

WA-III-179

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 03-12-2004

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape Inventory Number: WA-III-179
 Address: _____ City: Rohrersville & Boonsboro Zip Code: _____
 County: Washington USGS Topographic Map: Keedysville
 Owner: Multiple Owners Is the property being evaluated a district? X yes
 Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
 Project: DBM-0475-Lamb's Knoll DOE Agency: Maryland Dept. of Budget and Mgmt.
 Site visit by MHT staff: X no ___ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

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

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

Criteria: ___ A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

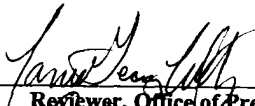
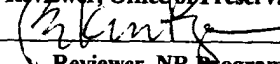
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
Project File

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

The Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape is significant as an intact rural agricultural and architectural landscape that illustrates historic farming practices in Washington County, Maryland, as well as the stylistic and structural adaptations of the foreign-born settlers who traveled the Great Wagon Road from Philadelphia in order to settle in this region.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The landscape of Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland is dominated by the Blue Ridge Mountains, including South and Catoctin Mountains, and the Great Valley, which is the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. During the Contact and Settlement (1570-1750), and Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815) periods, settlers moved into the piedmont region of Maryland from two directions: southward through the Valley from Pennsylvania, and westward over the mountains from the more settled lands of eastern Maryland. This pattern of settlement, with German, Scotch-Irish, and English settlers moving inland from Philadelphia and Baltimore, would continue throughout the eighteenth century, and into the second half of the nineteenth century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <u>X</u>	Eligibility not recommended ___
Criteria: <u>X</u> A ___ B <u>X</u> C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments	
	12/8/03
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
	12/12/03
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

The first recorded land tract in what is now Washington County was the 150-acre Park Hall, surveyed in April 1731 for owner William Parks. While residing in Annapolis, William Parks served as the first Printer of the Province, and, in 1727, established the first newspaper in the colony, The Maryland Gazette. Park Hall was located just to the west of South Mountain, northeast of the present town of Rohrersville. Despite the efforts of landowners like Parks, settlement in piedmont Maryland was still sparse. In 1732, in order to encourage settlement in this part of the state, the Lord Proprietor, Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore, announced that he "would remit the payment of quit rents for a stated period, as well as the initial payment due the Proprietary in the amount of 40 shillings sterling for every 100 acres." This announcement was specifically designed to attract German settlers from Pennsylvania. As a consequence, German and Scotch-Irish settlers traveling down the Great Wagon Road began to stop in piedmont and western Maryland instead of going on to settle in Virginia or North Carolina. By 1850, Maryland's foreign-born population was over 50,000, larger than that of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia combined.

The increasing population of the Maryland piedmont prompted the formation of towns, as well as agitation for more representation at the colonial level of government. Daniel Dulany founded the town of Frederick in 1745, and Frederick County, with the courthouse at Frederick Town, was split from Prince George's County three years later. Jonathan Hager founded Elizabethtown, later Hagerstown, in 1762, and Sharpsburg was founded in 1763. In 1776, the revolutionary government divided Frederick County into three parts, with the easternmost section becoming Montgomery County, and the portion west of South Mountain becoming Washington County. All of these jurisdictional creations increased the voice of Maryland's piedmont in the Assembly.

