
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2016



Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

Table of Contents

Introduction	Page 1
Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan.....	Page 3
Concurrence Status	Page 9
Geographic Information & Location Map	Page 13
Management Information.....	Page 17
National Register Information	Page 20
Chronology & Physical History	Page 25
Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity	Page 91
Condition Assessment.....	Page 151
Treatment	Page 152
Bibliography & Supplemental Information	Page 153

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A))

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to “*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS*

- 3) Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity;*
- 4) Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and*
- 5) Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.*

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape'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 and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System

Inventory Unit Description:

The Burnside Bridge Area is a component landscape of the larger Antietam National Battlefield cultural landscape, here after referred to as ANB. ANB was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district when the register was created in 1966, with a formal nomination approved in 1982 with additional documentation completed in 1999, receiving approval from the Keeper in 2009. The entire battlefield is listed under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862). In the original National Register nomination, Burnside Bridge, along with its associated road, Snavelly's Ford, and the surrounding farmsteads, are listed as a contributing resource to the overall battlefield landscape. The nomination contains inadequate documentation for many of the resources within the cultural landscape of the Burnside Bridge Area.

The study area for this CLI is located approximately one mile southeast of the town of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland, within the southern boundaries of the ANB along the banks of Antietam Creek. The boundaries for the cultural landscape are defined by the extent of fighting during the Battle of Antietam associated with the Burnside Bridge. The area in question is under the exclusive ownership of the National Park Service or under a series of scenic and conservation easements held by the National Park Service that encourages the preservation of the surrounding landscape. The War Department and the National Park Service through a series of transactions and land acquisitions that occurred between 1890 and 2003 acquired fee simple ownership of the land. The landscape consists of +/- 296 acres of the total ANB parent landscape's 3,263.49 acres.

The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape is positioned within the larger geographic region known as the

Burnside Bridge area

Antietam National Battlefield

Antietam Drainage, defined as lands adjacent to the course of Antietam Creek prior to its convergence with the Potomac River. Geologically, the character of the associated lands is well-drained alluvial soils punctuated with limestone outcroppings. The land proved suitable for farmland, with the majority of the surrounding parcels still in agricultural production today. A series of rolling hills and low ridges cradle and converge towards the lower elevation of the Antietam Creek. Scattered wood stands cleave to the hillsides and portions of the upper elevations, while open field expanses crown the tops of the hills and the lower ridges.

The area of study is classified as a vernacular landscape consisting of elements pertaining to different eras and distinct landscape activities. While elements of the landscape are designed, such as the commemorative memorials, collectively the landscape has evolved into its current configuration in an organic manner. Landscape features associated with agricultural practices, military commemoration, and visitor facilities dot the landscape. Examples of character defining features include commemorative monuments, such as the McKinley Memorial, surviving elements of Sherrick, Otto, and Rohrbach farmsteads, and the centrally located Burnside Bridge. The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape is a site as the landscape served as the setting for the fighting in the immediate proximity of the Burnside Bridge during the Battle of Antietam.

The current configuration of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape evolved over a period of time, causing the cultural landscape to have significance in four distinct periods of history. The first era of significance, 1739- 1836, is based on agricultural practices and represents the period when the amount of grains produced in the 18th and 19th centuries in Western Maryland, garnered the moniker the “breadbasket of the Revolution.” The landscape’s foremost significance, in military history 1861-1865, results from its role in the Battle of Antietam during the American Civil War. The third period of significance consists of an era lasting from 1887 to 1908 and is associated with commemoration and memorialization efforts. The final period of significance coincides with the National Park Service sponsored Mission 66 program and the changes that occurred in the landscape from 1956 to 1966.

During the course of research for the CLI, it was determined the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape retains all seven aspects of integrity in the identified periods of significance. The retention of such landscape features as the Burnside Bridge, the monuments, the Otto farmhouse, and the various ruins help to evoke the aspects of setting, feeling, location within the cultural landscape and serve as testaments to the design, workmanship, and materials that were used to construct the features. The continued cultivation of the surrounding agricultural farmlands helps to conjure the setting from the time of the battle. The district’s association with the events of the Battle of Antietam are undeniable. However, changes have occurred regarding the placement of features. Careful review has concluded that these changes have achieved significance in their own right due to the age of the changes and do not negatively impact any discussion of the landscape’s integrity.

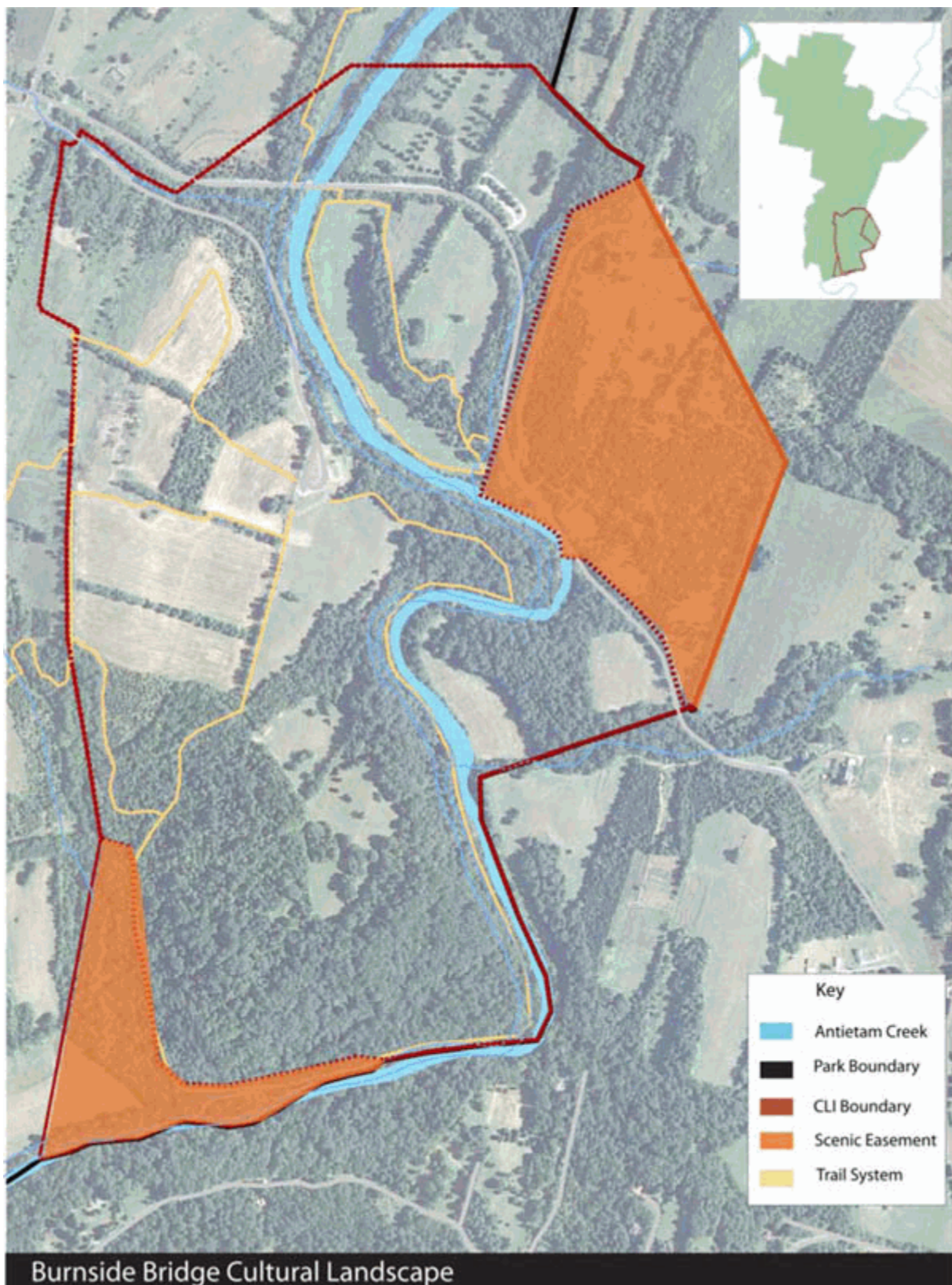
Due to the landscape’s retention of integrity and the lack of major visual impacts on the setting, it is the conclusion of the preparers of this document that the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape should receive a classification of a good condition. This has been achieved through the relative lack of construction within the boundaries of the resource since the Mission 66 era and through the continued agricultural

Burnside Bridge area

Antietam National Battlefield

production in adjacent fields to help evoke the feeling and setting of the battlefield. However, additional actions will be necessary in order to preserve the current appearance of the landscape in the future including maintenance of structures and pathways, the limited introduction of visual intrusions, and a more proactive plan concerning vegetation. Recommendations will be provided in an associated Part II Cultural Landscape Report.

Site Plan



Boundary of the Burnside Bridge area cultural landscape.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Burnside Bridge area
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600043
Parent Landscape:	600029

Park Information

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

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape is a component landscape within the context of the larger Antietam National Battlefield (ANB) cultural landscape. NCRO staff determined the CLI boundary for Burnside Bridge cultural landscape as the area associated with military movements and fighting associated with the landscape adjacent to the Burnside Bridge, a smaller phase in the Battle of Antietam. Multiple historic properties were included in the study of this cultural landscape. The determination of the boundary of this particular cultural landscape varies from previously completed CLIs produced for Antietam National Battlefield that were informed entirely by historic property lines. The boundary encompasses portions of the east bank of Antietam Creek associated with Union encampments, the crucial crossing point of the Burnside Bridge, the west bank of Antietam Creek where Confederate forces were positioned, and the receding hills where further troop movements occurred. The boundary includes portions of historic farmsteads, Otto, Sherrick, and Rohrbach, and farm lanes that served as the setting for additional troop movements, encampments, and field hospitals. Included within the boundary of the cultural landscape are features that are associated with memorialization and later visitor amenities. The southern edge of the study was defined by property historically known as Belinda Springs that is not owned by the National Park Service in fee simple.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This Cultural Landscape Inventory was researched and written by Meredith Gorres, National Council for Preservation Education Intern and Daniel Weldon, Cultural Resources Specialist for the National Capital Region, National Park Service. Primary and secondary source material from within the National Park Service and local repositories was utilized to complete the inventory and is listed in the bibliography. Research and editorial assistance was provided by: Martha Temkin, Cultural Resource Specialist, National Capital Region, National Park Service; Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Parks Region, National Park Service; Stephen Potter, Regional Archeologist, National Capital Parks Region, National Park Service; Tom Gwaltney, Cultural Resource Specialist, National Capital Parks Region, National Park Service; Stephanie Gray, Chief of Museum Library Services, Antietam National Battlefield, National Park Service; Ted Alexander, Chief Historian, Antietam National Battlefield, National Park Service (retired); Jane Custer, Chief of Resource Management, Antietam National Battlefield, National Park Service; and Deborah Cohen, GIS Specialist, Antietam National Battlefield, National Park Service (retired).

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/05/2016
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/27/2016

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

As a pre-existing historic unit of the National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield received administration listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district in 1966, upon the register creation. The Keeper accepted a formal nomination in 1982, and additional documentation in 1999 with approval granted in 2009. The original nomination lists the Snively's Ford and Burnside Bridge and its associated road as contributing resources to the larger battlefield landscape, along with the houses and farmsteads that surround the bridge.

This cultural landscape inventory for Burnside Bridge more adequately describes the landscape and records contributing characteristics and features. Should the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape be evaluated apart from the historic district for the National Register, it is eligible for listing under Criteria A and D. Burnside Bridge retains historical integrity.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

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

Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Burnside Bridge Area Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Susan Trail, Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, concur with the findings of the Burnside Bridge Area Cultural Landscape Inventory for, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained

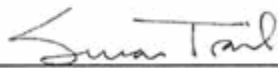
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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 Landscapes Inventory for the Burnside Bridge Area is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

8/5/16

Date

Superintendent Concurrence Document

Statement of Concurrence

Burnside Bridge Area Cultural Landscape CLI

The preparation of this CLI for Burnside Bridge Area is part of the National Park Service's efforts to update cultural resource inventories, as required by Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

I, Elizabeth Hughes, Director/Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Burnside Bridge Area Cultural Landscape CLI. In addition, I concur that the enumerated cultural landscape resources of Burnside Bridge Area retain integrity to its periods of significance (1739-1860, 1861-1865, 1887-1908, and 1956-1966) and contribute to its historic character.


Elizabeth Hughes
Director/Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

9.27.16
Date

Please email signed PDF copy to Martha Temkin, NCR CLI Coordinator at Martha.temkin@nps.gov.

SHPO Concurrence

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape, a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield, consists of a total of +/- 296 acres. A review of the historic Carman-Cope maps of the Battle of Antietam informed the boundary of the cultural landscape, which is based on the extent of troop movements and staging near Burnside Bridge up to, but not including the final Union assault on Sharpsburg. Three maps, 10: 30 am, 1:30 pm, and 3:30pm, served as references. As the basis for the boundary relies solely on troop movements, instead of historic or current property lines, the border bisects the Sherrick and Rohrbach farms. The current CLI boundary encompasses the historic Otto farm in its entirety. The CLI Treatment can only be applied to properties that are owned in fee simple, lands that are held in conservation easements and were a part of the extent of troop movements were excluded from shape of the border and are discussed in adjacent lands.

State and County:

State: MD

County: Washington County

Size (Acres): 296.00

Boundary Coordinates:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7377340000
Longitude:	39.4549100000
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.3645500000
Longitude:	39.4540560000
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7317860000
Longitude:	39.4559590000
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7289900000
Longitude:	39.4559000000
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7294060000
Longitude:	39.4494750000
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7253610000
Longitude:	39.4464410000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.7293470000
Longitude: 39.4452810000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.7278300000
Longitude: 39.4414740000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.7350870000
Longitude: 39.4405220000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.7368720000
Longitude: 39.4451330000

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Antietam National Battlefield is contained within the borders of Washington County, Maryland in the western portion of the state's panhandle. The county sits at the transition of two geographic regions in Maryland geography: the Blue Ridge Province and the Appalachian Ridge and Valley. The Blue Ridge Province dominates the southern and eastern portions of Washington County near the geographic feature of South Mountain, giving way to the Appalachian Ridge and Valley system in the western and northern edges of the county.

The Great Valley, a geographic feature formed in the space between the eastern slopes of the Appalachian Ridge and the Blue Ridge Plateau, has a reputation for the cultivation of orchards and farms. This feature contains rolling hills and slight areas of topographical changes. The Great Valley contains the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland as well as the larger city of Hagerstown, Maryland. The elevation of the region predominately exists between 400 and 1000 feet above sea level

(http://www.netstate.com/states/geography/md_geography.htm). Cambrian and Ordovician limestone dominate the region, whereas sedimentary rock is most common on the ridges. The limestone provides the necessary nutrients for farming production and building materials (<http://www.mgs.md.gov/geology/index.html>). The porous nature of limestone causes the material to react easily to water.

The course of Potomac River forms the boundary of Washington County, which flows east and south towards the Chesapeake Bay. Two major tributaries drain into the Potomac; the Conococheague Creek and Antietam Creek. The tributaries have origins north of Washington County taking southern courses through the county, before draining into the Potomac River. The course of Antietam Creek flows through Antietam National Battlefield, bisecting the unit into two distinct features. The energy of the creek is responsible for shaping the topography of the park by carving away the limestone hills in the areas adjacent to the course.

Washington County is within the hot humid continental climate region of the state. The climate region has warm to hot summers and cold winters. This area receives moderate rainfall with an average temperature range from 25 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 85 degrees Fahrenheit in July. Extremes in temperatures below and above this average range have been recorded in the region (<http://www.britannica.com/place/Maryland-state#toc78190>).

Management Unit: ANTI

Tract Numbers: 01-105a, 01-108, 01-126, 01-129, 01-130, 01-131, 01-132, 01-133, 01-134, 01-135, 01-138 01-150, 01-151 01-154, 02-109

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Burnside Bridge, its associated road, Snavelly's Ford, and the surrounding farmsteads are included in the original National Register nomination for Antietam National Battlefield as contributing resources to the larger battlefield landscape. The management category is 'Must be Preserved and Maintained' because they are listed in a National Register nomination as nationally significant. The date of the management category is the date this CLI receives approval from the superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 2020

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Agricultural Leases

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

Visitors are not restricted from the property. However, existing park policies prohibit all motor vehicles from crossing the Burnside Bridge. The park closes at dark.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

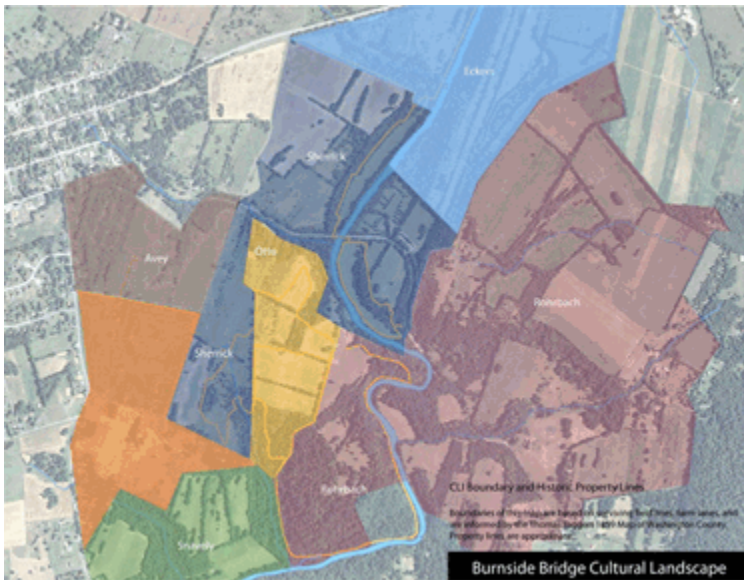
Adjacent Lands Description:

Burnside Bridge area

Antietam National Battlefield

A mixture of federally held and privately owned land surrounds the cultural landscape of the Burnside Bridge Area. Fortunately, the National Park Service protects much of this property from inappropriate development with a combination of fee simple purchases or conservation (scenic) easement purchases. As with the cultural landscape of Burnside Bridge, the majority of adjacent properties retain integrity and remain in agricultural production, which enables visitors to picture the landscape as it looked at the time of the battle.

The research of the CLI has classified the Belinda Springs Farm or the Snavely Farm, as an adjacent landscape that contributes to the integrity of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. The United States government holds these lands in a conservation easement, not in fee simple ownership (WCLR Liber 730, Folio 347). In 1805 Jacob Cartenover purchased 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of Mount Pleasant from Joseph Chapline (WCLR Liber R, Folio 201-202). By 1818, Jacob Gardenour II is the proprietor of the property with a total land holding of 153 acres. It was during this time that the name of Belinda Springs was associated with the land, named for Gardenour's wife. During the Early National period, the property garnered a reputation for being a health spa, due to the utilization of spring waters on the site. The resort included a large two story hotel, a stone house, and spring complex. The resort closed temporarily during the cholera epidemic of 1832-1833, which was associated with the Irish immigrants working on the C&O Canal. When it reopened, it never again had the same level of visitor-ship as it achieved in earlier years (Antietam NR 2009: 7. 26). Additional research is needed to verify the nature of the complex. In 1850, Jacob Snavely purchased the 138 parcel site with the expressed interest of farming. Improvements to the landscape included the construction of a barn and expansion of the field. The farm served as the setting for the crossing Rodman's troops during the afternoon phase of the Battle of Antietam. After the war, the farm continued to participate in agricultural production as is evident by review of the Washington County Agricultural Census. In 1899 the land passed to John H. Snavely's daughter, Ella Lumm and her husband who continued to farm the property until 1929 (WCLR Liber 110, Folio 297;).



The map depicts the location of historic farms during the time of Civil War. The information to make the map was gathered from the interpretation of the 1859 Thomas Taggart Map of Washington County and historic deed information.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

National Register Update 2/10/1982

National Register additional information 2/27/2009

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register: Antietam National Battlefield

NRIS Number: 66000038

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

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

Significance Criteria: D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	CE 1739 - 1860
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Farm Orchards (1600-1820)
Time Period:	CE 1739 - 1860
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)
Time Period:	CE 1739 - 1860
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Farming For Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, And Vegetables)
Other Facet:	Development of Maryland Dairy Industry
Time Period:	CE 1739 - 1860
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Subsistence Agriculture
Time Period:	CE 1861 - 1865
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Time Period:	CE 1887 - 1908
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	The Federal Government Enters The Movement
Other Facet:	1884-1949: Battlefield Preservation
Time Period:	CE 1956 - 1966
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	NPS Mission 66--Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Category Explanatory Narrative:	Native American
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Prehistoric
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Engineering
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Category:	Transportation

Statement of Significance:

The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape is a component landscape of the Antietam National Battlefield (ANB). The multiple narratives present in the district ensures that significance derives from different eras in the history of the cultural landscape. The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for the district's association with the patterns of agricultural development of western Maryland from the Colonial era to the Early National period (1739-1860). The alluvial soils of the Antietam Drainage provided a lush gently rolling terrain that allowed the development of agricultural communities. The landscape of the Antietam Drainage represents the convergence of two cultures, the German small scale farming settlement of Pennsylvania to the north and the English style plantations of Virginia and the Chesapeake to the south,

Burnside Bridge area

Antietam National Battlefield

resulting in the creation of blended field patterns, architecture, and farming practices. The region exhibits the shifts in agricultural behaviors from the initial development of a manorial settlement system, spurred by the spread of tobacco, to the eventual conversion to smaller agricultural enterprises growing primarily wheat and other grains.

Within the boundaries of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape the patterns of behavior associated with agricultural endeavors are evident in the landscape, specifically at the three historic farmsteads: Otto, Sherrick, and Rohrbach. This collective of farmsteads have remained relatively unchanged since the era of significance through the continuous cultivation of established field patterns. The significance of the agrarian past are conveyed through the tangible features of the maintained field patterns of the Sherrick, Rohrbach, and Otto farmsteads as well as the remaining farmhouse and ruins of the Otto farmstead. However, the extant features from this era of significance extend beyond the boundaries of the historic farms and are evident from the established circulation patterns in the landscape, which connects the farmsteads. The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape contains a network of farm lanes and roads utilized by farmers as a means to move crops and goods to market. These include the Otto lane and the historic road and traces associated with the Burnside Bridge.

The Burnside Bridge Cultural Landscape also meets Criterion A under the topic of military history as one of the crucial locations of confrontation during the Battle of Antietam. The selected period of significance, 1861-1865, encompasses the events that transpired at the Burnside Bridge and adjacent farmsteads during the Battle of Antietam and the larger context of the American Civil War. The bridge and surrounding environs served as the setting of heavy fighting between Federal and Confederate troops during the afternoon of September 17, 1862. Constructed between 1833 and 1836, the bridge proved to be a tactical resource during the course of the battle. U.S. General Ambrose E. Burnside, for whom the structure's current name is derived, sustained heavy losses at the bridge while leading a corps of 12,000 men across Antietam Creek. When Burnside and his men attempted to cross the bridge on the morning of the battle, a group of 500 soldiers from the 2nd and 20th Georgia regiments led under the command of Col. Henry C. Benning repelled the crossing. However, by early afternoon, the forces attempts to cross the bridge were finally successful. Once the Union army crossed the bridge, they were able to drive the Confederate troops back towards the town of Sharpsburg.

However, the impacts of the Battle of Antietam did not conclude with the fighting, nor was it contained to only Burnside Bridge. Following the battle, the buildings and structures of the farms of Henry Rohrbach and John Otto, including the farmhouses, barns, and granaries, served as field hospitals by the army for several weeks. A third property, the Sherrick farm, was the site of Union interments near the stone wall on the east bank of Antietam Creek. Union troops were encamped on both the Otto and Sherrick farms and further impacted the character of the landscape by engaging in destructive foraging at these locations. The ramifications of the battle and destruction incurred would continue to inflict visible and psychological scars on the community for years after fighting had ceased.

After the Civil War, various veterans groups and the U.S. War Department engaged in memorialization and commemoration efforts to preserve the memory of the battle. These actions included the introduction of monuments and War Department tablets into the cultural landscape between 1887 and

Burnside Bridge area

Antietam National Battlefield

1908. The monuments erected ranged in size and scale with the content reflecting the values of the associated group and served as a means to immortalize the dead. The placement of the tablets was informed by the locations of military movements and provided the U.S. War Department a training resource to create a better-prepared soldier.

The tablets served as a tangible means to study tactical maneuvers and influence future military conflicts through a field analysis program known as a Staff Ride. As these actions follow the larger context and patterns of memorialization of battlefields during the succeeding era after the Civil War, the cultural landscape has significance under the themes of conservation and commemoration in regards to Criterion A.

Beginning in 1955 and concluding in 1966 on the eve of the National Park Service's half-century milestone, the goal of Mission 66 was to improve existing infrastructure and create new facilities in an effort to make a better visitor experience. Developments of the Mission 66 era included the implementation of improved circulation and interpretation, as well as the construction of new visitor centers and administration offices constructed in the modern style of architecture with vernacular materials in a design aesthetic known as "park-itecture." The period of improvements coincided with the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Antietam, which gave a greater sense of purpose and urgency to the projects conducted within ANB.

The area surrounding the Burnside Bridge was the recipient of improvements during this transformative period. The execution of park plans ensured preservation of the Burnside Bridge through the limitation and eventual rerouting of traffic, the development of interpretive paths, the construction of new visitor stops and pathways, and the selective movement of monuments in the landscape. The implementation of these projects during this era have allowed the landscape to attain significance under Criterion A in regards to the context of park planning efforts.

The potential for the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape to reveal further information regarding historic farming practices and the Battle of Antietam, allows the landscape to be considered significant under Criterion D. However, this classification determination requires a more intensive archeological investigation of the landscape.

State Register Information

Identification Number:	WA-II-132
Date Listed:	04/01/1975
Name:	Burnside Bridge, Lower Bridge
Explanatory Narrative:	

The Maryland Historic Trust Historic Sites Survey lists the Burnside Bridge as a recognized resource

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular
Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Battle Site

Primary Current Use: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Use/Function

Other Type of Use or Function

Agricultural Field

Both Current And Historic

Interpretive Landscape

Both Current And Historic

Wayside Exhibit

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Both Current And Historic

Vehicular Circulation

Both Current And Historic

Pedestrian Circulation

Both Current And Historic

Overlook

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Type of Name

Lower Bridge

Historic

Rohrbach Bridge

Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

Name of Group: No survey conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1732	Settled	Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore, issued a proclamation opening western Maryland to settlement in an effort to increase population and thus income from the outer reaches of the colony. He offered 200 acres of land of one's own choosing (Antietam NR 2009:8.5).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 1739	Settled	Joseph Chapline acquired a "manorial" grant from Charles Calvert, which he named "Mount Pleasant." This land grant consisted of just over 2,000 acres (Antietam NR 2009:8.10).
CE 1756	Land Transfer	Smith's Hills patent was granted to James Smith on January 26, 1756 (WCLR Liber 80, Folio 302).
CE 1762	Land Transfer	Christian Orndorff purchased 503 acres of "Smith's Hills" on the banks of Antietam Creek from James Smith. This corresponds to portions of the Sherrick and Otto farms (Antietam NR 2009:8.11).
CE 1763	Established	Joseph Chapline established the town of Sharpsburg on land he had unsuccessfully attempted to grow tobacco on (Antietam NR 2009:8.11).
CE 1784	Established	Virginia and Maryland granted the charter for the Potomac Navigation Company/Potomac Canal Company for the improvement of navigation on the Potomac from North Branch near the Cheat River to Georgetown (Antietam NR 2009:8.15).
CE 1790 - 1840	Built	The Otto Farm Lane/historic road trace was built. It is believed that the Otto family was responsible for the construction of the road. The trace begins on the South Side of Old Burnside Bridge Road and heads west past the Otto Farm property (LCS ANTI-045073).
CE 1791	Land Transfer	Christian Orndorff conveyed 200 acres of The Resurvey on Smith's Hills to his son Henry (WCLR Liber G, Folio 470).
CE 1796	Land Transfer	Henry Orndorff sold the 200 acres he had received from his father to Joseph Sherrick, Sr. and his wife Barbara (WCLR Liber I, Folio 705).
CE 1800 - 1862	Built	Burnside Bridge Road constructed. The historic road led to the town of Rohrsville (LCS ANTI-045085).
	Built	The Burnside Bridge Road retaining wall was constructed as a field boundary on the eastern edge of Otto's property (LCS ANTI-048248).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 1805	Land Transfer	Jacob Cartenover purchased 11 ¾ acres of Mount Pleasant from Joseph Chapline. It was already referred to as “Cartenover Shuggar Camp” in the deed, which could suggest that Cartenover had previously been leasing the land from Chapline for the purpose of operating the sugar camp (WCLR Liber R, Folio 201).
CE 1807	Land Transfer	John and Mary Smith sold just over 14 acres of Jacob's Ladder to John Rohrbach, Jr. (WCLR Liber S, Folio 550).
CE 1815	Land Transfer	Joseph Chapline conveyed a portion of Mount Pleasant to Peter Horn via articles of agreement; possibly just over 133 acres (WCLR Liber MM, Folio 417).
CE 1818	Land Transfer	Mary Smith and Jacob and Mary Smith sold a little over 24 acres of Jacob's Ladder to Henry Rohrbach (WCLR Liber DD, Folio 337).
	Land Transfer	Jacob Gardenour II, who named the Belinda Springs farm after his wife, owns the Cartneover property for a total land holding of 153 acres (Antietam NR 2009: 7. 26).
CE 1819	Land Transfer	Ludwick Protzman purchased 226 acres from Abraham Gerber (WCLR Liber EE, Folio 81
CE 1820 - 1850	Built	The corn crib was built on the Sherrick Farmhouse property. The crib is located northwest of the Bank Barn. The designer of the crib is not completely known, but the Sherrick family likely constructed it ((LCS ANTI-008043) .
CE 1830 - 1840	Built	The Sherrick Farmstead built by an unknown designer. The 2-story, 5-bay brick house is located on the Northeast corner of Branch avenue and Burnside Bridge road. The house was in the direct line of Colonel Benjamin Christ's brigade during the Battle of Antietam (LCS ANTI-008042).
	Built	A smokehouse constructed on the Sherrick property. It is unknown as to who built the smokehouse. The smokehouse lies east of the Sherrick house and sits on a stone foundation (LCS ANTI-000031).

	Built	The Sherrick Farm Lane/Road Trace likely built. The trace ran northeast from Old Burnside Bridge Road past the Sherrick farmstead and up to the North fields. It is believed that the Sherrick Family built this trace, but it is not known for sure (LCS ANTI-045071).
CE 1830	Land Transfer	Ludwick Protzman conveyed 226 acres to Francis Protzman, Sr. (WCLR Liber LL, Folio 270).
CE 1831	Land Transfer	John Otto purchased just over 66 acres from George Hedrick and Margaret Horn, the executors of the Peter Horn estate. This is half the land Peter Horn acquired from Chapline (WCLR Liber MM, Folio 417).
	Land Transfer	Francis Protzman, Sr. conveyed 226 acres to Jacob Gardenhour (WCLR Liber MM, Folio 290).
CE 1832	Land Transfer	Henry Rohrbach acquired from John and Sarah Domer and Martin and Rosanna Furry half of Lot 2, originally 37 acres of Mount Pleasant, consisting of about 18.5 acres (WCLR Liber NN, Folio 285).
	Land Transfer	Henry Rohrbach purchased over 56 acres of Mount Pleasant and Hunting the Hare from Daniel and Rosanna Clayton (WCLR Liber NN, Folio 499).
CE 1833 - 1836	Built	The County Commissioners commissioned John Weaver to build the Lower Bridge for \$2300. The bridge has 3-elliptical arches supported by 26' wide piers of rubble masonry composed of local cut blue fieldstones (LCS ANTI-000028).
CE 1836 - 1862	Built	A stone wall constructed during this time along the east bank of Antietam Creek starting at the northeast corner of the bridge and running north. It was likely built by the Sherricks (LCS ANTI-048253).
CE 1838	Land Transfer	Joseph Sherrick, Jr. acquired his father's property, which amounted to almost 195 acres. He proceeded to replace the original farmhouse with a more substantial brick structure (WCLR Liber TT, Folio 574; Walker: 92.).
CE 1839	Land Transfer	John and Mary Rohrbach conveyed 86 acres of Jacob's Ladder to Henry Rohrbach (WCLR Liber TT, Folio 889).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

	Land Transfer	William Price, Executor of the estate of John J. Hays, and Joseph J. and Sophia Merrick conveyed just over 105 acres of Mount Pleasant to Henry Rohrbach (WCLR Liber UU, Folio 628).
CE 1846	Land Transfer	John Hill, Trustee, acting for David Beeler, sold 37 acres, Lot 4, of Mount Pleasant to Mary Rohrbach (WCLR Liber IN 1, Folio 510).
CE 1850	Land Transfer	John Gardenhour, the executor of Jacob Gardenhour's estate, conveyed Belinda Springs Farm, which consisted of just over 138 acres, to Jacob Snavelly (WCLR Liber IN 5, Folio 185).
CE 1851	Land Transfer	Mary Rohrbach conveyed 37 acres, Lot 4, of Mount Pleasant to Henry Rohrbach (WCLR Liber IN 6, Folio 578).
CE 1850	Land Transfer	John Gardenhour, executor of Jacob Gardenhour estate conveyed Belinda Springs Farm, containing 138 1/16 acres, to Jacob Snavelly, who had been the highest bidder during a public sale on February 26, 1848 (WCLR Liber IN5, Folio 185).
CE 1855	Land Transfer	Henry and Martha Rohrbach conveyed Lot 4 of Mount Pleasant to Noah and Elias Rohrbach (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 423).
	Land Transfer	Henry and Martha Ann Rohrbach, Jacob Rohrbach, and Daniel and Mary Rohrbach deeded to Noah and Elias Rohrbach part of Mount Pleasant, part of Hunting the Hare, and part of Jacob's Land [Ladder], the first two tracts being a little over 76 acres and the third tract being about 64 acres, for a total of about 140 acres (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 427).
	Land Transfer	Noah and Sarah Rohrbach, Elias B. Rohrbach, and Daniel and Mary Rohrbach conveyed to Henry B. Rohrbach and Jacob H. Rohrbach a little over 115 acres of Mount Pleasant and 55 acres of Jacob's Ladder, for a total of just over 170 acres (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 435).

