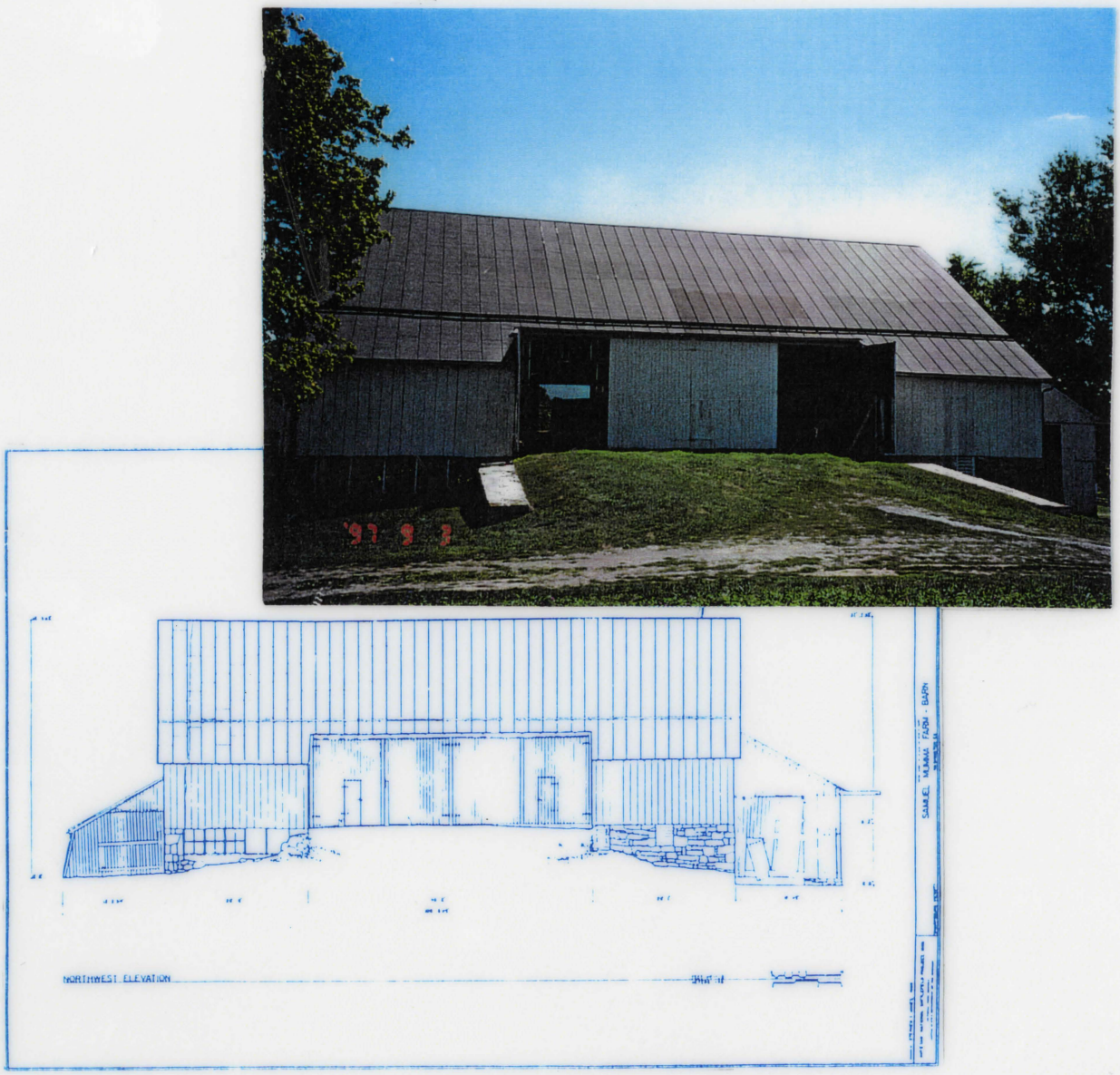
THE MUMMA BARN
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

September 1998



Antietam National Battlefield
Sharpsburg, Maryland

THE MUMMA BARN
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

September 1998

Prepared By
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Denver Service Center
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Antietam National Battlefield
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Acknowledgments

The General Management Plan (GMP) for Antietam National Battlefield calls for a series of historic structures to be restored or rehabilitated within the boundaries of the park. The Mumma Barn is included in this series and without the support of park management, this work could not occur. I would like to recognize the efforts of the following individuals: Superintendent John Howard, Assistant Superintendent Susan Trail, and Chief of Cultural Resources Richard Brown. Richard Brown was as excited about this project as I was and with his many years of experience at the park and his general knowledge of barns, provided much needed information. I would also like to thank Ted Alexander, Paul Chiles, and Colleen Mastrangelo at Antietam for their time and the following National Park Service, Denver Service Center employees: Project Manager Jon Holbrook, Team Captain Bob Carper, Structural Engineer Patrick Macdonald, and Historical Architect Randy Copeland. They gave me the opportunity to take on this project and were extremely patient while unforeseen circumstances caused it to be delayed. Additional thanks to Perry Carpenter Wheelock and Maureen DeLay Joseph for their help and encouragement; to Larry Sutphin for graphics assistance; to the Timber Framers Guild of North America; and to Robert Ensminger, known throughout barn country as the authority on Pennsylvania Barns.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of the Report

As part of the General Management Plan (GMP)(1992 - approved) for Antietam National Battlefield, a series of historic structures are to be restored, rehabilitated, and adaptively reused. One such structure is the Mumma Barn, part of the Mumma Farmstead, a site of national significance (one mile northeast of the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland, in southern Washington County - Figs. 1-6 and Appendix A). According to the GMP, the barn was to be adaptively reused as a park administration building, but as the result of an amendment to the GMP, it will be rehabilitated for continued agricultural use.

On the morning of the great Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, the bloodiest one-day battle of the War Between the States, the original Mumma Barn was burned. This investigation deals with the "new" Mumma Barn, rebuilt soon thereafter in approximately 1863. Both the new and the old Mumma Barns are examples of Pennsylvania Forebay Barns, a barn-type common to this area of Western Maryland, specifically the Hagerstown Valley. This Historic Structures Report (HSR) traces the new barn's evolution, its social history, its current condition, and its proposed use. It also fulfills compliance requirements if the building and site, which are on the National Register of Historic Structures, are modified. It acts as a guideline so that the barn will be reused in a manner sensitive to its long-term preservation. Any work on the barn must respect the park's main objective, to "preserve the pastoral scene that prevailed at the time of the battle."[1]

"Rehabilitation" of the Mumma Barn

The rehabilitation of the Mumma Barn is part of construction Package 315. Also included in this package is work on the Mumma, Sherrick, and Otto Farmhouses.

> *As part of the historic scene restoration, the exteriors of the Otto and Sherrick Farmhouses....would be restored...and [the] Mumma Farmhouse [including the Mumma Barn] would be rehabilitated...*[2]

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[1] Dwight E. Stinson. Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site, p. 4.

[2] General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement - Antietam National Battlefield, Washington County, Maryland; p.12.

The important distinction to note from this quote is the difference between "restored" (restoration) and "rehabilitated" (rehabilitation). According to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties:

> *The Restoration Standards allow for the depiction of a building at a particular time in its history by preserving materials from that period of significance and removing materials from other periods.*
>
> *The Rehabilitation Standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the building's historic character.*[3]

According to these standards, rehabilitating the Mumma Barn involves taking the structure as it is today, complete with additions and modifications, and making any necessary repairs. For example, there is a non-historic lean-to addition on the northeast side of the barn. If we were restoring the barn to its 1863 appearance, this addition would be removed completely. Since we are rehabilitating the barn, this addition will be repaired and left in place. What is most important is that the architectural integrity of the barn is preserved.

Significance of the Structure

The Mumma Barn has many layers of significance. First and foremost is its location during the Battle of Antietam, but it is also a fine example of the vernacular architecture that is common to this area and so unique to the rural landscape of this country.

> *No other rural man-made structures are more distinctive or more characteristic than the great farm barns that dot the countryside of America* [4]

Unfortunately, with the farming industry on the decline, with general economic change, and with the rise of commercial and residential development, barns are vanishing from our landscape. The Mumma Barn is one hundred and thirty-five years old. It is a legacy to the family who built the structure and used it productively for many years. Even though the "new" barn is not original to the site, it is still an excellent example of the forebay barns so prevalent in this area and worthy in its own right of protection and preservation.

---

[3] Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, p. 2.

[4] Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book - A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures, p. 1.

Intended Use of the Barn

The development/study package proposal and the project agreement between Antietam National Battlefield and the National Park Service, Denver Service Center (Appendix B), state that the barn is to be adaptively reused to house the park's natural and cultural resources staff. However, when the cost for this adaptive reuse was estimated and alternative sites became available to the park for their administrative needs, a decision was made to amend the GMP and to rehabilitate the structure leaving its original use unchanged. Therefore, the barn will be structurally stabilized and all necessary repairs will be made for it's continued use as a farm structure. Along with the surrounding land, the barn will be leased out to local farmers.

Antietam National Battlefield has worked hard to maintain and restore the feeling of the land at the time of the battle. Its gently rolling hills and fields of corn look quite similar to the days when this quiet farm town was innocently caught in the cross-fire of Confederate and Union bullets. It is of vital importance that "*The ...barn...will continue to be maintained as part of the historic scene,*"[5].

Organization of Report

This document will follow the guidelines for Historic Structures Reports as provided by the National Park Service's Cultural Resource Management Guide - NPS 28. NPS 28 calls for a three-part report:

Part 1. Developmental History
Part 2. Treatment and Use
Part 3. Record of Treatment.

Most of this report is included under Part 1. - Developmental History, as the Treatment and Use and Record of Treatment are still being developed. The report is then divided into a series of sub-headings including:

A. Historical Background and Context
B. Chronology of Development and Use
C. Physical Description.

Under these sub-headings, the report briefly discusses the settlement of Western Maryland, the social

[5] From the project agreement between Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI) and the Denver Service Center (DSC) - Package 315, June 1997.

history of the Mumma Family, and the significance of the farmstead on the morning of the Battle of Antietam. It then moves on to an investigation of Pennsylvania Forebay Barns and how the Mumma Barn fits neatly into this category. Following this, the Mumma Barn will be assessed architecturally. Changes to the barn over the years are identified and current conditions are assessed in terms of any required repairs or maintenance. The report includes sections on the surrounding landscape and current archeological investigations on the site. Graphics are included throughout the text and a bibliography is also provided. Appendices include copies of historical documentation, project documentation, and a detailed architectural assessment of the barn.

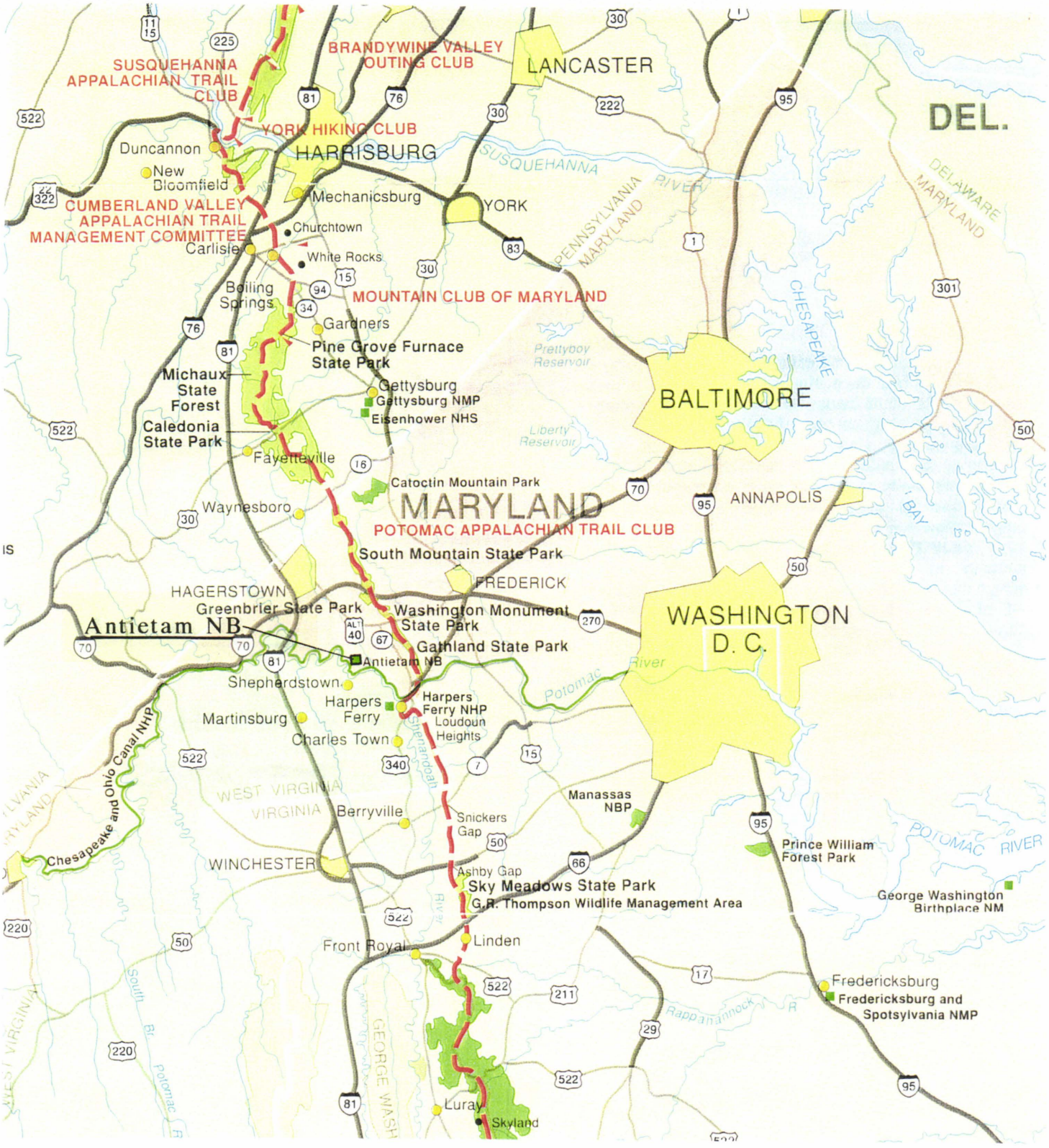

Fig. 1 - Location Map.

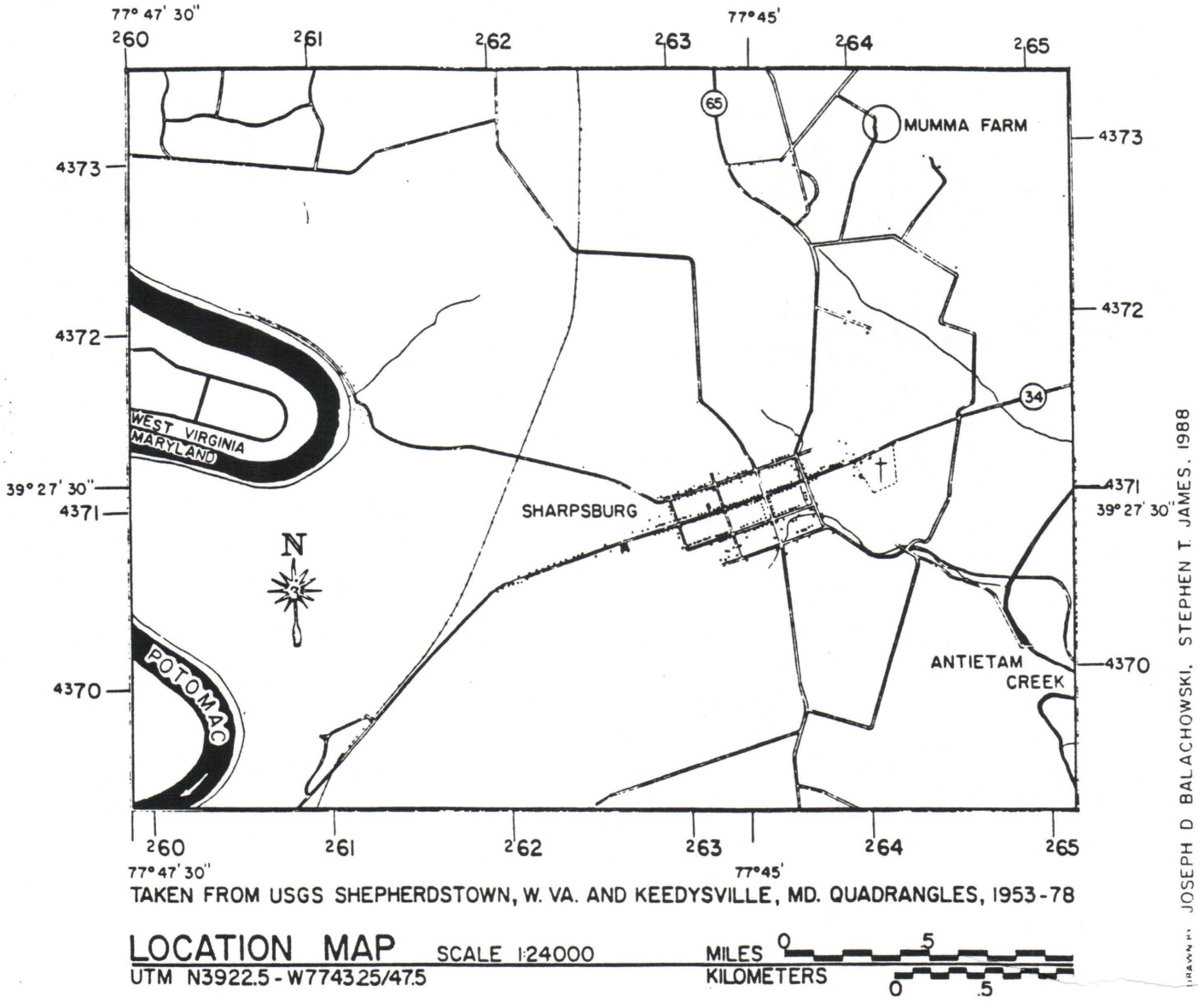

Fig. 2 - Location Map.

Touring Antietam Battlefield

Before starting your tour, stop at the visitor center where exhibits and audio-visual programs provide an introduction to the battle and the Maryland Campaign. The numbered tour stops below are arranged according to the sequence of the battle.

Morning Phase (6 a.m. to 9 a.m.)

1. **Dunker Church** This was the focal point of repeated clashes as both armies sought to occupy and hold the high ground around it. Leveled by a storm in 1921, the church was rebuilt in 1962.

2. **North Woods** General Hooker launched the initial Union attack from this point. It was stopped by Jackson's troops in The Cornfield, ½ mile south.

3. **East Woods** Union Gen. Joseph Mansfield was fatally wounded here as he led his XII Corps into battle.

4. **The Cornfield** More fighting took place here in the Miller cornfield than anywhere else at Antietam. The battlelines swept back and forth across the field for three hours.

5. **West Woods** Union Gen. John Sedgwick's division lost more than 2,200 men in less than half an hour in an ill-fated charge into these woods against Jackson's troops.

6. **Mumma Farmstead** Burned by the Confederates to prevent their use by Union sharpshooters, the Mumma farm buildings were the only civilian property purposely destroyed during the battle.

Midday Phase (9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

7. **Roulette Farm** Union troops under French and Richardson crossed these fields on their way to meet the Confederates posted in the Sunken Road.

8. **Sunken Road (Bloody Lane)** For nearly 4 hours, Union and Confederate infantry contested this sunken country road, resulting in over 5,000 casualties. Thus the name "Bloody Lane".

Afternoon Phase (1 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.)

9. **Lower Bridge (Burnside Bridge)** The fighting here was a key factor in McClellan's failure at Antietam. Called Burnside Bridge after the Union general whose troops were held off most of the day by a few hundred Georgia riflemen, it is the battlefield's best-known landmark.

10. **The Final Attack** After taking the Lower Bridge and reforming his corps, Burnside marched his men across these hills toward Sharpsburg, threatening to cut off Lee's line of retreat. Just as the Federals reached this area, A. P. Hill's Confederate division arrived from Harpers Ferry and drove them back.

11. **Antietam National Cemetery** The remains of 4,776 Federal soldiers, including 1,836 unknowns, are buried in this hilltop cemetery near town. Most of the Confederate dead are buried in Hagerstown and Frederick, Md., Shepherdstown, W. Va., and in local church and family cemeteries.

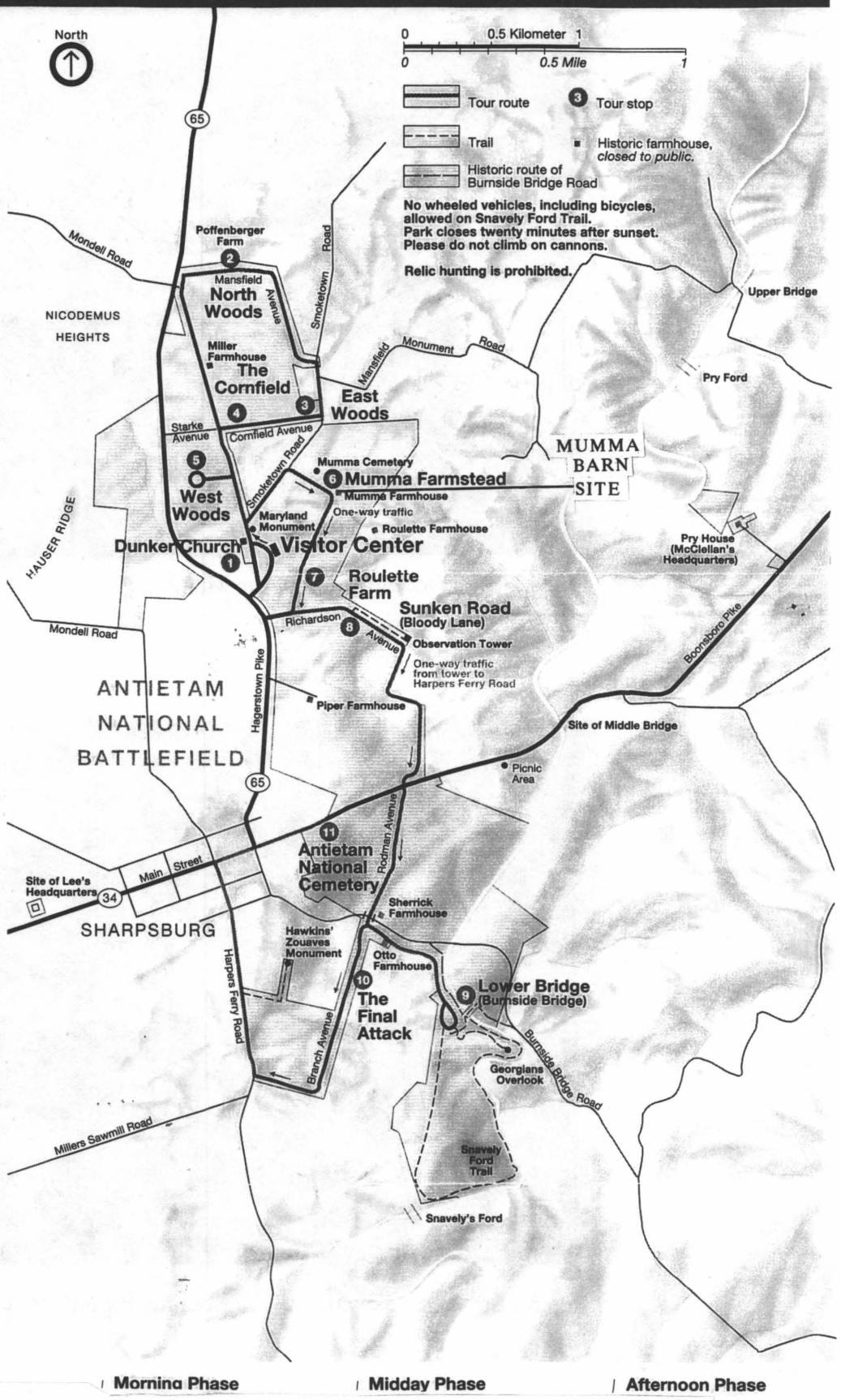

Fig. 3 - Map for Touring Antietam Battlefield. Note the Mumma Farmstead and Mumma Family Cemetery (Stop 6).

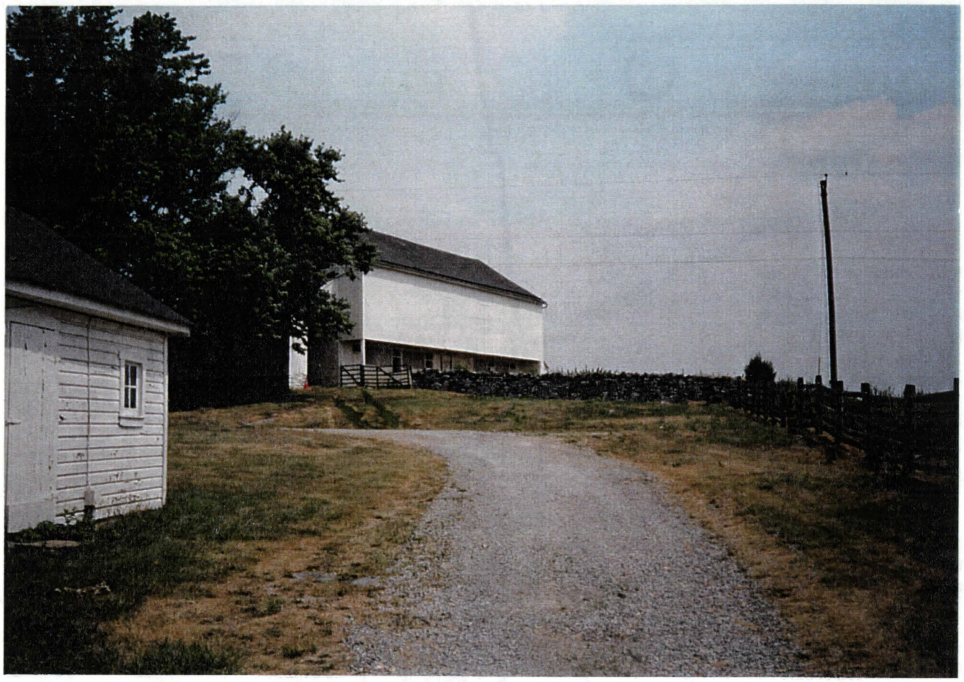

Fig. 4 - Southeast elevation of the Mumma Barn (front elevation).

Fig. 5 - Southeast elevation of the Mumma Barn (front elevation).

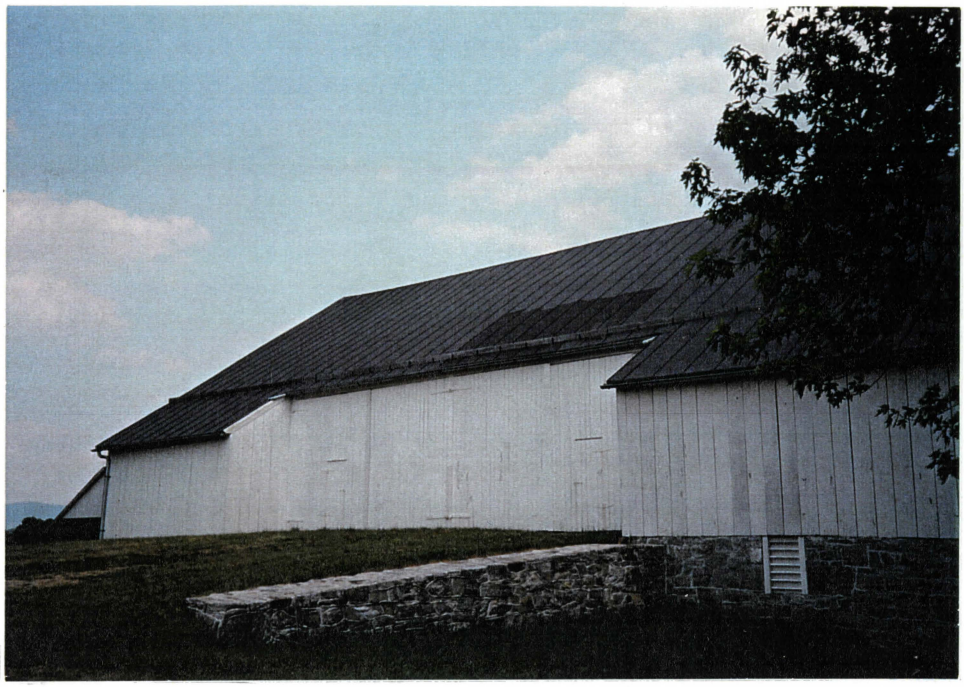

Fig. 6 - Northwest elevation of the Mumma Barn (rear elevation).