Transportation in piedmont Maryland was critical to its settlement. In 1797, the Maryland Assembly authorized a turnpike running from Baltimore through Frederick and Elizabethtown (Hagerstown) to Williamsport. In 1811, to help open up settlement of Ohio, Congress approved the National Road, now Route 40, to run along the path of an existing turnpike to Cumberland, and from thence westward. The Sharpsburg Road, a portion of which is now known as Reno Monument Road, is one of the oldest roads through Frederick and Washington Counties, having been established as early as the 1730s. It branches off from the National Road at Bolivar and heads west through Fox's Gap to Sharpsburg. The Great Wagon Road, also known as the Valley Road, was crucial to the settlement of the region. This road was the route that many Germans and Scotch-Irish followed south from Pennsylvania throughout the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It led from Philadelphia west to Lancaster, York, and Gettysburg, and then south through Hagerstown, Maryland to Winchester, Virginia, and eventually to North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Frederick and Washington Counties were one of the major theaters of the Civil War (1861-1865). Their proximity to Washington, D.C., and major north-south and east-west roads crossing the region, made these counties particularly strategic. The Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, in September 1862, are especially pertinent to the region surrounding Lambs Knoll. General Robert E. Lee advanced his army into Maryland, in an attempt to circle around the nation's capital. The Battle of South Mountain, on September 14, 1862, which included clashes at Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's Gaps, was the prelude to the larger Battle of Antietam, which took place three days later on the bloodiest single day of the war. General George McClellan split his troops in order to attempt to outflank the Confederates, sending some up the National Pike to Turner's Gap, some over the Old Sharpsburg Road to Fox's Gap, and some south to Crampton's Gap. At Fox's Gap, where the Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road) crosses South Mountain after it leaves the National Road heading west, the Confederates built stone walls to serve as their line of defense against the federal troops advancing up the road. At Fox's Gap, the Confederate line held against four Union divisions under Major General Jesse Reno, who was killed in the fighting. At both Turner's and Crampton's Gaps, the Confederates gave way under the Union onslaught. A monument to

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
MHT Comments	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date

General Reno was erected on the site of his death in 1889, and the Antietam National Battlefield Park was established by an act of Congress in 1890. The Reno Monument is one of ninety-four monuments considered to be a part of the Antietam Battlefield, and is thus included in the Battlefield's Landmark designation.

After the Civil War, several factors combined to ensure the preservation of Frederick and Washington Counties' agricultural character. The frontier had moved further west, so the National Road and other roads connecting the area to Ohio declined in importance. In addition, while the Great Wagon Road still brought some settlers south, the bulk of the settlement followed the frontier westward. Thus, agriculture once again was the mainstay of rural Frederick and Washington Counties. Historically, small-scale farming has dominated the countryside, with dairy, wheat, and corn the primary products. Residential development in the twentieth century, spreading east from Frederick, is minimal, with only a few new subdivisions having been built to disrupt the agricultural setting.

The houses located in the Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape are overwhelmingly vernacular I-houses, a form of dwelling that was prevalent in the rural United States beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing throughout the nineteenth century. They are two story structures, usually one to two bays wide, with a side-gabled roof, and either interior end or central chimneys. The foundations of these houses are invariably constructed of stone, and appear to contain full basements with bulkhead entries. Some dwellings are constructed with square-notched logs, which has, in some cases, been covered with aluminum or vinyl siding. The remaining dwellings are constructed of brick, with five or six course common bond being the most prevalent brick bonding. The influence of German building traditions is evident in many of these houses, most noticeably in the centered double front entries. Many of the houses possess rear ells. The agricultural outbuildings of the district also demonstrate widespread consistency. The barns of these agricultural complexes are the most prominent structures, with several of them illustrating the bank barn form, being built into an embankment or hill, with multiple entries on multiple levels, and a stable yard commonly connected to the lower level.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architectural distinction, for its intactness and consistency of agricultural and architectural landscape and form. Of the eleven characteristics that have been developed to identify Rural Historic Landscapes, Park Hall/Locust Grove clearly embodies five: land uses and activities, response to the natural environment, cultural traditions, circulation networks, and buildings, structures, and objects. The landscape is consistently comprised of small-scale agricultural endeavors. In addition, it demonstrates variation of use related to the variation in the landscape, from the dairy farms and smaller plots closer to the base of South Mountain, to the wheat and corn fields further out in the flat lands of the valley. The roads that traverse the district appear to follow their historical routes, illustrating the importance of transportation to the settlement and use of the region. The dwellings and outbuildings display a consistency of form, vernacular style, and period of construction, as well as illustrating the influence of the cultural traditions that the settlers of this area brought with them. Certain aspects of the other six characteristics are also present: patterns of spatial organization, boundary demarcations, vegetation related to land use, clusters, archeological sites, and small-scale elements.

The Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape has no known association with either events or individuals, thus disqualifying it for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B. Criterion D, information potential, was not evaluated in the course of this study.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Lan

Inventory Number: WA-III-179

Page 4

INVENTORY

Contributing Resources

	5201 Amos Reeder Road	
	5321 Amos Reeder Road	
	5324 Amos Reeder Road	
	5604 Amos Reeder Road	
	5609 Amos Reeder Road	
Farmstead	4331-4333 Locust Grove Road	WA-III-049
	4455 Locust Grove Road	
	4547 Locust Grove Road	
	4565 Locust Grove Road	
	4614 Locust Grove Road	
	20214 Locust Grove Road	
	20219 Locust Grove Road	
Woodstock Forest	20236 Locust Grove Road	
19th c. Farmstead	20313 Locust Grove Road	WA-III-071
	20401 Locust Grove Road	
	20403 Locust Grove Road	
	20234-B Park Hall Road	
	20314 Park Hall Road	
	20515 Park Hall Road	
	20533 Park Hall Road	
	20550 Park Hall Road	
	20561 Park Hall Road	
	20638 Park Hall Road	
	20710 Park Hall Road	
	20727 Park Hall Road	
	21006 Park Hall Road	
Log Complex	21032 Park Hall Road	WA-III-051
	21055 Park Hall Road	
Rosenbusch House	21108 Park Hall Road	
19th c. Log Cabin	21122 Park Hall Road	WA-III-052
	4927 Raspberry Road	
	4940 Raspberry Road	
	4945 Raspberry Road	
	20512 Reno Monument Road	
Aluminum Sided Log Farmhouse	20725 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-058
Stone & Frame Farm Complex	21005 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-053
Poffenberger Farm	21221 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-059
	5015 Smith Road	
	5023 Smith Road	

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None	
MHT Comments	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Lan

Inventory Number: WA-III-179

Page 5

Locust Grove 5118 Smith Road
 5153 Smith Road
 4907, 4923, 4925 Woodstock Lane WA-III-024
 5039 Woodstock Lane

Non-contributing Resources

Vacant Log Cabin DEMOLISHED WA-III-050
 5623 Amos Reeder Road
 5711 Amos Reeder Road
 4419 Locust Grove Road
 4451 Locust Grove Road
 4521 Locust Grove Road
 4531 Locust Grove Road
 4649 Locust Grove Road
 20234-A Park Hall Road
 20635 Park Hall Road
 4939 Raspberry Road
 20607 Reno Monument Road
 20621 Reno Monument Road
 5103 Woodstock Lane

Prepared by: Gerald M. Maready/EHT Tracerics

Date Prepared: 11/24/2003

CAPSULE SUMMARY

WA-III-179

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape Boonsboro and Rohrsersville vicinity, Washington County

The houses located in the Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape are overwhelmingly vernacular I-houses, a form of dwelling that was prevalent in the rural United States beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing throughout the nineteenth century. They are two story structures, usually one to two bays wide, with a side-gabled roof, and either interior end or central chimneys. The foundations of these houses are invariably constructed of stone, and appear to contain full basements with bulkhead entries. Some dwellings are constructed with square-notched logs, which has, in some cases, been covered with aluminum or vinyl siding. The remaining dwellings are constructed of brick, with five or six course common bond being the most prevalent brick bonding. The influence of German building traditions is evident in many of these houses, most noticeably in the centered double front entries. Many of the houses possess rear ells. The agricultural outbuildings of the district also demonstrate widespread consistency. The barns of these agricultural complexes are the most prominent structures, with several of them illustrating the bank barn form, being built into an embankment or hill, with multiple entries on multiple levels, and a stable yard commonly connected to the lower level.

