
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2012



Newcomer Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) 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 Newcomer Farmstead is a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield. Located approximately 2 miles east of the town of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland, the current property consists of approximately three quarters of the land associated with the Newcomer Farmstead as it existed at the time of the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), September 16-18, 1862. The current property of 101.68 acres, was acquired by the National Park Service between 2000 and 2008 and is located within the boundaries of Antietam National Battlefield, which encompasses a total of 3,263.49 acres.

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

In 1975 a National Register form was filed with the state of Maryland for the 'Orendorff's Mill, Mumma's Mill' (WA-II-106). This form lists and describes what is called in this document the Newcomer House as well as the bank barn and the out kitchen.

In the 1982 National Register Nomination, the Newcomer House, brick kitchen ruin and bank barn are listed as contributing features to the overall battlefield. However, the nomination has inadequate documentation for other resources of the Newcomer Farmstead, including the cultural landscape.

Newcomer Farmstead

Antietam National Battlefield

The Newcomer Farmstead cultural landscape is significant in three areas of history. Its foremost significance, in military history (1861-1865), results from its role in the Battle of Antietam during the American Civil War. The second, (1762-1861), is as a preserved agricultural landscape that has been continuously farmed since the late 18th century and has remained relatively unchanged. The Newcomer Farmstead was also the site of one of the earliest mills along the Antietam Creek drainage, located at an important crossing of the creek and along one of Washington County's major 18th century roads. The property is also significant in the area of conservation and commemoration for its association with early Civil War battlefield preservation efforts (1888-1910) and the numerous monuments, markers, and tour roads that are its by-products.

This CLI finds that the Newcomer Farmstead cultural landscape overall retains integrity to its periods of significance and is in fair condition. Two historic structures remain; the main house and bank barn, as do the monuments and plaques placed during the commemorative period and several ruins. The agricultural field patterns remain almost the same as those that existed during the Civil War period, and are currently maintained through an agricultural special use permit program run by the National Park Service. The circulation patterns also continue to reflect their arrangement and use from the period of significance. While there have been changes to the property and the loss of some features over time, especially those that relate to the milling and industrial aspects of the property, it still invokes the historic significance of the landscape through the integrity of all seven aspects.

Site Plan



Site Plan

Note: Small Scale features are not shown on this map. See the A&E section for a description of their locations.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Newcomer Farmstead
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975731
Parent Landscape:	600029

Park Information

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

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI represents a continuation of the documentation of component landscapes at Antietam National Battlefield. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted, and resources from both within and outside the National Park Service were utilized. Several sources were of particular importance in the production of this CLI: the Newcomer Barn Historic Structures Report, dated 2004; the Parks Barn Historic Structure Report, dated 2008; Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Newly Acquired Lands at Antietam NB, dated 2012) and A Guide to Antietam Farmsteads (Keven Walker 2010). In-depth site investigations were conducted by the National Capital Region Cultural Landscape Program (CLP) for the Analysis and Evaluation section.

The report was written and researched by Martha Temkin, Regional Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator (NCR). The following park staff provided valuable insight during the inventory process: Jane Custer, Chief, Cultural Resources; Keven Walker, Cultural Resource Specialist; Debbie Cohen, GIS Specialist and Joe Calzatte, natural resource specialist. The following National Capital Region staff also provided assistance: Cynthia Wanschura, GIS Specialist, Frances McMillen, Landscape Historian and Nancy Vasquez, National Council for Preservation Education intern and Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/25/2012
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/20/2012

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland concurred with the findings of the Newcomer Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory on 9/20/2012, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the "National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date" refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of listing on the National Register.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Newcomer Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield



United States Department of the Interior

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

August 30, 2012

Memorandum:

To: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield
From: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Newcomer Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

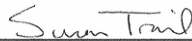
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Newcomer Farmstead is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

9/25/12

Date

Concurrence signed by Antietam NB superintendent on 9/25/2012.

Newcomer Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield



United States Department of the Interior

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

August 30, 2012

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: State Historic Preservation Officer, State of Maryland Historic Preservation Office

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Newcomer Farmstead Cultural Landscapes Inventory

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland, State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Newcomer Farmstead CLI as per Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, submitted on August 30, 2012.


J. Rodney Little
Maryland
State Historic Preservation Officer

9-20-12
Date

Concurrence memo signed by the Maryland SHPO on 9/20/2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Newcomer Farmstead, a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield currently consists of 101.68 acres. The western boundary of the farm is located just across Antietam Creek. It is bounded on the east by Richardson Avenue and the Piper Farmstead, on the north by the Parks Farmstead and on the south by the Sherrick Farmstead. Maryland Route 34 (Boonsboro Pike) runs east-west through the middle of the farm, creating two almost equal parts.

The farm's boundaries and acreage have remained largely intact since 1841, when the property, consisting of about 151 acres was purchased from Samuel and Elizabeth Mumma by John and Jacob Emmert. Prior to this, it was part of a larger landholding, first developed by Christian Orendorff in

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1762. This earlier property included what would become the Newcomer, Parks and Mumma Farmsteads. About three quarters of the 1841 acreage is owned in fee by the NPS, with the exception of the Route 34 property owned by the state of Maryland and about 40 acres in private ownership. The NPS does hold a scenic easement on the privately owned property.

State and County:

State: MD

County: Washington County

Size (Acres): 101.68

Boundary Coordinates:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	South east corner of project area.
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7276489412
Longitude:	39.4597488930
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	South west corner of project area.
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7393589185
Longitude:	39.4620048840
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	North east corner, west of Antietam Creek.
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7244023675
Longitude:	39.4658968870
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	North east corner, east of Antietam Creek.
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7246310929
Longitude:	39.4658014380
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	North west corner of the project area.
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	-77.7349673873
Longitude:	39.4659009600

Location Map:



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

Tract Numbers:	Owned in Fee
	02-132
	01-121
	01-131
	Scenic Easement
	07-119
	07-120
	07-128
	02-129

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/20/2012

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

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

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

24 acres of the northern portion of the Farmstead is in a hay lease and on the southern portion, 30 acres are in a pasture lease and used for grazing cattle. The rest of the NPS-owned acreage is a riparian buffer and wildlife management area.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

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

The area located just east of Antietam Creek, on both sides of Route 34 and along the boundary with the Sherrick Farmstead is now heavily wooded and this impacts certain historic views that were significant during the Battle of Antietam. At that time the lands east of the creek were not heavily forested and views across the creek, along the road, and between the Newcomer and Sherrick properties would have been very open. However, this situation is unlikely to change due to modern needs for riparian buffers along the creek and the stream that runs beside the Sherrick/Newcomer border.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district on October 15, 1966, with a formal nomination approved in 1982 and additional documentation completed in 1999, and approved by the Keeper in 2009. Also in 1975 a National Register nomination for the Orendorff's Mill was submitted to the Maryland Historic Trust (WA-II-106). In the 2009 update, the Newcomer Farmstead, along with several others, were listed as contributing resources to the larger battlefield landscape. This most recent NR update describes and evaluates, to some extent, the significance of the battlefield's cultural landscape, but does not describe and list all the contributing landscape characteristics and features.

This Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Newcomer Farmstead more adequately describes the landscape and records contributing characteristics and features. Should the Newcomer Farmstead be evaluated apart from the historic district for the National Register, it would be eligible for listing under Criterion A and under Criteria D. Newcomer Farmstead retains historical integrity.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Antietam National Battlefield
NRIS Number:	66000038
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	National Register Update - 2/10/1982
Name in National Register:	Antietam National Battlefield
NRIS Number:	66000038
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
	NR Additional Information - 2/27/2009
Name in National Register:	Antietam National Battlefield
NRIS Number:	66000038
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
	NR Nomination submitted to Maryland (WA-II-106) - 8/1/1975

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	Site
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:	1762 - 1861
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Subsistence Agriculture
Time Period:	1861 - 1865
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Time Period:	1888 - 1910
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	The Federal Government Enters The Movement

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

The Newcomer Farmstead is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A in the area of military history for its involvement in the Battle of Antietam, which occurred on September 16- 18, 1862. The Newcomer Farmstead foremost period of significance (1861-1865) encompasses the farm's role in the Battle of Antietam during the American Civil War. The farms proximity to Middle Bridge (the modern Porterstown Bridge) led to its involvement in the battle. Early on September 15, Confederate infantry brigades traveled way west across the bridge on their way to positions on the high ground around Sharpsburg and along Hagerstown Pike. Federal troops arrived at Middle Bridge that same afternoon where heavy skirmishes and sniping occurred with the rear Confederate rear guard. The bridge was crossed by the US troops on the morning of September 16th. Union troops took positions among the farm buildings of the Newcomer Farmstead and on the creek bank in order to defend the bridge from Confederate forces. On September 17, cavalry and artillery troops were sent to hold the high ground of the Newcomer property. Battery A, 2nd United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. John C. Tidball set up a position on the northern section of the Newcomer Farmstead on high ground facing west towards Richardson Avenue and the Piper Farm. While the fighting that took place on the Newcomer property consisted only of skirmishing, long range artillery and counter battery firing, there were over 600 casualties, about the same number as there were at Burnside Bridge (Walker 2010:113; NPS: 2012 Tidball Farm Trail Brochure).

The Newcomer Farmstead is also an agricultural landscape that has been continuously farmed since the late 18th century and has remained relatively unchanged. It is also the site of one the earliest milling operations along Antietam Creek. Present day Route 34 follows the alignment of an important 18th century road that led to the ford across the Potomac River west of Sharpsburg and the first bridge across the creek located on the property was in place circa 1760. For the period 1763-1861 the property would also be eligible for listing under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural history of western Maryland during the Early National period. While this farmstead would not rise to the level of significance as a stand-alone resource, it remains as a representation of a pattern of settlement and agricultural use and is a contributing feature to the larger cultural landscape of Antietam

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National Battlefield. These types of farms and mills were once ubiquitous in the landscape of Western Maryland, but are now under severe threat from modern development pressure.

Due in large part to subsequent battlefield preservation efforts, the Newcomer Farmstead has remained an unspoiled agricultural landscape, whose integrity has not been eroded by residential, commercial, or industrial development. Because of these early (and ongoing) battlefield preservation efforts, the Newcomer Farmstead is also significant in the area of conservation and commemoration under Criterion A. Furthermore, the period of significance for commemoration extends from 1888, when the first War Department roads were built, until 1910 when the last monument (3rd Indiana Cavalry Marker) was constructed within the historic boundaries of the farmstead.

The Newcomer Farmstead cultural landscape should also be listed under Criterion D because, given its historic location; it is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Currently an archeological overview and evaluation of the property is underway and a final report is expected to be issued by 2014. As of the end of 2011, the northern portion of the farm had been surveyed; three archeological sites have so far been identified.

State Register Information

Identification Number: WA-I-106
Date Listed: 08/01/1975
Name: National Register Nomination-Orndorff's Mill,
Mumma's Mill, Mount Pleasant

Explanatory Narrative:

A nomination was filed with the Maryland Historic Trust. The Newcomer House (called Mount Pleasant) is described in detail and the bank barn and out kitchen ruins are briefly mentioned.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site
Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

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

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Orendorff Mill	Historic
Mumma Mill	Historic
Mount Pleasant	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1739		The patent Smiths Hills (208 acres) is surveyed by its owner, James Smith (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:7)
CE 1754		The patent Porto Santo (12 acres) is surveyed by its owner, James Smith (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:8) This patent and the previously listed Smiths Hills are the properties that will eventually become the Newcomer and Parks Farmsteads.
CE 1755	Planned	James Smith petitions the Frederick County courts to open a ford across Antietam Creek and alter the road to Swearinghams's Ferry (at Shepardstown) on his property near where he intends to build a mill. This is thought to be the crossing where Middle Bridge will eventually be built. Note: The road referred to is likely a 'wagon road' that is illustrated on Robert de Vaugondy's map of 1755 (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:10).
CE 1756		A Resurvey of Smiths Hills is done, adding 302 acres for a new total of 510 acres (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:8). A Resurvey of Porto Santo is done, to correct errors and increase its size to 23 acres. This property now included 'improvements' of one acre of cleared land, 400 fence rails, a log house and log cabin. Apparently the mill is not yet built (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:8). It is not known where the log buildings were located but they were probably sited near the creek and future site of the mill.

