
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2004



Mumma Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The current Mumma Farm consists of nearly all of the property associated with the Samuel Mumma Farmstead at the time of the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) on 17 September 1862. Access to the farm today is by automobile from the park tour road system, which utilizes parts of historic roads that traverse sections of the farm: the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, Smoketown Road, Mumma Lane, and "Bloody Lane." The farm can also be explored on foot from the Park's Visitor Center that is located at the western edge of the property.

The Mumma Farmstead consists of a cluster of domestic and agricultural outbuildings situated on a ninety-degree turn in Mumma Lane, which connects the farm with Smoketown Road and the Sunken Road, better known by its Civil War connotation "Bloody Lane." The buildings include the main farm house and large bank barn, both of which were constructed less than a year after they were burned by Confederates during the Battle of Antietam, as well as numerous smaller outbuildings. Farm fields surround the main building group on all sides, extending to the north boundary along the Smoketown Road, to the east boundary with the historic Roulette Farm, and to the south along "Bloody Lane". The western portions of the farm, bounded roughly by the old Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, have undergone some changes. The Park's Visitor Center now occupies a prominent knoll that played a critical role in the Battle. The landmark Dunker Church, a reconstruction, stands across the turnpike on a residual piece of property donated by Samuel Mumma in the 1850s.

The landscape's integrity is very good except for the changes along the western boundary. The farm has remained in agricultural use since the time of the Battle and retains much of its original historical appearance. The 1960s visitor center and numerous stone monuments and memorials are the only major visual changes, and the latter date from the period of commemoration of the Battle. Although some of the smaller outbuildings on the farm are in poor condition, they do not date to the period of significance and are therefore non-contributing. However, the contributing structures are in good condition, as the farmhouse and barn have been recently rehabilitated.

Site Plan



Mumma Farmstead, site plan.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Mumma Farmstead
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600030
Parent Landscape:	600029

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Antietam National Battlefield -ANTI
Park Organization Code:	3120
Park Administrative Unit:	Antietam National Battlefield

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Mumma Farmstead was identified as a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield in 1996 as part of the Level O Cultural Landscapes Inventory. The farmstead landscape encompasses all of the property within the park associated with farm at the time of the 17 September 1862 Battle of Antietam. Other component landscapes at Antietam are being recorded individually, and the documentation of the Mumma Farmstead follows this pattern. The physical history of the tract represents a distinct landscape that developed independently of other tracts on the Battlefield.

The Mumma Farmstead was one of sixteen component landscapes identified in the park during the Level 0 Inventory. The others include: the A. Poffenberger/Locher Farmstead; Burnside Bridge area; the Cemetery Tract; the Cunningham Tract; the D. R. Miller Farmstead; Dunker Church; the Haines Tract; the Lee Patch; Maryland Monument Grove; the Otto Farmstead; the Philadelphia Brigade Park; the Piper Farmstead; the Pry Farmstead; the Roulette Farmstead; and the Sherrick Farmstead.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This project is a continuation of implementation efforts of the General Management Plan for Antietam National Battlefield adopted in 1992. Under this program, Historic Structure Reports and Cultural Landscape Reports have been prepared for various battlefield sites and structures. This Cultural Landscapes Inventory focuses on the historic Samuel Mumma Farmstead, a key center of fighting during the battle of 17 September 1862. The project was carried out at the behest of John Howard, Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, and Rebecca Stevens, Chief Historical Architect for the National Capital Region. Invaluable assistance was provided by the Park's professional staff, especially Historian Ted Alexander, Richard Brown and Ed Wenschhof of the Resource Management Division, and Visitor Use Assistant Colleen Mastrangelo. Maureen Joseph and Perry Wheelock, members of the NCR Cultural Landscapes team, provided encouragement and extremely helpful guidance, and team member Jennifer Hanna offered valuable support in transferring the documentation to the landscape database. This inventory was prepared by Richard Quin, historian, under a cooperative agreement between the University of Maryland at College Park and the National Park Service. Additional research and editing concerning the cultural context, chronology, physical history, and buildings and structures sections was conducted by Jeff Everett, historian with the NCR Cultural Landscapes Program.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/01/2009
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	05/13/2004

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the State of Maryland concurred with the findings of the Mumma Farmstead CLI on 5/13/04, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of Eligibility Determination refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of National Register Eligibility, since that is not the purview of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
Office of Lands, Resources and Planning
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, DC 20242

February 26, 2004

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Mumma Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Mumma Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory as submitted on February 26, 2004.

J. Rodney Little,
State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Maryland

5-13-04

Date

Concurrence letter from MD SHPO, dated 5/13/2004.

Mumma Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

September 1, 2009

Memorandum:

To: Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Roulette Farm Cultural Landscape Condition Reassessment

I, John Howard, Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, concur with the condition reassessment for the Roulette Farm cultural landscape:

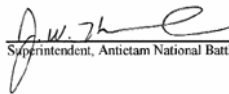
CONDITION REASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The cultural landscape condition reassessment for Roulette Farm is hereby approved and accepted.


Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

09-01-2009
Date

Concurrence letter from the superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, dated September 1, 2009.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Change in Condition

Revision Date: 09/01/2009

Revision Narrative:

The condition of the Mumma Farm cultural landscape was reassessed FY2009. The Revision Concurrence Date is the date the concurrence memo was signed by the park superintendent.

Revision Date: 04/17/2003

Revision Narrative:

Revisions made in accordance with draft review comments by Park and Regional staff and additional research by NCR Cultural Landscapes Program staff.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

This inventory includes all of the property encompassing the Samuel Mumma farmstead at the time of the Battle of Antietam on 17 September 1862. The northern boundary is the property line separating the Mumma Farmstead with the Line Farm; the northwestern boundary is Smoketown Road; the eastern boundary is the Roulette Farm property line; the southern boundary is "Bloody Lane", and the southwestern boundary is the historic Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, with the exception of the approximately 6-acre Dunker Church parcel which lies to the west of the turnpike at the original western corner of the farm.

State and County:

State: MD

County: Washington County

Size (Acres): 153.12

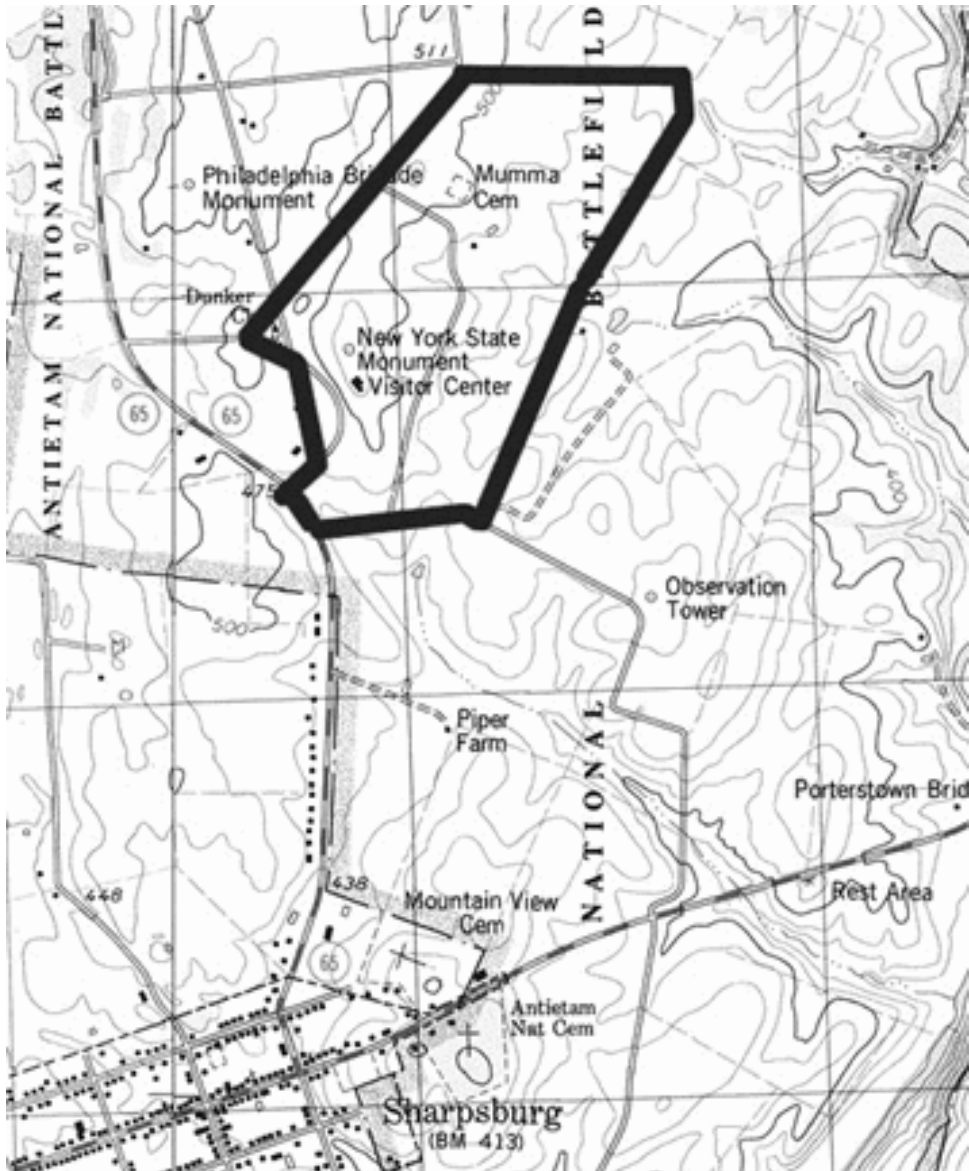
Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	264,700
UTM Northing:	4,373,520
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	264,120
UTM Northing:	4,372,420
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	264,180
UTM Northing:	4,373,520
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	264,710
UTM Northing:	4,373,510
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	263,610
UTM Northing:	4,372,420
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	263,800
UTM Northing:	4,372,900
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	264,410
UTM Northing:	4,372,970
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	264,400
UTM Northing:	4,372,990
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18

UTM Easting: 263,700
UTM Northing: 4,372,550

Location Map:



Mumma Farmstead, USGS Quadrangle, Keedysville, MD.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The property that would later become the Mumma Farmstead was comprised of portions of at least three separate land grants patented to various settlers from Lord Baltimore's Land Office: Anderson's Delight (1748), Abston's Forrest (1758), and John's Chance (1764). In 1761, John Reynolds, an Anglo-Irishman who migrated to Washington County from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, acquired Anderson's Delight, and later added portions of Abston's Forrest and John's Chance to his holdings. He farmed the property until his death in 1784, and specified in his will that his holdings, consisting of 385 acres, be equally divided between two of his sons—Francis and Joseph. Francis' portion was conveyed in 1785 to Stuffle (also spelled Stophell) Orendorff, a Pennsylvania German who likewise had migrated to Washington County from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1791, Stophell Orendorff, who had Anglicized his name to Christopher Orndorff, sold the property to Christian Orndorff, who likely was his father. Upon Christian's death in 1797, the property passed to his wife, Elizabeth, and one of their four sons, Jacob. When Jacob died in 1803, his share of the property was bequeathed to his mother and his wife, Susanna. In 1805, Elizabeth conveyed her portion to Jacob Mumma, a farmer also from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but of French Huguenot descent. Mumma received Susanna's portion of the property by deed in 1806.

Jacob Mumma's son, Samuel Mumma, Sr., owned the property during the Civil War, when the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) raged across the property. The principal farm buildings were deliberately burned by Confederate troops during the Battle, and Mumma rebuilt them soon afterwards. Mumma descendants sold the property in 1889, but it remained a working farm in agricultural production until 1961, when it was acquired by the National Park Service. Today, the property forms part of the battlefield's interpretive landscape, and the farm is kept in agricultural production under a series of agricultural leases.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Antietam National Battlefield is located in the Great Valley of western Maryland, known locally as the Hagerstown Valley. Different sections of the Great Valley have localized names, such as the Shenandoah and Cumberland valleys in Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. The Great Valley lies at the eastern edge of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province, which extends in a southwesterly direction from Quebec to Alabama. Just to the east of the Battlefield is South Mountain, which is an extension of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and serves as the boundary between the Ridge and Valley Province and the Blue Ridge Province. Both physiographic provinces are part of the Appalachian Highlands geomorphic division of North America, which essentially encompasses the Appalachian Mountain system of the eastern seaboard. The agricultural landscape in the vicinity of the Battlefield is characterized by rolling fields and pastures through which meanders Antietam Creek, the perennial stream from which the battle of 17 September 1862 takes its alternate name. The

Mumma Farm lies to the east of the creek in the north central segment of the Battlefield. The farm terrain is gently rolling land punctuated by several shallow swales.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Antietam National Battlefield Site was created in 1890 and placed under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The land was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. The Mumma farm was not acquired by the government until 1961, but over the years, monuments and memorials had been erected on small parcels of the property and subsequently conveyed to the Federal Government, and roads forming portions of the boundary had been integrated into the Park's tour road system.

Management Unit: n/a

Tract Numbers: 04-106; 04-108; 04-109; 05-122; 05-123; 05-124

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 05/13/2003

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Mumma Farm is included in the National Register Nomination for Antietam National Battlefield. The Management Category Date is the date the CLI was first approved by the park superintendent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 9/30/2005

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

In October 2000, the Park executed Special Use Permit NCR-ANTI-1000-01-03 with Dennis Shank, allowing him to grow crops as a living exhibit in the Park's program to maintain the historic scene.

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 5/31/2008

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

In 2003, it is anticipated that the Park will execute Special Use Permit #NCR-ANTI-1000-01-08 with Jeff Poffenberger, allowing him to graze cattle on pastureland on the Mumma Farmstead. This will be a five-year agricultural lease.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The main body of the Mumma Farm was acquired in fee simple by the National Park Service from Mr. And Mrs. Hugh G. Spielman in December 1961. The .3 acre Dunker Church parcel, formerly part of the Mumma Farm, was conveyed to the National Park Service in fee simple by the Washington County Historical Society in 1951. The remaining 4 acres that constituted the Mumma Farm at one time consisted of several monuments plots conveyed to the Federal government at various times.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Mumma Farmstead

Antietam National Battlefield

The Mumma Farm was only one of a number of farms impacted by the Battle of Antietam in September 1862. The adjacent properties on each side all played pivotal roles in the Battle. To the north was The Cornfield, scene of the opening action. To the west was the Dunker Church and the West Woods, the most hotly-contested spots in the late morning. On the east was the Roulette Farm from which Union forces assailed "Bloody Lane" on the south boundary of the Mumma Farm. To the farm's south was the Piper Farm, the final battle line of the Confederate troops. All of these areas are preserved in the National Battlefield and are visible from parts of the Mumma Farm. Together with other farms, they constitute a cultural landscape preserving the general appearance of the Sharpsburg area at the time of the Battle.



Mumma Farmstead, National Park Service tract numbers, 1998.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Antietam National Battlefield
NRIS Number:	66000038
Other Names:	Antietam National Battlefield Site
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 2/10/1982

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1761 - 1933
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1761 - 1933
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

Under the current National Register listing for Antietam National Battlefield, the Mumma Farm is significant primarily in the area of military history as a pivotal site in the early action during the Battle of Antietam, (Sharpsburg) which occurred on September 17, 1862. The farm, occupied at the outset of the battle by Confederate troops, changed hands during the battle and was hotly contested throughout the morning. The Mumma farm buildings were the only properties in the area intentionally destroyed during the fighting. The Dunker Church on the edge of the property was the objective of the Union Army throughout the morning and was badly scarred during the fighting. Other parts of the farm were used by Union forces moving against the Confederate lines at mid-day.

Areas on the farm are also significant in the theme of historic preservation of Civil War battlefields. States and veterans' groups erected memorials and monuments on the farm to honor units engaged in the fighting. The historic Dunker Church, destroyed in a later windstorm, was reconstructed as an interpretive site. In later years, the farm was incorporated into the park tour road system and is now a key site in the interpretation of the battle.

A third area of significance is the preservation of an historic agrarian landscape. In continuous agricultural production since the mid-18th century, the farm landscape is remarkably unchanged, its field patterns virtually identical today to those shown on maps at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The National Park Service manages the farm as a cultural landscape; farm fields are kept in production through a series of agricultural uses, and missing historic landscape features such as rail fences have been reconstructed.

State Register Information

Identification Number: WA-II-350
Date Listed: 06/01/1978
Name: Antietam Battlefield

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Cemetery

Primary Current Use: Removed Structure

Other Use/Function

Other Type of Use or Function

Agricultural Outbuilding

Both Current And Historic

Barn

Both Current And Historic

Battle Site

Both Current And Historic

Farm (Plantation)

Both Current And Historic

Landscape-Other

Both Current And Historic

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Both Current And Historic

NPS Class I Principal Road

Both Current And Historic

NPS Class II Connector Road

Both Current And Historic

NPS Class III Special Purpose Road

Both Current And Historic

Religion-Other

Historic

Single Family House

Historic

Turnout

Current

Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)

Current

Wayside Exhibit

Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Samuel Mumma Farmstead

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year

Event

Annotation

AD 2003 - 2008

Maintained

Vegetation was cleared from the stone fences, several acres of invasive cedar trees were removed from the pasture and porch repairs were made to the main house.

AD 1751 - 1761

Settled

William Anderson purchases "Anderson's Delight" from Thomas Cresap, who received a patent for the property from Lord Baltimore's Land Office in 1748.

Thomas Cresap

William Anderson

AD 1761 - 1784

Established

John Reynolds purchases Anderson's Delight from William Anderson in 1761, and establishes a farming operation. He adds an additional 173 acres from parts of several other land grants.

William Anderson

John Reynolds

AD 1784

Land Transfer

John Reynolds divides his 385 acre property between two of his sons, Francis and Joseph. Francis' portion would become the Mumma Farmstead, while Joseph's portion would later become the adjacent Roulette Farmstead.

John Reynolds

Francis Reynolds

AD 1785

Land Transfer

Francis Reynolds conveys 182.5 acres to Stuffle (Christopher) Orendorff, including portions of the Anderson's Delight, Abston's Forrest, and John's Chance land grants.

Francis Reynolds

Stuffle (Christopher) Orendorff

AD 1791

Land Transfer

Stuffle (Christopher) Orendorff conveys 182.5 acres to Christian Orendorff, Sr., who is likely Christopher's father.

		Stuffle (Christopher) Orendorff Christian Orendorff, Sr.
AD 1791 - 1795	Built	Christian Orndorff, Sr. builds the first dwelling on the property as well as the extant springhouse. Christian Orndorff
AD 1797	Land Transfer	Upon Christian Orndorff, Sr.'s death in 1797, his will specifies that the property be divided between his wife, Elizabeth, and one of their four sons, Jacob. Christian Orndorff, Sr. Elizabeth Orndorff, Jabob Orndorff
AD 1805 - 1831	Cultivated	Jacob Mumma acquires portions of the property from Elizabeth Orndorff in 1805, and from Susanna Orndorff in 1806. Mumma farms the property until he conveys it to his son, Samuel, in 1831. Elizabeth Orndorff Susanna Orndorff Jacob Mumma
AD 1831	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma conveys the property to his son, Samuel, in 1831. Jacob Mumma Samuel Mumma
AD 1851	Land Transfer	Samuel Mumma transfers small parcel (six acres) at western end of farm for the construction of the Dunker Church. Samuel Mumma
AD 1862	Destroyed	The principal farm buildings are burned by Confederate forces during the Battle of Antietam on 17 September, and the crops are ruined. Confederate troops
AD 1862 - 1889	Reconstructed	Samuel Mumma rebuilds the house and barn within a year after they were destroyed. The farm remains in the family for another quarter century. Samuel Mumma and descendents

Mumma Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

AD 1889 - 1961	Purchased/Sold	Descendents of Samuel Mumma sell the property. It is first acquired by a kinsman, then by a series of other property owners. The farm remains in agricultural production. Rezin D. Fisher Hugh G. and Hattie G. Spelman Walter H. Snyder
AD 1961 - 2003	Preserved	The property is acquired by the National Park Service as part of Antietam National Battlefield. The park tour road is routed through the property and the farm continues to be managed as an agricultural landscape. National Park Service

Physical History:

1761-1861

Establishment of the Mumma Farmstead

The Western Maryland country including present Washington County was largely unsettled until the end of the Seven Years War (French and Indian War) in 1763. That year, Joseph Chapline established the town of Sharpesburgh, named for Royal Governor Horatio Sharpe. The rolling country around the town--well-watered, forested and boasting rich soils--was soon taken up for agricultural purposes.

Portions of three land grants, granted by Lord Baltimore's Land Office, eventually were incorporated in what was to become the Mumma Farmstead. The earliest of these land grants was "Anderson's Delight," which was patented in 1748 to Thomas Cresap. [1] "Abston's Forrest" was patented in 1758 to Joseph Chapline [2], and "John's Chance" was likely created by John Reynolds in 1764 out of portions of other land grants. [3] Reynolds had acquired Anderson's Delight from William Anderson in 1761, who in turn had acquired it from Cresap ten years earlier. Reynolds purchased a portion of Abston's Forrest from Chapline in 1765. [4]

John Reynolds was a farmer of Anglo-Irish descent, whose wife was Scotch-Irish. After leaving Ireland, they first settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, before migrating to Washington County. [5] When John Reynolds died in 1784, he specified in his will that his property be divided between his sons, Francis and Joseph. [6] Francis Reynolds sold his portion of the estate to Stuffle (also spelled Stophell) Orendorff a year later. The deed states that the property consisted of three tracts of land--Anderson's Delight, Abston's Forest, and John's Chance--which totaled 182.5 acres. [7]

Stophell Orendorff is likely the same person as Christopher Orndorff, who conveyed the old Reynolds property to Christian Orndorff in 1791 [8]; Stophell is German for Christopher, and the "e" was probably dropped from Orndorff in an attempt to Anglicize it. It is not known whether or not Christopher and Christian were related, although it is likely that Christopher was Christian's son; to further complicate matters, Christopher had a brother named Christian. All three Orndorffs show up on the Tax Assessment of 1783 for Lower Antietam and Sharpsburg Hundreds, where they owned property near Antietam Creek that was part of the Smiths Hills land grant. [9] The Orndorffs had emigrated from the Rhineland-Palatinate in present-day southwestern Germany and were members of the Reformed Church, known today in the United States as the United Church of Christ. Christian Orndorff, the progenitor of the clan in America, arrived in Philadelphia from Rotterdam on the St. Mark in 1741. After a few years in Philadelphia, he relocated to Tulpehocken Creek in the Lebanon Valley section of what was then Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. By the 1760s, he appears on tax rolls in what was then Frederick County, Maryland, and is now Washington County. [10]

Upon the death of Christian Orndorff, Sr. in 1797, his land was divided between his wife, Elizabeth, and one of their four sons, Jacob. Christian apparently built a house on the property between 1791 and 1795; when he made out his will in 1795, it refers to "my new dwelling

house." [11] Jacob died intestate in 1803, and two years later, the Washington County Orphans Court divided his section, giving one-third to his mother and the remainder to his survivors, including a share for his wife, Susanna. [12] Elizabeth Orndorff sold her inherited property to Jacob Mumma in 1805, [13] while Susanna Orndorff relinquished her right of dower to Mumma in 1806. [14] In 1811, George Smoot, guardian to Jacob Orndorff's children, conveyed their share to Mumma in 1811. [15]

The first Mummas to arrive in the New World came from the Rhineland-Palatinate in what is now Germany. According to a family historian, the Mummas were originally French Huguenots, who relocated to Germany following anti-Protestant persecution in the 16th and 17th centuries. The name "Mumma" is said to be a corruption of "Mon Mot," French for "My word." [16] Leonhart (Leonard) Mumma (circa 1694-1770), the progenitor of the Sharpsburg Mummas, was originally from Großkarlbach, a small farming community in the Rhineland southeast of Worms. He arrived in Philadelphia with his family aboard the Johnson in 1732. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Leonard's son, George Anthony Mumma (1722-1786), was the father of the Jacob Mumma who subsequently established his family around Sharpsburg. [17]

Jacob Mumma married twice. His first marriage, to Elizabeth Hertzler, produced six children: John, Barbara, Elizabeth, Mary, Jacob Jr., and Samuel Sr. His second marriage, to Barbara Hoffman, was fruitless. [18] In 1831, Jacob Mumma sold the 182.5 acre parcel he acquired from the Orndorffs to his son, Samuel Mumma, Sr., at a cost of \$6,595 [19].

Agricultural census records reveal that Samuel Mumma was proprietor of a highly diversified farm. The earliest agricultural census was taken in 1850. Mumma reported his holdings at 190 acres, of which 165 were improved lands. He estimated the cash value of his holdings at \$9,000, and he had another \$200 tied up in machinery and implements. His fields produced 475 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 4 bushels of clover seeds, and 12 tons of hay. Mumma reported livestock valued at \$575; these were six horses, three milch (milk) cows, twelve other cattle, four sheep, and 28 swine. From these, he was able to garner 200 pounds of butter and 20 pounds of wool; stock valued at \$200 had been slaughtered. Proceeds from the orchard amounted to only \$20. [20]

The 1860 census records his farm at 150 acres, of which 120 were improved. The cash value had risen to \$11,000. Mumma had further diversified his agricultural practice, reporting yields of 800 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 80 bushels of rye, 75 bushels of Irish potatoes, 15 bushels of clover seed and 20 tons of hay. Livestock consisted of 8 horses, 5 milch cows, 17 other cattle, 11 sheep and 20 swine, with an aggregate value of \$900. From these, he was able to obtain 500 pounds of butter, 60 pounds of wool, and \$200 worth of meat. The orchard was doing little better, producing only \$30 worth of apples. [21]

The construction of the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike bisected the Mumma lands, leaving a small residual property on the western side of the road that included a small portion of an old woodlot to be known as the West Woods. Samuel Mumma, a member of the Brethren Church, [22] donated to the German Baptist Brethren this small, 4.5-acre tract in 1851 for the

construction of the Dunker Church. The main farmstead, including all the buildings and fields, was to the east of the Turnpike.

1861-65

War Comes to Maryland

Samuel Mumma and his family might have continued their quiet, hardworking life in the beautiful Antietam Creek Valley without incident had it not been for the outbreak of the Civil War. Maryland, a slave state, had attempted to pursue a course of neutrality but soon fell under Federal occupation. Virginia, just across the Potomac, was part of the Confederacy, and the area bordering the river would be a hotly contested terrain for four long years.

Marylanders had divided sympathies. Many were slaveholders and supported the state's secession. Others, particularly in the rugged western part of the state, were opposed to slavery and opposed secession. Some of these were members of separatist religious sects like the Dunkers, and while they were generally opposed to slavery, they were also pacifists and wanted to avoid the fighting. The one thing that most Marylanders could agree on was that they did not want their state to become a battleground. By the summer of 1862, it seemed the state would be able to avoid any major conflicts, as Union armies had carried the fight deep into Virginia.

