HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT 001064
5

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

SURVEY REPORT FOR PIPER FARM,
DORSEY FARM, SPIELMAN FARM

Antietam National Battlefield Site

U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

SURVEY REPORT FOR PIPER FARM, DORSEY FARM, SPIELMAN FARM

Antietam National Battlefield Site

Prepared By
Archie W. Franzen
Architect
October 1968

for

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

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Antietam National Battlefield Site

APPROVAL SHEET

Recommended

W. Sean McCanahan Date 3/4/69

Superintendent, Antietam National
Battlefield Site

_____ Date _____

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic
Preservation

Approved

Russell E. Dickenson Date 3-6-69

Regional Director, National Capital Region

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SURVEY REPORT FOR PIPER FARM, DORSEY FARM, SPIELMAN FARM

I. GENERAL

This report covers stabilization measures that need to be taken to preserve three minor farm structures on as many farms lying within the Antietam National Battlefield Site.

The structures under consideration are the slave quarters located on the Piper Farm, a smoke house or meat curing building on the Dorsey Farm, and the spring house on the Spielman Farm.

All three structures have received little or no maintenance for a number of years and as a consequence serious settling, leaking and general weathering have taken their toll. Unless this is corrected imminent loss of these interesting farm adjuncts is a certainty. Complete interior restoration is not contemplated at this time. All of these buildings were in the vicinity of heavy fighting during the Civil War action that took place here.

All but the smoke house are used by local farmers under special use permits granted by the National Park Service.

During the months of June and July of 1968, student architects William B. Flickinger, Jr. and Roy W. Reynolds of Virginia Polytechnic Institute measured and recorded the structures. Their drawing are included in the report.

II. THE SLAVE QUARTERS (PIPER FARM)

Description

Presently a 33'-6" x 14'-3" stone masonry building that grew from a smaller building 25'-0" x 14'-3" reputedly built in the first half of the 18th century. Later additions made prior to the Civil War raised the roof by adding a log wall over the masonry to provide habitable space for an additional floor. At this time the north gable wall was taken down and rebuilt to make the building eight feet longer. There has never been a basement.

There is a large but shallow stone fireplace at the north end and the first or grade floor is sub-divided into two rooms by a board partition and stair in the north room of the floor above. Each lower floor room has an outside door on the east but there is no connecting opening between them. The north room has three windows but there is only one window in the south room. The second floor is also sub-divided into two rooms separted by a board partition with the stairway occuring in the south room. There are two gable windows in the north room and one gable window in the south room. The south rooms on both floors are smaller than the north rooms.

The exterior stone walls are faced rubble on both sides and are filled between the facing stones with clay and small stones.

Portions of the original rafter plate, which was only an inch thick, were left intact when the roof was removed. A layer of stone was laid over the plate and dressed logs were added to increase the height of the structure. The log portion is three logs high and was set back from the outside face of the wall to accomodate furring strips that permitted beveled edge siding boards to clear the masonry face of the wall below thus forming a drip. Shortly after 1900 drop siding replaced the earlier siding.

The original rafters support roofers spaced six inches on center which in turn support modern corrugated iron roofing. A small portion of the siding and roofing was removed to examine the underlying fabric. No vestiges of period shingles have been found.

The window sash are six lights over three lights and are double-hung. The exterior doors are board and batten and swung on wrought iron strap hinges with pintle type butts.

The brick chimney above the roof line was rebuilt recently using modern brick.

The first or grade floor is now thick concrete and may have been either of wood construction or plain dirt. Arrangements have been made to break out the concrete for further investigation.

The interior walls were plastered and have been whitewashed many times. The ceiling joists over the first floor level are exposed while the second floor ceiling is plastered.

Proposed Work

Bulges in the walls occur at a number of places caused by moisture penetration shifting the fill material, freezing and then swelling. A few facing stones have fallen out leaving voids. These should be rebuilt and missing stones replaced, followed by repointing the joints.

All windows, doors and their frames will need to be reconstructed using salvageable portions of the few pieces of original work that have survived.

The post period siding now covering the upper log portion should be removed and replaced with period type siding. Examples of this type exist on an adjacent structure, formerly used as a wash house. As the existing siding is removed an investigation of the underlying log construction should determine the soundness of the logs and while exposed should be treated to resist rot and insect infestation.

When all of the corrugated roofing is removed the roofers and rafters should be checked for soundness and necessary repairs made. Judging from other structures, on farms in the vicinity, the shingles would have been hand-riven oak, side lapped and approximately 29" long with 3/8" butts, feathered to an 1/8" at the opposite end.

Period type brick should be used to reconstruct the chimney employing a typical cap treatment associated with the area.

It is planned to relocate the two existing pumps within the structure and to run a new electric supply to the pumps underground so as to eliminate the existing overhead service.

Some grading around the building will be required for proper drainage.

Cost

To accomplish the above outlined work will cost in the vicinity of:
$15,000.00

III. THE SMOKE HOUSE (DORSEY FARM)

Description

This 14'-5" x 14'-7" brick structure of one story and a garret stands on a sloping rock hillside, a few feet behind the main dwelling. To provide a level site a stone retaining wall was laid and fill material placed behind the wall.

The foundation walls are of native stone. The brick used in its construction were soft burned and many of them have badly deteriorated. This is particularly true for the brick on the inside of the exterior walls. Diamond patterns of interstics in the brick gables ventilated the attic space in addition to one attic window located over the exterior door to the first floor. The roof is covered with heavily weathered wood shingles that may have replaced a similar older covering.

The first floor has a window in each of the sidewalls and a large fireplace in the rear wall. The flooring is modern wood flooring laid over an earlier wood floor supported on wood joists. The space beneath is filled with loose earthen material. A winding enclosed stair in the corner immediately to the left of the entrance door provides access to the attic. The ceiling of the first floor is composed of post-period beaded boards. The ceiling of the attic space is exposed.

Proposed Work

Before making any repairs to this structure it will be necessary to rebuild the adjacent retaining walls. These walls are of dry wall construction and should be taken down and relaid in mortar with the joints raked back to present a dry wall appearance.

The one exposed foundation wall should be taken down as far as necessary and rebuilt to ensure stability. The loose fill below the first floor should be removed at this time so that the inside face of the wall can be examined to determine if there may have been a previous opening in the wall. A lintel type timber on the exterior of the wall suggest that this may have been the case.

Extensive shoring and needling of the brick superstructure will be necessary to remove and replace damaged and eroded brick as well as to repair areas showing settlement cracks and bulges. The chimney should be rebuilt at this time incorporating flashing at the roof intersection line.

All exterior door and window openings will require extensive reconstruction of frames, sash and the entrance door. As many of the original components should be utilized as possible.

The present roof covering of wood shingles will have to be removed and replaced as the shingles are heavily weathered. As this is done any necessary repairs to the rafters and roofers should be made. There is no evidence of gutters or downspouts.

Any new materials employed should simulate period appearance as the structure is close to and readily seen from the road.

