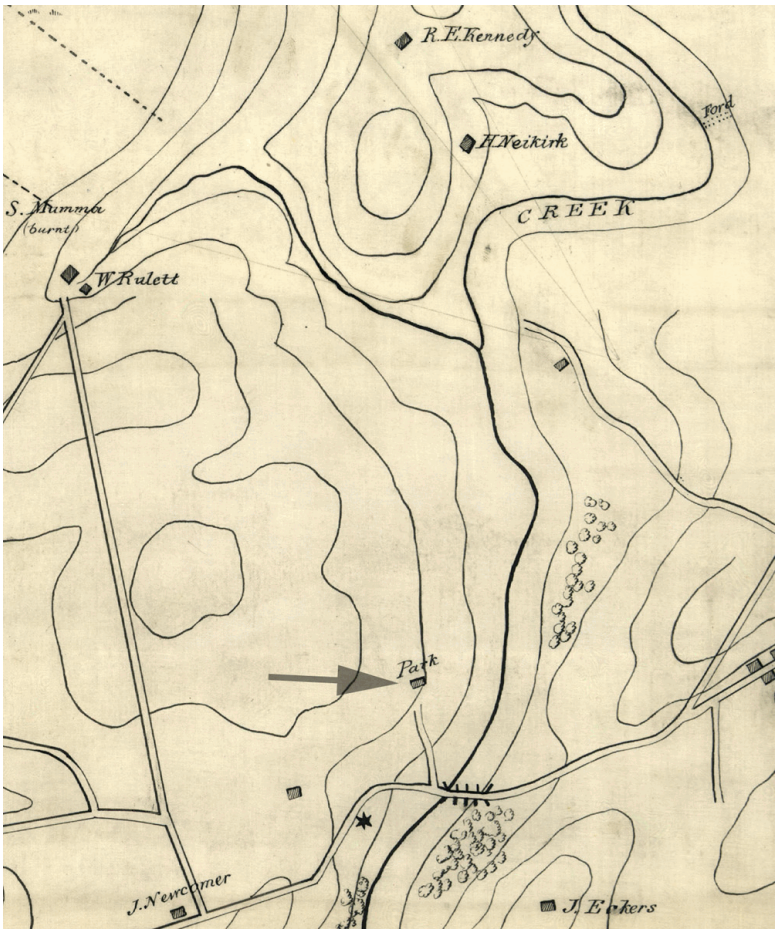
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2011



Parks 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:

Parks Farmstead, also known as Cunningham Farm, is a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield. Located approximately 2 miles north of the town of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland, the current property consists of nearly all of the land associated with the Parks Farmstead as it existed at the time of the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), September 17, 1862. The current property, consisting of 166.50 acres, was acquired by the National Park Service on June 24, 1988 and is located within the boundaries of Antietam National Battlefield which encompass a total of 3,263.49 acres.

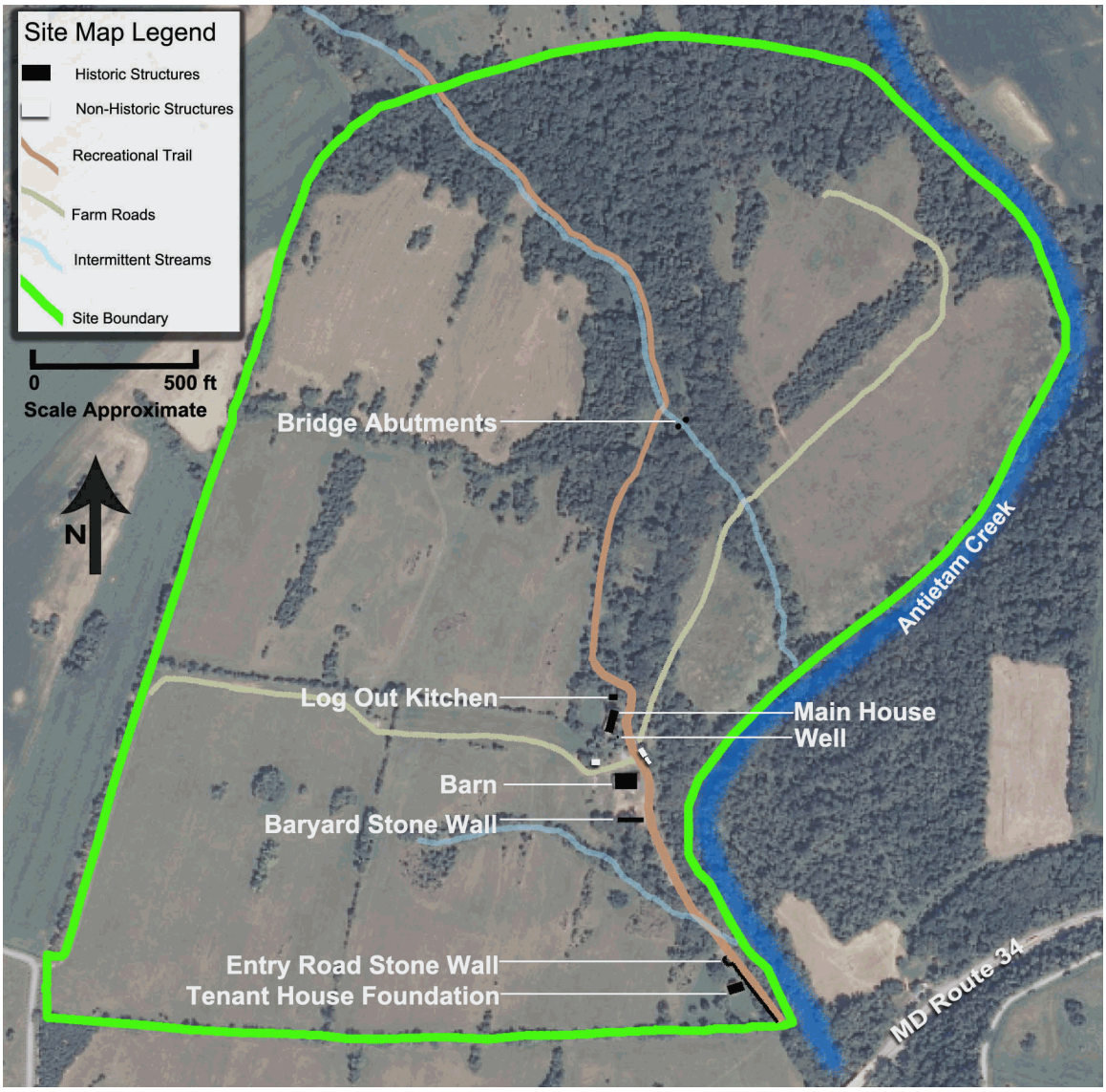
Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district on October 15, 1966, with a formal nomination approved in 1982 and additional documentation completed in 1999 and approved by the Keeper in 2009. The entire battlefield is listed under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Antietam (16-18 September 1862).

In the 2009 National Register Nomination Update, the Parks Farmstead (called the Cunningham Farm in the document) is listed, along with several other farms as contributing resources to the overall battlefield landscape. The nomination has inadequate documentation for many of the resources within the Parks Farmstead, including the cultural landscape.

The Parks Farmstead cultural landscape is significant in two areas of history. Its foremost significance, in military history (1861-1865), results from its role in the Battle of Antietam during the American Civil War. The second, 1796-1861, is as a preserved agricultural landscape that has been continuously farmed since the late 18th century and has remained relatively unchanged.

This CLI finds that the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape overall retains integrity to its periods of significance and is in fair condition. Four 19th-century structures remain; the main house, a log out kitchen, a hand-dug well and the barn. The agricultural field patterns remain almost the same as those that existed during the Civil War period, and are currently maintained through an agricultural special use permit program run by the National Park Service. The farm buildings and circulation patterns also continue to reflect their arrangement and use from the period of significance. While there have been changes to the property and the loss of some features over time, it still invokes the historic significance of the landscape through the integrity of all seven aspects.

Site Plan



Parks Farmstead Site Map

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Parks Farmstead

Property Level: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 600047

Parent Landscape: 600029

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Antietam National Battlefield -ANTI

Park Organization Code: 3120

Park Administrative Unit: Antietam National Battlefield

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI represents a continuation of the documentation of component landscapes at Antietam National Battlefield. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted, and resources from both within and outside the National Park Service were utilized. Several sources were of particular importance in the production of this CLI: the Parks Barn Historic Structure Report, dated 2008; the National Register update, dated 2009; and A Guide to Antietam Farmsteads (Keven Walker 2010). In-depth site investigations were conducted by the National Capital Region Cultural Landscape Program (CLP) for the Analysis and Evaluation section.

