Cultural Landscape Report

Chambers-Murphy Farm

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Harpers Ferry, West Virginia



Parts I and II

Historical Overview ❖ Existing Conditions Summary ❖ Significance Summary ❖ Analysis and Evaluation ❖ Treatment

Prepared by:
AECOM

U.S. Department of the Interior ♦ National Park Service ♦ National Capital Region ♦ Washington, DC
2016

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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Resource Stewardship and Science
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Cover Photo: View of the Shenandoah River from the Chambers-Murphy Farm. AECOM, 2015.

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Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

September 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Chambers-Murphy farm is a component landscape of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, located southwest of the park's Visitor Center on a high plateau above the Shenandoah River. People have used this landscape—its woodlands, spring, high ridge, and river—in numerous ways for hundreds of years. The landscape first gained historical prominence during the Civil War under the ownership of Edmund Chambers, who had built a farmhouse, orchards, outbuildings, and gardens on the plateau. The property's use in war-time battles, skirmishes, and defensive construction effectively ruined the productive farm landscape, although it was successfully rebuilt by Alexander Murphy after 1869. In 1895, the farm became the home of the former John Brown's Fort, which was moved to the landscape after display at the World's Columbian Exposition. Here, the former fort, a potent symbol of the abolition movement, became the focus of the Niagara Movement, a civil rights organization, during their historic conference at Harpers Ferry in 1906.

The Chambers-Murphy farm thus conveys several historic themes spanning centuries of time: the prehistoric use of the landscape; its Civil War-era agricultural and residential use and military tactical importance; and the ongoing commemoration of the values and heritage of those who fought for civil rights.

This CLR recommends rehabilitation for the Chambers-Murphy farm landscape. The rehabilitation approach provides a framework for the treatment of the landscape that preserves historic resources in their multi-layered context. Landscape conditions at the Chambers-Murphy farm strongly evoke the site's mid-19th to early 20th century agricultural character, over which several nationally-significant events transpired. These conditions are available for visitors to see and experience today. The landscape—its topography, woodlands, fields, views, building and structures—helps visitors understand important military events of the Civil War, the ongoing commemoration of the early civil rights movement, and aspects of historic and prehistoric life in the region. Treatment focuses on the protection of important prehistoric and historic resources and enhanced accessibility for the landscape so that visitors may continue to enjoy this important cultural landscape.

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PART 1 / INTRODUCTION

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Encompassing approximately 98 acres of fields and woodlands on a bluff above the Shenandoah River in Jefferson County, West Virginia, the Chambers-Murphy farm landscape has been occupied intermittently since the prehistoric period; played a role in numerous Civil War operations; was a pilgrimage site during the Niagara Movement; and continues to attract visitors today for its rich array of historic resources and spectacular scenery. The Trust for Public Land transferred the Chambers-Murphy farm to the National Park Service (NPS) in 2002. The farm is now a component landscape within Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (NHP), which is managed by NPS. AECOM is preparing this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) to inform short- and long-term management of the property's landscape resources, including military earthworks, a farmhouse, the foundation of John Brown's Fort, views, woodlands, witness trees, fence lines, and agricultural fields.

According to *Director's Order 28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, a "CLR is the primary guide to treatment and use of a cultural landscape…Typically interdisciplinary in character, it includes documentation, analysis, and evaluation of historical, architectural, archeological, ethnographic, horticultural, landscape architectural, engineering, and ecological data as appropriate. It makes recommendations for treatment consistent with the landscape's significance, condition, and planned use."[1] This CLR addresses park treatment goals that include protecting, preserving, and interpreting the natural and cultural resources within the historic landscape and improving its accessibility and sustainability.

The CLR references information about the history, significance, extant features, and planning opportunities and constraints for the property documented in several earlier park reports. These reports include:

[1] National Park Service, *Director's Order 28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, (accessed online at http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nps28/28contents.htm), 91.

- *General Management Plan* (GMP) (National Park Service, 2010). The GMP recorded several goals for the Chambers-Murphy farm in the Preferred Alternative. These include stabilizing the Civil War earthworks and the foundation of the John Brown's Fort foundation, determining the best use for the Murphy farmhouse, providing a bus stop and trail to the earthworks and fort foundation, and adding restrooms. The agricultural landscape would be maintained through agricultural permit. In addition to the interpretation of the fort and Civil War features, the Native American history of the site would be interpreted.
- *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) *Additional Documentation for Harpers Ferry NHP* (National Park Service, 2016). The Harpers Ferry NHP NRHP nomination, approved on May 10, 2016, proposed a boundary increase to include the Chambers-Murphy farm and other property added to the park since it was administratively listed in 1966. The park's Multiple Property Documentation Form, completed in 1999, also expanded the property's historic context. The 2016 approved nomination summarizes the historic context of the property and identifies the contributing resources of the Chambers-Murphy farm as the Federal earthworks (two structures, c. 1864); the Murphy farmhouse (c. 1869); and the John Brown Fort foundation site (fort constructed c. 1848, moved to the farm in the years1895-1910).[2] The integrity for the property is listed as "good."
- Draft *Battlefield Implementation Plan* (National Park Service, 2015). The plan identifies a list of conceptual recommendations to improve site access, interpretation, landscape character, and the site's sustainability. The draft Battlefield Implementation Plan recommendations are based on the GMP guidance for the property and include suggestions to improve roadway surfaces, acquire property, add bus stops, add trails, install wayside exhibits, adaptively reuse the Murphy farmhouse, remove the ranch house at the farm entrance, preserve the earthworks, maintain overlooks, and other management and maintenance options.

[2] The CLI lists the dates as 1895-1909.

- Draft *Chambers-Murphy Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory* (National Park Service, 2014). A draft Chambers-Murphy Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) was prepared in 2014. The CLI includes information about the property's physical evolution, significance, and integrity and provides general information about the condition and threats to the landscape's historic resources.
- Draft *Murphy Farm, Phase I Archeological Survey* (National Park Service, 2014). The Phase I Archeological Survey researched, located, evaluated, and recorded the archeological and cultural resources within the boundary of the Chambers-Murphy farm. In addition to the known historic resources at the property, the survey identified a variety of depressions and trenches near the Civil War earthworks, historic wire fencing, and newer features dating from the 20th century ownership of the farm landscape.
- Draft *Harpers Ferry NHP Foundation Document* (National Park Service, 2015). The Foundation Document identifies the Chambers-Murphy farm with the cultural landscapes of the Civil War battlefields encircling Harpers Ferry, Virginius Island, Lower Town, and others. The Foundation Document identified the need for memorial management and new parking at the farm and a Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the Murphy farmhouse.

The National Park Service provided graphic data that illustrates the historic and existing conditions of the farm, including:

- Aerial photographs (1937, 1952, 1956, 1965, 1971, 1959-2000, 2000-2011)
- GIS data for the Chambers-Murphy farm (2013)
- LiDAR-derived digital elevation models, including hillshade, as raster datasets (2015)

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The Chambers-Murphy farm is a relatively new component landscape within the Harpers Ferry NHP and the primary purpose of the report is to support the stewardship of the historic property. This CLR builds on the foundational information provided in the draft 2014 CLI, the NRHP nomination for the property, the 2014 Archeology Phase I Survey, and other NPS documents.

The draft 2014 CLI and the NRHP nomination evaluated the property's historic significance according to the criteria in the NRHP program, identified its contributing features, and assessed its integrity. This report summarizes that significance, evaluation, and integrity information in lieu of providing a typical full CLR Part 1 narrative. The CLR also illustrates the narrative with new graphic documentation of the landscape's history in the form of historic period plans. The existing conditions of the landscape are documented through a narrative description, photographs, and updated mapping.

The work for this report focuses primarily on treatment and is intended to be consistent with other Harpers Ferry NHP planning initiatives and goals as well as general NPS guidance on the protection of cultural landscape resources. The treatment for the Chambers-Murphy farm landscape includes the identification of landscape management zones, the development of treatment alternatives, and a description of guidelines and recommendations that will direct the future management of the landscape. The treatment plan is intended to complement, support, and enhance other recent NPS interventions in the landscape, such as the addition of a gravel driveway and parking area, the construction of a trail loop, the stabilization of the John Brown Fort foundation, and the addition of an interpretive Civil War artillery emplacement. Park Service staff members at the Harpers Ferry NHP and the National Capital Region have identified general goals for treatment that include improving connections to the Chambers-Murphy farm from other park areas; retaining and protecting important cultural and natural resources; and enhancing internal circulation systems and landscape interpretation. This CLR provides specific treatment guidance that includes vegetation management strategies for historic trees, woodlands, and fields; earthwork protection; accessible trail designs; opportunities for interpretation; and plans for the addition of other new visitor support infrastructure. The purpose of this CLR does not include providing guidance on the treatment of the farmhouse, which will be addressed in a future HSR.

PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The Chambers-Murphy farm is located southwest of the towns of Bolivar and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, in a region of the state bordering both Maryland and Virginia. Occupying a high bluff above the Bull Falls rapids of the Shenandoah River, the 98-acre farm provides views to numerous

heights—Maryland Heights (MD), Loudoun Heights (VA and WV), and Bolivar Heights (WV)—and long views to Signal Knob and other peaks along the Blue Ridge.

Vehicular access to the farm is available via Murphy Road, a paved two-lane road north of the property. Pedestrian trail connections create access to the farm from the Harpers Ferry NHP Visitor Center and from the adjacent KOA (Kampgrounds of America) campground. The farm landscape comprises open rolling fields surrounded by woodlands, and a farmhouse sited on a low knoll in the northern section of the property. Steep slopes descend to the Shenandoah River and railroad right-of-way on the farm's eastern and southern boundaries respectively, and two unnamed streams drain the northeast and southwest edges of the property. The farm is one part of a patchwork of cultural landscapes within Harpers Ferry NHP that include Lower Town of Harpers Ferry near the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers; the Federal Armory; Virginius and Halls Islands; Maryland Heights; Loudoun Heights; Bolivar Heights; Cavalier Heights; Short Hill; two sections of Schoolhouse Ridge; and other areas. U.S. Route 340 bisects the park north and south (Figure 1).



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET

Site Context Map

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (1 OF 17)

LEGEND

- STATE BORDER
- HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AREA
- OPEN SPACE/PARK LAND

DATE

September 2016

NORTH

Figure 1. Site context map.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work for the CLR calls for the completion of an introductory narrative that summarizes the property's historic context and evolution, significance, evaluation, and existing conditions information; and the development of a treatment plan. The preparation of this CLR includes the following work:

Landscape History

- Summarize the landscape's historic context and evolution
- Prepare period plans corresponding to the previously identified periods of significance

Existing Conditions Documentation

- Complete a field survey to document representative existing conditions in the project area
- Prepare existing conditions plans
- Prepare photographic station point map, keyed to existing conditions photographs

Significance and Evaluation

- Summarize the landscape's historic significance
- List the landscape's contributing and non-contributing features

Treatment

- Define the management philosophy for the landscape
- Propose treatment alternatives
- Develop a treatment strategy, supported by recommendations, maps and other graphic data

METHODOLOGY

The standards used to guide the appropriate content and format for the CLR have been established in several NPS documents that include:

- *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Technologies*
- *Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Chapter 7- Management of Cultural Landscapes

- The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- NPS Management Policies
- NPS *05 Currents: Sustainable Military Earthworks Management*
- Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Standards for Federal Facilities
- ABA Accessibility Guidelines; Outdoor Developed Areas

Specific tasks undertaken for the project include:

- Project Kick-off Meeting: The project kick-off meeting occurred on October 14, 2015. The meeting participants included staff from Harpers Ferry NHP, NPS National Capital Region office, and AECOM. The participants discussed the project background, goals for the CLR, treatment opportunities and constraints, and then visited the project site.
- Document Review: NPS staff provided AECOM with the documents and map data described above.
- Field Investigations: AECOM staff visited the project site on November 6, 2015 to document the landscape through photographs and field notes.
- Introduction/Summary: AECOM summarized the most recent information about the project site, including the NPS planning data and history and evaluation of the cultural landscape.
- Treatment Development: AECOM prepared guidance for the management of the landscape's historic resources, described two concept plan alternatives, and created supporting maps and diagrams.
- Treatment Workshop: NPS and AECOM staff met on March 30, 2016 to discuss the proposed treatment concept alternatives and guidelines for the management of the farm's resources. The workshop concluded with direction for the final treatment plan.
- Prepare CLR (Drafts and Final): AECOM prepared a manuscript-format draft of the CLR introduction and preliminary treatment information. This submittal was followed by a second draft prepared using a standard NPS CLR format and including detailed treatment information.

STUDY BOUNDARIES

The study area corresponds to the component landscape boundary, which reached its current configuration in 1999. The study area is bounded to the north by Murphy Road and a section of Cavalier Heights and Shoreline Drive, which encircles the Harpers Ferry NHP Visitor Center and its parking; to the east and south by the Shenandoah River and the railroad corridor; and to the west by a wooded ravine which separates it from the KOA campground (Figure 2).



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET

Site Boundary Map

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (2 OF 17)

LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY

DATE

September 2016

NORTH

Figure 2. Site boundary map.

HISTORIC EVOLUTION AND CONTEXT SUMMARY

Please see the Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (National Park Service, 2014) and the Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park* (National Park Service, 2014) for a full description of the study area's historic context and evolution.

PREHISTORY AND THE EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1763

Paleoindian people began occupying the region that includes the Chambers-Murphy farm as long ago as 11,000 B.C. They likely led a semi-nomadic life, hunting and gathering resources in small band-like groups as they moved across the landscape in accordance with the seasons. Lifeways changed gradually over the next several thousand years as a changing climate introduced new ecosystems and resources.

Archaic populations (c. 9600 B.C. -1500 B.C.) likely camped on and around the future Chambers-Murphy farm; evidence for their occupation is concentrated near a spring in the southern portion of the study area. Archeological evidence from Lower Town Harpers Ferry suggests that the immediate area around the Chambers-Murphy farm was occupied during the Woodland period (1500 B.C. through 1600 A.D.) and was also part of a trade or travel route associated with the Cherokee to the south.[3] By the 1500s, Algonquian-, Siouan-, and Iroquoian-speaking people were living in the mid-Atlantic region. Organized into chiefdoms, people subsisted on maize, squash, and beans and lived in villages often protected by palisades to guard against incursions from other tribes.

German explorer John Lederer was the earliest known European visitor to the area. In service to Virginia's colonial governor, Sir William Berkeley, Lederer traveled through the Shenandoah Valley three times between 1669 and 1670.[4] The area where Harpers Ferry now stands was part of the 5 million acre Northern Neck Proprietary tract. Investigation of the land by

[3] National Park Service, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey*, prepared by Darlene Hassler and Justin Ebersole. (U.S. Department of Interior, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Archeology Program, 2014), 29.
[4] National Park Service, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park,* (U.S. Department of Interior, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, 2014), 30.

European travelers was limited over the next few decades, although explorer Francis Louis Michel depicted the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers on a regional map by 1707. Other early 18th century explorations followed.[5] Settlement of the Shenandoah Valley began in the 1730s as European settlers poured into the area, many escaping Pennsylvania's climbing real estate prices.[6] A 1744 Lancaster, Pennsylvania treaty between the Virginia and Maryland colonies and the Five Nation Iroquois League granted the Shenandoah Valley to the colonies, and the influx of settlers precipitated occasional conflicts with Native American groups.

A small ferry service became operational by 1733 through the efforts of Peter Stephens, who settled at the point of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. Robert Harper purchased the ferry in 1747, and patented 125 acres in 1751. A small community coalesced there, and the Virginia General Assembly accorded it formal town status as "Shenandoah Falls of Mr. Harpers Ferry" in 1763. A large part of Schoolhouse Ridge was patented in 1763 by Gersham Keyes, who sold 1,675 acres of it to John Semple the same year.[7] This parcel likely contained the area now occupied by the Chambers-Murphy farm.[8]

SETTLEMENT AND EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD, 1764-1859

The subject property's ownership until 1804 is somewhat unclear, although it appears to have passed through the hands of Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, the Revolutionary War commander and father of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.[9] By 1804, Richard and Ludwell Lee held the property, from

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[5] Stuart Fiedel, et al. *Cohongorooto: The Potomac Above the Falls: Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study of the C&O Canal National Historical Park; Rock Creek to Sandy Hook*, Vol. 1, prepared by The Louis Berger Group, Washington, D.C. (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 2005), 50.

[6] National Park Service, *Cultural Landscape Inventory Allstadt Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.* (U.S. Department of Interior, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, 2005), 38.

[7] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park,* 31.

[8] National Park Service, *School House Ridge North Cultural Landscape Inventory Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. (*U.S. Department of Interior, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, 2008), 30.

[9] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park,* 31.

whom it passed to Thomas Wilson (1808) and later John Strider (1813).[10] The land that would become the Chambers-Murphy property was apparently unoccupied during Strider's ownership, though he may have cultivated wheat in the area for the Gulph Gristmill he owned and operated along the Shenandoah's shoreline.[11] Following Strider's 1845 death, the land was partitioned and Edmund Chambers, armorer for the U.S. musket factory at Harpers Ferry from 1822-1861, purchased one of the lots—a 52-acre parcel—on March 20, 1848 for $686.[12] A Jefferson County land plat dating to 1852 indicates that a house stood in the location of the current farmhouse, though this original dwelling was probably of log construction.[13] The farm evidently thrived. Naming his farm Buena Vista, Chambers built the house; an orchard of 500 trees; a garden; pump; plank, rail and paling fences; granary; stable; corn house; and a "back building." He also maintained a timber lot.[14] The 1860 U.S. Census indicates he owned two enslaved workers by this time.[15]

The area around Harpers Ferry changed dramatically during the first half of the 19th century. Vast swaths of the once thickly forested hills were cleared for agriculture, and industry arrived when the second national Armory opened at Harpers Ferry in 1801. This industry was bolstered by the later development of mills on Virginius Island and a rapidly developing transportation network. The growth culminated in the arrival of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal (1833) and, later, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1834), both of which connected the town to major cities and marketplaces throughout the country. Harpers Ferry emerged as a bustling center of industry by 1859, juxtaposed against the rural backdrop of surrounding agricultural communities.[16]

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[10] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 36.
[11] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 36-37.
[12] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 37.
[13] Howell. S. Brown. "Map of Jefferson County, Virginia." (1852).
[14] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 40, quoting Chamber's war claim found in National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Record Group (RG) 92, Office of Quarter Master General (OQMG), Book 131, pp. 797-900. A spring house may also have been on the property, although the evidence for the spring house is not clear.
[15] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (*2014), 32.
[16] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (*2014), 33.

CHAMBERS-MURPHY FARM DURING JOHN BROWN'S RAID AND THE CIVIL WAR, 1859-1865

The overtures of the Civil War were apparent in many places across the United States as political tensions grew over the issue of slavery. Harpers Ferry was the site of one of the most dramatic preludes to the war when, on October 16, 1859, abolitionist John Brown and his followers temporarily seized the town's U. S. Armory, arsenal, and rifle factory. The raid ended a day and a half after it began when the U.S. military captured Brown and his surviving supporters from the "fort," originally used as an Engine and Guard House. Brown was hanged by Virginia authorities before the year was out. His actions, trial, and execution escalated the divisive tensions that underpinned Americans' perceptions of slavery.

Jennie Chambers, the 15-year-old daughter of Edmund Chambers, witnessed the chaos of John Brown's raid as she walked to school on October 17, 1859. Men shouted, weapons were discharged, and Jennie's "heart sank" as she thought about the "distance to safety" in her home, "a mile back through the woods, in Bolivar Heights."[17] Arriving at home, Jennie found that her father had already left, but he swiftly returned with a crowd of locals, exclaiming, "We were going to get a butcher-knife a piece and go down at them and be captured–and then cut them to pieces. But just then we found these muskets. Now all you women folks must come and help to mould [sic] bullets."[18] Edmund Chambers survived the fight, though 18 people died from the violence.

Edmund Chambers was a unionist even as diplomatic efforts to preserve the country seemed hopeless and made his views unpopular in Virginia. Two days before the state's April 17, 1861 secession from the Union, Chambers learned that pro-Confederate Virginians planned to seize the Armory, arsenal and rifle factory. He immediately left for Washington with two other unionists to warn Federal authorities of the plot. Chambers was also a lieutenant in the Armory guards militia unit. When he returned to Harpers Ferry, he led 25 militiamen to guard the rifle factory. Upon Virginia's vote to secede, 300 Virginia militiamen under Lieutenant Colonel Turner Ashby

[17] Jennie Chambers, "What a School-Girl saw of John Brown's Raid," *Harpers Monthly Magazine* (1902), 311.
[18] Chambers, 313.

marched to Harpers Ferry to seize the Federal property. Chambers delayed Ashby's advance during a tense standoff at the rifle factory gates. Chambers ultimately surrendered in exchange for his and his volunteers' safe passage but he bought time for Federal troops to set fire to the arsenal and the Armory and retreat to Maryland across the Potomac. Chambers was arrested a few days later for "inveterate unionism," but was spared from trial by the efforts of Andrew Hunter, a friend who had also served as prosecutor at John Brown's trial.[19]

Six months later, the Chambers family found their farm in the midst of the Civil War. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat lay vulnerable in Abraham Herr's Virginius Island Mill, and Ashby planned to attack Federal Colonel John Geary's Bolivar forces to prevent them from seizing the wheat. The Chambers family fled south to a neighbor's house along the Shenandoah River, encountering Federal pickets along the railroad tracks. Jennie warned the pickets of the Confederate advance, but unable to leave their posts, the soldiers asked her to tell them if she saw Confederate troops approaching. When she spied Confederate cavalry, she signaled for the pickets to escape, saving their lives but nearly costing her own. Confederate Captain Robert W. Baylor saw Jennie's signal and threatened to shoot her. Baylor backed down at the last minute, but Jennie was not out of danger. "If it had not been for the daughter of Edmund Chambers, we would have captured 10 pickets of the 28th Pennsylvania and 1 Company of the 3rd Wisconsin on the Shenandoah River," said one Confederate soldier.[20] Though she was neither shot nor jailed, her arrest remained a possibility, so she fled to an uncle's house in Maryland where she resided for three months before at last returning to her family's farmstead.

The Chambers farmhouse served as Colonel Geary's officers' quarters from February to late March 1862, relegating the family to another building behind the farmhouse. Colonel Geary suggested that Edmund Chambers

[19] Barbara K. Post, "Beyond John Brown: Jennie Chambers and Harpers Ferry" (Master of Arts Thesis, Duke University, 2007), 36-37.
[20] David Fox, "War on Their Doorstep" in *The Harpers Ferry Anthology: Civil War-Era Stories by Park Rangers and Volunteers*, edited by Catherine Baldau, Harpers Ferry Historical Association (VA Beach, VA: The Donning Co. Publishers, 2011), 50.

have his property appraised in the event that Federal forces damaged it. Chambers did so, and was quoted a value of $4,543.32.[21]

By the late summer of 1862, war returned to Harpers Ferry and the Chambers farm. Confederate General Robert E. Lee ordered Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson to seize the town as part of the larger Maryland Campaign that culminated in the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. Fourteen thousand Federal troops under Colonel Dixon Miles deployed along Camp Hill and the ridge of Bolivar heights, at the western end of which stood the Chambers farm. Here they built an *abatis*, a field fortification created with sharpened tree branches, in the ravine at the property's west boundary to protect against a Confederate incursion from the Shenandoah River. However, Jackson's swift, effective maneuvers gave him Maryland Heights, Loudoun Heights, and Schoolhouse Ridge, surrounding the Federal position and leaving him free to press into its weakened left flank at the Chambers farm (Figure 3).[22]

[21] David Fox, "The Cost of War" in *The Harpers Ferry Anthology: Civil War-Era Stories by Park Rangers and Volunteers*, edited by Catherine Baldau, Harpers Ferry Historical Association (VA Beach, VA: The Donning Co. Publishers, 2011), 110.
[22] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (*2014), 34.

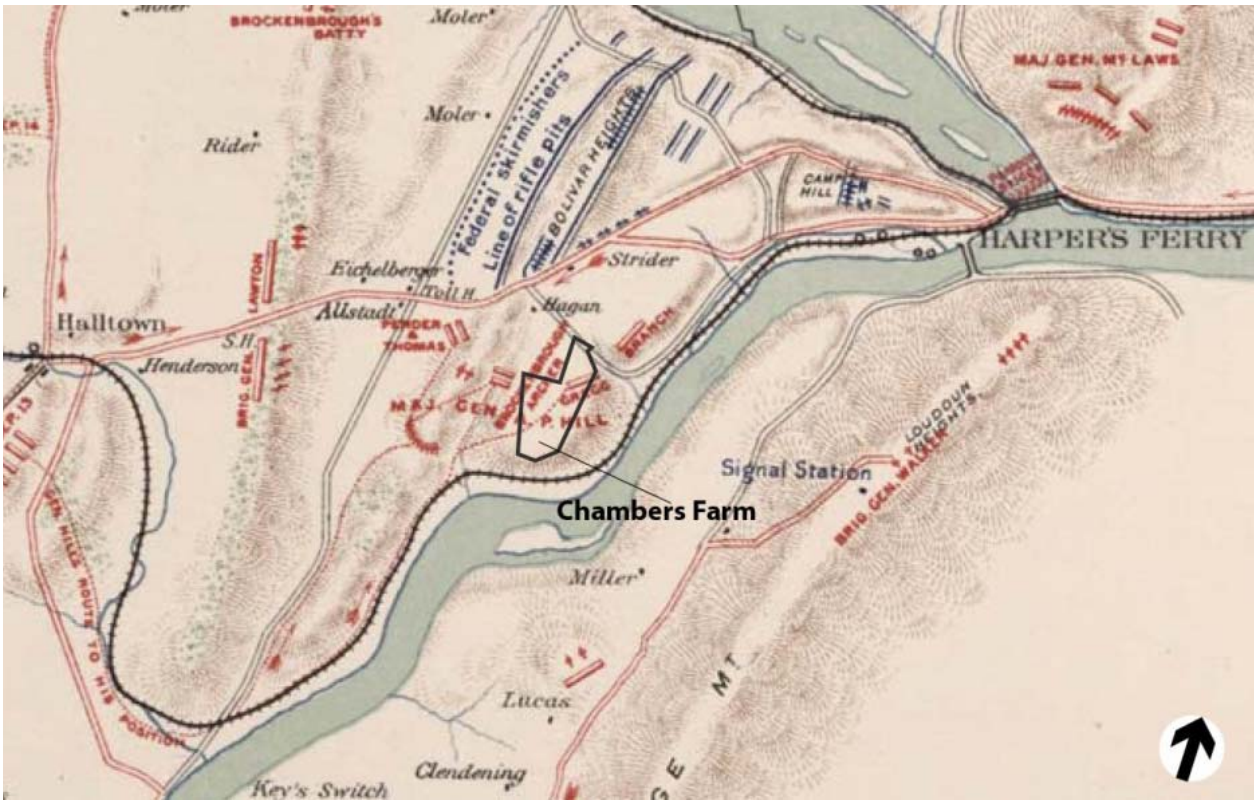


Figure 3. Harpers Ferry military conditions in September 1862.

Source: U.S. War Department, *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (Avenel, NJ: Gramercy Books, 1983 (originally published 1891)), detail of Plate xxix.1 "Map of the Battlefield of Harpers Ferry and Sharpsburg, Sept. 13-17, 1862.

Under cover of darkness, Confederate Major General A.P. Hill pushed his troops up the ravine to the Chambers farm plateau on September 14, 1862.[23] Federal forces offered only limited resistance, and the *abatis* meant to thwart their passage through the ravine proved ineffective. By the morning of September 15, Hill's soldiers placed artillery on the farm's wide plain and, along with Jackson's guns on the high ground elsewhere, poured fire into the Federal garrison, precipitating its surrender.[24]

As the cannon fire erupted across their property, the Chambers family retreated to their cellar. Jennie Chambers recalled the experience:

[23] The CLI identifies both the eastern and western ravines as possible locations for the troop access to the plateau.
[24] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (*2014), 49.

> One shell exploded in front of the cellar door; another cut a limb from a large tree at the corner of the house. At about ten o'clock A.M. the firing ceased and we were called out to gaze upon the white flag on Bolivar Heights. The grape shot, shell, cannon balls were lying almost like hail over the barn and fields of the farm. Several shells had struck the barn.…[It] was literally torn to pieces by the shelling.[25]

As strange a sight as this must have been for Jennie, her appraisal of the Federal surrender reveals an equal degree of bewilderment:

> The Confederates…were ragged barefooted, dusty and hungry as wolves. In appearance they appealed to the sympathy of even their enemies who [they] soon began circulating among. Many brotherly pleasantries were exchanged. I remember my father passing 'round a large basket of peaches to the blue and gray indiscriminately, as they sat conversing. I looked at them and said, "See what you are doing, awhile ago you were in deadly combat. Now you are friends." The answer came, "When we are in war, we are in war. We are brothers. When the battles are over we are brothers".[26]

Though now in possession of the town, the Confederates soon relinquished their grip as they fell into retreat following the Battle of Antietam. Federal forces again occupied Harpers Ferry, and the Chambers' farmhouse became the 28th Pennsylvania's officers' quarters. The Chambers family then relocated to Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, abandoning their Virginia home for the remainder of the Civil War. In Bridesburg, Edmund secured work with the Federal forces to bore and repair 100,000 rifle barrels.[27]

In the Chambers' absence, the farm remained an important component of the military activity that swarmed throughout Harpers Ferry and Bolivar

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[25] Post, 49-50. Quoted from: Jennie Chambers, "It Was Seldom Found to Be 'All Quiet on the Potomac'…" (Manuscript Division, Library of Congress).
[26] Post, 49-50.
[27] Fox, "War on their Doorstep," 52.

Heights. Fifteen thousand men of the Army of the Potomac's 2nd Corps camped on Bolivar Heights between September and November 1862, and at least some of these troops likely camped on the Chambers farm. Fortifications were planned for the farm, which were meant to be part of a line of defenses erected across Bolivar Heights between the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. Federal engineer Lieutenant Cyrus B. Comstock initially proposed the idea during the 2nd Corps' occupation, but it would be nearly two years before the plan was implemented.[28]

Confederate troops briefly held Harpers Ferry in July of 1863 and again in July of 1864; both times, Federal forces withdrew to their guns on Maryland Heights to more easily shell their opponents. It is possible that Confederate cavalry crossed the Chambers farm in July of 1863, and it is very likely that Confederate General Jubal Early's troops traversed its grounds in July of 1864. A map of these movements produced a year later by Confederate Army engineer Jedediah Hotchkiss depicts men in Rodes' division at the base of the bluffs below the farm (Figure 4). At the time, Early's forces were part of a larger push north in an effort to draw Federal forces from an assault on Richmond during Federal General Ulysses S. Grant's 1864 Overland Campaign.[29]

[28] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (*2014), 35.
[29] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (*2014), 35.