Cost

To accomplish the above outlined work will cost in the vicinity of: $15,000.00

IV. THE SPRING HOUSE (SPIELMAN FARM)

Description

The spring house is constructed on stone masonry and measures 16'-3" x 24'-1". It has a main or grade floor and an attic or second floor level. Immediately adjacent and at the north end the spring from which it derives its name is located. The latter lies in a sink in the ground around which masonry enclosing walls were erected and roofed over with a vaulted brick roof for protection. Water from the spring flows into the spring house and within the structure is channeled along the inside of the north and west walls. It is then wasted through the south wall under the adjacent road and to a draw on the other side of the road.

Both the south wall and more especially the east wall have developed serious bulges that threaten the collapse of this building. The outward bulge in the east wall is extensive enough that the second floor joists have only a half inch of bearing left.

The tenant farmer uses the structure for processing milk. For this reason and because the interior first floor is concrete and a concrete sidewalk runs along the outside of the west wall an investigation of the bearing condition of the wall could not be made. It is supposed that the lintels over the two side by side doors in this wall have sagged sufficiently to permit the convex buldge to occur. This in turn has probably caused the concave bulge

in the south wall. These movements have in turn played havoc with the massive stone masonry and brick capped chimney serving the fireplace at the south end of the structure.

Access to the second floor is gained by an exterior door at the north end reached by climbing over the roof of the spring enclosure. It is supposed, with no supporting evidence remaining, that some form of wooden deck and steps formerly served this door.

No windows occur at the first floor level except in the west wall which has two window openings. One of these is a period window but the other, a souble window, is more modern. It may have replaced a smaller and earlier window. A gable window in the south wall provides light for the second floor.

A corrugated metal roof has been applied over what appears to be original, oak, side-lapped, shingles on roofers supported by tapered rafters. There is no evidence of downspouts or gutters.

The exterior of the structure has been whitewashed many times.

The interior of the structure at the first floor level is divided into two rooms. The north room is smaller than the south room. A large fireplace is located at the east end of the south wall of the south room. The walls are plastered and whitewashed many times and the overhead ceiling joists are exposed and whitewashed.

The low sidewalls and the end gable walls of the second floor are plastered leaving the exposed rafters of the ceiling unplastered. The flooring consists of single thickness random width wood floor boards. There is also a wood baseboard along the exterior walls.

There is no evident indications of an interior stairway connecting the two floors.

Proposed Work

It will be necessary to take down the east and south walls as well as the chimney to rectify the structural faults as they now exists. In doing this concealed steel should be introduced over the heads of all openings so that the condition being remedied will not happen again. The existing concrete sidewalk should be taken up and test holes dug along the wall to inspect bearing conditions.

Reconstruction or restoration of window and door framing should be undertaken in conjunction with the masonry repairs. Doors and sash are to be restored or reconstructed where missing.

Stabilization of the spring shelter masonry and whatever dampproofing or waterproofing that can be interjected should be carried on concurrently with the masonry work being done on the spring house.

Removal of the existing roof covering, both the modern corrugated metal and underlying period shingles, are to be removed for inspection

of the supporting roofers and rafters. Period type shingles matching the original shingles should be used to recover the roof and flashed at the chimney.

If possible some form of steps and platform should be reconstructed to provide ready access to the second floor level exterior door.

Surface drainage around the structure should be diverted away from the building by proper grading.

The structure should be whitewashed following completion of all repairs.

As the work contemplated will disrupt the use of the building, by the tenant who has a special use permit, it will be necessary either to terminate his permit or provide him with comparable facilities elsewhere on the property. State milk processing regulations stipulate requirements that have to be complied with if the latter course were adopted.

Cost

To accomplish the above outlined work but not providing alternate space for the tenant will cost: $15,000.00

View from southeast. Corrugated sheet iron was used to replace an earlier wood shingle roof. A small portion of the sheet iron was removed but no remains of shingles were discovered. The present drop siding above the masonry walls is a later feature (c. 1914) and replaced plain boards that were chamfered on their top and bottom sides to lap joint in a fashion to prevent rain from entering the joint. The siding was fastened to furring strips affixed to the log walls above the masonry making it possible for the siding to overlap the masonry. The corner treatment of the original siding has not been determined. There are a few loose stones and weak places in the stone masonry. These walls are typical of farm structures in the area and are composed of facing stones on both surfaces filled in the center with rubble and clay. The exposed joints both inside and outside of the structure are pointed with mortar.

The near door appears to be original. All sash, frames and sills will have to be replaced. The wood pump is said to be a duplicate replacement of an earlier pump. The handle has been removed and a motor driven shaft substituted for drawing water from the well.

Photographed by: A. W. Franzen

June 1968



View from northwest. Note the pronounced joint in the masonry below the siding and above the heads of the two windows on the right. This is a narrow board extending from roughly halfway between the first two window openings to the southwest corner of the building. Apparently, it was a rafter plate for an earlier roof and indicates that the structure had a lower roof at one time. When the roof was raised to provide an upper floor the structure was also increased in length to the north. This change may have occured after the Civil War. The chimney was stabilized recently and will require a period cap.

Photographed by: A. W. Franzen

June 1968



View from south. Shingles appear to be original. Light colored mortar joints were recently repointed as a stabilizing measure. The brick used is relatively soft especially on the interior and within the structure is badly eroded. The masonry, both brick and stone, will require extensive repairs necessitating a considerable amount of needling and shoring. Door and window frames and sills will have to be removed for repairs.

Photographed by: A. W. Franzen

June 1968



View from north. Rear gable wall needs extensive repairs as vertical cracks have opened from grade to a point on line with the eaves. Some form of sub-surface drainage should be provided to keep the walls dry. Note patterned brick openings for ventilating the attic space. Sash are later and should be 6/6 light sash.

Photographed by: A. W. Franzen

June 1968



View from northwest. Apparently wood steps and a platform provided access to the door in the north gable wall. However, no evidence remains to show the size or disposition of these steps. Some minor movement in the masonry of the north wall will have to be corrected when the doorway and door are restored. The gable barge boards at both ends need replacement. There is some question as to whether the near window is original which could not be further investigated due to the building now being used as a milk house by a tenant farmer.

Photographed by: W. Flickinger and R. Reynolds
July 1968



View from north showing masonry shelter of spring pit. Overflow from the pit is led into the structure to a floor trench running along the interior sides of the north and west walls of the north room of the structure. From there the water is carried underground to a draw south of the building. Retaining walls provide access to the spring pit from outside the structure as seen in the photo. The shelter is composed of a brick arch and headwall.