The report was written and researched by Martha Temkin, Regional Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator (NCR). The following park staff provided valuable insight during the inventory process: Jane Custer, Chief, Cultural Resources; Keven Walker, Cultural Resource Specialist; Debbie Cohen, GIS Specialist; and Ted Alexander, Park Historian. Also, the following National Capital Region staff provided editing assistance: Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, Saylor Moss, Historical Landscape Architect and Frances McMillen, Landscape Historian.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 08/25/2011

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Date of Concurrence Determination: 08/30/2011

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland concurred with the findings of the Parks Farmstead CLI on 8/30/2011, 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
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

August 5, 2011

Memorandum

To:	Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From:	State Historic Preservation Officer, Maryland
Subject:	Statement of Concurrence, Parks Farmstead (Antietam National Battlefield) Cultural Landscape CLI

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Parks Farmstead (Antietam National Battlefield) Cultural Landscape CLI as per Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, submitted on August 4, 2011.

J. Rodney Little
Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

8-30-11
Date

Concurrence memo signed by the MD SHOP on 8/30/2011.

United States Department of the Interior

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

August 5, 2011
Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region

From: Acting Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Parks Farmstead Cultural Landscape

I, Ed Wenschhof , Acting Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Parks Farmstead Cultural Landscape, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: MUST BE PRESERVED AND MAINTAINED

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: FAIR

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 Landscapes Inventory for the Parks Farmstead Cultural Landscape is hereby approved and accepted.

Edward R. Wenschhof 8/25/2011
Date

Acting Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Concurrence memo signed by the ANTI Superintendent on 8/25/2011

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Parks Farmstead, a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield currently consists of 166.50 acres. It is bounded on the west by Antietam Creek, on the north and east by the Roulette Farm and on the south by the northern edge of the Newcomer Farm. It is located just north of Maryland Route 34, in Washington County.

The farm's boundaries and acreage have remained remarkably intact since 1861, when the property was purchased from Samuel and Elizabeth Mumma by Phillip Pry. This land transfer is when the property was first described as consisting of 166 acres. Prior to this it was part of a larger

landholding, first developed by Christian Orendorff in 1762. This earlier property included what would become the Newcomer and Mumma Farms.

State and County:

State: MD

County: Washington County

Size (Acres): 166.50

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	South East Corner of Parks Farmstead
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	264,211
UTM Northing:	4,372,059
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Southwest corner of the Parks Farmstead
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	265,446
UTM Northing:	4,372,033
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Northeast corner of the Parks Farmstead
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	265,074
UTM Northing:	4,372,965
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Northwest corner of the Parks Farmstead
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83

UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	265,773
UTM Northing:	4,372,875
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Building Cluster on the Parks Farmstead
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	265,291
UTM Northing:	4,372,307

Location Map:



Antietam National Battlefield, upper left hand corner. North is at the top of the image.

Tract Numbers: 07-118

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/25/2011

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Parks Farmstead is included in the National Register Nomination for Antietam National Battlefield, as a contributing resource to the larger battlefield landscape. The management category is 'Must be Preserved and Maintained' because it is listed in a National Register Nomination as nationally significant. The date of the management category is the date the CLI was approved by the Antietam National Battlefield Park Superintendent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There are 8 agricultural fields delineated on the Parks Farmstead that are leased for 5-year periods as hayfields to local farmers.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

Park closes at dusk.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands contribute to the significance and integrity of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape in their preservation of the historic, rural character of the area. The farm is surrounded by a mixture of federally owned and privately owned land. Fortunately, many of these adjacent lands are protected from inappropriate development with a combination of fee simple purchases or conservation (scenic) easement purchases by the Federal government, and conservation easements purchased by the Maryland Environment Trust, an agency within the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Most of adjacent properties retain a high degree of visual integrity and remain in agricultural production, which enables visitors to picture the landscape as it looked at the time of the battle.

The area located just east of Antietam Creek is now heavily wooded and this impacts the views looking east from the high points along the creek on the Parks Farmstead. In the historic period this would have been a much more open view. The 1904 Carmen-Cope map, produced for the U.S. War Department, shows this same area a corn field. However, this situation is unlikely to change due to modern needs for riparian buffers.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Antietam National Battlefield
NRIS Number:	66000038
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	National Register Update - 2/10/1982
Name in National Register:	Antietam National Battlefield
NRIS Number:	66000038
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
	National Register additional information - 2/27/2009

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1796 - 1861
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Subsistence Agriculture
Time Period:	AD 1861 - 1865
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture

Statement of Significance:

The Parks Farmstead is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A in the area of military history for its involvement in the Battle of Antietam, which occurred on September 17, 1862. The Parks Farmstead foremost period of significance (1861 1865) encompasses the farm's role in the Battle of Antietam during the American Civil War. While the property was not the scene of heavy fighting or a particular engagement, the farm lay well within Federal lines from the beginning. Union cavalry moved over the property as early as September 15, and on the morning of the 16th, Federal troops crossed the creek in an effort to defend the Middle Bridge. Artillery batteries established positions on and near the farm's southern and western boundaries on both September 16th and 17th. Also on the 17th, parts of Caldwell's brigade traversed the upper fields as they entered into the engagement at the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). In the wake of the battle, the farm buildings may have been used to house the wounded (Walker 2010:119, Parks HSR 2008:1.1.22-24).

The Parks property is also an agricultural landscape that has been continuously farmed since the late 18th century and has remained relatively unchanged. For the period 1796-1861 the property would also be eligible for listing under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural history of western Maryland during the Early National period. While this farmstead would not rise to level of significance as a stand-alone resource, it remains as a representation of a pattern of settlement and agricultural use and is a contributing feature to the larger cultural landscape of Antietam National Battlefield. These types of farms were once ubiquitous in the landscape of Western Maryland, but are now under severe threat from modern development pressure.

The Parks Farmstead cultural landscape should also be listed under Criterion D because, given its historic location, it is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. However, this can only be determined by an archeological overview and evaluation of the property.

State Register Information

Identification Number: WA-II-331

Date Listed: 06/01/1998

Name: Log Farmhouse

Explanatory Narrative:

The Main House at Parks Farm was listed on the Maryland Historic Trust Historic Sites Survey.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site
Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Battle Site
Primary Current Use:	Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Farm (Plantation)	Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Lower Farm (Mumma)	Historic
Bunker Hill Farm	Historic
Parks Farm	Both Current And Historic
Cunningham Farm (from the name of the last private owner)	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1739	Established	The patent Smiths Hills (208 acres) is surveyed by its owner, James Smith (Parks Barn HSR 2008: A.1.2)
AD 1754	Established	The patent Porto Santo (12 acres) is surveyed by its owner, James Smith (Parks Barn HSR 2008: A.1.2) This patent and the previously listed Smiths Hills are the properties that will eventually become the Parks and Newcomer Farmsteads.
AD 1755	Planned	James Smith petitions the Frederick County courts to open a ford across Antietam Creek and alter the road to Swearinghams`s Ferry (at Shepherdstown) on his property near where he intends to build a mill (Parks Barn HSR 2008:A.1.6). This is thought to be the crossing where Middle Bridge will eventually be built.
AD 1756	Established	A Resurvey of Smiths Hills is done, adding 302 acres for a new total of 510 acres. Smith plans to build a mill on his land (Parks Barn HSR 2008: A.1.6).

	Established	A Resurvey of Porto Santo is done, to correct errors and increase its size to 23 acres. This property now included `improvements` of one acre of cleared land, 400 fence rails and a log house. Apparently the mill is not yet built (Parks Barn HSR 2008: A.1.6). It is not known where the log house was, but it was probably located near the creek and future site of the mill.
AD 1762	Land Transfer	Christian Orendorff purchases 503 acres of Resurvey on Smiths Hills and 11 acres of Porto Santo. The deed conveys property with `orchards, gardens, feeding woods, and underwoods.` It also set aside a `burying ground`, 100 feet square, for the Smith heirs. (Parks Barn HSR 2008:A.1.8). This cemetery has not been located on either the Parks or Newcomer Farmsteads. It is the opinion of this author that it was probably on the Newcomer property as the earliest focus of development on these farms was the area nearest the mill site.
AD 1790	Developed	By 1790 the road system in the Sharpsburg area was well developed. Roads leading to what was by then known as Orendorff Mill connected the area to South Mountain, Frederick, and the ferry to Shepherdstown. A 1792 plat notes `Orendorff`s Bridge over the Antietam (Parks Farm HSR 2008:A.1.12).
AD 1791	Land Transfer	Christian Orendorff sells the milling sections of Smiths Hills to his son, Christopher (Parks Barn HSR 2008:A.1.12).
AD 1796	Land Transfer	Christopher Orendorff sells 325 acres to Jacob Mumma. This property includes portions of several patents, but 303 acres were a part of Resurvey on Smiths Hills. The deed included a grist and sawmill, as well as `houses barns stables fields woods underwoods water watercourses and meadow`. The earlier Smith cemetery was again reserved as was another `burying yard` of one hundred feet square belonging to the Orendorff family (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.1.4). This second cemetery was also probably located near the mill complex.