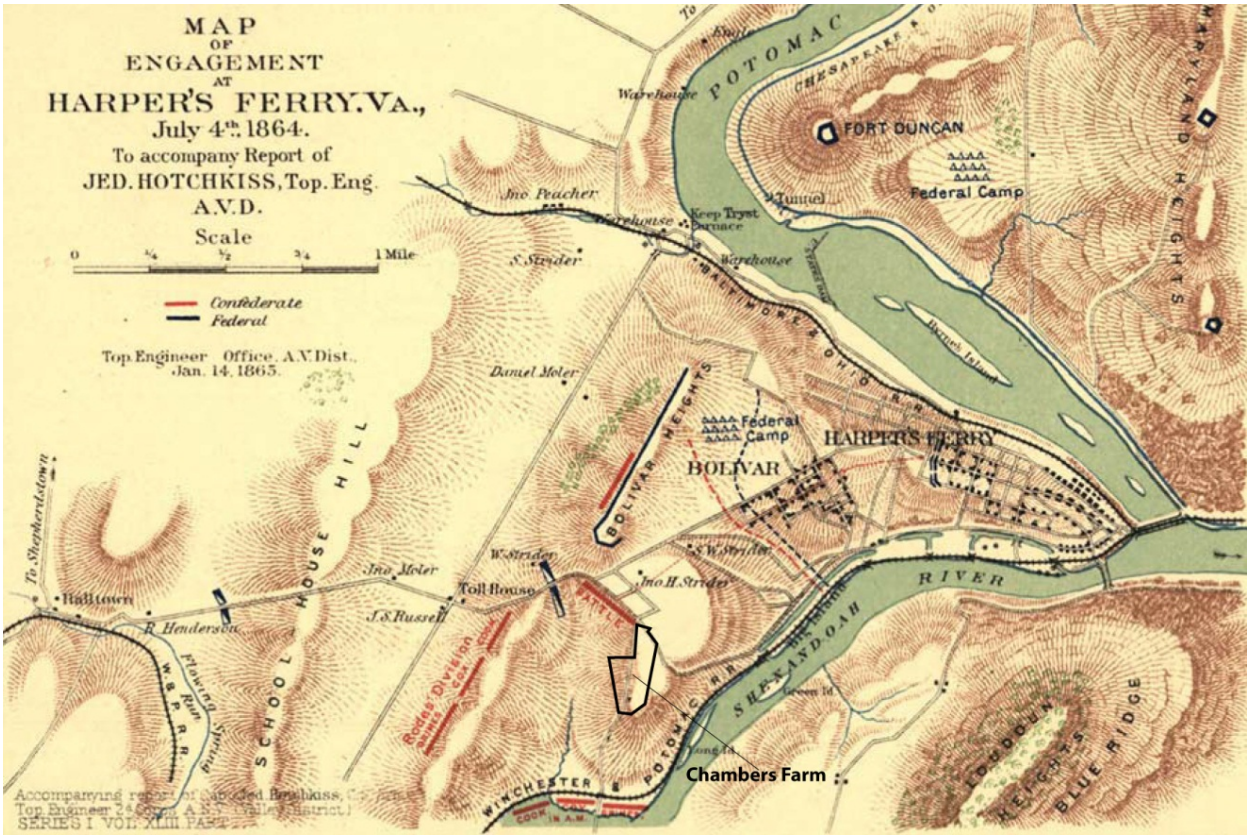


Figure 4. Map of engagement at Harpers Ferry, VA, July 4th, 1864.

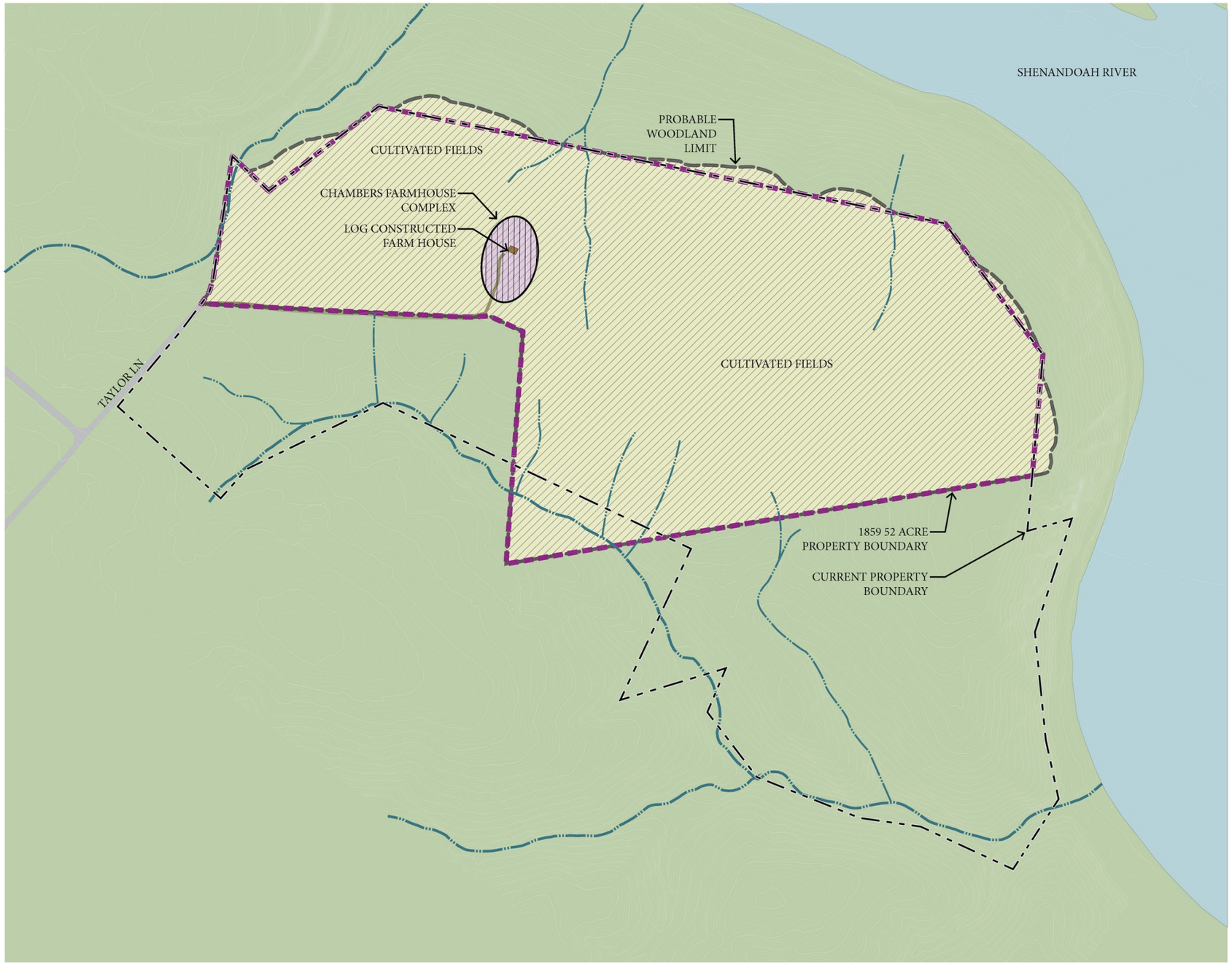
Source: Major Jedediah Hotchkiss, Report of the Camps, Marches & Engagements, of the Second Corps, A.N.V., and of the Army of the Valley Dist. of the Department of Northern VA., during the Campaign of 1864.

However, Harpers Ferry was back in the hands of Federal forces by August 1864 when Federal General Philip Sheridan used the town as a supply base while he led the well-known Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Out of concerns that the Confederates might target the cache of supplies, Comstock's proposed defensive line was finally constructed to safeguard Sheridan's base. Defenses were constructed on the Chambers farm, including a redan and rifle trench protecting six cannon, which in turn guarded the Shenandoah River and one of the ravines Hill's troops used so effectively in 1862.[30]

[30] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (*2014), 35. The National Register nomination identifies this earthwork as a redoubt. The structure may actually be more appropriately identified as a redan. Redoubts are typically enclosed and square shaped in plan, while redans were triangular in plan with one open side.

The Chambers family returned to their farmstead in 1865, shortly after the Civil War's end and an absence of two and a half years. The war had laid everything to waste. Whereas before the war, Edmund Chambers' 52 acres had boasted 500 fruit trees, great volumes of wheat and other grains, acres of timber, thousands of feet of fencing, a barn, stables, and outbuildings, all had been "carried off"—in Chambers' words—leaving the whole a "perfect prairie."[31] The war had reduced the once fertile plain to little more than a ruin, stripped of crops, buildings, and any trace of the Chambers' efforts to build a farming life there (Figure 5 and Figure 6).[32] Edmund and Mary Chambers tried to get the Federal government to reimburse them for the damages their property sustained, but initial efforts proved fruitless. The government balked at restitution because of uncertainties about the extent to which the as-yet-unproven damages were the government's responsibility. An official from the Quartermaster General's Office finally visited the farm and consulted with a local builder to gauge the value of the building supplies that had been lost as a result of Federal wartime activities. On October 9, 1888, the Chambers family received $1,484.35 as reimbursement for the damaged or destroyed house and other property losses, just under one-third of the 1862 appraised value.

[31] Post, 78.
[32] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 40-41.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET

1859 Chambers Farm Period Plan

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (3 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROBABLE WOODLAND LIMIT
- DRAINAGE
- ORIGINAL 52 ACRES OWNED BY EDMUND CHAMBERS
- APPROXIMATE AREA OF FENCED GARDEN, STABLE, GRANARY AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS
- CULTIVATED FIELDS: LIKELY WHEAT AND CORN

NOTE:
500 TREE FRUIT ORCHARD
LOCATION UNKNOWN

SCALE

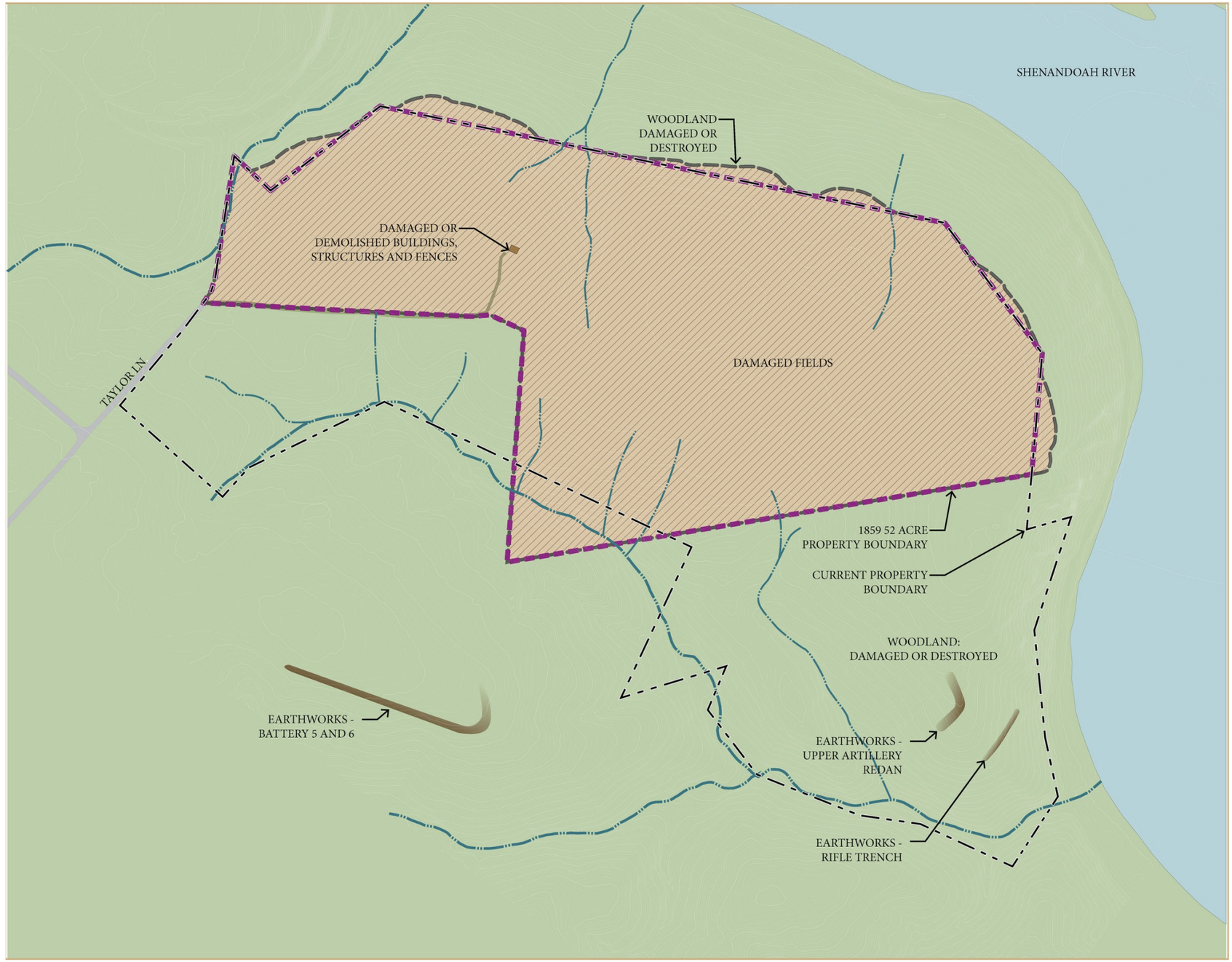
0 50 100 200 400

DATE

September 2016

NORTH

Figure 5. 1859 Chambers farm period plan.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET

1865 Chambers Farm Period Plan

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (4 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROBABLE WOODLAND LIMIT
- DRAINAGE
- ORIGINAL 52 ACRES OWNED BY EDMUND CHAMBERS
- CHAMBERS FARM COMPLEX DAMAGED BY WAR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORK

SCALE

0 50 100 200 400

DATE

September 2016

NORTH

Figure 6. 1865 Chambers farm period plan.

RECONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION, 1866-1920

The Chambers' reimbursement came long after they had sold the farm to John Cockrell in 1866. Cockrell may have constructed a log house where the Chambers farmhouse stood, but there is no direct evidence for this.[33] Alexander Murphy, a butcher in Bolivar, acquired the land in 1869 for $4,000. Murphy offered the farm for rent in 1871 in an advertisement describing the house, a garden, and outbuildings which had been created sometime between Cockrell's purchase and Murphy's rental listing. Land acquisitions during the late 19th and early 20th century increased the property's size to 97.95 acres.[34]

Pilgrimage to the Chambers-Murphy Farm, 1896-1910

During John Brown's ill-fated raid of Harpers Ferry in 1859, he made his last stand in the U. S. Armory's Engine and Guard House before he was captured and ultimately executed. Despite the heavy fighting that took place during the ensuing Civil War, the Engine House survived and was known colloquially as John Brown's Fort. Its historic significance made it an important aspect of American identity, and, for this reason, it was relocated to Chicago where it was showcased at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Whatever fanfare it generated was ephemeral, and the building was abandoned after the exhibition. Recognizing its importance, however, journalist Kate Field—editor of the weekly magazine titled *Kate Field's Washington*—lobbied for its return to Harpers Ferry so that it could be preserved. The original site of the fort in the old Armory yard had been buried by a realignment of the railroad tracks. Its resting place was finally decided in 1895 when Alexander Murphy sold 5 acres along the southern edge of his farm to Kate Field for one dollar specifically for the fort's reconstruction.[35] John Brown's Fort was dismantled and shipped to Harpers Ferry free of charge, courtesy of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The fort was reconstructed on the farm. The site selected for its reconstruction may have been the location of an earlier springhouse. A spring was historically noted in

[33] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 41.
[34] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park* (2014), 25.
[35] Field may have hoped that the fort would become the nucleus of a park someday. See Clarence S. Gee, "John Brown's Fort," *West Virginia History* Volume 19, Number 2 (January 1958), 93-100.

this location, and the fort itself may have served as a springhouse during its tenure on Murphy's property (Figure 7).[36]

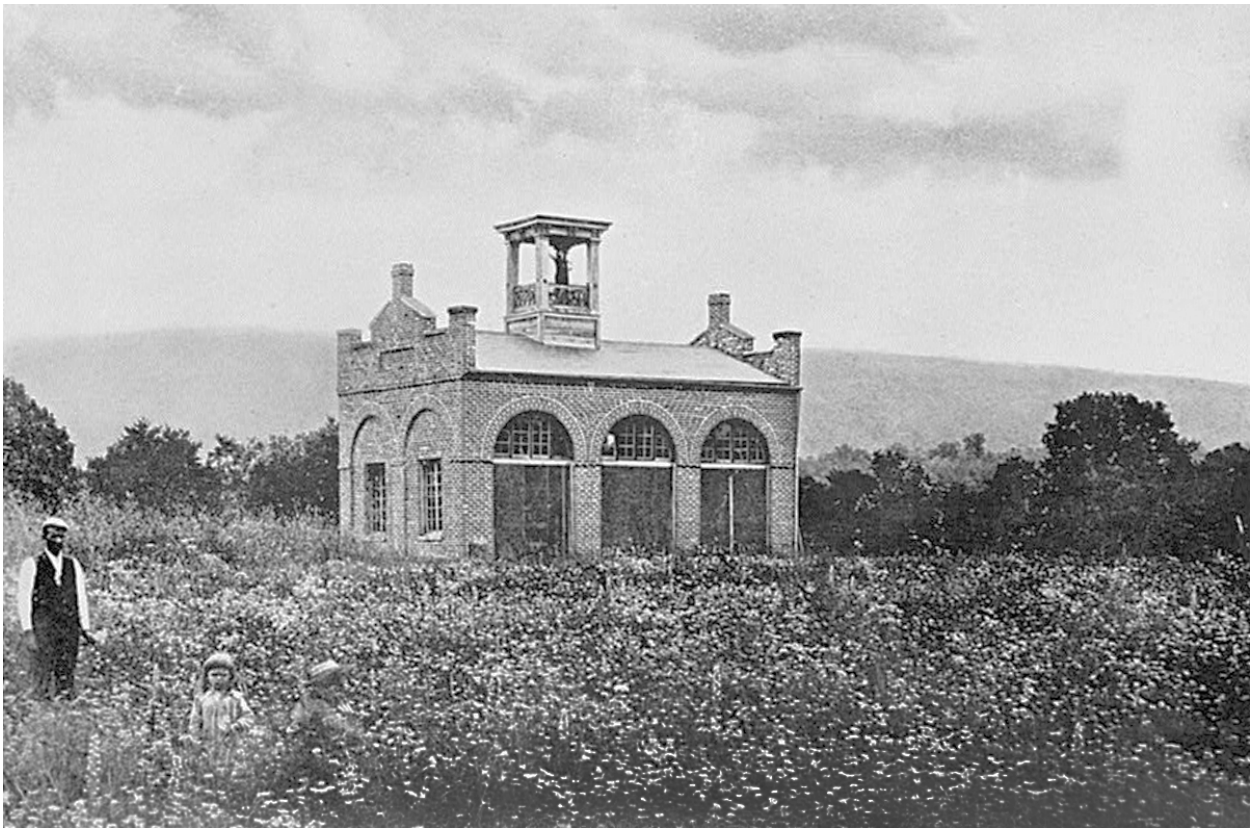


Figure 7. Relocated John Brown's Fort.

Source: Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, HF77

With the fort back in West Virginia, and its significance still nationally recognized, visitors frequented Murphy's farm to marvel at the important role this building played in national history. Its deep ties to abolitionism made it a symbol for the overtures of the Civil Rights movement, and it became a waypoint on many citizens' civil rights pilgrimages. Members of the National League of Colored Women visited the site in 1896, followed ten years later by members of the Niagara Movement, forerunner of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (Figure 8).

[36] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 60.



Figure 8. The National League of Colored Women's pilgrimage to John Brown's Fort, 1896.

Source: Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, HF 599

From August 15 to 18, 1906, the Niagara Movement held its first U.S. meeting at Harpers Ferry's Storer College, which Freewill Baptists founded in 1867 as a school for former slaves and which was the only institution to offer a secondary education to West Virginian African Americans through the late 19th century. On August 17, which the Niagara Movement honored as John Brown's Day, approximately 150 Niagara Movement members began a silent march. Proceeding single-file at 6:00 am from Storer College, they made their way to the fort, where they removed their shoes and socks to walk the grounds in reverence to the meaning this building symbolized. As they processed around the fort, they sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "John Brown's Body" to open the ceremony. Following this sonorous preamble, several speakers addressed the audience back at Storer College, among them W.E.B. Du Bois, the Niagara Movement's founder; Lewis Douglass, the son of the statesman and social reformer Frederick Douglass; and Reverdy C. Ransom, pastor of the Charles Street African Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston. W.E.B. Du Bois later remarked that this

gathering was "one of the greatest meetings that American Negroes ever held."[37]

Fundraising efforts to relocate the fort to the Storer College campus began in 1903, and by 1909, the college raised enough money to achieve this goal. The fort was relocated in 1910, and the five acres Murphy had essentially donated to Kate Field were returned to him. How this transaction occurred is somewhat vague, though, as Field had succumbed to pneumonia in Honolulu in 1896.[38]

During the fort's time at the Chambers-Murphy farm, its symbolic value was juxtaposed to Murphy's more pragmatic interests, though he still encouraged its visitation. Even before the Niagara Movement marched to the fort, Murphy used the structure for agricultural purposes. A 1903 periodical describes Murphy using it for wheat storage, and it may have also been used as a springhouse.[39] When the fort was rebuilt on the farm, a spring was drained, though when the NPS acquired the land in 2002, that same spring had flooded the fort's foundations.[40]

The early 20th century also saw military visitors to Murphy's farm during the Washington, D.C. National Guard's annual two-week training exercises known as Camp Ordway. Men gathered nearly every year between 1900 and 1920 for military training near Bolivar, and Murphy rented part of his farm to the military for these purposes. Abandoned Civil War earthworks were often used in these exercises, particularly as U.S. involvement in World War I approached. Camp Ordway also witnessed early military aviation exercises when Second Lieutenant Henry Arnold and Captain Charles Chandler flew to Bolivar Heights from College Park, Maryland aboard their 1911 Burgess-

[37] National Park Service, *The Niagara Movement*, www.nps.gov/hafe/historyculture/the-niagara-movement.htm (accessed April 2016).
[38] Charles Warren Stoddard, "Kate Field: Cosmopolite." *National Magazine* (1905), 360-372. https://archive.org/stream/nationalmagazine23brayrich#page/360/mode/2up (accessed 2015)
[39] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 61. Referencing *Alexandria Gazette*, August 21, 1903, 2.
[40] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 60, xxxi

Wright airplane.[41] While the exact site of their landing is unknown, the relatively flat fields of the Chambers-Murphy farm would have been one of the few places in the vicinity where an aircraft could have touched down.

The farmhouse likely underwent some changes during Alexander Murphy's ownership. The existing farmhouse incorporates a log structure that may have been the remnants of the Chambers farmhouse or a later building, to which was added a foursquare addition in a style popular at the turn of the 20th century. A 1912 periodical suggested that Murphy made some improvements to his property, although whether his efforts included modifications made to the dwelling is unclear.[42] Changes to the house during that time seem plausible, though, given that William Murphy, Alexander's son, returned to the property with his family in 1910.[43] During the same year, the last major additions to the farm's acreage were made when Murphy acquired land from an adjacent plot belonging to Eliza Lancaster (Figure 9).[44]

[41] Bob O'Connor, "When Camp Ordway came to Bolivar Heights 1900-1920" *Spirit of Jefferson* April, 2014.
[42] National Park Service, *Harpers Ferry National Register of Historic Places Nomination Boundary Increase* (2016), Section 7, Page 38. Referencing *Spirit of Jefferson*, August 17, 1869, 3, col. 1; *Virginia Free Press*, August 1, 1912, 5, col. 4.
[43] NPS, *Harpers Ferry National Register of Historic Places Nomination Boundary Increase* (2016), Section 7, Page 38.
[44] Jefferson County, West Virginia County Clerk's Office, Jefferson County Land Records, Deed Book 105, 12-13.
(Accessed from http://jeffersoncountyclerkwv.com/probate.html on 8APR2014).



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET
1896-1910 Murphy Farm
Period Plan

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (5 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROBABLE WOODLAND LIMIT
- DRAINAGE
- 1896 PROPERTY BOUNDARY INCLUDING ALLSTADT LAND
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORK
- FARM LANE
- JOHN BROWN'S FORT
- TREE

SCALE

0 50 100 200 400

DATE
September 2016

NORTH

Figure 9. 1896-1910 Murphy farm period plan.

STASIS AND NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ACQUISITION, 1920-PRESENT

The farm remained relatively static under the Murphy family's ownership during this period. The plateau's fields were again under cultivation, although Chambers' orchard was probably never replanted. The steep slopes and ravines dropping down to the Shenandoah River became reforested, mimicking the thickly wooded terrain that characterized the area before its early development. The woodland along the ravine and earthworks in the property's southwest corner produced timber stands that the Murphy family probably harvested as needed. The ravine close to the house became a dumping ground.[45]

While little changed on the farmstead, Harpers Ferry was gaining increasing importance for its place in U.S. history. It was designated a National Monument in 1944 before being named Harpers Ferry National Historical Park by President John F. Kennedy in 1963.[46] The entirety of Harpers Ferry not already administered by the NPS was added to the NRHP as the Harpers Ferry Historic District in 1979.

After Alexander Murphy's death on July 8, 1931, the property likely passed to his son, William, who in turn willed his estate to his wife upon his death in 1941.[47] The property remained relatively unchanged throughout the remainder of the 20th century, and the last Murphy heirs to own the property, Josephine Murphy Kuhn Curtis and Karen Dixon Fuller, received it in 1997.[48] The farm was then transferred to a Maryland residential developer, Curtis WVA, LLC, in 2001 and the property was slated for 189 new house sites. The planned community was never constructed, and the Chambers-Murphy farm was conveyed to the Trust for Public Land in 2002 and formally added to the Harpers Ferry NHP that same year.[49]

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[45] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 157; NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park* (2014), 39.
[46] NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park* (2014), 41.
[47] Jefferson County Deed Book [JCDB] 7982-0474.
[48] JCDB 871-5328 and 5332; 885-9126.
[49] NPS, *Harpers Ferry National Register of Historic Places Nomination Boundary Increase* (2016), Section 7, Page 6.

The NPS and Citizens Conservation Corps performed repairs to the farmhouse in 2004, and staff from the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center stabilized the foundations of the John Brown Fort in 2006.[50] This work was undertaken the same year that the John Brown Fort site was visited by descendants of the 1906 Niagara Movement members for the centennial commemoration of that first gathering. Other improvements helped preserve the historic character of the property, which remains under hay cultivation as part of an agricultural permit administered by the NPS.[51]

[50] NPS, *Harpers Ferry National Register of Historic Places Nomination Boundary Increase* (2016), Section 7, Page 39; NPS, Draft *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Chambers-Murphy Farm Harpers Ferry National Historical Park* (2014), 28.
[51] National Park Service, *Map Showing Agricultural Permit Area and Areas to be Maintained by the Park at the Murphy Farm*.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY

The CLI documented the Chambers-Murphy farm existing conditions as part of the analysis process in 2014. The CLI existing conditions documentation is summarized below, and supplemented with additional information gathered during the CLR field investigations in November 2015. Existing conditions maps and photographs follow the description. (See maps in Figure 10 through Figure 13 and photographs in Figure 14 through Figure 28. A full set of existing conditions photographs and a photo station points map is included in Appendix B).

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

The Shenandoah River and its tributaries shape the landscape armature of the property, creating the ravines and steep slopes along the edges of the broad, rolling plateau on which the farm lies. Two streams and approximately ten minor drainages direct water from the farm fields to the river below. A spring is located at the southern end of the property, likely under the fort foundation, although it is currently capped. The native mixed deciduous oak-dominated woodland community includes chestnut oaks (*Quercus prinus*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), birch (*Betula sp.*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), paw paw (*Asimina triloba*), pine (*Pinus sp.*) and other trees. The woodland encircles the open plateau and covers the steep slopes.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

The farm contains both open and wooded areas, with clusters of built features. The plateau stretches north to south and remains open, although it is punctuated by the farmhouse and trees, the replica cannons, and the fort foundation and memorial tree. Dense woodland bounds the open fields and occupies the southwestern corner of the property and all the steep slopes along the east, south, and west of the plateau. A line of mature trees along the southern and eastern property boundaries and the plow lines or “push piles” indicating the field edges nearby suggest that the current fields are somewhat smaller than they were historically. The hay fields today create an unbroken texture across the open landscape, although historically, the fields likely contained more diverse crops.

LAND USE

The current land uses at the Chambers-Murphy farm are agricultural, recreational, interpretive, and commemorative. The NPS agricultural permit program dominates the land's acreage, although trails and interpretive features such as the wayside exhibits and replica cannon aid visitors' understanding of the farm's history. Major interpreted features include the views, farmhouse, earthworks, and fort foundation.

TOPOGRAPHY

The farm occupies the southern end of Bolivar Heights, which stretches between the Shenandoah River and the Potomac River. The plateau gently undulates along its ridge and then drops precipitously nearly 200 feet to the river below. Streams on the northeastern and southwestern edges of the property form additional boundaries to the promontory. The Murphy farmhouse occupies the northernmost rise of the plateau within the farm landscape. Modifications to the natural topography include the low knoll on which the house was constructed; low orthogonal mounds north of the house; a berm shielding the parking area from the Murphy farmhouse; linear mounds or push piles near the edges of the fields; the constructed earthworks; the stabilized fort foundation; depressions and mounds near the earthworks; and what may be a road trace along the southern and eastern boundaries of the farm. The provenance of many of these features is undetermined.

CIRCULATION

The landscape's circulation systems include both vehicular roads and pedestrian trails. Murphy Road provides the vehicular access to the landscape. A gravel farm road bisects the property from north to south and also connects to a small gravel parking area west of the farmhouse. The use of the farm road is limited by a removable bollard located south of the parking area. A network of pedestrian trails links the farm northeast to the Visitor Center and northwest to the KOA campground. A mown trail follows the eastern edge of the fields along the bluff to the river, and other rustic trails traverse the wooded areas in the southwestern section of the landscape. The rustic trails provide access to the earthworks and to the western ravine. A small bridge and stone steps help negotiate the stream and steep slopes.