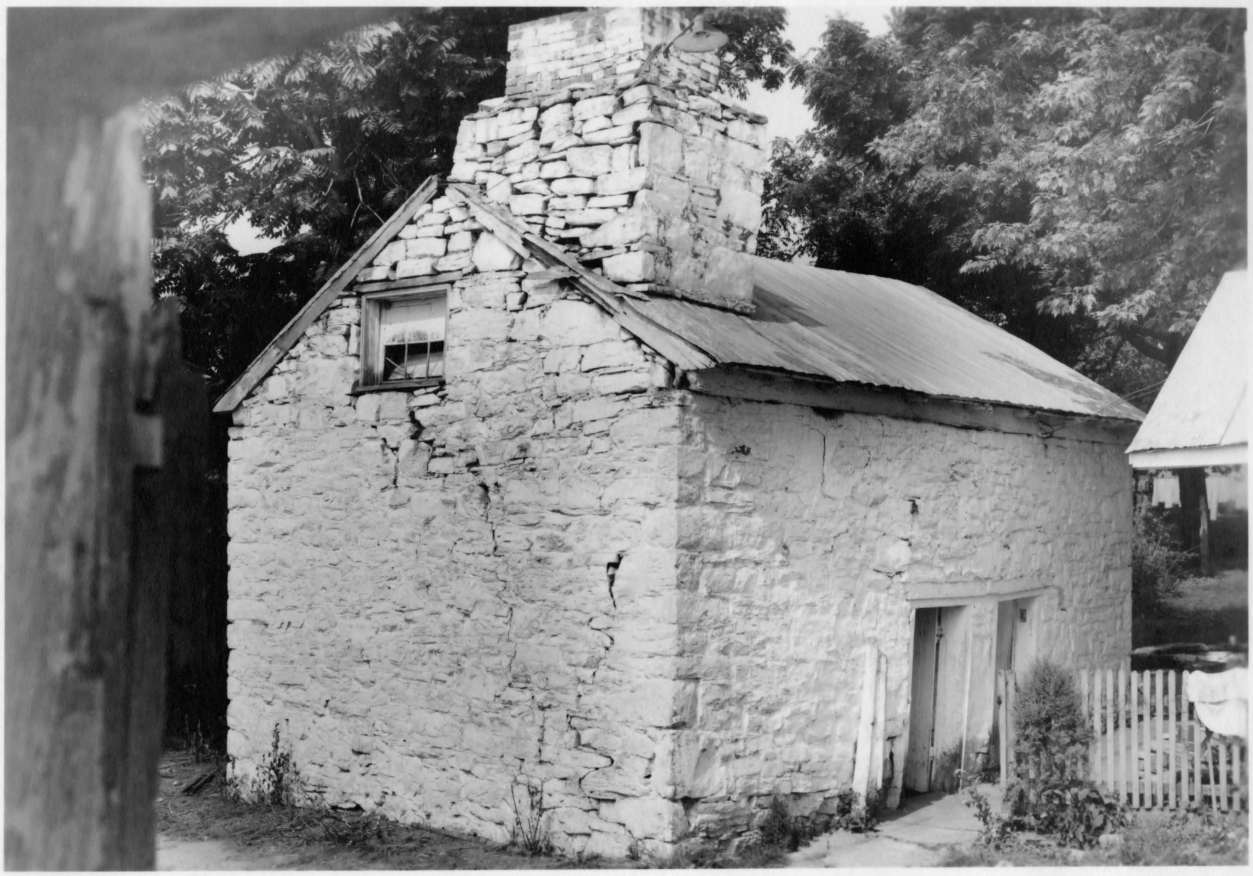
Photographed by: W. Flickinger and R. Reynolds

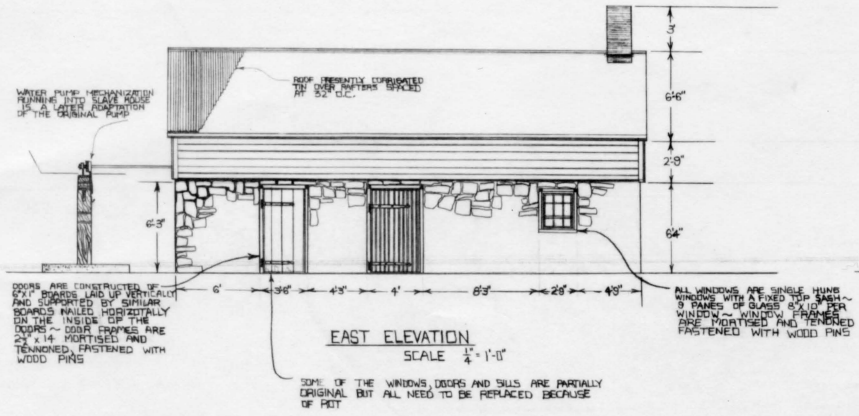
July 1968



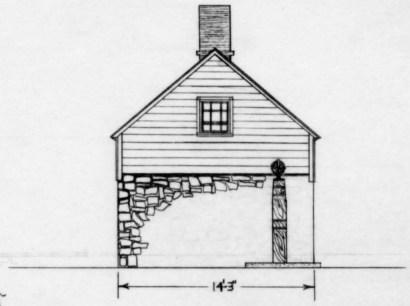
View from southeast showing serious deterioration of the south and east masonry walls of the structure as well as the chimney. Later alterations to the wood lintel over the doorways has permitted a sag in the masonry above which in turn has caused a pronounced outward bulge in the wall. This condition is responsible for numerous large cracks occuring in the south wall. As a consequence the chimney has lost structural stability. It will be necessary to take down the masonry and rebuild it to correct this. This will permit restoration of the window and doors. What appear to be original wood shingles have been covered over with corrugated sheet iron. The concrete walk is relatively recent and may cover an earlier flagstone walk.

Photographed by: W. Flickinger and R. Reynolds
July 1968

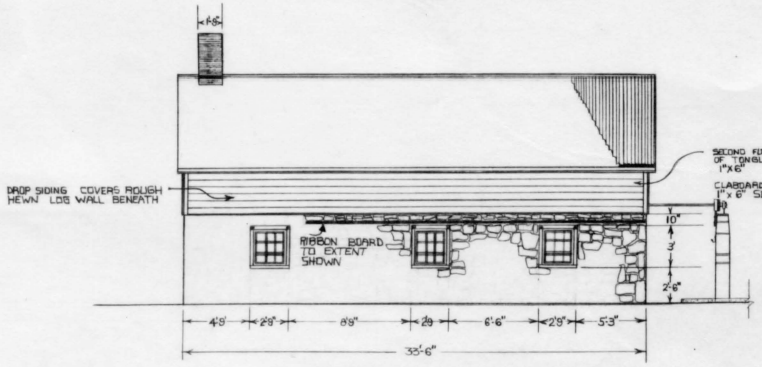




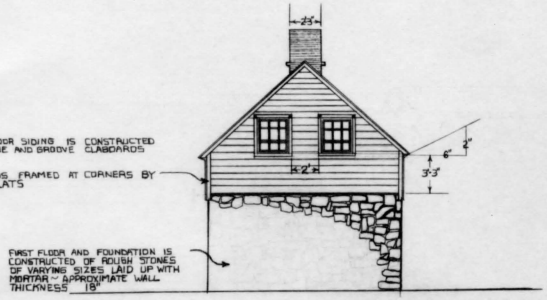
EAST ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$" = 1'-0"

SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$" = 1

1' 0" 5' 10'