Of the eleven characteristics that have been developed to identify Rural Historic Landscapes, Park Hall/Locust Grove clearly embodies five: land uses and activities, response to the natural environment, cultural traditions, circulation networks, and buildings, structures, and objects. The landscape is consistently comprised of small-scale agricultural endeavors. In addition, it demonstrates variation of use related to the variation in the landscape, from the dairy farms and smaller plots closer to the base of South Mountain, to the wheat and corn fields further out in the flat lands of the valley. The roads that traverse the district appear to follow their historical routes, illustrating the importance of transportation to the settlement and use of the region. The dwellings and outbuildings display a consistency of form, vernacular style, and period of construction, as well as illustrating the influence of the cultural traditions that the settlers of this area brought with them. Certain aspects of the other six characteristics are also present: patterns of spatial organization, boundary demarcations, vegetation related to land use, clusters, archeological sites, and small-scale elements.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-III-179

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape
 other _____

2. Location

street and number _____ not for publication _____
 city, town Boonsboro & Rohrsersville X vicinity _____
 county Washington

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

name Multiple Owners
 street and number _____ telephone _____
 city, town _____ state _____ zip code _____

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse tax map and parcel: _____
 city, town _____ liber _____ folio _____

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report
- Other _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture		
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>43</u>	<u>13</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense		_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic		_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education		_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>43</u>	<u>13</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			<u>8</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. WA-III-179

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

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	4455 Locust Grove Road	
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	4614 Locust Grove Road	
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Woodstock Forest	20236 Locust Grove Road	
19th c. Farmstead	20313 Locust Grove Road	WA-III-071
	20401 Locust Grove Road	
	20403 Locust Grove Road	
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	20561 Park Hall Road	
	20638 Park Hall Road	
	20710 Park Hall Road	
	20727 Park Hall Road	
	21006 Park Hall Road	
Log Complex	21032 Park Hall Road	WA-III-051
	21055 Park Hall Road	
Rosenbusch House	21108 Park Hall Road	

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-III-179

Name Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

19th c. Log Cabin	21122 Park Hall Road 4927 Raspberry Road 4940 Raspberry Road 4945 Raspberry Road 20512 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-052
Aluminum Sided Log Farmhouse	20725 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-058
Stone & Frame Farm Complex	21005 Reno Monument Road	WA-III-053
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Locust Grove	4907, 4923, 4925 Woodstock Lane 5039 Woodstock Lane	WA-III-024

Non-contributing Resources

Vacant Log Cabin	DEMOLISHED 5623 Amos Reeder Road 5711 Amos Reeder Road 4419 Locust Grove Road 4451 Locust Grove Road 4521 Locust Grove Road 4531 Locust Grove Road 4649 Locust Grove Road 20234-A Park Hall Road 20635 Park Hall Road 4939 Raspberry Road 20607 Reno Monument Road 20621 Reno Monument Road 5103 Woodstock Lane	WA-III-050
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8. Significance

Inventory No. WA-III-179

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	1731-1899	Architect/Builder
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Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY STATEMENT

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Maryland Historical Trust

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Inventory No WA-III-179

Name Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

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In the middle of the nineteenth century, Frederick and Washington Counties were one of the major theaters of the Civil War (1861-1865). Their proximity to Washington, D.C., and major north-south and east-west roads crossing the region, made these counties particularly strategic. The Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, in September 1862, are especially pertinent to the region surrounding Lambs Knoll. General Robert E. Lee advanced his army into Maryland, in an attempt to circle around the nation's capital. The Battle of South Mountain, on September 14, 1862, which included clashes at Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's Gaps, was the prelude to the larger Battle of Antietam, which took place three days later on the bloodiest single day of the war. General George McClellan split his troops in order to attempt to outflank the Confederates, sending some up the National Pike to Turner's Gap, some over the Old Sharpsburg Road to Fox's Gap, and some south to Crampton's Gap. At Fox's Gap, where the Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road) crosses South Mountain after it leaves the National Road heading west, the Confederates built stone walls to serve as their line of defense against the federal troops advancing up the road. At Fox's Gap, the Confederate line held against four Union divisions under Major General Jesse Reno, who was killed in the fighting. At both Turner's and Crampton's Gaps, the Confederates gave way under the Union onslaught. A monument to General Reno was erected on the site of his death in 1889, and the Antietam National Battlefield Park was established by an act of Congress in 1890. The Reno Monument is one of ninety-four monuments considered to be a part of the Antietam Battlefield, and is thus included in the Battlefield's Landmark designation.

