development in Keedysville was a result of retiring farmers moving into town.

WA-II-1089
83 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1900
1 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This house, near the south edge of Keedysville is a two story, three bay frame structure with a shed extension at the rear. Its walls are covered with wood German siding. Windows have single pane sash. A semi-hexagonal projecting bay extends from the south end. Windows, doors, and the projecting bay all have decorative architraves. A porch across the front is supported by turned posts.

This house reflects Keedysville's later development in the early 20th century. It is said to have been built by the Valentine family.

WA-II-1090
81 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890-1900
___ contributing; 1 non-contributing

Description:

This house has been recently built. It is a two story three bay frame building similar to the surrounding houses. It replaced a burned structure.

WA-II-1091
79 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1890
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This frame house is a two story, three bay structure dating from the turn of the century period. Windows have single pane sash and the entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation. The house is covered with aluminum siding and the roofing material is standing seam sheet metal.

This dwelling is typical of Keedysville's later development.

WA-II-1092
77 South Main Street
Approximate date ca. 1930
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This building is a one and a half story, three bay frame structure said to have been built about 1930 but reflecting older vernacular design traditions. Covered with vinyl siding it has single pane sash windows, a central entrance and a central chimney. A shed roofed porch extends across the front.

According to local historians, this house was built by the community for an elderly resident.

** WA-II-1104
16 Dog Street Road
Approximate date ca. 1800

Description:

Among the oldest houses in Keedysville is this one and a half story log house with its two story stone wing extending to the rear. It is located on the south edge of Mt. Briar Road facing northeast. It is a four bay structure sheathed with asbestos shingle siding. Windows have nine over six sash. The main entrance is located in the second bay from the east end. Chimneys are located inside the end walls. The stone extension is a shed roofed structure with six over six windows. Also on the property are the stone foundation remains of a large bank barn, extensive stone walls which enclosed the animal yard, and a frame chicken coop.

This farmstead within the town limits is significant for its age and also for its association with the Cost family. This property was owned by Adrian Cost who is said to have had a large shoe-making business on the property, across the road from the house.

This property was listed individually on the National Register in January 2001 under the name "Hills and Dales and the Vineyard."

WA-II-1093
9 Dog Street Road at Mt. Vernon Drive
Approximate date ca. 1900
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Located at the north side of Dog Street Road, facing south is this two story, three bay frame house dating from the turn of the century period. The house is covered with vinyl siding and there is an addition at the rear. Windows have single pane sash and the entrance is centrally placed.

This house represents the late 19th and early 20th century development of Keedysville, most of which is located at the edges of town.

No survey #
15 Mt. Vernon Lane
Approximate date c. 1960s
___ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

Situated in the northeast corner of Mt. Vernon Lane and Dog Street Road, this modern one story brick rancher sits on the diagonal. Its lot was carved from the original lot of WA-II-

1093. The house appears to be part of a period of infill construction along Mt. Vernon Lane c. 1960s.

No survey #
18 Mt. Vernon Drive
Approximate date c. 1960s
___ contributing; 1 non-contributing

Descriptions:

This 1960s mobile home fronts onto the west side of Mt. Vernon Lane.

WA-II-1094
Antietam Drive S/S at Mt. Vernon Lane
Approximate date ca. 1900
2 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

Facing north onto Antietam Drive at Mt. Vernon Lane is this turn-of-the-century frame house covered with German siding. It is a two story, three bay structure with a central entrance. Windows have single pane sash inside flat-topped architraves. A porch with turned posts extends across the front. A one story shed roofed extension is attached at the rear of the building. A frame garage is also on the lot. The property also includes a length of early stone fence along the east side of Mt. Vernon Lane.

The house reflects the turn-of-the-century period of development in Keedysville, much of which occurred at the edges of town. According to local historians, this house was built by Sam Gouff.

WA-II-1095
West of South Main Street, south of railroad
Approximate date 1874
3 contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This large brick farmhouse is a two story, five bay L-shaped farmhouse, with bricks laid in common or American bond. The window and door arrangement is formal and symmetrical.

Windows and doors have segmentally arched tops. There is a pentagonal projecting bay at the east end wall with an overhanging roof supported by paired brackets. Narrow windows in this bay have single pane sash while others have two over two pane sash with louvered shutters. The L to the rear has a two story balcony porch. An Italianate influenced porch extends across the front. Also located on the property is a stone and frame barn and a frame wagon shed.

Although this house conservatively reflects 18th century Georgian symmetry and arrangement, detailing is consistent with 1870s fashion. Christian Keedy, builder of this house was influential in the development of the town. He was born on this farm in 1827. He donated land for the town cemetery, built several houses in town, a creamery and warehouse by the railroad, for which he was ticket agent. The warehouse was located just south of the railroad off South Main Street and there he bought and sold coal, feed grain, lumber, shingles, coal oil and cement. He was president of the Keedysville Bank and was the first town burgess. Two of his descendants have served as mayor, including the present mayor, Ralph Taylor.

This house is clearly oriented to the railroad as was Mr. Keedy's grain and coal business.

WA-II-1096
West of South Main Street, near creek
Approximate date ca. 1900
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This small two frame building is covered with German siding. Built at the bottom of a steep embankment near the Little Antietam it is said to have been used a springhouse.

The building was not accessible enough to allow for further examination.

WA-II-1097
Coffman Farms Road, at cemetery entrance
Approximate date ca. 1830s
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This one and a half story log house stands just across the Little Antietam Creek from the mill site. It is a three bay structure with a one story extension to the rear. An associated frame

shed is in the rear yard. Covered with German siding, the house is said to have been housing for mill workers. The 1877 Atlas shows it to have been the property of Aaron Cost.

WA-II-1098
10 Bell Lane
Approximate date ca. 1880s
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This small log house is a one and a half story, three bay structure, covered with vinyl siding. Windows have single pane sash. The entrance is in the gable wall. There is a frame shed on a stone foundation with vertical board siding in the yard.

According to local historians, this structure was built by a Mr. Valentine.

WA-II-1099
14? Bell Lane
Approximate date ca. 1880
_2_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This structure is a two story, three bay aluminum sided log house with an enclosed porch across its front or south elevation. Windows have six over six pane sash and the roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal. There is a frame out-kitchen with board and batten siding.

This house is said to have been built about 1880 by a local contractor by the name of Kitzmiller. Its form and appearance suggest the influence of earlier vernacular building types.

WA-II-1100
18 Bell Lane
Approximate date ca. 1880
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This log house is a one and a half story, three bay structure sheathed with aluminum siding. It has an enclosed porch across its front or south elevation and a lean-to extension to the

rear. A brick chimney is located inside the west gable end and a newer block chimney outside the east end wall.

This house is said to have been built in 1880 by a local contractor and developer by the name of Kitzmiller. Its general form and appearance suggests the influence of older building types.

No survey #
21 Bell Lane
Approximate date ca. 1970s
___ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

A one story frame building with metal and plywood siding, appears to be a house.

No survey #
23 Bell Lane
Approximate date ca. 1990s
___ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

One story pre-fabricated house, oriented to Bell Lane but appears to be subdivided from a North Main St. lot.

No survey #
30 Bell Lane
Approximate date ca. 1990s
___ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

A one story frame gable front building with vinyl siding.

No survey #
8 Mt. Hebron Road
Approximate date c. 1990
___ contributing; _1_ non-contributing

Description:

Set back from the road and facing northwest this modern house uses many historic construction features. It is a two story three bay frame gable end house with vinyl siding. The central brick chimney is corbelled. The full front porch has square column supports. The central entrance has a four light transom; all windows are one over one replacement. The property includes historic stone boundary fences, probably associated with WA-II-1102.

WA-II-1101
11 Mt. Hebron Road
Approximate date ca. 1920
_1_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This is a two story, two bay gable fronted frame house, facing south, with two story extensions to the north and east. The structure is covered with vinyl siding. It has a central flue. Most finishes and features appear to be of recent origin.

WA-II-1102
22 Mt. Hebron Road
Approximate date ca. 1810
_3_ contributing; ___ non-contributing

Description:

This stone house faces away from Mt. Hebron Road, from which it is approached. It is a two story, three bay structure, facing south, but adapted to a front on its north elevation to accommodate the road. A frame kitchen wing was added ca. 1900. The interior of the house displays characteristics from the early 19th century and also from the mid 19th century.