ORIENTATION

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE / SIGNATURE

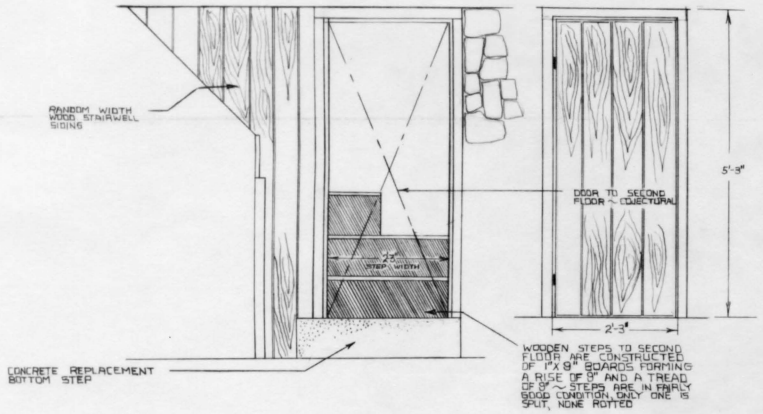
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

SLAVE QUARTERS
TITLE OF DRAWING
PIPER FARM
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
NAME OF PARK

SHEET TITLE ELEVATIONS

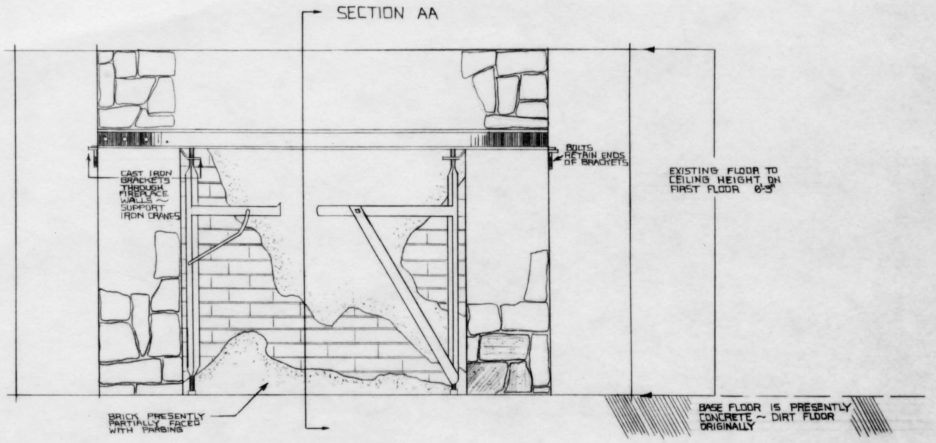
PREPARED
DESIGNED R.W. REYNOLDS
DRAWN
CHECKED

REGION NCR
PCP
DRAWING NO.
DATE
SHEET OF



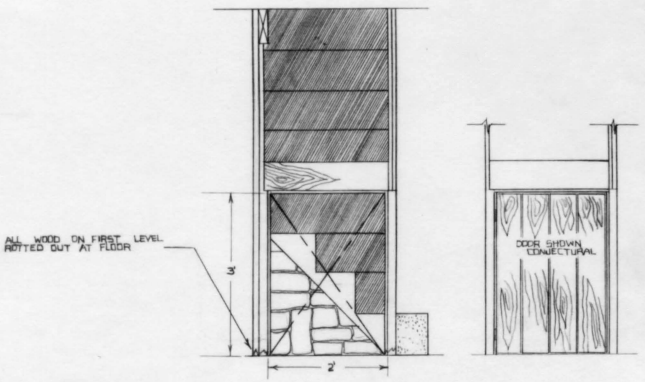
STAIRWAY ELEVATION A

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"



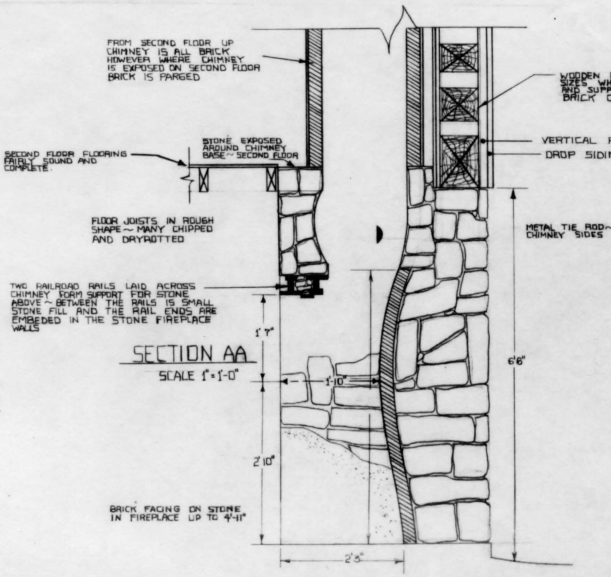
FIREPLACE ELEVATION C

SCALE 1" - 1'-0"



STAIRWAY ELEVATION B

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"



SECTION AA

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

6" 0 1

ORIENTATION

PREPARED

DESIGNED

DRAWN R.W. REYNOLDS

CHECKED

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	SURNAME OF REVISER
		8/31/60	

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

REGION NCR

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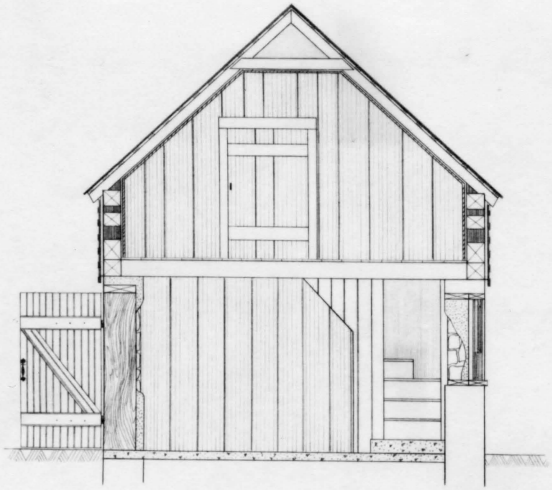
SLAVE QUARTERS
ITEM OF DRAWING
PIPER FARM
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
NAME OF PARK

DATE

SHEET TITLE FIREPLACE & STAIR DETAILS

SHEET OF

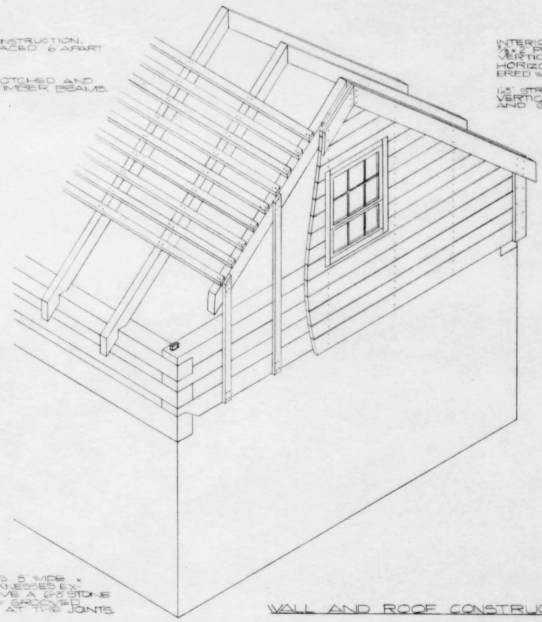
BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS



SECTION A-A

EXTERIOR WALL CONSTRUCTION.
1.5 ROOFERS SPACED 6 APART

2-4 RAFTERS NOTCHED AND FASTENED TO TIMBER BEAMS.



