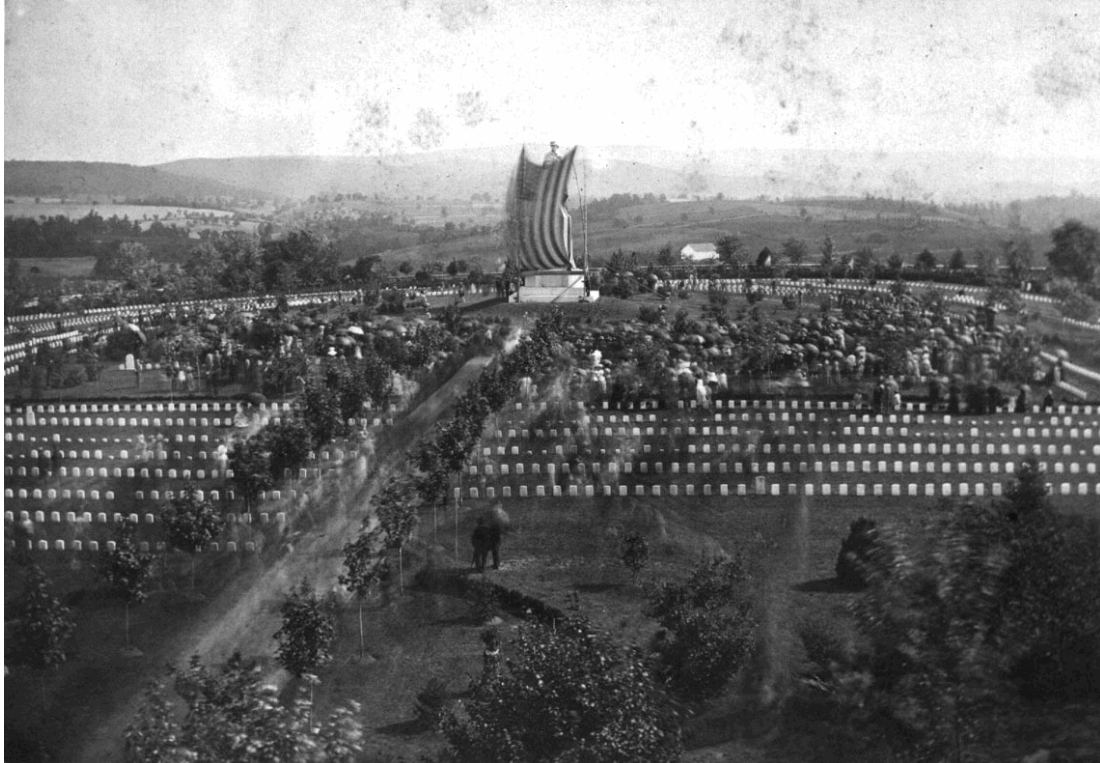

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2005



Antietam National Cemetery
Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National
Cemetery

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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:

At the east end of the Town of Sharpsburg, on a hilltop with commanding views to the south and east is the Antietam National Cemetery. It is easily distinguished from the surrounding agricultural landscape, which consists of cropland seamed with tree growth along fencerows, stream courses, and concentrated in woodlots. In contrast, the cemetery with its prominent hilltop location stands out for its concentration of large evergreen trees, predominantly Norway spruce and hemlock, which are not native to the immediate area. The land occupied by the cemetery has been artificially leveled and the naturally occurring limestone protrusions removed.

The cemetery lies along the south side of Maryland Route 34, the Boonsboro-Shepherdstown Pike, opposite the Sharpsburg town cemetery. An imposing limestone wall, dating from 1867, but rebuilt in 1939, encloses the 10-acre cemetery and its landscaped grounds on three sides, the east, south and west. An iron fence atop a low stone base demarcates the north side of the cemetery along the highway. Elaborate cast iron gates open for pedestrians were originally designed for horse drawn carriages to enter the grounds. Just inside the gates is a limestone Gothic Revival style lodge designed by Washington architect Paul Pelz and constructed in 1867. From a brick-surfaced plaza area inside the gates, grassy avenues divide the burial area into quadrants, intersecting at the base of the US Soldier Monument, a colossal granite statue designed and created by J.G. Batterson, which was dedicated in 1880. Rows of graves are set off in sections by state with several sections reserved for unknown soldiers. The arrangement forms a horseshoe shape with rectangular sections, the largest dedicated to New York and Pennsylvania, serving as a horizontal base for the horseshoe. Uniform rows of gravestones, small white marble tablets with segmental arched tops mark each grave with either a name or a number, embossed on an indented shield. Grass covered walkways lead through and among the grave sections. Grass also carpets the main pathway from the entrance to the statue of "Old Simon," the central U.S. Soldiers Monument. Graves in the northwest section of the cemetery, closest to the lodge buildings are post-Civil War era. There are more than 200 of these later burials including veterans and their wives from the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, the Korean War. At the far rear of the cemetery, in its southwest corner separate from the other graves is a solitary row of burials. These segregated graves are African-American veterans of World War I.

Outside the grave area is landscaped lawn. East of the lodge is a brick speakers' rostrum, an open raised platform with brick columns supporting a system of horizontal "beams." Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs designed the rostrum, constructed in 1879. West of the lodge in the northwest section of the cemetery enclosure is the "new" lodge, a stuccoed bungalow built in 1927 and now used for Antietam National Battlefield administrative offices. Along the west wall is a brick utility building, a stable, which was constructed in 1901 and renovated in the 1990s as a conference and meeting room. Cast iron tablets were added to the scene sometime before 1910, perhaps around 1898 when tablets were installed throughout the battlefield, and possibly earlier. One, inside the gates carries the text of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and a series of smaller tablets, ringing the central monument are inscribed with the verses of "Bivouac of the Dead." Two cannon barrels set vertically in the ground flank the walkway at the beginning of the grave area. Near the rostrum stands a large metal flag pole. Wooden and cast iron benches and a bronze drinking fountain occupy the brick plaza area between the gates and the lodge building. The front or north enclosure of the cemetery consists of an iron fence

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery

with massive ornamental iron gates. These date from the original construction of the cemetery. Outside the gates, a strip of grass separates the cemetery from the sidewalk area, which has also been paved with brick. A large wooden panel sign, set perpendicular to the street and planted in a stone base identifies the Antietam National Cemetery and also carries the National Park Service arrowhead logo. In addition to the evergreen trees, landscaping includes a number of varieties of deciduous trees, predominantly hemlocks, sugar maples, Norway spruce, flowering dogwoods, and Kentucky coffee trees. There are also shrubs, arbor vitae, boxwood and yew. A few trees remain from the original planting in the 1860s and '70s, a substantial number from replanting in the 1930s, and still others from the 1970s and 1980s. Approximately 65 trees survive in the current inventory (2002) from before the 1934 tree census. Some of those may date from the original or early planting efforts. The 2002 tree inventory counts 250 trees in the cemetery. The surviving oldest trees include hemlocks, sugar maples, silver maples, Norway spruce, dogwood, horse chestnut, arbor vitae, white pine, larch and baldcypress. According to board of trustees minutes, in 1869, 500 evergreens and 650 deciduous trees were planted. On August 26, 2003, a severe storm toppled nine of the large older trees and damaged several others. In September, 2003 tropical storm Isabel caused another six trees to be removed from the cemetery.

Outside the wall, on its west side is a maintenance area with equipment sheds, parking area and an access driveway leading to East Main Street. An opening in the stone perimeter wall permits vehicular access to a small parking lot within the cemetery grounds adjacent to the brick stable. The maintenance area is on the cemetery grounds, but is not included in the landscape's boundaries.

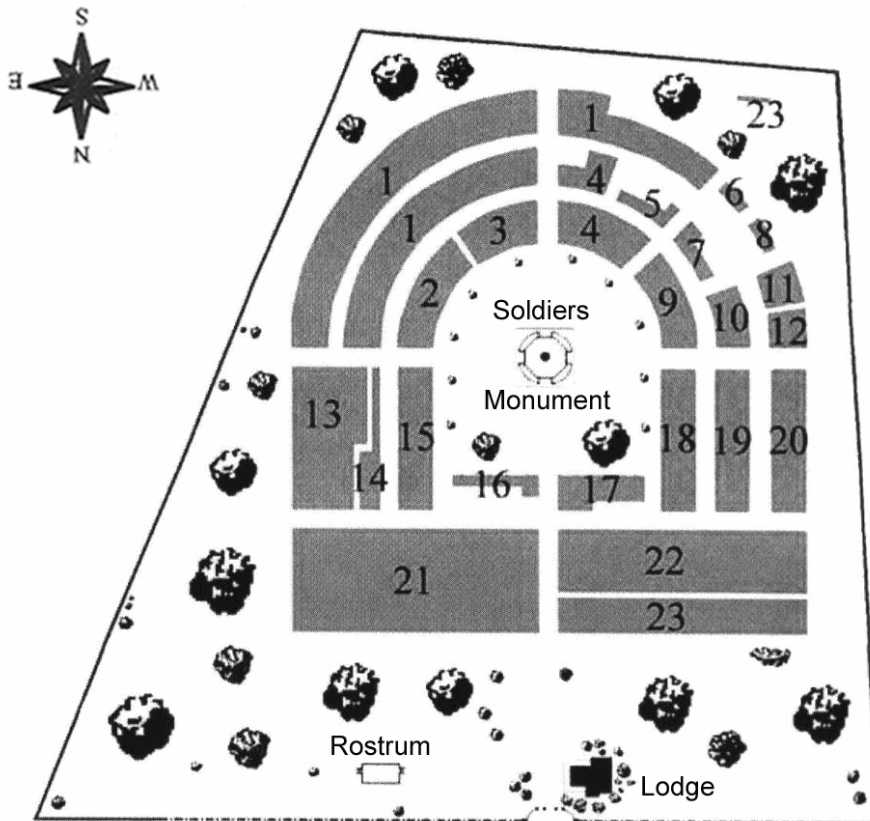
Other buildings also occupied the cemetery from its original or early history, a brick privy in the northwest corner, an exterior kitchen and dining room for the lodge, connected to it by a covered walkway and a stone tool shed. These structures were removed in the early 20th century.

In general, the cemetery is in fair condition. The various historic photographs accompanying this report, along with narrative descriptions from past times show that the cemetery has changed a great deal over its history, yet retains many character-defining features: its original layout, vegetation arrangement, much planting material, the perimeter wall, lodge and the graves. It retains integrity of location, design setting, materials, feeling and association. The period of significance for the Antietam National Cemetery extends from its initial development in 1865 to its closure in 1953.

Site Plan



Annotated aerial photograph of the cemetery, showing locations of various buildings and the Soldiers Monument. (aerial photo from ANTI staff, with overlay by CLP staff).



1-Unknown	7-New Hampshire	13-Ohio	19-Wisconsin
2-Michigan	8-Iowa	14-Connecticut	20-Maine
3-Maryland	9-Vermont	15-Massachusetts	21-New York
4-West Virginia	10-New Jersey	16-Officers	22- Pennsylvania
5-Rhode Island	11-Illinois	17-US Regulars	23- Post Civil War
6-Minnesota	12-Delaware	18-Indiana	

Location of graves by state

Site plan showing the cemetery's general layout with the burial sections identified, and the locations of the rostrum, lodge, and the Soldiers Monument depicted (<http://data2.itc.nps.gov/parks/anmc/ppmaps/acf74%2Ejpg> with overlay by CLP staff).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

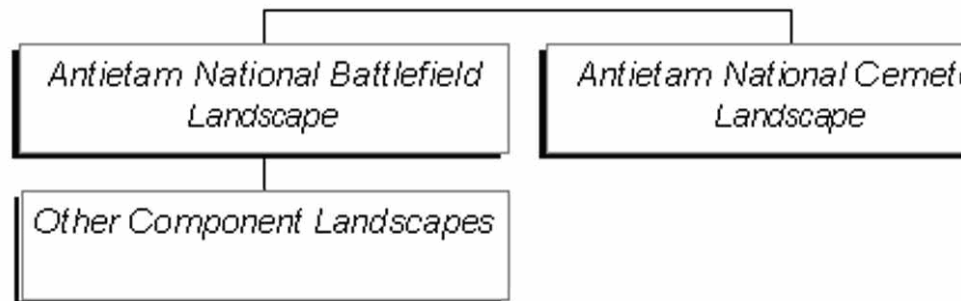
Inventory Unit Name:	Antietam National Cemetery
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600048
Parent Landscape:	600048

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery -ANTC
Park Organization Code:	3129
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery - ANTC
Park Administrative Unit:	Antietam National Battlefield

CLI Hierarchy Description

Antietam National Cemetery is a landscape within Antietam National Battlefield. Whereas the cemetery exists separately as its own landscape, the battlefield landscape has 16 component landscapes listed under it, each of which either contributes to the significance of Antietam National Battlefield or may be individually eligible for the National Register.



Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Paula Reed and Associates, Inc. were contracted to prepared the CLI for Antietam National Cemetery, with Paula Reed, Ph.D. as principal investigator. All of the field work and research was conducted in 2003. Data entry and editing were conducted by NCR NCSHPO intern Kate Shiflet (2004), NCR CLI Coordinator Jeff Everett (2005), and NCR Regional Historical Landscape Architect Maureen Joseph (2005).

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/14/2011
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/22/2005

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the State of Maryland concurred with the findings of the Antietam National Cemetery CLI on 9/22/05, 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:

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery



United States Department of the Interior

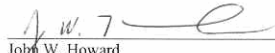
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
Office of Lands, Resources and Planning
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

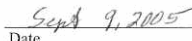
August 30, 2005

Memorandum

To: Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield and Antietam National Cemetery
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Antietam National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, John W. Howard, Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield and Antietam National Cemetery, concur with the findings of the Antietam National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Inventory as submitted on August 30, 2005


John W. Howard
Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield
and Antietam National Cemetery


Date

Concurrence memo signed by ANTI superintendent on 9/9/2005

Antietam National Cemetery
Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery



United States Department of the Interior

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

September 13, 2011

Memorandum:

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

I, Edward R. Wenschhof, Acting Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, concur with the condition reassessment for the Antietam National Cemetery 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 Antietam National Cemetery is hereby approved and accepted.

Edward R. Wenschhof
Acting Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

9/14/2011
Date

Condition reassessment concurrence memo signed by the ANTI superintendent on 9/14/2011.



United States Department of the Interior

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

August 30, 2005

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Antietam National Cemetery Cultural Landscape

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Antietam National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Inventory as submitted on August 30, 2005.

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

9-22-05

Date

Concurrence memo signed by the MD SHPO on 9/22/2005

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Change in Condition

Revision Date: 09/14/2011

Revision Narrative:

Condition reassessment done in FY2011. Condition changed from Fair to Good.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The cemetery consists of 11.25 acres that are enclosed by a trapezoidal stone wall on three sides and an iron fence on the fourth (front). The cemetery property is bounded on the north by the Boonsboro Pike (Maryland Route 34). The cultural landscape is that portion of the property enclosed by the cemetery wall, 782'4" along the Boonsboro Pike, 777'6" along the east wall, 439'0" along the south wall and 677'0" along the west wall, as shown on a plat prepared by the Office of the QMG, US Army, April 20, 1892.

State and County:

State: MD

County: Washington County

Size (Acres): 11.25

Boundary UTMS:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 27

UTM Zone: 18

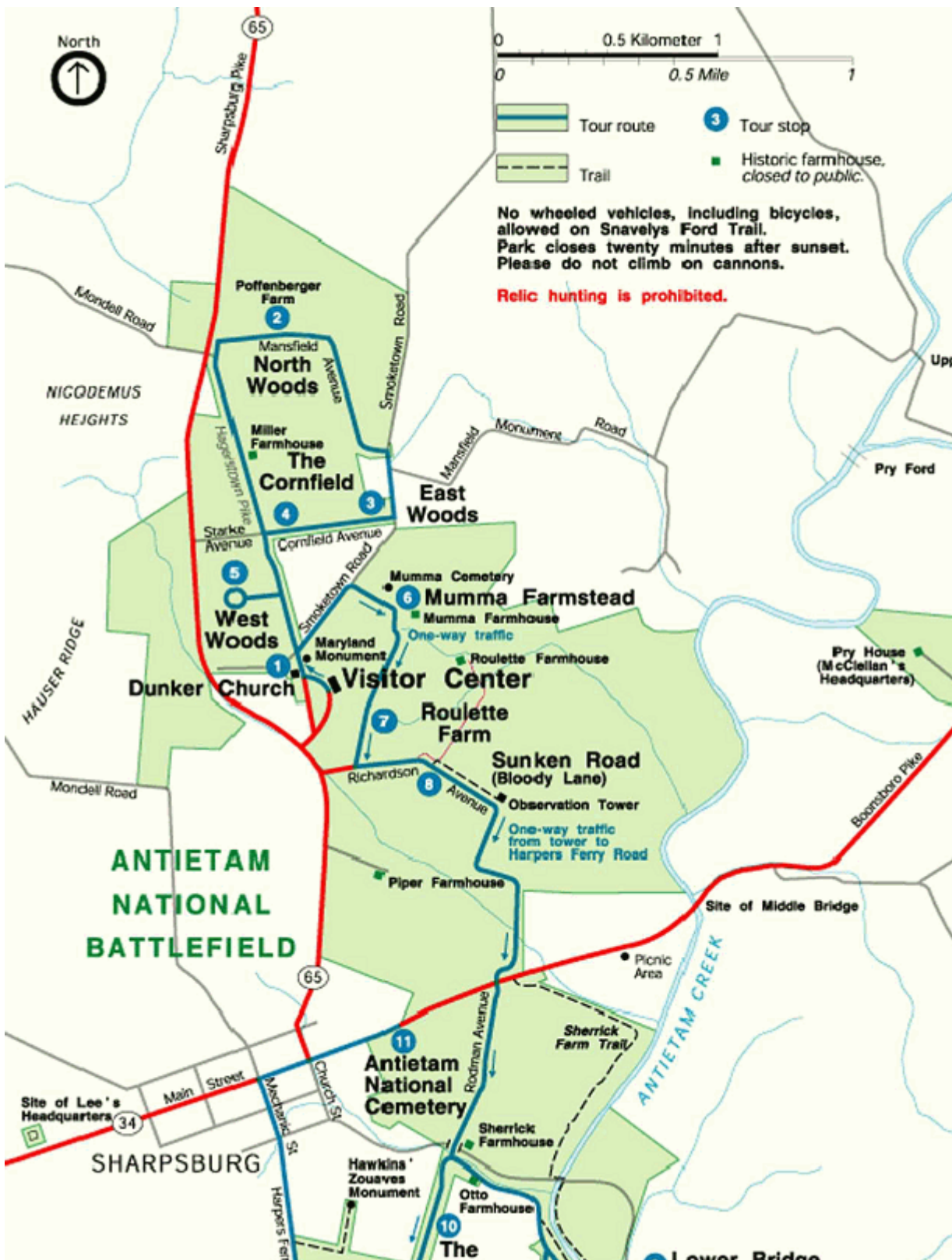
UTM Easting: 264,120

UTM Northing: 4,371,120

Location Map:



Location of Antietam National Cemetery and Antietam National Battlefield, showing proximity to nearby NPS parks. (<http://www.nps.gov/anti/directions.htm>).



Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery



Antietam National Cemetery, located just east of the Town of Sharpsburg, shown in relation to Antietam National Battlefield. (http://www.nps.gov/anti/map_main.htm).

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Beginning only five years after the 1862 Battle of Antietam with the establishment of the Antietam National Cemetery, the various forms of commemoration at Antietam have followed the changes in public attitudes toward the Civil War, American history, and memorialization of the dead. The Battlefield site and National Cemetery have served as a tool for memorialization, reconciliation, preservation and education over the intervening years. The sites also reflect changing attitudes toward the appearance of commemorative landscapes.

Immediately following the bloodiest single day of American warfare at the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, the overwhelming task of burial of the approximately 5,000 dead began. Most were buried near where they fell, in the cultivated fields of the farms along the Antietam Creek. As long as the war continued, this haphazard burial of the soldiers who had given their lives sufficed. However, soon after the war, veteran comrades of the fallen at Antietam sought to establish a more suitable resting place and memorial for their fellow soldiers. The 11 ¼-acre cemetery, located on a hill overlooking the battlefield on the eastern edge of Sharpsburg, was dedicated on September 17, 1867. While the cemetery was originally intended to include fallen Confederate soldiers as well, reconciliation had not progressed that far just two years after the close of the war, so the Confederate dead eventually were buried at Washington Cemetery in Hagerstown.

Beginning in the 1880s, interest in the visitation of battlefields by aging veterans initiated a new era of commemoration at Antietam. The first indication of the increased visits to Antietam was in 1888 when the road bed which led to the cemetery and battlefield site from the Antietam railroad station was improved by the War Department with macadam, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. A further gesture to the living veterans of the battle was the planting of 300 Maple trees, donated by a Pennsylvania company, to shade the visitors along the route to the cemetery and battlefield. (Charles W. Snell and Sharon A. Brown, *Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery An Administrative History*. p. 42.) Then, in 1890, after Congress created the first National Military Park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, authorization was also given for a park at Antietam.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Washington County lies in that part of Maryland that was often referred to in colonial period records as "the Barrens." The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. These rocky, open areas were perceived as infertile and described as barrens.

Much of the area included within the boundaries of Washington County is the lower Cumberland Valley, a 30-mile wide verdant passage extending northeastward from the Valley

of Virginia to the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This trough is part of the larger Great Valley that extends up and down the eastern seaboard. Rimmed on either side by mountain ridges, Cumberland Valley had long been a travel route, first for Indians, then for European settlers passing into the Upland South. The valley's eastern edge is the western base of South Mountain and the valley floor rolls westward for 30 miles before the eastern edge of the Alleghenies rise to form its western rim. Two limestone belts underlie the Cumberland Valley in Washington County, extending northeast to southwest, and separated by a band of shale. The broader of the two limestone bands, and the one upon which Sharpsburg and the Antietam National Cemetery lie extends from the western foot of South Mountain to the shale belt located just west of Williamsport on the Potomac River, a distance of about 15 miles. The shale belt, which separates the two limestone sections is 2-2 ½ miles wide and contains the Conococheague Creek, which snakes its way back and forth, turning back upon itself when it reaches the limestone on either side on its way to the Potomac River at Williamsport.

The various limestone types and other formations of rock found in the Cumberland Valley were deposited in layers chronologically over millions of years. Each layer may be several hundred or thousand feet thick. Due to folding and faulting of these layers, caused by great pressure, and due to erosion over millions of years, any of these layers may be exposed at the earth's surface in a given place. Nature has created a particular arrangement of geological layers in the Cumberland Valley. The very oldest layers are exposed along the top of South Mountain, folded upward, followed by more recent layers exposed at the surface one after another across the Valley to the shale belt, then the layers are exposed in reverse order, younger to older sequence, to the foot of the Appalachians where a completely different and much younger group of formations predominate. This arrangement is graphically shown on the "Geological Map of Washington County" compiled by Jonathan Edwards Jr. in 1978.

The Antietam Creek drains the eastern limestone belt. The landscape undulates, with rolling hills creased with drainages. Limestone outcrops protrude from the ground, important to the visual character to the Valley. The limestone imparts great fertility to the soil, and the region developed early as an agricultural breadbasket with farms ranging from 150-200 acres laid out in fields of approximately 20 acres, planted with grain and clover interspersed with wood lots and meadows. The old field demarcations are still to a large extent visible on the landscape.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield, administers the Antietam National Cemetery. The cemetery is located near the center of the battlefield, just outside the town limits of Sharpsburg in southern Washington County, Maryland. Parts of the battlefield are protected through fee simple ownership, while other parts are protected with conservation easements. In addition, properties adjacent to the battlefield are within the Antietam Overlay Zone, which restricts the amount of development allowed on a particular parcel of land. Despite this effort, modern development finds its way into the scene. The cemetery's prominent location at the crest of a ridge means that it is affected by changes

to the surrounding landscape.