VEGETATION

Approximately two-thirds of the property is cultivated for hay under the agricultural permit program. The fields cover nearly all of the farm's open spaces. However, the open hay fields are punctuated by lawn areas near the farmhouse and by planted trees, including eastern red cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) along Murphy Road and the farm road; evergreen and deciduous trees near the house; and other clusters of trees in the fields. A line of mature oak trees marks the former "Allstadt" property boundary and a second row of mature trees lines the eastern farm boundary. The tree locations correspond to fence lines. Maturing native oak-dominated woodland occupies the remainder of the landscape.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The farm's main building is the Murphy farmhouse, likely constructed in multiple phases. The earliest, eastern portion of the house may include a pre-Civil War era log structure and chimney and the c. 1869 upper story. The western portion of the house was built c. 1912 and is a two-story foursquare type building with a central chimney and stone foundation. A future Historic Structures Report may confirm the construction sequence for the house. The western, front portion of the house is slightly larger than the eastern. A stone and brick cistern abuts the house on the south. The property's three other structures include the two earthworks, the redan and rifle trench, and John Brown's Fort foundation. The redan, a V-shaped earthen defensive structure, includes a parapet and ditch, while the rifle trench was stabilized and strengthened with an un-coursed stone wall. Mortared brick and stone form the perimeter of the fort foundation, which measures 34 feet by 22 feet. The foundation is filled with gravel.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

The Chambers-Murphy farm provides exceptionally scenic internal and external views. The long open plateau affords pastoral views of the farm landscape; these stretch from the farmhouse to the south, from the replica cannons to the north and south, and from the fort foundation to the north. These internal views are framed by the wooded edge of the property and by the heights beyond. Well-defined long views into the surrounding landscape have been made possible by selective clearing. A view from the farm towards Lower Town Harpers Ferry is punctuated by the steeple of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. The curving shape of the Shenandoah River is visible from

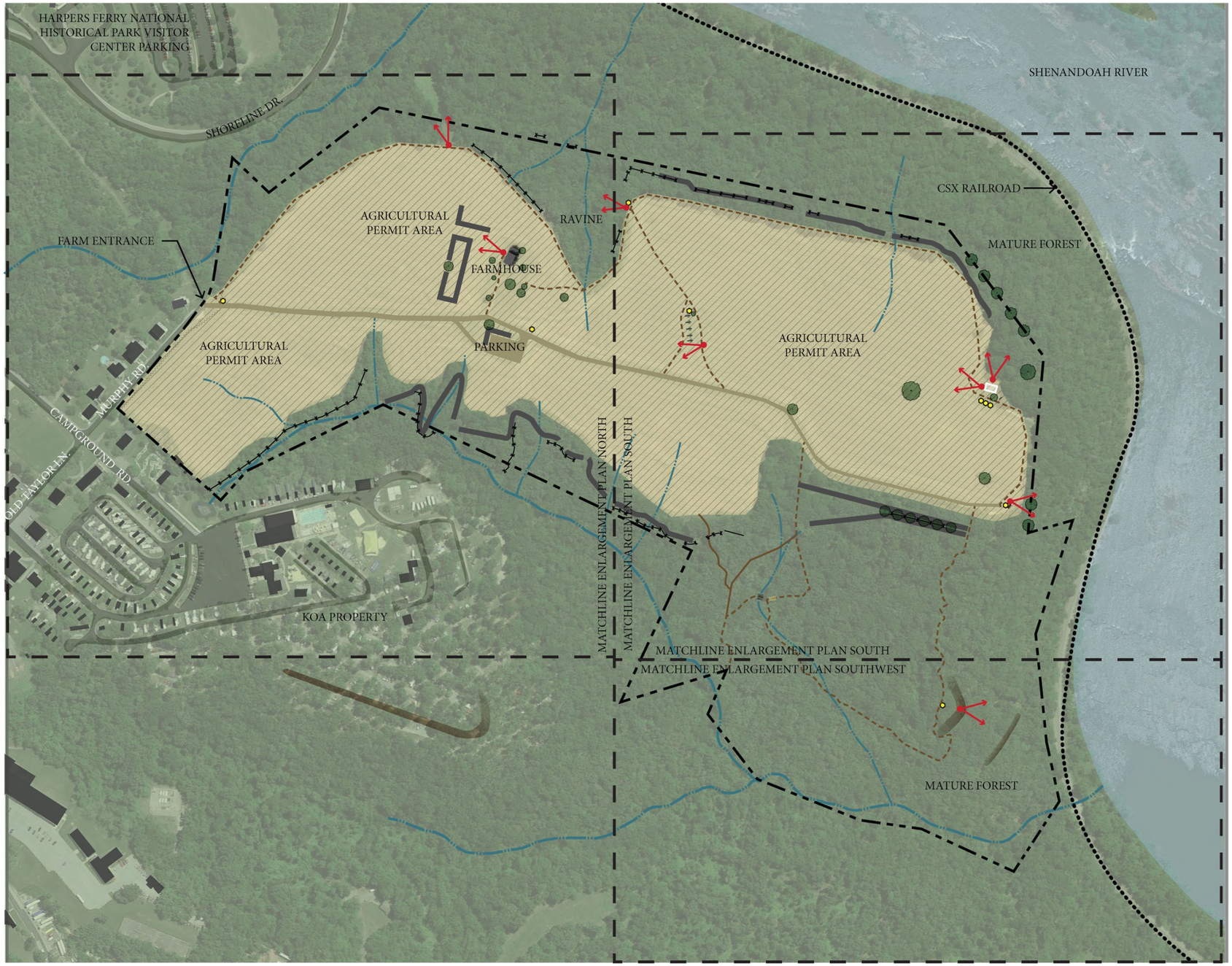
two locations at the southern edge of the property, including from the earthworks. Undesirable views towards the nearby residential area and the campground have been screened with evergreen trees.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

The Chambers-Murphy farm contains many small-scale features, some of which are historic. Most, however, reflect 21st century NPS use. Small-scale features installed since the property's addition to the NHP include a section of worm fence near the farm entrance, a metal gate, interpretive signs, regulatory signs, cistern cap, commemorative marker, boundary signs, benches, bollards, and interpretive cannons. Sections of barbed-wire and woven-wire mesh fence also demarcate portions of the landscape's current or former property lines. The four-point barbed-wire fence that remains along the former Allstadt property boundary is likely the oldest section of fence and may date to the late 19th century. Woven-wire fence remnants line sections of the eastern and western property boundaries and in some cases are affixed to a row of mature trees; these fence sections likely post-date the barbed-wire fence remnants. Other small-scale features include a single cut stone block located near the Murphy farmhouse.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The 2013 archeological survey identified prehistoric and historic sites at the Chambers-Murphy farm suggesting habitation and other use from the Archaic and Woodland periods, military use during the Civil War years, and agricultural and domestic use since the 1840s. More detailed archeological investigations may help determine the location of the missing Chambers and Murphy farm features, such as the orchard and outbuildings. See the Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey*, 2014, for more information about archeological resources.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET
Existing Conditions Site Plan

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (6 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- SOCIAL TRAIL
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE

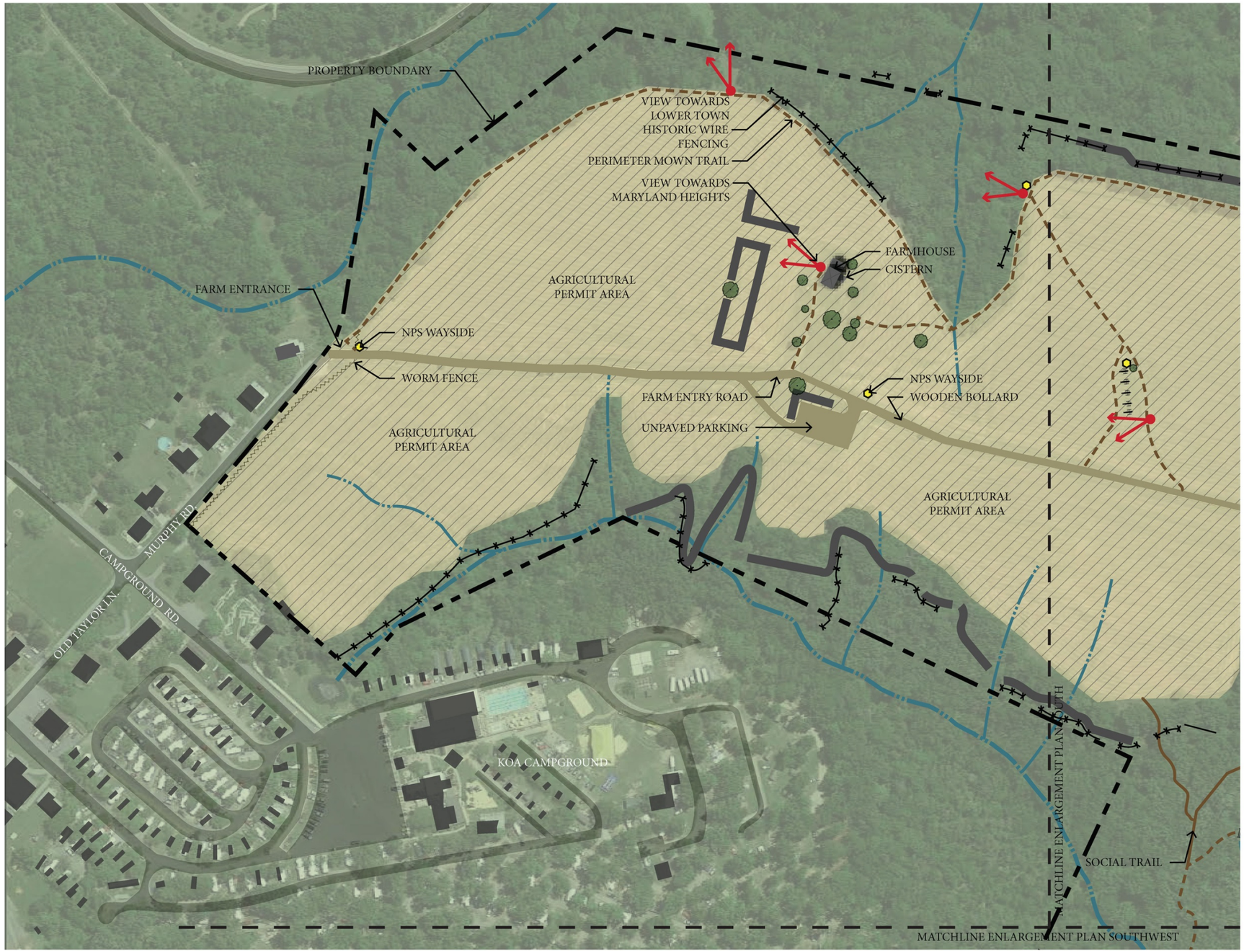
SCALE

0 50 100 200 400

DATE
September 2016

NORTH

Figure 10. Existing conditions site plan.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET
Existing Conditions Enlargement-North

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (7 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- SOCIAL TRAIL
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE

KEY PLAN



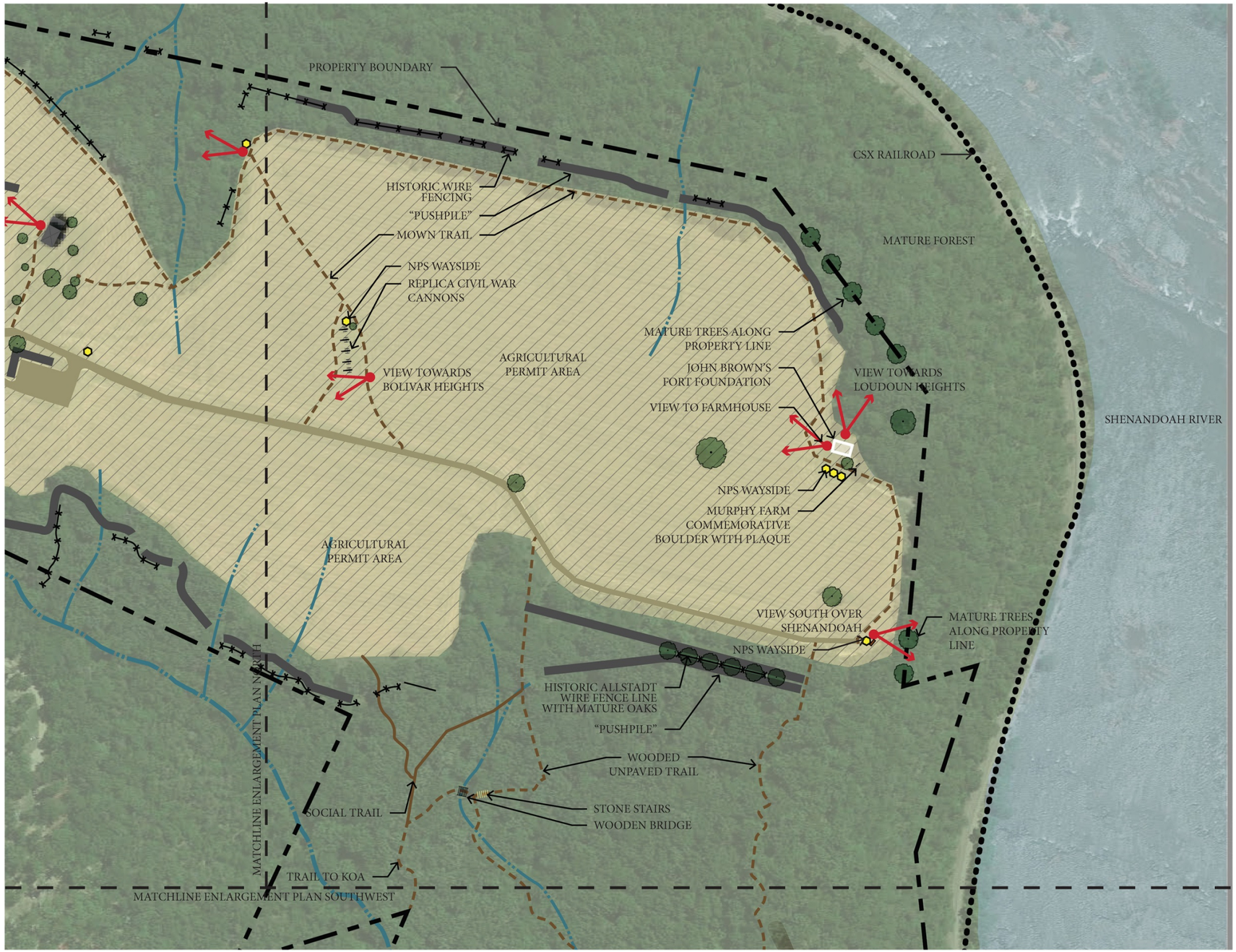
SCALE

0 50 100 200

DATE
September 2016

NORTH

Figure 11. Existing conditions enlargement – north.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET
Existing Conditions Enlargement-South

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (8 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- SOCIAL TRAIL
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE

KEY PLAN



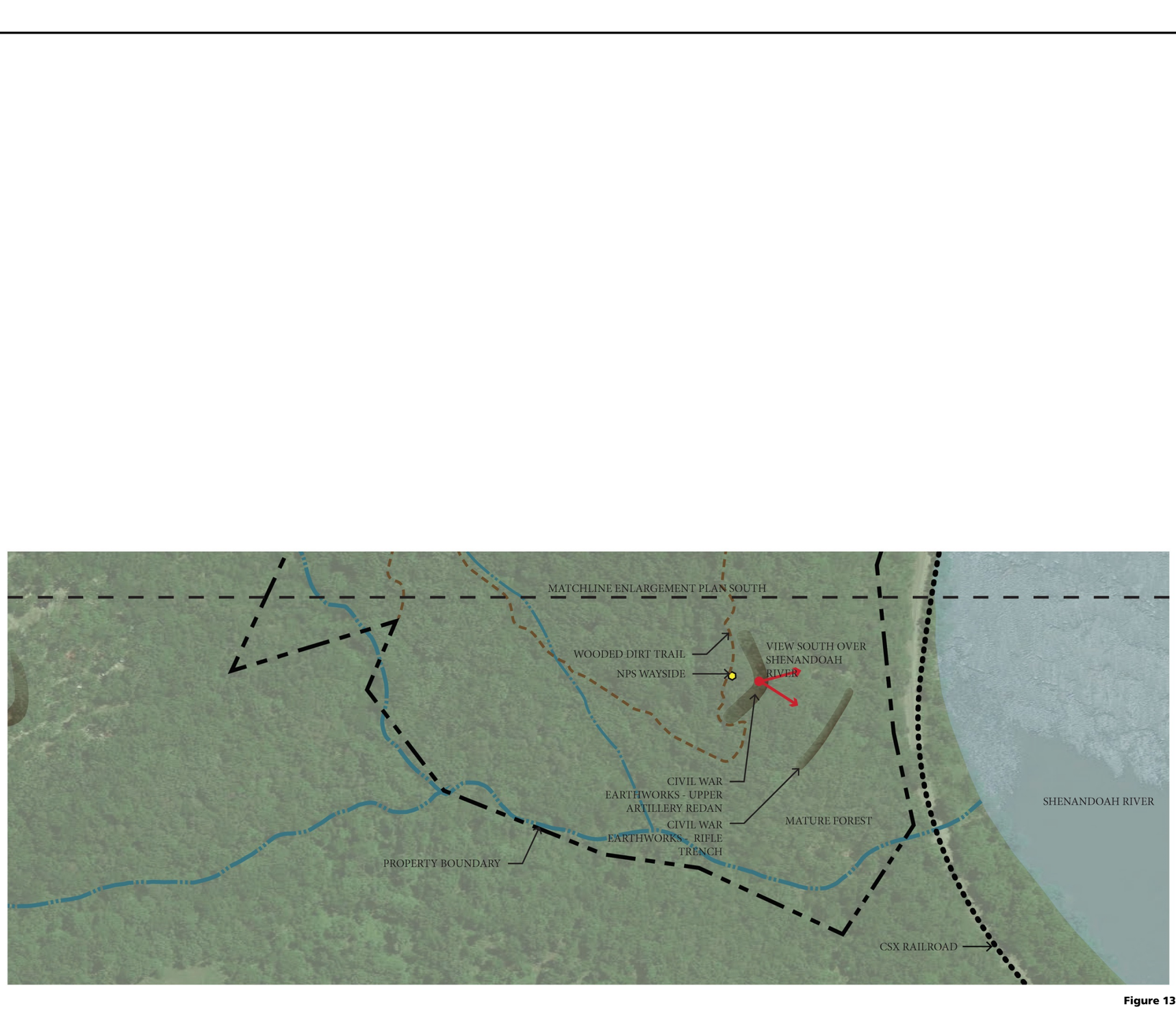
SCALE

0 50 100 200

DATE
September 2016

NORTH

Figure 12. Existing conditions enlargement – south.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET
Existing Conditions Enlargement-Southwest

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (9 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- SOCIAL TRAIL
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE

KEY PLAN



SCALE

0 50 100 200

DATE
September 2016

NORTH

Figure 13. Existing conditions enlargement – southwest.



Figure 14. Ravine between Chambers-Murphy farm and Visitor Center.
Source: AECOM



Figure 15. Entrance road.
Source: AECOM



Figure 16. Fence and trail in eastern field.
Source: AECOM



Figure 17. Cleared view towards Harpers Ferry.
Source: AECOM



Figure 18. Ravine behind farmhouse.
Source: AECOM



Figure 19. John Brown's Fort foundation and exhibits.
Source: AECOM



Figure 20. View south to the Shenandoah River and Bull Falls.
Source: AECOM



Figure 21. View north across the fields towards the Murphy farmhouse.
Source: AECOM



Figure 22. Redan, parapet.
Source: AECOM



Figure 23. Rifle trench with stone wall.
Source: AECOM



Figure 24. Western ravine.
Source: AECOM



Figure 25. Mature oaks along the southern "Allstadt" boundary.
Source: AECOM



Figure 26. Exhibit cannons, view from the south.

Source: AECOM



Figure 27. Murphy farmhouse, western façade.

Source: AECOM



Figure 28. View north towards KOA and Taylor Lane.
Source: AECOM

SIGNIFICANCE, EVALUATION, AND INTEGRITY SUMMARY

The Harpers Ferry NHP NRHP Nomination (Boundary Increase) documentation includes a statement of significance summary that identifies the criteria for which the property is significant; its historical themes; periods of significance; and contributing features. The property's draft CLI provides additional information about its historic context, significant dates, and features that remain in the landscape today and evoke the context and character for which the property is significant. This information is summarized in *Table 1. Historic Themes and Periods*, below.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Chambers-Murphy farm is considered significant under two NRHP criteria and three historic themes.

The farm is nationally significant under Criterion A for the theme of military history. This landscape was the location of a critical maneuver by Confederate General A.P. Hill, whose 3,000 men marched to the farm on the night of September 14, 1862 during the Battle of Harpers Ferry, in which Major General Stonewall Jackson captured the town of the same name. The surrender of Federal forces during the capture was the largest of the Civil War. Later, Federal forces reoccupied the town, and, in 1864, Harpers Ferry became base of operations for Federal General Sheridan's Shenandoah Campaign. Members of the Federal army constructed earthen fortifications on the Chambers farm landscape that provided them a commanding view of the Shenandoah River and signal points beyond. Important dates associated with the military context of the property are 1862, the year of the Battle of Harpers Ferry, and August 1864-April 1865, when the Federal earthworks were established. The Federal earthworks are the contributing structural features that remain in the landscape to reflect this military theme.

The Chambers-Murphy farm is also nationally significant under Criterion A for the themes of social history and ethnic heritage. A portion of the farm became the site of the relocated and reassembled John Brown's Fort after its exhibition at the World Columbian Exposition in 1893. Between 1895 and 1910, the fort attracted the attention of the National League of Colored Women and the Niagara Movement, whose members undertook periodic

pilgrimages to the fort and the farm on which it stood.[52] The fort represented the initial raid of an armed slave revolt planned by abolitionist John Brown in 1859, and served as an important symbol in the struggle for racial equality into the 20th century. Descendants of the original members of the Niagara Movement recreated the historic walk from Storer College to the Chambers-Murphy farm in 2006 to commemorate the centennial of the Niagara Movement's first meeting and pilgrimage to the fort site. The important dates associated with the social history and ethnic heritage of the property are 1895-1910, the years that the reconstructed fort stood on the farm. The primary structural resource associated with this theme and period is the fort's foundation. The Murphy farmhouse also survives from the commemorative period.

The NRHP nomination identifies the property's significance under Criterion D for its archeological potential. The archeological survey that took place at the property in 2013 identified evidence of both prehistoric and historic occupation suggesting its agricultural, military, residential and commemorative use. Further investigations are required to fully evaluate the property's information potential.

EVALUATION

The evaluation of the property is complicated by the discrepancy between the dates for the periods of significance identified in the NRHP nomination and the CLI; the lack of information about the specific location and character of many of the property's features during the Civil War period; and the major changes to the property during the periods of significance.

The CLI posits a broad period of significance for the Civil War years, identified as 1861-1865. However, the military activities on the property in 1861 included only small skirmishes that did not produce a major impact on the war or the town of Harpers Ferry, although they were significant events for the Chambers family who were living at the farm during that time. The NRHP nomination suggests that the Civil War period of significance should correspond to the more narrowly-defined dates of September 12-15, 1862,

[52] The CLI identified the end date as 1909.

for the Battle of Harpers Ferry; and August 1864-April 1865, when the Federal army had reoccupied the area and constructed the site's earthworks.

The two documents also identify different dates for the commemorative period. The CLI recommends the years 1895-1909, while the NRHP nomination suggests the dates 1895-1910. The discrepancy in the end dates likely reflects different understandings about the date of the fort's removal from the farm and return to the town of Harpers Ferry. The 1910 date has been confirmed by park staff as the removal date.

Although archeological investigations and historic documents hint at the type and location of landscape resources at the Chambers farm during the Civil War, the picture of the property as it existed in the 1860s remains incomplete. At the beginning of the war, the farm likely contained an orchard of 500 trees; a timber lot; a garden; pump; plank, rail and paling fences; house; granary; stable; corn house; and a "back building."[53] Other buildings and structures may have dotted the landscape; for example, the Chambers farm included two enslaved workers who may have lived in a dwelling near the main residential complex or perhaps in the "back building."[54] All of the buildings, orchard trees, cultivated gardens, and fields of wheat and hay, fences and woodlots were destroyed over the course of the war, creating what Chambers called a "perfect prairie."[55] The exact location and character of many of the Chambers farm features and systems are thus unknown. This drastic transformation—from productive farm to wasteland—suggests that the landscape exhibited very different characters and conditions during the Civil War-era period of significance. The "perfect prairie" of the war years that conveyed the devastation wrought by the occupying armies has now been replaced by a rural landscape maintained to resemble its former agricultural character.

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[53] NPS, Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014), 40, quoting Chamber's war claim found in National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Record Group (RG) 92, Office of Quarter Master General (OQMG), Book 131, 797-900. A spring house may also have been on the property, although the evidence for the spring house is not clear.
[54] Chambers War Claim, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Record Group (RG) 92, Office of Quarter Master General (OQMG), Book 131, letter dated March 6, 1888.
[55] Post, 78.

The landscape during the Murphy (or commemorative) period was much more stable and, in many ways, likely resembled the property's pre-Civil War character, with cultivated fields, fences, new woodlots, a farmhouse, and other outbuildings. The primary commemorative focus of the landscape—and the source of its social history and heritage significance—was John Brown's Fort, which is now missing from the farm. Personnel from the Historic Preservation Training Center stabilized and reconstructed the fort's foundation, which is all that is left to suggest the building's former location and character. Despite the loss of John Brown's Fort, a representative fort foundation and new memorial features, such as a stone, plaque and memorial tree, mark its location and continue to convey the commemorative traditions established in the 1890s.

Table 1. Historic Themes and Periods

	NRHP-IDENTIFIED CONTRIBUTING FEATURES	NRHP / PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE DATES	CLI / PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE DATES	CLR / PROPOSED PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE DATES
A: Military	Federal earthworks: redan and rifle trench	Sept. 12-15, 1862 August 1864-April 1865	1861-1865	Sept. 12-15, 1862 August 1864-April 1865
A: Social History and Ethnic Heritage	John Brown Fort foundation; Murphy farmhouse	1895-1910	1895-1909	1895-1910
D: Archeological potential	Several sites associated with prehistoric and historic occupancy of the landscape were identified during the 2013 archeological survey	None identified for the farm	Archaic and Woodland periods; historic periods	Archaic and Woodland periods; historic periods

Comprehensive analysis of landscape features is a process that is both quantitative and qualitative. The analysis identifies a wider range of landscape components or characteristics than is typically recognized by the NRHP process, which usually limits contributing features to buildings,

structures, sites, or objects. The landscape analysis process compares the known historical conditions to existing conditions to determine which key landscape features remain from the periods of significance. It also identifies how the landscape's characteristics convey the historic context for which the property is significant. Landscape features that both survive from the period of significance and help convey the property's significance are considered *contributing* or *character-defining*.

The three main goals of the comparative analysis are to:

- Understand which features and qualities contribute to the significance and historic character of the landscape;
- Establish the basis for an assessment of integrity; and
- Provide the foundation for a well-grounded treatment plan.

Accurate analysis provides a basis for understanding the evolving relationship between the current character of the landscape and its appearance during the periods of significance. Each period of significance is associated with a different set of historic themes and characteristics, which must be analyzed separately. A comparison between historic and current aerial imagery, photographs, contemporary documents, and maps aids the analysis. *Table 2. Analysis of Landscape Features* summarizes the analysis undertaken for the CLI, with some suggested revisions reflecting an updated interpretation of the landscape resources and their origins. The table also identifies non-contributing features that are compatible with the historic character of the property. These non-contributing features are not historic in their own right, but are constructed or sited in a way that does not detract from the surrounding historic landscape fabric.

Table 2. Analysis of Landscape Features

* Indicates a proposed revision to the current CLI-recommended evaluation.
(___) Indicates the current CLI-recommended evaluation.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTIC	FEATURE	CONTRIBUTION	NOTES
***Archeological site**	Midden in drainage near house	Undetermined	Not listed in CLI
***Adjacent Lands (Natural Systems and Features)**	Shenandoah River	*~~Contributing~~ (Contributing)	The river is outside the property boundary, but within the property viewshed
Natural Systems and Features	Natural spring	*Contributing (Non-Contributing)	The active spring is present under the fort foundation but is currently capped
Natural Systems and Features	Edge-condition mature forest	Contributing	Likely post-dates the Civil War, and contributes to the 1896-1910 period
Natural Systems and Features	Mature forest on and in front of earthworks	*Contributing (Non-Contributing)	Contributes to the 1896-1910 period only as the land was largely cleared of trees during the Civil War
Land Use	Agricultural use	Contributing	The Chambers family left the farm in 1862 after the Battle of Harpers Ferry and so agricultural use of the farm was suspended for the remainder of the war years / agricultural use contributes to the 1896-1910 period
Land Use	Commemorative use	Contributing	Contributes to the 1896-1910 period only
***Adjacent Lands (Topography)**	Loudoun Heights	*~~Contributing~~ (Contributing)	Outside the property boundary, but within the property viewshed
***~~Topography~~ (Topography)**	*~~Shenandoah River~~ (Shenandoah River)	*~~Contributing~~ (Contributing)	Outside the property boundary, but within the property viewshed / the river is documented as part of adjacent lands
***Adjacent Lands (Topography)**	Schoolhouse Ridge	*~~Contributing~~ (Contributing)	Outside the property boundary
Topography	Bolivar Heights	Contributing	The farm property plateau is part of Bolivar Heights

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTIC	FEATURE	CONTRIBUTION	NOTES
Topography	*Ravines (CLI is unclear whether A.P. Hill's troops used the eastern or western ravine or both to access the plateau)	Contributing	Contributes to the Civil War significance, as this ravine was used by soldiers to access the plateau
Topography	Bull Falls Hill	Contributing	Became part of the property in the 1896-1910 period
***Topography**	*Plateau above steep slopes	*Contributing	Not listed in CLI
***Topography**	Mounds or push-piles	Undetermined	Not listed in CLI
***Topography**	Earthen mounds that may be fence remnants near the house	Undetermined	Not listed in CLI
Circulation	Entry road from gate to farmhouse	Contributing	
Circulation	Entry road from farmhouse to SW corner	Contributing	A road is visible on Civil War-era maps, but not on early 20th century aerial photographs/may contribute to Civil War period only
Circulation	Unpaved parking lot with semi-circular drive	Non-Contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance
Circulation	Mown trail	Non-Contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Circulation	Wooded earthen trail	Non-Contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Vegetation	Allstadt fence line oaks	Contributing	May post-date the Civil War
***Vegetation**	*Eastern property line mature trees	*Contributing	It appears that a line of very old trees marks the eastern property boundary/ these likely post-date the Civil War / Not listed in CLI
Vegetation	Edge condition forest	Contributing	May post-date the Civil War
Vegetation	Farmhouse tree cluster	Non-Contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTIC	FEATURE	CONTRIBUTION	NOTES
Vegetation	Murphy Road cedars	Non-Contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Vegetation	Entry drive cedars	Non-Contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Vegetation	Field tree clusters	Non-Contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Vegetation	Bull Falls Hill forest	*Contributing (Non-Contributing)	Contributes to the 1896-1910 period only / trees were removed during the Civil War years
Buildings and Structures	*Murphy farmhouse (Chambers-Murphy farmhouse)	Contributing (HSR to confirm analysis)	The Chambers house was ruined during the Civil War, although some components of the building may remain in the Murphy farmhouse / Likely contributes to the 1896-1910 period only
Buildings and Structures	John Brown's Fort foundation	Contributing	Contributes to the 1896-1910 period only / the fort from the period is missing from the farm
Buildings and Structures	Civil War earthworks	Contributing	The NRHP nomination lists the structures as a redoubt and artillery trench, however, the structures are a redan and artillery trench
Buildings and Structures	Farmhouse cistern	*Undetermined (Non-Contributing)	The cistern's date of origin in undetermined
Views and Vistas	View of Bolivar Heights from possible artillery knoll	Contributing	Primarily associated with Civil War period
Views and Vistas	View of Bolivar Heights from farmhouse	Contributing	Primarily associated with Civil War period
Views and Vistas	View toward lower town from farmhouse	Contributing	Primarily associated with Civil War period
Views and Vistas	Views of Loudoun Heights from John Brown's Fort/Eastern field edge	Contributing	Primarily associated with Civil War period

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTIC	FEATURE	CONTRIBUTION	NOTES
Views and Vistas	Views south over Shenandoah from southern field edge	Contributing	Primarily associated with Civil War period
Views and Vistas	View south from Civil War earthwork	Contributing	Primarily associated with Civil War period
Views and Vistas	Internal views of farm	Contributing	
Small-scale Features	Barbed-wire fence remnants	Undetermined	Located along former Allstadt property boundary
***Small-scale Features**	*Wire mesh fence remnants	Undetermined	Located along eastern property boundary / Not listed in CLI
Small-scale Features	Worm fence	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Small-scale Features	Entrance gate and sign	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Small-scale Features	Wooden bollards	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Small-scale Features	NPS interpretive signage	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Small-scale Features	Civil War cannons	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Small-scale Features	Commemorative boulder and plaque	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Small-scale Features	Wooden benches	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Small-scale Features	Wooden cistern cap	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, and is not compatible
Small-scale Features	Wooden bridge	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible
Small-scale Features	Natural stone staircase and water bar	Non-contributing	Post-dates both periods of significance, but is compatible

INTEGRITY

The property generally conveys the character of the 19th and early 20th century farm that formed the backdrop against which the major national military and commemorative events transpired. The essential landscape armature of the plateau—edged by steep slopes descending to the river and ravines, with views to the broader region—remains. This remaining landscape armature helps convey the property's tactical military value during the Civil War period. The farm's proximity to Harpers Ferry and Storer College likely made it an attractive location for a farm and, later, for its commemorative use. Although some of the specific features and conditions associated with the farm's significance have changed over time, the overall agricultural character of the property has remained remarkably consistent.