INTERIOR WALL CONSTRUCTION.
1 1/2 PINE STRIPS RUNNING VERTICAL WITH WALL AND HORIZONTAL WITH ROOF COVERED WITH PLASTER.

1/2 STRIPS APPROX 8" RUNNING VERTICALLY SUPPORT 1 1/2" TONGUE AND GROOVE CLAPBOARD.

TIMBER BEAMS 8 WIDE x VARYING THICKNESS EXTEND 30 ABOVE A POSTURE WALL AND ARE SHAPED AND PEGGED AT THE JOINTS

WALL AND ROOF CONSTRUCTION
ISOMETRIC

SCALE ½"-1'

0 1 2 3'

ORIENTATION

			PREPARED
			DESIGNED
			DRAWN 11-26-68 FLYNN/MBM
			CHECKED
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	SURNAME

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OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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REGION

PCP

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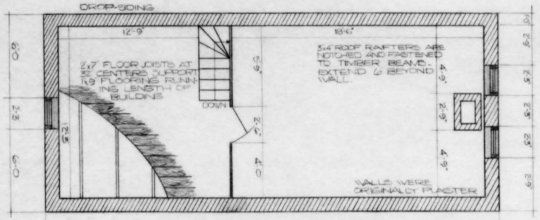
SLAVE QUARTERS
TITLE OF DRAWING
PIPER FARM
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
NAME OF PARK

DATE

SHEET TITLE CROSS SECTION AND FRAMING DETAIL

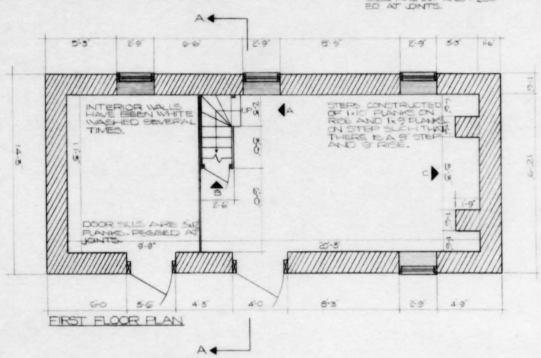
SHEET OF

BASIC DATA



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

WINDOWS ARE DOUBLE-HUNG WITH A FIXED TOP SASH. SILLS ARE 2x7 AND RESTED AT JOINTS.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'

ORIENTATION

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

		PREPARED
		DESIGNED
		DRAWN
		CHECKED
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE / SURVEY BY: DANE FLOHNGER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

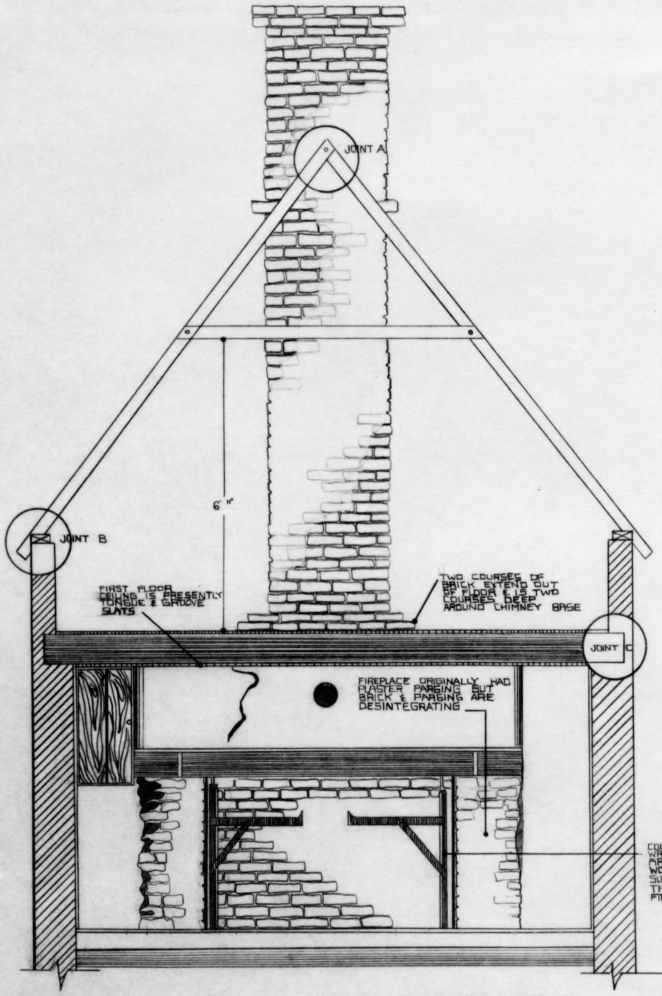
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PCP
DRAWING NO.

SLAVE QUARTERS
TITLE OF DRAWING
FIELD FARM
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
NAME OF PARK

DATE

SHEET TITLE: FLOOR PLANS

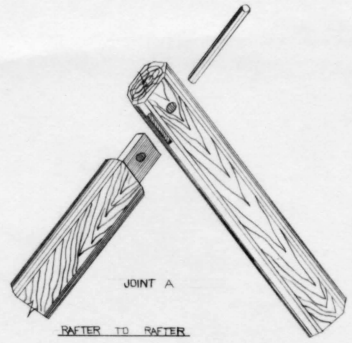
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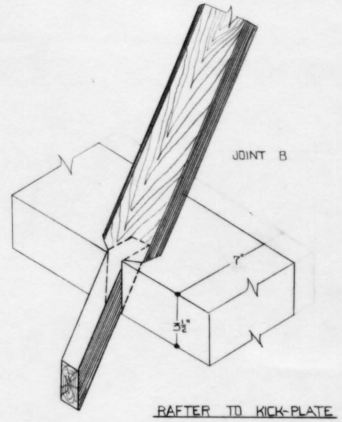
FIREPLACE~CHIMNEY DETAILS

SCALE 3/4"=1'
0 1 2'

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

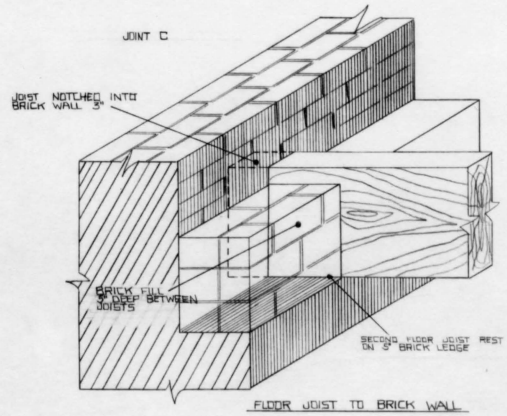


RAFTER TO RAFTER



RAFTER TO KICK-PLATE

JOINTS



FLOOR JOIST TO BRICK WALL

SCALE 3"=1'
0 1'