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Information obtained primarily from Williamsport Preservation Center's Inventory and Conditions Assessment Program (ICAP) of the Mumma Barn.

a. Name of Property:
Mumma Barn
Mumma Farm
Mumma Farmstead
Mumma Lane
(1.5 Miles Northeast of Sharpsburg in Washington County, MD)

Managed by:
The National Park Service (NPS)
Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI)
P.O. Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782

Building Organization Code: 0043
Management Unit: ANTI/0043
Theme Level (NPS): Theme Level IV, The Civil War, Sub-theme Level B., War in the East

b. Year of Construction: 1863
Current Function: Barn; National Park Service Wayside Exhibit
Historic Function: Barn

c. Size Information:

Total Floor Area:	5400 Square Feet (SF)
First Floor Area:	4000 SF
Additional Floor Area:	1400 SF
Basement Area:	3600 SF
Roof Area:	6400 SF
Perimeter Length:	250 SF
Number Stories:	2

d. Significance:
Contributing: Yes - Mumma Farmstead
National Historic Landmark: No
National Register of Historic Places Status: 1 - Entered

Date: 02/10/82

Contributing: Yes - Barnyard Wall
National Capital Region, List of Classified Structures: 08050
Date: 12/31/96

e. Historic American Building Survey Drawings (HABS):
(HABS Drawings are included in this report - Appendix A)
Plans and Elevations (Eight Sheets Total)
HABS Drawing Number: MD950B
DSC Drawings Number: 302/25012
Date: 1987 - 1988

f. Proposed Treatment:
Stabilization: Structural
Repairs: General Maintenance

g. Real Property Information:
Acquisition Cost: $50,000
Acquisition Date: 1961
General Ledger Account Number: 215

h. Appraisal Information:
Appraisal Year: 1990
Replacement cost: $748,000
Appraisal source: Williamsport Preservation Training Center Class "C"

I. Operations Information:
Not Open to the Public
Routine Maintenance: NPS
Cyclic Maintenance: NPS
Document: B - GMP

PART 1. - DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

A. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. INTRODUCTION

The Burning of the Mumma Farmstead

On September 17, 1862, the morning of the Battle of Sharpsburg, more familiarly known as the Battle of Antietam, Confederate soldiers burned a farmstead directly on the battlefield. This action was taken by order of General Ripley of D.H. Hill's Division, to prevent federal sharpshooters from using the farm buildings which tactically offered an excellent vantage point (Figs. 7-10). The fire, which destroyed the farmhouse, the barn, and numerous out buildings, could be seen from quite a distance. Only the spring house and portions of the original house still stand and several of these buildings have since been rebuilt. Sightings of the high flames and billowing smoke left a strong impression on soldiers fighting in the area, who recorded the scene in writing and in sketches (Figs. 11-14). There were seven official reports describing the scene[1].

> *I belonged to the 3rd North Carolina Infantry, Colonel William L. Derassette, Ripley's Brigade, D.H. Hill's Division...This house stood immediately in our front as the battle was being commenced and at times - was in the enemy's lines. General Ripley, to prevent its occupation by sharpshooters, and protect his officers from being picked off, ordered it to be burned. A volunteer call was made as to who would go and do it. Five or six from Company A volunteered and I took charge of them, being at the time Sergeant Major of the regiment.*[2]

As a result of this devastating fire and the damage caused by the battle raging around it, the owner of the property at the time, Samuel Mumma, Sr. and his large family, lost nearly everything. As it was the enemy that set the farm on fire, it took the Mumma Family until the 1890's to be compensated for any of their losses[3].

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[1] Dwight E. Stinson. Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site, p. 12.

[2] From a letter written by James F. Clark, a Sergeant Major of the 3rd North Carolina Regiment to Samuel Mumma, Jr., on March 19, 1906, asking about the loss of his family's farm. A complete copy of this letter is included in Appendix C.

[3] A copy of Samuel Mumma's war claim to the U.S. Government is included in Appendix E (from Francis F. Wilshin's Historic Structures Report), as well as a copy of the Court of Claims filed by Henry Mumma, Samuel Mumma's son, in 1888.

> *When night brought an end to the battle the Mumma farm was a shambles. The crops were trampled, the fruit trees were stripped, the fences were down, the belongings ransacked, but worst of all their home and barn had been razed by the fire that also gutted the spring house. No other farm on the field experienced anywhere near such damaging battle impact.*[4]

It was not until the spring of the following year, 1863, that the Mummas were able to return to their property and rebuild their lives. It is at this time that the house was reconstructed, incorporating the chimney and brick walls that remained after the fire (Fig. 15). One can only assume that the barn was also rebuilt around this time, although no definitive date has been found and may never be found.[5] We will probably never know exactly what the original barn looked like either, as vernacular architecture of its type and of that period was rarely documented. From sketches of the burning buildings, it is safe to assume that the present barn is similar in appearance to the original. Although there is a debate as to whether any of the fieldstone foundation is original (this is discussed in more depth later in this report - see Mumma Barn, B.1.b), the new barn may be in the exact location of the old, possibly reusing its structural footings.

Settlement of the Area Surrounding Sharpsburg

Western Maryland has a long tradition of agriculture. The Mumma Farmstead lies specifically in what is known as Hagerstown Valley, in Washington County. For centuries, its fertile soil, good for cultivating crops (especially corn) and for pastures, has yielded rewards for those willing to work the land. The terrain was easily cleared because it was not as heavily wooded as neighboring areas (Figs. 16 & 17). In the mid-eighteenth century, Europeans began to settle the valley, with farming as their economic mainstay.[6] The British pioneer, Charles Friend, established the first white settlement in the area which is now Washington County. Sharpsburg, after Hagerstown, is its second

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[4] Francis F. Wilshin. Historic Structures Report, History Data, Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland, p. 5.

[5] Barns were essential to any farmstead. Often, elaborate barns were constructed first, while the family resided in modest dwellings. It was likely that the Mumma Barn went up before or in conjunction with the Mumma Farmhouse. From Robert F. Ensminger. The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America; p. xv.

[6] Maureen Delay Joseph. Historic Woodlot Restoration: West Woods - Antietam National Battlefield, p. 2 and Perry Carpenter Wheelock. Farming Along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1828-1971 - A Study of Agricultural Sites in the C & O Canal National Historical Park, p. 7.

oldest town.[7]

After 1740, "Pennsylvania Germans", as well as Scotch-Irish and French Huguenot, settled the land. Pennsylvania Germans included German-speaking people that had settled in the various German States, as well as other parts of Europe including Switzerland.[8]

History of the Mumma Family and Land Transactions

The first Mumma to settle in this area was Jacob, who was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania on April 9, 1766. In 1796, he purchased a three-tract farm (324 1/4 acres) from Christopher Orndorff for Ł5,500. There was already a well-established complex of farm buildings on the site and Jacob Mumma must have been a man of some means to afford this investment (he was known as a good businessman with real estate holdings). The original barn is said to be part of this complex and was likely constructed in the late eighteenth century by the Orndorff's.[9]

Jacob Mumma wed Elizabeth Hertzler, his first wife, with whom he had six children. He later married Barbara Hoffman, but had no children from this marriage. On January 8, 1831, he deeded the property to his son, Samuel Mumma, Sr. Before this time, the property may have been owned by another son, John, but no date was found for this transaction[10]. It was Samuel Mumma, Sr., his wife, Elizabeth Miller Mumma, and their 11 children (Samuel Mumma had six children from a previous marriage), who were forced to leave their farm on Monday, September 15, a day and a half before the fighting began (Figs.18-19). The following is a list of land transactions from the time Jacob Mumma bought the farm (in separate parcels of land), to the time that the National Park Service took ownership of the property in 1961. Numerous sources were consulted for this research and the dates recorded vary slightly. The most complete list appears to be from Frank Wilshin's 1969 report, Historic Structures - Antietam National Battlefield Site. These records are in the Washington County Court House, Hagerstown, MD.

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[7] A Brief History of Washington County, 1906, found in the Antietam National Battlefield park files (author unknown).

[8] The Mummas were probably of French Huguenot origin. The Huguenots were Protestants that were driven out of France in the seventeenth century. Many moved to German-speaking regions and eventually immigrated to America. This information provided be Ted Alexander, Park Historian, Antietam National Battlefield.

[9] Francis F. Wilshin. Historic Structures Report, History Data, Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland, p. 10.

[10] John W. Schildt. Drums Along Antietam, pp. 183-184.

Chain of Title

- May 6, 1796 - Christopher Orndorff to Jacob Mumma: Deed Book I, p. 764.[11]
- April 27, 1801 - Joseph Chapline to Jacob Mumma: Deed Book 0, p. 75.
- March 9, 1805 - Elizabeth Orndorff, widow of Christian Orndorff, to Jacob Mumma: Deed Book R, p. 74.
- March 6, 1806 - Susanna Orndorff, widow of Jacob Orndorff, to Jacob Mumma: Deed Book S, p. 37.
- April 19, 1809- Land Patents - Mumma's Lot": Land Patents 2, p. 334.
  Land Patents - Addition to Potomac River: Ibid., p. 344.
  Land Patents - "Mumma's Fancy": Ibid., p. 364.
- April 10, 1810 - Christopher Orndorff to Jacob Mumma: Deed Book N, p. 377.
- Date Unknown - Jacob Mumma to John Mumma.
- January 8, 1831 - Jacob Mumma to Samuel Mumma, Sr.: Deed Book MM, p. 114.
- April 1, 1876 - Samuel Mumma to Barbara Mumma, Deed Book 74, p. 253.
- March 26, 1885 - Barbara A. Mumma and husband, Henry Clay to Rezin D. Fisher[12]: Deed Book 93, p.144.
- June 14, 1923 - Rezin Fisher to Walter H. Snyder, mortgagee: Deed Book 165, p. 610.
- October 15, 1924 - Walter Snyder to Hugh Spielman: Deed Book 169, p. 670.

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[11] Several decedents of Jacob Mumma still live in Western Maryland, including Wilmer Mumma of Sharpsburg. He was consulted for this project, but unfortunately had no pertinent information.

[12] The grand daughter of Rezin Fisher (pronounced "Reason"), eighty-six year old Mary Garnard of Boonesboro, MD, was consulted for this report. Unfortunately, she moved from the Mumma Farmstead when she was five years old and has only faint memories of her life there.

• December 18, 1961 - Hugh Spielman to the United States of America: Deed Book 375, p. 392. It was at this time that the park returned to calling the property the "Mumma Farmstead"[13] (see Appendix D for assessment of property). The Spielmans remained on the farm, leasing it from the government, until the mid-1980's.

[13] Dwight E. Stinson. Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site, p. 3.

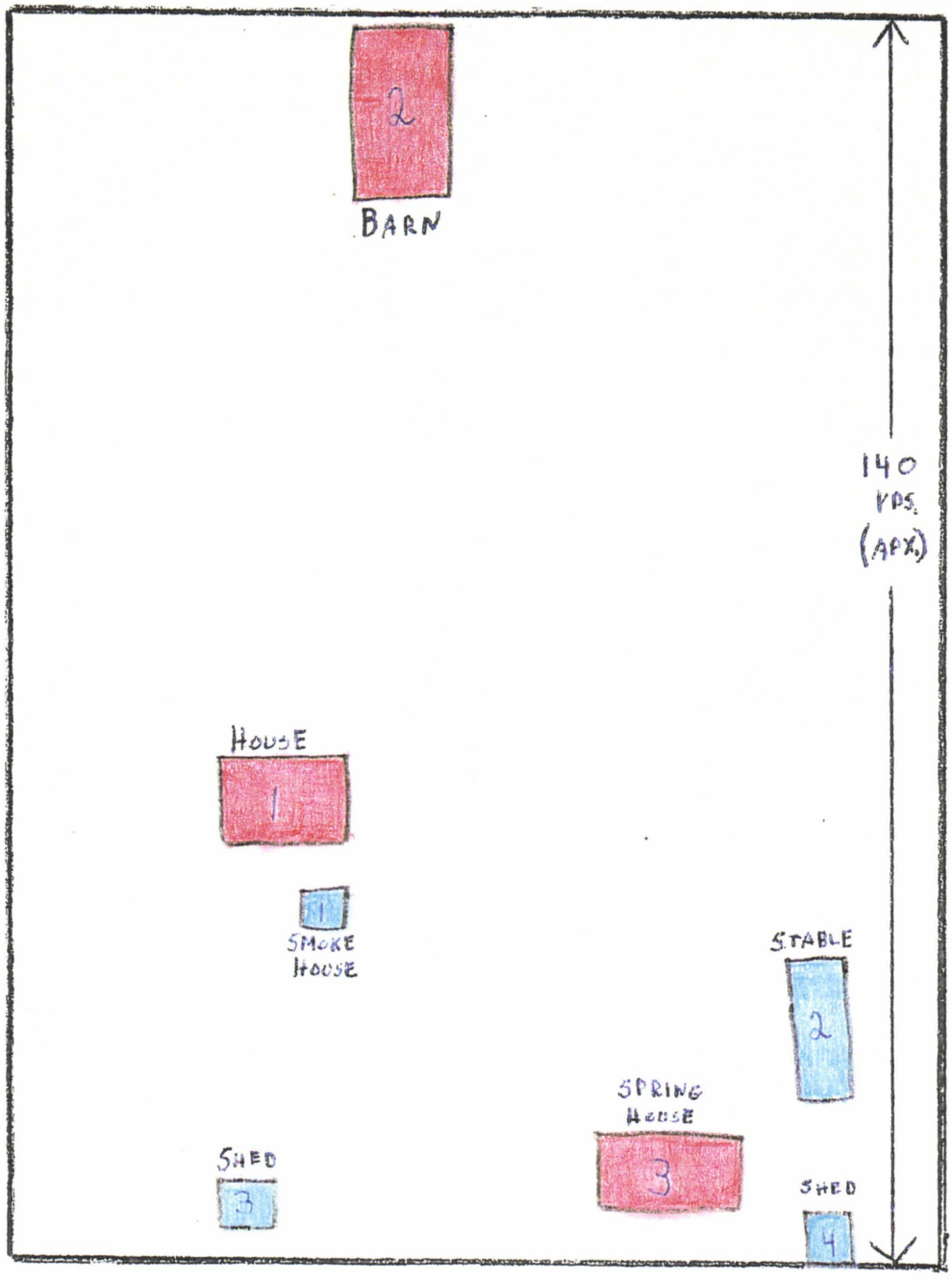

Fig. 7 - Location of the buildings at the Mumma Farmstead on the morning of the battle, September 17, 1862, prior to the fire. From Dwight Stinson, Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site, January 1962.

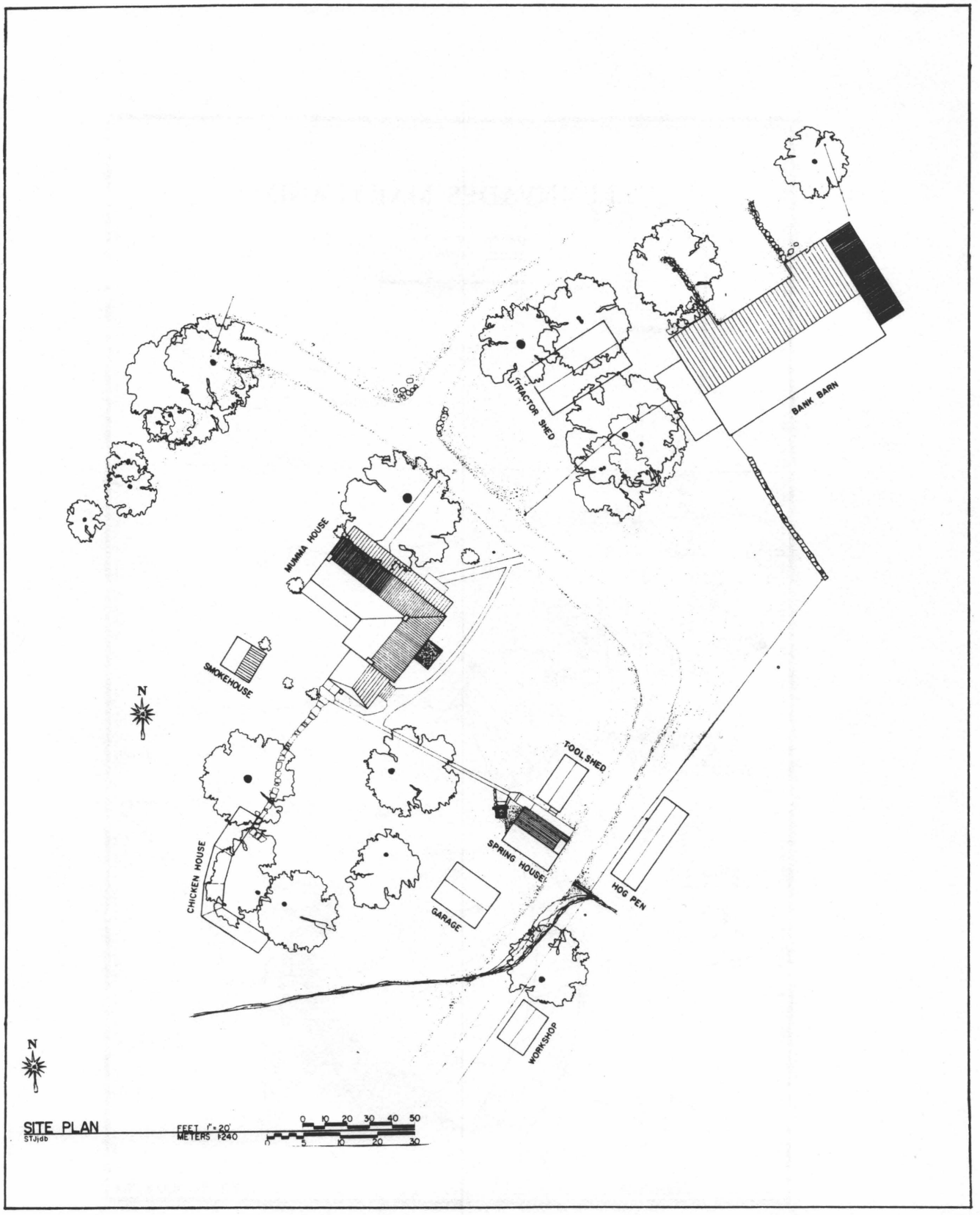

Fig. 7a - Site Plan (from HABS Drawings 1987-1988).

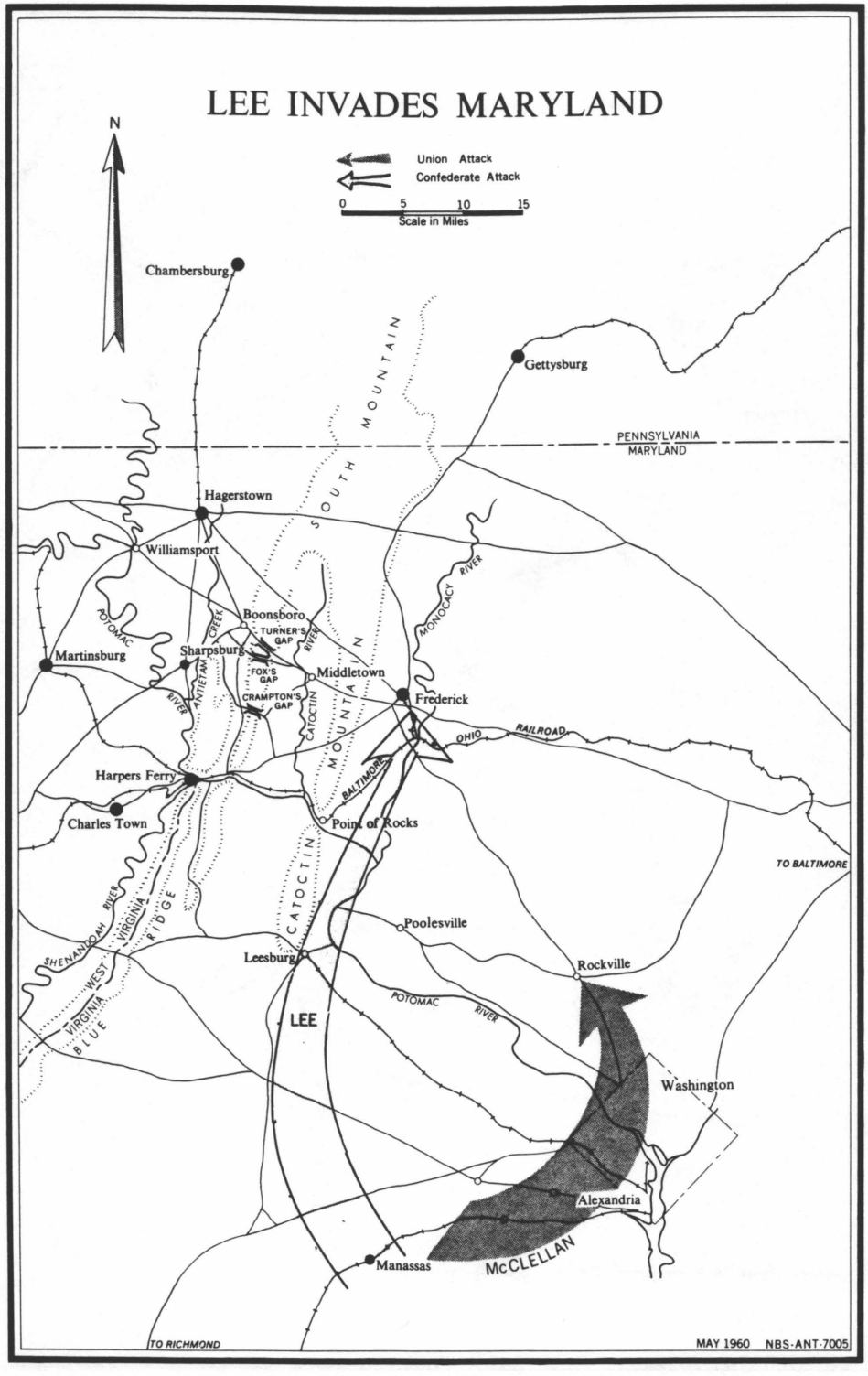

Fig. 8 - Lee Invades Maryland.

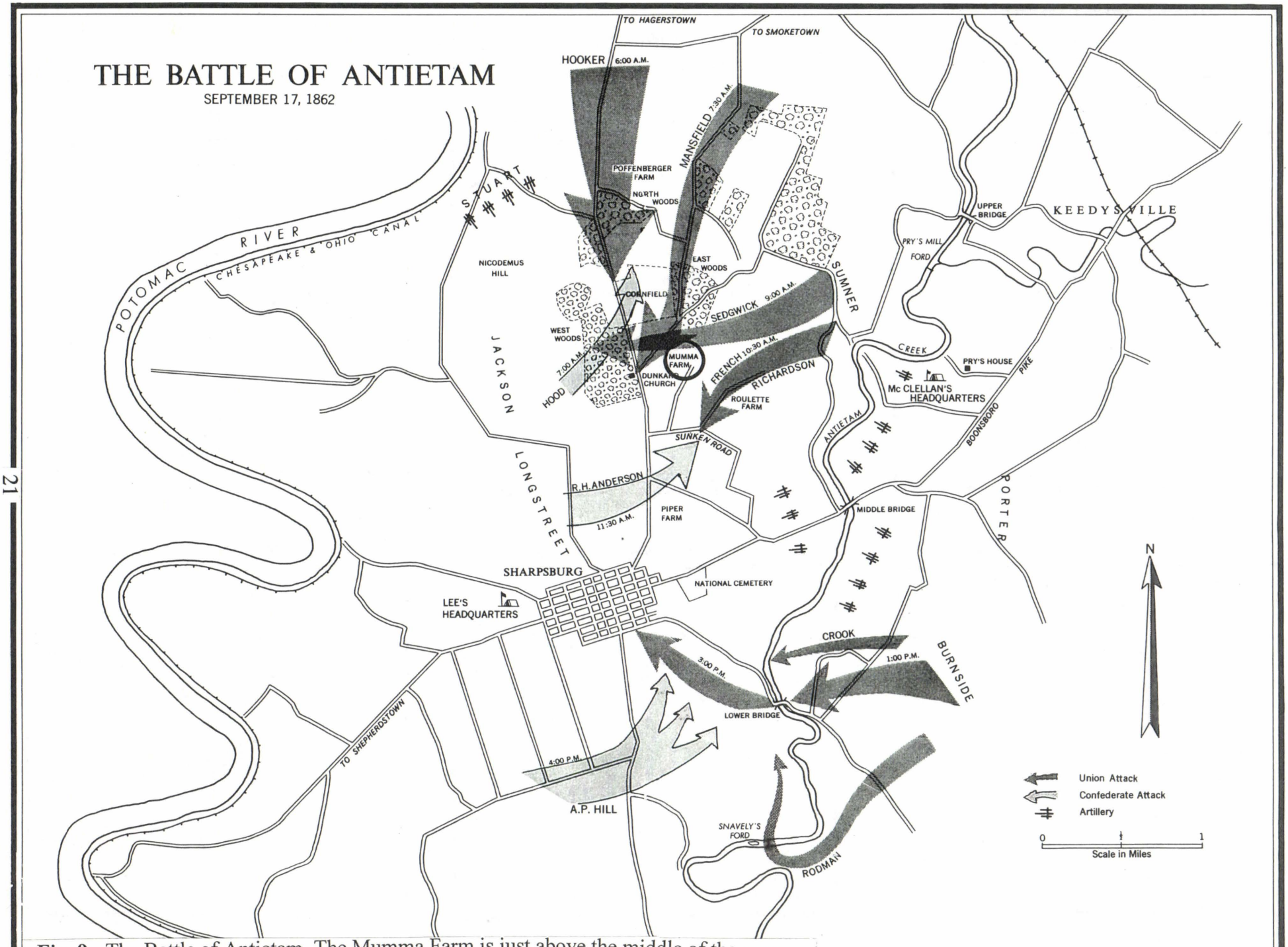

Fig. 9 - The Battle of Antietam. The Mumma Farm is just above the middle of the page.

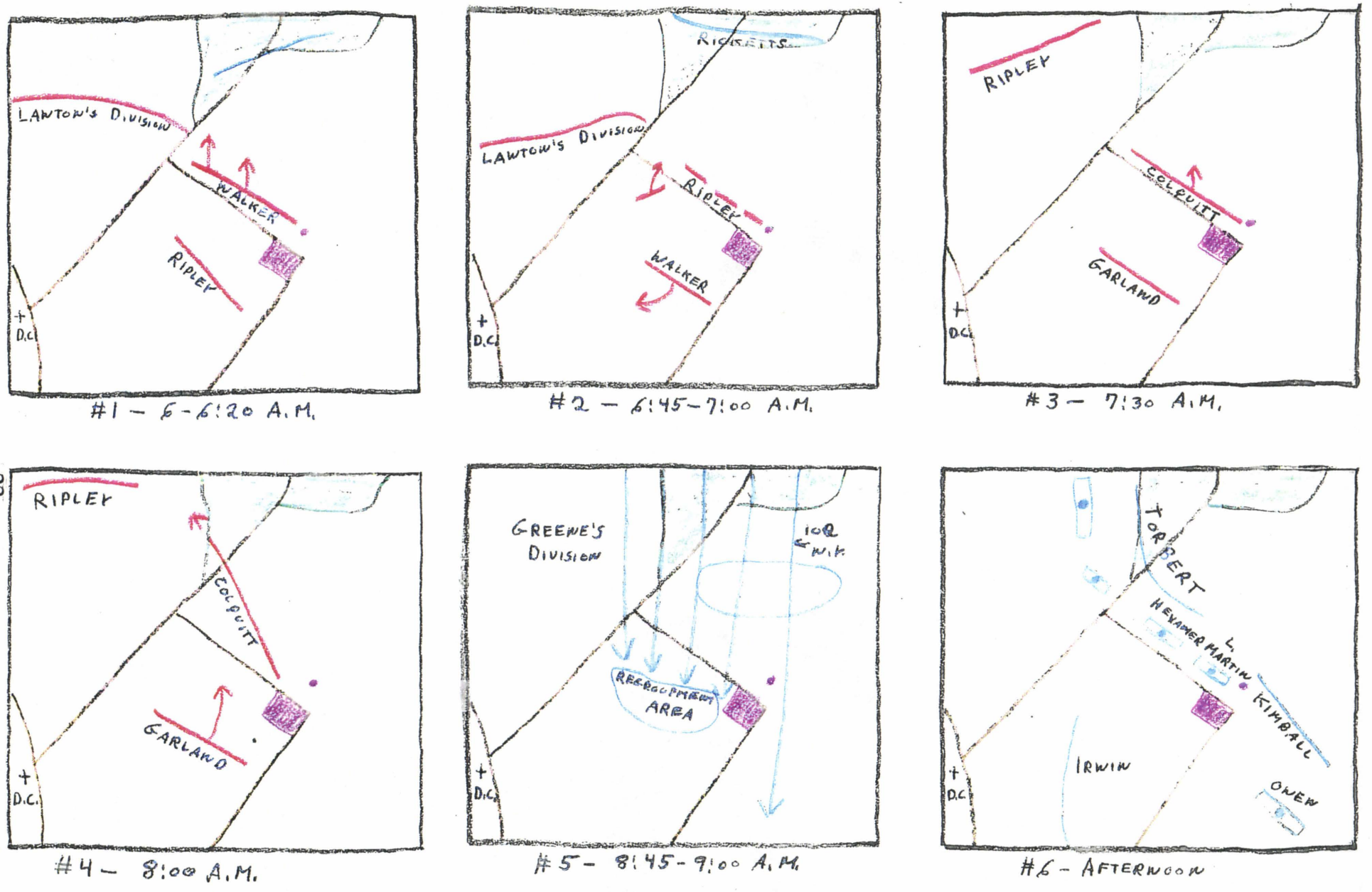

Fig. 10 - Movements of Confederate and Federal forces surrounding the Mumma Farmstead the morning of the battle. From Dwight Stinson, Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site, January 1962.