Major features missing from the periods of significance include at least some portions of the Chambers farmhouse and its outbuildings; the orchard, gardens, fences, and cultivated fields of the pre-Civil War period; features associated with the Murphy farm, such as fencing, gardens, and outbuildings; and John Brown's Fort. With the exception of the earthworks, no other structures or objects providing evidence of the military use of the property remain. The earthworks themselves are in deteriorating condition, with signs of erosion and soil compaction.

Prehistoric Resources, Context, and Integrity

The prehistoric use of the landscape is still poorly understood, but the Phase 1 survey in 2013 identified lithic scatters and other indications of use by Woodland and Archaic people. For example, the knoll occupied by the former fort and spring appears to have been used in earlier periods as an encampment or for other purposes. However, this potential site must be investigated further to be understood properly in its regional context and to determine its integrity. Other prehistoric sites may exist throughout the Chambers-Murphy farm landscape, but have not yet been identified.

Military Resources, Context, and Integrity

Evaluating the integrity of battlefields and war-related landscapes presents a special challenge: the rural or park setting that evolves after the battle usually masks the destructive force and historic character associated with the military event. Visitors exploring the property today may have difficulty comprehending the "grape shot… lying almost like hail over the barn and

fields of the farm," the barn "literally torn to pieces by the shelling," and the treeless "perfect prairie" of the Civil War-era Chambers farm.[56] However, the remaining military resources and critical landscape characteristics—the earthworks, topography, and views—that were used for military avenues of approach, observation, and obstacles or that shaped key or decisive terrain continue to convey the farm's Civil War history. Further archeological investigations may provide additional information about this context and associated resources.

Commemorative Resources, Context, and Integrity

The John Brown's Fort foundation is the primary resource reflecting the commemorative period, although the remnant agricultural context and the Murphy farmhouse also convey the historic character of the landscape during this period. The loss of the fort building diminishes the landscape's integrity for this theme and period, but the foundation remains to illustrate the importance of the site as a location for commemorative events. While the fort was a focal point of commemorative activities in the landscape, visitors to the property during the commemorative period also used the farm road for their pilgrimage and other areas of the landscape for memorial activities. The primarily rural and vernacular nature of the commemorative-period landscape is compatible with the earlier character of the landscape during the Civil War period.

Agricultural Character

The property is not significant for its agricultural use or vernacular design, but the farm provided the landscape canvas for the significant military and commemorative events. The destruction of the Chambers farm during the Civil War opened the landscape for the construction of the Murphy farm complex, which included the extant house and (now missing) gardens and outbuildings during the commemorative period. Further archeological investigations may help identify the location and size of the missing farm features from both periods, such as the orchard, gardens, and outbuildings. The Chambers farm and Murphy farm complexes occupied essentially the same ground during different periods; therefore, the presence of the later Murphy farm features impacts the integrity of the earlier Chambers farm. Today this domestic landscape likely contains subsurface remnants of

[56] Post, 78.

historic features that could convey two separate stories relating to the landscape's military and commemorative periods. Currently, the presence of the Murphy farmhouse heightens the commemorative-era integrity of this landscape area.

The general configuration and composition of the property's woodland and field areas appears to have remained fairly consistent over time, with the exception of changes wrought by the Civil War activity. Historic farm boundaries remain decipherable in the form of tree lines, fence lines, and roads. The woodlands occupying the steep slopes on the margins of the current property were likely maintained as woodlots with similar tree species throughout the historic periods (again, with the exception of the Civil War years). The very steep slopes and drainages occupied by woodland today appear unlikely to have been developed or plowed, although they may have been used as livestock pasture at some point. The exact tree composition of the woodland may be slightly different today than in years past; the earlier woodlands may have contained American chestnut trees, for example. The limit of the woodlands has likely expanded over time, as suggested by the presence of plow lines or "push piles" located several feet inside the current woodland edge. While the overall spatial integrity of the fields appears to be quite intact, the crops were probably more diverse and may have been planted in a patchwork field pattern across the plateau.

Summary of Integrity by Aspect

The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, although these aspects are somewhat diminished. The Chambers-Murphy farm is in its original location; however, the boundaries have changed over time through property acquisitions. Although many contributing features remain in their original locations, John Brown's Fort and other major buildings and structures from the historic periods are missing from the farm. With the exception of the adjacent campground, the setting of the farm property remains rural in character, with long views to Lower Town Harpers Ferry and to the nearby wooded heights and river. The farm strongly evokes the feeling of the commemorative period, with the intact Murphy farmhouse, agricultural fields, woodland edge and fort foundation. However, the feeling of the Civil War period has been diminished by the re-establishment of recreational and commemorative uses in the landscape. The growth of woodland, the cultivation of pristine fields, and the addition of memorial

features detract from the feeling of the landscape's siege condition during military activities. The remaining earthworks, topography, and views help visitors understand the military context of the property.

The aspects of workmanship, design, and materials were not assessed in the CLI. According to *National Register Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, these aspects of integrity are usually not as important for landscapes significant for their association with historic events or patterns, such as battlefields. This CLR considered the aspects of workmanship, design, and materials as part of the summary evaluation. These aspects of integrity are retained but also somewhat diminished, particularly in relationship to the Civil War period character of the landscape. The Murphy farmhouse has been repaired and stabilized, and there have been relatively few modern additions to the landscape. The woodland that has grown around the perimeter of the property likely resembles the composition of the native forest that grew in the region in the 19th century. Although the hay currently grown in the fields may not match the crops grown at the farm in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the character of the fields appears otherwise similar to its historic condition.

PART 2 / TREATMENT

Treatment is the work carried out to achieve historic preservation goals for a cultural landscape. An effective treatment process identifies the significance, condition, and character associated with a particular cultural landscape, and then provides strategies to protect, interpret, and provide appropriate access to the landscape and its resources. Treatment is grounded in the findings of the history, existing conditions documentation, evaluation, and assessment of integrity, and is based on planning goals and the operational needs and capabilities of the park outlined in documents such as the GMP. Federal and state legislation, regulations, and standards also guide treatment. The Chambers-Murphy farm is a historically significant landscape that illustrates important themes that span many years of American history and offers visitors a lens through which to see and understand significant events of the past.

Treatment for cultural landscapes is often complicated by the effects of natural and man-made change. All historic landscapes evolve over time; factors such as climate and weather, vegetation growth, or site redevelopment can affect the rate of change experienced by a historic property. Some landscape changes acquire historic significance of their own, adding new thematic contexts and layers of history within an extended period of significance. While treatment cannot freeze the Chambers-Murphy farm in one "historic" condition, responsible stewardship can help manage the effects of past and future changes so that the landscape retains integrity and conveys its layers of significance to future generations. The farm closely resembles its 19th and 20th century character and provides the opportunity to enhance its interpretive and recreational value as a popular hiking and walking location.

Treatment includes several steps:

- Define a management philosophy that coordinates historic themes, resources, and landscape character areas into management zones. Management zones provide a structure for developing and implementing more specific treatment strategies in a way that reflects clear objectives for resource protection, access, and interpretation, or for the introduction of new uses within the most appropriate areas of the landscape.

- Establish the appropriate treatment approach, using one of the four options defined in the Secretary of Interior's standards. The selected treatment approach dictates which set of treatment standards will be applied to the historic property during the planning and implementation of project work and other stewardship activities.
- Create treatment guidelines. Guidelines establish means and methods for undertaking the preservation and protection of character-defining resources within the framework of the treatment approach.
- Define the treatment concept alternatives. The treatment concepts identify the particular qualities and character of the historic landscape that must be protected and interpreted, and outline the general practices for the retention of the property's integrity. The treatment workshop created an opportunity to weigh the merits of the treatment alternatives and choose a preferred alternative for further development.
- Prepare treatment recommendations for the preferred concept alternative. Recommendations are the specific actions required for the retention, repair, replacement, or update of character-defining features in the landscape. Recommendations may also suggest the removal of non-historic features and the addition of compatible new features.

The goals for continuing use, protection, interpretation, and access for a cultural landscape define the direction and focus of the overall treatment vision. Prioritizing these goals (some of which may conflict with each other), represents the essential challenge of cultural landscape treatment. The property's contributing and character-defining resources are the tangible record of its history and provide visitors with a direct connection to the past. These authentic artifacts and places are the foundation for the landscape's significance. However, in isolation, historic resources are not always easily understood; therefore, access to and interpretation of resources should help visitors make sense of the intangible concepts and ideas that the landscape represents. The introduction of new uses and facilities—such as trails, parking, or signage—into a historic landscape must be accomplished in a way that does not interfere with the landscape's unique resources or diminish its overall integrity.

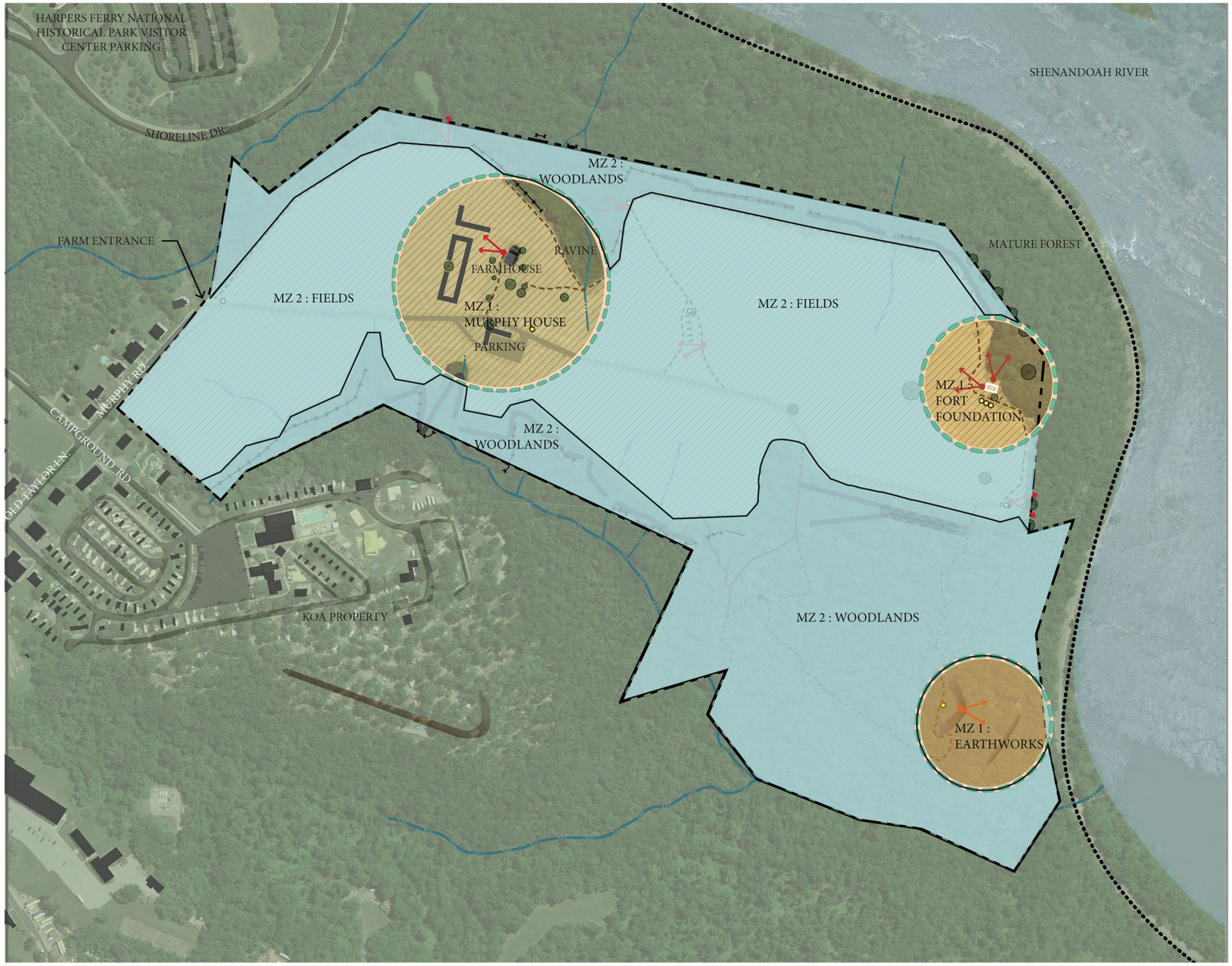
MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

The Chambers-Murphy farm conveys several historic themes spanning centuries of time: the prehistoric use of the landscape; its Civil War-era agricultural and residential use and military tactical importance; and the ongoing commemoration of the values and heritage of those who fought for civil rights. Some landscape resources are primarily associated with one historic theme, but most of the landscape is composed of layers of resources that illustrate or support multiple themes. Landscape management recommendations should prioritize protection, interpretation, or access for each resource depending on its condition, interpretive values, and significance. In addition, management must accommodate operational uses, visitor and staff health and safety, and maintenance requirements and capabilities.

MANAGEMENT ZONES

Based on landscape evaluation and field investigations, this treatment plan divides the Chambers-Murphy farm into five character areas, which are further organized within two management zones. At this time, the management zone boundaries are diagrammatic, reflecting a lack of information about the precise extent of historic uses and built areas. Recommendations for investigations that may help refine the management zones are provided later in this chapter.

The character areas are defined by their physical qualities and characteristics, and by their concentration of buildings and structures. While the extant buildings and structures are focal points in the landscape and are listed as contributing resources in the NRHP nomination for the farm property, their associated character areas do not necessarily retain a higher level of significance or integrity than other areas defined solely by landscape features such as vegetation or topography. The broad use of the landscape for the important prehistoric, military, and commemorative events suggests that most areas of the farm share a similar level of significance and integrity for multiple historic contexts. Therefore, the management zones are defined more by the types of resources that they contain, rather than by different degrees of significance and integrity (Figure 29).



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET
Management Zones

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (10 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- SOCIAL TRAIL
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE
- MANAGEMENT ZONE (MZ) 1: CONCENTRATION OF BUILT RESOURCES THAT CONVEY ONE OR MORE OF THE LANDSCAPE'S HISTORIC THEMES AND HAVE MODERATE INTEGRITY TO ONE OR MORE PERIOD(S) OF SIGNIFICANCE
- MANAGEMENT ZONE (MZ) 2: LANDSCAPE RESOURCES WITH INTEGRITY TO ALL PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

SCALE

0 50 100 200 400

DATE
September 2016

NORTH

Figure 29. Management zones.

Management Zone 1

Management zone 1 character areas contain a concentration of built resources that convey one or more of the landscape's historic themes and retain integrity to one or more periods of significance. Treatment of management zone 1 areas focuses on the protection and interpretation of the extant historic resources as they are understood today. Future historical or archeological investigations may reveal new information about these character areas that expands their interpretive potential.

Murphy Farmhouse Character Area

The Murphy farmhouse character area (Figure 30) contains the extant Murphy farmhouse and likely contains subsurface resources relating to both the mid-19th century Chambers family occupation and the late 19th-early 20th century Murphy occupation of the property. It is possible that some portion of the Chambers farmhouse that survived the Civil War has been incorporated into the Murphy farmhouse. This character area is located near the center of the property. The area contains contributing features such as the Murphy farmhouse, a knoll on which the house was built, and a section of the farm road; undetermined features such as the cistern and the stone steps; and non-contributing features such as the parking, wayside exhibit, paths, and trees. Other undetermined features include earthen mounds and a cut stone.



Figure 30. Murphy farmhouse character area.

Source: AECOM

Earthworks Character Area

Located in the southwestern corner of the property, the surviving Civil War earthworks include a redan and a rifle trench within a woodland setting (Figure 31). The earthworks are interpreted with a wayside exhibit and are accessible via a woodland trail. A cleared view towards the Shenandoah River is available from the earthworks. Social trails and other damage to the earthworks from uncontrolled access are evident.



Figure 31. Earthworks character area.

Source: AECOM

Fort Foundation Character Area

The fort foundation occupies a knoll above the river in the southern portion of the property (Figure 32). Accessible by the farm road and trails, the fort foundation is interpreted through information provided on a wayside exhibit and marked by a memorial plaque. A memorial tree and benches are located near the stone and brick foundation. A capped spring lies beneath the structure. Prehistoric resources discovered near the foundation and spring suggest that the area may have been used by Archaic peoples. John Brown's Fort, which occupied the area during the commemorative period of significance, was moved in 1910 and is now located in Lower Town, Harpers Ferry.



Figure 32. Fort foundation character area.

Source: AECOM

Management Zone 2

Management zone 2 character areas contain landscape resources, such as fields and woodlands, which retain integrity to all periods of significance. These areas contain primarily non-built landscape resources that convey historic themes associated with the prehistoric, military, and commemorative uses of the property. They also provide the historic setting for the contributing features located in management zone 1. Treatment focuses on a historically compatible and ecologically sustainable approach in management zone 2; interpretation of historic features such as views; and continued recreational/interpretive trail use.

Fields Character Area

The fields are maintained through an agricultural permit program that supports their continued use for hay production. The fields occupy the open rolling plateau of land and are planted in grasses (Figure 33). The fields were the location of important Civil War activities and contain topography and viewpoints that were critical to military strategy. Mown trails, the farm road, interpretive features such as the replica cannons, small tree clusters, fences, and linear earthen mounds overlay the fields. Important internal and external views are available from the open fields.



Figure 33. Fields character area.

Source: AECOM

Woodlands Character Area

Woodlands occupy the steep slopes that surround the open plateau (Figure 34). Extending around the fields in a thin band of trees, the woodlands also extend into the southwestern corner of the property, which is characterized by ravines and streams. The ravines historically provided access to the plateau for Civil War-era troop movement. Other wooded ravines on the eastern side of the property also offered Civil War troops a route to the heights. Trails traverse the woodlands in the wooded southwestern portion of the property. The woodlands area contains both major and minor drainages, trails, a small bridge, signs, fence remnants, mature trees that line current and former boundary lines, and minor topographic modifications such as earthen mounds and depressions.



Figure 34. Woodlands character area.

Source: AECOM

TREATMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Discussion with NPS staff and review of park planning and survey documents suggests that the Chambers-Murphy farm presents several treatment opportunities and constraints. The park's GMP and the Chambers-Murphy farm draft *Battlefield Implementation Plan* identified several options for improving site infrastructure and for protecting and repairing historic resources. The continued use of the farm for commemorative purposes, interpretation of its historic resources through self-guided or ranger-led tours, recreational trail use, and the current agricultural use through the permit program are all desirable conditions and activities that help the visiting public appreciate and understand the farm and its history. Preserving critical landscape relationships and the agricultural use and appearance of the farm helps convey its mid-19th to early 20th century character, which was dramatically punctuated by significant military and commemorative events.

Opportunities for enhancement of the historic landscape include expanding and managing scenic cleared vistas, improving pedestrian and vehicular access and parking, improving internal circulation and interpretation, providing new visitor infrastructure, and stabilizing deteriorating features such as the earthworks. Other opportunities include the potential for further

study of the Murphy farmhouse and additional, more detailed archeological investigations throughout the landscape. Constraints include the archeological sensitivity of the farm as a whole, and the delicate nature of several of the resources.

The CLR's Scope of Work identified several resource and site management goals to improve the protection and maintenance of landscape features, to enhance visitor access, and to help interpret the landscape's history. The specific objectives from the Scope of Work are listed below:

RESOURCE PRESERVATION AND STABILIZATION

Historic resources within the farm landscape are vulnerable to continued deterioration or other disturbance. In particular, the earthworks have been damaged by uncontrolled foot traffic; views may be intruded upon by incompatible development inside or outside the park boundary; and the property's vegetation may change through the decline of mature trees or growth of invasive species. The intent of preservation and stabilization is to retain and protect historic features within the landscape through an effective program of repair, maintenance, and public education.

Scope of Work directives include:

- Eliminate resource degradation from social trails on earthworks and recommend locations for viewing platforms or other minimally intrusive structures to provide visitors viewing opportunities while protecting resources.
- Develop vegetation management strategies for the project area, including (but not limited to) maintaining existing forest and field communities and protecting specimen and witness trees.
- Provide vegetation maintenance guidelines to address how to avoid tree falls and the resulting earthwork erosion.

ACCESS

The current pedestrian trails, vehicular roads, and parking are inadequate for the volume of visitor traffic at the park (including tour buses), and are not universally accessible, thus limiting the public's ability to experience the full range of places and resources available at the farm. Providing improvements to the circulation system will enable people to connect more easily to the landscape from nearby locations and will enable universal access to key

resources. New circulation improvements and facilities such as restrooms should be sited in a way that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape while providing needed visitor support infrastructure.

Scope of Work directives include:

- Improve hiking trail routes and connections to adjacent park sites (i.e. Visitor Center). Define the trail tread treatment.
- Improve internal vehicular circulation for cars and limited bus use.
- Identify appropriate locations for visitor service infrastructure (i.e. restrooms).
- Develop design options for trail structures such as causeways, boardwalks, stairs, and bridges.
- Define an accessible pedestrian trail loop route for a portion of the project area using Universal Design solutions.

INTERPRETATION

While the landscape itself is the critical three-dimensional interpretive resource, other features such as outdoor exhibits aid visitors' understanding of the landscape and its history. The location of managed view areas must be carefully coordinated with the protection of other resources (such as the earthworks) and general viewshed protection for properties outside NPS lands.

Scope of Work directives include:

- Define vistas to enhance views to the Shenandoah River, confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah and other noted areas, and develop a management plan for their maintenance.
- Reestablish field and farmyard spatial organization. Fence line placement, mowing patterns and/or other to-be-developed ideas based on historic documentation and administrative needs may be explored.
- Include recommendations for locations of wayside interpretive exhibits in coordination with park staff.

TREATMENT APPROACH

The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* defines four accepted treatment approaches to historic landscapes: preservation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and restoration. Each treatment option is weighed based on its possible application to the Chambers-Murphy farm landscape's condition.

- **Preservation** applies measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.
- **Rehabilitation** makes possible a compatible use through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions of features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.
- **Reconstruction** depicts, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.
- **Restoration** accurately depicts the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the selected period of significance.

The primary recommended treatment approach for the Chambers-Murphy farm landscape is rehabilitation. This approach provides a holistic framework for the preservation of the farm's historic resources and character from all periods, and will enable sensitive alterations and the addition of new infrastructure to support continued visitor use of the landscape. Rehabilitation supports current park functions and visitor services, allows for enhanced accessibility and sustainability, and facilitates compatible interventions to support interpretation, internal circulation, parking and other uses.

The Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Rehabilitation of Cultural Landscapes* specifies the following standards for rehabilitation:

- A property will be used as it was historically or will be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
- New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

GUIDELINES

Guidelines for treatment describe how to accomplish necessary changes in the landscape without compromising historic character or damaging historic resources. The guidelines are intended to complement the treatment concepts and to establish general, site-wide methods for landscape preservation. They apply broadly to the overall landscape and suggest both long- and short-term management tactics.

The guidelines also provide an expanded description of complex landscape management topics: vegetation management options, potentially useful archeological investigations for the Chambers-Murphy farm, and key considerations for sustainable earthworks management.

GENERAL

- Undertake all landscape work in compliance with The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.
- Preserve the character of the historic vernacular landscape by protecting individual elements as well as the overall landscape patterns and organization.
- Base all treatments on the accurate documentation of historic landscape conditions whenever possible.
- When adding new features, carefully consider the potential impact of the development on the patterns of spatial organization and the cultural landscape, natural features and systems, health of the environment, and historic character of the site as a whole. New or altered facilities should be as unobtrusive as possible while allowing for utility, accessibility, and safety.
- Create a schedule for the cyclic (e.g. monthly, seasonal, and annual) maintenance of the historic landscape and its features as part of a landscape preservation maintenance plan.
- Undertake all landscape rehabilitation projects within the study area in a holistic manner that supports ecologically-based management of natural systems, and that incorporates an integrated resources management approach to the treatment of the historic landscape.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

- Minimize new construction. Construct limited new improvements only as necessary to increase the functionality of the site, enhance the user experience, increase the site's ecological sustainability, achieve accessibility, or meet other project-specific goals.
- If new buildings or structures are required, consider placing them in areas away from concentrations of historic landscape features. New buildings or structures should be placed in visually unobtrusive locations and must not compete in scale or size with the historic farmhouse.
- Ensure the compatibility of proposed features in any new design by appropriately responding to the historic character and scale of the site.
- Ensure that new design incorporates sustainable systems for long-term maintenance.
- Use locally sourced, recycled, or other sustainably produced materials for construction when possible.
- Ensure that design updates to accommodate visitors are undertaken to maximize (to the extent possible) the accessibility of buildings and landscape.

DOCUMENTATION

- Undertake documentation, such as a Historic Structures Report for the Murphy farmhouse, using experienced historic preservation professionals before changes that affect the property's historic resources are initiated.
- Maintain a "record of treatment" for all landscape management activities. This record should include photographs, accounting information, narratives of the work, conditions, contractors, and construction materials.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND LAND USE

- Preserve the spatial relationships of the historic farmhouse and historic structures to other landscape features, such as topography, vegetation, and views.
- Preserve general historic vegetation patterns within the property.

- Plan any future use of the historic buildings and landscape to be compatible with the historic context and character of the property.
- Maintain to the greatest extent feasible all landscape features associated with historic land use, including maintaining historic functions and use.

TOPOGRAPHY

- Preserve the general topographic configuration of the landscape, including the knolls, bluffs, and other landforms.
- Undertake a detailed topographic survey that documents the shape, slope, elevation, aspect, and contour of the land before undertaking any new construction or changes to existing topography.
- If grade changes are required, attempt to resolve grading through fill rather than cut to protect subsurface resources in place. If cut is required, attempt to preserve the essential characteristics of the topography at that location, with an emphasis on the retention of shape, slope, aspect, and contour.
- Conduct slope stabilization as needed, using appropriate native grasses or ground covers or unobtrusive, natural-looking slope stabilization materials that are compatible with the historic character of the landscape.
- When repairing drainage and erosion problems, explore design alternatives that minimize changes to the landform. Any necessary changes should be compatible with the natural character of the landform.
- Minimize trenching or digging and minimize ground disturbance near historic resources.
- If soil disturbance is required for subsurface interventions, such as the addition of roads or utility lines near sensitive historic resources, minimize the negative effects on topography by using hand digging or other methods that reduce impacts on the landform. Replace soil and vegetation cover to match the surrounding condition.

CIRCULATION

- Retain and maintain historic circulation features and systems, such as the farm road.

- Before repairing or modifying any historic circulation feature, document its condition, design, and construction for the historic record.
- Design necessary new pathways or other pedestrian circulation systems to be compatible with the historic character of the farm.
- Construct new paths in the landscape to meet the most recent *Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) - Outdoor Developed Guidelines* for universal accessibility if possible.
- Retain the basic alignment of the historic road. If modifications must be made to the historic road, limit the change in alignment and width to the minimum required for safety and accessibility. Undertake road modification in a manner that supports multiple modes of travel to the landscape, including tour buses.
- Enhance visitor experience and safety by providing clear delineation between areas of unrestricted public access and areas of limited public access, such as sensitive resource areas.

VEGETATION

Ecological systems, including plant communities, are complex and dynamic. The management of woodlands, fields, and ornamental vegetation varies according to the desired condition, cost, and labor availability. Climate change may also affect the long-term health and viability of vegetation communities. Proper vegetation management has a direct impact on the health of the ecosystem, visitor access, safety, and interpretation. The desired character for different landscape areas may be enhanced by specific vegetation management strategies; for example, retaining a rustic, natural character in woodland areas and a more polished appearance in visitor support areas. While it may not be possible to recreate historic plant communities due to the loss of dominant 19th and early 20th species such as American chestnut, the protection of older woodland trees and other maturing and complex native vegetation communities helps convey the character of the earlier periods.

Protecting the landscape from the effects of invasive plant colonization is an important component of a vegetation management strategy. Protecting the cultural landscape against invasive plants helps stabilize the native vegetation communities; shields built historic resources from rampant plant growth;

and helps visitors see and understand historic native ecosystems. Historic sites disturbed during construction activities are more vulnerable to invasive plants; these activities may include even minor site grading for the addition of trails, roads or small buildings, and minor woodland clearing for scenic vista management or other purposes.