	Land Transfer	A few days later, Noah and Sarah Rohrbach and Elias Rohrbach conveyed to Henry B. Rohrbach 37 acres, which consisted of part of Jacob's Ladder and Stony Glades (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 430).
	Land Transfer	Noah and Sarah A. Rohrbach, Elias B. Rohrbach, William H. and Anne M. Spielman, Jacob and Elizabeth Nichols, Daniel H. Rohrbach Jr., John Wesley and Mary Helen Stottlemire, David and Barbara Hedrick, John and Catharine Hoskins, Joseph and Mary Stout, and Daniel and Mary Rohrbach conveyed to Henry B. Rohrbach and Jacob H. Rohrbach just over 100 acres of Voltins [Waltons] Grove, plus 24 acres of timberland (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 431).
CE 1856	Land Transfer	Daniel and Mary Rohrbach conveyed another 24 acres of Volton's [Walton's] Grove to Henry and Jacob Rohrbach (WCLR Liber IN 13, Folio 122).
CE 1860 - 1862	Inhabited	Leonard Emmert leased the Sherrick farm for two years (Walker 2010:96).
CE 1860	Cultivated	Agricultural census conducted in 1860 indicates that Leonard Emmert wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay , and clover. Additional products indicated that sheep and cattle were present on the farm producing wool and butter. An orchard was also present on the farm and was a part of the 200 improved acres. Records further indicate that only 20 acres of the property were unimproved or forested (WCAC 1860: 27-28).
	Cultivated	John Snavelly recorded in the ag census as having 120 improved acres engaged in the production of wheat, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, butter, hay, and clover seed. Butter also produced; however, no wool was indicated (WCAC 1860: 23-24).
	Cultivated	John Otto recorded as having 67 improved acres of property that produced wheat, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, butter, wool, hay, clover seed, and orchard products (WCAC 1860: 23-24).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

	Cultivated	Henry and Jacob Rohrbach owned 275 improved acres, which were engaged in the production of wheat, rye, potatoes, Indian corn, oats, sweet potatoes, hay, clover, and honey. Additional products of the farm included butter and wool (WCAC 1860: 25-26).
CE 1861	Land Transfer	On March 31, 1861, Anna Newcomer inherited the surrounding land from Joseph Sherrick, Jr. Today that land is referred to as the Dorsey Tract (ANTI_302_D29_[id180186] Burnside Bridge Stone Wall HSR 1961).
CE 1862	Military Operation	Confederate and Union forces met on September 16, 1862. General Ambrose Burnside ordered with taking the Confederate-controlled Lower Bridge. From there, he ordered his troops to cross the bridge and to cut off Robert E. Lee's escape route in hopes of forcing him to surrender. Burnside was at the command of 12,000 Union soldiers, while only 500 Confederate soldiers defended the bridge. Three hours of fighting ensued, and the outnumbered Confederates successfully defended the bridge. However, during the course of battle, with Confederate ammunition depleted, the Union finally broke through. The Confederates retreat. General Burnside ordered his men to rush across the bridge and to pursue Robert E. Lee, only to be repelled by Confederate reinforcements after General A.P Hill marched his men twelve hours from Harpers Ferry, and they drove General Burnside's forces back to Antietam Creek (LCS ANTI-000028; Antietam NR 2009:8.21-24).
	Inhabited	The Otto Farm property converted into a field hospital from September 17 until November 4th, 1862. During this time the house, barn, and granary were all utilized as a part of the field hospital. Additional occupation of the Otto farm and the Sherrick farm is noted by Jacob Miller in a surviving 1862 letter (Antietam NR 2009: 8.28-30, 32-34).
	Inhabited	Following the Battle of Antietam, the farm house, two barns, and out buildings, became the site of a military hospital at the Rohrbach farm (Antietam NR 2009: 8.30).
	Military Operation	Union soldiers killed near Burnside Bridge were buried in makeshift graves behind the stone wall adjacent to the feature (Antietam NR 2009: 8.38).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 1863	Land Transfer	As a result of the decimation of their farm, Jacob H. Rohrbach and Henry and Martha Ann Rohrbach sold the just over 115 acres of Mount Pleasant to Henry C. Mumma (WCLR Liber IN 16, Folio 526).
CE 1865	Land Transfer	Henry Rohrbach, as the administrator of Jacob Rohrbach's estate, conveyed to Noah Rohrbach one undivided half of part of Waltons Grove, part of Jacobs Ladder, part of Mount Pleasant, and part of Hunting the Hare, totaling about 180.5 acres. Jacob had sold the said undivided half of this parcel of land to Noah by articles of agreement in 1864, but he had died without executing the deed according to the conditions of said agreement (WCLR Liber LBN 1, Folio 49).
	Land Transfer	Henry and Martha Ann Rohrbach conveyed to Noah Rohrbach an undivided half-part of Jacobs Ladder and part of Stoney Glades, which consisted of 37 acres (WCLR Liber LBN 1, Folio 51).
CE 1867	Moved	Upon the establishment of Antietam National Cemetery, the bodies of the soldiers were removed to their final resting place (Antietam NR 2009:8.38).
	Land Transfer	Noah and Sarah Rohrbach sold to Henry Mumma one undivided half-part of Waltons Grove, part of Jacobs Ladder, and part of Hunting the Hare, totaling about 217.5 acres (WCLR Liber LBN 2, Folio 85).
CE 1868	Land Transfer	Henry and Martha Rohrbach and Henry and Barbara Mumma sold two acres of Waltons Grove to John Benner (WCLR Liber 126, Folio 741).
CE 1870	Land Transfer	John Otto, Mary Otto, and Daniel Otto sold the more than 66-acre property to Jacob B. Stine (WCLR Liber WMcKK 2, Folio 405).
	Cultivated	Stine's farm recorded in the ag census as producing winter wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, hay, orchard products, and butter (WCAC 1870:1-2).
CE 1875	Land Transfer	John H. and Lydia A. Snively conveyed just over 6 acres to John Benner (WCLR Liber 74, Folio 74).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 1877	Land Transfer	The War Department took over the administration of the cemetery and would lead to further development and interpreting of the battlefield (AAH 1986:xviii).
CE 1880	Cultivated	Stine's farm consists of eight acres of mowed space and 75 acres in tilled production. The farm is noted for producing hay, butter, wool, Indian corn, rye, wheat. The wheat grown on 27 acres and is the largest produced crop (WCAC 1880: 2).
	Land Transfer	Victor and Anna Newcomer sold a little over seven acres to Jacob B. Stine (WCLR Liber 80, Folio 302).
CE 1887	Built	The 51st Pennsylvania monument was dedicated at Burnside Bridge on October 8, 1887. The monument marks the location of the regiment on September 17, 1862 at Burnside Bridge. It was originally placed on the southeast corner of Burnside Bridge. During the battle the unit bravely crossed the bridge with the 51st New York Regiment and broke through the Confederate forces (Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association of the 51st Regiment P.V.).
CE 1890	Established	On August 30, 1890, Congress establishes the Antietam National Battlefield Site (AAH 1986 xvii; Antietam NR 2009: 8.38-40; Mission 66 Prospectus 1955:1).
CE 1890 - 1900	Altered	Along Burnside Bridge Road, the War Department placed cast-iron tablets that memorialize the afternoon phase of the Battle of Antietam. A road tour stop was set at the top of the bluff overlooking Burnside Bridge where Georgia sharpshooters fired down at Union troops (LCS ANTI-045085).
CE 1894	Built	The 11th Connecticut Volunteer Regiment monument dedicated at its original location in Connecticut Park on October 8, 1894, in memory of those who served and died in the Battle of Antietam. The monument marks the location where the soldiers of the Connecticut regiment engaged the Confederates during the action at Burnside Bridge. The 11th regiment attempted to cross the creek by going into the water, but struck by the Georgian sharpshooters (LCS ANTI-045041; http://john-banks.blogspot.com/2014/09/antietam-11th-connecticut-monuments.html).

CE 1895	Land Transfer	Francis A. Cummings, Trustee for the “Association of the Survivors of the Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Veteran Volunteers” of the City of Hartford, Connecticut, acquired the land the monument was placed on from Anna Newcomer, and the monument was relocated from Connecticut Park to its current location (WCLR Liber 104, Folio 299; http://john-banks.blogspot.com/2014/09/antietam-11th-connecticut-monuments.html).
CE 1897	Land Transfer	Anna Newcomer conveyed 72 square perches to the United States. This land acquisition may have been for the purpose of adding on more land for the 11th CT monument, which sits on an adjacent plot (WCLR Liber 107, Folio 430).
	Established	The USGS Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland streamflow gage made its first measurement (http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=20761).
CE 1898	Land Transfer	Francis Cummings granted the US government a small parcel of land that is located east of the bridge on which the 11th Connecticut Volunteer Regiment monument stands (WCLR Liber 107, Folio 655).
	Built	The 21st MA Volunteer Infantry monument was dedicated on September 17, 1898. It marks the location where the regiment fought near Burnside Bridge on September 17, 1862. The unit, along with the 35th MA, provided coverage and supporting fire for Union forces taking Burnside Bridge. Their actions allowed the 51st NY and 51st PA to charge across the bridge. The monument was erected by the survivors of the regiment and the Massachusetts Volunteers Association. It was originally located on the southwest corner of Burnside Bridge (LCS ANTI-045047).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

	Built	The 35th MA Volunteer Infantry monument dedicated on September 17, 1898. It marks the unit's location near Burnside Bridge during the battle. Together with the 21st MA, the unit provided cover and support fire for the 51st NY and 51st PA as they crossed Burnside Bridge. Lt. Col. Albert A. Pope, a Civil War veteran, as a memorial to his fallen comrades, erected the monument. It was originally located on the northwest corner of Burnside Bridge (LCS ANTI-045046).
CE 1899	Land Transfer	Charles G. Biggs, attorney in fact for the heirs of John H. Snively, sold just over 134 acres of Hunting the Hare and Mount Pleasant to Ella Lum (WCLR Liber 110, Folio 297).
CE 1900	Built	The 2nd MD Infantry marker was dedicated on May 30, 1900. It was placed at the location near Burnside Bridge where the unit engaged the Confederate Army on the morning of September 17, 1862. After carrying the bridge, the unit was able to join the battle on the other side of Antietam Creek. It was originally located on the northeast corner of the bridge (LCS ANTI-045045).
CE 1902	Land Transfer	In October 1902, John Benner conveyed a right-of-way leading from Burnside Bridge to the McKinley monument to the US. The deed included the 900 square feet on which the monument resided (WCLR Liber GBO 118, Folio 14; AAH 1986:119).
CE 1903	Built	The William McKinley monument erected to commemorate McKinley's participation in the Battle of Antietam. McKinley served as the commissary sergeant of the 23rd Regiment, Ohio infantry (LCS ANTI-045049).
	Built	The War Department constructed a rectangular wall around the McKinley Monument. The wall consists of blue limestone blocks and measures 120' in length (LCS ANTI-092420).
	Built	The 1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery monument dedicated on October 13, 1903. It marks the location of the regiment during the battle. The unit fought 250 yards east of the monument (LCS ANTI-008146).

	Built	The 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry monument dedicated on October 13, 1903. It marks the farthest advance of the 11th Ohio Infantry after driving Confederate troops from Antietam Creek near Burnside Bridge (NPS LCS 2015).
CE 1904	Land Transfer	On December 24, 1904 Frank S. Newcomer and Virginia S. Nicodemus inherited the Dorsey Tract from Anne Newcomer (ANTI_302_D29_[id180186] 1961 Stone Wall HSR).
CE 1905	Land Transfer	Virginia S. Nicodemus purchased the half interest in the Dorsey Tract from Frank S. Newcomer (WCLR Liber 122, Folio 63).
	Land Transfer	John Luther Nicodemus and Virginia S. Nicodemus conveyed 900 square feet to the United States, most likely for the purpose of installing the 51st NY monument, which took place three years later (WCLR Liber 122, Folio 534).
CE 1906	Land Transfer	In December 1906, a public right-of-way conveyed from John and Eliza Benner to the U.S. The transfer replaced the previous right-of-way deed from 1902 (WCLR Liber 125, Folio 212).
CE 1908	Land Transfer	Jacob B. Stine conveyed 131 acres, including the land he purchased from the Otto's, to James and Susan Dorsey (WCLR Liber 127, Folio 394).
CE 1906	Built	The 1906 Sundry Civil Act appropriated funds for fiscal year 1907 for the construction of a roadway to the McKinley monument from the bridge and provided the authority to acquire title to a right-of-way (Hart Memorandum 1925; Pistole Memorandum 1925).
CE 1907	Land Transfer	John Benner died, leaving his property to Fannie I. Spong, Charles H. Benner, and Moses Poffenberger, the executors of his estate (Will Book K, Folio 73).
CE 1908	Built	An associated veterans group erects the 51st NY Volunteer Infantry monument in 1908. The monument is located near the bridge and close to where the regiment bravely broke through the Confederate lines and crossed the bridge with the 51st Pennsylvania Regiment (LCS ANTI-008140).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 1907	Land Transfer	Fannie I. Spong, Charles H. Benner, and Moses Poffenberger, executors of John Benner estate, sold 136 acres to James Snyder (WCLR Liber 127, Folio 154).
	Land Transfer	James Snyder conveyed 136 acres to Ida Frances Spong, Fannie I. Spong (WCLR Liber 127, Folio 155).
CE 1910	Land Transfer	The NPS acquired a small parcel of land that runs south of the Burnside Bridge and along Antietam Creek from Washington County (LandsNet).
CE 1917	Damaged	A rainstorm washed out the cobble gutter on the north side of McKinley Avenue, as well as part of the roadbed. Road material washed down the roadway, lodged on Burnside Bridge Road, and broke through the north side of the bridge. Ten days later, another rainstorm further damaged the roadway, which mandated the removal of debris in order for traffic to be able to cross Burnside Bridge (Monath Memorandum 7/17/1917; Monath Memorandum 7/27/1917).
CE 1918	Altered	The owner of the Spong farm filled the ravine on the south side of McKinley Avenue, completely closing the natural watercourse and provided outlet present when the road was constructed. Thus, run-off diverted into the roadway, causing about half of the roadway between the bridge and the end of the paved gutter to wash away. This rendered the road practically useless. The landowner refused to allow the removal of the obstruction or the diversion of the water flow back to the ravine at some other location (Hart Memorandum 1925).
CE 1924	Land Transfer	Norman B. Scott III inherited the Dorsey Tract from Virginia S. Nicodemus (ANTI_302_D29_[id180186] Burnside Bridge Stone Wall HSR 1961; Will Book 15, Folio 264).
CE 1925	Land Transfer	James A. Dorsey bought the Dorsey Tract from Norman B. Scott III and Elizabeth W. Scott (WCLR Liber 170, Folio 513).
CE 1928	Land Transfer	Ida Frances Spong conveyed 136 acres to James Snyder (WCLR Liber 180, Folio 110).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

	Land Transfer	James Snyder conveyed 136 acres to Ida Frances Spong and Tena Blanche Spong as joint tenants (WCLR Liber 180, Folio 111).
CE 1929	Land Transfer	Snaveley's Ford farm purchased by John and Rosie Baker (WCLR Liber 184, Folio 590).
CE 1930	Land Transfer	John W. Dorsey inherited the Dorsey Tract from his father James A. Dorsey. This tract is associated with both the Otto and Sherrick properties (ANTI_302_D29_[id180186] Burnside Bridge Stone Wall HSR 1961; Will Book 16, Folio 511).
CE 1931	Built	An effort was made to rebuild the approach road leading from the bridge to the McKinley Monument. This road had been out of use since 1918. Fannie Spong, the owner of the farm property around the monument, revealed that those who built the monument had failed to compensate her grandfather \$750 for the right-of-way to and from the lot on which the monument stood. It was decided that a concrete walkway would be constructed to the monument instead, since it was more affordable and more suitable (AAH 1986:133-134).
	Altered	The War Department added a stone gutter and a catch basin to the stone wall on Burnside Bridge Road (ANTI_302_D29_[id180186] Burnside Bridge Stone Wall HSR 1961).
CE 1933	Land Transfer	Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service (ANTI NR 2009:8.41).
	Purchased/Sold	The National Park Service purchased the Burnside Bridge from the Commissioners of Washington County (WCLR Liber 194, Folio 386).
	Built	The stream gage just south of Burnside Bridge erected by the USGS (http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=20761).
CE 1934	Built	The concrete control structure was built across the creek 80 feet downstream from the gage to stabilize the flow for ease of measurement (http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=20761).

	Land Transfer	John W. and Annie W. Dorsey conveyed the Dorsey Tract to E. Stuart Bushong (WCLR Liber 195, Folio 106).
	Land Transfer	E. Stuart Bushong conveyed the Dorsey Tract to John W. and Abbie W. Dorsey (WCLR Liber 195, Folio 107).
	Maintained	FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Administration) funds were acquired in 1934 to clean up the East Woods, West Woods, and the Burnside Bridge area. Weeds and briars were removed, and dead limbs were cut out of trees near the bridge. The main issue was removing a stone and dirt island which had formed in the creek in recent years and was deflecting the water in such a way that it was eroding the east bank and threatening to eventually change the streambed. Since no funds were available for timber and no free materials were able to be acquired, the removed stones and dirt, along with several dead trees, were used to build a barrier out from the east bank to deflect the water. As was planned, the center of the creek bed was also deepened. SCS participated in these efforts (Beckenbaugh Report 1934).
CE 1937	Land Transfer	George W. Griffith, who found the land ideal for farming, purchased the 134-acre farm at Snavelly's Ford at public sale. At this time, the farm became known as Griffith's Place. (WCLR Liber 205, Folio 240).
CE 1939	Land Transfer	Washington County Historical Society, Inc. purchased 136 acres from Tena Blanche Spong (WCLR Liber 208, Folio 589).
	Land Transfer	Washington County Historical Society, Inc. purchased the Dorsey Tract from John W. and Abbie W. Dorsey (ANTI 302 D29; Liber 210, Folio 460).
CE 1940	Land Transfer	Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to accept land donations for the battlefield (ANTI NR 2009:8.41).
	Demolished	In March 1940, Frederick Tilberg performed an investigation of the Spong farm buildings. He proposed that since the Spong farmhouse, barns, and sheds were constructed after the battle (in 1864), they should be removed (AAH 1986:200, 234-235).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

	Land Transfer	The National Park Service received the Spong and Dorsey farms as a donation from the Washington County Historical Society, Inc (AAH 1986:200, 234-235).
CE 1941	Restored	On the east end of Burnside Bridge, nine feet of the bridge knocked down, and repairs initiated.
CE 1942	Restored	The 35th Massachusetts monument hit off its foundation at the northwest corner of the bridge in early 1942 by a truck, and repair work had to be done (Taute Memorandum 1942).
CE 1943	Damaged	Reports state that the 21st Massachusetts monument at the southwest corner of the bridge was hit off its base twice during the past six months. It was recommended that the monument be moved about 20 feet to the west and parallel with the monument on the opposite side of the bridge (Nett Memorandum 1943).
	Purchased/Sold	The U.S. accepted title to the Dorsey and Spong tracts in July 1943 (Moskey Memorandum 1943).
CE 1943 - 1946	Inhabited	Upon acceptance of the Spong farm title in 1943, a series of annual special use permits were issued by the NPS to Howard C. Knode from June 11, 1943 to October 30, 1946 for the purpose of maintaining the historic condition of the Spong Farm (AAH 1986:234; Moskey Memorandum 1943).
CE 1945	Purchased/Sold	The U.S. accepted title to the bridge on November 20, 1945 (AAH 1986:233).
CE 1946 - 1947	Demolished	In November 1946, the Spong farmhouse, barns, and sheds were removed under contract. Work efforts on the project concluded the following year (AAH 1986:200, 234-235).
CE 1947	Restored	On June 24, 1947, a contract signed with B.L. Smith of Boonsboro and the NPS for the repair of the bridge's arches, included the repointing of the mortar (AAH 1986:233).
CE 1953	Restored	B.L. Smith repaired the right wing and nearby bulging sections on Burnside Bridge (Smith Letter 3/9/1953).

	Restored	In January 1953, Superintendent Doust stated that a section of the bridge had collapsed. By March, the repair of the bridge was completed. B.L. Smith had noticed six years earlier that the bridge shook when trucks went over it. In response to this warning from Smith, Superintendent Coleman recommended to the Superintendent of Washington County Schools that school busses should be rerouted so as to not put children in danger. The Maryland State Road Commission objected to permanently closing Burnside Bridge, so the Superintendent of Gettysburg had a sign placed at each end of the bridge and at approach road intersections that stated that the bridge was unsafe for vehicles weighing more than three tons
CE 1955	Altered	Dramatic repairs occur on the bridge to in order to insure the load carrying capacity. Stone work was repointed with plain Portland cement, which was not historically accurate
	Land Transfer	Harvey Dorsey died, leaving the Dorsey Tract to James Dorsey, James A. Dorsey's grandson (Will Book 16, Folio 511).
	Land Transfer	James Dorsey conveyed the Dorsey Tract to Irvine Rutledge, who then conveyed it back to him, for the purpose of adding his wife Louise Dorsey (WCLR Liber 301, Folio 289).
CE 1956	Restored	C. William Hetzer, Inc. of Hagerstown, MD began repairing and stabilizing the bridge in March 1956 (Annual Report 1956:1).
CE 1960	Memorialized	President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a Congressional Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection and preservation of the Antietam Battlefield in the State of Maryland." It provided for the acquisition of around 600 acres and 1,017 acres of scenic easements (ANTI NR 2009:8.41).
CE 1962	Built	The Burnside Bridge parking area was constructed (AAH 1986:337).
CE 1963	Restored	The stone wall running north along the east bank of Antietam Creek was reconstructed and extended 47 feet so it would not end in an open area (Interpretive Trail and Wayside Construction Narrative Report 1963).

	Built	A 27-foot stone wall was constructed near the overlook to match the existing stone wall, built near the McKinley monument (1963 Interpretive Trail and Wayside Construction Narrative Report).
	Altered	Public vehicle traffic prohibited from driving on Old Burnside Road by the NPS (LCS-2015).
	Moved	The National Park Service relocated the 51st Pennsylvania (southeast), Maryland 2nd Infantry (northeast), 21st Massachusetts (southwest), and 35th Massachusetts (northwest) monuments to the east bank of Antietam Creek (LCS ANTI-045046, ANTI-045047, ANTI-045043, ANTI-045045).
CE 1964	Altered	Automobiles were prohibited from being driven over Burnside Bridge, and directional arrows were relocated to direct visitors to use the new overlook facilities rather than drive over the bridge (AAH 1986:347-350).
	Restored	Efforts by the National Park Service were made to restore the bridge to its 1862 appearance. The National Park Service restores Burnside Bridge by repointing the piers and arches, also resurfacing the drive (AAH 1986:347-350).
	Land Transfer	Abbie Dorsey conveyed the 186.34-acre Dorsey Tract (the former Sherrick farm) to the United States (WCLR Liber 407, Folio 476).
CE 1965	Built	Construction of the Snively Ford Trail began (AAH 1986:353).
	Built	Work on the Burnside Bridge Bypass Road began (NCR Mission 66 National Register Nomination Final Draft 2012:E.33).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 1966	Excavated	In 1966, the park's superintendent requested that archeological work be done on the Burnside Bridge Road and the Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Pike. Selected sections of the Burnside Bridge approach road were to be excavated to determine the path, dimensions, and construction materials of the bridge approach in 1862. Dick Ping Hsu of the Harpers Ferry Job Corp Center began the work that August. The Job Corps accomplished it without cost that same month. Hsu's findings on the Burnside Bridge Road were reported in a study entitled "Archeological Tests, Burnside Bridge Road." (AAH 1986:386-387).
	Built	The Burnside Bridge Bypass Road was completed. (NCR Mission 66 National Register Nomination Final Draft 2012:E.33).
CE 1967	Land Transfer	Antietam National Battlefield transferred from the Northeast Region to the National Capital Region (NCR Mission 66 2012:E.15).
CE 1968	Land Transfer	The National Park Service purchased 0.37 acres of the Dorsey Tract from James and Louise Dorsey for \$1,000. The parcel of land is located just north of Burnside Bridge (WCLR Liber 468, Folio 46).
	Land Transfer	The Dorseys sold 136.27 acres, including the Otto farmland, to Paul and Twila Shade (WCLR Liber 474, Folio 335).
CE 1970	Land Transfer	The Washington County Commissioners conveyed 2.20 acres to the United States. The county had acquired this land from multiple property owners in 1899 for the purpose of opening a 30-foot public county roadway about 2.75 miles long. Parcel 1 extended from the intersection with Rodman Avenue and ran southeast to the west approach of Burnside Bridge. Parcel 2 extended from the east bridge approach southeast to where it met Rohrbach's Lane and the southwest corner of the 11th CT plot (WCLR Liber VJB 507, Folio 14; WCLR Liber IN 2, Folio 490).
CE 1971	Land Transfer	James and Louise Dorsey sold 2.15 acres containing the Otto farm buildings to Charles and Orpha Mae Kauffman (WCLR Liber 525, Folio 181).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 1972	Restored	The National Park Service replaced the roof on the Sherrick smokehouse (LCS-2015).
CE 1974	Restored	Burnside Bridge underwent another restoration after the C&O Canal and Antietam National Battlefield separated into two parks (AAH 1986:438).
CE 1976	Land Transfer	Charles and Orpha Mae Kauffman sold the 2.15-acre property containing the Otto farm buildings to the National Park Foundation (WCLR Liber 613, Folio 349).
CE 1977	Restored	The stone wall running along the east bank of Antietam Creek was dismantled and re-laid by Plymmer Construction Company (LCS ANTI-048253).
	Restored	ANB welcomed its first Youth Conservation Corps crew, which replaced 14 signs along the Snavelly Ford Trail (AAH 1986:444-445).
CE 1978	Restored	The YCC improved the stability of the culverts along the trail, which included lining the waterway to each culvert with stones to minimize erosion, stabilized the portions of the Antietam Creek bank along the trail that were being eroded by the creek and cutting into portions of the foot trail, replaced the hazardous steps and hand rail leading from the upper walkway to the trailhead at Burnside Bridge, and placed barricades across visitor-made foot trails up the hillside leading from Burnside Bridge to the parking lot to encourage the use of paved walks (AAH 1986:445-446).
CE 1979	Reconstructed	The YCC repaired 1,200 feet of the washed out Snavelly Ford Trail with crusher-run stone, constructed and placed eight benches along the trail, repaired and covered three drain pipes used to carry run-off water under the trail, removed hazardous trees along the trail, repaired a large storm drain ditch near Burnside Bridge by lining the ditch with cemented stones to help prevent future storm damage, trimmed vegetation along walkways at Burnside Bridge, and reconstructed a drainage ditch along a portion of the Burnside Bridge tour road and lined the ditch with cemented stones (AAH 1986:447-448).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 1981	Built	The existing deteriorated sidewalk was removed and replaced with a new concrete sidewalk at the overlook area (Invitation, Bid, and Award 1981).
CE 1982	Restored	The 1982 crew refurbished benches and numbered trail markers on the Snively Ford Trail and cleared fallen limbs, leaves, and debris from the trail, Burnside Bridge, and Antietam Creek (AAH 1986:449-450).
	Land Transfer	Kermit and Leonor Midthun, the owners of Belinda Springs Farm, conveyed a 66.22-acre scenic easement to the United States (WCLR Liber 730, Folio 347).
CE 1984	Land Transfer	The National Park Foundation sold the 2.15-acre property containing the Otto farm buildings to the United States (WCLR Liber 777, Folio 989).
CE 1985	Destroyed	A fire destroyed the Bank Barn on the Sherrick Farmhouse property (LCS ANTI-008044).
CE 1988 - 1989	Restored	Burnside Bridge underwent another rehabilitation from 1988 to 1989. The stone masonry piers were repaired, the stone masonry was cleaned and repointed, the roadway over the bridge and the approaches were resurfaced, and rip-rap was installed on the east bank of Antietam Creek, extending from the bridge to 130 feet north of the bridge (Final Construction Report Project No. NPS-ANTI 900 (1) (Burnside Bridge Repairs-ETIC).
CE 1988	Land Transfer	Twila Shade exchanged a 180.54-acre scenic easement for 9.98 acres and \$155,300 from the NPS (WCLR Liber 874, Folio 1078).
CE 1998	Stabilized	Major stabilization performed on the Otto house. Some of these features included new roofing, new stairs, and new railings. Doors and windows were either fixed or replaced
CE 2002 - 2003	Stabilized	The Mumma Farm and Otto House structures were stabilized by Bob Smith Contractors, Inc. (302/D-97 Operation and Maintenance Manual for Otto House).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 2002	Excavated	An archeological investigation by URS performed near Burnside Bridge and on the knoll overlooking the bridge. No prehistoric material found during the investigation. A few historic artifacts were discovered near the bridge ("Antietam, Battle on an Agrarian Landscape: A Study in Archeology" 2002).
CE 2003	Land Transfer	Paul B. Shade and David M. Shade, co-personal representatives of the estate of the widowed Twila M. Shade, sold to the United States Tract No. 01-157, which consisted of two parcels, one being 9.98 acres and the other being 136.27 acres. The former Otto farmland was included in this transfer (WCLR Liber 2083, Folio 379).
	Damaged	During Hurricane Isabel in September 2003, a large tree limb fell and landed on the parapet of the downstream side of the bridge ("Repair and Preservation of the Burnside Bridge" Historic Structures Record of Treatment (Burnside Bridge Repairs-etic).
CE 2006	Built	The plan to open the Union Advance Trail was implemented (http://shaf.org/2007/06/).
CE 2007	Built	The Final Attack Trail was constructed by the NPS after discussion in committee in 2005 (http://www.fredericknewspost.com/archives/walking-with-soldiers/article_1dd617bd-9aa7-50cf-9ebb-9dce594739d1.html).
CE 2014	Altered	Repair work conducted on the bridge after a section of the stone bridge facing upstream collapsed. Along with the repairs to the stone wall, the central-span bulge on the upstream wall was repointed, and the wood coping was reconstructed (http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/historyculture/burnside-bridge-repair.htm).

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 2015 - 2016	Stabilized	On October 10, 2015, Burnside Bridge closed for major repairs to the historic structure. The \$1.7 million preservation project to ensure the iconic bridge's long term structural stability will be completed in two phases. Phase I primarily focuses on in-stream work to strengthen the stone piers and arches. Portable dams are installed in the creek to divert the water during this phase, and work will continue through the fall. Phase II will begin in early spring 2016 with repairs that require selectively dismantling and rebuilding sections of the bridge walls (http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/news/bridgework.htm 2015).
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Physical History:

EARLY HISTORY

During the pre-contact period, archeological evidence suggests that the Hagerstown Valley, or the Great Valley of Maryland, lacks evidence of permanent aboriginal villages. The interpretation of archeological evidence has concluded that the Algonquian tribes that lived in this region during the late Woodland period migrated to the Atlantic Coastal Plain and banded together to form fortified villages. The catalyst for this migration is unknown, however, it may have been prompted by threats from Iroquoian tribes living to the north and west. Evidence suggests that after the Algonquian tribes migrated to the lower Susquehanna Valley between 1550 and 1575, the Susquehannocks rose to dominance. Despite the lack of permanent villages in the Hagerstown Valley, indigenous groups utilized the region for hunting and as a thoroughfare for trade and war. The Great Valley in particular was used by the Five Nations Iroquois League (later the Six Nations) in what is now New York State as a route south to the present day Carolinas to attack the Catawbas (D.R. Miller Farmstead CLI 2005:33).

INITIAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, 1739-1835

The successive patterns of behavior, caused by the migration of people and associated customs, influenced the course of settlement in western Maryland. From 1739 to 1835, developments in the methods of agricultural production and the diversification of crops informed the settlement patterns of the region. The quest to spread the cultivation of tobacco and the plantation system of Chesapeake into the wilderness, while an initial catalyst for settlement, proved unsuccessful. As a result agricultural enterprises became more concentrated in acreage, yet more diverse in production, leading to the rise of a smaller farming class.

The area of the Great Valley, including present day Washington County, remained largely unsettled by Europeans until 1732. Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore, issued a proclamation opening western Maryland to settlement in an effort to increase population in the outer reaches of the colony and to increase income. Calvert offered 200 acres of land of one's own choosing rent-free for three years, after which time the rent would be one cent per acre. This decree was a response, in part, to an economic depression that had negatively affected the tobacco market since the mid-1600s. By the mid-1730s, the Chesapeake region once again had regained its reputation for producing a superior tobacco product, with improvements in the Maryland economy noted from 1733 onward. Greater demand for a superior product led to increased profits, influencing the planting of additional crops. However, the coastal areas of the region were by in large in agricultural production, requiring lands further west to be cultivated in order to expand the profits from the agricultural cash crop (Tillers of the Soil 2011: 5-6).

Many individuals with more disposable wealth participated in Calvert's plan of opening up the west and acquired larger tracts of land to either establish themselves as "lords of the manor" in the wilderness. Grants or patents of land, totaling several thousand acres, acquired from the Maryland land office, required the grantee to pay to have the property surveyed. A second group emerged as Calvert's decree attracted English land speculators on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay and southern Maryland to the Great Valley by the promise of large land

grants at low prices. After acquiring the land, speculators would subdivide the land grants into smaller tracts and sell the land at a profit (Antietam NR 2009:8.5).

Lord Baltimore's land policy enticed Joseph Chapline, an individual of English decent raised on a southern Maryland plantation and entrenched in the Chesapeake Tobacco Culture, to the frontier of western Maryland. Chapline became the predominant landowner in the lower Antietam drainage, or the area later known as the Sharpsburg District. In 1739, he acquired from Charles Calvert a "manorial" grant, which he named "Mount Pleasant" consisting of approximately 2,000 acres. The terms of the grant required that Chapline live on his plantation in an effort to bring English civilization to the wilderness. Following the agricultural practices of his southern Maryland upbringing, Chapline attempted to grow tobacco on his plantation. A hypothesis exists that Chapline would have relied on the practice of slavery in order to maintain the labor-intensive tobacco fields and the plantation society. Additional research will need to be completed in order to determine the exact character of the Chapline plantation. Chapline's improvements, during his ownership, to the landscape are unknown at this time. However, the cultivation of tobacco was not suited to this portion of western Maryland, with the weather and soil less than ideal to support the crop. As a result of this failed endeavor, Chapline shifted from the role of planter to that of land speculator by selling off pieces of plantation in the form of smaller farms. The division of the plantation into smaller farms informs the composition of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape as later land transfers refer to portions of the Chapline land grant as the parent parcel. Additional names in the early list of landholders from this era includes James Smith (likely from Scotland), Dr. George Stuart (Stewart) (also from Scotland), Col. Edwin (Edward) Sprigg, and Richard Sprigg (Antietam NR 2009:8.10).

The failure to cultivate tobacco successfully did not dissuade settlement in the Antietam Drainage. A secondary goal of the proclamation was to attract immigrants to Maryland rather than adjacent Virginia. The proclamation proved to be successful as immigrants from southeastern Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake region began settling in the western frontier of the colony. The earlier land holders, Chapline, Smith, and Col. Spriggs, transitioned into the role of speculator and began to sell off portions of their large landholdings to this new wave of settlement (Antietam NR 2009:8.10-11). Many smaller tracts were sold to migrant farming families interested in purchasing 100-300 acres, an appropriate size for the labor of a single family (Antietam NR 2009:8.5). German pioneers from Pennsylvania followed the Cumberland Valley south as they sought fertile land on which to grow wheat and other grains. While the Antietam Drainage proved unsuccessful for tobacco cultivation, it was ideal for growing grains. A review of the land patent records of Washington County has led to the interpretation that the German settlers of the first half of the 1700s were tenants rather than fee simple land owners from the original patentees (Antietam NR 2009:8.9-10). The Cumberland Valley led the migrants to the Antietam and Conococheague drainages. Early land patents refer to the road these travelers followed as the "Waggon Road." It is apparent that a very early road or roads passed through the Antietam Drainage to the Potomac River ford. Early patents similarly mention The Conococheague Road. This circulation route passed through the valley, east to west from South Mountain to the Williamsport ford. Dog Street and Keedysville Road roughly follow its path today. Those traveling along these roads observed good cropland and

fast-moving water they saw along the banks of Antietam Creek and some of them chose to settle there. German denominational churches were established to support these early German settlers (Antietam NR 2009:8.5-8).

As German settlers emigrated south from Pennsylvania, the architectural vocabulary of choice was that of vernacular architectural styles that replicated the established building traditions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and parts of Virginia. Rather than developing land in a sprawling plantation arrangement common to the Tidewater, these individuals elected to construct farms in a more concentrated cluster pattern, concentrating the necessary agricultural buildings. At the center of the cluster arrangement stood the farm house, traditionally two stories, and clad either in wood, stone, or brick. In close proximity to this structure, was the German style bank barn, traditionally constructed on the side of a hill and consisting of two stories placed atop a stone foundation. The structure served as both a shelter for the farmer's livestock and as the storeroom for the produce harvested at the end of the growing season. Scattered about the rest of the farming cluster were structures of various shapes and sizes to accommodate food storage, wells, and livestock pens. Examples of this form of farming arrangement survive in Washington County in Maryland. Beyond the central farm cluster were the farmer's cultivated fields and pastures (Farming Along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1828-1971 2007: 15)

An ebb in the settlement of Western Maryland occurred between 1755 and 1763 due to the French and Indian War. Most of those who had settled in the Antietam Drainage fled to the east of South Mountain for protection. The signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 encouraged the resettlement and development of the Antietam Drainage. Additional settlement to the region was encouraged by the Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon Survey Competition in 1767, which established the Mason-Dixon Line and ended a dispute between the Calvert and Penn families by firmly defining the border of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Prior to the survey, titles to land grants were unclear due to the dispute, causing some settlers to bypass Maryland and settled in the southern Shenandoah Valley in Virginia (Antietam NR 2009:8.5-6). After the border was accepted, German farmers from Pennsylvania migrated south in greater numbers, which in turn increased the granting of land patents.