ORIENTATION

PREPARED
DESIGNED R.W. REYNOLDS
DRAWN
CHECKED

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	SIGNATURE
		7/1/68	R.W. REYNOLDS

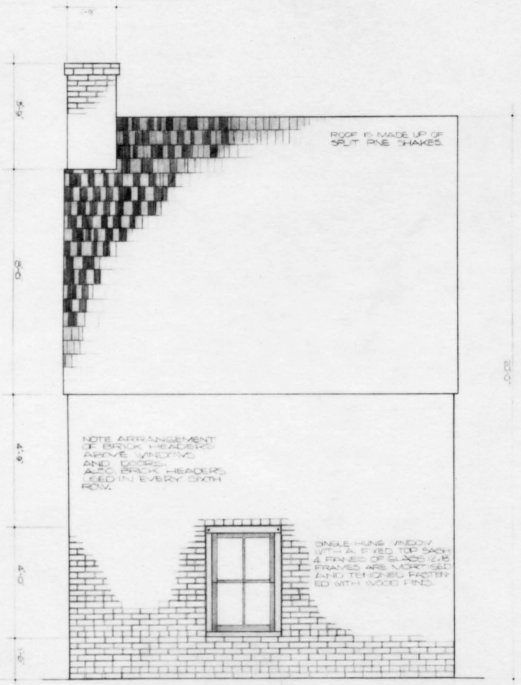
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

REGION NCR
PCP
DRAWING NO.

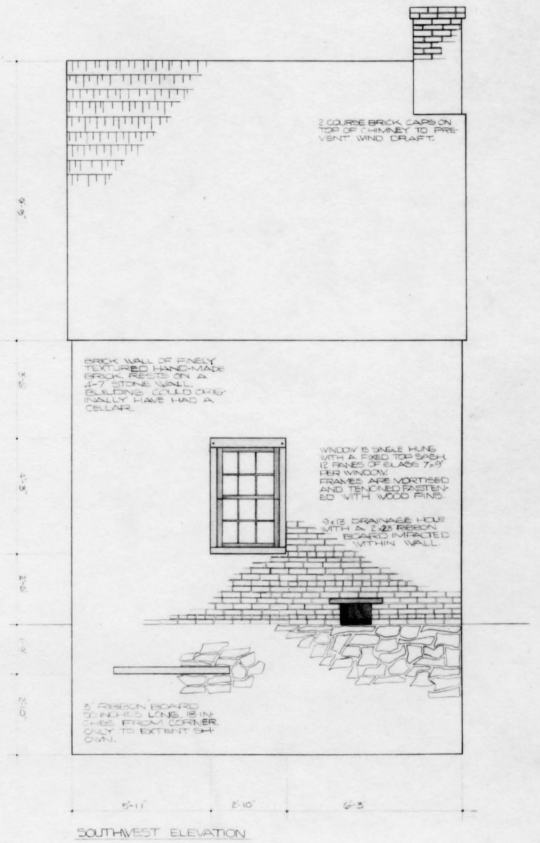
SMOKE HOUSE
TITLE OF DRAWING
DORSEY FARM
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
NAME OF PARK

DATE

SHEET TITLE DETAILS
SHEET OF



NORTHEAST ELEVATION



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

ORIENTATION

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	SURNAME

PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN FLICKINGER
CHECKED

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

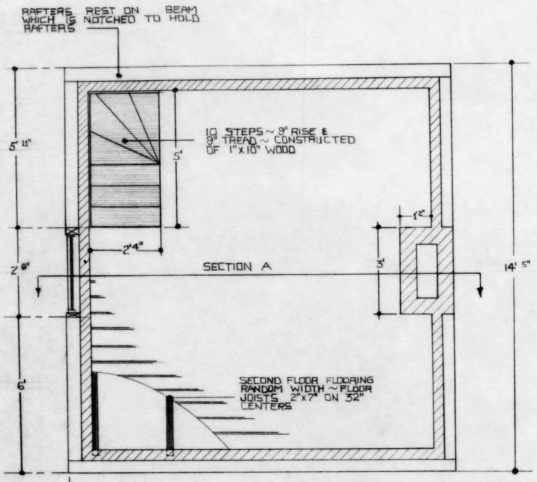
REGION NCR
PCP
DRAWING NO.

TITLE OF DRAWING: SMOKE HOUSE
LOCATION WITHIN PARK: DORSEY FARM
NAME OF PARK: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

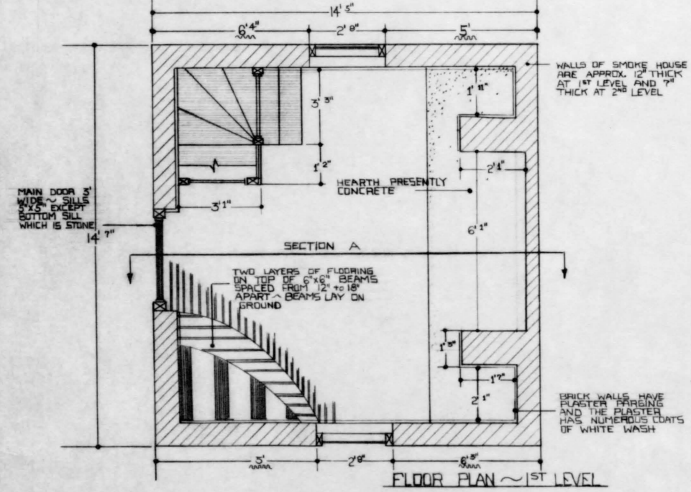
DATE

SHEET TITLE: ELEVATIONS

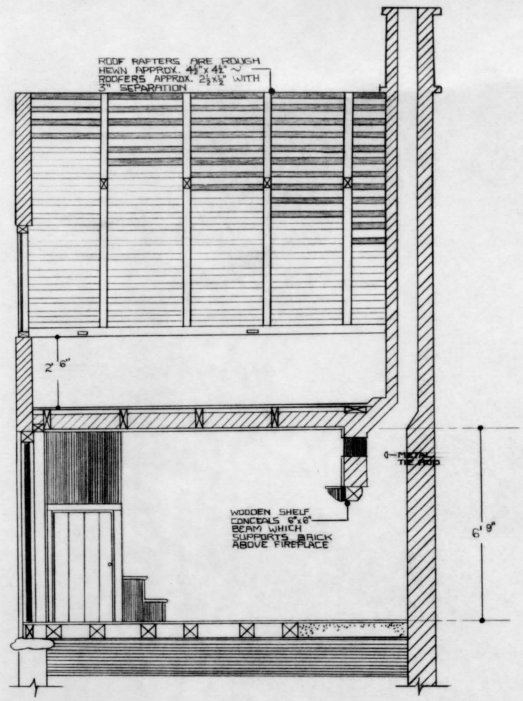
SHEET OF



FLOOR PLAN ~ 2ND LEVEL



FLOOR PLAN ~ 1ST LEVEL



SECTION A

SCALE 1" = 1'