This situation changed at the end of August, when Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia smashed John Pope's Army of Virginia at the Battle of Second Manassas and seized the opportunity to take the offensive and cross into Maryland. He believed Marylanders would flock to the Southern cause and that the campaign would take pressure off of the northern Virginia region. Lee proposed to take his army into Pennsylvania, or to seize Washington from the rear. If the Union Army of the Potomac under George McClellan could be drawn out of the Washington defenses, Lee felt he could defeat it. A major victory could lead to foreign recognition of the Confederacy or an end to the war.

As regimental bands played "Maryland, My Maryland," Lee's army began crossing the Potomac on 4 September. Two days later, it reached Frederick, Maryland, where word arrived that McClellan had started a cautious pursuit. Lee then made a bold gamble and divided his army, sending three contingents to surround the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry and compel its surrender, while the remaining troops crossed the mountains and moved up towards Hagerstown, the gateway to Pennsylvania. But McClellan had a stroke of luck--Federal soldiers camped around Frederick had discovered a copy of Lee's battle plan, and the Union commander decided to strike against Lee's divided forces.

Once Lee discovered his plans had been compromised, he posted a delaying force in the gaps of South Mountain and began to concentrate his forces behind the ridge. On 14 September, McClellan's troops overwhelmed the outnumbered Confederate troops on South Mountain. Harpers Ferry, however, surrendered the next day, freeing the Confederate troops besieging this strong point. By forced marches, most of them reached Sharpsburg by 16 September, though some would not arrive until the following afternoon.

The Battle of Antietam was the last major action of the Maryland campaign. Lee had decided his army would not leave Maryland without fighting a major battle, choosing a strategy of tactical defense. He chose his ground carefully, arranging his lines along a natural ridge between Antietam Creek and the Potomac River. The creek, located to his front, was only able to be forded in a few places by Federal troops, and the river, located to his rear, would prevent a flanking action. This was quite a gamble--if the Union army prevailed, Lee's army might not be able to retreat across the river and could be destroyed. But Lee remained confident that McClellan would move cautiously against him, and believed his seasoned veterans could defeat a much larger army that was poorly led. The Union troops appeared in his front on the 16th of September. There was some hard skirmishing that evening, but darkness fell before anything could be decided.

McClellan launched his attack at dawn on 17 September. His plan was to strike first at the Confederate left, then at the right, followed by a mass assault at the center, which he judged would shatter the Southern line. The plan was tactically sound, but McClellan threw his forces into the battle in a piecemeal, uncoordinated manner, allowing Lee to shuffle his vastly inferior forces to the most threatened sectors of the battlefield. Even so, the Confederate forces were nearly overwhelmed before the arrival of Confederate Gen. A.P. Hill's "Light Division" from Harper's Ferry at the end of the day allowed Lee to stabilize his lines. By dusk, the battle had drawn to a stalemate. Although neither side could claim a clear victory, the action marked the bloodiest day of the Civil War. More than 23,100 men and boys were killed, wounded or missing in action, a figure not exceeded in any other single day during the four years of bloody struggle.

The Mumma Farm in the Battle

On the Mumma Farm just north of Sharpsburg, Samuel Mumma's family grew apprehensive about the rumors of the two opposing armies maneuvering in the western part of the state. Although they were pacifists who tried to avoid being drawn into the fighting, their farm would soon be the scene of some of the fiercest fighting in the upcoming battle. On Sunday, 14 September 1862, as the Battle of South Mountain got underway in the mountain gaps to the east, members of the Dunker Church met for their usual worship. After the service, about twenty members visited the Mumma Farm for lunch. While the group was assembled that afternoon, some of the Mumma children, along with some of the visitors' children, went up on a hill on the farm and saw the smoke and heard the fire from the guns on the mountain. They raced back to the house and reported the news of the battle. Samuel Mumma and his visitors went to his barn and looked out the east door, watching the progress of the battle. Late that evening, Confederate troops began arriving and taking up position on the crest of the ridge paralleling Antietam Creek, including his farm. Mumma and his wife, Elizabeth, put the children to bed, but stayed up all night worrying about what would soon befall them. When they awoke, soldiers were positioned all over the farm. That morning, more than eighty local people sought out Samuel Mumma, asking the respected farmer what they should do. He calmly told them, "Go with me for we must get you out of the battleline." All day Monday people assembled at

the farm as they prepared to leave the scene of the impending battle. The children were sent away early; one of Mumma's sons was told to take the horses away with them. The others left that evening, most heading north to the grounds of the Manor Church on the road to Hagerstown. From the dispositions of the Confederate troops, it was clear the Mumma Farm was to be in the heart of the Confederate battle line, so the family reluctantly took flight for their own safety. One of the Mumma children, Samuel Mumma, Jr., later recounted the family's removal: "My father was told the family had better get away, so we left on Monday afternoon the 15th, took nothing with us as they were cannonading then, and we were afraid there would be a battle at once. Some clothing was gotten together and the silverware packed into a basket, ready to take but in our haste to get away, all was left behind... Father and Mother and the younger children left in the two-horse carry-all (the older children walking as there was a large family) going about four miles, and camped in a large church (called the Manor Church), where many others were also congregated." [23]

Samuel Mumma's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand, added in a 1961 account, "As the family was leaving, Grandfather carried baby Cora out to the carry-all. Passing the fireplace he noticed his gold watch hanging over the mantle by its chain. It was a large watch with Roman numerals on the face. He went back, took the watch from its place by the mantle, and hung it around baby Cora's neck. That watch was the only object saved except the clothes they were wearing." [24] As they were hurriedly departing, two of the Mumma daughters, Barbara and Elizabeth, encountered a squad of Confederate soldiers who offered to help them over a fence. They curtly replied, "You help, who are driving us from home?! No, you shall not help us." [25]

The Mummas spent Monday night at the nearby Hoffman farm. Tuesday, they joined other families from the Dunker Church community at the Manor Church. [26] By Wednesday, their fine farmstead had been reduced to ashes. Samuel Mumma, Jr. and a friend returned to the house on Tuesday evening to retrieve some clothing but found the house had been ransacked and everything of value had been removed. They left, but that evening Samuel's older brother Daniel returned to the house and went to bed. That morning, some Confederate officers knocked at the door and the badly frightened Daniel fled, jumping out a back window. He went back to Sharpsburg the next day and was informed that the house and barn had been burned. The Confederates told him that the barn had been shelled by Union artillery and set on fire [27]; this, however, was not true. The farm had been burned by Southern troops.

At the onset of the fighting on 17 September, several Confederate units were in formation on the farm. The night before, Brig. Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, in temporary command of Maj. Gen. Richard Ewell's division after Ewell's wounding at Groveton, ordered Col. James A. Walker, then in command of Brig. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble's brigade, to advance his men onto the farm. They took up position in a plowed field between Lawton's Brigade, under the temporary command of Col. Marcellus Douglas while Lawton headed the division, on the left and Brig. Gen. Roswell Sabine Ripley's brigade of D. H. Hill's division on the right. [28]

Ripley also had been ordered forward onto the farm on the evening of the 16th. His brigade was charged with covering the Hagerstown Turnpike and supporting the Virginia artillery

battalion of Col. Stephen D. Lee that was located on a rise in front of Dunker Church. The Mumma Farm marked the juncture between Trimble's and Ripley's brigades, and thus the line between John Bell Hood's and D. H. Hill's divisions. [29]

There was some skirmishing between the Union and Confederate forces on the night of the 16th, but the main Battle of Antietam erupted at daybreak on the 17th when Union Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's veteran I Corps, whose 9,000 men formed the right flank of McClellan's army, made a furious attack through the North Woods into the nearby Miller Cornfield. Lawton's brigade was badly mauled in the assault; one of every two men was hit by enemy fire. As the fighting shifted south to the front of Trimble's and Ripley's brigades and the Confederates were being forced back, Ripley decided to have the Mumma farm buildings burned so they would not be used by Federal sharpshooters. [30] A Union soldier recounted the incident. "Early on the morning of the 17th...the enemy from his batteries on the eastern side of the Antietam opened a severe enfilading fire on the troops of my command... The fire inflicted serious loss before my troops were called into positive action... During this while, a set of farm buildings in our front were set on fire to prevent them from being made use of by the enemy. At about 8 o'clock I received orders to close in to my left and advance. The troops sprung to their arms with alacrity and moved forward through the burning buildings in our front, reformed on the other side, and opened a rapid fire upon the enemy." [31]

The burning of the buildings was further described by James Clark of the 3rd North Carolina Infantry regiment of Ripley's brigade: "This house [the Mumma Farmhouse] stood immediately in our front as the battle was being commenced... General Ripley, to prevent its occupation by sharpshooters, and to protect his officers from being picked off, ordered it to be burned. A volunteer call was made as to who would go and do it. Five or six privates from Company A volunteered and I took charge of them, being at that time Sergeant Major of the Regiment. After firing the house we all got back to our lines." [32]

The fact that Confederate forces had fired the buildings was not known to some units of the army. In his report following the battle, Lieut. Col. Joseph Sudsbury of the Third Maryland Infantry (U.S) incorrectly stated that Federal forces had burned the buildings: "We here met the enemy, who was in possession of a piece of woods. Deploying in line of battle, we here met our first loss; 3 of our men fell. After a short but severe contest, we drove the enemy out of this wood and across a newly plowed field. This woods was filled with the wounded and dead of the enemy, who had taken refuge behind one of the batteries in front and toward our left. Arriving at the farther end of this field, we halted for some minutes, in order to form again in line. Our left rested on a burning farmhouse, said to have been the commissary store-house of the enemy, who had, before leaving, set fire to the same and thrown his salt in the well." [33]

Battlefield reports indicate the buildings were fired before 8 AM, and probably before 7 AM. The fires were still burning when Union Brig. Gen. General George S. Greene's XII Corps division later advanced through the farm, throwing the Confederates temporarily back to the woods behind the Dunker Church. Col. J. C. Lane of the 102nd New York reported, "After line was formed we advanced in order... to the left of the brigade, and after passing through the woods, taking the left of the burning buildings in the field beyond." [34]

Combat artist Alfred R. Waud produced a sketch entitled "Burning of Mr. Mumma's houses and barns at the fight of the 17th Sept." which shows the house, barn and springhouse largely consumed. The roofs of both the house and the springhouse have fallen in, and only the foundations of the barn are still standing. Flames still leap high into the air, dating his sketch to mid-morning.

The buildings were evidently still afire at 9:30 AM, according to the report of Capt. John A. Tompkins, commanding Battery A of the First Rhode Island Light Artillery, which deployed by the farmhouse in mid-morning. "At 8 o'clock," Tompkins reported, "I moved my command to the front, and was ordered by Major Kip, of General Sumner's staff, to report to General Hooker. By General Hooker's order I placed my battery in position on a knoll on the left of the road, directly in front of some burning ruins, and opened fire about 9 o'clock upon a battery directly in front of my position." [35]

Ripley's forces then advanced in support of Brig. Gen. John Bell Hood's division, which had launched a desperate counterattack to reclaim the Miller Cornfield. Ripley himself was severely wounded at the fence line in the Mumma apple orchard at the height of the action. [36]

After Hood's Division threw Hooker's assault back, Union forces of Maj. Gen. Joseph Mansfield's XII Corps entered the fray. The divisions of Brigadier General Alpheus Williams and Brigadier General Samuel Crawford launched separate attacks on the West Woods. The Confederate forces on their right were protected by rock outcroppings and threw back the attacks. The left wing met more success, and Hood's troops were forced back through the fields to the vicinity of the Dunker Church. This opened up a gap in the Confederate line, and into it plunged Brig. Gen. George S. Greene's division. Greene's columns deployed into line on the Mumma farm and overran it, forcing their way to the grounds of the Dunker Church. Greene's troops were unsupported, however, and were stopped by Confederate reserves led by Brig. Gen. Jubal Early and Brig. Gen. George Anderson. In the meantime, the Federal batteries of captains Tompkins and J. Albert Monroe had deployed on the Mumma Farm, with support from three infantry regiments. Part of the farm was yielded to a Confederate counterattack by the 27th North Carolina Infantry, but the Confederate regiment was repulsed, and by noon, the Mumma Farm was securely in Federal hands. Two more batteries were deployed next to the smoldering ruins of the buildings, and elements of Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin's VI Corps were positioned at the center of the farm. The main fighting, however, had shifted to the south to the vicinity of the "Bloody Lane." [37]

Late in the morning, Frank H. Schell, special artist for Leslie's Illustrated, visited the ruins of the Mumma farm buildings and produced a sketch of the burning farmhouse. He later recorded his impressions of the scene: "Hurrying on, I came to the smoldering ruins of Mumma's farm buildings, where stretcher-bearers, resting their agonized burdens and their tired selves in the fancied security of the smoke-screened spot, were awaiting the ambulances.... "Canister!" someone shouted, and, with a common impulse, all who could jumped for the protection of the stone wall of the burned barn, against which, with a sound as of heavy hailstones against

window glass, deadly missiles rattled harmlessly." [38]

Schell's sketch, "Scene at the Ruins of Mumma's House and Barn," shows the house engulfed in flames. Two outbuildings are as yet untouched; one of these would later burn. His vantage point cuts off the large bank barn that was also consigned to the fire.

The Mumma Farm fields to the south of the main farm group formed part of the tableaux for the next phase of the fighting, as the left wing of Sumner's II Corps formed for the assault on the center of Lee's line where troops under Longstreet's command had dug in along a sunken farm road. Wave after wave of Federal troops were hurled against this natural entrenchment where the greatly outnumbered Confederates of D. H. Hill's division held on. Thousands of men in blue were cut down before troops of Brig. Gen. Israel Richardson's brigade were able to flank the right side of the position, forcing a general withdrawal. The Confederate forces were forced back onto the adjacent Henry Piper Farm where Longstreet's remaining reserves and an artillery battery manned by Longstreet's staff officers were able to hold off the attack. The remainder of the battle took place to the south in the vicinity of the Lower Bridge over Antietam Creek and on the outskirts of Sharpsburg, but the fighting on the Mumma Farm had drawn to a close except for intermittent firing between pickets.

The Battle of Antietam ended as a tactical draw. McClellan had failed to crush Lee's greatly outnumbered army. His reasonable plan of battle was never properly prosecuted, and he committed his troops in uncoordinated assaults, allowing Lee time to bolster the most highly threatened sections of his line. He also held back many of his troops as a reserve, when by committing them, he would almost certainly have been able to overwhelm the badly bruised Southern forces. McClellan refused to renew the action the following day, and Lee withdrew his army across the Potomac the following night, as embers from the ruins of the Mumma buildings continued to smolder.

The Mumma Farm in the Aftermath of the Fighting

As the smoke from the ruins of the Mumma Farm buildings began to clear away, a scene of devastation emerged. Samuel Mumma's substantial farm house was a total loss, as was his large barn, his stables, and most of his other farm buildings. His large haystacks were soon confiscated as fodder for the army's animals, and his standing corn was either flattened by the movement of troops or eaten by them.

The Hagerstown Herald reported that Samuel Mumma had suffered the greatest loss as a result of the battle. In addition to his house and barn and their contents, the family lost all its furniture, clothing, grain, hay and farming implements. The fences were all destroyed, the fruit trees were stripped, and the fields were trampled flat. [39]

Samuel Mumma's great-granddaughter stated that when the family returned after the battle, only the foundation and one wall of the house and the foundation of the barn were left standing. Of the outbuildings, she stated that only the springhouse survived, but its roof and floor had

been burned. [40]

Combat photographer Alexander Gardner, who covered the battle for Matthew Brady, visited the Mumma Farm two or three days after the battle and recorded the unhappy scene. Only one wall and a chimney of the blackened house ruins are still standing, and the springhouse's roof is gone. The photo does show a small vertical board or board-and-batten frame smokehouse intact, though in a different location than at present; if this is the same structure as now stands behind the reconstructed farmhouse, it has been relocated. No other outbuildings are shown in the view, though part of the foundation of the burned bank barn may be visible above a paling fence at far right. The farm's fences appear in good order, though they would nearly all be torn down and used for firewood over the next several days and weeks. [41]

Samuel Mumma's tribulations were far from over. Over the next several weeks, he watched as most of the fence rails still standing on his farm were consumed as fuel by Union troops encamped on the field, and supply trains requisitioned his cut and corded firewood, 592 bushels of corn, 75 bushels of wheat, and sixteen tons of hay which somehow escaped the fire. Mumma asked the quartermaster who took his stores for a voucher but was told as that he was a loyal citizen, he would be fully indemnified and that a government commission would come to adjust and settle his claims. The commission never came, and being much distressed over his losses, in March 1867 he filed a statement attesting to the validity of his 1864 claim against the government for reimbursement for only the firewood and the grain, being advised his other losses were a direct result of the battle and therefore ineligible for reimbursement. [42]

The Mummas waited until the following spring to begin rebuilding their farm. Samuel Mumma, Jr. later recounted that the family moved in "a few weeks before the army went to Gettysburg," which would date the occasion as some time in June of 1863. [43] The rebuilt brick house supposedly incorporated one wall left standing after the fire; a vernacular Italianate frame addition was added in the 1880s. The forebay barn was reconstructed soon after the house was rebuilt.

As Lee's Army of Northern Virginia advanced that month again through Maryland en route to Gettysburg, an officer approached Samuel Mumma, Jr. and asked him if he knew who had burnt the farm house. Mumma said no, and the officer told him that he and eight other men had been detailed by General Ripley to set fire to the dwelling. He stated he had picked up a chunk of fire from where they had been cooking and put it through an open window onto a bed. He described the bed and the color of the quilt, convincing young Mumma of his story. [44]

Some time after the battle, Samuel Mumma submitted a claim to the Federal government for more than \$10,000 in damages. These consisted in part of the house valued at \$2,000, the barn at \$1,250, damage to the springhouse and hog pens at \$250, stock taken by the soldiers at \$460, and grain stolen or destroyed at \$537.25. The claim was one of the only ones refused by the government, which said the Confederate forces did the damage, so the Federal government was not responsible. [45]



Mumma Farmstead buildings afire, sketch made by Frank Schell during battle. Library of Congress.



Mumma Buildings burning, sketch by Alfred Waud, from Harpers Weekly, 11 October 1862.



This Alexander Gardner photograph of the ruins of the Mumma farm buildings, taken on 18 or 19 September 1862, is the earliest known photograph of the house site. Library of Congress, Gardner stereophotograph #574.



Confederate dead at Dunker Church, 19 September 1862. Library of Congress, Gardner stereophotograph #552.



Devastation at the western corner of the Mumma Farmstead, 19 September 1862. This area is now the site of the Maryland Monument Park. Library of Congress, Gardner stereophotograph #568.

1865-90

After the War

Even after suffering such devastating losses, by 1870 Samuel Mumma had reestablished his farming practice and had even managed to expand his operations. In the agricultural census that year, he reported his 179-acre farm, of which 160 acres were improved, had a value of \$18,000. He now had \$4,000 tied up in implements and machines, reflecting the increasing mechanization of farms in the postwar era. He also reported paying an unspecified number of farm hands wages and board valued at \$400. His wheat production had risen to 1205 bushels, Indian corn to 300 bushels, and hay to 5 tons. Rye had declined to 30 bushels, but he now raised 80 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 20 bushels of sweet potatoes. His \$1200 worth of stock included 8 horses, 5 milch cows, 7 other cattle, 11 sheep and 15 swine, together producing 260 pound of butter, 56 pounds of wool, and \$270 worth of meat. The orchard produced \$60 worth of apples. [46]

Barbara Anne Mumma purchased the property from her father in 1876. She and her husband, Henry C. Mumma, sold the property to Rezin D. Fisher, a kinsman, in 1885. [47]

In 1896, W. R. Mumma, son of Samuel Mumma then living in Colusa County, California, wrote to Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, requesting a map of the battlefield park and complaining that his family had not been reimbursed for the losses they had suffered. "Would you be so kind as to send me a map of the Battle field of Antietam? Antietam Battle-field is my native home, where, and upon that memorable day, Sept. 17th 1862, the Federal troops destroyed \$20,000 worth of property, for my Father, Samuel Mumma, dec. of whom I am a natural and legal heir. After 34 years of anxious, expectative (sic) reimbursement, I have been doomed to 34 years of disappointed hope. I now feel that I am entitled to a Map, or any other public historical literature pertaining there-to, locating and characterizing that Old loved home, the Old Dunkard Church, "Bloody" lane, and many other stations that is dear to the memory of my boyhood days." [48] Other accounts indicate the Mumma family did secure some compensation for their losses in the 1880s, though long after Samuel Mumma, Sr.'s death.

1890-1933

War Department Administration, 1890-1933

Antietam National Battlefield Site

Even before the conclusion of the Civil War, a movement began to establish a national cemetery at Antietam. In March 1864, the Maryland state legislature appointed trustees to lay out a cemetery on the outskirts of Sharpsburg and appropriated \$5,000 to be applied toward the purchase of the land and its development. Other states contributed to the effort, and Antietam National Cemetery was dedicated on 17 September 1867, the fifth anniversary of the battle. It was transferred to the Department of War on 7 June 1877. [49] As with all national cemeteries, it held the remains only of Union dead; Confederate troops killed in the battle were interred in

cemeteries at Hagerstown, Shepherdstown, and other area communities, or were later transported back to their home states. The bodies of some Federal soldiers killed in the battle were removed to the new cemetery from the Mumma family burying ground.

By 1890, efforts were underway to preserve some of the most important battlefields from the late conflict. In 1887, Congress appropriated funds to begin marking the positions of the Union army at Gettysburg, and in August 1890 the first military park, “Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park or Military Park” was established. Later that month, Congress passed an act authorizing the establishment of the “Antietam National Battlefield Site” at Sharpsburg. [50]

Under terms of the Sundry Civil Act of the 30 August 1890 (26 Stat. 371,401), Congress ordered the surveying, locating and preserving of the lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia at the Battle of Sharpsburg. The work was entrusted to the Secretary of War, and a board was appointed to oversee the work. Subsequent legislation extended the work and provided appropriations. The work began under the supervision of the Quartermaster General. The original board consisted of John C. Stearns of Vermont, formerly a colonel in the Federal army, and Henry Heth, formerly of the Army of Northern Virginia. In 1894, the board was reorganized. Maj. George B. Davis, an active member of the U.S. Army became president. General Heth stayed on the board, and was joined by General Ezra A. Carman of New Jersey, formerly of the U.S. Volunteers. George B. Davis was replaced in 1895 by Maj. George W. Davis. [51]

A policy was adopted under which strips of land conforming to battle lines and key features was acquired, which generally conformed with existing property lines. Along the lines and at the significant points, cast iron markers and tablets were erected explaining the actions of various units as the battle unfolded. At the same time, states and survivors from numerous units that participated in the battle began erecting larger stone monuments, following the pattern established on other battlefields. These were erected on small tracts purchased from property owners, ranging from fractions of an acre to several acres in size. At the time, there was no intent to purchase large areas of the battlefield, as the area remained in agricultural use and there appeared to be no imminent threat to the integrity of the scene. [52]

Antietam, Gettysburg, and other battlefields were to be preserved as memorials to soldiers who fought and died on these landscapes. Both Union and Confederate veterans held reunions at the battlefields to commemorate the bravery and sacrifices both the living and the dead made for their respective causes, [53] and as a symbolic gesture of reunification. [54]

After the Antietam Board was abolished in 1898, administration of Antietam National Battlefield Site returned to the control of the quartermaster general in the War Department, although its immediate care rested with the superintendent of the Antietam National Cemetery. [55] Recognizing that the work was more than the cemetery superintendent could attend to, in 1900 Major Davis requested that the Secretary of War place the battlefield under separate administration and that a battlefield superintendent be appointed. In 1901, Congress approved the request, appropriating \$1,200 for the maintenance of the battlefield and another \$1,200 as salary for the new position. In the early years, policy dictated that the position would be filled

by a disabled veteran of the U.S. Army who had served in the Civil War. [56]

By 1896, about five miles of road had been constructed, macadamized and fenced, and the cast iron tablets marking the points of action were being erected. The “park” was a small one, containing only about twelve acres. [57] The battlefield remained under War Department jurisdiction until 10 August 1933, when most of the national battlefield sites and parks were transferred to the National Park Service under an executive order.

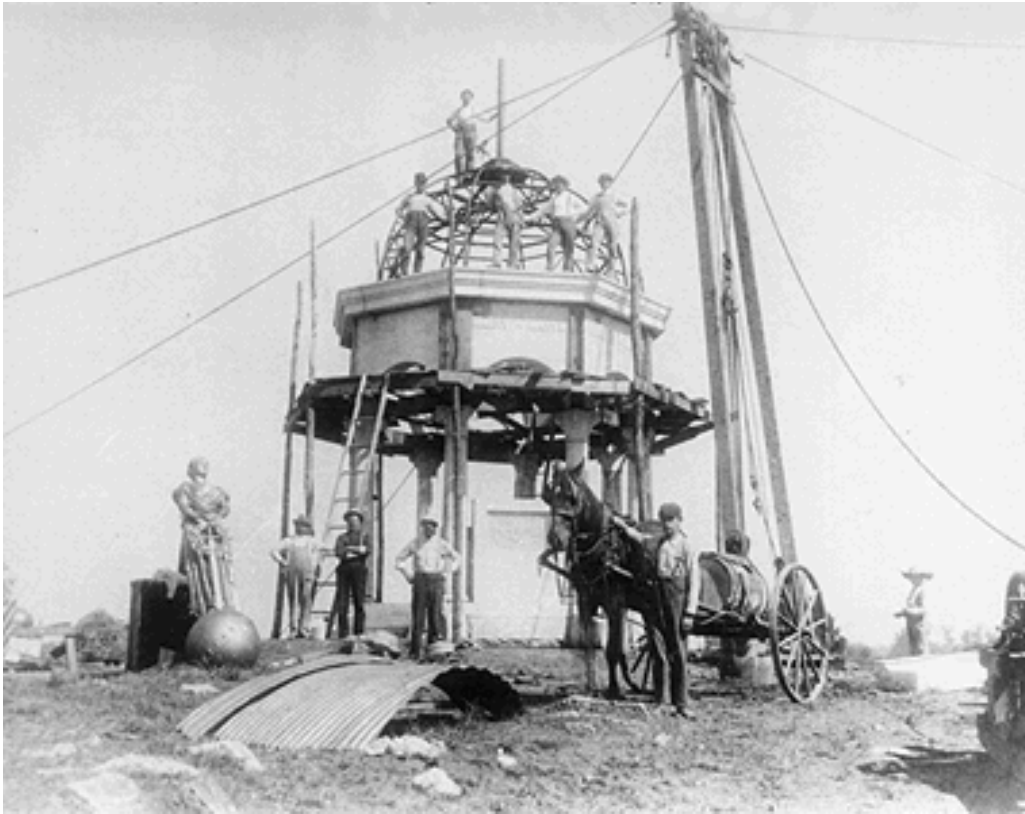
The Mumma Farm Changes Hands

Rezin D. Fisher, a kinsman of the Mummas, acquired the farm in 1885. As the Antietam National Battlefield Site was being developed, Fisher sold off small parcels of land to various states for the erection of commemorative monuments. Fisher owned the property until it was acquired on 14 June 1923 by Walter H. Snyder [58]. Snyder held the property for just over a year, and on 15 October 1924, he sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh G. Spielman. [59]

During this period, several changes were made to the commemorative landscape on the Mumma Farm. A wire fence was installed by the War Department along much of the Smoketown Road and the segment of “Bloody Lane” marking the southern perimeter of the farm. At the junction of the Smoketown Road and the Hagerstown Pike, an iron cable fence was erected around the road frontage of the new Maryland Monument Park and in front of the New York monuments by the respective state monument commissions. [60]

One major change to the farm landscape occurred on 21 May 1921 when a severe windstorm destroyed the Dunker Church. Photographs in the park collections show the building completely collapsed. A local resident fortunately salvaged some material from the wreckage; these items would prove invaluable when the structure was reconstructed in the 1950s. A one-story frame residence was constructed on the church’s foundation in 1928. This was converted briefly into a filling station in the 1930s and became a residence again in the 1940s.