Christian Orndorff, a German miller from Lancaster County, PA, migrated to the Antietam Drainage in order to take advantage of the subdivision and ownership of the original land patents. In 1762, he purchased 503 acres of "Smith's Hills" on the banks of the Antietam Creek from James Smith, who had received the land grant in 1756. This purchase corresponds to portions of the Sherrick and Otto properties and will be discussed later in the narrative. The next year, in 1763, Joseph Chapline established the town of Sharpsburg a little over a mile from Christian Orndorff's home. The location of the town coincided with the area of land Chapline originally tried to cultivate tobacco. In 1765, Chapline and three other investors founded the Antietam Iron Works near the mouth of Antietam Creek. By 1768, Christian Orndorff constructed his mill, located on Antietam Creek upriver from the project area (Antietam NR 2009:8.11; WCLR Liber 80, Folio 302). Upon the death of Joseph Chapline in 1769, his sons inherited much of his land in the Sharpsburg District. In the 1790s, the family began to sell the land in earnest. Most of the buyers were of German origin, and many of their names would later be associated with significant locations in the Battle of Antietam (Antietam NR

2009:8.13).

Following the initial periods of German migration into Western Maryland, a new pattern of land transaction developed during the latter portion of the eighteenth century. Many of the land transfers of the 1780s and 90s were from owner to tenant. In a system of practice known as “Lease and Release” ownership of property was transferred to tenants after a period of tenancy and agreed upon improvements had emerged on the landscape. The terms of each tenancy differed between each tenant and lessor. Most agreements required that the tenant fulfill certain improvements on the land in order to remain on the farm. These included the active construction of buildings, such as barns, houses to a minimum standard, and other necessary agricultural structures, and the improvement of land through the expansions of the fields or the development of orchards. The length of the tenancy’s varied, however, most retained a similar payment mechanism of an agreed yearly rate of payment due to inhabit the land. The willingness to maintain the land indicates that crops were successful and profitable in the region (Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland 2011: 7).

While the method of land division had a direct impact on the character of the landscape, additional practices helped to create the character of the landscape. After the initial failure of tobacco cultivation in the Antietam Drainage, planters and subsequent farmers turned to grain crops as the main source of income. While the soil proved ideal to the support the cultivation of grain, the hydrology supported the development of the related grist mills. Washington County’s abundant waterpower enabled the mills to convert grain into flour or meal, which was more easily transportable and marketable than the unprocessed harvest. From the towns in Washington County, the processed grain moved north to Philadelphia, south, and east to Baltimore, where it followed the Chesapeake Bay trade route arriving in ports of the West Indies. The prominence of this form of agricultural activity over tobacco reflects the influence that Pennsylvania had on Washington County (Antietam NR 2009:8.9). The rapid development of large mills (including merchant mills) and small custom mills along Antietam Creek suggests a prospering economy. As these mill served as the main processing point for the agricultural crops prior to distribution to market, the flourishing of mills is interpreted as a direct link to fruitful harvests.

Surviving records reveal that the practice of slavery, while present, was not prevalent in Washington County in the late 18th century. The practice was not widespread or largely adopted by the German farmers, but instances of large slaveholders and even more minor slaveholders do exist. The practice is likely rooted in the original English plantation systems that established the region. 269 out of 2,445 families living in Washington County in 1790 were slaveholders (about 12%). Of the families that owned slaves, only six owned twenty or more slaves. However, 188 slaveholding families owned from one to four slaves. 90 families owned one slave, 98 families owned two to four slaves, 55 families owned five to nine slaves, 20 families owned 10 to 19 slaves, four families owned 20-49 slaves, and two families owned 50-99 slaves. According to the 1790 census, there were 1,286 slaves and 64 free blacks in Washington County. This census indicates that the following Sharpsburg area families owned slaves: Chapline, Middlekauff, Eversole, Hogmire and Orndorff, one of the original land holders in the study area of the CLI. Many Washington County slaveholders were mill owners,

including Orndorff, Clagett, Stull, Hager, Funk, and Hughs. The pattern of smaller slave holdings is indicative of a less labor- intensive form of agricultural production and follows the pattern of behavior of yeoman farmers (Antietam NR 2009:8.14-15). Further discussion of slavery will occur in later portions of the narrative.

Towards the end of the 18th century, the expansion of transportation in Washington County provided more market options for farmers in the Antietam Drainage, leading to further financial opportunities. While the Potomac River had previously provided a small advantage for transportation, Virginia and Maryland granted a charter for the Potomac Navigation Company/Potomac Canal Company for the improvement of navigation on the Potomac River from the North Branch near the Cheat River to Georgetown in 1784. 1790 saw the completion of the locks near Great Falls, Virginia. Boats carried flour, hay, and whiskey, Washington County's principal products, downriver to Georgetown. However, the seasonality of Potomac River transportation necessitated the continual use of road transport. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Georgetown competed with each other for the best transportation routes, which improved the transportation of farm products to markets, as well as profits for the frontier farmers (Antietam NR 2009:8.15).

At the dawn of the 19th Century, the Antietam Drainage was comprised of a mixture of wealthy farmers, yeomen farmers, craftsmen, and laborers comprised the settlement of the lower Antietam Drainage in the 19th century. Smaller farms replaced the larger plantation system of the 18th century. The new generation of landowners derived their prominence from farm production and commerce rather than patronage associated with large land grants. These new landowners included individuals such as John Rohrbach, John Otto, and Joseph Sherrick Sr. and Jr. (Antietam NR 2009:8.16). Their names are associated with locations associated with the Battle of Antietam. Surviving records, including deeds provide information that when reviewed allows the patterns of behavior on the property to be ascertained.

Sherrick Farm

In 1791, Christian Orndorff conveyed 200 acres, part of "The Resurvey on Smith's Hills," to his son Henry (Washington County Land Records, hereafter WCLR Liber G, Folio 470). Five years later, Henry sold this same land, located south of Sharpsburg, to Joseph Sherrick, Sr. and his wife Barbara Sherrick (WCLR Liber I, Folio 705). Joseph Sherrick emigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in March of 1796 with his family to Washington County with Jacob Mumma. The two purchased adjoining property (Walker 2010:87, 88). A review of the original deed does not indicated whether any structures or improvements were present on the landscape at the time of the Sherrick purchase (WCLR Liber I, Folio 705-706). Evidence suggests that a construction date between 1790 and 1800 for the bank barn (Walker 2010: 88). Further research is needed to determine the character of the farm during this period.

Rohrbach Farm

The first recorded Washington County land acquisition near Burnside Bridge involving the Rohrbach family occurred in 1807, when John and Mary Smith sold just over 14 acres of Jacob's Ladder to John Rohrbach, Jr. (WCLR Liber S, Folio 550). The Rohrbach's would eventually own property on both sides of Antietam Creek. In 1818, Mary and Jacob Smith sold

approximately 24 acres of Jacob's Ladder to Henry Rohrbach (WCLR Liber DD, Folio 337). In 1832 Henry Rohrbach acquired from John and Sarah Domer and Martin and Rosanna Furry half of Lot 2 (originally 37 acres) of Mount Pleasant, consisting of about 18.5 acres (WCLR Liber NN, Folio 285). Later that year, Henry Rohrbach purchased over 56 acres of Mount Pleasant and Hunting the Hare from Daniel and Rosanna Clayton (WCLR Liber NN, Folio 499). Further research is needed to determine the character of the Rohrbach property during this period.

Otto Farm

In 1815, Joseph Chapline conveyed to Peter Horn a portion of Mount Pleasant via articles of agreement, possibly just over 133 acres. John Otto purchased approximately 66 acres from George Hedrick and Margaret Horn, the executors of the Peter Horn estate, in 1831 (WCLR Liber MM, Folio 417). Otto was the grandson of one of Sharpsburg's earliest residents, a storekeeper who had arrived there as a German immigrant.

John Otto is credited with erecting the historic farm house around the time of his initial purchase of the property. Originally consisting of a structure five bays wide, the two story brace frame and attic of the house resided on an excavated stone cellar foundation. The simple end gable structure was clad in lap siding. The earliest configuration of the structure was symmetrical and Georgian in appearance. Shortly after the construction of the original building, the addition to the eastern elevation created the telescoped arrangement of the structure (Otto Farmhouse HSR 1993:9-11). During the next several years, he constructed outbuildings, dependencies, and fencing on the property. The family constructed a springhouse downhill from the house near the intersection of the Otto farm lane and Rohrbach Bridge Road. The Otto's built a large log kitchen immediately behind the main house. Farther down the Otto farm lane, but not far from the house, a storehouse built into the hill where cool, subterranean temperatures provided a place to store root vegetables. A hog pen and various agricultural outbuildings surrounded the southernmost building on the property, a large Pennsylvania-style bank barn. The Otto family, along with the neighboring Sherricks, belonged to the local congregation of the German Baptist Brethren. The congregation first worshiped at Manor Church, before relocating to the Daniel Miller's house. In 1855, Samuel Mumma donated land, allowing the congregation to erect a permanent structure. The Otto's made the bricks on the farm and donated the material to construct the original church building (Walker 2010:94, 100, 102, 107).

The initial granting of land to wealthy landowners, the development of a tenancy system of cultivation, the establishment of the town of Sharpsburg on former tobacco farmland, as well as the transition from tenant farming to ownership and wheat cultivation larger-scale agricultural production shaped this period in the development of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. During this time, the families of Otto, Sherrick, and Rohrbach established farmsteads and participated in the established patterns of the surrounding community. Evidence suggests that the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape consisted of a network of developing farmland and woodlots during this period. A wooden bridge served the area as a means of transportation of goods to and from market. (Beckenbaugh Memorandum 1934).

CHANGES IN LAND TENURE AND LAND USE, 1836-1860

The success of a diversified German inspired farming system in the Antietam Drainage wed the landscape to this pattern of development. The configuration of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape consisted of defined wooded lots interspersed amongst fields dedicated to grains and pasture lands, with farmhouses and necessary support structures, adjacent to a network of farm lanes and roads. However, the landscape was not stagnant as changes continued to occur. By 1850, 80 percent of Washington County was in agricultural use. This is due in part to the introduction of new inventions including the self- raking reaper and the conversion to a deeper plow method, which made the landscape more productive (Farming Along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1828-1971: 2007 19).

Burnside Bridge

The exact origins and naming of the Burnside Bridge and the associated road remain largely obscure. At the time of the production of this document, no definitive primary sources have been located. Surviving contemporary sources from the traditionally held construction period are vague and largely open to interpretation due to the lack of specific information contained within the documents. The narrative constructed for this feature is based largely on the agreed upon details of primary and secondary sources dating from the era after the Civil War. Additional research will be needed in order to provide a concrete narrative.

Secondary sources indicate that a timber bridge was the predecessor of the current stone bridge in the cultural landscape. The timber bridge was a popular bridge type in Maryland from European settlement to the 20th century due to the availability of lumber in the state. Timber bridges constructed during the 18th and 19th centuries spanned the state's large rivers and numerous small streams. The Maryland General Assembly clarified the rights of counties to create and maintain bridges in 1724. County officials gave the power to:

[A]s often as need shall require, for the repairing and making of bridges over the heads of rivers, creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places, to cut down, or cause to be cut down, any tree or trees growing on any of the adjacent land to such bridges necessary to be made or repaired, and the same trees to maul, or cause to be mauled, and carried from off such adjacent lands, and applied to the making and necessary repairs of such bridges as aforesaid [Kilty 1808:November 1724 Session, Chapter 14] (Spero, Berger 1995:41).

More research is needed to determine the date of the construction of this earlier wooden bridge. Records indicate that the County Commissioners maintained the wooden bridge for three years prior to the construction of the stone bridge, and by the Levy Court before that body's dissolution in 1830; the wooden bridge was likely constructed and/or maintained by the county in the late 1820s possibly earlier (Hays 1910:47). In the early 19th century, the commissioners appointed committees to select sites for bridges to span Antietam Creek, resulting in the construction of approximately 14 bridges over the course of 40 years. Silas Harry, W.H. Eierly, George and John Weaver, Charles Wilson, and the Lloyds were some of the builders employed to construct these bridges (Burnside Bridge HSR 1964:1). In 1833, the County Commissioners appointed a committee to choose a location for a bridge over the Antietam on the Sharpsburg and Maple Swamp Road (Hays 1910:50). Maple Swamp may be a reference to a 16-acre tract of land patented in 1818 (granted in 1815) and owned by John

Brien and John McPherson (Washington County, Maryland, Land Patents, 1730-1830; Land Patent 1/19/1818). The commissioners gave the contract to John Weaver to build a stone bridge with a 12-foot-wide roadway for \$2,300 (Hays 1910:50). Based on the existing data, it is assumed that this bridge is the Burnside Bridge. The Index to the Laws and Resolutions of Maryland, from the Year Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Two, to the year Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Seven, Inclusively reads; "Commissioners to erect a stone bridge over Antietam creek, on the road from Sharpsburg, to the Maple Swamp" (1834 session, Chapter 184). Records suggest that by 1836 the construction of the bridge concluded (Beckenbaugh Memorandum 1934). Known before the Civil War as Rohrbach's Bridge or Lower Bridge, it once carried the Sharpsburg-Rohrersville Road (now Burnside Bridge Road) across the Antietam Creek from east to west. Multiple sources provided information and the various names of the feature (Burnside Bridge HSR 1964:3; Antietam NR 2009:7.2-3, 25; Walker 2010: 90, 93, 100; NPS LCS 2015; Routes of Change: A History of Transportation in Mid-Maryland 2011: 41-42; Mission 66 Prospectus: 40). However, additional research will be needed. Weaver was also responsible for four other bridges of similar design that span the Antietam (Hayes 47-49).

According to Helen Ashe Hays in her work *The Antietam and Its Bridges*, Weaver constructed his bridges with distinctively faced rubble masonry, but varied the number of piers and arches based on the width of the creek at a particular location (Hayes 1910: 47-49). Three arches supported by two piers create the composition of the Burnside Bridge structure. Weaver designed the piers with rounded ends on their upstream sides to ease floating debris past the bridge. The waist high parapets feature sloped wood copings to allow rain and snow to slide off into the stream below. Square bases added at the ends of the wing walls following the Civil War supported commemorative monuments. Prior to the war, a stone wall was constructed from the northeast corner of Burnside Bridge along the east bank of Antietam Creek for a distance of 450 feet (Burnside Bridge HSR 1964:3-4).

In the composition of the feature, the roadbed for the bridge sloped from the mid-point of the bridge downwards to the side walls for drainage purposes. The measurement of the roadbed at the bridge measures 13', 4" wide and 192 feet long. The close proximity of the hill on the western bank forced the road to enter Burnside Bridge at an angle, which required the widening of the approaches, accommodated by splaying the northeast and southwest wing walls. The road continues over the bridge and follows a course parallel to the flow of Antietam Creek (Burnside Bridge HSR 1964:1-2; Antietam NR 2009: 7.25).

Sherrick Farm

In 1837, Joseph Sherrick, Jr., the first Sherrick born in Sharpsburg, returned from Ohio and purchased a tract of land adjoining his father's. The following year he acquired his father's property, which amounted to almost 195 acres (see WCLR Liber TT, Folio 574). By 1840, Joseph Sherrick, Sr. relocated to the town of Sharpsburg, and his son had taken up residence and proprietorship of the farm. In the late 1830s, family replaced the original farmhouse with a more substantial brick structure. This house is unique in that it was constructed above a spring rather than building a separate springhouse structure. At the rear of the house sat a brick kitchen with a stone smokehouse (now gone) immediately behind the structure, and likely built for the original Sherrick farmhouse. Graphic evidence indicates that between the Sherrick's

northern tract and Rohrbach's land was a post and rail fence (Carman-Cope Map 1899). The date of construction is unknown. Evidence suggests that during this period additional outbuildings construction occurred. By 1860 Anna Sherrick, the daughter of Joseph Sherrick, Jr., married Victor Newcomer and continued to reside with the Sherrick family.

From 1860 to 1862, Leonard Emmert leased the Sherrick farm (Walker 2010:92, 94, 96). The 1860 agricultural census lists A Lenord Emmer [sic] rather than Sherrick with this particular parcel of land. At that time, the farm consisted of 200 improved acres and 20 unimproved acres and was valued at \$14,000. Livestock was valued at \$500. During the year ending that June, the farm produced 1,500 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, 150 bushels of oats, 100 pounds of wool, 50 bushels of potatoes, \$20 in orchard products, 500 pounds of butter, 25 tons of hay, and 12 bushels of clover seed (Washington County agricultural census, hereafter WCAC 1860:27-28). The terms of the lease are unclear and additional research is needed to clarify the condition of the relationship. The data collected from the farm census is consistent with the pattern of agriculture associated with diversified farming in the region with an emphasis on grain production.

Rohrbach Farm

In early 1839, John and Mary Rohrbach conveyed 86 acres of Jacob's Ladder to Henry Rohrbach (WCLR Liber TT, Folio 889). Later that year, William Price, Executor of the estate of John J. Hays, and Joseph J. and Sophia Merrick conveyed just over 105 acres of Mount Pleasant to Henry Rohrbach (WCLR Liber UU, Folio 628). John Hill, Trustee, acting for David Beeler, sold 37 acres (Lot 4) of Mount Pleasant in early 1846 to Mary Rohrbach (WCLR Liber IN 1, Folio 510). In 1851, Mary Rohrbach deeded this land to Henry B. Rohrbach (WCLR Liber IN 6, Folio 578). In 1855, Henry and his wife Martha conveyed this property to Noah and Elias Rohrbach (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 423). On the same day, Henry and Martha Ann Rohrbach, Jacob Rohrbach, and Daniel and Mary Rohrbach deeded to Noah and Elias Rohrbach part of Mount Pleasant, part of Hunting the Hare, and part of Jacob's Land [Ladder]. The first two tracts consisted of a little over 76 acres and the third tract being about 64 acres, for a total of about 140 acres (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 427). Immediately following this transaction, Noah and Sarah Rohrbach, Elias B. Rohrbach, and Daniel and Mary Rohrbach conveyed to Henry B. Rohrbach and Jacob H. Rohrbach approximately 115 acres of Mount Pleasant and 55 acres of Jacob's Ladder (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 435). After the initial transaction, Noah and Sarah Rohrbach and Elias Rohrbach conveyed to Henry B. Rohrbach 37 acres, which consisted of part of Jacob's Ladder and Stony Glades (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 430). Later that year, the parties of Noah and Sarah A. Rohrbach, Elias B. Rohrbach, William H. and Anne M. Spielman, Jacob and Elizabeth Nichols, Daniel H. Rohrbach Jr., John Wesley and Mary Helen Stottlemire, David and Barbara Hedrick, John and Catharine Hoskins, Joseph and Mary Stout, and Daniel and Mary Rohrbach conveyed to Henry B. Rohrbach and Jacob H. Rohrbach over 100 acres of Voltons [Walton's] Grove, plus 24 acres of timberland (WCLR Liber IN 11, Folio 431). These land transactions consolidated the smaller land holdings into a larger single farm. A year later, in 1856, Daniel and Mary Rohrbach conveyed another 24 acres of Volton's [Walton's] Grove to Henry and Jacob Rohrbach (WCLR Liber IN 13, Folio 122).

In the 1860 agricultural census data, Henry and Jacob Rohrbach owned 275 improved acres and

100 unimproved acres in Washington County. This acreage included land holdings on both banks of Antietam Creek. The cash value of their farm was \$17,000, and with a value \$1,500 in livestock. In the year ending June 1, 1860, the farm produced 1700 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 1200 bushels of Indian corn, 40 bushels of oats, 150 pounds of wool, 50 bushels of potatoes, 15 bushels of sweet potatoes, \$50 of orchard products, 900 pounds of butter, 40 tons of hay, 12 bushels of clover seed, and 80 pounds of honey (WCAC 1860:25-26).

While the agricultural endeavors of Henry and Jacob Rohrbach follow the patterns of neighboring farms, further diversification is present at this farm in the form of more varied crops and products, including sweet potatoes and the honey produced by an apiary. Reviewing the data collected, the Rohrbach's produced significantly more butter than neighboring farms, almost twice the amount as the Sherrick farm. It is possible that the Rohrbach farm began shifting away from grain crop production for market consumption to a dairy focused farm operation sooner than adjacent farms. This will be discussed in later portions of this narrative.

Snively Farm/ Belinda Spring

In 1850, John Gardenhour, the executor of Jacob Gardenhour's estate conveyed the property of Belinda Springs to Jacob Snively in parcel totaling 138 acres (WCLR Liber IN 5, Folio 185). Ten years later, the agricultural census lists John Snively as the proprietor of the property. The farm consisted of 120 improved acres and 20 unimproved acres. His farm was valued at \$7,000 and his livestock at \$650. As of June 1 of that year, the farm produced 500 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of potatoes, \$10 in orchard products, 300 pounds of butter, 15 tons of hay, and four bushels of clover seed (WCAC 1860:23-24).

Otto Farm

In 1860, John Otto's farm consisted of 67 improved acres and 36 unimproved acres. The farm was valued at \$4,000, and his livestock was valued at \$500. In the year ending June 1, 1860, the farm produced 800 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 70 pounds of wool, 20 bushels of potatoes, \$25 of orchard products, 500 pounds of butter, 15 tons of hay, and 12 bushels of clover seed (WCAC 1860:27-28). The products of the farm are in keeping with the pattern of behavior associated with diversified farming in the Great Valley.

During the time the Otto farm was in operation, a lane developed which extended from the historic road associated with the Burnside Bridge, along the boundary between the Sherrick and Otto properties, to the northeast corner of Sherrick's 40-acre cornfield. It is unclear as to when the lane was first constructed or utilized. However, a review of the Carman-Cope map shows the feature was present on the landscape during the time of the Battle of Antietam. Further analysis of the map reveals that a post-and-rail fence was separating the Otto Farm from the Sherrick and Rohrbach's properties (Carman-Cope Map 1899).

Additional research has uncovered that unlike other farms in the proximity of the Burnside Bridge, the Otto family did own slaves. Based on the information surviving to the present day, the Otto family was a small slave holding family. The family owned two individuals, Aunt Nancy and her son Hillary Watson, in the period prior to the Civil War. Hillary worked the Otto fields with members of the family (Walker 2010: 100). Rather than relying on Watson to be the

sole labor force, Watson worked concurrently with members of the family on the farm. The Battle of Antietam and the aftermath of the event link the Watson and Otto families together in an intertwined narrative.

During this period, the landscape of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape saw the construction of the famous stone bridge and the purchase of farmland on the part of a fourth farmer, Snavelly, who owned land in the project area during the Battle of Antietam. Pastures, woodlots, cultivated fields, and areas of improved farmsteads defined the landscape. The inhabitants practiced mixed agriculture, relying on varied crops and animal husbandry, by the review of the Sherrick farm, with the Rohrbach farm producing an almost equal amount of wheat to corn at the time of harvest, whereas the Otto farm engaged in the cultivation of twice as much wheat as corn. On the eve of the Civil War, the physical form of these locations begin to allude to the imminent setting on which the next stage of development would occur.



"Antietam, Maryland. Burnside bridge across the Antietam. Southwest view." Alexander Gardner, 1862. From the Library of Congress
(<http://www.loc.gov/item/cwp2003005555/PP/>, accessed on February 10, 2016.)

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

During the Civil War, the Burnside Bridge and surrounding landscape proved to be a critical location in the sequence of events associated with the Battle of Antietam. While the fighting centered on the bridge and efforts to ford Antietam Creek, other elements of landscape affected the movements of troops. Farm paths were used to move troops through the landscape, stone walls provided cover, and topography and vegetation provided a means in which to further attack an enemy. Arguably, the Battle of Antietam is the most significant event to occur in this cultural landscape, with the effects reverberating for years after the conflict in the community.

In the late summer of 1862, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, commander of the Army of the Northern Virginia, led his forces into Maryland in the hopes of relieving fighting in Virginia, to garner support from foreign powers, entice additional support in the form of enlistments from Marylanders, and to replenish the supplies of his depleted army. His goal was to “free” Maryland from Federal oversight and begin to tip the odds of the Civil War in the favor of the Confederacy. For his offensive, his eyes were set on the bountiful region of the Great Valley and areas north in Pennsylvania. By September of 1862 with the approach of Lee’s troops to Fredrick, MD and the force’s turn westward, the citizens of Sharpsburg began to prepare for the Confederate invasion. Precautions made included the hiding of horses in cellars in order to prevent theft, the burial of valuables, and fortifications of homes and buildings. However, the reality of the situation was bleak, as little precaution could protect one’s property from the massing forces of the two rival armies. The timing of the battle occurred shortly after as the season’s wheat harvest lay stored in barns, leaving denuded fields open and clear. However, the fields of corn remained, still in the crucial ripening phase. This created spaces of both natural cover and impediments to movement in the landscape (Tillers of Soil 2011: 47-49).

Robert E. Lee’s army held the advantage in relation to terrain, having established a defensive line of battle on the high ground between Antietam Creek and the Potomac River. Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart’s cavalry situated itself near the Potomac, and his artillery placed nearby on Nicodemus Heights. The line extended south along the Hagerstown Pike, through the West Woods and the Sunken Road, through the town of Sharpsburg, and ending at the cliffs above the Lower Bridge over Antietam Creek. The location of the Potomac River at the rear of Lee’s position, while forming a natural barrier from attacks, conversely produced a barrier that would ensure that the Army of Northern Virginia was unable to make a quick retreat (Antietam NR 2009:8.21-22).

Antietam Creek served as a natural barrier between the two armies. Union Major General George B. McClellan set up headquarters on the high ground on the east bank of Antietam Creek in order to observe the course of the battle. He ordered much of his artillery to similar high ground of the eastern bank. On the Union right, the arrangement of the fields and woodlots played an important role in the progression of the battle’s morning phase (Antietam NR 2009:8.22). General Burnside formed the southern Union line in the area adjacent to the Burnside Bridge. The stone wall running along the east bank of Antietam Creek also contributed to the outcome of the clash at Burnside Bridge, as it was used by Union troops as a defensive position for skirmishers firing at Confederate troops on the west side of the creek (Burnside Bridge Stone Wall HSR 1961:7).

The Lower Bridge, later known as Burnside Bridge, formed the extreme right of Lee’s defensive line and was the focus of the afternoon phase of the battle. Confederate General Robert Toombs’ three Georgia regiments, under the command of Col. Henry Benning, stationed themselves above the bridge on the west bank. The Confederate troops took cover behind substantial breastworks, in quarry holes, and behind tall stacks of cordwood, logs, and stones (Antietam NR 2009:8.23-24). To the Confederacy, the bridge was the crucial location in the strategy of the defense of Sharpsburg. Toombs wrote, “I was ordered to occupy the most eligible position I could find on the Antietam River, near the bridge on the road to Harpers

Ferry, in order to prevent the enemy from crossing the river.” Confederate forces were further positioned along Antietam Creek at Snavelly Ford and an adjacent shallow crossing to repel the Union army (Routes of Change 2011: 41-42).

Union General Ambrose Burnside’s Ninth Corps objective was to take the Confederate right flank. He positioned the corps along the eastern bank of the Antietam Creek the morning of the Battle of Antietam. A shallow hill and relatively flat pasture afforded little to no cover for the Union forces. The topography and terrain was working against the Union army, but Burnside’s insistence that they cross the creek via the Lower Bridge and at Snavelly’s Ford provided Toombs’ small defensive force with the advantages of location and time. The first of three major Federal assaults to take the bridge moved forward at around 9:30 am. The Confederates successfully repulsed the first two Federal attempts to advance until they began to run low on ammunition after more than three hours of defending the bridge. Gen. Isaac P. Rodman’s Union division moved downstream in an attempt to ford Antietam Creek at Snavelly’s Ford.

The combination of depleted ammunition, a third Federal assault on the bridge, and Rodman’s troops successfully fording Antietam Creek forced Toombs’ men from their position on the overlook. His regiments withdrew to join the rest of Confederate General David R. Jones’ division on the high ground southeast of Sharpsburg as 10,000 Union troops finally crossed the creek. Around 1 pm, the Confederates pulled back toward Harpers Ferry Road, where the 2,500 troops and 40 cannons awaited the final Union attack. The Federal troops were forced to cross-undulating terrain to reach the Sharpsburg defenses, which exposed them to the Confederates sitting on higher ground and slowed their progress. At about 3 pm, the final Union attack began which dislodged the Confederate troops and drove them toward the village of Sharpsburg. This maneuver, now known as the Final Attack, occurred outside the boundary of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape.

By the late afternoon, the advancing Union army pushed the Confederate line almost to Sharpsburg, threatening to cut off Lee’s line of retreat. A.P. Hill’s forces that had just arrived from Harper’s Ferry stopped the momentum of the Union army. Around 4 pm, Hill’s division, the last of Lee’s Confederate reinforcements, arrived from Harpers Ferry just as the Union army’s superior force began to overtake General Jones’ position. They had crossed the Potomac at Packhorse Ford behind Lee’s defensive line and marched up Miller’s Sawmill Road to meet the advancing Union forces on the high ground south of Sharpsburg (Antietam NR 2009: 8.21-23). The exhausted troops slammed into the Union’s exposed left flank and drove them back to the protection of a ridge to the east. Once darkness fell, the conflict died off. By the end of the day, over 23,000 soldiers, Union and Confederate covered the fields surrounding Sharpsburg. Both armies maintained almost the same positions as they had at the beginning of the day. Neither side renewed the battle the next day. General McClellan decision not to attack the Confederate position gave Lee the opportunity to escape. Lee protected his only path of retreat, across the Packhorse Ford; by maintain his strong position above the Potomac River. He took advantage of this path the following night, September 18, 1862, and crossed the Potomac River back into Virginia
(<http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/photosmultimedia/tour-stop-9.htm>;
<http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/photosmultimedia/tour-stop-10.htm>; Antietam NR 2009:8.23-24).

In the aftermath of the fighting, Union soldiers killed near Burnside Bridge were hastily buried in a makeshift grave behind the stone wall next to the bridge. Splintered wood coping from Burnside Bridge served as markers to indicate graves (Gardner 1862: Graves of Federal Soldiers at Burnside Bridge). The burials served as a means to honor the dead, but also to prevent the spread of contagions. Upon the establishment of Antietam National Cemetery in 1867, the bodies of the Union soldiers were removed and reinterred at their final resting place in Antietam National Cemetery (Antietam NR 2009:8.38).

During the Battle of Antietam, many residents of Sharpsburg and surrounding farms sought shelter in Killiansburg Cave, about two miles west of Sharpsburg. Others stayed behind, hiding out in their homes or cellars. After the battle, farmhouses, barns, sheds, and tents housed the wounded. Landowners affected by this filed claims of varying amounts depending on the length of time their property served as a hospital. Due to the encampment of Federal troops on the land, some families were unable to plant crops in the winter preventing a harvest the following year. According to an October 1862 letter written by Jacob Miller, the Otto and Sherrick farms were full of encamped troops. Miller, the proprietor of a farm located in what is today the north and western portion of ANB, noted in a December 1862 letter that he had sown nine acres of wheat on his land. If not for the army's presence on his land, he would have been able to sow upwards of a hundred acres (Antietam NR 2009:8.28-30, 32-34). The foraging of Union soldiers immediately after the battle caused more destruction to the Sherrick farm than did the battle. Following the battle, the Mumma family moved into the Sherrick house, their own house torched by Confederates. By 1863, Joseph Sherrick, Jr. and Victor Newcomer had relocated to Funkstown. That summer, the Mumma family returned to their farmstead and moved into their new residence (Walker 2010:96-97).

As some semblance of normalcy was attempted following the battle, farmers who chose to begin farming at the close of the battle had to contend with the bodies of soldiers buried in their fields, some of which were exposed during plowing. The high number of buried soldiers prevented vast tracts of farmland from cultivation. Despite the fact that the bodies of the Union soldiers were buried relatively soon after the battle, these buried remains in combination of the unburied Confederate soldiers, contaminated ground water. Diseases spread by sick soldiers caused an outbreak of typhoid fever in the months following the battle. Many citizens, in addition to soldiers, became sick or died from what Jacob Miller referred to as an army disease (Antietam NR 2009:8.30-31). After the battle, area farmers made claims with the Federal Government for property damage and crop loss. In order to make a successful claim, one had to prove one's loyalty to the Union, which relied on the testimony of one's neighbors, and provide receipts or vouchers for stolen property. The conditions of war prevented many from submitting the appropriate materials. (Antietam NR 2009:8.32).

Rohrbach Farm

The Rohrbach's suffered immense losses in the aftermath of the fighting at Burnside Bridge. Just like most of the houses, barns, grist mills, and churches in the area, Rohrbach's farm became the site of a Union hospital. Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman, who received a fatal wound near Burnside Bridge, died in the house on September 30, 1862. Following the battle, the

Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac occupied the farm and its out buildings (Henry Rohrbach Farm Inventory Form 1978:3). Henry Rohrbach claimed the use of his house, two barns, and outbuildings as hospitals for five days in a petition filed with the Federal Government (Antietam NR 2009:8.28-30, 32-34). The following year, as a result of the decimation of their farm, Jacob H. Rohrbach and Henry and Martha Ann Rohrbach sold 115 acres of Mount Pleasant to Henry C. Mumma (WCLR Liber IN 16, Folio 526).

In 1863, John Benner purchased approximately 115 acres of Mount Pleasant on the west bank of Antietam Creek (and extending to the middle of the creek) from Henry C. Mumma for \$4,200 (WCLR Liber 16, Folio 528). The following year he had constructed a farmhouse and outbuildings (Tilberg Report 1940). He acquired additional 9 acres of Smith's Hills from Joseph and Sarah Sherrick in 1866 for \$730 (which also extended to the middle of the creek), around 2 acres of Walton's Grove on the southwest side of Antietam Creek from Henry and Martha Rohrbach and Henry C. and Barbara A. Mumma in 1868, and approximately 6 acres from John H. and Lydia A. Snavelly for \$400 in 1875 (WCLR Liber 19, Folio 551; WCLR Liber 126, Folio 741; WCLR Liber 74, Folio 74).

Otto Farmstead

A surviving account by Hillary Watson, the Otto Family male slave, indicated that on September 15, 1862, Confederate forces visited the farm, where they proceeded to consume most of the food available at the site. They were the Georgians associated with Brig. General Robert Toombs brigade that formed the Confederate defenses above Burnside Bridge. Fearing the eminence of the battle, John Otto removed his family and Aunt Nancy on the morning of September 16, 1862 to an undisclosed location out of the harm of the battle. Hillary Watson remained behind (Walker 2010: 102-103).

The Otto Farmstead proved to be a critical location during the afternoon of the Battle of Antietam. The farmstead was in the path of the advancing Union army during the afternoon campaign. During the morning hours, the farmstead was the position of the Confederate Artillery under the command of Richard Eshleman. The Confederate Commander of Artillery, Col. John Thompson Brown, held a position along the Otto lane behind the Otto barn. After the battle, the army commandeered the Otto farm. John Otto's house, barn, and granary served as hospitals from September 17 to November 4, 1862. Doctor Church supervised treatment of the wounded at the farm, as well as several other farms. Harland's brigade of Burnside's Ninth Army Corps was cared for in the house, barn, and outbuildings. One of the wounded even carved his name into a window sill in the farmhouse (Otto Farmhouse HSR 1993:3-4).