According to secondary sources, this building was a woolen mill where Henry Welty manufactured coverlets. In the mid 19th century, it was purchased by David Wyand who built or converted the stone structure to a residence.

The 1877 Atlas identifies the owner as William Spielman, as does the 1867 Military Atlas map. The property also includes a stone smokehouse, barn and other outbuildings, and historically included the town spring, which still provides water for Keedysville today.

Statement of Significance:

The Keedysville Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the settlement and development history of Western Maryland. Beginning with the 1768 establishment of Jacob Hess' mill along the old Conococheague migration road, the site along the bank of the Little Antietam Creek grew with each new transportation development. Samuel Keedy delineated the town lots following the construction of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg turnpike. Shops and manufactures were established and expanded with the advent of the railroad through the center of town. The town's prosperity waned with the loss of the railroad in 1953, preserving the historic streetscape. The district is significant under National Register Criterion C for the wide range of architectural stylistic influences present on the buildings through the historic town. The 18th century Hess house among several other early stone and log buildings, reflect the Germanic vernacular influence present in settlement buildings throughout Western Maryland. Later development periods are represented in several brick Greek Revival influenced buildings, late 19th century Italianate, and Late Victorian Gothic. Colonial Revival and Bungalow houses appear in the final development period.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Washington County contains 458.47 square miles and is shaped very much like the state of Maryland. The boundaries are the top of South Mountain on the east, the Potomac River on the south, Allegany County, Maryland, to the west and the Mason-Dixon Line or Pennsylvania border on the north. The county is 50 miles long from east to west and only one mile wide at its narrowest point where the Potomac River arches northward near Hancock. Much of the area included within the boundaries of Washington County is the Cumberland Valley. Its eastern edge is the western base of South Mountain and the valley floor continues westward for approximately 30 miles before it is ended by mountain ridges, the eastern edge of the Appalachians.

Washington County was formed as a political entity in 1776 when it was divided from Frederick County. Hagerstown, the largest town in the new county, located in the center of the valley, was established as the county seat. At the time it was created, Washington County included all of Maryland west of South Mountain. It did not receive its present western boundary until 1789 when Allegany County was formed.

In 1732, Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore and proprietor of Maryland, issued a proclamation opening Maryland's frontier to settlement. Shortly thereafter, the first land grant was recorded for what is now Washington County. Most of the land surveys, grants, patents or warrants from the 1730s in Washington County were held by speculators or developers from

Eastern Maryland who laid claim to large tracts of land with hopes of eventual subdivision and profitable resale. Very few of the first land transactions were made by families who intended to work the land and establish permanent farms. As a result of this land speculation, and because many of the settlers who were here fled during the French and Indian War, the major thrust of settlement did not occur until the second half of the 18th century. When it did happen, development was not by people moving west from tidewater Maryland, but rather by settlers from Pennsylvania, most of whom were Germans. These farmers took up lots of 150-300 acres and produced a variety of grains, hay and cattle, unlike tidewater planters who had larger properties with more specialized production. The more flexible characteristics of general farming introduced from Pennsylvania led to an economy where a small proprietor mixed agricultural structure would eventually become dominant over the plantation system that was already established in the eastern part of the state.

The first settlement in Washington County was at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Conococheague Creek, where Israel Friend established a small community at the present site of Williamsport, about 1730. Jacob Rohrer, a German, had a grist mill in operation on the Antietam Creek by the late 1730s, which means that there must have been enough farms being worked at the time to keep his mill in business. Prior to this settlement, fur traders visited the area occasionally. Towns in Washington County were established as settlement progressed. Hagerstown and Sharpsburg are the oldest, both having been chartered in 1763, although settlements were in existence on both town sites earlier.

From the initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming there developed more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many grist and flour mills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample water power to convert grain into more easily marketable meal and flour. The fast-moving Antietam Creek, which drains the eastern half of the lower Cumberland Valley, was particularly suited to driving mill wheels. Milling was so prevalent that on the portion of the Antietam Creek which passes through Washington County, 15 grist mills operated by the last decade of the 18th century. Germans with such names as Rohrer, Hager, Funk, Newcomer, Orndorff, Stull, Hess and Nicodemus owned most of these 18th-century mills.

The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that the lower Cumberland Valley in Maryland developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on wheat and other small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco which developed in Eastern Maryland. The long-term dominance of wheat production in the valley is illustrated by records which show that in the 1790s, Frederick, Washington and Carroll Counties were part of the largest wheat growing area in the United States. By 1870, Washington County had the highest yield of wheat in bushels per acre

in Maryland. The county's average yield per acre in that year was 25 $^3/_4$ bushels as compared with a statewide average of 14 $^1/_2$ bushels per acre.[1]

Another important industry in the 18th century which developed from the emphasis on growing grain was whiskey distilling, a method of transferring bulky grain into an easily marketable product. The early appearance of mills and distilleries indicates that the Cumberland Valley had developed its economic potential beyond subsistence agriculture and to a level of economic specialization with external trade systems by the mid and late 18th century.

In addition to agriculture, manufacturing interests also developed early in the valley's history. Deposits of iron ore in the mountains of Washington County made iron production feasible there at an early date. The area had all the ingredients for a successful iron operation in the 18th century: vast supplies of wood for making charcoal, limestone for flux, and iron ore. The iron industry in Washington County waned by the early 19th century, however, due to depletion of the forests and advances in the iron production processes which made the 18th century methods and equipment obsolete.

As the Civil War came to an end, Washington County began to experience a transformation in its social, economic and cultural character. The changes that took place over the next 50 years were not particular to the county but were part of a national trend of urbanization and industrialization.

Since the 1840s, a shift from small craftsman industries to factory mass production had begun to manifest itself in America. Factories would, of necessity, be located near a significant power source, water, and required a large number of workers who would complete one phase of the manufacturing process over and over again under the supervision of a single craftsman. This factory system gradually replaced the old craftsman-apprentice system under which each item manufactured was made in its entirety by the craftsman assisted by apprentices or trainees and more experienced journeymen. The new factory system was much more efficient in the respect that it divided the production operation into a collection of simple tasks which were assigned to relatively unskilled workers. Under the factory system, more goods could be produced in less time and machines could be introduced to complete many of the simplified tasks of production.

Once established, factories required a good labor source and adequate transportation to provide raw materials and to ship out the finished goods. Consequently, the second half of the 19th century in America is marked by an internal migration of people moving from farms to the larger towns and cities to work in the factories. This process was accelerated after the Civil War when a large portion of the labor force returned to work after military service. Also, agricultural

depressions in the 1870s encouraged some rural inhabitants to seek a better way of life in the city. In Maryland, by 1914, more people were working in industry than in agriculture, and more were living in urban areas than in rural areas. [2]

Although agriculture remained strong in Washington County, the center of agriculture for the nation had moved west, so that Maryland was no longer a "bread basket" for the nation as it was in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The role of bread basket shifted to the mid-west where large grain farms developed in the latter part of the 19th century. By the early 1900s many of Washington County's flour mills had ceased operation or had converted to production of animal feeds and custom work for local farmers. Many found conversion to more modern steam power and roller mills just too expensive.

West of Washington County in Allegany and Garrett Counties, coal mining developed rapidly in the 1840s to 1860s and expanded with the general industrial development of the late 19th century.[3] With the consumption of coal growing in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, transportation systems expanded to get this commodity to eastern markets. While the C&O Canal carried some coal, most coal was shipped by rail.

By 1880, four railroads had converged at Hagerstown. The Cumberland Valley Railroad which by 1919 became part of the Pennsylvania Railroad; a spur of the B&O; the Western Maryland and the Norfolk and Western all met at Hagerstown. The most important of these railroads was the Western Maryland which moved its repair and maintenance shops to Hagerstown in 1906 and expanded its lines to Pittsburgh, creating through traffic from Baltimore to Chicago. With easy access to good rail transportation, Hagerstown's economy thrived and its population grew rapidly until the Great Depression slowed this expansion.

Prior to the construction of railroads, highways and turnpikes met at Hagerstown. With Washington County's population for the most part having come from Pennsylvania, Hagerstown formed early transportation routes to Philadelphia.

With the National Pike's establishment in the early 19th century, Baltimore began to forge a stronger link with Hagerstown and the lower Cumberland Valley. Yet, when the nation's first railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio appeared, leading from Baltimore west, it skirted the Cumberland Valley by crossing into Virginia. By 1834 the B&O's track had reached Harper's Ferry in what was then Virginia. From there west, the B&O considered several alternate routes, one of which passed through Hagerstown.