After the Civil War, several factors combined to ensure the preservation of Frederick and Washington Counties' agricultural character. The frontier had moved further west, so the National Road and other roads connecting the area to Ohio declined in importance. In addition, while the Great Wagon Road still brought some settlers south, the bulk of the settlement followed the frontier westward. Thus, agriculture once again was the mainstay of rural Frederick and Washington Counties. Historically, small-scale farming has dominated the countryside, with dairy, wheat, and corn the primary products. Residential development in the twentieth century, spreading east from Frederick, is minimal, with only a few new subdivisions having been built to disrupt the agricultural setting.

Of the eleven characteristics that have been developed to identify Rural Historic Landscapes, Park Hall/Locust Grove clearly embodies five: land uses and activities, response to the natural environment, cultural traditions, circulation networks, and buildings, structures, and objects. The landscape is consistently comprised of small-scale agricultural endeavors. In addition, it demonstrates variation of use related to the variation in the landscape, from the dairy farms and smaller plots closer to the base of South Mountain, to the wheat and corn fields further out in the flat lands of the valley. The roads that traverse the district appear to follow their historical routes, illustrating the importance of transportation to the settlement and use of the region. The dwellings and outbuildings display a consistency of form, vernacular style, and period of construction, as well as illustrating the influence of the cultural traditions that the settlers of this area brought with them. Certain aspects of the other six characteristics are also present: patterns of spatial organization, boundary demarcations, vegetation related to land use, clusters, archeological sites, and small-scale elements.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. WA-III-179

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property approx. 1780Acreage of historical setting approx. 1780Quadrangle name KeedysvilleQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic District is bounded on the west by Rte. 67, on the north by Reno Monument Road, on the east by South Mountain, and on the south by the farmsteads lining Locust Grove Road. The highway on the west, Rte. 67, provides a substantial boundary that interrupts the landscape that is so consistent throughout the district. North of Reno Monument Road, the landscape changes, and becomes more wooded. South Mountain on the east also interrupts the landscape. There is no direct connection from Locust Grove Road to the areas south of it, so the farmsteads lining the road also provides a substantial boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gerald M. Marcady, Jr.organization EHT Traceries, Inc.date 11/25/2003street and number 1121 Fifth Street NWtelephone 202-393-1199city or town Washingtonstate DC zip code 20001