The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape at the time of the battle was a mix of agriculture use representative of the practices of the region. The portion of Sherrick's land that falls within the boundaries of the project area consisted of plowed field, stubble, and woodlot. The Otto's farm contained grass, stubble, and plowed field. The small section of Snavelly's land depicted shows stubble and woodlot pastures. Rohrbach's land was grassland, woodlot, a rock outcrop, orchard, plowed field, and corn. Between the southern portion of Sherrick's land and Otto's land was a post-and-rail fence and a worm fence. A post-and-rail fence ran between Otto and Rohrbach's land. Separating Snavelly and Rohrbach's land was a post-and-rail fence and stone wall. Between Sherrick's northern tract and Rohrbach's land was a post-and-rail fence. A quarry

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

formed by the excavation of limestone for the bridge is present near the bridge on the west bank (and likely the east bank) of Antietam Creek and drawn on the map (Carman- Cope Map-1890: 10:30 am).



“1862 Wet Plate Photo by Alexander Gardner two days after the battle, showing damage to the bridge.” (From <http://johngensorphotos.com/?tag=washington-county>, accessed October 5, 2015)



“Antietam, Maryland. Graves of Federal soldiers at Burnside bridge.” Alexander Gardner, 1862.

From the Library of Congress (<http://www.loc.gov/item/cwp2003006094/PP/> , accessed on February 10, 2016.)

POST-WAR YEARS FARMING AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, 1866-1932

Farmers along Antietam Creek rebuilt their farmsteads after the devastation of the battle without significant outside aid. The solution was to return to practices that had caused the region to flourish prior to the Civil War. Grain and corn formed the majority of the crops grown and once again caused Sharpsburg's agricultural community to thrive. The value of the land soared while production increased. Data from the 1870 census highlights Washington County as producing 25-3/4 bushels of wheat per acre, outpacing the rest of Maryland in wheat production. The amount of wheat produced was almost twice the amount produced in other counties of the state (Antietam NR 2009: 8, 24, 39). However, in the decades following the Civil War, the prominence of the Central Maryland as the "mid-Atlantic wheat belt" began to wane as the region was eclipsed by the Plains Region in quantity of wheat produced. The smaller scale farms of the Mid-Atlantic were outpaced by the large-scale production of the wheat cultivation that was occurring in the Plains (Tillers of Soil 2011:63-64).

Despite the return to the established methods of farming, marked changes were occurring in Maryland in general. From 1860 to 1880, grain production steadily declined as a leading industry in the state. Yet a review of the Agricultural Census data from 1870 and 1880 shows that in Washington County, wheat production remained high relative to other outputs. Coinciding with the high output of wheat is an observable decrease in milling processing. Mills associated specifically with grain processing decreased, while the conversion to manufacturing mills increased. According to historian Susan Winter Frye several mills in the Antietam Drainage adapted, "to other lines of manufacture," by 1880. Those that continued to serve in a grain specialization had a decreased production. The milling of grain occurred for the, "custom work [of] local farmers and planters," rather than for consumption by the public (Tillers of Soil 2011: 62). Either the interpretation of the data represents the internal consumption of grain products in the form of feed for livestock or that the products shipped to other destinations in an unprocessed form (Tillers of Soil 2011: 61-63).

The decline in processed grain production coincided with the rise of more specialized diversification of agricultural activity. While wheat and corn continued to be the major cash crop for the region, a conversion to dairy farms is evident through the expansion in livestock holdings, the production of fodder, and an increase in butter production (Farming Along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1828-1971: 2007 25). Constraints of manpower and land limited most individuals to a herd of approximately twenty head of cattle. Butter was the main byproduct from the milk gathered from the herd. In addition to the holdings of cattle, apple and peach orchards increased along with the production of honey and beeswax as a commodity. The benefit of bees provided the orchardist with pollination of the cultivars along with additional products sold at market (Tillers of Soil 2011: 65, 71).

Not all experienced the relative success of the agrarian economy. Washington County farmers still faced debts caused by wartime losses. These debts were slow to be repaid, in some cases resulting in mortgage defaults which lowered land values (Antietam NR 2009:8,24, 39). Purchasing of the indebted property allowed new individuals and families to move and mold the

Antietam Drainage.

Rohrbach Farm

During the years following the Civil War, the Rohrbach family continued to reduce their land holdings. In 1865, Henry Rohrbach, as the administrator of Jacob Rohrbach's estate, conveyed to Noah Rohrbach one undivided half of part of Waltons Grove, part of Jacobs Ladder, part of Mount Pleasant, and part of Hunting the Hare, totaling 180.5 acres. Jacob Rohrbach sold the undivided half of this parcel of land to Noah Rohrbach by articles of agreement in 1864, but died without executing the deed according to the conditions of said agreement. Henry still owned his own undivided half of part of Waltons Grove (which he received ten years earlier) (WCLR Liber LBN 1, Folio 49). In a separate transaction on the same day, Henry and Martha Ann Rohrbach conveyed to Noah Rohrbach an undivided half-part of Jacobs Ladder and part of Stoney Glades, which consisted of 37 acres (WCLR Liber LBN 1, Folio 51). In 1867, Noah and Sarah Rohrbach sold to Henry Mumma one undivided half-part of Waltons Grove, part of Jacobs Ladder, and part of Hunting the Hare, totaling about 217.5 acres (WCLR Liber LBN 2, Folio 85). Presumably, this was the land Noah Rohrbach had acquired via the two aforementioned transactions in 1865. In 1868, Henry and Martha Rohrbach and Henry and Barbara Mumma sold two acres of Waltons Grove to John Benner (WCLR Liber 126, Folio 741).

Otto Farmstead

Following the war, John Otto retired from farming and left the tending of the farm to his son (Walker 2010:107). Eight years after the battle, in 1870, John Otto, Daniel Otto, and Mary Otto, likely the children of John Sr., sold the 66-acre property to Jacob B. Stine (WCLR Liber WMcKK 2, Folio 405). That year, Stine is recorded as owning 67 improved acres and ten wooded acres. The cash value of his farm was \$6,000, and he paid \$400 in wages to his laborers. His livestock was valued at \$600. On June 1 of 1870, Stine's farm produced 400 bushels of winter wheat, 600 bushels of Indian corn, eight bushels of potatoes, \$40 in orchard products, 240 pounds of butter, and ten tons of hay (WCAC 1870:1-2). Ten years later, in 1880, Stine's property consisted of 75 tilled acres, including eight mowed acres and ten woodland acres (not mowed). The value of his farm was \$6,500, and his livestock was valued at \$400. The wages he paid his laborers decreased to \$125. The value of the farm products he sold amounted to \$900. As of June 1 of 1880, the farm produced ten tons of hay, 500 pounds of butter, 66 pounds of wool, 700 bushels of Indian corn (on 12 acres), eight bushels of rye (on 1 acre), and 500 bushels of wheat (on 27 acres) (WCAC 1880:2). In the span of the decade, the former Otto farm had increased butter production, alluding to an expansion of dairy enterprises, with a diversification of livestock with the addition of sheep. It is unclear if this upward trajectory continued in the decades that followed. In 1908 Stine conveyed 131 acres, including the land he purchased from the Otto's, to James and Susan Dorsey (WCLR Liber 127, Folio 394).

Snively Ford

By 1870, Snively increased the size of his farm. He owned 122 improved acres and 32 wooded acres. The cash value of the farm was \$10,000, and his livestock was valued at \$1,200. He paid \$250 in wages to his laborers. As of June 1 of that year, the farm produced 1,020 bushels of

winter wheat, 30 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 72 pounds of wool, 200 pounds of butter, 18 tons of hay, and two bushels of clover seed (WCAC 1870:3-4). Ten years later, in 1880, his farm's tilled/improved acreage decreased to 100, but he still owned 32 woodland acres. Nine acres of land characterized as mowed and 22 acres as not mowed. One acre was dedicated to growing apples and contained 50 bearing apple trees. His farm was valued at \$5,250, and he owned \$500 in livestock. He paid \$250 in wages, and his farm products amounted to \$1,000. As of June 1 of that year, the farm produced 12 tons of hay, 300 pounds of butter, 76 pounds of wool, 18 acres of Indian corn, 700 bushels of Indian corn, ten acres of rye, 70 bushels of rye, 34 acres of wheat, 400 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of potatoes, 60 pounds of honey, ten cords of wood, and forest products amounting to \$80 (most likely lumber) (WCAC 1880:2). Snively appears to have maintained a farming pattern more akin to the earlier German farms, but diversified his output through the production of honey and the selling of timber. In 1899 Charles G. Biggs, attorney in fact for the heirs of John H. Snively, conveyed just over 134 acres of Hunting the Hare and Mount Pleasant to Ella Lumm, John H. Snively's daughter. Ella and her husband Millard Fillmore Lumm continued farming the land until 1929 (WCLR Liber 110, Folio 297; Irvin-Craig 2015). John and Rosie Baker purchased the Snively Farm in 1929 at a public sale. Farming operations ceased at the property as the couple filled in the sulfur spring and allowed most of the outbuildings to fall into disrepair (WCLR Liber 184, Folio 590; Irvin-Craig 2015).

Sherrick Farm

Joseph Sherrick, Jr. died in 1872. His estate's executor Victor Newcomer, the husband of his daughter Anna, continued to fight for compensation from the Federal government. Ultimately, the family received pennies on the dollar for their losses (Walker 2010:97). In 1880, Victor and Anna Newcomer sold a little over seven acres of the Resurvey on Smith's Hills to Jacob B. Stine (WCLR Liber 80, Folio 302). Surviving photographic and documentary evidence suggests that the Newcomers constructed a farmhouse and agricultural buildings the lands adjacent to the Burnside Bridge in the years after the Civil War. The house was a two story brick structure with a two story porch and situated at the base of the hill. A series of agricultural buildings, likely barns due to the scale of the structures sit on the top of the hill. The photographic evidence suggests that the Newcomers and later occupants actively used the hillside for grazing. (AAH 1986:200, 234-235)

Battlefield Preservation and the War Department

The State of Maryland established Antietam National Cemetery on March 10, 1864, shortly before the end of the Civil War. Between that date and 1878, the construction and maintenance of the cemetery was the responsibility of the Antietam National Cemetery Association. In 1877, the Association transferred the cemetery to the Federal Government, with care and protection of the resource overseen by the War Department. By the mid-1880s reunions by Union veterans groups were a regular occurrence at the battlefield (Remembering Antietam 2005: 161). In 1890, congress passed legislation to preserve and mark the lines of the battle on Antietam Battlefield. In a strategy later known as the Antietam Plan, the United States Government purchased limited rights of way through the battlefield for the construction of roads, tablets, and monuments. The plan left surrounding lands in the hands of private owners and in a "state similar to the time of the battle." The plan was replicated at several other

battlefield sites such as Appomattox and Cowpens, becoming the preferred method of battlefield preservation with the War Department.

This “limited” approach to battlefield preservation at Antietam was informed by a series of factors that evolved over a period of time. In June 1890, Maryland Representative Louise McComas, a non-veteran, sponsored H.R. 10830, which advocated the survey, location, and preservation of lines at Antietam. The bill suggested the purchasing of additional lands to place tablets and create driveways to point of interest. The lack of support for the bill led McComas to reintroduce the legislation as a part of H.R. 10884, a civil appropriations bill. Both the House of Representatives and Senate debated the bill with final approval occurring on August 30, 1890. Appropriations occurred the following year with a third of the proposed funding allocation. (AAH 1986: 68; 73). While reunion activities and pilgrimages were occurring at the battlefield, during the formation of the battlefield proposals, no active veteran group or local movement stepped forward to champion the preservation of the site (AAH 1986: 70-71). A review of Washington D.C.’s *The National Tribune*, a newspaper with a reputation and known recording for covering war and veterans groups, fails to produce any discussion of the events surrounding the formation of Antietam in 1890 other than the appropriation bill (AAH 1986: 71).

Differing from the other battlefields, the War Department installed a small board, initially consisting of two members before expanding to four members, to provide oversight instead of the larger more representative commission system that was in place at the four other battlefields during this time (Remembering Antietam 2005: 173-175; 179). After reviewing the limitations in funding, Major George B. Davis, first president of the Antietam Board, advocated a different approach to preserving the battlefield, “as the sum hitherto appropriated are quiet inadequate... an expenditure of considerably more than a hundred thousand dollars will be necessary to carry out the scheme” (AAH 1986: 86-87). Davis goes on to suggest in his letter that locations, that do not require purchasing be marked at this time. His interactions with the board supported the reduction in required acreage purchasing from 800 acres to 10 acres. His actions influenced Secretary of War Lamont to petition Congress to reduce the spending in the creation of military parks from large land acquisitions to that of lanes associated with fighting at specific sites and the land needed to erected tablets, thus reducing the spending associated with memorialization (AAH 1986: 88-9). Lamont’s addresses to Congress emphasized the practicality of private landownership and continued cultivation of the fields as the best means of preservation of the site. This would keep the government from engaging in agricultural operations to achieve the same affect (The Golden Age of Battlefield Preservation 2008: 94-95). This led to the development of the Antietam Plan, which influenced the creation of military parks to follow.

As the War Department began to acquire lands associated with the Battle of Antietam, privately sponsored acts of memorialization occurred on the landscape beyond the cemetery. The erection of monuments on the battlefield was a part of the larger catharsis towards reconciliation that occurred in the aftermath of the Civil War and Reconstruction (AAH 1986:75-77; Antietam NR 2009:8.38-40). The first memorialization efforts at Antietam did not occur until after the 25th anniversary of the battle, with many of the memorialization efforts focused on previously unrecognized units at the other battlefields (Remembering Antietam

2005: 233-234; 238). Monuments, usually paid for by states or veterans groups, generally marked regimental positions and erected to honor the soldiers who had died on the battlefield. The status of Antietam as a battlefield and not a national military park, dissuaded some state commission and veterans groups from erecting monuments at the site as the uncertainty of authority lead to fears of monument maintenance. However, for those groups that did go forward with memorialization efforts, Davis and Ezra Carman met with the groups in order to determine the appropriate location and scale of the commemoration, and to place the group in contact with the appropriate landowners (The Golden Age 2008: 104-105). Surviving evidence of Major George B. Davis and his predecessor Major George W. Davis indicates that the two supported limited memorialization efforts on the lands, preferring larger group monuments. Multiple groups, including the Philadelphia Brigade Association and the Massachusetts Antietam Commission, pressed both with requests of placing collections of monuments on the landscape. Both persuaded the veterans groups in question that the placement of a single monument would be more appealing (Remembering Antietam 2005: 249- 250; 255). After placing the monuments on the landscape, the associated groups donated some of the lands, which the Secretary of War accepted, adding to the land holdings of the battlefield (AAH 1986: 107-108).

In 1892, efforts noted forty-three military positions across the battlefield with wood and shingle markers. The marking of the positions directly recalled the enabling resolution that created the battlefield. According to a June 1892 Antietam Board progress report, these temporary markers were to be replaced by wooden stakes and more permanent stone features in order to withstand the cultivation of the fields. It remains unclear at this time as to whether this ever occurred. By 1898, the efforts of veterans groups and the War Department had produced a landscape demarcated by five miles of roadways, fences, an observation tower, field guns marking battery placements, over 200 cast-iron tablets, and six cannon monuments marking locations where generals had fallen at Antietam (AAH 1986: xviii, 75-77; Antietam NR 2009:8.38-40; Mission 66 Prospectus 1955:1). That same year, the Antietam Board ended its overview of the preservation efforts at the battlefield with authority reverting quartermaster general, who in turned placed the site under the control of the Antietam National Cemetery superintendent (The Golden Age 2008: 108-109). The most intense period of memorialization at Antietam took place from the 1890s into the early 20th century. The eight monuments located within the cultural landscape of Burnside Bridge were erected between 1887 and 1908.

Monument Erection

The 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry monument was dedicated on October 8, 1887. It marked the location of the regiment on September 17, 1862 at Burnside Bridge. Survivors of the regiment erected the monument originally at the southeast corner of Burnside Bridge. A rededication occurred on September 17, 1906, along with twelve other Pennsylvania monuments. The monument moved to its current location on the east bank of Antietam Creek in 1963. It was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015; <http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/historyculture/mnt-pa-51st-inf-2.htm>; Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association of the 51st Regiment P.V.).

Stephen Malsen of Hartford, CT designed the 11th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry monument, completing the project in time for the dedication on October 11, 1894. (put figure # for dedication photo here). It was originally located in what was known as Connecticut Park, near the 16th CT monument in the ten-acre plot (once part of Sherrick's 40-acre cornfield) purchased by Col. F.W. Cheney for the purpose. Surviving documentation indicates that the 11th Connecticut monument originally sat in the same field as the 8th Connecticut Infantry Monument. The exact location remains unknown at this time. Additional field research will be required to determine the fence lines found in the background of the photographs (Wardinski Memo 1934). At the time, the regiment desired an additional memorial near Burnside Bridge, since that was the location of their most active service. A movement in the group started to erect a second monument, with funds raised for the purchase of land near the bridge, as well as for the new monument. In late fall of the following year, Francis A. Cummings, Trustee for the "Association of the Survivors of the Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Veteran Volunteers" of the City of Hartford, CT, acquired a 100-square-foot plot on a knoll southeast of the bridge from Anna Newcomer. Rather than erecting a new monument, the original monument moved from Connecticut Park the week of December 19, 1895 (WCLR Liber 107, Folio 430). The decision to relocate the 11th Connecticut monument to the proximity of Burnside Bridge appears to be inspired in part by the recommendations of Major George W. Davis over the "inappropriateness" of the location of the 11th Connecticut Monument in such close proximity to the 16th in the Sherrick Field. The sentiment was informed by the reality that the," regiment did its principal fighting on that field and incurred its principal losses at Burnside Bridge (Remembering Antietam 2011: 256-257). In 1897, Anna Newcomer conveyed 72 square perches (part of the Resurvey on Smith's Hills and Mount Pleasant) to the United States (WCLR Liber 107, Folio 430). This land acquisition may have been for adding on more land for the 11th CT monument, which sits on an adjacent plot. In 1898, Cummings conveyed the plot to the U.S. government. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982. The plot was a part of the Sherrick tract during the Civil War (Thomas Taggart Map of Washington County, hereafter Taggart Map 1859; NPS LCS 2015; WCLR Liber 104, Folio 299; WCLR Liber 107, Folio 655; <http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/historyculture/mnt-ct-11-inf.htm>; Excursion to Antietam 1894:10-11; <http://john-banks.blogspot.com/2014/09/antietam-11th-connecticut-monuments.html>).

In addition to commemorative efforts on the Antietam landscape, in 1897 the streamflow gage recorded its first measurement on Antietam Creek. Recording efforts by this device continued until 1905. The form of the initial of the stream gage has not survive from the historic period to the present day. A second period of recording began in 1928 and continues to the present. The U.S. Geological Survey erected the current stream gage in 1933. The concrete control structure spanned across the creek 80 feet downstream from the gage in 1934 to stabilize the flow for ease of measurement (http://waterdata.usgs.gov/md/nwis/uv/?site_no=01619500; <http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=20761>).

The survivors of the regiment and the Massachusetts Volunteers Association jointly erected the 21st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry monument. The recorded dedication occurred on

September 17, 1898. The unit, along with the 35th Massachusetts, provided covering and supporting fire on both sides of Burnside Bridge, allowing the 51st New York and 51st Pennsylvania to charge across the bridge. It was originally located on the southwest corner of Burnside Bridge, but was moved to its current location on the east bank of Antietam Creek in 1963 as a part of the Mission 66 design scheme on the landscape. The historic location coincided with where the regiment fought near Burnside Bridge. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015).

While the commemoration efforts that occurred at Antietam were largely support by veterans groups, individuals also supported the placement of monuments in the landscape. On September 17, 1898, Lt. Col Albert A. Pope, a Civil War veteran, erected the 35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry monument in honor of his fallen comrades. The monument was originally located on the northwest corner of Burnside Bridge, but moved to its current location on the east bank of Antietam Creek in 1963. Together with the 21st MA, the unit provided cover and support fire for the 51st NY and 51st PA as they crossed Burnside Bridge. The unit also suffered heavy losses on the Otto Farm in the general advance on Sharpsburg. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015).

The 2nd Maryland Infantry marker was dedicated on May 30, 1900 and placed at the Burnside Bridge to mark where the unit engaged the Confederate Army on the morning of September 17, 1862. After carrying the bridge, the unit was able to join the battle on the other side of Antietam Creek. It was originally located on the northeast corner of the bridge, but moved to its current location on the east bank of Antietam Creek in 1963. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015).

The 1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery monument was dedicated on October 13, 1903 and marked the position of the battery during the battle. The unit fought 250 yards east of the monument. They entered service on July 4, 1861 in Columbus, OH and elected James R. McMullen as their captain. Initially their equipment included mountain howitzers and unbroken mules. The unit was normally with the Kanawaha Division and formed a close relationship with the 23rd Ohio Infantry. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015). The monument sits on what was Rohrbach's property during the Civil War (Taggart Map 1859).

The 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry monument marks the farthest advance of the 11th Ohio Infantry after driving Confederate troops from Antietam Creek near Burnside Bridge. It also honors the members of the regiment who served and died during the battle. The unit suffered 21 casualties. The monument dedication occurred on October 13, 1903 and was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982. It is one of 11 monuments and markers dedicated to the Ohio troops at Antietam (NPS LCS 2015). The monument is located just within the western Otto farm boundary.

In 1905, John Luther Nicodemus and Virginia S. Nicodemus conveyed 900 square feet (part of the Resurvey on Smith's Hills) to the United States (WCLR Liber 122, Folio 534). This land may have been acquired for the purpose of the installation of the 51st NY monument three years later. During the Civil War, this small piece of land was a portion of the Rohrbach land holdings (Taggart Map 1859). Finally, in 1908, installation of the 51st New York Volunteer Infantry monument occurred on the east bank of Antietam Creek in 1908. Col. Robert B. Potter commanded the regiment and carried the Lower Bridge in the attack. The monument marks the position of the 51st NY around noon on September 17, 1862. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015). During the battle, the Sherrick family owned this land.

In 1902, landowner and farmer John Benner conveyed to the U.S. a 900-square-foot right-of-way leading from the 35th MA monument on the west side of Burnside Bridge to the southeast corner of the proposed William McKinley monument lot following the topography of the hillside (WCLR Liber GBO 118, Folio 14; Antietam Administrative History, hereafter AAH 1986:119). The aforementioned right-of-way was a roadway constructed following the war and widened in 1903 when the monument was installed (Adelman and Smith 2005:39). J.B. King of the Hughes Granite and Marble Company sculpted the monument. A surviving letter from 1928 indicates that the monument was dedicated on September 17th, 1903. However, the uncertainty expressed by the letter's author has called into question the actual dedication and necessitates the need for additional research to be conducted on the history of the feature (Mitchell Memorandum 1928). The monument's listing on the National Register occurred in 1966; with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982. During the Battle of Antietam, William McKinley, then twenty years old, served as the commissary sergeant of the 23rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His duty was to administer the commissary supplies, which were about two miles from the battlefield. In the midst of the battle on September 17, 1862, McKinley risked his life to travel to the battlefield and deliver hot coffee to the 23rd Ohio. He returned to Antietam in 1900 to dedicate the Maryland State Monument after his election to president of the United States of America (NPS LCS 2015). In 1903, a companion stone directional marker was installed along the walkway in conjunction with the monument. Sculptor J.B. King of the Hughes Granite Company designed the marker in 1903. The marker was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015).

In 1905, Civil Engineer Owens recommended that a fence surround the McKinley monument and that the approach road to the monument from Burnside Bridge be graded (AAH 1986:119). In December 1906, a public right-of-way conveyed from John and Eliza Benner to the U.S. provided access to the monument. It began about 32 feet from the 35th MA monument on the northwest corner of the bridge and extended to just past the McKinley monument lot. This deed replaced the previous right-of-way deed from 1902 (WCLR Liber 125, Folio 212). That year, Civil Engineer S.G. Brosius was sent to Antietam to study and prepare plans to improve the approach road and the area around the monument. He prepared a "Plan of Improvement to the Site of the McKinley Monument and a new road from Burnside Bridge to Monument Site" in

1907. According to this plan, there would be a stone wall and iron fence on three sides and a wall 30 inches high on the front, or road, side of the monument plot. Developed plans required the grading and surfacing of approach road with six inches of macadam. Design discussion included the installation of a 300-foot stone gutter on one side of the approach road leading from the monument lot to a ravine on the south side of the road, which provided for an alternate course of water rather than down the roadway. The War Department enclosed both sides of the avenue with a wire fences. The contract was awarded and the project completed that same year (AAH 1986:119-120; Hart Memorandum 1925; Pistole Memorandum 1925). The 1906 Sundry Civil Act appropriated funds for fiscal year 1907 for the construction of a roadway to the monument from the bridge and provided the authority to acquire title to a right-of-way (Hart Memorandum 1925; Pistole Memorandum 1925). A 1917 rainstorm washed out the cobble gutter on the north side of McKinley Avenue, as well as part of the roadbed. Road material washed down the roadway, lodged on Burnside Bridge Road, and broke through the north side of the bridge (Monath Memorandum 7/17/1917). Ten days later, another rainstorm further damaged the roadway, which mandated the removal of debris in order for traffic to be able to cross Burnside Bridge (Monath Memorandum 7/27/1917). The following year, the owner of the Spong (previously Benner) farm filled the ravine on the south side of the road with stones. This action completely closed the natural watercourse and provided outlet present when the road was constructed. Thus, run-off diverted onto the roadway, caused about half of the roadway between the bridge and the end of the paved gutter to wash away. This rendered the road practically useless. The landowner refused to allow the removal of the obstruction or the diversion of the water flow back to the ravine at some other location (Hart Memorandum 1925). There was some hesitation on the part of the superintendent to rebuilding the avenue on the same roadbed because it was too narrow for vehicles. According to surviving information, he voiced that, "if it was to be rebuilt, very few people would drive there due to the dangerous conditions." Solutions included a proposal for the monument's relocation from its isolated location to a more convenient one. A sign installed at some point along the road, likely near the beginning of the roadway, warning any drivers about its hazardous condition (Monath Memorandum 1918).

In 1920, the road had been practically impassable due to washouts caused by heavy rainstorms for the previous two years. This was due to the roadway being a natural run-off of a large watershed, which consisted of mainly the Spong farm. Permission implored Fannie Spong's acquiescence for the installation of two drainpipes at least four feet underground from the roadway to a deep ravine on the east. The water was channeled off the roadway and down into the ravine instead of following the course of the roadway directly to the bridge (Lawton Letter 1920). Presumably, Ms. Spong ignored or rejected this request. In 1921, recommendations suggested the relocation of the monument about 200 feet from Burnside Bridge (Bonnycastle Memorandum 1921). By 1925, the monument was no longer reachable by automobile and very difficult to reach on foot (Pelton Letter 1925). Three solutions were proposed by Engineer E.G. Mitchell of the Quartermaster Corps: 1) relocate the monument to the intersection of the approach and Burnside Bridge Road and install an iron tablet describing the exact location of President McKinley's position during the battle, 2) construct a six-foot concrete walk with steps and drains along the right of way and leave the monument in place, and 3) construct a paved driveway at least 18 feet wide with a slighter grade (Mitchell Report

1925:2). The third option was highly unlikely, considering the hostility of adjacent landowners. At the time, the monument was located in a barnyard the government had no control over (Whitehead Memorandum 1925).

Recommendations the following year consisted of constructing a 450-foot paved gutter to conduct water accumulating in the farm road at the east end of McKinley Avenue to the deep ravine, allowing water to once again flow into the natural drainage of Antietam Creek. The proposal recommended a gutter with connections to drain the south side of McKinley Avenue to a catch basin with a 10-inch pipe outlet, with catch basins at the intersection of McKinley Avenue and the Burnside Bridge. Rebuilding the roadway required a substantial amount of fill to replace the road material. As the government owned no property to supply road fill, suggestions arose that the source of the fill be the side of the steep embankment east of and adjacent to the government right-of-way. The latter was only 16-feet-wide, and when used for a storm drain and roadway, the space for travel was limited to 8.5 feet, which was not adequate for automobile traffic (Ward Memorandum 1926). Enactment of these plans stalled for four years, before the presentation of a \$100 payment of compensation to Fannie Spong in 1930 to remove fill that from her property to refill a large gulley in the driveway. Stipulations requested of Mrs. Spong to restore the drainage to the course it followed prior to 1918 and the storms, which damaged the roadway. Maintenance proposals included the installation of a drainage ditch of sufficient size be constructed between the lower end of the existing concrete gutter and the head of the large ravine leading to the creek. This proposed ditch, or gutter, would be paved with stone or concrete, or both if necessary (Conrad Letter 1930).

In April 1929, the Washington County Commissioners voted to “turn the public road leading from the corporate limits of Sharpsburg west and across the Burnside Bridge and to the Connecticut State Monument over to the United States, provided the United States will maintain the same.” However, the quartermaster rejected this offer two months later, writing “There is no existing authority of law for the taking over of the road by the Government” (AAH 1986:131).

In 1931, the War Department endeavored another effort to rebuild the approach road leading from Burnside Bridge to the McKinley monument. This road had been out of use since 1918. Fannie Spong, the owner of the farm property around the monument, revealed that those who built the monument had failed to compensate her grandfather John Benner \$750 for the right-of-way to and from the lot on which the monument stood. The solution, a concrete walkway to the monument, was more affordable and more suitable (AAH 1986:133-134). A list of proposed improvements in 1932 included the construction of an approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile automobile road from Burnside Bridge to the McKinley monument, and then to the 9th NY Zouaves half-acre plot, which at that time was only accessible to pedestrians, and from there to Rodman Avenue. The purpose of this proposal was to make government property and monuments easily accessible by automobile and to facilitate increased traffic by making through routes rather than leaving dead ends (Program of Desired Improvements at Antietam Battlefield 1932:2).

While memorialization added an additional layer of stories on the cultural landscape, the War

Department sought to utilize the landscape of Antietam as an effective teaching tool. During the late 19th century the War Department was presented with the dilemma of how to effectively teach tactics and allow an individual to have instructive experiences without being subjugated to the trauma of war. In an effort to prepare a better soldier, the War College, an academy operated by the War Department to mold the next generation of military officer, sought to teach by example in a program known as the Staff Ride. The principle goal of the program was to bring students to the location where significant battles occurred, allowing the students to analyze the terrain and decisions that influenced military movements. The Staff Ride varied in length, with the first occurring in 1902 with a visit to Gettysburg. The program initially consisted of a series of day trips from Washington DC until the program modified to include a month long horseback ride to such locations as Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Shenandoah. Photographic evidence suggest that by 1907 Antietam was a part of the itinerary of the Staff Ride.

While at each particular battlefield, the military students recorded participation in different activities, depending on whom was leading the Staff Ride. Earlier Staff Rides are noted for engaging the cadets in an in depth analysis of the landscape to determine strategies and weaknesses of plans, the recreation of the movements, and the development of new tactics. Cadets actively engaged in the landscape, experiencing the terrain much as their predecessors had. Staff Rides records indicate regularity of the event between 1902 and the outbreak of World War I. The regularity and intensity of program waned during the interwar years, in part due to the pro isolationist stance taken by the United States and the reduction of funding for the military. Later Staff Rides became less involved and relied on teams of cadets to do a presentation of a specific battle to classmates while visiting the assigned battlefield. World War II once again suspended the program with the majority of efforts after this period focused on Gettysburg (Maryland Campaign Staff Ride NPS).

The period between the close of the Civil War and the acquiescence of ownership from the War Department to the National Park Service was a time memorialization efforts in the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. Small pieces of land purchased from the Newcomer, Benner, and Nicodemus families near the bridge served as the setting for the erection of monuments to those who had fought and died near the bridge. The pedestals at the four corners of Burnside Bridge served as additional spaces for monuments.



From Pennsylvania at Antietam: Report of the Antietam Battlefield Memorial Commission of Pennsylvania and Ceremonies at the Dedication of the Monuments erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1906.



William Tipton photo of veterans and families at the dedication of the 11th CT monument 1894. From Souvenir of Excursion to Antietam and Dedication of Monuments of the Regiments of Connecticut Volunteers. Located at Antietam National Battlefield Archives

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF ANTIETAM NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD AND ACQUISITION OF BURNSIDE BRIDGE, 1933-1955

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's ascension to the presidency and his instigation of the New Deal caused sweeping changes to occur regarding the National Park Service and the authority of historic sites in the United States. During the First Hundred Days, a period beginning in March 1933 and lasting until June 1933, the National Park Service received the jurisdiction over national monuments and national capital parks and buildings the Department of Agriculture previously administered (The National Park Service and the New Deal 1972: 314). Then Director of the National Park Service, Horace Albright, with the support of Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, successfully persuaded FDR to transfer oversight of the Civil War battlefields from the War Department to the National Park Service (Harold Ickes, Horace Albright and the Hundred Days 1965: 464). The issuance of Executive Order 6166 achieved the restructuring of authority. Albright held the belief that an expansion in park holdings to lands east of the Mississippi River, while affording greater protection to the resources, would expand the influence and validity of the agency (Remembering Antietam 2005: 322). In August 1933, ANB and the National Cemetery transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service. This brought about a change in the vision of the purpose of battlefield preservation (Antietam NR 2009:8.41). The introduction of new oversight at the battlefield gradually shifted the focus from commemoration and memorialization to that of resource preservation and interpretation in the ensuing decades.

After the transfer of ownership and responsibilities, support for the acquisition of the bridge developed to address the needed repairs (Baskette Letter 1933). Washington County officials had long neglected the bridge (Brooks Memorandum 1934). An evaluation of the asset revealed that immediate work was necessary in order to ensure that the bridge would become impassable due to the failure of the sidewalls, which were in danger of collapsing (Baskette Letter 1933). The estimated cost of repairs was \$7,500. Restoration would involve placing reinforcements over the arches, repointing all the stonework, rebuilding portions of the sidewalls, which had failed, and paving the roadway with bitumized macadam, which was similar to the surface of the roadway at the time (Letter to Honorable David J. Lewis 1933). Later that year, recommendations for making the bridge safe for travel yet allowing it to retain its original appearance consisted of building cofferdams to strengthen the piers, removing the macadam from the road surface, and putting reinforced concrete over the arches, which included the removal of the old mortar and the application of a strong concrete mix (Alexander Memorandum 1933). In November 1933, the commissioners of Washington County conveyed Burnside Bridge to the NPS (WCLR Liber 194, Folio 386). Early the following year, the opinion emerged that the 1836 bridge was not valuable; but that it must remain as a part of the highway until some other, convenient method provided for crossing the stream at that point. Additionally, the U.S. desired title to the land or an easement that would permit it to build a monumental bridge on the approximate location of the present Burnside Bridge. The suggestion was made that the U.S. should make a contract with the County Commissioners, which could be executed under the authority given to the body by Maryland statutes. In the same contract, the commissioners would grant to the U.S. the right to use the highway for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining a bridge with appurtenances at a definite location described in the contract. It was recommended that the location be designated by ties to established corners or other suitable monuments (Roddis Memorandum 1934). That same year, a draft of a proposed contract between the U.S. and Washington County contained the

following wording:

“[T]he United States desires to erect over and across Antietam Creek, to be used as an integral part of the highway, a bridge of monumental design with appropriate and desirable approaches, in the position and at the place where the present Burnside Bridge and approaches are located and now used as a part of the said highway system of the County... the County Commissioners of said Washington County desire to authorize the United States to construct and/or reconstruct and maintain in perpetuity the monumental bridge with its approaches as a part of the said highway system of the County... The grant of the rights herein described is made for the express purpose of authorizing the United States to construct and/or reconstruct and maintain in perpetuity a monumental bridge with suitable approaches to be known as the Burnside Bridge and to be used and so maintained as an integral part of the county highway, of which the present Burnside Bridge forms a part...” (Draft of Proposed Contract between the United States and Washington County 1934).

Despite the efforts to replace the Burnside Bridge, the plan never materialized.

FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Administration) funds, part of FDR’s New Deal program, were acquired in 1934 to clean up the East Woods, West Woods, and the Burnside Bridge area. Improvements include weed, briar, and dead limbs removal from trees near the bridge. The focus of efforts was the removal of a stone and dirt island, which had formed in the creek in and was deflecting the water in such a way that it was eroding the east bank and threatening to change the streambed. Since no funds were available for timber and no free materials acquired, the removed stones and dirt, along with several dead trees, were used to build a barrier out from the east bank to deflect the water. As was planned, the center of the creek bed was also deepened (Beckenbaugh Report 1934).

