

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Cool Hollow House  
other names Emmert's Home: WA-11-195

## 2. Location

street & number 9302 Old National Pike  not for publication  
city or town Hagerstown  vicinity  
state Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 21740

## 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).

*Elizabeth Hinkle* Director/SHPO 11.5.2018  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Maryland Historical Trust  
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 official/Title Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 Determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

Cool Hollow House (WA-11-195)  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

### 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 |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 2            | 1               | buildings  |
| 1            |                 | sites      |
| 5            | 1               | structures |
|              |                 | objects    |
| 8            | 2               | 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 resources previously  
listed in the National Register

0

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling  
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure  
INDUSTRY/Mill

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling  
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL/GREEK REVIVAL

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
Walls Brick  
Roof Metal  
Other Wood

### Narrative Description

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

Cool Hollow House (WA-II-195)  
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 whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

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.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Area of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
 MANUFACTURING/COMMERCE  
 MILITARY

**Period of Significance**

1823-1863

**Significant Dates**

1823  
 July 9-10, 1863

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**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:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Cool Hollow House (WA-II-195)  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.92 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

|   |      |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 |      |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Zone | Easting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Northing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |      |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|   |      |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3 |      |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Zone | Easting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Northing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 Thomas Freeman and Benjamin Tinsley Owners  
Organization N/A date March 9, 2017  
street & number 9302 Old National Pike telephone N/A  
city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21740

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional Items

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

### Property Owner

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

Name Thomas A. Freeman  
street & number 9302 Old National Pike telephone 703-606-6422  
city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21740

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-11-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 7 Page 1

## Description Summary:

Cool Hollow House is a c.1823 Federal/Greek Revival style farmhouse located on the Old National Pike southeast of Hagerstown in Washington County, Maryland. The house, of brick construction on fieldstone foundations, rests on a sloping, narrow strip of land comprising of approximately 7 acres between the Old National Pike and the east side of the Antietam Creek. The five-bay house, with a two bay 1 ½ story wing on the north end, has a central entrance, covered by a one bay, one story temple form porch with large square pillars. Also on the property are a springhouse, well, root cellar, cistern, two early mill sites, and the ruins of a forge. The property retains a high degree of integrity.

## General Description:

Cool Hollow House, a c.1823 Federal/Greek Revival style farmhouse of brick construction, resides on land comprising 6.92 acres between the Old National Pike and the east side of the Antietam Creek.

The property is the remnant of a once large farm of 180 acres dating to the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century at least. This farm was owned for more than a century by the Emmert and Schindel families, both prominent surnames in Washington County history. The property occupied both sides of the Old National Pike and in addition to the main house, it included several smaller tenant houses, a collection of stone barns, three spring houses and other outbuildings. The farm included a strip of land on the west bank of the Antietam, with an 18<sup>th</sup> century mill complex, now in ruin, which the current plot still retains. The landscape and buildings still retain their authentic 19<sup>th</sup> century character.

Cool Hollow House faces east toward the Old National Pike and South Mountain. A paved, circular drive begins immediately adjacent to the Cool Hollow Culvert (WA-II-131), a stone arch bridge built in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century during the construction of the National Road, begun in 1811. The house sits on gently sloping ground, descending to the banks of the Antietam Creek. The home is surrounded by sprawling lawns, inhabited by venerable trees, including Oak, Walnut, and Sycamore. The property includes considerable water frontage on the Antietam, having land on both the east and west banks. The village of Funkstown is exactly 3 miles northwest on the Old National Pike, and the village of Boonsboro is approximately 4 ½ miles to the southeast. Within the immediate vicinity of the nominated property, three other properties included in the Maryland Inventory reside. The 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century Tollgate House (WA-II-177), sits to the north. Lone Pine Farm, with a stone bank barn dated 1793 in the rafter,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-11-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 7 Page 2

and a tenant house (WA-II-206), sits directly to the south. Diagonally across the Old National Pike is Hillside Lake Farm (WA-I-420).

Cool Hollow House is a 2 ½ story five bay brick dwelling resting on limestone foundations, with a 2 bay, 1 ½ story brick wing projecting from the north end with small gable roof dormers. The front elevation is formal with five bays and a central entrance. Bricks are laid in Common bond, or American bond on all sides, with five stretcher rows to each row of headers. Heavy wooden lintels above the openings with projecting, decorative corner blocks enhance the front elevation. Substantial molded wooden cornices span the front and rear elevations at the roofline.

Large brick chimneys at each end gable of the main block, and at the end gable of the wing are located inside the walls. Standing seam sheet metal finishes the roof terminating with barge boards set directly against the end walls.

The main entrance is covered by a one bay, one story temple form porch with a heavily molded pediment, and large square pillars. Simple, but heavy balustrades link the pillars to the structure. The tall six panel door is crowned by a transom with diamond shaped panes, and surrounded by deep, raised panel molding.

The north wing contains a recessed porch along the entire front elevation, a typical feature of the region in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Off of this porch, a six panel door with a simple three light transom and deep, raised panel molding leads to the formal drawing room. A two panel service door with glazing on the upper half, and a transom leads to the old kitchen, and a window with two panes of bullseye glass, (reportedly brought to the United States from an ancient English house by a former owner) sits beside the service door.

Windows have six over six pane sashes, and are held with narrow frames finished with a bead at the inside edge. All windows on the first floor are flanked with four panel shutters, while the upper floors have louvered shutters with stationary slats. The south end of the house contains one window on each level at the southwest corner. Both ends of the main block and the end of the north wing have a pair of six pane hinged casement windows in the attic level flanking the chimney.

In the early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, a screened-in porch was constructed on the rear of the north wing; this was converted into a four-season room with windows on three sides in the 1960s.

Interior:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-11-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 7 Page 3

The front entrance opens into a full length formal stair and entrance hall, with rooms on either side. The modified Georgian floorplan, that once consisted of two rooms on each side of the center hall, was modified to two large rooms in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, however all original moldings and flooring remain.

The staircase rises against the north wall of the entrance hall, and gently ascends to a slight curve at the landing, turning back on itself and rising again to the second floor. The walnut newel post is heavy and simply turned, with a more delicate hand rail and simple turned balusters that taper slightly. Entrance hall molding is deep with raised panels on both the vertical and horizontal surfaces. The same molding is in the room to the left of the hall. All other trim in the house is more simple; symmetrically molded, with corner blocks. Mantelpieces are bulky with carved, raised panels and tapering columns.

The north wing contains a massive service fireplace with simple mantle and its original cranes. A steep set of winder stairs leads to the large ½ story bedroom above.

The main section of the house sits on a full stone cellar with a generous crawl space beneath the wing. Built directly on top of the stone bedrock, the limestone shelf can be seen protruding through the east wall of the basement.

### Additional Resources:

In addition to the main house, there are three other service buildings remaining on the property located behind the home. A stone spring house (one contributing building), built into the slope, is one story at the front and two at the back with two rooms separated by a brick wall. An early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame potting shed, built on older stone foundations, extends off the rear side of the spring house (one non-contributing structure). Underground through a wooden door in the potting shed, a stone root cellar resides (one contributing structure). Beyond the springhouse and koi pond installed in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, along the banks of the Antietam Creek, an 18<sup>th</sup> century stone forge without its roof sits surrounded by ancient Walnut trees (one contributing structure). The forge retains its massive raised stone fireplace, and characteristic low windows in the front elevation. A mid-century three stall garage with mechanics pit stands to the south of the house (one non-contributing building).

On the west bank of the Antietam Creek, the ruin of an 18<sup>th</sup> century mill complex remains. The stone foundations, walls, and a dug mill race remain undisturbed (one contributing structure). The 1794 map of Washington County Maryland, by Dennis Griffith (Figure 1) shows the site as

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-11-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 7 Page 4

a Powder Mill. The nominated property also contains the site of a Fulling and Dyeing Mill operated by Henry Funk<sup>1</sup> prior to 1812 (one contributing site).

Residing at the bottom of a dug well (one contributing structure) in the front lawn is a cave opening that leads to the Cool Hollow Well Cave, a formation in the limestone bedrock, listed by the National Geological Survey<sup>2</sup>. The cave is one of the thirty listed caves in Washington County, Maryland. Washington County contains nearly sixty percent of the known, listed caves in the state of Maryland<sup>3</sup>. The opening to the cave can be seen at the bottom of the well.

Additionally, the property includes an intact brick-domed cistern located directly behind the home, date and materials congruent with the construction of the main house (one contributing structure).

### Resource Count:

2 contributing buildings: main house, springhouse

1 non-contributing building: garage

5 contributing structures: root cellar, forge ruin, mill ruin, dug well, cistern

1 contributing site: mill site

### Evaluation of Integrity:

Cool Hollow House is a fine example of a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style country home from west central Maryland. The house and its dependencies remain highly intact with key components -- design, layout, and woodwork -- all present. The landscape setting is largely unchanged since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, Cool Hollow House retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association with historical events.

<sup>1</sup> Cottingham D., "Our Legacy in Stone," The Daily Mail (Hagerstown, MD), October 22, 1964

<sup>2</sup> Franz, R.; Slifer, D. (1971). Maryland Geological Survey's Caves of Maryland, Maryland Geological Survey. pp. 72-73.

<sup>3</sup> IBID, pp. 8-9

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 1

## Summary Statement of Significance:

Cool Hollow House is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as a fine example of a vernacular adaption of a late Federal/Greek Revival style farmhouse. The home is significant for its large scale, and simple stylistic attributes that define an early example. Built c. 1823 during the peak years of the westward expansion, the large brick house with its elegant temple form porch and large chimneys sits prominently on the National Road, built to impress. It is located at the only point where the Antietam Creek meets the National Road between Funkstown and Boonsboro, a critical point along the route. Early deeds include the stipulation that travelers were allowed to use the natural springs located on the grounds. The property derives additional significance under National Register Criterion A, as the location of documented Civil War skirmishes. During the retreat from Gettysburg, the Confederate and Union forces engaged along the National Road between Boonsboro and Funkstown on the days of July 8-12, 1863. On July 9<sup>th</sup> through July 11<sup>th</sup>, battle was joined by Confederate and Union cavalry forces on the Cool Hollow Farm owned by the prominent Schindel family. Finally, the property is significant under National Register Criterion D for the archeological potential of the its two mill sites, an 18<sup>th</sup> century powder mill complex shown on the 1794 Dennis Griffith map of Maryland (Figure 1) as a Powder Mill, marked by stone ruins on the Antietam Creek. Another site of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century fulling and dyeing mill run by Henry Funk<sup>4</sup>, sits on the property near the Cool Hollow Culvert on the run-off from Beaver Creek. These sites offer potential to yield important information regarding manufacturing and commerce in the nation's early history. The Cool Hollow Well, a 35-foot-deep man-made well intersects a largely unexplored cave formation in the Elbrook limestone beneath the front lawn.

The period of significance, 1823-1863, begins with the date of construction of Cool Hollow House, and ends with the Civil War skirmishes and encampments that took place around the home.

## Resource History and Historic Context:

### Historic Context

Cool Hollow House represents an important piece of regional history, rooted in the rich agricultural and manufacturing opportunities that Washington County provided in the 18th and

<sup>4</sup> Cottingham D., "Our Legacy in Stone," The Daily Mail (Hagerstown, MD), October 22, 1964

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 2

19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The home is significant as well due to the fighting that took place around it in 1863 during the Civil War.