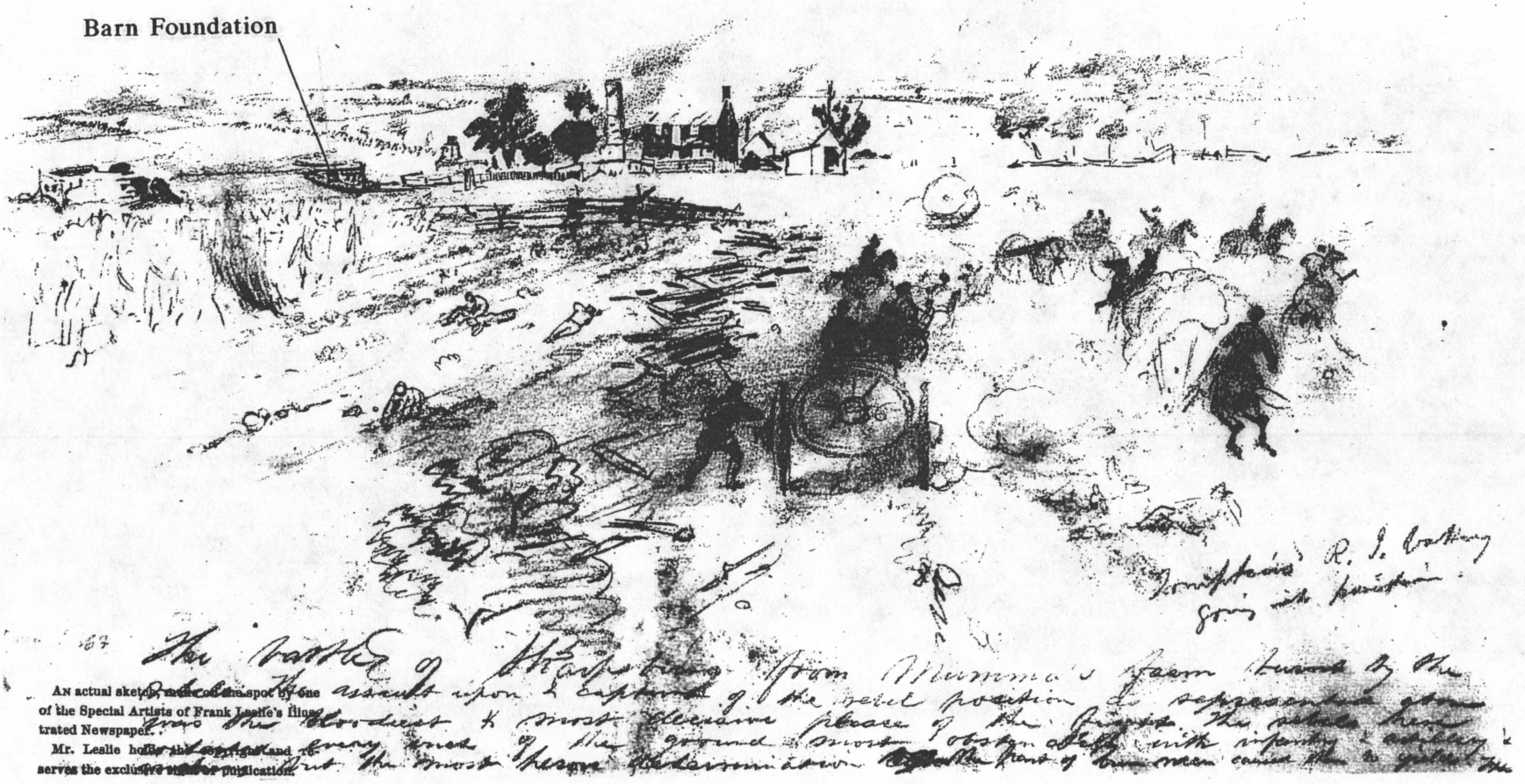

Fig. 11 - " The Battle of Sharpsburg from Mumma's Farm". Sketch of the Burning Mumma Farmstead by Frank H. Schell from Leslie's No. 99.

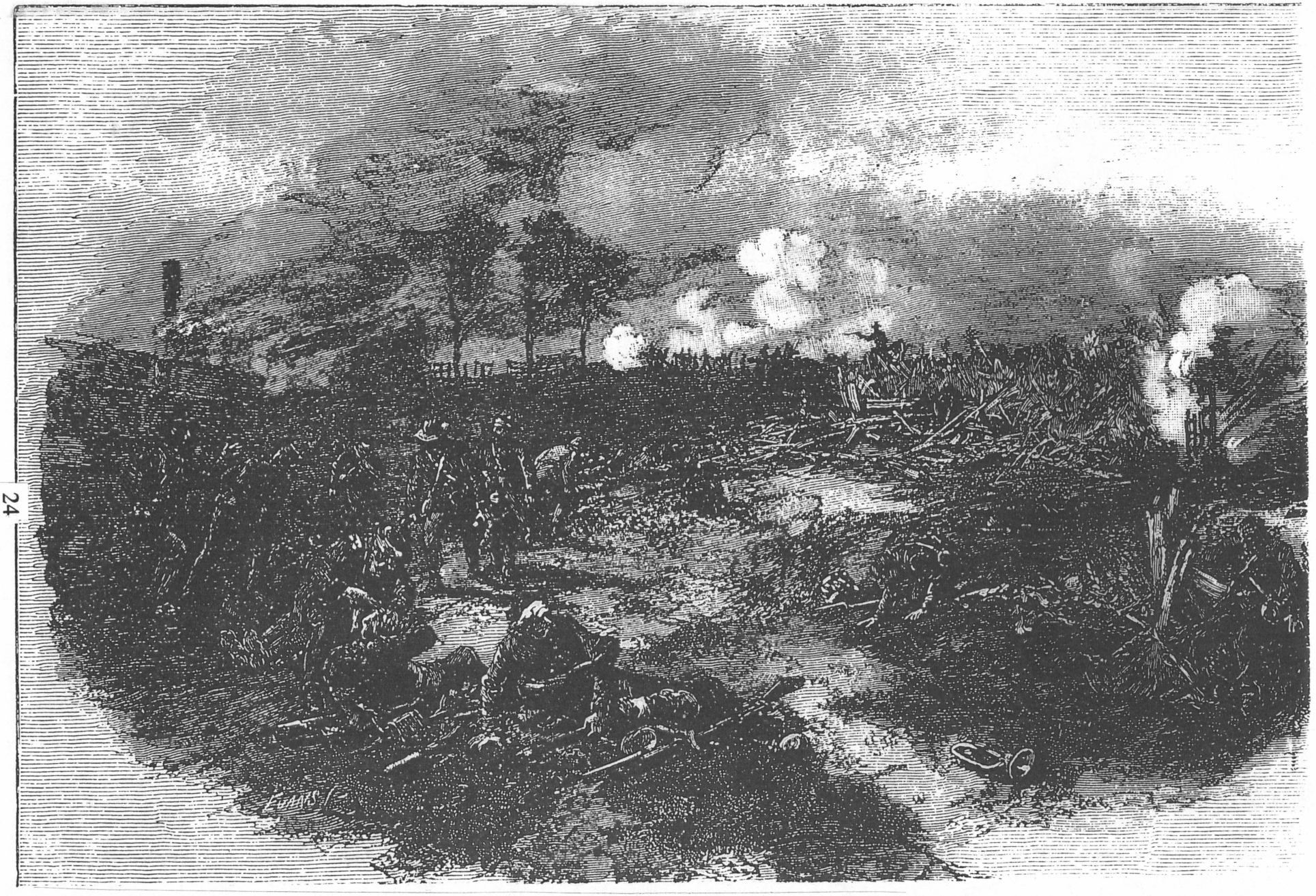

Fig. 12 - "Scene at the Ruins of Mumma's House and Barns", by Frank Schell, an engraving done from the field sketch in Figure 11.

Fig. 13 - "Burning of Mr. Mumma's Houses and Barns at the Fight of the 17 September", by A.R. Waud, an artist/war correspondent.

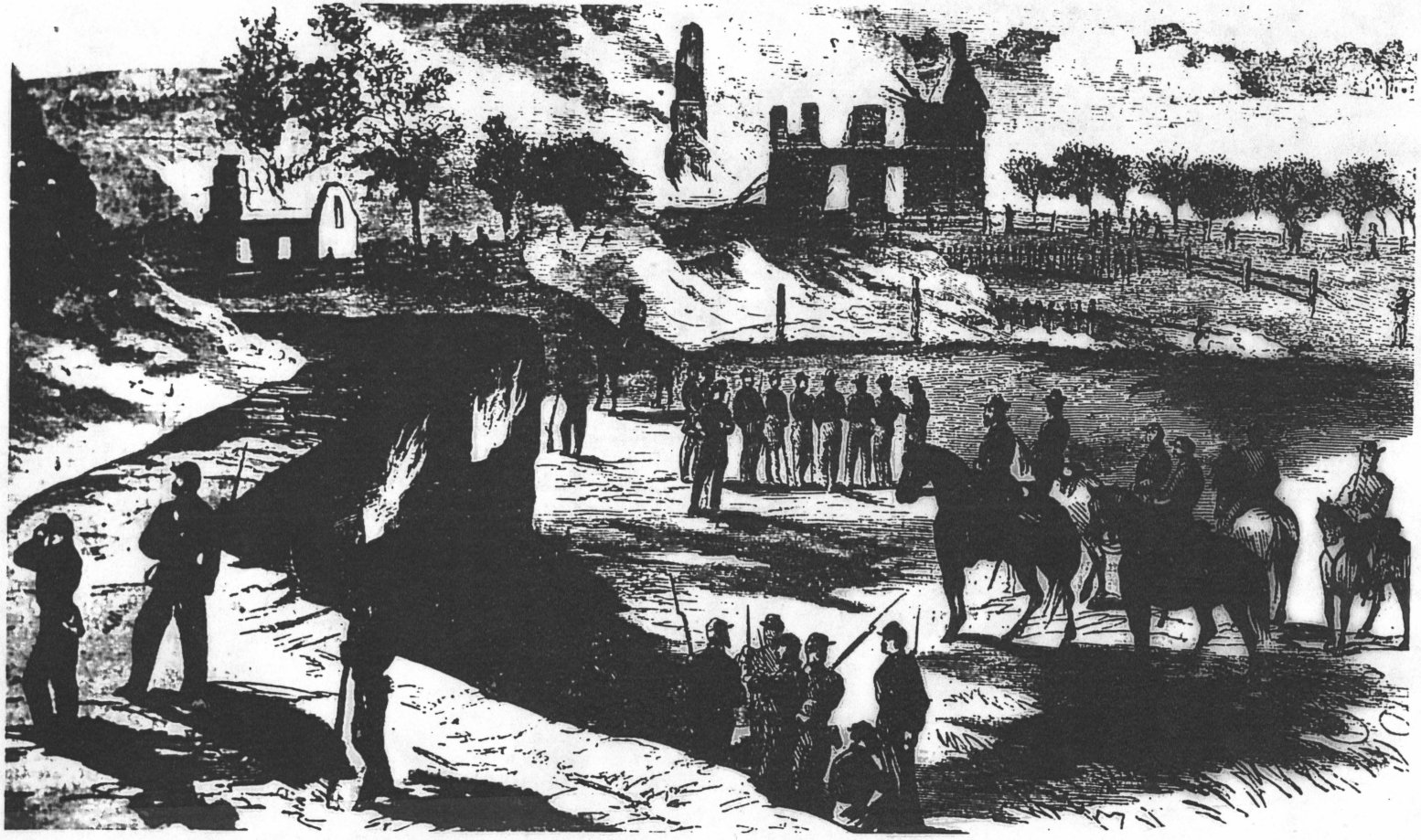

Fig. 14 - "Burning of the Mumma House". This sketch was based on the previous sketch (Fig. 13). The view is looking south.

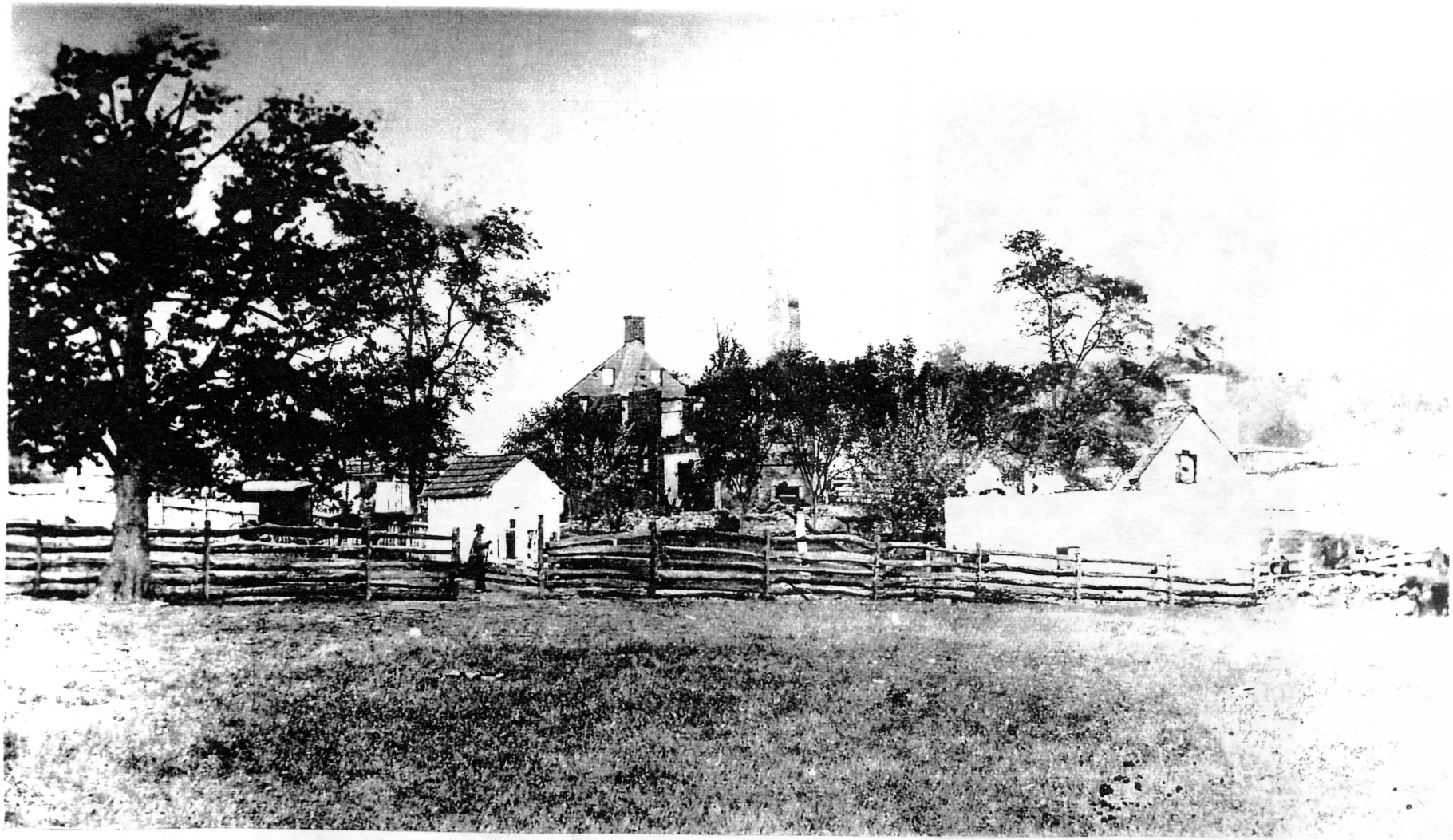

Fig. 15 - "Ruin's of Mumma's House on the Battlefield" by Alexander Gardener (from the Brady Studio). Unfortunately, the photograph does not include the ruined barn.

Fig. 16 - View of the surrounding landscape looking southeast. The buildings shown, which date from the time of battle, belong to the Roulette Farm.

Fig. 17 - View to the east of the barn. The field shown is the former location of the Mumma Orchard (see section on The Surrounding Landscape and Fig. 210).

Fig. 18 - Samuel Mumma, Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth Miller, circa 1835.

Fig. 19 - Samuel Mumma, Jr. Date unknown.

2. PENNSYLVANIA FOREBAY BARNS

The Mumma Barn, A Pennsylvania Forebay Barn

The Mumma Barn is known as a Pennsylvania Barn or more specifically, a Pennsylvania Forebay Barn. The two terms will be used interchangeably throughout this report. The first way to identify this type of barn is by its characteristic "forebay" (also, overshoot or laube), a cantilevered section of the barn that projects over the stable doors and barnyard below[1]. The forebay elevation is considered the front of the barn (Figs. 4-5). The second way to identify this type of barn is by the access to the upper level. These barns are generally built directly into the side of a hill or embankment, with a ramp or bridge leading into the barn proper. Building into the hillside conserves heat in the winter and provides cooling in the summer. When a hill did not exist, a ramp was built up to gain access. The up slope elevation is considered the rear of the barn (Fig. 6).[2]

These barns are sometimes referred to as "Bank Barns", but a more appropriate label is a "Pennsylvania Forebay Barn", or even a "Forebay Bank Barn", as including the word "forebay" is essential. The reason for this distinction is that there are other barn types built into banks, which do not have the same historic and stylistic origin as Pennsylvania Barns and do not have forebays.

The Pennsylvania Barn was most prevalent in the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, an area Robert Ensminger, an authority on this barn type, refers to as the "Pennsylvania Barn Core" (Fig. 20). This core is oblong-shaped and extends from the Delaware River along the Great Valley and into Maryland and Virginia. The Great Valley runs from Pennsylvania south into Maryland and Virginia and includes the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, the Hagerstown Valley in Maryland, and the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia.[3]

Eventually, this barn type spread to other states, as demonstrated by the distribution map shown in Fig. 21. However, it was the strong cultural ties that were of vital importance to the disbursement of Pennsylvania Barns, not the demarcation of state lines.

> *The initial diffusion involved direct contact, farmer to farmer, a transfer of those practices which proved successful: German and Scotch-Irish farmers used forebay*

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[1] Robert F. Ensminger. The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America, p. 1.

[2] Ensminger, p. 2.

[3] Ensminger, p. 51 and relayed verbally by Ensminger.

bank barns and carried them to new areas of settlement.[4]

Design Origin of Pennsylvania Bank Barn

The Pennsylvania Barn has distinctly European roots. In the 1680's, German and Swiss farmers settled in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, followed by the Scotch-Irish who arrived in 1717.[5] The clearest prototype of this barn type can be found in eastern Switzerland, where there are numerous examples of seventeenth and eighteenth century log-crib forebay barns still in use. A log-crib is a simple "crib" or pen constructed of logs and covered by a gable roof.[6] From the examples shown (Figs. 22-26), it is apparent that when Pennsylvania and the neighboring colonies were settled by people from this region, they brought with them a very strong architectural heritage.[7]

Evolution of the Pennsylvania Forebay Barn

Farmers prospered when they settled in southeastern Pennsylvania and points south. The soil was fertile and agricultural practices expanded. As time passed, barn types evolved to accommodate these growing needs. 1790 to 1840 was the "golden age" of Pennsylvania agriculture. This prosperous period was likely experienced in Western Maryland as well, and it was at this time that the greatest barn transformations occurred to accommodate growth and technological advancements. Farmers grew different types of grain and the keeping of livestock became more and more popular[8]

The first barns built in the Pennsylvania core were modest log structures, called "Grundscheiers" or single-level, ground barns. They were considerably smaller than forebay barns and date from the early to mid-eighteenth century.

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[4] Ensminger, p. 149.

[5] Ensminger, p. 51.

[6] Allen G. Noble. Wood, Brick and Stone - The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 1: Houses and Vol. 2: Barns and Farm Structures; p. 3.

[7] From a presentation on Pennsylvania Forebay Barns given by Robert Ensminger, Myerstown, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1998 (sponsored by the Timber Framer's Guild of North America).

[8] Ensminger, p. 108

During the eighteenth century, the versatile forebay barn gradually displaced the smaller Grundscheier. It was enlarged and modified throughout the nineteenth century. The cumulative result has been the creation in southeastern Pennsylvania of an agricultural landscape dominated by the forebay bank barn - the Pennsylvania barn.[9]

Physical Layout of A Pennsylvania Forebay Barn

Although agricultural practices changed, the basic layout and function of a Pennsylvania Forebay Barn remained relatively constant. Generally, they are two-level. At the rear of the barn, a series of large, wooden doors lead wagons and equipment up the ramp to the top level. This level is an open loft space divided into bays: the threshing floor in the center, flanked by hay mows (pronounced "mou's")(Figs. 27-28). The threshing floor is the area where grain is processed. The mows function as hay or straw storage and many barns have built-in ladders for climbing into these areas as supplies built up (Fig. 27 and Fig 31). The arrangement may vary depending on the size of the barn, but the threshing floor is always in the center often with mowsteads or threshing walls (wooden, waist-high partition walls) dividing the threshing floor from the mows. The lower level of the barn houses animals (Fig. 29), which enter at grade from the barnyard. The forebay is at the far end of the upper level, opposite the large wagon doors. This projection adds floor space above, provides shelter for the animals below in inclement weather, and protects the doors and openings of the stable front wall (the lower, exterior wall, below the forebay, facing the barnyard). The stable front wall has a series of single, smaller, "split doors" which provide access, light, and ventilation, but limit animal movement.[10] On the forebay front wall (off of the upper level on the forebay), there are doors over the barnyard from which hay and grain can be tossed to the animals below. These openings also provide draft for the winnowing of grain (see Fig. 31 for definition of the winnowing) and are sometimes called "winnowing doors" (Fig. 5).[11] Doors in this location are characteristic of forebay barns. The exposed framing of the interior is composed of timber members (hewn logs), connected by mortise and tenon joinery (Fig. 30).

The functional layout of a typical Pennsylvania Barn closely parallels log forebay barns in Switzerland. This further reinforces that the Swiss barn greatly influenced the design of the

[9] Ensminger, p. 52.

[10] Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book - A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures, p. 55.

[11] Ensminger, p. 53.

Pennsylvania Barn.[12]

The History of Agricultural Processes and the Use of a Pennsylvania Barn

Subsistence farming was the very existence of the Sharpsburg community during the time of the Civil War and beyond. Barns were an integral part of any farming operation. Since the basic design of a Pennsylvania Barn centered around the threshing floor, an area designed to process grain, it is necessary to give a brief explanation of how a barn such as the Mumma Barn actually functioned. In this case, how the grain was harvested, what farming equipment was used to collect the grain and turn it into a finished product, and what role the barn played in this entire process. First, however, it is important to note that the Mumma Barn was built during a time of great transition. Technological advancements revolutionized the farming industry during the late-nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, and the way the barn was used needed to accommodate these changes.

In the 1830's, it took approximately two hundred and fifty to three hundred labor-hours to produce one hundred bushels of wheat from five acres of land (with a walking plow, harrow [for leveling and breaking up plowed ground], hand broadcast of seed, sickle, and flail)(see Fig. 31 for an explanation of early ways of processing grain). As time went on, technological advances brought new types of machinery that cut labor and production times down significantly. In 1837, a steam-powered, threshing machine was first patented and by 1862, the use of horse-power over hand-power caused an American agricultural revolution. In the 1890's, agricultural practices became more and more mechanized, and horses were used to their potential. At this time, it took forty to fifty labor-hours to produce one hundred bushels of wheat from five acres of land (with gang plow, seeder, harrow, binder [means of cutting and "binding" sheaves of grain together], thresher, and horses). In 1910, gas-powered tractors first came into use. To put a modern perspective on this type of agricultural production, between 1980 and 1990, it took three labor-hours to produce one hundred bushels of wheat from three acres of land (with tractor, five-bottom plow, twenty-five foot tandem disk, planter, twenty-five foot herbicide applicator, fifteen-foot self-propelled combine, and trucks).[13]

Richard Brown, Chief of Cultural Resources at Antietam National Battlefield, grew up on a farm in West Virginia in the 1940's, not far from Sharpsburg, Maryland, with a barn similar to the Mumma Barn. He remembers the tools used to cut, collect, and process grain, including massive steam-powered threshing machines (later tractor/threshers with steel wheels were used). Grain was planted in the fall or sometimes early spring. It was cut with a horse or tractor-drawn binder, which tied

[12] Ensminger, p. 53.

[13] Statistics for this paragraph are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service; The History of American Agriculture: 1776-1990; http://www.usda.gov/history2/text4.htm.

individual grain stalks into sheaves. Sheaves were then combined and formed into circular "shocks". All this in preparation for the threshing of grain, which separated the stalks and hulls from the kernels and chaffs.

> *Threshing was an event where farmers assisted one another in sharing wagons, horses, and later tractors...Because the number of threshing machines was limited, farmers were at the mercy of the machine owner and operator. One machine [may have] served as many as 25 to 30 farmers...Farmers waited their turn...always at the mercy of [the] weather and the waiting list.*[14]

The threshing machine was kept inside the barn,[15] but as close to the granaries as possible. The central bays of the barn were kept clear for the horses and wagons pulling loads of grain (wagons were often loaded twelve to fifteen feet high). Sheaves were then systematically placed, with the heads of the grain first, into the threshing machine. This task was performed by a highly-skilled "feeder", who aimed at getting the highest production (threshing machine owners got paid by the number of bushels produced), with the least amount of stress on the machine. Hulled grain was then stored in the granaries and the straw byproduct was blown or tossed into the barnyard for animal bedding.

The biggest event of threshing day was the noontime meal, where woman from neighboring farms prepared delicacies for the hungry laborers. An average threshing day was eight to ten hours. Farmers then had to rush home and complete their own chores and prepare for the next threshing day.[16]

Classifying Pennsylvania Forebay Barns

Pennsylvania Barns can be categorized into three distinct classes, all of which are forebay barns and all of which are built into the side of a hill (or have a built-up entry ramp). The list below deals with the three most common forms. The list on Fig. 32 expands the three classes and includes the numerous variants of these types.

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[14] Richard Brown. Explanation of the Processing of Grain, written for Audrey Tepper for use in the Mumma Barn Historic Structures Report, April 1998.

[15] The steam or gas-powered engine that operated the threshing machine was kept outside the barn. The distance of the engine from the actual threshing machine was determined by the length of the drive belt.

[16] Richard Brown. Explanation of the Processing of Grain, written for Audrey Tepper for use in the Mumma Barn Historic Structures Report, April 1998.

A) The Sweitzer Pennsylvania Barn (also called "Swisser")[17] 1730-1850 (Figs. 33-34)

- The original barn type found in the core area.
- Direct descendent of the log ground barns, modified to accommodate growing agricultural needs.
- Most distinguishing characteristic: asymmetrical gable roof profile, with the longer side of the roof at the front or forebay side.
- Constructed of log, timber, and stone (some brick barns later on).
- Forebay framed separately from the main body of the barn.
- Forebay unsupported (or posted) at cantilever.

B) The Standard Pennsylvania Barn 1790-1890 (Fig. 35)

- Originated in the Pennsylvania Barn core as a new style and was built simultaneously with Sweitzer Barn.
- Most numerous and most widely distributed of the Pennsylvania Barns.
- Most distinguishing characteristic: symmetrical gable roof profile (30 to 35 degree pitch).
- Constructed of timber, stone, and brick.
- Forebay framing included in the overall barn structure (allows the roof ridge to be centered).
- Forebay supported or unsupported.
- Symmetrical bent configuration.[18]

C) The Extended Pennsylvania Barn 1790-1920 (Fig. 36)

- Enlarged or extended barns (beyond the usual Sweitzer and Standard Barn forms).
- Reflected the need for larger structures as agricultural practices expanded.
- Extensions consist of:
    - Extended or modified forebays
    - Extended ramp sides/rear extensions or outsheds
    - Additional barn levels
- Constructed of timber, stone, and brick.
- Asymmetrical gable roof profiles return on some variants.[19]

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[17] This name reinforces the Swiss connection to the barn type. Ensminger, p. 3.

[18] Ensminger, p. 67

[19] Ensminger, p. 86.

Classifying The Mumma Barn

Although Robert Ensminger attempts to classify Pennsylvania Barns into three distinct groups, he also acknowledges that there are barns that do not fall completely into one category or another. The Mumma Barn may be one such example. According to the lists on the previous page and on Fig. 32, the barn falls into the second class and can be categorized as a Standard Pennsylvania Barn[20]. It can be further classified in Ensminger's chart, "Conjectured Evolution of the Pennsylvania Barn" (Fig.37), which chronologically and stylistically outlines the progression of this barn type. Here it is called No. 29, a "Double-Outshed Standard Barn", which appears after 1850.[21] The asymmetrical roof profile found on the Mumma Barn is characteristic of rear, outshed barns.[22] Although this might make matters more confusing, barns with rear outsheds also fall under the third class, Extended Pennsylvania Barns, because the barn has been "extended" or modified.

Mr Ensminger is in the process of revising his barn book. In the revision, the wording of the classification, "Double-Outshed Standard Barn", will change to "Frame Standard Double-Outshed Extension Barn". The new label emphasizes that the barn is a Standard Barn first, and an Extended Barn second[23]

Another irregular feature of the Mumma Barn is the way the forebay is supported on either end. On the east corner, it is closed by an extension of the stone foundation wall (Fig. 38), and on the south corner, it is supported by a timber post (Fig. 39).[24] Although this variant does not appear in Fig. 32, Ensminger does discuss in his book the existence of a "Half-Open-Forebay Standard Barn", which would describe the Mumma Barn well.[25]

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[20] Ensminger, p. 56.

[21] Ensminger, p. 144-145.

[22] If you view the roof of the Mumma Barn with the outsheds removed, the gable profile is symmetrical, as in a Standard Barn.

[23] From a conversation with Robert Ensminger, April 6, 1998.

[24] The southwestern side of the barn lies across from the rest of the farm buildings. Perhaps this end was intentionally left open so that the stable front wall was more visible.

[25] In the revised version of Ensminger's book, this might be rewritten as a "Frame Standard Half-Open Forebay Barn".

In conclusion, the Mumma Barn is a Standard Pennsylvania Barn with some features of an Extended Pennsylvania Barn. In long form, it is a "Frame Standard Half-Open-Forebay Double-Outshed Extension Barn".