AD 1804	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma purchases property located to the northwest of Smiths Hills. Called Anderson`s Delight, this was the patent was later known as Mumma`s Farm (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.2.5). The Mumma family now owned, what would become by 1862, Mumma Farm, Newcomer Farm and Parks Farm. All of these properties are now a part of Antietam National Battlefield.
AD 1815 - 1833	Built	A turnpike from Boonsboro, running through Sharpsburg and on to the Potomac River crossing at Sharpsburg is chartered and completed (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.2.5). A three arched stone bridge was constructed as part of this project in 1824. This bridge, located just upstream from what was then Mumma`s Mill became known as Middle Bridge.
AD 1831	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma and his wife Elizabeth sell the mill property to their son John. This 403 acres included what would become the Newcomer and Parks Farmsteads. The two `burying grounds` were once again excluded in the sale as was the `house yard and lot` where Jacob and his wife were then living. This house was likely the smaller of the two dwellings located across the turnpike from the mill (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.7). Note: This is the last deed in which the `burying grounds` are called out.
AD 1830 - 1835	Built	The Parks Farmstead barn and main house are constructed. These dates are based on architectural evidence and 1830 population census records. The author of the 2008 Parks Farm HSR suggests that by between 1830 and 1835 the Mumma family had begun to develop what would become known as the Parks Farmstead as a separate farm from the mill property. It is thought that the eldest of John`s sons, Elias Mumma, may have been living and farming at the future Parks Farmstead at the time of John Mumma`s death in 1835 (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.8-9).
AD 1836	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma purchases the 403 acre mill and farm property from his son John`s estate. John Mumma had died in 1835 without a will (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.9).

AD 1837	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma sells the mill and farm property to his youngest son, Samuel. Samuel had probably been living on Anderson`s Delight (Mumma Farmstead) since 1831. Another brother or a tenant may have been living at the future Parks Farmstead at the time of this land transfer (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.9).
AD 1841	Land Transfer	Samuel Mumma and his wife, Elizabeth sell the mill complex part of the property (151 acres) to Jacob and John Emmert, retaining 190 acres which he refers to as `lower farm` (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.9). This is when the property that is later known as the Newcomer Farm becomes a separate entity from the future Parks Farmstead.
AD 1843	Land Transfer	The 190 acre `lower farm` is used by Samuel Mumma fro a Deed of Trust in order to pay debts owed (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.19).
AD 1850	Land Transfer	The `lower farm` property is returned to the Mummas by trustees Joseph Merrick and Thomas Harris. It is likely that Samuel`s son Jacob H. Mumma was living on the property as a tenant by this time (Parks HSR:20081.1.9-11).
AD 1860	Inhabited	The 1860 population census suggest that now the farm was tenanted by a Jacob Myers (Meyer) as Jacob Mumma had by this time moved to Boonsboro (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.12)
AD 1861	Land Transfer	Samuel Mumma sells the `lower farm`, now 166 acres to Philip Pry. Pry renames the property the `Bunker Hill farm` (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.1.12). Philip Pry lives on his home farm, located across Antietam Creek and slightly north of his 1861 purchase, which he operated as a tenant farm for the duration of his ownership.

AD 1862	Military Operation	The Battle of Antietam, fought on September 17, 1862. Over 23,000 soldiers were killed or wounded on that day, more than on any other single day of the Civil War. While the property was not the scene of heavy fighting the farm lay well within Federal lines. Union cavalry moved over the property as early as Sept 15, and on the morning of the 16th, Federal troops crossed the creek in an effort to defend the Middle Bridge. Artillery batteries established positions on and near the farm's southern and western boundaries on both Sept 16th and 17th. Also on the 17th, parts of Caldwell's brigade traversed the upper fields as they entered into the engagement at the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). In the wake of the battle, the farm buildings may have been used to house the wounded (Walker 2010:119, Parks HSR 2008:1.1.22-24). The research is not completely definitive, but it appears that the tenant on the Bunker Hill farm at the time of the battle was Joseph Parks (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.1.1-2).
	Damaged	The battle and the occupation of the area around Sharpsburg in the weeks and months afterwards left the landscape in a shambles. Fencing, buildings and crops were destroyed or damaged and it took some time for the farms to recover. The damage to the Parks Farmstead appears to have been limited to the destruction of fencing and the use by troops of corn, wheat and hay. No claims were put in for damage to structures. (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.1.24)
AD 1867	Land Transfer	Philip Pry sells the Bunker Hill farm to Jacob F. Miller. Pry had sold up and moved to Tennessee by 1875 (Parks HSE 2008:1.1.26)
AD 1870	Inhabited	By 1870, population census records show that Joseph Parks is definitely no longer a tenant at Bunker Hill farm. The most likely tenant appears to be Otho H. Miller, son of Jacob F. Miller (Parks HSR 2008:1.2.7)
AD 1870 - 1880	Altered	A wall dormer over the forebay is added to the barn circa 1870. This feature would have accommodated improved threshing machines that came into use at this time (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
AD 1880 - 1890	Altered	A second story is added to the northern section of the main house (LCS 2010).

AD 1884	Land Transfer	Jacob F. Miller sells the Bunker Hill farm to Henry W. and Laura S. Rohrer (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
AD 1900 - 1910	Built	The tenant house was built circa 1905, possibly by the son-in-law of the farm's owner (MHT DOE Form: 2010)
AD 1914	Land Transfer	Henry Rohrer dies, leaving the farm to his widow, Laura (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
AD 1919	Land Transfer	Laura Rohrer dies, leaving the farm to her daughter and son-in-law Stella and Henry Clipp (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
AD 1926	Altered	A concrete threshold for the threshing floor door is poured and dated (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
AD 1935	Altered	The barn is modified for dairy with the installation of glass sash windows, and a poured concrete milking area with metal stanchions. Possible installation of the hay track in the upper level of the barn (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
AD 1960	Land Transfer	Ruth and Edna Clipp, who inherited the farm from their parents, sell the farm to William H. Cunningham (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
AD 1988	Land Transfer	William Cunningham sells the farm with a life estate for himself to the National Park Service (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
AD 2000 - 2005	Altered	The roof of the main house was raised to increase the living space of the 2nd floor (LCS 2010)
AD 2000	Removed	A house trailer, located between the main house and the out-kitchen, is removed after the death of Mr. Cunningham.
AD 2006	Built	A Pedestrian Recreational trail, called Three Farms Trail is created by the National Park Service This trail uses the Parks Farmstead entry road as well as a portion of the extant historic farm road trace and connects the Parks Farmstead to the Roulette Farmstead to the north and the Newcomer Farmstead to the south.

AD 2007	Rehabilitated	The log out-kitchen has vegetation removed, the foundation repaired and the chimney rebuilt and repaired (LCS 2010)
AD 2008 - 2011	Demolished	Several 20th-century outbuildings are removed from the property along with fencing near the building core.
AD 2011	Demolished	The tenant house was demolished in July, 2011. The foundation will be filled with gravel in order to maintain its structure.

Physical History:

1861-1865

A detailed narrative history of the Parks Farmstead can be found in the Parks Barn Historic Structures Report (2008). Much of the information noted in this report's chronology can be found there.



This photograph was taken on September 22, 1862, by Alexander Gardner's assistant, James F. Gibson. The barn, main house and several other outbuildings of the Parks Farmstead can be seen in the upper right hand corner. (LoC)



This zoom of the 1862 Gibson photo shows 5 buildings and the fence surrounding the main house. The woods seen in the upper right are the East Woods.



This zoom of the 1862 Gibson photo shows the double-fenced farm road that led from west from the entry road towards Bloody Lane. The roof of the barn can be seen on the right middle and a young orchard is located just to the left of the roof.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

INTRODUCTION
This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape, a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield, by comparing the landscape characteristics and features that existed during the periods of significance (1796-1861 and 1862-65) with their current condition. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and unique value. Each characteristic or feature is classified as either contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape features help to comprise landscape characteristics, and are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance. Non-contributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered "compatible" when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, by virtue of their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features that are listed as undetermined, further primary research that is outside the scope of this CLI is necessary to determine the feature's origination date. Landscape characteristics and features, individually and as a whole, together express the integrity and historic character of the cultural landscape, and contribute to the property's historic significance.

This section also includes an evaluation of the Parks Farmstead's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the historic period identified for the site. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register, a property must not only be shown to have significance under one of the four NR criteria, but also must retain integrity to the historic period of significance.

Landscape Characteristics and Features
Contributing landscape characteristics identified for the Parks Farmstead are natural systems and features, topography, spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small scale features.

The natural systems and features of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape have remained relatively unchanged since the period of significance, and retain a high level of integrity. Antietam Creek, the unnamed springs, and fertile soils all continue to influence this landscape.

The historic topography of the project area is mostly intact and has not undergone any significant changes. Some regrading in the immediate vicinity may have taken place in the modern period. The

topography of the farm played a role in the Battle of Antietam as well as in the development of the historic agricultural fields and spatial organization of the property. It remains much the same as it was during the historic period and therefore retains integrity.

The spatial organization of today also closely resembles the layout that existed during the period of significance. The physical components of the Parks Farmstead's cultural landscape are still arranged largely as they were during the historic period. The extant buildings, historic roads and traces, and agricultural fields remain largely in their historic configuration. Although there has been some loss of historic features and the introduction of a few modern features, for the most part the landscape adheres to its historic configuration, and therefore retains integrity of spatial organization.