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CE 1762	Land Transfer	Christian Orendorff purchases 503 acres of Resurvey on Smiths Hills and 11 acres of Porto Santo. The deed conveys property with 'orchards, gardens, feeding woods, and underwoods.' A mill is not described in this deed so it appears that the mill Smith intended build was not constructed. This deed also set aside a 'burying ground', 100 feet square, for the Smith heirs. (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:12). This cemetery has not been located on either the Newcomer or Parks Farmsteads. The 2011 archeological survey of the northern section of the farm, did not find evidence of any burials (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012:140). It is the opinion of this author that it was probably on the Newcomer property as the earliest focus of development on these farms was the area nearest the mill site.
CE 1762 - 1783	Built	Christian Orendorff builds a grist mill on the west bank of Antietam Creek. The Orendorff Mill is mentioned in a petition for a new road filed in 1764, however a corner stone dated 1782-1783 was discovered when the building was demolished in 1904. It appears that by about 1780 Christian's son, Christopher, took over the milling operation and in 1782-83 he either made improvements to the older mill or built a new one. He may have also built the dwelling now known as the Newcomer House at this time (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012:81)
CE 1790 - 1800	Built	The dwelling now know as the Newcomer House was built. It is not known if it was constructed by Christian Orendorff or Jacob Mumma, but architecturally it appears to have been built circa 1800 (NR Nomination 1975).
CE 1790	Developed	By 1790 the road system in the Sharpsburg area was well developed. Roads leading to what was by then known as Orendorff Mill connected the area to South Mountain, Frederick, and the ferry to Shepardstown. A 1792 plat notes 'Orendorff's Bridge over the Antietam (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:17).
CE 1791	Land Transfer	Christian Orendorff sells the milling section (303 acres) of Smiths Hills to his son, Christopher, who appears to have been in charge of the milling operations for at least 10 years (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012:80-81)

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CE 1792	Built	By 1792 there is a bridge carrying the road to Shepardstown over Antietam Creek. It is called 'Orendorff's Bridge' (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:17).
CE 1796	Land Transfer	Christopher Orendorff sells 325 acres to Jacob Mumma. This property includes portions of several patents, but 303 acres were a part of Resurvey on Smiths Hills. The deed included a grist and sawmill, as well as 'houses barns stables fields woods underwoods water watercourses and meadow' and 'Buildings, Structures and Edifices'. The earlier Smith cemetery was again reserved as was another 'burying yard' of one hundred feet square belonging to the Orendorff family (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:18-19, Land Records Frederick County MD, Liber H, Folio 244-247).
CE 1804	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma purchases property located to the northwest of Smiths Hills. Called Anderson's Delight, this was the patent later known as Mumma's Farm (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.2.5). The Mumma family now owned land that by 1862 would include the Mumma, Newcomer and Parks Farmsteads. All of these properties are now a part of Antietam National Battlefield.
CE 1806 - 1807	Built	Mumma rebuilds the bridge over Antietam Creek, raising the stone abutments by two feet and replacing all the wood work (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:19).
CE 1815 - 1833	Built	A turnpike from Boonsboro, running through Sharpsburg and on to the Potomac River crossing at Shepardstown is chartered and completed (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.2.5). A three arched stone bridge was constructed by Silas Harry as part of this project in 1824. This bridge, located just upstream from what was then Mumma's Mill became known after the Battle of Antietam as Middle Bridge.
CE 1831	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma and his wife Elizabeth sell the mill property to their son John. This 403 acres included what would become the Newcomer and Parks Farmsteads. The two 'burying grounds' were once again excluded in the sale as was the 'house yard and lot' (10 acres) where Jacob and his wife were then living. This was likely the smaller of the two dwellings, now known as the Newcomer House, located across the turnpike from the mill (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.1.7). Note: This is the last deed in which the 'burying grounds' are mentioned.

CE 1834	Land Transfer	In 1834 the state of Maryland authorized the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg Turnpike Company to take over Orendorff Bridge from the Washington County and collect tolls. This is likely when a .40 acre portion of the farmstead located just east of the creek, on the north side of the road was transferred to the turnpike company. A toll-house was also probably built at this time on what would become known as the 'Second Toll Gate Property' (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:22, Land Records, Frederick County Maryland, Liber 155, Folio 222-223).
CE 1836	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma purchases the 403 acre mill property from his son John's estate. John Mumma had died in 1835 without a will (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:22-23).
CE 1837	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma sells the mill property to his youngest son, Samuel, who takes over the mill operation. He and his wife, Barbara continue to live on their 10-acre 'house yard and lot' (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:23). Samuel had probably been living on Anderson's Delight (today known as the Mumma Farmstead) since 1831. Another brother or a tenant may have been living at the future Parks Farmstead at the time of this land transfer (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.9).
CE 1841	Land Transfer	Samuel Mumma and his wife, Elizabeth sell the mill complex part of the property (152.50 acres) to Jacob and John Emmett. The property would remain largely intact through the 20th century and is now known as the Newcomer Farmstead (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:23). Mumma retains 190 acres which he refers to as 'lower farm'. This property would become known as the Parks Farmstead (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.9).
CE 1853	Land Transfer	Joshua Newcomer purchases the 152.50 acre mill property from Lewis and Elizabeth Watson (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012:80). The farm had changed hands several times after 1841, when it was sold out of the Mumma family. In the 1853 deed it is noted that about 11.5 acres had been sold to adjacent land owners Sherrick and Ecker by a previous owner. This reduced the size of the property to about 140 acres (Land Records, Frederick County Maryland, Liber IN8, Folio 339).

CE 1862	Military Operation	The Battle of Antietam was fought (September 16-18, 1862). The Newcomer Farmstead's proximity to Middle Bridge led to its involvement in the battle. Early on September 15, Confederate infantry brigades traveled way west across the bridge on their way to positions on the high ground around Sharpsburg and along the Hagerstown Pike. Federal troops arrived at Middle Bridge that same afternoon where heavy skirmishes and sniping occurred with the rear Confederate rear guard. The bridge was crossed by the US troops on the morning of September 16th. Union troops took positions among the farm buildings of the Newcomer Farmstead, near the stone walls lining the turnpike and on the banks of Antietam Creek in order to defend the bridge from Confederate forces. On September 17, cavalry and artillery troops were sent to hold the high ground of the Newcomer property. Battery A, 2nd United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. John C. Tidball set up a position on the northern section of the Newco
	Damaged	The battle and the occupation of the area around Sharpsburg in the weeks and months afterwards left the landscape in a shambles. Fencing, buildings and crops were destroyed or damaged and it took some time for the farms to recover
	Damaged	The damage to the Newcomer Farmstead was extensive. War claims filed by Joshua Newcomer in 1878 list not only the loss of crops, animals, fencing and farm equipment, but also damage to the mill dam, saw mill, mill race, and to the dwelling house. Newcomer's estimate of damage was \$3,097.15, but he was only granted \$145.00 by the US government. This money was too little too late and the property was sold via a Trustee's Sale in 1867 (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:39-40).
CE 1863	Abandoned	Jonathon Keplinger, who was a tenant on the Newcomer Farmstead at the time of the battle, was killed while removing artillery shells from the battlefield. His family left the property, settling north of Sharpsburg in Tilghmanton. It appears that this area of the Newcomer Farmstead was abandoned after they left (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012: 136-138).

CE 1888	Built	The US War Department constructs Richardson Avenue as part of a system of roads and sidewalks built to allow veterans and other visitors to access the battlefield and Antietam National Cemetery (NPS List of Classified Structures) It is probably at this time that the section of the Sunken Road that crosses the northwest corner of the northern section of the Newcomer Farmstead goes out of use.
CE 1889	Destroyed	In 1889, the year of the catastrophic Johnstown flood, the stone bridge built in 1824, collapses and was replaced by a metal truss bridge (Hay1910:69-70, 82).
CE 1890 - 1900	Demolished	Sometime in the late 19th century, the Keplinger tenant house, spring, and stable and the Orendorff House were demolished. They do not show up in a 1902 Trustees Sale ad and it is the opinion of this author that they had been abandoned and probably torn down by then. (See the Buildings and Structure section for a detailed discussion of this and other structures located on the property, both extant and non-extant.
CE 1896 - 1898	Built	The US War Department erects cast-iron tablets describing Union and Confederate actions of the battle on the battlefield. There are 17 of these tablets located within the project area. Locational tablets are also installed at this time. There is one located on the Newcomer Farmstead (NPS List of Classified Structures)
CE 1900	Built	A small granite monument to Col. J.H. Childs is erected by the survivors of the 4th Pennsylvania Calvary. It is placed where he met his death during the battle (NPS List of Classified Structures).
CE 1902	Land Transfer	The Newcomer Farmstead again changes hands several times between its purchase by David Myers in 1867 and 1902, when it was again sold via a trustees sale to Sarah Grimes (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012:80)
CE 1904	Demolished	The mill went out of operation and was torn down (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:48)
CE 1910	Built	A granite marker is placed to commemorate the 3rd Indiana Calvary's support of Tidball's artillery (NPS List of Classified Structures).

CE 1919 - 1920	Land Transfer	In 1919, the Washington County commissioners purchased ‘all of the rights, titles and interest; franchises, property and privileges’ of the turnpike company for \$15,000 (Washington County Land Record, Liber 155, Folio 222-223). By 1920, this small parcel of land, named in the deed, ‘The Second Tollgate Property’ was sold by Otho and Elizabeth Poffenberger to William G. Secord (Washington County Land Record, Liber 158, Folio 420). This suggests that after the road came under the jurisdiction of Washington County and the state of Maryland, the .40 acre toll house tract and house was sold and became private property.
CE 1954 - 1956	Altered	The Boonsboro and Sharpsburg Turnpike became MD State Route 34 in 1927 and was one of the original signed state highways. Between 1954 and 1956 it was rebuilt between Sharpsburg and Boonsboro and a new highway bridge was constructed (Wikipedia: Turnpikes in Maryland). The road was widened and curve located near the western edge of the Newcomer Property was straightened. The original curve of the turnpike was repurposed as a parking and picnic area (Washington County Land Records, State Roads Commission of Maryland, Sharpsburg to Boonsboro Route 34, Plat No. 15615-15618, 1956, revised 1959). The deeds relating to this project suggest that approximately 10 acres was transferred from the owners of the Newcomer property to the state, but the actual amount and placement of the acreage is not clear, although it appears to include the picnic and parking area (Washington County Land Record, 1956, Liber 136, Folio 341).
	Destroyed	During the widening and slight rerouting of MD Route 34 stone walls that dated to the period of significance were removed. These walls are noted on the 1904 Carmen-Cope maps and were located on the north side of the road, just west of the bridge and on both sides of the road at the western end of the property, beginning at the historic curve. It is also probable that this is when the historic buildings (miller’s house and shed) located on the south side of the road, just east of the creek were demolished (see 1862 Gardner/Gibson photos).

Newcomer Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 1980	Built	The 1950s highway bridge was replaced in 1980 (2012 Existing condition photos, CLP/NPS).
CE 1982 - 1992	Destroyed	Sometime after 1982, the out kitchen, which appears to be abandoned by at least 1975 is mostly demolished, leaving the ruins that remain extant. Further research is needed to determine a more precise date (NR Nomination 1982, photos).
CE 1984	Land Transfer	After several land transfers since the Grimes purchase of 1902, the 140 acre Newcomer Farmstead is purchased by Richard S. Durham (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012:80).
CE 1995	Land Transfer	Durham sells a 38-acre parcel of the farm to Lewis and Christie Kefauver. This area is the area of the farm located east of Antietam Creek and north of MD Route 34. It is adjacent to the toll house tract (Land Records Frederick County Maryland, Liber 1204, Folio 96)
CE 1999	Land Transfer	William F. Chaney purchases the now approximately 100-acre Newcomer Farm. He makes plans to restore the Newcomer House as a museum and to erect a statue of Robert E. Lee on the property.
CE 2000	Land Transfer	Chaney transfers his 100-acre property to an entity called Antietam Battlefield Holdings, L.L.C. This entity then sells the southern portion of the farm, on which the barn is located to the NPS. It contains about 60 acres (Land Records Frederick County Maryland, Liber 1578, Folio 937 and Liber 1605, Folio 426).
CE 2002	Altered	After restoring the house and adding a restroom connected to the west elevation via a small enclosed porch, Chaney opens the Newcomer House to the public as a museum and gift shop. (Herald Mail, Hagerstown, MD:6/1/2002
CE 2003	Built	Chaney erects a statue of Robert E. Lee near the Newcomer House. It stands 24 feet high (http://www.civilwarnews.com/archive/articles/lee_statue_suit.htm).