The Design of the Original Mumma Barn

With an understanding of the traditional Pennsylvania Barn types, we can now go back to the sketches of the original Mumma Barn, shown burning on the morning of the battle (Figs. 11-14), and make some assumptions about its appearance. To begin, it is clear that the original barn was a bank barn, as each sketch shows a ramp. We can also assume that it is a Pennsylvania Forebay Barn, because the area was settled by the Germans and the Swiss, and this is the type of barn they built. Where the original barn differs from the current Mumma Barn, is in the addition of any rear extensions or outsheds. The basement foundation wall of the new Mumma Barn notches out under the outsheds, producing small alcoves (see First Floor Plan of HABS drawings in Appendix A). From the sketches, the basement wall of the original Mumma Barn runs straight across, with no notching out to accommodate extensions. Robert Ensminger thinks that the original Mumma Barn was likely a classic Sweitzer Barn.[26]

Construction of Timber-Framed Barns: The Scribe Rule and Square Rule Layout Systems

Since Pennsylvania Barns were so prevalent in the Sharpsburg area, there must have been good timber framers available at the time the Mumma Barn was rebuilt. Although each barn has its own unique qualities, there are similarities in design and construction methods from one barn to another. There are two different construction methods used for initially laying out the timber framing for a barn. The first and earliest method, which originated in Europe (Holland, England, Germany), is called the "scribe rule" layout system. This involved custom making each timber connection, with each piece cut exactly to match up with its partner. Barns constructed using the scribe rule have several distinguishing features, such as the use of a matching system, where carpenters physically marked across timber connections with vertical slashes or symbols. During the assembly process, the marks, which were "scribed" across joints, indicated which piece went where (Fig. 40). "Level marks" were made on timber in the same manner, to make certain that cross-wall framing was at a right angle to long-wall framing.[27]

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[26] From a conversation with Robert Ensminger, April 6, 1998.

[27] Jack A. Sobon. The Scribe Rule or The Square Rule: Traditional Timber Frame Layout Systems; January 1994, pp. 1-3.

Although many barns and other timber structures were built using the scribe rule, it was extremely labor intensive and as time went on, the second layout system, which cut construction time down dramatically, was developed. This is called the "square rule" layout system. It is a truly American timber-framing innovation, which was first used at the beginning of the nineteenth century along New York's Hudson River and worked its way south. With the square rule, everything could be cut ahead of time (rafters, posts, tie beams, braces, etc.), fit together on the floor of the barn, and raised into place. The use of a squaring tool made all this possible and gave the method its name (Fig. 41). Although in certain areas of Pennsylvania the scribe rule was used well into the nineteenth century, the square rule, for obvious reasons, became very popular, very quickly. The Mumma Barn was constructed using the square rule layout system.

In addition, standardization of lumber sizes came about shortly after the introduction of the square rule layout system.[28] Both this standardization and the faster layout method made it easier to build barns like the Mumma Barn that functioned and that lasted.

Raising the Mumma Barn

As demonstrated in Fig. 42, the timber structure of the Mumma Barn was set into place through a traditional barn raising, since modern methods of assembly, cranes, etc., did not exist at the time. In the Amish culture, friends and neighbors gathered to assist in this process. At the Mumma Barn, volunteers may also have been used and/or a crew may have been paid for their efforts.

Tie Beam-Over-Plate and Post Assembly

A characteristic timber connection can be seen in many Pennsylvania Barns, including the Mumma Barn. Robert Ensminger calls this assembly a "tie beam-over-plate and post joint" (Fig. 43-44).[29] In Pennsylvania Dutch dialect, it's called an "esel-fuus" or ass's foot.[30] This connection joins the tie beam over the roof plate and end post. There are examples of this connection in the earliest Sweitzer Barns and its use continued into the late nineteenth century. Once again, this type of joinery can be found in early Swiss barns.[31]

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[28] Rudy Christian. Old Ways of Measuring, p. 6. From notes of a presentation given at the International Preservation Trades Workshop, hosted by the National Park Service and held in Frederick, Maryland, November 5-7, 1997.

[29] Ensminger, p. 115.

[30] Information provided by John MacFarland, Tohickin Timber Frames, Revere, Pennsylvania.

[31] Ensminger, p. 117.

Roofing Material

When researching Pennsylvania Bank Barns, it was difficult to find information on the subject of historic roof materials. Since wood was plentiful in the area, one would assume that barn roofs were made of wood shingle or shake. This is indeed true and wood shingles and shakes were commonly used, but, surprisingly, several photographs of barns at the time of the battle also show the use of thatching, a tradition which must have been brought over from Europe (Figs. 45-46). Robert Ensminger said that the thatching of barn roofs was also found in several Pennsylvania counties and that they were likely thatched with rye straw because it was strong and durable.

We will probably never know the original roofing material of the pre-Civil War Mumma Barn, but we do believe that the roof on the new barn was wood shingle or shake. According to the O.T. Reilly panoramic views of the barn taken from the observation tower, the roof was still wood shingle or shake in 1906 (Fig. 47-48).[32] It was converted to sheet metal in 1936.

One interesting method of wood shingle roofing that was used in Sharpsburg at the time of the battle, is discussed in Reed Engle's article, "*Restoration of a Roofing*".[33] Engle calls this method of roofing "biaxially-tapered shakes" It is known locally as "Dutch" or "German" Lap"[34]. This involves double-beveling and double-lapping each wood shingle both horizontally and vertically (Figs. 49-51). This roofing method was used on the white outbuilding visible in the foreground of the Alexander Gardner photograph of the Mumma Farmstead two days after the battle (Fig. 15). Unfortunately, this building no longer exists. Today, this method can still be seen on the underside of the existing hog pen at the farmstead (Figs. 52-53). Thin shingles (most likely oak), laid in the characteristic manner described above, are clearly visible below the now corrugated sheet-metal roof. This indicates that the hog pen is quite old and may have been rebuilt at the same time as the barn was rebuilt. It also indicates that the existing Mumma Barn was originally roofed using biaxially-tapered shakes.

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[32] After an extensive search, this is the earliest photographic image found of the Mumma Barn.

[33] "*Restoration of a Roofing*" by Reed Engle, appeared in a December 1985 edition of CRM Bulletin. Engle is a National Park Service employee, currently at Shenandoah National Park, formerly at Gettysburg National Military Park.

[34] Information provided by Richard Brown, Cultural Resource Specialist at Antietam National Battlefield.

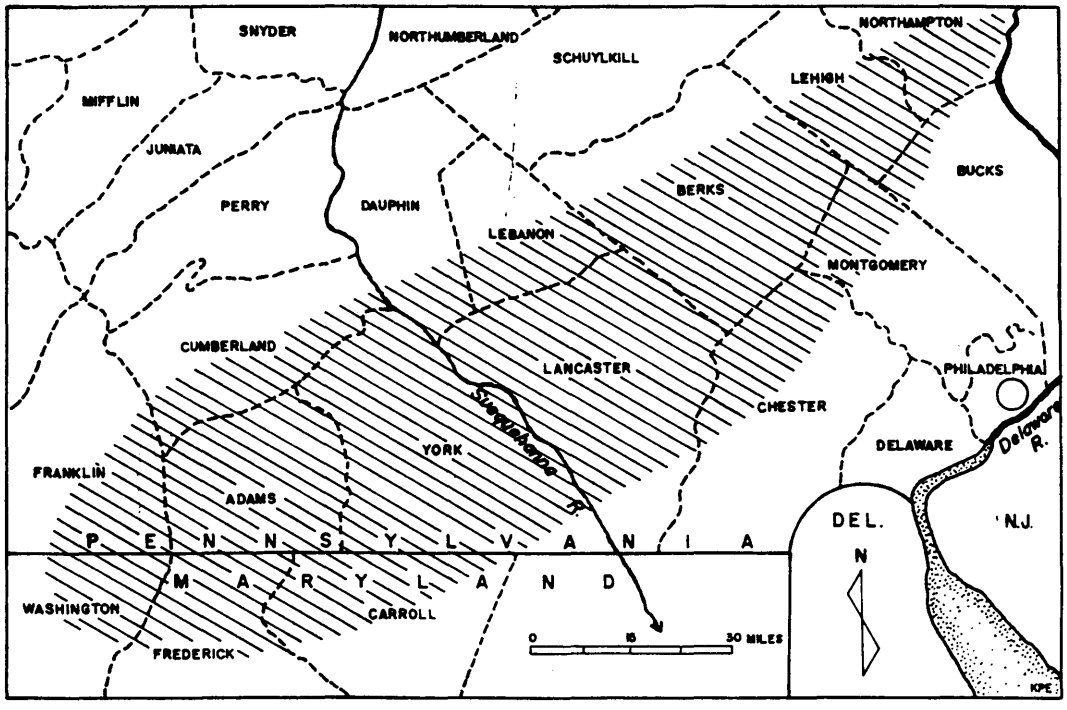
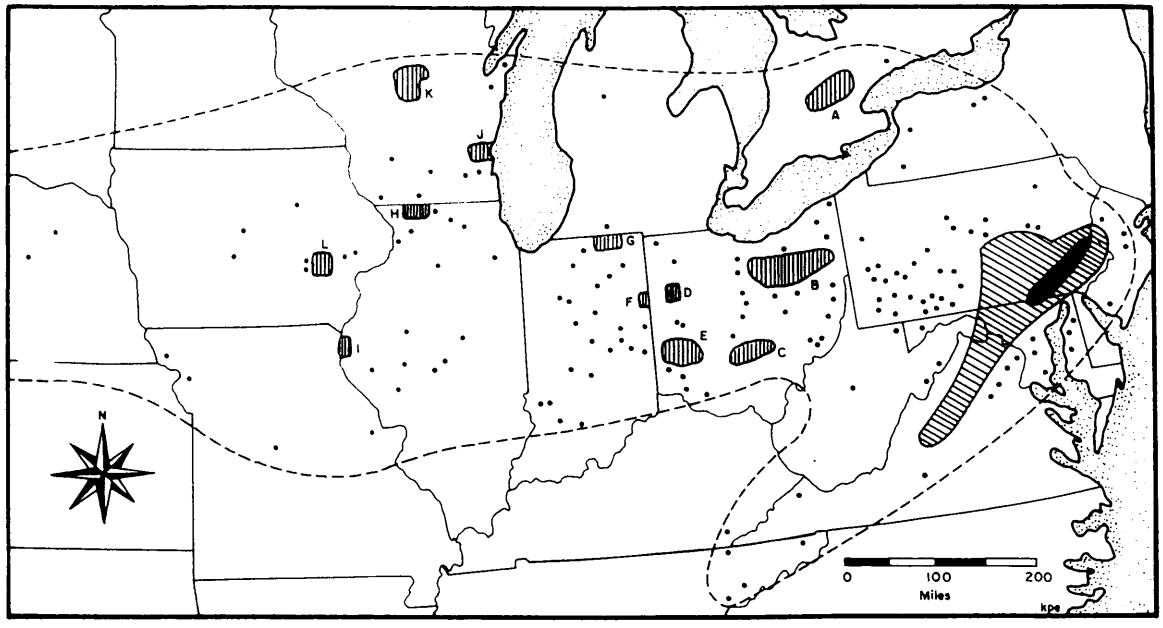


Fig. 20 - Pennsylvania Barn Core Region.



Core: most intense concentration of Pennsylvania barns with most frequent occurrence of log and stone Sweitzer barns built before 1800 (Ensminger)

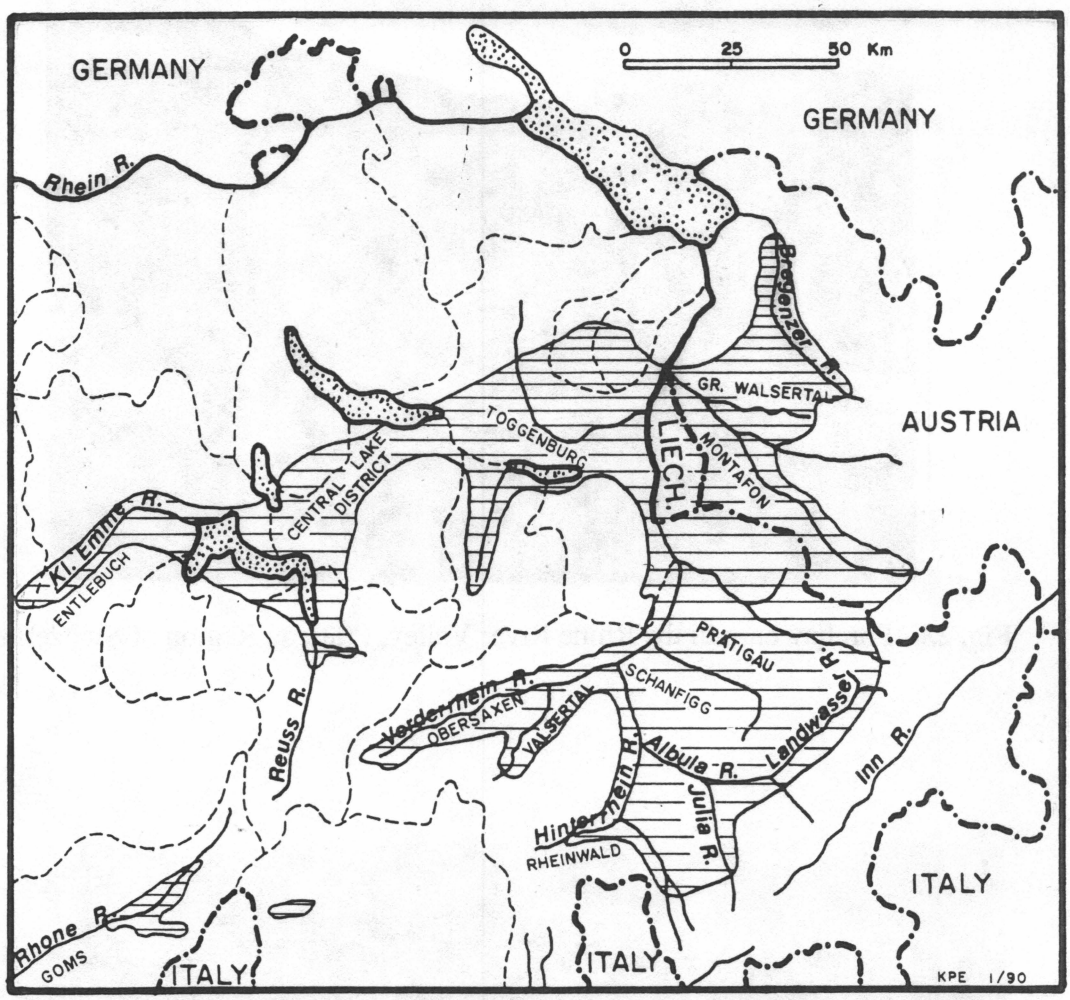
Domain: dense and continuous distribution of Pennsylvania barns (documented by Glass 1971 and 1986)

Sphere: scattered and disjunct distributions of Pennsylvania barns (Ensminger)

One or more Pennsylvania barns recorded within the sphere

Major Pennsylvania barn regions within the sphere: minimum of 75 barns per region. (In five regions, based on complete field survey; in seven regions, based on estimate: derived from partial field surveys)

Fig. 21 - Distribution and diffusion of the Pennsylvania Barn.



Forebay barns

Water bodies

International boundaries

Provincial boundaries

Rivers

Fig. 22 - Area of Switzerland where forebay barns are common.

Fig. 23 - Forebay barn in the Rhine River Valley, Prätigau Region of Switzerland.

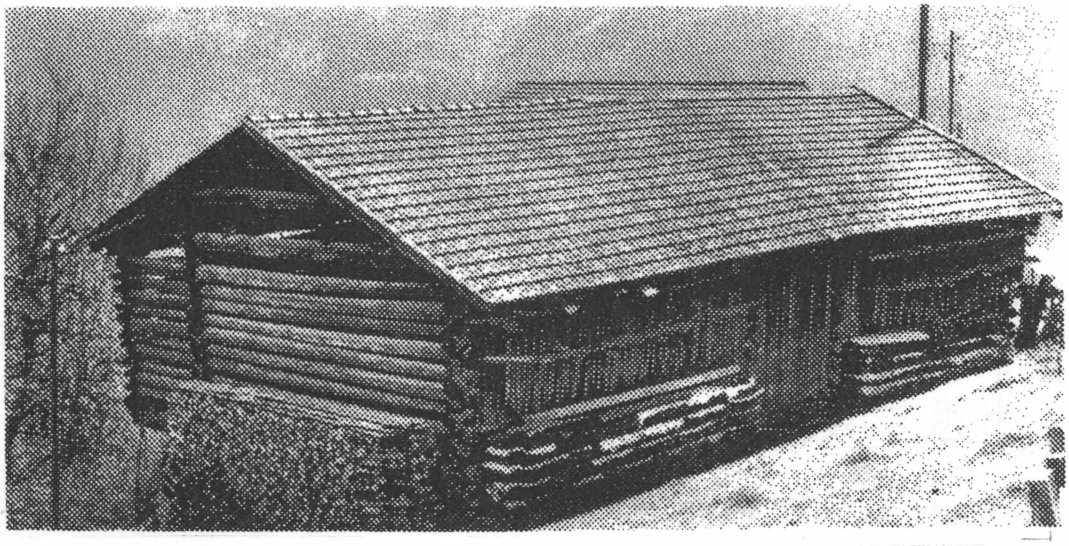


Fig. 24 - Log forebay barn near St. Antönien, Prätigau Region of Switzerland.

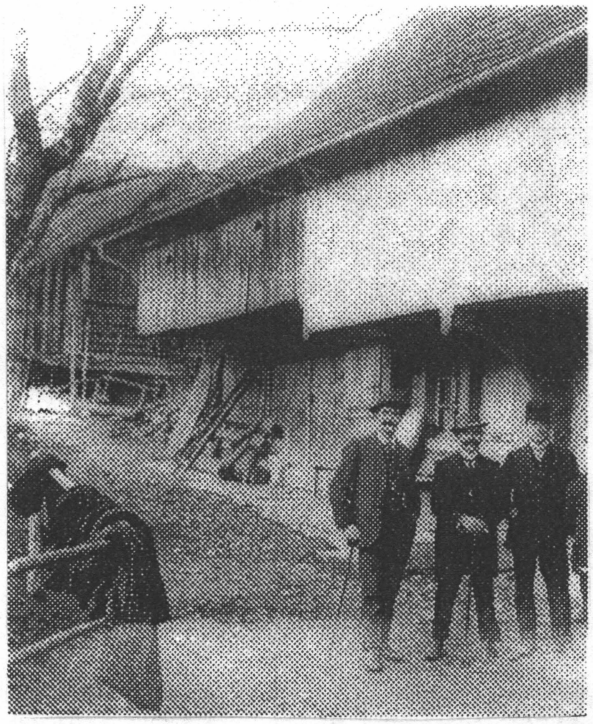


Fig. 25 - Forebay barn in eastern Switzerland (exact location unknown). Photograph taken in approximately 1900.

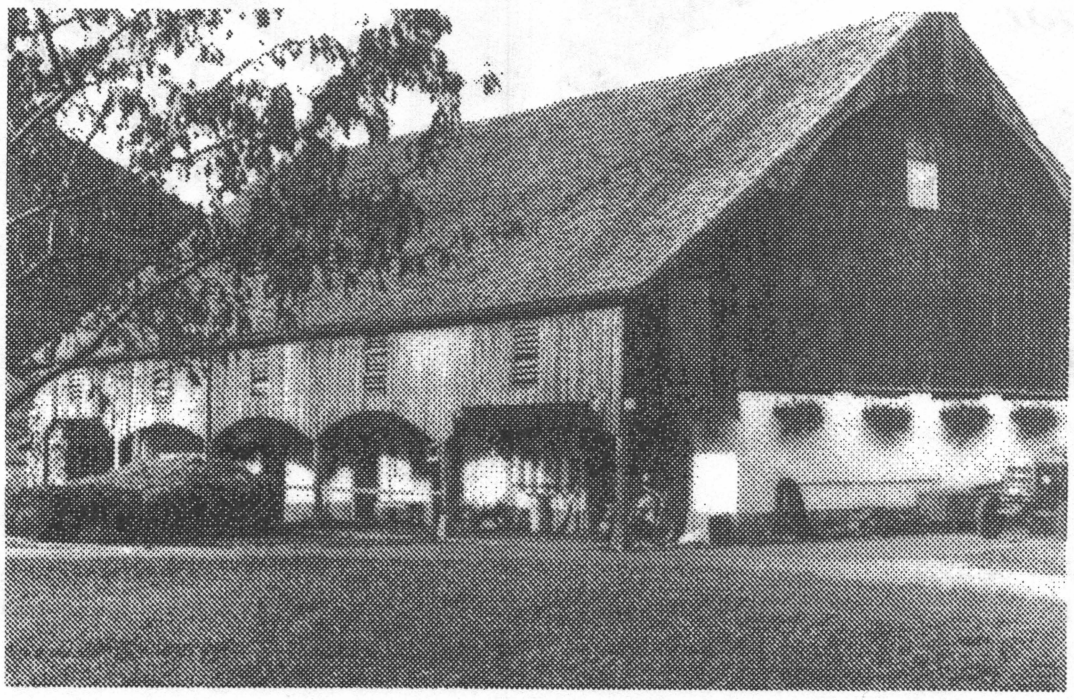


Fig. 26 - Large, supported forebay barn in the Central Lake District, near Schwyz, Switzerland.

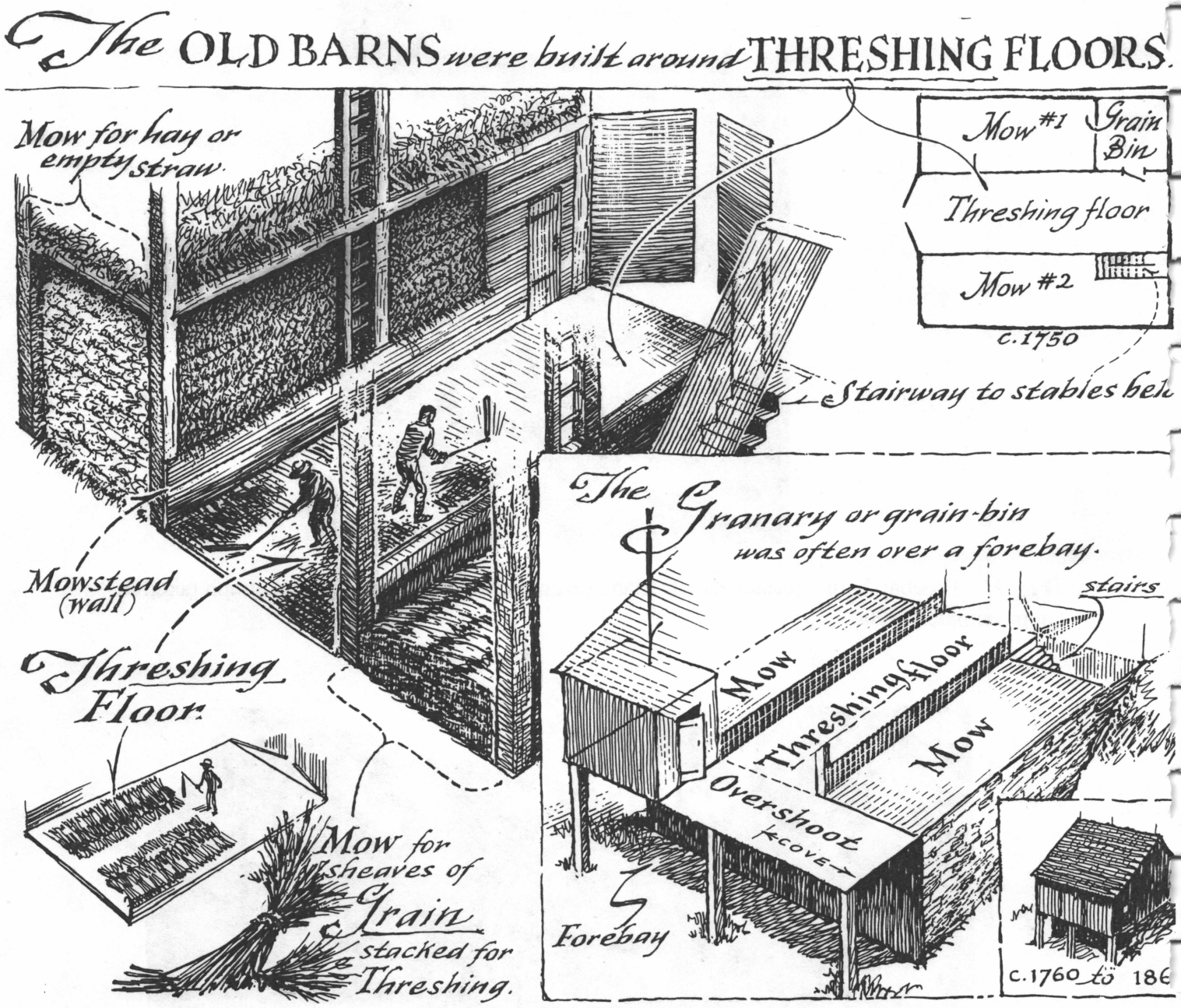


Fig. 27 - Drawing of the typical layout and function of a Pennsylvania Bank Barn (from Eric Sloane's An Age of Barns). The design of these barns was centered around the threshing floor. The plan of the Mumma Barn is basically the same, with a few minor changes in its design.

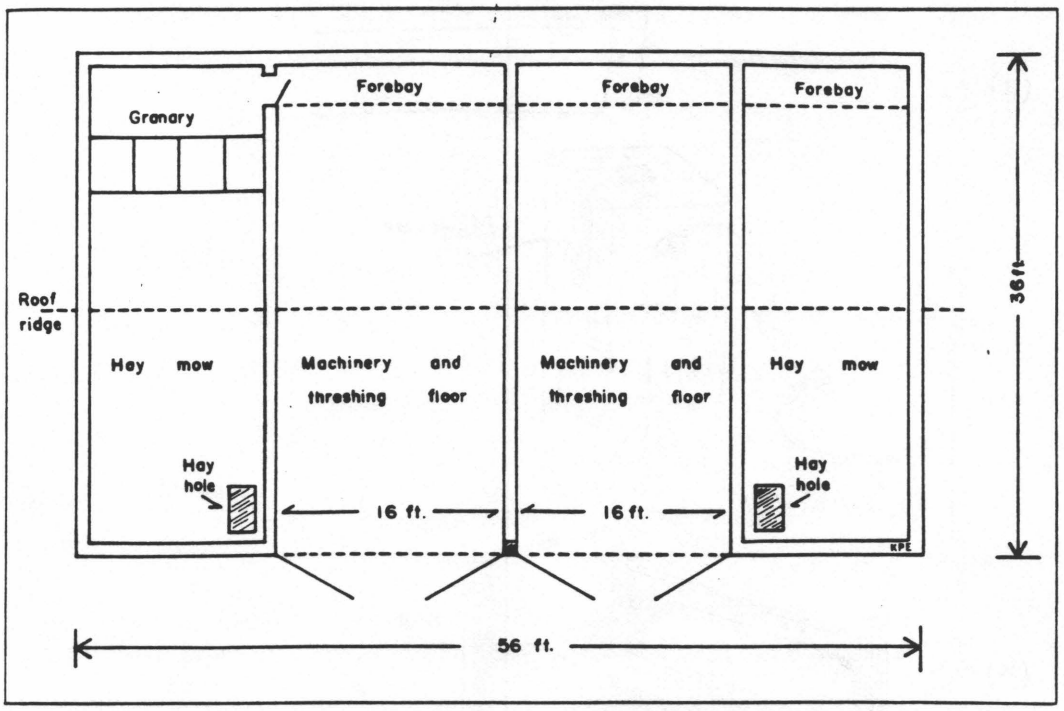


Fig. 28 - Typical upper level floor plan of a Standard Pennsylvania Barn.
Note: the Mumma Barn differs slightly from this plan.

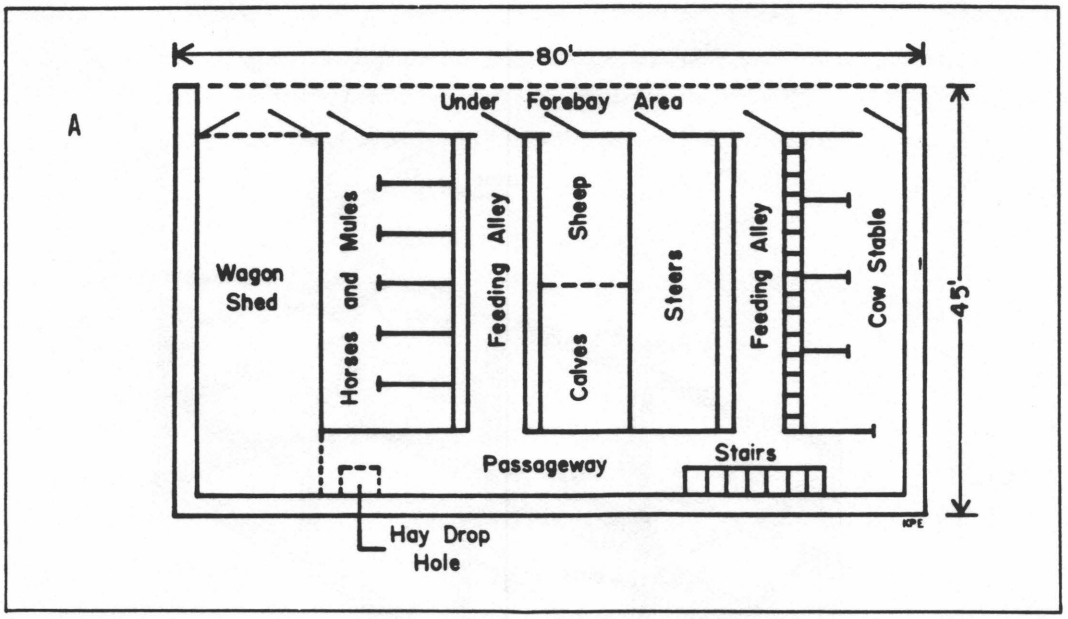


Fig. 29 - Typical lower level plan of a mid-nineteenth century Pennsylvania Barn.
Note: the Mumma Barn differs slightly from this plan.