Other vegetation management issues include the control of plant pathogens and insect infestations, which are often introduced with the addition of new plants to a historic landscape; the removal of hazard trees, which pose a risk to historic resources and to the safety of staff and visitors; the removal of noxious plants such as poison ivy, which may be irritating or toxic to staff and visitors; and coordination with wildlife management.

Existing Vegetation

- Retain historic trees and shrubs and historic woodland communities.
- Monitor tree health. Consider obtaining an evaluation of the health and structural condition of historic vegetation. Follow tree maintenance recommendations developed by certified arborists to protect the long-term health of mature trees.
- Develop a removal plan for hazardous trees and trees in poor condition, using the services of a certified arborist experienced with historic landscapes.
- Remove hazard trees and trees in poor condition under the guidance of a historical landscape architect and/or an archeologist. Use methods that minimize potential damage to adjacent cultural landscape resources.
    - Large trees identified for removal may be sectioned and carefully lowered to the ground. Stumps may be cut flush with the surrounding grade and ground to 6-12" below grade or cut to fit the slope; stumps located far from areas accessed by visitors may be allowed to decompose in place. Tree trunks and larger branches may be removed and properly disposed of. Other plant material may be chipped and used for mulch on site.
    - Smaller plants may be removed by hand to minimize ground disturbance.

- Consider managing woodland areas to achieve a character that reflects historic conditions. Base objectives for woodland management on documented historic conditions and natural resource guidance. Plans for the enhancement of historic woodland character must be balanced with labor availability, current data on the potential effects of climate change, and sustainable woodland management guidelines.
    - Work with natural resource specialists to create a plan for the creation of woodland meadows, crop tree release, selective thinning, the regeneration of specific tree species, or other woodland management techniques that can shape forest composition.
- Protect trees to remain during construction activities with appropriate protective barriers. Provide barriers that protect the trees to the extent of their dripline if possible.
- Ensure that vegetation management is based on sustainable principles and NPS vegetation management objectives for the park as a whole.
- Monitor the landscape for noxious plants and consider removing them from high activity areas.

Invasive Vegetation

- Do not remove invasive vegetation without a plan for replanting appropriate native vegetation in its place. Minimize the length of time that soil is left bare or unvegetated.
- Eradicate disruptive invasive vegetation through sustainable methods and according to recent policies and research. Consider the use of appropriate, targeted, biodegradable herbicides only if necessary.
- Develop a list of predicted invader species and develop sustainable strategies to prevent their colonization of cleared areas.
- Undertake ecologically sound invasive plant removal practices that minimize ground disturbance and do not damage other natural or cultural resources.
- Select noninvasive plants for new plantings. Use native plants or species historically documented as existing on the property, unless they are known to be invasive.

New Planting

- When replacing historic vegetation, attempt to match the species currently on the site, or consider using native species or adapted species with similar characteristics to the missing historic plants.
- Select plants that are not diseased or infected with any plant pathogen to avoid threats to existing plant communities.
- Install new plants in areas of known or sensitive cultural resources using minimally damaging planting techniques. Recommended techniques include minimizing ground disturbance by installing small plants and saplings when possible; installing plants by hand; avoiding planting large trees on steep slopes; selecting planting locations that do not conflict with or threaten existing, desirable plants; and protecting existing plants.
- Undertake grass seeding at the proper time of year, and with a native or adapted grass seed mixture that is based on an understanding of existing soil and light conditions, hydrology, and potentially historic plants.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

- Retain and maintain the Murphy farmhouse, earthworks, and fort foundation.
- Minimize additions or modifications to the historic building and structures.
- Plan for any required additions or modifications to the historic building and structures in consultation with preservation specialists and undertake these changes in a manner that is compatible with the character and scale of the historic building and structures.
- Maintain the historic building and structures through collaboration with the appropriate preservation specialists, such as historical architects or structural engineers familiar with historic buildings. Maintenance activities may include, for example:
    - repainting exterior surfaces of the building
    - repairing damage to concrete or other foundation materials
    - clearing the building's foundation of debris and other materials or water that may accumulate through soil displacement or water collection

  - removing biological growth from the building and structures
  - repairing stone walls through repointing mortar or re-stacking loose stones
- Match existing historic materials during replacement, duplication, or repair to the extent possible. Consult with qualified professionals to undertake an analysis of historic materials prior to commencing work. Consider using sustainable or local materials for replacements, if this can be accomplished without compromising the historic character of the feature, and if the replacement will result in maintenance reduction or provide better longevity.
- See the *Earthworks* guidelines below for an expanded discussion of earthworks management.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

- Screen undesirable or incompatible views through the use of vegetation or topography. Ensure that new screening vegetation or topography is compatible with the historic character of the property by following the guidelines for *Vegetation* and *Topography*, above.
- Coordinate view management with vegetation management required by Chesapeake Bay Watershed conservation initiatives and other natural resource management guidelines.
- Consider restoring a historic view only after historic documentation confirms its location, determines that the object of the view is still in place, and finds that any non-historic intrusions can be minimized without damaging the landscape.
  - Selectively thin vegetation where it has encroached on historically open views.
  - Use historic documentation, including photographs or written accounts, to determine the extent of potential vegetative thinning required to re-establish the historic views. In some cases, rehabilitation of historic views may be limited or phased to preserve habitat or to minimize the likelihood of erosion on steep slopes.
- Work with other property owners to minimize visually intrusive development in surrounding areas that can be seen from the property.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

- Preserve historic small-scale features in the landscape, such as barbed-wire fence.
- Document historic small-scale features slated for removal for the historic record.
- Consider removing non-historic incompatible small-scale features such as the wood cistern cap if it is determined to post-date the period of significance; if needed, replace with small-scale features with a compatible appearance.
- Minimize the addition of new small-scale features to the landscape, and ensure that new features are compatible with the site's historic character.
- Limit new small-scale features to those required for safety, sustainability, interpretation or accessibility.

ARCHEOLOGY

Archeological investigations using a variety of methods may identify the location, size, and character of missing historic and prehistoric features and areas of past landscape uses.

Geophysical survey may be useful in locating and defining potential cultural features, such as outbuilding foundations, privies, wells, hearths, drains, and graves. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey provides cross-sectional images of the subsurface by transmitting high frequency electromagnetic energy into the ground and measuring variations in the reflected energy detected by a receiving antenna. The transmitted energy is reflected when it hits a buried object or a boundary with different dielectric constants. Buried objects, such as building foundations, may exhibit dielectric properties that highly contrast to the surrounding geologic media. Additionally, areas of disturbed soils will exhibit—to a lesser degree—different dielectric properties relative to undisturbed and/or backfilled soils. As a result, high-resolution surveys are possible, since even subtle changes in dielectric properties may be detected by GPR.

Magnetometer surveys are useful in detecting areas of sustained human activity since the organic enrichment from occupation can enhance the iron in soils. Magnetometer surveys are also helpful in determining breaks in

stratigraphy. Several criteria are typically used to evaluate anomalous magnetic data to distinguish between naturally occurring anomalies and those of potential cultural significance: 1) duration of the magnetic perturbation, in terms of time and distance (short, medium, long); 2) amplitude or size of the magnetic field deflections; and 3) complexity of the magnetic perturbation.

- Consider the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometer surveys within defined areas of the farm landscape (Figure 35).
- Consider using a survey line spacing no greater than 10-feet for either geophysical survey method. Account for topography, existing vegetation, soil type and condition, which can adversely affect magnetometer and GPR results.

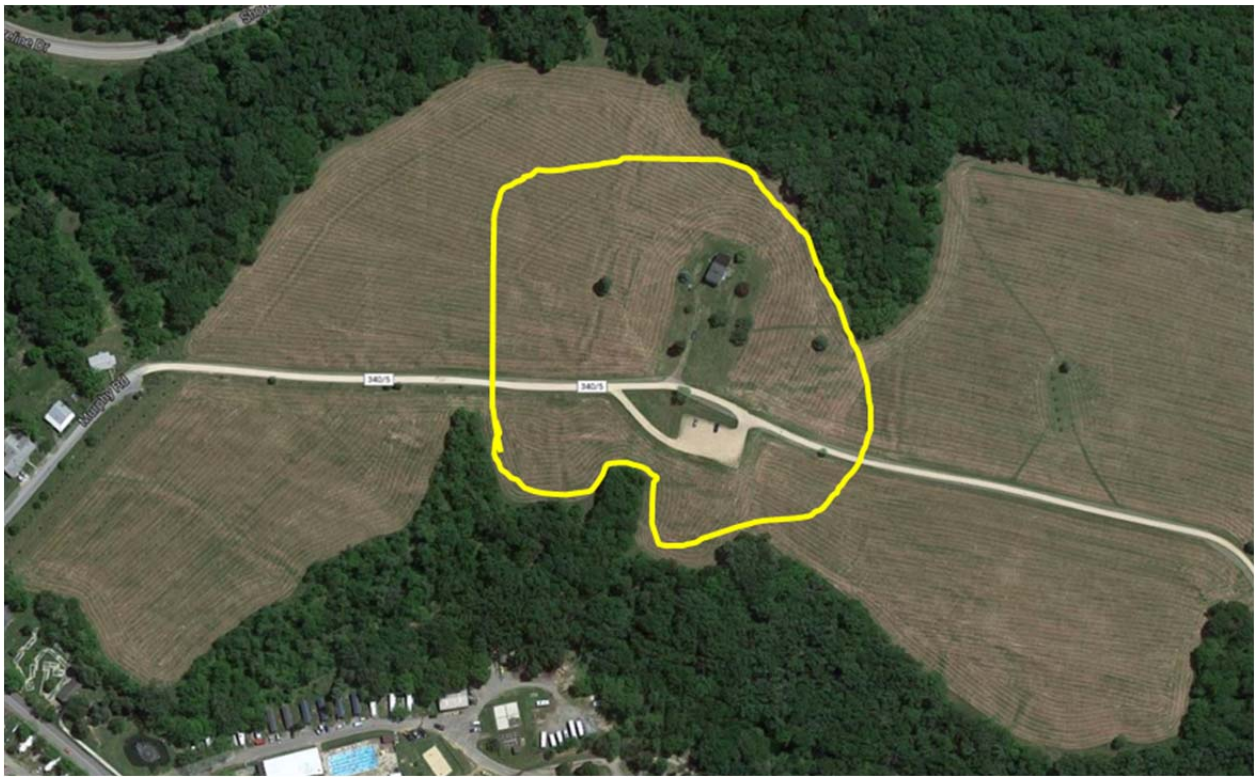


Figure 35. Recommended approximate area for GPR and magnetometer surveys.

Source: AECOM with aerial photography (Google)

Soil chemistry has been used successfully to help detect human or animal activity within archeological sites. The purpose of the soil chemistry testing is to gather data related to historic land uses that may not have resulted in artifact deposition but would have left a chemical signature in the soil. In

particular, elevated levels of phosphorous and calcium may indicate the presence of middens, privies, animal pens, burials, and food preparation areas; elevated calcium may also denote the location of shell walkways. Elevated potassium may indicate the locations of hearths, burn pits, and ash dumps.

- Consider undertaking chemical testing using the *S1 suite*, which includes measuring organic matter and pH, as well as extractable levels of phosphorus, calcium, potassium, and magnesium. Several other chemical properties such as cation exchange capacity and base saturation are also included in the standard suite of analyses, but these properties have limited or no utility in addressing potential modifications of soil chemistry due to human activity. Consider taking soil samples at 5- to 10-foot intervals.

Other Archeological Guidelines

- Adhere to the standards for the treatment of archeological resources listed in *Director's Order 28 Cultural Resource Management Guidelines*.
- Consider closer interval testing (e.g., 10- to 25-foot intervals) for future archeological surveys, which may be helpful in defining or refining cultural features or activity areas associated with the historic farmhouse, the John Brown Fort foundation and spring, and the earthworks (designated Areas A, B, and E in the Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey*, 2014).
- Before initiating ground-disturbing activities, undertake archeological investigations of the area to be disturbed. Have an archeologist monitor construction activities.
- Consider undertaking other archeological investigations, such as test trenching, metal detecting, larger-scale excavations, and shovel test surveys, to reveal more detailed information about the farm's history. See the list of *Recommended Future Studies* for more information about research questions raised by the Draft *Murphy Farm Phase 1 Archeological Survey*.

EARTHWORKS

Preserving the earthworks, defining sustainable ways to manage them, and providing appropriate interpretation are a component of the treatment goals of this CLR. The Draft *Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management* defines

three general principles that apply broadly to the management of earthen fortifications:

- Historic earthworks are protected and preserved.
- Historic earthworks are managed using sustainable practices that consider the associated ecological system.
- Historic earthworks that are presented to the public are legible.[57]

Adopting an integrated approach to earthworks management—including the preservation of cultural resources within an ecological framework—supports both historic and natural resource protection for the landscape.

Since 1989, when the *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual* was completed by Andropogon Associates for the NPS, there has been substantial debate about the most effective way to preserve and manage historic military earthworks. Management techniques such as maintaining earthworks under forest cover, under grass cover, using native grasses, and maintaining grass through mowing and burning have all been recommended and tested at parks throughout the NPS. Some of these techniques have been successful and others have not. Several additional earthworks management planning documents created over the last few years—including the 2010 "Sustainable Military Earthworks Management" document in *Cultural Landscape Currents* —describe the efforts to preserve earthworks at many NPS sites and other state or local parks. The guidelines presented below represent a field-tested range of options for earthworks management.[58]

Preventing soil erosion is one of the biggest challenges in earthworks preservation. Providing vegetative cover for soils and increasing water infiltration are effective ways to reduce soil erosion of the earthworks. The presence of vegetation on the earthworks reduces the occurrence of soil erosion because plant roots physically bind the soil in place in a process

[57] National Park Service with the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, Draft *Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management* (1998), 17.
[58] In 2011, AECOM undertook an *Earthworks Management Plan* for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, which included case studies presenting the approaches, strategies, and guidelines for earthwork management employed at several NPS sites and other state and local military parks. Many of the guidelines in this report represent the information collected for that process.

known as soil restraint.[59] Increasing soil permeability and slowing the velocity of runoff are other important factors in controlling soil erosion.

Reducing soil compaction by visitors will also assist in the control of soil erosion. Foot traffic across the earthworks results in trampling of vegetation and accelerated soil erosion. Visitors climbing on the earthworks at the Chambers-Murphy farm are a persistent problem due to the park's visitation and use levels, the earthworks' unmonitored location and relatively easy accessibility, and their location near an interpreted view. Many other military parks with similar challenges have determined that maintaining a tall, thick grass covering on the earthworks discourages visitors from climbing on the structures. The tall grass has the added benefit of helping visitors visually distinguish the earthworks from their surroundings and comprehend their size and complex shape (Figure 36).



Figure 36. Tall grass covering, Petersburg National Battlefield, VA.

Source: *Earthwork Management at Petersburg National Battlefield*

Other risks to earthworks include soil loss and structural changes that affect the way water moves through or across the structure. The presence of large trees on the slopes can present a hazard: large trees are subject to wind throw, which can topple trees from their roots, thereby lifting very large

[59] Anthony Azola, *The Effect of Management on Erosion of Civil War Battlefield Earthworks.* (Masters Thesis in Forestry, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 2001), 6.

amounts of soil from the earthworks and impaling the structure (Figure 37). Burrowing animals also displace soil from earthworks. Large burrows, especially, may collapse over time, creating depressions in the earthworks and a route for underground water movement.



Figure 37. Overturned tree at Battery XIII, Petersburg National Battlefield, VA.

Source: *Earthwork Management at Petersburg National Battlefield*

Maintaining vegetative cover on earthworks can be a surprisingly complex endeavor. The construction of earthworks often resulted in unconsolidated layers of soil, with subsoils not conducive to plant growth located at the surface. The varying topography, height, slope, and aspect for the average earthwork create a complex set of microclimates within one structure. These varying microclimates can result in the successful growth of some beneficial plants in one area of the earthworks (for example, on the parapet or in the ditch) but failure in another. Therefore, experimentation with a variety of plants is often required before a protective healthy tree or herbaceous plant community can be established long-term.

Given these conditions and challenges, preservation of the earthworks includes several strategies:

- Perpetuate a protective cover on the earthworks.
- Reduce the negative effects of natural events and systems on the earthworks.
- Reduce the negative effects of human activity on the earthworks.

Specific recommendations that support earthworks management in the farm landscape are listed below under the *Earthworks Character Area* design concepts.

TREATMENT VISION

The overall rehabilitation approach provides a framework for the treatment of the landscape that preserves historic resources in their multi-layered context. Landscape conditions at the Chambers-Murphy farm strongly evoke the site's mid-19th to early 20th century agricultural character, over which several nationally-significant events transpired. These conditions are available for visitors to see and experience today. The landscape—its topography, woodlands, fields, views, building and structures—helps visitors understand important military events of the Civil War, the ongoing commemoration of the early civil rights movement, and aspects of historic and prehistoric life in the region.

This CLR proposes two concept alternatives for the treatment of the landscape that explore a range of options for resource protection, interpretation and access within two different systematic frameworks. In each concept, the protection of historic resources is paramount, befitting the priorities of a national historical park. The concepts also suggest different ways to preserve the overall agricultural context and use of the farm, manage the woodlands and fields sustainably, and enhance trail and road connections. The concept alternatives are 1) Layers of History and 2) Nodes of History. The narrative and illustrative diagrams of the concept alternatives are included in *Appendix A*. Each concept alternative summary includes descriptions of the overall interpretive framework and proposes conditions for each management zone and character area, with general recommendations for treatment. Review of the alternatives during the treatment workshop held at Harpers Ferry NHP suggested that treatment options from both alternatives should be revised and combined into one new preferred scheme.

The preferred scheme uses selected physical resources in each character area to reveal a particular aspect of the farm's history. Each node (or character area) would focus on one primary theme and its associated resources. The primary surviving above-ground resources in each character area would determine the interpreted themes for management zone 1 landscapes. The

exception is the Murphy farmhouse character area. This centrally-located area provides visitors with an introduction to the entire farm. The building and landscape would enable visitors to understand the layers of historic significance of the farm through the enhancement and interpretation of the landscape patterns and features evident from all historic periods. Like a palimpsest, the farmhouse landscape will reveal the traces of multiple eras of human occupation and use. The identified physical evidence of the historic contexts for the property—whether on the surface or below—would be revealed and interpreted as appropriate for visitors, enabling the complexity of the site's history to be legible. The mixed—sometimes overlapping—assemblage of physical historic features (supplemented by other interpretive materials such as outdoor exhibits or literature) would be managed to enable visitors to understand the evolution of the landscape.

Management zone 2 landscapes would provide the agricultural and ecological context for the property, and accommodate trails, roads, parking, and other infrastructure. Roads and trails provide interpretive opportunities and create modern and accessible but visually unobtrusive connections to the landscape resources.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The Murphy farmhouse character area presents a particular interpretive challenge due to the lack of detailed information about the location and character of its missing historic resources. Although the documentary evidence suggests that the Chambers and Murphy farmhouses were both accompanied by outbuildings, gardens, fences, and other features, little current archeological information corroborates this data. The most current archeological information has documented the house, a cut stone identified as a possible carriage step, a small fenced enclosure, the location of an L-shaped fence enclosure, and the location of what may have been a larger fenced livestock or garden enclosure. Better understanding of missing features is required before accurate interpretation of the farmhouse area may be accomplished. A more detailed picture of the historic character of the farmhouse area and its features may be achieved through archeological investigations, described above under *Guidelines*.

Accessible pedestrian connections between the Visitor Center and the farm present another challenge. Long stretches of public (non-NPS) road, steep

slopes, and streams create barriers between the two locations; these conditions can be difficult and expensive to traverse accessibly. The archeological sensitivity of the landscape suggests that the extensive grading that would be required to create accessible trails between the Visitor Center and the farm may be inadvisable. Therefore, this CLR suggests creating a combination of bridges, boardwalks, and switchback trails to connect the two locations, bridging Shoreline Drive and the ravine between the western end of the Visitor Center parking area and the farm entrance (see Option A in Figure 38 below). Other options for pedestrian connections to the farm considered but not recommended at this time include: providing a signed walking path along Shoreline Drive, Campground Road and Murphy Road to the farm entrance (Option B); and using the existing unpaved road that extends from Shoreline Drive north of the Visitor Center and bridging the ravine to the farm entrance (Option C). Options B and C would require visitors to cross and use vehicular roadways for some portion of the trail. Campground Road and Murphy Road continue to be the most appropriate route for vehicular access to the farm.

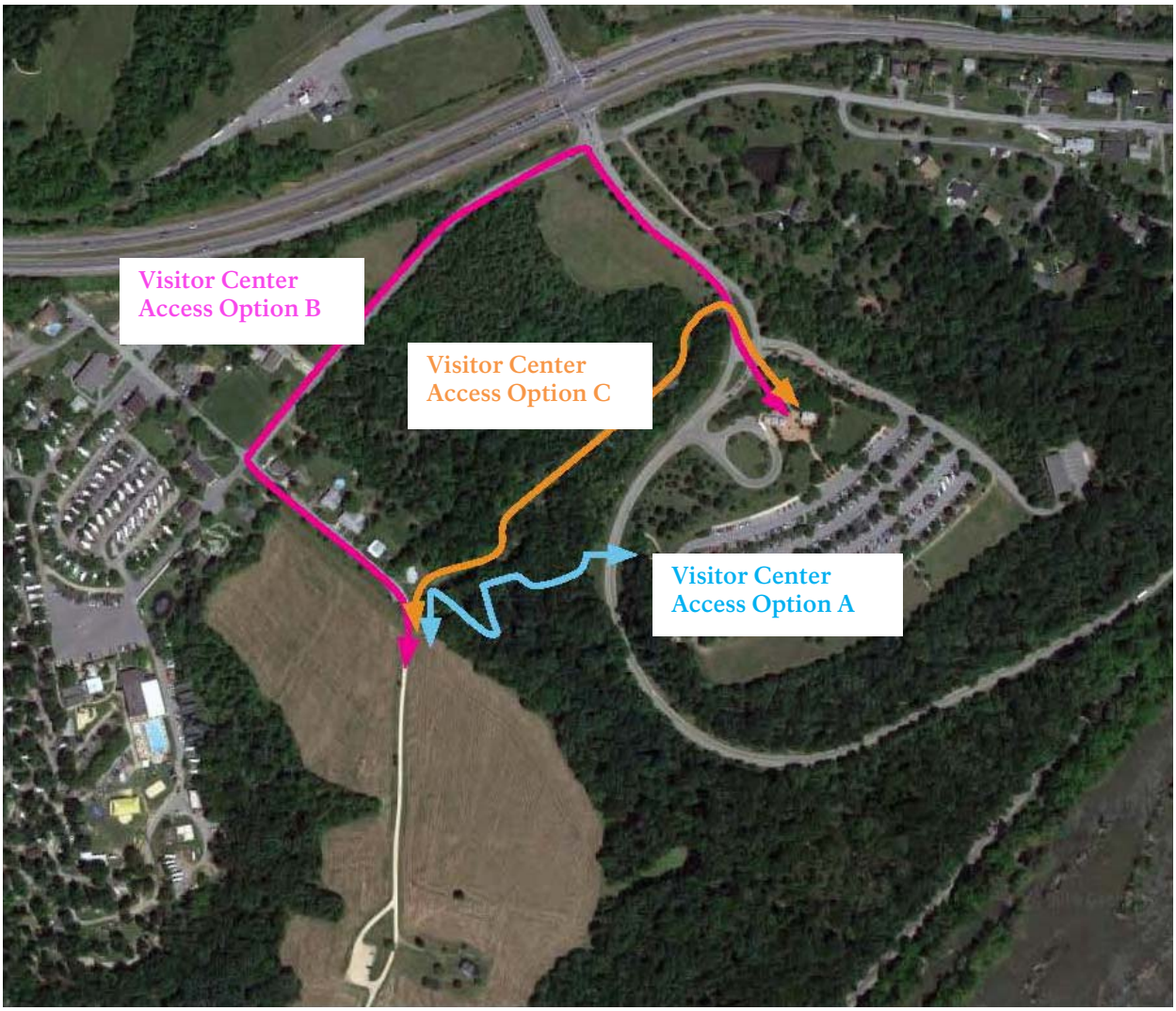


Figure 38. Access options.

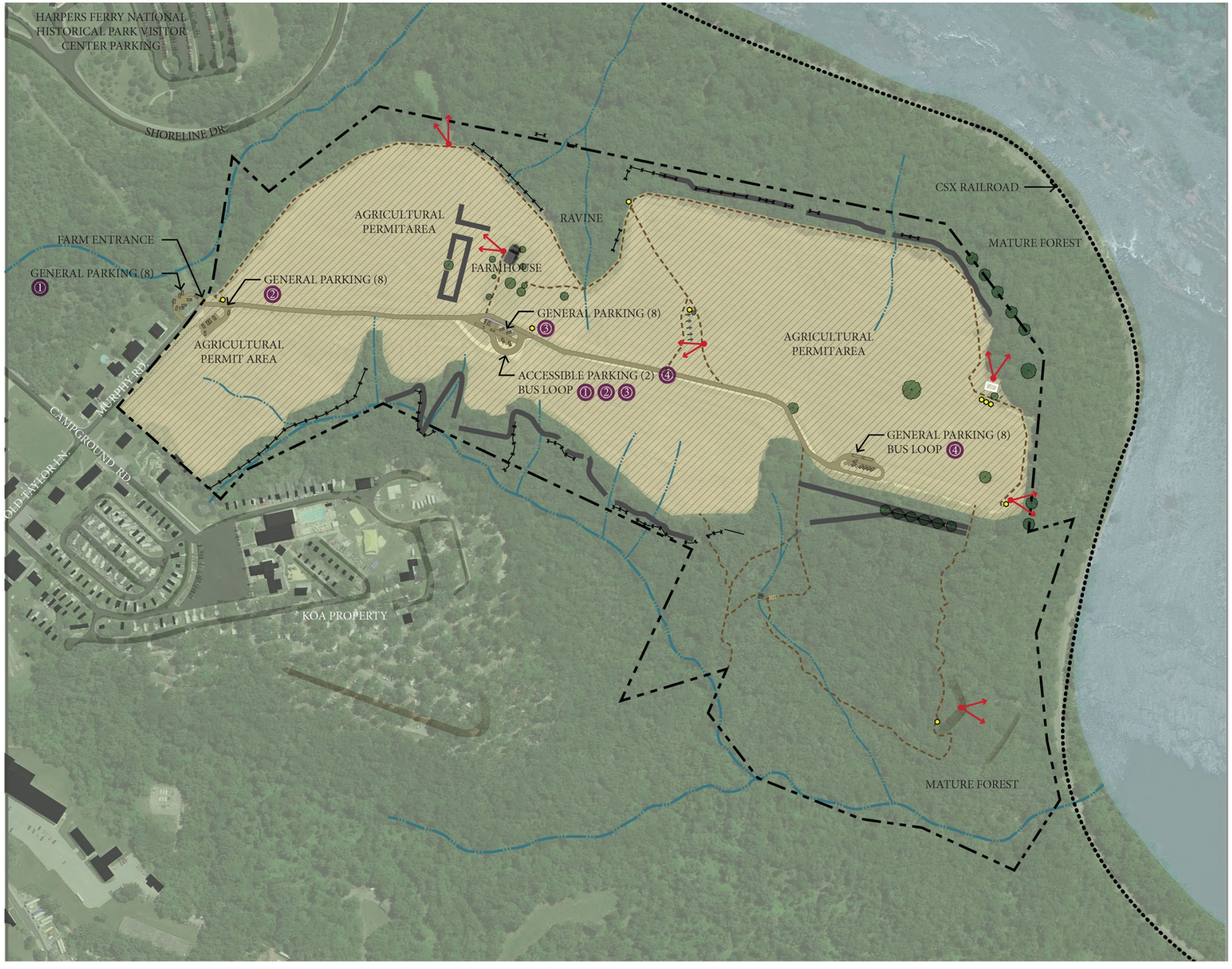
Source: AECOM with aerial photography (Google)

Vehicular and bicycle access and parking present other management challenges. Tour bus accommodation has been difficult, as buses produce excessive dust on the gravel road surface and are difficult to pass on the narrow single-lane road. Bollards in the road stop traffic from continuing into the center of the property, except for cyclists, who sometimes access trails not designed for bike use. Options for vehicular access and parking discussed during the treatment workshop included:

1. Place parking outside the farm fence line at the "quarters" building property. This option assumes that the quarters building would be demolished. This option offers the benefit of minimizing vehicular use of the historic landscape but would require visitors to walk long distances

to reach the farm's resources. Accessible parking and bus access into the farm still would be required.

2. Place parking within the farm fence line at the entrance gate area. This option offers similar benefits and challenges to the previous option. It would not require the demolition of the NPS building to implement, but may diminish the integrity of the agricultural fields, the historic extents of which otherwise appear to be intact.
3. Retain the general existing parking area near the Murphy farmhouse. This option provides convenient access to the house for visitors. The current parking area has other advantages: it occupies an archeologically clear zone and an area with suitably well-drained soils. The main disadvantage of this option is the proximity of the parking area to one of the landscape's primary historic resources, with open views between the historic house and vehicular parking. The current parking area is clearly visible from many sections of the farm, and the options for adding visual buffers are limited.
4. Place parking further south of the farmhouse in a topographically lower, more visually unobtrusive location. The current farm road could provide access to this parking location, which would be more centrally located than the other options within interpreted areas of the property. The benefit of this option is its proximity to all of the farm's historic resources. A disadvantage is that it would promote regular vehicular access into the core of the otherwise quiet, agricultural property.
5. Divide parking into two areas, with a few accessible spaces provided at the Murphy farmhouse area and all other parking at another location. One challenge of this parking option is the potential confusion for visitors who may not understand which parking area is appropriate for their use (i.e., visitors with no mobility issues may try to use the accessible parking area). Regulatory and directional signs may mitigate this challenge, but could further clutter the historic landscape. (Figure 39).



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET
Parking Options

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (11 OF 17)

LEGEND

PARKING LOCATION OPTIONS

① GENERAL PARKING (8) AT EXISTING 'QUARTERS' BUIDLING, ACCESSIBLE PARKING (2) AND BUS LOOP AT FARMHOUSE

② SINGLE LOADED GENERAL PARKING (8) ON SOUTH SIDE OF WORK FENCE AT FARM ENTRANCE, ACCESSIBLE PARKING (2) AND BUS LOOP ADJACENT TO FARMHOUSE

③ GENERAL PARKING (8), ACCESSIBLE PARKING (2) AND BUS LOOP LOCATED ADJACENT TO FARMHOUSE

④ GENERAL PARKING (8) LOCATED AT SOUTHWESTERN EDGE OF FIELDS, ACCESSBLE PARKING (2) LOCATED ADJACENT TO FARMHOUSE

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE

SCALE

0 50 100 200 400

DATE
September 2016

NORTH

Figure 39. Parking options.