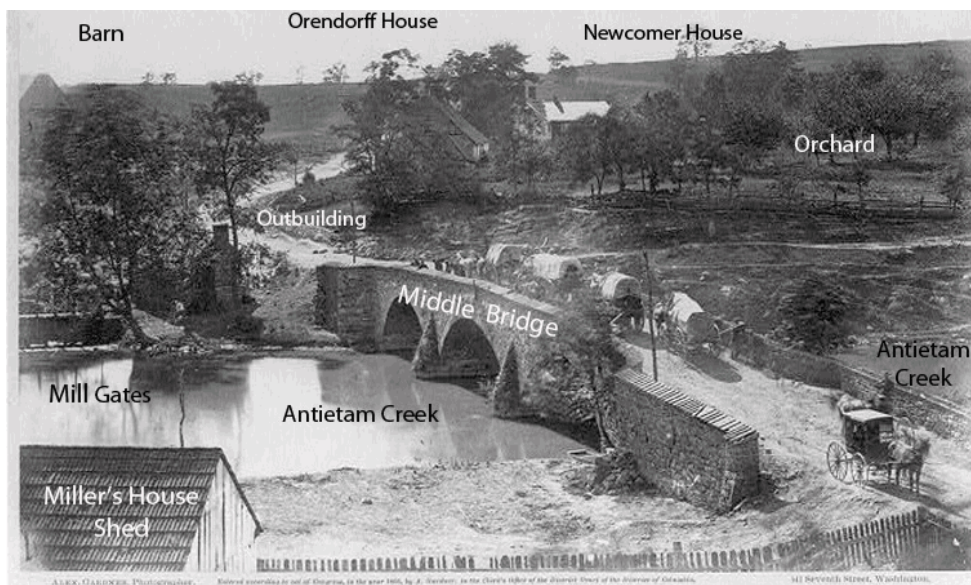
Newcomer Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

CE 2003 - 2009	Stabilized	Repair work begins on the bank barn. Most of the west elevation and the northwest corner area of the foundation were removed during emergency stabilization efforts in 2003. Prior to this stabilization work the rear foundation had partially collapsed. The NPS reconstructed the collapsed wall and has been repointing the foundation since 2009.
CE 2005	Land Transfer	The NPS purchases most of the northern portion of the Newcomer Farmstead, about 42 acres. The Newcomer House, Lee statue and about two acres of land remain in the ownership of Antietam Battlefield Holdings, L.L.C. (Land Records Frederick County Maryland, Liber 2673, Folio 378).
CE 2006	Stabilized	The metal roof on the barn received emergency stabilization after it was damaged by a wind storm in 2006 (Personal Communication: Jane Custer 2012).
	Built	A pedestrian recreational trail, called the Three Farms Trail is created by the NPS. It links together the Newcomer, Parks and Roulette Farmsteads
CE 2008	Land Transfer	The NPS purchases the remaining two acres of the Newcomer Farmstead north section still in private ownership (Land Records Frederick County Maryland, Liber 3565, Folio 372). Except for the portion located east of the creek and north of the road, the historic property is now in federal ownership. The NPS does own a scenic easement on this section, however.
CE 2012	Built	A second pedestrian recreational and interpretive trail is built. Called the Tidball Trail, it begins near the Newcomer House and leads to the place on the farm where Capt. John A. Tidball's Battery A, of the 2nd US Artillery, was located during the battle.

Physical History:

1861-1865

A detailed historical narrative of the Newcomer Farmstead can be found in the Newcomer Barn Historic Structures Report (2004). Other sources include, the Parks Barn Historic Structures Report (2008) and the Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of Newly Acquired Lands at Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland: Year One Management Study (2012).



View looking west across Middle Bridge. (LoC, Alexander Gardner 1862)



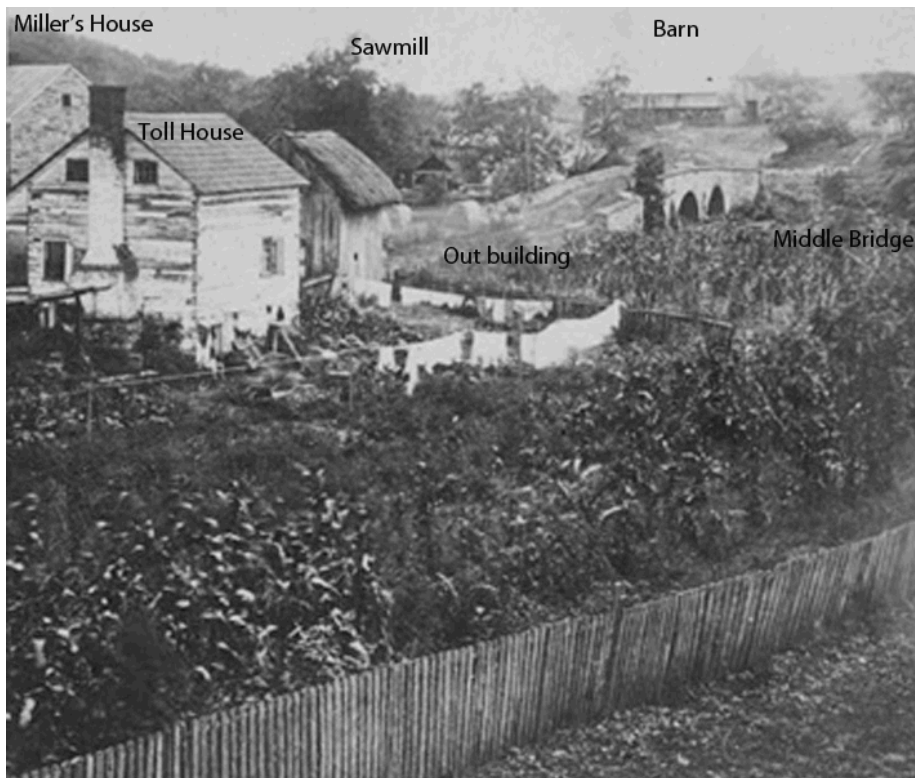
*View of Orendorff House (left-rear), and on the creek from left to right; an outbuilding
and the Newcomer Mill (LoC, Alexander Gardner 1862)*



Orendorff House [Zoom of previous photo] Note the stone retaining wall located just in front of the porch. This remains as an extant small scale feature. (LoC Alexander Gardener 1862)



Middle Bridge looking upstream. Note the dam on the right, which appears to be damaged. (LoC, Aexander Gardner 1862)



View looking southwest. The Toll House and out building are located on the east of Antietam Creek. (LoC, Alexander Gardner 1862)

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

INTRODUCTION

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the Newcomer Farmstead cultural landscape, a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield, by comparing the landscape characteristics and features that existed during the periods of significance (1762-1861, 1861-1865 and 1888-1910) with their current condition. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and unique value. Each characteristic or feature is classified as either contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

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

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

Landscape Characteristics and Features

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

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

Newcomer Farmstead

Antietam National Battlefield

The historic topography of the project area is mostly intact and has not undergone any significant changes. Some regrading in the immediate vicinity of the barn and near the house has taken place in the modern period. There has been some additional regrading and change within the Route 34 road way. The topography of the farm played a role in the Battle of Antietam as well as in the development of the historic agricultural fields and spatial organization of the property. It remains much the same as it was during the historic period and therefore retains integrity.

The current spatial organization remains similar to the layout that existed during the period of significance. The physical components of the Newcomer Farmstead's cultural landscape are still arranged essentially as they were during the historic period. The extant buildings, historic roads and traces, and agricultural fields remain largely in their historic configuration. There has been some loss of historic features, especially those relating to milling era and the introduction of a few modern features, but for the most part the landscape adheres to its historic configuration, and therefore retains integrity of spatial organization.

The land use of the Newcomer Farmstead has changed some since the period of significance, with the biggest change being the closing of the mill in the early 20th century. The loss of the industrial aspect of land use in the project area has impacted the integrity of this feature. However, 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. Therefore, land use on the Newcomer Farmstead retains some integrity.

The property retains much of its historic circulation patterns. In spite of the slight rerouting of MD Route 34, formerly known as the Boonsboro Turnpike, and the reduction of the portion of the historic Sunken Road that once led to the mill to a road trace, the farm still has integrity of circulation.

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

Only two structures from the period of significance, the main house and bank barn, are still extant. These two buildings remain in their original locations and other historic structures remain as ruins. While the number is small, the buildings and structures of the property possess integrity of location, material, workmanship and feeling.

The views at the Newcomer Farmstead have been altered over the years, largely by an increase in vegetation, especially along the creek, the unnamed stream, MD Route 34 and the field boundaries. The views and vistas during the period of significance would have been much more open, looking out toward adjacent farms, over the open areas of crop land and across the road and creek. While unlikely, it would be possible to open up the views again by removing trees and shrubs and therefore, the views of the property maintain integrity.

The small scale features from the historic period that remain on the Newcomer Farmstead include a section of stone wall, a section of stone retaining wall, War Department era descriptive and locational cast-iron tablets and two small stone markers. These features date to the period of significance and have integrity of material and location and so contribute to the cultural landscape of the property.

Currently archeological investigations are underway on the Newcomer Farmstead. A final report is expected in 2014 and so far, three sites have been identified on the northern half of the property. Due to the historic nature of the property and its integrity of land use, other contributing archeological resources probably exist.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity

1. Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed. The Newcomer Farmstead occupies its historic location. While the NPS only owns about 75% of the 151 acres that made up the property in 1861, the area in private ownership is protected by a scenic easement. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of location to its period of significance.
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. Two key historic structures on the Newcomer Farmstead remain extant, and their arrangement within the cultural landscape has not changed. Combined with the structural authenticity of the buildings on the property and the remaining historic circulation and field patterns, the design of this landscape retains historic integrity.
3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The physical environment of the Newcomer Farmstead has experienced very change since the Battle of Antietam. No evidence remains of the thriving milling industry that existed on the property for over 100 years. However, the agricultural setting remains largely intact due to the stewardship of Antietam National Battlefield. Enough of the historic spatial organization of the property remains evident which affords integrity of the setting.
4. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, plants and other landscape features, and at the Newcomer Farmstead these retain integrity. The extant historic buildings and ruins are largely composed of their original materials. Likewise the plant materials, represented by crops, as well as grasses, pastures and fence-line trees, all retain historic integrity.
5. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the craft of a particular period. The historic buildings, ruins and commemorative markers and memorials located on the farmstead show evidence of the workmanship of the period of significance, and so have historic integrity.
6. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. The Newcomer Farmstead still evokes the feeling of a characteristic western Maryland farm. In particular, the presence of the Newcomer House and barn dating to the 19th century and the historic

layout of the farm's agricultural fields contribute to the feeling of this property. However, the loss of all features relating to the industrial use of the farm (the mills, dam and associated structures) does impact this aspect of integrity.

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

CONCLUSIONS

This CLI finds that the Parks Farmstead retains integrity for its periods of significance, 1861-1864, 1762-1861 and 1888-1910. The landscape has been altered due to loss of certain landscape features. Despite these losses, the property still adequately represents the historic landscape.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Historic Conditions

The landscape of the Newcomer Farmstead typifies the eastern portion of the ridge and valley physiographic province. The Ridge and Valley Province between South Mountain in Washington County and Dan's Mountain in western Allegany County contains strongly folded and faulted sedimentary rocks. In the eastern part of the region, a wide, open valley called the Hagerstown Valley is formed on Cambrian and Ordovician limestone and dolomite (J. Poffenberger Farmstead CLI 2008). This creates a gently rolling terrain for the farms of Antietam National Battlefield. On the Newcomer Farmstead the elevations range from 320 feet to 460 feet above sea level. The highest points of the property are located in the north west corner and the lowest elevations are along Antietam Creek.

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

are several of these outcroppings or 'stone breaks' located on the property.

Like other farmsteads located within Antietam National Battlefield, the property is drained by Antietam Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River. During the period of significance the creek was altered by the construction of a mill race and dam. These structures are no longer completely extant, although the mill race remains somewhat evident. A large unnamed intermittent stream flows largely west to east beginning near the west corner of the farm, continuing via a culvert across Route 34, where it then runs parallel to the boundary between the Newcomer and Sherrick Farmsteads until emptying into the creek. There is another larger stream located Tract 07-119 that also empties into the creek. This 38 acre tract, located east of Antietam Creek and north of Route 34 is in private ownership but the NPS holds a scenic easement on the property.

Existing Conditions

The terrain of the Newcomer Farmstead has not undergone any significant change since the period of significance. The limestone outcroppings which are clearly indicated on historic maps also remain extant and largely unaltered although they are now almost completely hidden by vegetation. The unnamed streams continue to be very visible in the landscape.

Analysis

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

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*View of Antietam Creek, looking downstream. The grist mill was located on the right bank and the sawmill was located on the island to the left, which was created by the mill race.
2012 (NCR/CLP)*

Topography

Historic Conditions

The topography of the Newcomer Farmstead, like that of the other battlefield farms is rolling and well-drained. This has allowed for successful cultivation of the property for over 200 years. In addition to the farm's relationship to both Route 34 (Boonsboro Pike) and Middle Bridge, the high ground on the farm was key in the placing of the Federal artillery and cavalry during the battle.