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

ORIENTATION

PREPARED

DESIGNED

DRAWN R.W. REYNOLDS

CHECKED

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	SURNAME
		7/8/68	

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DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

REGION NCR

PCP

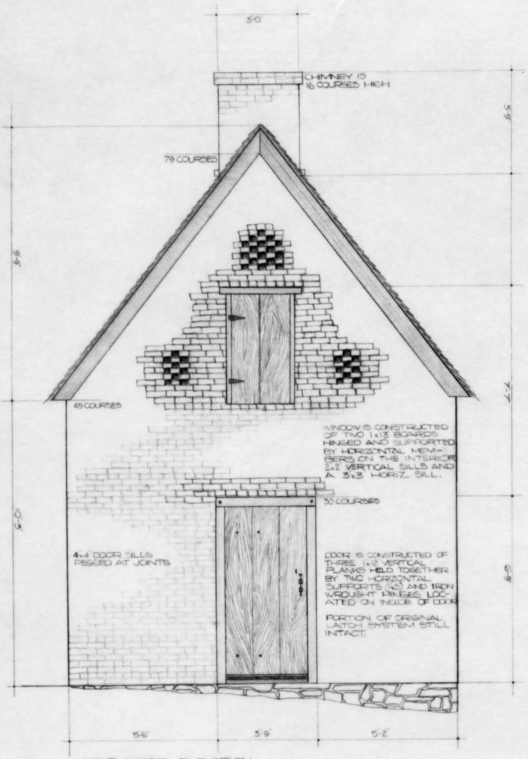
DRAWING NO

SMOKE HOUSE
TITLE OF DRAWING
DORSEY FARM
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
NAME OF PARK

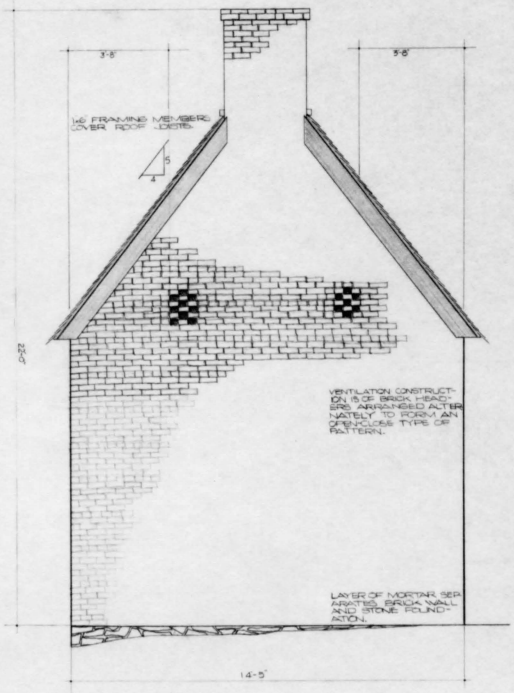
DATE

SHEET TITLE PLANS & SECTION

SHEET OF



NORTHWEST ELEVATION



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8"

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

ORIENTATION

PREPARED

DESIGNED

DRAWN FLECKNOE

CHECKED

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	SURNAME
		7/6/68	

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

REGION NCR

PCP

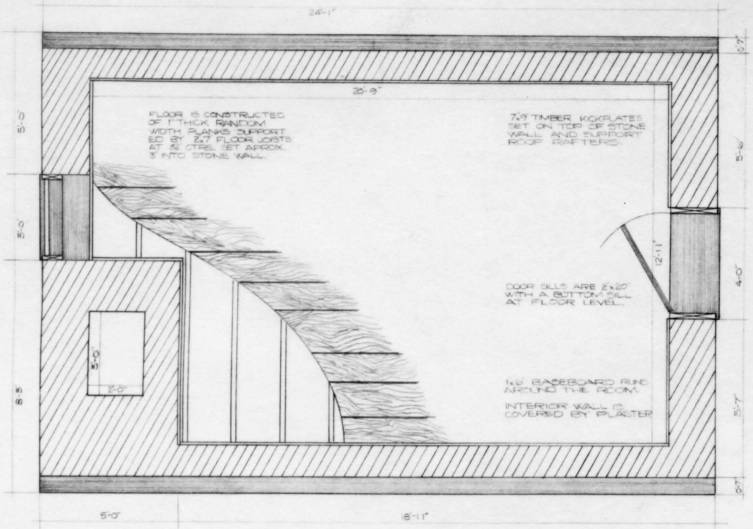
DRAWING NO.