The B&O, however decided to build its western line from Harper's Ferry west through Virginia rather than through Maryland. The B&O's decision was based on three factors: the

C&O Canal held a right of way to the north bank of the Potomac; routes north of the river, such as the proposed route through Hagerstown were blocked by mountain ridges; and "Virginia offered a substantial subsidy if the railroad built through that state." [4]

Not surprisingly, reaction in the lower Cumberland Valley to the B&O's choice of routes was angry. "'In 1836 the Maryland Legislature [had come] to the aid of the [B&O] railroad company by making the state the guarantor of a new issue of its bonds, and a clause [had been] inserted in the bill providing that the company must locate its road through Hagerstown, or forfeit to Washington County one million dollars. After the company had decided to go into Virginia, Washington County brought suit for the one million...[But] an extra session of the Legislature was called, and this clause of the act of 1836 was repealed. The suit went on, it being contended on the part of the county that the legislature had no power to impair the obligation of a contract. The Court of Appeals finally decided that while the legislature could not rescind a contract, it could remit a penalty, and that this provision...was not a contract, but was in the nature of a penalty. Thus Hagerstown lost the railroad, and the people of Washington County lost the million dollars.'" [5]

At times throughout the 1840s and '50s efforts were launched to build a branch line from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, following one of the alternate routes that had originally been surveyed for the B&O. The B&O, however, was not interested in financing the line by itself and local funds were not enough to meet cost requirements. [6] The 1840s and '50s coincided with the time that the Franklin Railroad was already present to Hagerstown, but was floundering badly with intermittent service. By 1860, the Cumberland Valley Railroad which was already well established from Harrisburg to Chambersburg in Pennsylvania revived the Franklin and extended service to Hagerstown. However, even with reliable rail service to the northeast, there were still efforts to bring a branch of the B&O to Hagerstown. Accomplishing this would have made the Cumberland Valley Railroad a bridge line linking routes from Harrisburg to those of the B&O. Railroad promoters thought that this situation with Hagerstown as the meeting point of the two railroads would be advantageous for the city. One local effort resulted in the incorporation of the Washington County Railroad in 1864. Washington County politicians and businessmen were able to enlist the support of John W Garrett who had become president of the B&O in 1858. They persuaded him to have the B&O put up 75 percent of the funds needed to create the Washington County Railroad while the county and various private sources put up the rest. [7]

Just five years after the Washington County Branch of the B&O was completed, the Western Maryland Railway came into Hagerstown directly from Baltimore, eliminating the importance of the B&O as a route to Baltimore. Then a year later in 1873, the Cumberland Valley Railroad completed its own link to the B&O at Martinsburg, West Virginia. Eventually the Western Maryland Railway connected with the B&O's main line at Cherry Run, West

Virginia and the Washington County Branch of the B&O was reduced to servicing only local businesses along its route rather than through rail traffic. For the first ten years of its operation, the Washington County Railroad was leased to the B&O. However, in 1877 when the lease expired the B&O declined to renew it, although they continued to operate the line for the Washington County Railroad Company. The branch line was not profitable and the local company became in debt to the B&O. As a result, the Washington County Commissioners found it necessary to levy taxes to pay for the railroad. Finally in 1903, the B&O bought Washington County's stock in the branch line for $55,000. [8] Train service on the branch line continued until 1953.

The legacy of the branch line is a series of stations, warehouses and small businesses along its path. Keedysville, the largest town through which it passed, had a hotel and a large general merchandise store.

Washington County is uniquely significant in many aspects of America's history. Its strategic location between North and South and between the coast and the 18th century frontier gave it an important role in the development of settlement and migration routes and in the French and Indian War.

George Washington was one of the early proponents of the creation of a good route to the West. He was concerned that the land along the Ohio River in the old Northwest would slip back into British or French control. His administration enacted favorable land acquisition legislation in 1785 and 1787 to encourage settlement and development of these lands. Simultaneously, in 1785 he helped to create the Potomac Company, a private organization devoted to improving navigation on the Potomac, as far west as possible.

As part of his desire to promote the Potomac River's value as a trade route, Washington also wanted to establish the national capitol on the Potomac. Among those places considered were Sharpsburg and Williamsport in Washington County.

Eventually, the several turnpikes extending from Baltimore to Cumberland became part of the National Pike. The pike passes through Boonsboro, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring and Hancock in Washington County. Other routes leading down the Cumberland Valley made the county a transportation hub.

In addition to its role in American settlement and expansion, Washington County has seen some of the most important action during the Civil War when the county again found itself strategically situated between North and South. Washington County's citizens were divided in their support for the Union and Confederacy. The productive farms of Washington County were

an attractive factor in Lee's undertaking the Maryland Campaign in the late summer of 1862. The Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, was one of the pivotal clashes of the war. The significance of Antietam has perhaps overshadowed the many smaller military actions that took place in Washington County in 1863 and 1864. One such incident was a sizable Cavalry skirmish which took place in and around Keedysville on August 5, 1864.

Early Housing in Washington County

No known building stock remains from the initial habitation period in Washington County during the 1730s and '40s. However, the records that do exist indicate that nearly all of the earliest buildings were of log construction.

Log construction remained very typical in Washington County throughout the 18th and 19th centuries as shown by the vast number of remaining log houses built before 1860. Dwellings built of log range from small cabins to large and pretentious houses. They were almost always covered with clapboards, stucco, or, in the 19th century, with brick casing. Covering the logs in most instances seems to have been the intent upon construction, as suggested by examination of log structures in the area which show little or no weathering on their log walls beneath siding.

Although there are a few references to pre-1760 stone houses in Washington County, stone was used frequently as a building material beginning in the second half of the 18th century with most examples in the lower Cumberland Valley dating between 1780 and 1840. Although stone was selected much more frequently than either brick or frame for house construction, it was by far a rarer choice than log.

Timber frame construction was not often used for houses in the Lower Cumberland Valley or Washington County. Frame construction did not become common in the area until the mid 19th century or later after lightweight balloon framing was introduced.

Although brick construction was more prevalent than timber framing in Washington County in the 18th century, there are few examples from before 1800, and most of those are concentrated in towns.

Most buildings constructed before about 1770 were apparently small and fairly temporary in nature, since very few buildings survive from this period. Many properties were simply abandoned during the French and Indian War as settlers fled from the threat of Indian raids. Most permanent and stable settlement occurred after the 1760s.

The people of the Cumberland Valley built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of Washington County's buildings are vernacular structures.

Due to the predominance of first and second generation German settlers in Washington County, there are some early buildings which exhibit distinct Germanic influence. These buildings characteristically have a central chimney system and a large kitchen or küche occupying a prominent place in the house. The kitchen is served by a large fireplace along its interior wall. Adjacent to the kitchen, in the typical version of this plan are two smaller rooms, a stube and kammer separated by a wall running perpendicular to the chimney wall. Each of the two small rooms has a fireplace or stove opening into the central chimney system which served all of the rooms. [9]

By the early 19th century, the use of the traditional Germanic plan had been synthesized with more formal Georgian and Neoclassical stylistic elements that were influencing contemporary architecture. The old continental type was gradually replaced by several hybrid arrangements with end chimneys and more formal facades, but with some traditional elements such as the floor plan often remaining. [10]

RESOURCE HISTORY

Although Keedysville was incorporated in 1872, its history reaches far back in time to the 18th century when Washington County was developing its agricultural economy based on grain farming and milling. The village developed around one of the many mills along the Antietam and its tributaries and was originally called "Centreville" for its location between Boonsboro and Sharpsburg.

The Mill, known as Hess's was on the Little Antietam and near a fork in a road established as early as the 1730s, with one branch leading to Williamsport and the other to Sharpsburg and then fording the Potomac and on to Shepherdstown in Virginia. Hess's mill was one of at least 15 such industries located along the Antietam or its tributaries in 1794. [11] Within close proximity to Keedysville were five mills, Hess's, Hitt's or Pry's, Nichodemus', Eakle's and

Orndorff's. Typically for the area, these were all established by people of German descent. They or their parents had come from Switzerland or the Palatinate to Pennsylvania, and then migrated to the lower Cumberland Valley.