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-III-179

Name Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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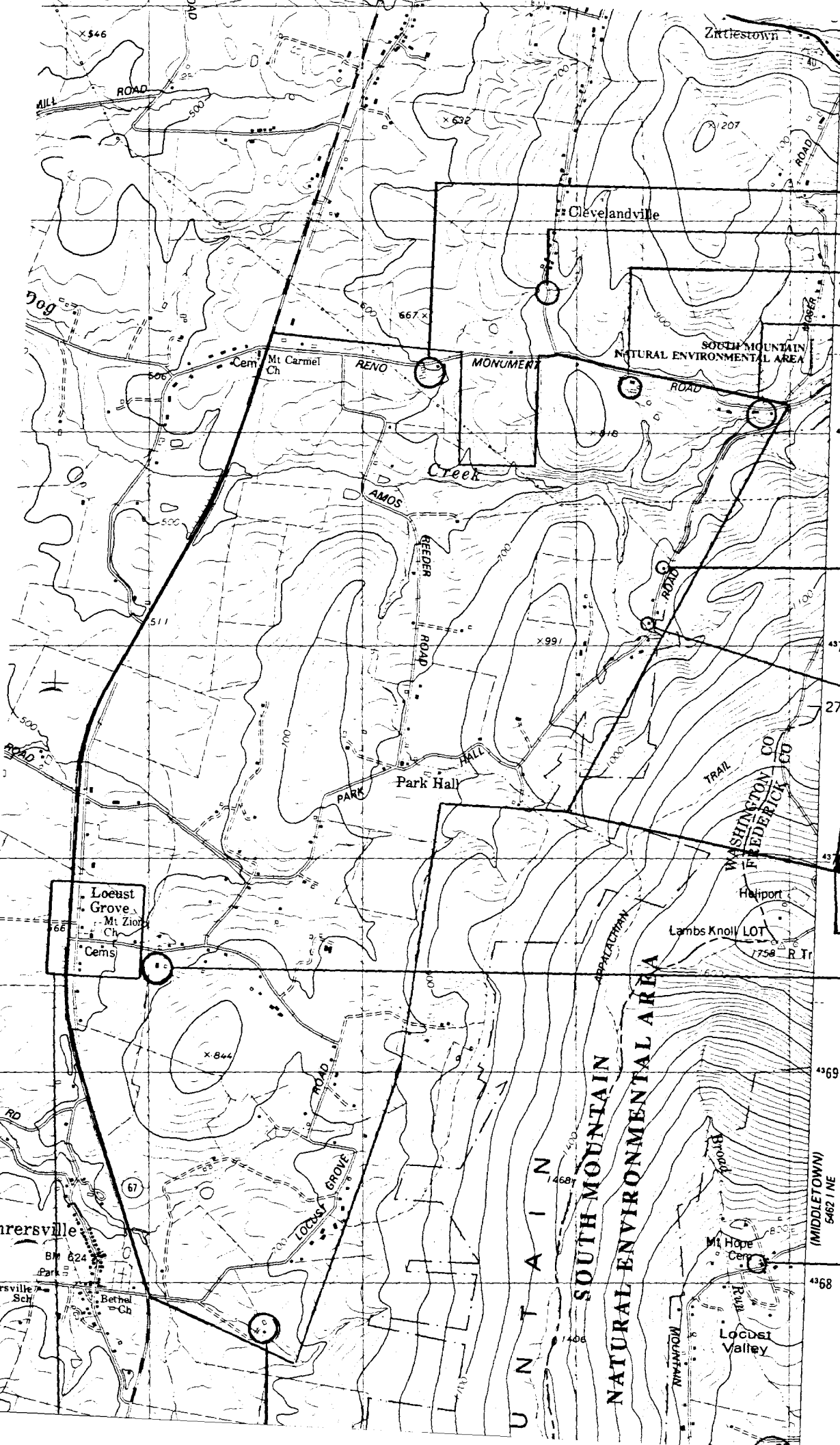
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WA-111-058
Aluminum Sided
Farmhouse
20725 Reno Monument
Road

600 000 FEET
(MD.) WA-11-259
stone Culvert

WA-111-053
Stone and Frame Farm
Complex

WA-111-059
Poffenberger Farm
21221 Reno Monument
Road

WA-111-052
21122 park Hall
Road

WA-111-051
Log Complex
21032 park Hall
Road

WA-111-179
Park Hall/Locust
Grove Rural
Historic Land scope

WA-111-071
19th c. Farmstead
20313 Locust Grove
Road

Keaysville Quad

F-2-56
Mt Hope Church of
God
1236 Mountain
Church Road
Middletown

F-2-57



WA-11-179

Coast Road (WA-11-024), part of road showing of historic
landscape
+ signs along Woodstock Lane

Washington County, MD
near Traceville

in house
MS 54PO
looking northeast



WA-116179

Connet Grove (WA-116-024), Dark Hall / Connet Grove
Wash. State
1925 Woodstock Lane

Washington State
1925

1925

1925

1925 Woodstock Lane



WA-111-179

Locust Grove WA-111-524, David Hall / Locust Grove
Rural + historic landscape
1901-1925 woodstock land