Trail access from adjacent private properties to the farm's trail network presents landscape and visitor management challenges. Currently, the KOA campground connects to the Chambers-Murphy farm via unmonitored and unmaintained trails. Future recreational or residential development at other adjacent properties may also result in the addition of new, unplanned social trails. Although these types of trails increase recreational access points between the park and surrounding community, NPS has generally discouraged trail connections from private property to park land because they provide unmonitored access to sensitive resources; are not regularly maintained; and result in lost revenue from uncollected park fees and lost educational and interpretive opportunities for visitors.

These challenges are addressed through specific recommendations below.

RECOMMENDATIONS

See the *Treatment Plan* graphic that accompanies the recommendations at the end of this section (Figure 58).

Zone 1: Murphy Farmhouse Character Area Design Concepts

The Murphy farmhouse character area is the heart of the property and may be rehabilitated to serve visitors as a primary contact point with park staff; to offer interpretation of the full spectrum of the farm's history; to provide amenities such as parking and restroom facilities; and to serve as a trailhead for access to the rest of the farm's recreational and educational opportunities. This character area's striking visual prominence in the center of the property suggests that any changes to its landscape or building must be undertaken with great care in order to retain an appropriate historic character and to minimize the introduction of any visually obtrusive new features.

The Murphy farmhouse character area may be rehabilitated to interpret the Chambers (Civil War-era) and Murphy (commemorative) periods, as well as prehistoric periods if future archeological investigations provide evidence for prehistoric use or occupation. The rehabilitation of the character area under this alternative would focus on interpreting the range of domestic and agricultural features that characterized all historic periods; the lifeways of the farm's residents; and the impact of major historical events on the farm landscape.

Critical to the rehabilitation of the character area is the completion of a Historic Structures Report (HSR) and additional archeological studies; oral histories conducted with descendants of the Murphy family may provide additional detail. These investigations may help identify missing buildings and structures, vegetation patterns, fences and other small-scale features, and the changing uses of this area. This new information could inform the interpretation of missing historic features in the farmhouse area. The reestablishment of the character area's spatial organization and landscape patterns would help visitors understand the farm complex's agricultural heritage and historic evolution.

1. Undertake architectural and landscape investigations for the historic farmhouse complex

- Before proceeding with any changes to the Murphy farmhouse or its associated landscape, conduct appropriate studies to document the historic condition of the farmhouse complex resources in greater detail.
- Consider pursuing archeological investigations as described in the guidelines for *Archeology*, above, and as described in the Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014).
    - Document, to the extent possible, any missing resources such as fence lines, structures, animal pens, privies, middens, orchards or other garden areas, and other features. The archeological investigation should be accompanied by recommendations for the protection and interpretation of the resources discovered during surveying and testing.
- Undertake a *Historic Structures Report* for the Murphy farmhouse. Documentation of the history and conditions of the farmhouse, cistern, and any other built resources may reveal additional information about their history and potential for rehabilitation. The HSR should be accompanied by recommendations for the preservation and/or rehabilitation of the house, and interpretation of its history.
- Consider reviewing the Murphy family archives and other material artifacts found on the farm by previous owners for use in understanding the history of the property and for future exhibits.

- Consider interviewing living descendants of the Murphy family to create an oral history of the property.

2. Prepare implementation plans for the treatment of the farmhouse and landscape

- Based on the results of the archeological investigations and HSR, update plans for the rehabilitation of the building and landscape and their interpretation for visitors. New uses for the farmhouse may include the addition of interior exhibits, restroom facilities, a staff/ranger contact station, living quarters, or a combination of these. New uses for the landscape may include outdoor exhibits, parking, or trailheads.
- Plans should promote the preservation of historic resources; address the interpretation of existing historic resources and missing historic resources (as possible); provide universal access to critical historic resources intended for interpretation; attempt to reestablish the historic spatial organization of the farmhouse complex; and be designed and constructed using sustainable means and materials.
- Rehabilitation may include the following elements:
  - Retain both wings of the house and associated foundation and building materials.
  - Add a new accessible entry to the building, using a design that is compatible with the historic character of the property.
  - Selectively reveal layers of the building's materials (such as the core log structure dating from an earlier period, if it still survives) to illustrate and interpret the multiple periods of the farmhouse area's history.
  - Interpret missing landscape features through the delineation (at grade or in three dimensions) of their historic location (Figure 40).

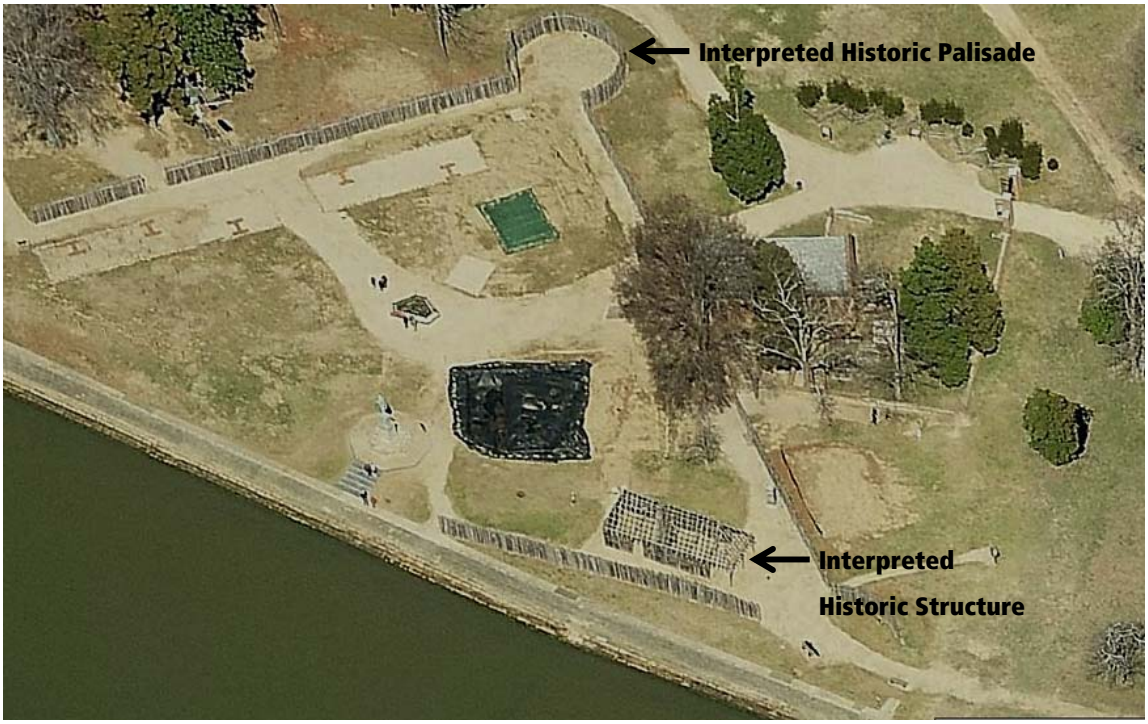


Figure 40. Interpretation of missing historic features through "ghosting" and ground-level building delineation at Jamestown.

Source: AECOM with aerial photography (Google)

- Add accessible and permeable landscape paving.
- Add wayside exhibits or other interpretive features.
- Remove incompatible features such as non-historic vegetation.
- Add compatible planting to screen undesirable views or to interpret historic plantings.
- Add a trailhead near the house.
- Interpret features discovered during earlier investigations, such as large cut stones currently located in the yard.

3. Rehabilitate the Murphy farmhouse and its landscape environs

- Implement the rehabilitation plans and ensure that changes to the farmhouse and landscape follow the recommendations and guidelines for resource management listed above.
- Consider staffing the farmhouse, seasonally or full-time.
- Provide additional interpretation for the character area's critical historic events and patterns either through printed material, apps, or other methods.
  - Interpret the historic farm conditions and life during the Chambers and Murphy periods.

- Interpret the effect of the Civil War on the Chambers family and the farm landscape.
- Consider exhibiting the Murphy family archived information such as historic photographs, letters, or other documents.
- Consider providing additional information about the farm's multiple historic contexts, visitors and inhabitants. These stories could include information about the farm's relationship to the Niagara Movement, Kate Field, John Brown's Fort, Civil War soldiers, Archaic and Woodland period tribes and bands, and other topics.

Recommendations for the farmhouse complex's associated trails, parking, and other access are addressed under the *Fields Character Area* recommendations, below.

Zone 1: Earthworks Character Area Design Concepts

The redan and rifle trench appear to be the only built resources that survive on the farm from the Civil War period.[60] Their position in the landscape, with long views of the Shenandoah River, makes them a popular destination for visitors. This popularity leaves them vulnerable to overuse and damage, as visitors frequently climb over the earthworks to see the interpreted view of the river. The rifle trench is more difficult to access, and thus appears to be less vulnerable to damage. Rehabilitation of the earthworks area is focused primarily on protecting and interpreting the historic structures using methods that enable visitors to see the earthworks and the view that provided the rationale for the earthwork's location. Interpretation of the earthworks focuses on their Civil War context, their construction, and their strategic use during the Civil War period.

While reestablishing the accurate historic character of the earthworks would enable visitors to understand the Civil War-era condition of the landscape and its structures, that condition would not be conducive to the long-term protection of the earthworks. For example, most earthworks at the time of

[60] The archaeological survey identified a number of features near the earthworks that could be Civil War-related. However, at this time they remain indeterminate until further research and excavation can be conducted.

their construction lacked woodland or other vegetative cover, which we now know offers the best means for protecting earthworks from erosion and other damage. Therefore, this treatment plan suggests retaining most trees, supplemented with new vegetative cover, and introducing new protective measures for the earthworks.

1. Undertake measures for earthwork repair and maintenance

- Undertake regular earthwork monitoring, recording any changes to the structures through written narrative and photographs. Update maintenance procedures according to changes in the earthwork condition. Monitor for erosion, slumping, burrows, inappropriate visitor access, invasive vegetation, and other condition issues. Create a maintenance plan according to the identified earthwork condition problems, and update it as needed.
- Perpetuate a protective vegetative cover on the earthworks.
    - Minimize earthwork exposure (any action that results in bare soil and further erosion) during design implementation and repair activities.
    - Retain woodland cover with a stand of native trees dense enough to provide a thick layer of leaf litter on the earthworks. Trees to remain on the earthworks may be native deciduous or evergreen, should represent a range of ages and species, and should be smaller than a 12–inch diameter at breast height (dbh) (Figure 41 and Figure 42).



Figure 41. Fully tree-covered earthworks, Petersburg National Battlefield, VA.

Source: *Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management*



Figure 42. Partially tree-covered earthworks, Richmond National Battlefield, VA.

Source: *Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management*

  - Retain larger, healthy, mature trees in the vicinity of the earthworks, as these trees help provide cover and protection for the earthworks.
  - Remove larger trees of 12-inch or greater dbh, which are vulnerable to wind throw, and other diseased or hazard trees from the earthworks according to the *Vegetation* guidelines above.
  - Retain all leaf litter in place.
  - Monitor the earthworks for bare, unvegetated areas with no leaf litter.
  - Provide mulch cover for bare areas on the earthworks. Wood or bark chips from cut trees or leaf litter from the surrounding woodland create an inexpensive, sustainable, and low-impact mulch cover.
  - If mulch, leaf litter, or other protective materials slide down the earthworks' slope and accumulate in the ditch, rake the materials out of the ditch and re-spread them across the slopes to cover denuded areas.
- Consider providing a native grass cover for the earthworks if the area's forested condition changes in the future or if selected tree removal results in sufficient sunlight for grass growth (Figure 43).



Figure 43. Grass-covered earthworks, Stones River National Battlefield, TN.

Source: *Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management*

- Work with natural resource specialists to develop a regionally-appropriate native grass seed mix for the earthworks that includes both bunching and sod-forming grasses.
- When choosing native grasses for the earthworks' protective cover, consider germination and establishment rates, sun and shade exposure, moisture needs, wind tolerance, maximum growth height, and maintenance demands.
- Establish grass cover on earthwork soils properly prepared to take new seed at the appropriate time of year using minimally disruptive seed application techniques such as hand broadcasting, seed drills, or hydroseeding. Minimize the amount of time that the earthworks' soil is bare.

- Consider using biodegradable erosion control materials such as natural jute or coir mats to protect the slopes while the grass is germinating and maturing. Secure the material in place using biodegradable pins (Figure 44).



Figure 44. Geotextile installation, Fort Gregg, Petersburg National Battlefield, VA.

Source: *Earthwork Management at Petersburg National Battlefield*

    - Minimize mowing to a schedule that maintains the health of the grass, prevents erosion, enhances the legibility of the earthworks, and discourages the growth of undesirable plants such as pine saplings or invasive species. Mowing one or two times a year is usually adequate. Set the mower blade at its highest setting to avoid scraping the earthworks or killing the grass.
- Reduce the negative effects of natural events and systems on the earthworks.
    - Monitor the earthworks for the growth of invasive species and remove these plants according to the *Vegetation* guidelines above.
    - Monitor the earthworks for burrowing animal dens.
    - Work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or appropriate NPS specialists to manage or remove burrowing animals from the site.
        - Repair the burrow once the animal has been removed. Fill the burrow with angular stone and cover with the soil at the burrow outlet, or archeologically-sterile topsoil and leaf litter, or mulch as needed to camouflage the disturbed area.

        - Repair burrow collapse locations by filling the new depression with archeologically-sterile topsoil and leaf litter or mulch as needed to camouflage the disturbed area.
    - Reduce the negative effects of human activity on the earthworks.
        - Discourage climbing or walking on the earthworks through the placement of regulatory signs forbidding access and/or interpretive signs that convey the sensitivity of the earthworks.
        - Monitor the earthworks for damage by visitors.
        - Repair social trails by covering the trail with archeologically-sterile soil and leaf litter or mulch to match the adjacent grades and slopes. Block new social trails with temporary barriers.
    - Repair the rifle trench by replacing loose or missing stones and removing woody or invasive plant growth.

2. Install other protective features

- Encircle the redan (including all of its components) with protective fencing, using a fence type that requires minimal ground disturbance (Figure 45). Wooden slat or wire mesh fences are appropriate options for temporary uses. Simple post-and-rope barriers may work as well. Place the fence so that visitors can see the redan without walking on it. The fence should be low enough to enable a view of the redan. Remove the fence when a suitably thick grass cover has been established on the redan and all social trails have been repaired.



Figure 45. Temporary protective fence, Fort C.F. Smith, VA.

Source: *To the Sound of the Guns: Civil War Artillery, Battlefields, and Historical Markers*

- Install a viewing platform that enables visitors to see the redan without gaining direct physical access to it. Consider installing a viewing platform that is high enough to allow visitors to see the river view as well. An appropriate location for the viewing platform may be north of the redan within the middle section of its "V" shape. The viewing platform should be accessible from the trail and protected by guardrails if necessary. Its design should be compatible with the woodland character of the surrounding landscape and constructed of wood or other natural materials (Figure 46 and Figure 47).

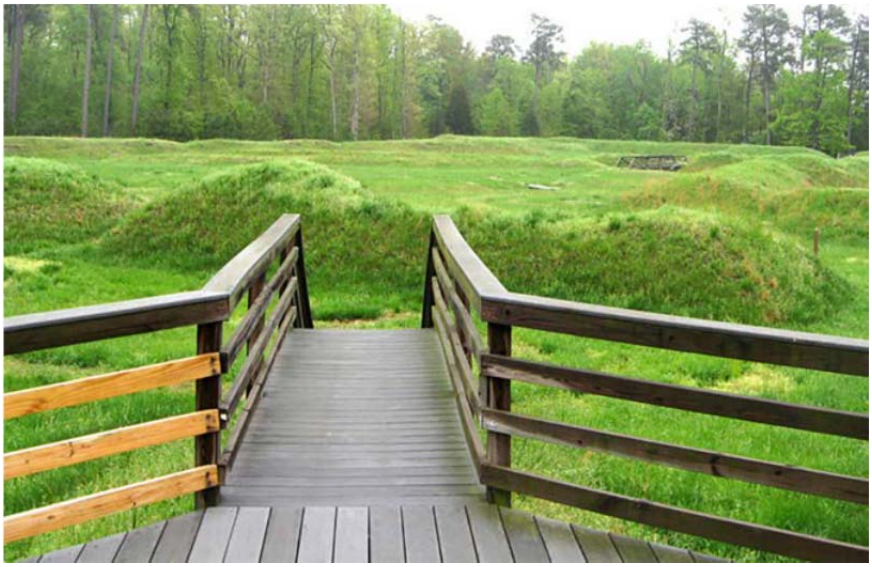


Figure 46. View platform, Petersburg National Battlefield, VA.

Source: stonesentinels.com

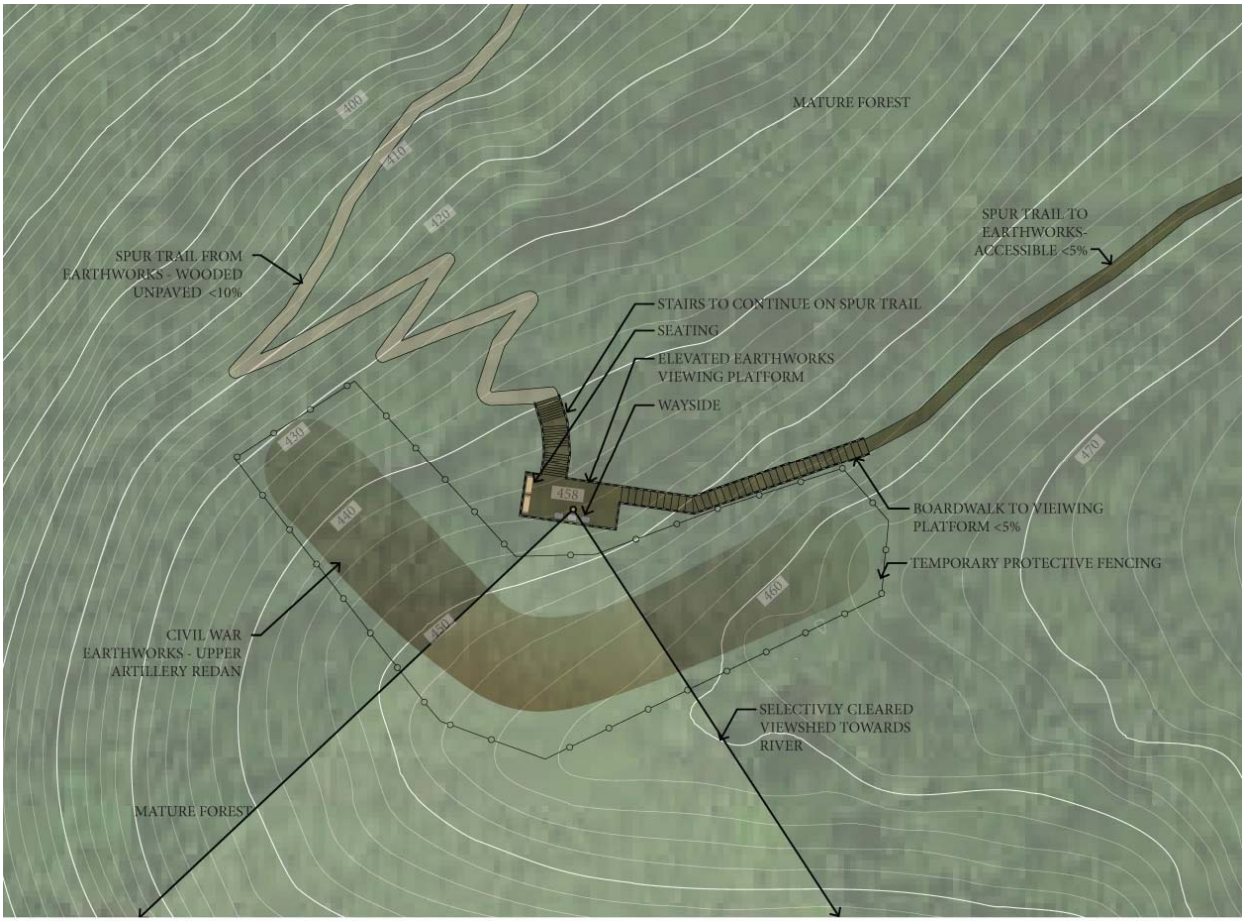


Figure 47. Redan protection and viewing platform concept.

Source: AECOM

- Consider installing limited regulatory signage that instructs visitors to stay off the earthworks. Information in the signs should provide a rationale for the earthwork's protection (Figure 48).



Figure 48. Regulatory sign, Colonial National Historical Park, VA.

Source: AECOM

3. Retain the cleared view of the river

- Selectively thin trees within the view corridor between the redan and the Shenandoah River to the south. Protect the steep slopes from erosion by retaining existing low-growing native plants, leaf litter, and surface stones within the view corridor.
- Work with land owners of nearby properties to minimize incompatible development in the larger viewshed.

4. Interpret the historic resources and their context

- Interpret the character area's Civil War period conditions through on-site interpretive materials such as exhibits; also consider the role of supplemental print literature or apps for mobile devices.

- Install wayside exhibits that interpret the redan, the associated view, focusing on their Civil War-era significance. Place wayside exhibits on the viewing platform to encourage its use by visitors.
- Consider discouraging visitors from exploring the rifle trench by minimizing or eliminating references to the structure in interpretive material or maps.

Recommendations for the earthwork's associated trails are addressed under the *Woodlands Character Area* recommendations, below.

Zone 1: Fort Foundation Character Area Design Concepts

The fort foundation area was once the home of John Brown's Fort, which has now been moved to Lower Town Harpers Ferry near its original location. The location of the fort on the property was —and continues to be—primarily commemorative, and is associated with the activities of those who formed the late 19th and early 20th century Niagara Movement and fought for civil rights. With the exception of the removal of the fort, the area appears to retain a high level of integrity to the commemorative period. Rehabilitation activities would focus on the protection of the fort foundation, interpretation of the commemorative period resources, and support for the on-going commemorative use of the character area.

While the primary resource in this area is the fort foundation, other important historic resources, such as the spring that lies beneath the foundation, may illustrate the area's long-term use. Archeological investigations have revealed the likely prehistoric use of the spring, and historical documents suggest that the spring and fort may have been used for agricultural purposes. While these topics are important for understanding the broad range of the farm's history, they are not the primary focus of the area's rehabilitation plan.

1. Retain and protect the fort foundation and other contemporary memorial features

- Monitor the fort foundation for damage or deterioration and correct the problems according to the guidelines for *Buildings and Structures*, above.
- Retain and maintain the memorial stone and plaque.

- Retain the memorial tree for its natural life. Do not replace the memorial tree unless a replacement tree is provided by advocacy or partner groups.

2. Interpret the fort foundation and its commemorative history

- Interpret the Niagara Movement; the fort's importance to the abolition and civil rights movements; and the fort's history at the farm through wayside exhibits or other interpretive material.
- Consider interpreting the spring and its prehistoric use through printed material available at the Visitor Center or Murphy farmhouse or through information available on an app.

3. Provide access to the fort foundation

- Maintain a permeable stabilized lawn area around the fort foundation that resembles the historic grass ground cover, enables full accessibility throughout the fort foundation area, and is large enough to support planned commemorative activities. Protect the memorial tree and other commemorative resources during lawn stabilization.

Zone 2: Fields Character Area Design Concepts

The fields today bear a resemblance to the historic Murphy farm fields on the open plateau edged by maturing woodlands. Treatment for this character area:

- provides an appropriate location for compatible and accessible trails, roads, parking, and other infrastructure;
- creates opportunities to interpret the Murphy period agricultural context and Civil War use of the farm;
- enables broad views across the farm.

The challenges associated with vehicular and pedestrian access onto the property are discussed above in the *Special Treatment Considerations* section. Recommendations to mitigate those challenges and to provide user-friendly and compatible access to the farm are listed below.

The introduction of accessible trails along the border of the fields and woodland is challenged by the undulating topography. Mitigation for the relatively steep and rolling topography may be accomplished through trails

designed to maintain a low slope and/or the use of trail structures such as bridges or boardwalks (Figure 49).



Figure 49. Boardwalk at a national park.

Source: http://www.newmobility.com/2015/10/accessible-national-parks/

The recreational use of the farm landscape today suggests that many visitors enjoy the trails simply for exercise or an outdoors experience. However, trails also provide excellent educational opportunities, as they bring visitors in contact with the landscape's natural and cultural resources such as the farmhouse, earthworks, and views. This CLR proposes an interpretive trail loop around the perimeter of the fields. The trail loop may occasionally dip into the woodland as needed to adjust to steep slopes. Spur trails from the loop provide access to specific resource areas and into the southern woodland.

The treatment of the edge between the fields and woodlands provides an opportunity to interpret what appear to be the historic boundaries of the Murphy farm (including both the property boundary and the field boundary). These boundaries appear to have been located several yards from the current field edges and are indicated by the presence of wire fence embedded in mature trees. The southwestern edge of the farm fields included the line of mature oaks marking the Allstadt property boundary; the eastern edge of the farm fields is likewise delineated with older trees and wire fencing. While it would be possible to clear the woodland edges along the border of the fields to the historic fence line to reestablish the historic field area, this CLR recommends maintaining the current field edges in order to buffer and protect the older trees, the fence, and the "push piles" located

nearby. This edge condition may be interpreted through other methods such as outdoor exhibits or signs.

Views across the fields allow visitors to appreciate the agricultural and natural scenery of the farm and to understand specific historic views, such as the view available from the exhibit cannons that focuses on the military context of the farm.

1. Improve vehicular access into the farm

- Retain the current gated entrance to the farm and the general alignment of the farm road, which appears to follow the historic alignment.
- Protect the historic character of the farm road. Resurface the road with stabilized local gravel or soil and a binder to minimize dust and erosion and to ensure the road is visually compatible with the surrounding fields, or consider using a flexible permeable paving system with gravel infill.
- Maintain the narrow width of the existing farm road, but provide periodic paved bump-outs to accommodate two-way traffic and buses.
- Provide a turn-around that is large enough to accommodate buses or other large vehicles.
- Provide vehicular access to parking areas, described below.
- Provide directional and regulatory signage to visitors arriving by car or bicycle. Indicate appropriate areas for car and bike use. Ensure signage is compatible with the historic character of the farm and does not impede views into the fields or Zone 1 areas.
- Consider retaining the trees lining the farm road to provide screening from adjacent properties.
- Remove existing non-historic trees along the farm road as necessary to meet other design goals for farm access.

2. Provide new parking facilities

- Consider enhancing the parking area near the Murphy farmhouse.
    - Provide 2-3 universally accessible parking spaces and 8+/- standard parking spaces for a future tenant or staff person and visitors. Existing parking areas not used in this configuration

could be removed and the area reverted to an appropriate vegetative cover.

- Pave the parking areas with stabilized local gravel or soil using a binder to minimize dust and erosion, or consider using a flexible permeable paving system with gravel infill. Ensure the parking area is visually compatible with the surrounding fields and adjacent Zone 1 areas.
- Provide compatible visual screening for the parking areas through modest topographic berming (fill) or appropriate native plantings to shield the view of the parking from Zone 1 areas (Figure 50).



Figure 50. Parking constructed in a historic field and screened with planting and topography, Ashlawn-Highland, VA.

Source: AECOM with aerial photography (Google)

- Provide clear trailheads to connect the parking areas to the farm's trail system and other wayfinding for the farm's resources.

3. Retain the agricultural character and use of the fields

- Continue the agricultural permit program. Consider working with the farmer(s) to develop a crop composition and arrangement that reflects late 19th and early 20th century agricultural conditions; for

example, crops could include wheat or hay grown in a more fine-grained field pattern (Figure 51).

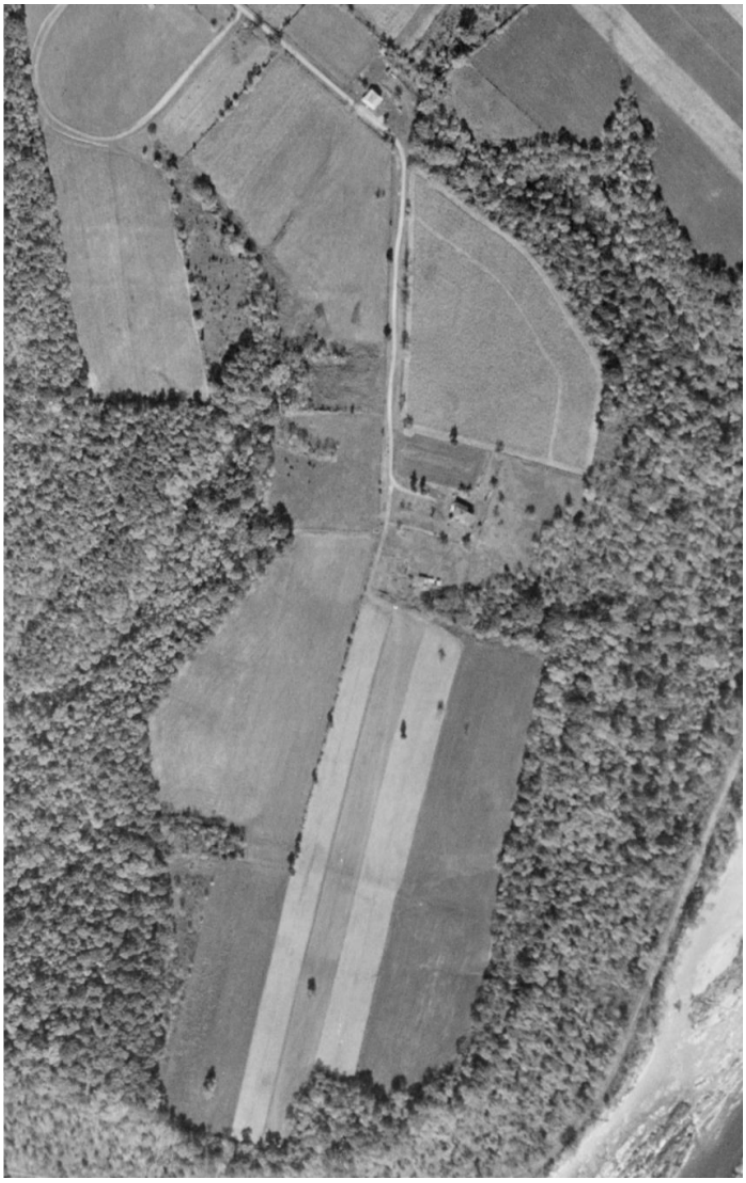


Figure 51. Historic field and crop patterns, 1957.

Source: historicaerials.com

- Continue to monitor and manage deer populations as necessary to minimize impacts to hay and crops.
- Retain worm fencing along the northern property boundary.

4. Provide a trail loop

- Create an accessible trail loop along the edge of the field and woodland areas.