Since the roads approaching Keedysville are among the oldest crossing the county, there is an unusually large concentration of 18th century construction surviving in the vicinity of Keedysville. Particularly along Dog Street Road, near Eakles Mills and on Keedysville Road are such buildings. This group of surviving 18th century buildings is particularly significant when put in context of the population at the time. According to the 1790 census, Washington County's total population was 15,822, and there were only 2452 heads of families. Assuming that each head of house represented a single household, there were less than 2500 houses in existence in the county in 1790. Of course, many of those have since been destroyed or altered beyond recognition. Two of the 18th century properties near Keedysville, the Hitt Mill complex and the Schnebley (Snively) house at Eakles Mill are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

For much of its early history, Centreville was a small mill hamlet with a few houses clustered around Jacob Hess' mill. Jacob Hess was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father, John "Hans" Hess had emigrated from Zurich Canton in Switzerland before 1729.[12] Jacob Hess came to Washington County sometime before 1767 when he first purchased land in Maryland. A millwright, Hess was summoned to the area by Christian Orndorff II to oversee the construction of a stone, water-powered mill. [13] In 1768 Jacob Hess was married to Margaret Orndorff, Christian's eldest daughter. [14] Not long thereafter, Jacob Hess purchased 150 acres, a land grant called "Gordon's Purchase" from one Alexander McCollom for £750. [15] Gordon's Purchase, originally patented in 1739 is located on the site of Keedysville. On this property Jacob Hess built his own mill. A stone structure which stood until the 1950s was apparently the second mill on the site and is said to have been built about 1835 which is consistent with its appearance. In the 1783 tax assessment, Jacob Hess is recorded as owning a mill. Other improvements were a "swisser" barn and a house as well as several secondary houses said to be of log construction. [16] The locality came to be known as Hess's Mill and remained so until Jacob Hess's death in 1815. The mill and property eventually were sold and the money divided among Jacob's heirs.

Also taking up land in the area of Hess's Mill were two cousins by the name of Güding who emigrated from the Palatinate of Germany to Philadelphia in 1752. They both, shortly thereafter acquired land in Washington County, and then moved to the Keedysville vicinity. The first, Johann Heinrich Gutting (anglicized to Henry Keedy) purchased land in the Keedysville area in 1767. [17] His son and grandson were the developers of Keedysville in the 19th century. The other cousin, George Adam Güding (also spelled Geeting) purchased land in the Keedysville

area in 1777. George Adam Geeting was influential in the development of the United Brethren denomination from the German Reformed religion. [18]

Henry Keedy's grandson, John J. Keedy, purchased Jacob Hess's mill property from his heirs in February of 1833. Presumably he built the mill that remained into the 1950s. Other members of the Keedy family purchased adjoining land. The turnpike from Boonsboro to Sharpsburg had been completed recently and the Hess's Mill stood at the intersection of the new road with the old wagon road to Williamsport. John Keedy (1805-1868) and his younger brother Samuel then developed most of Keedysville.

It was about the time that parcels were being sold off that the town's name became Centreville because if its location on the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg turnpike. The name was changed to Keedysville in 1848 when citizens pressed for a post office and it was found that there was already a Centreville in Eastern Maryland.

Samuel Keedy established one of the town's first stores at the corner of the turnpike and the 1730s road from Crampton and Fox's Gaps (now Dog Street and Mt. Briar Roads). The building is often referred to as the first brick house in Keedysville and is said to have been built in 1836. Another storekeeper was Fred Wyand who opened a store in 1855. In 1862 he completed a new larger building, almost a block long, located just north of the railroad. He claimed in his advertising that it was the largest retail general merchandise store outside of Hagerstown.

Other commercial enterprises in the 1830s-1860s period included a woolen mill, coverlet factory, a wagon maker, furniture making and undertaking, and tinning, stoves and tinware businesses. Meanwhile, the old Hess Mill continued to grind flour and meal, but as a signal of hard times for this industry, it changed hands 14 times between 1833 and 1885. [19]

By the 1860s, the town was well established with houses lining the turnpike on either side of the mill. While most Americans in the 1860s were caught up in the emotional turmoil of the Civil War, some places experienced the devastation of the war firsthand. Keedysville was one of these places. Although Keedysville was not in the line of fire like nearby Sharpsburg it was definitely affected by the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam. After the Battle of South Mountain, both armies passed through Keedysville before establishing positions among the hills east of Sharpsburg. General McClellan chose headquarters for the Union army at the farm of Philip Pry in Pry's 17-year old brick house located just southwest of Keedysville.

Keedysville's main role was as a hospital site. Several buildings were selected as potential sites by the Army of the Potomac's medical personnel prior to the battle. Among these

sites was the Mt. Vernon Reformed Church, a school house and Fred Wyand's nearly completed large general merchandise store. Of course with the large number of actual casualties, many more places served as hospitals as well, mostly for Union soldiers. The hospitals remained in operation for some months after the battle, taxing the town's food supplies and putting the town at risk for disease from polluted water and unsanitary conditions. Abraham Lincoln visited Keedysville in October of 1862 when he came to Antietam.

The Maryland Campaign of 1862 was not the only Civil War activity seen in Keedysville. Throughout the remainder of the war, occasionally the town was visited by either Confederate or Union troops. On August 5, 1864, there was a skirmish involving Cole's Cavalry, part of the Potomac Home Guard which left 18 dead from one company alone.

In August of 1864, Jubal Early's Confederate forces crossed the Potomac River into Maryland near Sharpsburg. Their purpose was to gather supplies, presumably meat, flour, meal and vegetables and to generally harass the inhabitants. On August 5, they were met and clashed with Cole's Cavalry, part of the Potomac Home Brigade, at Keedysville. According to Daniel Carroll Toomey's The Civil War in Maryland, (Citing C.A. Newcomer's Cole's Cavalry.), "Scouts [from Cole's Cavalry] were sent out that night [August 4] to learn the strength and location of the enemy. They reported a large force of Rebel Cavalry five miles south of Boonsboro at Keedysville.

The next morning, the regiment moved out and engaged an enemy vedette on the Boonsboro Road. The Confederates exchanged a few shots and fell back, closely pursued by Captain Zimmerman and Company K. At the outskirts of Keedysville, the Union Cavalry encountered a strong Southern picket line. Lieutenant Colonel Vernon heard the fresh outbreak of gunfire and brought up the regiment at a trot. He quickly realized that there were far more rebels north of the river than he had been led to believe. Deploying his men left and right, Vernon ordered a charge that drove General A.J. Vaughn's Brigade of Tennessee Cavalry back across the Antietam Creek.[20] Union losses were considered heavy, and Company K lost over half of its 35 members. No information was found telling of Confederate losses, or where either side took their wounded.

Churches in Keedysville reflect the overwhelmingly German background of the people. The town had three churches, United Brethren, German Reformed and Lutheran. The United Brethren Church, regarded as the first protestant denomination formed in the United States, was founded by Philip Otterbein who was pastor of the Frederick Charge 1760-1765. George Adam Geeting of Keedysville was a follower of Otterbein. He established the first meeting house of this denomination.[21] The present United Brethren (now Methodist) Church is located near the center of town. It was built in 1870.

The Mt. Vernon Reformed Church at the south end of the town was one of the buildings selected for a hospital for casualties of the Battle of Antietam. Built in 1852 it was only about 10 years old at the time of the battle. According to several accounts, boards were laid across the backs of pews to create operating tables. As was typical of medicine of the day, when a soldier was hit in an arm or leg, the treatment was usually amputation. The severed limbs and other wastes were thrown out a rear window into a pit that had been dug against the wall of the church. Apparently the decaying material over time caused the foundation of the church to fail, and a new structure was built in 1892.

The Lutheran Church was constructed at the northeast end of town in 1871.

The town's Fairview Cemetery was established in 1872 by adding to the existing Reformed Church Cemetery. The Reformed Church Cemetery was adjacent to the Hess family burial ground.

The earliest school near Keedysville was begun by George Adam Geeting sometime after 1760. [22] A school in Keedysville was located in the basement of 33 North Main Street, and the stone building at 55 South Main Street was used as both a school and as a church for the German Reformed congregation from 1835 until construction of their church in 1852. The first public school in Keedysville was built in 1868, on the site of the present structure which was built in 1922. Keedysville also had a separate school for black children.