A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled the area in the 1730s and 1740s. At that time Lord Baltimore had just opened Maryland's frontier or "back country" for settlement, and Germans were migrating through the area to create settlements in Virginia. Seeking to develop the back portions of Maryland, Lord Baltimore began to encourage settlement on his colony's frontier. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale to German farmers. As settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, the land was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed. Settlement was sparse until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763 and the end of Pontiac's rebellion the following year. Thereafter, settlement progressed rapidly as transportation routes improved and word of the rich farmland in the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys spread. The land was made fertile by numerous limestone outcrops, which give special visual character to the landscape as well as providing material for buildings and fences. The English speculators who had acquired large grants of land as investments began to subdivide and sell into smaller lots of 100-300 acres which were ideal for a profitable family farm. These farms were divided into fields of 20-40 acres and planted with small grains and corn or clover. Other lands were left in pasture and woodlots, as the process of clearing the land was slow. Woodlot and pasture functions were often combined in areas where rock outcrops made cultivation difficult. Allowing cattle and hogs to forage through woodlands helped to keep them open and clear.

While the valley lands of Washington County were easily converted to the general/grain farming traditions carried on by German and Pennsylvania-German immigrants, the mountains bordering the valleys on the east and west provided different opportunities for development. Covered with old growth trees and laden with iron ore, the mountains were soon home to several iron furnace operations. The Green Spring Furnace, nestled within the North Mountain ranges to the west, was established in 1765 by Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson.' The insatiable need for wood to provide charcoal for the furnaces ensured that previously forested mountain land was eventually cleared.

Through the first half of the 19th century, the west-central region of Maryland became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from western Maryland was a problem, and hindered the growth

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 3

and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no reliable inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac River was seasonally available from the 1790s through 1828. Road transportation served as the primary artery for the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads.

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland partly following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments that ran through the heart of Washington County was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system. The National Pike, as it became known, was one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night.<sup>5</sup>

### Military Context

General Robert E. Lee began his retreat from Gettysburg on July 4, 1863 after a grueling battle with the Union Army. Lee's plan was to retreat through Maryland over South Mountain by way of Cashtown, Hagerstown and Williamsport, and cross the Potomac at the latter and into the relative safety of Virginia. "Time was of the essence, and Lee's army had a substantial head start on Meade. Most of the Southern army passed through Fairfield Gap and Monterey Pass. The goal was Williamsport, but whether they would reach it in time-and safely cross the river-remained an open question in the minds of many Confederate soldiers."<sup>6</sup>

Major General George G. Meade led the Union Army in chase through the farmlands of Pennsylvania and into Maryland. Combat, including raids, cavalry battles, and skirmishes occurred at several places beginning at Fairfield, Pa July 3, 1863. Some of the heaviest fighting of the retreat occurred in the rich farmland between Funkstown and Boonsboro, MD. Much of the conflict was along the National Road on July 8-July 12, 1863. This area was no stranger to war as it was in the same general area that a year before had seen the bloodiest single day of

<sup>5</sup> NRHP Reference #11000882, WA-V-015

<sup>6</sup> Wittenberg, p. 341

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 4

battle in American history, the Battle of Antietam. The final battle was on July 23, 1863 at Manassas Gap, Va. thus ending the Gettysburg Campaign.

The Battle of Boonsboro took place on July 8, 1863. Major General J.E.B. Stuart commanded five cavalry brigades on a mission to prevent the Union Army from intercepting Lee's forces, thus cutting off their escape across the Potomac into Virginia. The battle began in the morning along the National Road beginning four and a half miles north of the village of Boonsboro at the Beaver Creek Bridge. Stuart rode south from Funkstown and intercepted Brig. General H. Judson Kilpatrick at this location. They fought all day across the mud soaked fields north of the town of Boonsboro culminating in what was the largest cavalry battle in Maryland during the campaign. Heavy fighting took place until after 7pm, when the crumbling Union forces were reinforced by the Union infantry, thus sending Stuart back north towards Funkstown. "After being driven back across Beaver Creek, the Confederates took up a strong defensive position approximately four miles northwest of the day's battlefield."<sup>7</sup> The location of this campsite is a field diagonally across from the nominated property.

The evening of July 9, 1863 provided much action on the nominated property as Union Brigadier General John Buford ordered General Thomas Devin to search out the positions of the Confederate army known to be camped around the location of the nominated property.

"Late on the afternoon of July 9, orders came for the Northern horsemen to mount up. Around 4:00 p.m., Buford ordered Devin to reconnoiter the Confederate positions west of the Beaver Creek bridge between the towns of Boonsboro and Funkstown. While scouting, Devin encountered a detachment of cavalry and artillery left by Stuart on high ground near his main line. About 5:30, Devin deployed a line of mounted skirmishers to sweep the left flank of the Confederates as far as a bend in Antietam Creek. Lt. Albert O. Vincent's combined batteries B and L, 2nd U.S. Artillery, supported the horse soldiers. Devin dismounted two squadrons and, connecting with elements of Gamble's brigade on the left, advanced against the enemy line. Ferguson's Brigade held a prominent ridge overlooking the "Boonsboro Road, and a battery of horse artillery under Capt. Thomas E. Jackson supported him. Grumble Jones rode up with his brigade on the right of Jackson's guns, while Chambliss' Brigade pulled up on the left. Three full brigades of Stuart's horse soldiers now held a strong position on the high ground overlooking Antietam Creek.

One company of the 17th Virginia Cavalry deployed as skirmishers. As their Yankee opposites advanced, both sides dashed for a rail fence about 300 hundred yards in front of

<sup>7</sup> Wittenberg, p. 636

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 5

each side's main line. The Virginians won the foot race and unleashed a potent volley in the faces of the Federals, who tried to use the protection of waist-high corn to cover their advance. The Southerners swept each row with their rifle fire, inflicting severe casualties. While the skirmishers dueled, Vincent's Union artillery picked out targets and opened on Ferguson's and Chambliss' positions. "The air above our heads seemed to be full of splinters, bark, and bullets but we were thus far safe and unhurt as the enemies [sic] bullets mostly struck the top of the fence or went over our heads," recalled a member of the 17th Virginia. Their position grew untenable when Chambliss' troopers gave way under Vincent's artillery fire, their withdrawal exposing Ferguson's left flank. When Chambliss' line crumbled, Devin's troopers advanced quickly against it.

After a short and sharp fight, Devin's skirmishers took the crest while the left squadron ran into a large camp of Stuart's cavalry and quickly dispersed it. "The federal cavalry had advanced on the road so far as to nearly cut us off and I distinctly heard loud commands to halt, but in the confusion supposed it was our officers getting their men into line but it was not, it was the enemy, who had nearly overtaken us," wrote Virginia trooper James Hodam, who had advanced with his company and carried off a wounded comrade, all while suffering from a wound of his own. As his comrades fell back in the face of the powerful Union attacks, Hodam stumbled. Covered with his own blood, and feeling weak and sick, he leaned against a fence along the road in an effort to catch his breath.

Pressing their advantage, Devin's and Gamble's brigades drove the Confederates. "[We] drove them about 2 miles like fun," one of Gamble's troopers later recounted. One member of the 8th New York succinctly described the action. "Out again. Found the rebels about 5 p.m. and made them get, up and get. Sometimes they run us and sometimes we run them until they brought up their infantry and we had to leave," recalled a member of the 1st Virginia Cavalry. Stuart called upon Chew's Battery of horse artillery to help "fend off the enemy attack. With darkness settling on the field, Chew's guns were only able to fire a couple rounds before it was too difficult to find suitable targets.

Devin's men bivouacked on the field. It had been another good day for "Buford's Hard Hitter," as Devin was known to men in Buford's division. "The enemy contested the ground with their usual earnestness," noted one of Gamble's Hoosiers, "but were forced back beyond Beaver Creek. The battle continued until late in evening and we stayed in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 6

line of battle.” Pleasonton proposed that Devin be promoted to brigadier general and assume the position left vacant by Elon Farnsworth’s death at Gettysburg.”<sup>8</sup>

On the morning of July 10, the Union Army swept north from Boonsboro to Funkstown. The Union Army soon encountered Confederate forces after passing over Beaver Creek on the National Road.<sup>9</sup> The confederates were driven “beyond Antietam on the left and to Funkstown on this road,”<sup>10</sup> thus beginning the Battle of Funkstown south of the village. Following the Battle, the Union established a line running from the nominated property east towards Doub’s Mill along the general line of Cool Hollow Road, establishing breastworks and entrenchments and remained until July 12.<sup>11</sup> On the afternoon of July 11, three additional skirmishes occurred within the close vicinity of the nominated property.<sup>12</sup>

Cool Hollow House represents an important piece of history resting on the National Road, one of the most important routes travelled, and fought along during the Civil War in Maryland. The nominated property hosted numerous skirmishes July 8-11, 1863, Confederate campsites on July 9, and Union campsites and entrenchments July 10-12. The property’s prominent location three miles south of Funkstown and four and a half miles north of Boonsboro, is the only point between the two villages where the National Road curves to parallel the Antietam Creek. High grounds on the right forced the road to bisect the property, making this an ideal strategic location for both the north and south. The house stands as a rare witness to some of the most interesting, and tumultuous times in our nation’s history.

### Architectural Context

Farmhouses in mid-central Maryland vary greatly in both style and construction. When settlement began in the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, log was the preferred material used to build dwellings. Some of the wealthier families used the readily available limestone that was abundant in the Cumberland Valley area of Washington County. While very few of the log structures survive, or have been covered over by wooden clapboards, or shingle, the stone structures endured far better.

<sup>8</sup> Wittenberg, pp. 685-687

<sup>9</sup> United States War Department. War of the Rebellion. A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Washington D.C. 1880-1901. Series 1 – Vol. 27 (Part I) p. 90

<sup>10</sup> Wittenberg, p.700-701

<sup>11</sup> United States War Department. Series 1 – Vol. 27 (Part I) p. 302

<sup>12</sup> IBID p. 663

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 7

As the 19<sup>th</sup> century dawned, brick was still a rather rare material used in construction, although they could be found. "When 18th century brick farmhouses do occur they are distinguished by the presence of water tables, Flemish bond facades and common bond secondary walls with three or four courses of stretcher rows to each header row. Much more common among mid-Maryland brick farmhouses are those from the 1820-1900 period."<sup>13</sup>

The evolution of the Washington County farmhouse began with the Germanic influences of the first settlers. These dwellings composed of a plan with a central chimney, and several rooms clustered around it. The houses could be either one or two stories high. After the arrival of the British settlers a more formal hall and parlor plan was introduced with interior or exterior chimneys. Although the dwelling came in many forms the most common was a three or five bay plan with a side wing or rear "ell." Usually the "ell" contained the kitchen and perhaps in the wealthier homes, quarters for the domestic help.<sup>14</sup>

Cool Hollow House is an elegant example of a Washington County vernacular adaption of the Federal/Greek Revival style with a modified Georgian floorplan. Other area farmhouses built through the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century would commonly adapt Greek Revival features into their design and plan, however Cool Hollow House stands out as a rather elegant example with refined details applied. The heavy wooden lintels with corner blocks, temple form porch with heavy pediment, and deep cornice, are examples of such details. The design elements and construction methods of Cool Hollow House put the dwelling into the later part of the first quarter, or very early part of second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The house exhibits characteristics of a transitional Federal/Greek Revival styles, leaning heavier to the latter. It is appropriate to suggest the date of construction c.1823, due to historic facts, newspaper articles, and early crudely cut machine made nails with irregular handmade heads found during restoration, that date the house from the 1790's-1820's.<sup>15</sup> Similar to Cool Hollow House, in style and construction, are the Sherrick House (MIHP #WA-II-334), built in 1834 near Sharpsburg, and Greystone Manor (WA-HAG-093) c.1835. These dwellings, like Cool Hollow House, are more formal farmhouses with five bays providing a symmetrical, central entrance and center stair hall. The dwellings respectively also retain prominent Greek Revival features including the prominent Greek-styled portico, similarly stylized interior mantels, moldings, and stairway.