The land use of the Parks Farmstead has changed little since the period of significance. The continuing use of this property under a NPS agricultural lease maintains the agrarian character of the landscape as it appeared during the historic period. Having remained largely the same over time, land use on the Parks Farmstead has integrity.

The property retains many of its historic circulation patterns. In spite of the loss of one historic road and part of another, those that have survived, along with the traces of roads now fallen out of use, allow for the integrity of circulation.

The same types of vegetation that existed on the Parks Farmstead during the period of significance are still largely present today. Trees and other shrubby vegetation continue to line the field edges and agricultural crops are still grown in the fields. An increase in woody vegetation is the major change to the landscape's vegetation and in spite of this; the property's vegetation retains integrity.

Several structures from the period of significance; the main farmhouse, barn, well and out kitchen, remain extant. These three buildings form the farmstead core from the historic period and all remain in their original locations and other historic structures remain as ruins. Most modern, non-contributing structures have been removed since the National Park Service acquired the property. For these reasons, the buildings and structures of the property possess integrity.

The views at the Parks Farmstead have been altered over the years, largely by an increase in vegetation, especially along the creek and along field boundaries. The views and vistas during the period of significance would have been much more open, looking out toward adjacent farms, over the open areas of crop land and across the creek. While there have been some changes, the views of the property maintain integrity.

The only small scale features from the historic period that remain on the Parks Farmstead are stone retaining walls. These features date to the period of significance and have integrity of material and location and contribute to the cultural landscape of the property.

No archeological investigations have been conducted on the Parks Farmstead, but the due to the historic nature of the property and its integrity of land use, contributing archeological resources may exist.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity

1. Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed. The Parks Farmstead occupies its historic location. It has remained about 166 acres in size since 1861. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of location to its period of significance.

2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. The core historic structures on the Parks farmstead remain extant, and their arrangement within the cultural landscape has not changed. Combined with the structural authenticity of the buildings on the property and the mostly unchanged circulation patterns, the design of this landscape retains historic integrity.

3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The physical environment of the Parks Farmstead has experienced very minor changes since the Battle of Antietam. The properties surrounding the farmstead are still used for agricultural purposes due to the stewardship of Antietam National Battlefield. The historic spatial organization of the property remains intact, as does its buildings core. This affords integrity of the setting.

4. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, plants and other landscape features, and at the Parks Farmstead these retain integrity. The extant historic buildings are largely composed of their original materials. Likewise the plant materials, represented by crops, as well as grasses, pastures and fence-line trees, all retain historic integrity.

5. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the craft of a particular period. The historic buildings located on the farmstead show evidence of the workmanship of the period of significance, and so have historic integrity.

6. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. The Parks Farmstead still evokes the feeling of a characteristic western Maryland farm. In particular, the presence of structures dating to the 19th century and the historic layout of the farm's agricultural fields contribute to the feeling of this property, which retains integrity.

7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The historic event that is most crucial to understanding the landscape of the Parks Farmstead is the 1862 Battle of Antietam, which swept across the fields of the farm. This strong association with such and significant historic event gives the property integrity

CONCLUSIONS

This CLI finds that the Parks Farmstead retains integrity for its periods of significance, 1861-1865 and 1796-1861. The landscape has been altered slightly due to loss of certain landscape features. Despite these losses, the property still adequately represents the historic battlefield landscape.

Aspects of Integrity:

Location

Design

Setting

Materials

Workmanship

Feeling

Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Historic Conditions

The landscape of the Parks Farmstead typifies the eastern portion of the ridge and valley physiographic province. The Ridge and Valley Province between South Mountain in Washington County and Dan's Mountain in western Allegany County contains strongly folded and faulted sedimentary rocks. In the eastern part of the region, a wide, open valley called the Hagerstown Valley is formed on Cambrian and Ordovician limestone and dolomite (J. Poffenberger Farmstead CLI 2008). This creates a gently rolling terrain for the farms of Antietam National Battlefield. On the Parks Farmstead the elevations range from 320 to 480 feet above sea level. The highest points of the property are located along the eastern boundary where there is a steep drop down to Antietam Creek and on either side of the unnamed intermittent stream that runs through the northern portion of the farm.

Limestone outcroppings are indicated on many battlefield maps and are still a prevalent feature of the landscape. The formations present the farmers with both challenges and even some serendipitous benefits. The limestone-enriched soils foster agricultural productivity, making Washington County one of the most productive areas in the east. For many years limestone formations have also been used as local sources of agricultural lime and building stone. There are several of these outcroppings or 'stone breaks' located on the southern half of the property.

Like other farmsteads located within Antietam National Battlefield, the property is drained by Antietam Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River. A large unnamed intermittent stream flows largely west to east through the northern half of the farm. This stream starts on the Mumma Farm at the spring located there, continuing to the Roulette Farms's spring house and then onto the Parks Farm property.

Existing Conditions
The terrain of the Parks Farmstead has not undergone any significant change since the period of significance. The limestone outcroppings which are clearly indicated on historic maps also remain extant and largely unaltered.

The unnamed stream which begins on the Roulette Farm and empties into Antietam Creek is still very visible in the landscape, but has become intermittent and less prominent than it probably was during the historic period. Another intermittent stream is located on the southern portion of the property. It begins, probably as a spring, near the eastern edge of the agricultural field located on the south east of the farm (modern Field #8). It runs due east and then curves to the south just west of the barn yard stone wall. It continues running south along the western side of the entry road until a concrete culvert carries it across the entry road just north of the tenant house where it empties into Antietam Creek. While dry at the time of the field survey (Spring 2011), its bed is at its deepest 3 to 4 feet deep and up to 10 feet wide.

Analysis
There has been little change to the natural systems of the Parks Farmstead since the end of the period of significance, and these characteristics therefore contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Topography

Historic Conditions
The topography of the Parks Farmstead, like that of the other battlefield farms is rolling and well-drained. This has allowed for successful cultivation of the property for over 200 years. However, the property's topography played a less important role during the Battle of Antietam and in fact, the farm's terrain was part of the reason that it was not the site of any major engagements.

Existing Conditions
The property's topography remains essentially the same as during the historic period. There may have been some grading around the main house in the historic period, but no substantial grading or erosion has occurred.

Analysis
The topography of the area contributes to the historic character of the property and remains intact, with virtually no alteration since the period of significance.

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions
The spatial organization of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape during the period of significance was influenced by Antietam Creek, the local topography and to possibly the settlement of the property by Pennsylvania Germans. In addition, historic ownership patterns determined by land grants, patents and deeds also affected the layout of the property.

The historic farm buildings are located at a high point of the farm, with the main house facing the entry road and the barn located to its south. The only photograph of the property from the historic period also shows the house and outbuildings surrounded by a white board fence. This fence separated the house yard area from the barn yard and the surrounding field. Unlike several other Antietam farmsteads (Mumma, Miller and Roulette), also settled by Pennsylvania Germens, the placement of the house does not appear to be influenced by the location of a natural spring. There is, however, a well, apparently hand-dug through the local

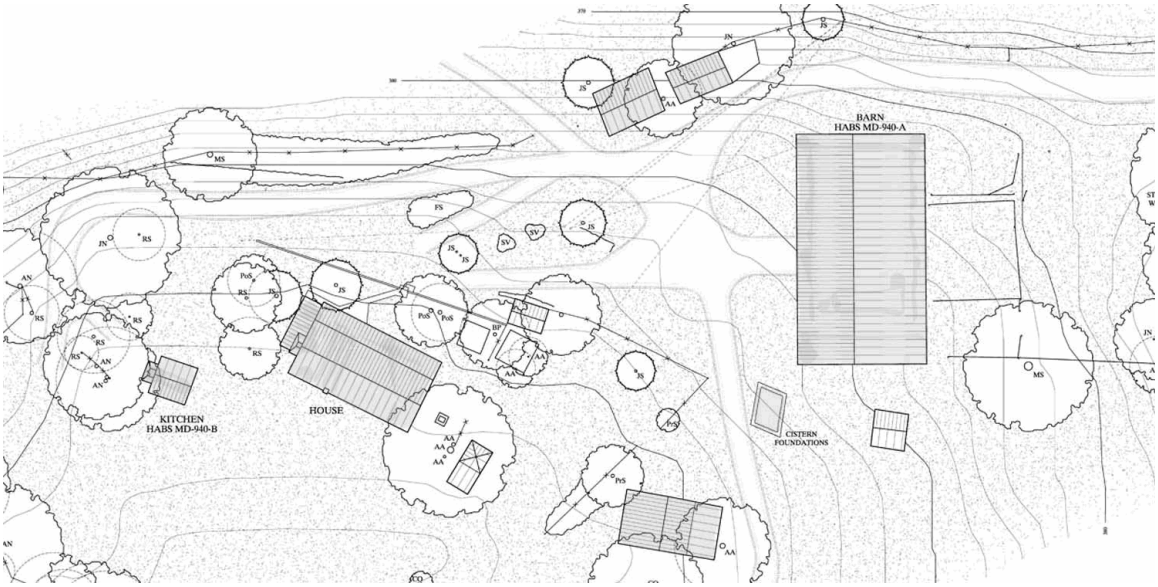
limestone, just south east of the house.