Keedysville was profoundly affected by transportation systems dating back to the early 18th century. Located on a wagon road from Fox's and Crampton's gaps to Williamsport that was in use as early as 1731, the town has associations with some of the first settlement routes in Western Maryland. These early routes include Coffman Farms Road, Dog Street Road and Mt. Briar Road. Although most historians agree that Mt. Hebron Road was also part of the 18th century network, the 1794 and 1808 and 1859 maps (see Maps 2-6) suggest that the road that is now Coffman Farms Road continued straight to the southeast, across what is now Main Street and along the east side of the Little Antietam Creek to link with Mt. Briar Road (past Eakles Mill) which was the 1730s route to Crampton's Gap. Although there is now no through road connecting Coffman Farms Road with Mt. Briar Road, the route is in part followed by an old farm lane system. This link, if it exists would be one of the first roads through Washington County. Dog Street Road branched off of Mt. Briar Road and continued southwest to Sharpsburg and the Pack Horse Ford across the Potomac River.

With the development of turnpikes in the early 19th century, came the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg turnpike which was organized in 1815 and completed shortly before Keedysville was

parceled into lots. The perceived importance of the turnpike is evident from the fact that Keedysville is laid out along it rather than along the older established wagon road. Later, in 1867, the railroad came through Keedysville. A spur of the B&O constructed to link Hagerstown with the railroad's main line at Weverton near Harper's Ferry, had, in its heyday three to five trains a day. By 1872, however, the Western Maryland Railway was providing direct service from Hagerstown to Baltimore, and the B&O spur became more of a local service route. The railroad did provide Keedysville with some development, including a station, warehouse and a hotel. The rail line operated until 1953.

Keedysville seems also to have been a strong temperance town. David Wyand's hotel, built in 1874 was advertised as a temperance hotel and the WCTU had a meeting hall constructed in the 1890s at 38 North Main Street, where Carrie Nation is said to have visited.

After the turn of the century, Keedysville maintained its prosperity. It had many small shops, a newspaper, the Antietam Wavelet, a hotel, doctor's offices and a post office. The town grew more slowly with newer development following its course along the turnpike rather than along other roads coming into the town. Most of the 20th century development was residential with retiring farmers building houses in town. The town's several bungalows from the 1920s and '30s reflect this period as well as a few American Foursquare houses, several of which were catalog houses ordered from Sears and Roebuck or one of the many other catalog house dealers.

In recent years, a bypass was constructed to carry traffic on Maryland Route 34 around Keedysville. Housing development from the 1960s-1990s has occurred between the town and the bypass to its west, and also along its eastern edge of the town. A few newer (post-1945) buildings are at the extreme edges of Keedysville and a scattered few as infill here and there through the historic area of town.

RESOURCE EVALUATION

From the standpoint of stylistic influence, most of Keedysville's buildings are vernacular structures with style expressed in details such as trim and door and window treatment. The design of the buildings reflects the town's Germanic heritage and German influence is seen in 18th through late 19th century buildings. The Hess House at 17 South Main Street is one of approximately a dozen surviving 18th century houses in Washington County that display the central chimney continental plan. There were probably many more of these houses in existence at one time locally. By the early 19th century, most German-Americans in Washington County had abandoned this plan for some hybrid designs that incorporated Germanic traditions with more current design elements that were English-derived. From these adaptations evolved the

four bay house with two central front doors, combining an effort to achieve symmetry, an English Georgian element, while retaining the interior spatial arrangement that was traditionally German. The Germans who developed this evolutionary type were quite conservative in their architectural expression.

Keedysville's architecture reflects this conservatism. Although most of its buildings date from the second half of the 19th century, few represent the several High Victorian styles current at the time. Instead the buildings have an older, more traditional appearance, three, four or five bay fronts with side gables, and usually an L to the rear. The window, door, door, window facade arrangement is seen frequently, or its variant, the four bay with off-center front door. Only one brick house was observed to have Flemish bond on the facade (4 North Main Street). This brick work pattern was used in the 18th century and until about 1840-50 when common or American bond replaced it for facade wall construction. This house is one of two which are said to be the oldest brick buildings in Keedysville. The fact that this building is the only brick one in town displaying Flemish bond suggests that it may be older than the other brick structures.

Although they are architecturally conservative, Keedysville's buildings do show influence of current styles. Greek Revival (1830-70) characteristics such as wide frieze boards, low pitched roofs, windows and doors with wide wooden lintels and broad transoms are found on several buildings, but are particularly notable in the block north of the railroad on the west side of Main Street.

Italianate influence (1860-80) appears most notably in commercial structures with display windows beneath bracketed cornices. The large commercial building at 10-16 North Main Street is an Italianate building as is the Line House at 2 North Main Street. Some other buildings show Italianate influence in the use of heavily bracketed cornices.

Perhaps the most prevalent of the styles expressed is the High Victorian Gothic (1870-90). Influence of this style is expressed in the form of steeply pitched cross gables, such as those found at 10 and 12 South Main Street. The cross gables are frequently embellished with gingerbread trim or decorative cut shingles. A row of houses of this period was built at 52, 54, 56 and 58 South Main Street.

The early 20th century Colonial and Classical Revivals are for the most part represented by one story front porches supported by round Doric columns. The 1906 bank building, (19 South Main Street) is a modest example of the Classical Revival style. The more Modernistic movement of the early 20th century is evidenced in the several American Foursquare style houses of the 1910s and bungalows of the 1920s and '30s. These buildings may be catalogue houses purchased from Sears, Montgomery Ward or the many mail order house companies in

business in the first half of the 20th century. At 44 North Main Street is a particularly intact example of an American Foursquare. Bungalows may be found at 68 and 76 North Main Street and 84 and 87 South Main Street.

One of the most visually important aspects of Keedysville is the number of intact storefronts of the turn-of-the-century period. These are among the first generation of such features, since earlier commercial fronts were not particularly distinguishable from residential entrances. Most of these commercial facades remain in original or near original condition.

Non-contributing elements are at a minimum in the historic area. Along Main Street the historic character of the town is interrupted only occasionally by recent infill. This infill consists in most cases of houses or mobile homes. Properties are generally in good condition and well maintained.

The survey has confirmed that Keedysville is both historically and architecturally significant. The town portrays settlement and development patterns for Washington County and the lower Cumberland Valley from the 1730s through the 1930s. Although the town itself dates from after the 1830s, the roads that converge at or near Keedysville are very important to the understanding of settlement patterns as much as a generation before the French and Indian War.

The Hess mill site and the surviving main house for the mill complex portray the importance of this industry to the economy of the region in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was grain production and processing that gave the counties of mid Maryland their prosperity in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Keedysville also has exceptional importance for its role in the Civil War, both the Battle of Antietam and its aftermath, and for the skirmish that occurred in and around the town in August of 1864. According to the Atlas accompanying the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies, there were eight hospitals within the town limits of Keedysville. It is likely that there were actually more "unofficial" hospitals as casualties mounted after the battle. The social and economic implications of such heavy use for care of the sick and wounded is an area that deserves further study. Some suggestions of the impact survive, such as the story related in Arita Van Rensselaer's "History of Keedysville" that her father, Aaron Snyder climbed to the second floor door of the mill to watch President Lincoln go by in October of 1862, not realizing that Mr. Lincoln would, a short time later stop at Aaron's grandmother's house to ask for a glass of milk. There was, however, no milk for Mr. Lincoln because the soldiers had taken all of the cows. If Aaron Snyder's grandmother, Mrs. Jacob Staub's cows were taken, probably other citizens experienced the same fate and food stuffs, wood and other supplies taken as well. In addition, very little is known about the impact of the 1864 skirmish, such as exactly where it

occurred and what affect it had on the town. At least one of the town's citizens, William Carr, was arrested as a Union spy and spent time in Libby Prison.

The town does seem to have recovered, however, because most of its growth and development occurred in the late 19th and early 20th century. Certainly the railroad was a factor here, as well as continuing prosperity of the local farmers who patronized the businesses in Keedysville.

From the standpoint of its architecture, Keedysville is significant for its expression of vernacular village architecture with Germanic influence. A clear pattern of development can be seen with the mill site as the centerpiece, predating the town and surrounding farmsteads with the town coming later as part of the conscious effort to create a village along a new turnpike highway. The physical characteristics of Keedysville reflect this development theme.

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[1] J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland. (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882) p. 553, 974.

[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures: 1914, I, 553.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Paul J. Westhaeffer, History of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 1835-1919, (Ephrata, PA: Science Press, 1979) p. 39.

[5] Ibid, p. 41, quoting James Peebles Matthews in William H. Egle, ed. Notes and Queries Relating to Pennsylvania, (Harrisburg: Daily Telegraph, Annual Volume for 1899) p. 6-9.