In 1934, the size of the park consisted of 50 acres, mainly lands associated with the donation of monument sites by the states. Superintendent John K. Beckenbaugh began recommending the preservation of endangered historic sites, such as the Burnside Bridge, Dunkard Church, and the West Woods (Antietam NR 2009:8.41).

In the fall of 1935, the NPS requested a Soil Conservation Service (SCS) camp in Boonsboro to improve stream conditions around Burnside Bridge. However, the project came to a standstill, as Mrs. Dorsey, who owned the property adjacent to the bridge, cultivated a patch (likely on the east bank of Antietam Creek) caused by the stream current. The patch prevented water from flowing under the bridge normally. It was necessary to deflect the water so her field would not be carried out by the stream’s current, but Mrs. Dorsey, well within her rights since she owned to the middle of the creek, refused. This placed the safety of the bridge in a precarious state (Bruce Letter 1936).

In 1937, acquire recommendations for the acquisition of sufficient land on both sides of Antietam Creek, above and below the bridge, to protect the abutments from creek flooding emerged (Nicolet, Garrett, and Curradi Memorandum 1937:2). That same year, the Federal Narcotics Bureau discovered a large quantity of marijuana growing wild on the east bank of

Antietam Creek, about 100 yards below the bridge. It covered about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, half under government ownership and the rest belonging to a Mr. Burtner. Under the supervision of Mr. Lanigan of the Baltimore office of the Federal Narcotics Bureau, battlefield employees cut and burned 2.5 tons (Taute Memorandum 1937). Also in 1937, George W. Griffith, who found the land ideal for farming, purchased the 134-acre Snavelly's Farm at public sale. At this time, the farm became known as Griffith's Place. He had what was left of the ballroom and guest rooms removed ten years later because of their dilapidated state (WCLR Liber 205, Folio 240; Irvin-Craig 2015). In September 1938, Tena Spong contacted the NPS about purchasing her farm, as it had become necessary for her to sell it. The NPS replied that it did not have enough funds to purchase the property (Lee Letter 1938).

The condition of the stone wall on the east bank of Antietam Creek was described in 1939 as having some stones remaining in place, which were obscured by brush and mud. Internal documents described the high ground near the McKinley plot as an ideal overlook, which in the future could be utilized to tell the story of the battle at Burnside Bridge. Internal documents recommended that the McKinley lane be left as a lane and that any road built to the high ground south of the McKinley monument skirt the lane at a safe distance and be well hidden from the historic scene (Porter Memorandum 1939).

On February 11, 1939, Tena Spong offered the 136-acre Spong farm, referred to as "Burnside Bridge Farm," which included a lot of heavyset timber, at public sale in front of the Charles Gross store in Sharpsburg. John Beckenbaugh brought this to the attention of the Washington County Historical Society (WCHS) that January, and the Board of Directors agreed to bid up to \$4,000 for the property. After purchasing the property, the board intended to present the land to the government to become part of the battlefield (Beckenbaugh Memorandum 2/6/1939). The property bid only to \$2,350, leaving extra funds for WCHS to purchase land on the east bank of the creek. WCHS held the land until Congress passed a bill allowing the Secretary of the Interior to accept land at Antietam (Beckenbaugh Memorandum 2/13/1939). A few days after the public sale, Beckenbaugh presented the Society with an agreement from J. Wesley Dorsey to sell them all the land bordering the creek on the east side, extending from the government-owned 11th CT plot and running north past the bridge for about $\frac{4}{10}$ of a mile (Beckenbaugh Memorandum 2/15/1939). A month later, the Society closed a deal with J.W. Dorsey for a 1,700-foot strip of land on the east bank, which met the Spong property at the center of the creek, thus giving possession of all the land on both sides of the creek on which the bridge stood (Beckenbaugh Memorandum 3/16/1939).

Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to accept land donations for the battlefield in 1940 (Antietam NR 2009:8.41). The WCHS donated 128.588 acres that October. This acreage comprised the Spong farm and a small portion of the Dorsey farm, which were located on the west and east banks of Antietam Creek at Burnside Bridge, respectively. These farms were a significant component of the battlefield landscape (AAH 1986:234). They had been a part of the Mumma, Sherrick, Snavelly, and Rohrbach properties during the Civil War. However, the NPS now had to maintain a set of cleared fields that had existed since 1862 in order to present an image of the landscape as it had been at the time of the battle. A special use permit was submitted for the period December 1, 1940 to October 31, 1941. The permit authorized Howard

C. Knode to use the Spong farmhouse and outbuildings, along with 15 acres of land for a garden and truck patch. However, it did not receive approval, since the US did not hold clear title to the land during that period (AAH 1986:235; Moskey Memorandum 1941; Moskey Memorandum 1942). Although Washington County donated the land to the NPS in October 1940, incomplete title evidence prevented the acceptance from the U.S. After the donation, the WCHS officially disclaimed all responsibility for the property, including the collection of rent. The NPS issued no permit to Knode by the NPS for the occupancy of the property, but collected from him and placed the money in Special Deposits (Lee Memorandum 1942). As the NPS had no authority to issue a permit or collect rent from him, because the property remained in private ownership, the Knode received a refund of the money (Moskey Memorandum 1942; Lee Memorandum 1942). Upon acceptance of the title in 1943, a series of annual special use permits issued by the NPS to Knode started in June 11, 1943 and lasted until October 30, 1946 for maintaining the historic condition of the Spong Farm (AAH 1986:234; Moskey Memorandum 1943).

In March 1940, in anticipation of the above donation, Frederick Tilberg, an assistant research technician from Gettysburg, performed an investigation of the Spong and Dorsey farms. His recommendations reflected Beckenbaugh's proposed Work Projects Administration (WPA) work projects for the area around the bridge. Tilberg recommended that the restoration of the bridge follow Brady and Tipton's 1862 wartime photographs. This included reinstalling wood coping over the flat cement slab covering of the bridge walls and restoring the streambed to open the channel under the west arch. The latter would reduce the erosion of the east bank of the creek at the east abutment of the bridge, as well as at the roots of the large sycamore tree. He made reference to war-time photographs to suggest the replanting of a considerable grove of native growth trees along the steep slopes of the west bank of the creek in the region of the bridge entrance, as well as a limited number of trees along both banks of the stream. Concerning the restoration of fences, he suggested that the Cope Survey Map of the Battlefield of Antietam of 1899 guide the effort. In addition to this map, an early, undated Tipton photograph of Burnside Bridge showed two panels of the post-and-rail fence beginning at the east end of the north wall and following the county road south along the creek. His recommendation also applied to around 550 feet of fence extending from the east end of the bridge to the 11th CT monument. This line of post and rail fencing extended around the rear of the 51st NY monument, a two-rail fence placed in front of the monument served as a protective enclosure, and the iron and wire fence around the monument removed. He concurred with the proposal to reconstruct about 1,000 feet of stone wall extending northward from the northeast corner of the bridge. Excavation determined the wall to be seven feet tall from base to top, but a large amount of sediment had been deposited along the wall as a result of successive floods. He suggested that the height of the rebuilt wall above ground be about four feet, the height of similar stone walls in the battlefield area. As there was no suitable turnaround point after crossing the bridge to the east, he proposed that a turnaround and minor parking area be constructed along the road about 100 feet south of the bridge. He agreed with Beckenbaugh's proposal that the idea of the construction of a parking overlook on the southern end of the Spong farm be included in the future development program of this area and that it be made accessible by minor improvements to the dirt road leading from the bridge south to the hill (the McKinley lane). He also proposed that since the Spong farmhouse, barn, and corn crib

were constructed after the battle, 1864, these structures should be removed. In November 1946, the buildings were removed under contract (AAH 1986:200-201, 235; Tilberg Report 1940).

In 1940, much of the work planned during the course of a WPA project at ANB focused on Burnside Bridge and the surrounding landscape. The pertinent work involved 1) the elimination of weeds and vines from the banks of the creek and the creek bottom north and south of the bridge and the removal of flood rubbish and debris, 2) forestry clean-up and reforestation on about 50 acres of wood and cliff land in the area, 3) Antietam Creek stream control through the installation of rip-rap, etc. to protect the bank at the east end of the bridge and to prevent high water damage to the bridge, and by removing drift wood and debris and open the channel under the west arch to permit stream flow through it, 4) the removal of soil and debris and the uncovering and reconstruction of about 900 linear feet of the dry-laid stone wall on the east bank of Antietam Creek leading north from the bridge, 5) the tearing out and rebuilding of the masonry wall around the 51st New York monument and the removal of the old iron and wire fence around the plot, 6) the repair of Burnside Bridge, which involved repointing the mortar, replacing the concrete coping with wood coping, removing the four monuments on the corners of the bridge, reconstructing the corners to their war-time appearance, and resetting the monuments on new bases, 7) the demolition of the Spong Farm buildings, which included the salvage of all valuable materials, and 8) the building, rebuilding, or repair of roadway, lanes, paths, and trails on the farm ("New 'WPA' Project for Entire Antietam National Battlefield Site Area" 1940). More research is needed to determine if this plan was enacted.

The yearly marijuana report for 1940 stated that a thorough inspection at the Burnside Bridge area discovered that a number of marijuana plants ranging from two to five inches tall. The quantity was much smaller than the previous two years, and the area of heavy infestation, just below the 11th CT plot, was cleared and largely devoid of new growth. That particular year, the heaviest infestation seemed to be along the O.W. Burtner and J.W. Dorsey fence rows. The landowners were contacted in order to get permission to enter their property to clear out the plants (Beckenbaugh Letter 1940).

A motorist struck the 35th Massachusetts monument and knocked it off its foundation at the northwest corner of the bridge in early 1942 (Taute Memorandum 1942). In 1943, the 21st Massachusetts monument at the southwest corner of the bridge was similarly hit off its base twice during a six-month period. The recommendation emerged that the monument move about 20 feet to the west and parallel with the monument on the opposite side of the bridge (Nett Memorandum 1943). In response to this issue, the assistant regional director recommended that a bypass road around the bridge be constructed, since the bridge was not built for the type of traffic that was passing over it, and that the monument be stored until the problem was solved or placed behind the pipe rail at the west end of the bridge. These recommendations also applied to the other three monuments as they were also at risk of toppling from passing traffic (Lisle Memorandum 1943).

In July 1943, Assistant Secretary Chapman accepted title to the Dorsey and Spong tracts on behalf of the United States (Moskey Memorandum 1943). Now that the titles to these tracts

were accepted (fee simple title having been given to the ground on which the bridge was constructed) and legislation enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland authorizing conveyances made by the County Commissioners of Washington County (April 5, 1945), the NPS could accept title to the bridge, which it did in November 1945 (Beckenbaugh Memorandum 1940; AAH 1986:233; Coffman Memorandum 1945). In June 1947, a contract was signed with B.L. Smith of Boonsboro for the pointing and repair of the bridge's arches and piers. Regional Historian Appleman inspected the bridge that November. He stated the following about Smith's work:

"The Burnside Bridge has been repointed and the road over it resurfaced. Re-pointing of the underpart of the arch was done by contract. The park staff pointed the sides and edges. I noticed that water was still leaking through the bridge. Engineer [Tom] Ruffin examined the bridge, together with Custodian Younger and Coordinating Superintendent Coleman, and I believe corrective action to stop the leaking is being planned."

Park staff made additional repairs to the bridge (AAH 1986:233; B.L. Smith Contract 1947).

The park superintendent noted in March 1951 that Burnside Bridge needed work. However, there was no mention made of any repairs. In January 1953, Superintendent Doust stated that a section of the bridge had collapsed (AAH 1986:257). By March, the repair of the bridge was completed. This included the removal of a portion of collapsed wing wall (measuring about 100 sq. feet) and the adjacent bulging sections to below ground level to solid foundation and then rebuilding the features using cement mortar. The cause of the collapse was the deterioration of the old lime and sand mortar. B.L. Smith noted in correspondence six years earlier that the bridge shook when trucks went over it (Smith Letter 3/9/1953; Coleman Letter 3/31/1953). In response to this warning from Smith, Superintendent Coleman recommended to the Superintendent of Washington County Schools reroute school busses as a safety precaution for children (Coleman Letter 3/10/1953). The Maryland State Road Commission objected to permanently closing Burnside Bridge, so the Superintendent of Gettysburg, the joint superintendent of both parks under the National Park Service, had a sign placed at each end of the bridge and at approach road intersections that stated that the bridge was unsafe for vehicles weighing more than three tons. He recommended to the regional director that enter into negotiations with the Maryland State Roads Commission with the aim of closing the bridge entirely (Coleman Letter 3/31/1953). That April, a traffic count revealed that about 300 vehicles crossed the bridge per day, or about 109,500 each year. By August Estimates and plans for stabilizing the bridge materialized (AAH 1986:257). Bidding began on October 21, 1955 for the repair and stabilization of the bridge. The park awarded the contract to C. William Hetzer, Inc. with the lowest bid. Work began on March 29, 1956 (Annual Report 1956:1).

It was proposed in 1952 that flood deposits be removed and the historic stone wall on the east bank rebuilt. Work included dirt removal, rough grading, and the rebuilding of the dry-laid farm fence wall (Doust Project Proposal 1952). More research is needed to determine whether or not the work was done at that time.

Upon the death of Harvey Dorsey in 1955, the Dorsey Tract passed to James Dorsey, James

A. Dorsey's grandson (Will Book 16, Folio 511). This particular parcel of land contained portions of the historic Sherrick corn field and the Otto farm. That year, James conveyed the property to Irvine Rutledge, who then conveyed it back to him, for adding his wife Louise Dorsey onto the deed as an equal landholder (WCLR Liber 301, Folio 289).

During this period, the size of the battlefield grew. In 1934, the area of land under the authority of the battlefield unit consisted of 50 acres. By 1955, the battlefield site consisted of 742 acres, not including the 11.35-acre cemetery. Private ownership controlled all of this land, excepting 195 acres. Government-owned land consisted of roads (including Burnside Bridge), avenues, monument plots, and farmland. By 1955, 215 iron tablets, 83 monuments and markers, and 10 trailside exhibits sat on this land (Mission 66 Prospectus 1955:2, 6). The most significant changes that occurred during this time were the acquisition of Burnside Bridge by the NPS and the removal of the 1864 Spong farm buildings from the west side of Antietam Creek.

MISSION 66, 1956-1966

In 1955, NPS Director Conrad Wirth presented an ambitious park planning initiative known as Mission 66 with the expressed goals of creating a more current visitor's experience, while revolutionizing the infrastructure National Park Service into that of a modern government agency. The dramatic increase in visitors to the parks in the years following World War II, the rise in automobile tourist, and the limited updates that had occurred to the parks since the 1930s under the WPA, CCC, and other New Deal programs instigated the impetus for the program. The undertaking of Mission 66 was to engage in the proper rehabilitation, development, interpretation, increase to staffing, maintenance of every park in the service, and expansion in the number of park units over the course of a ten-year period concluding with the National Park Services half century anniversary in 1966. To achieve the goals of the program, internal staffing realignments within the National Park Service were necessary. Shifting from projects funded and designed at regional offices, Mission 66 actively consolidated all design and planning efforts to two offices in Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The purpose of these changes were to create a cohesive architectural and planning expression throughout the park system, shifting away from regionally engendered proposals. However, the issue of visitor capacity became a second catalyst in the overarching design scheme. To accommodate an increased visitor capacity, it became necessary to design and construct larger structures in the landscape. A Modernist architectural idiom was selected to ensure that the designs would be minimally intrusive in the landscape while achieving a singular park-wide aesthetic. Characterized by the use of modular units, straight lines, and low forms, the style proved to be ideal and adaptable to the needs of the particular park. Local building materials, such as area specific wood and stones informed the material pallet that was characterized by concrete, glass, and steel. This was a marked break from the established building of Rustic Style architecture that had characterized Park Service architecture since Yellowstone (NPS Mission 66 NR 2015: 2-3; 12-15).

Wirth's ambitious billion-dollar plan incorporated a series of projects at ANB and specifically at the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape, effectively affecting the landscape in a visible means today. The time frame for Mission 66 projects coincided with the Antietam Centennial Committee's preparations for the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam in 1962

(Antietam NR 2009:8.42-43). This gave greater credence to the projects with a goal to complete the program for the battlefield by 1962 (Tobin Memorandum 1957:2). Under proposals contained in the Mission 66 program, ANB scheduled a program of development and improvements at a cost of approximately \$200,000. This figure includes approximately \$11,000 in funds allocated for roads and trails, and \$185,000 for buildings and utilities. Funds to begin the program were included in the DOI's 1957 appropriation bill (News Release 1956). Among the physical improvements listed in the 1955 Mission 66 prospectus for ANB was the removal of the old Spong farm building foundations. It was recommended that the stone foundations be used to rebuild the historic stone wall at the northeast corner of the bridge. \$1,200 was proposed for the removal of the foundations, and \$10,500 for the excavation and reconstruction of the historic stone wall (Mission 66 Prospectus 1955). Efforts included the construction of the visitor's center in 1962, purchasing of land and scenic easements, reconstruction of the Dunkard (Dunker) Church, and the addition of four monuments as a direct result of Federal and local cooperation. The 1962 reenactment of the Battle of Antietam, which took place along Bloody Lane, was the last to be performed on Federally-owned land (Antietam NR 2009:8.42-43). The Spong farm served as a bivouac area for reenactors and their families (AAH 1986:322).

Further changes to Antietam National Battlefield included the authorization for physical expansion. As of July 1, 1960, the NPS owned 193.76704 acres of Antietam National Battlefield. The National Cemetery was located on 11.356 acres. The National Battlefield site took up the remaining 182.411 acres (AAH 1986:313-314). That year, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Congressional Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection and preservation of the Antietam Battlefield in the State of Maryland". It provided for the acquisition of around 600 acres and 1,017 acres of scenic easements (Antietam NR 2009:8.41). To execute this plan, Congress appropriated \$300,000 (AAH 1986:314).

The Mission 66 program had a significant effect on the landscape of the Burnside Bridge Area. The main goals, in relation to the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape, were to return the site to its appearance at the time of the battle and to preserve the bridge structure. Construction began on the Burnside Bridge Overlook parking area in 1962 with planting occurring the following year (AAH 1986:337). The plan for the parking area consisted of a central tear shaped median, oriented with the curve facing south with the point of the shape located at the northern entrance into the space. Around this central median, one-way vehicular circulation followed the curve of the form with parking placed opposite. Curving sidewalks define the southern and eastern edges of the space. The curved sidewalk of the parking area leads to a stepped sidewalk that is delineated with stone walls highlighting the newly created pedestrian paths and interpretive programs.

The new sidewalk network created by the Burnside Bridge Overlook parking lot led visitors to an interpretive terrace with vantage of the Burnside Bridge below. The terrace consists of a low stone wall, keeping in the style of the added stone walls with the walkway system. Two smooth surfaces incorporate interpretive elements in the form of panels. A low bench juts out from a retaining wall. Stone pavers demarcate the interpretive pad from the pathway. The placement of the feature above the quarry came from the understanding that the feature served

as a rifle pit during the time of the battle. The location of the overlook physically immersed visitors into the site. A review of an undated interpretive plan reveals the intention for the interpretive stop to discuss the story of the bottleneck at the bridge and explain the waves of fighting that occurred at the Burnside Bridge below. Further scrutiny of the sources reveals that an audio element set in the wall. Comments in the plan indicate that the feature it operated by a switch. It is unclear how long the audio element remained at the site (Antietam: A Developed Area Sign and Wayfinding Exhibit Plan: 66-67).

A review of the plans from the Mission 66 era fails to locate a single master designer for the space, rather a consortium of names are involved with the creation of the project. A set of Working Drawings dating from 1962 attributes the design to Lewis Simons of the Eastern Office Division of Design and Construction in Philadelphia Pennsylvania. However, Hoppe [sic] signs a set of Preliminary Drawings from 1963, detailing the larger infrastructure network surrounding the Burnside Bridge. A second set of Working Drawings, associated with a planting plan dating from 1962, details proposed vegetative material for the feature. Simons signs these plans, however, it is the belief of NCRO staff that this could be Kathryn Simons, the first female landscape architect of the Eastern Office Division of Design and Construction and later member of the National Capital Region staff. Sources attribute Simons with understanding historic integrity and advocating changes to the landscape surrounding Burnside Bridge (National Parks and the Woman's Voice: A History, 2006: 173-174).

The addition of the Mission 66 Burnside Bridge project to the landscape transformed the way in which visitors moved through the space. Prior to the introduction of the overlook, visitors drove over the Burnside Bridge and park in spaces adjacent to the feature. Visitors would then trek up the hill towards the McKinley Monument. The movement through the space was similar to that movement experienced by Union forces during the time of the battle. However, with the introduction of the Burnside Bridge Overlook, the visitor's vantage became an elevation and position equivalent to that of the Confederate forces during the time of the battle.

A second interpretive overlook, the Georgian Overlook, developed during the Mission 66 period. Labeled "As the Georgians Saw It," the intention of the overlook was to provide visitors with an understanding as to why the Confederate position was so detrimental to the Union forces during the fighting associated with Burnside Bridge. The location for the overlook is south of the Burnside Bridge on the western bank with a vantage point back to the bridge. At this time, a rendering of the overlook has not been located. The interpretive plan shows a panel placed on top of a concrete column. A review of the document indicates that a simple footpath linked the feature to the Burnside Bridge Overlook parking lot (Antietam: A Developed Area Sign and Wayfinding Exhibit Plan: 78). Additional research will need to be conducted to see if a larger interpretive stop was planned of the location or if the feature was built as proposed and modified later.

In 1963, it proposals occurred for the demolition of the four foundations of the Spong farm buildings and subsequent site grading (Project Construction Proposal 1963). That same year, a 27-foot stone wall was constructed near the overlook to match the existing stone wall, running east from the McKinley monument lot. The stone wall running north along the east bank of

Antietam Creek was reconstructed and extended 47 feet beyond the original foundation. The four monuments which were once mounted on the corners of the bridge (the 51st Pennsylvania (southeast), 2nd Maryland Infantry (northeast), 21st Massachusetts (southwest), and 35th Massachusetts (northwest)) were relocated to the east bank of Antietam Creek (NPS LCS 2015; Interpretive Trail and Wayside Construction Narrative Report 1963).

In 1964, the park relocated the directional arrows near Burnside Bridge to direct visitors to use the new overlook facilities rather than driving over the bridge. Later that year, three cast aluminum interpretive markers, installed at developed locations near the bridge, arrived from the Branch of Museums. Repairs to the bridge during this year included the repointing of mortar, removal of a bulge in the south wall, and the removal of concrete coping on the parapets and the installation of wood boards to bring the bridge back to its wartime appearance. At this time, plans emerged to remove the pavement on the sections of road approaching the bridge as soon as the bypass road was completed. Upon the removal of the pavement, these sections of road, along with the bridge, would become accessible to pedestrians only. Also planned were the installation of historic-style roadside fences and the removal of utility poles near the bridge (AAH 1986:344, 347-350; Completion Report: Rehabilitation of Burnside Bridge 1964).

During this year, the NPS purchased the historic Sherrick farm with the expressed intent of constructing the Burnside Bridge bypass. The ownership of the parcel granted the National Park Service the necessary space to construct such a feature (Remembering Antietam 2011: 411). The intention of the bypass was to removal all vehicular traffic from the Burnside Bridge in order to better preserve the feature (Remember Antietam 2011: 415). Once the bypass and associated new bridge were completed, the NPS transferred ownership to Washington County. In exchange, the NPS received an equal section of the historic Burnside Bridge Road. The section of road west of the creek was to become part of the tour route accessible to park visitors. On the east side of Antietam Creek, restoration efforts returned the historic Burnside Bridge road to its approximate appearance in September 1862 (AAH 1986:352-353). Work on the bypass began in 1965 and concluded the following year (NCR Mission 66 National Register Nomination Final Draft, hereafter NCR Mission 66 2012:E.33).

In May 1964, Abbie Dorsey conveyed 186.34 acres of the Dorsey Tract to the United States (WCLR Liber 407, Folio 476). The Sherrick family owned this boot-shaped property at the time of the Civil War (Taggart Map 1859). It contains a portion of Joseph Chapline's "Mount Pleasant" and James Smith's "Smith's Hills" (WCLR Liber 195, Folio 107 and 204). The northeastern part of the property became Rohrbach Campground. By 1974, Rohrbach Campground utilized a portion of this property. Between that date and 1978, the Boy Scouts of America used the campground and involved the participation of park staff. It is unclear at this time when the campground was constructed at the site. Additional research will need to be conducted (AAH 1986: 497-499).

As of July 7, 1964, the park contained approximately 785 acres of federally owned land. The land acquisition program proceeded the best it could despite Congress refusing to lift the 600-acre fee simple limit or appropriate additional funding for the purchase of land and scenic easements between 1963 and 1967. Between 1964 and 1967, the park purchased an additional

3.27 acres to the land holdings (AAH 1986:316).

In 1965, the construction of the Snavely Ford Trail began. The expressed purpose of the trail was to enable visitors to walk along the right bank of Antietam Creek from Burnside Bridge to within sight distance of Snavely's Ford where Rodman's Division, reinforced by Col. Hugh Ewing's brigade, crossed to attack the Confederates (AAH 1986:352-353). The Georgian Overlook and its respective marker were likely installed in conjunction with the trail despite being planned prior.

In 1966, the park's superintendent requested archeological investigations on the Burnside Bridge Road and the Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Pike. The plans proposed the selected excavations of sections of the Burnside Bridge approach road to determine the path, dimensions, and construction materials of the bridge approach in 1862. Dick Ping Hsu of the Harpers Ferry Job Corp Center began the investigation in August 1966. The Job Corps accomplished it without cost that same month. Hsu's reported his findings on the Burnside Bridge Road in a study entitled "Archeological Tests, Burnside Bridge Road" (AAH 1986:386-387).

The geographical growth of federally owned land at ANB during the Mission 66 era was not significant. Between 1955 and 1964, the battlefield site grew from 742 acres (excluding the cemetery) to around 785 acres. Between 1964 and 1975, the park grew from around 785 acres to almost 800 acres of land (in fee), about ten percent of the historic battlefield's total acreage listed within the boundary (AAH 1986:459). The interests of preservation and education guided the alterations made to the landscape during the Mission 66 program. The overlook was built where it was to not only to prevent cars from driving over the bridge, but also so visitors could view the bridge from the vantage point of the Georgian regiments. The relocation of the monuments at the corners of the bridge and the construction of the bypass road and bridge occurred in order to preserve the historic bridge structure. The commemorative aspect of the Burnside Bridge Area came to the forefront in this period, as the Spong farm ceased to operate and the bridge became pedestrian-only.



"1964 Overlook Terrace Construction." Image used from the Antietam National Battlefield Archives

1967-PRESENT

The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape continues to serve as an important location in visitor experience at ANB. Additional lands acquisitions and minor modifications to features have caused the landscape to evolve into its current configuration. In 1967, following the completion of the Mission 66 efforts, administration of ANB was transferred from the Northeast Region of the National Park Service to the National Capital Region (NCR Mission 66 2012:E.15). The following year, James and Louise Dorsey conveyed 0.37 acres of the Dorsey Tract to the United States (WCLR Liber 468, Folio 46). This triangular parcel of land is located adjacent to the Burnside Bridge Overlook access road at the deviation from the historic Burnside Bridge Road (Google Earth Map of ANB). During the Civil War, it was a part of the Sherrick family's land holdings (Taggart Map 1859). The same year as the land transfer, the Dorsey's sold 136.27 acres, including the former Otto farm, to Paul and Twila Shade (WCLR Liber 474, Folio 335).

In June 1970, the County Commissioners of Washington County, Maryland conveyed 2.20 acres to the United States in two parcels (WCLR Liber VJB 507, Folio 14). Parcel 1 extended from the intersection with Rodman Avenue and ran southeast to the west approach of Burnside Bridge. Parcel 2 extended from the east bridge approach southeast to Rohrbach's Lane and the southwest corner of the 11th CT plot.

In 1971, James and Louise Dorsey sold 2.15 acres containing the Otto farm buildings to Charles and Orpha Mae Kauffman (WCLR Liber 525, Folio 181). After the C&O Canal and ANB separated into two parks in 1974, repairs again happened to Burnside Bridge as a part of a general rebuilding plan initiated by Superintendent A. W. Anderson (AAH 1986:438). In 1976,

Charles and Orpha Mae Kauffman sold the 2.15-acre property containing the Otto farm buildings to the National Park Foundation (NPF) (WCLR Liber 613, Folio 349). The NPF in turn sold the parcel to the United States in 1984 (WCLR Liber 777, Folio 989).

In 1977, the stone wall running along the east bank of Antietam Creek was dismantled and re-laid by the Plymmer Construction Company (NPS LCS 2015). That same year ANB welcomed its first Youth Conservation Corps (YCC). 16 enrollees, supervised by three staff members, completed an eight-week program. That season, the crew replaced 14 signs along the Snavelly Ford Trail. In 1978, the YCC improved the stability of the culverts along the trail, by lining the waterway to each culvert with stones to minimize erosion, stabilized the portions of the Antietam Creek bank that were eroded by the creek, replaced the hazardous steps and handrail leading from the upper walkway to the trailhead at Burnside Bridge. The group also, placed barricades across visitor-made social trails on the hillside leading from Burnside Bridge to the parking lot. In 1979, the YCC repaired 1,200 feet of the washed out Snavelly Ford Trail with crusher-run stone, constructed and placed eight benches along the trail, repaired and covered three drain pipes used to carry run-off water under the trail, removed trees along the trail, repaired a large storm drain ditch near Burnside Bridge by lining the ditch with cemented stones, trimmed vegetation along walkways at Burnside Bridge, and reconstructed a drainage ditch along a portion of the Burnside Bridge tour road and lined the ditch with cemented stones. During the 1982 season the crew refurbished benches and numbered trail markers on the Snavelly Ford Trail and cleared fallen limbs, leaves, and debris from the trail, Burnside Bridge, and Antietam Creek (AAH 1986:444-450).

During the 1980s a series of minor changes occurred within the boundaries of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape as well as the adjacent lands. In 1981, a new concrete sidewalk at the Burnside Bridge Overlook replaced the removed existing deteriorated sidewalk (Invitation, Bid, and Award 1981). Affecting the feeling and setting of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape, in 1982, Kermit and Leonor Midthun, the owners of Belinda Springs Farm/ Snavelly Ford, conveyed a 66.22-acre scenic easement to the United States (WCLR Liber 730, Folio 347). This easement continues to the present day and contains the resource of Snavelly's Ford. Management continued to evolve at Antietam, with the development of Statement for Management in 1983. Threats to the landscape identified included the potential impacts of flooding of the Antietam Creek had on Burnside Bridge, the undermining of groundhogs on historic structures, and the effects of acid rain on monuments and structures (AAH 1986:497). In 1988, Twila Shade exchanged a 180.54-acre scenic easement for 9.98 acres and \$155,300 from the NPS (WCLR Liber 874, Folio 1078). The 180-acre parcel contained the historic Otto farm fields as well as the adjacent Sherrick fields.

The most significant change to occur in the landscape was the rehabilitation of the Burnside Bridge during a period between October 1988 and June 1989. Overseen by D.W. Miller Inc., the rehabilitation modified the structural content of the feature, exchanging the core material of earth and chunks of stone with structural concrete and reinforcing steel. Additional changes included the cleaning and repointing of the masonry structure, resurfacing the roadway over the bridge with bituminous material, and impeding erosion on adjacent lands by installing rip-rap and compacting soil in a designated space along the eastern bank. The project report contained no

discussion of the impetus for the project (Final Construction Report Project NPS-ANTI 900(1) 1991).

By 1991 as a part of the required process of a general management plan, a draft environmental impact produced presented issues and alternative solutions to problems experienced in the park. In the early 1990s, erosion at Burnside Bridge contributed to sedimentation in Antietam Creek. Diverting water downstream through the existing drainage culvert managed the impact. The stability of the bank and culvert was an issue. Proposed under Alternatives B and C were the realignment of the pedestrian path and burying of the drainage culvert to reduce erosion (Draft Environmental Impact Statement 1991:iii, 9) Park staff has indicated to NCRO that these plans never came to fruition and the problem was not resolved.

The Antietam National Battlefield General Management Plan was approved in 1992. Its main goal was the restoration of the battlefield to its 1862 appearance. This involved the replanting of historic woodlots and orchards, the re-establishment of original fence lines, lanes, and trails, and the maintenance of the integrity of the historic farmsteads (<http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/nature/index.htm>).

During Hurricane Isabel in September 2003, three large limbs from the Witness Tree sycamore fell on the parapet of the south side of the east end of the bridge. This resulted in the puncturing of the south wall of the bridge with a 5' long x 3' wide hole. Repairs to the bridge involved removing loose masonry from a 30-foot section down to a solid base. The installation of thru-wall flashing and new wood coping occurred after the replacement of stones in original locations. The final task completed was the repointing of open and failing mortar joints. A limited amount of repointing occurred outside the affected area (Repair and Preservation of the Burnside Bridge 2004: 6-7).

In 2003, Paul B. Shade and David M. Shade, co-personal representatives of the estate of the widowed Twila M. Shade, sold to the United States Tract 01-157, which consisted of two parcels, one being 9.98 acres and the other being 136.27 acres (WCLR Liber 2083, Folio 379). The United States formally held these lands in conservation easement during the 1980s including portions of the Otto farmland, as well as portions of the historic Sherrick farm south of Burnside Bridge road. Improvements on these specific lands occurred with the construction of The Final Attack Trail in 2005, which circles through the Otto fields with an origin and end point near the McKinley Monument (http://www.fredericknewspost.com/archives/walking-with-soldiers/article_1dd617bd-9aa7-50cf-9ebb-9dce594739d1.html). The trail allows visitors to follow the route that Union soldiers advanced across to drive the Confederate army from Maryland (NPS Final Attack Trail Brochure).

Additional changes developed in the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape with further expansion of the trail system as an interpretive tool. In 2006, implementation of the plan to open the Union Advance Trail near Burnside Bridge began. This trail focuses on the Ninth Corps' attempts to cross the creek and take Burnside Bridge. Since the 1960s, the visitor experience was from the vantage of the Confederate troops with views to the Union position across the creek. The trail

follows the ridge on the east side of the creek to enable visitors to experience the vantage point of the Union army (<http://shaf.org/2007/06/>).

In January 2014, heavy rainfall followed by extremely cold temperatures caused a section of the stone facing on the upstream side of Burnside Bridge to collapse into Antietam Creek. During the summer of 2014, the Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) staff performed emergency repairs on the area of the bridge that collapsed. 16-20 feet of wood coping on the north wall removed during the repair of the upstream parapet and spandrel sections was evaluated for structural integrity. Dismantling, reconstruction, repointing of mortar occurred to the unsound portion of the upstream spandrel wall. HPTC evaluated the bulge in the central span on the upstream spandrel wall, and any open mortar joints were pointed to determine if there was any movement inside the bulge. Following the masonry repairs, reconstruction efforts rebuilt the wood coping with the addition of thru-wall flashing. Additional damage manifested during this time. A condition assessment further investigated the bridge. Problems caused by incompatible work done in the 1950s and open joints in the masonry have manifested themselves in several other areas with bulges and discoloration. The investigation revealed substantial deterioration of the walls and significant water infiltration contributing to the structural instability of the bridge. In addition, the investigation uncovered the bridge piers were voids that needed to material fill in order to stabilize the structure. A large restoration project was planned to perform more significant repairs (HPTC Project Agreement; email from Jane Custer, October 5, 2015; <http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/news/bridgework.htm>).