<sup>13</sup> Ditto Knolls, WA-II-093, MIHP documentation, 1978. c.1790-1810 is a good example of an early Washington County brick farmhouse in a transitional Georgian/Federal taste.

<sup>14</sup> Paula S. Reed & Assoc, "Mid-Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context," draft, Frederick, MD: Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2006, Chapter 5.

<sup>15</sup> Nelson, L. (November 1968). Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings: American Association for State and Local History Technical leaflet 48. History News 23, No. 11, p. 6 retrieved from [http://files.umwblogs.org/blogs.dir/7608/files/nail\\_chronology.pdf](http://files.umwblogs.org/blogs.dir/7608/files/nail_chronology.pdf)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 8

### Geological/Archeological Context

Caves are not as common in Maryland as they are in other states such as Virginia. Finding them within the state border is somewhat of a rarity. The first discovery and study of caves began in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century.

While it's perfectly true that Maryland is not exactly vying for underground prominence with, say, our neighbor the Commonwealth of Virginia, with its 2,000-plus caves, or Alabama, with over 1,000 caves catalogued, the Maryland cave picture is not quite what the wits occasionally imply. Cave studies here have come a long way since their inauspicious beginnings in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century, when Joseph Spangenberg made reference in *Moravian Journals* to a cave believed to have been the one now known as Bushey's Cavern. This same cave, then called "Hughes' Cave," was one of two listed for Maryland in Dr. Louis Feuchtwanger's 1859 *Treatise on Gems*. A Maryland cave attained a considerable measure of scientific stature in the very early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century when the great American paleontologist, James William Gidley, began his extensive excavations in the Pleistocene deposits of the Bone Cave near Cumberland. It remains today one of the finest such fossil discoveries ever made.<sup>16</sup>

By the end of the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century the number of registered caves on the Maryland State list was still only five, as recorded by Robert Morgan in his "Partial Index to All the Known Caves of the World."

In 1950 Bill Davies published "The Caves of Maryland, Bulletin 7 of the Maryland Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources." Davies' survey, reprinted with an appendix in 1952, contained general comments on cave science, and descriptions of some 54 caves as they were known at that time. A decade later, members of the Baltimore Grotto (chapter) of the National Speleological Society, responding to a need for up-to-date information on local caves, organized the Maryland Cave Survey. Several workers added considerably to our knowledge of the state's underground before this initial Survey became inactive. Periodic reports on their work appeared in publications of the National Speleological Society, notably the *Baltimore Grotto News*. In late 1965, Dick Franz and Dennis Slifer reactivated the Maryland Cave Survey, bringing to it both the spelunker's zeal and the investigative depth required to make a first-rate speleological study. Working with other members of the National Speleological Society, most of them

<sup>16</sup> Franz, R.; Slifer, D. (1971). *Maryland Geological Survey's Caves of Maryland*, Maryland Geological Survey. pp. iii

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 9

Marylanders, their efforts have culminated in this extensive new book on the caves of Maryland.<sup>17</sup>

Caves around the Mid-Atlantic Region such as Luray Caverns, or Crystal Grottos, have become a major attraction, and source of information into our Prehistoric past. "Our caves are part of the natural heritage of America. In recent years we have become more and more aware of their aesthetic and scientific values to mankind. They are ancient phenomena. They have their own unique geological and mineralogical formations, and are inhabited by remarkable living things adapted to their very special environments. The evolutionary processes which have produced caves and their marvels required a great investment of the world's iv time. Like any other aspect of our natural heritage, they should be treated with intelligence and responsibility. Unfortunately, though, as is the case with much of our environment we are both loving and vandalizing many of them to death. Man had developed the questionable ability to destroy many of the inexorable works of eons. And so, it must be uppermost in the minds of those who read this book and use its information for whatever purposes, that all who enter the underground are privileged visitors. That caves, if they are to survive as living museums, laboratories, nature preserves, challenges, or just plain curiosities, must be treated with all the respect due their fragile grandeur and inestimable value."<sup>18</sup>

The Cool Hollow Well is one of these finds. It can be surmised that while digging the well during early settlement, they broke through the karst terrain into an underground formation with heavy water flow. More than a century after the discovery, the well had gone dry, and a partial collapse of the stone wall near the bottom revealed once again the entrance to the cave.

"Cool Hollow Well Washington County, Funkstown Quadrangle Location: C 5/1/3 Elevation: 440. At the base of a 35 foot man made well, in the front yard of Mr. Long's "Cool Hollow House," near Funkstown, there is a low passage which trends southwest for at least 20 feet. The passage was exposed by a partial collapse of the rock lining the well. It would require digging in order to enter but a mass of loose rock directly overhead makes this unwise. Definite solutional pockets were observed on the ceiling. The cave is in the Elbrook Limestone."<sup>19</sup>

### Commerce Context

<sup>17</sup> IBID

<sup>18</sup> IBID

<sup>19</sup> Franz, R.; Slifer, D. (1971). Maryland Geological Survey's Caves of Maryland, Maryland Geological Survey. pp. 72-73.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 10

Settlement of the Western Maryland was delayed from the rest of the state due to the lack of adequate roadways that led to the frontier. It began in the beginning part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and picked up considerably in the later part. The history of industry in western Maryland is centered almost exclusively in what is now Washington County. In 1732 Lord Baltimore announced that his vast land holdings in Western Maryland, were open for settlement. Early settlers were mainly English and German and took to farming.

Transportation challenges in the region meant that it was difficult for most farmers to find places to have their wheat ground. This resulted in gristmills popping up on virtually every stream in Washington County that provided enough waterpower to run a mill.<sup>20</sup> Narrower than the Monocacy and Conococheague Rivers, Antietam Creek was easier to build and operate mills on and quickly became populated with such mills<sup>21</sup>. There were so many mills in fact, that lawsuits often ensued when water rights and usage came into question<sup>22</sup>.

Early mills were run on a custom basis, however around the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century a second type of operation began to emerge: the merchant mill. These mills were market-oriented and shipped their products to Baltimore. The merchant mill became the bedrock of industry in eastern Washington County. While most were grist and saw mills, there was also fulling and dying, gunpowder, and distillery mills.

Iron furnaces and forges was another major industry. The most famous of these businesses were the Mt. Aetna Iron Furnace and the Antietam Forge and Mill, both near the Potomac River near Virginia along the Antietam Creek. "The rise of the iron industry in Washington County is largely attributable to the Hughes family, which erected at least four forges in Washington County, Maryland and neighboring Franklin County, Pennsylvania. These forges and furnaces were run largely with slave and indentured labor, and played an important role in the Revolutionary War as manufacturers of canon for the Continental Army."<sup>23</sup>

Transportation of goods during the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Washington County area was difficult because of under-developed roads. Goods would need to travel through the steep and narrow pass of Turner's Gap to get to Frederick. From Frederick, merchant roads of better quality led east to Baltimore and south to Georgetown. Although Maryland legislation

<sup>20</sup>Chidester, R. C. (2004). A Historic Context for the Archaeology of Industrial Labor in the State of Maryland. On file in the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park

<sup>21</sup> Guzy, D. (2003) Maryland Historical Magazine Vol. 98, No. 3 (FALL 2003) p. 282

<sup>22</sup> Stonebraker, p.16

<sup>23</sup> Chidester, R. C. (2004).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Section 8 Page 11

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

recognized and appropriated funding for improvements to Turner's Gap as early as 1774<sup>24</sup>, it was still a difficult trip for merchant wagons until the 1810's.

In 1811, merchants along the Antietam Creek approached the Potomac Company, which had begun work on the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers in 1784, to discuss making the creek navigable by boat from the Pennsylvania line to the Potomac River. This would aid easy and timely transport of goods south to Georgetown and Alexandria. The Potomac Company's assessment called for the construction of 21 locks and the conversion of 19 millraces into boat canals with an initial cost estimate of \$20,000. In 1812, farmers and merchants along the Antietam Creek agreed to loan the Potomac Company over \$20,000 which would be repaid by future toll revenue. By 1813, construction of 10 locks along the Antietam Creek had begun. Immediately encountering labor and financial issues, the project was slow in progression and eventually suspended in 1814. In 1815, the Potomac Company attempted to revive the project in part between Hagerstown and the Potomac River but failed.<sup>25</sup> Since transporting goods by water wasn't possible, there was a renewed emphasis on road improvements.

In 1822, work on the turnpike between Hagerstown and Boonsboro had begun. The completion of this ten-mile stretch "finished the line of travel from the seaboard to the west, through the valley so long isolated."<sup>26</sup> When it was completed in 1824, it was the first macadamized road in the United States and established the standard of roads moving forward throughout the nation. Shortly after the road's opening, Mrs. Royall, of Baltimore, recounted her travel:

Better horses, or a better road is not to be found in the world, than the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown. The road is a great curiosity, being turnpike with white stone, broken into small regular pieces, and laid as firm as the original rock. No floor could be more level; it was one entire smooth pavement. It appeared more like sailing or flying rather than riding over land: not a jar nor a jolt the whole way.<sup>27</sup>

The nominated property is one of the most recognizable buildings and locations along this historic stretch of road. The sharp descent into the hollow, and the steep and rocky terrain of the immediate landscape around Cool Hollow House forced the turnpike road to take a series of perilous turns that came to be known as "Death Curve."

<sup>24</sup> Report on the Highways of Maryland (1899). Maryland Geological Survey Commission pp. 143-144

<sup>25</sup> Guzy, p. 295

<sup>26</sup> Hays, Helen A. (1910), *The Antietam and Its Bridges*. New York: G. P. Putnams Sons p.24 (retrieved from <https://archive.org/details/antietamitsbridg00haysuoft>)

<sup>27</sup> IBID. p. 25

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 12

### Resource History

The tracts of land on which the nominated property resides date back to the early division of the area, starting in 1732 by Charles Calvert, 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore. The Macklefish, and Chaney families first owned the area that encompassed the property during the Colonial era. These Colonial patents were "Macklefish's Ridge" c.1738, "Chaney's Delight" c.1738, "Strife" c.1740, "Cadiz" c.1759, "Chaney's Chance" c.1762, and "Stull's Forest" c.1761. Proving the importance of this location along the Turnpike Road, is provided by the fact that only 16 of the more than 2250 patents issued in Western Maryland between 1730 and 1830, predate the patents of "Macklefish's Ridge," and "Chaney's Delight"<sup>28</sup>.

Thomas Macklefish (aka McKelfish, McElfish, Maclefish) was born December 21, 1705 in South River Parish, Anne Arundel, MD. He was the son of David Macklefish, the Lord Mayor of London Town, MD from 1693 to 1711. Thomas married Susannah Chaney on January 1727 in South River Parish, Anne Arundel, MD. "Macklefish's Ridge" was granted in 1738,<sup>29</sup> however since patents could take years to finalize, it is probable that the Macklefish family moved to the property earlier than 1738. Thomas Macklefish also had several other pieces of land patented lying continuously with the original tract. These patents were "Macklefish's Luck" c. 1750, "Macklefish's Range" c. 1750, and "Macklefish's Small Bit" c. 1783. Thomas Macklefish's sons Thomas Jr. and Richard Macklefish were living on the property as recorded in the 1783 Maryland tax records. Both Thomas Jr. and Richard were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, fighting for the United States. The record shows the property with about half of the land being forest, and half being arable. By 1790, Thomas Macklefish Jr. was listed in the census with a household of 10, including two slaves. It is probable that the dwelling the Macklefish family resided in was built is the same spot where the current residence sits since no other foundations can be located. Both Richard and Thomas resided on the property until around 1798, when they relocated to Pennsylvania.<sup>30</sup>

The farm grew even larger as it was assembled by Matthias Springer by purchasing pieces of the aforementioned tracts between the years of 1793 and 1802. Matthias Springer and family lived on the property in 1798 when other prominent land owners of the time published a statement in the local newspaper prohibiting fishing on their property.