While it is impossible to know the precise date that the farm was arranged into its constituent agricultural fields, the Carmen-Cope map (1904) shows an 1862 arrangement only slightly different from what exists today. There were seven fields of which two are shown in pasture, two are shown as 'stubble', implying they had been recently harvested of some crop, and two are shown as plowed. Nothing is represented in the lower field along the creek, northeast of the main house, but it is highly unlikely that this rich bottom land would be uncultivated. A small section of woods is also shown.

Existing Conditions
The spatial organization of this cultural landscape has been only minimally altered since the nineteenth century, and the arrangement of the Parks Farmstead today continues to reflect that of the period of significance. The main building cluster and the agricultural fields remain in their 19th-century locations, as do many of the farm's circulation features. The loss of most of the domestic outbuildings, some of its circulation features and a reduction in size of some fields due to woody growth has had an impact on the integrity of spatial organization on the farm.

Analysis
Despite these changes, the spatial organization of the property maintains integrity, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Building core. Grey indicates extant structures. The three unidentified extant structures (sheds) are scheduled for removal. (HABS MD-940:2007)

Land Use

Historic Conditions

Agriculture has been the predominant land use on the Parks Farmstead since the late 1700s. It was a working farm at least from its formation as part of the larger Orndorff property in 1762 right up until it was acquired by the National Park Service in 1988.

Current Conditions
Agricultural activities remain the most prevalent form of land use at the Parks Farmstead. The NPS continues to lease some of the agricultural fields to local farmers, who grow crops in the same 19th-century field patterns that existed during the Civil War. Those fields that are not cultivated remain largely in 'pasture' or open fields.

Some park visitors also use the property as a recreational space via the pedestrian trail that crosses the property. This includes not only those visitors who are interested in the history of the property as part of a Civil War battlefield, but also dog walkers and those more interested in the natural resources of the farm than its historic resources.

Analysis
As the current land use consists primarily of agriculture, it maintains integrity to the period of significance, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Circulation

Historic Conditions
Entry road (leading north to the Kennedy and Newkirk farms)
The Parks Farmstead was accessible from the south via the turnpike which led from Boonsboro, through Sharpsburg to the ferry across the Potomac River near Sheperdstown. The turnpike dates to the late 18th century and was chartered in 1815. Beginning just after a bridge over Antietam Creek (Middle Bridge) the entry road first crosses a small section of the Newcomer Farmstead and then continues north, leading to the Parks Farmstead building cluster and then beyond going downhill, before crossing the unnamed stream and then leading uphill to the Kennedy and Newkirk farms. This road is shown on the Michler map (1867), the Stearns and Heth map (1894), and the Carmen-Cope maps (1904). The Carmen-Cope maps show it lined on both sides with post and rail fence, beginning at the main house, and then crossing the stream. It appears to end at the next field corner, but it is this author's belief that it continued along the field edges north, eventually reaching the Kennedy and Newkirk farms. The Stearns and Heth map and the Micheler Map clearly represent the entry road running from the turnpike all the way to the two farms. It may not have been represented as such on the Carmen-Cope maps because either it was not used during the battle and so not well remembered or it was just a farm lane (no longer fenced) that ran along the field edges and was not deemed important enough to note.

The other historic road on the property ran east-west from just below the barn, towards the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). On both the Carmen-Cope maps and the Stearns and Heth map it is represented as ending at the first field corner it meets at the top of a ridge. On the Carmen-Cope maps, this road, like a section of the entry road, is lined on both sides with post and rail fence. This fence also can also be seen on the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo, which also shows a small group of soldiers on the road, heading west from the barn (Parks HSR 2008: 1.2.4). If this road trace is followed past the fenced section west, it lines up fairly well with the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). This author along with the authors of the Parks Barn

HSR and park staff, think that it is likely that that it once connected to the Sunken Lane, serving as a connection between the Parks, Mumma and Newcomer properties (at one time all owned by the Mumma family) as well as the Roulette Farm. It may even predate the buildings at the Parks Farm (Parks HSR 2008: 2.2.2)

Existing Conditions
Currently the entry road exists in two sections. Beginning at the turnpike (now Route 34), it is a packed gravel road which leads past the tenant house, barn, and main house. It curves behind the house and the gravel paving ends. Where it goes down hill, it is represented by a deep-cut trace. This trace can be followed clearly in the landscape to where it ends at the stream. Located on both sides of the stream are the ruins of small stone piers which would have carried the road via a bridge across the water. The trace more or less disappears on the eastern side of the stream although there are several possible routes that lead uphill, that may be the continuation of the trace. [Note: The entry road, the farm road trace that runs northeast and the bridge pier ruins are listed as separate contributing circulation features, even though historically they were part of a continuous road.]. The modern entry road also branches off near the building cluster. A modern farm road (unpaved) leads down to the bottom field adjacent to the creek and a paved section leads up to the north end of the house. Another short section leads into up to the doors on the north side of the barn (HABS MD-940 Sheet 1 2007).

The eastern end of an east-west farm road trace was located in the historic period just south of the barnyard wall (Carmen-Cope Map 1899, Parks Barn HSR 2008 1.2.1-2, Gardner/Gibson Photograph 1862). Today the farm road that runs west to the farm's eastern boundary begins just north of the barn. It is not known when the shift occurred, but the road appears in its current location by 1943 (Aerial Photo SCS 1943). There is no longer any sign of the historic road trace.

The pedestrian recreational trail constructed by the NPS follows the entry road north and across the stream where a modern portion, which is kept mowed, continues to the Roulette Farm lane, where it turns south, eventually meeting Bloody Lane. (See Circulation Map) It was installed in 2006 and is known as the Three Farms Trail.

Analysis
The historic circulation features within the project area while incomplete, remain almost entirely in their in their original locations and retain integrity.

Contributing
Entry Road
Farm Road Trace (running north of the main house and east of the stream)
Bridge Abutments (located where the Farm Road Trace crosses the stream, north of the house)

Non-Contributing
NPS Pedestrian Recreational Trail
Modern Farm Roads

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Entry Road

Feature Identification Number: 149741

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Farm Road Trace

Feature Identification Number: 149743

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Bridge Abutments

Feature Identification Number: 149747

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: NPS Pedestrian Recreational Trail