In October 2015, Burnside Bridge closed for major repairs to the historic structure. The \$1.7 million preservation project to ensure the iconic bridge's long term structural stability is being completed in two phases. Phase I primarily focused on in-stream work to strengthen the stone piers and arches. Portable dams were installed in the creek to divert the water during this phase, and work continued through the fall. Phase II will begin in early spring 2016 with repairs that require selectively dismantling and rebuilding sections of the bridge walls. The contract is being managed by the NPS HPTC (<http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/news/bridgework.htm>).

Between 1975 and today, the federal ownership of battlefield property has more than quadrupled in size. This has included the purchasing of property in the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape and the holding of conservation easements on adjacent lands. The total holding for ANB currently consists of over 3,250 acres of farmland, pastures, woodlots, and limestone forests (<http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/nature/index.htm>). The development of denser forested spaces have encroached into the landscape as the overall acreage of fields have decreased. The most significant developments in the vicinity of Burnside Bridge in recent years were the creation of the Final Attack Trail (the eastern half of which is located within the project area) and the Union Advance Trail.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape, a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield, by comparing the landscape characteristics and features that existed during the periods of significance (1739-1860, 1861-1865, 1887-1908, and 1956-1966) with their current condition. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and unique value. Each characteristic or feature receives a classification as either contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

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

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

Landscape Characteristics and Features

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape are natural systems and features, topography, spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structure, views and vistas, and small scale features.

The natural systems of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape remain unchanged since the periods of significance and retain a high level of integrity. Antietam Creek, a collection of streams, springs and the fertile soils all continue to influence this landscape.

The historic topography of the project area remains intact and has not undergone any significant

changes. A portion of the study area underwent changes during the Mission 66 era to accommodate an interpretive area. The topography of the noted farms played a role in the Battle of Antietam, as well as in the development of the historic agricultural fields and spatial organizations of the property. It remains much the same as it was during the historic period and therefore retains integrity.

The current spatial organization remains similar to the layout that existed during the period of significance. The physical components of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape remain arranged largely as they were during the historic period. The extant buildings, structures, historic roads, and traces, and agricultural fields remain largely in their historic configuration. Although there has been some loss of historic features, mainly those features associated with agricultural practices, the landscape adheres to its historic configuration, and therefore retains integrity of spatial organization.

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

The property retains many of its historic circulation patterns. In spite of the rerouting of the Burnside Bridge road, the existence of other traces and historic farm lanes allow for the integrity of circulation.

The same types of vegetation that existed in the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape during the period of significance are still largely present today. Trees and other shrubby vegetation continue to line the field edges and agricultural crops grow in the fields. An increase in woody vegetation is the major change to the landscape's vegetation in site of this; the landscape's vegetation retains integrity.

Several structures from the period of significance; the Otto farmhouse, the Burnside Bridges, and monuments remain extant. These features form the core of this vernacular landscape and, for the most part, remain in their original location. These features possess integrity based on location, material, workmanship, with some regards to design.

The views of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape have altered from their original composition, largely by an increase in vegetation, especially along the creek, the hillsides, and the succession of fields to forest. The views and vistas during the period of significance were more open, with the Burnside Bridge visible from multiple locations in the landscape. While there have been some changes, the views of the property maintain integrity.

The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape retains several small scale features from the historic period including several stone walls, and later added fences. These features have integrity of materials and locations and contribute to the cultural landscape.

Limited archeology has occurred at the location of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. Due to the significance of the property it is likely that archeological resources may be uncovered in a future dig.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity

1. Location is the place where the cultural landscape and its features were constructed. The Burnside Bridge occupies its historic location. The collection of farms, monuments, and interpretive areas have remained in their original location on Antietam creek, or changes to location occurred in the not so recent past during the landscape's evolution. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of location to its periods of significance.
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. The cultural landscape of the Burnside Bridge is a vernacular landscape, emerging in its current configuration through unrelated constructions associated with agricultural practices and memorialization efforts. However, it was not until the formally designed elements of Mission 66 plan elements marked the landscape that design was a factor in the sites appearance. Design of the landscape is retained due to the unchanged circulation patterns, structures, and buildings.
3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The physical character of the Burnside Bridge has experienced changes since the Battle of Antietam with the introduction of memorials of interpretive elements during the Mission 66 Era. The encroachment of vegetation has changed the setting from that of the earlier agricultural period. The landscape retains integrity regarding setting, despite impacts.
4. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, plants and other landscape features, and at the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape these retain integrity. The extant historic buildings, structures, and small scale features are largely composed of their original materials. However, damages are leading to material fatigue with some of the features. Likewise, the plant materials, represented by crops, as well as grasses, pastures and fence-line trees, all retain historic integrity.
5. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the craft of a particular period. The historic structures, commemorative memorials, and Modern designed Mission 66 features show evidence of the workmanship of the period of significance, and so have integrity.
6. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape evokes the feelings of western Maryland agriculture, the battle, and later commemoration and interpretation. However, the issue of vegetative encroachment has greatly impaired the integrity of feeling within the cultural landscape.
7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The crucial event to understanding the landscape is the 1862 Battle of Antietam, which moved from Antietam Creek up into the surrounding hills. This strong association with such a historic event gives the property integrity.

CONCLUSIONS

This CLI finds that the Burnside Bridge retains integrity for its periods of significance, 1739-1860,

1861-1865, 1887-1908, and 1956-1966. The landscape has been altered slightly due to the loss of certain landscape features. Despite these losses, the property still adequately represents the historic battlefield landscape.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

This section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the four historic periods of significance identified in this CLI (1739-1860, 1861-1865, 1887-1908, 1956-1966), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Historic Conditions

The land located within the boundaries of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape exemplifies the geography associated with the Ridge and Valley physiographic province of Maryland. The definition of the Ridge and Valley Province is the area of land bound by South Mountain to the east in Washington County and Dan's Mountain to the west in Allegany County. In the eastern part of the region, a wide, open valley known as the Hagerstown Valley, or the Great Valley, is formed from the erosion of Cambrian and Ordovician limestone and dolomite, causing the gently rolling form of the Antietam National Battlefield landscape (Newcomer Farmstead CLI 2012:32).

A series of sporadic limestone outcroppings punctures the topography of the study area. Historically, these formations presented farmers with challenges, as the features presented obstacles for plowing. However, there was a benefit as the limestone-enriched soils fostered greater agricultural productivity, making Washington County one of the most successfully cultivated areas in the American East. For many years, limestone formations provided a local source of agricultural lime and building stone (Newcomer Farmstead CLI 2012:32).

A common thread through the larger ANB landscape is the key natural system of Antietam Creek. This tributary of the near-by Potomac River serves as the course for hydrological movement within the Antietam Drainage. Historically, the utilization of the feature provided to

power a series of mills within Washington County associated with agricultural processing. While the creek provided a power source, it also provided a natural barrier to the transportation of goods from farms to markets. To remedy this issue, a series of bridges, including the Burnside Bridge, and connecting roads provided a means of egress (Hays 1910:47).

Antietam Creek was the site of fighting associated with the taking of Burnside Bridge, a smaller military movement within the larger context of the Battle of Antietam. A Confederate Brigade led by General Toombs repelled Union forces, under General Burnside, in an attempt to force the Confederate lines to fall back towards Sharpsburg. Forging the creek at this point proved to be unsuccessful due to the depth of the water, making a bridge crossing necessary. The multiple attempts to cross proved to be disastrous, until the Confederate supply of ammunition ran out allowing Union forces to reach the western bank to continue fighting (Antietam NR 2009:8.21-24).

Following the Civil War, the feature once again was located in the middle of a largely agrarian landscape. Memorialization activities began to occur along the banks and surrounding hillsides of the feature. In 1934, a stone and dirt island formed in the creek near Burnside Bridge and deflecting the water in such a way that it was eroding the east bank. To prevent further damage to the streambed the dirt island removed. Since no funds were available for timber and no other materials acquired, the removed stones and dirt, along with several dead trees, formed a barrier on the east bank to deflect the water. As was planned, the center of the creek bed was also deepened (Beckenbaugh Report 1934). Planned work for a 1940 Work Projects Administration project at ANB involved the elimination of weeds and vines from the banks of the creek and the creek bottom north and south of the bridge and the removal of flood rubbish and debris, as well as Antietam Creek stream control through the installation of rip-rap, etc. to protect the bank at the east end of the bridge and to prevent high water damage to the bridge, and by removing drift wood and debris and open the channel under the west arch to permit stream flow through it ("New 'WPA' Project for Entire Antietam National Battlefield Site Area" 1940). In the late 1980s, rip-rap was installed on the east bank of Antietam Creek, extending from the bridge to 130 feet north of the bridge (Final Construction Report Project NPS-ANTI 900(1) 1991).

A review of the Carman-Cope maps indicates that at least two streams, which were located in the southern boundary of the cultural landscape, drained into Antietam Creek within the boundary of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. Graphic representation found on the map depicts the source for these tributaries as spring heads. These stream course flow through the area of study defined by the cultural landscape boundary. It is possible that one of these streams served as the source of mineral waters that made the Belinda Springs resort famous (Carman-Cope Map 1899).

Existing Conditions

The natural systems and features of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape have not undergone any significant changes that would affect the integrity of the features since the era of

significance. The identified limestone outcropping remains extant in the southern portion of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape along the eastern bank of Antietam Creek. The encroachment of a woodlot and field grass in the area adjacent to the feature obscures the outcropping.

From the availability of physical evidence, it can be ascertained that the course of Antietam Creek has remained relatively unchanged due to the location of key associated landscape features. During the course of its existence, the Burnside Bridge and connected road system have remained in the same locations since the initial era of construction, alluding to an unchanged course in the flow of the stream. The Witness Tree, while suffering from erosion, clings to the location it occupied during the fighting at Burnside Bridge. The flow of Antietam Creek has not encroached on the stream banks enough to warrant the need to change the course of the historic road beds.

Additional field research will be needed to determine the status of the aforementioned springs and streams. As the sources of these features are outside the boundary of the study and exist beyond the control of the National Park Service, it is unclear when this can occur. However, it is the belief of NCRO staff that the viability of the springs is greatly diminished. It has not been determined if the original spring heads still produce water and drain into Antietam Creek as was once common during the period of significance.

Analysis

There has been little change to the natural systems of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape since the end of the Mission 66 program. The features of the limestone outcroppings and Antietam Creek are both contributing and compatible to the historic character of the cultural landscape. Similarly, Antietam Creek is both compatible and contributing to the overall character of the cultural landscape. The natural systems retain integrity to all periods of significance.

Features:

Contributing:

Limestone Outcroppings
Antietam Creek

Topography

Historic Conditions

The topography of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape, like that of the other component landscapes within the battlefield, consists of rolling hills and well-drained soils. This allowed the successful cultivation of the landscape for over 200 years by modern farmers. The principal landforms which occur along this stretch of Antietam Creek includes high bedrock defended ridges, steep valley slopes, and a single, paired T1 terrace (the oldest and highest terrace surface) (Greiner 1995:12). The identified T1 terrace is located on the eastern bank of the creek adjacent to Burnside Bridge. The areas of higher elevations were key in the location of Union and Confederate troops during the battle. Late 19th and early 20th Century photographs of the terrace and of this particular area show a high proximal levee descending into a low

swale or backslough toward the valley slopes. Since the time of the battle, this backslough zone has been infilled through flood deposition and historic farming activities (Greiner 1995:13). During the Mission 66 era, the installation of the Overlook spaces required the grading of the western portion of the landscape. This manipulated the elevation to a more even condition in order to place the new interpretive stop in the landscape. The Mission 66 era plan utilized the natural terrace for the location of the Monument Plaza.

By the early 1990s, erosion at Burnside Bridge was contributing to sedimentation in Antietam Creek. Excess water was managed by diverting water downstream through an existing drainage culvert. However, the stability of the bank and culvert was an issue. Realignments of the pedestrian path and burying of the drainage culvert to reduce erosion were proposed in Alternatives B and C found within a draft EIS (Draft Environmental Impact Statement 1991:iii, 9). No option advanced and the park did not execute any measures to address the problem.

Existing Conditions

The landscape's topography remains essentially unchanged from the Mission 66 era, as no other major grading changes or modifications have occurred on the landscape. The character defining features of the hills, ridges, and lower valley spaces are still legible on the landscape. Observations of significant erosion in the stream and on portions of the adjacent T1 terrace has not altered the landscape features in such a manner as to make them undiscernible.

Analysis

The topography of the cultural landscape, including the ridges, hills, and the T1 terrace, are contributing and compatible with the historic character of the landscape. The retention of these features contribute to the discussion of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape's feeling, setting, association, and location in regards to integrity.

Spatial Organization

Otto Farm

Historic Conditions

The Otto farm is located along the western boundary of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape along the historic Burnside Bridge Road on the approach from Sharpsburg to the bridge. Conforming to the undulating topography of the site, the spatial arrangement is an example of the agrarian landscapes that once dotted the area. The buildings on the Otto farm were constructed in their respective locations for the purposes of practicality, without a formal designed layout. The arrangement of the Otto farm in a cluster manner centered on the farmhouse, with ancillary structures arranged close by in the surrounding landscape climbing up the topography of the site. As the property is deeper than it is wide, the buildings were arranged along the farm lane with less oriented to face the Burnside Bridge Road. All of the agricultural outbuildings were clustered together southwest of the house. As was typical for 1800s farmhouses, a detached kitchen was located in close proximity to the house. In keeping with the character of the Early National era farms of the Great Valley, an orchard was planted behind the house and near the barn (Walker 2010:94, 100, 102, 107).

Existing Conditions

The Otto farmhouse is the only Civil War-era building that remains standing on the property. Two other structures, the barn and the root cellar, exist as ruins, with only the foundations intact to indicate the original position of the features. Research conducted on the site has revealed that historically at least six additional ancillary buildings were a part of the cluster arrangement.

Mission 66 Landscape Historic Conditions

As a part of National Park Service Director Wirth's plan for modernization, Mission 66 was an agency wide initiative to improve visitor experience while creating a modern government agency. The goals of the plan were to accommodate increase visitors and automobiles, while upgrading facilities in tandem with the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service. The Mission 66 design and construction efforts significantly altered the Burnside Bridge area landscape, making the area more accessible, while changing the manner in which the space was experienced (Antietam NR 2009:8.42-43). In 1962, the plans called for the construction of the Burnside Bridge Overlook on a knoll in the southern portion of the park at the location of the former Benner/Spong farm, with landscaping subsequently following. The position of the overlook on the western bank of Antietam Creek presented the visitor with the vantage point of the Burnside Bridge. The plan for the parking lot consists of a central tear shaped median, one-way vehicular circulation, and parking spaces. Pathways radiating off the overlook lead to monuments, trails, and additional interpretive spaces. The overlook served as a crucial stop in the tour road system and interpreted the actions associated with the fighting at Burnside Bridge (AAH 1986:337).

In addition to the construction of a new visitor space, Mission 66 plans reconfigured the Burnside Bridge by removing the attached monuments. Originally erected during the era of memorialization, in 1963 the four monuments, 51st Pennsylvania, 2nd Maryland, 21st Massachusetts, and 35th Massachusetts, were removed from the four corners of the bridge and were relocated to a space adjacent to the historic stone wall to create the Monument Plaza (Interpretive Trail and Wayside Construction Narrative Report 1963).

Existing Conditions

The designs and changes that occurred to the spatial organizations of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape during the Mission 66 era remain intact. The Burnside Bridge Overlook, as well as the Monuments Plaza, exists in the same arrangement as originally designed and constructed. No significant modifications have occurred, thereby preserving the historic configuration of these spaces. The identified features contribute to the overall integrity of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape.

Analysis

Collectively the Otto Farm, the Mission 66 overlook space, and the Monument Plaza retain integrity of location, design, feeling, and setting, these landscape features are found to be contributing and compatible to the overall character of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View to the north to the Monuments Plaza taken on July 21st, 2015. The Monument Plaza is an example of Mission 66 planning and interpretation

Land Use

Historic Conditions

Agriculture became the predominant land use within the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape upon its settlement by Europeans around the mid-1700s. Immigrants from Pennsylvania recognized the suitability of the area for growing crops and acquired tracts of land from patentees Joseph Chapline and James Smith. The agricultural production of the region evolved from tobacco cultivation, to a system of agriculture based on growing mixed grains and practicing animal husbandry, to the development of farming practices that focused on dairy enterprises (Antietam NR 2009:8.13).

Military use further affected the cultural landscape during the Civil War with the most intensive use occurring during the Battle of Antietam and in its immediate aftermath. The landscape served as the setting for the fighting around Burnside Bridge, an afternoon phase of fighting that saw the repeated attempts by Union forces to cross the bridge repelled by a smaller Confederate force. The efforts of the Union eventually proved successful with the Confederates pushed back to Sharpsburg. The significance of the landscape as the scene of a military engagement allowed the US War Department to use the site as a Staff Ride stop by 1907. The Staff Ride program began in 1902 by the War College to bring cadets to Civil War battlefields as an opportunity for them to experience the terrain of an actual battlefield. In 1924, the Marines held their last battle reenactment at Antietam, which involved maneuvers and exercises using modern weaponry and tactics (<http://www.nps.gov/anti/planyourvisit/upload/Staff%20Rides.pdf>).

Beginning in 1887, portions of the landscape converted to spaces of commemoration and memorialization with the construction of monuments and the placement of War Department era cast-iron tablets. Monuments placed in the landscape celebrated the actions of particular units,

including the Massachusetts 34th, or the valor of an individual, such as William H. McKinley. The memorialization efforts within the Burnside Bridge were more remote than other areas of the park as farm lanes and negligibly maintained roads served as the main circulation to these features.

A major change occurred with the memorialization efforts with the initiation of the Mission 66 plans at Antietam. The construction of the Mission 66 interpretive stop at the overlook and development of the trail system, made this area of the park more accessible to the visitor allowing for a greater audience to experience the site. By redirecting the flow of traffic and constructing a new interpretive stop, visitors were able to gaze down on the Burnside Bridge from the vantage of the Confederates, effectively changing the manner visitors experienced the site. (Antietam NR 2009:8.38-40).

Existing Conditions

Currently, portions of the historic field system utilized for the production of crops in a manner similar to practices initiated during the era of historic significance. These include the fields associated with the historic Otto farm, and portions of the historic Sherrick and Rohrbach farms. The historic fields today contain crops such as corn, limited grains, and soybeans, continuing the legacy of farming. The continued cultivation of these crops allow visitors to experience the setting of Antietam during the time battle.

The transfer of the ANB, including the area of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape, from The War Department to the National Park Service in 1933 formally ended the aspect of military land use at the site. However, the practices of commemoration and interpretation, including the Mission 66 interpretive area, remain an active land use on the site with the associated elements remaining in place.

Presently, park visitors also use the landscape as a recreational space due to the pedestrian trails and natural amenities afforded at the landscape. In addition to hosting traditional visitors viewing the battle site and civil war enthusiasts, the landscape accommodates recreational activities associated with natural resources, exercising, and leisure including but not limited to nature walks, dog walking, fishing, and canoeing.

At the northern boundary of the project area is the Rohrbach Campground, a walk-in camping area available to Scouts and other organized groups for private utilization (<http://www.nps.gov/anti/planyourvisit/campgrounds.htm>).

Analysis

The retention of the land uses of farming, commemoration, and interpretation contribute to the overall character of the landscape. These practices are a significant feature of the cultural landscape, as they add to the overall integrity of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape in aspects of feeling, location, and setting thereby enhancing the visitor experience.

Contributing:
Agricultural Use
Commemorative Use
Interpretive Use

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View towards the Sherrick Farm. Photograph taken on October 10, 2015. The image shows the field pattern of the cultural landscape.

Circulation

The circulation of the Burnside Bridge culture landscape includes both internal and external features that weave throughout the site. The CLI defines circulation as pathways or defined channels of movement that can accommodate either automobiles or pedestrian activity.

External circulation, for the sake of this particular CLI, is defined as the pathways that link to locations outside of the greater park boundaries, such as the Burnside Bridge Road, as it serves as the connection between Sharpsburg and Rohrer'sville. However, historic farm lanes and pedestrian trails, which are contained within the park boundary and maintained by the National Park Service as a visitor features are defined as internal circulation. This classification includes such features as the Final Attack Trail and the Snavely's Ford Trail.

Burnside Bridge Road

Historic Conditions

The historic Burnside Bridge road runs parallel to Antietam Creek along the east and west banks. The original construction date of this feature is undetermined at this time as research has determined that the road predated the current Burnside Bridge and was associated with an earlier bridge. The extant historic road bed has a measured width of 13'4" with a length of 192 feet. The road served as a means to connect Antietam Drainage farms to the towns of Sharpsburg and Rohrer'sville. Various names are associated with the feature throughout its

existence, including the Sharpsburg and Maple Swamp Road, the Sharpsburg-Rohrersville Road, Rohrbach Bridge Road, and finally the Burnside Bridge Road following the Civil War (Hays 1910:50; Walker 2010:100). Within the boundaries of the cultural landscape, the road separates the historic Sherrick farm to the north from the Otto and Rohrbach farms to the south.

The updated road record from 1899 describes the road as “Beginning on the south side of High Street in Sharpsburg and near the separator on Urias Gross land and running through Urias Gross, E.B. Miller, Mrs. Anna Newcomer, J.B. Stine, John Benner crossing the Burnside Bridge and running through the land of Joshua Wyand’s, Eli Wade, Raleigh Sherman, David Otto, and Thomas Domer to intersect the road leading to Rohrersville” (1899 Washington County Road Record Liber 2, Folio 490). More research is needed to determine exactly why the road record was updated. As the War Department was paving tour roads around this time, it may be that this update was related to the paving of Burnside Bridge Road (AAH 1986: 44).

As early as the 1940s, debates arose regarding the construction of a bypass road to preserve the historic bridge and road (O’Neil Memorandum 1945). However, these discussions led to little or no action, with no plans enacted. The Mission 66 plan for Antietam finally provided an opportunity to close the bridge and reroute traffic to a modern bridge and new section of road, thereby preserving the resource. Work on the 1.25-mile bypass began in 1965 and concluded the following year (AAH 1986:352; NCR Mission 66 National Register Nomination Form Final Draft 2012:E.33; Adelman and Smith 2005:38). Design plans called for the removal of the pavement on the sections of road approaching Burnside Bridge when the bypass was completed. These sections of road, along with the bridge, became accessible to pedestrians only. Once the bypass and associated bridge were completed, the new automobile circulation transferred to Washington County. In exchange, the NPS received an equal ownership of a section of the historic Burnside Bridge Road. The section of road located on the west bank of the creek became part of the pedestrian tour route. On the east side, restoration efforts returned the remaining section of road was restored to its approximate appearance in September 1862 and became part of the tour route (AAH 1986:352-353).

Existing Conditions

Presently, the historic Burnside Bridge Road is divided into two distinct segments: a pedestrian path and an automobile circulation path. The pedestrian portion of the Burnside Bridge Road begins along the western bank north of the Burnside Bridge and runs parallel to Antietam Creek before crossing the Burnside Bridge. The feature continues over the bridge and turns south along the eastern bank. The circulation path is incorporated into the Union Advance Trail. This segment of the historic roadbed remains unpaved. The portion of the road that remains as a means of vehicular circulation extends east and south from Branch Avenue and connects to the road leading to the Overlook Area.

The Burnside Bridge Bypass Road begins at the origin point of the historic road in the southeast corner of the town of Sharpsburg. The road continues parallel to the course of the historic road,

crossing Antietam Creek north of the Burnside Bridge at the Mission 66 era bridge. After passing the Rohrbach Campground, it turns south, leaving the battlefield and skirting its eastern edge for about a half mile.

Analysis

As portions of the historic Burnside Bridge Road are extant, as is the Burnside Bridge Bypass from the Mission 66 era, these features are found to be both contributing and compatible circulation features in the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. These features contribute to the overall character of the landscape.

Otto Lane

Historic Conditions

As was common with farming practices during the Colonial and Early National Period, a vernacular circulation pattern developed on the Otto farm in the form of a lane. The path was informal and developed from continual use eventually transforming into the sunken configuration that is present today. This farm lane served as a means of circulation from the farm cluster to the fields and pastures, with livestock, people, and crops moving in the space. The Otto farm lane extended from the Burnside Bridge Road in the north south along the boundary of the Sherrick and Otto properties to the northeast corner of the Sherrick's 40 acre cornfield. It is undetermined at this time as to whether or not this feature continued south to the

Snavelly Ford.

Existing Conditions

A majority of the Otto farm lane became the main circulation path of the Final Attack Trail. The beginning and middle sections, which are not a part of the trail, are referred to as historic road traces. Mowed grass is the surface material of the lane.

Analysis

The Otto farm lane has been present since at least the first period of significance, making it contributing and compatible with the character of the cultural landscape.

McKinley Monument Walkway

Historic Conditions

In 1902, landowner and farmer John Benner conveyed a right-of-way leading from the Burnside Bridge to the McKinley monument to the United States. According to research conducted, this right-of-way utilized a roadway laid out following the Civil War and was widened in 1903 when the monument was installed (Adelman and Smith 2005:39; Tilberg Report 1940). In 1905, Civil Engineer Owens recommended that the approach road to the monument from Burnside Bridge be graded (AAH 1986:119). In December 1906, John and Eliza Benner conveyed a public right-of-way to the U.S. It began about 32 feet from the 35th MA monument on the northwest corner of the bridge and extended to just past the McKinley monument lot. This deed replaced the previous right-of-way deed from 1902 (WCLR Liber

125, Folio 212). That year, Civil Engineer S.G. Brosius was sent to Antietam to study and prepare plans to improve the approach road and the area around the monument. He prepared a plan entitled "Plan of Improvement to the Site of the McKinley Monument and a new road from Burnside Bridge to Monument Site" in 1907. According to this plan, the approach road was to be graded and surfaced with six inches of macadam. The contract award and the project completion occurred that same year (AAH 1986:119-120; Hart Memorandum 1925; Pistole Memorandum 1925). The 1906 Sundry Civil Act appropriated funds for fiscal year 1907 for the construction of a roadway to the monument from the bridge and provided the authority to acquire title to a right-of-way (Hart Memorandum 1925; Pistole Memorandum 1925).

In 1917, a rainstorm washed out a cobble gutter located on the north side of McKinley Avenue, as well as part of the roadbed. Road material washed down the roadway, lodged on Burnside Bridge Road, and broke through the north side of the bridge (Monath Memorandum 7/17/1917). Ten days later, the roadway received further damaged by another rainstorm, which mandated the removal of debris in order for traffic to be able to cross Burnside Bridge (Monath Memorandum 7/27/1917). The following year, the owner of the Spong farm filled in the ravine on the south side of the road. This action completely closed the natural watercourse that had provided an outlet in existence when the road was constructed. Thus, run-off, diverted onto the roadway, caused about half of the roadway between the bridge and the end of the paved gutter to wash away. This rendered the road practically useless. The landowner refused to allow the removal of the obstruction or the diversion of the water flow back to the ravine at some other location (Hart Memorandum 1925). There was some hesitation on the part of the superintendent to rebuild the avenue on the same roadbed because it was too narrow for vehicles.. The installation of a sign likely just north of the bridge, warning any drivers about its hazardous condition (Monath Memorandum 1918).

As of 1920, the road was virtually impassable due to washouts caused by heavy rainstorms over the previous two years. By 1925, surviving letters indicate that the monument was no longer accessible by automobile and very difficult to reach on foot (Pelton Letter 1925). In 1931, another effort attempted to rebuild the roadway. Fannie Spong, still the owner of the farm property around the monument, informed the NPS that those who built the monument had failed to compensate her grandfather John Benner \$750 for the right-of-way to and from the lot on which the monument stood. Partly because of this information, but also because it was more affordable and more suitable, it was decided that a concrete walkway would be constructed to the monument instead of a vehicular road. The project concluded by the end of 1931 (AAH 1986:133-134).

Existing Conditions

The McKinley walkway originates at the McKinley Monument and follows a course north and east, before taking a north and westerly course to connect with the historic Burnside Bridge road. The course of the pathway is informed by the topography of the site moving from the higher elevation of the hill associated with the McKinley Monument to the lower elevation of the Burnside Bridge. The path from the bridge to the monument remains a walkway following

the conversion to a pedestrian path in 1931. However, asphalt covers the original concrete of the walkway.

Analysis

The walkway remains in use and follows the original course of the earlier vehicular road to the monument. As the conversion to a pedestrian path occurred during the third period of significance, the walkway is both contributing and compatible to the overall character of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape.

Monument Plaza

Historic Conditions

The monument plaza was constructed, as a part of the Mission 66 redevelopment of the site, for the purposes of accommodating the four monuments, the 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, the 35th Massachusetts Volunteers, 2nd Maryland Infantry, and the 21st Massachusetts Volunteer, removed from each of the four corners of the bridge in 1963. The monuments were placed in a curved row adjacent to each other parallel to the historic stone wall. Two concrete benches were installed at a 90 degree angle at the northern end of the plaza to accommodate reflection.

Existing Conditions

The monument plaza remains as constructed, with the exception of the removal of an interpretive panel from the south end of the western bench. A concrete path leads from the eastern bridge approach and runs parallel to the historic stone wall. The concrete widens at the plaza's northern end to accommodate the two benches. The four relocated monuments stand along the eastern edge of the space.

Analysis

The monument plaza is both contributing and compatible to the character of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape, as the feature dates from the Mission 66 period of significance. No significant changes have occurred in the space to affect the integrity of the feature.

Burnside Bridge Overlook and parking area

Historic Conditions

As a part of the Mission 66 plans for ANB to improve the visitor experience in the Burnside Bridge area, proposals included the development of a new interpretive area known as the Burnside Bridge Overlook. This manipulation to the landscape was to make the Burnside Bridge and adjacent monuments more accessible to the parks visitors and expanded the touring potential within the park unit. The Burnside Bridge Overlook and parking area is located in the southwest portion of the park on a knoll overlooking the Burnside Bridge. The construction of this feature dramatically changed the manner in which visitors experienced the space, as visitors gained the vantage of the Burnside Bridge from that of the Confederate forces, a marked difference from earlier interpretive efforts, which happened from the vantage point of Union forces. The Burnside Bridge Overlook parking area construction in 1962 concluded with

the development of a planting plan the following year (AAH 1986:337). The plan for the overlook parking area consisted of a central tear shaped median, oriented with the curve facing south with the point of the shape located at the northern entrance into the space. Around this central median, one-way vehicular circulation followed the curve of the form with parking placed opposite. The configuration is in keeping with character of design practices associated with Mission 66 vehicular design. Curving sidewalks define the southern and eastern edges of the space. The curved sidewalk of the parking area leads to a stepped sidewalk and delineates the changes in the terrain of the site. The path includes a plaza space that has benches and interpretation halfway down the pathway.

The Burnside Bridge Overlook, or Rifle Pit Overlook, proper is located below the parking area. The terrace consists of a low stone wall, keeping in the style of the added stone walls with the walkway system. Two smooth surfaces incorporate interpretive elements in the form of panels. A low bench juts out from a retaining wall. Stone pavers demarcate the interpretive pad from the pathway. The feature placement above the quarry occurred as the surviving accounts detailed the use of the feature as a rifle pit during the battle. The feature physically immerses visitors into the site.

Existing Conditions

The Burnside Bridge Overlook remains in the same configuration as was proposed during the era of Mission 66. No additional changes have occurred to the form of the feature. The paving surface of the overlook is asphalt, which differs from the original material.

Analysis

As the Burnside Bridge Overlook dates to the Mission 66 era, it is both contributing and compatible to the character of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. The discussion of the Mission 66 era as a period of significance is largely due to the maintain presence of this feature. The overlook adds to the overall integrity of the cultural landscape as it retains all seven Aspects of Integrity.

Georgian Overlook

A second interpretive overlook, the Georgian Overlook, proposed and likely constructed during the Mission 66 period, survives to the present day. Labeled “As the Georgians Saw It,” the intention of the overlook was to provide visitors with an understanding as to why the Confederate position was so detrimental to the Union forces during the fighting associated with Burnside Bridge. The located for the overlook is south of the Burnside Bridge on the western bank with a vantage point back to the bridge. At this time a rendering of the overlook has not been located. The interpretive plan shows a panel placed on top of a concrete column. A review of the document indicates that a simple footpath was planned to link the feature to the Burnside Bridge Overlook parking lot (Antietam: A Developed Area Sign and Wayfinding Exhibit Plan: 78). Additional research will need to be conducted to see if a larger interpretive stop was planned for the location or if the feature was built as proposed and modified later.

Analysis

At this time, NCRO staff feels that in its current configuration, the Georgian Overlook is both contributing and compatible feature to the character of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. The uncertainty of the exact date of construction and configuration, as it appears to have always been a simple feature consisting of the pad and panel, should not impede a discussion of integrity. As original plans and photographs for the feature have not been located, additional research will need to be conducted in order to evaluate integrity.

Overlook Access Road

Historic Conditions

In order to access the Burnside Bridge Overlook, Mission 66 plans for the site proposed a new vehicular circulation path. Utilizing portions of the historic Burnside Bridge Road, the new road branches off of the historic road bed north of the Burnside Bridge, moving up the hill towards the overlook. The road circulates through the overlook as a one way street around the median and parking lot, going back down the hill adjacent to the lane of traffic going up the hill. Mission 66 improvements constructed the road in 1962.

Existing Conditions

The two-lane access road is currently surfaced with asphalt and follows the original course that was established during the Mission 66 era.

Analysis

As the road follows the same course as it did during the Mission 66 era, with no infringements to the integrity of the feature, it is found to be compatible and contributing with the character of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. The feature adds to overall integrity of the cultural landscape in regards to design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and is associated with the larger Mission 66 efforts of the park.

Pedestrian Trails

Within the boundary of the cultural landscape, there are three pedestrian recreational trails. The narratives interpreted on the trails are concerned with actions associated with the fighting in the lands adjacent to Burnside Bridge. These three trails utilize portions of the historic road and lane system originally found within the cultural landscape.

Snavelly Ford Trail

Historic Conditions

In 1965, the construction of the Snavelly Ford Trail began. The intention of the path was to enable visitors to walk along the west bank of Antietam Creek from Burnside Bridge to within sight distance of Snavelly's Ford. The path followed the movement of the Rodman's Division, which with the reinforcements of Col. Hugh Ewing's brigade, crossed at Snavelly Ford to attack Confederates forces (AAH 1986:353).

Existing Conditions

The 1.8-mile unpaved trail begins at a southern point of the Burnside Bridge Overlook, following the topography of the ridge south and east to the Georgian's Overlook, the location from which southern troops fired down upon Federal troops approaching the bridge. The course of the trail continues south following the western bank of Antietam Creek to Snavely's Ford. This is the location where several divisions of Union soldiers crossed the creek in a flanking maneuver and made their way up the hill toward Sharpsburg. The visitor continues north from an overlook to glimpse the ford. An unpaved path continues for approximately half a mile adjacent to the historic Otto farm fields prior approaching the Burnside Bridge Overlook (http://www.nps.gov/pohe/planyourvisit/snavely_ford_trail.htm).

Analysis

The Snavely Ford Trail, a Mission 66 period construction, is contributing and compatible circulation feature in the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. The feature retains integrity of design, location, and setting. The feature retains integrity of workmanship, due to the continued existence of a path. However, the encroaching vegetation on the site does affect the integrity of the feature.

Final Attack Trail

Existing Conditions

The Final Attack Trail, constructed by the NPS in 2005, 1.7-mile loop that starts and ends near the McKinley Monument (http://www.fredericknewspost.com/archives/walking-with-soldiers/article_1dd617bd-9aa7-50cf-9ebb-9dce594739d1.html). Consisting of a mown grassy pathway, it runs west from the Burnside Bridge Overlook through the Otto property, prior to joining the historic Otto Lane on a course south through the landscape. The path of this trail connects to the Snavely Ford Trail in the southern portion of its course. From the connector the trail continues west into the area associated with Sherrick's 40-acre cornfield. However, this is beyond the boundaries of the cultural landscape. The path continues northeast, making a loop connecting to the Otto Lane and continuing north. The Final Attack Trail continues east across the Otto's property, and turns south and continues back to the Burnside Bridge Overlook.