Washington County, MD

East T. 20N11E

R12003

MD STPG

Looking east at 4924 woodstock land



WA 111-111-111

Coconut Grove (WA 111-111-111)

Coconut Grove

Rural Historic

4923-2000 - road rock land

Washington State

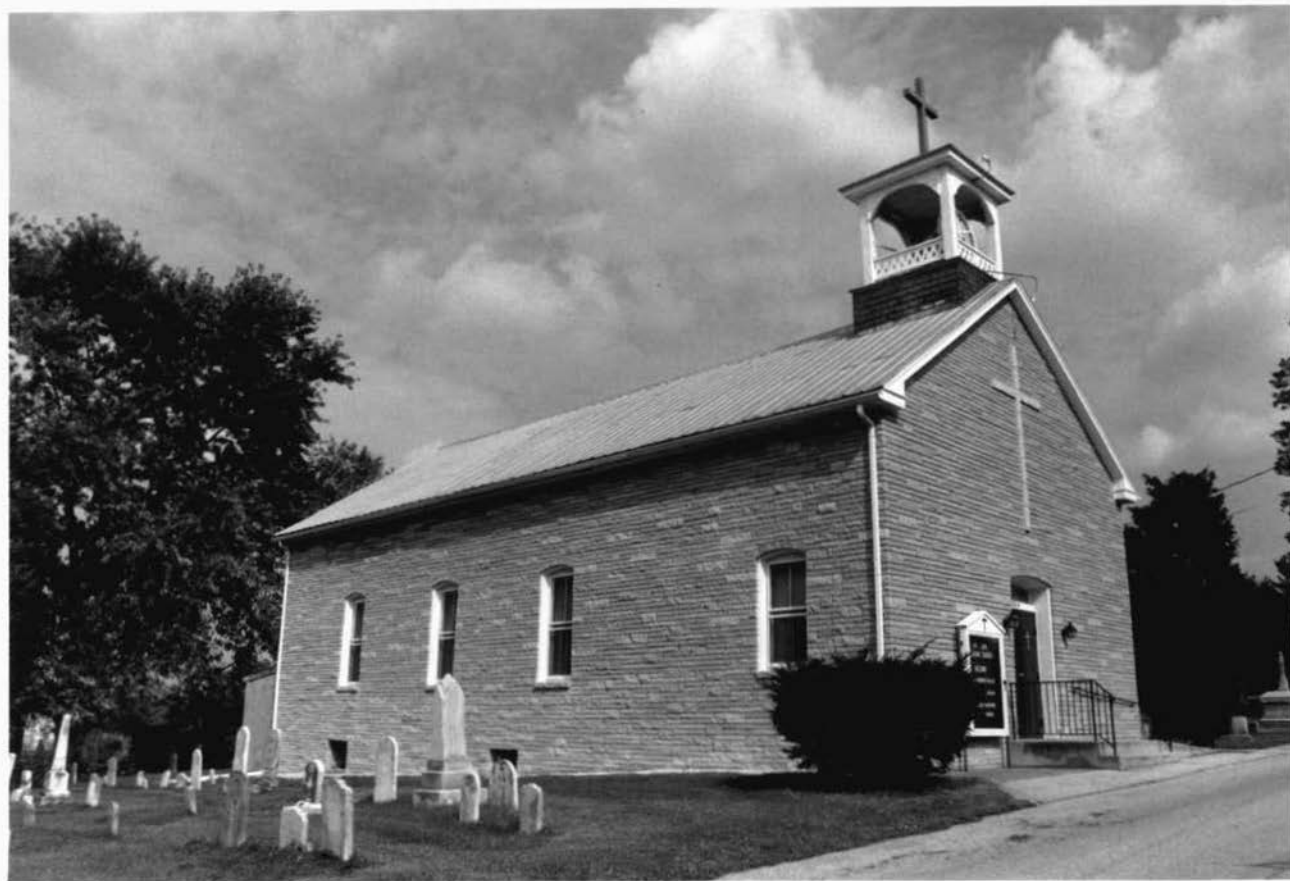
TT Traceries

10/2003

110 54700

looking for material associated with 4923

road rock land



WA-11-179

Locust Grove (WA-11-024), Park Hall - Locust Grove
Pinal photo - landscape
9907-9925 Bloodstock Lane