We the subscribers, living on the waters of the Antietam, in Washington County, holding land there on, find that very great inconveniences arise from sundry persons fishing in

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.whilbr.org/assets/uploads/landpatentswashco1730-1830.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> IBID

<sup>30</sup> Moylan, Charles E. (1920), "The third generation ; Richard McElfresh (1724-1808), beginnings of western migration"

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 13

that creek- We therefore give public notice, that after the date hereof, we will not allow any person or persons to fish therein, unless liberty be first obtained. Those who disregard this notice, will be dealt with according to the law. John Booth, Elijah Cheney, George Powell, John Shafer, Jeremiah Chaney, Nich. Broadstone, Matthias Springer, Nich. Frankhauser, John Smith, Joseph Chaney, Stephen Follen, Edward Breathed, Elizabeth South, Christian Bnekly, Jacob Sharer, John Clagett.<sup>31</sup>

The 1803 tax records for Washington County put the value of the then deceased Matthias Springer's "Macklefish's Ridge" farm, which included 2 stills, at 311 Pounds and 18 shillings making him one of the wealthier men in the Jerusalem Hundred. The household furnishings, etc were valued at 124 pounds, quite a handsome sum. This leads one to assume at that point there was a substantial dwelling of size already in existence. Again it is felt that the current home was constructed on the foundations built by the Macklefish's in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Springer's heirs sold the 180 acres of land and premises in 1809 to Benjamin Emmert for about three thousand pounds sterling.<sup>32 33</sup> For a property in the still-developing frontier was quite a bit, proving that it was already at that time a farm that had been well developed. Benjamin Emmert, a man of considerable wealth, was the son of Leonard Emmert, the founder of the Dunker Church in Washington County.<sup>34</sup>

The 1810 and 1820 census shows Benjamin Emmert and family living in the property's district and in line with neighboring land owners at that time. Also, an 1819 notice of petition to open a road, likely now Cool Hollow Road, mentions the Emmert's residing at the property.<sup>35</sup>

Benjamin Emmert had the land re-surveyed on September 5, 1821 for a new patent "Emmert's Home."<sup>36</sup> Curiously enough, the name of the patent, "Emmert's Home," tells a story in itself. After owning the property for over a decade, and himself nearly 50 years old, it is likely that the Emmert's had constructed the current large brick dwelling by that time, and the new patent was in honor of it. An 1824 newspaper article announcing the completion of the "Turnpike Road between Hagerstown and Boonsborough" and the opening of the Tollgate House next to the Emmert's home. The 1821 and 1824 are congruent with the style, and construction methods used to build Cool Hollow House.

<sup>31</sup> Elizabeth-Town Adviser, August 16, 1798

<sup>32</sup> Washington County Deed Books liber T, folio 478-479

<sup>33</sup> Washington County Deed Books liber W, folio 80

<sup>34</sup> Henry, J. M. 1936, History of the Church of the Brethren in Maryland, p. 269

<sup>35</sup> Hagerstown Herald and Torch Light Newspaper, October 26, 1819

<sup>36</sup> Washington Co. Patented Certificate # 289, MSA\_S1208\_336. Maryland State Archives.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 14

Around 1811, the Potomac Company proposed to build a series of locks along the Antietam to facilitate boat navigation to the Potomac, and thus to major trading locations. Benjamin Emmert built a dam prior to 1814 on the nominated property after the effort had begun, and proposed a canal to circumvent "Chaney's Falls," a series of steep rapids in the creek at his property.<sup>37</sup> Ruins of this dam can be seen fording the creek. The purpose of Emmert's dam is unclear, but suggests it was preplanning for his later acquisition of the mill ruins from Elias Cheney, son of Ezekiel Chaney on the west bank of the Antietam directly across from where the house sits in 1838. It is unclear at this time if Benjamin Emmert used the mill site during his ownership.

Benjamin Emmert died in 1851, leaving all his land holdings as well as a sum of \$60,000<sup>38</sup> to his sole surviving child, Magdalene and his grandchildren. Upon the death of Benjamin Emmert, "Emmert's Home" was sold to Philip Schindel, father of his son-in-law David Schindel for \$14,500, proving that at that time the property had substantial improvements. Philip in turn sold the property to David and Magdalene in 1856, ensuring the farm stayed in the Emmert family. The 1850 census does show them on the property in district 6, with their land value at \$19,000, while Phillip Schindel resided in Fairplay. This was a considerable sum for such a young couple, more than half a million dollars in today's currency.

Benjamin Emmert also owned half of the famed Roxbury Mill (WA-II-134), which was one of the largest distilleries of its day and dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. According to the extensive wills of Benjamin Emmert, considerable money was owed to him for the crop of wheat and rye, the materials used to make whiskey.<sup>39</sup> Emmert farmed these crops on the nominated property, and would transport the goods to Roxbury. Roxbury Mill was less than a mile downstream from "Emmert's Home/Cool Hollow House," and a minor road shown on old maps links the property to it running along the west bank of the Antietam Creek via a fording place on the nominated property (Figure 2). While the mill itself was sold to the Rowland family in 1851<sup>40</sup>, David and Magdalene became owners of the extensive acreage around it after Benjamin's death.

The prosperity of David Schindel and his wife Magdalene grew considerably in the next few years. By 1860, David and Magdalene Schindel's "Cool Hollow" was listed on the census as being valued at \$35,000 dollars, over one million today, making it one of the more valuable farms in the county. David Schindel was listed as a farmer on the 1860 census. Three generations of the prominent Benjamin Emmert family would own the property from 1809-1910, over a century.

<sup>37</sup> Guzy, D. (2003) Maryland Historical Magazine Vol. 98, No. 3 (Fall 2003)

<sup>38</sup> Washington County Administration Bonds 1842-1856 Vol. F, p. 390

<sup>39</sup> Washington County Will Book Vol. E-F pp. 119-120

<sup>40</sup> Washington County List of Sales 1853-1857 Vol T. p. 443

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 8 Page 15

The property sits on a prominent curve along the National Road between Boonsboro and Hagerstown known infamously as "Death Curve"<sup>41</sup>. Previously known as the Boonsboro and Hagerstown Turnpike and Bank Road, the road was one of Maryland's main through routes prior to 1760 that connected Hagerstown to Frederick via Turner's Gap<sup>42</sup>. The 10 mile stretch between Funkstown and Boonsboro on which the property sits was the first paved road in the United States. This proves that the route along which the nominated property sits has in fact been an important thoroughfare for at least 260 years. This road, was already well-travelled by 1760, predates the birth of our nation by more than two decades.

The United States Civil War was arguably the most violent and divisive time in our nation's history. Cool Hollow House witnessed this first hand during the days of July 8-12, 1863 as General Robert E. Lee retreated from their defeat at Gettysburg. As Lee prepared to ford the Potomac River at Williamsport, MD just a few miles to the west, the swollen river provided a challenge. The construction of new means of crossing would require several days. Lee instructed his Generals to set up a line of defense stretching several miles from Williamsport past Funkstown. Union and Confederate forces would battle many times over the next days, mainly along the National Road between Funkstown and Boonsboro.

In the years after the Civil War, Cool Hollow House was sold to David and Magdalene Schindel's son Benjamin and his wife Julia in 1878 for a sum of \$12,000. Over the next century, while the nominated property shrank in acreage due to several subdivisions of the old patents, Cool Hollow House was extremely fortunate to have had many responsible stewards. By the 1950's the property was at its current 6.92 acres. In the late 1970's the notable author and illustrator of children's books Julia Nordell owned and lived at the property. Cool Hollow House stands as a fine, restrained example of early 19<sup>th</sup> century Federal/Greek Revival architecture in Mid-Maryland. Built by one of the most prominent and influential families of this part of the state. The property remains largely unchanged since its construction nearly 200 years ago. Beyond the architecture, the house proudly guards over land that played host to some of the most important pieces of our nation's history, the westward expansion, early manufacturing, and the Civil War.

<sup>41</sup> Greene, J. E. July 7, 2002., Alt. 40 Accident Kills Two, The Herald Mail

<sup>42</sup> Baltimore: Maryland Geological Survey, 1899; Volume 3, Plate 14 Original Source: University of Alabama Map Library

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 9 Page 1

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(<https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/>)

Cool Hollow House (WA-II-195)

Cool Hollow Culvert (WA-II-131)

Tollgate House (WA-II-177)

Frame House and Stone Barn (WA-II-206)

Hillside Lake Farm (WA-I-420)

Ditto Knolls (WA-II-093)

Sherrick House (WA-II-334)

Greystone Manor (WA-HAG-093)

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*. (Baltimore: 1882), reprint Regional Publishing Co., 1969.

United States War Department. War of the Rebellion, A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Volume 128. Washington D.C. 1880-1901.

North and South Vol. 2, No. 6, August 1999.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Section 9 Page 2

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Brown, Kent Masterson. Lee, Logistics and the Pennsylvania Campaign, Retreat from Gettysburg. University of North Carolina Press, 2005.

Moore, Robert H., II. The Chew's Ashby Shoemaker's Lynchburg, and the Newton Artillery. H.E. Howard, Lynchburg, Va. 1995.

Schildt, John W. Roads from Gettysburg. Burd Street Press, 1979

Wittenberg, Eric J., Petruzzi, J. David., Nugent, Mike. One Continuous Fight, The Retreat from Gettysburg and the Pursuit of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, July 4-14, 1863. Savas Beatie, New York and California, 2008

Zeller, Paul G. The Second Vermont Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 1861-1865. McFarland and Company, North Carolina, 2009.

Washington County Estate and Marriage Records, Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD.

Washington County Land Records. <http://mdlandrec.net>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 10 Page 1

### Geographical Data:

#### Lat/Long Coordinates:

39.568888 -77.690000

### Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the nominated property are recorded among the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland in Liber 5018, folio 0072, and further shown as Parcel 1 on Washington County Tax Map 63.

### Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 6.92 acres, encompasses the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource.