Analysis

The Final Attack Trail is classified as a compatible circulation feature, however, as it was constructed in more recent memory, 2005, after the period of significance, it is considered a non-contributing resource. This cultural landscape inventory finds that the feature does not significantly impair the integrity of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape as a whole.

Union Advance Trail

Existing Conditions

The Union Advance Trail, the third pedestrian trail in the cultural landscape boundaries, opened in 2006 (<http://shaf.org/2007/06/>). Named the Union Advance Trail, it begins at the Burnside Bridge Overlook and descends the hill north towards the Burnside Bridge. The unpaved trail

crosses Burnside Bridge and continues in a loop on the eastern bank of Antietam Creek, passing through the monument plaza. The trail continues by following the natural topography of the site along the ridge, enabling visitors to experience the vantage point of the Union army. The trail is one mile long and surfaced with grass and dirt.

Analysis

The Union Advance Trail, similar to the Final Attack Trail, is classified as a compatible circulation feature; however, as it was constructed in 2006, after the period of significance, it is considered a non-contributing resource. Similarly, the landscape feature does not impede the integrity of the overall cultural landscape.

Analysis of Circulation

The identified landscape features associated with circulation retain integrity to the respective periods of significance. Historic path and roads continue to allow visitors to experience the landscape in a historic course. Due to the limited intrusion and modifications to the features, circulation contributes to the overall character and integrity of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape.

Contributing

Burnside Bridge Road
Otto Lane
McKinley Monument Walkway
Monument plaza
Overlook parking area
Overlook access road
Snaveley Ford Trail
Georgian Overlook

Non-Contributing-Compatible

Final Attack Trail
Union Advance Trail

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Burnside Bridge Road
Feature Identification Number:	176957
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	45085
LCS Structure Name:	Burnside Bridge Road
LCS Structure Number:	BURNRD
Feature:	Otto Lane
Feature Identification Number:	176959

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	45073
LCS Structure Name:	Otto, J., Farm; Farm Lane, Historic Road Trace
LCS Structure Number:	OT RDTRC
Feature: Overlook Parking Area	
Feature Identification Number:	176971
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Overlook access road	
Feature Identification Number:	176973
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Snavely Ford Trail	
Feature Identification Number:	176975
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Georgian Overlook	
Feature Identification Number:	176977
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Final Attack Trail	
Feature Identification Number:	176979
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Latitude	Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Union Advance Trail

Feature Identification Number: 176981

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: McKinley Monument Walkway

Feature Identification Number: 176961

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 48251

LCS Structure Name: McKinley, William; Monument Walkway Gutter

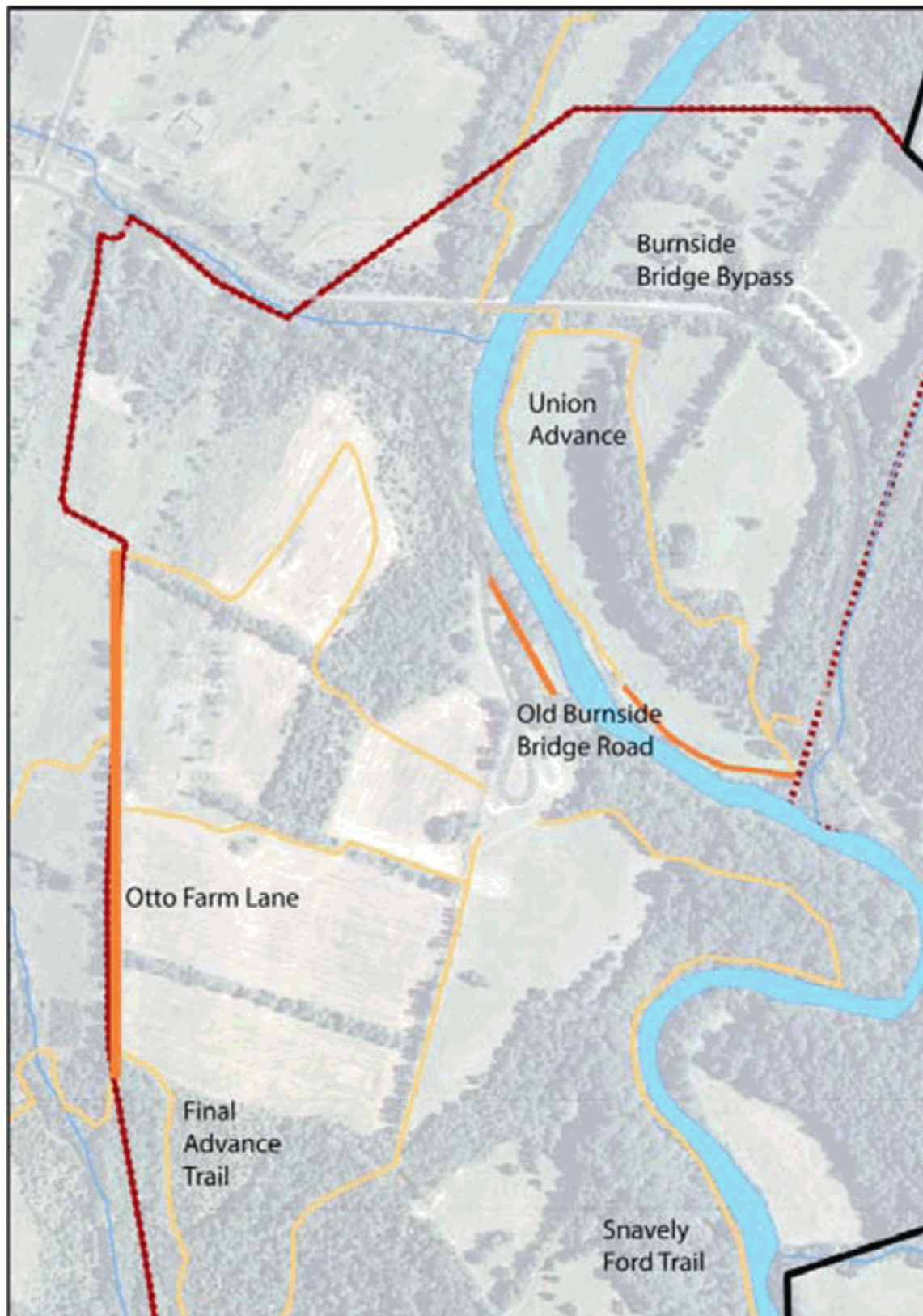
LCS Structure Number: GUT-00-H

Feature: Monument Plaza

Feature Identification Number: 176963

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:





Circulation patterns present at the Burnside Bridge area cultural landscape.



View of the historic Burnside Bridge taken on the west bank of Antietam Creek. Photograph taken on July 21st, 2015. The historic Burnside Bridge road is visible on the right side of the photograph leading to the McKinley Walkway.



McKinley Monument Walkway. Photograph taken on November 13th, 2015. The walkway is an example of a pre National Park Service walkway. The ditch on the left side of the walkway is part of the larger drainage system



Georgian Overlook. Photograph taken on November 13th, 2015. The image displays the impact of encroaching vegetation on this historically significant view.



Rifle Pit Overlook. Photograph was taken on November 11th, 2015. The feature is an example of Mission 66 design and park planning

Vegetation

Historic Conditions (Overall Vegetation)

Historically, there were two primary types of vegetation in the landscape of Burnside Bridge. These were 1) managed woods comprised of primarily native vegetation, and 2) agricultural crops and pastures. Prior to National Park Service ownership of the respective land, most of the woods were either clear-cut for manufacturing purposes or intermittently harvested to meet fuel and construction needs. Open grasslands were used for grazing livestock or cultivated for crops. Organized planting of fruit trees created orchards.

Prior to World War II, farmers typically controlled the vegetation that grew up between fields, along swales, and in ravines by tight plowing and culling. However, advances in mechanization and changes in farming practices since then have altered the scale and level of management for individual fields and wooded areas. Currently within the project area, and on the overall battlefield landscape, bands of woody trees, shrubs, and vines mark the edges of the fields growing along historic fence lines and boundaries.

Surviving records provide glimpses into the historic agricultural practices of Antietam. Agricultural censuses list the products grown on the Antietam farms during the second half of the 19th century. Analysis of these documents reveals the gradual shift from the production of grains for market to dairy products and the production of grain as livestock feed.

Agricultural Crops

Historic Conditions

The agricultural crops planted during the first two periods of significance were primarily grains destined for market and hay for livestock fodder. Agricultural censuses listed crops including

corn, wheat, rye, barley, and grasses for hay and the amount grown at each location. Additional agricultural vegetation included open areas, which farmers used as pastures for cattle, sheep, and other livestock. During the later period of significance associated with the War Department and commemoration on the site, surrounding farmers who participated in dairy endeavors as the main source of income, began to grow plants more typically associated with silage for the livestock. These included the traditionally grown wheats and rye, but in a lesser amount than the previous era as consumption was contained to the farm itself.

Existing Conditions

Most historic crops within the cultural landscape of Burnside Bridge boundary are no longer grown. The National Park Service currently has 1436.4 acres within SUP agreements. Specifically within the cultural landscape, 82.9 acres are maintained within an SUP agreement.

Native Vegetation

Historic Conditions

Historically, the native vegetation in the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape would have consisted of field boundary vegetation, individual trees, and managed woodlots. These woodlots were a typical vegetation feature of farms until the use of barbed wire for fencing became popular following the Civil War. Coinciding with the rise of barbed wire, was the decline in farmer made goods and the rise in mass marketed goods. This led to the lessening of the need to maintain these areas as a spatial organization on the farm or the vegetation associated with this land use. Further research is needed to locate the historic woodlots. It is hypothesized that the historic woodlots could have existed along the steep slopes surrounding Antietam Creek, as the topography made plowing prohibitive. The wooded vegetation of the hills continued down the slopes towards Antietam Creek in the form of riparian vegetation. A review of photographs from the time of the battle reveal trees on the slopes and more densely focused at the crest of the ridge. Additional areas of denser tree growth would have included the field boundaries, as the spread of seeds by birds encouraged growth of certain species along fence lines.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, photographic evidence supports the statement that far fewer trees were located within the cultural landscape area than exist today. During this period of time, most of the arable land was planted with crops or in use as pasture. This pattern of vegetative growth remained the case through at least the 1930s. Review of the 1940s and 1950s aerial photographs reveals the steady encroachment of forests into the historic field space, with initial succession occurring in the southern boundary of the cultural landscape and progressively moving north.

Existing Conditions

The riparian vegetation of Antietam Creek and wooded slopes of the surrounding hills and ridges, and former field sites contain substantial numbers of native trees and understory species, such as tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*), sassafras (*sassafras albidum*), maple (*Acer sp.*) and ash (*Fraxinus sp.*) There is also an abundance of Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus sp.*) scattered in the historic agricultural fields, especially where

limestone breaks are located. These trees are an indicator 'pioneer' species in 'reclaimed' farm fields that are slowly regenerating into woods. Many invasive species such as Osage Orange (*Maclura pomifera*) and Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). Exotics such as Autumn Oliver (*Elaeagnus umbellata*) and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) are also found and present a management issue.

Local farmers currently plant crops within the project area through agricultural leasing with the NPS. 82.9 acres covered by SUPs, with farmers agreeing to grow grasses for hay, soybeans, corn, and small grains in a crop rotation method. At the time of this CLI, there are two SUP's in the cultural landscape boundary. Park staff indicated that the term of the current SUPs is five years with the option for extensions. The park retains the right to make modifications to the land within the SUPs at any time (emails from Joe Calzarette April 11 and April 13, 2016).

Other Vegetation Historic Conditions

A review of Alexander Gardner's contemporary war-time photographs of Burnside Bridge reveals a young sycamore tree (*Platanus occidentalis*) growing at the northeast corner of Burnside Bridge during the time of the battle. Subsequent photographs in subsequent decades continue to show the tree at the same location growing larger with each successive photograph. This tree, dubbed the 'Witness Tree,' as it was present during the battle and "saw" the fighting at Burnside Bridge, survives to the present. In 2003, Hurricane Isabel is responsible for damaging three of the largest limbs of the Witness Tree due to the storm's 100 mph wind gusts (Repair and Preservation of the Burnside Bridge 2004).

Both the Carman-Cope map and the 1860 agricultural census provide evidence of the presence of an orchard on the Otto Farm. The output of the orchard is noted as part of the sources of income on the 1860 agricultural census. However, the census does not discuss specifics of plant varieties. The Carman-Cope map shows that at the time of the battle, the Otto farm contained an orchard located to the south and west of the farmhouse. During the conduction of an HSR in 1993, the remains of an orchard containing apple, pear, and cherry trees were located between the Otto farmhouse and barn (Otto Farmhouse HSR 1993:128). Staff at the park have indicated that a pear tree near the Otto House remains.

In addition to cultivars found within the orchard, a vegetable garden would have served as a necessary landscape feature to the agrarian site, providing the dietary needs of the owner and family. The cultivated plot would have most likely existed near the main house. However, at this time evidence of the feature has not been uncovered.

Existing Conditions

The Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) undertook documentation of historic trees at ANB in 2006. This included the Witness Tree sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) at Burnside Bridge (Pliska 2006:1). The landscape feature retains integrity and adds to the overall character of the cultural landscape. While not identified as witness trees, there are many sycamore trees

located along the creek, which are of a similar size and age. However, further research will be needed to determine if they too are witness trees.

The historic orchard that once existed has now mostly disappeared from the Otto farm. Further field investigation will be necessary to determine if these trees exist on the landscape today.

Analysis

Changes in the vegetative material of the Burnside Bridge landscape has impacted the overall integrity of the site. The decrease in cropland and the increase in woodland within the boundaries of the cultural landscape in the 20th century greatly affects the discussion of the sites overall feeling, setting, and location. The allowed natural succession from fields to forest causes the site to be experienced in a different manner than during the identified periods of significance, especially the earliest period of significance and the era of the Battle of Antietam. The densification of wooded area also causes changes in the overall site experience, as open space has shrunk, blocking significant views and vistas. The vegetation along the field boundaries, the stream, and the creek, while non-contributing is compatible, as it helps to demarcate the contributing features of fields and boundaries. Further affecting the integrity of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape is the loss of the historic Otto orchard, as observations have indicated that the feature was present during the time of the battle.

However, despite these adverse changes, several key vegetative features remain. The retention of field patterns with comparable field vegetation adds to the overall visitor experience as it conveys the setting and feeling of the landscape during the time of the battle. The composition of the historic wooded vegetation remains similar to the time of the battle, despite the noted invasive species. The retention of the Witness Tree serves as a tangible link from the Battle of Antietam to the present day. In spite of these impacts, the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape retains integrity in regards to vegetation.

Contributing

Sycamore Witness Tree

Planted crops and maintained open areas (pasture)

Historic wooded vegetation along the east and west banks of Antietam Creek

Surviving Otto orchard specimen

Non-Contributing, Compatible

Field boundary and fence-line vegetation

Non- Contributing

Released into succession fields

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:





An aerial from 1943 on the left and the present day on the right. The Otto Farm Lane is highlighted in red. Note the change in tree lines

Buildings and Structures

The Burnside Bridge cultural landscape contains eleven extant buildings and structures, which date to the periods of significance and two ruins from these periods.

Otto Farmhouse

Historic Conditions

In 1831, John Otto purchased just over 66 acres fronting on Rohrbach (Burnside) Bridge Road from George Hedrick and Margaret Horn, the executors of the Peter Horn estate (WCLR Liber MM, Folio 417). Constructed at around the time of the initial purchase of the property, John Otto is credited with erecting the farm house. Originally consisting of a structure five bays wide, the two story brace frame and attic of the house resided on and excavated stone cellar foundation. The earliest configuration of the structure was symmetrical and Georgian in appearance. Shortly after the construction of the original building, an addition created a telescoping form on the rear façade (Otto Farmhouse HSR 1993:9-11).

During the next several years, Otto constructed outbuildings, dependencies, and fencing. A springhouse constructed downhill from the house near the intersection of the Otto farm lane and Rohrbach Bridge Road served as a means of water for the family. The Otto's built a large log kitchen immediately behind the main house. Farther down the Otto farm lane, but not far from the house, a storehouse built into the hill where cool, subterranean temperatures provided a place to store root vegetables. A hog pen and various agricultural outbuildings surrounded the southernmost building on the property, a large Pennsylvania style bank barn. As of 1862, there were nine structures on the property (Walker 2010:100, 102, 107).

The farmstead sits southeast of Sharpsburg and northwest of Burnside Bridge. It was in the path of the advancing 9th Corp during the afternoon phase of the Battle. However, during the morning hours of the battle the farmstead was the position of the Confederate artillery under the command of Richard Eshleman. The Confederate Commander of Artillery, Col. John

Thompson Brown, held a position along the Otto lane behind the Otto barn. While the advancing Union forces paused to regroup after taking the bridge, the Confederate artillery pulled back towards Sharpsburg. By the late afternoon, the advancing army pushed the Confederate line almost to Sharpsburg, threatening to cut off Lee's line of retreat. A.P. Hill's forces that just arrived from Harper's Ferry stopped the advance of the Union Army. A.P. Hill's forces drove the Union line back to the Otto farm when darkness ended the Battle of Antietam. After the battle, the Otto farm, like most of the other farms around the battlefield, served as a hospital. Harland's brigade of Burnside's Ninth Army Corps was cared for in the house, barn, and outbuildings. One of the wounded even carved his name into a window sill (Otto Farmhouse HSR 1993:3-4).

Following the war, Otto retired from farming and left the tending of the farm to his son (Walker 2010:107). Jacob B. Stine bought the property in 1870 (WCLR Liber WMcKK 2, Folio 405). In 1908, Stine conveyed 131 acres, including the land he purchased from the Otto's, to James A. and Susan Dorsey (WCLR Liber 127, Folio 394). The property remained in the Dorsey family until 1971 when the property was conveyed to the Kauffman's who sold the property that contained the farmhouse to the National Park Foundation (NPF) in 1976 (WCLR Liber 613, Folio 349). The NPF sold the same land to the United States Government in 1984 (WCLR Liber 777, Folio 989). In 1988, Twila Shade exchanged a 180.54-acre scenic easement for 9.98 acres and \$155,300 from the NPS (WCLR Liber 874, Folio 1078). In 2003, Paul B. Shade and David M. Shade, co-personal representatives of the estate of the widowed Twila M. Shade, sold to the US Government Tract 01-157, which consisted of two parcels, one being 9.98 acres and the other being 136.27 acres (WCLR Liber 2083, Folio 379). The former Otto farmland was included in this transfer.

Existing Conditions

Currently the only extant structure at the Otto farm is the farmhouse. The exterior has been restored to its appearance at the time of the 1862 battle. However, it should be noted that surviving watercolor sketch in 1863 does depict the farmhouse with stucco cladding, a different material from the current lap cladding. The verification of the material as a structural skin is beyond the scope of this CLI. The interior features original woodwork, moldings, floors, door hardware, and plaster walls, which have all been preserved as some of the most unaltered architectural elements of any house on the battlefield. The root cellar and barn remain as ruins on the landscape. All other features that once historically added to landscape's character are no longer extant (Walker 2010:99-100, 107).

Benner/Spong Farm

Historic Conditions

The Benner/Spong Farm is part of the historic Rohrbach property. In 1863, John Benner purchased approximately 115 acres of Mount Pleasant on the west bank of Antietam Creek (and extending to the middle of the creek) from Henry C. Mumma for \$4,200 (WCLR Liber 16, Folio 528). By the following year, he had constructed a farmhouse and outbuildings (Tilberg Report 1940). He acquired an additional 9 acres of Smith's Hills from Joseph and Sarah

Sherrick in 1866 for \$730 (which also extended to the middle of the creek), around 2 acres of Walton's Grove on the southwest side of Antietam Creek from Henry and Martha Rohrbach and Henry C. and Barbara A. Mumma in 1868, and approximately 6 acres from John H. and Lydia A. Snively for \$400 in 1875 (WCLR Liber 19, Folio 551; WCLR Liber 126, Folio 741; WCLR Liber 74, Folio 74).

The farm continued to be operational during the ensuing decades. Although the land was donated to the NPS in October 1940, the title was not been accepted by the U.S. due to incomplete title evidence. After the donation, the Washington County Historical Society (WCHS) officially disclaimed all responsibility for the property, including the collection of rent. The NPS did not issue a permit to Knode for the occupancy of the property, but collected from him and placed in Special Deposits (Lee Memorandum 1942). Upon acceptance of the title in 1943, a series of annual special use permits were issued by the NPS to Knode from June 11, 1943 to October 30, 1946 for the purpose of maintaining the historic condition of the Spong Farm (AAH 1986:234; Moskey Memorandum 1943).

In March 1940, in anticipation of the donation of the Spong and Dorsey Tracts by the WCHS, Frederick Tilberg, an assistant research technician from Gettysburg, performed an investigation of the Spong and Dorsey farms. He proposed that since the Spong farmhouse, barn, and corn crib were constructed after the battle (in 1864), these structures should be removed. In November 1946, the buildings were removed under contract (AAH 1986:235; Tilberg Report 1940). Among the physical improvements listed in the 1955 Mission 66 prospectus for ANB was the removal of the old Spong farm building foundations. It was recommended that the stone be used to rebuild the historic stone wall at the northeast corner of the bridge. \$1,200 was proposed for the removal of the foundations, and \$10,500 for the excavation and reconstruction of the historic stone wall (Mission 66 Prospectus 1955). More research is needed to determine if the foundation stones were actually used for that purpose.

Existing Conditions

The only remaining feature of the Benner/Spong farm is a stone-lined well located to the west of the angle formed by the overlook access road and the western bridge approach of the historic Burnside Bridge Road. About 3 feet of the well is visible, the rest was likely filled for safety reasons. The concrete mortar has mostly fallen out.

Burnside Bridge

Historic Conditions

In the early 19th century, the Washington County commissioners appointed committees to select sites for stone bridges to span Antietam Creek. This resulted in the construction of 14 bridges over the course of 40 years spanning the body of water. Silas Harry, W.H. Eierly, George and John Weaver, Charles Wilson, and the Lloyds were some of the builders employed to construct these bridges. John Weaver was paid \$2300 to construct Burnside Bridge between 1833 and 1836. Weaver's constructed his bridges with distinctively faced rubble masonry, varying in the number of piers based on how wide the creek was in each location. He built the

Burnside Bridge with three elliptical arch spans supported by two piers. He designed the piers with rounded, spandrel faces to ease floating debris past the piers. The parapets are waist high and feature wood copings that were sloped to allow rain and snow to slide off into the stream below. Square piers added at the ends of the parapets following the war supported commemorative pieces (Burnside Bridge Stone Wall HSR 1961:6, 9). Known before the Civil War as "Rohrbach's Bridge," it once carried the Sharpsburg-Rohrersville Road (now Burnside Bridge Road) across the Antietam Creek from east to west (Burnside Bridge HSR 1964:1-2; Maryland Inventory Form 1975:2).

Existing Conditions

The bridge structure still stands in its original location and contains most of its original materials, despite several repair projects. At the time of the production of this document, the Burnside Bridge is undergoing a reconstruction after the development of a series of structural concerns in October 2015. The bridge is currently closed to all pedestrian traffic.

U.S. Geological Survey Streamflow Gaging Station

Historical Conditions

In 1897, the streamflow gage on Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg made its first measurement and continued to record data until 1905. A second period of record collection began in 1928 and continues to the present. The US GS erected the gage in 1933 (http://waterdata.usgs.gov/md/nwis/uv/?site_no=01619500; <http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=20761>).

Existing Conditions

About 400 feet south of Burnside Bridge on the east bank is the Antietam Creek Sharpsburg Gage. The system is comprised of a yard stick mounted on a concrete post and base in the water; a small, thin, two-story concrete structure which contains the actual gage and sensitive equipment, and a V-shaped dam and drop below the gage, which forms "Molly's Hole" and was constructed to provide a constant water volume to operate the gage. Water flows from the creek through below-surface tubes to the equipment, where it is measured digitized, and transmitted via solar energy to a satellite. From there, the data is transmitted to USCGS, NOAA, the State Highway Administration, and to the general public via the internet. The MD-DE-DC Water Science Center, Frostburg office manages the station (email from Jane Custer, November 2015; <http://www.antietamcreek.com/gauges.htm>; http://waterdata.usgs.gov/md/nwis/uv/?site_no=01619500).

Monuments

Historic Conditions

51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

The 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry monument marked the location of the regiment during the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. The survivors of the regiment erected the monument and originally placed the feature on the southeast corner of Burnside Bridge. In

1963, Mission 66 efforts to create the Monument Plaza relocated the monument to its current location on the east bank of the Antietam Creek. The structure was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (National Park Service List of Classified Structures, hereafter NPS LCS 2015; <http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/historyculture/mnt-pa-51-inf.htm>; Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association of the 51st Regiment P.V.).

11th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry

Stephen Malsen of Hartford, CT, designed the 11th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry monument, with the feature dedicated on October 11, 1894, along with three other CT infantry monuments (8th, 14th, and 16th). It was originally located in a spatial configuration known as Connecticut Park, near the 16th CT monument in the ten-acre plot that was once a part of Sherrick's 40-acre cornfield. Shortly after the original erection, members of the regiment expressed a desire to place an additional memorial near Burnside Bridge, as this was the location of their most active service. Efforts of the group raised funds for the purchase of land near the bridge, as well as for the new monument. In late fall of the following year, Francis A. Cummings, Trustee for the "Association of the Survivors of the Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Veteran Volunteers" of the City of Hartford, CT, acquired a 100-square-foot plot on a knoll southeast of the Burnside Bridge from Anna Newcomer. Rather than erecting a new monument, the original monument was relocated from Connecticut Park the week of December 19, 1895. In 1898, Cummings conveyed the plot to the U.S. government. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982. The plot was a part of the Sherrick tract during the Civil War (Thomas Taggart Map of Washington County, hereafter Taggart Map 1859; NPS LCS 2015; WCLR Liber 104, Folio 299; WCLR Liber 107, Folio 655; <http://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/historyculture/mnt-ct-11-inf.htm>; Excursion to Antietam 1894:10-11; <http://john-banks.blogspot.com/2014/09/antietam-11th-connecticut-monuments.html>).

21st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

On September 17, 1898, a dedication occurred for the 21st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry monument, placing the feature at the southwest corner of Burnside Bridge. The location marked the spot where the regiment fought near Burnside Bridge. The unit, along with the 35th Massachusetts, provided covering and supporting fire on both sides of Burnside Bridge, allowing the 51st New York and 51st Pennsylvania to charge across the bridge. The survivors of the regiment and the Massachusetts Volunteers Association jointly erected the monument. The monument was moved to its current location on the east bank of Antietam Creek in 1963 as a part of the Mission 66 design scheme on the landscape. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015).

35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

Lt. Col. Albert A. Pope, a Civil War veteran, as a memorial to his fallen comrades, erected the

35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry monument. It was dedicated on September 17, 1898 and marked the unit's location near Burnside Bridge during the battle. Together with the 21st MA, the unit provided cover and support fire for the 51st NY and 51st PA as they crossed Burnside Bridge. The unit suffered heavy losses on the Otto Farm in the general advance on Sharpsburg. The original dedication occurred at the northwest corner of Burnside Bridge. The monument is currently located on the east bank of Antietam Creek in the Monument Plaza. The move occurred in 1963. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015).

2nd Maryland Infantry Marker

The 2nd Maryland Infantry marker was placed at a position near Burnside Bridge where the unit engaged the Confederate Army on the morning of September 17, 1862. After securing the bridge, the unit was able to join the fighting on the other side of Antietam Creek. The dedication occurred on May 30, 1900. It was originally located on the northeast corner of the Burnside Bridge, with a later move to its current location on the east bank of Antietam Creek in 1963. The structure forms part of the spatial arrangement of the Mission 66 Monuments Plaza. The monument was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015).

1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery Monument

The 1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery monument marks the location of the regiment during the battle. This is located at the southern-most point of the cultural landscape boundary. The unit fought 250 yards east of the monument. It was dedicated on October 13, 1903 and listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015).

11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Monument

The 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry monument marks the farthest advance of the 11th Ohio Infantry after driving Confederate troops from their positions above Antietam Creek. It honors the members of the regiment who served and died during the course battle. The unit suffered a total of 21 casualties. Dedication for the monument occurred on October 13, 1903, with a listing on the National Register happening in 1966. The Keeper approved a confirmation National Register form in 1982. It is one of nine monuments dedicated to the Ohio troops at Antietam (NPS LCS 2015).

The McKinley Monument

J.B. King of the Hughes Granite and Marble Company sculpted the McKinley Monument. A dedication occurred on October 13, 1903 by the State of Ohio, with the structure listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015). The position of the monument coincides with the position of William McKinley during the Battle of Antietam. At the Battle of Antietam, McKinley, then twenty years old, served as the commissary sergeant of the 23rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer

Infantry. His duty was to administer the commissary supplies, which were about two miles from the battlefield. In the midst of the battle on September 17, 1862, McKinley risked his life to travel to the battlefield and deliver hot coffee to all the troops ((NPS LCS 2015). In 1897, he was elected as the 25th President of the United States.

Civil Engineer Owens recommended in 1905 that a fence surround the monument and that the approach road to the monument from Burnside Bridge be graded (AAH 1986:119). In December 1906, John and Eliza Benner conveyed a public right-of-way to the U.S. It began about 32 feet from the 35th MA monument on the northwest corner of the bridge and extended to just past the McKinley monument lot. This deed replaced the previous right-of-way deed from 1902 (WCLR Liber 125, Folio 212). In 1931, an attempt to rebuild the approach road leading from Burnside Bridge to the McKinley monument developed. This road had been out of use since 1918. Discussion on the matter decided that a concrete walkway would be constructed to the monument instead, since it was more affordable and more suitable (AAH 1986:133-134).

51st New York Volunteer Infantry Monument

The 51st New York Volunteer Infantry monument, the largest monument on the east bank of Antietam Creek, marks the location of the 51st NY at approximately noon on September 17, 1862. Col. Robert B. Potter commanded the regiment and carried the Lower Bridge in the attack. The monument was erected and dedicated in 1908 and listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015). After the erection of the monument and before 1940, an iron fence was erected around the monument on a low wall. In 1940, work planned to be performed during the course of a WPA project at ANB involved tearing out and rebuilding the masonry wall around the 51st NY monument and the removal of the old iron and wire fence around the plot ("New 'WPA' Project for Entire Antietam National Battlefield Site Area" 1940).

Existing Conditions

51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

The 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry monument is located on the east bank of Antietam Creek north of Burnside Bridge in the Monument Plaza. It consists of a polished black granite base topped with a black and white granite drum. The polished black granite base measures 3 feet 6 inches tall and 2 feet square and rests on a concrete foundation. Engraved text on the south elevation of the monument reads: "THE 51ST REGT. P.V./WAS ORGANIZED SEPT. 1861/BY COLONEL (AFTERWARDS)/MAJ. GEN. JOHN. F. HARTRANFT/ITS LEADER IN MANY BATTLES AND/IN THIS CHARGE./MUSTERED OUT JULY 1865/ENGAGED IN 20 BATTLES,/18 MINOR COMBATS AND/ NUMEROUS SKIRMISHES./TOTAL DEATH ROLL 314." The text on the north elevation reads: "ERECTED/BY THE SURVIVORS OF THE/51ST REGT. PA. VOLS./TO COMMEMORATE THEIR COMRADES WHO/FELL IN TAKING THIS BRIDGE IN THE/BATTLE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND/CONFEDERATE FORCES./ SEPTEMBER 17, 1862." The east and west elevations provide a roster of the dead. The drum

measures 15 inches in diameter. "51st P.V." is carved into its south elevation (NPS LCS 2015).

11th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry

The 11th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry monument is located south of the Burnside Bridge in a wooded knoll on the eastern bank of Antietam Creek. The monument has a rough-hewn base, which measures 4 feet x 6 feet and rests on a similarly rough-hewn plinth. Resting atop the base is a correspondingly rough-hewn shaft, which contains a bronze plaque inset on the east and west elevation. The plaque on the west elevation contains a bas-relief of the battle scene at Burnside Bridge and on the east a roster of the soldiers who died in the battle. A rough-hewn pediment tops the granite slab. A relief carving of the Connecticut Coat of Arms is located on the west elevation of the pediment, while a carving of the 9th Army Corps Coat of Arms is located on the east elevation (NPS LCS 2015).

21st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

The 21st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry monument is located on the east bank of Antietam Creek, north of Burnside Bridge in the Monument Plaza. It is made entirely of smooth, dark granite. The monument consists of an 18-inch-wide by 2-foot-6-inch-tall Minie ball standing upright on a square base, which measures 2 feet square and 1 foot 3 inches tall. The west elevation of the Minie ball bears the text: "21ST MASS. VOL. INF'Y/2ND BRIG. 2ND DIV./9TH A.C." Etched into the base along the west elevation is the text: "ERECTED BY/21ST REGT. MASS. VOL./ASSOCIATION." The remaining elevations contain a roster of those members of the regiment that died during the battle near the bridge (NPS LCS 2015).

35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

The 35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry monument is located on the east bank of Antietam Creek, north of Burnside Bridge in the Monument plaza. The polished black granite base of the monument measures 2 feet x 1 foot 9 inches x 3 feet tall. Atop the base are four cannonballs stacked in a pyramidal formation. The west elevation contains the text: "THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT/OF/MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS/CROSSED THIS BRIDGE WITH FERRERO'S/BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS/AT NOON, SEPT. 17, 1862, AND/MOVED TO THE RIGHT UP THE HILL/ WHERE, AT THE LANE, TWO HUNDRED/AND FOURTEEN OF THEIR OFFICERS/AND MEN WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED. /GLORIA EST PRO PATRIA MORI." The badge of the Ninth Army Corps, an anchor crossed with a cannon and entwined with ropes, is etched into the north elevation of the base. Surrounding the badge is the text: "ERECTED BY LIEUT. COL. ALBERT A. POPE, AS A MEMORIAL OF HIS DEAD COMRADES" (NPS LCS 2015).

2nd Maryland Infantry

The 2nd Maryland Infantry marker is located on the east bank of Antietam Creek north of the Burnside Bridge in the Monument Plaza. This marker is 3 feet 10 inches tall and is made of a combination of rough-cut granite and polished surfaces. An inclined face tops the monument and supports a bronze state seal. The inscription on the west elevation reads: "MARYLAND/2ND MARYLAND INFANTRY/AT 9:30 A.M. ADVANCED/ON THE

STONE BRIDGE/DEFENDED BY TOOMBS'/BRIGADE AND TWO BATTERIES/ON THE HIGH GROUND/BEYOND. CHARGED TO/WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE/BRIDGE WHEN, CHECKED/BY THE SEVERITY OF/THE ENEMY'S FIRE, IT TOOK/SHELTER ALONG THE BANK/OF THE STREAM AND WAS/ENGAGED UNTIL 1:30 P.M./THE BRIDGE BEING CARRIED/, IT CROSSED TO THE/HILLS AND THE BATTLE/BEYOND. ENGAGED, 187 MEN, /LOSS-18 KILLED, 46 WOUNDED, 3 MISSING" (NPS LCS 2015).

1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery

The 1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery monument is located adjacent to the Burnside Bridge Bypass Road, a half-mile south and east of the Burnside Bridge. The monument is made entirely of granite and consists of a two-tier base supporting a 7-foot-tall granite monolith with decorative bas-reliefs. The two-part base carved from rough-cut granite. A smooth panel on the south elevation of the base reads: "HUGH EWINGS (1ST) BRIG./KANAWHA DIVISION/NINTH ARMY CORPS/ARMY OF THE POTOMAC." A corresponding panel on the north elevation reads: "THIS BATTERY OCCUPIED POSITION ABOUT 250 YARDS DUE WEST OF THIS." Rising above the base is smooth granite monolith that measures 7 feet tall and 3 feet 6 inches wide with rough dressed sides. The southern elevation displays a bas-relief of a shield placed at the junction of two crossed sponge rammers. The shield contains two crossed cannons with the text "OHIO" above and "1st BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY." Above the shield is the Ohio State seal surrounded by laurel branches. Below the shield are two cannon balls and the text "COMMANDED BY/CAPT. JAMES R. MCMULLIN." LIGHT ARTILLERY" below (NPS LCS 2015).