Existing Conditions

The property's topography remains essentially the same as during the historic period. There has been some grading near the main house when the Robert E. Lee statue was constructed in 2003. It also appears that there has been some regrading near the barn. In addition, the realignment and widening of Route 34 had a small impact on the topography of the road corridor. However, these changes did not substantially alter the historic topography. No severe or extensive erosion has occurred.

Analysis

The topography of the area contributes to the historic character of the property and remains largely intact to the periods of significance.

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions

The spatial organization of the Newcomer Farmstead cultural landscape during the period of significance was influenced by Antietam Creek, the local topography, the location of the Boonsboro Pike (MD Route 34) and possibly the settlement of the property by Pennsylvania Germans. In addition, historic ownership patterns determined by land grants, patents and deeds also affected the layout of the property.

The spatial organization of the Newcomer Farmstead was largely influenced by the placement of the mill. Current research suggests that the 18th century mill located within the project area was built by Christian Orendorff after he purchased the property in 1762 and at the same time built a house and other support buildings (Parks Barn HSR 2008:A.1.8). The mill and its associated structures were located south of the road (modern MD Route 34), while the domestic buildings were located on the other side of the road to the north. Another small triangular area, located at the southwest corner of the northern section of the farm was the site of a tenant property at the time of the battle. The three sides of the triangle consist of the western boundary of the property (between it and the Piper Farm), the continuation of the Sunken Road trace to the east and Boonsboro Pike (Route 34) to the south. Two buildings are depicted in the area on the Carmen-Cope map, most likely a barn and a house. In addition, a miller's house and associated outbuildings was located across the creek from the mill (Gardner-Gibson Photo 1862).

On several other Antietam farmsteads (Mumma, Miller and Roulette), also settled by Pennsylvania Germans, the placement of the house is influenced by the location of a natural spring. It is not known if this is true on the Newcomer Farmstead. The Tenant House lived in by the Keplinger family in the 1860s, did have an associated spring. There is no reference to a spring located near the other dwellings on the property, but there is a well located just to the

east of the Newcomer House. This is likely the location of the well mentioned in the 1866 Trustee's Sale advertisement from the Hagerstown Mail Weekly.

While it is impossible to know the precise date that the farm was arranged into its constituent agricultural fields, the Carmen-Cope map (1904) shows an 1862 arrangement only slightly different from what exists today. On the northern section of the farm, there are two agricultural fields divided by a post-and-rail fence. The western field is depicted as in 'stubble', suggesting it had recently been cut over (either hay or a crop) and the eastern field is in 'grass'. The entire southern half of the farm is shown as also in 'grass' and the triangular tenant house area is shown as being in corn.

Existing Conditions

The spatial organization of this cultural landscape has been slightly altered since the nineteenth century, and the arrangement of the Newcomer Farmstead today continues to reflect that of the periods of significance. The Newcomer House and barn and the agricultural fields remain in their 19th-century locations, as do many of the farm's circulation features. The tenant house triangle has been absorbed into the northern field due to the loss of the buildings, the Sunken Road section and its fences and it is now treated as one large agricultural field. The loss of most domestic outbuildings, the tenant property buildings, all mill related structures, some of its circulation features and a reduction in size of some fields due to woody growth has had an impact on the integrity of spatial organization on the farm.

Analysis

Despite these changes, the spatial organization of the property maintains integrity. The extant historic features remain in their historic locations and maintain the same relationship to each other and as such contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Land Use

Historic Conditions

Agriculture has been the predominant land use on the Newcomer Farmstead since the mid-1700s. Industrial use began in the 18th century as well. The first mill on the property appears to have been up and running by Orendorff in the 1760s, but the suitability of the area for milling was recognized by James Smith as early as 1755. Smith was the first patent owner of the land that would become the site of the Newcomer Farmstead (Parks Barn HSR 2008:A.1.6).

Current Conditions

The milling or industrial aspect of land use on the Newcomer Farmstead ended around 1900 when the mill went out of use after being in operation for almost 140 years. However, agricultural use of the project area continues. The NPS leases the agricultural fields to local farmers, who grow crops and pasture animals in essentially the same 19th-century field patterns that existed during the Civil War.

Park visitors also use the property as a recreational space via the pedestrian trails that cross the property. This includes not only those visitors who are interested in the history of the property

as part of a Civil War battlefield, but also dog walkers and those more interested in the natural resources of the farm than its historic resources. Visitors also access Antietam Creek for recreational purposes such as canoeing, tubing and fishing.

Analysis

The loss of the industrial (milling) aspect of land use within the project area has a negative impact on the integrity of this cultural landscape feature. However, because current land use consists primarily of agriculture, which was the other land use historically, the Newcomer Farmstead maintains integrity to the periods of significance. It also contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Circulation

The circulation features of the Newcomer Farmstead cultural landscape include both internal and external features. MD Route 34 are examples of external circulation and farm lanes, pedestrian trails and the Piper Lane road trace are examples of internal circulation.

Historic Conditions

Note: MD Route 34 (Boonsboro Pike) and the Porterstown Bridge (Middle Bridge) that carries the road over Antietam Creek are owned by the state of Maryland and not by the National Park Service so they cannot be considered contributing resources for the purposes of this CLI. However, their history is integral to the cultural landscape of the Newcomer Farmstead and so they are described below.

Boonsboro Pike (MD Route 34)

The Newcomer Farmstead is split largely in half by the Boonsboro Turnpike (now MD Route 34). It is a very old road. Geographer Robert de Vaugondy's map of 1755 shows illustrated wagon routes through the Antietam/Sharpsburg area. A 'wagon road' that is shown crossing the "Potomak River and went toward the project area, perpendicular to the river beneath 'Opeckon' Creek may have been the road referred to in James Smith's 1745 patent 'Smiths Hills'. He describes a 'waggon' ford that leads to Capt. Swearingen's Ferry (the Sharpsburg Ferry) (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:9-10). It is likely that this 'ford' is near to where the bridge carrying the Boonsboro Pike over Antietam Creek was eventually built. By 1792 there was a bridge here called 'Orendorffs Bridge over the Antietam' (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:17).

In 1815 the road became a turnpike. Chartered in 1815 and completed by 1833, what became known as the Boonsboro Turnpike, began in Boonsboro, leading to Keedysville, crossing Antietam Creek via the bridge near the Newcomer mill and then on through Sharpsburg to Swearingen's Ferry at the Potomac River (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004: 21, Wikipedia page: Turnpikes in Maryland). A toll house is located on the north side of the road just east of the creek on what appears to have been part of the historic Newcomer Farmstead. Further research is needed to determine when it was constructed, but it can be seen in one of the Gardner/Gibson photos from 1862. It was a two-story frame building with a gable roof and end chimney.

In 1834, the state authorized The Boonsboro and Sharpsburg Turnpike Road Company to take over the bridge at the mill from the commissioners of Washington County and receive the tolls for that section of the road. It may be around this time that the turnpike company purchased .40 acres of the Newcomer property and built a toll house on the small tract of land located just east of Antietam Creek on the north side of the road (the deed detailing this original land transfer has not been located). In 1919, the Washington County commissioners purchased 'all of the rights, titles and interest; franchises, property and privileges' of the turnpike company for \$15,000 (Washington County Land Record, Liber 155, Folio 222-223). By 1920, this small parcel of land, named in the deed, 'The Second Tollgate Property' was sold by Otho and Elizabeth Poffenberger to William G. Secord (Washington County Land Record, Liber 158, Folio 420). This suggests that after the road came under the jurisdiction of Washington County and the state of Maryland, the .40 acre toll house tract and house was sold and became private property.

The Boonsboro and Sharpsburg Turnpike became MD State Route 34 in 1927 and was one of the original signed state highways. Between 1954 and 1956 it was rebuilt between Sharpsburg and Boonsboro and a new highway bridge was constructed (Wikipedia: Turnpikes in Maryland). The road was widened and curve located near the western edge of the Newcomer Property was straightened. The land within the original curve of the turnpike was repurposed as a parking and picnic area, owned by the state (Washington County Land Records, State Roads Commission of Maryland, Sharpsburg to Boonsboro Route 34, Plat No. 15615-15618, 1956, revised 1959). The deeds relating to this project suggest that approximately 10 acres was transferred from the owners of the Newcomer property to the state, but the actual amount and placement of the acreage is not clear, (Washington County Land Record, 1956, Liber 136, Folio 341).

The widening and slight rerouting of MD Route 34 removed stone walls that dated to the period of significance. These walls are noted on the 1904 Carmen-Cope maps and were located on the north side of the road, just west of the bridge and on both sides of the road at the western end of the property, beginning at the historic curve. It is also probable that the historic buildings located on the south side of the road, just east of the creek were demolished at this time (see 1862 Gardner/Gibson photos).

Current Conditions

MD Route 34 is now a two-lane paved highway that bisects the Newcomer Farmstead. There are two concrete culverts located within the project area. One runs under the road just east of the entry drive to the Newcomer House and the other carries the unnamed stream, which begins on the Piper Farm, under the road. The 1950s highway bridge was replaced in 1980.

Middle Bridge

Historic Conditions

As noted above, by 1792 there was a bridge crossing Antietam Creek at the site of the

Orendorff mill. In 1806, the then owner of the Newcomer property, Jacob Mumma agreed to rebuild the bridge near the mill. Its stone abutments and piers were to be raised by two feet and all the wooden portions of the bridge were to be replaced (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004: 21). In 1824, Silas Harry built for the turnpike company a stone bridge at this crossing. Known as the 'Orendorff Bridge', it was one of 6 stone bridges built across the creek between 1822 and 1832 (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:21, Hay 1910:26, 42). This is the bridge that was extant during the Civil War and is seen in the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photos.

In 1889, the year of the catastrophic Johnstown flood, the stone bridge collapsed and was replaced by a metal truss bridge (Hay1910:69-70, 82). Further research is necessary to learn how long this metal bridge stood, but as discussed above, a new bridge was constructed in the mid-1950s as part of the MD Route 34 improvements.

Existing Conditions

The 1950s bridge was replaced with the current modern highway bridge, known as the Porterstown Bridge in 1980 (Existing Condition Photos 4/27/2012).

Sunken Road Trace

Historic Conditions

During the period of significance the farm road that would become known after the battle as Bloody Lane led to the Newcomer Mill. At the point where it met the Piper Farm Lane it did not continue straight on to the pike as Richardson Avenue does today. Instead it jogged to the east generally following the unnamed stream located here and then connecting to the Boonsboro Pike (MD Route 34). It probably made the jog to avoid crossing this stream which may have been more substantial in the historic period. This continuation of the lane is clearly indicated on the 1884 Stearns and Heth map, the 1895 Hotchkiss map and the 1904 Carmen-Cope map. The Carmen-Cope map shows the section of the road that is located on the Newcomer Farm as double fenced with worm fencing. This largely double-fenced road starts at the historic Hagerstown Pike on the Mumma Farmstead. It is likely that the main use of the road was to get grains from local farms such as Mumma, Miller, Piper, and Roulette, to the Newcomer Mill for processing.

Existing Conditions

Currently this trace can be seen on the landscape as grassy open area. It remains visible in 20th century aerials but is in danger of being filled in by tree growth, especially cedars. This section of the lane probably went out of use when Richardson Avenue was constructed by the War Department in the 1890s.

Existing Conditions

Two modern pedestrian recreational trails are located on the Newcomer Farmstead. The Three Farms Trail, constructed by the NPS in 2006, links the Newcomer, Parks and Rouletter Farmsteads. The portion of the trail found within the project area runs parallel to Antietam Creek, beginning at the boundary of the Sherrick Farm. Consisting of a mown grassy pathway

it crosses the unnamed stream on the southern portion of the Newcomer Farmstead via a wooden bridge constructed in 2004. It continues underneath the highway bridge where it becomes a gravel trail with a loose rock border lining each side. On the north side of the bridge, the trail is carried up the slope via steps created with short lengths of log. There is also a short length of hand rail constructed of wooden posts and rope. The trail then continues north following first the entry lane and then running along a stream on the Parks Farmstead, eventually turning west to follow the Roulette Farmstead lane.

The second pedestrian trail opened in 2012. Called the Tidball Trail, it begins just northwest of the Newcomer House. Running north until it reaches the historic fence line between the Parks and Newcomer Farmsteads. At this point you can turn east and connect to the Three Farms Trail on the Parks Farm or if you turn west, it runs along the fence line to a ridge located in the northwest field of the Newcomer Farmstead. At the ridge, which is a high point on the property, the trail then turns south leading to a bench and cannon placed on the position taken up by Capt. John C. Tidball's Battery A of the 2nd United States Artillery. The trail is .3 miles long. It is surfaced along most of its length with wood chips. There are trail markers at various places along the route and a second bench placed where the trail turns south. There is also a series of steps delineated by small log sections, which carry the trail up the steepest section of the slope.