These changes were all relatively minor, with the exception of the destruction of the Dunker Church. The farm landscape was little changed from the immediate postwar period.



Most of the monuments were placed on the battlefield during the commemorative period. Construction of the Maryland Monument on the western end of the Mumma Farmstead, 1899 or 1900.

1933-2003

National Park Service Administration, 1933-Present

As early as 1917, Horace M. Albright, then Assistant Director of the National Park Service, had attempted to secure passage of an act which would transfer the national battlefields to the newly created National Park Service. After becoming Director in 1929, he continued trying to have them transferred to NPS administration, and gained support in both the War and Interior departments. A number of bills were introduced in Congress over the years calling for the reorganization, but they never were enacted. Still, he persisted, and on 10 August 1933, just one day after Albright resigned to return to the private sector, his efforts paid off when President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 6166 transferring all the historical battlefields and monuments administered by the War Department, sixteen monuments under the Department of Agriculture, and the National Capital Parks to the National Park Service (which was temporarily renamed the Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations). [61] Under terms of the order, Antietam National Battlefield Site became an NPS unit.

Antietam National Battlefield was originally under the jurisdiction of Gettysburg National Military Park, though John Kyd Beckenbaugh was appointed site superintendent under the direction of Gettysburg superintendent James R. McConaghie. [62] By order of National Park Service Director Arno B. Cammerer, the direct administration of the site was transferred to Antietam on 11 December 1935. (Clarence Nett remained superintendent of the National Cemetery; the cemetery remained a separate entity until 1942.) [63]

The Interior Department was authorized to acquire additional lands for the battlefield under terms of a Congressional act (54 Stat. 2121) in 1940. In 1960, Congress passed an act to preserve, protect and improve Antietam National Battlefield by authorizing the acquisition of up to 1,800 acres of land in order to “assure the public a full and unimpeded view” of the hard-fought terrain. Another 600 acres was acquired by 1974. On 10 November 1978, Congress passed Public Law 100-528 (102 Stat. 2649) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire scenic easements to protect another 1,450 acres, and set an authorized boundary of 3,246 acres for the unit. [64]

The Mumma Farm under Park Service Management

Although the Mumma Farm had played a pivotal role in the Battle of Antietam, it was not included in the battlefield until the early 1960s. Of course, throughout the early years of administration by the War Department and later by the National Park Service, the farm, like most of the surrounding lands, had remained in agricultural production and thereby retained much of its historic appearance. However, by the late 1950s, some neighboring farms were threatened by subdivision and development, and the Park Service began pressing for the acquisition of the Mumma Farm and several other properties in order to preserve the integrity of the battlefield landscape.

The impetus for the acquisition of the property was “Mission 66,” a ten-year development program for the national parks. The brainchild of NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth, “Mission 66” was intended to overcome an existing backlog of maintenance woes in the parks dating back to the outbreak of World War II, as well as provide new and upgraded facilities in the parks in time for the service’s golden anniversary in 1966. As part of the program, work in the Civil War battlefield parks was supposed to be completed by the centennial anniversary of the events commemorated in each of them. [65]

The “Mission 66” program for Antietam National Battlefield made land acquisition a high priority. In a program “prospectus” prepared by Superintendent Harry W. Doust, the park proposed acquiring about 640 acres included in the 1941 park master plan, but this did not include the Mumma Farm. A 1945 boundary report recommended acquiring part of the farm in the vicinity of the New York and Maryland monument parks for the construction of a new visitor center, but this proposal also excluded the major portion of the farm. It was not until 1956 that the acquisition of the entire farm was seriously discussed. In September of that year, Washington office historian Roy Appleman urged that the Mumma Farm, along with the Miller, Poffenberger, Roulette and Piper properties, be included in a new land acquisition proposal. In

1958, Director Wirth approved the plan and instructed Regional Director Daniel Tobin to proceed with preparing a new master plan, including the additional properties. The plan would form the basis for a proposal to present to Congress for funding. [66]

With the passage of the Congressional authorization for additional land acquisition for the battlefield in 1960, the Park Service quickly moved to purchase the Mumma property. The 148.5-acre tract was acquired from Hugh G. Spielman and Mrs. Spielman in December 1961 at a cost of \$51,570. [67]

The Spielmans remained on the property, leasing it from the government under a “resident farmer” agricultural lease until the mid-1980s. A 1962 Historic Structures Report stated that the buildings would be preserved and maintained for use under the agricultural lease and “would not be treated as historic structures for exhibit purposes.” Paul Spielman acquired the 138-acre lease in March 1978. [68]

Park Service architect Hugh C. Miller visited the Mumma Farmstead in 1973, and recommended some work to preserve some of the structures. He identified a number of the outbuildings as non-historic and suggested “serious consideration” should be given to their removal. Restoration to the historic period of buildings on the site was probably not warranted. [69]

Work conducted by the Williamsport Training Center in FY 1990 consisted of drainage corrections, pest management, sill repairs, roof bracing and exterior painting of the main house. Phase 2 of the emergency stabilization work on the house consisted of repairs to deteriorated or termite damaged sills, studs, wall plates, exterior siding and trim; replacement of deteriorated window lintels, installation of ventilation levers, preservation of the northeast and southeast porches, and miscellaneous other repairs. All material was replaced in-kind; there were no significant changes made to the structure. The \$109,750 project was completed in September 1991. The third phase of the project included roof repairs, a lightning protection system, repointing of selected walls, rehabilitation of window sashes, and other miscellaneous work. This project was completed in December 1992 at a cost of \$105,375.41. [70] In late 2001, work was begun to preserve the exterior of the farmhouse, while the interior was rehabilitated and currently serves as an educational center. The work was completed in early 2003.

Other work carried out by the National Park Service since the acquisition of the farmstead consisted of replacing historic fences, constructing a bypass road to carry Mumma Lane around the farm building group, and repairs to the forebay barn and other structures. These projects are detailed separately in the inventory section. The reconstruction of the historic Dunker Church and the construction of the Park's visitor center are discussed in individual entries.

The Battlefield Today

Present-day visitors to Antietam National Battlefield find the scene remarkably unchanged from its appearance in 1862. The preservation of the battlefield landscape is due to several factors.

First, eastern Washington County has remained predominantly in agricultural use due to the relatively successful agribusiness climate in the County, which relies heavily on the dairy and fruit industries. Closely correlated to this factor is the lack of widespread residential and commercial development in the immediate vicinity--when farming remains economically viable, farmers are less likely to sell their land for development. In addition, the Park Service's agricultural lease program has helped keep the Battlefield in agricultural production by leasing land to local farmers.

Second, the War Department and the National Park Service both worked tirelessly to acquire the key features of the battlefield in spite of their limited budgets. In addition to the land acquired in fee simple by the Park Service, scenic easements, both purchased and donated, help protect battlefield and adjacent land. Though the Park Service has acquired scenic easements, there has been a concerted land preservation effort by various state programs, including Program Open Space, the Maryland Environmental Trust, and the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation. Additional growth management oversight has been provided by the Maryland Department of Planning and the Washington County Planning Department. Recently, Washington County has proposed downzoning a significant portion of the Sharpsburg area from a density of one dwelling allowed for every acre of land to one dwelling allowed per thirty acres. [71]

Despite progressive growth management techniques such as agricultural protection zoning and the purchase of conservation easements, an increasing number of people are relocating to the County, attracted to the high quality of life it has to offer. Decreased commuting times resulting from the westward expansion of the Baltimore and Washington metropolitan areas, coupled with lower residential real estate prices than neighboring counties, Washington County has become desirable for an increasing number of commuters, second home buyers, and retirees.

In addition to growth trends affecting both the area immediately around the battlefield as well as Washington County in general, there have been a number of subtle changes specifically related to the battlefield's land use and land cover. Although corn and wheat were the area's primary crops in 1862, the number of acres in production has decreased, as many fields now lay fallow or have been converted to pasture or non-agricultural uses. The corn itself has changed, with more productive modern hybrid varieties replacing the old twelve-foot tall corn present at the time of the battle. Most of the historic woodlots which played pivotal roles in the fighting, offering shelter to massing or defending troops, have been cleared, though the National Park Service is now actively engaged in restoring major sections. The unpaved roads are now mostly surfaced, and many historic fence lines disappeared as modern farming equipment, which allowed for agriculture on a larger scale, replaced draft animals. Traditional agricultural practices, such as towering haystacks and corn stalks tied up in shocks, are unfortunately things of the past.

Management of the battlefield by the War Department and the National Park Service has brought its own changes. A stone observation tower completed in 1897 overlooks "Bloody Lane," the scene of some of the most ferocious fighting. An automobile tour route traverses

much of the battlefield, allowing park visitors to make their way across the hallowed ground far easier than did marching troops weighted down by their knapsacks and arms. Iron tablets and more than one hundred stone commemorative monuments placed by states, military units and individuals now dot the landscape. Antietam National Cemetery, where nearly 5,000 soldiers from the battle and battles in other wars are buried, was of course not present in 1862. Perhaps the greatest intrusion on the scene is the Park's visitor center, located on the high ground near the Dunker Church. Although it offers excellent views of much of the battlefield, by the same measure, it can be seen from many parts of the field. Nevertheless, the battlefield landscape looks much the same as it did on that fateful day in September 1862, and remains one of the best preserved Civil War battlefields.

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2. Prince George's County Patent Record TI No. 3, Folio 270.
3. Frederick County Land Records, Liber G, Folio 83.
4. Frederick County Land Records, Liber B, Folio 494.
5. Thomas J. C. Williams, *A History of Washington County, Maryland* (Chambersburg, PA: J. M. Runk & L. R. Titsworth, 1906; reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968), 1304.
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8. Washington County Land Records, Liber G, Folio 473.
9. Washington County Tax Assessment of 1783.
10. Julia Angeline Drake and James Ridgely Orndorff, *From Mill Wheel to Plow Share: The Story of the Contribution of the Christian Orndorff Family to the Social and Industrial History of the United States* (Cedar Rapids, IO: The Cedar Press, 1938), 1-4, 21; John W. Schildt, *Drums Along the Antietam* (Parsons, WV: McClain Publishing Company, 1972), 32.
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12. Washington County Will Books, Liber ?, Folio 115.
13. Washington County Land Records, Liber R, Folio 74.
14. Washington County Land Records, Liber S, Folio 37.

15. Washington County Land Records, Liber W, Folio 638.
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17. Robert Mumma, Mumma Family World Wide Web Site, <http://www.mumma.org/mumma.html>.
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23. Samuel Mumma, Jr. to James F. Clark, New Bern, NC, 22 March 1906, in Wilshin, 6.
24. Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand, "Burning of the Mumma Buildings," typed MSS, 1961, ANTI Resource Management files.
25. Hennery, 370-71.
26. Schildt, 184.
27. Ibid.
28. Francis F. Wilshin, Historic Structures Report, History Data, Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland: Mumma Farm "Spring House," Piper Farm "Slave Quarters," Sherrick Farm "Smoke House" (National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1970), 1; Kent Masterson Brown, "Battle for the Dunkard Church," Civil War Quarterly IX (June 1987), 36.
29. Wilshin, 1-2.
30. Ibid., 2-3; Stephen W. Sears, Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam (New Haven: Ticknor & Fields, 1983), 202.
31. Dwight E. Stinson, "Historic Structures Report, Part I: Mumma Farmstead, Antietam

National Battlefield Site, Maryland,” January, 1962, 9, NCR Library, CRBIB# 00106; Official Records, Series I, Vol. XIX, Part I, 1032.

32. Ibid., 10. [See James F. Clark letter dated 19 March 1906, in 1962 in possession of Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand of Hagerstown, Maryland.]

33. Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Sudsburg, Third Maryland Infantry, of the Battle of Antietam, Official Records, Series I, Vol. XIX, Part I, 511.

34. Stinson, 11-12; Official Records, Series I, Vol. XIX, Part I, 512.

35. Report of Capt. John A. Tompkins, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the Battle of Antietam, Official Records, Series I, Vol. XIX, Part I, 308.

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37. Ibid, 3-5.

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39. Stinson, 12-13; Wilshin, 5.

40. Stinson, 12. [See letter from Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand, 30 November 1961, on file at ANTI.]

41. In 1997, a joint team from the National Park Service and URS Greiner was able to replicate the position from which the Gardner photograph had been taken. Using 300' tape measures, the teams were able to triangulate the position from existing building corners. A video camera was set up on the spot, and using Adobe PhotoShop, Jeff Coleman of URS Greiner was able to align the field image to the 1862 photograph. [See the NPS World Wide Web site <http://www.nps.gov/rap/exhibit/anti135/vanp4efl.htm> for a complete description of the project.

42. Samuel Mumma, Claim for Equity filed with Justice of the Peace David Pennel, 30 March 1867, ANTI Library.

43. Wilshin, 5.

44. Mumma to Clark, op cit.

45. Schildt, 187.

46. 1870 Census of Agriculture and Industry, Sharpsburg District, Washington County, Maryland.

47. Rezin Fisher was likely a kinsman of the Mummas; the name “Rezin” is uncommon, and was held by a Rezin F. Mumma who served in the Union army during the Civil War. See Civil War Diary of Rezin F. Mumma, Co. H, 89th Indiana Volunteers Jan 1, 1864 to Aug 9, 1865, published by the Adams County (Indiana) Historical Society, n.d.; Washington County Land Records, Liber 74, Folio 253 and Liber 93, Folio 144.
48. W. R. Mumma, Grand Island, Colusa County, California, to Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, 22 September 1896, Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Administration, File 622, Series 707, Record Group 92.
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55. Snell and Brown, 116.
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59. Washington County Land Records, Liber 169, Folio 670.
60. Susan Trail, former Assistant Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield to Jane Custer, Cultural Resources Specialist, Antietam National Battlefield, 22 November 2002.

61. Arno B. Cammerer, Director, National Park Service, to John H. McConaghie, Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, 11 December 1935, File 201, Administration (General), Antietam National Battlefield, Central Classified Files, National Park Service, Record Group 79, NARA-College Park; Snell and Brown, 147.
62. Snell and Brown, 147.
63. Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland: Analysis of the Visible Landscape, 3; National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield: Plan for Interpretation, 4-5.
64. Snell and Brown, 285.
65. Ibid., 310-04.
66. Ibid., 314.
67. Audrey T. Tepper, Historical Architect, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, The Mumma Barn Historic Structure Report (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 2000), 2-6; Stinson, 4-5; Snell and Brown, 494.
68. Snell and Brown, 418.
69. Dan B. and Thomas Vitanza, Samuel Mumma Farm, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, MD: Emergency Stabilization, CRPP Package 245, Phase I, FY90, Historic Structures Project Record (Williamsport, MD: National Park Service, Williamsport Training Center, Harpers Ferry Center, June 1992); Thomas Vitanza with Randall Copeland and Lynn Keeler, Samuel Mumma Farm, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, MD: Emergency Stabilization, CRPP Package 245, Phase 2, FY91, Historic Structures Project Record (Williamsport, MD: National Park Service, Williamsport Training Center, Harpers Ferry Center, December 1992); Christopher Robinson, Mumma Farm House, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, MD: Stabilization Work, Phase III, FY92, September 1992-December 1992, Historic Structures Project Record (Williamsport, MD: National Park Service, Williamsport Training Center, Harpers Ferry Center, December 1992.)
70. Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland: Analysis of the Visible Landscape, 4-5.
71. Eric Seifarth, Washington County, Maryland Farmland Preservation Administrator, conversation with Jeffrey C. Everett, 27 February 2003



Contemporary photograph of Mumma Farmstead looking east. Photograph by Richard Quin, July 2002.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The character-defining features of the Mumma Farmstead were identified through an inventory of the farmstead's landscape and evaluated to determine how these features contributed to the significance of the resource. The evaluation assesses the integrity of the farmstead's landscape features from several periods of significance, including the prewar years (1761-1861), the era of the Civil War (1861-65), the postwar era (1865-1890), and the commemorative period (1890-1933).

National Register of Historic Places Bulletin #30 identifies integrity as the authenticity of a site's features, as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the period or periods of significance. Any evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of how a site's physical features and characteristics relate to its significance. The National Register recognizes seven factors that, in various combinations, define integrity. There is no requirement that ALL seven aspects must be present for eligibility, only that an overall sense of time and place is evident.

Location

The location of the Mumma Farmstead is unchanged since the historic period. There have been some minor boundary adjustments, including the transfer of a small plot to the Dunker Church in the 1850s and transfer of small plots for commemorative monuments, but the overall size and shape of the farm are basically identical to its early years. The topography of the farmstead is likewise unchanged.

Design

The vernacular design of the nineteenth-century landscape is remarkably intact, as evidenced by the spatial organization of the farm, the cluster arrangement of historic buildings and the vegetation cover. There have been some changes, such as the construction of the Park's visitor center in the southwest corner of the farm and a modification to Mumma Lane, but overall, integrity of design is high.

Setting

For the moment, the farmstead's setting retains a high degree of integrity. Antietam National Battlefield is one of the best preserved Civil War battlefields, and the Mumma Farmstead is surrounded by other historic farms still in agricultural production. The long range views from the farm to South Mountain and across farm fields are as yet little changed, though imperiled by the impending expansion of suburban development into the area.

Materials

Material integrity is moderate. Historic buildings and structures retain most of the historic materials, and some missing landscape elements like rail fences have been recreated using materials that would have been used in the historic era. However, there have been some changes, particularly concerning roads. Whereas all roads associated with the farmstead were unpaved in the nineteenth century, today, all are paved with the exception of the farm driveway.

Workmanship

There is relatively little integrity of workmanship from the prewar period, as the historic Mumma Farmstead buildings were burned in the Battle of Antietam, and the only surviving features are the shell of the Mumma springhouse and some stone wall fragments. Integrity is generally moderate for the postwar period; commemorative monuments and tablets are intact, but fences from the period have been replaced, albeit in some cases with fences replicating earlier historic ones, and the roads have been reconstructed as modern paved routes.

Feeling

The feeling of the historic events or periods is generally high. From the principal vantage points--the park visitor center and the observation tower--the Mumma Farmstead appears much the same as it must have in the nineteenth century. The continuity of agricultural use, the general layout of the farm, and the reconstruction of historic features like worm and post-and-rail fences, all evoke the feeling of the early nineteenth century, and the stone monuments reflect the period of commemoration.

Association

Associations of the Mumma Farmstead with the agricultural heritage of the area are maintained by the continuing use of the property for agrarian purposes under an agricultural lease program. That the farmstead is associated with the Battle of Antietam is made evident by the incorporation of the farm roads into the park auto tour system and by interpretive devices on the farm and at the visitor center on the farm's edge. A sense of the commemorative period is clearly demonstrated by the presence of the numerous commemorative monuments and tablets.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

No ethnographic studies have been undertaken at Antietam National Battlefield. Two prehistoric sites within the park boundary were documented in early surveys, a Late Archaic "hunting area" on a rise west of the East Woods, and a scatter of lithic debris in a plowed field on the western bank of Antietam Creek north of Route 34. An additional four sites were located in the 1990s by URS Greiner, Inc., as part of a general battlefield survey, including a prehistoric campsite at the North Woods, a quartz flake discovered on a knoll south of Mansfield Avenue, and two flakes recovered on the Piper Farm. [1]

One site (18WA450) was located on the Mumma Farmstead. A number of shovel test pits in the Mumma yard retrieved a light scatter of prehistoric chert, quartz, and rhyolite flakes and a weathered Late Archaic Lamoka projectile point. The material was diffuse and mixed with historic deposits, probably the result of clearing and landscaping activities during the historic period. A rhyolite biface was recovered from a test pit in the Mumma Orchard and this find was assigned the number 18WA456.5. Numerous other test pits in the vicinity yielded nothing. The area for the greatest potential for prehistoric material was the level ground adjacent to the spring and springhouse, but testing here was severely restricted in order to minimize the impact on the historic period archeological component of the property. [2]

An analysis of the prehistoric sites located on the Battlefield, including the Mumma Farmstead, indicates that prehistoric people made greater use of somewhat marginal sites than could be

expected, as areas expected to have the best potential for the recovery of prehistoric artifacts yielded nothing. Nothing was recovered from along Antietam Creek, perhaps because it was not heavily used. The Mumma Farmstead sites were located near a source of water (the Mumma spring), and though they were not the best locations in the area, they had advantages of being on a relatively level ground on a terrace edge. [3]

Historic archeological sites exist from the period of Orendorff (Orndorff) and Mumma occupation. Test excavations behind the farmhouse revealed traces of a burned eighteenth-century kitchen possibly dating from the Reynolds' occupation, a nineteenth-century brick-lined cistern, and possibly an eighteenth-century fire pit. [4]

As the Mumma Farmhouse and the forebay barn were reconstructed on their original foundations within a year of their being burned in the Battle of Antietam, any archeological evidence from the original structures has likely been disturbed. Archeological testing may reveal traces of other outbuildings or features.

Several archeological investigations have recently been undertaken at the farmstead. In 1994, the National Capital Region's Regional Archeology team conducted geophysical prospecting at the Mumma Cemetery. An unmarked area of the cemetery was tested to determine if any graves were present. Three relatively new technologies--ground penetrating radar, proton magnetometry and ground resistivity-- were used in the site surveys. The results indicated the presence of subsurface anomalies that might be unmarked graves, though without follow-up ground truthing, the results must be considered suggestive. [5]

For years, historians have wondered how the rebuilt Mumma Farmhouse related to the original house as depicted, albeit in ruins, in the only known historic photograph of the place. Alexander Gardner's photograph taken two days after the battle. In 1997, a joint team from the National Park Service and URS Greiner, Inc. was able to replicate the position from which the Gardner photograph was taken. Using 300' tape measures, the teams were able to triangulate the position from existing building corners. A video camera was set up on the spot, and using Adobe PhotoShop, Jeff Coleman of URS Greiner was able to align the field image to the 1862 photograph. Three-dimensional wire-frame renderings of the ruins, prepared in AutoCAD and 3-D Builder, were superimposed over the image, allowing a comparison of details. [6]

Once the photograph was rectified, a test excavation was made to determine the location of one of the trees shown in the historic photograph; the root stain from the tree and a nineteenth-century posthole were found at the predicted locations. [7]

URS Greiner also conducted investigations at the Mumma Orchard as part of a study of ordnance recovered from three different sites on the Antietam Battlefield. In September and October 1997, Greiner staff conducted a systematic metal detector survey of the entire 2.7-acre orchard with the exception of the southwest corner, which had been a storage area for metal fencing and consequently featured an inordinate amount of metal trash. A total of 254

artifacts were recovered, of which 187 were determined positively to be of military origin, 45 likely so, 14 possibly so, and 16 otherwise. Most of the ordnance recovered was unfired small-arms ammunition, dropped by troops deployed during the battle. (Nervous troops preparing for action had a tendency to drop items during loading or while assembling in formation.) [8]

Further archeological testing at the Mumma Farm would certainly yield additional information about the settlement of the farmstead, its role during the Battle of Antietam, and its subsequent development.

1. URS Greiner, Inc., Archeological Investigations at Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, MD (Florence, NJ: URS Greiner, Inc., May 1988), 20-28; Bruce B. Sterling, Elise H. Manning-Sterling, et al., "Antietam, Battle on an Agrarian Landscape: A Study in Archeology" (National Park Service, National Capital Region, May 2000), 3.5

2. Sterling et al, 3.6.

3. Ibid., 3.11.

4. Marian Creveling et al., "Geophysical Prospecting at the Mumma Family Cemetery, Antietam National Battlefield," unpublished National Park Service report, ca. 1995.

5. Ibid.

6. URS Greiner, Inc., Using Computer Visualization to Help Re-create Historical Features on the Contemporary Landscape (Florence, NJ: URS Greiner, Inc., 1999). A full discussion of the project is on the National Capital Region Regional Archeology Program web site at <http://www.nps.gov/rap/exhibit/anti/vanp4al.htm>.

7. Greiner 1988, 21-23, 29-30.

8. Ibid., 11-17.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Brick-lined cistern site

Feature Identification Number: 101447

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Fire pit site

Feature Identification Number: 101448

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Mumma Orchard
Feature Identification Number: 101449
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Nineteenth-century post hole
Feature Identification Number: 101450
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Prehistoric camp site 18WA450
Feature Identification Number: 101451
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Prehistoric flake site 18WA456.5
Feature Identification Number: 101452
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Summer kitchen site
Feature Identification Number: 101453
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree stain from historic tree present at time of battle
Feature Identification Number: 101454
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Buildings And Structures

Nine buildings stand today on the Mumma Farm, of which only the springhouse was existing at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Two of the structures, the Mumma Farm House and the Mumma Barn, were burned during the Battle and were reconstructed on the original foundations by 1863. The small smokehouse may have been present at the time of the Battle--one is shown in the Gardner photograph of the Mumma ruin--but the present structure's appearance does not exactly match that shown in the photo, so this structure may also be a replacement. The other buildings in the farm complex are twentieth century agricultural structures not present at the time of the Battle. All of the buildings are vernacular structures typical of those found in the Sharpsburg area.

The buildings are all clustered together into one main building group. Each of the buildings is described briefly below. More detailed descriptions can be found in the List of Classified Structures for Antietam National Battlefield or in other studies cited in the bibliography.

The farmhouse, barn, springhouse, and smokehouse are listed as contributing features, as they all date from the period of significance for the farm. The other outbuildings, though they were constructed during the commemorative period, are listed as non-contributing as they are not associated with the farmstead during the Civil War period nor did they have any commemorative associations. Nevertheless, the clustering of the numerous outbuildings in the main building group does reflect traditional vernacular building practices in the region, and conveys the appearance of a typical farmstead of the nineteenth century.