From its beginnings, the cemetery was immersed in political controversy. Originally intended to be a burial place for Union and Confederate soldiers that died in battles in Maryland and Harpers Ferry, that stance was immediately challenged by states to the north of Maryland who refused to consider allowing Confederates to be buried among Union heroes. Maryland as a border state grappled with mixed and conflicting sentiments of its citizens since before the war started, and perhaps by the time Antietam National Cemetery formed Maryland was a little more willing to see the two former adversaries buried together in a common memorial landscape, just as they had lived side-by-side among the state's farms and villages. Not so for other participating Union states that vehemently contested the inclusion of Confederate dead at Antietam. The political controversy surrounding the establishment of the Antietam National Cemetery over the issue of the burial of Confederates weighed heavily on the cemetery's administration for years.

Today the cemetery is administered by the National Park Service. Originally it was farmland where troop movement took place during the Battle of Antietam, purchased by the Antietam National Cemetery Association with funds appropriated by Maryland's General Assembly. In 1877 the War Department took over the cemetery, paying debts accumulated from the initial development efforts. The War Department and the Quartermaster General's office retained control of the cemetery until 1933 when it became the property of the National Park Service.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/09/2005

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The CLI was approved by the superintendent on 9/9/2005. The GMP was approved April 1, 1992; RMP October 3, 1995.

A cyclic maintenance program is in place with annual inspection of headstones. The cemetery is well maintained. Text is eroding from some headstones, and there are ongoing settling problems and landscape maintenance problems.

The Management Category Date is the date the CLI was first approved by the park superintendent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Expiration Date: 6/3/2004

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

No management agreement is entered into by the NPS.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The Antietam National Cemetery is administered by the National Park Service. Initial purchase was made by the Trustees of Antietam National Cemetery in 1865, and was transferred to the War Department in 1879, who in turn transferred it to the Department of the Interior in 1933.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Lands adjacent to the Antietam National Cemetery are for the most part belonging to the Antietam National Battlefield. To the east and south are farmland, meadow and cropland. To the west is the eastern edge of the town of Sharpsburg, with the immediate area occupied by houses from the late 19th or early 20th century set back from the street. To the north is the Boonsboro Pike, Maryland Route 34, a fairly busy state highway. On the other side of the road is another cemetery, the town's burial ground, Mountain View Cemetery. An important issue in considering adjacent lands is the viewshed. The cemetery's prominent location on high ground commands a considerable vista, especially to the south and east. The viewshed extends well beyond National Park Service lands and is certainly a contributing element of the cultural landscape. In part, the founders of the cemetery chose the location for its view over the battlefield.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	66000038
Other Names:	Antietam National Battlefield Site
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966

Significance Criteria: B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

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

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Criteria Considerations: D -- A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1865 - 1953
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	HCC3
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1865 - 1953
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Facet:	The Great Depression And The New Deal, 1929-1941
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1865 - 1953
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Facet:	The Reconstruction Era, 1865-1877
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1865 - 1953
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	HCC66
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1865 - 1953
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	The Federal Government Enters The Movement
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Although the Antietam National Cemetery is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the Antietam National Battlefield Historic District nomination (1981), the cemetery is individually eligible in its own right. It is not listed in a Veterans Administration thematic nomination of national cemeteries because it is administered by the Department of Interior, National Park Service and not by the Veterans Administration. The cemetery retains a high degree of visual integrity, most strongly associated with the early 20th century, but also with its early years in the 1865-1900 period. While the late 19th century romantic concept of foliated landscape receded in the early 20th century, enough remains from the cemetery's earlier period to convey the significance of its entire history. Certainly if a Civil War veteran from the late 19th century reappeared at the cemetery today, he would recognize the place. Retention of recognizable features from an earlier time is the litmus test for historic integrity. The main features of the cemetery are intact: the enclosure wall, lodge, layout, headstones and monuments.

Generally cemeteries are not eligible for the National Register because they are otherwise protected and preserved. However, cemeteries of exceptional significance are eligible if they meet National Register Consideration (exception) D. Criteria Consideration D states: "a cemetery [will qualify] which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." Antietam National Cemetery is exceptionally significant for its historical associations (National Register Criterion A) and for its design and workmanship (National Register Criterion C). It may also meet National Register Criterion B for its associations with prominent individuals in American history. US President Andrew Johnson spoke at the cemetery's dedication in 1867, and subsequently Presidents William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy and Jimmy Carter visited the cemetery.

The Antietam National Cemetery retains a high level of integrity to its original plan and layout and the

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery

prominent buildings and structures remain intact. Its landscape features reflect most closely the influence of the National Park Service, when it took over stewardship of the cemetery in 1933. The cemetery meets Criterion A as a planned burial place initially established in 1865 by the state of Maryland for Civil War dead who were killed at Antietam and South Mountain. Later the scope was expanded to include dead from Harpers Ferry, and engagements elsewhere in Maryland. Although not the first of the national cemeteries, it was among the first. Therefore, the cemetery reflects Maryland's and America's initial response to the terrible human toll of the Civil War. According to the National Park Service, "Antietam National Cemetery is one of the 130 cemeteries of the National Cemetery System, a system that began during the Civil War. There are 4,776 Union remains (1,836 or 38% are unknown) buried here from the Battle of Antietam, South Mountain, Monocacy, and other action in Maryland. ...In addition, more than 200 non-Civil War dead are also buried here. Veterans and their wives from the Spanish-American War, World War I and II, and Korea were also buried here until the cemetery closed in 1953."

Antietam National Cemetery is also significant for its design, a formal landscaped setting borrowing heavily from the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The landscaped grounds, buildings and structures reflect the romantic sentiments of the late 19th century, strongly influenced by well-known designers like A.J. Downing. Downing, son of a professional nurseryman who ran his father's nursery for a time wrote extensively about English theories of the benefits of picturesque landscapes, and became the first American landscape architect. He wrote, in 1850 of English cottages and landscapes, "[T]hey are so bewitchingly rural! Partly to be sure by their thatched roofs and latticed windows and low stone walls, all of which seem to grow out of the ground, and to be rather a production of nature than of art...but mainly through the beautiful vines and shrubs that embower them, which by partly concealing and partly adorning their walls, give them that expressive beauty of rural and home feeling which makes them so captivating to every passerby." (A.J. Downing, "The Architecture of Country Houses," Dover Publications, NY, 1969, p.207) Downing recommended English ivy, wisteria and Virginia creeper as a cover for walls and structures. A contemporary of Downing's, Charles Dickens also wrote his impressions of the picturesque landscape. In "American Notes," 1842, he set down his first impression of Niagara Falls. "...then when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing, the first effect, and the enduring one—instant—and lasting of that tremendous spectacle, was Peace...calm recollections of the Dead, great thoughts of Eternal Rest..." (Charles Dickens, "American Notes," Fawcett Publications, Greenwich Conn, 1961, p. 228) Influential popular writers like Dickens and Downing helped to promote the attitudes toward designed landscapes such as embodied in Antietam National Cemetery.

According to the Veterans Administration multiple property documentation for national cemeteries, "The Civil War era national cemeteries were created originally to afford a decent resting place for those who fell in defense of the Union. These cemeteries began the ongoing effort to honor and memorialize eternally the fighting forces who have and continue to defend our nation. Today, the entire national cemetery system symbolizes, in its gracious landscapes and marble headstones, both the violence of the struggle and the healing aftermath. The Civil War era national cemeteries are nationally significant, both for their symbolic and physical representation of that war, and for representing the origins of the National Cemetery System.

“The Civil War era national cemeteries are also nationally significant for embodying an important and commonly recognized landscape design and for establishing certain landscape features that have been retained for over 100 years. While it was mandated that every national cemetery have a lodge, a stone or iron fence, and headstones, the actual layout of the cemetery, for the most part, was left to the discretion of the cemetery superintendent who was named during the construction of these features. These superintendents responded to the style and design thinking of that era.

“Many Civil War era national cemeteries contain a superintendent's lodge built according to a design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, who was quite significant during that period in Government and had great influence over other military architecture. His design represented the style of the period, yet was able to be used as a prototype for construction of superintendents' lodges in all parts of the country for many years. ...Other than materials and the use of prototype design, there is little or no distinction in the design components of the lodges, but the overall design is significant due to its architect, its time, its use, and its flexibility in adapting to numerous variations in local building materials.

“The serene national cemeteries offer perpetual testimony of the concern of a grateful nation that the lives and services of members of the Armed Forces, who served their nation well, will be appropriately commemorated. The Flag of the United States flies proudly as a symbol of this nation that forever will remember.” (Veterans Administration, Office of Facilities Management, Historic Preservation, www.va.gov/facmgt/historic/civilwar.asp).

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:

Designed

Other Use/Function

FC14

FC75

FC107

Monument (Building)

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Antietam National Cemetery

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1815	Land Transfer	Joseph Chapline, son of Sharpsburg's founder died without a will, but much of his landholding fro property east of Sharpsburg went to has nephew, John Jones Hayes.
AD 1823	Land Transfer	July 16, John Jones Hayes died, directing in his will that as much of his real estate as necessary be sold to satisfy his debts or claims against the estate of his late uncle, Joseph Chapline.
AD 1825	Land Transfer	Benjamin Hickman bought 52 acres on the southeast edge of Sharpsburg from William Price, executor for the estate of John Jones Hayes on October 1.
AD 1850	Land Transfer	January 28, Robert F. Kennedy purchased 4/5 interest in 30 ¼ acres from the late Benjamin Hickman's four daughters. This was the remaining land from the 52 acres Hickman purchased in 1825.
AD 1862	Military Operation	September 17, Battle of Antietam, approximately 4,000 killed outright with others to follow from injuries or disease. Hasty burials made on battlefield, surrounding farms and at hospital sites. ["Antietam National Cemetery," www.nps.gov/anti/cemetery]
AD 1864	Planned	Lewis P. Firey, Senate of MD introduced resolution to look into purchasing a portion of Antietam Battlefield for a state and national cemetery. Passed March 10, 1864, unanimously, appropriated \$5,000 for purchase of land not to exceed 10 acres.
AD 1865	Established	March 20, Act of Incorporation passed by state legislature to create a National Cemetery. Trustees named: Augustine A. Biggs, Thomas A. Boultt, Edward Shriver, and Charles C. Fulton.
	Established	A.A. Biggs appointed superintendent and instructed to proceed with grading and quarrying of stone for walls, for lime and to arrange for coping stone.

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AD 1866	Designed	March 17, A.A. Biggs applies to War Dept for 6,000 coffins. September 20, trustees adopted ground plan for cemetery; removal of the dead by US Burial Corps begins, October 1866. Design for iron gateway and fence decided upon. 3,000 bodies relocated.
AD 1867	Built	April, work on exhumation resumed. Proposals sought for construction of a lodge house, June 5. Contract signed with Grant, Jackson and Co. for lodge designed by Paul J. Pelz, architect from DC, July 25.
	Built	September: gate and wrought iron fence installed; design adopted for a central monument; dedication on Sept. 17. Hiram S. Siess, first keeper of the Cemetery appointed. Board of Trustees discusses and tables issue of burying Confederate dead on grounds.
AD 1868	Built	Recordation of burials and corrections with 4,676 burials listed; 1,937 from Antietam Battlefield. Stone wall completed, keeper's house erected with leaky roof. Ground plan of cemetery adopted. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas visits cemetery, notes poor condition.
AD 1869	Planted	Board gives \$500 to repair lodge and purchase trees & shrubbery and paint fences. Board proposes acquiring ground for Confederate burials. Plants 500 evergreen trees, 150 yards dwarf box, 2,150 ft arbor vitae, & 620 deciduous trees. Decoration Day held.
AD 1871	Planned	Work continues on grounds. President suggests shade trees be added to front and outside of cemetery, and a mound constructed to erect flag staff. Permanent headboards not yet furnished. Negotiations made with J.G. Batterson over proposed monument.
AD 1873	Planned	A.A. Biggs writes to QM stating that there are no pieces of artillery mounted on the cemetery, but there are two dismounted pieces.
AD 1874	Planted	A.A. Biggs reports that additional trees and shrubs planted, repairs made to lodge and stand erected for Decoration Day. Bodies removed from battlefield, interred in cemetery. Headstones needed. Monument ready, but Board lacks \$15,000 to pay for it.

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AD 1877	Land Transfer	Though cemetery contains beautiful stone wall, much work needed. US control sought; thus, on Oct. 5, Antietam officially becomes National Cemetery. Engineer recommends grading of grounds to prepare for spring seeded, as well as new slate roof for lodge.
AD 1878	Graded	Tower and roof of lodge repaired. US gets formal title of land. Landscape work undertaken: grading, sodding, trees planted on drive, flagstaff installed, wall. Stone tool shed constructed. Drive constructed around monument site.
AD 1879	Built	Montgomery Meigs designs rostrum w/ stone foundation. Brick paving proposed for lodge walkway. Monument viewed, approved, foundation completed. Marble grave stones installed. Granite soldier 27 tons, monument 212 tons. G. Haverfield is new superintendent.
AD 1880	Memorialized	New superintendent: W. Donaldson. Monument dedicated Sept. 17. Deciduous trees along avenues and evergreens in sections noted as thriving. James Gall proposes brick wall added from lodge to outbuilding, and hitching posts. Vines around rostrum proposed.
AD 1881	Planted	Arbor constructed over cistern. Beds noted around rostrum. Porch planned for lodge rear w/ tin roof. Good overall condition but more evergreens needed and fine shrubbery at monument base instead of vines, which should go on outside walls.
AD 1882	Planted	"Sharpsburg Register" noted that 700 new trees and shrubs were to be planted, including Swiss Stone Pines and 4 Cedars of Lebanon. Contract problems with the lodge house. It was poorly constructed, leaked badly.
AD 1884	Maintained	Lodge found to be in good condition in inspection report, except for roof leak in office. Three sets of remains of soldiers recently found were being sorted in the tool shed.
AD 1886	Maintained	Repairs to lodge and tower necessary. Pointing became loosened over the winter.
AD 1887	Maintained	Correspondence exchanged regarding a monument to be placed in the cemetery by the veteran society of the 20th Reg't. NY volunteers. Monument for 20th NY dedicated Sept. 17. George Hess becomes new superintendent.

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AD 1888	Planned	Discussion and advertisement for bids to construct a macadam road from Antietam Station to the cemetery, 1.5 miles.
AD 1889	Built	Brick privy constructed NW of lodge w/ slate roof. Funds needed for road from Antietam Station. Decoration Day ceremonies proposed to be held at rostrum rather than base of monument in order to avoid crowd trampling nearby rose beds in circle.
AD 1890	Established	Act of Congress created the Antietam National Battlefield Site through appropriations bills inserted by Louis E. McComas.
AD 1892	Altered	QMG office grants permission to 4th Reg't. NY volunteers to erect monument at the cemetery.
AD 1893	Maintained	Complaints filed against Superintendent George Hess.
AD 1894	Land Transfer	Norway Maple trees planted along the main carriage road from Antietam Station, 50 feet apart. Antietam Battlefield transferred to the Secretary of War, Oct. 8, 1894.
AD 1895	Built	Antietam Battlefield Commission received permission to erect tablets and monuments along strip of ground extending across the entire front of the cemetery outside the enclosure.
AD 1896	Altered	QMG recommends: ivy system on inside of enclosing walls, removal of 153 trees, and removal of arbor vitae hedge along inner edge of drive encircling burial sections. The hedge was deemed out of place on the grounds.
AD 1897	Maintained	Complaints filed against George Hess, Superintendent because he's not living in lodge house. Frank Barrows veteran of 30th US Col. Inf. appointed Superintendent. Barrows was in ill health by autumn, and help for him was requested.
AD 1898	Altered	Repair work done on lodge and tool shed. Two rooms (kitchen and dining room) added to east end of tool house. 100-ft flag staff constructed. Ivy planted on stone perimeter wall. Antietam National Battlefield Site transferred to QMG office.

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AD 1900	Planned	QMG office recommends that the Battlefield have its own Superintendent.
AD 1901	Built	Brick stable 29x18 with slate roof constructed west of lodge near cemetery wall. Cemetery acquires its first horse.
AD 1904	Maintained	M.M. Bryant appointed Superintendent. Rostrum reportedly needs painting badly.
AD 1905	Maintained	Joshua Davis appointed Superintendent. He's the last Civil War veteran to serve. Cemetery inspection by D.H. Rhodes, Landscape Gardener.
AD 1906	Planned	Superintendent Davis requests construction of 2 rooms on lodge (kitchen and dining room). QMG prefers wooden covering between rear of lodge and tool shed's existing kitchen and dining room, which is built.
AD 1907	Planned	Landscape gardener Rhodes inspects site. Recommends wooden passageway be enclosed and new privy near lodge installed. Superintendent and QMG office prefer partial enclosure with lattice and privy being kept far from lodge for sanitary reasons.
AD 1911	Altered	New superintendent: John Cook. List of monuments produced for QMG. By 1910, cast-iron tablets bearing Lincoln's Gettysburg Address were placed near lodge. Seven cast-iron tablets with "Bivouac of the Dead" inscribed were installed by 1910 as well.
AD 1913	Planned	Inspection report finds superintendent not cleaning headstones properly (using lime, water instead of sapolio and brush), rostrum roof needs paint, woodwork of lodge should be white, not green, and cabinet with battle relics violates cemetery regulations.
AD 1922	Altered	Tower and porches of lodge were reworked.
AD 1923	Maintained	Building inventory made.
AD 1924	Altered	Cesspool was constructed and lodge was painted. A bathroom was installed in the lodge.

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AD 1926	Maintained	Roof leaks in lodge repaired.
AD 1927	Demolished	QMG office decides to build new lodge house; old lodge house preserved as public restrooms and storage unit. However, 1878 tool shed w/ kitchen and dining rooms demolished; stone foundation used for new lodge.
	Built	New lodge contract given to Best and Long Co. of Hagerstown to build lodge.
AD 1928	Expanded	G.B. Alexander, Superintendent. Concern expressed about what to do with the Cemetery's old mule, since the Battlefield was getting a GMC truck. Fixtures being put in comfort station in the old lodge. New flagstaff and drinking fountain were installed.
AD 1929	Maintained	Cemetery's mule was shot. Tree inventory: 281; 137 deciduous and 144 evergreen. Request made and approved for telephone in the old lodge.
AD 1930	Rehabilitated	Repairs made to the water closets of the old lodge and sheathing of tower recommended for plastering. Old sheathing reported to be warped and out of place.
AD 1931	Maintained	347.5 ft deep well drilled. Humprey King becomes superintendent. Two trees removed - one a Norway pine, the other a small pine - which were both dead. King leaves, Donald L. Allison takes his place.
AD 1932	Planned	Clarence L. Nett becomes superintendent. Three dead trees need to be removed; top soil needed for covering bare places in cemetery; cemetery wall, monument need repointing. Iron fence needs repainting. Woodwork on lodge needs repairs.
AD 1933	Land Transfer	Antietam National Battlefield, along with 10 others, was transferred from the War department to the Department of the Interior. Battlefield Superintendent George B. Alexander was instructed to assume charge of Cemetery.
AD 1934	Maintained	Tree census taken with a total of 262 trees recorded.

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AD 1935	Rehabilitated	Contract given to J.B. Ferguson of Hagerstown to remodel Lodge. Work included main roof replacement, altering toilet rooms and installing mechanical equipment. Porch recommended removed from lodge. Repairs on stone wall begun.
	Planned	Superintendent requested permission from QMG to replace 46 headstones that had been privately erected on graves.
AD 1936	Established	Library and temporary museum established in the lodge building.
AD 1937	Planned	Superintendent Beckenbaugh concerned about very bad condition of the magnificent stone wall around the cemetery. It was bulging, stones were falling out and it could collapse.
AD 1938	Reconstructed	Engineers request reconstruction of wall take place; work would employ 86 men for 7 months and cost \$34,440. Concern expressed about dead and aged trees (Norway, silver maple, Norway spruce), but efforts expressed to maintain specimen character.
	Planned	Forester noted that a large portion of existing trees is exotics and recommended that all future planting programs use native material.
AD 1939	Reconstructed	WPA projects: rebuilding stone wall, rewiring lodge, grading and planting. Cornerstone was discovered and opened in the SW corner of the wall. Replacement stone for the wall came from the old abutment and piers from the Maryland-Shepherdstown Bridge.
	Altered	WPA projects. Nineteen trees were removed, mostly along the old stone wall (before reconstruction) where roots were damaging the wall. 1,000 English ivy vines along the inside of the wall were removed.
AD 1940	Planned	Forestry Chief wrote that despite PWA work, many trees remained in poor shape because of short life-span. Most were planted when the cemetery was established. Maintenance and replacement plan recommended, along with gradual tree replanting.

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AD 1942	Established	Antietam Battlefield and the cemetery were consolidated to one administrative unit. The battlefield superintendent administered the cemetery.
AD 1950	Rehabilitated	Part of the lodge roof was blown off in a hurricane. Museum rooms were remodeled and expanded.
AD 1953	Abandoned	Cemetery closed.
AD 1964	Removed	Museum removed from the lodge building and put into the new Antietam National Battlefield visitor's center.
AD 2000	Altered	Interment of Navy seaman Patrick Roy, USS Cole victim.
AD 2003	Altered	An August windstorm and September hurricane Isabel damaged or destroyed approximately 15 trees.

Physical History:

1823-1862

Introduction

The physical history of Antietam National Cemetery begins when state legislation first established it and extends to its closure in 1953. However, much occurred that led up to legislation establishing the cemetery in 1865. The ground on which the cemetery is located was part of a tract of land that was apparently held by members of Sharpsburg's founding family for use in expanding the town. It seems to have been leased out for crop production, and does not appear to have been owner occupied.

During the Civil War the daily routine in the Maryland-Virginia (West Virginia) border area was interrupted in a dramatic and violent way. With so many men dying from war-related causes, the government and the population undertook an effort to provide commemorative and inspirational space to memorialize the war dead. As the location of one of the most deadly battles of the Civil War, which occurred early in the conflict, Antietam was also one of the first battle locations to develop a nearby cemetery for interment of Union dead.

The physical history of Antietam National Cemetery opens with two sections of the narrative dealing with the prehistory of the cemetery. The first covers the history and development of the "Kennedy" property on which the cemetery is located and the second portrays the movement to establish the cemetery as part of the larger development of the National Cemetery System.

The specific history of the cemetery divides into three distinct phases. The first is the period from 1865 to 1877 when the cemetery was established and administered by the Antietam National Cemetery Association.

The second phase occurs from 1877 to 1933 when the cemetery was under the direction of the War Department and the Quartermaster General's Office. During this phase the cemetery was completed and maintained and several new buildings added.

The third phase of the cemetery's history begins when the cemetery was turned over to the National Park Service, where it remains. During this time period, the cemetery took on its present appearance with substantial replanting, reconstruction, rehabilitation and continuing maintenance.

Pre-Cemetery History

The land upon which the cemetery is located came from a tract of 31 ¼ acres that belonged to Robert F. Kennedy. This was not Kennedy's place of residence; he lived on a farm about a mile to the north, located northeast of the battlefield's Roulette farm. Robert F. Kennedy acquired the small piece of land in 1850 from Lucretia Hickman, Rebecca Hickman, Coulson Davenport and Ellen D., his wife and William P. Taylor, and Mary, his wife, heirs of Benjamin

F. Hickman. However, when these heirs conveyed the property to Kennedy, they conveyed only an undivided 4/5 of the tract. Apparently the remaining undivided 1/5 of the property belonging to William Hickman, another heir, was never deeded to Kennedy.