- Meet the current trail standards for *ABA Accessibility Guidelines; Outdoor Developed Areas*, including standards for trail clear width, surface stability, slopes, and other guidance.
- Design the trail so that it follows the contours, uses switchbacks, or incorporates boardwalks or bridges to negotiate slopes accessibly.
- Minimize grading (particularly cut) to achieve accessible trail slopes.
- Minimize trail impacts to crop and hay field areas.
    - Contain the trail area within a 25- to 30-foot-wide corridor along the woodland edge. If an at-grade trail requires a wider corridor to follow the contours, consider relying on structures such as bridges or boardwalks to maintain accessibility until the trail can rejoin the ground surface within the designated trail corridor.
- Minimize trail impacts to adjacent woodland areas.
    - Contain the trail area within a 20- to 25-foot wide corridor along the woodland edge. Minimize the removal of large trees for trail construction and avoid damaging cultural and natural resources such as fence lines or push piles.
- Minimize trail impacts to natural drainages.
    - Consider using bridges or boardwalks to cross drainage areas (Figure 52).



Figure 52. Bridge and trail combination, Monticello, VA.

Source: dailyprogress.com

- Ensure trail paving materials meet guidelines for accessibility and permeability and are compatible with the historic character of the landscape.
    - Consider using stabilized local gravel or soil with a binder or a flexible porous paving system for trail surfaces (Figure 53). Provide flush, natural (existing vegetation or soil) edging for the trails. Mow the trail edge as necessary.



Figure 53. Stabilized gravel paving for an accessible trail, Crotched Mountain Rehabilitation Center, NH.

Source: tpl.org/our-work/land-and-water/crotched-mountain

    - Consider using sustainably-harvested wood or locally quarried stone for the construction of trail-related bridges and boardwalks.
- Maintain the trail to remove protruding objects and other obstacles, ensure a smooth trail surface, and reduce other impediments to accessibility and safety.
- Provide resting locations at appropriate intervals and as required by federal guidance. Consider placing a bench or other site furnishings at the rest locations in visually unobtrusive areas.

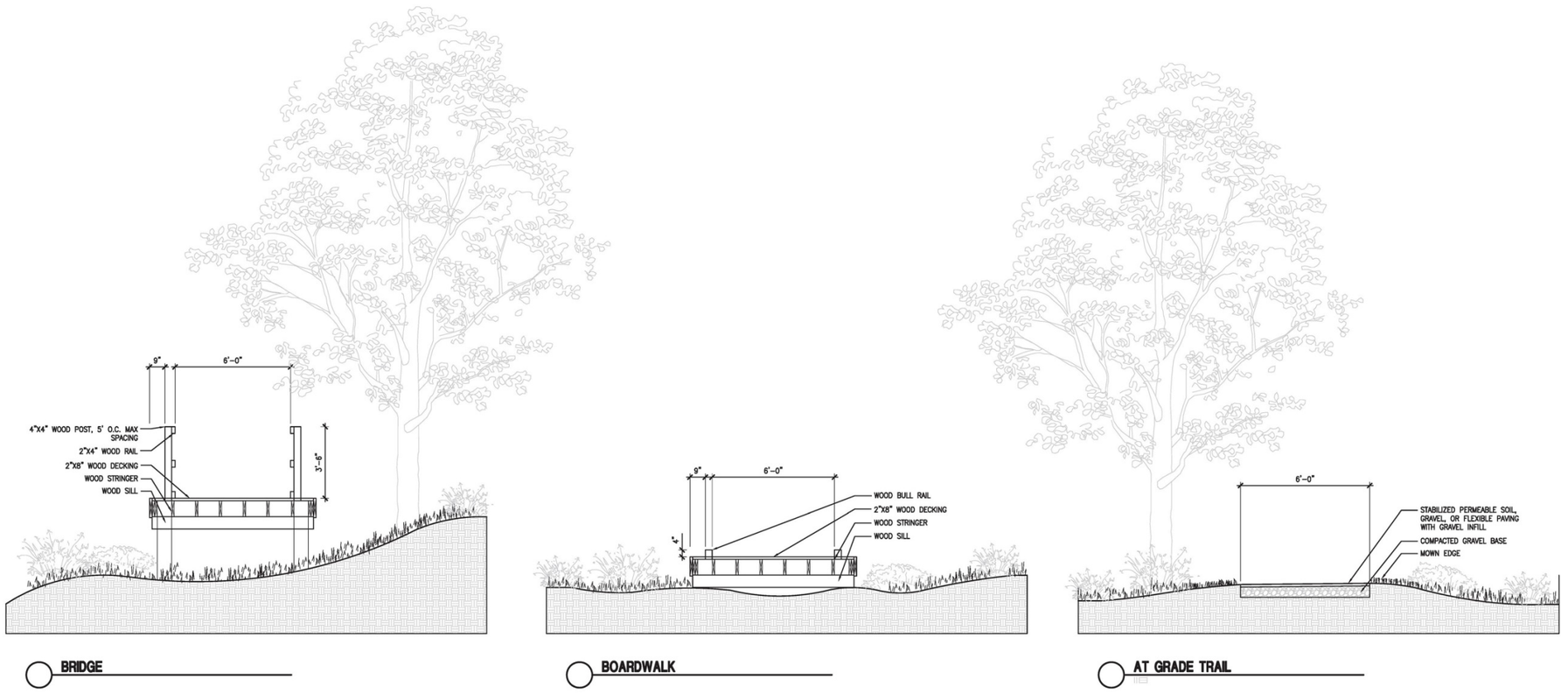
5. Provide trail connections to interpreted resources and other visitor areas

- Consider building accessible trail spurs to connect the main trail loop with the Visitor Center, Zone 1 areas and other interpreted resources, such as historic views.
- Follow the design guidance for the proposed trail loop, above, when designing spur trails, with the following exceptions: spur trails may

follow routes through the fields or woodlands as needed to reach their destination and are not required to stay within the designated trail loop corridor.

6. Provide interpretation of the farm's resources

- Retain the exhibit cannons in the fields and continue to interpret their Civil War location and related views through a wayside exhibit or other material. Provide a trail spur to the cannons.
- Interpret resources available along the proposed trail loop, such as cleared views, crops, fence lines, historic trees, and Zone 1 area resources using wayside exhibits or other material.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

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SHEET

Trail Typology Details

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (12 OF 17)

SCALE

0 1 5 10

DATE

September 2016

Figure 54. Trail typology details.

Zone 2: Woodlands Character Area Design Concepts

The woodlands likely reflect the conditions of the earliest Civil War years, when the area provided timber for many agricultural and domestic uses, but before the devastation of the 1862 military occupation of the farm. The woodlands character area also contains the ravines that were used as avenues of approach by soldiers during the war. Cleared sections of woodlands provide views into the broader region, reflecting the strategic military value of the heights. The woodlands also represent the post-war ecological regeneration of the farm. These conditions—particularly those related to the Civil War—provide an interpretive focus for the character area. However, the goal for woodland management does not include recreating Civil War conditions, which resulted in ecological damage to the area and the loss of forest. Instead, design interventions should take advantage of the area's popularity with hikers to introduce visitors to the landscape's important natural and historic resources.

The design concepts for the woodlands area focus on:

- Selective clearing and interpretation of views, particularly Civil War-related military views;
- Providing access to cultural and natural features such as the earthworks, ravines, and views;
- Protecting the natural character of the landscape;
- Retaining cultural and natural features; and
- Providing opportunities for hiking on accessible and rustic trails.

1. Enhance or expand managed vistas or views

- Retain the current cleared views at locations in the northern ravine used for troop movements during the Civil War; at the viewpoint towards Lower Town (Figure 55); at the southern edge of the property towards the Shenandoah River; and from the earthworks towards the Shenandoah River. Maintain these views through selected vegetation clearing.



Figure 55. Cleared view towards Lower Town, with new vegetation growth.

Source: AECOM

- Define a minimal clearing zone to provide visitors with the interpreted view from the viewing location.
- Clear selected vegetation within the foreground of the view. Consider clearing vegetation from the middle ground if it encroaches on the interpreted view.
- Consider protecting selected vegetation such as mature oaks during the clearing process.
- Consider retaining low vegetation or seeding/planting appropriate low-growing native vegetation in cleared areas to combat soil erosion.
- Feather the edge of the clearing zone to mimic a natural clearing edge and to create a transition between open and cleared areas.
- Protect naturally occurring boulders, rocks, and rock outcrops within the cleared areas.
- Monitor cleared areas for signs of poor drainage, such as soil erosion or slumping.
- Maintain cleared areas through periodic vegetation removal.
- Minimize clearing within drainage areas.
- Dispose of cut vegetation properly, according to park policy.

- Consider enhancing other viewing areas if documentation provides evidence of their historical value or they provide scenic value.
- Interpret views related to historic military activities and associated resources through a wayside exhibit located at the view location, or in other material.

2. Provide trail access to the earthworks

- Provide an accessible spur trail between the trail loop and the earthworks. Ensure the trail meets current trail standards as outlined in *ABA Accessibility Guidelines; Outdoor Developed Areas*, including standards for trail clear width, surface stability, slopes, and other guidance (Figure 56).



Figure 56. Accessible woodland trail.

Source: Americantrails.org

- Provide a direct, accessible connection between the at-grade trail and the earthworks' view platform, using a boardwalk or other structure as necessary. Design the structure with guardrails or other side rails, if required, using sustainably harvested wood or other natural material that is compatible with the character of the woodland (Figure 57).

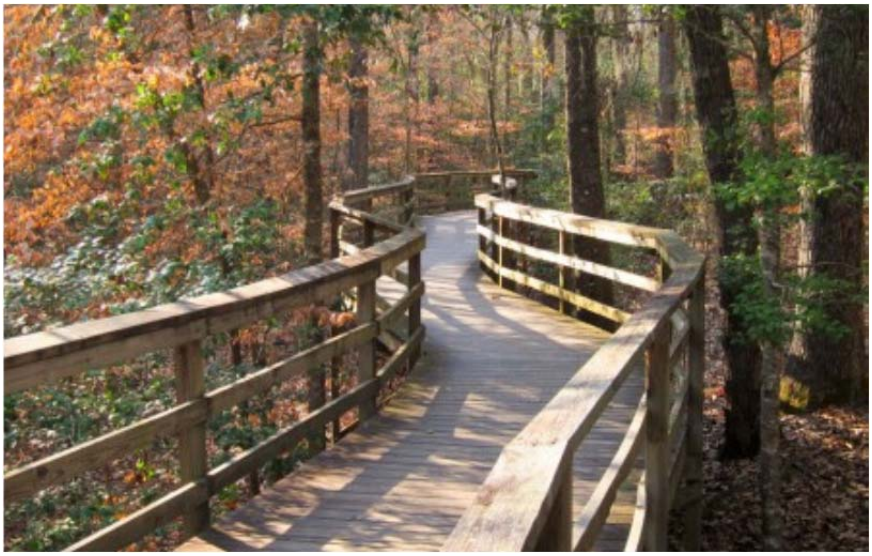


Figure 57. Raised boardwalk through a woodland, Congaree National Park, SC.

Source: theoutbound.com

3. Provide other recreational hiking opportunities

- Retain the current trail located within the southwestern woodland area or modify the trail as necessary to provide access to other cultural or natural resources.
  - Consider retaining the existing stone steps and bridge associated with the current trail.
- Consider removing or minimizing the trail connection to the adjacent KOA campground. Do not maintain the trail or indicate it with signs.
  - Eradicate new social trails within woodland areas by placing natural-looking barriers, such as logs, across the path.

4. Protect natural and cultural resources within the woodland

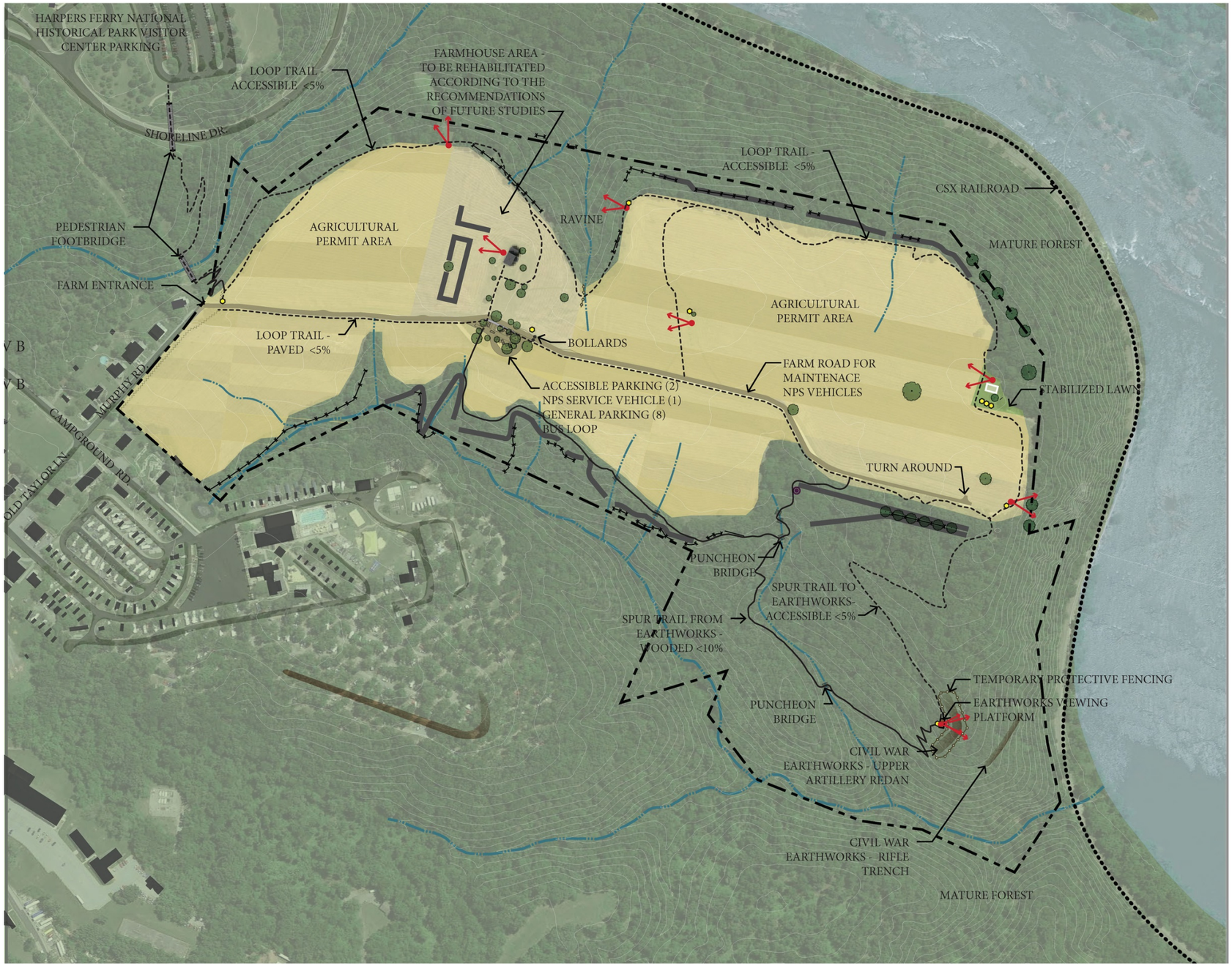
- Follow the guidelines above for *Vegetation* management, focusing on the protection of native species and plant communities.
- Protect special vegetation, such as mature trees, the "Allstadt" oaks, or other special plant communities. Monitor vegetation for damage or disease. Consider using temporary silt, wire or construction fencing if temporary barriers are needed to protect resources from damage until a permanent, unobtrusive resolution can be found.
- Protect cultural resources such as topographic anomalies, including the push piles, and historic property boundaries. Consider using temporary silt, wire or construction fencing if temporary barriers are

needed to protect resources from damage until a permanent, unobtrusive resolution can be found.

- Reroute trails away from sensitive natural and cultural resources if excessive visitor contact results in their damage or deterioration.

5. Interpret resources within the woodland

- Provide outdoor exhibits or other interpretive material along the trails to convey information about the landscape's history and ecology as it relates to the Civil War history of the property. Interpret other themes, such as the agricultural use of the woodlands and prehistoric living through materials available at the Visitor Center.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET

Treatment Plan

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (13 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- LOOP TRAIL - >5% SLOPE
- LOOP TRAIL - >10% SLOPE
- CAR CIRCULATION / PARKING
- WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE
- PUNCHEON BRDIGE
- PEDESTRIAN FOOTBRIDGE
- BOLLARD
- TEMPORARY FENCING

SCALE

0 50 100 200 400

DATE

September 2016

NORTH

Figure 58. Treatment plan.

RECOMMENDED FUTURE STUDIES

The Draft *Murphy Farm Phase I Archeological Survey* (2014) identified several potential investigations to resolve outstanding questions about the historic use and character of the farm property. These include:

- Additional documentary research on the possible use of the site by the District of Columbia's National Guard.
- Additional investigation of the former Nicholas Marmion property located within the current boundaries of the Chambers-Murphy Farm, including archeological investigations and documentary research. This research could result in a better understanding about the character of that property and reveal—if possible—the relationship between nineteenth century land owners and their land managers, who may have been enslaved workers.
- Investigation of the trash middens associated with the Murphy farmhouse. These include a sheet midden near the rear of the house and a trash dump in the natural drainage ravine nearby. These investigations may reveal additional information about the farm's residents or possibly its Civil War use.

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Appendix A

Treatment Concept Alternatives

TREATMENT CONCEPT ALTERNATIVES

Components of the treatment concept alternatives have been incorporated into the treatment plan, described above. The concept alternatives are recorded here to help document the CLR treatment decision-making process.

CONCEPT ALTERNATIVE 1: LAYERS OF HISTORY

Concept alternative 1 would enable visitors to understand the layers of historic significance of the farm through the enhancement and interpretation of the landscape patterns and features evident from all historic periods. Like a palimpsest, the farm landscape can reveal the traces of multiple eras of human occupation and use. The identified physical evidence of the historic contexts for the property—whether on the surface or below—would be revealed and interpreted as appropriate for visitors, enabling the complexity of the site's history to be legible in all areas of the landscape. The mixed—sometimes overlapping—assemblage of physical historic features (supplemented by other interpretive materials such as outdoor exhibits or literature) would be managed to enable visitors to understand the evolution of the landscape. Roads and trails would provide interpretive opportunities and create modern and accessible—but visually unobtrusive—connections between landscape resources. Management zone 1 resources would be interpreted as part of a multi-layered collection within each character area; each character area conveys information about the landscape's different historic themes. Management zone 2 areas would provide the agricultural and ecological setting for the property, and space for trails, roads, parking, and other infrastructure.

ZONE 1

Murphy Farmhouse Character Area

Under concept alternative 1, the Murphy farmhouse area would be rehabilitated to interpret the Chambers (Civil War-era) and Murphy (commemorative) periods, as well as prehistoric periods if future archeological investigations provide evidence for prehistoric use or occupation. The rehabilitation of the character area under this alternative would be focused on illustrating the range of domestic and agricultural features that characterized both historic periods, and interpreting the life of the farm's residents—both under regular circumstances and during the nationally-significant events that punctuated life on the farm.

- Rehabilitate the Murphy farmhouse according to recommendations created as part of a future Historic Structures Report for the building. Consider adaptively reusing the building as a contact point for staff and visitors, either seasonally or year-round. Provide an accessible entry to the building, using a design and that is compatible with the historic character of the property. Retain both wings of the house and associated foundation and building materials. Consider revealing selected layers of the building's materials (such as the core log structure dating to the Chambers period, if it still survives) to illustrate and interpret the multiple periods of the farmhouse area's history. Interpret both periods of the farmhouse area's history through exhibits or other interpretive materials.
- Retain and interpret other historic features and events from both historic periods, such as the constructed knoll on which the house stands; the destruction of the Chambers farm buildings and gardens during the Civil War; other topographic modifications (likely related to the agricultural use of the landscape); and the cistern. If archeological investigations locate historic structures, fence lines, or other features from either period that help define the spatial organization of the character area, consider interpreting these features by outlining their location at grade with stone, concrete, or other material. Supplement these physical features with other interpretive materials such as exhibits or literature. Interpret the cut stone blocks and other features through exhibits and literature or by integrating them into the farmhouse area organization if documentary or archeological evidence helps decipher their use and historical location.
- Remove incompatible vegetation and small-scale features that post-date the historic periods.
- Consider delineating the farmhouse area with a visually unobtrusive and historically compatible material (such as crushed stone) that enables full accessibility throughout the farmhouse area.

Rely on documentary and archeological evidence to define a boundary for the area that matches historic conditions as closely as possible.

Earthworks Character Area

The earthworks area would be rehabilitated to protect and interpret the structures and to retain their woodland cover. The earthworks and woodland cover reflect conditions from different historic periods; revealing and interpreting these layers would help visitors see and understand Civil War-era resources in the context of the post-war ecological regeneration of the landscape.

- Repair and maintain the earthworks according to the guidelines provided above for *Buildings and Structures* and *Earthworks*. Provide viewing platforms in unobtrusive locations that enable visitors to see the rifle trench and redan without gaining direct physical access to them.
- Retain the existing woodland cover on the earthworks and manage the area's vegetation according to the *Vegetation* guidelines provided above. Maintain the cleared view to the river from the earthworks. Provide a viewing platform near the clearing to allow visitors to see the interpreted view.
- Interpret the Civil War, commemorative, and prehistoric periods and the ecological conditions of the area through interpretive exhibits or literature.

Fort Foundation Character Area

The fort foundation area would be rehabilitated to protect the integrity of the foundation and to reveal the prehistoric use of the location and associated landscape resources (such as the spring). Rehabilitation would support the on-going commemorative use of the character area.

- Retain and protect the fort foundation and other contemporary memorial features.
- Consider surrounding the foundation with a visually unobtrusive and historically compatible paving (such as crushed stone) that enables full accessibility throughout the fort foundation area and that is large enough to support planned commemorative activities.
- Interpret the fort foundation, spring, and prehistoric resources in the area through exhibits or other interpretive materials.

ZONE 2

Fields Character Area

The open fields would provide a historically compatible agricultural character for the overall landscape; create opportunities for broad views across the farm; and provide appropriate locations for trails, roads, parking, and other infrastructure. The hay currently grown in the fields and harvested from the farm through the agricultural lease program provides an appropriate proxy for the crops grown on the farm historically during the different periods.

- Continue the agricultural leasing program to retain the general agricultural character and use of the landscape.
- Retain the current entrance road alignment past the farmhouse and towards a new parking area, providing bump-outs to support two-way traffic and tour bus use. Create a new, visually unobtrusive and more centrally located parking and restroom area near the woodland edge. (A potential site would be slightly downhill from the top of the plateau, out of view). Create a connection at this parking area to the farm's interpretive trails.
- Retain trails along the edge of the fields, following the contours to create an accessible connection to the management zone 1 character areas. Design the trails to fit with the character of the fields, using brown crushed stone or other earth-colored, visually unobtrusive material.
- Retain the replica cannon and interpret their location in relationship to the Civil War battle events.
- Provide outdoor exhibits or other interpretive features along the trails to convey information about the layers of the farm's history and ecology and how they have changed over time.

Woodlands Character Area

The woodlands contain resources associated with the Civil War, reflect the ecological recovery of the landscape in the post-Civil War years, and likely contain prehistoric resources. Cleared or thinned areas within the woodlands also provide views out from the park into the broader region and to selected historic resources. Remnant historic and prehistoric resources, such as fencing and middens, may reveal information about agricultural activities, spatial patterns and land uses throughout all periods of significance.

- Retain and maintain the current woodland patterns and vegetation. Manage the woodlands according to the guidelines described above under *Vegetation*.
- Retain and maintain cleared areas for interpreted and/or scenic views.
    - Minimal clearings may help expose landscape resources within the property, such as the ravines that were critical Civil War features, or larger clearings that provide visual connections with landscapes outside the property. Undertake selected clearing according to the *Views and Vistas* guidelines listed above.
    - Interpret the views with wayside exhibits or other literature.
- Provide an improved trail loop within the woodland in the southwest corner of the property, connecting the earthworks area to the larger trail system and to the parking. Design the trail with switchbacks and bridges or boardwalks as necessary to maximize the accessibility of the entire route. Design the trails to fit with the character of the woodlands, using crushed stone or other earth-colored material for the trail tread. Retain woodland trail connections to the adjacent campground.
- Provide a new accessible connection to the farm property from the nearby Visitor Center. Consider providing new pedestrian bridges across Shoreline Drive and the ravine and/or switchback trails to negotiate the slopes.
- Provide outdoor exhibits or other interpretive material along the trails to convey information about the landscape's history and ecology.

CONCEPT ALTERNATIVE 2: NODES OF HISTORY

Concept alternative 2 would enable visitors to understand the landscape's historic significance by using selected physical resources in each character area (each node) to reveal a particular aspect of the farm's history. Each node would focus on one primary theme and its associated resources. Roads and trails provide interpretive opportunities and create modern and accessible but visually unobtrusive connections to the landscape resources. The primary surviving above-ground resources in each character area would determine the interpreted themes for management zone 1 areas. Management zone 2 areas would provide the agricultural and ecological context for the property, and serve as space for trails, roads, parking, and other infrastructure. The repositioning of field and woodland edges to resemble conditions from one period of significance allows this zone to more accurately convey the agricultural conditions from the historic era.

ZONE 1

Murphy Farmhouse Character Area

The Murphy farmhouse area would be rehabilitated to interpret the commemorative period. Features surviving from the commemorative period or lying below the surface would be physically revealed to give visitors a clear picture of the late 19th and early 20th century character of the farmhouse and its environs.

- Rehabilitate the Murphy farmhouse according to recommendations created as part of a future Historic Structures Report for the building. Consider adaptively reusing the building as a contact point for staff and visitors, either seasonally or year-round. Provide an accessible entry to the building, using a design and that is compatible with the historic character of the property. Retain both wings of the house and associated foundation and building materials. Interpret the Murphy farmhouse history on-site through exhibits or other interpretive materials.

- Retain and interpret on-site other historic features and events from the Murphy period. If archeological investigations locate historic structures or other features from the Murphy period that help define the spatial organization of the character area, consider interpreting these features in place by outlining their location at grade with stone, concrete, or other material. Consider reconstructing fences along historic boundaries if there is sufficient evidence to support their reconstruction. Supplement these physical features with other interpretive materials such as exhibits.
- Remove incompatible vegetation and small-scale features that post-date the commemorative period.
- Consider providing information about the area's other historic periods and contexts through 2-dimensional or electronic media available at the Visitor Center.

Earthworks Character Area

The earthworks area would be rehabilitated to interpret Civil War-era conditions of the landscape.

- Repair and maintain the earthworks according to the guidelines provided above for *Buildings and Structures* and *Earthworks*. Consider removing the woodland cover on and immediately surrounding the earthworks to more closely resemble the open character of the war period landscape. Provide a new native grass cover for the earthworks according to the *Vegetation* guidelines provided above.
- Maintain the cleared view to the river from the earthworks, but provide a trail to a viewing platform from which to see the interpreted view.
- Provide viewing platforms that enables visitors to see the rifle trench and redan without gaining direct physical access to them.
- Interpret the Civil War period and the ecological conditions of the area during that period through on-site interpretive materials such as exhibits or literature.

Fort Foundation Character Area

The fort foundation area would be rehabilitated to protect the foundation, interpret the commemorative period resources, and support the on-going commemorative use of the character area.

- Retain and protect the fort foundation and other contemporary memorial features.
- Consider adding simple three-dimensional "ghosting" of the missing fort to indicate its volume and shape and to help visitors understand its historic place in the landscape.
- Maintain a stabilized lawn area around the fort foundation that resembles the historic grass ground cover, enables full accessibility throughout the fort foundation area, and that is large enough to support planned commemorative activities.
- Interpret the fort foundation through on-site exhibits or other interpretive materials.
- Interpret the prehistoric use of the area through interpretive materials available at the visitor center.

ZONE 2

Fields Character Area

The fields today bear a resemblance to the historic Murphy farm fields, with the open plateau lined by maturing woodlands. Treatment for this character area creates opportunities to interpret the Murphy period agricultural context; enables broad views across the farm; and provides an appropriate location for trails, roads, parking, and other infrastructure. Treatment for the fields may include adjusting their boundaries and updating their crop patterns to reflect the conditions of the historic Murphy period more accurately.

- Continue the agricultural leasing program to retain the agricultural character and use of the landscape. Consider working with the leasing farmer(s) to develop a crop composition and

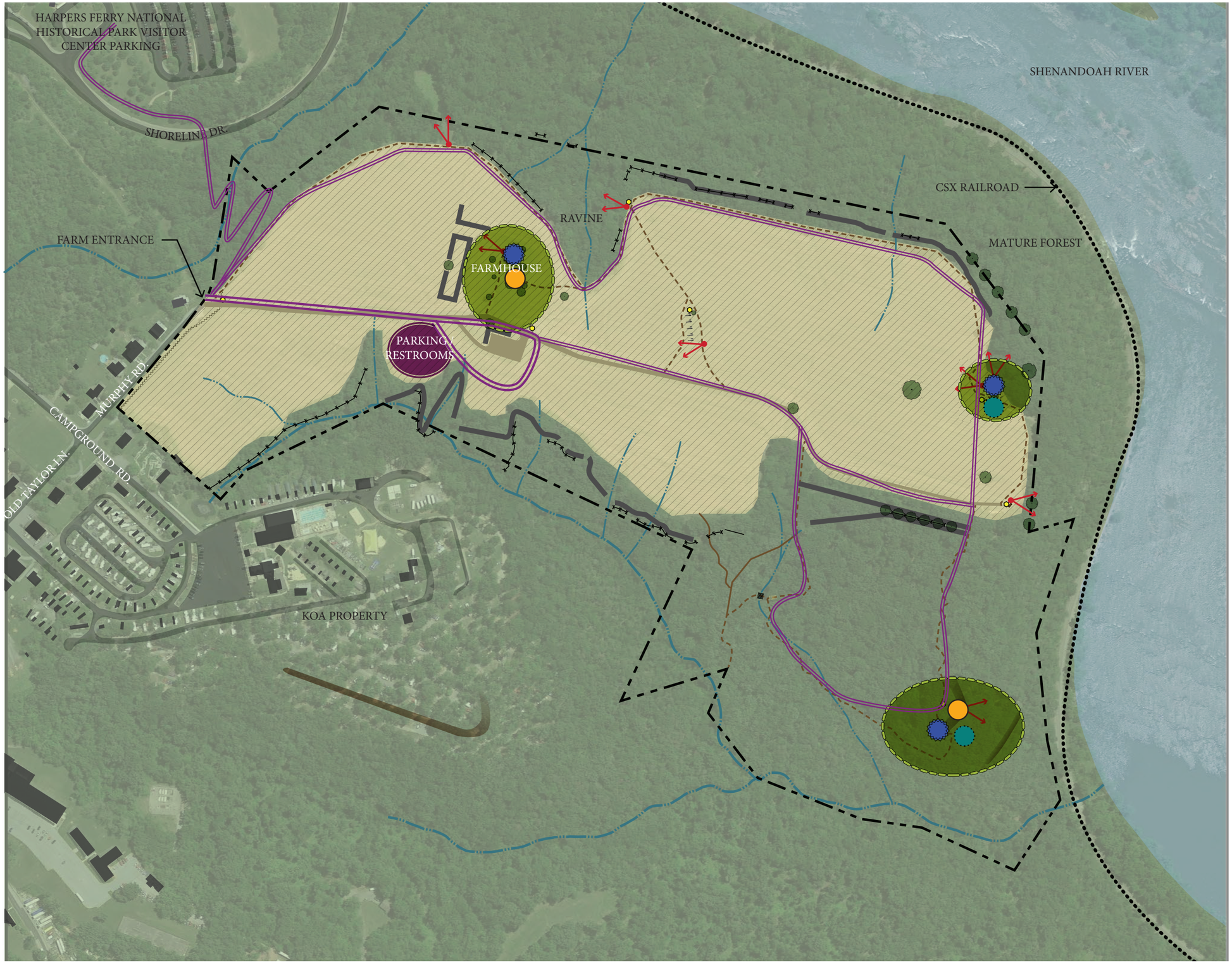
arrangement that reflects late 19th and early 20th historic agricultural conditions more accurately; for example, additional crops could include wheat or corn grown in a more fine-grained field pattern.