Washington County, AZ

ELT Traces

10/2003

MD Stps

looking north east at Mt. Wilson Wildlife Center
- Locust Grove Road



WA-III-179

Farmstead (1900-1950) / Oak Hill / Locust Fork
Rural Historic Landscape
4331-4333 Locust Fork Road

Washington County, MD

ERT Threnes

10/2003

MS SHPO

Looking southeast at house



71A-1-1-1

Farmstead (WA-III-049), part of Saint Grove
Burial Historic Landscape
4331-4333 Saint Grove Road

Site report (number 11)

ERT Tracey

10/2003

ND S1PO

looking southwest of whole farmstead



WA-111-179

Log Complex (WA-11-051). Park Hall, located 500 R
D. Park-Hall, historic area
21032 Park Hall Road

Washington State University, WSU

PHOTOGRAPHER

5/20/00

12/10/00

looking north



WA-11-17

Part of Road part of the road
(11-11-052) the road

Washington State and

East of the

10000

MD SHPO

Washington State



NA-11-177

Home and Frame Farm Complex (NA-11-053)

Park Hall/Locust Grove Rural Historic Land Scap

21005 Reep Monument Road

Washington County, MD

HIT TRENCHES

2/2003

MD SHPC

looking south



WA-111-1719

Farmer's Side Log Farmhouse (WA-111-1719)

20725 Reno Monument Road

Washington County, MD

EM7 TRACES

1/2003

1/2003

1/2003

looking for traces of...



11-79

At the time of the 1979 survey (WA-11-058),
Park Hall Locust Grove Ranch Historic Landmarks
20-25 Feral Horses + Road
Washington County, MD
+ Tracks

10/2003

11-79

Looking east at south side of road



WA-116-179

Poffenberger Farm (WA-116-554)

Dark Hall, located in the Rural Historic Landscape

2020 Penn Monument

Washington County, PA

EHT TRACES

10/20/20

10/20/20

Looking to the west



WA-11-179

Tottenberger farm (WA-11-059)

part of Mount Grove Rural Historic Landscape

11221 Old Mount Road

Washington County, MD

L47 TRACES

5/2003

MD SHPO

sinking west southwest of outbuildings



WA-111-179

19th Century Farmstead (WA-111-011)

Ark Hill Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape
703 E Locust Grove Road

1111 1/2 N 10th St
EAT TACOMA

11/13

10 5140

looking south of road



20512-179

20512 Reno Monument Road

Dark Hill Locust Grove Rural - Historic Landscape

Washington County, MD

ALT Traceries

2/2003

MD Stipo

Southwest corner, looking southeast at house



WA-III-179

20512 Revs Monument Road

Low Hall / coast some Rural - 300 c Landscape

Washington County, MD

ERT Traces

1200's

MD 5400

looking northeast at barn



WA - 111 - 144

Park Hall Locust Grove Rural Historic Cemetery

2727 Park Hall Road

Washington County, MD

EHT Traceries

0/2003

MD EHTPO

looking east at house



MA-11-179

Parish Hall, parish home Rural Historic Landscape

20127 parish hall Road

Washington County, MO

EIT Traceries

10/2003

MO SHPO

asking for help at st. john



WA-111-119

Park Hall, recent 500' E rural - 1500' C landscape

21055 Park Hall Road

Washington County, MD

EHT Traces

0 2003

110 SHTO

looking south



WA-11-179

Bank Hall Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape

4040 Amos Reeder Road

Washington County, MD

44 Traceries

10/2003

MD SHPO

looking south



WA-111-179

Dank Hall Locust Grove Rural Historic Landscape
21108 Dank Hall Road

Washington County, MD
out - raceries

10/2003

MD SHPO

looking northwest