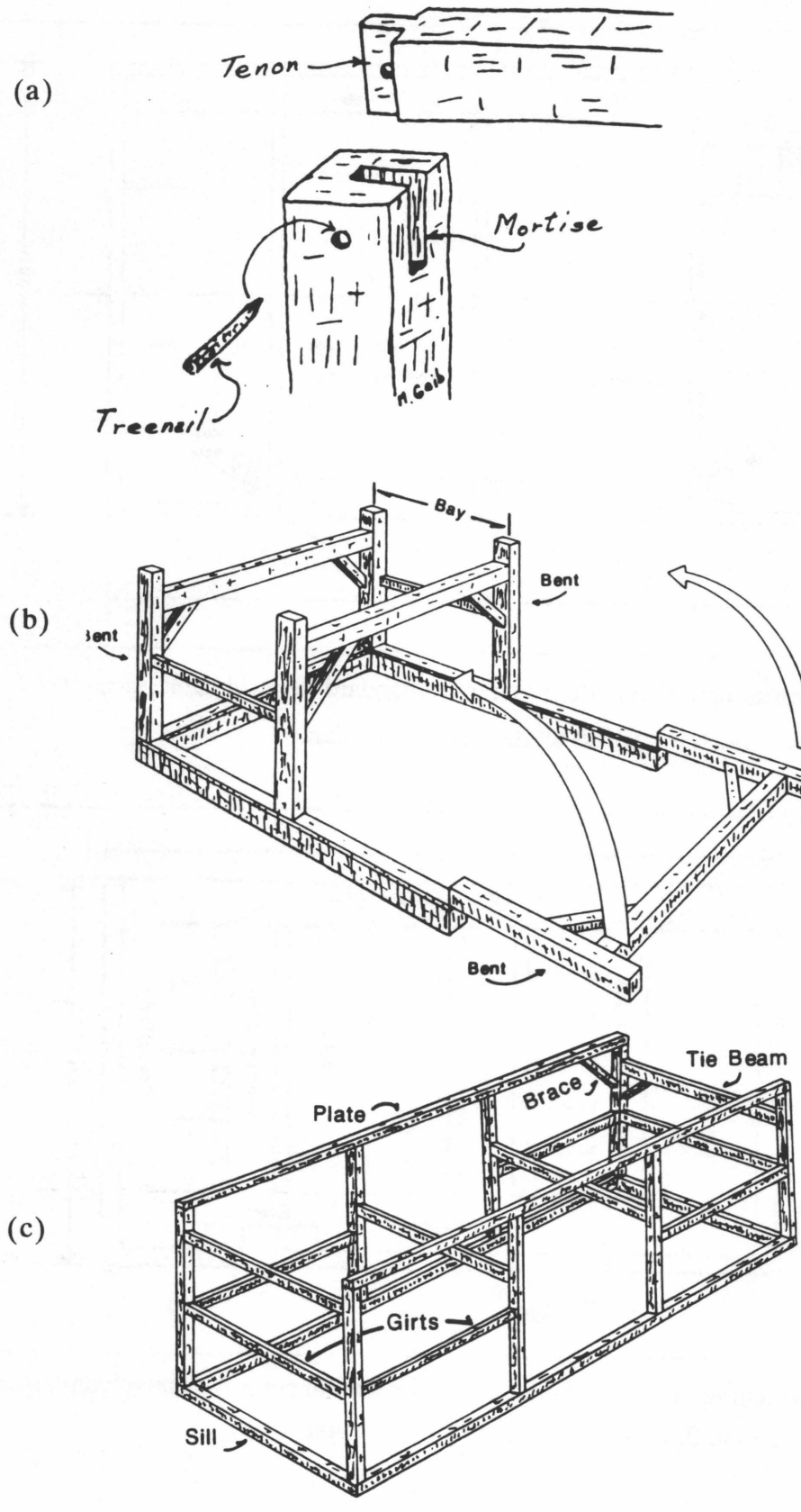


Fig. 30 - a) Mortise and tenon method of timber joinery **b)** Assembly of structural bents. **c)** Basic structure and individual components of a timber frame barn.

Heart of the Barn

The typical early American barn was built around a threshing floor, with mows on both sides and doors at both ends of this threshing floor. A waist-high mowstead or threshing wall divided the mows from the threshing area, and each mow had a ladder that was used for climbing into the storage pile. When livestock was kept below, the stairway was near the main door, and hay was tossed down this stairwell or through openings in the floor–the "hay bays."

The grain bin or granary was placed at the end of one mow, often in an overshoot or cantilevered bay to keep it high and dry. It was usually plastered and equipped with a fine door, and the hay mow extended over the granary roof. Opposite the granary, in the overshoot, was a place where threshed grain (both kernels and chaff) was stored prior to winnowing or separating; this area was called a "cove" or "cupboard."

There had been a time when grain was horse-trodden, combed by hand, or crushed by sledges, but the accepted American way was by flailing. Oats, beans, corn, wheat–each had a special flail. The flail was grasped in both hands, the club end or swingle came down and broke the grain, and in this manner the seeds were separated from the husks.

Separating the chaff from the grain was done on a windy day (hence the word "winnowing," which was once *windwian*). The threshed grain was scooped up in a winnowing tray and then tossed into the air in a windy part of the barn. The lighter chaff was carried off by the wind, while the heavier grain fell back into the tray. Another method of separating was by using a sieve that was called a grain "riddle."

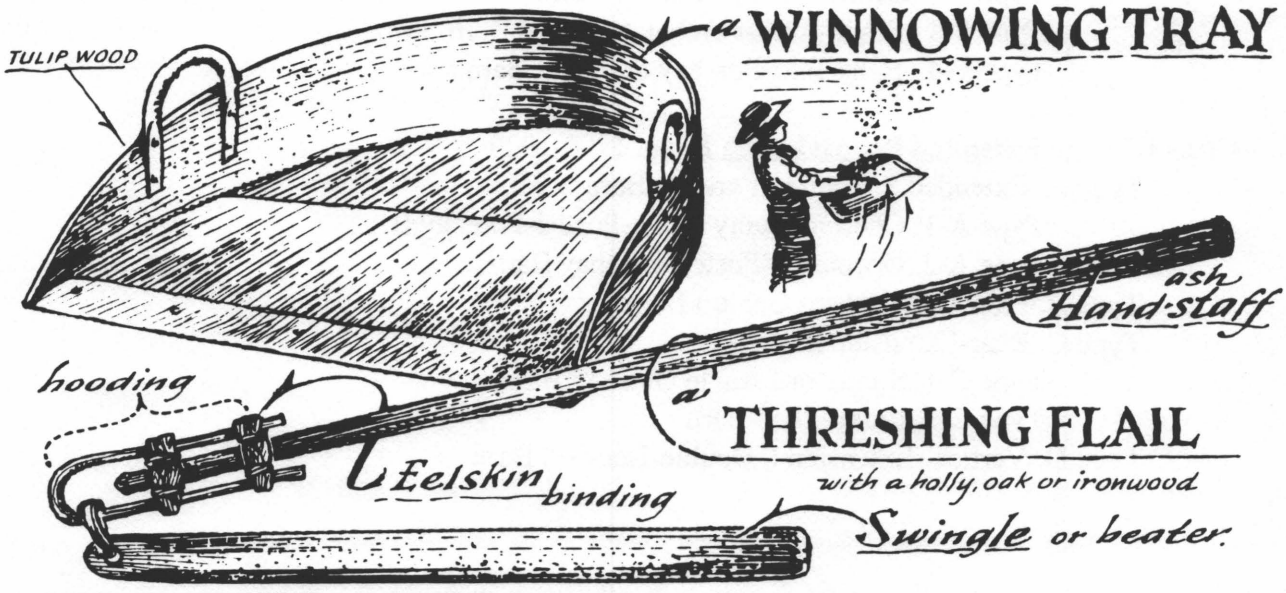


Fig. 31 - Explanation of the function of a bank barn and how historically, grain was processed.

CLASSES OF PENNSYLVANIA BARNS:

(Transcribed from Robert Ensminger's Book, The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Orign, Evolution and Distribution in North America)

Class I. The Sweitzer Pennsylvania Barn, 1730-1850

- Type A. Log Sweitzer Barn
- Type B. Classic Sweitzer Barn
- Type C. Transition Sweitzer Barn

Class II. The Standard Pennsylvania Barn, 1790-1890

- Type A. Closed-Forebay Standard Barn
- Type B. Open-Forebay Standard Barn
- Type C. Posted-Forebay Standard Barn
- Type D. Mutiple-Overhang Standard Barn
- Type E. Basement Drive-through Standard Barn
- Type F. Special Forms of the Standard Barn
  - Type F-1. Gable-Ramp Standard Barn
  - Type F-2. Gable-Forebay Standard Barn
  - Type F-3. Stone-Arch-Forebay Standard Barn
  - Type F-4. Bank-Into-Forebay Standard Barn

Class III. The Extended Pennsylvania Barn, 1790-1920

- Type A. Extended Supported Forebay Barn
  - Type A-1. Chester county Stone-Posted-Forebay Barn
  - Type A-2. Upcountry Posted-Forebay Barn
- Type B. Front-shed (Three Gable) Barn
- Type C. Rear-Extension Barn
  - Type C-1. Single-or Double Outshed Barn.
  - Type C-2. Ramp-Shed Barn
- Type D. Vertical-Extension ("Double-Decker') Barn

Fig. 32 - Classification of Pennsylvania Barns.

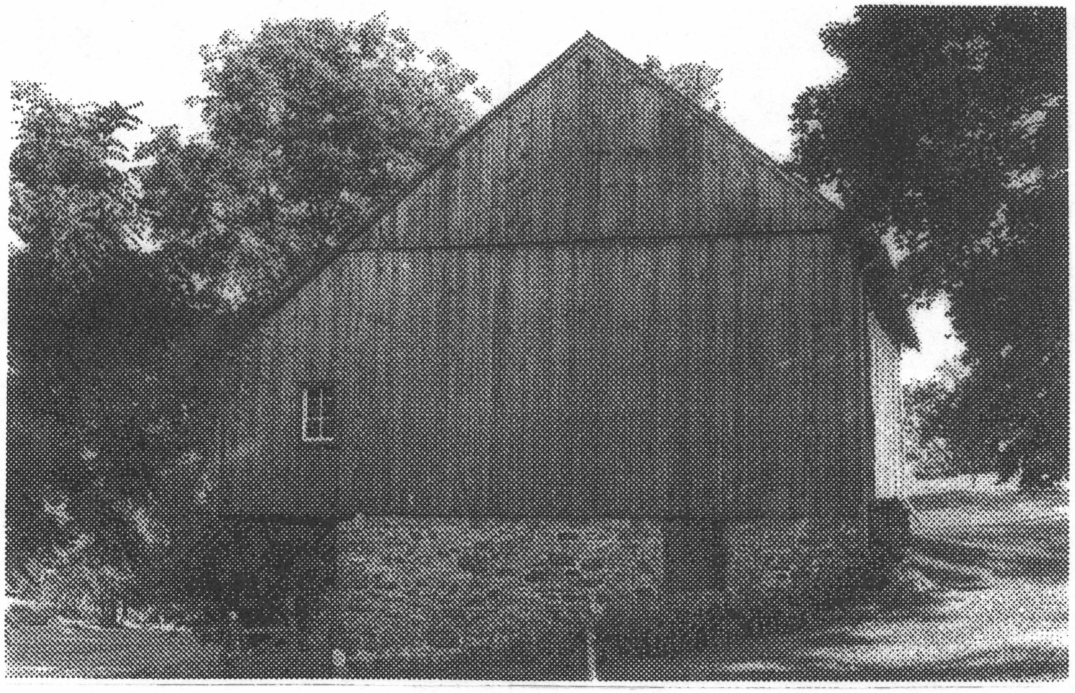


Fig. 33 - Frame Sweitzer Barn, circa 1820, Spangersville, Oley Valley, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

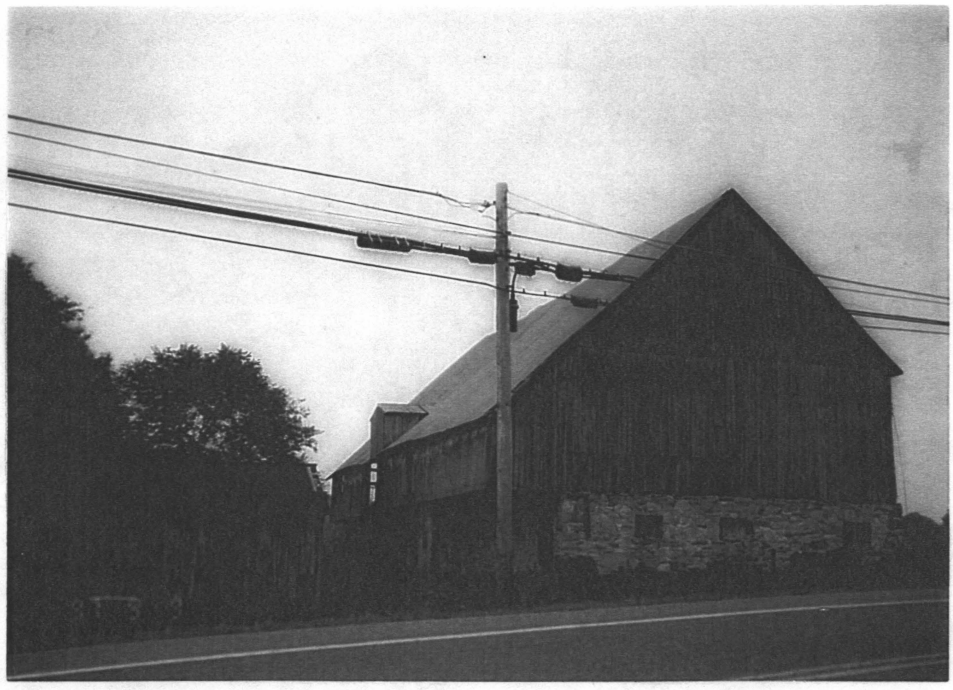
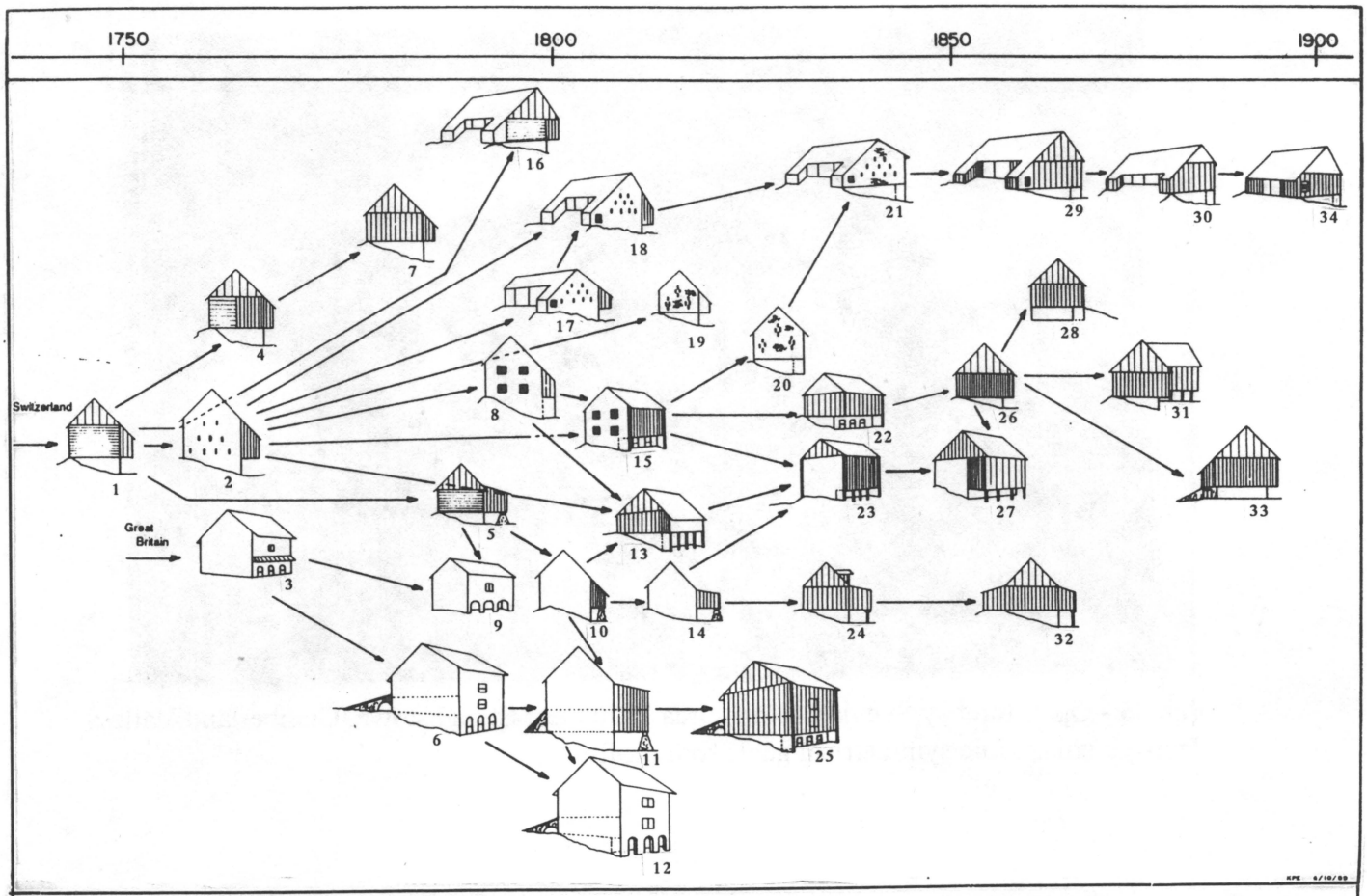


Fig. 34 - Frame Sweitzer Barn just outside the Antietam park boundaries on Route 34. Note asymmetrical gable roof profile.

Fig. 35 - Open-forebay Standard Barn, circa 1870, near Stoughstown, Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania. Note symmetrical gable roof profile.

Fig. 36 - Standard Pennsylvania Barn with rear outshed extensions, located just outside Middletown, Maryland, on alternate Route 40 (northeast of Sharpsburg).



1. Log Sweitzer barn
2. Stone classic Sweitzer barn
3. English Lake District bank barn
4. Half-log-frame transition Sweitzer barn
5. Log Sweitzer barn with added-on stone-posted forebay
6. Chester County double-decker bank barn
7. Frame classic Sweitzer barn
8. Transition closed-forebay Sweitzer barn
9. Stone-arch-forebay standard barn
10. Chester County stone-posted-forebay barn (early form)
11. Chester County stone-posted-forebay double-decker barn
12. Stone-arch-forebay double-decker barn
13. Extended supported-forebay barn (early form)
14. Chester County stone-posted-forebay barn
15. Closed-forebay standard barn
16. Log-stone double-outshed Sweitzer barn
17. Stone single-outshed Sweitzer barn
18. Stone double-outshed Sweitzer barn
19. Brick classic Sweitzer barn
20. Brick closed-forebay standard barn
21. Brick double-outshed standard barn
22. Half-open-forebay standard barn
23. Posted-closed-forebay standard barn
24. Upcountry posted-forebay barn
25. Double-decker standard barn
26. Open-forebay standard barn
27. Posted-open-forebay standard barn
28. Bank-into-forebay standard barn
29. Frame double-outshed standard barn
30. Ramp-shed double-outshed standard barn
31. Front-shed (three-gable) extended barn
32. Ramp shed added on to upcountry posted-forebay barn
33. Ohio-Indiana ramp-shed barn
34. Ramp-shed barn (western core)

Fig. 37 - Conjectured Evolution of Pennsylvania Barns.

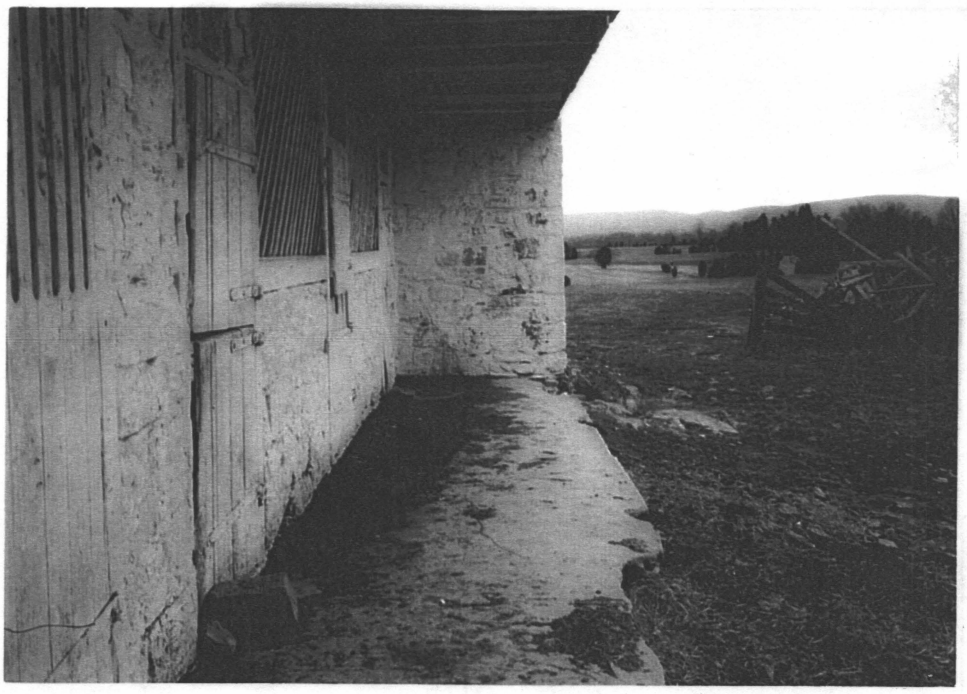


Fig. 38 - Closed-forebay end at eastern corner of barn.

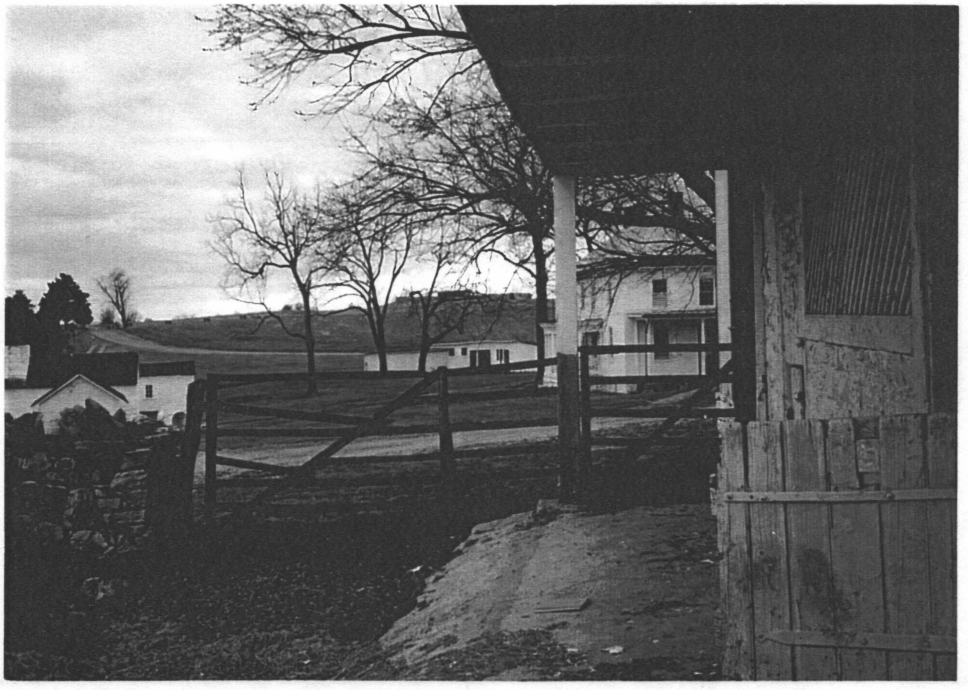


Fig. 39 - Posted-forebay end at southern corner of barn.

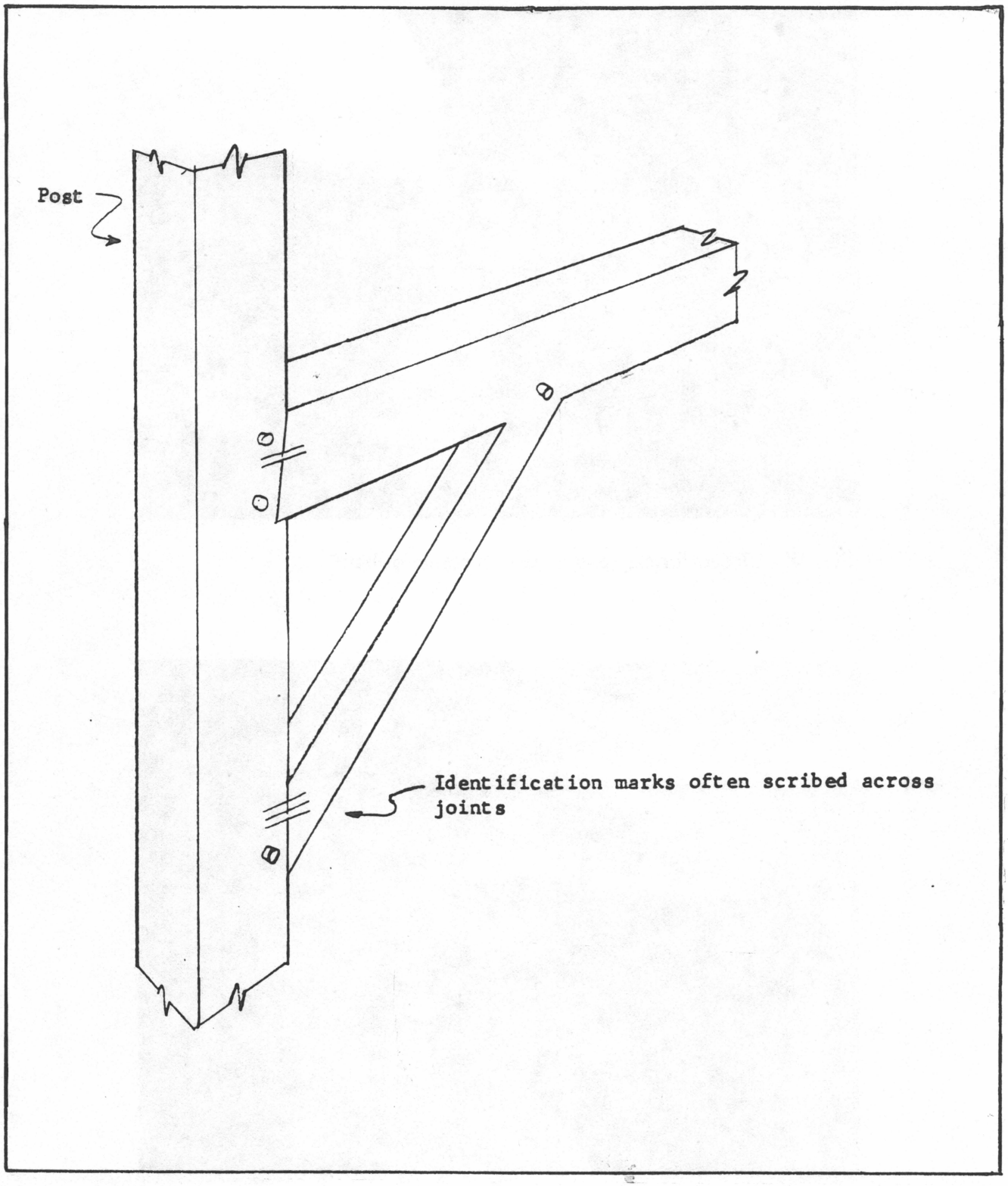


Fig. 40 - Identification marks characteristic of barns built using the scribe rule layout system.