- Consider removing the replica cannon but interpret their location in relationship to the Civil War battle events using other media such as literature or wayside exhibits.
- Retain the current entrance road alignment past the farmhouse and towards a new parking area, providing bump-outs to support two-way traffic and tour bus use. Create a new, visually unobtrusive and more centrally located parking and restroom area in an unobtrusive location near the woodland edge, slightly downhill from the top of the plateau. Create a connection at this parking area to the farm's interpretive trails.

Woodlands Character Area

The woodlands likely reflect the conditions of the earliest Civil War years, when the area provided timber for many agricultural and domestic uses. The woodlands character area also contains the ravines used as avenues of approach by soldiers during the war. Cleared sections of woodlands provide views into the broader region, reflecting the strategic military value of the heights.

- Reestablish known woodland patterns and vegetation by managing for 19th century trees growing in the area and clearing minimal sections of woodland to match historic field edges. These edges are likely associated with the historic fence lines and "push piles." Manage the woodlands according to the guidelines described above under *Vegetation*.
- Interpret other topographic anomalies within woodland areas if they can be determined to relate to Civil War activities on the farm.
- Retain cleared areas for interpreted and/or scenic views.
    - Minimal clearings may help expose landscape resources within the property, such as the ravines that were critical Civil War features, or larger clearings that provide visual connections with landscapes outside the property. Undertake selected clearing according to the *Views and Vistas* guidelines listed above.
- Provide a wooded interpretive trail around the perimeter of the property. Design the trail with switchbacks and bridges or boardwalks as necessary to maximize the accessibility of the loop. Design the trails to fit with the character of the woodlands, using crushed stone or other earth-colored material for the trail tread. Connect this trail to the adjacent campground trail.
- Provide an improved trail loop within the woodlands area in the southwest corner of the property, connecting the earthworks area to the larger trail system and to the parking. Design the trail with switchbacks and bridges or boardwalks as necessary to maximize the accessibility of the loop. Design the trails to fit with the character of the woodlands, using crushed stone or other earth-colored material for the trail tread.
- Provide outdoor exhibits or other interpretive material along the trails to convey information about the landscape's history and ecology with a Civil War angle. Interpret other themes through materials available at the visitor center.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET

Treatment Concept
Alternative 1 : Layers of History

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (14 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- SOCIAL TRAIL
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

- CO-LOCATED THEMES - CIVIL WAR, COMMEMORATION AND PREHISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

RESOURCES
(ABOVE AND LIKELY BELOW GROUND)

- CIVIL WAR
- COMMEMORATION
- PREHISTORIC

PROPOSED SITE FACILITIES

- INTERPRETIVE TRAILS, ROADS, PARKING AND RESTROOMS

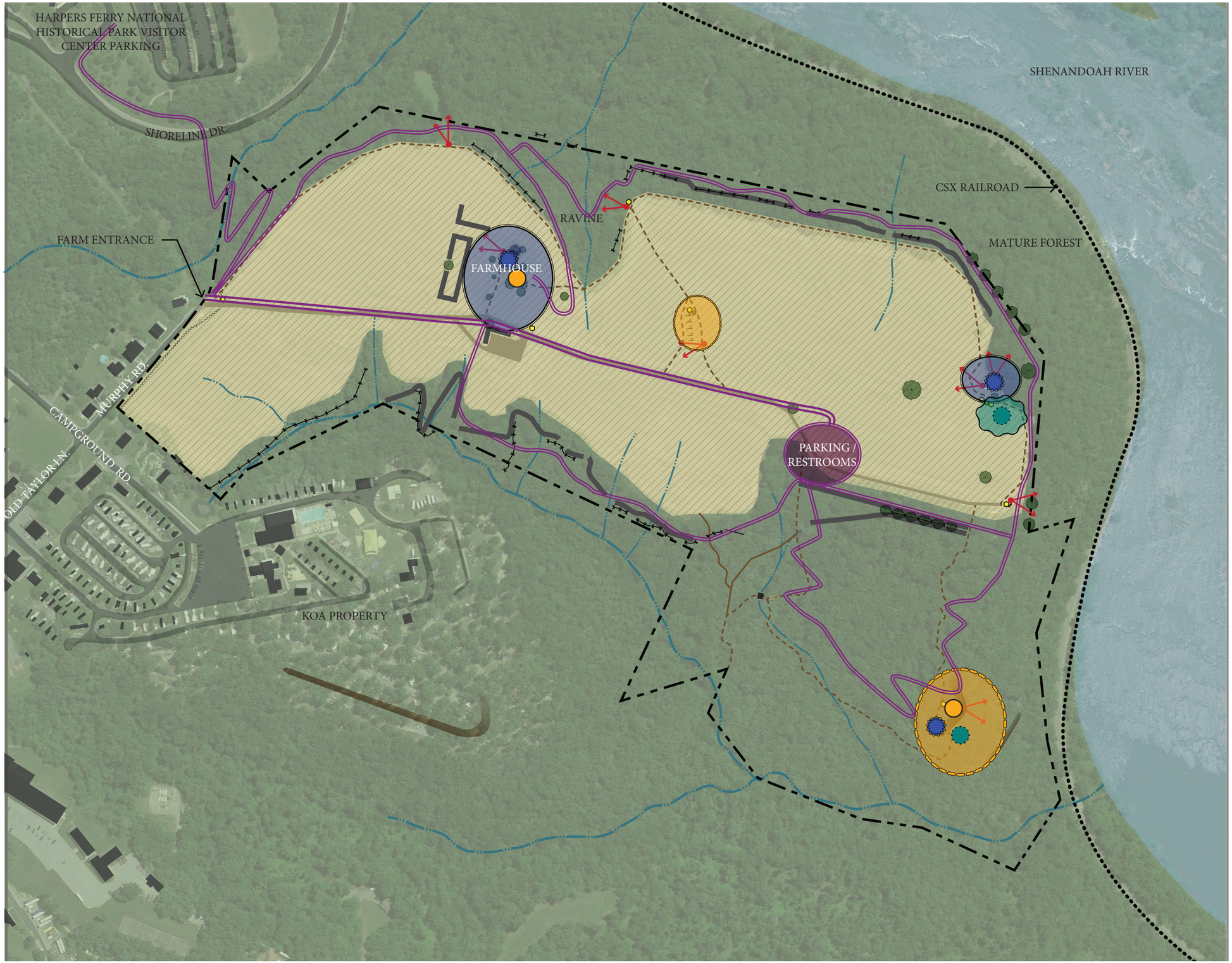
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DATE

September 2016

NORTH



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET

Treatment Concept
Alternative 2 : Nodes of History

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (15 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- SOCIAL TRAIL
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

- CIVIL WAR SIGNIFICANCE
- COMMEMORATION SIGNIFICANCE
- PREHISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

RESOURCES
(ABOVE AND LIKELY BELOW GROUND)

- CIVIL WAR
- COMMEMORATION
- PREHISTORIC

PROPOSED SITE FACILITIES

- INTERPRETIVE TRAILS, ROADS, PARKING AND RESTROOMS

SCALE

0 50 100 200 400

DATE

September 2016

NORTH

HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK VISITOR CENTER PARKING

SHORELINE DR.

PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

ACCESSIBLE TRAIL LENGTH = 1.300FT

5% MAX.

PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

FARM ENTRANCE

MURPHY RD.

CAMPGROUND RD.

OLD TAYLOR LN.

KOA PROPERTY

SHENANDOAH RIVER

EXISTING TRAIL LENGTH = 4,130T

ACCESSIBLE TRAIL LENGTH = 4,380FT

CSX RAILROAD

5% MAX.

RAVINE

5% MAX.

FARMHOUSE

MATURE FOREST

EXISTING TRAIL LENGTH = 1,670FT

ACCESSIBLE TRAIL LENGTH = 3,500FT

5% MAX

30% MAX.

EXISTING TRAIL

ACCESSIBLE TRAIL 5% MAX. SLOPE

Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET

Accessible Trails Study

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (16 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- SOCIAL TRAIL
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE
- ACCESSIBLE TRAIL 5% MAX SLOPE
- ALTERNATE TRAIL ROUTE
- PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
- PARKING

SCALE

0 50 100 200 400

DATE

September 2016

NORTH

Appendix B

Existing Conditions Photographs



Photograph 1. Trail to Visitor Center.



Photograph 2. Ravine between Chambers-Murphy Farm and Visitor Center.



Photograph 3. View to Shoreline Drive from the trail to the Visitors Center.



Photograph 4. Entrance road.



Photograph 5. Worm fence and view across eastern agricultural field.



Photograph 6. View along eastern woodland edge of farm property.



Photograph 7. Yucca plants (likely recent) along the woodland edge.



Photograph 8. Cleared view towards Harpers Ferry.



Photograph 9. Woven wire fence along eastern boundary.



Photograph 10. Trail along eastern woodland edge.



Photograph 11. Ravine.



Photograph 12. View to Murphy House from the eastern trail.



Photograph 13. "Struggle to the Heights" wayside exhibit.



Photograph 14. Regulatory sign.



Photograph 15. Mature oaks in the eastern woodland, with views towards Loudoun Heights beyond.



Photograph 16. Woodland on the eastern slopes.



Photograph 17. Park bench.



Photograph 18. View of farm from the south.



Photograph 19. View down the eastern slope towards the Shenandoah River.



Photograph 20. Northern end of the John Brown Fort Foundation and wayside exhibits.



Photograph 21. Fort foundation, memorial stone, memorial tree, and benches.



Photograph 22. Foundation detail.



Photograph 23. View from the fort foundation to the Murphy House.



Photograph 24. View from the fort foundation to Loudoun and Maryland Heights.



Photograph 25. Memorial stone and plaque.



Photograph 26. View south to the Shenandoah River and Bull Falls.



Photograph 27. View north across the fields towards the Murphy Farm House.



Photograph 28. Wayside exhibit and view towards Loudoun Heights.



Photograph 29. Trail area near earthworks.



Photograph 30. Redan, parapet.



Photograph 31. Redan, ditch.



Photograph 32. Social trails and compacted earth at the earthworks, with view to the river beyond.



Photograph 33. Leaf litter and shrubs on the redan.



Photograph 34. Rifle trench with stone wall.



Photograph 35. Rifle trench with stone wall.



Photograph 36. Steep slopes at Bull Falls Hill.



Photograph 37. Western ravine.



Photograph 38. Bridge across western stream.



Photograph 39. Trail with stone steps.



Photograph 40. Boundary between NPS and KOA properties, with trail to the campground.



Photograph 41. Western ravine.



Photograph 42. Mature oaks along southern "Allstadt" boundary.



Photograph 43. Barbed wire fence at southern "Allstadt" boundary.



Photograph 44. View north along farm road towards farm house.



Photograph 45. View towards Loudoun Heights from the western edge of the farm fields.



Photograph 46. Exhibit cannons, view from the south.



Photograph 47. Exhibit cannons, view from the east.



Photograph 48. Temporary rest room facilities.



Photograph 49. Parking area near access road.



Photograph 50. Murphy House, western façade.



Photograph 51. Modern-era trees near the Murphy House.



Photograph 52. Cistern with cap.



Photograph 53. Murphy House, eastern façade.



Photograph 54. House foundation and stone step.



Photograph 55. House foundation and step, detail.



Photograph 56. Murphy House, northern façade.



Photograph 57. Possible well or other structure.



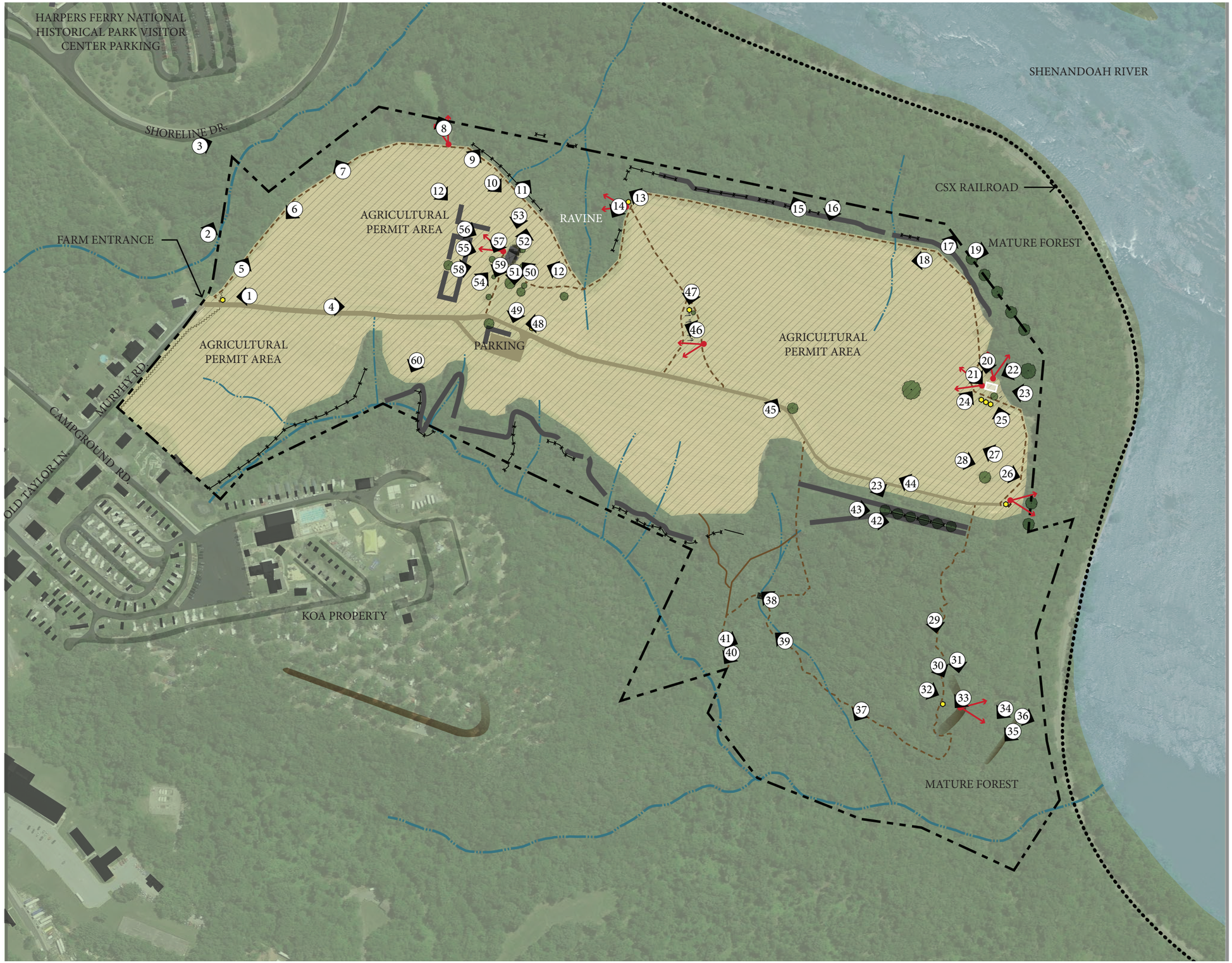
Photograph 58. Cut stone that may have been a step or mounting block.



Photograph 59. View north from house towards KOA and Taylor Lane.



Photograph 60. Northwestern woods with view towards KOA campground.



Chambers-Murphy Farm

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

SHEET

Photo Station Point Map

DRAWING # : HAFE 385 129023 (17 OF 17)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAIL ROAD TRACK
- DRAINAGE
- HISTORIC WIRE FENCE
- 2' CONTOUR
- 10' CONTOUR
- CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS
- REPLICA CIVIL WAR CANNONS
- MOUND / PUSH PILE
- PED. CIRCULATION
- SOCIAL TRAIL
- CAR/PED. CIRCULATION
- NPS WAYSIDE/SIGN
- VIEW
- EXISTING TREE
- PHOTO STATION AND DIRECTION

SCALE

0 50 100 200 400

DATE

September 2016

NORTH

Appendix C

Meeting Minutes

Chambers-Murphy Farm Cultural Landscape Report

Kick-off Meeting Minutes

October 14, 2015, 10:30am-1:20pm

Harpers Ferry Interpretive Design Center, Shenandoah Room

Attendees: See Attached Sign-in Sheet

Contract No: P14PC00202

On October 14, 2015, staff from AECOM and the National Park Service held a kick-off meeting at both the Harpers Ferry Design Center and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park to start the Chambers-Murphy Farm Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) project. The meeting agenda, draft project schedule, and sign-in sheet from the meeting are attached. These minutes represent a summary of the discussion organized by topic area, and a list of action items.

Project Background

The project study area includes the c.100 acre Chambers-Murphy Farm component landscape of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. National Park Service staff originally intended to complete the CLR for the project area in 2015. Instead, NPS staff undertook a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) to provide background information for the CLR, which will be focused on treatment for the historic landscape. Park staff also undertook a Phase I Archaeological Survey in 2014, which formed the basis for much of the information in the CLI.

Documentation

Several draft documentation, evaluation, and planning reports provide information and guidance about the historic and existing conditions of the farm landscape and its future development. In addition to the CLI and archaeological survey, the park has a draft Foundation Document, a GMP, a Battlefield Implementation Plan, and a draft National Register nomination. The farm mapping includes county-wide GIS data with topographic information. There is no Historic Structures Report for the buildings or structures in the landscape. The park has several CLRs for other component landscapes.

Although many of the documents are still in draft form, the information contained in them is considered to be accurate. No additional historical research is required for the CLR. (The regional historical agricultural census may provide additional information about historic farming practices at the farm).The CLR will rely on these park documents and other sources such as the recent Forest Service trails study for information and guidance.

Cultural Resources

The Chambers-Murphy Farm includes a residence (currently unused), the John Brown fort foundation, trails, an access drive and parking area, Civil War-era earthworks, wayside exhibits, maintained views of the Shenandoah River, woodlands, fields, and many other resources. The farm also includes unidentified cultural resources, such as topographic anomalies in the fields and woodlands, whose provenance and historic function is unknown. Concerns about the condition of the cultural resources focus on damage to the Civil War earthworks and other features such as a debris-filled gully. The farm also suffers from a modest deficit of interpretation for the landscape's resources and context, especially for the fort and the landscape's prehistory.

Other Treatment Opportunities and Constraints

The park provides ranger-led tours of the landscape as part of the *Civil War to Civil Rights* program; these tours take place several times per week. Visitors often arrive for the tours by bus; buses currently entering the farm

include larger 37-passenger and smaller 12-passenger buses. The larger buses present several challenges. Special events occur at the farm from time to time.

Visitor access and use constraints include the lack of full restroom facilities; limited accessible trail connections throughout the farm area and from the nearby Visitors Center and adjacent campground; and the unpaved road and parking area, which generate dust and associated engine problems for some of the larger diesel buses entering the site. The farm house may provide a location for additional visitor contact and facilities, and the road may be widened or paved to reduce dust.

The fields currently are leased for hay production through an agricultural permitting process, coordinated with a deer management program. Farmers typically receive a 5-year lease permit and are currently allowed to work over and around unidentified and potentially historic landscape features. Refining the areas for the agricultural lease program may help protect the landscape's historic resources and aid interpretation of the farm house environs and agricultural resources.

Climate change creates potential threats to the historic landscape, but improved management of the farm and its historic resources provides opportunities for enhanced sustainability and resilience. Treatment described in the CLR will take into account tools identified in the Sustainable Sites Initiative program (http://www.sustainablesites.org/).

Treatment planning should acknowledge the limited park maintenance capabilities due to staff size.

Project Communication

Monta Baskerville will be main NPS point of contact for contractual questions and other administrative issues. Maureen Joseph and Mia Parsons will the main contacts for project technical issues. (All three will be copied for regular communications). Rachel Lloyd will be the main point of contact for AECOM. A project extranet site has been created on the AECOM server for file sharing. NPS has a Google drive for park documents.

Schedule

See attached. The schedule is somewhat flexible, based on the needs and commitments of the park during the 2016 centennial year.

CLR Submittals, Content, and Review

- The park prefers to receive new digital mapping information in a GIS format. Maps prepared for the CLR may be created in GIS, CAD, or Illustrator.
- The CLR needs to provide period plan information, using the archaeological study and CLI as a basis for property boundaries, fence lines, and other features.
- Draft CLR manuscripts will be prepared in Word. The Final CLR will be prepared using the park's InDesign template.
- The park superintendent should be included in the CLR treatment workshop.
- AECOM will follow a CLR model outline provided by NPS.

Action Items

Item	Lead
1. Provide preferred CLR example/model	NPS
2. Provide digital park GIS data	NPS
3. Provide other background documents	NPS
4. Identify field work dates	AECOM/NPS

End of Meeting Minutes

The above represents the writer's understanding of the meeting discussions held.
Amendments to this record shall be made in writing to the author within 3 business days of receipt, otherwise the notes contained herein will be considered complete and accurate.

Chambers-Murphy Farm Cultural Landscape Report

Kick-off Meeting Agenda

October 14, 2015

Harpers Ferry Interpretive Design Center, Shenandoah Room

10:30am-1:00pm

1.	Introductions	NPS, AECOM
2.	Confirm project goals	NPS
3.	Review project assumptions, SOW, and deliverables	AECOM
4.	Review project schedule	NPS, AECOM
5.	Establish project communication protocols	NPS, AECOM
6.	Identify other project considerations	NPS, AECOM
	a. available background data	
	b. use of AECOM project extranet site	
	c. archaeological considerations	
	d. confirm new program	
	e. others	
7.	Brief visit to the project site	NPS, AECOM
8.	Meeting conclusion	

Chambers-Murphy Farm Cultural Landscape Report

Kick-off Meeting Agenda

October 14, 2015

Name	Email	Phone
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Chambers-Murphy Farm Cultural Landscape Report

Proposed Schedule

Kick-off Meeting	October 14, 2015
Collect and Review Documents	October/November, 2015
Field Investigations	Week of November 2, 2015
Deliver Draft CLR Part 1 Summary and Part 2 Treatment Approach and Alts	Week of February 15, 2016
Review Comments Due (30 days)	Week of March 14, 2016
Treatment Workshop	Week of March 28, 2016
Deliver Draft Part 2 Treatment Plan	Week of May 9, 2016
Review Comments Due (30 days)	Week of June 6, 2016
Deliver Final Draft CLR	Week of July 25, 2016
Review Comments Due (30 days)	Week of August 29, 2016
Deliver Final CLR	September 30, 2016

Chambers-Murphy Farm Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Workshop Minutes

March 30, 2016, 10:00am-3:00pm

Curtis Freewill Baptist Church Basement Meeting Room

Attendees: See Attached Sign-in Sheet

Contract No: P14PC00202

On March 30, 2016, staff from AECOM and the National Park Service held a workshop to review treatment concept alternatives for the Chambers-Murphy Farm. The meeting agenda and sign-in sheet from the meeting are attached. These minutes represent a summary of the discussion organized by topic area, and a list of action items.

Review Draft CLR Part 1 Comments

Park staff hopes to use the CLR as a "one-stop shop" for cultural landscape management of the farm property and therefore prefers to incorporate more detailed history, existing conditions, and analysis information into the final document. Possible options to address this concern include appending the recent CLI or archeology report to the CLR; including references to these reports within the CLR document; creating a full—rather than summary—Part 1 narrative for the CLR; or adding new chapters prepared by park staff to the CLR. (However, both the CLI and the archeology report are still in draft form, and the archeology report contains sensitive information that should not be included in other documents.) These options are outside of the current scope of work. Regional NPS staff will evaluate the options and provide direction to AECOM.

Park staff will provide direction on questions about the farm's period of significance dates.

Recommendations for Future Study

The CLR will include recommendations for future study, including but not limited to HABS/HAER/HALS and additional archeological investigations.

Treatment Background and Concept Alternatives

AECOM will update the character areas descriptions to reflect their historic military significance and use. The boundary of the character areas may be refined when more data becomes available. No new character areas will be added, but the guidelines for the woodland character area may be appropriate for use in the wooded landscape immediately outside the farm property.

NPS and AECOM staff reviewed the concept alternatives and deliberated the treatment options. The preferred treatment concept includes components of both alternatives, with aspects of the concept 1 "layers" and concept 2 "nodes" approach to interpretation and the management of resources. The size of different visitor groups is a consideration for treatment—many arrive by bus in larger groups—but generally most visitors experience the farm's simple undeveloped character in smaller groups.

An expanded recordation of the comments is listed below by topic.

Trails

- The historic ravine trails may provide access to the farm and a connection to historic roads. The adjacent railroad is a barrier. AECOM should evaluate the use of trails in the ravine for access and interpretive purposes.
- Neighboring properties, such as the KOA campground and the old Standard Quarry property have—or may have in the future—trails that connect to the farm. Although these trails extend the recreational opportunities for visitors, NPS has generally discouraged trail connections from private property to park land because they provide unmonitored access to sensitive resources, and result in lost revenue from uncollected park fees and lost educational and interpretive opportunities. The next draft of the CLR will provide recommendations that suggest minimizing these trail connections and the rationale for this treatment.
- The trails are generally not intended for bicycle use. Bikes may use vehicular routes, but should be discouraged from using trails in the remainder of the site, particularly in sensitive resource areas. (Existing bollards do not always inhibit bike access).
- A new or rehabilitated parking area may be used for a trailhead.
- Permeability and universal accessibility are important design considerations for trail materials. The CLR will provide information about Flexipave or other appropriate permeable paving solutions.
- Recommendations for trail placement should consider the farm's primary interpretive opportunities and the recreational opportunities of a trail loop system.
- The ravine behind the house contains (historic) debris deposits and should be avoided for trail use.
- A loop trail and trails to the primary interpretive nodes should be accessible. Other trails in the site may remain as rustic trails.
- The CLR will suggest strategies for creating and maintaining a trail system: where to use boardwalks or other structures, where to create permeable surfaces, where to retain rustic trails, etc. The CLR will suggest typical trail and structure cross sections.

Roads and Parking

- Vehicular access will occur from Campground Road and Murphy Road, as it does today.
- Parking location options include 1) parking outside the farm fence line at the "quarters" building property (if the building were to be demolished), 2) near the Murphy farmhouse, 3) near the entrance gate, 4) in the southern section of the property near the bend in the farm road. Parking may be subdivided so that accessible parking is located near the farmhouse and other parking is more distant.
- Conveying the parking rules and options to visitors (especially if there are two separate parking areas) is important but could be difficult. Visitors don't always follow directions.
- Factors in determining possible future parking areas include previous landscape disturbances and soil conditions.
- Ideally, people will walk to the farm from the Visitor Center and road access will be used mostly by buses and people with mobility impairments.
- The parking requirements likely include the need for 2-3 accessible parking spaces and 6-8 other spaces.

Murphy Farmhouse

- The farmhouse is a possible location for a visitor restroom and exhibit in the lower level. The upstairs may be used for administrative space or for leased housing.
- The farmhouse may be the appropriate location to share the layered and complex stories about the farm through potential indoor and outdoor exhibits, staff contact, or other methods (apps, etc.).
- The potential of the house to be successfully rehabilitated to accommodate new facilities would be determined by an HSR process, not the CLR.
- The potential of the farmhouse area to reveal new data about its past through archeology or other surveying is unknown at this point. However, the family descendants may be able to provide new information about the farmhouse and landscape.

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- Minimizing the addition of new facilities is desirable. If it is possible to use the farmhouse for visitor support (restrooms, etc.), then the need for a new restroom building would be eliminated. Don't overdevelop the farm.
- The farmhouse has modern utilities.

Interpretation

- Consider interpreting the recent preservation efforts required to protect the farm.
- Adopt the "nodes" approach for interpreting the farm's history and focus on one main story for each set of resources. The farmhouse is the exception and should present the farm's layered history.
- The current interpretive resources (cannon, fort foundation, wayside exhibits) may be supplemented with additional exhibits along trails or at resource areas. Other interpretive options such as "ghosting" structures or accurate reconstructions could be considered.
- Interpreting the prehistoric use of the farm area may be accomplished through exhibits or other interpretive media since there are few remaining visible resources to tell that story.
- The spring and the ravines are other landscape resources that could be interpreted more fully.

Earthworks

- Adding a viewing platform that enables visitors to see the structure(s) without standing on them is important.
- Fencing and educational/regulatory signage may help protect the structures from visitors.
- Some larger trees may need to be removed from the structures to reduce threats from windthrow.
- A viewing platform should not cross the structures; it could be placed near the middle of the redan. It may not be necessary to provide a view towards the rifle trench.

Vegetation

- Vegetation removal may be required for view maintenance.
- It is possible that the current hay cover in the fields may be diversified in order to simulate the historic period character of the farm.
- Woodland management may become more complicated: diseased trees and hazard trees need to be removed, staple tree regeneration (oaks) could be supported, historic wood lines could be recreated, etc.

Action Items

Item	Lead
1. Provide guidance on CLR Part 1 inclusion of additional historic data	NPS
2. Provide historic aerial photographs. (Update: NPS does not have the 1937 aerial photograph)	NPS
3. Provide standard NPS CLR template	NPS
4. Provide final guidance on POS dates.	NPS
5. Provide comment responses.	AECOM

End of Meeting Minutes

The above represents the writer's understanding of the meeting discussions held.
Amendments to this record shall be made in writing to the author within 3 business days of receipt, otherwise the notes contained herein will be considered complete and accurate.

DRAFT

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