Mumma Farmhouse

The two-story brick west wing of the house was built in 1863 on the foundation of the house that had burned during the Battle. This likely was the original house on the property, as Samuel Mumma, Jr. refers to the house that burned in the Battle as "a large brick colonial one." If this is indeed the original house on the property and not a later replacement constructed by the Mummas, it was probably built by Christian Orndorff sometime between 1791, when he acquired the property, and 1795, when he mentions in his will "my new dwelling house." Some of the original walls left standing were incorporated into the reconstruction. This section measures 27' 6"-x-24' 6". A two-story frame addition measuring 12' by 24' was later built on the south side. Used as a summer kitchen and sleeping area, this addition was razed soon after 1925 and replaced by a one-story 7' by 7' porch with enclosed pantry. The 27' 4"-x-36' east wing of the house, likely built in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, is a two-story frame addition of vernacular Italianate design distinguished by decorative brackets supporting the cornice and by the decorative one-story porch on the east side. The addition is joined to the older brick section by a corrugated terne hipped roof broken by two brick chimneys and by a one-story porch. A one-story kitchen, measuring 17' by 22', was later added to the rear of this section. [1] The L-shaped configuration with hipped roof and entrances in each side, is a form typical of nineteenth century houses found in the Great Valley of Washington County, Maryland, and adjacent Jefferson County, West Virginia.

Little work was done to the farmhouse following acquisition of the property by the National Park Service in 1960. In 1965, the Park Development Program allocated \$15,000 for rehabilitation of the structure, [2] though evidently no work was undertaken. A 1973 study by Regional Historical Architect Hugh C. Miller stated that the Mumma Farmhouse was in "satisfactory" condition, but he identified a number of problems that should be addressed. There were some serious wall separations where the brick wall was attached to the frame section. [3] Evidently, no work was undertaken at the time, as the wall separation was again the subject of an extensive study undertaken in the 1990s. During the last several years, the farmhouse's exterior was preserved, while the interior was rehabilitated and currently serves as an educational center, though the General Management Plan for Antietam Battlefield called for use of the interior space for staff offices and quarters, thereby freeing up space at the visitor center for interpretive needs. [4]

Forebay Barn

The large frame barn on the Mumma Farm was built in 1863 to replace a circa 1790s structure that was burned during the Battle of Antietam. [5] The extant barn reflects a design introduced to this country in the eighteenth century by Swiss settlers, and likely replicates the form of the barn that burned. It is built on the side of a hill, with the upper level accessible from the upper slope by means of an earthen ramp, and the lower level accessible directly from the lower slope. Such “bank” barns reduce the amount of labor required to house and feed livestock. In contrast to barns where hay and fodder must be hoisted to a loft, and then dropped down to livestock below, bank barns allow wagons to haul feed directly into the storage floor, from which it is dropped to the lower level where the stock are fed. However, the characteristic feature of the forebay barn, often referred to as the Pennsylvania Barn, is the cantilevered forebay which projects out over the stable doors on the front (downslope side) of the barn. [6] This projecting overhang protects both man and beast from the elements, while keeping straw and hay thrown down from above from accumulating in front of the stable doors. [7] Numerous Pennsylvania barns can be seen today in the Sharpsburg area, which was heavily settled by German and Swiss immigrants. The importance of the barn to the Mumma Farm is reflected by its enormous size, which dwarfs the two-story residence.

Certain diagnostic features on the Mumma Barn speak to regional patterns, as these features are often found on similar barns located throughout the Great Valley of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The two shed-like projections on the banked (rear) side of the barn, known as outsheds, functioned as storage areas for grain. Likely of English origin [8], their existence is a result of the prominence wheat played in the agricultural economy of the region in the nineteenth century, as increased production of grain required additional storage space. Another diagnostic feature is found on both the north and south elevations (sides) of the barn. The north elevation contains a shed addition used by the storage of equipment, while the south elevation's shed addition functions as a drive-through corn crib. Again, these shed additions are frequently employed on bank barns throughout western Maryland and adjacent Pennsylvania. [9] Yet another diagnostic feature is found on the forebay (front) of the barn. The north wall of the barn is supported by a stone wall which partially closes the forebay. According to Robert Ensminger, foremost authority on the Pennsylvania barn, the partially enclosed forebay represents a transition from open to closed forebays. [10] Curiously, the south elevation of the forebay is supported instead by a wooden post, a feature more commonly found on barns further south in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, where it is more often found as a series of support posts. [11]

The Mumma Barn was extensively documented in 2000 Historic Structures Report prepared by National Park Service Historical Architect Audrey Tepper. The development/study proposal between Antietam National Battlefield and the Denver Service Center stated that the Mumma Barn would be adaptively reused as office space for the park's natural and cultural resource management staff. However, when an alternative site became available for the Park's administrative needs, it was decided that the barn would continue to be used for its original function. [12]

Springhouse

The extant springhouse likely dates from the 1790s, when it was constructed by Christian Orndorff shortly after he acquired the property. The springhouse is one of only two structures on the farm that survived the fire that destroyed the other buildings. Although it was set ablaze, the stone walls withstood the flames that claimed the roof and interior framing. After the Battle, the fire damage was repaired. The random ashlar limestone structure is rectangular in plan and measures 24' 1" by 16" 3". The spring itself is located outside the structure and is enclosed in a smaller brick vault. From the spring, a runnel carries the water into the springhouse where it is channeled along the interior walls to a draw on the east side from which it exits. The runnel was probably used for cooling crocks containing perishable foodstuffs. A fireplace with a large masonry chimney is located on the south wall. The interior is divided into two rooms, and there is a half story over the main room, which is accessed by a door over the exterior spring vault. This two-room arrangement with work space above, is a typical Pennsylvania German springhouse form that was diffused southward with the migration of the Pennsylvania groups southward to Maryland and Virginia. Often the second floor was used for making butter and cheese, while the bottom floor room containing the fireplace was often employed for washing clothes, boiling soap, and butchering. Furthermore, the larger room was also used for separating cream from the milk and for butter making. [13]

Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand, granddaughter of Samuel Mumma, wrote in 1961 that Union troops had reported that the Confederates had salted the spring in order to deny its use to the enemy. They were mistaken--Mrs. Hildebrand wrote that her grandfather had gone to Hagerstown the day before and had bought several sacks of salt, storing them on the floor above the spring. As the interior floors and roof burned, the salt fell into the spring. [14]

The springhouse was apparently not fired at the same time as the other buildings, but caught fire later, perhaps after being struck by artillery fire. William A. Goranflo, a veteran of the 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers, recounted in 1893 that when his regiment reached the Mumma Farm, "the buildings were all on fire except the springhouse, where we filled our canteens with fresh water." [15]

Measured drawings prepared in 1968 show that the structure had large cracks or fissures on the south wall, a 6" bow in the eastern wall, and a chimney whose stones were badly separated. The doors on the east, or main façade, and a small casement window on the same wall had been replaced. The building was repaired soon afterwards; the work consisted of relaying the stone on the south and east walls, repairing the door frames, and restoring the roof using wood shingles matched to some found under a replacement terne metal roof. It was repointed, whitewashed and stuccoed in 1995. [16]

Smokehouse

This small structure, located just behind the Mumma Farmhouse, is evidently another survivor of the battle, as it is shown, albeit in another location, in the Alexander Gardner photograph of the ruined farmstead taken soon after the battle. The small 12' square building is of log

construction and is clad in board-and-batten siding. Corrugated metal covers the original shingle roof.

The Gardner photograph shows the smokehouse to have been located at the time of the battle to the east-northeast of the farmhouse in the vicinity of the tractor shed adjacent to Mumma Lane. Today, it is located immediately south of the farmhouse, as it was likely relocated to make it more accessible to the kitchen.

Chicken House

To the south of the farmhouse is a chicken house of frame construction with a shed roof, likely dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century. A 1986 report by the Park Resource Management Specialist suggests the structure be removed because of its poor condition and non-historic nature. [17] A wing on the southeast side of the structure was removed in 1999, and a new roof was added to the remaining section. [18] [Non-contributing]

Hog Pen/Granary

This structure likely dates from the first quarter of the twentieth century, and is of frame construction with vertical board siding and a gable roof. The top portion of the structure was used as a granary, which was accessed via hatches in the roof. The bottom portion of the structure is divided into several pens and appears to have been used as shelter for hogs. A 1986 report by the Park Resource Management Specialist recommended removal of the non-historic structure in order to alleviate a safety hazard. [19] [Non-contributing]

Workshop/Hog Pen/Hen House

This frame structure with overhanging gable roof and vertical board siding is referred to as a workshop in a 1986 report by the Park Resource Management Specialist, although the same report also calls it a hog pen. Whatever the original use, it most recently was being used as a hen house. The building likely dates from the first quarter of the twentieth century and stands in poor condition, which is why it was recommended for removal by the Park Resource Management Specialist. [20] [Non-contributing]

Tool Shed

Built in the first quarter of the twentieth century, this rectangular frame structure is located on the side of Mumma Lane north of the springhouse. The one-story balloon frame structure is covered with German lap siding and is topped by a corrugated terne roof. Although not present at the time of the battle, a 1986 report by the Park Cultural Resource Specialist suggested the building could be adapted for use as an interpretive exhibit. [21] More recent general management and interpretive plans do not include any such recommendation. [Non-contributing]

Garage

A garage in poor condition dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century stands just south of the springhouse. It is covered with German lap siding with a gable roof. The Park

Resource Management Specialist recommended removal of this building in his 1986 report. [22]
[Non-contributing]

DUNKER CHURCH

Reconstructed in 1961, the Dunker Church is a rectangular structure of common bond brick, one-story high with an attic space beneath the side-gable shake roof. [23] The structure is almost, but not quite, square, as its walls measure 35' 6" by 34' 6". It rests on the original ashlar limestone foundation. There are doors on the east and south sides. The front and rear facades feature 6/6-light double-hung sash windows flanked by wooden shutters; the elevations also have the same windows as well as smaller windows on the attic story. A central brick chimney provides an outlet for the iron stoves used to heat the church. The building is painted white, presenting the same appearance it had in the historic period. A parking turnout on the Hagerstown Turnpike in front of the church provides access for visitors. Its austere form with little interior or exterior architectural ornamentation is typical of the meetinghouses constructed by sectarians throughout the Mid-Atlantic region.

VISITOR CENTER

The southwest corner of the historic Mumma Farm is today occupied by the Park's visitor center. This is the key facility at which visitors are oriented to the Battlefield and the center of interpretive operations. Visitors are encouraged to view Antietam Visit, a half-hour film focusing on the battle and its aftermath. They may also view interpretive displays and historic artifacts associated with the Battle in the museum, or purchase guidebooks, maps and other items in a bookstore operated by the Parks & History Association, the Park's cooperating association. Ranger-led programs and talks generally are conducted from the visitor center, and the facility is also the place where the park entrance fee is collected. In addition to the above visitor service functions, the building also houses the park library and offices of the park historians and interpretive staff.

Combining interpretation and visitor service functions with administrative functions presents a number of problems, and the office space, already isolated from the park headquarters and other management offices, is clearly inadequate for the interpretive division's needs. The layout of the building on three different floors is also confusing to some visitors, who may never discover the museum in the basement or the observation deck above, even though they are clearly marked; when large crowds or organized groups are in the building, it can be very difficult to maneuver through the limited space.

The site unfortunately occupies a prominent location that was one of the major strong points of the Confederate line and a key Union objective. The prominent hill upon which the building is located was occupied at the onset of the battle by massed Confederate artillery, and the land was hotly contested throughout the morning, changing hands several times before finally being secured by Federal forces. Because of the building's intrusive location, the Park's General

Management Plan specifies that it will eventually be removed and a new building will be located elsewhere. [24]

Prior to the construction of the visitor center, visitors secured general park information from the park offices at the Antietam National Cemetery in Sharpsburg, and later, from the park headquarters located on an adjoining lot. Neither the Survey Lodge at the cemetery or the park administrative offices were designed as visitor facilities, and the small buildings, which housed other park functions, were poorly suited for introducing visitors to the battlefield and its significance.

Discussion of locating the visitor center at its present location dates to the 1940s. In 1941, discussions were underway between the Region One office of the National Park Service and the NPS Director's office for the construction of a permanent museum at the battlefield. A small museum had already been established on the second floor of the survey lodge at the National Cemetery, but the space and the design of the displays had both been described as inadequate. In May 1941, the Regional Historical Architect submitted a proposal for the construction of a new \$40,000 museum building on the cemetery grounds, but it was rejected by Regional Director Thomas J. Allen. In January 1942, NPS Director Newton B. Drury overruled Allen and gave orders for the museum to be constructed, but insisted that another site other than the cemetery be chosen. A month later, Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray suggested "the New York and Maryland plot would seem to be a desirable location." [25]

In 1949, Regional Historian Roy Appleman urged the Park Service's Regional Director to consider acquiring the hill crest and eastern slope of the hill just north of Bloody Lane at the Hagerstown Turnpike for location of a "museum-administration building." He argued that the site offered "a panoramic view of the battlefield area and the mountains beyond." [26] No other site offered such expansive views of the battlefield, and the need for the construction of the facility was a key factor in the eventual purchase of the Mumma Farm by the Federal government.

Nevertheless, Park Superintendent Harry W. Doust wanted the facility to remain located in the Survey Lodge at the National Cemetery. When the Region Five office rejected the outmoded building as inadequate, he recommended the construction of a new facility just outside the cemetery walls in an early "Mission 66" development proposal. However, Washington office historian Roy Appleman and NPS Chief of Interpretation Ronald Lee led a successful campaign to have the hill adjacent to the two memorial plots selected. In March 1957, NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth approved the location adjacent to the New York and Maryland plots, indicating the facility should be designed along the general lines of the visitor center at Yorktown, where visitors could go to the roof of the building and obtain commanding views of the battlefield. [27]

Construction of the visitor center became possible after the majority of the Mumma Farm was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Spielman in 1961. Surveys, plans and estimates for the

structure were completed by the Eastern Office of Design and Construction later that year; William Cramp Sheetz, Jr. was the architect. The \$128,450 construction contract was awarded to W. Harley Miller, Inc. of Martinsburg, West Virginia on 30 December 1961. Work got underway in January 1962. The building was completed in October and opened the following February. An auditorium wing was added to the north side of the building in the 1980s. [28]

A 1990 study of management alternatives for Antietam National Battlefield suggested a number of changes for use and allocation of space in the visitor center, some of which, such as a relocation of the sales area from the lobby to the south wing, have already been implemented. Significantly, the study suggests that when the building reaches “the end of its useful life, it would be removed and its functions relocated to a new building away from the battlefield site.” [29] Although some Park Service visitor centers are being evaluated for historic significance as part of the Mission 66 program, the Antietam Visitor Center is not currently listed, nor determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A building would have to possess exceptional importance to be listed on the National Register if under 50 years of age. Such importance could derive from the fact that a building was designed by a noted architect or the building itself received design awards. [30] The visitor center at Antietam Battlefield would not reach the standard 50 years of age threshold until 2012.

1. Schildt, 185-87; Thomas A. Vitanza, Historic Structure Report - Samuel Mumma House (Frederick, MD: Historic Preservation Training Center, National Park Service, 1999), Part 1.C.2, Pages 1-8.
2. Snell and Brown, 355.
3. Ibid, 418.
4. National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield General Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992), 12.
5. Tepper, 27.
6. Robert F. Enslinger, *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992), 1-17.
7. Joseph W. Glass, *The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A View from the Barn* (Ann Arbor, MI: UMI Research Press, 1971), 13-15.
8. Enslinger, 95-97.
9. Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North*

American Barns & Other Farm Structures (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 94-95.

10. Ensminger, 71.

11. Noble, 93.

12. Tepper, iv.

13. Amos Long, *Farmsteads and Their Buildings: Photography and Text* (Lebanon, PA: Applied Art Publishers, 1972), 14.

14. Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand, "Burning of the Mumma Buildings," op cit.

15. William A. Goranflo, Allentown, PA, to Maj. John M. Gould, 30 November 1893, Gould Collection.

16. National Park Service, "Spring House, Mumma Farm, Antietam National Battlefield Site," construction drawing NCR-302-25006 (National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Division of Historic Architecture, July 1968), Technical Information Center microfiche 25006; Classified Structures Field Inventory Report for Mumma Springhouse, 19 May 1976, and List of Classified Structures single entry report for Mumma Springhouse, 18 October 1996, both in NCR-NCSO Library.

17. Richard H. Brown, Resource Management Specialist to Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield, 9 April 1986, in ANTI Resource Management Files, 9.

18. Jane Custer, Chief, Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield to Maureen D. Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Region, 4 December 2002.

19. Brown, 8.

20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. Snell and Brown, 320.

24. National Park Service, *Antietam National Battlefield General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement* (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center,

1992), 15.

25. Snell and Brown, 192-95.

26. Roy E. Appleman, Regional Historian, Memorandum for the Regional Director, 3 February 1949, College Park, MD, National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 79, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, File 294-010, McConaghie.

27. Ibid.; Snell and Brown, 297.

28. Snell and Brown, 330-35; National Park Service, "Alterations and Addition to Visitor Center, Antietam National Battlefield, Washington County, Maryland," construction drawing NCR-302-41034 (National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 15 August 1979), Technical Information Center microfiche 41032.

29. National Park Service, Alternatives: Antietam National Battlefield, 11.

30. Sarah Allaback, Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardships and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 2000), 273-79.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Mumma Farmhouse

Feature Identification Number: 101465

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08045

LCS Structure Name: Mumma, Samuel; House

LCS Structure Number: 042

Feature: Mumma Farm, Forebay Barn

Feature Identification Number: 101458

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08050

LCS Structure Name: Mumma, Samuel, Barn

LCS Structure Number: 043

Feature: Mumma Farm, Springhouse

Feature Identification Number: 101462

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Mumma Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

IDLCS Number:	00030
LCS Structure Name:	Mumma, Samuel; Springhouse
LCS Structure Number:	041
Feature: Mumma Farm, Smokehouse	
Feature Identification Number:	101461
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	008049
LCS Structure Name:	Mumma, Samuel, Property; Smokehouse
LCS Structure Number:	050
Feature: Mumma Farm, Chicken House	
Feature Identification Number:	101457
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing
Feature: Mumma Farm, Hog Pen/Granary	
Feature Identification Number:	101460
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing
Feature: Mumma Farm, Workshop/Hog Pen/Hen House	
Feature Identification Number:	101464
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing
Feature: Mumma Farm, Tool Shed	
Feature Identification Number:	101463
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing
Feature: Mumma Farm, Garage	
Feature Identification Number:	101459
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing
Feature: Dunker Church	
Feature Identification Number:	101456
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	00027

Mumma Farmstead

Antietam National Battlefield

LCS Structure Name: Dunker Church

LCS Structure Number: 093

Feature: Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center

Feature Identification Number: 101455

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

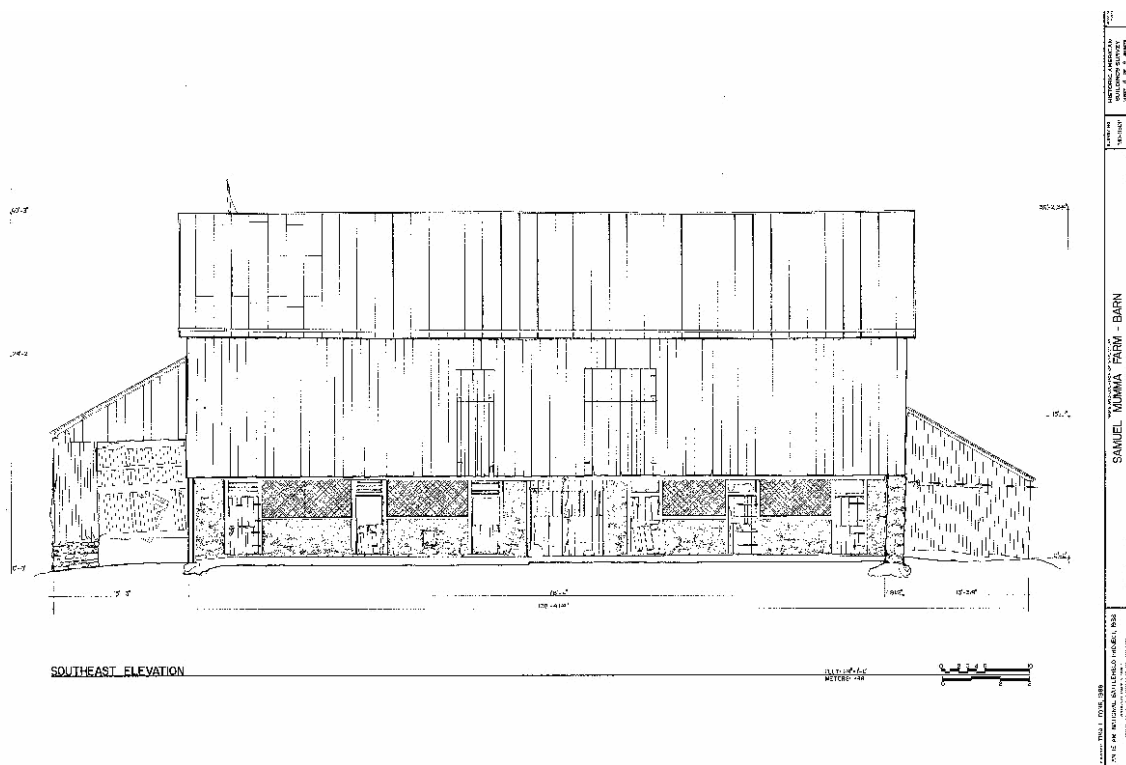


Visitor Center, 1998.

Mumma Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield



Dunker Church, 1998.



Mumma Barn, Historic American Buildings Survey drawing.



Mumma Farmhouse, Historic American Buildings Survey drawing.

Circulation

The historic circulation systems of the Mumma Farmstead retain nearly all of their historic integrity. With minor alterations, the historic roads remain in use and have been incorporated into the park auto tour system. There have been few changes, although most of the originally muddy roads are now surfaced with asphalt, and a portion of the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike has been diverted to the west of the historic road, which remains extant as part of the tour route. In addition to the historic roads, a number of new roads were constructed, mostly by the War Department in the 1890s, to facilitate viewing the battlefield.

The farm roads and turnpikes present at the time of the Battle played important roles during the action of 17 September 1862. Confederate troops deployed along the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, using the bordering post-and-rail fence as partial cover. Further south, they made use of the deep cut along a traverse farm lane as a natural entrenchment. This fiercely defended section was the scene of some of the most furious fighting and is today well-known as “Bloody Lane.” The turnpike and other roads were also well used by the Confederate commander, Robert E. Lee, as he shuffled troops along the line to the most threatened sectors.

Union troops likewise used existing roads for movement of troops and artillery before they could be deployed. Some of the roads connected with the three key bridges over Antietam Creek and were used to route troops into the action. Others were used for lateral movements

or for communication. As the key to the Confederate position was possession of several of the roads, they were natural objectives during the battle. This study focuses only on the roads bordering or crossing the Mumma Farm.

During its administration of the park, the War Department constructed about five miles of road. Only a small segment of present-day Confederate Avenue bisected land once part of the Mumma Farm, but some improvements were made to existing roads on the farm. According to reports of the Battlefield Commission, the plans adopted for roads on the battlefield called for a 12' width of limestone macadam, seven inches thick. Side gutters were paved, and drainage was provided by vitrified earthenware pipes or stone culverts. James Snyder, a private contractor, was given the contract for the construction of 7,000 linear feet of roads in January 1895. [1]

In 1896, Major Davis, head of the Battlefield Commission, made plans to improve the existing battlefield roads by applying more macadam surfacing and to construct a new road that would connect Confederate Avenue with Smoketown Road. He estimated the cost of land acquisition, fencing, and construction to be \$3,350. [2] The road was subsequently constructed.

By 1898, the roads needed attention. In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Major Davis suggested that \$3,000 needed to be spent immediately, and road maintenance would thereafter require an annual appropriation of about \$1,000. The request was approved and several of the roads were resurfaced. Following transfer of the battlefield to the National Park Service in 1933, the roads were resurfaced with a seal coat of amesite at a cost of around \$19,000. [3]

HAGERSTOWN & SHARPSBURG TURNPIKE

For any agricultural region, good roads were of paramount importance, as commerce depended on getting farm goods to market. Although some farmers in the Sharpsburg area utilized the Potomac River or the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal to ship their produce to Georgetown, this was difficult and expensive. For years, they were hampered by bad road communications, especially during inclement weather. A 1906 history of Washington County bewailed the situation: "Before the turnpikes were made, the County was frequently cut off from all communication with the outside world. Mails were delayed, and freight had to be stored in warehouses until the state of the roads admitted of travel. This was particularly exasperating because the major part of the transportation was done in farm wagons and was most liable to interruption at the very time when farmers were at leisure to do the work." [4]

The principal road between Sharpsburg and the Washington County seat of Hagerstown, thirteen miles to the north, the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike formed most of the western boundary of the Mumma Farmstead. A small segment just west of the turnpike, now the grounds of the Dunker Church, was part of the farm until Samuel Mumma donated this small section to the congregation.

The Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike was chartered in 1856, with Washington County purchasing 180 shares. [5] Like many improved roads of the nineteenth century, it was a toll road. Users of the road paid fees or tolls to travel over the road. These fees paid for the upkeep of the road and represented a return on the investment of the turnpike's owners. The Carman-Cope maps show the toll gate for the road was located at the time of the battle just north of the D.R. Miller farm, about 2 3/4 miles north of the Mumma Farm. However, property maps prepared in 1961, when the bulk of the Mumma Farm was acquired by the Federal government, show a small parcel of about one acre across from the Dunker Church and just south of the Maryland Monument Park as the "toll gate plot." In photographs from the 1930s, a frame structure is visible on the site just south of the old gate and entrance road to the New York monuments, which may have been the old toll house. Another undated lantern slide in the park collections shows the building quite clearly as a two-story frame house. The structure no longer survives and there are no visible traces of it, as the site has been modified with the widening of the turnpike in 1951 and the construction of the visitor center in the 1960s. The turnpike ceased to be a toll road by the early years of the twentieth century.

During the Battle of Antietam, the left wing of the Army of Northern Virginia was arrayed near the turnpike south as far as "Bloody Lane". The road's embankments and the post-and-rail fence bordering the road were utilized by Confederate forces as de facto breastworks. Some of the most dramatic of the Alexander Gardner photographs immediately after the battle show the bodies of Confederate dead lying along the fence. These provide good information on the road's characteristics at the time. The photographs show the road was apparently unpaved, though the Park Historian suggests a macadam surfacing may have been applied by the time of the Battle. Both sides of the road were lined with wooden post-and-rail fence, six rails high.

The Carman-Cope maps show the turnpike was separated from the Mumma fields by a post-and-rail fence extending between the Smoketown Road and Bloody Lane. The eastern side of the pike in front of the Dunker Church and the section of the West Woods adjoining the road was unfenced, but the fields to the south (across from the present visitor center) were bordered with more post-and-rail fence.