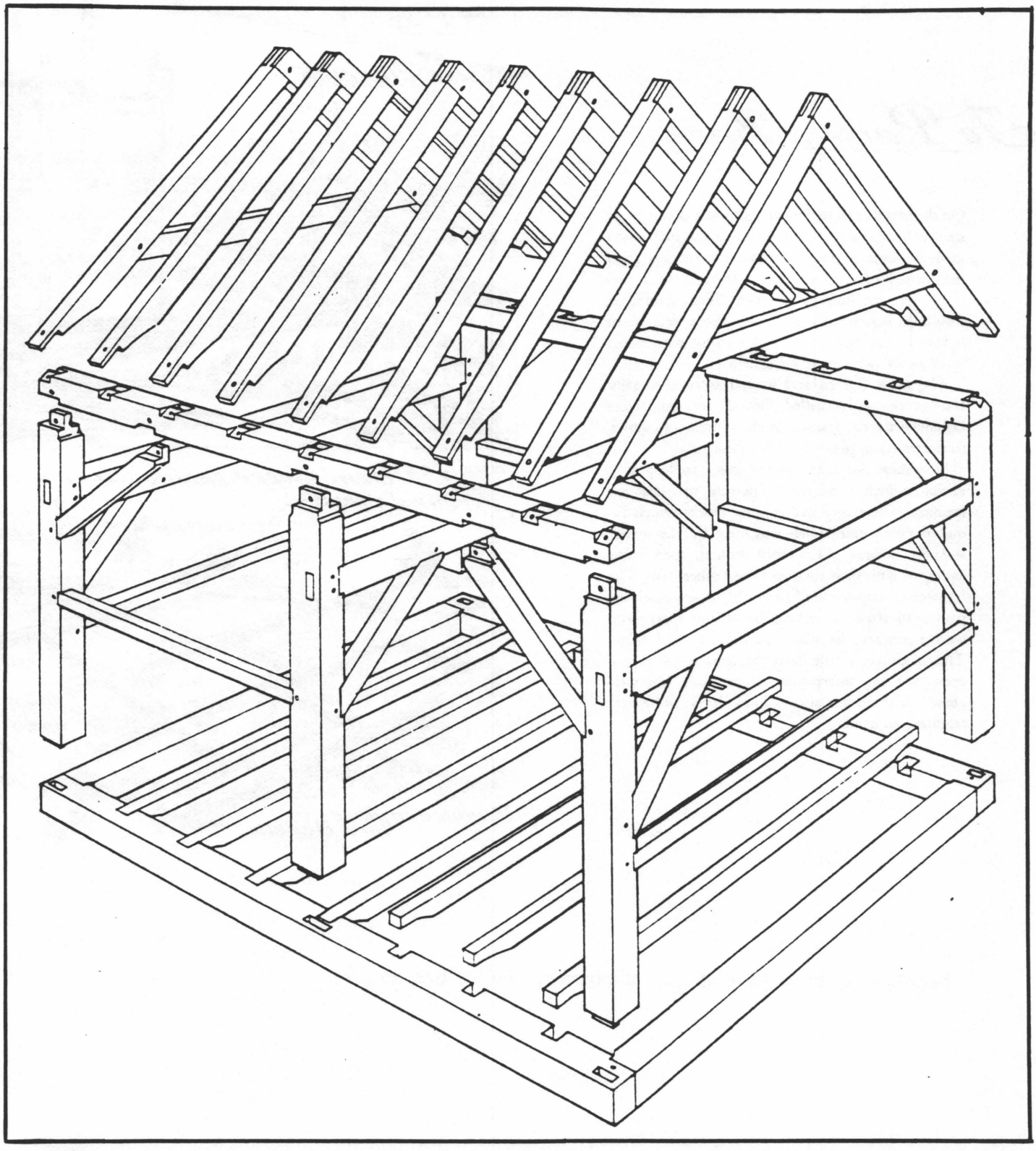


Fig. 41 - Exploded view of a frame constructed using the square rule layout system. Many timber members were interchangeable.

To Raise a Barn

On the opposite page, you can see some of the major steps in barn raising. The foundation was most often made without mortar (dry-wall construction), and the main girder—about twelve to eighteen inches thick—was the heart of the barn. The flooring in dwellings was usually left loose for a year or so before it was nailed down, but many barn floors were *never* permanently fastened.

The main framed and braced sections—usually four or five—were called "bents," and they were fashioned by the framer on the ground (as shown to the right) in preparation for raising day.

Neighbors for miles around came to help in a raising, which consisted of putting up only the framing. The siding and roofing work—which required much more time—was done by the owner and his helpers. At a barn raising, men came equipped with their own pikes and other tools. The framer—if one was hired to do the job—was seldom paid until after the raising, for if any corrections were necessary, he was expected to make them. This, of course, would delay the work of the raising crew, but any interruption from work was welcome, for there was always food, drink, and entertainment on hand.

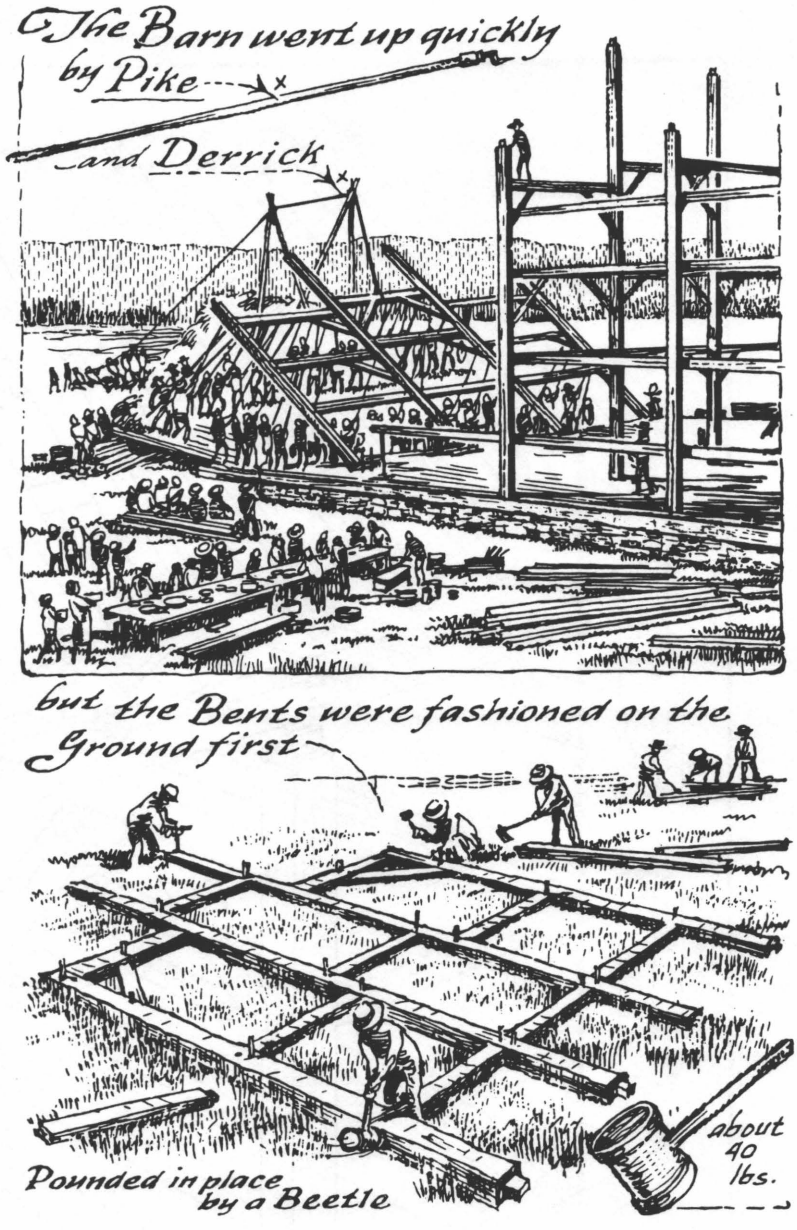


Fig. 42 - Sketch and explanation of a barn raising (by Eric Sloane).

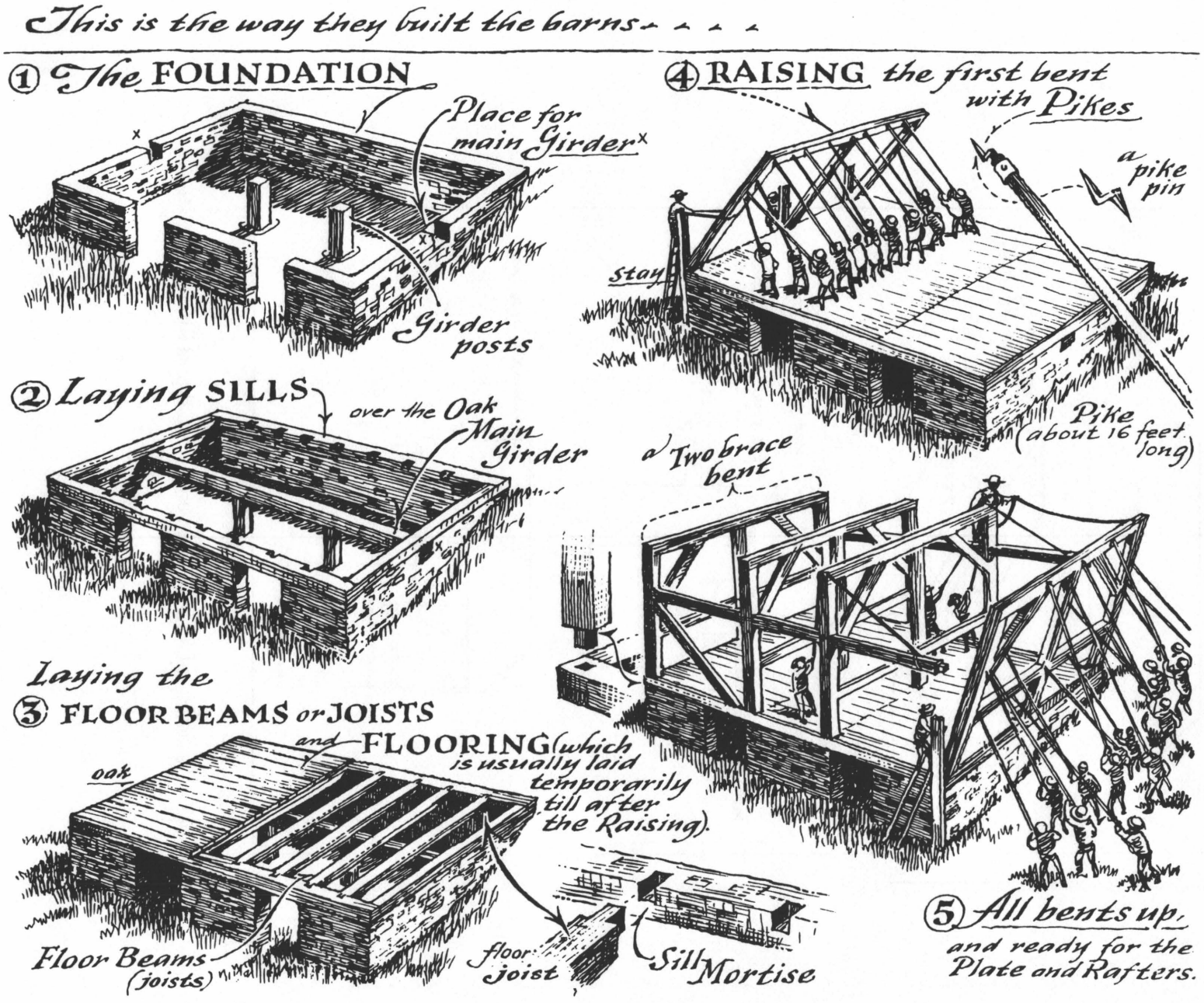


Fig. 42a - Sketch and explanation of a barn raising (by Eric Sloane).

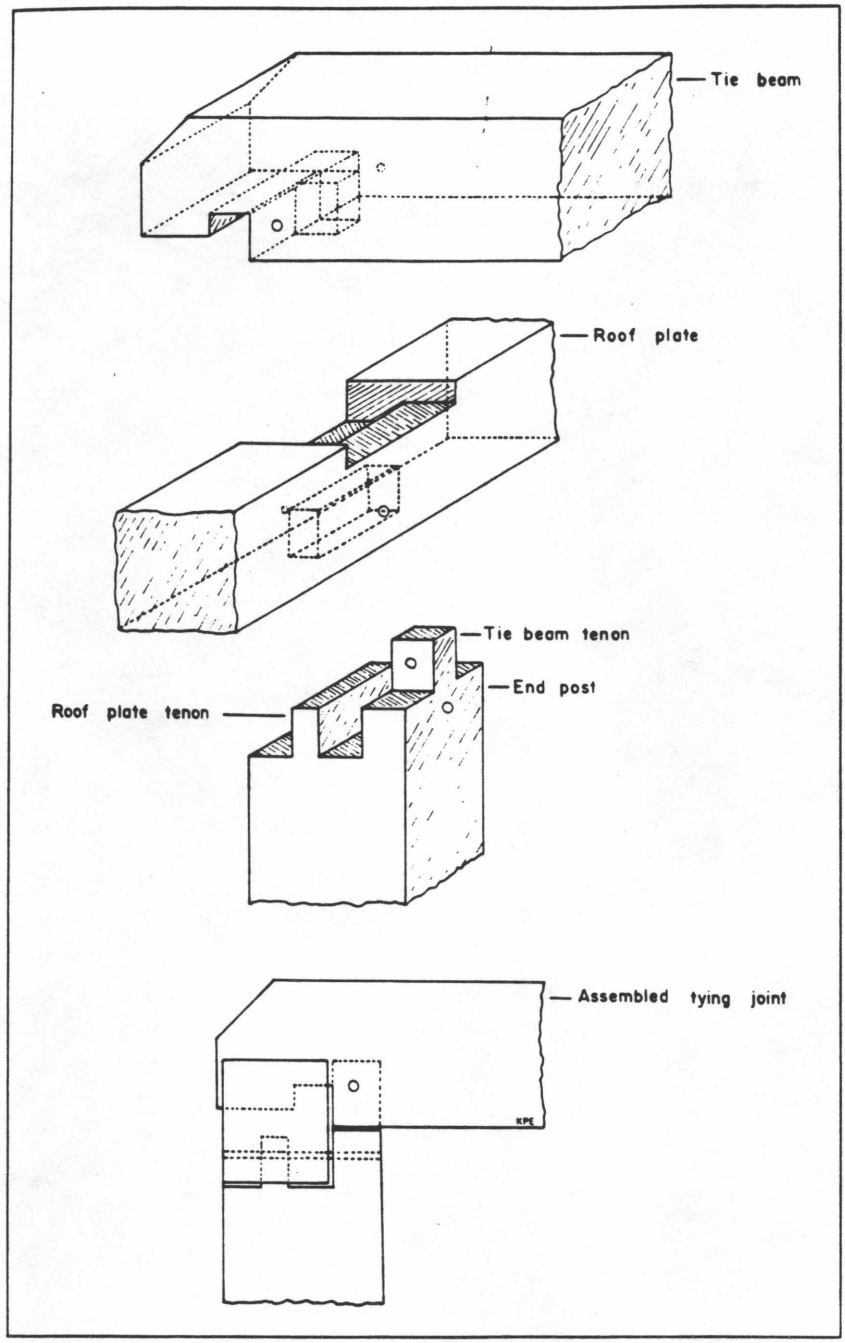


Fig. 43 - Assembly of a tie beam-over-plate and post joint (or esel-fuus).

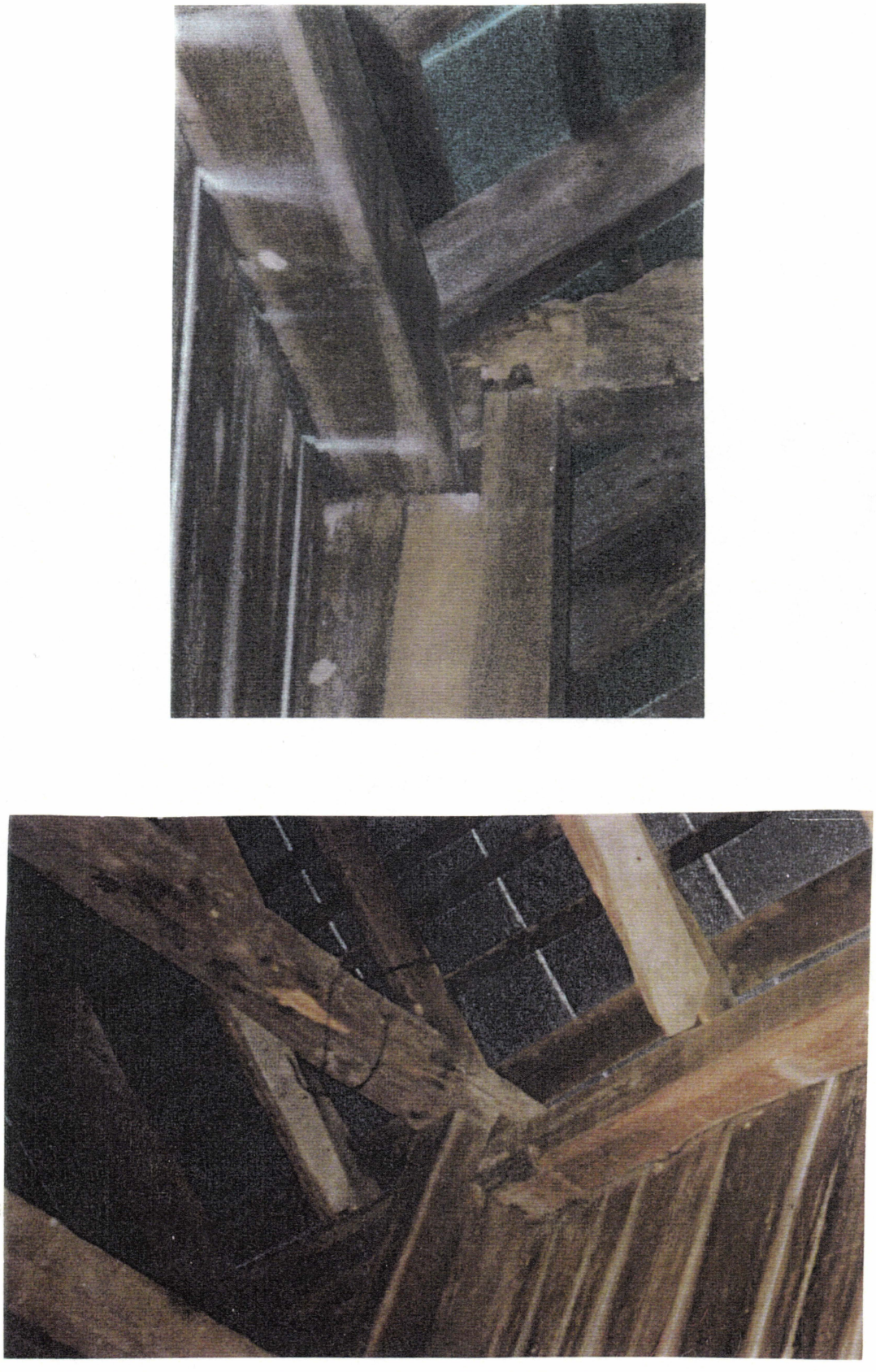
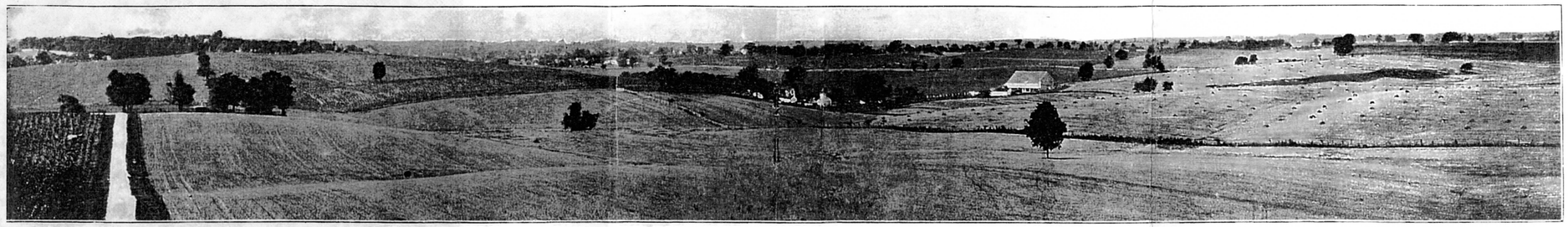


Fig. 44 - Esel-fuus timber connections at the Mumma Barn.

Fig. 45 - Alexander Gardner photograph of a thatched-roofed, Sweitzer Barn belonging to O.J. (Joe) Smith. The barn, now demolished, was used as a field hospital after the battle and was located near Upper Bridge on Antietam Creek.



PANORAMIC VIEW FROM TOWER

In the upper illustration the National Cemetery shows just above the section of Richardson Avenue, farther to the right the town Sharpsburg, and in the center the Piper farm buildings. The line of the Hagerstown pike shows to the right.

In the lower illustration the view is continued from the right of the upper. Prominently in the foreground shows the "Bloody Lane," the Dunkard Church and Woods just to the right of it; at the center the position of the Miller Cornfield, the Mumma buildings, which were burned, and the Roulette buildings to the right.

Fig.46- 1906 panoramic photograph taken from the observation tower, from Oliver T. Reilly's The Battle of Antietam, an early tour guide of the park. This is the earliest photograph found of the barn.

Fig.47- Detail of the Mumma Barn from the 1906 Oliver T. Reilly panoramic photograph (Fig. 47).

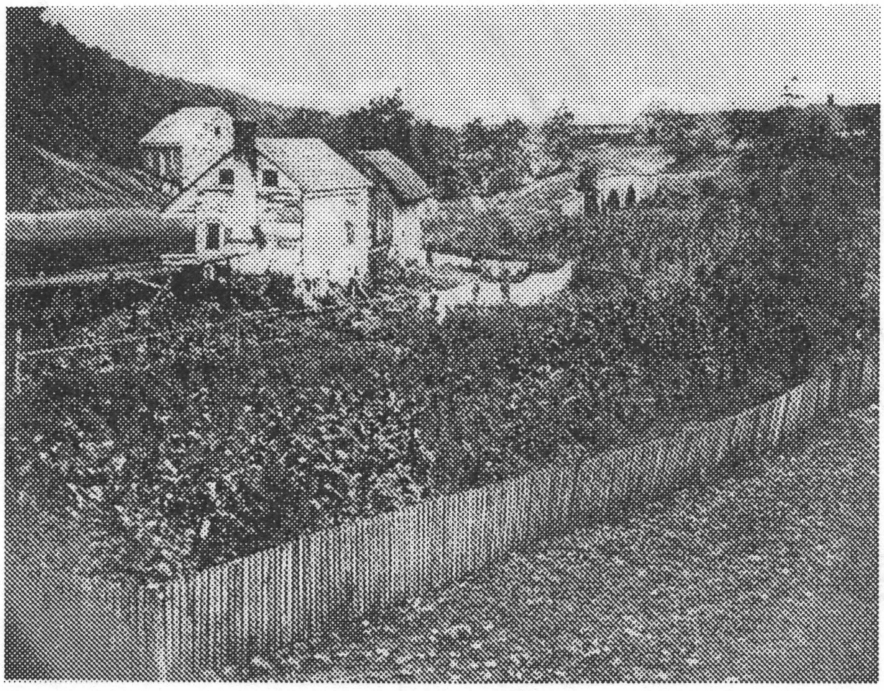


Fig.48- A thatched-roof out building photographed by James F. Gibson (assistant to Alexander Gardner) around the time of the battle. It was located on the northern side of Boonsboro Pike. It no longer stands, but the adjacent log building, although modified over time, still exists.

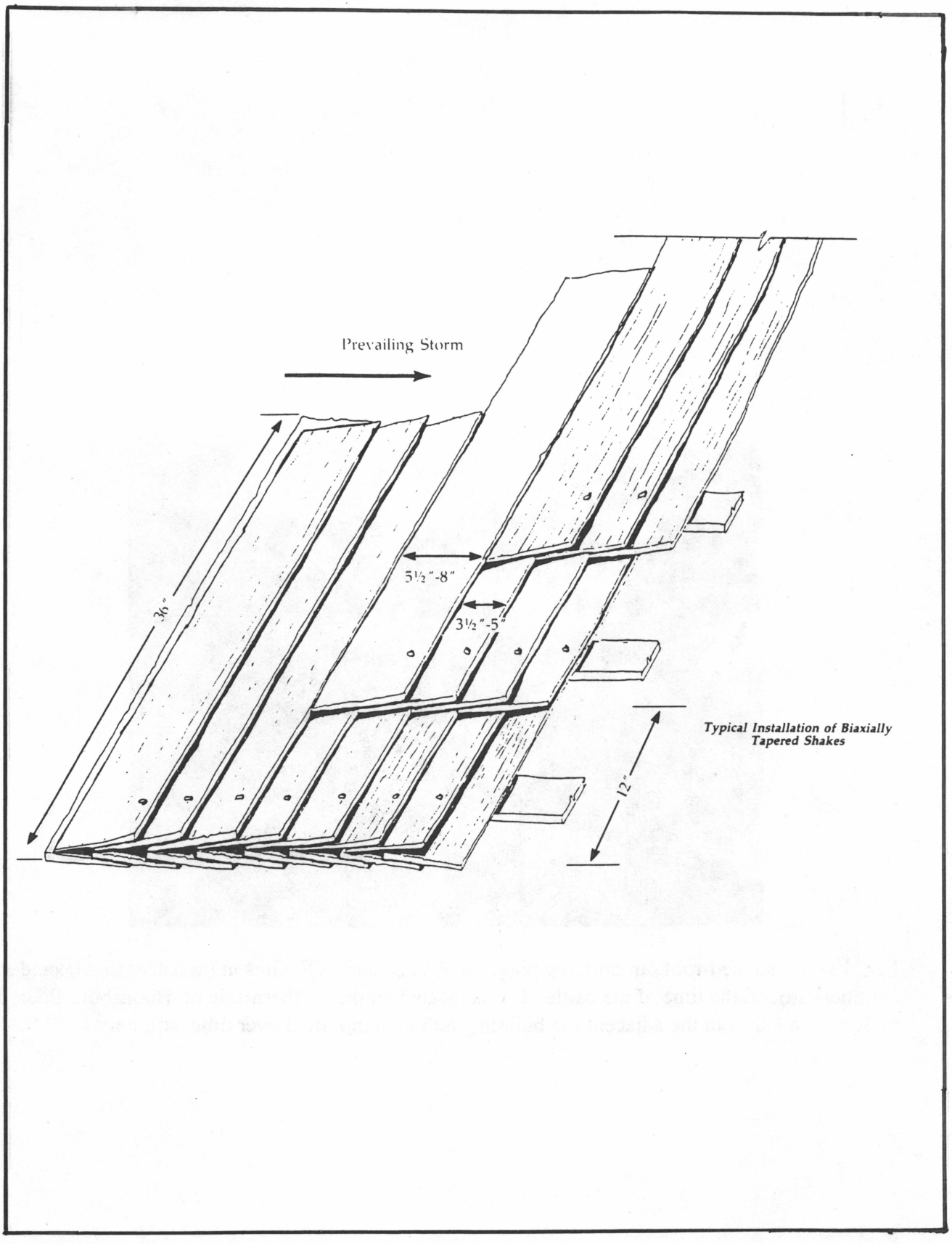


Fig. 49 - Illustration of "biaxially tapered shakes".

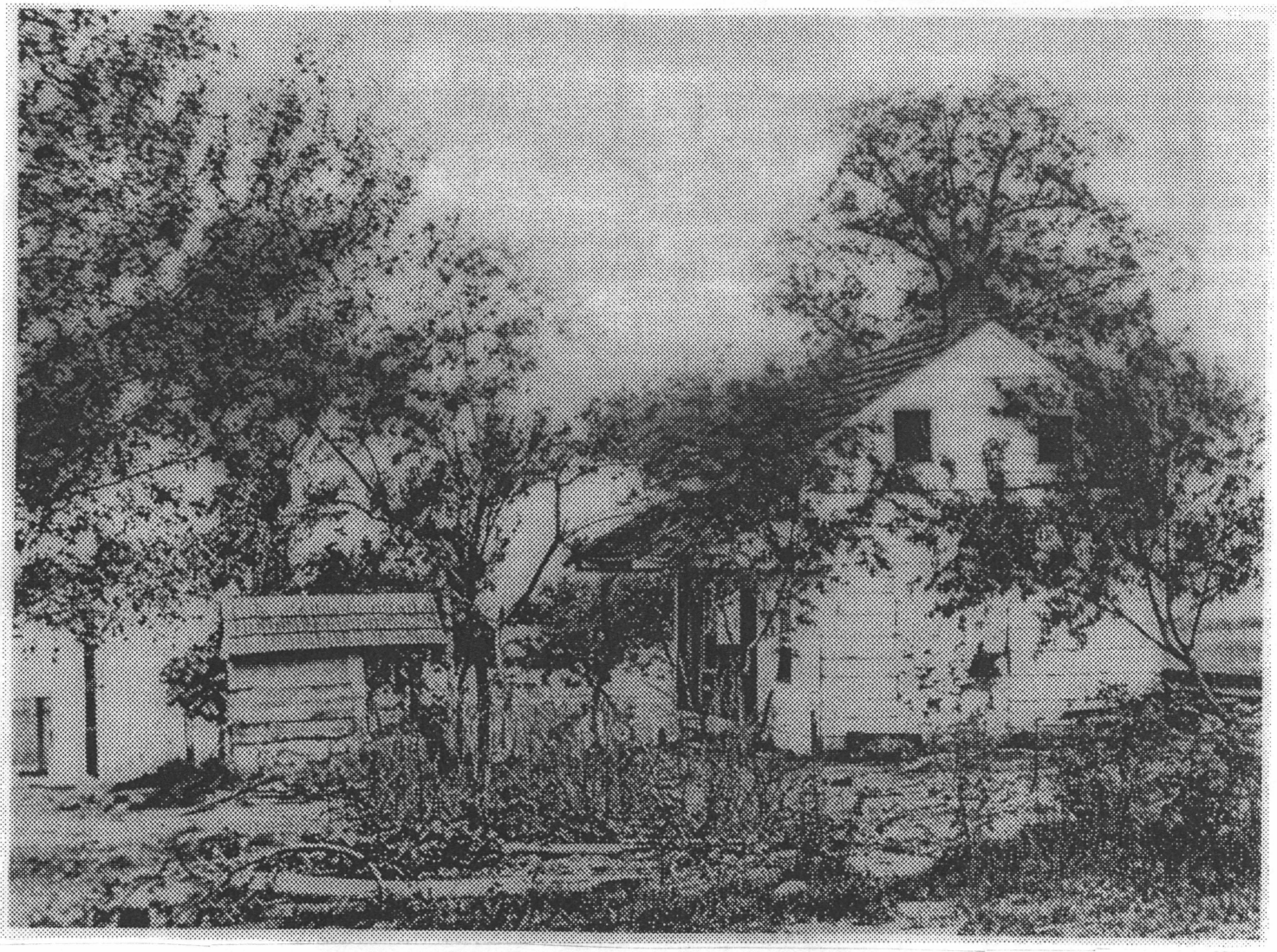


Fig. 50 - *"The Matthew Brady photograph of the Brian House [at Gettysburg] and outdoor bake oven which initiated the research for this article..."* from *Restoration of a Roofing*, by Reed Engle.