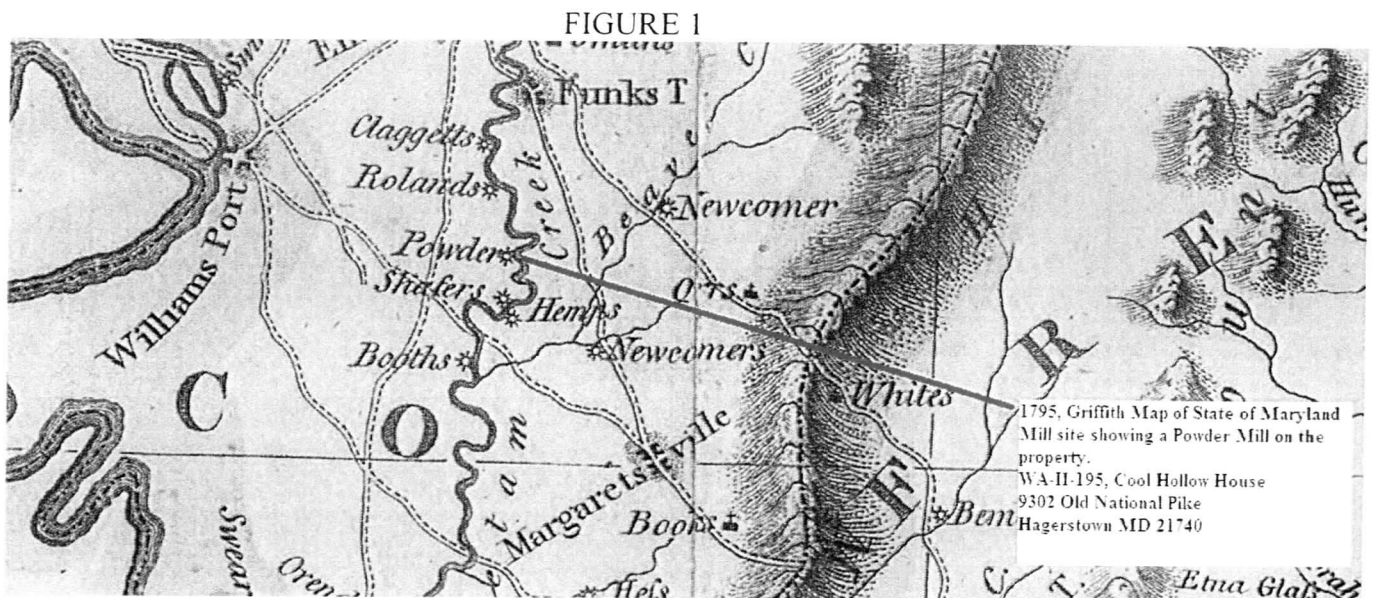
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 1



## Title

Map of the State of Maryland laid down from an actual survey of all the principal waters, public roads, and divisions of the counties therein; describing the situation of the cities, towns, villages, houses of worship and other public buildings, furnaces, forges, mills, and other remarkable places: and of the Federal Territory; as also a sketch of the State of Delaware shewing the probable connexion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

## Contributor Names

Griffith, Dennis.  
Thackara, James, 1767-1848.  
Vallance, J. (John), 1770-1823.

## Created / Published

Philadelphia, J. Vallance, 1795.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

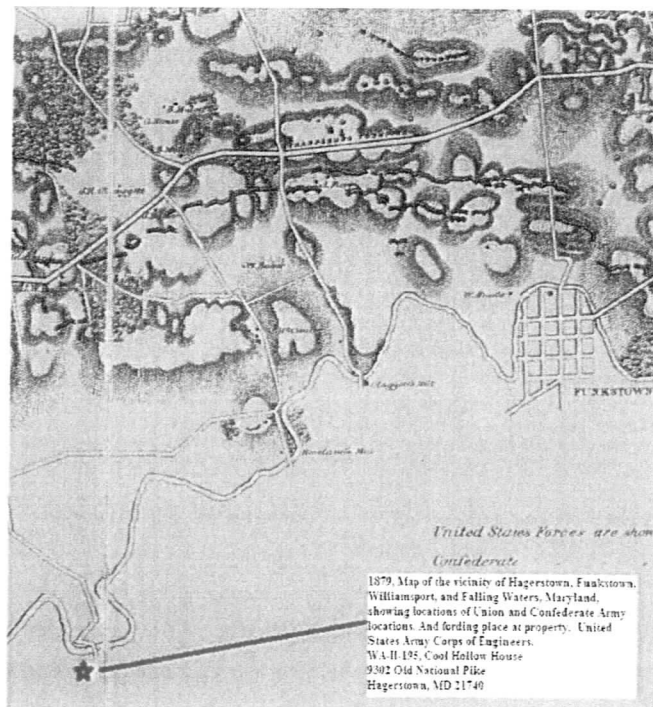
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 2

FIGURE 2



## Title

Map of the vicinity of Hagerstown, Funkstown, Williamsport, and Falling Waters, Maryland

## Contributor Names

United States Army Corps of Engineers

## Created / Published

Published by the authority of the Hon. The Secretary of War. Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1879

Note: was published after war to show the patterns of Retreat from Gettysburg.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

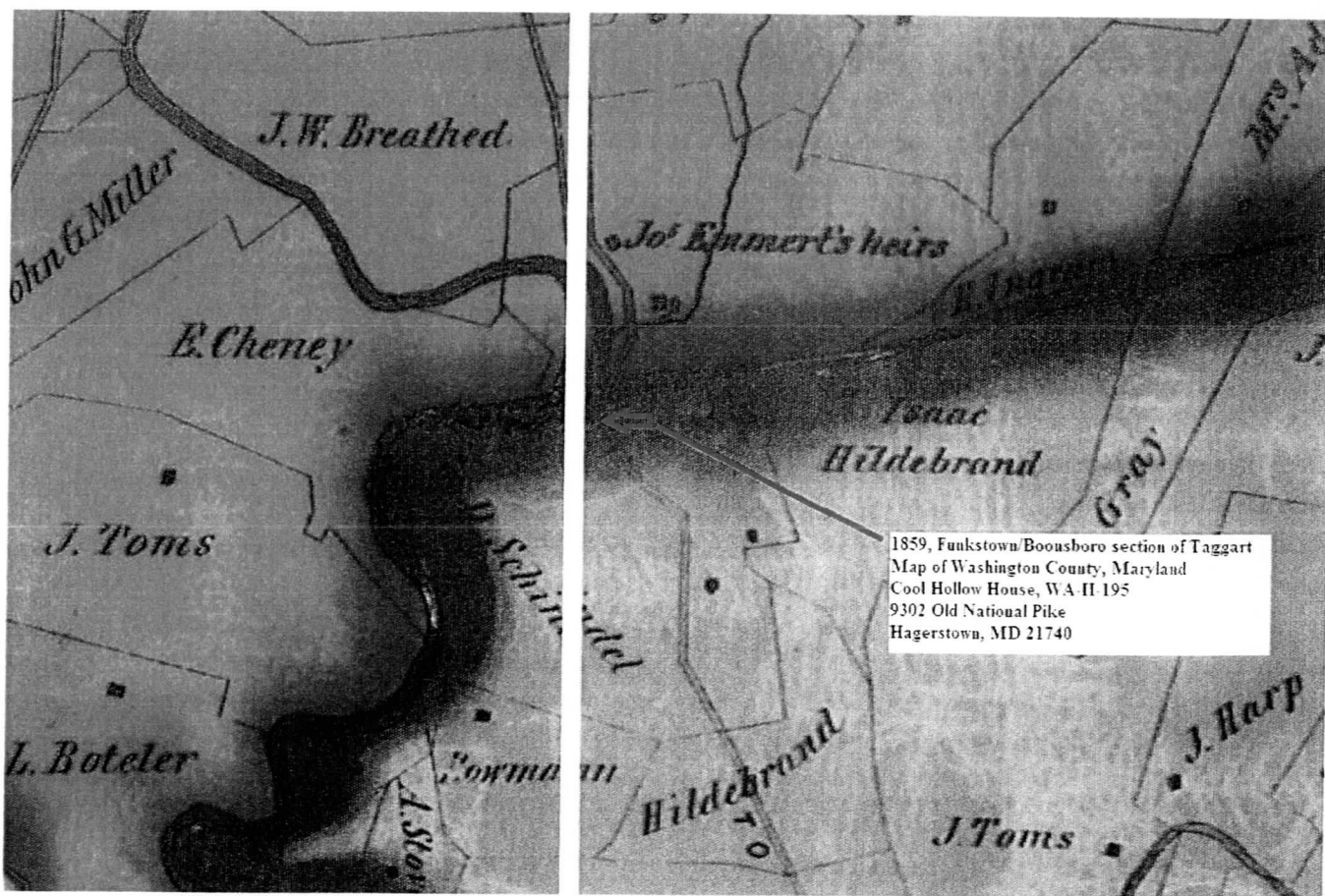
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 3

FIGURE 3



**Title**

A map of Washington Co., Maryland. Exhibiting the farms, election districts, towns, villages, roads, etc., etc.:

**Contributor Names**

Taggart, Thomas, Downin, S. S.

**Created / Published**

[S.l.], L.McKee and C.G. Robertson, 1859.

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 dcu

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

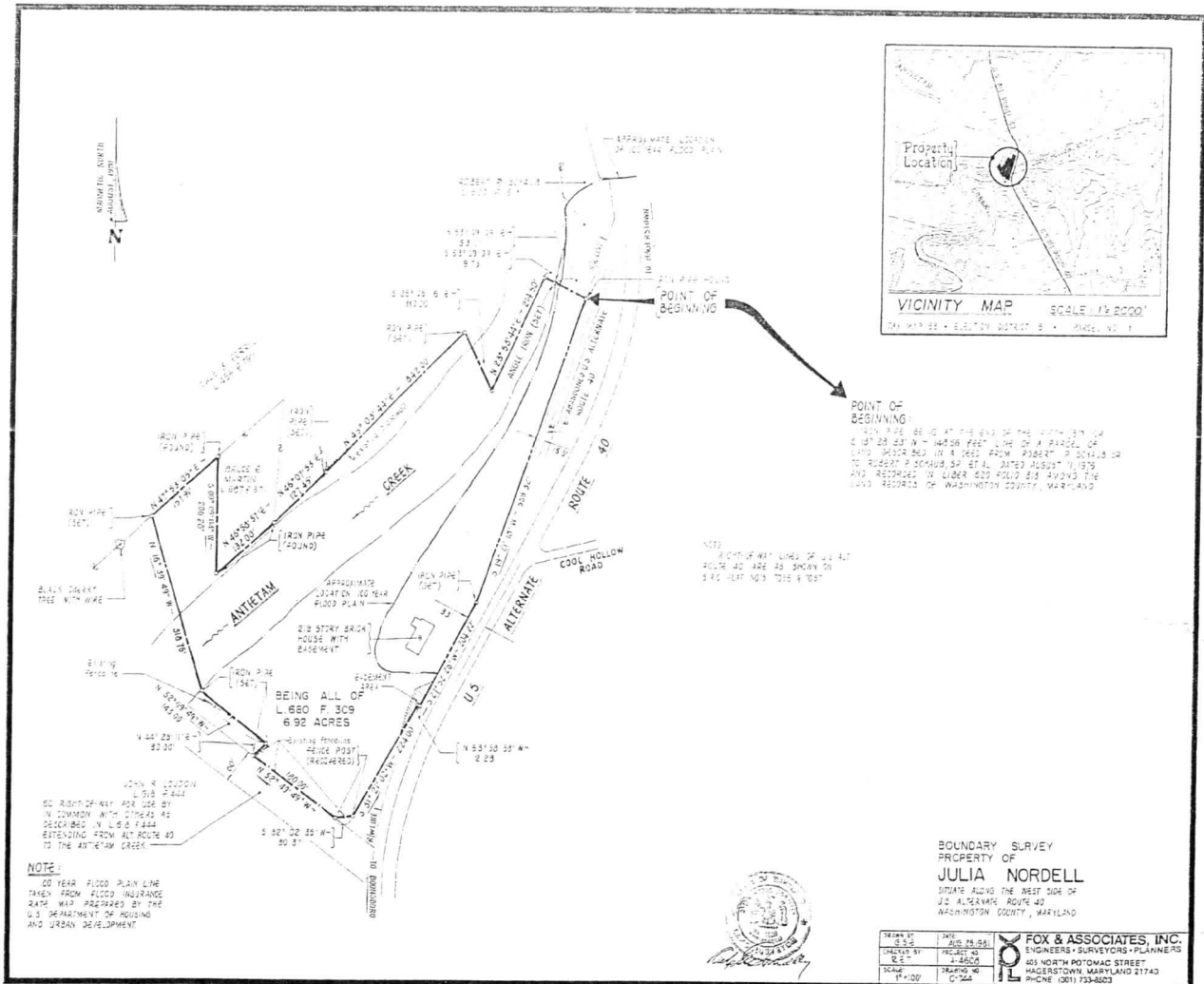
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 4