SMOKE HOUSE
TITLE OF DRAWING
DORSEY FARM
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
NAME OF PARK

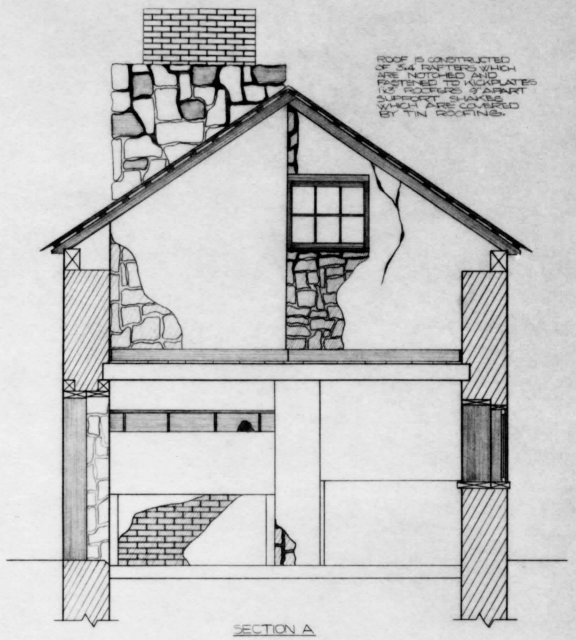
DATE

SHEET TITLE ELEVATIONS

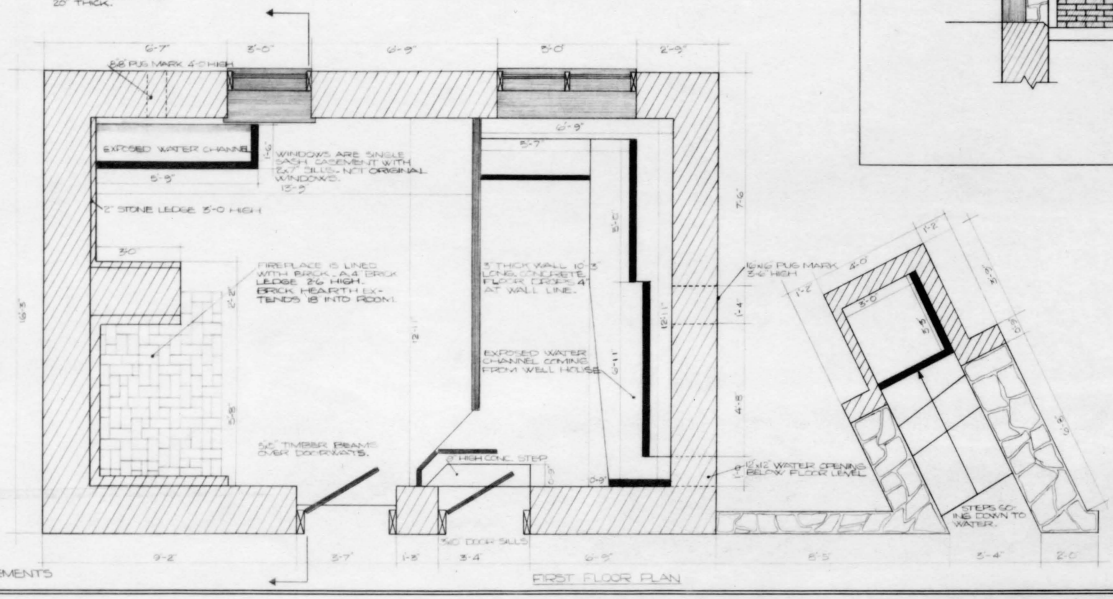
SHEET OF



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



SECTION A



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: ½"-1'

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

ORIENTATION

		PREPARED
		DESIGNED
		DRAWN J.D.Sellers
		CHECKED
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE SURNAME

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

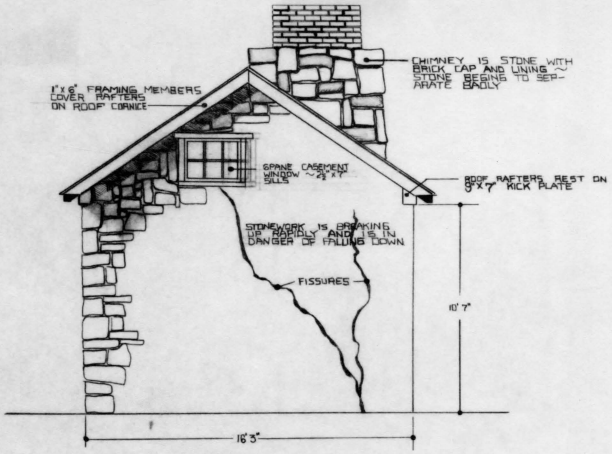
REGION NCR
PCP
DRAWING NO.

TITLE OF DRAWING: SPRING HOUSE
NAME OF PARK: MUMMA FARM
LOCATION WITHIN PARK: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

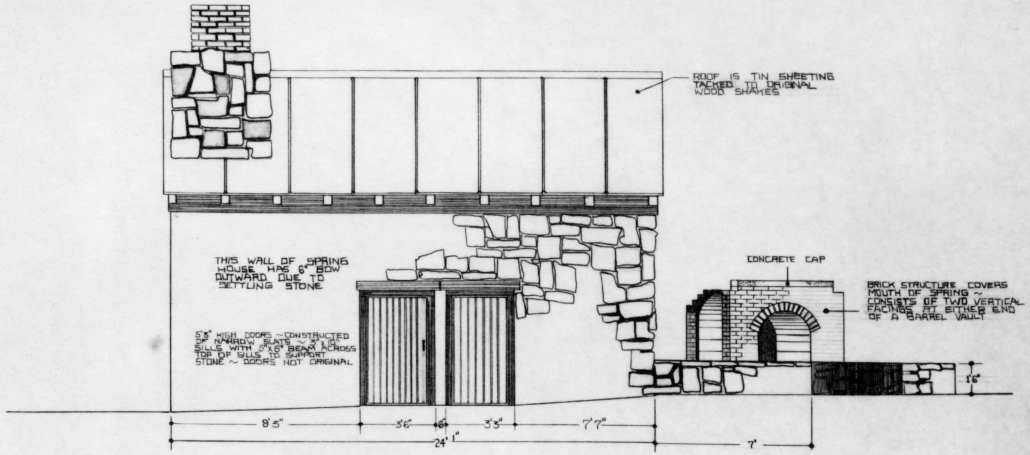
DATE

SHEET TITLE: FLOOR PLANS AND SECTION

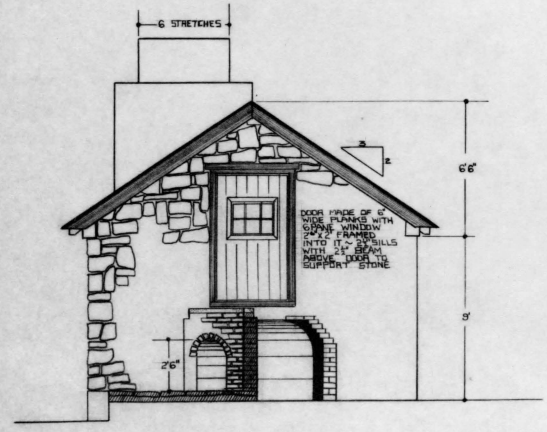
SHEET OF



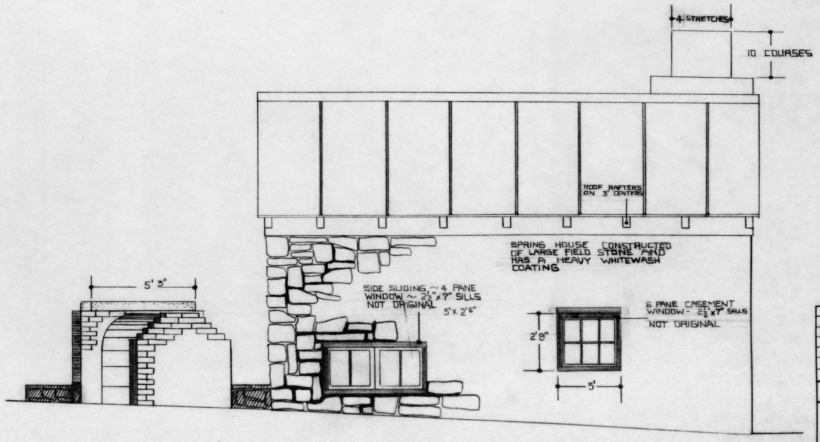
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{3}{16}$" = 1'



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{3}{16}$" = 1'



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{3}{16}$" = 1'



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{3}{16}$" = 1'

SCALE $\frac{3}{16}$" = 1'

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

ORIENTATION

PREPARED	
DESIGNED	
DRAWN	RW, BK, VMB, DS
CHECKED	

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	SURNAME

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

SPRING HOUSE
TITLE OF DRAWING
MUMMA FARM
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
NAME OF PARK

SHEET TITLE: ELEVATIONS

9/29/68
REGION: NCR
PCF
DRAWING NO.
DATE
SHEET OF