Feature Identification Number: 149859

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Modern Farm Roads

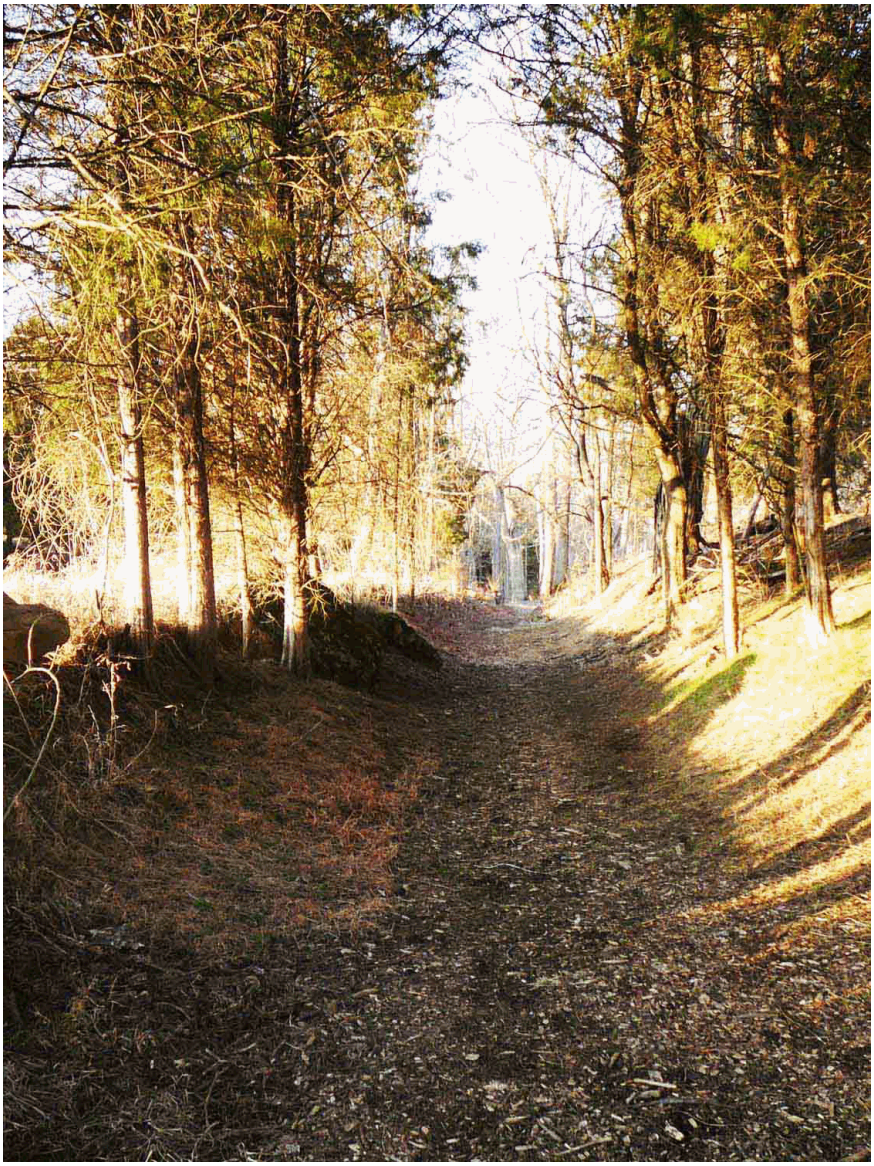
Feature Identification Number: 149861

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



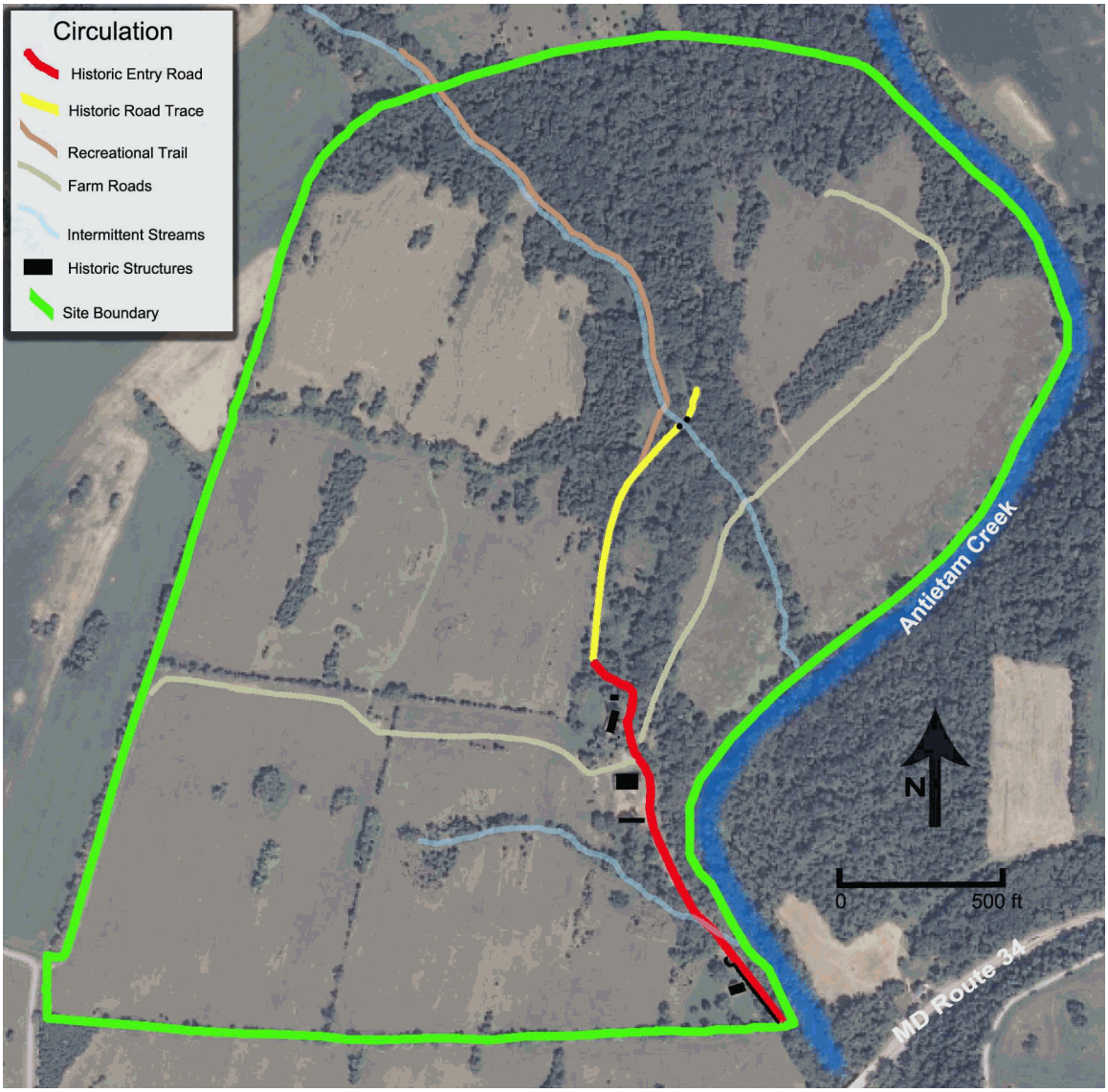
Upper photo is of the entry road looking north.
Lower photo is of the entry road looking south. Antietam Creek and the Route 34 bridge can be seen to the right. (NCR-CLP 2011).



Farm road trace (NCR-CLP 2011)



Bridge pier ruin, located on the west side of the intermittant stream. (NCR-CLP 2011)



Parks Farmstead Circulation. Note that the modern recreational trail uses the historic entry road (red) and a portion of the historic road trace (yellow) before turning north and following the intermittant stream to the Roulette Farmstead.

Vegetation

Historic Conditions (Overall Vegetation)
Historically there were two primary types of vegetation in the landscape of the Parks Farmstead. These were: (1) managed woods comprised of primarily native vegetation, and (2) agricultural crops and pastures. During the period of significance, most of the woods were either clear-cut for manufacturing purposes (i.e. blacksmithing) or intermittently harvested to meet fuel and construction needs. Open grasslands were used for grazing of livestock or cultivated for crops. Fruit trees were planted for orchards.

Prior to World War II, farmers typically controlled the vegetation that grew up between fields,

along swales, and in ravines by tight plowing and culling. However, advances in mechanization and changes in farming practices since then have altered the scale and level of management for individual fields and wooded areas. Currently at the Parks Farmstead, and on the overall battlefield landscape, bands of woody trees, shrubs and vines mark the edges of the fields and grow in the old fence lines. Some vegetation also serves as a riparian buffer along the unnamed stream and Antietam Creek.

Agricultural censuses list the products grown on the Antietam farms during the second half of the nineteenth century. They also document the gradual shift from production of grains for market to dairy products and the production of grain as livestock feed.

Agricultural Crops
Historic Conditions
The farm crops planted during the period of significance were primarily grain crops and hay for livestock feed. These crops included corn, wheat, barley and grasses for hay. In addition some open areas were used as a pasture for animals.

Current Conditions
The farmers leasing land on the Parks Farmstead from the NPS grow only grasses for hay. Other modern crops are not permitted as the soils in this area are highly erodible. Other areas of the property are kept open, simulating the pastures of the 19th century, even though there are currently no animals kept on the farm. The planting of these crops and the maintenance of open pasture-like areas within the historic field system contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Native Vegetation
Historic Conditions
Historically, the native vegetation on the Parks Farmstead would have consisted of field boundary vegetation and trees, and probably a managed woodlot. There is currently no evidence as to where a woodlot was located, but it was a typical vegetation feature of farms until after the use of barbed wire for fencing became popular following the Civil War. There is a small triangular wooded area located in the in the middle of the northern part of the property noted on the Carmen-Cope map, but it is not known if this area was managed as a woodlot. This wooded area and small sections of woods along the creek appear to be the only woods on the farm.

During much of the period of significance and especially during the 19th and early 20th centuries, there would have been far fewer trees on the property than exist today. At this time most of the arable land was being planted with crops.

Current Conditions
The riparian vegetation along the creek and the wooded slopes of the farm contain substantial numbers of native trees and understory species, such as tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), sassafras (Sassafras albidum), maple (Acer sp.) and ash (Fraxinus sp.) There is also an abundance of cedar trees (Juniperus sp.) scattered in the fields,

along the fence-lines and near the building core.

Currently approximately 117 acres of the farm are in hay. The rest of the acreage is largely wooded (about 49 acres).

Other Vegetation
Historic Conditions
In addition to some ornamental specimens, it is likely that a vegetable garden and orchard were once located on the Parks Farmstead. Current research does not show where the garden was located, but there is a suggestion of a young orchard planted just west of the barn in the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.2). A vegetable garden would have most likely been located within the area of the main house and out kitchen.

Current Conditions
Any historic vegetable gardens or orchards that once existed have now disappeared from the Parks Farmstead. Ornamental plants such as lilac (Syringa sp.) and forsythia (Forsythia sp.) are currently extant on the property. While some of these ornamental species may have been planted during the period of significance, none of the current specimens date to that era, and so do not contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Other trees on the Parks Farmstead include, sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), locust (Robinia sp.), box elder (Acer negundo), paper mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera), black walnut Juglans nigra), mulberry (Morus sp.), and poplar (Populus sp.). Also, approximately 2500 bareroot seedlings have been planted along the creek in the bottom field as a riparian buffer. These include sycamore, silver maple (Acer saccharinum L.), redbud (Ceris L.), hackberry, oak (Quercus L.), and witch-hazel (Hamamelis L.).