FIGURE 4



Plat Map  
Tax Map 63, Election District 6, Parcel No. 1  
Cool Hollow House, WA-II-195

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 5

Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

FIGURE 5



Cool Hollow House (WA-II-195) First Floor Plan

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Name of Property

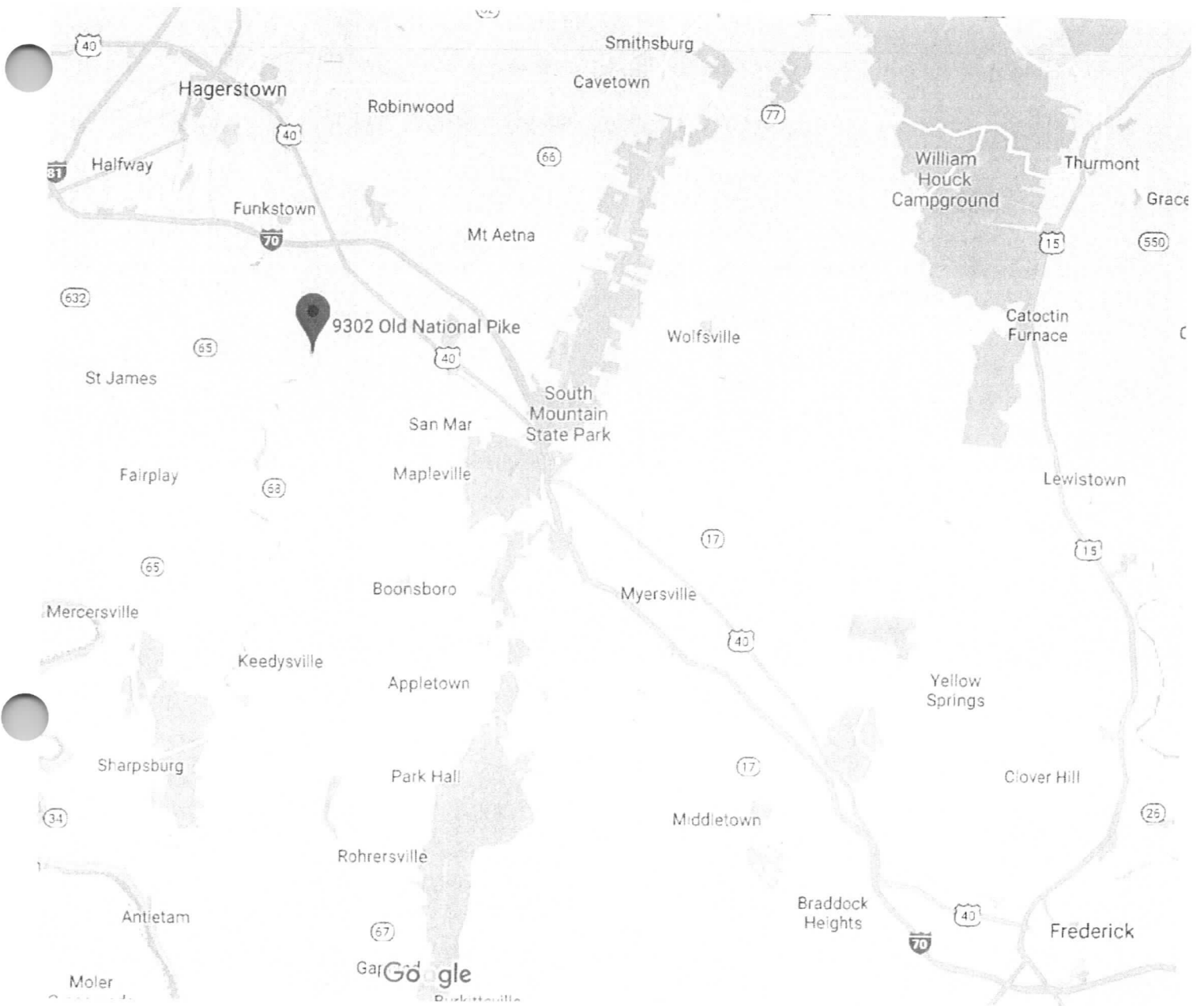
Washington County, Maryland  
County and State

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 6

FIGURE 6



Cool Hollow House (WA-II-195) Second Floor Plan



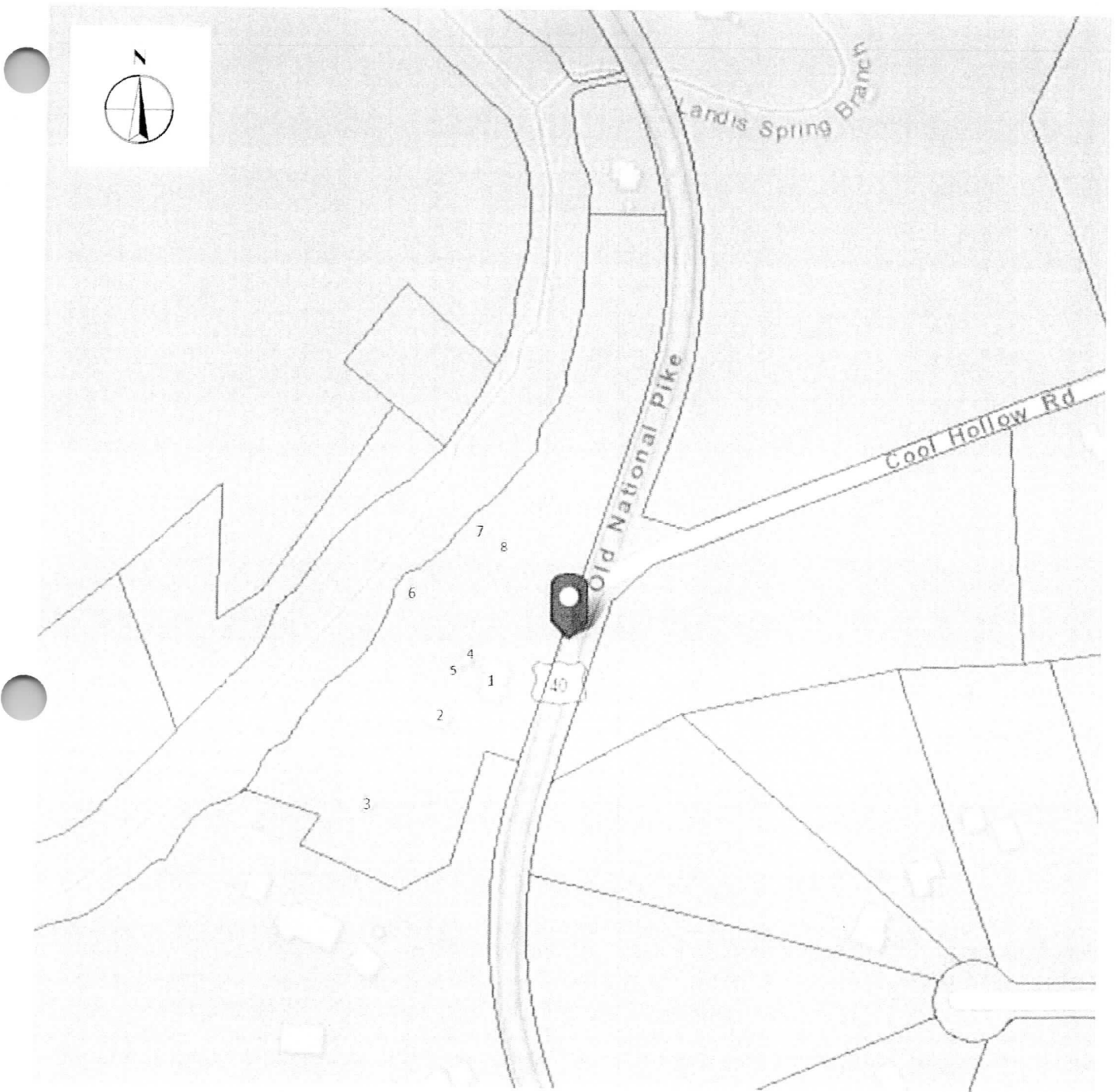
WA-II-195

Cool Hollow House

Washington County, MD

Location Map

Lat/Long Coordinates: 39.568888 -77.690000



WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House  
Washington County, MD  
Site plan (not to scale)

1. House
2. Garage
3. Springhouse
4. Root Cellar/Potting Shed
5. Well
6. Mill Site
7. Mill Site
8. Forge

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Washington County, MD  
County and State

Section PHOTO Page 1

### Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

WA-II-195

Cool Hollow House

Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Thomas A. Freeman, Owner

Date taken: October 6, 2016

Digital Files located at MD SHPO

Photo captions:

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0001.TIF  
West View, East elevation

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0002.TIF  
North-West View, East elevation

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0003.TIF  
North View, South elevation

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0004.TIF  
South View, North elevation

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0005.TIF  
East View, West elevation

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0006.TIF  
Setting View, Southeast from lawn toward mill site.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0007.TIF  
Mill site, West.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0008.TIF  
Mill site, East.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Washington County, MD  
County and State

Section PHOTO Page 2

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0009.TIF  
Mill foundation at creek, and mill race, North.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00010.TIF  
Setting View, Northeast from mill site.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00011.TIF  
18<sup>th</sup> Century forge, Northwest from lawn.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00012.TIF  
Stone spring house, West from house toward Antietam Creek.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00013.TIF  
Stone spring house/mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century addition, North.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00014.TIF  
Southeast View, North Elevation

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00015.TIF  
Setting View, southwest from lawn toward creek.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00016.TIF  
Cool Hollow Culvert (WA-II-131), south-east from drive.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00017.TIF  
Front door, west view, east elevation.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00018.TIF  
First floor stair and entrance hall, West.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00019.TIF  
First floor, stair and entrance hall, East.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00020.TIF  
First floor, large parlor, east.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Washington County, MD  
County and State

Section PHOTO Page 3

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00021.TIF  
First floor, large parlor, west.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00022.TIF  
First floor, library (original kitchen with service fireplace), North.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00023.TIF  
First floor, kitchen, south.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00024.TIF  
First floor, kitchen, west.

MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00025.TIF  
First floor, kitchen, east.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 4

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0001.TIF  
West View, East elevation facing the National Road

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 5

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0002.TIF  
North-West View near Cool Hollow Culvert, East elevation

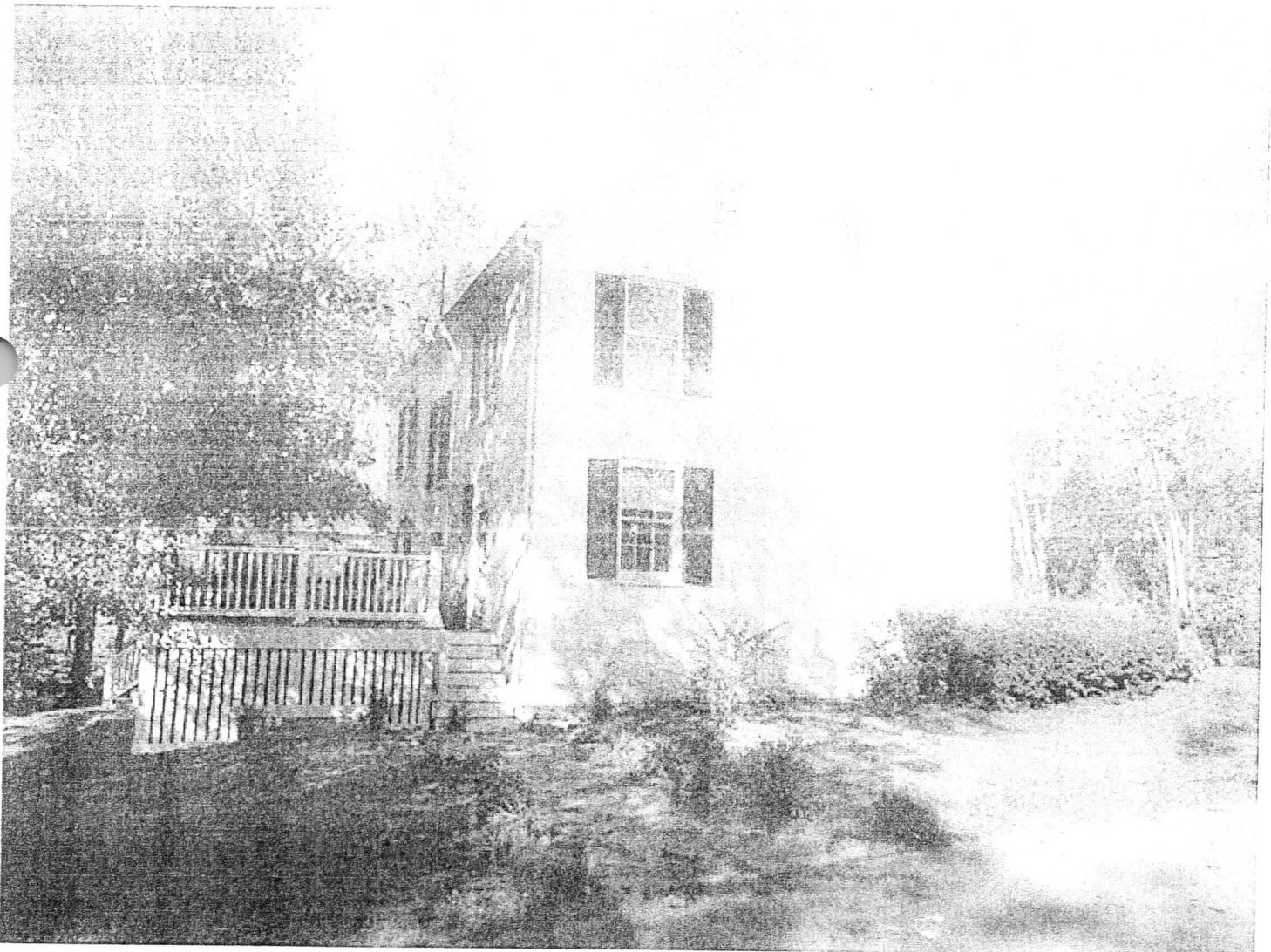
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 6

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0003.TIF  
North View from drive, South elevation

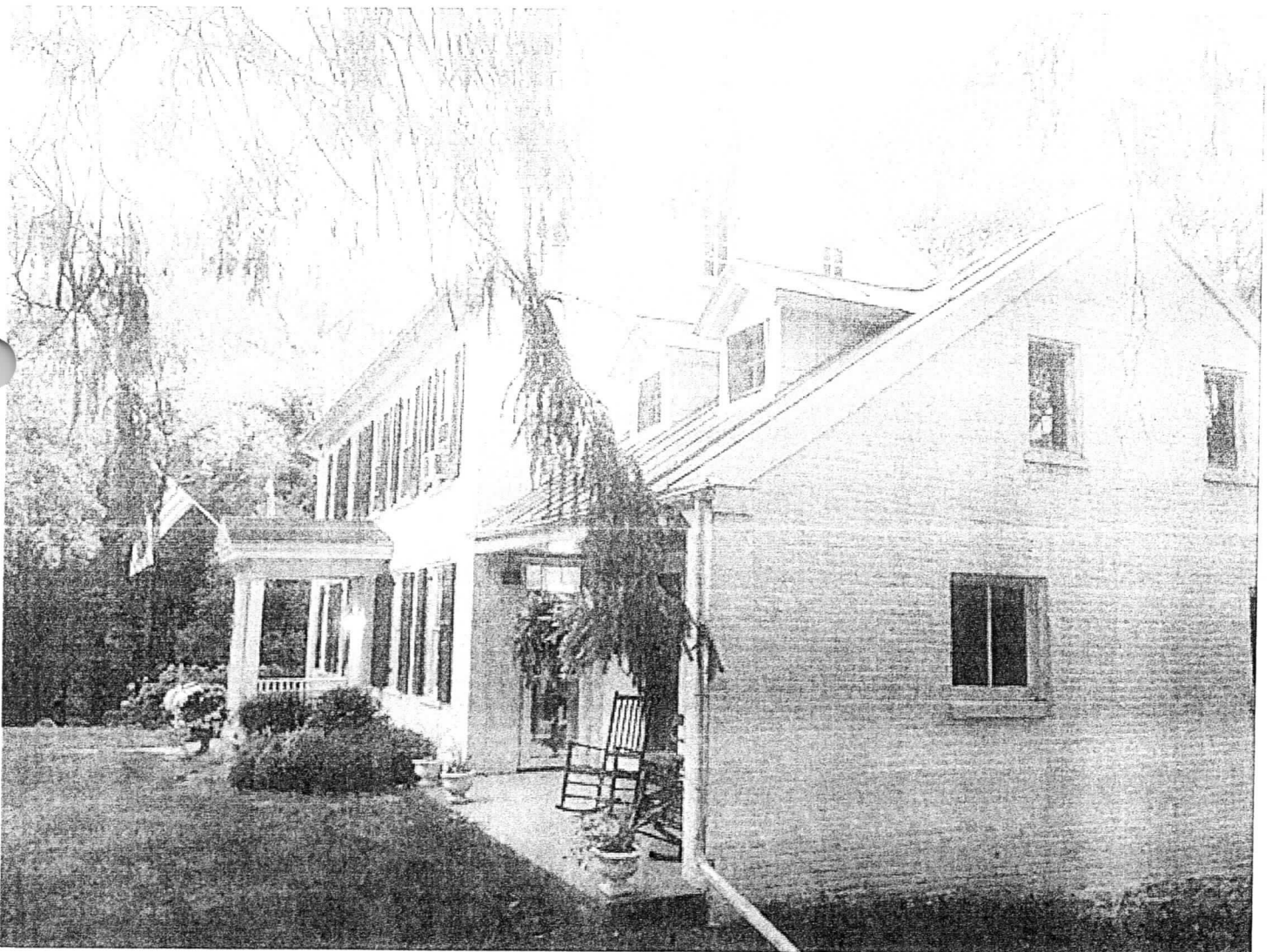
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 7

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0004.TIF  
South View, North elevation

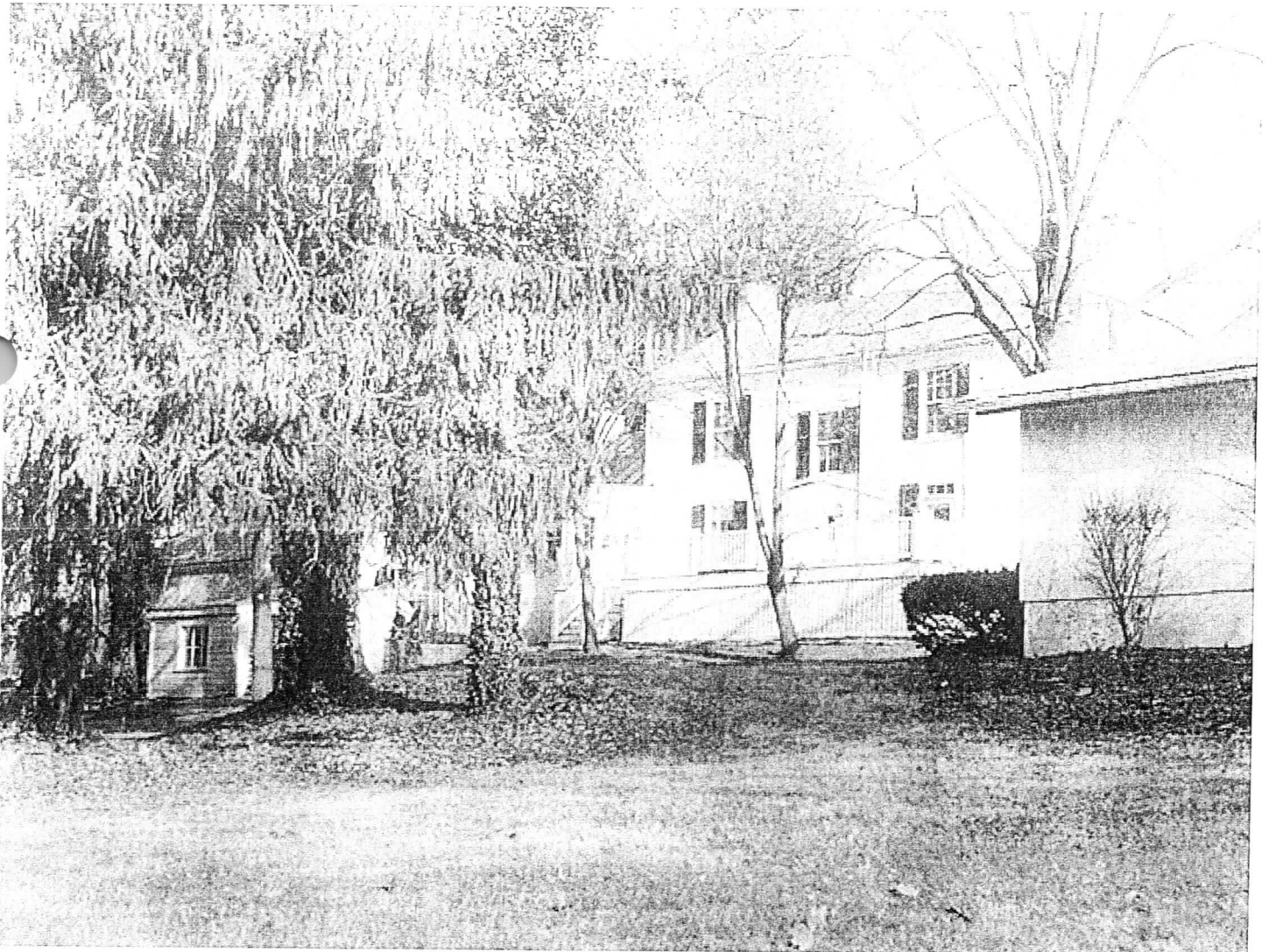
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 8

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0005.TIF  
East View, West elevation

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House/Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 9

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0006.TIF  
Setting View, Southeast from lawn toward mill site.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 10

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0007.TIF  
Mill site stone foundation, west.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 11

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0008.TIF  
Mill site, stone foundation and wall, east.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 12

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_0009.TIF  
Stone mill foundation at creek, and mill race, north.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 13

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00010.TIF  
Setting View, Northeast from mill site.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 14

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00011.TIF  
18<sup>th</sup> Century stone forge, northwest from lawn.