Another feature of modern circulation is the parking area located just to the west of the Newcomer House. This is a small graveled lot which has an asphalt path which connects to a brick path that leads to the side of the porch and the front door of the house. The brick path ramps up to the porch, allowing for handicapped access to the building which operates as visitor contact center for the park.

Both the house and the barn have driveways off MD Route 34. The one leading to the barn is not paved. The one leading to the parking area next to the house is partly paved and partly gravel. They both appear to be in essentially the same location since at least the year of the first aerials of the property taken in 1936 although they may have been slightly altered by the 1956 road construction.

Finally, on the east side of Antietam Creek, there is a small pull-off which leads to the area where a historic stone miller's house stood along with at least one outbuilding or shed. There are steps from this pull off which lead down to the creek where they connect to a dirt path that runs north/south along the east bank of the creek. The steps allow for easier negotiation of the steep area leading to the creek and consist of dirt held in place by small logs. There is a wooden post and rail hand rail as well. The path itself does not seem to be 'improved' in anyway, appearing to be more like a social trail.

Analysis

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

Character-defining Features:

Newcomer Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

Feature: Sunken Road Trace

Feature Identification Number: 155695

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: NPS pedestrian recreational trails

Feature Identification Number: 155697

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Newcomer House parking lot

Feature Identification Number: 155699

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: House and barn driveway

Feature Identification Number: 155701

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

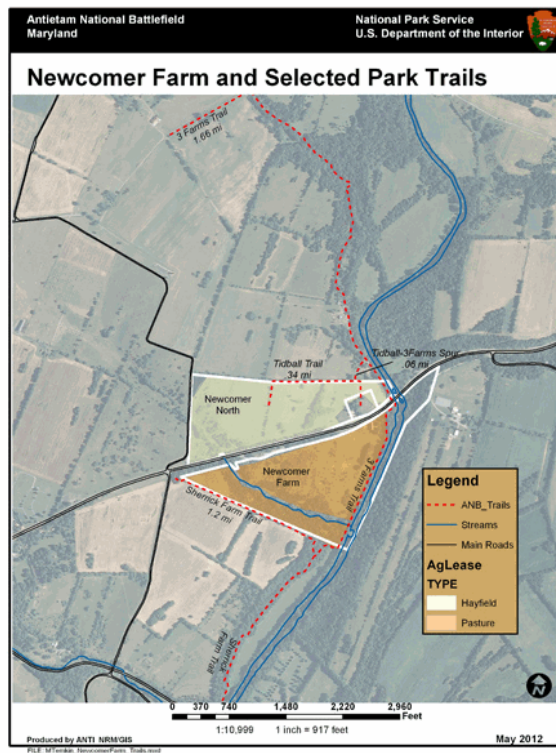
Feature: Pull off, steps and path on the east side of Antietam Creek

Feature Identification Number: 155703

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Newcomer Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield



National Park Service pedestrian trails within the project area.



*Clockwise from top left:
Trail sign for Tidball Trail, Tidball Trail, trail marker and worm fence, worm fence and
Sunken Road Trace, Tidball Trail, marker and steps*



View looking west along MD Route 34. 2012 (NCR/CLP)

Vegetation

Historic Conditions (Overall Vegetation)

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

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

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

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

Agricultural Crops Historic Conditions

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

Current Condition

The farmers leasing land on the Newcomer Farmstead from the NPS grow only grasses for hay. Other modern crops are not permitted as the soils in this area are highly erodible. Other areas of the property are kept open, simulating the pastures of the 19th century, and currently much of the area on the south side of the farm that was historically in grass is leased for cattle grazing. The planting of these crops and the maintenance of open pasture-like areas within the historic field system contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Native Vegetation Historic Conditions

Historically, the native vegetation on the Newcomer Farmstead would have consisted of field boundary vegetation and trees and a managed woodlot. These woodlots were a typical vegetation feature of farms until after the use of barbed wire for fencing became popular following the Civil War. Research for this inventory has not discovered evidence for a managed woodlot located within the project boundary, but the 1866 Trustee's Sale ad describes a "Mountain Lot" located downstream of the main farm. It is likely that this was where the Newcomer Farmstead's woodlot was located at least in the 19th century.

During much of the period of significance and especially during the 19th and early 20th centuries, there would have been far fewer trees on the property than exist today. At this time most of the arable land was being planted with crops or in pasture. This remained so through at least the middle of the 20th century (Aerial Photos 1936, 1943, 1952).

Current Conditions

The riparian vegetation of Antietam Creek, the unnamed stream and the wooded slopes of the farm contain substantial numbers of native trees and understory species, such as tulip poplar

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), maple (*Acer* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus* sp.) There is also an abundance of 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 idtissima*). Exotics such as Autumn Oliver (*Elaeagnus umbellata*) and multiflora rose (*rosa multiflora*) are also found and present a management issue.

Currently the 24 acres of the north half of the farm is leased as a hay field. On the southern half 30 acres are leased as pasture. Most of the southern portion is open except the area around the stream that runs parallel to the southern boundary of the property. The heavily wooded area of the farm is mostly located along the stream, especially on the southern portion and on the narrow section of property located on the east side of Antietam Creek.

Other Vegetation Historic Conditions

In addition to some ornamental specimens, it is likely that a vegetable garden and orchard were once located on the Newcomer Farmstead. The 1862 Gardner/Gibson photos and an 1862 pencil sketch (http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?cwnyhs:26::/temp/~ammem_klK5::) made by a soldier show an orchard located just to the north of the farmstead area (where the Newcomer House is currently located). A vegetable garden would have most likely been located within the area of the main house and out kitchen, but there is no evidence of its exact location.

Current Conditions

Any historic vegetable gardens or orchards that once existed have now disappeared from the Newcomer Farmstead.

Besides those listed on other parts of this section, other trees found on the Newcomer Farmstead include, sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), locust (*Robinia* sp.), box elder (*Acer negundo*), paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), mulberry (*Morus* sp.), and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

Along the creek on the southwest side of the farm where the mill and related structures once stood are several very large sycamore trees. Two of these trees were identified as a 'witness trees' as they were visible in the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photos. Documentation of historic trees at Antietam National Battlefield was undertaken by the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) in 2006. One of the trees was already gone by the time the HABS survey began and the other died shortly before it was to be measured. This second tree, which died in 2006, was estimated to have been at least 150 years old (HALS MD-9 2007:6). Even though the two sycamores that are visible in historic photographs are no longer extant, there are other sycamores along the creek and within the project area, which appear to date to the period of significance due to their similarity in size to those already identified as witness trees and will be

included as contributing vegetation features.

Analysis

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

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Large sycamores along Antietam Creek near the mill ruins

Feature Identification Number: 155661

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Field boundary and fence-line vegetation

Feature Identification Number: 155663

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Planted crops and maintained open areas (grass/pasture)

Feature Identification Number: 155665

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Riparian buffer vegetation

Feature Identification Number: 155667

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Exotic and invasive species

Feature Identification Number: 155669

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Sycamore Trees along Antietam Creek
2012 (NCR/CLP)*



Looking south from Richardson Road, along the Sunken Road Trace. Note the cedar trees to the left and the woody vegetation along the unnamed stream on the right.
2012(NCR/CLP)

Buildings and Structures

The Newcomer Farmstead cultural landscape contains only two structures which date to the period of significance. Several other historic structures remain as ruins.

[Note: The historic condition information in this section of the CLI, unless otherwise noted, was gathered primarily from the 2004 Historic Structures Report for the Newcomer Farm Barn, and from the List of Classified Structures database.]

Historic Condition

The evidence for what type of building and structures were located on the Newcomer Farmstead during the period of significance consists of deeds, historic photographs and two Trustee Deeds of sale. Nineteenth-century maps consistently show several buildings on the Newcomer property. These are interpreted to represent two mills, two residences (located north across the turnpike from the mills), a barn near the mills, a tenant house and barn west of the mills, and on the east side of Antietam Creek, a toll house (another residence that is known as the millers house was also located on the east side of the creek. It can be seen in the Gardner/Gibson photos). Several photos were taken in the vicinity of Middle Bridge within days of the 1862 battle, by Alexander Gardner and his assistant James F. Gibson. These photographs illustrate clearly the many structures that stood within the industrial and agricultural landscape of the farm as does an 1862 sketch by an unknown artist from the same period (http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?cwnyhs:26:/temp/~ammem_klK5::). Other information can be gleaned from two Trustee's Sale ads placed in a local newspaper, one from 1866 and another from 1902 (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:37-38, 47).

In 1762, when Christian Orendorff purchases the property from Joseph Smith that would evolve into the Newcomer Farmstead, the deed lists 'orchards, gardens, feeding woods, and underwoods' and 'Buildings, Structures, Edifices" (Liber H, Folio 244-247, Land Records, Frederick County, Maryland). No specific building or structure types are described or specifically located within the 503 acres transferred by this deed. It is thought, however that it was the Orendorff family, not Smith, who built the first mill and residence on the property (Newcomer HSR 2004:11, 13, Walker 2010:110, Drake and Orendorff 1938:25-28). This residence is now referred to as the Orendorff House (Walker 2012:114, Newcomer HSR 2004: Certainly by 1764, it is Orendorff's name that is attached to the mill (Newcomer 2004:2004:14).

Christian Orendorff sold about 300 acres of his property to his son, Christopher in 1791. Christopher had taken over the milling operations of his father's business in the 1780s and was responsible for either a new stone mill or improvements to the original mill built about 20 years earlier (Newcomer HSR 2004:16, Walker 2010:111).

The mill and farm passed out of the Orendorff family in 1796, when Jacob Mumma purchased

about 325 acres of land along with ‘Houses barns stables fields woods underwoods water watercourses and meadow together with the [grice] and saw mill’ (Liber I Folio 764-766, Land Records, Washington County, Maryland). By 1804 the Mumma family owned properties that would develop into the Newcomer, Parks, and Mumma Farmsteads, all farms that would one day be a part of Antietam National Battlefield. Both the 2004 Newcomer Barn HSR and the 1975 National Register Nomination (Maryland Historic Trust) suggest that the Mumma family built what would become known as the Newcomer House (the second dwelling located north of the turnpike across from the mills) and the Swisser bank barn. It is however, possible that this house was built by Christian Orendorff at the same time as improvements to the mill were made in 1786-1787.

The Newcomer Farmstead property changed hands several times between 1841, when it was sold out of the Mumma Family and 1853, when Joshua Newcomer became the sole owner (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012:80).

Between the Gardner photographs taken after the battle in 1862 and the two Trustee’s Sale ads of 1866 and 1902, the buildings and structures found on the Newcomer Farmstead during the period of significance come into sharp focus. The photographs show a large mill [the grist mill] on the west bank of Antietam Creek and a smaller mill [the saw mill] located on the island created by the mill race. Also on the west bank are found the bank barn, a two story stone building with a gable roof and a small wooden structure with a stone foundation directly on the creek, just south of the grist mill. The mill race gates can also be seen. They are visible in the 1862 pencil sketch as well. A dam across Antietam Creek located just south of the bridge is discernible in one of the photographs. On the north side of the turnpike, again on the west bank, both the Newcomer and Orendorff Houses can be seen, along with the out kitchen. In the sketch, the kitchen appears to have a small gabled-roof shed attached to or just in front of the southwest elevation. Another Gardner photo shows buildings located on the east side of the creek. The wood-sided toll house with a gable-end chimney can be seen on the north side of the turnpike, along with a thatched-roof wooden shed. On the south side of the turnpike the miller’s house, a three story stone house with a gable roof and end chimney is found. A small wood-sided shed with what looks like a wood-shingle roof is also seen.

The Newcomer Farm was severely affected during the Battle of Antietam. War claims filed by Joshua Newcomer in 1878 list not only the loss of crops, animals, fencing and farm equipment, but also damage to the mill dam, saw mill, mill race, and to the dwelling house. Newcomer’s estimate of damage was \$3,097.15, but he was only granted \$145.00 by the US government. This money was too little too late and the property was sold via a Trustee’s Sale in 1867 (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:39-40).