According to several sources, George French, the Hagerstown attorney handling the transfer of the land found that there was not a clear title to the property, because one of the heirs was incompetent and an inmate of a Staunton, Virginia lunatic asylum (History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 8; Snell and Brown, p. 2). The unraveling of the confused ownership of the land was complicated by the fact that Robert F. Kennedy had died and there was an equity court case involving his estate. He never did own the missing 1/5 interest in the property because it was the Hickman heirs who finally conveyed it to Jacob Fiery, trustee for the estate, who then transferred it to the Antietam National Cemetery. Actually the original agreement of sale was for the land to be conveyed to Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland. Later, the cemetery was officially established with its own board of trustees, and title to the land was instead conveyed to the trustees directly. The story is laid out in the explanatory text of the deed from Jacob Fiery, trustee for the estate of Robert F. Kennedy to the cemetery trustees, a document dated August 1, 1865. (Washington County Deed Liber 65, folio 53).

This 30 ¼ piece of property, part of which became the Antietam National Cemetery was also involved in a Court of Equity case that was ongoing at the time of the establishment of the cemetery. Recorded in 45 pages of text in Chancery Record Book 17, folios 410-455 is the case of Samuel Bevan and Co. versus Thomas H. Kennedy, Henry F. Neikirk and others. The litigation covered the period from 1859-1873. As part of the proceedings, Jacob Fiery was appointed trustee to sell the 31 ¼ acre parcel that had belonged to Robert F. Kennedy and before him to Benjamin F. Hickman. Since the Hickman heirs were involved in the Equity Court case, it seems that Kennedy had not fully paid for the purchase of the property he bought from them in 1850. No deed was recorded to Kennedy for William Hickman's one fifth part of his father's property, so Kennedy's estate owed the Hickmans for the one fifth part which had belonged to William. None of these documents provides any information about one of the heirs being institutionalized, but if one was, it would have been William Hickman. On January 28, 1850 Robert F. Kennedy paid the Hickman sisters \$1,253.00 for four fifths interest in the property. It was described as being along the road to Reel's Mill, which was referring to today's Burnside Bridge Road (Washington County Deed Liber IN5, folio 247).

Benjamin Hickman bought the property in 1825 from William Price, executor for the estate of John Jones Hayes a young physician in Sharpsburg who died at the age of 28. When Hickman acquired the property, it contained 52 acres and he bought it for \$997. He subsequently sold off lots until the property was reduced to 30 ¼ acres. The deed from Price to Hickman was dated October 1, 1825 (Washington County deed Liber HH, folio 616).

There is no known recorded document indicating when Dr. John Jones Hayes acquired this property, but he probably inherited it from his uncle Joseph Chapline who inherited the Town of Sharpsburg and land adjoining it east to the "Bigg Antietam" from his father Joseph Chapline who founded the town (Will of Joseph Chapline, Sr., Washington County Will Liber D, folio 345). John Jones Hayes' (also spelled Hays) mother was Theodocia Chapline, daughter of

Joseph, Senior. Hayes was born March 5, 1796 and died July 16, 1823. He, his father, mother, brother and aunts are buried in the Lutheran cemetery in Sharpsburg. Dr. J.J. Hayes established his office in Sharpsburg in 1819. His father, Dr. Nathan W. Hayes was also a physician in Sharpsburg who was practicing in 1783 (Scharf, p.1206, 1207).

Whether by illness or through an accident, John Jones Hayes died on July 16, 1823, having made his will the day before. In his will he specified that his executor was to sell his personal property and convey to the purchaser in fee simple, "as much of my real estate as shall be sufficient to discharge my debts, and any claims which may be established against the estate of my late uncle Joseph Chapline" (Washington County Will Liber C, folio 200). Joseph Chapline died without a will in 1815, but William Price did additional probate work on Chapline's estate on August 1, 1823, the same day that Price as executor probated Hayes' estate. In his will Hayes directed that one moiety (part or half) of his real estate be laid off and conveyed to his mother and aunts Sarah and Jane Chapline for the terms of their lives. After their deaths, the lands were to be divided into thirds for his brothers and their heirs. The remainder of his estate was devised to his wife until his son John Jones Hays attained the age of 21, at which time the estate would go to him. Since the land on which the cemetery was eventually placed was sold out of Hayes' estate not long after his death by his executor, and not by his mother, aunts or wife, it could be that this piece of land was sold to satisfy a claim against the estate of Joseph Chapline.

Therefore, in trying to reconstruct the use of the Antietam National Cemetery land prior to the establishment of the cemetery, the picture that emerges is that this tract of 52, later 31 ¼ acres was a piece of investment property lying adjacent to Sharpsburg, possibly reserved for later development. Benjamin Hickman or his heirs parceled off approximately 20 acres before selling the remainder to Robert F. Kennedy. Apparently the land was farmed, most likely with wheat or other grain as it was conveniently located next to a mill. According to the Antietam Battlefield Map surveyed by Lt. Col. E.B. Cope, the acreage at the time of the battle was in "stubble" (presumably wheat, rye, or oats since there was a separate designation for corn), and grass.

1862-1865

Movement to Establish the Cemetery

The whole reason that Antietam National Cemetery exists is because such a major battle, so costly in human lives occurred on the site. The Battle of Antietam of September 17, 1862 climaxed Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign late in the second summer of the Civil War. Incursions into the Cumberland Valley and Piedmont sections of Maryland occurred for the next two summers, each time leaving numbers of dead and wounded behind. Nothing could compare, however, with the carnage at Antietam.

The magnitude of military involvement in the Civil War resulted in new means of burying and commemorating the dead. After the Mexican War, Congress took action to establish the Mexico City Cemetery for US soldiers who died in the vicinity of that city. It was the first nationally created military cemetery. The American Civil War, however, created problems of

much greater proportions. “The establishment of procedures of making and preserving records of deceased soldiers and of their places of burial was a problem that faced the War Department early in the conflict.” (Civil War Era National Cemeteries National Register Documentation) On September 11, 1861, War Department General order No. 55 assigned Commanding Officers of military corps and departments the responsibility for burying personnel who died within their jurisdictions. In the same congressional action, the Quartermaster General was directed to provide means for a registered headboard to be placed on each soldier’s grave. However, no provision was made in the initial legislation for acquisition of lands for burials. The military relied on private cemetery associations who donated plots for Army burials, or soldiers killed in battle were placed in cemeteries associated with military hospitals.

“On April 3, 1862, the War department attempted in Section II of General Orders No. 33, to include all zones of active hostilities in the new burial program. Commanding generals were now assigned the responsibility to lay off lots of ground in some suitable spot near every battlefield, as soon as it was in their power, and to cause the remains of those killed to be interred, with headboards to the graves bearing numbers, and when practicable, the names of the persons buried in them. A register of each burial ground was to be preserved, in which would be noted the marks corresponding with the headboards.” (Civil War Era Cemeteries). There was still, however, no mechanism for acquiring land. Finally on July 17, 1862, an act of congress provided: “ ‘That the President of the United States shall have the power, whenever in his opinion it shall be expedient to purchase cemetery grounds and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country.’ ” (Civil War Era Cemeteries) The new act resulted in the creation of 14 national cemeteries that same year. Antietam was not among them, even though the battle occurred shortly after the legislation was passed.

Instead, Antietam National Cemetery was established two years later initially through state legislation and governed by a private board of trustees with members appointed by states with burials in the cemetery, and funded by apportioned contributions from each participating state. Prior to the development of the cemetery Antietam’s war dead were buried in various private cemeteries or scattered about the battlefield or at field hospitals. The reason for this is that Antietam was in an intense combat zone at the time, with the most soldiers killed in any battle. Field commanders simply were not equipped to deal with burials of this magnitude and could not adhere to any systematic process for burial of the dead in a specially designated facility. Military combat operations took precedent.

On March 10, 1864, Maryland’s General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 to purchase and enclose a 10-acre site on the edge of Sharpsburg for burial of soldiers who were killed at Antietam. The idea was the brainchild of State Senator Lewis P. Firey of Hagerstown. Firey introduced a motion to appoint a committee of three members from the house and three from the senate to investigate the possibility of acquiring land. The committee visited the battlefield at Antietam and selected the cemetery site. The land belonged to the late Robert F. Kennedy and was located on the south side of the Boonsboro Turnpike on the east edge of Sharpsburg. The \$5,000 appropriation was “to be placed in the hands of the governor to be applied to the purchase and enclosure of a portion of the battle-field, not exceeding ten acres, and authorizing

him to appoint an agent to superintend the work of enclosing the cemetery, and exhuming the bodies of the deceased soldiers of Maryland and New York and other states, if required, and providing that those who fell in the army of General Lee should be buried in a separate portion of the cemetery from that, designed for those who fell under General McClellan.” (History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 7-8.)

The General Assembly’s act, however, did not contain provisions for creation of a national cemetery. Therefore, it was repealed and replaced with another piece of legislation on March 20, 1865 that was more specific. The new legislation created the Antietam National Cemetery and named four trustees from Maryland, Augustin A. Biggs, a Sharpsburg physician and Republican, Thomas A. Boullt, a jeweler and banker and Unionist Democrat from Hagerstown, Edward Shriver, a Unionist Democrat and former slave owner from Frederick County and Charles C. Fulton, editor of The Baltimore American, a Republican paper. The act also provided for the appointment of additional trustees, one from each state that would have dead interred in the cemetery. (History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 9, Susan W. Trail, doctoral dissertation.) Maryland held the cemetery in trust for all the states, for burial of soldiers who fell at Antietam or at other points north of the Potomac River during Lee’s invasion in the summer and fall of 1862, or who died thereafter in consequence of wounds received. (History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 12) Thus while Antietam was called a “national cemetery,” it was not initially established through congressional action, or by purchase of property authorized by the President of the United States. That did not occur until 1877, when Antietam through a resolution of its board of Trustees on June 7 and by federal action, General Order No. 68 A.G.O., July 1877, became federal property and officially Antietam National Cemetery. Each of the states with an interest in the cemetery had to separately convey title to the United States, a process that took two years.

1865-1877

Development of Antietam National Cemetery

According to a February 1, 1929 government report describing and giving the history of the cemetery,

“The site upon which this cemetery is located forms a part of the battlefield of Antietam, fought on September 17, 1862, and is central as regards the battlefield grounds within the Confederate lines on the day of the battle. The cemetery was established in 1865 by the Antietam National Cemetery Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maryland, which was composed of members from the different loyal states whose dead are represented in the cemetery.

“The State of Maryland purchased the cemetery site for the sum of \$1,161.75. As originally incorporated by the said state, under Acts of the State Legislature of March 10th, 1864 and March 23, 1865, the cemetery was controlled by a board of trustees and was intended as a burial place for all soldiers who fell at the Battle of Antietam. In addition to the bodies reinterred from the battlefield of Antietam, the remains of all U.S. soldiers scattered through the counties of Frederick, Washington, and Allegheny [sic], Maryland, including those from the

battlefields of Monocacy Junction, South Mountain, etc., and from the hospital at Clarysville, near Cumberland, Maryland have been removed to this cemetery; also all bodies from Harpers Ferry and its vicinity. On June 7th, 1877, by a resolution of the board of trustees, under the provisions of the Act of Congress above noted, which appropriated the sum of \$15,000. to discharge the indebtedness of the cemetery incurred by the board, it was formally transferred to the United States and by General Order No. 68, A.G.O., dated July 1887[sic], announced as a National Cemetery of the first class. Transfer by the State of Maryland and other states, was subsequently made.” (National Archives, Record Group 79, Box 633, set of documents dated February 1, 1929)

The four trustees from Maryland held their first meeting on May 25, 1865 in Hagerstown and elected officers, Augustin Biggs as president and Thomas Boullt as secretary/treasurer. The group then met at the cemetery site and determined to add a little over an acre of land to the east end of the property, an action approved by Governor Bradford a few days later. By putting some additional land at the east edge of the cemetery, a ravine at the opposite side was omitted from the burial area. (Trail, dissertation) In a deed dated September 25, 1865, Antietam National Cemetery purchased from Daniel Rohrback and Diana, his wife one acre, one rood and nine perches of land. (Washington County Deed Liber 65, folio 188.)

The trustees met again on July 4 at the national cemetery at Gettysburg for a look at how that burial ground was laid out. The trustees liked the wall around the Gettysburg Cemetery and decided to adopt a similar enclosure for Antietam. Departing from Gettysburg’s example, though, they decided to leave the stone wall very low along the street front and to place an iron fence upon it. (Trail; History, Antietam National Cemetery p. 13) The trustees advertised for bids for “the erection of a substantial stone wall around the grounds and the President was requested to furnish all information as to dimensions and materials to be used in building it.” (History, Antietam National Cemetery p. 13) Unfortunately, all of the bids for the work came back too high and the trustees rejected them all. Deciding to contract the work themselves, the trustees appointed A.A. Biggs superintendent, and instructed him to proceed with grading work and to quarry the stone for the walls, to procure lime and to arrange for the coping stone. The trustees employed a “large force” mostly honorably discharged Union veterans to open quarries and to prepare the stone. More men engaged in removing surface stone from the cemetery grounds, leveling and smoothing the landscape. (History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 13) By the end of 1865, two thirds of the wall was completed and much of the grading done.

The trustees needed money to fund the work. Dr. Biggs estimated that the cost of completing the cemetery would be \$85,852.32, of which Maryland had already provided \$7,000. Funds were to be apportioned among the states participating in the establishment of the cemetery, according to each state’s population. Boullt sent a printed circular “to every loyal governor whose state is interested, or represented by the dead on this Battle field.”(Trail, citing History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 13-15) The letters that Boullt sent out, however, neglected to mention that Maryland’s law establishing the cemetery provided for burial of Confederate remains in addition to the Union dead. Eventually, other Union states joined the cemetery corporation, but under the false assumption that it was designed to accommodate Union dead only. The issue of Confederate burials would become a major point of contention for the

cemetery's trustees.

Work on the wall and cemetery grounds continued in the spring of 1866. At the August 1 Board of Trustees meeting, trustees from four other states, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island and West Virginia had joined the group. At this point, however, there was no design for what the landscape would look like. The board had contracted with William Saunders, the landscape designer who prepared the plan for the Gettysburg cemetery, but this arrangement collapsed and the trustees directed Dr. Biggs to advertise for a cemetery plan with a \$100 award offered to the chosen design. When the board met again in Baltimore on September 20, 1866 to consider the plans submitted, the field was narrowed to two prospective designs. One was from "a firm in Baltimore and the second by Charles G. Biggs, the teenage son of Augustin Biggs. The Board adopted young Biggs' plan, a semi-ellipse described as 'well conceived and very suitably laid off, giving to each State a separate lot wherein their dead will be buried, besides leaving a number of separate lots to be used for burying the unknown dead.'" (Trail, citing Boonsboro Odd Fellow, September 27, 1866 and Boullt, Minutes, Washington County Historical Society.) In the center of the ellipse was space for a dominating monument. This plan looked very much like the design of Gettysburg's national cemetery, and since the trustees had gone there for ideas the year before, and tried to hire Saunders, the Gettysburg designer, to develop the plan for Antietam, the trustees' intent to model Antietam after Gettysburg is evident. In addition, while Antietam was not yet a true national cemetery, the board of trustees followed guidelines eventually set down in the February 22, 1867 Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries which "directed the Secretary of War 'to have every national cemetery enclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence...'" (Civil War Era Cemeteries)

Also at the September 1866 Board meeting, the trustees agreed upon a design for the iron entrance gates. Robert Wood and Company of Philadelphia won the contract for wrought iron fence priced at \$6.00 per foot and the gateway at a cost of \$800.00. There was to be a total of 606 feet of fence, 8 feet high and the gateway to be 26 feet wide. The stone wall was noted as having a uniform interior height of 5 feet, including the coping, and of uneven height on the outside varying to 10 feet and 15 feet. The coping was described as 2 feet, 5 inches wide and 8 inches thick. Twenty seven hundred feet of coping tops the wall. (History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 19)

The Trustees' history of the cemetery, published in 1869, describes the newly completed appearance of the cemetery as follows: "The plan forms within the walls of the Cemetery a semi-ellipsis, divided into segments of circles, sections and parallelograms of varying size, to correspond with the number of the loyal dead from the different states represented in the battle, and each division is designated by a letter, and each section of the graves is numbered in order. That portion of the grounds devoted to this purpose begins at a point within about one hundred and thirty feet from the main entrance to the Cemetery, thus leaving a large open space between it and the wall, which extends along the line of the Sharpsburg and Boonsboro' pike in front. A main carriage drive, about 16 ½ feet in width, leads from the entrance through the grounds, from which branches in different directions subordinate roads and walks leading to every part of the Cemetery, which are macadamized and graveled.

“The grounds are thoroughly drained by a system of tubing, very complete, and which will prove very valuable in maintaining them in good condition against injury arising from heavy rains.

“Near the entrance to the Cemetery, and within the enclosure, has been erected a neat and commodious Lodge House, designed for the occupancy of the keeper of the grounds, and the comfort and convenience of visitors.

“In the center of the ground plan of the cemetery is an open space devoted to the erection of a monument commemorative of the great event of the battle, and the heroism of those who sleep at its foot and around it. The design of the monument, which was adopted at a meeting of the Board, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 16th day of September, 1867, seems to meet all requirements in a military, national and patriotic point of view. It is Colossal Statue of an American Soldier standing guard over the remains of the loyal dead, and, when completed, will be the largest work of its kind in the country. The estimated cost is thirty thousand dollars. The statue alone will weigh eighty-six tons.

“The dedication of the grounds to the sacred purposes for which they were designed, occurred on the fifth anniversary of the battle—the 17th day of September, 1867—at which time was also laid the corner stone of the Monument, with appropriate ceremonies.” (History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 20-21)

The trustees determined that the burial ground part of the cemetery should be set 130 feet inside the entrance gates, and that the intervening open space was to be “ornamented with trees and shrubbery.” (Minutes of the Board of Trustees, September 20, 1866). However, there was an obstacle to the design. While the trustees took great pains to grade and level the cemetery grounds, “Lee’s Rock” remained. Lee’s Rock was a limestone outcropping that the General supposedly climbed during the battle for a better view of the action. There was debate among the trustees about whether to keep or remove the rock during the initial grading of the cemetery grounds. For the time being it survived as a curiosity, drawing tourists. “A great many visitors are arriving here daily to see the great Antietam National Cemetery,” observed Republican newspaper, the Boonsboro Odd Fellow, “Many of whom are attracted to a mound of stone bearing the name of ‘Lee’s Rock,’ (so called,) which is enclosed in the Cemetery, and which has been literally battered and chiseled (as Shakespeare says) into a most ‘unquestionable shape.’ Visitors from the South pound off a pound or two by way of a remembrancer of the old Rebel Chief—and real live Yankees, who never have been ‘lionized,’ choose to kick off a chunk [sic] occasionally to take to their ‘Down East’ homes, where the ‘war was not;’—and God or Mahomet only knows what wondrous tales may yet be told or even printed about a little piece of ordinary limestone, which, but for the war, would have been broken up on Col. Miller’s turnpike. . . . Lee’s Rock!—Bah! ! !” (Trail, Quoting Boonsboro Odd Fellow, October 11, 1866)

“The decision to move the cemetery 130 feet from the entrance, as well as the resolution to retain Lee’s Rock, led to fairly substantial revisions to the original plan approved at the September 20, 1866, meeting. This new plan, evidently the work of Dr. Biggs as he is credited

as the author on the published 1867 version, included a walkway around the rock, in addition to elaborate carriageways and walkways around the perimeter and center of the cemetery.”(Trail, citing, History Antietam National Cemetery) (See cemetery plan, Figure 5).

Burials and Headstones

By October of 1866, removal of the dead commenced. Fortunately, Aaron Good, esq. and Joseph A. Gill both of Sharpsburg, had on their own collected the names and locations of bodies that were scattered about the area. (History, p. 10) The US Burial Corps worked on exhumations until January of 1867 when the weather got too cold for them to continue. By that time, they had recovered 3,000 bodies. They resumed work in April and finished in August. Every coffin was numbered and the numbers recorded in a book. “The trenches for the reception of the bodies are six feet in width and three feet in depth, one-third of which are quarried out of solid rock...Two feet are allowed for each body.”(History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 17-18)

The Board of Trustees did not adopt any uniform type of head or foot stones in the beginning, but, according to the 1869 History, “a general plan for marking all graves in a proper and suitable manner will, in a short time be decided upon, when the present temporary and imperfect stones and monuments erected by friends will be removed.” (History, Antietam National Cemetery, p. 19.) The federal legislation of February 22, 1867 directed the Secretary of War to see that a small headstone marked each grave in the national cemeteries. However, Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs strenuously opposed the use of marble or granite slabs. He preferred small cast iron markers coated with zinc. As a result of the disagreement, no action was taken until March 3, 1873, when Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for stone markers at each grave. The stone markers for the Antietam cemetery were finally installed in the late 1870s. According to federal specifications, markers were to be of white marble or granite, 4 inches thick, 10 inches wide, with 13 inches above ground and 30 inches underground. The top was curved and the face ornamented with a recessed shield and raised lettering. For unknown soldiers, the marker was to be 6 inches square by 2 feet, six inches, with 2 feet set in the ground. The first stones were placed in the cemeteries in 1877, and a second program undertaken in 1879. (Civil War Era Cemeteries) Antietam’s headstone replacement took place in the later endeavor.

An account of the removal of the dead for reburial in the new cemetery implies that the process was not particularly careful, nor complete. “The new coffin was placed alongside the grave; one man stations himself at the head with a square short handled shovel; another at the foot with a spade, and with these implements the remains are removed into the new coffins. What was apparently the form of a man as it lay in the coffin, when disturbed, is nothing but a pile of bones, the flesh being all decayed, and turned to a black dust. The skull is placed at the head of the coffin, the other bones, dust and decayed cloth thrown in indiscriminately; the coffin covered and lifted away.”(Trail, citing Hagerstown Herald and Torchlight, January 23, 1867)

However, Secretary Thomas Boult suggested in correspondence that there may have been some effort to attend to the new graves. “[C]areful attention is also paid to the removal of any

flowers or shrubbery which may have been planted by human hands, or those of dear friend. Whatever head or foot boards are found, they are also removed, so the graves present the same external appearance in the cemetery, that they did in the church yards or fields.” (Trail, quoting Boullt letter to G.L. Cranmer, February 16, 1867)

At any rate, by 1868 there were over 4,676 burials in the new cemetery including 1,937 from Antietam Battlefield, 961 from Frederick City, 266 from South Mountain, 253 from Weaverton, 205 from Hagerstown, and 177 from Cumberland. (RG 92, Entry 576, National Archives) Also in 1868 at the Board of Trustees meeting in May, the cemetery wall and the lodge house had been completed but the lodge leaked badly and there was a disagreement with the contractor. The issue of Confederate burials had also come up and several states were withholding funding for the cemetery until they could be assured that Confederate remains would not be buried in the same cemetery with the Union dead.

Cemetery Lodge

At the trustees’ meeting President Biggs reported that a keeper’s house (Bigg’s term for the lodge) had been erected, but the roof leaked badly in many places and the plaster inside the building is damaged. He noted that the \$4,000 appropriation made by Michigan was being withheld by the governor because of the Charter provision requiring the trustees to re-inter Confederate remains. The Governor of Pennsylvania withheld \$3,000 for the same reason. Biggs noted that in 1865 copies of the Charter were forwarded to the Executive department of every loyal state having dead on the field and that there had been an appropriation of \$5,000 by Maryland toward this end.