Originally unpaved, the turnpike was later macadamized and subsequently paved with bituminous asphalt. A parallel parking area was constructed in front of the New York and Maryland monuments in 1936; Superintendent Beckenbaugh reported "it adds greatly to the safety of the visitors, as it is no longer necessary to park along the sides of the state road." In 1951, the road was widened and the center line was shifted less than one foot to the east. The roadway was lowered about 3½ feet in front of the Dunker Church, eliminating the dangerous hill. Lowering the road increased the roadway cut in front of the church from about five to about eight feet. The original width of the road was 18'; the 1951 work increased the paved width to 24'. Beyond the edge of the road on each side is an 8' shoulder and another 4' to the ditch line. The total width of the right-of-way reserved by the state was 40' to each side of the center line. [6]

In 1965, the Department of the Interior awarded a \$517,542 contract for the relocation of one and one-half miles of the old turnpike (then redesignated as Maryland Highway 65) to Dewey Jordan, Inc., of Frederick, Maryland. Completion of the project routed non-park traffic west of the battlefield. The remaining portion of the old turnpike was preserved and integrated into the park tour route system. (The contract also included two bridges and a short road segment which rerouted traffic away from the Lower (Burnside) Bridge. [7] The Mumma Farm property, including the present visitor center tract, fronts the east side of the turnpike for a distance of 1220 feet.

MUMMA LANE

Called “Cherry Lane” in several accounts, the Mumma Lane is a narrow road connecting the main farm building group with the Smoketown Road to the northwest and to “Bloody Lane” to the southwest. The road forms a right angle as it passes through the farm buildings, and flares slightly toward the south as it approaches “Bloody Lane.”

Mumma Lane was present at the time of the battle and was used by Federal troops and artillery as they formed for the assault on the main Confederate lines to the southwest along the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike and “Bloody Lane.” The large mural of the battle by Union veteran Robert Hope on display in the visitor center shows Union troops taking advantage of the deep road cut as they fired on Confederate troops on the high ground in front of the Dunker Church. The road was originally a narrow unpaved track. In the 1960s, it was surfaced with a thin layer of gravel. [8]

The 1965 Master Plan for Antietam National Battlefield called for the construction of a bypass which would direct traffic on the new tour road around the main building group. The plan also proposed construction of a new access road to the Mumma and Roulette farms to the north of the properties, but this was never built. [9] Part of the Mumma Lane was integrated into the park tour road system in 1966. Superintendent Harold Lessem reported that the “timeworn, rutted country lane” would be widened, graded and paved. NPS Project R-18 was funded at \$20,100. [10] Under this project, a bypass was constructed around the main farm building group, essentially cutting off a corner to the west of the house, allowing visitors to pass closely by the farm buildings while still being diverted from entering the farmhouse grounds. The section of the road amidst the buildings cut off by the bypass remains a gravel track.

The Carman-Cope Maps show that the lane was originally bordered by a post-and-rail wooden fence. Over time, the historic fence vanished and was replaced by wire fencing. In 1978, park crews or a contractor installed new wire fencing along both sides of Mumma Lane for its entire length. In 1982, new post-and-rail fence, similar to that present at the time of the battle, was erected along both sides of the lane, restoring some of its historic appearance. [11]

Now an integral part of the auto tour route, Mumma Lane is one-way for its entire length between Smoketown and Bloody Lane. There are two parking turnouts along the lane,

constructed as part of the tour route system. The first turnout is located at the Mumma Cemetery, where a park interpretive marker explains the burning of the Mumma farm buildings and the impact of the Battle of Antietam on the residents of the area. The second turnout, auto tour stop #7, is located where the lane crests the ridge extending south from the visitor center. The view from the turnout is down a swale across the southern section of the Mumma Farm toward the Roulette Farm. An easel-type Modulite display, "A Thrilling Scene", describes the action of Union General Edwin V. Sumner's II Corps as its units became engaged. On the opposite side of Mumma Lane, reached by a gap in the fence, is an artillery display marking the final position of Tompkins' Battery A, Rhode Island Light Artillery. At both turnouts, the post-and-rail fence bordering the lane bows out to follow the line of the turnout.

SMOKETOWN ROAD

The Smoketown Road forms the northwest boundary of the Mumma Farmstead, which fronts it for a distance of 2065 feet. The narrow two-lane road veers northwest from the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike at an angle of 55 degrees along the north corner of the farm, at which point it turns north to join with present Mansfield Avenue. At the time of the battle, the road was unpaved. Near its eastern end, it formed the south boundary of the East Woods, most of which no longer exists. It continued on to "Smoketown" itself, a small group of buildings clustered around a schoolhouse about two miles north of the Mumma Farm. [12]

In September 1862, the road was bordered by a post-and-rail fence between Mumma Lane and the Hagerstown Turnpike, and by a worm fence along the Mumma Farm extending northeast from Mumma Lane. [13] Today, the post-and-rail section has been recreated, but the former worm fence section is now unfenced.

A 1934 report prepared by the Civil Works Administration recommended acquiring the section of the Smoketown Road between the turnpike and Mansfield Avenue. It was already a part of the tour route, but remained under county administration and was poorly maintained; the report called it "the worst road on the battlefield," remarking that "on rainy days it is a veritable mudhole and would discourage even the most interested visitor...It is little better at its best." Superintendent Beckenbaugh estimated the cost of acquiring and improving the road at \$20,000. A 1937 report by the Park Service repeated the recommendation for acquiring the road, listing its condition as "deplorable." [14]

Old photographs in the park collections show the road was still unpaved (and badly rutted) in the 1930s. The south or old Mumma farm side at the intersection with the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike was bordered by an iron cable fence between tapered concrete posts in the area by the Maryland Monument; farther on was wire fence. The road was still unpaved in 1949; that year, Regional Historian Roy Appleman noted "it is unimproved and persons traveling over the tour route now encounter, depending on the weather, a dusty road, a muddy road, or a firm dirt road." [15]

At an unknown date, a section of Smoketown Road due north of the Mumma Cemetery was abandoned. This historic roadbed apparently connected Smoketown Road with what is now known as Mansfield Monument Road; a frame house now sits across from this old alignment. A proposed management alternative for the Battlefield issued in 1990 called for restoring this section of road, which would reconnect it with Mansfield Monument Road leading to the Upper Bridge northeast of the Mumma Farm. Furthermore, the plan calls for relocating another fork of Smoketown Road slightly west of its current alignment to conform with its historic route. [16] As both of these sections are located beyond the borders of the study area, this report does not consider this suggestion, which has not been put into effect.

Today, the entire road along the border of the farm is bordered by a five rail post-and-rail fence installed in 1982. [17] A cast iron sign labeled “The Smoketown Road” was located on the north side of the road in the 1930s photograph; it has since been relocated to the south side. The Smoketown Road forms a part of the park auto tour route.

BLOODY LANE

The southwestern border of the Mumma Farm fronts for 981 feet on “Bloody Lane,” formerly an unnamed farm road connecting the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike with the Boonsboro Pike. The Mumma Farm borders Bloody Lane from a point about 175 yards east of the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike to a point just west of where the Roulette Farm intersects with Bloody Lane. [18]

Bloody Lane was long used by wagons carrying grain from farms along the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike to the Orndorff mills on Antietam Creek. Over the years, the heavy wagons created such a deep depression that the track was commonly called “Hog Trough Road.” Some of the early farmers felt their animals had made so many trips along the road that they could make it on their own, and they would occasionally load up a mule with sacks of wheat and send it on its way unattended. [19]

In battle accounts, the road was usually referred to as “the sunken road” because the section running east from the Roulette Lane was depressed below grade. This natural trench was utilized by Confederate troops of Brig. Gen. D.H. Hill’s division in the most furious fighting that took place during the battle. Following the fighting, the dead in the lane were piled so thick that a Federal soldier wrote that one could walk the length of the lane without touching the ground. [20] Several of the Alexander Gardner photographs taken soon after the battle show many of the dead lying in the sunken part of the road.

According to local legend, the name “Bloody Lane” was bestowed upon the road by an elderly lady of the Sharpsburg area who joined other citizens after the battle to help tend to the wounded and the burial of the dead. Riding out to the road and seeing the many bodies there, some still in their final death throes, she knelt and asked God’s blessings on those who lay in this “bloody lane.” The name stuck. [21]

The post-and-rail fencing bordering the lane on the south boundary of the Mumma Farm was replaced in 1982. [22]

CONFEDERATE AVENUE

Just north of the Dunker Church and directly opposite the Smoketown Road is a paved roadway, "Confederate Avenue," constructed by the Department of War in the 1890s as part of the original development of the Antietam National Battlefield Site. The road was not present at the time of the battle and does not appear on the Carman-Cope maps. The road would have grazed the northern section of the tract transferred to the Dunker Church by Samuel Mumma, Sr. in 1851. The road, which provides access to several battlefield monuments in the midst of the West Woods, is open to official vehicles only, though visitors may walk over the road to visit the monuments.

At the time of the battle, a path or very narrow dirt track led off from the church lot west northwest through the West Woods to the A. Poffenberger Farm. The path is shown on Carman-Cope maps; it joined the turnpike at the present intersection with Confederate Avenue but ran off at an angle away from the route of the current avenue. After the West Woods were cut down, the land was put into cultivation and over the years, all traces of the path were obliterated.

1. "Antietam Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland," 3, File 0-31, Antietam Battlefield Site, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Record Group 79, NARA-College Park; Snell and Brown, 98-99.
2. Snell and Brown, 105.
3. Ibid., 115-17; 165.
4. Williams, I:151.
5. Ibid., I:159.
6. Civil Works Administration, "Preliminary Report on Condition of Roads--Battlefield of Antietam and Environs," in "Historical Surveys and Special Studies," typed MSS, 1934, ANTI Library; Lagemann, "Environs of the Dunker Church," 3-5; Snell and Brown, 165.
7. Snell and Brown, 351.
8. Robert L. Lagemann, Park Historian, Antietam National Battlefield, "The Environs of the Dunkard Church," typed MSS, 12 March 1962, ANTI Historian's files, 6.

9. National Park Service, "Master Plan, Antietam National Battlefield, Drawing NBS-ANT 3106, Sheet 1, 1965, ANTI Library.
10. Snell and Brown, 353.
11. National Park Service, Denver Service Center, "New Fences, Mumma Lane and Richardson Ave., Antietam National Battlefield Site, NCR, Washington County, Maryland," construction drawing 302-41008), National Park Service, Denver Service Center, February 1978), Technical Information Center microfiche 41008; Snell and Brown, 488.
12. "Antietam, Prepared by Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. Michler, Corps of Engineers, From Surveys Under His Direction by Order of Brig. Gen. And Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, and Under the Authority of the Hon. Secretary of War, 1867," map, in File 101, History, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, Record Group 79, NARA-College Park.
13. "Fences," in John M. Gould notes on Michler map, 1894, Gould Collection.
14. Civil Works Administration, "Justification for the Improvements for Antietam," in "Historical Surveys and Special Studies," typed MSS, 1934, ANTI Library; Snell and Brown, 173; Tell W. Nicolet, Resident Landscape Architect, Harper L. Garrett, Assistant Historian, and Alfred D. Currari, Assistant Engineer, "Special Report, Antietam National Battlefield Site," 27 February 1935, File 207, 3. Reports, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, Record Group 79, NARA-College Park.
15. Appleman, op cit..
16. National Park Service, Alternatives: Antietam National Battlefield, 8.
17. Snell and Brown, 488.
18. Lagemann, "Environs of the Dunkard Church," 6.
19. Schildt, 36-37.
20. James V. Murfin, *The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign, September 1862* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1965), 262.
21. Murfin, 262.
22. Snell and Brown, 488.

Character-defining Features:

Mumma Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

Feature: "Bloody Lane"
Feature Identification Number: 101466
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 08026
LCS Structure Name: Bloody Lane
LCS Structure Number: 064B

Feature: Confederate Avenue
Feature Identification Number: 101467
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 45067
LCS Structure Name: Confederate Avenue
LCS Structure Number: CONFAVE

Feature: Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike
Feature Identification Number: 101468
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Smoketown Road
Feature Identification Number: 101470
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 45060
LCS Structure Name: Smoketown Road
LCS Structure Number: SMKN R

Feature: Mumma Lane
Feature Identification Number: 101469
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 08027
LCS Structure Name: Mumma, Samuel; Lane
LCS Structure Number: 041A

Feature: Unnamed Farm Service Road
Feature Identification Number: 101471

Type of Feature Contribution:

Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



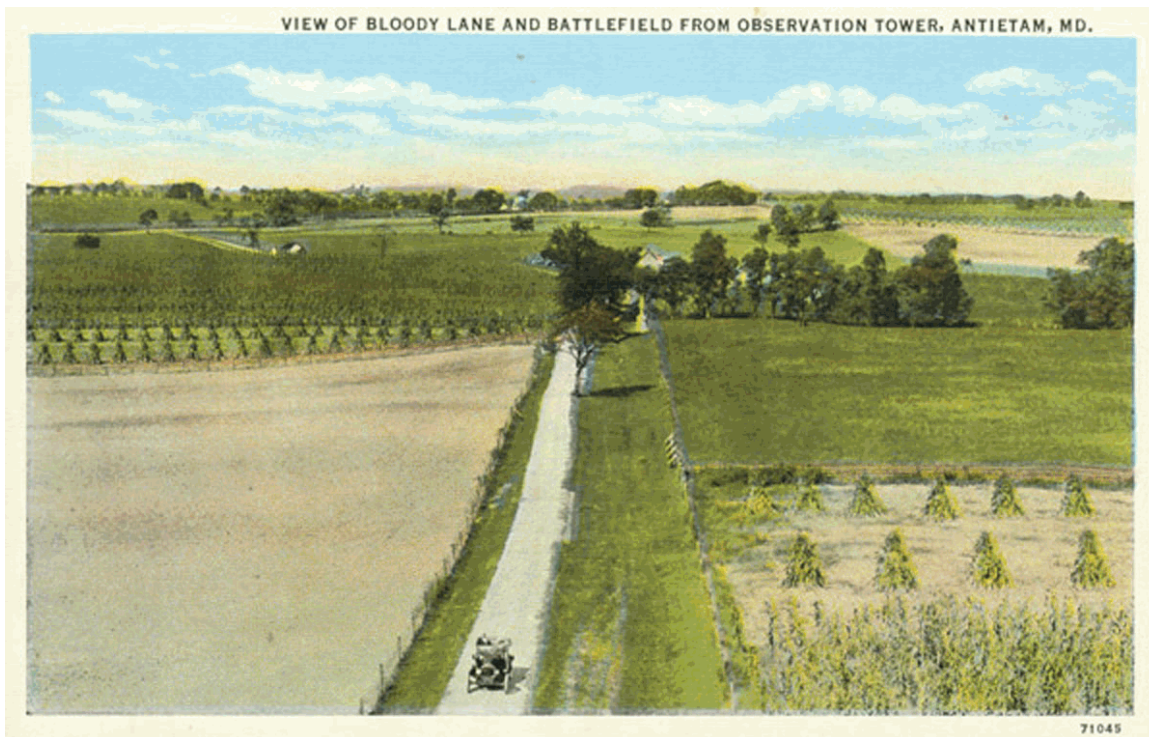
Smoketown Road, 1998.



Smoketown Road from Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, circa early twentieth century.



Bloody Lane, circa late nineteenth century.



Bloody Lane, postcard view, circa 1930.

Cluster Arrangement

As is characteristic of many farms in the Mid-Atlantic region, the farmhouse and barn on the Mumma Farmstead are aligned in a linear arrangement, with the front of both buildings facing

towards the east.[1] Whomever constructed the original cluster of buildings on the property--possibly the Orendorff family--selected a site at a strong perennial spring. The only permanent source of water on the farm, the spring was likely the primary reason the site was selected, but it also had the advantage of being close to the center of the farmstead, allowing access to it from various parts of the property.

A farm lane was constructed at an unknown date to provide access to the farm buildings, which connected the property with both Smoketown Road and the Sunken Road. The present farmhouse and outbuildings are situated at the angle where the farm lane makes a ninety-degree turn. The buildings are arranged along both sides of the lane with the farmhouse and barn on opposite sides of the lane; there is no clear separation between domestic and agricultural buildings, as they are interspersed among one another. Only the farmhouse and the springhouse are connected to one another by sidewalks, though informal paths can be found between most of the other buildings.

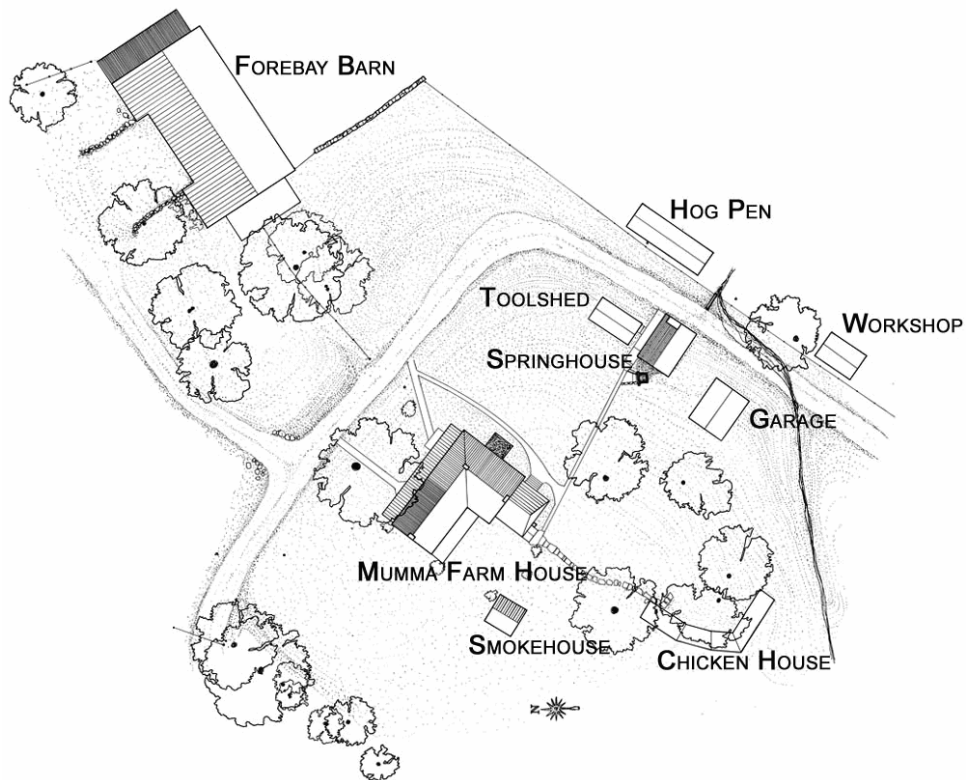
While some of the farm outbuildings postdate the period of significance and cannot be considered historic, they serve an important role in evoking the appearance of the historic cluster arrangement of the farm building group. If they were to be removed, the effect would be of a few historic structures standing in isolation, whereas they now reinforce the historical assembly of working farm buildings in a tight cluster.

1. Henry Glassie, *Vernacular Architecture* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2000), 116.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Mumma Farm main building group, from southwest, 1988. Photography by



Mumma Farm main building cluster arrangement. Adapted from Historic American Buildings Survey drawing MD-960, Joseph Balachowski and Stephen James, delineators, 1988.

Constructed Water Features

As was the case with most farms in the area, the Mumma Farm was sited to take advantage of a perennial spring as a source of water. Just south of the Mumma Farmhouse is a stone springhouse, likely constructed before 1797 as part of the Orendorff (Orndorff) improvements to the property. The springhouse is one of only two structures on the farm which survived the fire that destroyed the other buildings. It too was fired, but the stone walls withstood the flames that claimed the roof and interior framing, and after the battle it was repaired. The random ashlar limestone structure is rectangular in plan and measures 24' 1"-x-16" 3". The spring itself is located outside the structure and is enclosed in a smaller brick vault. From the spring, a runnel carries the water into the springhouse where it is channeled along the interior walls to a draw on the east side from which it exits. The runnel was probably used for cooling crocks and tubs containing perishable foodstuffs. A fireplace with a large masonry chimney is located on the south wall. The interior is divided into two rooms, and there is a half story over the main one accessed by a door over the exterior spring vault.

Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand, granddaughter of Samuel Mumma, wrote in 1961 that Union troops had reported that the Confederates had salted the spring in order to deny its use to the enemy. She insisted that this was a mistake; according to her account, her grandfather had gone to Hagerstown the day before and had bought several sacks of salt, storing them on the floor

above the spring. As the interior floors and roof burned, the salt fell into the spring. [1]

The springhouse was apparently not fired at the same time as the other buildings, but caught fire later, perhaps after being struck by artillery fire. William A. Goranflo, a veteran of the 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers, recounted in 1893 that when his regiment reached the Mumma Farm, “the buildings were all on fire except the springhouse, where we filled our canteens with fresh water.” [2] The burned springhouse appears in the Alexander Gardner photo taken a day or two after the battle; the roof and presumably the inner floor are missing, but the walls are largely intact. The structure was rebuilt after the battle using the original stone walls.

No other constructed water features, including farm ponds, are located on the property.

1. Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand, “Burning of the Mumma Buildings,” op cit.
2. William A. Goranflo, Allentown, PA, to Maj. John M. Gould, 30 November 1893, Gould Collection.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Springhouse
Feature Identification Number:	101472
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	00030
LCS Structure Name:	Mumma, Samuel; Springhouse
LCS Structure Number:	041

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Mumma spring (foreground) and stone springhouse. Historic American Buildings Survey photograph, 1988.

Land Use

Agriculture has been the predominant land use on the Mumma Farmstead since the land was first cleared in the last half of the eighteenth century. Even the destruction of the Civil War, when the Mummas lost their home, barn and much of their property, did not disrupt the use of the property for agricultural production. The Mummas rebuilt their home, barn, and other farm buildings, replanted their crops, and resumed full-scale agricultural operations immediately after their livelihood was so severely impacted.

Subsequent owners of the farm have kept it in production, and just as significantly, kept it intact. With the exception of small plots sold for commemorative monuments, land use has remained much the same since the Civil War. With the exception of the 1962-63 Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center and small areas around several of the monuments, the farm is kept in agricultural use through a series of leases with local farmers. Farmers still grow crops and raise livestock, maintaining the visual appearance of the farmstead at the time of the battle. The National Park Service has reconstructed a number of landscape features, such as historic worm or post-and-rail fences.

Today, the farm is an important visual element on the battlefield. An interpretive marker on Mumma Lane tells the story of the burning of the farm buildings, and the park auto-tour route takes visitors by the farm. The perpetuation of the historic land use patterns conveys the general appearance the farm must have had on the eve of battle, giving the property a high degree of integrity in the area of land use.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Agriculture remains the predominant land use of the Mumma Farmstead. May 1998.

Natural Systems And Features

The Mumma Farmstead is bordered on the west by the old Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, on the south by “Bloody Lane,” and on the north and east by adjacent property lines. The small Dunker Church parcel lies west of the turnpike at the corner with Confederate Avenue.

The farm terrain is gently rolling, with elevations ranging from a low of approximately 40’ above mean sea level at the bottom of a draw on the eastern edge of the farm to 511’ above mean sea level near the north end of the farm at the intersection of the Smoketown Road and Cornfield Avenue. The entire farmstead is drained by Antietam Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River. The creek runs roughly parallel to the farm’s eastern boundary about three quarters a mile to the southeast; the meandering Potomac lies to the west at a distance varying from a mile and a half to two and a half miles.

Being located roughly along the ridge between the creek and the river, the farm is drained by swales and shallow ravines; there are perennial streams or other bodies of water. A perennial spring just south of the farmhouse provides the only permanent source of water.

Located on some of the most productive land in western Maryland, the Mumma Farm has been in agricultural production for over two centuries. Most of the soils making up the farm land are part of the Hagerstown silt loam series, well-drained upland soils derived from a residuum of fairly pure limestone. The other soils are part of the Duffield series, also well-drained soils derived from a mixture of interbedded limestone and shale. Both are considered excellent soil

types that can be easily worked and are friable, fertile and productive for both crops and pasture. The soils are so fertile that corn can be sown in them year after year, provided a winter cover crop is put in to control erosion on slopes. The only drawback is that outcrops of limestone can make mechanized tilling difficult. [1]

The Sharpsburg area in which the farmstead is located has a moderate climate. Average highs in July are in the upper 80s; average lows in January are in the lower 20s. The summer season tends to be humid, and precipitation is generally well balanced throughout the year, with the early fall being the driest season. Winters are cool, but not severely cold, and snowfall is moderate.

The landscape bears little resemblance to the days before permanent European settlement occurred. Originally covered with an unbroken hardwood forest, the land was cleared and put into full-scale agricultural production over the course of several decades. The rich soils, gentle slopes, good drainage, and relatively easy access to markets (via the Potomac River, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, turnpikes or railroads) made agricultural use of the land profitable, and good management made it sustainable. While the Civil War had a devastating effect on some of the farm structures, it had little effect on the natural resources which quickly recovered from the effects of war. Even today, the appearance of the natural landscape is much the same as it was at the time of the Battle of Sharpsburg in 1862.

1. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, and Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, Soil Survey, Washington County, Maryland. Series 1959, No. 17, October 1962.

Small Scale Features

This section inventories and describes all significant small-scale features on the Mumma Farm. These include the Mumma Cemetery, artillery displays, fences and stone walls, commemorative period monuments and tablets, and modern interpretive devices.

MUMMA CEMETERY

This small cemetery, present at the time of the battle, was established in the late eighteenth century as a family plot by the Reynolds. John Reynolds, Sr., his wife Elizabeth McKee Reynolds, and their son, Joseph Reynolds, were among the first burials here, though their graves are unmarked. It was later used by the Orndorffs, who subsequently settled the farm. Maj. (Revolutionary War) Christian Orndorff, his wife Elizabeth, and their daughter Rosa Vilosa Orndorff were interred here. [1] Later, it was used by their successors, the Mummas, and later by other members of the Dunker Church, to which the Mumma family belonged. The earliest surviving marker in the cemetery is dated 1801.

At the time of the battle in 1862, a wooden fence surrounded the cemetery. Although the cemetery was located on a rise in the midst of a field, the burying ground played a small role in the battle. During the morning's action before the Federal assault, Confederate soldiers in Trimble's Brigade took cover from Federal artillery fire behind the cemetery and used the

position to return fire against Union Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour's Pennsylvania troops, part of Meade's Division. [2] After the farm had been secured by Union troops, artillery was sited on the high ground adjacent to the cemetery where it could fire at Confederate lines along the turnpike.