The 1866 Trustee’s sale ad lists the buildings and structures of the farmstead in detail:

A new Log and Weather Boarded and FRAME DWELLING, 2 stories high, containing 10 Rooms, besides Garret, a Spring, Smoke and Wash House, Bake Oven, Cistern, and a Well of

Water; also a large SWITZER BARN, 98 feet long; Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and Carriage House. In addition to the above buildings, a Tenant House and Stable, and also an old Building, the former residence of the owners of said land. Upon this farm there is also, A LARGE MERCHANT MILL, Stone and Frame, 3 stories high, with two runs [or ruts?] of Wheat Burrs, 1 pair of Chopping Stones, and 1 pair Plaster Burrs. The Water Power is the Entire Antietam Creek and the Mill can now make 40 Barrels of Flour per day, and has Water Power sufficient to manufacture 100. Connected with the Mill is a SAW-MILL, COOPER SHOP, and MILLER'S HOUSE. At the extremity of this farm, next to Sharpsburg is a Log and Rough-Casted Tenant House, a story and a half high, containing rooms below and the Attic, and also, a Weather-Boarded Stable, on about 3 acres of land cut off by a road. Convenient to this house is a never failing Spring of Water.

The 'Log and Weather Boarded and Frame Dwelling' is the Newcomer House. The 'old Building' refers to the Orendorff House; the miller's house is the stone dwelling east of the creek on the south side of the turnpike. The tenant house and stable were located on a 3 acre triangle of land, created by the turnpike, the unnamed stream and the farm road that led to the mill. The house was occupied at the time of the battle by a tenant named Jonathon Keplinger, who was killed in 1863 while removing artillery shells from the battlefield (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012:137-138).

The toll house is not described in this ad, because it was not owned by Newcomer. At some point, probably when the turnpike was completed circa 1830 a small portion of the property (less than half an acre) was purchased by the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg Turnpike Company. A toll house was constructed in order that the company could collect tolls for use of the bridge. The turnpike company sold the road and associated lands and building to Washington County in 1919. In 1920, the county then sold this .40 acre lot to Otho Poffenberger. It remains in private ownership today and the 19th century toll house remains extant (Liber 155, Folio 200 1919, Liber 158, Folio 420 1920, Land Records, Washington County, Maryland).

The Newcomer property again changed hands several times between 1867, when the farm was purchased by David Myers (Liber IN18, Folio 652, Land Records, Washington County, Maryland) and 1902, when it was once again sold by trustees for Jacob Myers (Liber 116, Folio 162 Land Records, Washington County, Maryland). The Trustee's ad for this sale lists most of the same buildings and structures as the earlier ad. These include: the Newcomer House, Barn, Smoke House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Grist or Merchant Mill, Sawmill, Miller's House, Cistern and Well.

However the Orendorff House, the Keplinger tenant house, stable and spring house are no longer listed. It is the opinion of this author that these buildings were gone by the late 1890s. The Orendorff House is represented on a county map dated 1877 (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson). It also shows up on two maps drawn up in 1894 and 1895 (Sterns and Heth, Hotchkiss) to represent the area of battle, but since the house was extant during the battle, these maps may not represent what was still there late in the 19th century but rather what

existed in 1862. It was a large building and would not have been left out of the estate had it remained standing. The ruins of its foundation remain extant. Recent archeology has revealed the location of the Keplinger tenant house and the artifacts associated with the site suggest a mid-nineteenth century occupation. After Jonathon Keplinger was killed in 1863, his family left the property, settling north of the battlefield in Tilghmanton and it appears that this part of the Newcomer Farmstead was abandoned at this time (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012: 136-138).

There are several other support buildings listed in both ads but their descriptive names do not match. It may be that the uses of these structures changed and therefore they were referred to by a different name. For example, the Carriage House of 1866 could be the Machine Shed of 1902. The Bake Oven of 1866 is probably the Back Building of 1906 (later referred to as a summer or out kitchen and now in ruins). The Spring House of 1866 may have become the Ice House/Dairy of 1902.

While the 1902 ad suggested that the mill and farm properties could have been sold separately, they were in fact sold intact to Sarah Grimes (Liber 116, Folio 162 Land Records Washington County Records). The mill went out of operation at this time, and was torn down in 1904 (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:48).

By 1936 (aerial photos, USDA, SCA) show that the Keplinger structures, the Orendorff House, mill buildings and most of the outbuildings are gone from the Newcomer Farmstead. The Newcomer House, bank barn and what became known as the summer kitchen remain along with what appear to be four small outbuildings, two near the barn and two near the kitchen. The toll house (which is in private ownership) remains as does the stone miller's house and a small nearby outbuilding. In 1943 aerials, a stone barn-yard wall similar to the one located on the Parks Farmstead can be seen just east of the bank barn. It is not clearly discernible in the 1936 aerial but it is likely that it dated to the 19th century. By the mid-1950s, it was also gone (State Roads Commission of Maryland, Plats 15615-15618).

The plans for the 1956 widening of Route 34 (State Roads Commission of Maryland, Plats 15615-15618), show all the same structures. The miller's house is labeled '3-stry stone dwg' and the small structure next to it as a 'Shed. There is the '2 stry Barn', a 'Fr. Grain Shed' and a small structure also labeled 'Barn'. The Newcomer House is also represented ('2 stry Fr. Dwlg.') as is a 'Pump House'. The out kitchen is not shown, but it may have been too far from where the construction was to occur to add to the plans. The kitchen remained standing until the early 1980s (1982 Nomination). The toll house is also represented as a '2 Stry Fr Dwlg'. However, after the road widening, the larger outbuilding near the barn was gone, as was the miller's house and related shed.

Existing Conditions

Only two buildings that date to the period of significance remain extant on the Newcomer Farmstead; the Newcomer House and the Barn. The Keplinger spring house and the out

kitchen remain as ruins. On the east side of Antietam Creek, in the area where the miller's house once stood are stone ruins of an undetermined structure. One side of the Orendorff House foundation remains above ground also as ruin. There is a wooden frame hog barn still located near the barn, but it appears to be of 20th century construction. It is probably the building labeled 'Barn' in the 1956 road plans.

Contributing Features

Newcomer House

(Unless otherwise noted, the description below is from the National Register Nomination filed with the Maryland Historic Trust in 1975.)

The Newcomer House (called Mount Pleasant in the 1975 National Register nomination) is situated on an area of level ground above the Antietam Creek and faces south.

The structure is a two-story, three bay log dwelling set on very low stone foundations. A two-story, four-bay ell, also of log, extends to the rear (north). The entire structure is covered with beaded weatherboarding displaying no decorative trim. Windows appear to be spaced evenly in the front and side elevations of the front section. Lower story windows contain nine-over-six light double hung sashes, while those at the upper story and the rear section have six-over-six light sashes. All are held within moderately wide frames, trimmed with quirked quarter round moulding and finished with a beaded inner edge. Six-over-three light sashes with similar framing are present at the attic level. Windows at the front elevation are flanked with paneled shutters at the main story and with louvered shutters at the second floor level.

The main entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation. The entrance treatment is simple with framing similar to that of the windows. The door, a relatively modern replacement, is topped with a narrow transom. Other entrances are located in the north elevation of the main section and in the east and west elevations of the ell. All are framed similarly to the windows and employ six-panel doors. A one-story porch supported by chamfered square posts extends along the front elevation. Extending along the entire east wall of the ell is a double porch framed under the main roof span. The roof of the main section is quite steeply pitched with high brick chimneys extending from inside each gable end. The rear ell has a slightly lower roof peak with brick chimneys located inside the north gable end and at the jointure of the two sections. Sheet metal roofing terminates at the end walls with tapered barge boards. The eaves are finished with simple boxing. The interior of the main section is bisected by an entrance and stair hall. East of the hall are two rooms, each with a corner fireplace. West of the hall is one large room across which, in recent years, a partition has been built. The rear ell has been divided into two rooms, each with a fireplace. Interior hardware includes large brass locks and large hinges with round flanges. Marks on the door indicate, however, that these hinges are not original. Interior doors have six panels which are not raised above the stiles.

According to the 1975 NR nomination the structure has the appearance of dating from circa

1800 and thus was not necessarily built by the Orendorff family, who acquired the property in 1762. It is the opinion of this author that the Orendorff family probably built the larger residence, located just east of the so-called Newcomer house and that the Mumma family built the bank barn, the Parks Farmstead bank barn and house and the house now known as the Newcomer House in the first quarter of the 19th century.

Surviving Civil War photographs (1862 Gardner/Gibson photos) of the milling complex show that this house was covered with what appears to be white weatherboarding. Although an 1866 newspaper sale bill refers to it as a "new Log and Weather Boarded and FRAME DWELLING, 2 stories high, containing 10 Rooms", "new" probably described a recent addition to the older log house (Newcomer HSR 2004:63).

In 2002, while still in private ownership, the house was restored and converted to a museum and gift shop. A rest room extension was added to the west façade at this time and is joined to the main building by a small porch leading into the house via the door on the west façade of the ell. The building was acquired by National Park Service along with about 2.25 acres in 2008. It now serves as a visitor contact station in partnership with the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area.

Bank Barn

(This description is taken from the Newcomer Barn Historic Structure Report prepared in 2004 by GWWO, Inc. unless otherwise indicated.)

The Newcomer bank barn rests on land which slopes downward to the east toward the west bank of the Antietam Creek. Maryland Route 34, arcs around the north side of the barn on its way to its bridge across the Antietam. It is of the type known as a Swisser/Switzer or bank barn.

A large timber-framed building, the Newcomer barn covers approximately 40 by 95 Feet. Resting on limestone foundations, its framing system consists of five bents with rafters and purlins. Most of the lower levels framing members are hewn, but the upper framing bents are sawn. Sawn framing is somewhat unusual in early 19th century barns, In central Maryland but the proximity of this barn to the adjacent sawmill could be an explanation for early 19th century sawn timber framed construction.

Vertical sheathing dating from various time periods clads the framing. A gabled wall dormer, added after the Civil War, extends from the east slope of the roof south of the center of the barn. Near the north end of the front elevation four diamond-shaped holes have been cut into the barn's vertical siding. Possibly these holes accommodated entrances and exits for pigeons or accessed pigeon nesting boxes, now gone. In the 19th century, pigeons provided a source for eggs for family use or sale.

A series of square holes in the north gable wall siding show the location of a shed extension

once attached to the north end of the. The square holes are joist pockets for the upper structure of the attached shed. Higher on the north wall, just below the barn's gable is the area where the rafters attached and a remnant of wooden flashing lingers on the wall. The shed was open at both ends to allow wagons and other equipment to be driven through. It would have probably had a winch or hoist so that the wagon bed could be lifted from the gear and changed according to work needs. The wideness of the north wall of the shed indicates that it held a corncrib as well.

Rusty standing seam metal covers the west slope of the roof while, more recent channel drain sheet metal covers the east slope. The standing seam sheet metal roof appears to date from the early 20th century. Such roofs were not used in the local area before the 19th century. Civil War era photographs of the barn show a wood shingle roof on the building. Flooring nails observed in the barn are machine-made. The architectural evidence, specifically the style of stone masonry practiced in the foundation wall, the use of cut nails, and the large size of the barn all indicate early 19th century (pre-1840) construction.

The barn rests on high limestone foundations, constructed into sloping land, so that the entire ground story is exposed at the front elevation. The slope at the back of the barn is partially man-made with fill piled in to form the barn bank or ramp. Interior surfaces are whitewashed. Whitewashing would have been done periodically to brighten the interior, clean it and to repel insects and vermin.

The building faces southeast so that the warming rays of the winter sun reach the livestock first under the protection of the overhanging forebay. The foundation walls along the front and the gable ends are pierced with doors and windows. Fourteen openings cut into the front foundation wall, six windows and eight doors. Three windows light the south end ground floor interior, and two remain at the north gable end. One door remains in the west foundation wall. There was an extended granary outshot attached to the southwest corner of the building. This granary was part of the original construction of the barn since its foundation is integral with the main barn foundation. All that remains extant is its foundation.

Most of the west elevation and the northwest corner area of the foundation were removed during emergency stabilization efforts in 2003. Prior to this stabilization work the rear foundation had partially collapsed. The NPS reconstructed the collapsed wall and have been repointing the foundation since 2009. The metal roof received emergency stabilization after it was damaged by a wind storm in 2006.

[Note: A more detailed architectural description of the Newcomer Barn can be found in the 2004 Historic Structures Report]

Out Kitchen Ruins

The out kitchen was once a two-story fieldstone and brick structure, which measured 10 by 20

feet. It had a large gable-end chimney and a brick bake oven. The chimney was located on the west elevation and on the south or front elevation there were two windows in the upper story and a center door with a window to each side in the lower story. It remained standing until at least 1982 when a National Register nomination was completed for the property as part of Antietam National Battlefield.

Currently all that is left is the lower part of the chimney and a portion of the west elevation wall and foundation. A few scattered foundation stones can also be seen.