Capt. Grant, contractor for the lodge building also made an appearance before the Trustees “and made a statement in reference to the building of the Lodge House, and a pretended claim which he had against the Association.” It was resolved that the President and General Shriver be appointed a committee to take charge of any law suit commenced against the Association. The Trustees also passed a resolution to appoint a committee to take steps toward purchasing additional land for interring Confederate dead. (RG 92, Entry 576, National Archives)

The situation of the leaking roof at the cemetery lodge was before the Trustees and later the War Department for many years. The building was plagued with many problems, most consistently a leaking tower roof for much of its history. Although Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs designed many of the Civil War era national cemetery lodge buildings, the Trustees developed their own lodge design privately and selected their own architect for the Antietam lodge. Meigs designed only the rostrum for Antietam, built years later in 1879, after the War Department took control of the cemetery. The prototypical Meigs lodges were one and a half story Second Empire style cottages usually of stone or brick construction depending on locally available materials. They were L-shaped with three main rooms on each level and a Mansard roof. The first floor contained an office; the kitchen was usually in a separate structure. (Veteran’s Administration website, “National Cemeteries with Meigs Lodges,” www.va.gov/facmgt/historic/Meigs.asp)

According to the recently completed historic structure report for the Antietam cemetery lodge, “it was designed by Paul J. Pelz, a late nineteenth century Washington architect subsequently involved in the design of other important Washington structures such as the Library of Congress. It is interesting as one of a group of cemetery lodge buildings built in the decades immediately after the Civil War especially as an exception to the standardized lodges built under the direction of the Quartermaster General, Montgomery C. Meigs, which it predates. Although this building was designed by an architect independent of the Quartermaster General’s office, it is similar in many respects to the standardized lodge designs developed by Meigs.” (Architrave P.C. Architects, Antietam National Cemetery Lodge, p. 13.)

The historic structure report explains further, “[i]n June 1867, a special committee of the Board of Trustees decided to advertise in a Baltimore newspaper for a design for a Lodge House, to cost no more than \$6,000, to be erected on the cemetery grounds. Three architects submitted plans for the Superintendent’s Lodge: James G. Batterson, of Hartford Connecticut; Paul J. Pelz, of Washington D.C.; and J.W. Wilkinson, of Baltimore. Batterson’s design was rejected because it lacked specifications or detailed drawings, and the Trustees determined that it would be too expensive to build. Wilkinson’s proposal was also rejected because it “did not meet the views of the committee,” and it was too expensive. The design submitted by Paul Pelz evidently achieved the effect the committee members desired, and at \$5,500, its estimated cost was deemed acceptable. On July 25, 1867, the Board of Trustees contracted with Grant, Jackson & Co. to build the Superintendent’s Lodge to be completed by November 1, 1867—in fact completed after that date due to poor weather.” (Architrave, citing “Proceedings of the trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery, at their Meeting Held in Washington City, December 5, 1867.” RG 92, Box 5, Entry 576; and Administrative History.)

“The Superintendent’s Lodge was intended to serve two functions: to provide an office where visitors could obtain information about the cemetery and the burials therein; and to provide living space for the full time, live-in superintendent, who maintained the site and provided visitors with information. It is similar in its function to the later standardized national cemetery lodges designed and constructed by the Quartermaster Department in the 1870s. Like the standardized lodges, the Antietam Superintendent’s Lodge has three rooms on the first and second floors, probably serving as a living room, kitchen and office or reception room on the first floor with bedrooms upstairs.

“While the Superintendent’s Lodge resembles other national cemetery lodges in terms of its functions, it is visually much more complex than the simple Second Empire-inspired lodges of the standardized design. The Superintendent’s Lodge also cost much more to construct than the standardized lodges; for example, the 17 cemetery lodges constructed by the Quartermaster Department in Fiscal Year 1871 cost an average of about \$2,700 each as compared with the \$5,956 total cost of the Antietam Superintendent’s Lodge.” (Architrave, citing “Annual Report of the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1871,” RG 92, Entry 205, Annual Reports, 1850-1880.)

The Antietam Superintendent’s Lodge has had almost continuous renovations and repairs since shortly after its construction. A.A. Biggs, president of the Board of Trustees, noted in 1882

that “the Lodge House never came up to our expectations” due to mismanagement by the contractors resulting in structural problems and extra expenses. (Architrave, citing correspondence from A.A. Biggs to an unknown recipient, 22 May, 1882, RG 92, Box 4, Entry 576) “The roofs, particularly the flat roof of the observation tower, have leaked since leaks were first noticed in 1877 [sic, 1867].”(Architrave, p. 17-18)

Despite its historical maintenance problems the Lodge has been a major element of the cemetery’s landscape. It is a dominating resource and it sets the tone and the mood for the place as a rustic, romantic 19th century landscape.

By the end of 1869, the lodge had been repaired, trees and shrubs had been ordered for planting, the Confederate burial issue remained unresolved and there were complaints about the shabby-looking condition of the cemetery.

The proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery, held at Washington D.C., December 9, 1869 reveal that the superintendent had moved ahead with purchase of trees and shrubs, and continued to dress up the burial mounds. The only state still withholding payment of any part of its appropriation was Pennsylvania; “On the 18th of February last [Trustees Lofland, Boulton and Cranmer] visited Gov. Geary, in Harrisburg, and laid before him the condition of the Cemetery, with a view of obtaining the payment of the balance of the appropriation which had been made by the Legislature of the State. We were assured by his Excellency that as soon as the question of the burial of the Confederate dead was satisfactorily settled, the money should be forthcoming. Since the meeting in June last, a copy of the proceedings of which meeting was sent to him by the Secretary, a letter was also addressed to him by the Treasurer, . . . stating substantially that the question had been settled practically, in opposition to their burial in any portion of the Cemetery and in opposition to the purchase of additional grounds for that purpose, and requesting him, in accordance with his promise, to pay over the balance of the appropriation made by the State. To this request he had made no reply.” (Proceedings)

Another issue confronting the Trustees was the complaint that General Lorenzo Thomas made about the poor condition of the cemetery. The president referred to what “purports to be a report of Gen. Thomas on the condition of the National Cemeteries, which has been extensively copied in the press of the country, to the detriment of the Antietam National Cemetery.” He saw it in spring 1868, when it was ploughed up for fertilizing and dressing up the graves. (Proceedings)

Dr. Biggs submitted a report to the Trustees: The keeper’s house [lodge] had been completely repaired, with the roof put in good order, the walls replastered and additional spouting added. Many trees and shrubbery had been planted, consisting of about 500 evergreen plants, 150 yards of dwarf box, 2,150 ft of arbor vitae and 620 deciduous trees. He also refuted Gen. Thomas’s report: “I regret to say, that at that time, Gen. Thomas was not in a condition to clearly comprehend and appreciate the work as it was then progressing. The grounds may have appeared to him somewhat uneven, for they had just been ploughed, and the temporary head-boards may have appeared disarranged, for they had just been planted in new turned

earth. They are now re-set and in their proper places.” The Board unanimously approved a rebuttal to Thomas to be sent to the press. (Proceedings)

The issue of Confederate burials was finally resolved in 1870 when Maryland’s State Assembly passed an act on April 4, 1870 to incorporate “Washington Cemetery” for Confederate dead and others of both armies who died during the Civil War in battles in Maryland and Gettysburg. The \$5,000 originally appropriated for the Antietam National Cemetery was transferred for the use of the new cemetery. The governor appointed trustees who purchased a portion of the recently created Rose Hill Cemetery on the south edge of Hagerstown. (Trail) Thus the five-year-old dispute over whether the Confederate dead should be buried in Antietam National Cemetery was finally laid to rest, with the rebel remains placed some ten miles away.

With the burials essentially completed, the cemetery grounds designed, the lodge and enclosure constructed, and plantings made, the work of the Trustees slowed. They met less frequently and most business seemed to be regarding maintenance, the central monument for which funds were lacking, and landscaping.

Decoration Day

“Decoration Day,” the annual commemoration of war dead, which later came to be known as Memorial Day, is generally considered to have begun in Boalsburg, Pennsylvania where a custom began in 1864 of decorating the graves of Civil War combatants with flowers. By 1868, the practice became widespread and on May 5th of that year General John A. Logan, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic issued “Order No. 11” designating May 30th as Decoration Day. (Civil War Era Cemeteries) In Sharpsburg, the first celebration of Decoration Day was on May 30, 1869 when “a special train carried several hundred people from Hagerstown toward Sharpsburg, where they were ‘joined by loyal hearts from Sharpsburg, Boonsboro, Keedysville and the surrounding country, swelling the number to over one thousand.’ This crowd formed a lengthy procession that marched down the main street of Sharpsburg to the Antietam National Cemetery, where they covered the numerous graves with flowers After a ‘neat little address’ and the singing of a hymn, “the crowd dispersed for their respective homes, all resolved that on next ‘Memorial Day’ should their lives be spared, they would return again to strew flowers over the graves, and renew their vows of devotion to the memory of the sacred dead.”” (Trail, quoting Boonsboro Odd Fellow, June 4, 1869) The custom began in Sharpsburg of a parade followed by memorial presentations at the cemetery and continues today.

The following year, Dr. Biggs and other Sharpsburg citizens organized a more ambitious program, which included a band, hymns, an oration and a blanket of flowers over the graves. By 1874, Thomas A. Boullt, Secretary/Treasurer of the Antietam National Cemetery Association served as chairman of the Decoration Day festivities and tried to implement the practice of planting flowers on the graves rather than scattering cut flowers. However, the use of living plants seems not to have caught on. (Trail) Yet the importance of a national event in memory of Civil War dead each spring seemed to promote more activity in the cemetery to improve its looks and provide a reverent and commemorative atmosphere.

The Annual Report of the President at the June 21, 1871 Board of Trustees meeting noted that Superintendent Biggs had planted some additional trees and shrubbery, made some small repairs to the keeper's lodge and erected a stand for use on Decoration Day. A number of previously missed bodies were removed from the battlefield and interred in the cemetery. The keeper's lodge was described as in bad shape, with plaster falling off in places. An additional building to house tools, coal and lumber was needed. Trustee Cranmer called attention of the Board "to the matter of head-boards or stones for the graves. The absence of these is the source of much disappointment to visitors. It is to be hoped that some arrangement in reference to these will soon be made, so as to give general satisfaction." (Trustees, RG 92, Entry 576, National Archives)

Soldiers Monument

On September 1, 1871, the executive committee for the Board of Trustees entered into a contract with James C. Batterson of Hartford, Connecticut to within two years erect a monument in the Antietam National Cemetery for the total sum of \$30,000. Payments were to be spread out over the two-year period with a lump sum final payment of \$10,000 due upon completion in October of 1873. The foundation of the monument was to be constructed by the Antietam National Cemetery Association. The statue, a giant image of a sentry, was actually the work of sculptor James W. Pollette at the Batterson Quarry at Westerly Rhode Island. (Snell and Brown, p. 24-25, citing Articles of Agreement for the Soldier's Monument, September 1, 1871, between James G. Batterson and Board of Trustees of Antietam National Cemetery Association, 99, RG 92, Entry 576, Box 131)

The trustees made the first four scheduled payments totaling \$20,000 of the \$30,000 cost of the monument, but could not manage the final payment of \$10,000. So, although the statue was completed on time it was not delivered until the United States Government paid the debt in 1879. (Snell and Brown, p. 24) "This deficit resulted primarily from the failure of two states—Illinois and Delaware—to make any appropriation toward the monument. As a result, the statue remained with Batterson in Connecticut for a few years, before traveling to Philadelphia where it was displayed prominently at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876." (Trail, citing multiple sources.)

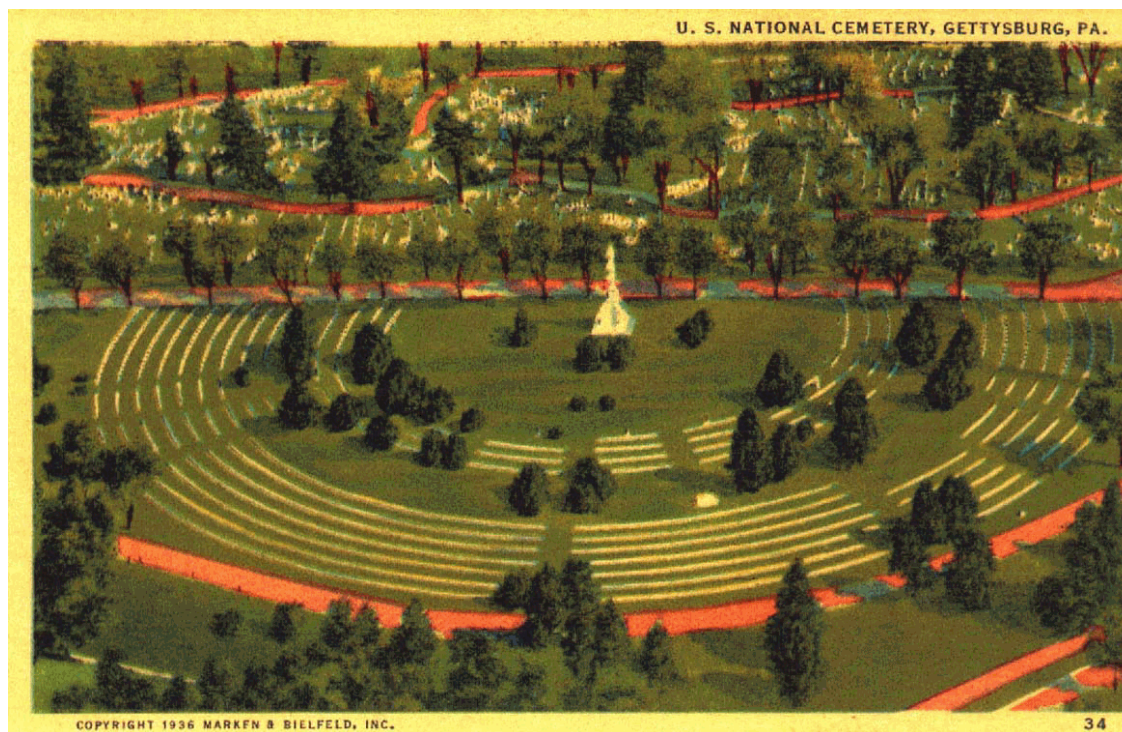
Eventually, the Trustees also could not afford to pay the keeper of the cemetery, and could not attend to maintenance items. Given their financial situation, the Trustees contacted the War Department about transferring the cemetery to the federal government. "In response, the officer in charge of the national cemeteries, Capt. A. F. Rockwell, sent an agent from his department, Walter Woollcott, to meet with him [Dr. Biggs] near the end of April, 1877. 'Dr. Biggs informed me,' reported Woollcott, 'that there would be a meeting of the Board of Trustees held in this city sometime next month, when he would recommend that the board, by a resolution, formally transfer the care of the place to the United States. I think this would be the better way, as from what I saw, I believe it to be essential that we should have entire control of the place before attempting to do any work there. (And there is plenty to be done.)' He noted that the site of the cemetery was very fine, but that little or no work had been done for a couple

of years and as a result it presented a rather poor appearance.” (Trail, citing telegram from Capt. A.F. Rockwell to Dr. Biggs, April 25, 1877 and Walter Woollcott to Capt. A.F. Rockwell, April 28, 1877, Gen. Correspondence of the QM General, 1865-1890 RG 92, Entry 576.)

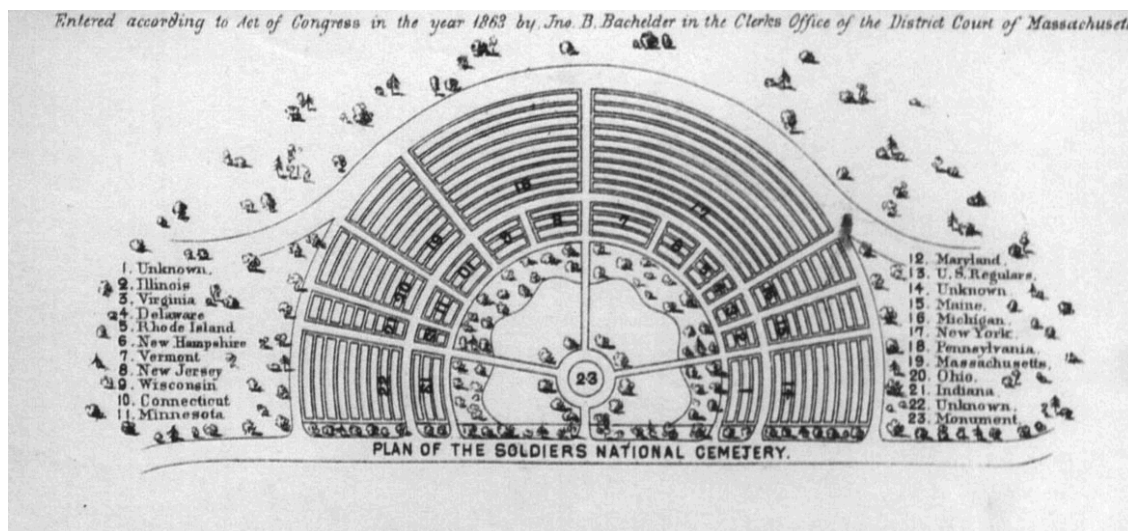
In an April 18, 1877 report from Oliver Cox, CE QM Dept, to Col. A.F. Rockwell he writes, “Some sections [of the cemetery] are bordered with Box & the American Arbor Vitae, much of which is in bad condition. But few deciduous trees have been planted, while they with the evergreens give evidence of poor cultivation.” All of the headboards have been removed due to decay, “but such has been the accuracy of the data of interments that each grave can be designated.” In conclusion, he states that the trustees are anxious that the transfer of the cemetery to the War Department occur as soon as practicable. (RG 92, Entry 576, National Archives.)

An 1877 stereo view of the cemetery (Photo 1) shows just how shabby the place was. The view, looking north, shows grass and weeds growing in the dirt driveways with the lodge house in the distance. A cannon barrel lies on the ground in the foreground, with another mounted on blocks nearby. Young evergreens line the driveway. The whole scene presents a very different picture from the stately landscape of today.

The War Department formally took possession of the cemetery on September 25, 1877, under General Order 68 A.G.O., dated July, 1877, but it wasn’t until July of 1879 that the federal government received clear title to the property since all of the states that had funded the cemetery had to relinquish their ownership rights. In acquiring the cemetery in 1877, the War Department also acquired its debt amounting to \$10,378.73, most of which was for the final installment on the monument. Unfortunately the debt couldn’t be discharged until the War department gained clear title, so Mr. Batterson had to wait until the summer of 1879 to receive final payment for the monument, which was then immediately shipped to Sharpsburg.



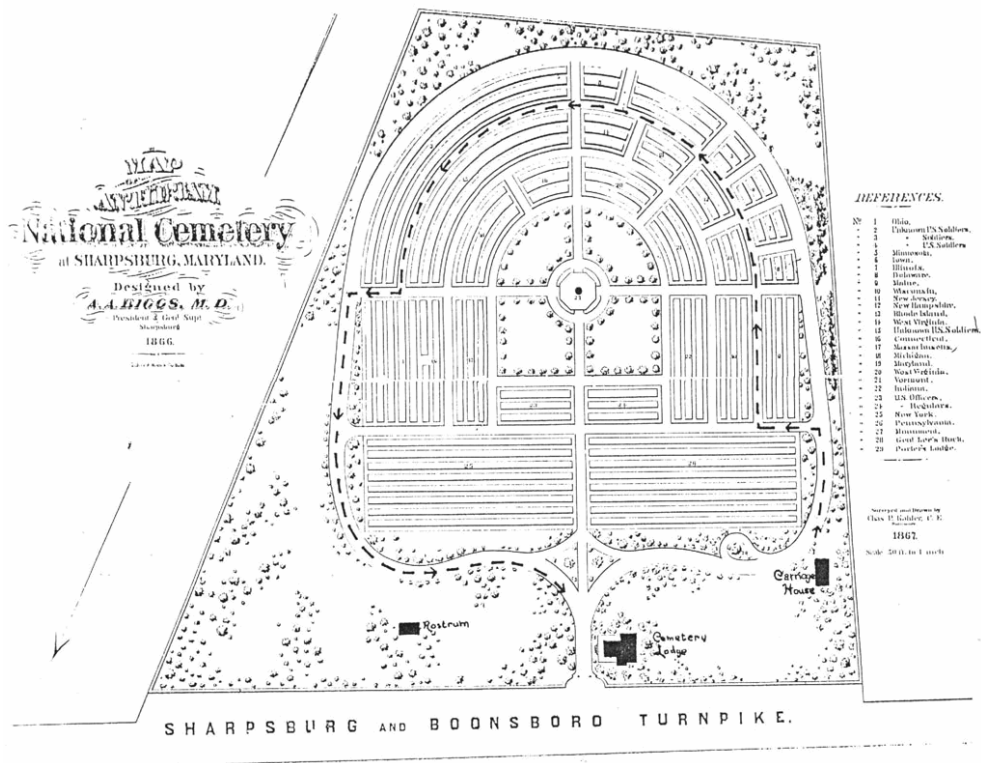
Early 20th century postcard view of Gettysburg National Cemetery. (Susan W. Trail Collection)



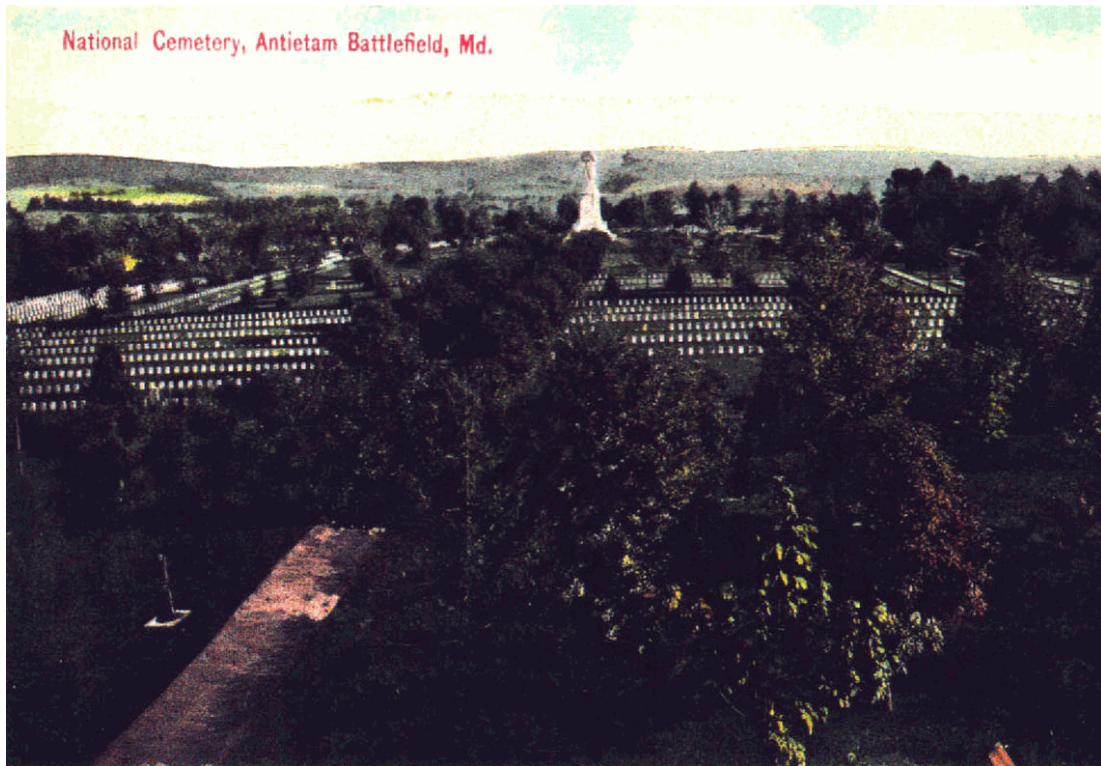
Plan of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, designed by William Saunders. From the map of Gettysburg Battlefield, by Jonathan B. Bachelder, 1863.