11th Ohio Infantry Monument

The 11th Ohio Infantry Monument is located in the historic Sherrick field 167 yards east of Branch Avenue and serves as a landmark in the Final Attack Trail system. The monument rests atop a mound defined by a course limestone retaining wall. The form of the monument consists of a two-tier rough-cut base, rusticated pedestal, supporting a smooth granite obelisk shape. The overall form of the structure is pyramidal with the successive divisions in the feature lessening in width. The lower tier of the rough-dressed base measures 6' square. Above the base rests the angled rusticated granite pedestal. A crenellated motif adorns the upper most layer of the pedestal. The pedestal contains a smoothed inset on both the east and west elevations to display text. The text on the west elevation reads: "OHIO/ 11TH INFANTRY/ COMMANDED BY/ LIEUT. COL. AUGUSTUS H. COLEMAN (KILLED)/ MAJ. LYMAN JACKSON/ CROOK'S SECOND BRIGADE/ KANAWHA DIVISION/ NINTH ARMY CORPS/ ARMY OF THE POTOMAC." Information on the unit's role in the battle is contained on the east elevation: "THIS REGIMENT ADVANCED IN SKIRMISH LINE TOWARD THE BRIDGE/OVER THE ANTIETAM CREEK, PARTICIPATED IN THE CHARGE WHICH/DROVE THE ENEMY FROM THE CREEK AND ADVANCED TO THIS POINT/WHICH IT HELD UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE DAY. ITS LOSS WAS 1 OFFICER/AND 3 MEN KILLED; 1 OFFICER AND 11 MEN WOUNDED; 5 MEN

MISSING,/TOTAL 21.” Rising 12’ above the pedestal is a smooth granite obelisk with a decorative entablature. The entablature is divided into three distinct expressions: an architrave of dentals, a highly detailed frieze consisting of a bundled decorative metaphor, and a simple rough -hewn cornice. The west elevation of the obelisk features a bas-relief of crossed muskets with the Ohio State seal at their junction. Laurel branches surround the seal (NPS LCS 2015).

McKinley Monument

The McKinley monument is located south of the Burnside Bridge Overlook. The form of the monument consists of a two-tier rough-dressed granite base and smooth pedestal supporting a single Doric column. An eagle rest perches atop the column capital. The lower portion of the two-tier rough-dressed pedestal measures 8 feet 6 inches square. Above the base rests a smooth-faced granite pedestal. A 1 foot 6 inch x 3 foot bronze relief plaque of McKinley serving coffee during the battle is located on the west elevation of the pedestal. Above the plaque in relief text are the words "WILLIAM McKINLEY", and below the plaque are his birth and death dates: "January 29, 1843 - September 14, 1901." Included on the west elevation of the pedestal above the plaque is a double bronze relief bust of McKinley. The two heads represent McKinley as a soldier and as president encapsulated in a medallion. The medallion is encircled in carved wreath. An allegorical female figure, a representation of "the spirit of the people and their devotion to the martyred dead," reclines at the base of column with robes flowing onto the pedestal. The figure holds an American flag in one hand and a palm branch in the other. A bronze plaque on the east elevation of the pedestal reads: "FOURTEEN YEARS MEMBER OF CONGRESS/TWICE GOVERNOR OF OHIO 1892-3 AND 1894-5/TWICE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES/1897-1900-1901/SERGEANT MCKINLEY CO. E. 23RD OHIO VOL. INFANTRY, WHILE IN/CHARGE OF THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE/DAY OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862, PERSONALLY AND WITHOUT ORDERS SERVED "HOT COFFEE" AND "WARM/FOOD" TO EVERY MAN IN THE REGIMENT, ON THIS SPOT AND IN DOING SO HAD TO PASS UNDER FIRE.” The Doric column rises 12 feet above the pedestal. It is topped with a band of stars and a polished granite ball with an eagle resting upon it. A decorative iron railing approximately four feet tall and 30 feet long surrounds the monument (NPS LCS 2015).

51st New York Volunteer Infantry

The 51st New York Volunteer Infantry monument is located on the east bank of Antietam Creek, 50 feet east of Burnside Bridge. It consists of a large rough-dressed granite slab with an inset interpretive bronze plaque resting on a rough-dressed granite base. The base measures 5 feet x 8 feet 9 inches x 12 inches tall. The slab stands 8 feet tall is 7 feet wide and has a depth of 3, and is made from Hurricane Isle granite. A large bronze informational plaque, decorated with a Greek key border and the New York State seal, is mounted in the west elevation. The plaque text reads: "FIFTY-FIRST/NEW YORK INFANTRY/SHEPARD RIFLES/COL. ROBERT B. POTTER,/2D BRIGADE - FERRERO'S 2D DIVISION - STURGIS'/9TH ARMY CORPS - BURNSIDE'S/ARMY OF THE POTOMAC./IN COMPLIANCE WITH

ORDERS RECEIVED FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE ON/THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 17, THE 51ST NEW YORK AND THE 51ST/PENNSYLVANIA WERE SELECTED TO CARRY THIS BRIDGE AT ALL/HAZARDS./THE 51ST NEW YORK, WITH THE 51ST PENNSYLVANIA ON ITS RIGHT,/ FORMED ON THE RIDGE IN THE REAR OF THIS POSITION, MOVED FORWARD/AT DOUBLE QUICK, AND AT ONE P.M. CARRIED THE BRIDGE AT/THE POINT OF THE BAYONET. THE PASSAGE WAS OBSTINATELY DISPUTED./CASUALTIES/1 OFFICER AND 18 MEN KILLED/4 OFFICERS AND 64 MEN WOUNDED/TOTAL 87” (NPS LCS 2015).

Analysis

The Otto farmhouse has a construction origin of the end of the initial period of significance. As the structure has retained integrity without significant modifications, the house is both contributing and compatible to the character of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. As the construction of the Burnside Bridge is within the second period of significance and the integrity of the structure intact despite restorations, the feature is considered contributing and compatible to the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. All nine monuments were installed during the period of significance associated with memorialization. Five of the monuments are relocated from their original locations. However, these changes have achieved significance in its own right as they occurred during the Mission 66 era. The locations of these features add to the overall character and integrity of the cultural landscape. The research conducted in the field has revealed there are no non-contributing structures within the project area. As the gaging station was constructed prior to the final period of significance, it would normally be considered a contributing and compatible resource. However, as the structure is owned by an entity other than the National Park Service, yet resides on park property, NCRO staff have classified the structure as Undetermined.

Contributing

Otto farm house
Benner/Spong farm well
Burnside Bridge
51st PA Volunteer Infantry Monument
11th CT Volunteer Infantry Monument
21st MA Volunteer Infantry Monument
35th MA Volunteer Infantry Monument
2nd MD Infantry Marker
1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery Monument
11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Monument
William McKinley Monument
51st NY Volunteer Infantry Monument

Undetermined

USGS Streamflow-Gaging Station

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Otto farm house

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

Feature Identification Number: 176983
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Benner/Spong farm well
Feature Identification Number: 176985
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Burnside Bridge
Feature Identification Number: 176987
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: 51st PA Volunteer Infantry Monument
Feature Identification Number: 176989
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: 11th CT Volunteer Infantry Monument
Feature Identification Number: 176991
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: 21st MA Volunteer Infantry Monument
Feature Identification Number: 176993
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

Feature: 51st NY Volunteer Infantry Monument

Feature Identification Number: 177005

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: USGS Streamflow-Gaging Station

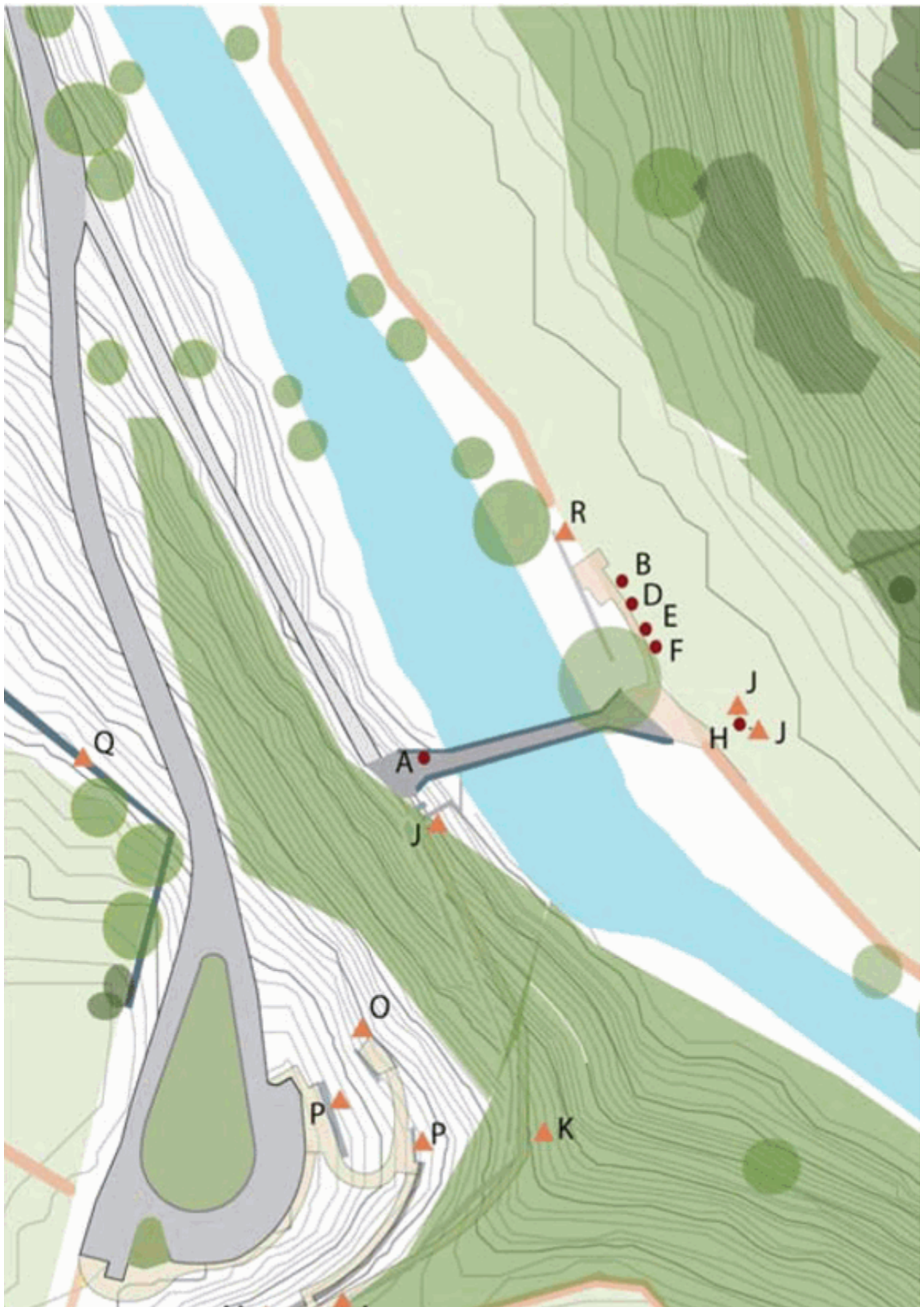
Feature Identification Number: 177007

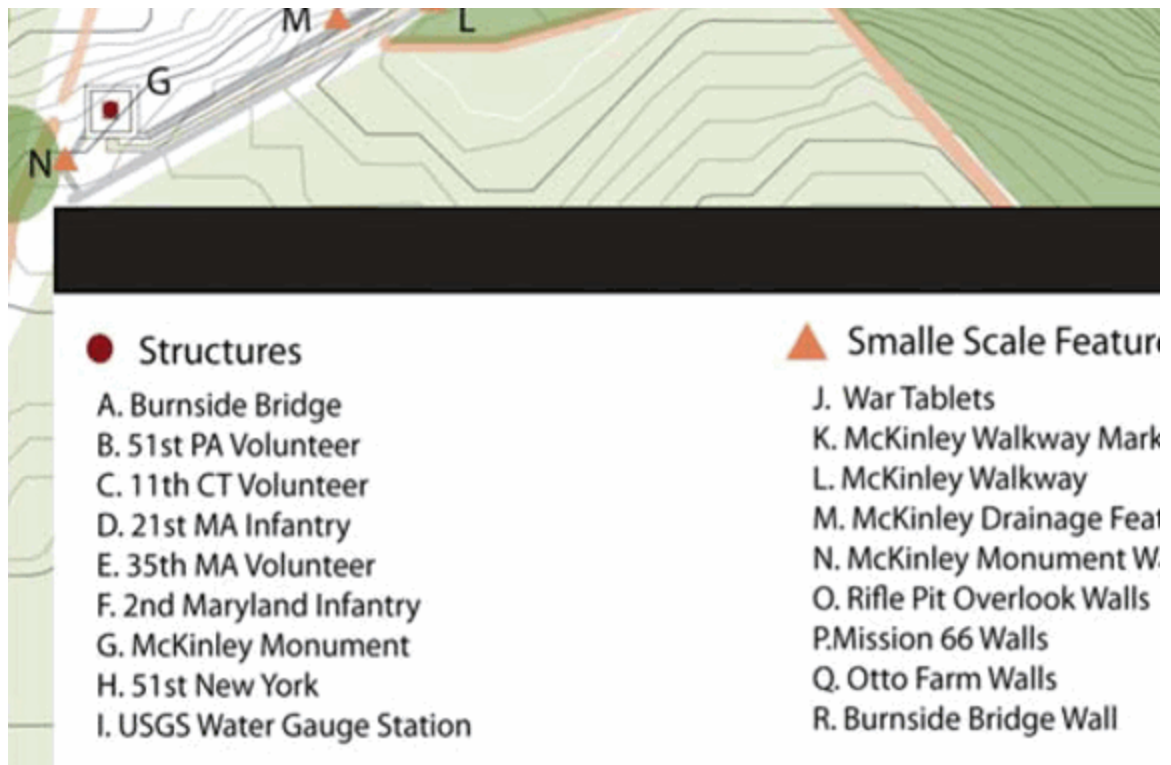
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:





The Structures and Small Scale Features in the core of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape



The Otto farmhouse. Photograph taken on December 16th, 2015. The building is a typical example of the vernacular architecture.



View of the McKinley Monument facing north east. The McKinley walk and associated drainage system are visible on the right of the image.



The 51st New York Monument and War Department Tablets looking south east. The monument and tablets are examples of commemoration in the landscape..

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions

During the initial periods of significance, the tree canopy and vegetation of the site was more confined and more actively managed. As a result, larger swaths of land were visible creating multiple views and vistas in the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape. 18th century and early 19th century farmers cleared land for agricultural use, as either fields or pastures, while the owners

of the earliest local industries cut trees to help advance their operations. By the mid-19th century, the landscape of a typical farm along Antietam Creek consisted of a mixture of cultivated fields, meadows, pasture, occasional woodlots, and an orchard. The agricultural census classified most of the land as “improved.” The open tracts of land created relatively unencumbered views to neighboring farmsteads. Utilization of underbrush as a source of food for livestock occurred on the steep slopes adjacent to Antietam Creek, creating a series of views and vistas from the higher vantage points to the lower elevations. These relatively unrestrained views became important during the Battle of Antietam as it created crucial viewpoints of the Burnside Bridge from the hills on the east and west banks of Antietam Creek.

Existing Conditions

The practices of woodlot management and agricultural grazing of underbrush along the slopes has largely ended, with the exception of selected views and locations in the cultural landscape. This is due to the shift in the land use of the area from sole agricultural use to that of interpretation and memorialization. A result in the shift of land use has allowed the tree canopy to spread across the landscape. Additionally a denser undergrowth has developed on the landscape. The historic views and vistas are greatly impaired due to the development of the vegetative material.

Analysis

Due to denser vegetation along the hillside, specifically at the Georgian and Union overlooks, the views are more restrained than they would have been during the battle. As a result of the introduction of a denser understory and tree canopy and the spread of vegetative material, the integrity for this landscape feature is diminished as the feeling and setting of the site has been altered from the period of significance.

Contributing:

Rifle Pit Overlook

Georgian Overlook

Union Advance Overlook

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*View from the Rifle Pit Overlook north and east to the Burnside Bridge and Antietam Creek.
Photograph taken on July 21st, 2015.*

Constructed Water Features

McKinley Avenue Drainage System

Historic Conditions

In 1906, Civil Engineer S.G. Brosius was sent to Antietam to study and prepare plans to improve the approach road and the area around the monument. He prepared a plan entitled “Plan of Improvement to the Site of the McKinley Monument and a new road from Burnside Bridge to Monument Site” in 1907. According to this plan, there was to be a 300-foot stone gutter on one side of the approach road leading from the monument lot to a ravine on the south side of the road, which provided for an alternate course of water rather than down the roadway. The contract was awarded and the project completed that same year (AAH 1986:119-120; 1925 Hart Memorandum; 1925 Pistole Memorandum). A 1917 rainstorm washed out the cobble gutter on the north side of McKinley Avenue, as well as part of the roadbed (Monath Memorandum 7/17/1917). The following year, the owner of the Spong farm filled the ravine on the south side of the road. This action completely closed the natural watercourse and made the road become the outlet for discharge. Thus, run-off diverted into the roadway, causing about half of the roadway between the bridge and the end of the paved gutter to wash away. The landowner refused to allow the removal of the obstruction or the diversion of the water flow back to the ravine at some other location (Hart Memorandum 1925).

By 1925, the monument was no longer reachable by automobile and very difficult to reach on foot (Pelton Letter 1925). Request sent to Mrs. Spong asked her to restore the drainage to the course it followed prior to 1918 and the storms, which damaged the roadway. War Department officials proposed that a drainage ditch of sufficient size be constructed between the lower end of the existing concrete gutter and the head of the large ravine leading to the creek. This proposed ditch, or gutter, would be paved with stone or concrete, or both if necessary (Conrad Letter 1930). In 1931, an attempt to rebuild the approach road leading from Burnside Bridge to

the McKinley monument materialized. Internal discussion decided that a concrete walkway would be constructed to the monument instead, since it was more affordable and more suitable (AAH 1986:133-134).

Existing Conditions

Currently, there is a stone and concrete-lined gutter running along the south side of the McKinley walkway. It starts at the west wall of the monument plot and runs east. The gutter is partially overgrown with grass. This gutter leads to a concrete and asphalt-lined drainage ditch that extends under the walkway to the northeast. A stone wall forms the eastern, western, and southern edges of the ditch. From there, water would flow down a gulley running along the north edge of the walkway. About halfway down the walkway, on the north side of the walkway, the gulley ends at a stone wall which meets the walkway at an angle. Within the angle, a metal culvert leads under the walkway and drains into the ravine to the southeast of the walkway. The gulley starts up again after the stone wall and heads north until it hits a stone wall that curves to the east. This wall ends at the southwest corner of the bridge. The stone wall lining the northern/western edge of the walkway also curves and heads east, creating a path for water to head east down the hill and into the creek. A bridge carries the walkway over this ditch. There is also a pair of metal culverts encased in stone and concrete facing northeast on the east side of the overlook access road. There is a stone and concrete-lined gutter running down the northwest side of the overlook access road which runs into a masonry culvert located northwest of where the access road splits off from Burnside Bridge Road.

USGS Streamflow Gage Dam

Historic Conditions

The concrete control structure was built across the creek 80 feet downstream from the gage in 1934 to stabilize the flow for ease of measurement. (<http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=20761>). The dam provides a pool of water that can more easily and consistently be read by the gage device.

Existing Conditions

The dam remains in its original location and continues use in the same purpose for which it was constructed.

Analysis

The current drainage system was constructed before Mission 66, it is both contributing and compatible. The basic layout and structure of the system remain unaltered. The dam's construction between the third and fourth periods of significance makes it a contributing and compatible water feature.

Burnside Bridge Bypass Road Culvert/Ditch

Historic Conditions

During Mission 66, the National Park Service constructed the Burnside Bridge Bypass in order to preserve the Burnside Bridge. It became necessary to manipulate the course of the road,

using the majority of the old road bed before circumventing the feature. A part of this project included the construction of a culvert to carry a stream, a tributary of Antietam Creek, underneath the new automobile circulation path. The culvert was installed south and east of the Burnside Bridge. The feature consists of a stone wall lined ditch that joins the concrete culvert and pipes that channel the majority of the water. More research is needed to determine if this ditch/streambed is pre-Mission 66, and if so, how the historic road crossed it.

Existing Conditions

The culvert remains in the historic configuration of the feature.

Analysis

As no major changes have occurred to the feature since the era of initial construction, Mission 66, the culvert is both contributing and compatible with the overall character of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape and adds to the overall integrity.

Contributing

McKinley lane drainage system

Undetermined

USGS streamflow gage dam

Possible Mission 66 Culvert

Archeological Sites

In 1966, archeologists dug four trenches in the north and south approaches and nearby roadway leading to Burnside Bridge and discovered what they believed to be the 1862 road surface. It appears that the main goal was to locate this historic road surface; Hsu did not mention the discovery of any artifacts (Hsu 1966).

A full discussion of the archeological resource potential of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape is beyond the scope of this CLI. However, given the historic nature of the property, contributing resources likely exist. Further archeological field work and research could reveal information relevant to prehistory, early settlement and development, and the Civil War period.

Small Scale Features

Fences and walls

Historic Conditions

According to the 1899 Carman-Cope map, different types of fences are within the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape during the Civil War era. The map graphically represents examples of post-and-rail fencing, worm or rail fencing, and stone walls within the designated boundaries. A review of the Carman and Cope maps indicates that the southern boundary of Sherrick's land holding and Otto's farm was delineated with a combination of post-and-rail and worm fences. A post-and-rail fence on the eastern edge of the Otto farm divided the property from the Rohrbach's land. North of Antietam Creek in the southern portion of the cultural landscape, the Snavely Ford and Rohrbach lands were separated by a combination of post-and-rail fence and

a stone wall. Between Sherrick's northern tract and the northern Rohrbach's land holdings was a post and rail fence (Carman-Cope Map 1899). At the time of the battle, there was a stone wall that extended north from the northeast corner of Burnside Bridge along the east bank of Antietam Creek for a distance of 450 feet (Burnside Bridge Stone Wall HSR 1961:6, 9). The 1899 Carman-Cope map depicts a short section of stone retaining wall beginning slightly west of the quarry and running northwest to form the edge of an Otto field. A stone gutter and catch basin were added to the wall in 1931 during the War Department's administration (NPS LCS 2015). A stone wall ran along the southern edge of Burnside Bridge Road, extending from the northeast corner of Otto's orchard to near the V formed by the road and Antietam Creek (Carman-Cope Map 1899). There was also post-and-rail fencing starting at the northeast corner of the bridge and heading southeast along the eastern edge of Burnside Bridge Road.

After the Civil War, most if not all of the original fencing was replaced on the site. The War Department installed wire fencing along both sides of the McKinley monument lane in 1907 (AAH 1986:119-120). It was most likely removed in the early 1930s when the road was made into a walkway. By 1934, avenues that are under the control of the War Department are in woven wire and concrete post. However, county and state roads were in various types of wire, rail, and stone fencing configurations with worm fencing (AAH 1986: 159). In 1940, post-and-rail fencing extended from the northeast corner of the bridge to the 51st NY monument. At that time, an ornate iron fence surrounded the monument. Fencing with wooden posts and either wire or wooden rails continued on the other side of the monument plot heading south. At some point (at least by 1940) the iron fencing around the 51st NY monument was removed. In the 1960s, there were fence posts lining the east edge of Burnside Bridge Road leading south to the west bridge approach. Photographic evidence suggests that two rows of cables connected the post. Post and cables were likely removed when the bridge was closed to traffic.

Existing Conditions

In an effort to create a more accurate image of the landscape from the time of the Civil War, post-and-rail fencing has been reinstalled along the east edge of Burnside Bridge Road on the bank of the creek, delineating the path of the Union Advance Trail adjacent to the monument plaza and continuing southeast. The visual evidence found in the Civil War era photographs of Gardner informs the reconstruction of this feature. There are additional examples of post-and-rail fencing in the design of the Burnside Bridge Overlook from the Mission 66 era, at the northwest corner of the bridge, the connection of the McKinley walkway to the western approach to the bridge, and between the southeast corner of the bridge and the slope of the adjacent hill. Post-and-rail fencing runs west from the Burnside Bridge Overlook toward the McKinley monument prior to joining a stone wall and continuing the delineation of the path. At the intersection of the path and the wall, a different looking stone wall continues on the other side of the path way. The wall continues to the southeast corner of the stone wall which surrounds the monument plot. Around the north, east, and west sides of the stone wall surrounding the plot is an iron fence. Leading from the southwest corner of this stone wall and heading south is a stone wall slightly shorter in height. It turns and heads southeast when it

meets the gully. On the opposite side of the gully, constructed in an east-west direction, is a small section of stone wall. Presumably, this was designed to guide water from the farm lane to the west into the gully. Sometime between 2005 and the present, two sections of post-and-rail fence were installed between the northeast corner of the bridge and the stone wall. There is a stone wall lining the edges of a slight slope to the west of the overlook access road where it meets the parking area. On the east side of the access road and extending about halfway down is a thick post-and-rail fence. At the historic entrance to the west bridge approach, there are two concrete posts with a cable strung between the two to prevent vehicles from driving down to the bridge. On either side of these posts and a thick section of modern post-and-rail fencing within the angle. Running north from these posts is a long section of thick post-and-rail fence that runs the length of Burnside Bridge Road until it breaks at the head of a trail leading to Burnside Bridge and picks up again on the other side. Lining either side of the Otto farm lane is worm fencing. Between the fencing and lining the western edge of the lane is a modern stone wall that was not in existence at the time of the battle according to the Carman-Cope map.

The Burnside Bridge Road retaining wall (W-17-H) is located on the west side of Burnside Bridge Road just north of the overlook parking area. The dry-laid, random-course, blue limestone wall measures 23 feet long x 2.5 feet tall. The gutter and catch basin are loosely set in mortar. A wire fence is located on the slope of earth just above the wall. It is currently in fair condition due to several loose and displaced stones. The stones in the gutter and catch basin are cracked, dislodged, and overgrown with vegetation/biological growth. Due to the slope of the hill the wall is retaining, it appears erosion may be the cause of the wall's condition (NPS LCS 2015).

Burnside Bridge Bypass Road Culvert/Ditch Historic Conditions

During Mission 66, as a part of the construction of the Burnside Bridge Bypass Road, the National Park Service constructed a culvert under the road to carry a stream. A portion of the new culvert system included the installation of stone retaining wall to navigate the change in terrain experienced by installing the feature. The outline of the shape can be seen on the Mission 66 plans for the bypass drawing, which dates from 1963. The wall extends from the mouth of the culvert to the south and west towards Antietam Creek. The wall is made of stone stacked in a regular pattern with cement used as the mortar.

Existing Conditions

The stone wall remains in the original location of its construction. Review of the photographs of the feature indicate that no significant damages or changes have occurred to the feature. However, as with other areas of the cultural landscape, vegetative material is encroaching upon the feature and could pose a risk to the stability of the features in the future.

War Department Tablets

Historic Conditions

In the 1880s, interest in visiting and memorializing battlefields by aging veterans was on the rise.

Burnside Bridge area

Antietam National Battlefield

The first indication of this increase in battlefield visits occurred in 1888 when a macadam road bed and sidewalk system was constructed by the War Department from the cemetery and battlefield site to the Antietam railroad station in Sharpsburg. Between 1896 and 1898 to commemorate the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, the War Department erected cast iron tablets describing Union and Confederate actions of the battle. The War Department also installed cast iron locational markers at this time.

Existing Conditions

There are seven Union tablets, one Confederate tablet, and one locational marker located within the project area. They are black with white painted lettering and mounted on metal posts in the ground.

McKinley Monument Directional Marker

Historical Conditions

A stone directional marker was installed along the walkway in conjunction with the McKinley monument in 1903. Sculptor J.B. King of the Hughes Granite Company designed the marker. The marker was listed on the National Register in 1966, with a confirmation National Register form updated and approved by the Keeper in 1982 (NPS LCS 2015).

Existing Conditions

This marker is located on the western bank side of Antietam Creek south of Burnside Bridge on the eastern approach to the monument. The marker is positioned along the trail halfway between the bridge and the monument. The monument is a rough-hewn monolith with an extruding smoothing surface. The dimensions for the monument are 2 feet 6 inches-tall, 2 feet 6-inches-wide, and 12-inch-thick rough-cut granite block. The inscription on the smoothed surface reads: "McKINLEY MONUMENT/ABOUT 250 YARDS UP/THIS ROADWAY" (NPS LCS 2015).

The Georgian Overlook Marker

Historic Conditions

This marker was likely installed in conjunction with the construction of the Georgian Overlook and Snavely Ford Trail in 1965. Further research is needed to verify the installation date of the feature as well as the original placement in the overlook.

Existing Conditions

The marker reads: "AS THE GEORGIANS SAW IT/Down the narrow valley directly across the creek swept Burnside's doomed attack columns. For the entire distance to the bridge, they were exposed to deadly short-range fire from the riflemen on this ridge. The final successful thrust at 1 o'clock came down the steep slope directly opposite the bridge."

U.S.E.D. Station 371 Benchmark

Historic Conditions

In 1908 or shortly thereafter, the United States Engineering Department installed a benchmark

in the threshold stone of the previously-gated 51st NY monument plot. More research is needed to determine why it was placed there, but the benchmark was likely boundary related.

Existing Conditions

The stone no longer serves as the threshold, but it and the benchmark remain in their original location.

Benches

Historic Conditions

During the Mission 66 era, the National Park Service installed a series of benches in the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape as a part of the effort to improve the visitor experience in Antietam National Battlefield. Part of the improvements included the installation of two concrete slab benches in the Monument Plaza. These particular features follow the conventions of Modernist design and consist of stacked concrete forms. The features provided guest a means to relax while serving as a visual definer of the plaza. Additional Mission 66 era benches include a wood bench attached to a stone wall at the Burnside Bridge Overlook and those strategically placed on the Snavely Ford Trail.

Existing Conditions

One of the concrete slab benches in the Monuments Plaza previously had an interpretive display mount appendage on a plinth. Evidence of the appendage location exists due to expression of architectural ghost on the bench. Based on physical evidence and review of historic photos and plans, the other historic benches from the Mission 66 era remain as designed. The park has added additional modern benches within the cultural landscape along new trails.

Analysis

The stone walls located within the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape, with a construction dates coinciding with Mission 66 or earlier, are found to be both contributing and compatible. These features retain integrity of materials, locations, workmanship, and in specific circumstances design. The iron fence, which surrounds the McKinley monument, while not a part of the original installation of the monument in 1903, has an installation of approximately two years after the initial erection; the addition is both contributing and compatible. The wooden post-and-rail fencing, being a modern introduction to the landscape, is compatible but non-contributing. The War Department tablets, with an attributed date to the period of memorialization, are found to be contributing and compatible. As the McKinley monument directional marker was installed in conjunction with the monument during the third period of significance, it is contributing and compatible. The Georgian Overlook marker is also contributing and compatible, since its installation occurred during the Mission 66 era. Because the U.S.E.D. benchmark was installed either in conjunction with the monument or between the third and fourth periods of significance, it is contributing and compatible. The Mission 66 era benches at the Monument Plaza and the Burnside Bridge Overlook are found to be contributing and compatible as they represent the most recent and extensive park changes in the landscape.

Contributing
Burnside Bridge stone wall
Burnside Bridge Road stone retaining wall
Mission 66 stone walls on overlook
McKinley monument stone walls
McKinley monument iron fencing
Confederate Tablet No. 366
Locational Tablet No. 702
Union Tablet No. 056
Union Tablet No. 057
Union Tablet No. 058
Union Tablet No. 068
Union Tablet No. 069
Union Tablet No. 099
Union Tablet No. 123
McKinley monument directional marker
“As the Georgians saw it” marker at the Georgian Overlook
U.S.E.D. Station 371 Benchmark
Concrete benches on monument plaza
Bench on overlook

Non- Contributing, Compatible
Worm Fencing

Non-Contributing
Modern post-and-rail fencing
Modern signage/waysides
Modern benches

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Burnside Bridge stone wall
Feature Identification Number:	177009
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature:	Burnside Bridge Road stone retaining wall
Feature Identification Number:	177011
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Mission 66 stone walls on overlook
Feature Identification Number: 177013
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: McKinley monument stone walls
Feature Identification Number: 177015
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: McKinley monument iron fencing
Feature Identification Number: 177017
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Confederate Tablet No. 366
Feature Identification Number: 177019
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Locational Tablet No. 702
Feature Identification Number: 177021
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Union Tablet No. 056

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

Feature Identification Number: 177023
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Union Tablet No. 057
Feature Identification Number: 177025
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Union Tablet No. 058
Feature Identification Number: 177027
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Union Tablet No. 068
Feature Identification Number: 177029
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Union Tablet No. 069
Feature Identification Number: 177031
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Union Tablet No. 099
Feature Identification Number: 177033
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Union Tablet No. 123

Feature Identification Number: 177035

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: McKinley monument directional marker

Feature Identification Number: 177037

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: "As the Georgians saw it" marker at the Georgian Overlook

Feature Identification Number: 177039

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: U.S.E.D. Station 371 Benchmark

Feature Identification Number: 177041

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Concrete benches on monument plaza

Feature Identification Number: 177043

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Bench on overlook

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield

Feature Identification Number: 177045

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Worm Fencing

Feature Identification Number: 177047

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Modern post-and-rail fencing

Feature Identification Number: 177049

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Modern signage/waysides

Feature Identification Number: 177051

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Modern benches

Feature Identification Number: 177053

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Final Attack Lane. Photograph taken on October 20th, 2015. The trail incorporates portions of the historic Otto Farm lane.



A Mission 66 era bench located in the Monument Plaza. The stone wall can be seen behind the bench. The photograph was taken on a site visit that occurred on June 9th, 2015

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 05/05/2015

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This determination takes into account both the landscape and the buildings situated therein. In order to maintain the condition of the property as 'good,' the park must continue to maintain the identified contributing features and implement additional measures to address identified problems.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Adjacent Lands
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Development on adjacent lands, as well as the encroachment and spreading of vegetation on these lands, are negatively impacting historic views and vistas as they cause a change to the character of the features
Type of Impact:	Flooding
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	As climate change continues to impact NPS assets, it is unclear how these impacts will manifest on the landscape. Due to the already noted flooding of Antietam Creek, it can be ascertained that these meteorological events will continue to be a force in shaping the site
Type of Impact:	Planting Practices
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	In order to maintain the character of the landscape, planting practices will have to follow a character similar to the time of the battle.
Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The allowance of this practice has altered the feeling of the

landscape. Eastern Red Cedars are evidence of less proactive vegetative maintenance

Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The park has identified invasive plants in the boundaries of the CLI and must continue proactive policies to rid the specimen
Type of Impact:	Visitation
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Increased visitation has impacted the landscape and the needs of the visitor must be addressed in order to provide a better experience

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Undetermined—the treatment for the landscape will be discussed in Part II of the Cultural Landscape Report. The information contained in this document will serve as a guide to inform

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Year of Publication:	1940
Citation Publisher:	Internal Memo

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Citation Title:	Memorandum for the Director
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Citation Author:	Bruce, O.C.
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Year of Publication:	2015
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Year of Publication:	1947
Citation Publisher:	Internal Memo
Citation Author:	Conrad, Gwynne
Citation Title:	Letter to Mrs. Fannie Spong
Year of Publication:	1930
Citation Publisher:	Internal Memo
Citation Author:	Custer, Jane
Citation Title:	Email from Jane Custer
Year of Publication:	2015
Citation Publisher:	Internal Memo
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