Orendorff House Ruins

All that remains of the Orendorff House is the stone foundation of the front elevation of the structure. It runs from east to west and is about 50 feet long.

Well

This well is located just east of the Orendorff House Ruins. It is currently capped by a wooded cover and is located where on the 1956 plat a pump house is noted. The well is stone-lined and appears to date to at least the 19th century (personal communication Jason Shellenhamer, Louis Berger Group, Ltd.)

Keplinger Spring House Ruins

This small fieldstone foundation (approximately 25 by 10 feet) is located in the stream bed of the unnamed tributary that runs across the west corner of the north side of the farmstead. The foundation was found near Richardson Lane at on the eastern boundary of the Newcomer Farmstead during an archeological survey done in 2011 (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012:138).

Ruins on east side of Antietam Creek

On the east side of Antietam Creek, near the water are stone ruins that may be related to the miller's house, or an early bridge abutment. They appear to be dry-laid field stone and at least 5 courses can be seen (CLP Existing Condition photos 2012). Further research is needed to determine a more exact definition of these ruins, but the workmanship and placement suggest that they date to the period of significance.

Non-Contributing

Hog Barn

This an early 20th century frame hog barn with a cement foundation (Newcomer Barn HSR 2004:63)

Robert E Lee Statue

This 12-foot bronze equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee is located just to the west of the Newcomer House. Standing on a 12-foot granite base, the statue was erected by William Chaney in June 2006. Chaney was the private owner of the Newcomer House and surrounding 2.25 acres at the time.

Analysis

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

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Newcomer House

Feature Identification Number: 155671

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 951602

LCS Structure Name: Newcomer, Joshua, Farm; House

LCS Structure Number: NC-1

Feature: Barn

Feature Identification Number: 155673

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 943302

LCS Structure Name: Newcomer, Joshua, Farm; Barn

LCS Structure Number: NC-2

Feature: Out Kitchen Ruins

Feature Identification Number: 155675

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 951622

LCS Structure Name: Newcomer, Joshua, Farm; Out Kitchen Ruins

LCS Structure Number: NC-3

Feature: Orendorff House ruins

Feature Identification Number: 155677

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Well

Feature Identification Number: 155679

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Keplinger Spring House Ruins

Feature Identification Number: 155681

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ruins on the east side of Antietam Creek

Feature Identification Number: 155683

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Hog Barn

Feature Identification Number: 155685

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Robert E Lee Statue

Feature Identification Number: 155687

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Newcomer Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

*Top: Newcomer House and out kitchen 1975
(MHT NR nomination)
Bottom: Newcomer House and out kitchen ruin
2012 (NCR/CLP)
West Elevation*



*Newcomer House, Front elevation
2012 (NCR/CLP)*

Newcomer Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield



Newcomer House, east side elevation with the out kitchen ruins to the right. The Oreendorff House foundation ruins are in the foreground [See the 1862 photo of the house in the history section]. 2012 (NCR/CLP)



*Historic bank barn and modern hog barn.
2012 (NCR/CLP)*



*Ruins of an unknown structure on the east side of Antietam Creek.
2012 (NCR/CLP)*



*Looking west along MD Route 34. The barn is on the left, the bridge can be seen just
where the cars are located and the toll house is the yellow building on the right.
2012 (NCR/CLP)*

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions

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

orchards. Most of the land was classified in the agricultural census as “improved.” The views then and today could best be appreciated from high points, such as the bluff above Antietam Creek on the western boundary of the property and on the rise where that runs north/south between the farm structures and Richardson Avenue. Slight elevations also afforded excellent views across the fields to neighboring farm.

These relatively unrestrained views were also important during the Battle of Antietam. The most significant and crucial viewpoints were those looking west along the road towards what became the Confederate lines west of Sharpsburg and along the Hagerstown Pike.

Current Conditions

Today vegetation impedes some of the open that existed during the period of significance. This is especially true of the views from the east side of the creek looking west. The heavy riparian vegetation blocks the view across the creek that was once so open. This view can be seen in the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photos. The view west from the historic placement of the artillery of Tidball’s battery is less affected.

Analysis

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

Character-defining Features:

Feature: View looking west from the bridge

Feature Identification Number: 155689

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View looking west from the high ground on the east side of the creek

Feature Identification Number: 155691

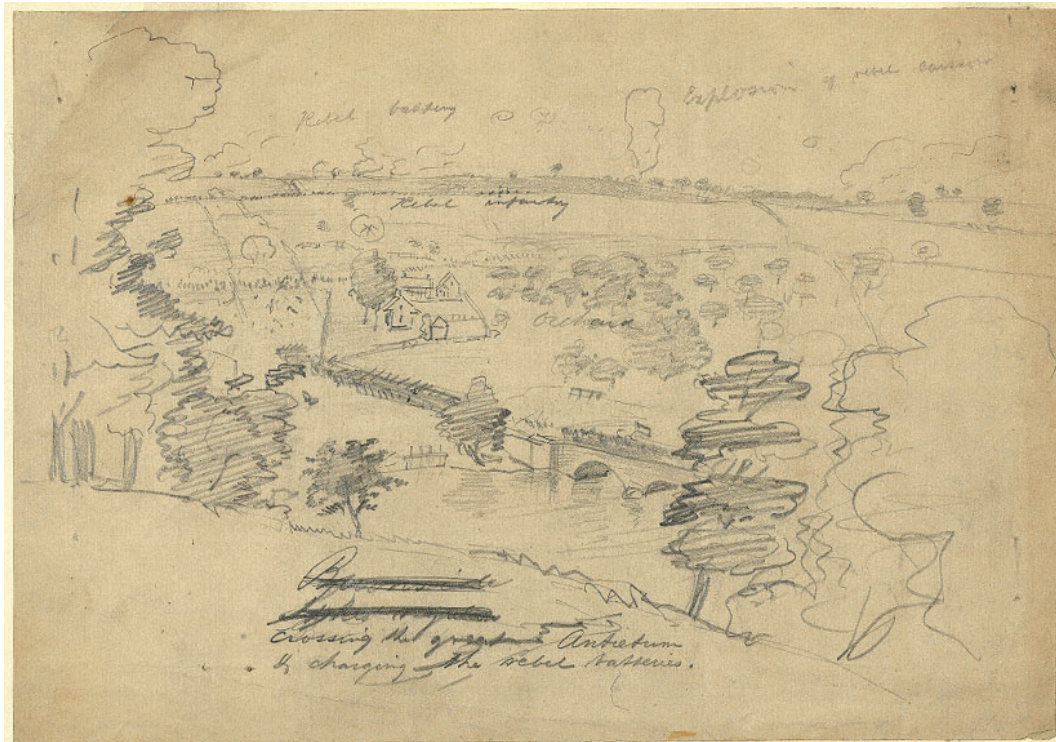
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View looking west from the high ground where Tidball’s artillery was stationed

Feature Identification Number: 155693

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



1862 Sketch drawn by a soldier of Middle Bridge and the Newcomer Farmstead. The Newcomer and Orendorff Houses can be seen as can the out kitchen, mill gates and orchard. (Library of Congress)



View looking west and slightly north from the location of the Tidball's battery. Note the War Dept era tower at the left. This marks the corner of the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). 2012 (NCR/CLP)

Small Scale Features

Fences

Historic Conditions

Different types of fences can be found in the historic photographs of the Newcomer Farmstead (Gardner 1862) and noted from historic maps (Carmen-Cope Map 1904). These include post and rail fencing, picket fencing, worm fencing and stone wall fencing. Many of the agricultural fields are fenced with worm fences. A post and rail fence along the northern edge of the farm

delineated the boundary between the Newcomer and the Parks Farmsteads. Many stone fences within the project area remained extant into the 20th century and some are depicted on the 1956 State Road Commission plats.

War Department Tablets

In the 1880s, interest in visiting and memorializing battlefields by aging veterans was on the rise. The first indication of this increase in battlefield visits was 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. Lying just outside the project area, Richardson Lane which is the western boundary of the Newcomer property is one of these roadways.

Between 1896 and 1898 to commemorate the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, the War Department erected tablets describing Confederate and Union actions of the battle. Locational Markers were also installed at this time.

There are 17 Union Tablets located on the Newcomer Farmstead, most along MD Route 34. These painted cast-iron tablets are generally 35 inches by inches and ½ inch thick with a one inch raised border. They are set on a metal a 3-1/2 foot diameter post historical description of the troop's movement is cast into the tablet. Detailed descriptions the placement of each tablet can be found in the NPS List of Classified structures database.

One Locational Tablet (LCS #48083) is located within the project area. Locational Tablet 000F is a 3 foot-10-½ inch by 3 foot-11 inch cast-iron painted tablet that is 1/2 inch thick with a one inch raised border. It is set on a post set in the earth and looks like a Union Tablet, but it is not numbered.

Two small stone monuments or markers are also located on the Newcomer Farmstead.

The first is a monument to Colonel J.H. Childs, which marks the location of where he was killed in action on September 17th, 1862. The survivors of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry had it erected in 1900. It consists of a block of rough-dressed granite 3 feet-10 inches tall and 2 feet-3 inches square. The face is smooth and is inscribed with the text: "AT THIS SPOT COL. JAS. H. CHILDS OF THE/ 4TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY IN TEMPORARY/ COMMAND AND OF AVERILL'S BRIGADE FELL/ MORTALLY WOUNDED ON THE MORNING OF/ SEPT. 17, 1862."

The other stone commemorative structure found within the project area is the 3rd Indiana Cavalry Marker (LCS# 100163). It is placed at the location where the regiment supported Tidball's Battery on September 17, 1862. The marker was designed by the state of Indiana and manufactured by the J.N. Forbes Company of Chambersburg, PA and erected in 1910.

The marker stands about 2 feet tall and is made of a rectangular block of Barre, Vermont

granite. A bronze plaque is attached to the inclined face, which reads, "COMPANIES A.B.C. D. E. & F./ 3RD INDIANA CAVALRY, 2ND BRIGADE/ CAVALRY DIVISION/ LIEUT. COL. JACOB BUCHANAN, COMMANDING/ SUPPORTED TIDBALL'S BATTERY/ AT THIS POINT FROM 12 M. UNTIL/ 5 P.M., SEPTEMBER 17, 1862."

Current Conditions

With the exception of one small section of stone fencing, there is not extant historic fencing found on the Newcomer Farmstead. It can be found along the boundary between the Newcomer and Sherrick Farmsteads. While this second remnant is not depicted on the 1904 Carmen-Cope map, it is the opinion of the author that given its construction method and materials, it dates to the period of significance. The stone fencing along the turnpike depicted on the 1904 map appear to have been removed when the road was changed in 1956.

All of the commemorative tablets, monuments and markers listed above remain extant.

Another small scale feature that remains extant is a section of a stone retaining wall located just in front (south) of the Orendorff House foundation ruins. This retaining wall is visible in the 1862 Gardner photo that shows the old house.

There are many non-contributing small scale features found within the project area. These include: National Park Service signage located on the north and south sides of the road, waysides near the Newcomer House, an informational plaque describing the importance of Middle Bridge located near the barn, cannon located on the Tidball Trail, benches along both pedestrian trails, picnic tables located near the house, modern wire and post fencing located along parts of the Three Farms Trail and modern wire and post fencing along stream and trail markers and posts.