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery



Plan of Antietam National Cemetery, designed by Charles G. Biggs (note the similarity to the Gettysburg plan). This version has the rostrum and stable (noted as 'Carriage House') added to the drawing sometime after 1901.



Early 20th century postcard of Antietam National Cemetery, view to the south from the lodge tower. (Susan W. Trail Collection)

1877-1933

War Department Administration

During the period from 1877 to 1933, the Antietam National Cemetery was under jurisdiction of the War Department. The period was marked by frequent changes of superintendents, 18 served over the 56-year period. Friction and scandal seemed to follow some of these keepers of the cemetery, who were required to be Civil War veterans. Eventually the aging population of veterans could supply no more superintendents and the last, Joshua Davis was appointed in 1905. Thereafter, superintendents who served honorably in the military were appointed. Despite the frequent turnover in personnel, the cemetery transformed under federal ownership into a fully landscaped memorial park with attendant buildings and structures.

Through the last quarter of the 19th century, the cemetery's landscape matured and was refined, and the space groomed to suit the romantic, foliated and vine-covered ideals of the high Victorian period. In 1898 ivy was planted on the stone perimeter wall. Major structural additions to the cemetery included construction of a stone tool shed in 1878, replacing a wooden shed; the brick rostrum in 1879; the central monument, part of the original cemetery plan, installed in 1880; a 6 by 10 foot brick privy with a slate roof in place by January 1889; a kitchen and dining room were added to the stone tool shed behind the lodge in 1898; and in the new

century a brick stable was added in 1901 and a replacement superintendent's lodge, a stuccoed bungalow, was constructed in 1927. Also during this period the stanzas from the poem "Bivouac of the Dead" cast onto iron tablets were placed around the central monument, probably in the 1880s, but certainly by 1890, when a visitor noted their presence. According to the Veterans Administration's history of the poem's use, the tablets were fabricated at the War Department's Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois in 1881-82. (Veterans Administration, "History, Bivouac of the Dead," www.cem.va.gov/bivouac)

In addition to the new buildings and tablets, the grounds saw new activity as well. The burial sections were graded, trimmed and seeded with grass, improving the ragged appearance captured in the 1877 stereo view of the cemetery. The avenues were also graded and deciduous trees planted along their edges. New evergreens were placed in the burial sections. The stone enclosure wall was repointed in 1880 at a cost of \$599.50. According to James Gall, civil engineer who inspected the cemetery, "[t]he number of visitors to Antietam is large...and the improvement in the appearance of and condition of the Antietam cemetery since the Government assumed charge of it is great and generally remarked by visitors." (Snell and Brown, p. 37, citing report of James Gall, Jr., civil engineer, June 28, 1880, R.G. 92, Entry 876, Box 130) The avenues were planted in grass except for the driveway leading from the main entrance to the central monument. In 1884 it had been covered recently with lime cinder. (Snell and Brown, p. 38-39, citing Report of May 16, 1884, R.G. 92, Entry 576, Box 130). According to the Quartermaster's inspection report of May 16, 1884, "the office records are better and more systematically kept at this than at any other cemetery I have ever inspected... The rostrum is in good condition and the vines cultivated for its adornment are tastefully arranged, also the hedges, especially the box hedges lining one of the avenues and the trees and shrubs throughout the cemetery. ...There is no cultivation here of flowering bushes or beds of flowering plants and the cemetery looks all the better for it... The appearance of the Cemetery throughout is highly creditable to the Superintendent [W.A. Donaldson]. The inspector could not find a neglected spot anywhere." (Snell and Brown, p. 39) This commendation for Superintendent Donaldson came in the midst of a controversy over his job. Some residents of Sharpsburg and the surrounding environs had petitioned for his removal. Donaldson's unpopularity came from his practice of adhering to cemetery rules and refusing to allow locals to use the place as a hangout and playground.

Beginning in the 1880s, interest in the visitation of battlefields by aging veterans initiated a new era of commemoration at Antietam. One indication of the increased visits to Antietam was in 1888 when the War Department improved the road bed which led to the cemetery and battlefield site from the Antietam railroad station on the west end of town, with macadam, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. A further gesture to the living veterans of the battle was the planting of 300 maple trees, donated by a Pennsylvania company, to shade the visitors along the route to the cemetery and battlefield. (Snell and Brown, p. 42) The upgrade eased the trek for the veterans from the railroad station to the cemetery and the battlefield. Then, in 1890, after Congress created the first National Military Park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, authorization was also given for a park at Antietam. A field survey of the battlefield at Antietam began, to mark the progression of the battle, of both the Union and Confederate armies, with tablets; a similar survey had been initiated at Gettysburg in 1880.(Snell and Brown,

p. 67, from the 1895 annual report of Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont) The interest was growing from memorializing the dead to also honoring the recollections of the living veterans of the Civil War.

The War Department's problems with controversial superintendents began almost immediately after the federal government took control of the cemetery. The first was Hiram Seiss, the former keeper who had worked for the board of trustees since 1867. He was appointed acting superintendent when the War Department took over the cemetery. The War Department did not intend to keep him employed on a permanent basis, since they hired another superintendent shortly after the federal government acquired clear title to the cemetery property in 1879. It seems that Seiss was far too lax in patrolling activities that went on in the cemetery. Also, an altercation between the contractor building the stone shed and his former partner erupted with the result that a judgment against the contractor meant that materials on the cemetery grounds paid for by the government were to be seized to satisfy the judgment. The US attorney general's office became involved, Seiss was ordered not to relinquish the materials and eventually the seizure was prevented. Seiss was passed over when a superintendent was selected. A congressional act of February 22, 1867 required that superintendents of national cemeteries be honorably discharged disabled soldiers of the United States. An honorably discharged veteran of the Potomac Home Brigade Volunteers, Seiss had not been wounded and the Quartermaster General did not believe that the severe case of hemorrhoids he contracted as a result of his military service counted. Thus in April of 1879, a new superintendent was appointed, George A. Haverfield. He served less than a year, and was transferred to another cemetery after being accused of having an affair with the wife of a cemetery employee. The sad situation ended when the wife killed her husband in the cemetery's lodge.

Walter A. Donaldson replaced Haverfield as Superintendent and remained from March 1880 to July 1887. Despite his longer tenure, Donaldson's time brought dispute and controversy. Donaldson cracked down on the use of the cemetery as a loitering and recreational place by locals and by so doing incurred the enmity of some townfolk. A cemetery employee, William Mose, accused Donaldson of insulting ladies, pasturing his horse and cow in the cemetery, and putting his son on the cemetery's payroll, regardless of whether he had done any work.

Donaldson responded to a petition and the Mose accusation with a long letter addressed to the inspector, Lt. John McGilvray dated August 12 and 14, 1880. "The Antietam Cemetery was founded and perfected by a body of commissioners from different states whose citizens fell in the battle occurring in this locality. A prominent [sic] man of Sharpsburg [Dr. Biggs] was made superintendent and a native of the village [Seiss] placed in the lodge as keeper. Now whilst not reflecting on the management of these parties, still it is presumable and might readily occur, that from family as well as social relations, in the direction of the cemetery government after completion be very favorable to adjacent communities, admitting such privileges, which, from continued enjoyment might easily be considered unassailable rights, and such has been the case in this instance.

"When I relieved Supt Haverfield in March last, I attributed much of his sensible information volunteered at the same time as being imbibed in ideas consonant to the unfortunate

circumstances attending his career at this cemetery—subsequent experience has proved the correctness of his statements.

“...As a superintendent of national cemeteries I have never had occasion to call the attention of visitors to the rules until my arrival here, where the occurrence was daily the first three months of my charge....

“I found the visitors register was a great source of amusement and curiosity to the younger portion of the population of Sharpsburg. On Sunday they would crowd around the table on which it lay writing their names in it, and smearing the leaves—from its first entry down to March its appearance is disgusting, filthy and dirty, totally unfit to place before a lady. On the first 9 pages, the names of Sharpsburg people occur 72 times and the same ratio to March 1880.

“This same state of affairs obtained in regard to the tower attached to the lodge where ingress was admitted during all days, Sunday worst of all running up and down stairs shouting and laughing neither decorum or restraint observed. I heard female voices shouting in a loud key, ‘now stop, don’t Johnny, you stop that.’ On the landing at entrance to the bedrooms I found a crowd assembled with no motives save for a good time. One young man was peering through the bedroom door desirous no doubt of obtaining a glimpse of domestic economy. The house was a bear garden on Sunday, a disgrace to the cemetery and a libel on its noble uses.”

Donaldson went on to say that he took action by locking up the guest register, locking the office door and the door to the observation tower. The tower was open only at selected times during the week and visitors now had to ring a bell to get access to the office. He noted that he patrols the cemetery every Sunday to keep young people from congregating. Donaldson observed that the people of Sharpsburg “whose good opinion we might value” applauded and approved of the changes. He ended his letter with the statement that “there is but this conclusion to arrive at in my mind, all visitors outside of Sharpsburg enter the cemetery with feelings of respect and veneration while the latter from long acquaintance and circumstances before alluded to, regard the place as designed for pleasure and amusement, and view with jealous eye and angry suspicion a strange man who unknown steps in and places restrictions on that which hitherto has been as free as water.” (Trail, citing letter from Donaldson to McGilvray, August 14, 1880, RG 92, entry 576, National Archives). Montgomery Meigs, the Quartermaster General, supported the superintendent, but told him not to employ his son anymore and to keep his cow and horse out of the cemetery.

The Soldier’s Monument and its Dedication:

The efforts to depose Donaldson continued for several years, but despite the acrimony, major work at the cemetery was accomplished. In a month after Donaldson wrote his letter in August of 1880, defending his actions, the large granite Soldier’s Monument was dedicated. It had been standing since late 1879, when Haverfield was still Superintendent. The saga of the monument had been going on for several years, but finally in 1879 when the federal government got clear title to the cemetery, J.G. Batterson received final payment for the monument and

immediately shipped it to Sharpsburg. The monument, disassembled, traveled by boat from Westerly, Rhode Island to Georgetown, and then was transferred to canal boats and brought up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Bridgeport, Maryland where it was unloaded at Grover [Grove's?] landing. (Snell and Brown, p. 36, citing letter from Dr. McNary, chairman of the executive committee of the Antietam National Cemetery Association to Captain Rockwell, Sept. 23, 1879) There was concern about the 239-ton weight of the statue and its base and the best way to transport it to the cemetery. Batterson reminded Captain Rockwell that it was the Cemetery Association's responsibility to build the foundation for the monument. The foundation was completed in October of 1879 at a cost of \$532.00. The foundation was set upon a raised mound of earth.

On December 19th 1879, Superintendent Haverfield wrote to the assistant quartermaster of the Baltimore Depot: "The work of setting up the monument is progressing slowly—eight stones have been put into position, eight others are on the grounds. The balance are on the landing on the canal except one piece of the Statue which is at the bottom of the river at Washington." (Snell and Brown, citing Letter Book Antietam National Cemetery, p 21-22) Through some sort of mishap, part of the statue fell off the boat and sank in the river. Eventually, however, all was retrieved and reassembled on the prepared base at the cemetery. The statue was finally completed in January of 1880, and discussions turned to the appropriate way to mark the occasion. After considerable correspondence between the Quartermaster General's office, the Antietam National Cemetery Association and the cemetery superintendent, September 17, 1880 was finally named as the day for dedication of the monument. S. Rutledge McNary wrote to Captain A.F. Rockwell that he thought Decoration Day would not allow enough time to plan a proper dedication and that September 17th would be better. He suggested General Joseph Hawley, commander of the 124th Pennsylvania and a veteran wounded at Antietam as orator and the daughter of General George S. Wright who worked with the Antietam Cemetery Association tirelessly toward completion of the statue to do the unveiling. (RG 92, Entry 576, National Archives)

According to the "Hagerstown Evening Globe" on May 19, 1880, "It is the object of the G.A.R. to make that occasion one of the most imposing which has ever occurred in the State, and to that end strong efforts will be exerted to secure the attendance of the different posts in Maryland, now numbering between sixteen and twenty, together with the Fifth Maryland Regiment, Berkeley Light Infantry and other local military organizations of Maryland and Pennsylvania."

Thomas J. Scharf in his "History of Western Maryland" wrote, "The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue were of a very imposing character, and were participated in by a number of prominent persons and various military organizations. At two P.M. a procession was formed in the public square of the town of Sharpsburg, composed of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, Col. W.H.S. Burgwyn, with band and drum corps, Wilson Post and Dushane Post, with cadets of the Grand Army of the Republic, accompanied by bands, the Anderson Guards of Woodstock, Va. [sic, Vt.], John A. Rawlins Post No. 2, Lincoln (colored) Post, No. 2. Reno Post, No. 4, and Kit Carson Post, No. 3 all of the Grand Army of the Republic, National Guards, Chambersburg, Pa., Warren Light Guards, Front Royal, Va., and Light Battery A, Third Regiment United States

Artillery. On reaching the cemetery the military formed on the outer walk, near the fence, stretching in a half circle around the veiled monument. When everything was in readiness Miss Helen Wright, daughter of Gen. George B. Wright of Ohio was driven in an open barouche to the statue, which was guarded by the Warren light infantry, and at a given signal, which was answered by a salute from the artillery company, she pulled the string, and the figure, 'The Private Soldier,' stood revealed." (Scharf, 1212, 1213)

Scharf went on to comment, "Since it passed into the hands of the government the cemetery has been greatly improved and beautified. Over the rostrum which was erected for the use of the speakers at the unveiling of the statue vines have been trained, making a very pretty effect, and a number of handsome trees, mainly Norway spruce, maple, and hemlock have been planted, and a hedge of American arbor vitae surrounds the burial sections. The superintendent is also engaged in taking out all poor and common trees and is otherwise rapidly improving the grounds. At the entrance to the cemetery is a thirty-two pound cannon, which was captured by the Southern troops at Harpers Ferry, and recaptured by Gen. Geary at Williamsport and taken to Antietam, where it was abandoned. It was afterwards removed to the cemetery grounds and placed in position by Capt. Donaldson." (Scharf, p. 1216, 1217)

Three years later, Donaldson was still dealing with inappropriate use of the cemetery, despite the efforts to beautify the place. On July 23, 1883 Donaldson wrote to Major C.W. Foster asking for permission to hire a watchman to prevent "improper practices" that were going on in the cemetery at night. He said these activities were carried on when he first came to the cemetery and he had broken them up but he had reason to believe that that these practices may break out again. In a post script to his request, Donaldson added that a prostitute from Washington, Martha Young, had been living in Sharpsburg that summer and that "her example has prompted others, and that the rear of the National Cemetery is chosen for their vile practices." Donaldson continued, "I don't believe that these reports are true as far as the cemetery is concerned as I have watched and shall increase the watch. (R.G.92, Entry 576, National Archives, Snell and Brown, Trail)

In May of 1884 Donaldson reported that remains of three soldiers, two from near the cement mill below Shepherdstown and one from near Snavelly's Ford were at the cemetery. The three sets of remains were stored in boxes in the cemetery's tool shed. Donaldson requested authority to pay John Ward \$2.00 for bringing a box containing the remains from Snavelly's Ford and \$6.00 to William L. Arthur for removal of the remains of the other two soldiers and transporting them to the cemetery. (R.G.92, Entry 576, National Archives)

Also in the 1880s was a rise in commemoration activities following the unveiling of the central monument. In January of 1887, the 20th New York regiment asked permission to place a monument in the cemetery. The Quartermaster General granted permission and selected a site on the east side of the main walkway to the Soldier's Monument in the New York section of the cemetery. On September 17, 1887, the 25th anniversary of the battle, survivors of the 20th New York "marched from the railroad station to the cemetery, accompanied by a number of GAR posts from Maryland and surrounding states and several bands, and dedicated the first permanent monument to be erected on the battlefield." (Trail, citing H.E. Roehr to QM Gen.,

Jan. 19, 1887; R.N. Batchelder, Dep. QM Gen., to H.E. Roehr; RG 92, Entry 576, National Archives; "Antietam Wavelet," September 21, 1887)

Louis E. McComas, Congressman representing Washington County was an enthusiastic supporter of the national cemetery and the Antietam Battlefield. In the late 1888 and 1890 he introduced two important pieces of legislation. The first was inserting funding in an 1888 appropriations bill for \$15,000 for improvements to the road from the Shenandoah Valley Railroad station on the west end of Sharpsburg to the national cemetery on the east end. Work included grading and macadam surfacing of the route, new sidewalks and gutters and planting three hundred Norway maple trees for shade along the route.

In 1890, McComas inserted \$15,000 into an appropriations bill to develop a national battlefield site at the Antietam Battlefield. A second bill called for the Secretary of War to appoint three commissioners to mark the battle lines, negotiate for land and approve construction of avenues and driveways. The House Committee on Military Affairs appropriated \$50,000 for preserving the battlefield. After considerable discussion, the Secretary of War developed a plan for Antietam, which involved acquisition of a minimum amount of land, just enough to construct roads and fence them off and place cast iron interpretive tablets. "Between April 10 and June 28, 1895, the United States acquired title to 15 small parcels of land. Four more deeds were recorded in 1896 and on January 18, 1898, when work on the battlefield was almost done, the Antietam Board held title to 23 pieces of land," (Snell and Brown, p. 99) with approximately 22 acres. Care of the federal battlefield land was entrusted to the cemetery superintendent. By 1900, however, Congress appropriated \$1,200 for a battlefield superintendent's salary and \$1,500 for care of the battlefield. (RG 92, Entry 89)

Meanwhile, in 1891 the 4th regiment NY Volunteers requested permission from the Quartermaster General to place a monument in the cemetery. Permission was granted on the condition that there would be no expense to the US government and the design of the monument had to be approved by the Quartermaster General. In 1892 the design was approved and the new monument was assigned a spot in the cemetery in front of the New York section opposite the 20th New York monument. (RG 92, Entry 89)

The lodge observation tower, always a source of problems required repairs again in 1896. Superintendent George Hess contacted the Depot Quartermaster with an estimate for repairs. He also wrote, "It is further recommended that after these repairs shall be made, the tower be closed to the public as it is known to be a gross nuisance. Persons have been known to hack up and spit out over the roof of the lodge, urinate on top of the tower, the water off these roofs runs into the cisterns." (File 85159, Misc. Antietam National Cemetery correspondence, 1895-1904) Part of the problem with the misuse of the tower resulted from the fact that Superintendent Hess was not residing on the premises. By early January, 1897 some Sharpsburg residents were complaining that Hess was not living in the lodge and that the cemetery and lodge were untended during the night. Hess responded that he'd lost his housekeeper and that he had rheumatism and his doctor told him not to sleep in the lodge due to dampness. He included a note from his doctor. The Quartermaster General replied that if the superintendent stays at the cemetery, he will be required to occupy the lodge at night. The

Quartermaster General's office also wondered what Hess had done with the allotment of coal and wood for fuel if he wasn't staying in the building. (RG 92, Entry 89, General Correspondence 1890-1914)

In October of 1896, D.H. Rhodes, Landscape Gardener, made an inspection of the cemetery for the quartermaster's office. He observed that the cemetery was generally in good condition, but made the following recommendations: first, that the ivy system for covering the inside of the enclosing wall be adopted at this cemetery, the plants can probably be furnished from the Arlington National Cemetery. Second, an allotment of \$50.00 should be authorized to assist in removing 153 trees and to put the grounds in good order. Third, that authority be granted for the removal of the arbor vitae hedge which extends around the inner edge of the drive encircling the whole of the burial sections, the work to be done during the autumn or winter months next year. Rhodes stated that the "hedge is manifestly out of place and mars the good appearance of the grounds." (File 85159 Misc. Antietam National Cemetery Correspondence, 1895-1904). In December, 1896 Major Humphrey, the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, DC approved of those recommendations from Rhodes. (To date, we have not found confirmation that the tree removal portion of the work was actually done).

Along with the updating of the landscape, in 1898 the lodge was enlarged by the expansion of the stone tool house to accommodate a kitchen and dining room. These were attached to the east end of the tool house. (RG 92, Entry 89, 1895-1904, Snell and Brown, p. 54) In October of 1906, Capt. J.L. Pettus, Depot Quartermaster endorsed a recommendation that \$15.00 be spent to provide a "wooden covering in the space between the rear of the lodge and the outbuilding now used as a kitchen and dining room... This will suit all purposes until funds can be spared for putting an additional room at the rear of this lodge." The kitchen and the dining room were separated from the lodge by a thirty-foot walkway and it was "disagreeable" for the superintendent to get to his meals in inclement, snowy weather. (RG 92, Entry 89, general Correspondence 1890-1914) The kitchen was twelve feet by twelve feet nine inches and the dining room the same size. A new 100-foot-high flagstaff was also erected. (Snell and Brown, P. 54) During fiscal year 1901 the slate roofed brick stable was constructed along the cemetery's west wall.

Late in 1911, Superintendent Charles Adams enclosed a list of monuments in the cemetery to Depot Quartermaster Maj. H.L. Pettus: the Soldier's Monument, 20th New York Volunteers, 4th New York Volunteers, William Carter's monument and Elizabeth Bryant's. (RG 92, Entry 89, General Correspondence, 1890-1914). Elizabeth Bryant was the wife of Superintendent J.M. Bryant who served from June 2, 1904 to March 30, 1905. (Snell and Brown, p. 53)

Throughout the early 20th century, the lodge required repairs for the leaking roof of the tower. In 1924 a bathroom was added to the building, its first indoor plumbing. (Snell and Brown, p. 61) By 1927, it seemed that the 1867 lodge was inadequate and the Quartermaster General's office determined that a new house should be built and the original lodge torn down. They selected the new site, directly west of the old lodge. Eventually, however, the plan evolved to one that preserved the 1867 lodge and converted it to an office and comfort station. The stone tool shed added in 1878 would be removed as well and the kitchen and dining room additions

and the covered walkway connecting them to the stone lodge. (Snell and Brown, p. 61)

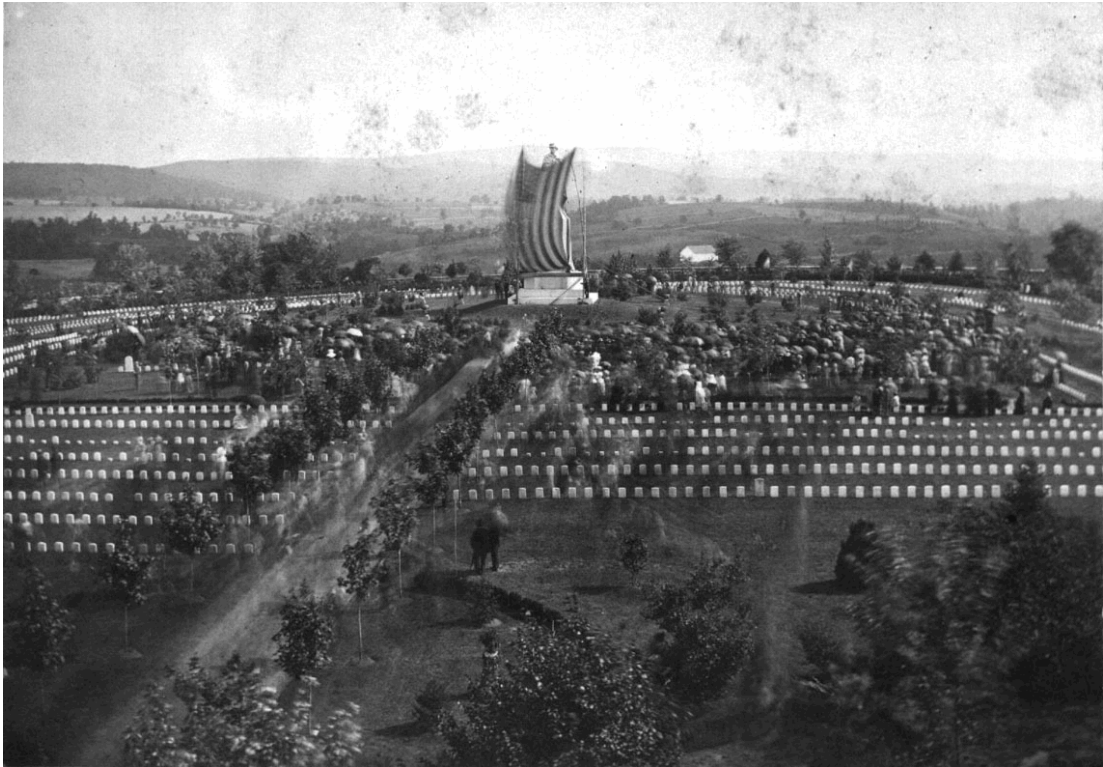
After some haggling over price, the Quartermaster's office awarded the contract to the Best and Long Company of Hagerstown on October 12, 1927. The new bungalow style lodge building was completed by April, 1928. About this time, the old brick privy in the northwest corner of the cemetery enclosure was demolished. Ending this period of change to the cemetery was the passing of the cemetery's old mule, no longer needed as the cemetery now had a power mower and a truck. (Snell and Brown, p. 64-65, ANTI 1444, ACC, 1928, Antietam Library.)