[6] Herbert H. Harwood, Impossible Challenge, (Baltimore: Barnard, Roberts and Company, 1979), p. 370.

[7] Ibid.

[8] T.J.C. Williams, History of Washington County, Maryland, (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968) p. 402.

[9] Some of the sources discussing the continental plan are: Robert C. Bucher, "The Continental Log House," Pennsylvania Folklife 12 (Summer 1962): 14-19; Edward A. Chappell, "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley"; Henry Glassie, "A Central Chimney Continental Log House from Cumberland Country," Pennsylvania Folklife 19 (Winter 1968-69): 32-36; G. Edwin Brumbaugh, Colonial Architecture of the Pennsylvania Germans (Lancaster: Pennsylvania German Society, 1933); and Arthur J. Lawton, "Ground Rules of Folk Architecture," Pennsylvania Folklife 23 (Autumn 1973): 13-19. Most of these sources list additional works and give background about the European origins of this type.

[10] Much of the information in this section was developed in the author's doctoral dissertation entitled, "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley: A Study of Regional Environmental, Technical and Cultural Factors in Stone Construction," The George Washington University, 1988.

[11] Dennis Griffith, Map of Washington County, Maryland, 1794, 1813.

[12] Margaret Burtner Moats, A History of Keedysville to 1890, (Boonsboro, MD: Mason Dixon Press, 1989) p. 21, citing Irvin David Hess et al, "John Hans Hess and His Descendants, 1865-1977," Yuma, AZ, 1977, preface.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Ibid, p. 22.

[17] Ibid, p. 28.

[18] Ibid, p. 29-30.

[19] Susan Winter-Frye, "Mills on the Antietam River and its Tributaries," unpublished thesis, 1982.

[20] Daniel Carroll Toomey, The Civil War in Maryland, (Baltimore: Toomey Press), p. 138 citing C.A. Newcomer's Cole's Cavalry, (Freeport: 1895), p. 144-151.

[21] Moats, op cit, p. 59.

[22] Ibid, p. 64.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning on the west side of South Main Street at the southwest corner of WA-II-1087, following the southern boundary line of said lot; then turning north along the western boundary lines of the adjoining lots, joining the meanders of the Little Antietam Creek on the east bank and continuing north to the south side of Coffman Farms Road at the stone bridge crossing; then crossing to the west side of the creek inclusive of the stone bridge; then crossing to the north side of Coffman Farms Road and joining the southern boundary line of WA-II-1097; then following the said lot boundary turning north along the east side of Cemetery Lane until it ends at the southern boundary line of the property designated as WA-II-1095; then turning west along the boundary line for WA-II-1095 to the east side of the Maryland Route 34 right-of-way; then turning north following the highway boundary crossing the abandoned railroad right-of-way to its northern boundary line; then following the railroad right-of-way southeast to a point where the west side of Taylor Drive reaches the railroad boundary line; then turning north on the east side of Taylor Drive along the western boundary lines of the lots fronting on North Main Street to a point where Taylor Drive ends at a road through Taylor Park; then turning northwest along the north side of said park road to the northern boundary line of Taylor Park; then turning east along said boundary line to the southwest corner of WA-II-986; then turning north along the western boundary line of said lot to the northwest corner and turning east continuing along the northern boundary line of said lot to the northeast corner fronting on the west side of North Main Street; then crossing North Main Street in a northeasterly direction to the southwest corner of WA-II-985; then turning north following the east side of North Main Street to the northwest corner of WA-II-983; then turning southeast following the boundary outlines of said lot to the southeast corner of said lot; then turning southwest following the eastern boundary lines of the adjoining lots to the northern terminus of Mt. View Lane; then running south along the west side of Mt. View Lane to a point opposite the northwest corner of WA-II-1101; then turning east to said northwest corner and following the northern and then eastern boundary lines of said lot to the north side of Mt. Hebron Road; then turning east along the north side of Mt. Hebron Road, inclusive of the historic stone wall lining said road, to a point opposite the northeast corner of WA-II-1102; then following the metes and bounds of said lot (Washington Co. Tax Map 73, parcel 271, lot 1. 14.8 acres) until, running in a northerly direction, it re-crosses the Little Antietam Creek; then turning southwest following the meanders of said creek along the northwest bank until it reaches the south boundary of parcel #302; then turning west following said line to the northeast corner of WA-II-1035; then turning south following the eastern boundary line of said lot to the north boundary line of the railroad right-of-way; then turning east along the north boundary of said right-of-way running to the west bank of the Little Antietam Creek; then crossing the railroad right-of-way in a southerly direction following the meanders of

said creek to a point opposite the northeast corner of WA-II-1046, crossing the creek to said point and following the eastern boundary of said lot to the north side of Antietam Drive; then crossing Antietam Drive in a southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of WA-II-1094; then following the eastern and southern boundary lines of said lot to the east side of Mt. Vernon Lane; then running south along the north side of said lane to the southwest corner of the lot known as parcel # 416; then turning east to the northeast corner of the adjoining lot, WA-II-1093; then turning south along the eastern boundary line of WA-II-1093 to the north side of Dog Street Road (Mt. Briar Road on Washington Co. Tax Map 72-2); then crossing said road to a point on the south side of the road and turning southeast and running to the southeast corner of WA-II-1104 (Washington Co. Tax Map 73, parcel 290, lots 1 and 2); then following the metes and bounds of said parcel to the southwest corner of said parcel on the east side of Mt. Vernon Drive, also a corner of a parcel, owned by the Washington County Board of Commissioners, associated with WA-II-1082; then turning south, crossing part of the Washington County owned parcel to another corner of said parcel and continuing south to the southeast corner of WA-II-1085; then west to the northeast corner of WA-II-1086; then following the east and south boundary lines of said lot to the east side of South Main Street; then in a south westerly direction to the place of beginning on the west side of South Main Street.

Boundary Justification:

The Keedysville Historic District boundary is primarily based upon the 1877 Washington Co. Atlas map of Keedysville. This map shows the development along Main Street and the railroad, as well as the relationship of four of the five adjoining farms included within the district boundary. The historic district boundary also necessarily includes additional development of historic Keedysville during the late 19th and early 20th century along Main Street on the north and south ends, including the farmstead (WA-II-983) anchoring the north end of the boundary.

UTM References:

A: 18-268370-4374640
B: 18-268550-4374080
C: 18-267680-4373500
D: 18-267250-4373460
E: 18-267560-4374470

5463 III SE (WILLIAMSPORT)

USGS
science for a changing world

U.S. DEPARTM
U.S. GEO

WA-II-1145

-II-1145
KEEDYSVILLE
HISTORIC
DISTRICT,
WASHINGTON
COUNTY, MD

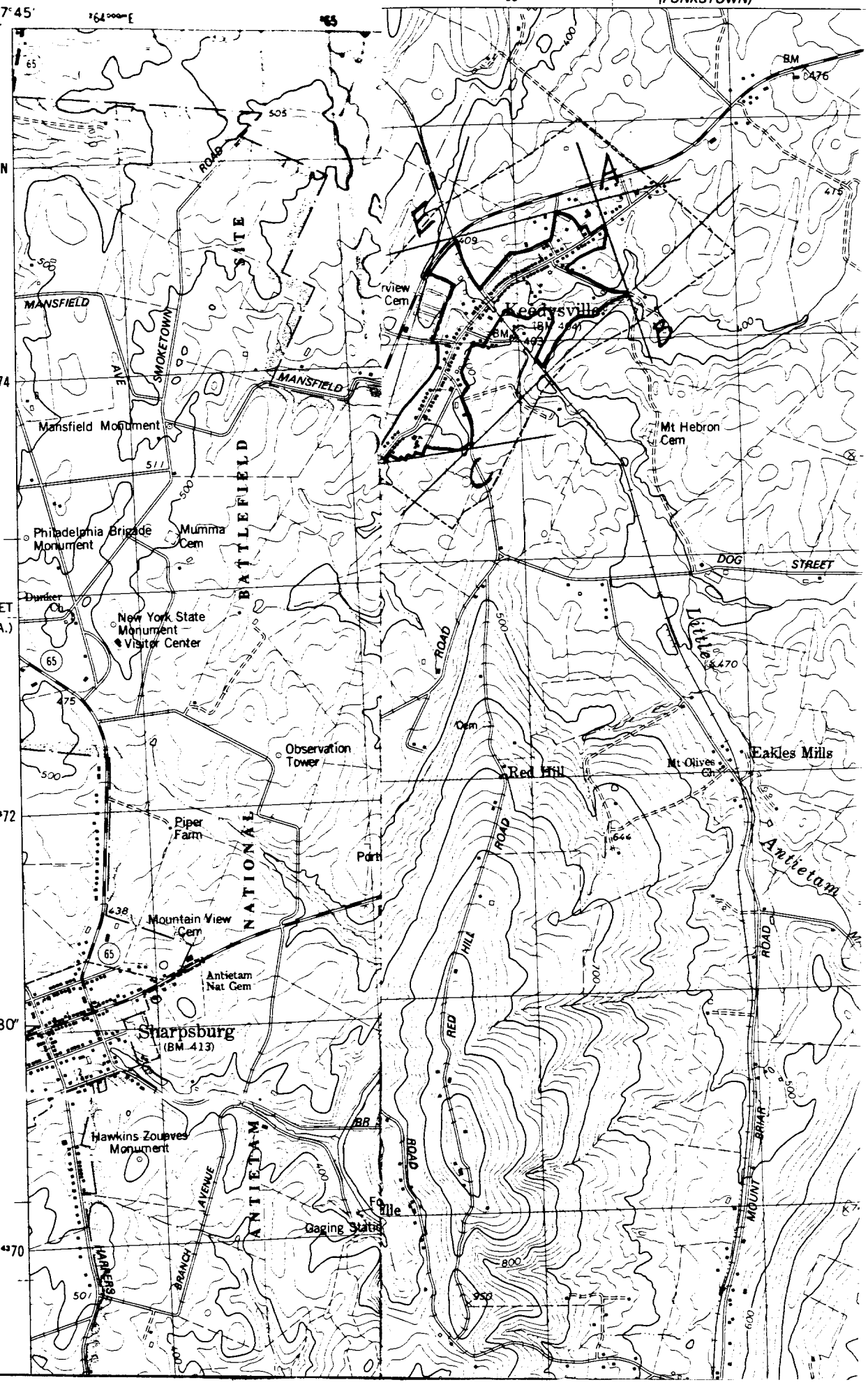
A: 18-268370-
4374640

B: 18-268550-
4374080

C: 18-267680-
4373500

D: 18-267250-
4373460

-267570-
4374470

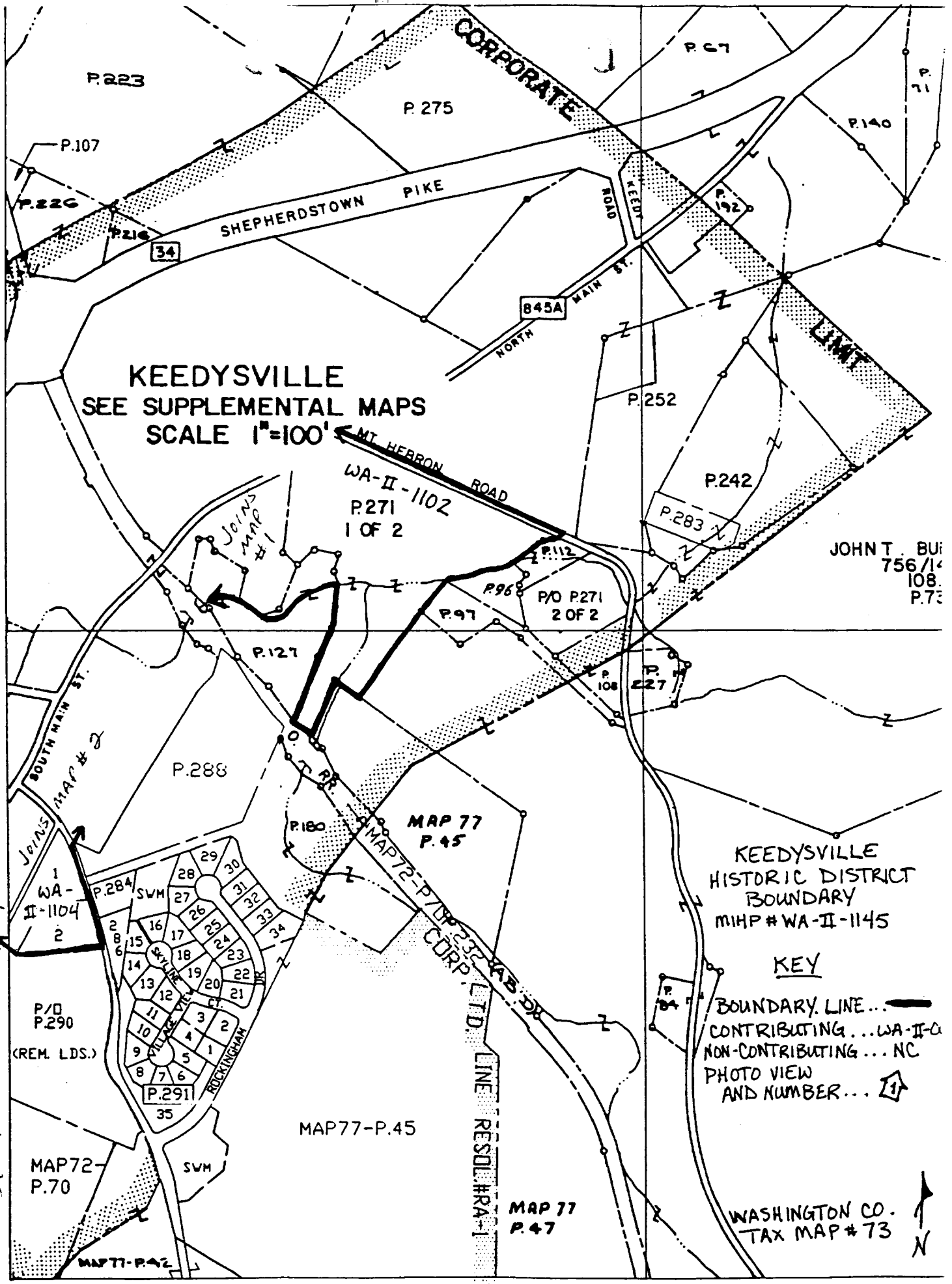


(12)

KEEDYSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND
SKETCH BOUNDARY MAP

MAP #3 OF 3

WA-II-1145



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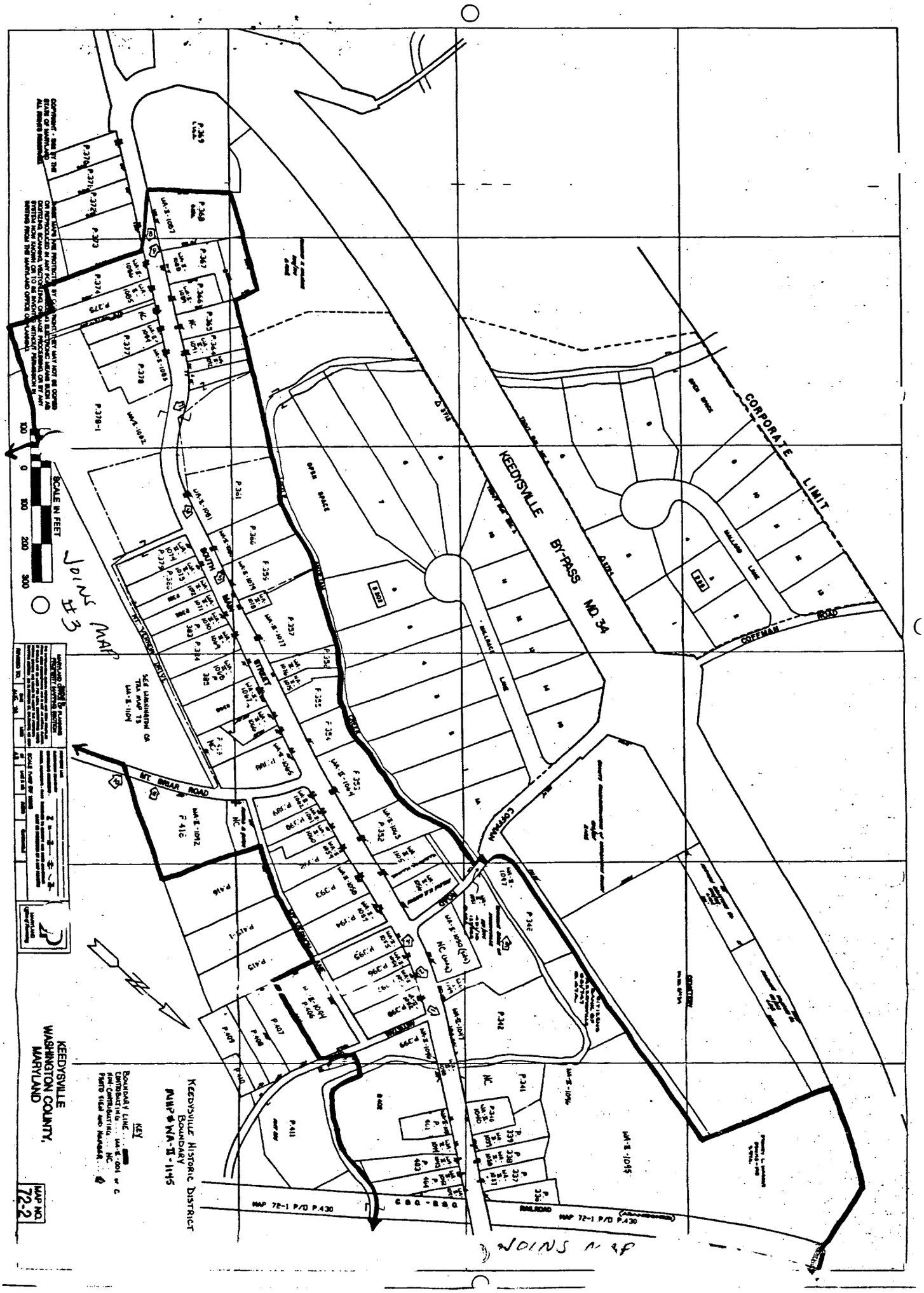
KEEDYSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND
SKETCH BOUNDARY MAP