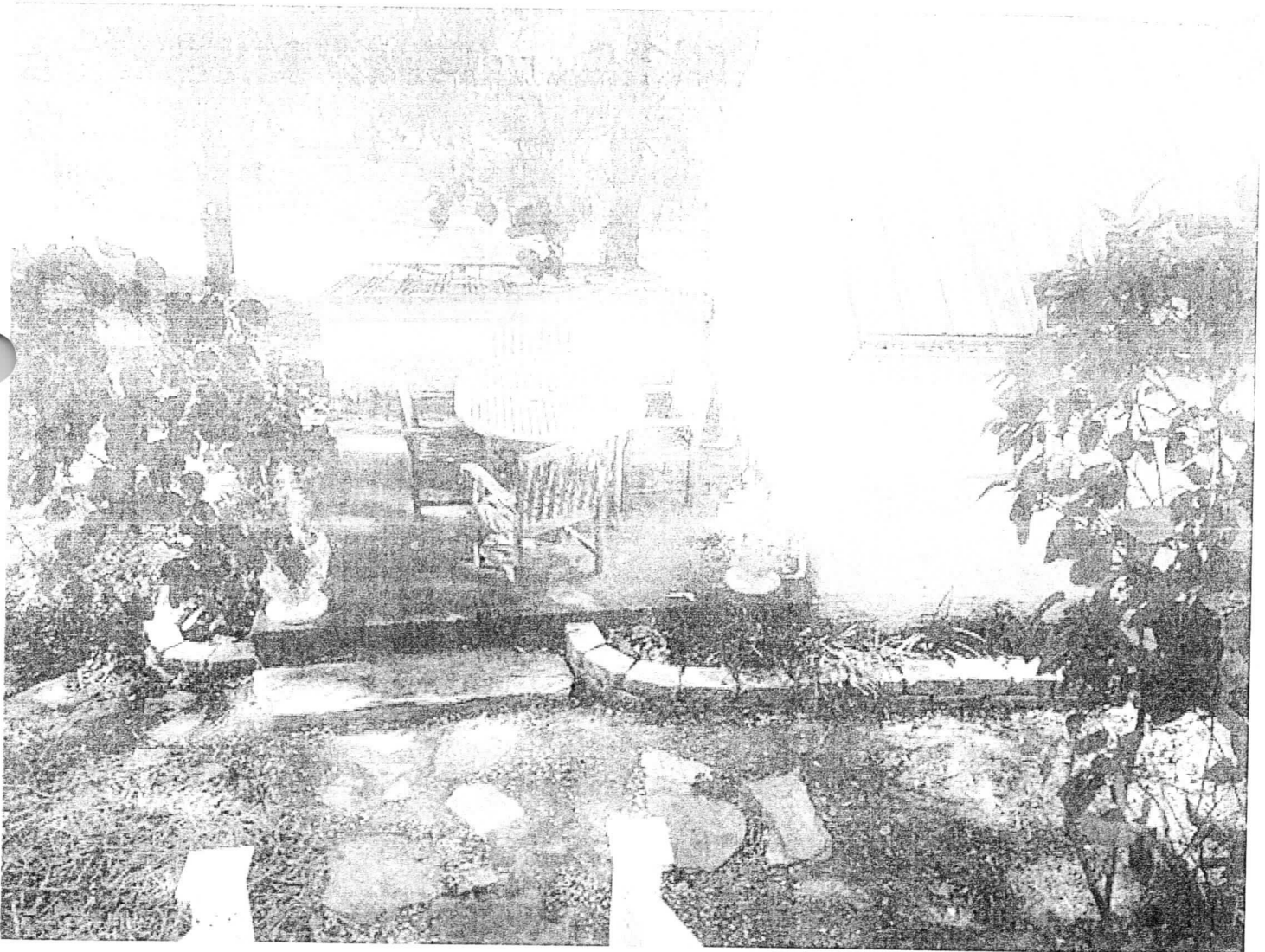
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 15

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00012.TIF  
Stone spring house, West from house toward Antietam Creek.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 16

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00013.TIF  
Stone spring house/mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century addition, North.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 17

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00014.TIF  
Southeast View, North elevation

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 18

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00015.TIF  
Setting View, southwest from lawn toward creek.

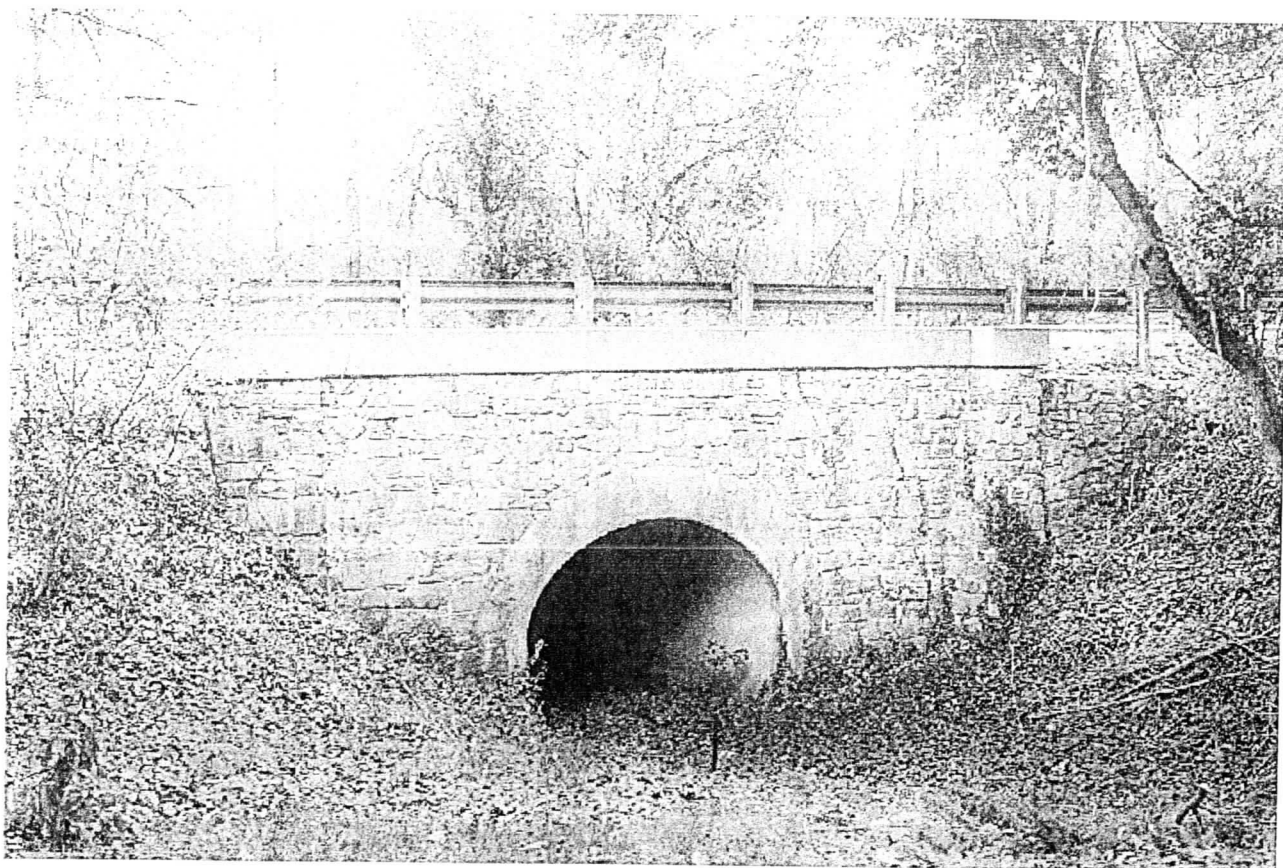
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 19

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00016.TIF  
Cool Hollow Culvert (WA-II-131), south-east from drive.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 20

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00017.TIF  
Front door, west view, east elevation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 21

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00018.TIF  
First floor stair and entrance hall, West.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 22

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00019.TIF  
First floor, stair and entrance hall, East.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 23

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00020.TIF  
First floor, large parlor, east.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 24

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00021.TIF  
First floor, large parlor, west.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 25

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00022.TIF  
First floor, library (original kitchen with service fireplace), North.

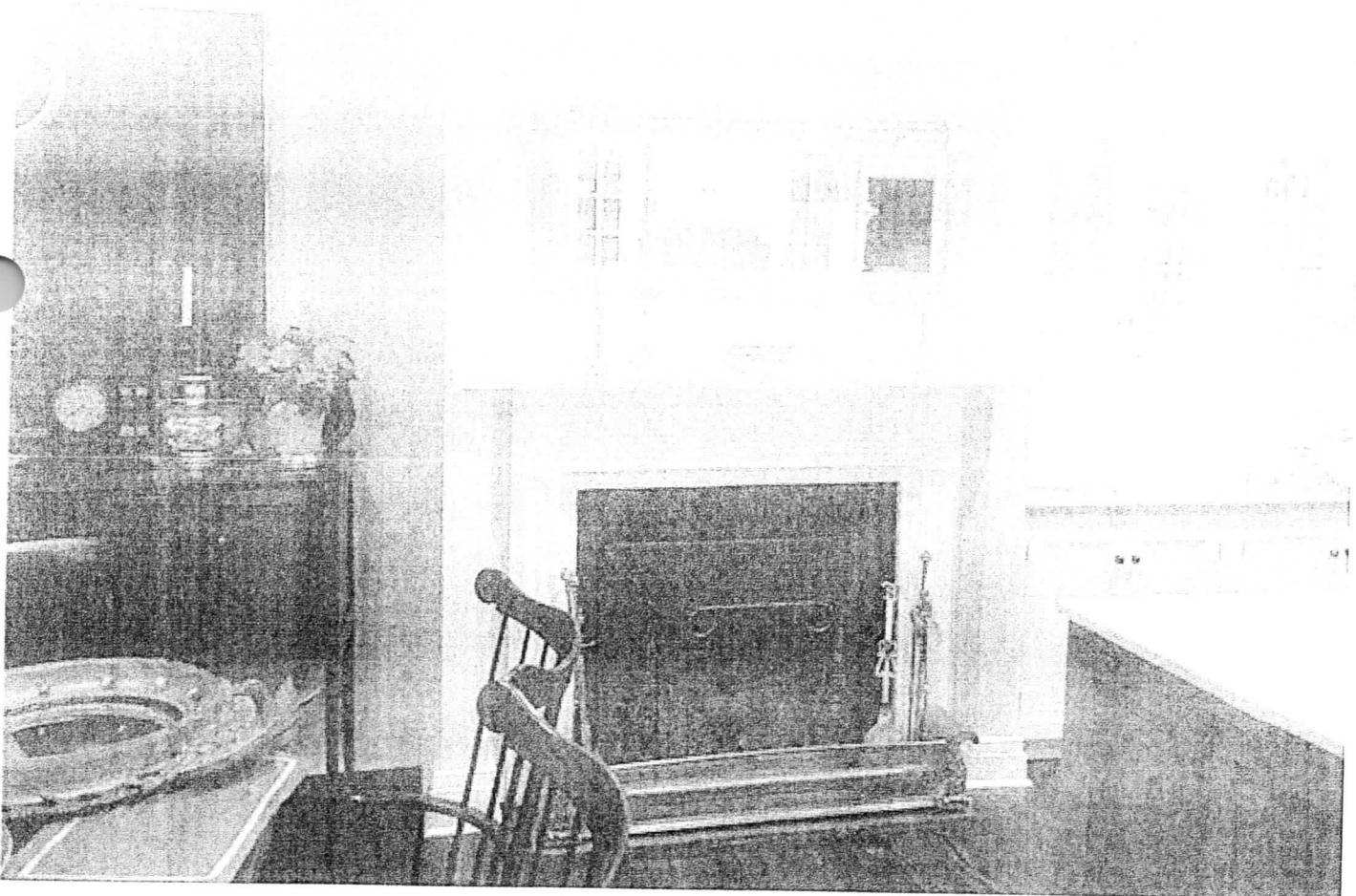
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Washington County, MD  
County and State

Section PHOTO Page 26



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00023.TIF  
First floor, kitchen, south.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House/Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Washington County, MD  
County and State

Section PHOTO Page 27



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00024.TIF  
First floor, kitchen, west.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 28

Washington County, MD  
County and State



MD\_WASHINGTONCOUNTY\_COOLHOLLOWHOUSE\_00025.TIF  
First floor, kitchen, east.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-195  
Cool Hollow House Emmert's Home  
Name of Property

Washington County, MD  
County and State

Section PHOTO Page 29