In addition to all the construction activity, the grounds received attention as well. A 1929 report on the trees at the cemetery counted a total of 281 trees, 137 deciduous and 144 evergreens. (Snell and Brown, p. 65; RG 92, Entry 1891) The original trees, by this date were aging, and some were dying, resulting in recommendations from the superintendent that several be removed. In November of 1931, Superintendent Humphrey King requested that two trees in the cemetery be removed. One was a Norway pine in the northwest portion of the cemetery and another, a small pine was in the back part of the cemetery. Both had been dead for a year or two. (ANTI 1445, Letters Sent Book, Antietam Library). In January of 1932, the superintendent reported three dead trees and several others "so far gone from decayed cavities." (ANTI 1445) In addition, new superintendent Clarence L. Nett reported in July of 1932 that the "entire wall around the cemetery is badly in need of repointing." Old cement in the joints was beginning to fall out and some of the small rocks had fallen out. (ANTI 1445)

At this point, the cemetery with its new dwelling, removed ancillary buildings, aging trees and deteriorated wall became the responsibility of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The 72nd Congress in its first session in HR 8502, voted to transfer jurisdiction over certain National Military Parks and National Monuments from the War Department to the Department of the Interior. (RG 79, Box 633, National Archives) Specifically, by Executive Order 6166, June 10, 1933 and Order 6226, June 23, 1933, Antietam National Cemetery transferred to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service on August 10, 1933. (Snell and Brown, p. 66; EO 6166, 6226)



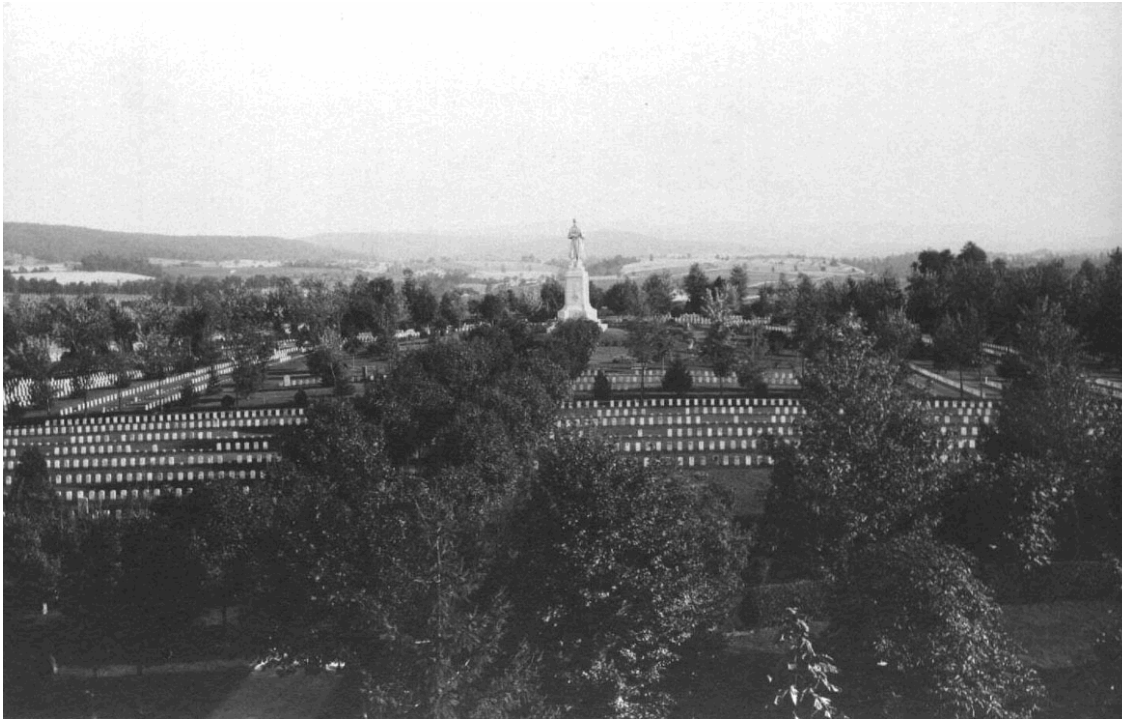
Stereo view to north from central area of cemetery, 1877. (Susan W. Trail Collection)



*Unveiling of the central monument, September 17, 1880, south view from lodge tower.
(Washington County Historical Society)*

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery



South view of cemetery from lodge tower, a few years later after the 1880 unveiling of monument. (Washington County Historical Society)



View north from cemetery tower across the street to Sharpsburg's Mountain View Cemetery and farmland surrounding town. (Washington County Historical Society)



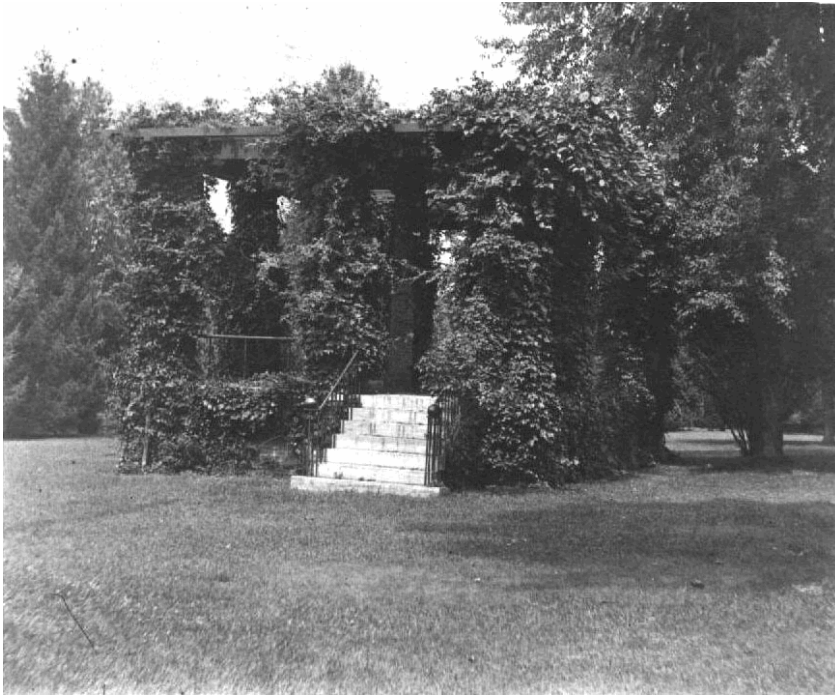
View to the south from the lodge tower to the ?? Property, c. 1890. (Washington County Historical Society)



View south from the entrance area, early 20th century. (Washington County Historical Society)



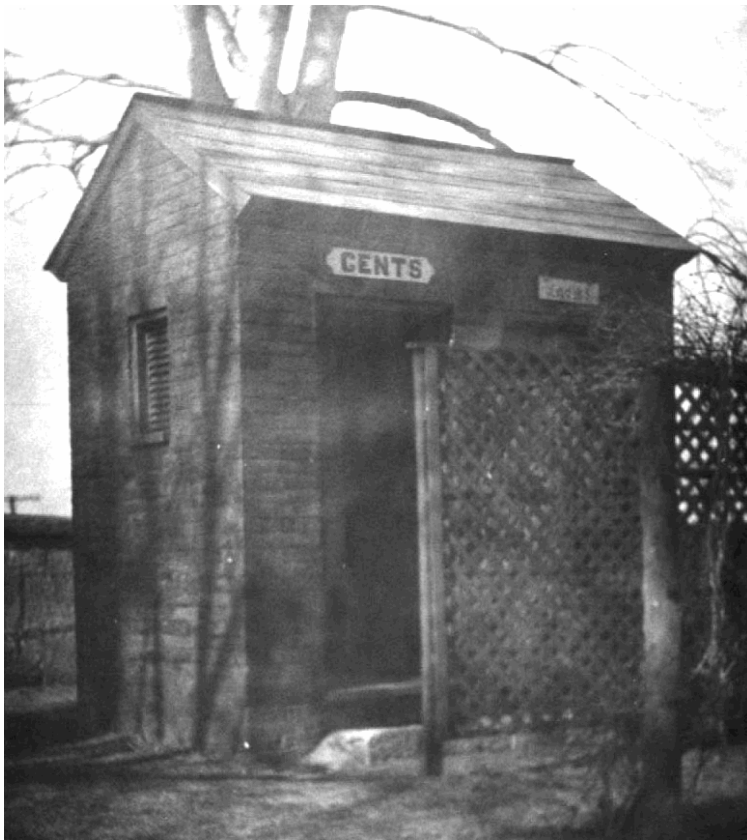
*View of cemetery lodge, looking southeast with rear additions that were removed in 1927.
(National Archives)*



Late 19th century view of the rostrum covered with wisteria vines. (Washington County Historical Society)



Brick stable, built 1901. (National Archives)



Early 20th century view of the privy, northwest corner of the cemetery. (National Archives)

1933-1953

National Park Service Administration, Active Administration, 1933-1953:

With the new administration of the cemetery and battlefield, for the time being the two units continued with separate superintendents. However, the two units, while they functioned somewhat independently, were both supervised by a coordinating superintendent at Gettysburg National Military Park. After 1937, this supervisory role went to the regional director of Region One, who was headquartered in Richmond. (Snell and Brown, p. 213) In the 1890s when the national battlefield was established, supervision of the battlefield became the responsibility of the cemetery's superintendent. By 1900, the Quartermaster General was seeking funding for a separate superintendent for the battlefield. The two areas were consolidated under one superintendent in 1942.

As the War Department undertook extensive work with the cemetery after they acquired it in 1877, the National Park Service likewise in its first years of jurisdiction did major work in the cemetery. The work having the most impact was the reconstruction of the cemetery wall and the 1934 tree inventory with a new plan for future plantings in the cemetery.

One of the first things the National Park Service did upon acquiring the cemetery was to conduct a census of trees in 1934 to establish a numbering system and provide an assessment of their condition. Part of this effort included a map with the location of trees, indicating which were deciduous and which were evergreens. From this census, the park service's branch of forestry came up with a planting plan for the future. The problem they encountered in 1934 was an aging population of trees, most of which were planted about the same time and were nearing the end of their life span. Something had to be done on a cyclical basis, otherwise the cemetery would be denuded of trees within a relatively short time. Further, many of the trees chosen for the initial planting were exotics, shallow rooted and short of life, exacerbating the problem.

The 1934 tree census tally was 262, most of them planted by the War Department between 1878 and 1933 (RG 92, Box 150, National Archives, general file). Of those, the greatest number was silver maples (*Acer saccharinum*) at a count of 48. Next were Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) with 40, followed by Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), 39. There were 23 sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*) and 22 hemlocks (*Tsuga Canadensis*). Thirty one species of trees were listed (see appendix for a complete inventory).

In addition the landscape was modified as the result of a substantial number of new burials, largely due to the death of veterans from World War I. One Civil War veteran was buried in the Maryland section in 1937. Also in 1937 came the burial of five "colored veterans" of World War I. (Snell and Brown, p. 215, citing superintendent's annual reports) The cemetery as a result set aside a special section for colored veterans, at the far southwest corner, greatly separated from the other burials and disrupting the symmetry of the cemetery's design. Other work included remodeling of the old lodge, most notably removal of its wraparound porches. Apparently the leaking tower roof was finally addressed successfully with the installation of a gargoyle to drain the water from the roof. (ANTI NC PWA FP #605)

In June of 1935, the superintendent listed projects that needed to be done in the cemetery in order of priority: 1) Tree surgery and protection; 2) repair and alteration of lodge house; 3) Repair to entrance gate; 4) Repair, repointing of cemetery wall; 5) Repainting interior and exterior of Superintendent's lodge; 6) Replanting cemetery fence; 7) New concrete floor in tool shed. (RG 79, Box 150, General File, Aug. 12, 1933-December 12, 1935, National Archives)

Apparently some work began on repair of the wall by 1935. The 1935 Annual Report for the battlefield and cemetery states, "...work was begun on the stone wall which enclosed the national cemetery and which was in very bad condition. This work continued until December 6 when it was closed down on account of freezing weather making it inadvisable to do concrete work. ...Work resumed on March 25 [1935] and continued until June 13 when the funds were exhausted...much more remains to be done." (RG 79, Box 150, Entry 2699, National Archives)

On Valentine's Day, 1936, a major snow and ice storm damaged trees in the cemetery. The February ice storm resulted in a Region One tree crew trimming and cabling damaged trees in

the summer of 1936. The previous summers as well as the summer of 1936 the crew removed trees affected by “maple wilt.” (Snell and Brown, p. 222, citing superintendent’s annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1936).

In September of that year in the superintendent’s report, broken limbs at the tops of trees were still noted, along with caterpillar tents. The superintendent recommended that experts make a thorough study of the tree situation at the cemetery. “During the past two years ten trees have been removed and no provision made for replacement by young trees. With few exceptions the remaining 253 trees are about of the same age...” The superintendent also recommended that the brick sidewalk, about 6,000 square feet, in front of the cemetery be taken up and relaid in a concrete foundation to eliminate grass and weeds which have to be dug out every two months. (RG 79, Box 150, Entry 2699, National Archives)

Two years later during Superintendent Carl Taute’s recuperation from a heart attack, Jonathan Kyd Beckenbaugh, battlefield superintendent took charge of the cemetery. In a memo dated September 4, 1938, he wrote to the National Park Service Regional Director, regarding job planting plan for the national cemetery for review (#NBS-ANT-#2007), to provide young replacements and substitutions for removed trees. “Every effort will be made to maintain old specimen plantation character that is common to all national cemeteries... However, the material suggested varies considerably from the original. In this cemetery there was a preponderance of Norway and silver maple and Norway spruce. It is considered that all these species bring about difficult problems as they mature and hence it is proposed that the maples and shallow rooted trees in general be replaced by deeper rooted and longer lived species...” The regional Director responded on December 30, 1938 saying that the forester noted that a large portion of the existing trees are exotics and recommends that in all future planting programs native material be used insofar as practicable (RG 92, Box 150, entry 2699, National Archives).

On March 2, 1939, Beckenbaugh sent a memo to the Regional Director of the National Park Service, to the attention of the regional landscape architect, stating that 19 trees were to be removed from the national cemetery mostly from along the stone enclosure wall, because their roots were damaging the wall. One thousand English ivy vines around the inside of the stone wall were to be removed as well. A year later, on March 19, 1940, the National Park Service Chief of Forestry L.F. Cook, sent a memo to the Director, stating that despite considerable work accomplished under the PWA contract in 1934, by the ECW itinerant tree preservation crew in 1935 and 1936, and occasional minor pruning by local labor, many trees at Antietam National Cemetery are in poor condition. “This is to be expected since a majority of the trees are mature or overmature and many are species that are relatively short-lived—Norway spruce, silver maple, horse chestnut, and the like. With few exceptions all the trees in the area were planted when the cemetery was established about 65-70 years ago.” He recommended a regular plan of maintenance and replacement. Writing to the Regional Landscape Architect on April 4, 1940, the Department of the Interior Chief of Planning said that virtually all of the national cemeteries were planted with relatively short lived trees, and they are now overmature. A program of tree replanting is badly needed, he said. “Such a plan was prepared last year for Antietam—drawing #2007” (See figure 20) Replanting could be done with help from the CCC, and he recommended gradual replacement so as not to denude them and so that there will not

again be a stand of trees all the same age. (RG 92, Box 150, entry 2699). (See “Job Planting Plan” NBS-ANT 2007)

Despite the writings which suggest that the tree situation remained static after the 1934 census, the population of trees did change in the cemetery by 1939. Another tree evaluation showed that the number of silver maples had dropped from 48 in 1934 to 36 in 1938; Norway spruce decreased from 40 to 38; Norway maples decreased from 39 to 36; sugar maples from 23 to 14. Hemlocks increased from 22 in 1934 to 27 in 1938 (10 of them Canadian Hemlocks). There were 39 species of trees in 1938, eight more than in 1934. Among new trees introduced were Kentucky coffee trees, of which eight were recorded in 1938, also more varieties of firs and pines, and oaks appear in the 1938 list (List compiled by Debbie Cohen, Antietam National Battlefield, 2003). Thus the number of “problem” trees was gradually being reduced and replacements offered greater variety.

Among the many changes the cemetery underwent after the National Park Service took control in 1933, was the unification of cemetery headstones. In the late 1870s the War Department removed the temporary wooden head boards and replaced them with uniform marble markers designed for all of the national cemeteries. However, family members or friends of the deceased had placed some headstones privately, 43 to be exact. In superintendent Beckenbaugh’s annual report in 1936, he wrote that “all the old irregular private tombstones... erected in the early days of the Cemetery and most of which were in a very bad state of preservation have been removed and the standard government headstone erected in their place, giving the Cemetery a decidedly better appearance.” (Supt. Beckenbaugh’s annual report, 1936)

The biggest item of work after the National Park Service took control of the cemetery was the rebuilding of the stone enclosure wall. The wall was essentially a retaining wall, not just an enclosure. The cemetery was leveled with fill and the inside surface of the wall had several feet less exposure than the outside surface. Although the wall had been repointed in 1880 and worked on again in 1935, it was still reported as in very bad condition. Fortunately, the Maryland State WPA approved \$39,997 for repair of the cemetery wall and to change the grade of the roadway to the utility area just beyond the cemetery’s west wall. Also in this funding was the removal of 19 trees growing along the wall. The opening in the west cemetery wall from the service road was relocated to its present site just behind the brick stable. The old entrance was closed off. The wall was almost completely rebuilt. According to Superintendent Beckenbaugh’s 1936 annual report, “[a] concrete backing or reinforcement has been laid against the base of the wall on the outside extending from the ground surface to a depth of 18 to 24 inches and being 12 inches in thickness.

“The extra stone necessary for the wall construction has been obtained from the century-old piers of the Potomac River Bridge of the Maryland and Virginia Bridge Company and is such a perfect match to the wall stone as to defy detection.” (Supt. Beckenbaugh’s Annual Report, 1939). The bridge had been destroyed by a flood a few years earlier.

The work on the wall stretched over a two-year period. “The wall was practically all torn down

and rebuilt, being lain in a strong cement mortar. This work has been so carefully done that the wall has the appearance of the same old wall. The interior face, which is composed of very large stones was replaced as originally set, each stone being numbered as taken out and put back in its original position.” (Sup’t Beckenbaugh’s Annual Report, 1940) The outer surface used new stones from the old bridge piers.

After the major work (renovation of the old lodge, rebuilding of the wall and removing trees and planning for the cemetery’s planting done in the 1930s and early 1940s), work slacked off a bit to general maintenance of the landscape. The veils of ivy and foliage did not return, and the character of the trees in the cemetery continued to evolve. In 1947, Superintendent Younger reported that 12 flowering dogwoods, 5 tulips, 4 white oak and 16 Kentucky coffee trees had been added to the cemetery, part of the 1938 tree planting program. “The remainder of the program will be carried out in 1948.” (Snell and Brown, p. 233, citing monthly report for April, 1947)

Since late 1937, there had been concern among National Park Service leadership about continuing burials at Antietam. With World War I veterans seeking space there, the cemetery would soon run out of room (RG 79, Box 150, 2699). No action was taken, however, until 1953, and it was initiated by the superintendent at the time, Harry W. Doust. In July of 1952 in his monthly report, Doust recommended that the cemetery be closed to further burials because there were no places for new graves. In August he reported that burials were being made in the last row of graves. Finally, the cemetery was officially closed by memorandum on June 17, 1953. (Snell and Brown, p. 251)

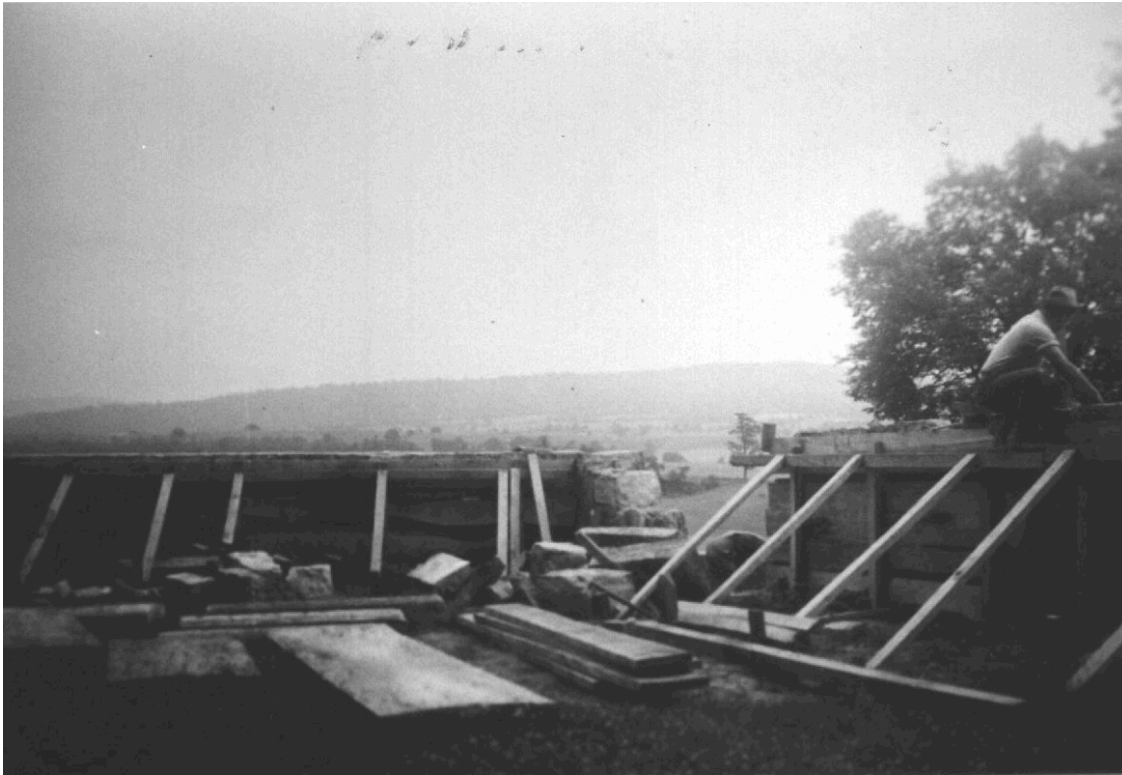
Also in 1953 the rostrum was repaired. The brick columns were repointed in 1952, but the wooden top was in very deteriorated condition and had to be replaced. Since the early 1940s there had been talk of removing the rostrum, and in 1953 Superintendent Durst recommended replacement, since the structure was in such bad shape and was used only once a year. The structure survived however, and was restored.