According to an account in an Orndorff family history, the earliest stones were broken up during the fighting. Following the battle, two trenches of Federal troops were laid out in the cemetery. They were removed to the National Cemetery at Sharpsburg. The Mummas then sowed bluegrass over the plots, including the now unmarked earliest graves. [3]

On 3 October 1873, Samuel Mumma, Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth Miller, granted, for a consideration of \$200, named members of the Dunker Church the right to burial in the cemetery. The plot was described as consisting of 114.4 perches (a perch being one square rod of land), and included free use of a "private road" one perch wide for access to the cemetery, which extended from the farm lane to one corner of the cemetery. The graveyard was enlarged at this time and a four-foot stone wall replaced the earlier wooden fence. [4]

On 7 April 1962, members of the Mumma Grave Yard Board offered to convey the cemetery to the government free of any restrictions if the government would assume full responsibility for its upkeep. National Park Service Associate Director Jackson E. Price responded that acceptance of the cemetery was desirable in view of controlling all inholdings, but warned that responsibility for upkeep of the cemetery would be contingent upon available funds. [5]

Old photographs in the park files and an account by Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand, granddaughter of Samuel Mumma, indicate that Lombardy poplars once surrounded the cemetery. The Youth Conservation Corps removed detrimental vegetation from the cemetery in 1979 [6], and this may have included the poplars; at any rate, they are no longer extant.

In 1982, the National Park Service undertook a rehabilitation of the postwar stone wall surrounding the cemetery. The work involved taking down the wall and placing concrete footings under it, then rebuilding it in its original configuration. Masons from the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park carried out the work at a cost of \$22,000. [7]

In December 1993, the Regional Archaeology Program of the National Park Service's National Capital Region conducted a program of geophysical prospecting at the Mumma Cemetery. The project consisted of tests in selected areas using proton magnetometers to determine electrical resistivity, in essence noting differences in soil moisture caused by resistive structures such as walls and graves. The project also used Ground Penetrating Radar, a method by which electromagnetic waves are broadcast into the earth using an antenna and then traced as the energy is scattered back by reflecting objects. The purpose of the project was to compare the usefulness of the techniques, but the data collected in the project provided valuable information on the cemetery. Many of the gravestones have evidently been relocated, as some are placed where there are no graves, and other burials are unmarked. A large area in which there are

apparently no graves is likely the result of tree disturbances, perhaps the collapse of a large tree whose root ball disturbed the area. The results are tantalizing, but ground truthing, either through the use of probes or by removal of a strip of turf to expose ground disturbances, will be required to firmly establish the exact location of the graves. [8]

The Mumma Cemetery is located uphill on a rise to the northwest of the Mumma farmhouse. It is surrounded on all sides by an open field. Rectangular in shape, it is surrounded by a 4' high random-coursed mortared ashlar limestone wall with a concrete cap. Access is from the Mumma Lane, along the north side of which is a parking turnout. Enameled metal signs identify the site as "Mumma Cemetery" and a stop on the park's auto tour, and a Modulite easel-type interpretive marker, "A House was Burning," describes the fate of the farm during the battle.

Most of the western half of the cemetery is an open grassy sward. Graves occupy much of the eastern half. Monuments form several successive rows north-to-south, but all of the graves face east in traditional Christian practice. An undated report in the park files states there are 336 burials in the cemetery [9]; a complete listing of the burials can be found in the resource management division's files. There are eleven trees in the cemetery--an Eastern White Pine, five Eastern Red Cedar and five Catalpa. The age of the trees could be established by boring. Peonies, long prized by the family and found elsewhere on the farm, were once planted here, but none apparently remain. [10]

ARTILLERY DISPLAYS

Lee's Battalion First Position Display

Just northwest of the visitor center and accessible from it along a sidewalk is a display of four types of cannon used during the Battle of Sharpsburg. This display marks the site held by the Confederate artillery under Col. S. D. Lee at the beginning of the action. Lee, no relation to the commanding general, grouped nearly twenty guns from Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana batteries on this commanding ground which offered an open field of fire over much of the battlefield. Grouped together, the guns provided the Confederates with massed firepower and they played a critical role on the morning's action. Lee's men were able to hold the ground for about three hours until long-range fire from larger Union guns across Antietam Creek and the continuous series of infantry attacks finally drove them from their position. [11]

Some of the haunting photographs taken a day or two after the battle by combat photographer Alexander Gardner show a badly damaged limber (wheeled ammunition chest) broken down in front of the Dunker Church, surrounded by Confederate dead.

The display consists of five artillery pieces: an 1841 6-pounder, an 1857 12-pounder gun-howitzer, a 10-pounder Parrott rifle, and a 3" ordnance rifle. Iron signs identify each piece. Two Modulite interpretive easels—"I Hate Cannons" and "Load...Commence Firing" interpret

the critical role of artillery in the battle.

Tompkins' Battery Display

On the hillside due south of the visitor center, between the building and Mumma Lane, a row of cannon mark the position of Capt. John Tompkins' Battery of the Rhode Island Light Artillery toward the end of the fighting. Earlier in the day, the battery had been deployed on the edge of the farm near the intersection of the Mumma Lane and Smoketown Road; a small monument marks the location. During the advance of the Second Corps against "Bloody Lane", Tompkins moved his battery forward to this position on the south shoulder of the Dunker Church plateau, where his guns became engaged with Confederate artillery clustered around the Piper Farm to the south. Despite the furious counter-battery fire and infantry attacks that threatened the position, Tompkins' battery was able to hold the position for nearly three hours, during which it unleashed an astonishing 1,050 rounds. Capt. Tompkins' photograph and uniform are displayed in the museum room of the visitor center. [12]

FENCES

A variety of fences surround the Mumma Farm and separate its fields. These include worm fences and post-and-rail fences, paling or board fences around the farm buildings, and later, wire fences. There are also several stone fences. Of these, only a few of the stone fences date to the historic period, though the rail fences have been reconstructed to roughly their historic appearance.

At the time of the battle, the farm was well fenced with worm and post-and-rail fences. Some of these figured prominently in the fighting, as troops deployed behind them for such limited protection as they could afford. Some of the fences were heavily damaged in the fighting; many of the others were dismantled soon after the battle by the Union troops who occupied the farm for several weeks before McClellan began his pursuit of Lee's army. The occupying troops used the rails for firewood and other camp uses.

In a claim for damages filed against the Federal government on 30 March 1867, Samuel Mumma stated that about thirteen hundred panels of fencing on his farm had been destroyed, either as a result of the battle or afterwards for use as fuel by Union troops. (This claim did not ask for reimbursement of the fences, for which Mumma sadly understood he could not be reimbursed, but rather for cut and corded firewood and for grain and fodder taken by the army. Still, the claim does indicate the large amount of fence rails that he lost as a result of the fighting and the subsequent occupation.) [13]

Throughout the period when the War Department administered the Antietam National Battlefield Site, a variety of fence materials were used to delineate the borders of the park roads. In a 1934 description of the battlefield, the first Park Service superintendent, John Kyd Beckenbaugh, stated: "The battlefield avenues are fenced in on each side with a concrete post and [No. 9] woven wire fence, while the state and county roads have various types of fencing-

-wire, rail and stone. No fencing remains of the type of 1862, except the stonewalls, although the rail fences are of the same type as then used.” [14]

This indicates that by this point, some of the historic fencing once present on the Battlefield had already been replaced. Since that time, much of the fencing installed during the War Department years has been removed. In 1938, assistant research technician Frederick Tilberg, detailed from Gettysburg, recommended that new battlefield fences be constructed to replicate the types shown in historic photographs and depicted on the 1904 Carman-Cope maps. [15]

Worm Fences

One of the most common types of fencing used in the Sharpsburg area at the time of the battle was worm fencing, so named because the fences were constructed of rails laid in a zig-zag fashion. They were also called “Virginia rail,” “snake” or “zigzag” fences. Worm fences could be set up and removed easily because no posts had to be set in the ground. Instead, the rails were laid horizontally, resting at the ends atop adjacent rail sections. Most of the fences were built of five or so rails to a height of four to five feet. Some of the worm fences used “locks,” which were vertical rails driven into the ground and abutted against the intersecting corners of the fence rails in order to help stabilize the rails against shifting. In addition, some worm fences had diagonal rails laid across the junction of the intersecting rails which supported a higher horizontal rail called a “rider.” Such “stake and rider” fences were employed to keep livestock from leaping over the relatively low worm fences. A good example of a stake and rider fence can be seen along Bloody Lane east of the Roulette Farm access lane. According to a note by former Park Historian Robert L. Lagemann, Wilmer Mumma of Sharpsburg, who erected fences for his livelihood, including “replica” fences, stated that chestnut was the preferred material for the rails because it was easy to work with and durable [16].

The disadvantage to worm fences is that because they zigzagged back and forth, they required substantially more rails for construction than post-and-rail fences. They also took up far more room than the straighter post-and-rail fences. Fields could not be plowed up to the fence line because the irregular shape, and keeping down weeds in the intervening sections was difficult. Unfortunately, with the advent of mechanized farm equipment, these picturesque fences began disappearing from the landscape.

The Carman-Cope maps show extensive sections of worm fencing on the Mumma Farm in September 1862. The fence followed the northwest boundary along the Smoketown Road from Mumma Lane to the north boundary; the north boundary of the cornfield; along the south boundary at Bloody Lane between Mumma Lane and the Roulette farm access lane, and separating the three fields south of the farm building group. Today, sections along Bloody Lane have been reconstructed, while the section along Smoketown Road has not.

Reconstruction of the worm fencing along Bloody Lane was carried out by the late 1930s or early 1940s, as it appears in postcard views from the 1940s. In 1937, Superintendent Beckenbaugh reported that the Maryland State Penal Farm had offered the park three large

truck loads of old chestnut rails for the reconstruction of some of the worm fence along Bloody Lane. Park Service crews had already removed the wire fences from this area to make the scene more historically accurate. Beckenbaugh was asked to submit a report on the type of fencing that had been used along the road before approval would be granted. [17] No other records regarding this proposal were located.

Post-and-Rail Fences

Another type of rail fence used on the Mumma Farm at the time of the Battle of Antietam was the post-and-rail fence. These fences consisted of rails with tapered ends set into holes bored into upright posts. The posts were set on average of nine feet apart on center. The posts were set about 2' deep into the ground and extend several inches above the top rail. Post-and-rail fences had several advantages over worm fences. Being built on a straight alignment, they took up much less space. The straight alignment also required fewer rails to enclose the same amount of space. More of the land in a field could be cultivated because draft animals or farm machinery could operate up to the fence line, and it was easier to mow down weeds or brush, there being no "pockets" between the fence panels. On the other hand, construction of post-and-rail fences was very laborious. The posts had to be bored with holes to accept the rails, then set into holes dug into the ground with post-hole diggers, there being no power augers at the time. It was especially difficult to dig such holes in the rocky soil found in many places on the local landscape, where limestone outcroppings frequently rise to or near the surface. The horizontal rails had to be tapered at the ends in order to fit into the holes. A favorable feature was that this mounting arrangement did not require expensive metal fasteners.

Post-and-rail fencing is shown in numerous locations on the Mumma Farm in the Carman-Cope maps. It outlined the west boundary along the Hagerstown Turnpike from Bloody Lane to the Smoketown Road and the northwest boundary along Smoketown Road between the Turnpike and Mumma Lane. It was also used along the north boundary of the farm between the cornfield and the east boundary, and along most of the eastern boundary with the Roulette Farm. It bordered both sides of Mumma Lane for its entire length between Smoketown Road and Bloody Lane, and was used to separate a number of fields, including those on the northwest side of Mumma Lane, and the fields on the east side of the farm north of the main building group, including most of the southeast side of the cornfield. It also surrounded the orchard north and east of the barn.

The Alexander Gardner photographs taken after the battle show the fences clearly. The views of Confederate dead taken along the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike on 19 September 1862 show the fences as having six horizontal rails in each panel. The lower rails were closer together than the upper ones, a standard design that helped prevent smaller animals from passing through the fences.

As with the worm fences, many of the post-and-rail fencing on the farm was destroyed during or soon after the Battle. Some may have been replaced in the immediate post-war years, but all the historic fencing had vanished by the mid-twentieth century. The post-and-rail fencing

now bordering the farm fields and lanes was largely constructed in the 1970s to the early 1990s, according to an interview with Park Resource Management Specialist Ed Wenschhof.

Board Fences

The Carman-Cope maps and the Gardner photograph of the burned Mumma buildings show sections of board fence in the area around the Mumma Farm buildings. This fence was simply constructed by nailing three horizontal wooden planks between sunken fence posts. The photographs show that the fence was painted white, or more likely whitewashed. While board fences were easily erected, the cost of sawn timber was greater than rails, so it was not used to a great extent on the farmstead.

Picket, Paling or Scantling Fences

Another type of fencing used on the Mumma Farm at the time of the battle was picket, paling or scantling fencing, all of which used vertical boards attached to horizontal stringers strung between upright posts. These fences were generally used around farmhouses to keep domestic and wild animals out of lawns and gardens. Such fences appear in the Carman-Cope maps and in historic photographs, though it is difficult to determine in some cases which of the fences was actually used, as all fences commonly being referred to as “picket” fences, though the types did differ.

Picket fences were built from regular sawn vertical boards or pickets, nailed to horizontal stringers, usually two, strung between posts. The pickets usually featured pointed tops as a decorative feature, either a double point, or more commonly, a 45 degree angle cut. The latter cut produces two picket tops, reducing the labor involved. Paling fences were constructed identically, though the ends were cut flush, not with decorative pointed or angled caps. This involved slightly less labor in construction. Scantling fence consists of random or irregularly sized pieces of lumber used in place of regular pickets. These fences were commonly used in the South and were as functional as picket fences, but were not as aesthetically pleasing. These were less expensive, since any available lumber could be used.

An 1880s photograph in the park collection shows a paling and board fence on the north side of Confederate Avenue across from the Dunker Church. [18] Neither the fence nor the road was present at the time of the battle.

Wire Fencing

The Antietam Battlefield Board erected miles of wire fencing throughout the Battlefield in the mid-1890s. In 1895, the first contract called for the erection of 2,000 posts and 1,200 rods of fencing. A typical contract specified that the fencing would consist of 10 lateral wires with 6 perpendicular stays per rod (a rod being sixteen feet). This fencing was delivered at 65 cents per rod. The fencing was strung between yellow locust posts, 4"-x-4" eight feet long, furnished at a cost of 35 cents each. The cost of erection was 50 cents per rod. Elmer E. Piper was the engineer in charge of the fencing projects. [19]

Most of the fencing was a patented type, Jones Locking Wire Fence. The fence posts were painted with asphaltum (a sort of creosote), and were topped with cast iron “cannon ball” ornaments (probably as much to repel water from the sawn ends as for military style decoration). Gates were provided for use of abutting land owners. [20]

By 1899, most of the fencing had been installed, mainly along the five or so miles of road that made up the battlefield “park.” The fence posts were painted black, which the Boston Herald observed was “gratifying to everybody, except a few of the natives, who wanted it painted red, white and blue.” [21]

The fencing did not prove very durable. In 1908, Maj. George W. Davis, formerly of the Antietam Battlefield Board, reported, “the posts are rotting off and the wires are being broke by persons climbing over the fence. The aggregate length of the fence is about 10 miles, and it ought to be renewed with stone or with iron pipes set in concrete and connected with galv[inized] iron pipe.” [22]

Civil engineer S. G. Brosius of the Quartermaster General’s department estimated that the new fencing would cost about \$22,000. The funds were not forthcoming, and reports continued to be filed about the poor state of the fencing. In 1912, park superintendent Charles W. Adams reported that cattle were breaking through the fences and damaging the roadways. The cattle were impounded, but the fences were not replaced for nearly two decades. [23]

In the early 1930s, most of the fences were replaced by new fences with concrete posts and woven wire. Emergency Relief Administration crews erected much of the fencing. In 1933, battlefield superintendent George B. Alexander reported, “The avenues were rebuilt in 1931. Since then we have made 6,000 concrete posts, put in above 15 miles of wire fences.” Forty-one new woven wire gates were installed during this project. [24]

The wire fencing was, of course, non-historic, not having been used in 1862. In 1937, a Park Service planning team recommended removing the wire fences, especially those bordering the roads in public view, and replacing them with fences of the type that existed during the battle. They estimated some 13 miles of fencing would have to be replaced. Much of the wire fencing along the roads was ultimately removed and replaced, though the work would take another five decades. Barbed wire was strung along the tops of some of the fences in 1952 in an effort to deter cattle from leaning over them to get at grass on the other side. [25]

Over the years, wire fencing was apparently replaced as needed by the farm owners and, after 1961, by park maintenance crews. In 1978, park crews or a contractor installed wire fencing along both sides of Mumma Lane for its entire length. This fencing was constructed in panels with a maximum length of 12' and a height of 5' above the ground. The panels were supported by 6" diameter creosoted posts 8' in length, sunk into the ground 3' deep. Corners were braced with 4" diameter diagonals, and line brace units consisting of two diagonals and an upright formed into a queen-post truss arrangement were located every 660' along the line. [26]

Wire fencing is still used extensively to separate farm fields, especially in areas not easily visible from the park tour road.

Iron Pipe Fencing

Historic photographs from the early twentieth century show extensive sections of iron pipe fencing used along Smoketown Road and along the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike in front of the Maryland and New York monuments. This fencing, erected during the period of War Department administration, consisted of round iron or steel pipes supported by battered (tapered) concrete posts. The pipes were painted black, probably to deter rust, and the concrete posts were painted white or whitewashed.

While these fences were certainly durable, a decision was made to remove them soon after the park came under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The fencing around the New York and Maryland monument parks was removed in 1935. Superintendent John Kyd Beckenbaugh reported, “this open appearance is a decided change for the better.” [27]

Birdhouses

One nice, though almost certainly non-historic, feature of the fences at Antietam National Battlefield is the dozens of small wooden birdhouses built and maintained by park staff. These are carefully designed with restricted-size entry holes to encourage use by eastern bluebirds and to discourage starlings and sparrows, other cavity-nesting birds that took over much of the bluebirds’ habitat and sent the species into a steep decline. Happily, dozens of bluebirds, some of the most striking birds of open meadowlands, were observed during the course of the inventory project.

STONE WALLS

In two locations around the Mumma Farm are stone walls. Stone walls were far more laborious to construct than rail fences, but a well-built wall would last many years. For this reason, some of the stone walls on the farm survive from the time of the Battle, while any historic wooden fences, even if they had not been removed for firewood or other use soon after the Battle, would have long since rotted away. Stone walls were generally constructed from stone removed in the process of preparing farm fields. Stones left in fields would have made cultivation difficult and could have damaged plows and other implements, so they were removed to field margins wherever possible. If enough stone was removed, a stone wall might have been constructed. Traditionally, such work was carried out in winter months when agricultural work in the fields was largely curtailed.

Two sections of stone wall on the farm were inventoried in this study. These also appear in the List of Classified Structures for Antietam National Battlefield.

Barnyard Stone Wall

Extending from the southeast corner of the bank barn about 66 feet in a southeast direction is a dry-laid fieldstone wall, about 4 to 5 feet in height and topped by diagonal cap stones. The wall was present at the time of the battle and is shown on the 1904 Carman-Cope map of the Battlefield. The wall was restored in a 1980 Park Service project and is in good condition today. [28] The wall is a rare survivor, as many stone barnyard walls have been removed.

Field Wall

Separating the Mumma and Roulette farms is a dry-laid fieldstone wall. The wall is not continuous, and is interspersed with sections of wire fencing. The height of the wall varies because some sections have collapsed, but judging from the most intact sections, it stood about 4 feet tall. One section extends perpendicularly from the Roulette line back toward the barn for a distance of about 150 feet. The sections between the two farms run for about another 700 feet. A National Register Determination of Eligibility report states the wall dates to the eighteenth century [29] which is likely accurate, given that the Reynolds' farm was divided in half in 1784; the stone wall likely forms the boundary between Francis Reynolds' holdings as those of his brother, Joseph Reynolds. Much of the wall is in poor condition and all sections are overgrown in trees and shrubs.

MONUMENTS

Across the battlefield, 104 commemorative monuments, ranging from tall classical columns surmounted by war eagles and other devices, to small blocks of stone to which are attached simple plaques, commemorate the fierce conflict of September 1862. Some were erected by states who sent troops off to war; others were placed by units that took part in the fighting, and a few were placed by interested individuals. In addition to their commemorative associations, the monuments are significant as work of well-known sculptors, or for their striking architectural designs. Most are clustered along the roadways, both because these were scenes of some of the most important action but also because the original park consisted mostly of a right-of-way along selected roads. Others are clustered out in fields, or even in the woods, marking the exact spot where some salient event occurred. Marking of Civil War battlefields began even before the war drew to a close, and continued at a steady pace well into the twentieth century, with a whole new cluster of them suggested at the time of the centennial of the war. The National Park Service, which has inherited most of the monuments along the battlefield lands, maintains the monuments and their environs, recently aided by a novel "Adopt-a-Monument" program which solicits custodial assistance from interested organizations and individuals. However, current policies discourage the erection of further monuments and memorials, and new ones may only be erected if authorized by Congress or approved by the Director of the National Park Service. [30]

Major Davis explained the general scheme of marking the battlefield to his counterpart at Gettysburg, Col. John P. Nicholson. The statute required the Commission to mark the positions of the different organizations of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia. In carrying out this work, the Commission did not go below brigade level except to note the

regiments composing each brigade on the brigade tablet. The regiments or the states could mark regimental positions. Davis noted, “The avenues which we are buying are not broad enough for large monuments, but regiments which desire to do so may acquire small tracts of ground for monuments along the avenue or near them and can erect such monuments as they desire. This is a matter over which the Commission has no jurisdiction.” [31]

Nine monuments, ranging in size from a massive obelisk to the New York Federal units to small markers for artillery units, are located at various points on the Mumma Farm. Beginning in the 1890s, property owners transferred small parcels of the farm to states or the Federal government for the erection of the monuments. The monuments are described below.

Maryland Monument Park

One of the most ornate monuments on the battlefield, the Maryland Monument is also unique in that it is the only state monument that commemorates its men that fought on both sides during the battle. The monument is a domed octagonal mnepteron supported by plain columns topped with elaborate carved capitals with military shields and volutes. The structure rests on three tiers of steps, and its copper roof is surmounted with a heroic figurine standing on a globe, holding a drawn sword at rest. Four bronze bas-relief panels depict scenes from the battle; inside, more plaques provide information about the units that were engaged. A brick court with a granite bench surrounds the monument.

There were no trees here at the time of the battle. Today, an avenue of stately sugar maples, planted soon after the erection of the monument, borders the walkway leading from the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike to the structure, and others are located along the periphery of the tract along the Turnpike and the Smoketown Road.

Rezin D. Fisher deeded the one-acre tract surrounding the monument to state trustees on 21 January 1899. The monument was subsequently erected and was dedicated on 30 May 1900. [32] In 1937, Park Service officials complained that the State was not properly maintaining the property and urged its transfer to the Federal government. [33]

Old photographs from the early 1930s show that the monument lot was once bordered on the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike and Smoketown Road by a fence consisting of iron pipes strung between battered (referring to a tapered shape, not condition) concrete posts. Such fencing was used in numerous other early military parks. In the distance can be seen more fence posts lining the path descending to the monument from the New York monuments on the rise just to the south.

Another series of photographs prepared for the Superintendent’s monthly report shows the parking area under construction by workers in 1936. [34] In these photographs the iron cable fencing has been removed. A low stone curb bordered the parking area originally. Five of the large metal tablets placed in the 1890s are seen in the photograph; today there is a sixth. The series of maple trees bordering the path are present but much smaller than today; those which

today have trunk diameters of more than 40" appear only about a foot in diameter.

New York Monument

One of the most imposing ornaments on the battlefield, the New York Monument is located on the high ground opposite the Dunker Church, just north of the visitor center on a parcel deeded off the southern end of the Mumma Farm. The monument consists of a 58' fluted Doric column surmounted by a sculpted war eagle and rests on a pedestal rising from the center of a stone platform. The pedestal is decorated with large bronze plaques, with the seal of the State of New York occupying the place of honor at the front. The monument is constructed from Concord, New Hampshire granite. Architect Edward Pearce Casey designed it, and Ricci & Zarki executed the bronzes and the eagle. The monument was authorized by the New York State legislature in 1920 and \$17,500 was appropriated for its erection. It was dedicated on 17 September of the same year, with 250 veterans of the battle in attendance. [35]

Along the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, a fence consisting of three pipe cables strung between tapered concrete posts bordered the monument area. At the center directly opposite the main monument was a stone wall and two gates. The larger gate, wide enough for service vehicles, was a double-leaf metal gate between stone or concrete posts topped with plain capitals and stone or metal balls, perhaps cannon balls. The gates were marked "N.Y." with raised letters, and the gates had smaller metal plaques, also labeled "N.Y." To the south side was a smaller single-leaf pedestrian gate flanked by smaller posts. The wall, fencing, gates and a driveway leading from the road to the main monument were removed in the 1930s.

The driveway exited the turnpike directly opposite the main monument and climbed the hill, ending in a circle around the memorial, somewhat below the main grade. The driveway, but not the circle, was surfaced with fine stone. In 1936, Superintendent Beckenbaugh recommended removing the driveway and traffic circle and seeding the area. A new parking area on the side of the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike would provide access. The driveway was removed in 1934. Topsoil was placed in the depression left by the old traffic circle, and the old roadway sections were reseeded. [36] Today, the route of the old road is barely visible.

Between the New York Monument and the visitor center is a smaller memorial to the 20th Regiment New York Volunteers, the "Turner Rifles" (3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, VI Corps) dedicated in 1911. [37] The pink Rhode Island granite obelisk is topped by shrouded colors, and a bronze bas-relief panel depicts an infantry charge against cannon. The unit's history is inscribed on the sides.

Ohio Monument

On the east side of the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike opposite the Dunker Church stands a tall obelisk which commemorates the role of the 5th, 66th and 7th regiments of the 1st Brigade (Tyndale) of the 2nd Division of the XII Corps. Dedicated in 1903, [38] the plain granite obelisk rests on a three-tiered plinth decorated with relief carvings of arms, an owl, a rooster, and the state seal of Ohio on the front and crossed swords and laurel wreaths on the

sides. The monument rests on a partially rusticated stone base.

The brick plaza surrounding the monument features a granite bench and six cast iron tablets describing the actions of various units [tablets 51, 53, 114, 116 (in two sections) and 306]. Photographs from the 1930s of CCC crews working on the adjacent parking turnout show only five tablets, thus, one was apparently moved to the location at a later time. Two large sugar maple trees, an extension of the planting for the Maryland Monument Park, shade the monument area.

14th Connecticut Monument

Standing on its own in the midst of the southernmost field of the Mumma Farm near the Roulette Farm access lane is a pink granite obelisk marking the assault of the 14th Connecticut Volunteers (2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, II Corps) against the Confederate position in “Bloody Lane.” Dedicated in 1894, [39] the obelisk is inscribed with the cloverleaf badge of the II Corps, the Connecticut coat-of-arms, and a United States shield emblem.

In 1937, Park Service planners recommended acquiring the 16-acre Lohman Farm on the south boundary of the Mumma Farm along Bloody Lane, and moving the monument from the Mumma Farm a short distance to the acquired property. [40] Although the Lohman place was eventually purchased, the monument was not moved.