Analysis
Certain changes in the vegetation of the Parks Farmstead have impacted the integrity of the vegetation. This includes the loss of certain features dating to the period of significance including the orchard and vegetable garden, along with the lack of any plantings of corn or other grain crops. The increased size of the wooded area on the property since the periods of significance is also an impact. However, the basic types of vegetation continue to predominate with crops and woodlands contributing to the historic character of the landscape. In addition, the vegetation along the field boundaries, the steam and the creek while non-contributing but compatible, help to demarcate the contributing features of the boundaries and the road trace. This gives the vegetation of the Parks Farmstead limited integrity

Non-Contributing, Compatible
Field boundary and fence-line vegetation
Planted crops and maintained open areas (pasture)
Wooded area in the northern-most field

Non-Contributing
Ornamental plantings near the main house
Riparian buffer vegetation

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Field boundary and fence-line vegetation

Feature Identification Number: 149751

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Planted crops and maintained open areas (pasture)

Feature Identification Number: 149753

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wooded area in the northern-most field

Feature Identification Number: 149755

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ornamental plantings near the main house

Feature Identification Number: 149757

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Riparian buffer vegetation

Feature Identification Number: 149759

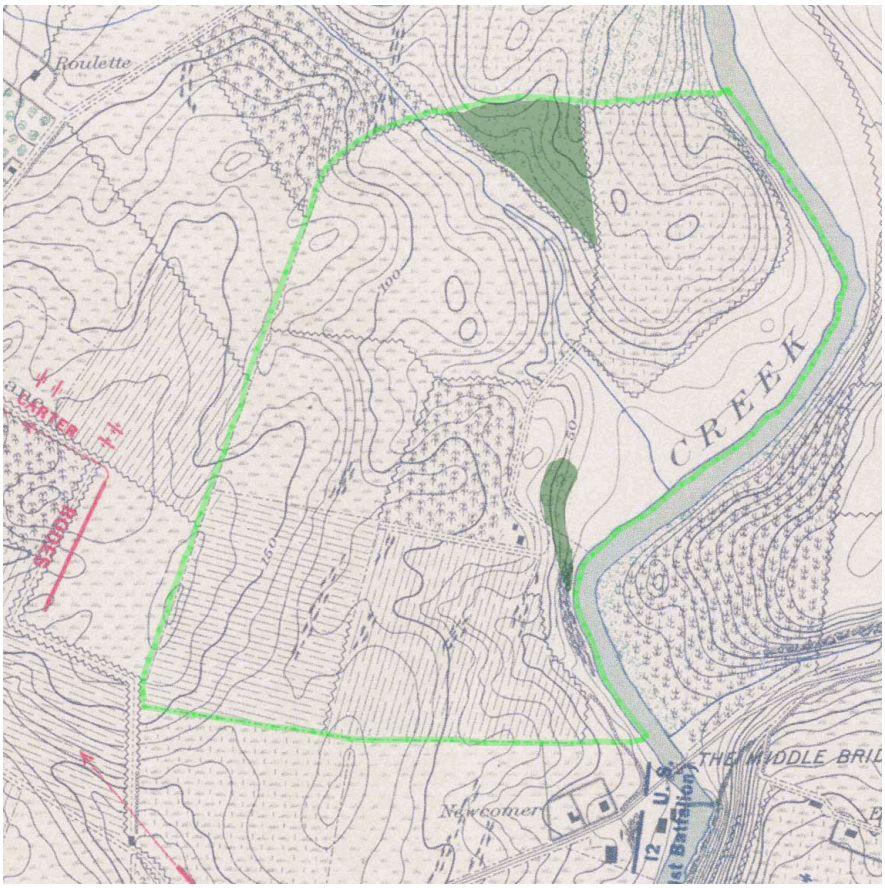
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:





Comparison of aerial photos of the Parks Farm. On the left:1943: on the right 2010. Notice the increase in vegetation along the the creek, intermittant streams, and field and road edges. (USDA,SCS:1943, USGS:2010)



The Parks Farm as illustrated on the 1904 Carmen-Cope map. Note the small area of woods, highlighted in green.

Buildings and Structures

The Parks Farmstead cultural landscape contains only four structures which date to the period of significance and certainly during the over 200 year history of this farm, other structures would have existed.

[Note: The historic condition information in this section of the CLI was gathered primarily from the 2008 Historic Structures Report for the Joseph Parks Farm Barn, the 2007 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report for the Joseph Parks Barn, and from the List of Classified Structures database.]

Historic Condition
There is limited evidence for what type of building and structures were located on the Parks Farmstead during the period of significance. Nineteenth-century maps consistently show two buildings. The larger of the two is interpreted to be the barn and the smaller, the main house.

In the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photograph that shows the farmstead, five buildings can be seen. The barn, the main house, a small white-washed gabled roof outbuilding, a gable-roofed structure set perpendicular to the main barn, and a corn-crib (Walker 2010:121, Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.2). The last three structures are no longer extant. The out kitchen, tenant house and well are dated to the period of significance via architectural features (MHT Site form 1978, NR update 2004, Determination of Eligibility forms 1999). It is likely other outbuildings were located on the property (ie privies, animal sheds, etc.), but at this time their location remains unknown. Except for the barn, the current state of the research does not allow for a detailed description of the extant historic structures during the period of significance.

Barn
The barn was constructed circa 1830. It is a hewn oak timber framed structure measuring about 45 feet by 90 feet. The building has an uneven gable profile with the forebay roof slope longer than the back slope; butt-joint flooring, massive mortised and tenoned window and door frames, and a feed box with tapered battens. It rests on a limestone foundation and as was typical of these Sweitzer Pennsylvania barns, is banked into a hill on its north side. Constructed with post-and-beam framing, it is clad in vertical board siding (See the Parks Barn HSR 2008 for a more detailed description of the barn and its features).

Main House
The main house was constructed circa 1830 (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.5). It is a one and one half storied building of log construction, covered with German-siding built on a limestone foundation. Architectural details suggest it was built in two phases. The earlier section, the south part of the building has two bays with two aligned windows on the upper story. The 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo shows that both sections of the house were completed by the time of the battle. Overall the building is 5 bays in a window/window/window/door/window pattern. The windows are six-over-six with several six-over-nine windows in the south elevation. There is a shed roofed-porch running the length of the east (front) elevation and a half-cellar, excavated under the north section of the building. In the Gardner/Gibson photo, two chimneys can be seen. One, an interior chimney is located on the north gable end of the north section and the other is an exterior chimney on the north gable of the south section. Both chimneys appear to be whitewashed and the rest of the house is also white. It is not clear what type of roof shingles were used.

The log out-kitchen, well and tenant house are not visible in the 1862 photo, so some speculation would be needed as to their historic appearance. These three structures are dated to the period of significance based on architectural features. See the existing conditions section below for a more `detailed description.

Existing Conditions

Barn
The barn is currently undergoing rehabilitation to repair and replace failing features. The extant roof is V-crimp metal. Alterations have been made to the structure since the historic

period. Circa 1870 a gabled dormer was add over the forebay on the south elevation. It was probably built to accommodate improved threshing machines (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7). This feature is still extant. Circa 1910 a corn/crib wagon shed addition was added to the east gable, but was removed in 2009. A small addition on the on the bank side of the barn (north elevation, date unknown, was removed in the same year. In 1926 a concrete threshing floor was poured and circa 1935 the barn was modified for dairy use. Modifications included the installation of glass windows, a poured concrete milking area with metal stanchions and the possible installation of a hay track in the upper barn ((Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).

Main House
The Main House now has vinyl siding covering the original wood siding. In the older section of the house (south) it is probable that one of the lower bay windows was once the entrance door. On the south gable, the second story window has been converted to a door, reached by exterior wooden stairs. A concrete block exterior chimney is located between the north and south sections on the rear (west) elevation and also on the exterior of the north gable. This gable end is actually a shed roofed, one story modern addition. The historic north gable end stone chimney is now an interior one. Sometime in the later 19th century a second story was added to the north section. It also appears the roof was raised in the early 21st century to increase the living space of the upper story.

Log Out-Kitchen
Located just northeast of the main house, the lack of windows and its location suggest this building functioned as a kitchen or summer kitchen. It is about 16 by 16 feet and constructed of single-pen logs. A large brick and stone chimney is located on the north gable end and the roof is of terne metal. It has stone foundation two doors, one on the south gable end and one on the east elevation. A large brick and stone hearth with a metal crane is located inside the building, which has a dirt floor. This crane should be preserved because although it has not been precisely date, parts are clearly hand forged. In 2007, the NPS stabilized the kitchen. Vegetation was removed, the foundation was repaired and the chimney was rebuilt and repaired. The structure was whitewashed and a non-historic addition was removed (LCS 2010).