Antietam National Cemetery

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Tree survey from 1934. Note that base map is from old drawing of the cemetery which shows the loop path around Lee's Rock. (National Archives)



Rebuilding of stone perimeter wall, 1939, WPA project. (National Archives)



Exterior view of the WPA wall project, 1939. (National Archives)

1953-2003

National Park Service Administration, Closed to Burials, 1953-2003

Since the 1953 closure, maintenance has continued, although it has become an expensive item because of the necessity to do fine trimming around the headstones and trees. Tree replanting and replacement has continued with tree census data recorded from 1983 and 2002 in addition to 1934 and 1938 (see appendix for chart). To summarize the evolution in planting, in 1934 there were 262 trees, including 48 silver maples, 40 Norway spruce, 39 Norway maples, 23 sugar maples and 22 hemlocks. There were fewer numbers of other species for a total of 31 varieties. In 1938 there were 276 trees in the census representing 39 species. Among these were 38 Norway spruce, 36 silver maples, 36 Norway maples, 17 hemlocks and 16 white firs. According to the 1983 tree census there was a total of 268 trees and 36 species including 40 Norway spruce, 33 Eastern hemlocks, 27 sugar maples, 25 flowering dogwoods and 20 Norway maples. The most recent survey is from 2002. It recorded 248 trees and 35 species. Among the most frequently counted were 38 Eastern hemlocks, 36 Norway spruce, 32 sugar maples, 21 flowering dogwoods and 12 Norway maples. A glance at the most numerous tree species in each of the census lists shows that the planting plan developed in the 1930s was followed. There has been a significant reduction in “problem” varieties, silver maples and Norway maples, although the number of Norway spruce has remained fairly constant. In addition, the balance between evergreen and deciduous trees remains consistent.

The cemetery landscape remains in good condition, although its appearance has evolved over

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the period from 1865-1953. Since 1953 it has continued to evolve, but work has focused on maintaining the landscape rather than reconfiguring or altering it. Despite the closing of the cemetery to further burials in 1963, there have been several interments in the past 50 years. The most recent burial occurred in 2000 for Patrick Roy, victim of the USS Cole bombing.



View of cemetery grounds and the mature trees surrounding the US Soldier's Monument, March 2003. (Paula Reed and Associates, Inc.)

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Antietam National Cemetery with its component parts (plan, vegetation, buildings, headstones and monuments, and structures) is a well-integrated and intact resource. It retains a high level of visual integrity to its period of significance (1865-1953), although the look of the cemetery transformed during the period. Dominating marker features, however remain and have consistently demarcated the cemetery from the surrounding rural and village landscapes. These important identifiers are the cemetery's plan, clearly visible from its inception; the stone perimeter wall, completed in 1866; the lodge, completed in 1867; the topography, which was altered when the cemetery was constructed by adding fill to create a nearly level surface on an otherwise rolling landscape; and the vegetation, a blend of evergreens and deciduous trees that helps to make the cemetery distinctive from the surrounding open farmland. In addition to these original features are the cemetery's headstones and monuments, cast iron placards and the speakers' rostrum, all of which date from the late 1870s and 1880s, but which further defined the character of the cemetery as consistent with other Civil War era national cemeteries. In the early 20th century, after the National Park Service acquired title to the cemetery, the vegetation underwent renovation, with exotic species that had dominated the landscape and which were nearing the end of their lifespan were gradually replaced with other species. In addition the vines of ivy and wisteria that once covered the rostrum and the interior surface of the cemetery wall were removed. Although the removal changed the visual appearance of the cemetery, the overall character remains intact and distinct from the surrounding landscape. These changes were made, however within the period of historic significance for the cemetery.

The cemetery retains good integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as explained through examination of the following landscape characteristics.

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

The cemetery's stone perimeter wall, topped with an iron railing along the street front, defines this landscape. Large and elaborate iron entrance gates open into the cemetery revealing a semicircular burial area with uniform white marble headstones and a colossal central monument. The level landscape within the enclosure and the blend of deciduous and evergreen trees makes the cemetery distinct from the surrounding farmland and the village of Sharpsburg. Buildings are located in the west side of the cemetery with the Gothic-influenced stone lodge prominent at the entrance. The burial ground occupies most of the space, and is set some 130 feet back from the entrance. Walkways leading to the central monument from the entrance and around and among the rows of graves, following the formal semicircular pattern are grass-covered, although they were originally graveled. The northeast section of the trapezoidal enclosure consists of tree-covered lawn. There a brick speaker's rostrum is located for various memorial services and activities. (See site plan)

Cluster Arrangement

The principal cluster associated with the cemetery is the collection of burials with their parallel, curvilinear rows of uniform white marble markers. The graves are arranged around the central monument of a sentry standing guard over the cemetery. Within the cemetery, the entrance to the burial area is marked by two vertically placed cannons on either side of the walkway. Another cluster is the grouping of buildings on the west side of the cemetery, the stone lodge, the 1927 replacement keeper's residence, which is a bungalow, and the brick stable. On the east side of the cemetery is the speaker's rostrum, a structure and a nearby flagstaff. All buildings, structures and objects in the cemetery, along with its landscape features are considered to be contributing to its historic character. Only a few small scale buildings and components have been removed. Trees have been replaced over time, but the number of trees has remained approximately the same.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Curvilinear rows of headstones are arranged around the central monument, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)

Circulation

From the entrance gate, a brick plaza and walkway leads into the cemetery and to the lodge building which now serves as a comfort station. From the lodge area, grassy walkways lead directly ahead to the heart of the burial area and the central monument. Concentric curving walkways lead between rows of markers divided by state, with a large section reserved for

unknowns. These pathways are part of the original plan of the cemetery and were originally graveled. By the 1930s they were all converted to grass.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Grass pathways lead from the central monument to the main entrance, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)

Land Use

Prior to its use as a national cemetery, this piece of land was part of a farmed field, that seems to have been held for investment purposed for future expansion development for Sharpsburg. From 1865 on, the parcel has been used as a cemetery. In transforming the site from a farm field to a cemetery, fill dirt was brought in to level out the hillcrest and rock outcrops were removed. Then a stone perimeter wall was added. Burials began in 1866, following a plan that is clearly demarcated on the landscape with arcing rows of graves with pathways running between the rows. Throughout the cemetery are mature evergreen and deciduous trees, providing shade and an attractive setting. Lush grass carpets the ground. The 1867 lodge building dominates the entry area. Originally used to house the groundskeeper or superintendent, it now serves as a comfort station. A brick rostrum symbolizes the commemorative function of the cemetery. It is used for special occasions for memorializing the war dead. The Antietam National Cemetery has continued to function in that capacity since it was originally laid out with its associated function as a commemorative landscape.

Buildings And Structures

All of the buildings and structures in the cemetery contribute to its historical significance. They are all functionally and visually linked to the cemetery. There are three contributing buildings, three contributing structures and many contributing small scale objects. The only non-contributing element is the small parking lot behind the brick stable.

Cemetery Lodge: The dominating building is the limestone Gothic lodge located next to the main entrance gate. Constructed in 1867, it has an observation tower, which allowed visitors to view the layout of the cemetery from above. Once the cemetery superintendent's dwelling and cemetery office, it is now a comfort station, and is integral in establishing the character of the cemetery as a picturesque landscape. The lodge has undergone changes. Part of its wraparound porch was removed in 1935, and an added walkway attaching the lodge to separate kitchen and dining room facilities, also additions were removed in 1927. These changes do not however, diminish the visual integrity of the lodge.

Administrative Building: The second dwelling was constructed in 1927 as a new lodge for the superintendent. The stuccoed gambrel-roofed bungalow now houses National Park Service offices. Its residential appearance has not changed. One contributing building.

Brick Stable: The third remaining building is a brick stable constructed along the west perimeter wall of the cemetery in 1901. It too contributes the character of the cemetery. Today it serves as a conference and meeting room.

Rostrum: An important structure in the cemetery is the speakers rostrum designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs and built in 1879. A raised structure with brick columns and an open roof, it originally was covered with a blanket of foliage, wisteria, most likely. The structure is now completely open. The vines were removed probably about the same time that the ivy cover was removed from the stone perimeter wall in 1935. The removal of the ivy does not, however, diminish the historic integrity of the rostrum.

Cemetery Boundary Stone Wall: Another significant structure is the stone perimeter wall, which defines the edges of the landscape. The wall is constructed of native limestone and is the retaining wall for the earth-filled landscape. Ornate iron gates are at the main entrance near the lodge with a iron paling fence placed on top of low stone wall along the north boundary of the cemetery. Originally constructed in 1866, portions of the stone walls were repaired in 1939. It is a major character defining feature for the cemetery, as well as marking its boundary.

Soldiers Monument: The central monument, a statue by J.G. Batterson, although planned early in the establishment of the cemetery, was not installed until 1880. It too is a major element of the landscape, and retains integrity. .

Small parking area: A small macadam parking area was installed near the brick stable to serve personnel headquartered in the administrative building. Although the parking are does not

contribute to the historic appearance or significance of the cemetery, it is not obtrusive. The parking area is the only non-contributing element in the cemetery.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Cemetery Lodge

Feature Identification Number: 101483

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008051

LCS Structure Name: ANTI Nat'l Cemetery; Keepers Lodge

LCS Structure Number: 001

Feature: Administrative Building

Feature Identification Number: 101480

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brick Stable

Feature Identification Number: 101481

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008052

LCS Structure Name: ANTI Nat'l Cemetery; Stable

LCS Structure Number: 001H

Feature: Rostrum

Feature Identification Number: 101484

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cemetery Boundary Stone Wall

Feature Identification Number: 101482

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Soldiers Monument

Feature Identification Number: 101486

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Small parking area

Feature Identification Number: 101485

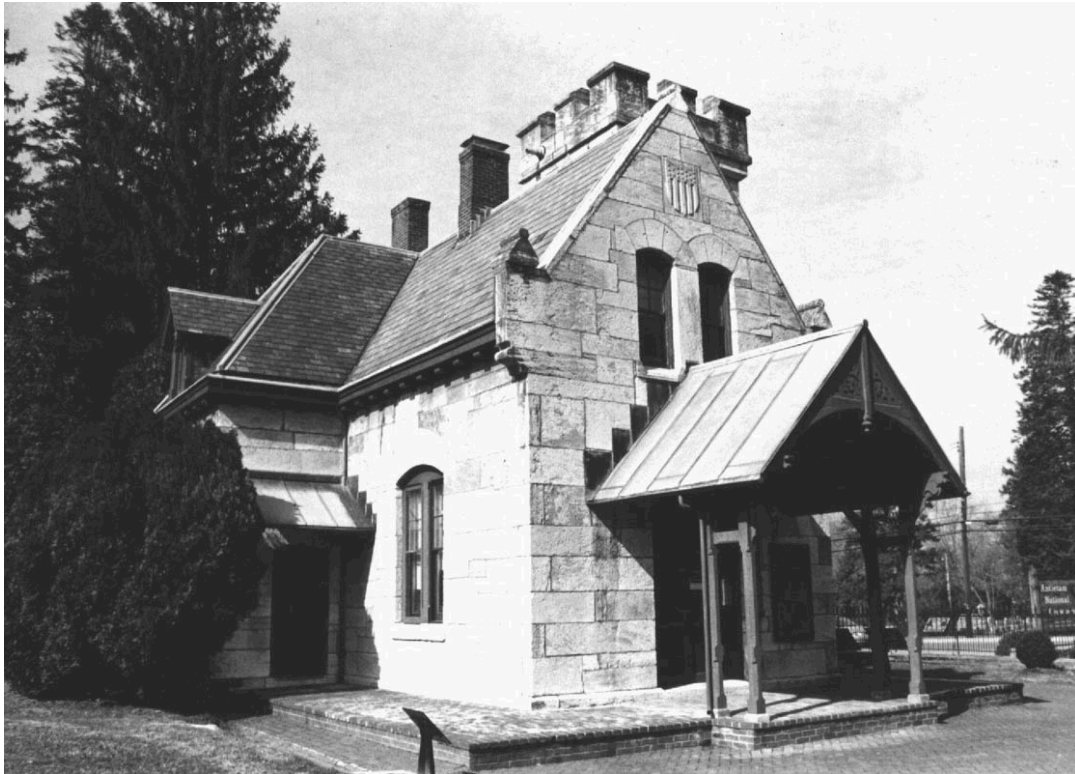
Type of Feature Contribution:

Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Southwestern view of Cemetery Lodge tower, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



Northwestern view of main entrance to the Cemetery Lodge, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



The rostrum no longer is draped in vines as was intended by when it was designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs in the 1870s. April 2003 (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



Northwest and southern view of 1901 stable, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



Adminstrative building from 1927, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



Stone cemetery wall built to mark the boundary of the cemetery, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



Ornate iron gates at main entrance to cemetery, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



Northern stone wall boundary with iron paling fence, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



Soldiers Monument dedicated in 1880. April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)

Small Scale Features

The small-scale elements of the cemetery landscape are still present and intact. These features include the following objects:

Gravestones: Marble tablets mark the location of each Civil War grave. Those of the Civil War graves are uniform rectangular white stones with arched tops and a shield on the surface. Their uniformity and the pattern formed by their rows is an important feature of the cemetery. The marble markers installed in the late 1870s (ca. 1879) replaced earlier wooden markers.

Commemorative plaques: Cast iron commemorative plaques a series of which contain stanzas from the poem “Bivouac of the Dead” were placed in the cemetery in the 1880s. Other cast iron tablets carry lines from Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, and still others are War Department tablets located in the grassy area between the cemetery enclosure wall and the street, these possibly dating from 1898.

Cannons: Also included with small scale elements are the pair of cannons set vertically and marking the entrance to the grave area.

Drinking fountain: The fountain with molded cast iron base, is located near the main entrance and the lodge building.

Benches: Although not historic, benches are located in the plaza area near the entrance and lodge, and also near the rostrum.

Interpretive Cannons: Reproduction cannons are located near the entry area. It is not known when these were installed.

Entrance Sign: A wooden sign with the National Park Service arrowhead symbol and name of the cemetery is located along the road near the main entrance. The sign is placed on a low stone wall, similar to the low stone wall along the northern boundary of the cemetery.

The contributing small-scale elements are all part of the commemorative scene and date from the 1880s and 1890s, contemporary with such features in other Civil War era national cemeteries.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Gravestones

Feature Identification Number: 101491

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Commemorative plaques

Feature Identification Number: 101489

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cannons

Feature Identification Number: 101488

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Drinking fountain

Feature Identification Number: 101490

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Benches

Feature Identification Number: 101487

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: NPS entrance sign

Feature Identification Number: 101493

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Antietam National Cemetery

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Feature: Interpretive cannons

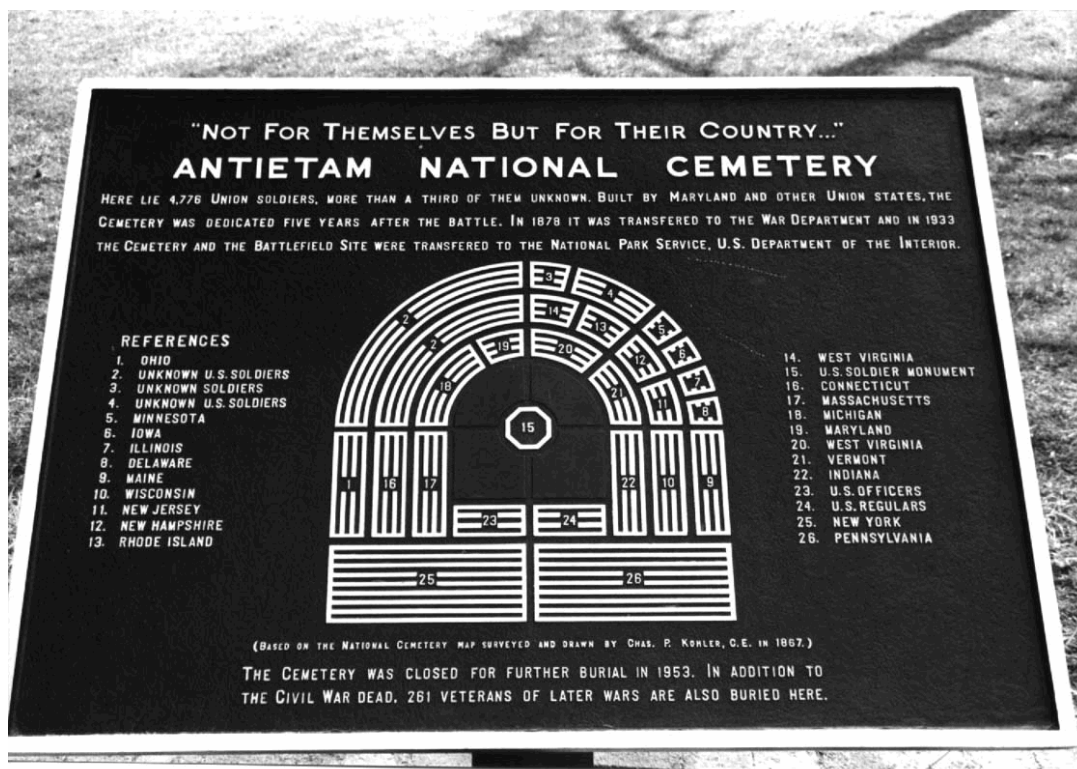
Feature Identification Number: 101492

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



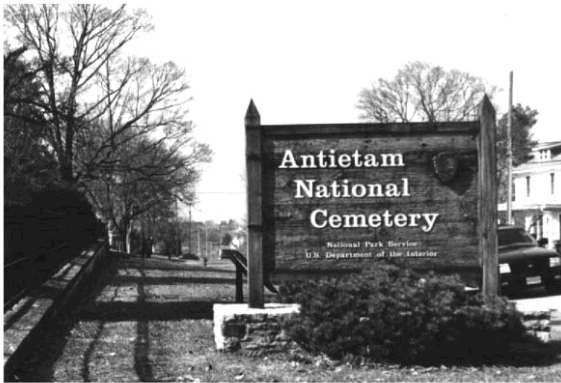
Uniform stone grave markers, 1961. (Jack E. Boucher, NPS Historical Photograph Collection)



Plaque showing the location of burials in the cemetery, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



Cast iron drinking fountain of unknown vintage, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)



The National Park Service has added various features to serve the public; victorian style benches; entrance sign; and interpretive cannon. April 2003 (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)

Topography

The topography of the cemetery is nearly level, artificially made so by the introduction of earth fill and the removal or covering of limestone outcrops. The central monument is on a raised circular mound. The topography remains intact from the initial construction of the cemetery, except for the removal of "Lee's Rock" an outcrop supposedly used by the Confederate General to observe the progress of the battle. The rock was removed in the 1870s.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The relatively flat ground of the cemetery is accented by raised circular mound where the Soldiers Monument is placed. April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)

Vegetation

The vegetation in the cemetery is planned and planted to achieve a picturesque landscape so desired in the late 19th century. Some of the original trees from the 1870s-1880s remain in place, but most are replacements. The total population of trees is divided approximately equally between deciduous and evergreen species, and most of the trees are mature and large. In general the trees are in good condition, but some of the older ones are near the end of their life spans and are susceptible to storm damage and disease. Since the end of the period of significance in 1953, the vegetation has been maintained with replacement planting as needed. Gradually since 1934, replanting has focused on native species, and with fewer exotics, which dominated in the original planting, but which were short-lived trees, difficult to maintain. Most of the changes that have occurred to the vegetation system in the cemetery occurred during the period of significance. After 1877 the cemetery was transformed from a shabby, weedy piece of land with little grass cover, to a picturesque sylvan landscape with vine-covered surfaces and a tree population dominated by three varieties of maples and hemlock and Norway spruce. A 2002 tree survey indicated there are fewer maples, more flowering dogwoods, more hemlocks and still plenty of Norway spruce. The function of the vegetation is and was originally to provide shade, and to also set a mood of nostalgia, proper for a cemetery, by creating a pleasant and picturesque landscape. The cemetery's landscape because of the high number of evergreen trees appears separate and apart from the surrounding farmland.

A severe thunderstorm in August 2003, damaged ten mature trees. Several of these trees were subsequently removed.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The cemetery features a mixture of evergreens and deciduous trees and some shrubs, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)

Views And Vistas

The vista from the cemetery is an important part of its character. Placed on a hill and overlooking pastoral farmland, the pleasant view was intended to promote a sense of peace and calm. Much of the vista in the foreground is Antietam National Battlefield where many of the cemetery's occupants died. Beyond is more farmland, the Antietam Creek and ridges, Red Hill, and South Mountain. These views are only minimally protected from modern development, which could have a negative impact on the integrity of the cemetery's setting. The larger area of eastern Washington County is under severe development pressure. There have been, however, efforts to protect the battlefield and its environs from major impacts. While the battlefield is protected farmed landscape, the surrounding landscape is part of the Antietam Overlay Zone, a county-administered designation intended to preserve the viewshed. In addition, the state of Maryland, in association with the Save Historic Antietam Foundation, a non-profit preservation group, has purchased scenic easements on some 3,000 acres in the vicinity of the battlefield.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the surrounding farmland and the ridges of Red Hill and South Mountain in the background, April 2003. (P. Reed, ANTI CLI)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/09/2005

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This Assessment Date refers to the date that the park superintendent concurred with the Condition Assessment.

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 09/14/2011

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Erosion
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Erosion: There are areas around the perimeter of the cemetery where erosion is occurring, probably as a result of lawnmowers being driven in areas where the grass is thin due to shade. This should be monitored.
Type of Impact:	Other
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	Biological growth on the metal fence posts atop the cemetery boundary wall should be treated.

Treatment

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Citation Author:	Architrave P.C. Architects
Citation Title:	"Antietam National Cemetery Lodge," Historic Structure Report
Year of Publication:	2003
Citation Publisher:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	Antietam National Battlefield Site
Citation Author:	Anonymous
Citation Title:	Battle of Antietam Centennial and Hagerstown Bicentennial Official Program and Historical Guide
Year of Publication:	1962
Citation Publisher:	Wash. Co., Md: Antietam-South Mountain Centennial Association, Inc.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	N/A
Citation Author:	N/A
Citation Title:	Boonsboro Oddfellow
Year of Publication:	1866
Citation Publisher:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	Western Maryland Room, Washington County Free Library

Citation Author: anonymous
Citation Title: Chancery Court Records
Year of Publication: 0
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD

Citation Author: Clark, Linda B.
Citation Title: An Index to Hagerstown Newspapers, Vols. 1-10, 1790-1844
Year of Publication: 1982
Citation Publisher: Hagerstown, Md: Washington Co. Free Library
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: Downing, A.J.
Citation Title: Architecture of Country Houses
Year of Publication: 1850
Citation Publisher: New York: Dover Publications
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: Frassanito, William A.
Citation Title: Antietam: The Photographic Legacy of America's Bloodiest Day
Year of Publication: 1978
Citation Publisher: New York: Charles Scribner's Sons
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: Griffith, Dennis
Citation Title: Map of the State of Maryland
Year of Publication: 1794
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: N/A
Citation Title: Hagerstown area historic newspapers
Year of Publication: 0
Citation Publisher: Various
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Microfilm Collection, Washington County Free Library,
Hagerstown, MD

Citation Author: N/A
Citation Title: History, Antietam National Cemetery
Year of Publication: 1869
Citation Publisher: Baltimore: John W. Woods
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: Jamieson, Perry D.
Citation Title: Death in September, The Antietam Campaign
Year of Publication: 1995
Citation Publisher: Fort Worth: Ryan Place Publishers
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: Johnson, Robert Underwood, and Clarence Clough Buel, eds.
Citation Title: Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Vol. II
Year of Publication: 1956
Citation Publisher: New York: Thomas Yoseloff, Inc.
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: Lake, Griffing and Stevenson
Citation Title: An Illustrated Atlas of Washington Co., Maryland
Year of Publication: 1877
Citation Publisher: Philadelphia
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: anonymous
Citation Title: Land Records
Year of Publication: 0
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD

Citation Author: Luvaas, Jay, and Harold W. Nelson, eds.
Citation Title: The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam, the Maryland Campaign of 1862.
Year of Publication: 1987
Citation Publisher: Washington, D.C.: Harper Collins Publishers
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: Jacob Miller
Citation Title: Letters of Jacob Miller
Year of Publication: 0
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Unbound transcribed copy, transcribed between 1993 and 1995 by Antietam National Battlefield.