Delaware Monument

The most recently established monument on the section of the battlefield encompassing the Mumma Farm is a 1962 monument to the First Delaware Volunteers. [41] The vertical granite slab monument was erected by the Delaware Civil War Centennial Commission to mark the 100th anniversary of the battle. It is located on the north side of “Bloody Lane” on the southern border of the Mumma Farmstead.

Vermont Monument

On the northwest side of Mumma Lane a hundred yards northeast of its intersection with “Bloody Lane” is a large granite block monument to the “Old Vermont Brigade” (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Vermont) commanded by Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks. The large stone block is rough-faced stone except for its inscribed front, and rests on a two-tiered base. The monument was dedicated around 1900 or soon thereafter--the exact date is not known for lack of documentation. [42]

The 1937 report by the Park Service planning team suggested that the monument was inaccessible to the public because the narrow Mumma farm lane was not suitable for traffic. They recommended relocating the monument to a plot in the same field further south along Bloody Lane, and returning the 20'-x-20' plot to the owners in exchange for the new tract. [43] The monument was not moved, and remains in its original location. Mumma Lane was subsequently widened and is now part of the park tour route.

Hexamer's Battery

A small marker on the south side of the junction of Mumma Lane with the Smoketown Road marks the location where Capt. William Hexamer's New Jersey Battery (Battery A, New Jersey Light Artillery, 1st Div., VI Corps) was deployed between 2 and 3 PM. The battery finally silenced the Confederate batteries around Dunker Church. The simple monument consists of a bronze plaque on a small rough-finished granite base, and was dedicated in 1903. [44]

Maryland Battery A Monument

Across Mumma Lane from the monument to Hexamer's Battery is another simple monument marking the position of Capt. John W. Wolcott's battery of the 1st Maryland Light Artillery (Battery A, 1st Maryland Light Artillery, 1st Div., VI Corps) during the afternoon's action. The monument consists of a round bronze seal of the State of Maryland mounted on a rough-dressed granite block, which was dedicated in 1900. [45]

TABLETS

In 1896 and 1897, 258 historical, locality and guide tablets were placed around the battlefield by the War Department at a cost of \$6,400. These were cast iron plates with raised letters. The tablets were painted black, with the raised letters painted white in contrast. This was the original color scheme, and has been retained, though at some other military parks different colors have been employed to distinguish between Union and Confederate units. [46] All were placed on Federal land or along adjacent public highways.

Almost all of the original markers survive. When the National Park Service took over administration of the Battlefield in 1933, it inventoried 251 of the original 258 markers. Automobiles broke several, but the remaining ones were in good condition and repainted almost annually to preserve them and keep them legible. Some of the tablets disappeared; in 1952, only 215 were reported in the park inventory. [47]

A number of the tablets are located at various locations on the Mumma Farmstead, mostly around the periphery. A cluster of six is located in front of the Ohio Monument on the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike. Others are located at the artillery display in front of the visitor center, around the Dunker Church, on the Smoketown Road, on Mumma Lane and "Bloody Lane."

INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

In addition to the historical iron tablets and markers, there are a number of modern interpretive displays located at various points on the Mumma Farmstead. These are all "Modulite" easels, a display with a printed plexiglas panel mounted at an angle in an anodized metal frame. The interpretive devices on the farm include displays about field artillery (located outside the visitor center), the burning of the Mumma Farm buildings (on Mumma Lane at the cemetery), the

assault of the Federal Second Corps against "Bloody Lane" (on Mumma Lane overlooking the Roulette Farm), and the Dunker Church. All of these devices were erected following the 1961 acquisition of the farm by the National Park Service.

1. Imhof to Tuckerman, op cit.
2. Sears, 184-85.
3. Drake and Orndorff, 93; Hildebrand, 2.
4. Liber KK #6, Folio 130, Washington County Land Records; Hildebrand, "Origin and History of Dunker Church..."
5. Snell and Brown, 318.
6. Ibid., 448; Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand, "Burning of the Mumma Buildings," op cit.
7. Snell and Brown, 475, 488.
8. Marian C. Creveling et al, "Geophysical Prospecting at the Mumma Family Cemetery, Antietam National Battlefield, n.d., NCR Library.
9. "Antietam National Battlefield Chronology," typed MSS, ANTI Library, vertical files, H30, Samuel Mumma Buildings file.
10. Wilmer McKendree Mumma, "Home Again," typed MSS, ANTI Library, vertical files, Mumma, Samuel, Family History file.
11. National Park Service, "Artillery Hell: A Guided Tour of Antietam Battlefield" leaflet (National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield, n.d.), 4.
12. National Park Service, "Artillery Hell," 5.
13. Samuel Mumma, Claim for Equity filed with Justice of the Peace David Pennel, 30 March 1867, ANTI Library.
14. Quoted in Snell and Brown, 159.
15. Snell and Brown, 200.
16. Lagemann, "Environs of the Dunkard Church," 7n.

17. John Kyd Beckenbaugh, Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield Site, to Director, National Park Service, 25 September 1937; Ronald F. Lee, Acting Assistant Director, National Park Service, to Beckenbaugh, 30 September 1937, File 621, Repairs and Improvements, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, Record Group 79, NARA-College Park.
18. Lagemann, "Environs of the Dunkard Church," 26.
19. Adam H. Baer, Hagerstown, MD to Antietam Battlefield Commission, 17 January 1895; Maj. George B. Davis, President, Antietam Battlefield Commission to Baer, 11 February 1895, Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 92, Records of the Cemeterial Commissions, 1893-1916, Antietam Battlefield Commission, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Series 707, File 183, Letters and Reports to Secretary, 1894-98; Snell and Brown, 98-99.
20. "Antietam Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland," 3, File 0-31, Antietam Battlefield Site, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Record Group 79, NARA-College Park.
21. "Battlefield of Antietam: Work of Marking Positions on Battlefield is Well Advanced," *op cit*.
22. Snell and Brown, 120.
23. *Ibid.*, 121-22.
24. Beckenbaugh, Superintendent's Annual Report, 1934; *Idem*, "Report of F.E.R.A. or S.E.R.A. Accomplishments," 1934, in File 619, Civil Works, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, Record Group 79, NARA-College Park; Snell and Brown, 135.
25. Snell and Brown, 176, 259.
26. National Park Service, Denver Service Center, "New Fences, Mumma Lane and Richardson Ave., Antietam National Battlefield Site, NCR, Washington County, Maryland," construction drawing 302-41008) National Park Service, Denver Service Center, February 1978), Technical Information Center microfiche 41008.
27. Beckenbaugh, Superintendent's Annual Report, 1935, 4.
28. Snell and Brown, 475.
29. Determination of Eligibility Report for Field Stone Wall, Mumma Farm (W-024-H), 30 July 1996, NCR-NCSO Library.

30. National Park Service, Alternatives: Antietam National Battlefield, 3.
31. Maj. George B. Davis, President, Antietam Battlefield Commission, to Col. John P. Nicholson, Gettysburg, PA, 23 March 1895. File 265, Series 707, Record Group 94.
32. Liber 110, Folio 552, Washington County Land Records; "Antietam National Battlefield Chronology," typed MSS, ANTI Library, vertical files, H30, Samuel Mumma Buildings file.
33. Tell W. Nicolet, Resident Landscape Architect, Harper L. Garrett, Assistant Historian, and Alfred D. Curradi, Assistant Engineer, "Special Report, Antietam National Battlefield Site," 27 February 1935, File 207, Reports, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, Record Group 79, NARA-College Park.
34. See also Superintendent Beckenbaugh's Annual Report for 1937, p.3, for a description of the work.
35. Civil Works Administration, "New York Monument," in "Historical Surveys and Special Studies" typed MSS, 1934, ANTI Library.
36. Beckenbaugh to Director, National Park Service, 21 January 1936, Nicolet et al, op. cit.; Beckenbaugh, Superintendent's Monthly Report, August 1936.
37. John W. Shildt, Monuments at Antietam (Frederick, MD: Great Southern Press, 1991), 78.
38. Ibid, 96.
39. Ibid, 27-28
40. Nicolet et al, 2.
41. Shildt, 42.
42. Shildt, 153.
43. Nicolet et al, 4.
44. Shildt, 71.
45. Shildt, 48-54.
46. On a visit to the park in 1949, Regional Landscape Architect Stanley Abbott was impressed with the colors of the artillery pieces placed around the battlefield. The carriages were painted

olive green with black strapping, and the bronze cannons themselves had weathered to a light patina green. He suggested adopting this color scheme for the markers: the background black or a shade off black, and the raised letters a patina green. Roy E. Appleman, Regional Historian, reported the color scheme would be used experimentally. However, today, all of the tablets follow the original color scheme. (Appleman, op cit; Snell and Brown, 164.)

47. Snell and Brown, 164, 258.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: 14th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Monument

Feature Identification Number: 101473

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45022

LCS Structure Name: 14th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Monument

LCS Structure Number: 108

Feature: 1st Delaware Volunteer Infantry Monument

Feature Identification Number: 101474

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45051

LCS Structure Name: 1st Delaware Volunteer Infantry Monument

LCS Structure Number: 090

Feature: 20th New York State Volunteers Monument

Feature Identification Number: 101475

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08137

LCS Structure Name: NY-20th Regiment NY Volunteer Infantry Monument

LCS Structure Number: 037

Feature: 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument

Feature Identification Number: 101476

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08147

LCS Structure Name: OH-5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument

Mumma Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

LCS Structure Number: 038

Feature: Artillery display, S. D. Lee's Battalion, First Position

Feature Identification Number: 102214

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Artillery Display, Tompkins Battery

Feature Identification Number: 102253

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Barnyard stone wall

Feature Identification Number: 102254

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008094

LCS Structure Name: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Barnyard Wall

LCS Structure Number: W-01-H

Feature: Birdhouses

Feature Identification Number: 102255

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Hexamer's Battery Monument

Feature Identification Number: 102256

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08131

LCS Structure Name: NJ-Hexamers NJ Battery Marker(2-3 pm Position)1of2

LCS Structure Number: 033

Feature: Maryland Battery A Monument

Feature Identification Number: 102257

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08123

LCS Structure Name: MD-1st Maryland Light Artillery, USA Marker

LCS Structure Number: 032

Mumma Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

Feature: Maryland State Monument

Feature Identification Number: 102258

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08125

LCS Structure Name: MD-Maryland State Monument

LCS Structure Number: 035

Feature: Mumma Cemetery

Feature Identification Number: 102259

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45054

LCS Structure Name: Mumma, Samuel, Property, Cemetery

LCS Structure Number: 050B

Feature: Mumma Cemetery, Stone Wall

Feature Identification Number: 102260

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08081

LCS Structure Name: Mumma, Samuel, Property, Cemetery Wall

LCS Structure Number: 050A

Feature: New York State Monument

Feature Identification Number: 102261

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08143

LCS Structure Name: NY-New York State Monument

LCS Structure Number: 036

Feature: Old Vermont Brigade Monument

Feature Identification Number: 102262

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 08179

LCS Structure Name: Old Vermont Brigade Monument

LCS Structure Number: 114

Feature: Reconstructed post-and-rail fences

Feature Identification Number: 102263

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Reconstructed worm fences

Feature Identification Number: 102264

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone Wall on Roulette Farm boundary, Section 1

Feature Identification Number: 102265

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008095

LCS Structure Name: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Field Wall, Section 1

LCS Structure Number: W-02A-H

Feature: Stone wall on Roulette farm boundary, Section 2

Feature Identification Number: 102266

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008058

LCS Structure Name: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Field Wall, Section 2

LCS Structure Number: W-02B-H

Feature: Wire fences from 1970s rehabilitation and later

Feature Identification Number: 102267

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Mumma Cemetery, graves of Samuel and Elizabeth Mumma, 1988.



14th Connecticut Monument, 1998.



Artillery display, S. D. Lee's Battalion, First Position, 1998. Dunker Church at rear.



Reconstructed stake and rider fence along Bloody Lane at south end of Mumma Farmstead, May 1998.



Reconstructed post-and-rail fence along Bloody Lane, 1998.



Stone wall on boundary with Roulette Farm, 1998.

Spatial Organization

While the Mumma Farmstead has undergone numerous changes throughout its existence, not the least of which was the destruction of the principal buildings during the Battle of Antietam, the current spatial organization of the farm likely approximates its original layout. Like a typical farm of its size from the nineteenth century, the Mumma Farmstead features a main building cluster and distinct farm fields. The building group is located at the only perennial source of water on the property, a strong spring near the center of the farm. From this point, the Mumma Lane and an unnamed farm service road provide interior access to all nine of the fields. The division of the farm into the nine distinct fields was a practical consideration, as each field was divided into a size conducive to being worked by a team of horses or mules. Each field would be utilized for a different crop or as pasture, which would be rotated according to a specific schedule.

While the date of the division of the farm into its constituent fields cannot be determined, the Carman-Cope map shows the present arrangement was in place by 1862. The Carman-Cope maps, published in 1904, indicate what crops were grown in the farm fields at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The maps indicate that most of the Mumma Farm was in pasture at the time of the Battle, with a field devoted to corn, and another devoted to an unknown crop that was recently plowed, possibly wheat. A small orchard was located just northeast of the forebay barn in a corner of one of the larger fields.

With the exception of the loss of orchard, the spatial arrangement of the farm remains almost entirely intact and therefore possesses a high degree of integrity. Nevertheless, the most visible change to the landscape was the construction of the park visitor center in the southwestern field. Today, this section is treated as a landscaped lawn (around the visitor center proper) or as a mown field. The other fields remain in rotation for agricultural use. Monuments and other commemorative features that are located on the farm have not drastically altered the use of the landscape except for their immediate footprints. Roads still form three of the property's boundaries--the Smoketown Road is the northwest boundary; the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike is the western boundary; and "Bloody Lane" forms the southern boundary. An additional road, Mumma Lane, runs southeast from the Smoketown Road to the farm buildings, then makes a sharp ninety-degree turn to the southwest, where it connects with Bloody Lane. The building group and seven of the nine fields front on Mumma Lane, which serves as a boundary to these fields and provides access to each of them. A small farm lane running northeast from the forebay barn and along the northwest side of the orchard provides the only access to the two fields in the northeast segment of the farm.

Topography

The rolling, well-drained topography of the Mumma Farm allowed it to be intensively cultivated for agricultural purposes over the course of the last two hundred years. The rolling nature of the terrain also played an important role in the battle of 17 September 1862, when Confederate forces utilized natural formations as strong points for their defensive line and Union troops

attempted to make use of the swales and ravines for cover as they assaulted the high ground on the west end of the farm and along “Bloody Lane” to the south. Although the crops were ruined during the Battle of Antietam, the farm was soon put back into production. This long tradition of agriculture is continued today through a series of agricultural leases with local farmers. Coupled with limited changes in grading--the visitor center being an exception--the topography of the Mumma Farm landscape remains relatively unchanged and high in integrity.

Vegetation

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

For over two centuries, the Mumma Farm has been in agricultural production. The farm is located on some of the most productive land in western Maryland. The soils of the Hagerstown and Duffield series are considered easy to work and productive for either crops or pasture. The soils are so fertile that corn can be sown in them year after year, provided a winter cover crop is put in to control erosion on slopes. The drawback is that the native limestone outcrops on the surface in places, making tilling difficult. [1]

Much of the land around Sharpsburg was in wheat production in the early nineteenth century. An Orndorff family history notes, “The incoming Germans raised large quantities of wheat, and brought many wagons to the Orndorff mill, leaving a small portion as a fee for grinding.” Although the pioneers were largely Germans and Swiss, there were also French from the border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, as well as groups from the British Isles including English, Anglo-Irish, and Scotch-Irish. As this flourishing business increased, the surplus flour was sent in large covered wagons to Baltimore for export. [2]

Samuel Mumma and his descendants had a diversified farming operation that did not rely solely on wheat as a mainstay. The Agricultural Census of 1850 indicates that wheat was still the main crop grown (475 bushels), but the farm also produced 300 bushels of Indian corn, 4 bushels of clover seed, and 12 tons of hay. Much of the farm was devoted to pasture for the livestock, which consisted of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. By 1860, Mumma had further diversified his practices; in the census that year, wheat and corn were still the main crops, but he also reported rye, Irish potatoes, and clover seed, in addition to his increased herds of livestock. [3]

At the time of the battle in late summer 1862, the Mumma farm consisted of meadows and plowed fields, with the exception of a twenty-acre cornfield. The cornfield offered about the only cover for the fighting soldiers; Federal troops from French’s brigade fell back into the field as they assaulted Confederate forces at Bloody Lane. The meadows and pastures were open “fields of fire”. [4]

The crops that were being grown at the time of the Battle is indicated on the Carman-Cope maps. In 1941, Assistant Historical Technician Edward Steere assessed the authenticity of the information: “In the absence...of survey notes, question arises as to the reliability of specific crops, as shown, in many fields, as well as the indicated location of certain haystacks and, perhaps, some of the orchards. At the same time, it is to be considered that the reconstruction of the war-time culture was done by an able military topographer, who, in addition to serving

with distinction in this capacity on the staff of V Corps, Army of the Potomac, was intimately familiar with the Antietam battlefield terrain and, moreover, made the superimposition on a detailed, spirit-level survey thirty-seven years after the battle. That is to say, many of the farmers whose ages ranged between twenty and thirty at the time of the battle, were still plowing furroughs (sic) in their fields when Colonel Cope was reconstructing the culture of 1862.” [5]

Samuel Mumma’s postwar claim for damages also provides good information on crops being grown on the farm at the time of the battle. Some stored crops were destroyed when the barn was burned; others were plundered soon after the battle. In the barn, he lost 46 tons of hay (valued at \$508), 80 bushels of wheat (\$100), 20 bushels of rye (\$15), 25 bushels of corn (\$16.25) and 75 bundles of straw (\$88). Another 75 bushels of wheat (\$93.75) were plundered, and Mumma lost 16 acres of corn (\$355), 16 acres of fodder (\$88), 100 bushels of Irish potatoes (\$100), 10 bushels of sweet potatoes (\$15), and 15 tons of straw (\$97.50). Destroyed in the farmhouse or outbuildings were a bushel each of dried corn (\$2) and dried apples (\$1), a half-bushel each of dried peas (\$1.50) and beans (\$.75), 1¼ bushels of dried cherries (\$4), 12 crocks of preserves (\$12), 12 crocks of marmalade (\$12), 8 crocks of apple butter (\$6), 4 barrels of vinegar (\$20) and 16 gallons of wine (\$24) and a half-barrel of pickles (\$4). Two household gardens, valued at \$10 each, were devastated. [6] Mumma also lost a wide variety of livestock in the aftermath of the Battle. In his claim he listed 6 steers (\$150), 2 calves (\$12), 2 colts (\$60), a horse (\$100), 9 hogs (\$90), 9 shoats (\$27) and 8 sheep (\$40). He also lost 200 chickens (\$30), a dozen turkeys (\$6) and 2 ducks (\$.50). [7]

The damage claims also show that Mumma was a fairly advanced farmer, using improved farm machines in his labor. As a result of the battle or damage soon afterward, he lost a McCormick reaper, a wheat drill, two grain rakes, a wheat fan and a wheat screen, six plows and a threshing machine, in addition to the usual pitch forks and other tools. He also lost 2 wagons and listed damage to his carriage. [8]

Following the Battle, Samuel Mumma and his descendents were able to rebuild their farm buildings and resume farming, and eventually the farm became more productive than before the War. In the 1870 agricultural census, Samuel Mumma reported his farm at a value of \$18,000. He had \$4,000 tied up in implements and machines, reflecting the increasing mechanization of farms in the postwar era. He also reported paying an unspecified number of farm hands wages and board valued at \$400. His wheat production had risen to 1205 bushels, Indian corn to 300 bushels, and hay to 5 tons. Rye had declined to 30 bushels, but he raised 80 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 20 bushels of sweet potatoes. His \$1200 worth of stock included 8 horses, 5 milch cows, 7 other cattle, 11 sheep and 15 swine, producing respectively 260 pounds of butter, 56 pounds of wool, and \$270 worth of meat. The orchard produced \$60 worth of apples. [9]

As mechanized farm implements and machines began to displace draft animals and hand labor, the agricultural landscape changed again. Some field boundaries expanded, as mechanized

equipment allowed larger fields to be put into production. As a result, fewer fences were desired, as it was more difficult to plow close to them with the new machines. The old towering haystacks, commented upon in the veterans' reports, and old shocks of wheat and corn seen in old postcards, vanished from the historical picture.

Haystacks, Wheat Stacks, and Shucks

At the time of the Battle, there were two large haystacks on the farm. The two haystacks, as depicted on the Carman-Cope maps, were located just west of the main building group and south of Mumma Lane. In 1896, Maj. John M. Gould wrote General Carman stating that the stacks were located along "Cherry Lane" (as Mumma Lane was sometimes called) and were burned at some point during the Battle. A number of Union stragglers hiding among the stacks were captured by the 27th North Carolina during a counterattack after Greene's assault. [10]

Haystacks were constructed by placing loose boards on the ground around a central vertical pole. The boards kept the hay off the ground away from moisture and improved ventilation. Hay was then piled around the pole, and trampled for compaction. Successive layers were piled until the stack achieved a roughly conical shape, and the outer edges were dressed with pieces of hay arranged with the cut stalks upward to help repel rainwater. Stacks were often protected from stock by rail fences, especially worm fences, which could be easily erected or removed.

There is a possibility the stacks were not haystacks at all, but rather straw (the stalks of harvested wheat) piled in a similar manner. In an 1896 letter to General Carman, John A. Tompkins, who had commanded Battery A of the Rhode Island Light Artillery in action on the farm, mentions straw stacks: "I remember the burning ruins well, my guns were on a crest in front of them and timbers and caissons on reverse slope between guns and ruins. Some straw stacks were close to caissons and I had them pulled down and straw spread out for comfort of wounded men." [11]

Another account, by John O. Young of Tyndale's Brigade, states that his unit was forced back "between the wheat stacks and Mumma's burnt house." Later in the same letter, he refers to "advancing in front of two (2) wheat stacks that stood to the right of Mumma's house." However, he later stated "I saw only the two (2) hay stacks to the right of Mumma's house, which were much nearer the house than the Dunker Church." [12]

An historic photograph in the park archives shows a cornfield in front of the Mumma farm buildings with corn tied up in shocks. Shocks consisted of bundles of corn stalks tied together in a pyramidal fashion; the outer stalks protected the inner ones from the deteriorating effects of rain and sun. This picturesque method of putting up corn is no longer practiced, as modern mechanized agriculture has rendered it obsolete.

Orchard

Like other area farmers who practiced diversified agriculture, the Mummas had a small apple orchard. It was located behind and to the north of the forebay barn on the crest of a rise. Planters preferred such locations to swales and valleys where cold air and frost might collect and damage the trees while they were in flower. No trees remain from the orchard, though its location is indicated on battlefield maps and it can be seen in historic photographs. Archeological investigations have also been conducted in the orchard site.

The orchard was evidently not heavily relied upon by the Mummas as a source of income. In the 1850 agricultural census, Samuel Mumma reported that it had only produced \$20 worth of apples. A decade later, the value had risen only to \$30. In 1870, the orchard produced crops valued at \$60. [13] The purpose for which Mumma used the apples is not recorded, though in his postwar claim for damages he listed “8 crocks of applebutter (sic).” No cider press is listed among his farm tools. Mumma also listed some dried cherries in census reports. He may have had the cherry trees in his orchard, or perhaps along his farm road, which occasionally was listed as “Cherry Lane.”

The orchard played a small role in the fighting during the Battle of Antietam, mainly because the apple trees and surrounding rail fences offered a modicum of cover. In his official report following the battle, Capt. Charles D. Owen, commander of Battery G, Rhode Island Light Artillery in French’s Division of Sumner’s Corps, recounted: “...you informed that there were more batteries than could be used, and I had better get my battery under cover, which I did by placing it in the open ground behind the orchard, in rear of the burning ruins.” [14]

The orchard was surrounded by a rail fence. In an 1886 letter to Col. W. L. DeRosset, S. D. Thurston, a veteran of Ripley’s brigade, provides a few details: “...we again filed to the left, across the field and halted under the brow of a hill, on which and in front was a white farm house about two hundred yards distant; a little to the right and rear of this house, was an Apple Orchard, surrounded by a rail fence... Before advancing to the attack, the house was set on fire, by order of Gen’l Hill... The order to advance was then given and we moved up the slope of the hill until reaching the fence, around the orchard, where we halted, to give time for the left center of the brigade to pass the obstruction of the burning house (it was at this fence Ripley was so seriously hit in the cravat)...” [15]

The Carman-Cope maps show this to have been a post-and-rail fence. No fencing is present today except a section along the northwest side, which extends from near the barn out to form the border between two fields.

The orchard was still present in the early twentieth century, as it appears in a historic photograph in the park collection. The trees had been removed prior to acquisition of the farm by the National Park Service in 1961, as they were not mentioned in the appraisal report. There is no evidence of the orchard on the surface; further archeological testing will be required if the orchard is to be restored.

Woodlots

When the first pioneers moved into western Maryland, they found the land covered by a dense hardwood forest. Studies cited in the 1994 Historic Woodlot Restoration plan for the West Woods at Antietam indicate that the Antietam Valley area was long dominated by an oak-hickory forest. Clearing on the farm likely had been started by the late-eighteenth century, and by the time of the Battle, most of the Mumma Farm had been largely cleared and put into agricultural production. However, the Mummas did retain several acres of the West Woods, the subject of the 1994 study. Indeed, much of the West Woods was still old growth forest at the time of the Battle. Nevertheless, Mumma conveyed several acres of the woodlot to the Dunkers in 1851 for the construction of their church. [16] By no means, however, were all the trees removed from the Mumma Farm. Many farmers in the area maintained woodlots to provide firewood, fence posts, and lumber for building projects. In his claim against the Federal government for damages after the war, Samuel Mumma sought compensation for a quantity of corded wood, suggesting that some woodlot was present at the time of the Battle.

Along the property boundary with the Roulette Farm to the southeast, a number of very large trees survive, possibly dating from the period of the Battle or soon afterwards. An Alexander Gardner photograph, taken soon after the Battle, shows a number of trees located along this same fence line. However, most of the fences located along fence lines were kept clear, a difficult task at the time but one that reflected the pride and industriousness of the Mummas as farmers. In the Gardner photographs of the fences along the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, no trees are visible.