Analysis

The only extant historic small scale features on the Newcomer Farmstead are the stone fence remnant and the stone retaining wall remnant described above and the tablets and monuments put in place during the period of significance. In addition, since the location and type of fences found on the property during the period of significance is well documented, especially in Carmen-Cope maps, replica fences could be installed certain areas. This has already taken place with the placement a post-and-rail fence along the road in front of the house, and of worm fencing along the southern end of the Tidball Trail. These would then be non-contributing, but compatible features. Therefore the integrity of small scale features is intact to the period of significance.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Stone retaining wall remnant

Feature Identification Number: 155705

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone wall remnant along the boundary between Sherrick and Newcomer

Farmsteads

Feature Identification Number:	155707
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Worm fencing along the Tidball Trail
Feature Identification Number:	155709
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Feature:	Worm fencing on north section of farm
Feature Identification Number:	155711
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Feature:	Post and rail fencing in front of house
Feature Identification Number:	155713
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Feature:	Post and rail fencing near barn
Feature Identification Number:	155715
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Feature:	Remnant wire and post fencing
Feature Identification Number:	155741
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Feature:	NPS trail markers
Feature Identification Number:	155743
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Feature:	NPS waysides
Feature Identification Number:	155745
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Feature:	NPS benches
Feature Identification Number:	155747
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Feature:	NPS trail steps

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Feature Identification Number: 155749
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible
Feature: Modern wire and post fencing
Feature Identification Number: 155751
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible
Feature: Locational Tablet No. 000F
Feature Identification Number: 155917
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 48083
LCS Structure Name: Locational Tablet No. 000F
LCS Structure Number: TAB-000F
Feature: IN; 3rd IN Cavalry Marker
Feature Identification Number: 155919
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100163
LCS Structure Name: IN; 3rd IN Cavalry Marker
LCS Structure Number: 081
Feature: 4th PA Cavalry Monument (Col JH Childs)
Feature Identification Number: 155921
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 8189
LCS Structure Name: PA; 4th PA Cavalry Monument (Colonel J.H. Childs)
LCS Structure Number: 080
Feature: Union Tablet No. 030
Feature Identification Number: 155923
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 47869
LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 030
LCS Structure Number: TAB-030

Feature: Union Tablet No. 079

Feature Identification Number: 155925

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47920

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 079

LCS Structure Number: TAB-079

Feature: Union No. 080

Feature Identification Number: 155927

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47921

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 080

LCS Structure Number: TAB-080

Feature: Union Tablet No. 085

Feature Identification Number: 155929

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47926

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 085

LCS Structure Number: TAB-085

Feature: Union Tablet No. 087

Feature Identification Number: 155931

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47928

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 087

LCS Structure Number: TAB-087

Feature: Union Tablet No. 086

Feature Identification Number: 155937

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47927

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 086

LCS Structure Number: TAB-086

Feature: Union Tablet No. 088

Feature Identification Number: 155939

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47929

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 088

LCS Structure Number: TAB-088

Feature: Union Tablet No. 089

Feature Identification Number: 155943

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47930

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 089

LCS Structure Number: TAB-089

Feature: Union Tablet No. 090

Feature Identification Number: 155945

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47931

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 090

LCS Structure Number: TAB-090

Feature: Union Tablet No. 091

Feature Identification Number: 155947

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47932

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 091

LCS Structure Number: TAB-091

Feature: Union Tablet No. 092

Feature Identification Number: 155949

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47933

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 092

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LCS Structure Number:	TAB-092
Feature:	Union Tablet No. 093
Feature Identification Number:	155951
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	47934
LCS Structure Name:	Union Tablet No. 093
LCS Structure Number:	TAB-093
Feature:	Union Tablet No. 094
Feature Identification Number:	155953
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	47935
LCS Structure Name:	Union Tablet No. 094
LCS Structure Number:	TAB-094
Feature:	Union Tablet No. 095
Feature Identification Number:	155955
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	47936
LCS Structure Name:	Union Tablet No. 095
LCS Structure Number:	TAB-095
Feature:	Union Tablet No. 096
Feature Identification Number:	155957
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	47937
LCS Structure Name:	Union Tablet No. 096
LCS Structure Number:	TAB-096
Feature:	Union Tablet No. 097
Feature Identification Number:	155959
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	47938

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 097

LCS Structure Number: TAB-097

Feature: Union Tablet No. 021

Feature Identification Number: 155961

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 47860

LCS Structure Name: Union Tablet No. 021

LCS Structure Number: TAB-021

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Bottom: Stone wall remnant on the field boundary between the Newcomer and Sherrick Farmsteads
2012 (NCR/CLP)*



The stone retaining wall remnant can be seen in the foreground. The Orendorff House foundation ruins are seen just to the right of the sign.
2012 (NCR/CLP)



*Union Tablet No. 84. Note the War Dept era concrete fence post.
2012 (NCR/CLP)*

Archeological Sites

Currently an archeological overview, assessment, identification and evaluation study in process within the project area. In 2011, the northern half of the Newcomer Farmstead was studied. Three archeological sites were recorded. One was a prehistoric site which had been previously identified. The other two are historic, dating to the period of significance; the Newcomer House and Yard Site and the Keplinger Tenant House Site. (Bedell and Shellenhamer 2012). It is expected that a final report on the archeology of the Newcomer Farmstead will be available in 2014.

While identification of contributing and non-contributing archeological resources is beyond the scope of this report, the significant and historic nature of the project area and the existing archeological research shows that contributing resources are extant within the project area.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/25/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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

Buildings and structures (especially ruins) should be stabilized and maintained.

The stone fence remnant and stone retaining wall remnant need stabilization.

The yardscape around the barn should be rehabilitated after the work on the barn is done.

Monitor and control invasive plant species.

Remove overgrown vegetation, native or exotic where there is a negative impact on structures and views.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Inappropriate additions to a historic structure.

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The addition of the porch and public restroom has a negative effect on the historic Newcomer House.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Woody vegetation, especially cedar trees has encroached on the historic agricultural field boundaries and also has a negative impact on certain historic views. Consideration should be given to removing them.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The increase in woody vegetation along the creek and along the highway has impacted the open views of the historic period.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Historic ruins and stone fences and walls should be stabilized.

Type of Impact: Flooding

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Increased flooding due to climate change would negatively impact the mill site and the historic sycamores located along the bank of Antietam Creek.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Native and invasive woody and herbaceous vegetation has taken hold within fence lines, along the unnamed stream and within rock outcrops (limestone breaks). Consideration should be given to removing this vegetation to open views and maintain historic field boundaries.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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Year of Publication: 2012
Citation Publisher: Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: NCR Library

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Year of Publication: 1895
Citation Publisher: Unknown
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Washington, DC

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Citation Publisher: Government Printing Office
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Washington, DC

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Citation Title: Map of the Battlefield of Antietam
Year of Publication: 1898
Citation Publisher: U.S. War Department
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: College Park, MD

Citation Author: Davis, Major George B.
Citation Title: The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War
Year of Publication: 1870
Citation Publisher: Unknown
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Sharpsburg, MD

Citation Author: Drake, Julia Angeline and James Ridgely Orndorff
Citation Title: From Mill to Plowshare
Year of Publication: 1938
Citation Publisher: The Torch Press
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: CLP Research Files

Citation Author: Dickey, Paula Stoner
Citation Title: Orendorff's Mill National Register of Historic Places Nomination form (MHT)
Year of Publication: 1975
Citation Publisher: Maryland Historic Trust
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: Unknown

Citation Author: Everett, Jeffrey C.
Citation Title: Roulette Farmstead, Antietam National Battlefield: Cultural Landscape Inventory
Year of Publication: 2004
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Everett, Jeffrey C.
Citation Title: D.R. Miller Farmstead, Antietam National Battlefield: Cultural Landscape Inventory
Year of Publication: 2005
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Frassanito, William A.
Citation Title: Antietam: The Photographic Legacy of America's Bloodiest Day
Year of Publication: 1978
Citation Publisher: Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Gardner, Alexander and James F. Gibson
Citation Title: Historic Photographs taken by Alexander Gardner and James F. Gibson
Year of Publication: 1862
Citation Publisher: Library of Congress
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Unknown

Citation Author: Hayes, Helan Ashe
Citation Title: The Antietam and its Bridges: The Annals of an Historic Stream
Year of Publication: 1910
Citation Publisher: G.P.Putnam's Sons, New York and London, The Knickerbocker Press
Citation Type:
Citation Location: Unknown

Citation Author: Hotchkiss, Jed
Citation Title: Antietam Battlefield Preliminary Map No. 3
Year of Publication: 1895
Citation Publisher: Library of Congress
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Hotchkiss, Jed
Citation Title: Field Notes on Sharpsburg battle field
Year of Publication: 1894
Citation Publisher: Library of Congress
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Hotchkiss, Jed
Citation Title: (No. 2) Map of the battlefield of Antietam Drawn under the direction of the Antietam Board
Year of Publication: 1895
Citation Publisher: Library of Congress
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Joseph, Maureen D. and Timothy Barrett
Citation Title: Joseph Poffenberger, Antietam National Battlefield: Cultural Landscape Inventory
Year of Publication: 2008
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Joseph, Maureen DeLay
Citation Title: Historic Woodlot Restoration: West Woods
Year of Publication: 1994
Citation Publisher: Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson
Citation Title: Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland, 1977
Year of Publication: 1877
Citation Publisher: H.J. Trudy, Philadelphia, PA
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Michler, Bvt. Brig. Gen. N.
Citation Title: Antietam (Battlefield Map)
Year of Publication: 1867
Citation Publisher: Library of Congress
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Michler, Bvt. Brig. Gen. N.

Citation Title: Field Notes

Year of Publication: 1867

Citation Publisher: Library of Congress

Citation Author: Murfin, James V.

Citation Title: The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign, September, 1862

Year of Publication: 1993

Citation Publisher: Unknown

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: Sharpsburg, MD

Citation Author: Quinn, Richard and Jeffery C. Everett

Citation Title: Mumma Farmstead, Antietam National Battlefield: Cultural Landscape Inventory

Year of Publication: 2004

Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative

Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Reed, Paula

Citation Title: National Register Nomination Antietam National Battlefield update

Year of Publication: 2009

Citation Publisher: National Register of Historic Places

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author:	Roebbing W. A., and C.E. Long
Citation Title:	"Battle of the Antietam fought September 16 & 17, 1862 Reconnaissance of the ground occupied by the 1st Army Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Hooker. Made under the direction of Maj. D. C. Houston, Chf. Engr., by Lieut. W. A. Roebbing and W. S. Long, C.E.
Year of Publication:	1862
Citation Publisher:	Library of Congress
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	Washington, DC
Citation Author:	Reilly, Oliver T.
Citation Title:	The Battlefield of Antietam
Year of Publication:	1906
Citation Publisher:	Hagerstown, MD: Bookbinding & Printing Co.
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	Washington, DC
Citation Author:	Schamu Machowski Greco Architects, Inc.
Citation Title:	Joseph Parks Barn Historic Structure Report
Year of Publication:	2008
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Citation Type:	Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location:	Washington, DC

Citation Author:	Scharf, J. Thomas
Citation Title:	History of Western Maryland Vol. II.
Year of Publication:	1968
Citation Publisher:	Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co.
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Sharpsburg, MD
Citation Author:	Snell, Charles W. and Sharon A. Brown
Citation Title:	Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery: An Administrative History
Year of Publication:	1986
Citation Publisher:	Washington, DC: Government Printing Office
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Washington, DC
Citation Author:	Stearns, Col. John C. and General H. Heth
Citation Title:	Maps of the Battlefield of Antietam
Year of Publication:	1894
Citation Publisher:	Unknown
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	Sharpsburg, MD
Citation Author:	Taggart, Thomas
Citation Title:	Map of Washington County, Maryland
Year of Publication:	1859
Citation Publisher:	Hagerstown, MD: L. McKee & C. G. Robertson
Citation Type:	
Citation Location:	Sharpsburg, MD

Citation Author: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Citation Title: Soil Survey of Washington County, Maryland (Aerial Photos)
Year of Publication: 1936
Citation Publisher: National Archives
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: NARA II, College Park, MD

Citation Author: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Citation Title: Soil Survey of Washington County, Maryland (Aerial Photos)
Year of Publication: 1937
Citation Publisher: National Archives
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: NARA II, College Park, MD

Citation Author: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Citation Title: Soil Survey of Washington County, Maryland (Aerial Photos)
Year of Publication: 1938
Citation Publisher: National Archives
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: NARA II, College Park, MD

Citation Author: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Citation Title: Soil Survey of Washington County, Maryland (Aerial Photos)
Year of Publication: 1943
Citation Publisher: National Archives
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: NARA II, College Park, MD

Citation Author: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Citation Title: Soil Survey of Washington County, Maryland (Aerial Photos)
Year of Publication: 1952
Citation Publisher: National Archives
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: NARA II, College Park, MD

Citation Author: United States Geographical Survey
Citation Title: Aerial Photo from USGS web site
Year of Publication: 2011
Citation Publisher: USGS
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Unknown
Citation Title: National Register Nomination Antietam National Battlefield
Year of Publication: 1982
Citation Publisher: Unknown
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Unknown
Citation Title: Land Records Frederick County Maryland (1745-1762)
Citation Publisher: Unknown

Citation Author: Unknown
Citation Title: land Records Washington County Maryland (1791-2008)
Citation Publisher: Unknown

Citation Author: Varle, Charles
Citation Title: A Map of Frederick and Washington Counties
Year of Publication: 1808
Citation Publisher: Ross Meyers Collection, Maryland Archives, Annapolis, MD
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Keven Walker
Citation Title: A Guide to the Antietam Farmsteads Battlefield Landscape
Year of Publication: 2010
Citation Publisher: Western Maryland Interpretive Association
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: Washington, DC

Citation Author: Williams, Thomas J.C.
Citation Title: History of Washington County, Maryland, 1906: reprint 1992
Year of Publication: 1992
Citation Publisher: Baltimore: Clearfield Co. and Family Line Publications
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Sharpsburg, MD