Tenant House (Foundation)
The tenant house was located about 1/8 of a mile south of the barn, on the west side of the entry road. Built circa 1905, it was a two-story, three-bay, double-pile frame structure. The front elevation faced the road (east) and the house was built into a slight hill leaving about 4 feet of the foundation exposed to the east and none exposed on the west elevation. It had a gable roof of standing seam metal with two brick chimneys at each gable end. The windows varied and included two-over-two, four light (both wooden), as well as vinyl windows. A shed roof addition porch was located on the west elevation and the original wood (German) siding was covered in with modern vinyl siding.

This building does not appear on any of the battle maps and cannot be seen in the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo. The architectural details of the building suggest an early 20th century date of construction. However, the stonework of the foundation points to early 19th century

construction. It is possible that a pre-Civil War house stood on this foundation, but by 1862, it was gone. The foundation may have then been reused later in the farm's history.

[Note: The above information is taken from a Determination of Eligibility form filed with the state of Maryland in 2010. The park has requested permission to demolish the Tenant House and after appropriate review, the MD SHPO has agreed. However, since the foundation likely dates to the period of significance, it will be retained as a ruin. The house was demolished in July 2011. The foundation with be filled to ground level with gravel in order to preserve its structure).

Well
The well is located just southwest of the main house and is currently covered with a 10 foot concrete cap. The interior of the well is hand-dug through the native limestone of the property and measures approximately 42 feet deep and 3 feet wide. While its construction method suggests that it was dug during the period of significance and it is listed as a contributing feature via a 1999 Determination of Eligibility (SHPO approved), further research is needed.

Equipment Shed
Located southwest of the main House and north of the barn, this two bay shed has a gable roof and two bays, with a dirt floor. This building is scheduled to be removed.

Frame Shed
This modern shed is located on the east side of the entry road. It has with vertical siding and a metal roof. This building is scheduled to be removed.

Hog Barn
Located just south of the frame shed, this is a frame small animal shed with vertical siding and a metal roof. This building is scheduled to be removed.

Trapezoidal Foundation [at northwest corner of the barn]
Little is known about this foundation ruin, but it proximity to the barn suggests it was an integral component to the farming practices of the building. Further research is needed to date this ruin.

Analysis
In spite of the loss of some of the historic Parks Farmstead buildings, the remaining structures are in their original locations, maintain integrity to their original construction, and contribute to the overall historic character of the farm's cultural landscape.

Contributing
Main House
Barn
Log Out Kitchen
Well

Tenant House (foundation)

Non-Contributing
Frame Shed
Hog Barn
Equipment Shed

Undetermined
Trapezoidal Foundation Ruin

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Main House

Feature Identification Number: 149761

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100238

Feature: Barn

Feature Identification Number: 149763

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100233

Feature: Log Out Kitchen

Feature Identification Number: 149765

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100236

Feature: Well

Feature Identification Number: 149767

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100237

Feature: Tenant House (Foundation)

Feature Identification Number: 149769

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Frame Shed

Feature Identification Number: 149771

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Hog Barn

Feature Identification Number: 149773

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Equipment Shed

Feature Identification Number: 149775

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trapezoidal Foundation Ruin

Feature Identification Number: 149777

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The main mouse, front elevation (NCR-CLP 2011)



Looking down into the well. (NCR-CLP 2011)



Parks Farmstead, barn, front elevation (NCR-CLP 2011)



Log out-kitchen: Front elevation on the left, Side and rear elevation on the right. (NCR-CLP 2011)



Top: Tenant house foundation after demolition of house.
Bottom: Tenant house, front elevation.
(NCR-CLP 2011)

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions

During most of the period of significance, the views and vistas of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape were expansive and open. Beginning in the 18th century, farmers cleared land for agricultural use, while the owners of the earliest local industries cut trees to help advance their operations. By the mid-nineteenth century, the landscape of a typical farm in the Antietam area was one of cultivated fields, meadows, pasture, occasional woodlots and a few orchards. Most of the land was classified in the agricultural census as "improved." The views then and

today could best be appreciated from high points, such as the bluff above Antietam Creek on the western boundary of the property and from the house site. Slight elevations also afforded excellent views across the fields to neighboring farms.

These relatively unrestrained views were also important during the Battle of Antietam. The most significant and crucial viewpoints during the battle would have been from the bluff looking west towards the Confederate line and the Potomac River and south towards the turnpike (now Route 34) and from the high ground in the farms 'upper fields' looking towards the farm road which became known as Bloody Lane.

Current Conditions
Today, vegetation impedes some of the open views and vistas that existed during the period of significance. This is especially true of the views from the bluff above the creek and the views towards Route 34. The views from the upper fields towards Bloody Lane, however, remain largely unaltered.

Analysis
Overall, the views that were important during the Battle of Antietam remain if not unaltered, somewhat intact and so contribute to the historic character of the site and retain integrity.

Contributing
From the bluff looking west and southwest
From the 'upper fields' looking west towards Bloody Lane

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Top: Looking towards Antietam Creek from an upper field. The main house can be seen on the right.
Bottom: Looking towards Bloody Lane from the same upper field. Note the Observation Tower roof where the farm lane ends.
(NCR-CLP 2011)

Small Scale Features

Stone Retaining Walls
Historic Conditions
There are two sections of stone retaining walls that date to the period of significance and remain extant on the Parks Farmstead. One is located just south of the barn, and is listed on the LCS as the barnyard wall. This wall is constructed of limestone and is largely dry-laid. It measures about 40 feet long and as it is constructed on a slope, it is about 10 feet high at its

western end and about 5 feet high at its eastern end. A portion of it can be seen in the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo. The other retaining wall is located on the west side of the entry road, starting near the lane's intersection with Route 34 and continuing until just past the tenant house. It stands about 4 feet high on average and is mostly dry-laid, limestone with some mortared sections. It is noted on the Carmen-Cope Maps.

Current Conditions
Both retaining walls remain in there historic locations and are maintained by the park. Sections of the barnyard wall were re-layed in 2009-2010.

There is a modern concrete retaining wall located in front (east) of the main house

Fences
Historic Conditions
Different types of fences can be found in the only historic photograph of the Parks Farmstead (Gardner/Gibson 1862) and noted from historic maps (Carmen-Cope Map 1904). These include post and rail fencing, picket fencing, worm fencing and stone wall fencing. The road trace which led west from the entry road towards Bloody Lane was lined with post and rail fencing on both sides as was a section of the entry road just north of the main house. Many of the agricultural fields are fenced with worm fences. A post and rail fence along the southern edge of the farm delineated the boundary between it and the Newcomer Farm property and the same type of fence marked the boundary between Parks Farmstead and the neighboring Roulette Farmstead to the east.

Current Conditions
There are no historic fences remaining on the Parks farm. Only remnants of modern wire and post fencing remain. While some of these follow historic fence line, they are no longer intact enough to be included as non-compatible-contributing features.

Analysis
The only extant small scale features on the Parks Farmstead are the retaining walls along the entry road and the barnyard wall. However, since the location and type of fences found on the property during the period of significance is well documented, especially in Cope-Carmen maps, replica fences could be installed. These would then be non-contributing, but compatible features. Therefore the integrity of this feature is intact to the period of significance.

Contributing
Entry Road retaining wall
Barnyard Wall

Non-contributing
Remnant wire and post fencing
NPS trail markers

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Entry Road Retaining Wall

Feature Identification Number: 150295

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100235

LCS Structure Name: Cunningham Farm; Stone Retaining Wall

LCS Structure Number: W-63-H

Feature: Remnant wire and post fencing

Feature Identification Number: 150299

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Barnyard Wall

Feature Identification Number: 150297

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100234

LCS Structure Name: Cunningham Farm; Barnyard Wall

LCS Structure Number: W-62-H

Feature: NPS Trail Markers

Feature Identification Number: 150303

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Concrete Retaining Wall (near Main House

Feature Identification Number: 150301

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Barnyard wall, western end, looking north. (NCR-CLP 2011)



Section of the entry road retaining wall. (NCR-CLP 2011)

Archeological Sites

While identification of contributing and non-contributing archeological resources is beyond the scope of this report, the significant and historic nature of the project area suggests that contributing resources, especially militaria relating to the battle, may exist.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/25/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Condition Assessment Date refers to the date the park superintendent concurred with the findings of this CLI. This determination takes into account the landscape, the landscape features and the buildings situated therein.

In order to improve the condition of the property to good the park should complete the following:

Buildings and structures should be stabilized and maintained, and, if vacant, properly mothballed.

Due to removal of several large trees as well as modern farm outbuildings, the yardscape to the south of the main house has been severely degraded. It should be planted with appropriate vegetation. A consultation with the regional historic landscape architect is needed.

Monitor and control invasive plant species. Remove overgrown vegetation where there is a negative impact on structures and views.

Consider the placement of replica fencing along historic fence lines.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact: The main house is in need of stabilization and mothballing. Consider preparing a Historic Structures Report to record the historic features of the building.

External or Internal: Internal

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact: Woody vegetation, especially cedar trees has encroached on the historic agricultural field boundaries and also has a negative impact on certain historic views.

External or Internal: Internal

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

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