In addition, a woodlot of several acres exists at the extreme northeast corner of the Mumma Farm. While this woodlot is not mentioned in battle accounts, it does appear on early aerial photographs and was present by at least the early years of the twentieth century. While trees currently located in the woodlot and along some of the fences are rather large, very few likely date from the time of the Battle--most of the trees present at that time would have since succumbed to disease, windstorms, and old age. The fact that trees are large is not an accurate indication of their age; in the fertile soil which characterizes the farm, many trees grow to large size in only a few decades. Note, for instance, the immense size of the sugar maples in the Maryland Monument Park that were planted in the early years of the twentieth century. Thus, the only way to accurately date the age of the trees is through dendrochronology, a process of taking core samples with a special auger and counting the alluvial rings. Nevertheless, this will probably show that the woodlot is an historic feature, and that some of the trees along the Roulette Farm boundary date from the period of occupancy by the Mummas, if not from the Battle itself. Thus, the woodlot in the northeast corner of the farm should probably be maintained, following the basic prescribed management methods outlined in the NPS study done for the West Woods.

MAIN BUILDING CLUSTER

Around the main farm building group are scattered a number of large trees, mostly silver maples. There are several black walnuts and a number of hackberries, the latter apparently much younger. Without coring or other dating, it is impossible to determine when the trees were planted, but these trees were likely considered desirable for shade or scenic effect and left to grow to maturity.

Species

<i>Acer negundo</i>	boxelder
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	hackberry
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	common lilac

MUMMA CEMETERY

There are eleven trees in the Mumma cemetery--an Eastern white pine, five Eastern redcedar and five Northern catalpa; the Northern catalpa are not native to the area but were widely naturalized. The age of the trees could be established by boring.

Peonies, long prized by the family and found elsewhere on the farm, were once planted here, but none remain. [17]

Species

<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern catalpa
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern redcedar
<i>Pinus strobes</i>	Eastern white pine

MARYLAND MONUMENT PARK

During the commemorative period, a line of stately sugar maples was planted along the path to the Maryland Monument. These are the only plantings clearly identifiable with this period. The area beneath the trees has been maintained as a grassy sward.

Species

<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple
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DUNKER CHURCH

Historic photographs of the Dunker Church show a much different landscape at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The Gardner photograph shows the dense canopy of the West Woods just behind the church. According to the 1994 woodlot restoration study for the West Woods, there was about 4½ acres of old growth woodland on the church tract behind the structure. [18] This

woodland has largely vanished, and today the church is surrounded by isolated specimen trees. The same photo also shows a post-and-rail fence six rails high along the turnpike; among the most graphic of the Gardner's photos was a set showing Confederate dead behind the fence. Work has begun on the restoration of the West Woods behind the church, so in time the historical "picture" may be largely restored. The church is sited on a small rise and the foreground area is an open lawn as it was in September 1862.

Species

<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black ealnut
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tuliptree
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	blackgum
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	sycamore
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American linden

VISITOR CENTER

The visitor center grounds were landscaped with mostly native plants. In the 1960s, massings of specimen trees were planted along both sides of the large semicircular parking area and along the sides of the route of the old Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, a portion of which, extending from the point at which the new bypass diverged, was abandoned. Around the building itself, dogwoods and hollies were planted on the slopes where they would not interfere with the vistas to key points of the battlefield. Vistas toward the building were also maintained from the present highway bypass. Planters and beds containing decorative shrubs and ground covers were established as foundation plantings around the base of the building, and planters originally containing seasonal floral displays (now barren) were located around the terrace surrounding the observation deck. [19] The entire planting scheme is pleasing to the eye and complements the 1960s architecture of the building, but the site is non-historic.

The lavish plantings, though attractive, came under criticism in a 1964 report by park staff historians Roy Appleman and Joseph Cullen and other staff from the Washington office. They felt that the planting of dogwoods and shrubs in front of the viewing windows from the observation area would ultimately obstruct the vista, and called for them to be removed. [20] There is no record of any action being taken, but the plantings were apparently removed, since the view is now unimpeded.

Species

Trees

<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	American yellowwood
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood

Mumma Farmstead
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<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	Hawthorn
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	sourwood
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak
<i>Quercus borealis</i>	Northern red oak

Shrubs

<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy abelia
<i>Azalea</i> sp.	Azalea hybrid
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> x 'Skoogholm'	Cotoneaster
<i>Euonymus alatus compactus</i>	Winged euonymus
<i>Ilex</i> sp.	holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i> x 'Convexa'	Convex leaf holly
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Andorra juniper
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon grape holly
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern bayberry
<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	Mountain andromeda
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Scarlet firethorn
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	Carolina rhododendron

Groundcovers

Ferns

<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i> x <i>baltica</i>	Baltic ivy

1. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, and Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, Soil Survey, Washington County, Maryland, Series 1959, No. 17, October 1962.
2. Drake and Orndorff, 32-33.
3. 1850 Census of Agriculture and Industry, Washington County, Maryland, Subdivision 2; 1860 Census of Agriculture and Industry, Sharpsburg District, Washington County, Maryland.
4. Sears, 237-38.
5. Edward Steere, Assistant Historical Technician, Memorandum for the Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, 2 October 1941. College Park, MD, National Archives and

Records Administration, Record Group 79, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, File 207, Reports.

6. Henry C. Mumma and Samuel Mumma, Jr., Executors of Samuel Mumma Deceased vs. the United States, No. 334, Congressional Case, Filed 29 May 1885, in Wilshin, Appendix A, 36-59.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

9. 1870 Census of Agriculture and Industry, Sharpsburg District, Washington County, Maryland.

10. Sears, 260; John M. Gould to Gen. Ezra Carman, 3 June 1896, Gould Collection.

11. John A. Tompkins, Fort Apache, AZ, to Carman, 9 April 1896, Carman Correspondence, transcribed copy in ANTI historian's file.

12. John O. Young, Philadelphia, PA to Gould, n.d., Gould Collection.

13. 1850 Census of Agriculture and Industry, Washington County, Maryland, Subdivision 2; 1860 Census of Agriculture and Industry, Sharpsburg District, Washington County, Maryland; Mumma and Mumma, Congressional Case, op cit.

14. Report of Capt. Charles D. Owen, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the Battle of Antietam, Official Records, Series I, Vol. XIX/1 (S#27), no. 72, 325-26.

15. S. D. Thurston, Dallas, TX to Col. W. L. DeRosset, Wilmington, NC, 18 June 1886, Gould Collection.

16. Joseph, 5-6.

17. Wilmer McKendree Mumma, "Home Again," typed MSS, ANTI Library, vertical files, Mumma, Samuel, Family History file.

18. Joseph, 6.

19. For details of the planting scheme, see National Park Service, "Planting Plan, Visitor Center, Antietam National Battlefield Site," construction drawing NBS-ANT 3032 (National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, May 1962), Technical Information Center microfiche S3032, and "Visitor's Center, Plan Revised 4-13-73" (National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1973) in the ANTI Archives.

20. Snell and Brown, 360.

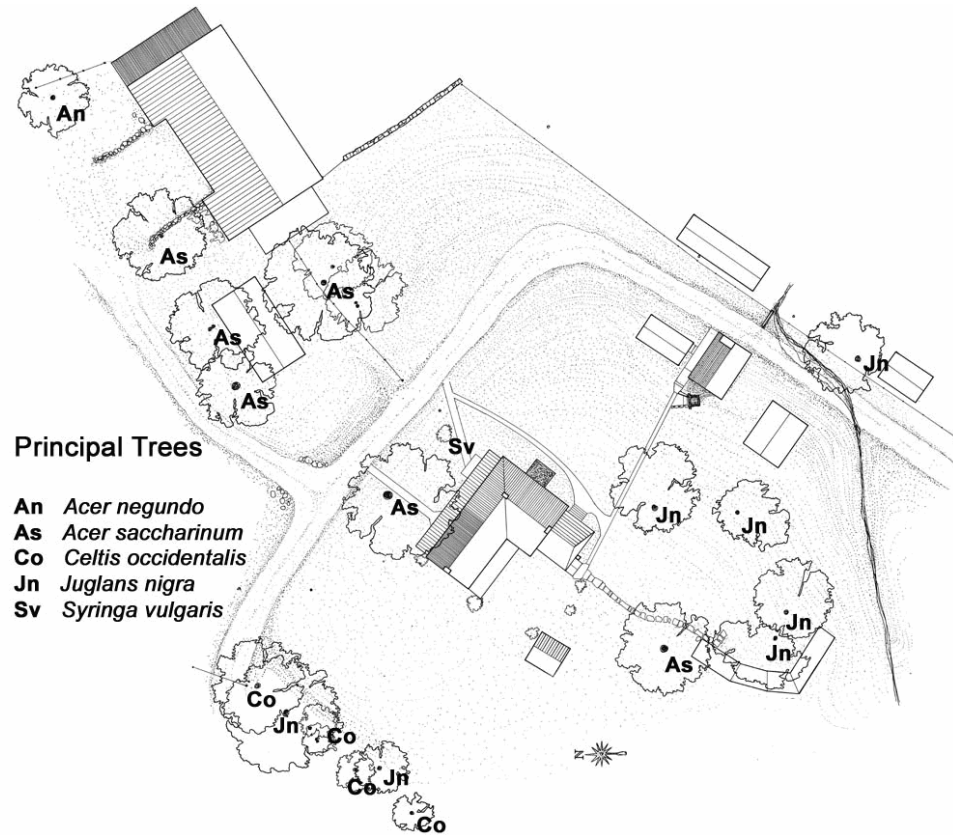
Character-defining Features:

Feature: Sugar maples at Maryland Monument Park

Feature Identification Number: 102268

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Primary tree cover at main building cluster. Underlay drawing by the Historic American Buildings Survey, 1988.



Mumma Cemetery, circa 1950 photograph showing Lombardy poplars intact. Antietam National Park Archives #(P)03F05.



Sugar maples at Maryland Monument Park, 1998.

Views And Vistas

Being almost entirely open farmland, views and vistas to and from the Mumma Farmstead have always been expansive. The farm lies on rolling terrain, and the longest views are from the

high ground on the north and west sides of the farm.

The long sight lines available from points on the farm were the reason why Confederate General Robert E. Lee anchored his strongest artillery group (S. D. Lee's battalion, first position) on Mumma land just east of the Dunker Church. This high point commanded extended views north to the Miller Cornfield and east across the Mumma Farm to Antietam Creek. From this position, Lee's battalion and nearby batteries, firing at close range, were able to repel the advance of Union Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's I Corps and maintained the position until forced from it later that morning by Greene's division of Mansfield's XII Corps. [1]

The Dunker Church itself was a highly visible landmark. The white-painted brick structure could be seen from points far north on the Battlefield, and the church was designated as the objective for several of the early charges by Federal forces.

Since the Mumma Farm was mostly open, some of the most hotly-contested moments of the morning's action took place here. Troops could be seen as they formed up and advanced, giving the waiting Confederate forces time to prepare for the assault. Smoke from the burning buildings obscured some sight lines early in the day, but other than a few swales and fence rows, the farm was mostly plowed land or grassland, offering little cover to the combatants on either side.

In the years after the war, there was little change to the historic viewsheds present at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The Mummas and their successors kept the land in agricultural use, maintaining the open spaces and consequently, the long-range views.

During the commemorative period beginning in the 1890s, some changes occurred. Planting of a double row of sugar maples at the Maryland Monument Park blocked some close views of the Dunker Church, though the perspective of the attacking Union forces from the north part of the Battlefield remained intact.

The construction of the stone observation tower on Bloody Lane in 1896 offered new vistas of the Battlefield, including expansive views across the Mumma Farm. Although the main building cluster on the farm is about a mile northwest of the tower, it is highly visible, as is most of the farm. The tower also provides excellent views down the full length of "Bloody Lane" and to other scenes of fighting from the middle part of the battle.

The ridgeline on the west side of the Mumma Farm was selected for the Antietam National Battlefield "museum-administration building" in 1949 because it offered "a panoramic view of the battlefield and the mountains beyond." [2] When the structure was built in 1962, it featured an integral observation deck facing directly north to the Mumma buildings and across the farm to the scenes of the morning actions.

While the observation tower and the visitor center offer the visitor spectacular views of the

farm and the Battlefield, they are both very visible from the Mumma Farm and other points in the park. With these two exceptions, the historic viewsheds and vistas are intact.

1. Curt Johnson and Richard C. Anderson, Jr., *Artillery Hell: The Employment of Artillery at Antietam* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1995), 48-49.
2. Roy E. Appleman, Regional Historian, Memorandum for the Regional Director, 3 February 1949. College Park, MD, National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 79, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, File 294-010, McConaghie.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Historic view from S. D. Lee's artillery position across the battlefield

Feature Identification Number: 102269

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Historic views of Dunker Church from north part of battlefield.

Feature Identification Number: 102270

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views from Mumma Farm building cluster to observation tower, reflecting commemorative period views

Feature Identification Number: 102271

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views from Mumma Farmstead to visitor center

Feature Identification Number: 102272

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Vistas from Antietam National Park Visitor Center (replicating vantage point of Lee's artillery position)

Feature Identification Number: 102273

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Vistas from observation tower across Mumma Farmstead and battlefield.

Feature Identification Number: 102274

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



In this mural by Vermont veteran James Hope at the Park's visitor center, the open views around the Dunker Church (at left) can be appreciated.



This second of five panels by Hope shows the wide-open panoramas at the time of the battle. At left, the Mumma buildings are afire.



Vista from observation tower, 1998. Bloody Lane at left; Mumma building group in right central background.



Vista from Visitor Center to Mumma Farm buildings, May 1998.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 05/13/2003

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition assessment changed from the 1998 draft report (where a fair assessment was reported) to reflect work subsequently performed on the house and barn.

The Assessment Date refers to the date that the park superintendent concurred with the Condition Assessment. The Date Recorded information refers to the date when condition was first assessed by the author of the report.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/01/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Assessment Date refers to the date that the park superintendent concurred with the most recent (2009) Condition Assessment.

The only impact listed at the time of the last condition assessment in 2003 was Structural Deterioration. This impact has been removed because it is no longer applicable to this landscape. The buildings and structures are stable and well-maintained. (2009)

Impacts

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Excessive vegetation should be removed from the stone fences on the farm. This vegetation could eventually result in the deterioration of the fences' structural integrity.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation
Approved Treatment Document: Historic Structure Report
Document Date: 04/01/2000

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The 1999 Historic Structure Report for the Mumma House calls for its rehabilitation (specifically adaptive reuse) for use as an educational center, while the Historic Structure Report prepared for the Mumma Barn in 2000 calls for its rehabilitation for continued agricultural uses.

Approved Treatment Completed: Yes

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 04/01/2000
Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

In 1998, the Design Development Report (Package 315) for rehabilitation work on the Mumma House and Barn estimated the cost to be \$3,325,295. However, the final cost was \$2,157,168.41.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	010066
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	NCR Technical Information Center
Citation Title:	"Historic Woodlot Restoration, West Woods, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland."
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	Falls Church, VA: National Park Service, Eastern Team, Denver Service Center, December 1994.
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Citation Location:	NCR Technical Information Center.

Citation Title: Analysis of the Visible Landscape, Antietam National Battlefield
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 015577
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: ANTI Library.

Citation Title: Analytical Study of Action of Greene's Division
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Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: ANTI Library.

Citation Title: Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery: An Administrative History
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Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 015274
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: NCR Technical Information Center.

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Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: CRBIB
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Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: NCR Technical Information Center.

Citation Title: Historic Structures Project Record, Samuel Mumma Farm, Emergency Stabilization, CRPP Package 245, Phase 2, Antietam National Battlefield

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 450064

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: NCR Technical Information Center.

Citation Title: Historic Structures Report, Historical Data Section: Mumma Farm Spring House, Piper Farm Slave Quarters, Sherrick Farm Smoke House, Antietam National Battlefield Site

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 001065

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: NCR Technical Information Center

Citation Title: Historic Structures Report, Part I, Mumma Farmstead, Antietam National Battlefield Park

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 001067

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: NCR Technical Information Center.

Citation Title: Historic Structures Report, Part I, Section 9: Environs of the Dunkard Church.

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 001060

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: ANTI Library.

Citation Title: Historic Structures Report, Part I, The Dunkard Church.

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 001059

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: ANTI Library.

Citation Title: Historic Structures Report, Physical History and Analysis Section, Mumma Farm House, Antietam National Battlefield

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 016311

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: NCR Technical Information Center.

Citation Title: Historic Structures Report, Samuel Mumma Farm, Volume 1-House, Volume 2-Outbuildings, Antietam National Battlefield

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 015369

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: NCR Technical Information Center.

Citation Title: Samuel Mumma Farm Emergency Stabilization, Non-Destructive Monitoring Study.

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 016310

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: NCR Technical Information Center.

Citation Title: Samuel Mumma Farm, Historic Structures Project Record
Emergency Stabilization

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 016309

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: NCR Technical Information Center.

Citation Title: The Mumma Barn: Historic Structures Report

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: Draft report, Washington, D.C., National Park Service, Eastern Office, Denver Service Center, April 1998.

Citation Title: Antietam and the Maryland and Virginia Campaigns of 1862, From the Government Records—Union and Confederate—Mostly Unknown and Which Have Now First Disclosed the Truth.

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Number: E474.61 .H62

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1912.

Citation Title: Antietam: The Photographic Legacy of America's Bloodiest Day.

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Number: E474.65 .F7

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, 1978.

Citation Title:	Antietam: The Soldier's Battle.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number:	E474.65 .P9 1993
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	New York: Oxford University Press, 1989.
Citation Title:	Antietam: Voices of the Civil War.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number:	E474.65 .A58 1996
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1996.
Citation Title:	Drums Along the Antietam.
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Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number:	E474.65 .S34
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Company, 1972.
Citation Title:	From Mill Wheel to Plow Share: The Story of the Contribution of the Christian Orndorff Family to the Social and Industrial History of the United States.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number:	CS71.O74 1938
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Cedar Rapids, IO: The Cedar Press, 1938.

Citation Title: History of Western Maryland, Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Allegany, and Garrett Counties From the Earliest Period to the Present Day, Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.

Year of Publication: 0

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Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: 2 vols. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1882.

Citation Title: Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam

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Citation Number: E474.65 .S43 1988

Citation Title: The Bloodiest Day: The Battle of Antietam.

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Number: E474.65 .B3 1984

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1984.

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Year of Publication: 0

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Citation Location: Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1965.

Citation Title:	The History of Sharpsburg, Maryland.
Year of Publication:	0
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Citation Number:	F189.S47 B37
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	Sharpsburg, MD: privately published, 1972.
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Year of Publication:	0
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Citation Type:	Narrative
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Year of Publication:	0
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Citation Title: "The Origin and Growth of the Name of the Church of the Brethren" (MSS).
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Citation Title: Baer, Adam H., Hagerstown, MD to Antietam Battlefield Commission, 17 January 1895.
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Citation Title: Davis, Maj. Gen. George B. to Col. John P. Nicholson, Gettysburg, PA, 23 March 1895.
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Citation Title: Beckenbaugh, John Kyd, Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield Site, to Director, National Park Service, 25 September 1937.

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: College Park, MD, National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 79, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, File 621, Repairs and Improvements.

Citation Title: Lee, Ronald F., Acting Assistant Director, National Park Service, to John Kyd Beckenbaugh, Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield Site, 30 September 1937

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: College Park, MD, National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 79, National Park Service, Central Classified Files, Antietam National Battlefield, File 621, Repairs and Improvements.

Citation Title: Mumma, W. R., Grand Island, Colusa County, California, to Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, 22 September 1896.

Year of Publication: 0

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Citation Location: The [Hagerstown, MD] Morning Herald, 30 January 1961.

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Citation Title: Vernacular Architecture.
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Citation Location: Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 2000.

Citation Title: The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A View from the Barn.
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Citation Number: NA8230.G58 1986
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Ann Arbor, MI: UMI Research Press, 1986.

Citation Title: Farmsteads and Their Buildings: Photography and Text.
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Citation Number: S786.P4L66
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Citation Location: Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.

Citation Title: The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures
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Citation Author:	Vitanza, Thomas
Citation Title:	Samuel Mumma House, Antietam National Battlefield, Historic Structure Report
Year of Publication:	1999
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Citation Number:	017705
Citation Location:	NCR Library.

Supplemental Information

Title: FARM OWNERSHIP HISTORY

Description: Part of three major land grants: Anderson's Delight, Abston's Forest, and John's Chance:

Anderson's Delight:

-1748 Land Office to Thomas Cresap, "Anderson's Delight", 212 acres, Prince George's County Patent TI No. 3, Folio 270.

-1751 Thomas Cresap to William Anderson, "Anderson's Delight", 212 acres, Liber B, Folio 494, Frederick County Land Records.

-1761 William Anderson to John Reynolds, "Anderson's Delight", 212 acres, Liber G, Folio 83, Frederick County Land Records.

Abston's Forrest:

-1758 Land Office to Joseph Chapline; 675 acres, patent for "Abston's Forrest"; Frederick County Patent Record BC and GS, No. 10, Folio 583.

-1765 Joseph Chapline to John Reynolds; 35 acres, part of "Abston's Forrest"; Frederick County Land Records, Liber J, Folio 1156.

John's Chance:

-1764 Joseph Smith to John Reynolds; 138 acres, part of "Resurvey on Elzwick's Dwelling", Smith's Purchase", "Addition to Smith's Purchase", and "John's Chance"; Frederick County Land Records, Liber J, Folio 715 (John's Chance probably named after John Reynolds and not likely a patented land grant, but instead, a parcel formed out of portions of the other land grants).

Anderson's Delight, Abston's Forrest, and John's Chance:

-1784 John Reynolds to Joseph Reynolds and Francis Reynolds (sons), half of his estate (Francis receives the portion that would later become the Mumma Farmstead, comprised of Anderson's Delight, Abston's Forrest, and John's Chance; Joseph receives portions of the other land grants that would later become the Roulette Farmstead), Liber A, Folio 91, Washington County Will Books.

-1785 Francis Reynolds to Stuffle (Christopher) Orendorff, part of "Anderson's Delight", "John's Chance", and "Abston's Forrest", 182.5 acres, Liber D, Folio 246, Washington County Land Records.

-1791 Christopher (Stuffle) Orendorff to Christian Orendorff, part of "Anderson's Delight", "John's Chance", and "Abston's Forrest", 182.5 acres, Liber G, Folio 473, Washington County Land Records.

- 1797 Christian Orndorff (spelling changed) to Elizabeth Orndorff (wife) and Jacob Orndorff (son)--Elizabeth receives 1/3 of property and Jacob receives 2/3, Liber A, Folio 371, Washington County Will Books.
- 1803 Jacob Orndorff to Elizabeth Orndorff (mother) and Susanna Orndorff (wife), Liber ? Folio 115, Washington County Will Books.
- 1805 Elizabeth Orndorff to Jacob Mumma, part of "Anderson's Delight", "John's Chance", and "Abston's Forrest", 182.5 acres, Liber R, Folio 74, Washington County Land Records.
- 1806 Susanna Orndorff, relinquishment of right of dower, to Jacob Mumma, part of "Anderson's Delight", "John's Chance", and Abston's Forest", 182.5 acres, Liber S, Folio, 37, Washington County Land Records.
- 1811 George C. Smoot, guardian to children of Jacob Orndorff, to Jacob Mumma, Liber W, Folio 638, Washington County Land Records.
- 1831 Jacob Mumma to Samuel Mumma, Sr., Liber MM, Folio 114, Washington County Land Records.
- 1873 Samuel Mumma, Sr. and wife to Michael Miller, Jacob Miller, et al., 114.4 perch for Mumma's Graveyard or Burial Ground, along with 31 perch access road, Liber KK #6, Folio 130, Washington County Land Records.
- 1876 Samuel Mumma, Sr. to Barbara Mumma and Henry C. Mumma.
- 1889 Barbara Mumma and Henry C. Mumma to Rezin D. Fisher, Liber 93, Folio 144, Washington County Land Records (124.75 acres).
- 1895 Rezin D. Fisher and Emma J. Fisher to United States, 3 roods and 1 square perch along Bloody Lane for avenue to be constructed, Liber 103, Folio 608, Washington County Land Records.
- 1897 Rezin D. Fisher to State of Vermont, 400 sq. ft. for monument, Liber 107, Folio 189, Washington County Land Records.
- 1899 Rezin D. Fisher to Benjamin F. Taylor et al., trustees, 1 acre for Maryland Monument, Liber 110, Folio 552, Washington County Land Records.
- 1901 Resin D. Fisher to State of Connecticut, 400 sq. ft. for monument, Liber 114, Folio 697, Washington County Land Records.
- 1903 State of Connecticut to United States, 400 sq. ft. with monument, Liber 118,

Folio 8, Washington County Land Records.

-1908 Rezin D. Fisher to United States, 7.01 acres for New York Monument, Liber 127, Folio 487, Washington County Land Records.

-1922 Albert J. Long, Trustee, to Rezin D. Fisher, Liber 163, Folio 62, Washington County Land Records (31.46 acres).

-1923 Rezin D. Fisher to Walter H. Snyder, Mortgage in Equity #9764, Circuit Court of Washington County, Liber 165, Folio 610, Washington County Land Records.

-1924 Walter H. Snyder to Hugh G. Spielman, Liber 169, Folio 670, Washington County Land Records.

-1951 Hugh G. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, plats 8703 and 8704 (22.5' strip of land along Hagerstown Turnpike, total .675 acre) to State Roads Commission of Maryland (along with easement for snow fence), Liber 260, Folios 603 and 604, Washington County Land Records.

-1961 Hugh G. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman to United States, 148.5 acres.

DUNKER CHURCH PARCEL

-1851 Samuel Mumma to Trustees of Church of the Brethren

Title: MAPS AND PLANS CONSULTED

Description: "Map of the Battlefield of Antietam Prepared Under the Direction of the Antietam National Battlefield Board, Surveyed by Lieut. E. B. Cope, Engineer, H. W. Mattern, Assistant Engineer of the Gettysburg National Park, Drawn by Charles H. Ourand, 1899, Position of Troops by Gen. E. A. Carman, Published by Authority of the Secretary of War under the Direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1904."

"Map of the Battle of the Antietam Fought on the 16th and 17th September 1862 Between the United States Forces under the Command of Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and the Confederates under Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Sketched under the Direction of Capt. J. C. Duane, U.S. Engrs., Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac, by Maj. D. C. Houston, A.D.C. 1st Lieut. Engrs., Lt. N. Bowen, Lt. Js. H. Wilson, Lt. Jno. M. Wilson, Topl. Engrs.; Lt. W. A. Roebling, 1st Lieut. Engrs., W. S. Long, C.E., & Jos. McMaddin, Ass't Topl. Engr., Showing the Signal Stations and the Hospitals at the Battle of the Antietam." 1862. ANTI archives.

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--“Planting Plan, Visitor Center, Antietam National Battlefield Site.” Construction drawing NBS-ANT 3032. National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, May 1962. Technical Information Center microfiche S3032.

--“Spring House, Mumma Farm, Antietam National Battlefield Site.” Construction drawing NCR-302-25006. National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Division of Historic Architecture, July 1968. Technical Information Center microfiche 25006.

--“Visitor Center, Battlefield Area, Antietam National Battlefield Site, Sharpsburg, MD.” Construction drawing NBS-ANT 3019. National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, August 1961. Technical Information Center microfiche S3019.

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