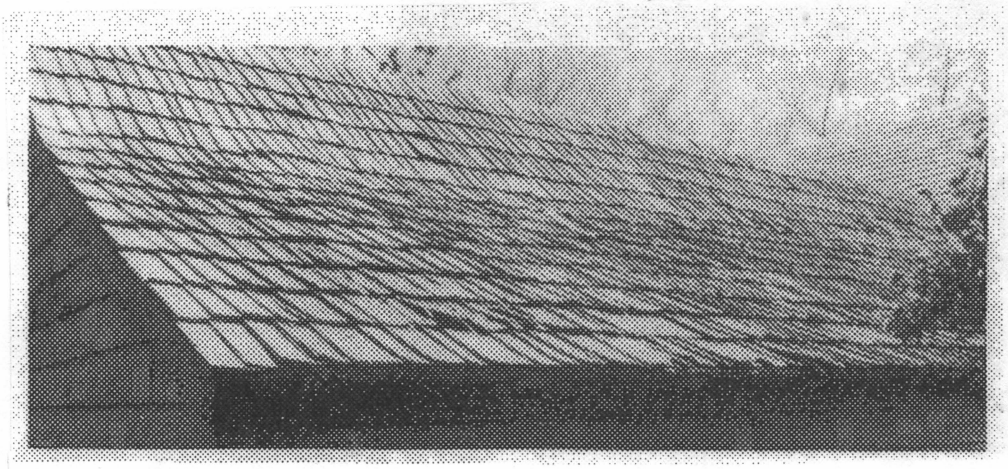


Fig. 51 - Close up of a reconstructed biaxially tapered shake roof at Gettysburg National Military Park.

Fig. 52 - Biaxially tapered shakes at underside of Mumma Farmstead hog pen roof.

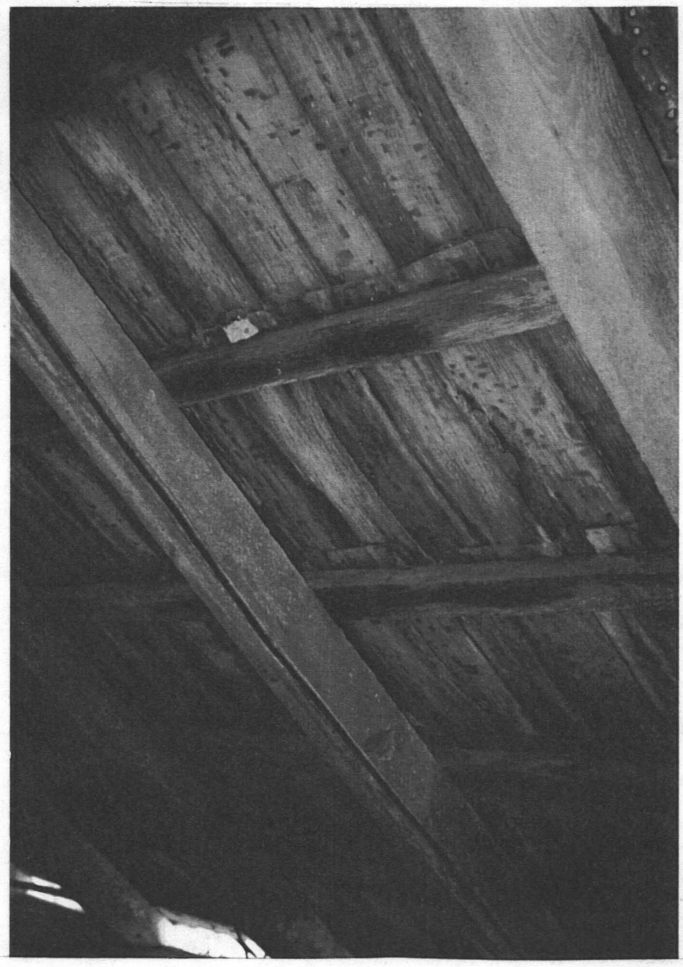


Fig. 53 - Underside of Mumma Farmstead hog pen roof.

B. CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

1. THE MUMMA BARN

There is often little documentation available about who designed a barn, who built a barn, and who changed a barn over time. This si true of the Mumma Barn, where little information of this nature was found.

> *"...old barns...rank among the noblest works of man, and for the most part of anonymous man. Very rarely will the architect appear in these pages...."*[1]

What the visitor sees at the Mumma Barn today is close to what was there when the barn was rebuilt just after the battle. Some changes have been made over time and this report will try to document any modifications. It is, however, difficult to give a precise date a change was made because historical documentation is so difficult to find. While performing research for this project, it became apparent that when visitors documented their trips to Antietam over the years, especially when they took photographs, they often bypassed the Mumma Farmstead buildings because they were non-historic to the time of the battle. There are collections of photographs dating from the turn of the century to the mid-twenties, but none of these include pictures of the Mumma Barn. In fact, one booklet titled, Views of Antietam Battlefield, circa 1900, located at the Western Maryland Room of the Hagerstown Free Library, inserted only one sketch among all its photographs, an engraving of the burning of the Mumma Farmhouse and Barn.[2]

This Historic Structures Report outlines repairs that are necessary for the barn's longevity, with an emphasis on those that require immediate attention. A list of maintenance and repairs which have been performed follows, including a date when each was completed (see Table of Alterations, Repairs, and Maintenance Completed on the Mumma Barn, 1.B.2). A detailed field assessment of the barn's existing conditions is contained in three volumes accompanying this report.[3] Most of the information in the maintenance table was found in Antietam National Battlefield park files, through interviews with the park's cultural resources staff, and from general observation.

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[1] Eric Arthur and Dudly Witney. The Barn - A Vanishing Landmark in North America, p. 12.

[2] W.B. King. Views of Antietam Battlefield, W.B. King Photographer, Hagerstown, Maryland, circa 1900. Another photographic collection which omitted the Mumma Barn was by Fred Cross, a Massachusetts Civil War buff who traveled to Antietam on several occasions from approximately 1919 to 1924, and documented his findings in a report (copy in Antietam National Battlefield park library).

[3] These three volumes are available at the Antietam National Battlefield park files.

Description of the Mumma Barn as it Today (Existing Conditions)

What you see today is a two-story, timber-framed,[4] forebay barn, painted white, with a coarse, fieldstone foundation and two flanking lean-to additions. Two outsheds or granaries (these two terms will be used interchangeably through the report) extend from the rear elevation (northwest elevation). The barn is clad in vertical board siding with a matte-black/brown metal standing-seam roof with horizontal wood snow boards at the bottom edge. The two, flanking lean-to's have corrugated-metal roofs. The northwest elevation has four large wooden wagon doors that, when fully open, expose nearly the entire interior. Inserted in two of the large doors are small single doors for easier entry (Figs. 54-55). The upper level is a vast loft space which is divided into four bays by three wooden, structural frames called bents (see Appendix A, axonometric), which rise up to support the roof. Functionally, the design of the bents, with a large clear area between the top of the bents and the peak of the ceiling, allows for the overhead transfer of hay from the threshing floor to the two mows for storage (Figs. 56-57). There is a regular pattern of wooden roofing lath through which the underside of the unpainted galvanized metal roof is visible (Fig. 58). Small gaps are set between each slat of vertical wood siding so that natural light streams into the space and the space remains well-ventilated even on the hottest days (Fig. 59). The floor is wood (Fig. 60) and there are two hatches ("hay bays"[5]) just off each granary that provide access to the lower level and allow grain and hay to be dropped to the animal stalls. There are two double winnowing doors on the front elevation (southeast elevation) which open above the barnyard and also allow animals to be fed below (Fig. 61).

The ground level is divided into seven separate sections, which include horse stalls on the southwest end,[6] cattle/dairy stalls at the northeast end, and assorted feeding and holding areas in between (Fig. 62-64). The floor is dirt except for the dairy area which is surfaced with concrete. A galvanized non-historic grain pipe runs from the threshing floor above to a feed storage area below (Fig. 65). Access from the upper level to the lower level is through a hay bay at the northeast mow (for hay and feed only)(Fig. 66) and down an open stair from the southwest mow (Fig. 67). Access to the lower level from the west and north corners of the barn is through single doors. There are also six single split doors and one double-door that lead into the barnyard. In between the single doors, above the foundation walls, is 1" x 2" wood lattice for ventilation (Fig. 68). There are also transoms

[4] The type(s) of wood used in framing the barn has not been formally identified.

[5] Eric Sloane. An Age of Barns; Henry Holt and Company, New York, New York; 1967, p. 48.

[6] Draft horses were often located at the end of the barn closest to the house. In case of fire, the horses, which were most valuable to the farmer for work and transportation, could be retrieved first. Also, horses had better feeding troughs than cows. A wooden board is recessed into the foundation wall in this area, which has wooden pegs where a horse's bridle, harness, etc. could be hung. Only a few of these original pegs remain.

above the single doors with wooden dowels running horizontally in each opening.

The original 60' x 60' barnyard is still delineated, although only a portion of its original stone wall exists on the south side (Fig. 69). The barn is surrounded by cultivated fields and pastures. Cows graze nearby and corn grows high in the summer months. To the southwest of the barn lies the rest of the farm buildings. Directly adjacent is a combination tractor garage/chicken house built in 1936 (Figs. 70-71)[7] and a short distance away are the rebuilt farm house (Fig. 72), the original spring house with rebuilt roof (Fig. 73), and a series of small out buildings. A cemetery for the Mumma Family lies to the northwest (Fig. 74).

FEATURES OF THE BARN: Existing Condition, Alterations, Maintenance, and Repairs

a) Structural Conditions and Repairs

The overall structural condition of the Mumma Barn is fair; it is not in danger of collapsing, but there are issues which must be addressed. This report will discuss some general observations concerning current deficiencies and a history of repairs. In addition to what is described in this report, a Denver Service Center structural engineer will perform a more technical and in-depth assessment of the barn.

Patrick Macdonald, structural engineer for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, noted that there are many similarities in the structural damage found at the Mumma Barn and structural damage found at the Piper Barn, a Pennsylvania Forebay Barn in the vicinity, that recently went through a major rehabilitation by the National Park Service (Fig. 75-79). Although the Piper Barn is considerably larger, the two barns are built on similar topography, are of a similar design, and are constructed of similar materials. They also have the same physical orientation. It is logical then that they would experience the same types of structural problems. A Historic Structures Report completed for the Piper Barn in 1983 was consulted for this project.[8]

The rehabilitation of the Piper Barn required repair and reinforcement of its timber structural system.

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[7] Richard Brown. Evaluation of Barn, Dwelling, and Outbuilding Conditions at the Mumma Barn, p. 9. The tractor garage/chicken house is a wood framed structure that was constructed on or near a former machine shed. Materials used to construct the building may have been salvaged from an original structure. The later building functioned partly for storage of farm equipment (on the northeast side) and as a large chicken house (on the southwest side). This structure, which is not historic and is non-contributing to the historic scene, is slated for demolition.

[8] George Siekkinen, Jr. Antietam National Battlefield Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Section : The Piper Barn.

Metal plates and reinforcing bars were used to bolster the wooden bents, beams, and joists that were failing (Figs. 80-81). This additional support was executed in a sensitive manner so that the most character-defining features of the barn's interior remain intact. Similar treatments will need to be applied to the Mumma Barn.

Southeast (Forebay) Elevation at Upper Level: The upper level interior of the barn has several areas of structural damage, primarily along the southeast elevation. The area where most of these problems occur is at the intersection of the roof rafters, the roof purlin, and the angled purlin posts (diagonal bracing) of the bents. Wood in this area has rotted and several structural members have been replaced or currently require replacement. This damage is partially caused by warm air rising to the top of the loft space, hitting the cold metal roof, and condensing. This condensation rolls down the length of the roof and stops at the rafter ends, the purlin, and the wall plate, saturating each wood member. This repeated saturation has caused rotting and eventual failure. Also, snow and ice on the southern exposure of the roof is likely to melt faster than on the northern exposure. This brings additional moisture to the down slope side of the barn where this damage occurs. The rafter ends have been reinforced with small lengths of wood (the reinforcement is now rotting as well) (Figs. 82-83); the original wall plate has been replaced in three sections; the connections of the angled purlin posts are in need of repair (Fig. 84); the sill at the bottom of the wall is damaged, especially at the door thresholds (Fig. 85); portions of the winnowing doors have been replaced; the galvanized finish of the underside of the roof is flaking off at the end; and each piece of roofing lath throughout the ceiling is stained dark brown from the moisture.

Because the southeast elevation is the down slope side of the barn, settlement and movement has occurred and many of the mortise and tenon connections are beginning to fail. The barn also experiences movement associated with thermal and seasonal fluctuation, which adversely affects structural connections.

It should be noted that the structural system on the upper level operates independently from the structural system on the lower level.

Bents at Upper Level: The five bents which make up the primary structural system of the upper level are all original. They are of large hand-hewn timbers, and each is a double-T in shape. They are the most impressive part of the interior, both from an aesthetic and a technical point of view. The posts of the central bent are chamfered, or beveled at the corners. This was likely done to avoid having the posts, especially at the vulnerable corners, be damaged by heavy equipment (Figs. 86-87).

As mentioned above, several of the mortise and tenon connections on the bents are beginning to fail, especially on the southeast side of the barn. The southeast posts of the bents bear directly onto the ends of the floor joists. These joist ends are quite damaged and can no longer properly support the framing (see next section). At one of the central bents, failure has occurred where the rafters, wall plate, and tie beam intersect (Fig. 88). With proper repairs, these failures can be corrected and the

character-defining features and structural integrity of the barn can be preserved.

Damaged Joist Ends: In 1986, Richard Brown, Chief of Cultural Resources for Antietam National Battlefield, wrote an evaluation of the barn. At this time, seventy percent of the ends of the cantilevered floor joists supporting the floor of the forebay were deteriorated. There have been no repairs made to these joists to date, except for a paint job which only obscures the damage (Figs. 89-91).

With the exception of the rotted joist ends, it should be noted that the remainder of these joints are in fairly good condition, with only isolated areas of deterioration. The joists are all original and are continuous, spanning the whole distance of the northwest/southeast orientation, except under the outsheds (see **g)** Outsheds/Granaries, this section). As the joists run outside the barn to support the forebay, the timber is more finished and squared off and they taper upward slightly. Robert Ensminger said that it is common to see this condition in German-framed barns. It reflects a desire for clean and orderly timber in more visible areas of the structure.

Southwest Elevation at Upper Level: The main vertical member in the southern corner of the barn has severe insect damage, probably from powder-post beetles and/or termites.[9] The damage is so extensive that it is now reinforced by an additional support (Fig. 92). There is also insect damage on some of the adjacent structural members, which is more pronounced on the vertical and diagonal members than on the horizontal members and the siding.

The condition of the roofing lath at this end of the barn is worse than in other areas. Several pieces have been patched or replaced.

Northwest Foundation Wall: The northwest foundation wall under the wagon ramp or driveway has an interesting history. A twenty foot section of this wall recently collapsed, leaving a large pile of stone rubble. When this research project began, the wall was bowing out significantly (Figs. 93-95). As a result, in June of 1997, the park placed two temporary posts with adjustable jacks in front of it. The jacks were slowly turned (a small amount every other day) and the pressure on the wall was released. When the load was redistributed to the temporary posts, the wall stones began to loosen. Richard Brown, who supervised the project, predicted that not only would the stones come loose, but that the wall might eventually collapse, leaving the temporary posts to carry the weight. It did indeed collapse on or about September 8, 1997 (Fig. 96) and was rebuilt in December of 1997 by park staff.

There was a spigot located in the lower half of the wall (Fig. 97). This indicated that a cistern might lie at the exterior, below grade, which was pushing against the wall causing it to bulge.

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[9] The park last fumigated the barn in 1992.

On October 1, 1997, an archeological excavation at the driveway confirmed that a cistern does indeed exist in this location. Everyone was quite surprised at the size and excellent condition of what was found. It is a large oval-shaped, brick structure, parged in plaster, which measures 8' x 17'-6" and is 6' high, spanning most of the width of the driveway into the barn (Fig. 98). The entrance hatch is framed in metal and a steel panel recessed into the frame closes the opening (Figs. 99-100). When the archaeologists came on site, this hatch was concealed by dirt, but it took little time to determine its location. Several openings at the top of the cistern allowed water to enter the enclosure. These are likely clogged, since the tank is mostly empty. There is still a small amount of water at the bottom after a heavy rain, but this water may be coming through leaks in the hatch (Figs. 101-104).

It is unclear when the cistern was installed, since most of the materials are traditional and it has remained so well preserved underground. The metal entrance hatch, if original, may place its installation around the time of the 1936 barn rehabilitation.

With a cistern in place, gutters and downspouts would have fed into this area. In addition to the pressure of the tank itself on the adjacent foundation wall, faulty drainage with water leaking over time and water freezing in the winter, may have caused additional damage.

Rotting Posts at Lower Level: Another condition needing immediate attention is the rotting of many wooden posts on the ground level as they go below grade. As a result, there is a visible separation of several posts from the joists above (Fig. 105). The structural evaluation currently underway will determine the extent of this damage and which posts (or portions of posts) require replacement. Several have already been repaired by park maintenance (Figs. 106 -107).

Damaged Beam at Lower Level: In 1985, a 11" thick x 12" high x 16' long main girder at the northeast end of the barn was temporarily repaired by park maintenance staff. The girder was severely cracked, causing the floor above to sag (Fig. 108). At that time, it was a very unstable condition because the farmer leasing the barn had the area directly above loaded to capacity.[10] To remedy the situation, a 10" x 12"x 16' long steel I-beam was placed adjacent to the beam to carry the load (Figs. 109-110). This has temporarily stabilized the area and is a reversible repair.

b) Foundation

Was the Barn Rebuilt on the Original Foundation Walls?: As mentioned earlier in the report, there is some debate as to whether the original foundation of the Mumma Barn was reused after the fire

[10] Information provided by Richard Brown, Chief of Cultural Resources, Antietam National Battlefield, Fall, 1997.

on the morning of the battle. Several sources say that it was, but with further examination and consultation with park staff, this does not appear to be true. In 1985, the Sherrick Barn (adjacent to the Sherrick House, which lies within the boundaries of the park), burned down. It was also a Pennsylvania Forebay Barn, with the same typical plan as the Mumma Barn including a fieldstone foundation. In fact, all that remains of the Sherrick Barn is its ruined foundation (Figs. 111-112).

The stone typically used for these foundations is the rubble that dots the local fields. It has a high lime content (as does the mortar used to build with the stone) and when exposed to heat, it cracks and fractures and losses its structural integrity. A perfect example of this can be seen at the ruins of the Sherrick Barn. As the photographs indicate (Figs.113-114), if the barn was to be rebuilt,[11] the damaged foundation, which was stabilized for safety and for interpretative purposes, would have to be replaced or significantly rehabilitated. Additionally, the stone, when exposed to extreme temperatures, often turns reddish in color (Fig. 115). The stone at the Mumma Barn shows none of this characteristic damage. There is an occasional stone that is pinkish in color as some of the original stones may have been reused, but it is generally in very good condition (Fig. 116). The same argument could be made when examining the basement of the Mumma Farmhouse. The stone there is also in good condition.

Repairs to and Condition of Foundation Walls: Over the years, the stone foundation walls of the Mumma Barn, both interior and exterior, have been stabilized and repointed due to loss of the lime mortar, erosion, and localized over-loading (Figs.117-119). Several areas still require repair, especially on the northwest side (see the section on Structural Conditions and Repairs above). In 1992, park files indicate that the walls of the driveway were repaired and repointed. More recently (1992-1997), the majority of the interior walls were repointed. Much of the stone along the southeast elevation has recently been repaired, but a few damaged sections still remain (Fig. 120).

At the east and south corners of the foundation, the stone walls curve out and become thicker (Appendix A, HABS drawings, First Floor Plan). Robert Ensminger said that this is a common feature of many Pennsylvania Barns, built to provide extra support at a weak point in the structure.

c) Implement Shed Addition

A major modification to the exterior of the barn was the addition of an implement shed or lean-to on the northeast side. Evidence, such as a door which leads from the north granary to the exterior, now obstructed by this construction, verifies that the shed is not original. The earliest photograph

[11] According to the park, there are no plans to rebuild the barn at this time.

that shows this addition definitively in place is a 1936 aerial view (Figs. 121-122).[12] The shed may also be present in the 1906 photograph of the barn from the observation tower, but the image is small and it's difficult to tell what is actually there (Figs. 47-48).

According to Richard Brown, the size of the shed was reduced.

> *An implement shed on the north-east side was originally 10 feet wider then what presently exist[s]. Due to weakness of rafters and sidewalls, the old structure was torn down and rebuilt in the 1940's to the now existing size.*[13]

In 1992, the shed was substantially rebuilt once again by the National Park Service's Williamsport Preservation Training Center (WPTC)(Figs. 123-128). It nearly collapsed because it slipped from its foundation due to a rotting sill, which also caused the exterior wall to belly out. As a result, the structural sill and plates were replaced. The roof was damaged as well and was repaired at this time. In 1994, park staff replaced the exterior siding.

The northwest elevation of the shed once had a door. This door is shown in place in the 1988 HABS drawings (Appendix A), but it was removed due to its deteriorated condition in 1992. A wooden door on a sliding metal track still exists at the southeast elevation (Fig. 129). The door itself was rebuilt when repairs were done to the shed, although the metal track looks older. A significant amount of erosion has occurred below this door due to drainage problems in the immediate area.

At some point, a beam was placed (for nailing in rafters) over the head of the door leading from the implement shed to the north granary. A window on this wall was also modified. Bars were removed and it was covered with sheet metal.

Although the implement shed is not original, as part of the rehabilitation of the barn, the shed will remain.

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[12] Presence of the implement shed in 1936 was confirmed by Gregory T. French, a private consultant (Global Positioning Systems (GPS)/Global Imaging Systems (GIS) expert), formally of Geo Research, a group that completed an analysis, through aerial photography, of the Sunken Road and the Mumma Farmstead. The aerial photograph referenced was taken by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS), May 18, 1936, at a scale of 1:15,840.

[13] Richard Brown. Evaluation of Barn, Dwelling, and Outbuilding Conditions at the Mumma Barn, p. 5.

d) Replacement of Siding and Roof

According to Richard Brown's report, in 1936, major repairs were done throughout the barn.

> *Further improvements were made in 1936 when the entire barn was covered with new siding and a standing seam roof replaced the wood shingled roof.*[14]

Siding

The overall condition of the siding, both on the interior and on the exterior, is good. However, there are isolated areas of damage which must be addressed. For example, many panels of siding suffer from insect attack. Although the park treated the barn in 1992 and it is inspected semi-annually by an exterminator, it must be determined if any siding requires repair or replacement (Figs. 130-132).

The interior face of the siding is unpainted and in many instances, moisture damage is evident. There is also a white bloom on the edges of large sections of the interior face of the siding, which is likely some form of fungal growth (Fig. 133). These white areas are slightly softer than the healthier wood at the center of each board. It makes sense that the edges show this condition, as wind and moisture seep through the open ventilation gaps on either side of each board.

In 1992, the siding of the west granary, the snow boards, and the roof of the main structure were repaired once again, by the park (Figs. 134-136).

Roof

Underside of Roof: After examination of the underside of the existing roof, it appears that parts of the roof's structural system may have been replaced in 1936 when it was converted from wood shingle to sheet metal. It has not been determined whether the rafters are original or whether they were replaced as a result of this effort (Fig. 137).

At some point, a metal track was installed at the ridge board or roof pole (the peak of the interior). An original piece of hardware and a pulley are still in place. This track is called a "hay fork carrier" which held the "hay fork", a piece of apparatus used to pick up hay and transfer it to the mows for

[14] Richard Brown. Evaluation of Barn, Dwelling, and Outbuilding Conditions at the Mumma Barn, p. 5. As a general note, the two quotes above indicate that in the late 1930's to early 1940's the barn was in need of major rehabilitation. If it was indeed built in 1863, this would have made the structure seventy-five +/- years old when it required major rehabilitation, certainly time enough to be showing its age.

storage.[15]

Exterior Roof: When viewing the barn from the northwest (rear elevation), the color of the painted metal roof is dark brown (Fig. 138). When viewing the barn from the southeast (front elevation), the color of the painted metal roof is deep black. The roof was last painted in October of 1992, with a grey 'Rustoleum' primer and a flat black 'Rustoleum' finish coat. According to Richard Brown, the contractor may have tried to cut corners by thinning the paint. The color differentiation was not noticed until several months after the job was completed.

The condition of the southeast roof is slightly more irregular than the northwest roof, with visible warping and more peeling paint (Figs. 139-140). This makes sense given that there are more structural problems on the down slope side of the barn and that there is more heat generated on the southern exposure..

It can be assumed that the 1936 replacement siding matched the original siding in design and character, but that the current roof, which to the knowledge of park staff is still the 1936 version, is quite different than the original. The roof today must have a heavier, more substantial feel than the wood shingle roof of 1863. It has, however, protected the building well over the years, as it is still in good condition, considering its age, and the interior stays relatively weather-tight (Fig. 141). When the barn is rehabilitated, it will be replaced with a new standing-seam metal roof to match the one currently in place.

e) Conversion to a Dairy Barn

During the ownership of the barn by the Spielmans (1924-1961), a portion of the ground level on the northeast side was converted for use as a dairy barn. From the exterior, this is evident by the addition of a series of windows (Figs. 142-144). Although there is no documentation of exactly when this change occurred, from the materials used, (five, metal-framed, fixed windows which are now broken), the work was done post-World War II, probably in the late 1940's or early 1950's. In addition to the windows, the interior was altered to accommodate milking cows.

> *...two stables and one feeding entry have been concreted for dairy use, twenty-one head stalls for cattle were built in...*[16] (Figs. 62-63 and Fig.145)

Health regulations required that the open-slatted floor of the mow above, be boarded over

[15] Information provided by Richard Brown, Antietam National Battlefield.

[16] J. Clark Siebert, Appraiser. Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman Property, Bloody Lane and Hagerstown - Sharpsburg Pike, Sharpsburg, Maryland, p. 9.

so that hay did not fall into the milk buckets below.[17]

When the barn is rehabilitated, the windows will require repair.

f) Floors

Upper Level: The floors of the upper level interior are in fair to poor condition. The majority of the threshing floor at the central bay of the barn is the original wood, except just in front of the wagon doors at the northwest elevation, where an area of boards has been replaced. The original boards are irregularly-sized and are as wide as 18" and as thick as 1-1/2". They are also worn and patched in various places from the wear and tear of heavy use (Figs. 147-148). The floor of the southwest mow is also original, but is in poor condition with widely-spaced boards which are not structurally sound (Figs. 149-150). This area may look worse that it actually is, because historically, floor boards in a hay mow were intentionally spaced for maximum ventilation. As previously discussed, the floor in the northeast mow was replaced with double-beaded, tongue and groove flooring, now warped, cracked, and seemingly unstable in sections, although the park is currently storing loose straw in this area (Figs. 151-152).

Lower Level: The general condition of the floors on the lower level is very poor, so poor in fact that it requires immediate attention. The topping slab of concrete at the dairy area floor (northeast side) is in total disrepair, primarily due to the infiltration of rodents, specifically ground hogs (Figs. 153-154). The floor in the remainder of this level is dirt (compacted clay and mixed aggregate), also seriously damaged by rodent tunneling (Figs. 155-156). The only other floor material is in a feeding area at the southwest side, which has rotting wood across approximately half its floor area (Fig. 157). When future work is done on the barn, the issue of how to keep the large population of destructive ground hogs from returning to the barn and causing more damage must be addressed.

g) Outsheds/Granaries

At the rear elevation of the barn are the outsheds/granaries (located on either side of the large wagon doors). Close examination of how these extensions are tied into the barn structurally indicates that they are original (Fig. 158). Barns with double outsheds were commonly found in this area (Fig. 36). This design feature likely evolved from the increased need for feed grain storage, as area farmers kept larger numbers of livestock.[18]

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[17] Information provided by Richard Brown, Antietam National Battlefield.

[18] Robert F. Ensminger. The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America, p. 109.

A curious condition that is visible under each granary is that the original log joists below, which support the floors of the granaries above, have been cut short and replaced by milled lumber (Fig. 159). It is not clear when or why this repair was completed, but one can speculate that the joist ends became moisture damaged and required replacement. Both the north and west corners of the barn traditionally have had drainage problems. The floors of both granaries may also have been replaced at this time. The floor boards are similar in appearance to the replacement floor boards just in front of the wagon doors (at the northwest elevation)(Figs.160-161).

North Outshed/Granary: The condition of the north granary is fair. It is currently used to store National Park Service signs and miscellaneous lumber. The door leading into the granary is original, with a heavy piece of chain acting as a door pull and as a means of pad-locking the space. The granary is divided into three spaces by wood partitions. These were presumably used for storing grain. In two of the spaces, the walls are covered with galvanized sheet metal to act as a moisture barrier (Figs. 162-163). In the back space, there are old metal commercial signs tacked randomly to the wall (for "Bonnie Bread")(Fig. 164). These signs look like they date from the 1940's or 1950's and were probably used for the same purpose as the sheet metal. For weather-proofing, the interior perimeter of the granary is clad with a layer of wood siding over the exterior siding. The floors are almost completely obscured by masonite, so their condition could not be assessed. The vertical wood siding on the interior of the granary and on the granary wall that faces the inside of the barn, are quite damaged by insects (Figs. 131-132).

West Outshed/Granary: The west granary is now used for storage of the park's masonry supplies. It is divided into two spaces with wooden partitions. There is non-original shelving in the larger of these areas (Figs. 165-166). According to park maintenance records, the siding and bottom sill of the west granary were replaced in 1992. It had become badly damaged due to poor drainage and insect infestation. It was also braced structurally at this time (Figs. 130; 134-136).

h) Wagon Shed and Corn Crib

Although the wagon shed and corn crib look like additions to the main body of the barn, the similarity of materials and construction methods indicate that they are original to the 1863 structure. A corn crib was a necessity for a farmer in this area (Figs. 167-169).