Citation Author: N/A
Citation Title: Minutes, Board of Trustees, Antietam National Cemetery
Year of Publication: 0
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Washington County, MD Historical Society

Citation Author: Reilly, Oliver T.
Citation Title: The Battlefield of Antietam
Year of Publication: 1906
Citation Publisher: Sharpsburg, MD: Oliver T. Reilly
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Washington County Library

Citation Author: Scharf, J. Thomas
Citation Title: History of Western Maryland, Vols. I & II, reprinted
Year of Publication: 1968
Citation Publisher: Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co.
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: Schildt, John W.
Citation Title: Monuments at Antietam
Year of Publication: 1991
Citation Publisher: Frederick, MD: Great Southern Press
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Washington County Library

Citation Author: Scott, Gary
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Antietam
National Battlefield Site
Year of Publication: 1981
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places

Citation Author: Smith, John Philemon
Citation Title: Reminiscences of Sharpsburg
Year of Publication: 1912
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Washington County Free Library, Sharpsburg Branch

Citation Author: Snell, Charles W. and Sharon A. Brown
Citation Title: Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery: an Administrative History
Year of Publication: 1982
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Antietam National Battlefield Library

Citation Author: Stotelmyer, Steven R.
Citation Title: The Bivouacs of the Dead
Year of Publication: 1992
Citation Publisher: Baltimore: Toomey Press
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Washington County Library

Citation Author: Taggart, Thomas
Citation Title: A Map of Washington County
Year of Publication: 1859
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: N/A

Citation Author: Trail, Susan W.
Citation Title: Doctoral Dissertation, University of Maryland, research notes
Year of Publication: 2003
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: author

Citation Author: Various
Citation Title: Letter Books, Antietam National Cemetery
Year of Publication: 0
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Antietam National Battlefield Site Library

Citation Author: Variuos
Citation Title: Record Group 79
Year of Publication: 0
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Citation Author: Various
Citation Title: Record Group 92
Year of Publication: 0
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Citation Author: Various
Citation Title: Superintendent's Annual Reports
Year of Publication: 0
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Antietam National Battlefield Site Library

Citation Author:	Varle, Charles
Citation Title:	Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland
Year of Publication:	1808
Citation Publisher:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Location:	N/A
Citation Author:	N/A
Citation Title:	Various
Year of Publication:	0
Citation Publisher:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Location:	Vertical Files, Western Maryland Room, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, MD
Citation Author:	anonymous
Citation Title:	Veterans Administration, Office of Facilities Management, Historic Preservation, National Register Nomination, Civil War Era National Cemeteries
Year of Publication:	0
Citation Publisher:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Location:	www.va.gov/facmgt/historic/civilwar.asp

Citation Author:	anonymous
Citation Title:	Veterans Administration Website, "History, Bivouac of the Dead"
Year of Publication:	0
Citation Publisher:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Location:	www.cem.va.gov/bivouac
Citation Author:	N/A
Citation Title:	Veterans Administration Website, "National Cemeteries with Meigs Lodges"
Year of Publication:	0
Citation Publisher:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Location:	www.va.gov/facmgt/historic/Meigs.asp
Citation Author:	anonymous
Citation Title:	Washington County Probate Records
Year of Publication:	0
Citation Publisher:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Location:	Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD

Citation Author: War Department
Citation Title: War Department General Order No. 33
Year of Publication: 1862
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: National Archives

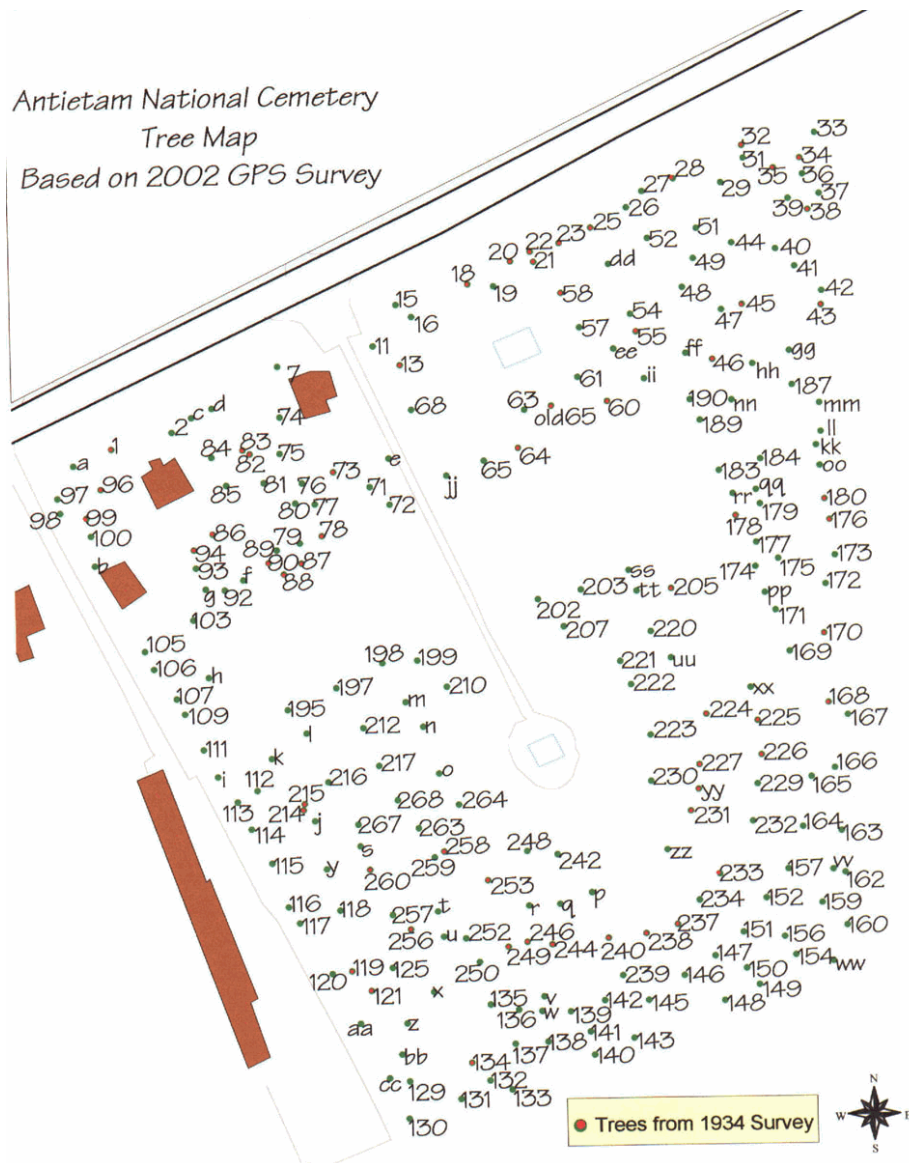
Citation Author: War Department
Citation Title: War Department General Order No. 55
Year of Publication: 1861
Citation Publisher: N/A
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: National Archives

Citation Author: Williams, Thomas J.C.
Citation Title: History of Washington County, Maryland, From the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time
Year of Publication: 1906
Citation Publisher: Hagerstown
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Location: Washington County Library

Supplemental Information

Title: 2002 Tree Survey ID and Plan

Description: Tree survey of Antietam indicates the location and NPS ID number which corresponds to table



Tree Map Based on 2002 GPS Survey"ANTI GIS.

Title: Tree List page 2

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Cemetery--2002 GPS'ed Tree List

	A	B	C	D
51	National Cemetery	16	White Fir	14.4
52	National Cemetery	160	Tulip Poplar	48.5
53	National Cemetery	162	White Fir	11.8
54	National Cemetery	163	Red Maple	13.3
55	National Cemetery	164	Eastern Hemlock	11.3
56	National Cemetery	165	Sugar Maple	12.7
57	National Cemetery	166	Eastern Hemlock	9.0
58	National Cemetery	167	Silver Maple	48.5
59	National Cemetery	168	Arbor Vitae	16.9
60	National Cemetery	169	Tulip Poplar	32.6
61	National Cemetery	170	Eastern Hemlock	25.4
62	National Cemetery	171	Kentucky Coffee Tree	30.3
63	National Cemetery	172	Eastern Hemlock	23.3
64	National Cemetery	173	Eastern Hemlock	18.5
65	National Cemetery	174	Kentucky Coffee Tree	32.0
66	National Cemetery	175	Norway Spruce	9.3
67	National Cemetery	176	Eastern Hemlock	28.6
68	National Cemetery	177	Norway Spruce	7.9
69	National Cemetery	178	Horse Chestnut	25.5
70	National Cemetery	179	Balsam Fir	12.4
71	National Cemetery	18	Eastern Hemlock	25.4
72	National Cemetery	180	Norway Spruce	27.3
73	National Cemetery	183	Kentucky Coffee Tree	18.1
74	National Cemetery	184	Kentucky Coffee Tree	30.5
75	National Cemetery	187	Flowering Dogwood	10.5
76	National Cemetery	189	White Fir	13.5
77	National Cemetery	19	Eastern Hemlock	21.0
78	National Cemetery	190	Sugar Maple	15.2
79	National Cemetery	195	Norway Maple	14.5
80	National Cemetery	197	American Beech	15.5
81	National Cemetery	198	American Basswood	24.5
82	National Cemetery	199	Northern Red Oak	16.0
83	National Cemetery	2	Flowering Dogwood	9.5
84	National Cemetery	20	Norway Spruce	24.7
85	National Cemetery	202	Nordmann Fir	28.0
86	National Cemetery	203	White Fir	16.0
87	National Cemetery	205	Eastern Hemlock	37.0
88	National Cemetery	207	Sugar Maple	19.9
89	National Cemetery	21	Norway Spruce	23.5
90	National Cemetery	210	Northern Red Oak	34.0
91	National Cemetery	212	Eastern Hemlock	13.9
92	National Cemetery	214	Norway Spruce	23.6
93	National Cemetery	215	Norway Spruce	30.6
94	National Cemetery	216	Nordmann Fir	28.5
95	National Cemetery	217	Sugar Maple	23.2
96	National Cemetery	22	American Beech	39.4
97	National Cemetery	220	Silver Maple	32.5
98	National Cemetery	221	Silver Maple	19.1
99	National Cemetery	222	Norway Maple	3.7
100	National Cemetery	223	Northern Red Oak	13.3

(Trees identified by letters indicate untagged trees)

Title: Tree list page 3

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Cemetery--2002 GPS'ed Tree List

	A	B	C	D
101	National Cemetery	224	Eastern White Pine	35.5
102	National Cemetery	225	Norway Spruce	33.9
103	National Cemetery	226	Eastern White Pine	31.0
104	National Cemetery	227	Norway Spruce	27.4
105	National Cemetery	229	Eastern Hemlock	15.9
106	National Cemetery	23	Arbor Vitae	36.3
107	National Cemetery	230	Norway Maple	22.6
108	National Cemetery	231	Eastern Hemlock	25.5
109	National Cemetery	232	Balsam Fir	25.0
110	National Cemetery	233	Eastern White Pine	31.5
111	National Cemetery	234	Red Pine	13.9
112	National Cemetery	237	Eastern White Pine	27.3
113	National Cemetery	238	Norway Maple	38.6
114	National Cemetery	239	Nordman Fir	22.6
115	National Cemetery	240	Eastern Hemlock	24.1
116	National Cemetery	242	Sugar Maple	14.0
117	National Cemetery	244	Norway Spruce	27.9
118	National Cemetery	246	Norway Spruce	24.6
119	National Cemetery	248	Sugar Maple	15.1
120	National Cemetery	249	Eastern White Pine	30.5
121	National Cemetery	25	Flowering Dogwood	11.8
122	National Cemetery	250	Balsam Fir	21.7
123	National Cemetery	252	Sugar Maple	16.7
124	National Cemetery	253	Eastern Hemlock	22.0
125	National Cemetery	256	Eastern Hemlock	25.0
126	National Cemetery	257	Balsam Fir	33.1
127	National Cemetery	258	Norway Spruce	23.0
128	National Cemetery	259	Nordman Fir	21.5
129	National Cemetery	26	Balsam Fir	9.1
130	National Cemetery	260	Eastern Hemlock	21.4
131	National Cemetery	263	Kentucky Coffee Tree	25.8
132	National Cemetery	264	Sugar Maple	14.1
133	National Cemetery	267	Silver Maple	29.5
134	National Cemetery	268	Norway Spruce	6.3
135	National Cemetery	27	Flowering Dogwood	14.5
136	National Cemetery	28	Silver Maple	38.8
137	National Cemetery	29	Eastern Hemlock	18.7
138	National Cemetery	31	Nordmann Fir	25.9
139	National Cemetery	32	Silver Maple	43.1
140	National Cemetery	33	Nordman Fir	25.5
141	National Cemetery	34	Norway Spruce	27.5
142	National Cemetery	35	Eastern Hemlock	31.3
143	National Cemetery	36	Eastern Hemlock	7.1
144	National Cemetery	37	Norway Spruce	21.2
145	National Cemetery	38	Eastern Hemlock	28.2
146	National Cemetery	39	Red Pine	15.1
147	National Cemetery	40	Norway Maple	16.2
148	National Cemetery	41	Flowering Dogwood	8.9
149	National Cemetery	42	Norway Spruce	30.0
150	National Cemetery	43	Eastern Hemlock	46.6

(Trees identified by letters indicate untagged trees)

Title: Tree list page 4

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Cemetery--2002 GPS'ed Tree List

	A	B	C	D
151	National Cemetery	44	Green Ash	28.2
152	National Cemetery	45	Norway Spruce	32.0
153	National Cemetery	46	Flowering Dogwood	1.7
154	National Cemetery	47	Norway Spruce	28.3
155	National Cemetery	48	Norway Spruce	23.0
156	National Cemetery	49	Norway Spruce	21.5
157	National Cemetery	51	American Holly	14.1
158	National Cemetery	52	American Beech	19.1
159	National Cemetery	54	Kentucky Coffee Tree	16.7
160	National Cemetery	55	Eastern Hemlock	34.0
161	National Cemetery	57	Flowering Dogwood	9.8
162	National Cemetery	58	Norway Spruce	38.9
163	National Cemetery	60	Horsechestnut	28.0
164	National Cemetery	61	Sugar Maple	13.4
165	National Cemetery	63	Balsam Fir	13.4
166	National Cemetery	64	Norway Spruce	30.9
167	National Cemetery	65	Green Ash	17.9
168	National Cemetery	68	Green Ash	12.9
169	National Cemetery	7	Flowering Dogwood	8.2
170	National Cemetery	71	Flowering Dogwood	7.6
171	National Cemetery	72	Flowering Dogwood	2.6
172	National Cemetery	73	Eastern Hemlock	31.0
173	National Cemetery	74	Norway Spruce	19.4
174	National Cemetery	75	Green Ash	7.2
175	National Cemetery	76	Nordmann Fir	14.3
176	National Cemetery	77	Flowering Dogwood	4.8
177	National Cemetery	78	Norway Spruce	26.8
178	National Cemetery	79	Flowering Dogwood	6.2
179	National Cemetery	80	Thornless Honeylocust	24.1
180	National Cemetery	81	Flowering Crabapple	15.2
181	National Cemetery	82	White Fir	23.6
182	National Cemetery	83	Norway Spruce	23.7
183	National Cemetery	84	American Beech	28.8
184	National Cemetery	85	Sour Cherry	14.5
185	National Cemetery	86	Sugar Maple	31.9
186	National Cemetery	87	Eastern Hemlock	27.7
187	National Cemetery	88	European Larch	22.2
188	National Cemetery	89	Flowering Crabapple	10.0
189	National Cemetery	90	Norway Spruce	22.4
190	National Cemetery	92	Norway Maple	5.5
191	National Cemetery	93	Eastern Hemlock	12.0
192	National Cemetery	94	Sugar Maple	33.1
193	National Cemetery	96	European Larch	20.3
194	National Cemetery	97	Nordmann Fir	15.0
195	National Cemetery	98	Japanese Maple	12.6
196	National Cemetery	99	Horsechestnut	25.2
197	National Cemetery	a	Flowering Dogwood	3.3
198	National Cemetery	aa	Sweet Gum	14.6
199	National Cemetery	b	Cherry (Unknown)	11.3
200	National Cemetery	bb	Red Pine	7.2

(Trees identified by letters indicate untagged trees)

Title: Tree list page 5

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Cemetery--2002 GPS'ed Tree List

	A	B	C	D
201	National Cemetery	c	Sugar Maple	6.0
202	National Cemetery	cc	Sugar Maple	8.4
203	National Cemetery	d	Sugar Maple	6.2
204	National Cemetery	dd	White Oak	10.2
205	National Cemetery	e	Sugar Maple	6.4
206	National Cemetery	ee	Sugar Maple	27.5
207	National Cemetery	f	Eastern Hemlock	2.0
208	National Cemetery	ff	Sugar Maple	8.4
209	National Cemetery	g	Green Ash	13.4
210	National Cemetery	gg	Flowering Dogwood	1.4
211	National Cemetery	h	Unidentified	5.8
212	National Cemetery	hh	Blue Spruce	7.2
213	National Cemetery	i	Sugar Maple	4.6
214	National Cemetery	ii	Flowering Dogwood	2.9
215	National Cemetery	j	Norway Spruce	4.5
216	National Cemetery	jj	Flowering Dogwood	2.3
217	National Cemetery	k	Norway Spruce	6.5
218	National Cemetery	kk	Flowering Dogwood	4.0
219	National Cemetery	l	Norway Maple	19.6
220	National Cemetery	ll	Eastern Hemlock	4.9
221	National Cemetery	m	American Beech	9.1
222	National Cemetery	mm	Northern Red Oak	2.8
223	National Cemetery	n	Elm	7.5
224	National Cemetery	nn	Arbor Vitae	16.2
225	National Cemetery	o	Sugar Maple	6.2
226	National Cemetery	old65	Norway Spruce	31.3
227	National Cemetery	oo	Eastern Hemlock	1.5
228	National Cemetery	p	Norway Spruce	0.0
229	National Cemetery	pp	Norway Maple	7.1
230	National Cemetery	q	Spruce	4.9
231	National Cemetery	qq	Northern Red Oak	2.6
232	National Cemetery	r	Norway Spruce	6.1
233	National Cemetery	rr	Norway Spruce	5.6
234	National Cemetery	s	Elm	5.4
235	National Cemetery	ss	Eastern Hemlock	3.3
236	National Cemetery	t	Norway Spruce	5.6
237	National Cemetery	tt	Eastern Hemlock	4.2
238	National Cemetery	u	Eastern Hemlock	7.3
239	National Cemetery	uu	Eastern Hemlock	4.6
240	National Cemetery	v	American Beech	7.4
241	National Cemetery	v1	Sugar Maple	3.8
242	National Cemetery	vv	Tulip Poplar	8.5
243	National Cemetery	w	Norway Maple	6.1
244	National Cemetery	ww	Northern Red Oak	18.0
245	National Cemetery	x	Maple	20.2
246	National Cemetery	xx	Tulip Poplar	6.8
247	National Cemetery	y	Sugar Maple	16.1
248	National Cemetery	yy	Norway Spruce	30.3
249	National Cemetery	z	Tulip Poplar	9.7
250	National Cemetery	zz	Eastern Hemlock	2.7

(Trees identified by letters indicate untagged trees)

Title: Tree List, page 1

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Cemetery--2002 GPS'ed Tree List

	A	B	C	D
1	LOCATION	ID	COMMON_NAM	DBH
2	National Cemetery	1	Sugar Maple	31.6
3	National Cemetery	100	Red Pine	16.2
4	National Cemetery	103	Eastern Hemlock	14.5
5	National Cemetery	105	Flowering Dogwood	6.9
6	National Cemetery	106	Sugar Maple	23.2
7	National Cemetery	107	Red Pine	18.0
8	National Cemetery	109	Red Pine	5.6
9	National Cemetery	11	Norway Spruce	20.2
10	National Cemetery	111	Sugar Maple	17.4
11	National Cemetery	112	Douglas Fir	11.3
12	National Cemetery	113	Sugar Maple	26.0
13	National Cemetery	114	Kentucky Coffee Tree	22.6
14	National Cemetery	115	Kentucky Coffee Tree	25.8
15	National Cemetery	116	Red Maple	21.0
16	National Cemetery	117	Flowering Dogwood	10.5
17	National Cemetery	118	Nordman Fir	29.7
18	National Cemetery	119	Bald Cypress	29.0
19	National Cemetery	120	Nordman Fir	22.5
20	National Cemetery	121	Bald Cypress	26.8
21	National Cemetery	125	American Beech	21.2
22	National Cemetery	129	American Beech	15.1
23	National Cemetery	13	Norway Spruce	34.3
24	National Cemetery	130	Sugar Maple	15.8
25	National Cemetery	131	Red Pine	15.9
26	National Cemetery	132	Pin Oak	29.4
27	National Cemetery	133	Red Pine	13.0
28	National Cemetery	134	Eastern Hemlock	18.2
29	National Cemetery	135	Eastern Hemlock	11.2
30	National Cemetery	136	Sugar Maple	15.9
31	National Cemetery	137	Sugar Maple	10.3
32	National Cemetery	138	Sugar Maple	20.7
33	National Cemetery	139	Red Maple	14.6
34	National Cemetery	140	Eastern Hemlock	8.9
35	National Cemetery	141	Red Maple	14.6
36	National Cemetery	142	Kentucky Coffee Tree	25.3
37	National Cemetery	143	Sugar Maple	15.2
38	National Cemetery	145	Sugar Maple	6.4
39	National Cemetery	146	Green Ash	14.5
40	National Cemetery	147	Eastern White Pine	9.2
41	National Cemetery	148	Norway Maple	20.4
42	National Cemetery	149	Sugar Maple	26.0
43	National Cemetery	15	Flowering Dogwood	12.8
44	National Cemetery	150	Norway Maple	18.3
45	National Cemetery	151	Tulip Poplar	27.4
46	National Cemetery	152	Eastern White Pine	11.0
47	National Cemetery	154	Eastern Hemlock	12.6
48	National Cemetery	156	Flowering Dogwood	6.1
49	National Cemetery	157	Norway Maple	14.5
50	National Cemetery	159	Horsechestnut	4.0

(Trees identified by letters indicate untagged trees)

Title: Trees damaged by severe thunderstorm, August 2003



Survey of trees damaged by thunderstorm on August 26, 2003. (ANTI Natural Resouces)