MAP #2 OF 3

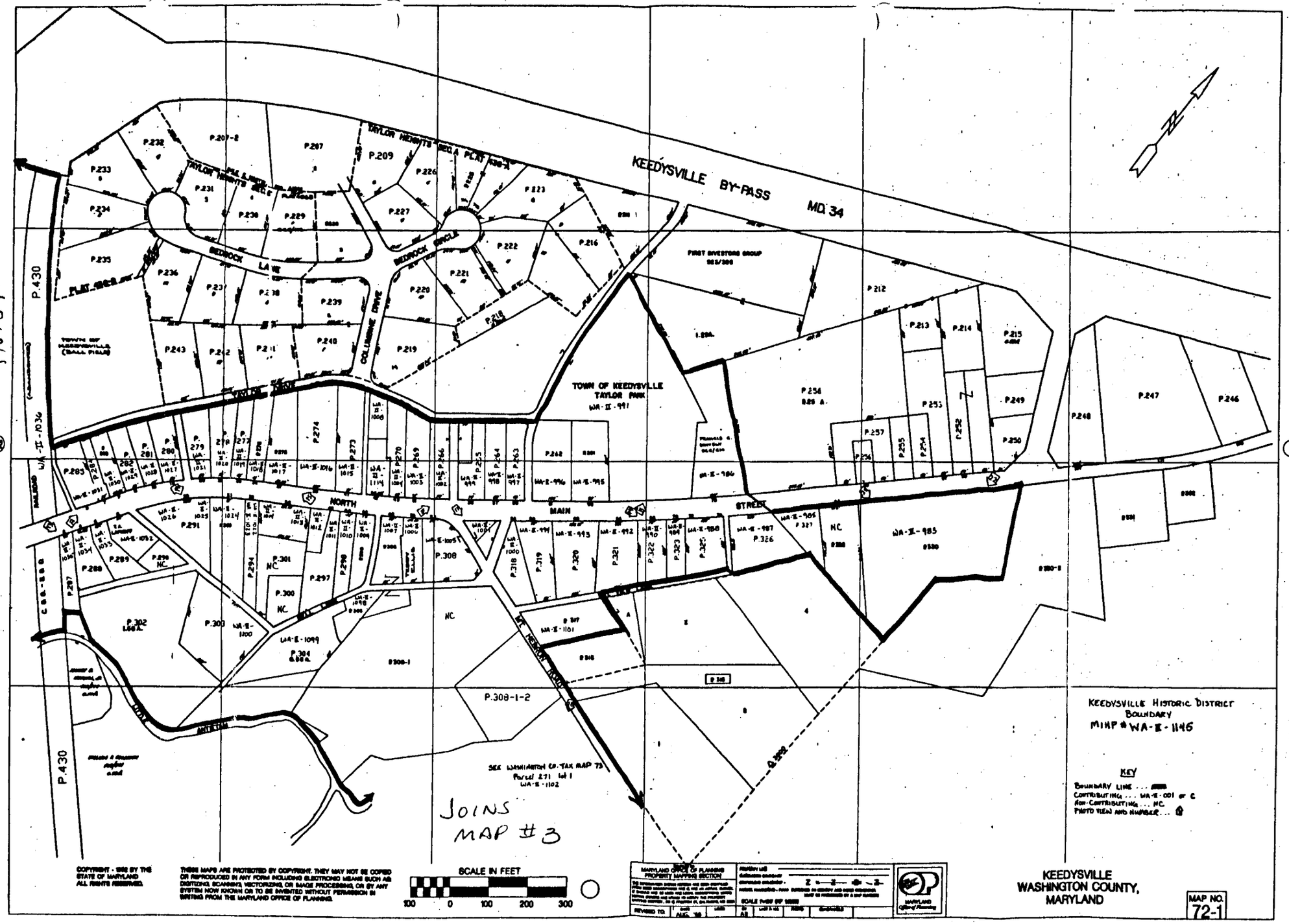
WA-II-1145



KEEDYSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND
SKETCH BOUNDARY MAP

MAP # 1 OF 3

JOINS MAP #3



WA-II-1146

MIHP # WA-II-145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co. MD
E Wallace
Jan 2001
MD SHPO
Hess House, WA-II-1047, S elevation
view NW on S. Main St.

1/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co, MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

Keedysville Bank WA-II-1049 and
Hess House WA-II-1047, S and E elevations
view NW on S Main St.
2/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

Bridge over Little Antietam Creek WA-II-1051,
and WA-II-1097, E elevation
view SW toward Coffman Rd.

3/22

St. Peter's
Lutheran Church

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO
St. Peters Lutheran Church WA-II-1002
E elevation, view NW on N. Main St.

16/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co, MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO
WA-II-1071, W and S elevations
view NE on S Main St.
5/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co, MD
E. Wallace

Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

German Reformed Church WA-II-1074,
W and S elevations, view NE
on S. Main St. 6/22

KEEDYSVILLE SCHOOL

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co, MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

Keedysville School, WA-II-1082
W elevation, view E, on S Main St.

7/22

MIHP# WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co, MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO
WA-II-1086, W and S elevations
View NE on S. Main St.
8/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO
WA-II-1087, E and N elevations
view SW on S. Main St.

9/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

"Hills and Dales and The Vineyard"
WA-II-1104, E and N elevations
view W on Dog Street Road (Mt. Briar Rd)

10/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

"Hills and Dales and The Vineyard"
WA-II-1104, E and N elevations
View SW toward German Reformed Church

11/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co. MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO
WA-II-1031, S and E elevations
View NW on N Main St. at the square

12/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co, MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

WA-II-1035, W and S elevations
view NE on N. Main St. at the square

13/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co. MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO
First block of N Main St., W side
View SW beginning at WA-II-1027

14/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO
second block of N. Main St., W side
view SW beginning at WA-II-1017

15/22

SALEM

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

Salem Methodist Church, WA-II-1056
N and E elevations, view SW
on S. Main St.

4/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

WWI Memorial WA-II-1001, view NE on
E side of N. Main St at Mt. Hebron Rd.

17/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

WA-II-1102, S side Mt. Hebron Rd.
N and W elevations, view SE

18/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co, MD
E Wallace
Jan 2001
MD SHPO
fourth block of N Main St, E side
view NE beginning at WA-II-990

19/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co, MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO

Taylor Park WA-II-991, W side of N Main St.
View NW

20/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2001
MD SHPO
WA-II-983, E side N. Main St.
S elevation, view NE

21/22

MIHP # WA-II-1145
Keedysville Historic District
Washington Co., MD
S. E. Wallace
Jan 2001
MD SHPO
WA-II-983, W elevation, view SE

22/22