A continuous corrugated-metal shed roof covers both features (Figs. 170). This roof was repaired in 1991/1992 by the Williamsport Preservation Training Center as part of an emergency stabilization effort .[19] Also in 1992, deteriorated sliding wooden doors were removed by park staff from the northwest elevation of the wagon shed (Fig. 167), leaving it open on both ends. The siding and

[19] Dan B. Matteson and Thomas Vitanza. Samuel Mumma Farm - Emergency Stabilization Historic Structures Project Record, p. 6.

foundation of the wagon shed are in good to fair condition (Figs. 171-172).

The corn crib is in very bad condition and needs immediate repair (Figs. 173-179). It is deteriorated throughout (foundation, framing, doors, siding) and as evidenced by the steel rods that were added in approximately 1983 for reinforcement, it has been in poor shape for quite some time[20].

I) Animal Stalls at Lower Level

The condition of the animal stalls is poor, although most of their original layout is still intact (Fig. 62 [plan] and Fig.180). The few repairs that have been made to the assorted stalls, grain troughs, hay racks, wooden partitions, and wooden gates, have been haphazard.

j) Doors and Openings

The condition of the doors throughout the structure is fair to poor: all are wood; many are missing altogether, have portions of the door missing, are racked, are out of plumb, or have been substantially rebuilt. Repairs have been made on the large doors at the wagon ramp entrance (the large door on the northeast side was rebuilt)(Figs.181-185), and portions of the winnowing doors that hover over the barnyard on the southeast elevation are not original (Fig.186). The six split doors and the double-swinging doors that lead from the ground level to the barnyard are in a state of disrepair (Figs.187-190). Some original hardware exists which may be reused (Fig. 191). All doors are framed in wood and most frames are in fair condition, with several areas of insect damage where historic material will have to be replaced (Fig.192). Locks do not exist on any doors (with the exception of a pad lock on the west granary), so there is no way to secure the building (Fig. 193).

There are several window-like openings in the foundation walls. They have all been covered by sheet metal or plywood, with the exception of an opening at the southwest foundation wall (at the interior of the wagon shed), which remains open to the horse stalls within (Figs. 194-195).

k) Drainage System

According to park maintenance records, in 1993, a sub-grade drainage system was installed on the northeast and northwest sides of the barn, as well as gutters and down spouts (Figs.196-197). The fascia boards behind the gutters also appear to have been replaced.

There are notable drainage problems on the southeast side of the barn, as gutters and downspouts in this area have not yet been replaced. At the east corner of the barn, where the stone foundation wall projects out to support the forebay, rain water passing through a faulty gutter and downspout

[20] Information from Richard Brown, Antietam National Battlefield.

is causing damage to both the stone wall and the siding above (Fig. 198). There is significant erosion at grade in this area. It appears that this condition has been happening for some time and needs to be remedied.

l) Barnyard

The barnyard is a 60' x 60' area which feeds off of the lower level of the barn. Along with the surrounding fields, it is currently leased to an area farmer. A seven-foot wide concrete path runs continuously along the edge of the building at the southeast elevation (Figs. 199-200). Many years of animal traffic and general weathering has caused a considerable drop (over one foot) from the outer edge of the path to the dirt yard. The drainage in this area is poor and outcroppings of limestone are visible.

The original yard was probably enclosed by three field stone walls, but only the wall on the southwest side remains. This section, which runs the whole length of the southwest side, is on the National Park Service, National Capital Region, List of Classified Structures (LCS).[21] It was repaired recently and is in good condition (Appendix K, Fig. 69, and Fig. 186). Defining the barnyard on the southeast side is barbed wire and scattered fieldstone, and on the northeast side there is a deteriorated wood fence. Broken non-historic wooden gates allow access to the yard from the southwest and northeast (Fig. 201).

In the 1906 O. T. Reilly photograph, there appears to be a small structure in the eastern corner of the barnyard (Figs. 47-48). Although it is difficult to tell exactly what was there due to the small size of the image, the structure does not appear to be permanent. It may have been some type of feeding trough or housing for hay or grain.[22]

m) Paint

There are no early pictures to tell us the original color of the barn's exterior, so we can only assume that it was painted white. In the 1906, black and white photograph by O. T. Reilly, the barn is white.[23]

Records indicate that the exterior of the barn was last painted in 1992, with two coats of gloss oil,

[21] From the National Capital Region List of Classified Structures; Mumma Farm Barnyard Wall, (Appendix L).

[22] Oliver T. Reilly, The Battle of Antietam, center photograph.

[23] Oliver T. Reilly, The Battle of Antietam.

exterior house and trim paint, in "brilliant white".[24] Today it needs to be repainted once again, as it is peeling in several areas. It has been painted numerous times over the years and after many reapplications, adhesion is fair (Fig. 202).

n) Electrical Service

Electrical service was added to the barn in 1937 and a service panel still exists at the west corner of the ground level, at the door frame (Fig. 203). There is currently no power to the barn. Even if power still existed, it would not meet today's requirements in terms of amperage and electrical codes.

[24] From Antietam National Battlefield maintenance files.

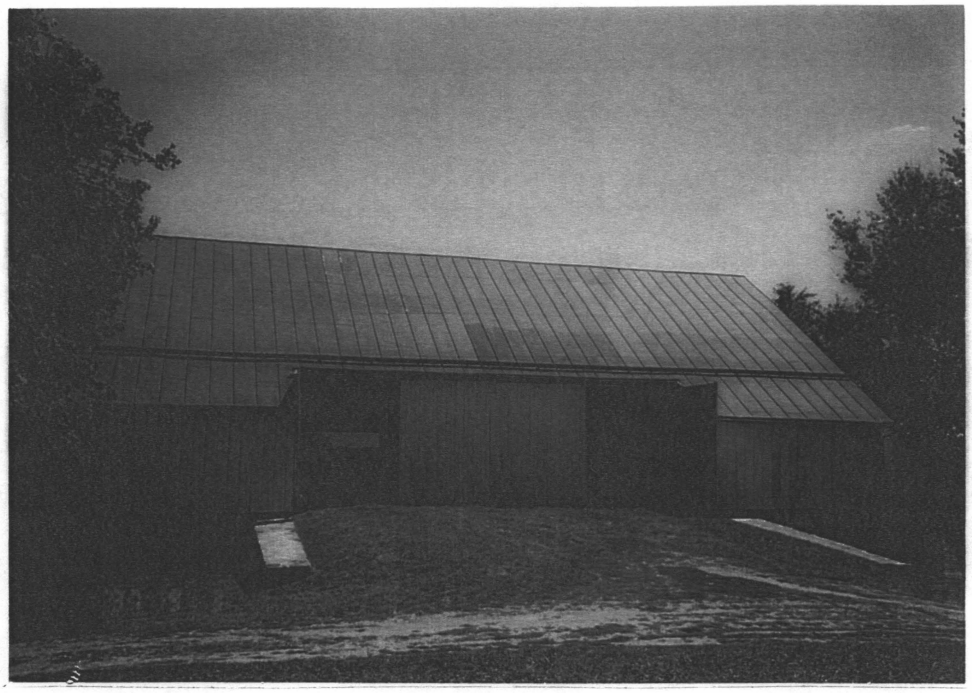


Fig. 54 - Two of the four wagon doors opened to expose the interior of the barn.

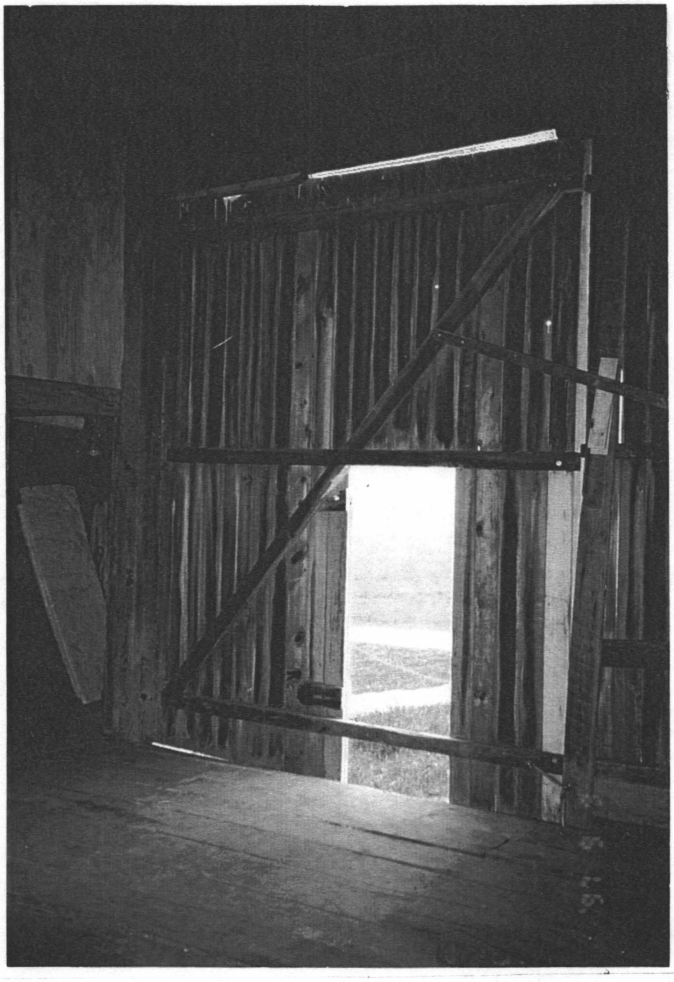


Fig. 55 - Interior side of the western-most wagon door. The smaller 'door-within-a-door' is open for easier access.

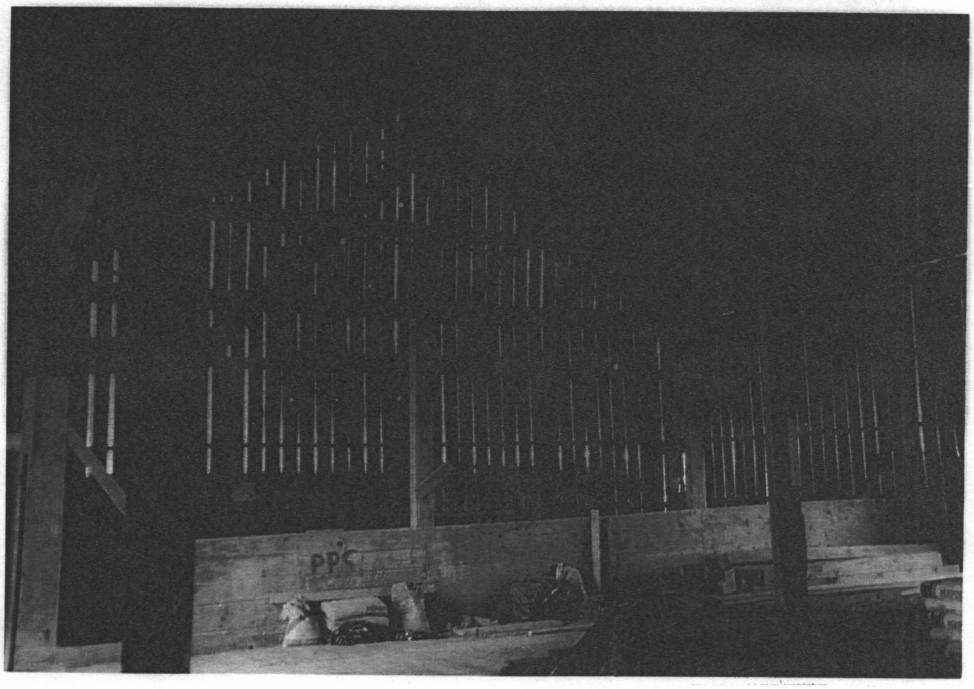


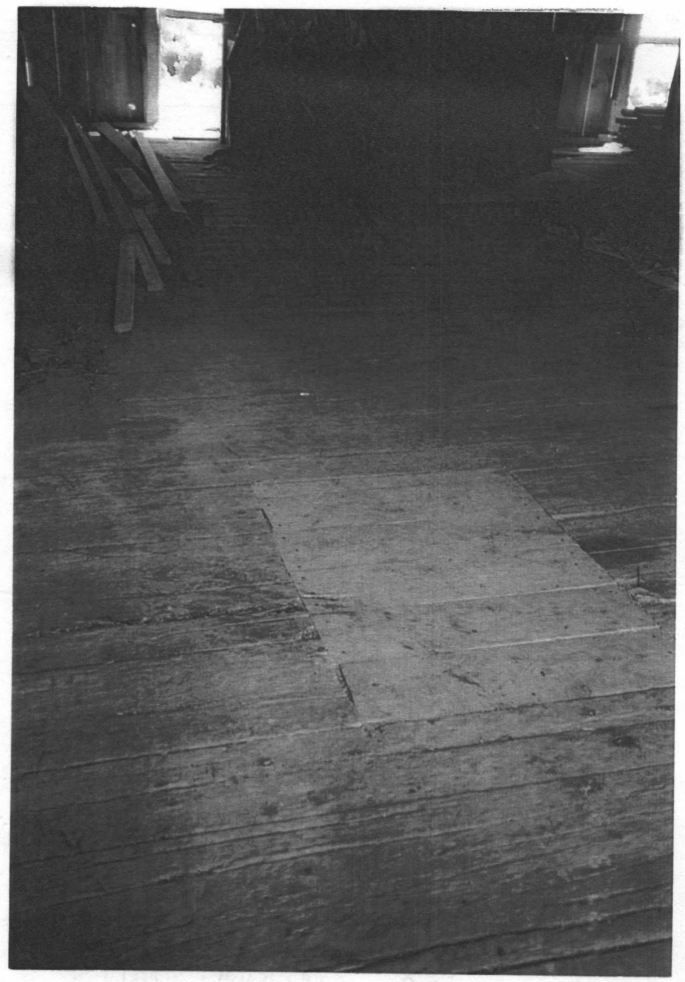
Fig. 56 - Interior view of the barn showing the structural bents.

Fig. 57 - View of the barn's interior showing the structural bents and underside of roof.

Fig. 58 - View of underside of galvanized-metal roof, rafters, and roof lath.

Fig. 59 - Interior of the barn showing the gaps providing ventilation between boards of wood siding.

Fig. 60 - View of the original wood floor (except patch), in the threshing or central bay of the barn.



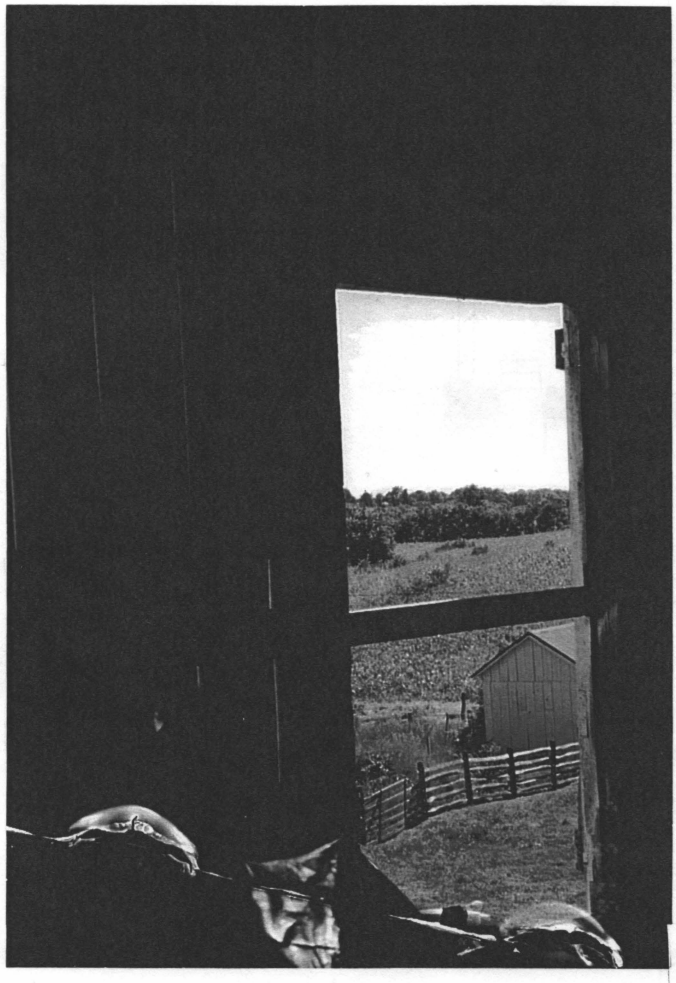


Fig. 61 - Bottom half of winnowing doors at the forebay, open to the view on the down slope side of the barn.

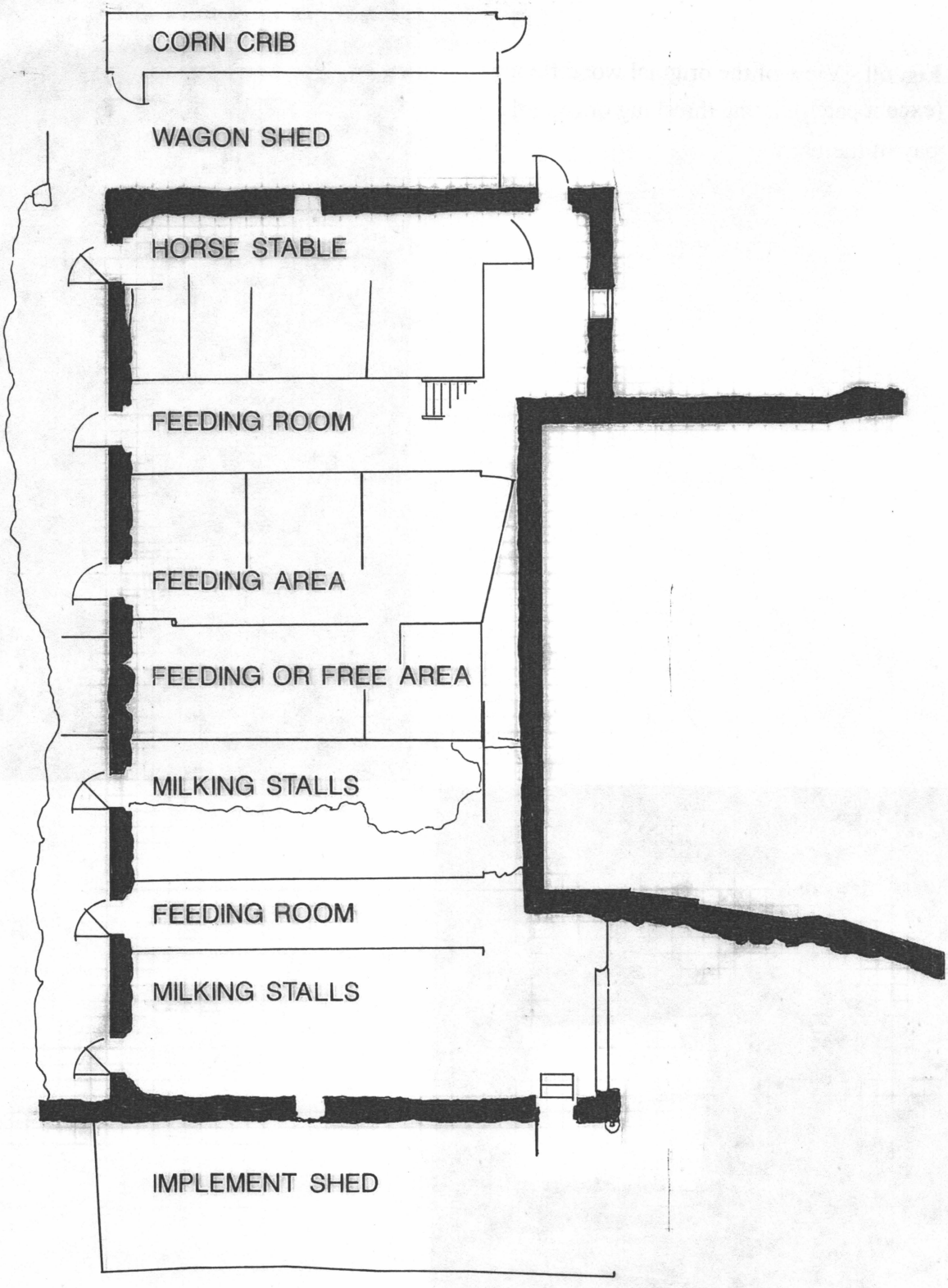


Fig. 62 - Plan of the ground level of the barn. It is divided into seven sections, each with a separate function (flanked on the exterior by the implement shed on the northeast end and the wagon shed/corn crib on the southwest end).

Fig. 63 - Cattle stalls in the northeast milking area. This area was converted for dairy use in the late-1940's-early 1950's.

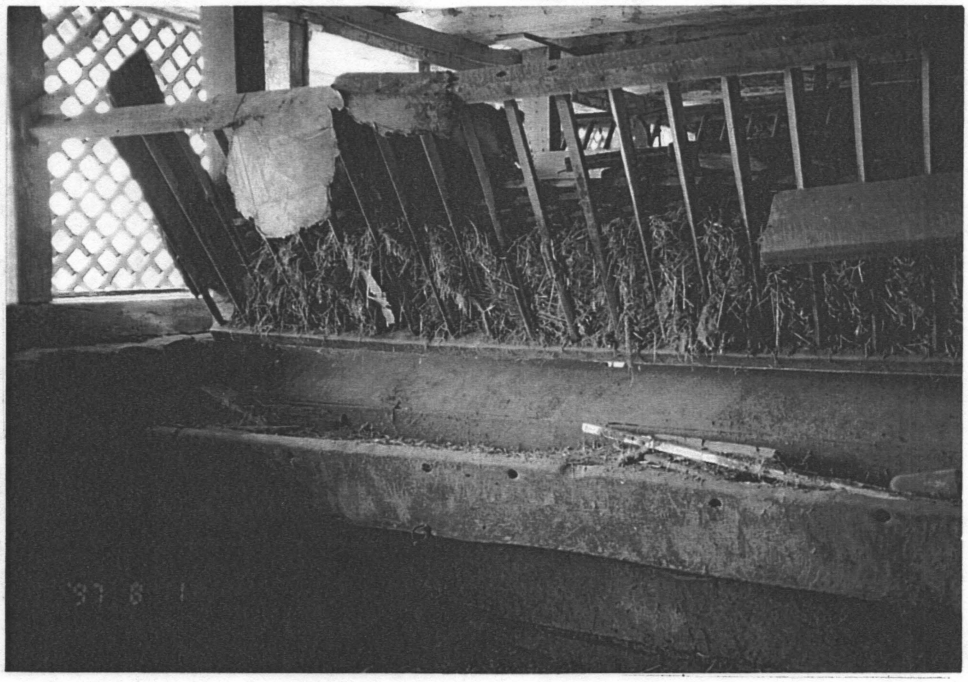


Fig. 64 - A feeding trough and hay rack at the ground level of the barn.

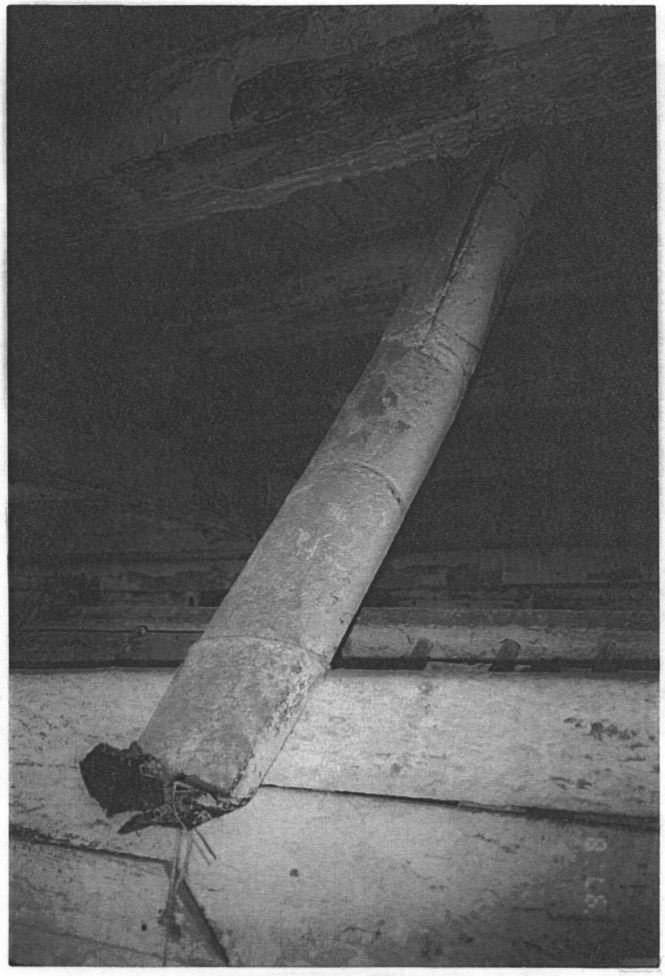


Fig. 65 - A non-historic, galvanized-metal grain pipe that runs from the threshing floor above, to the animal stalls below.

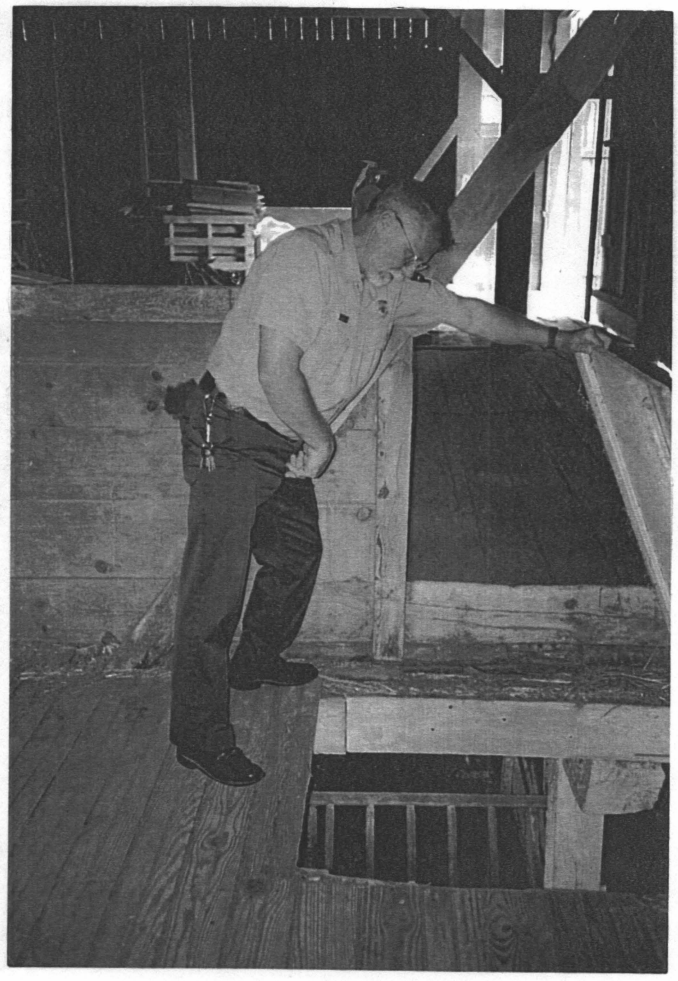


Fig. 66 - Hatch (or hay bay) in the northeast mow used for throwing hay, straw, and grain to the animal stalls below.

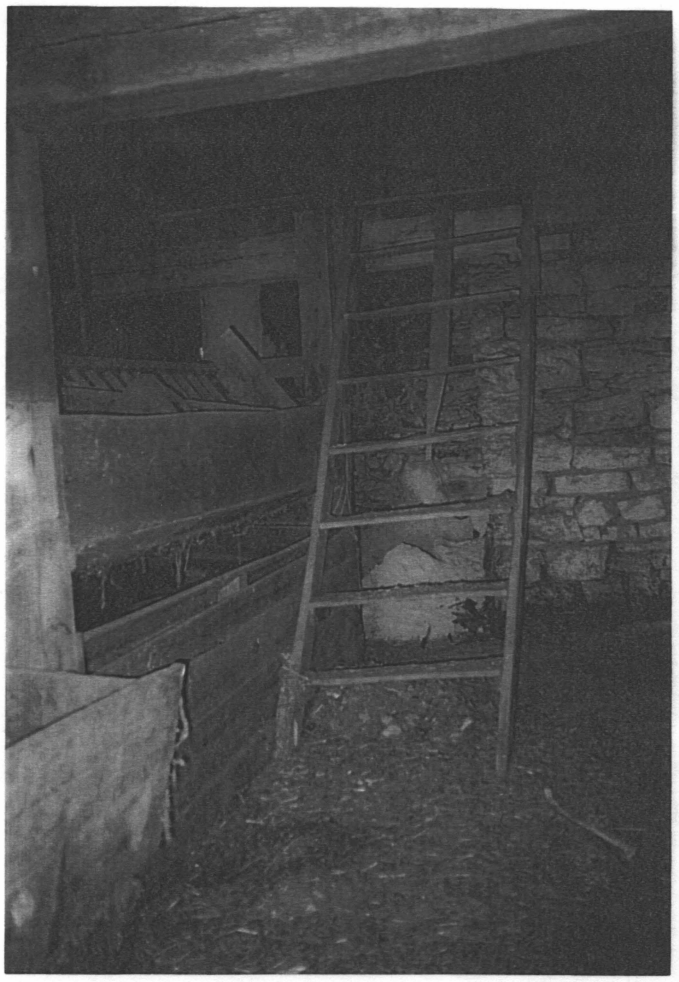


Fig. 67 - Open stair leading from a hatch in the southwest mow to the lower level.

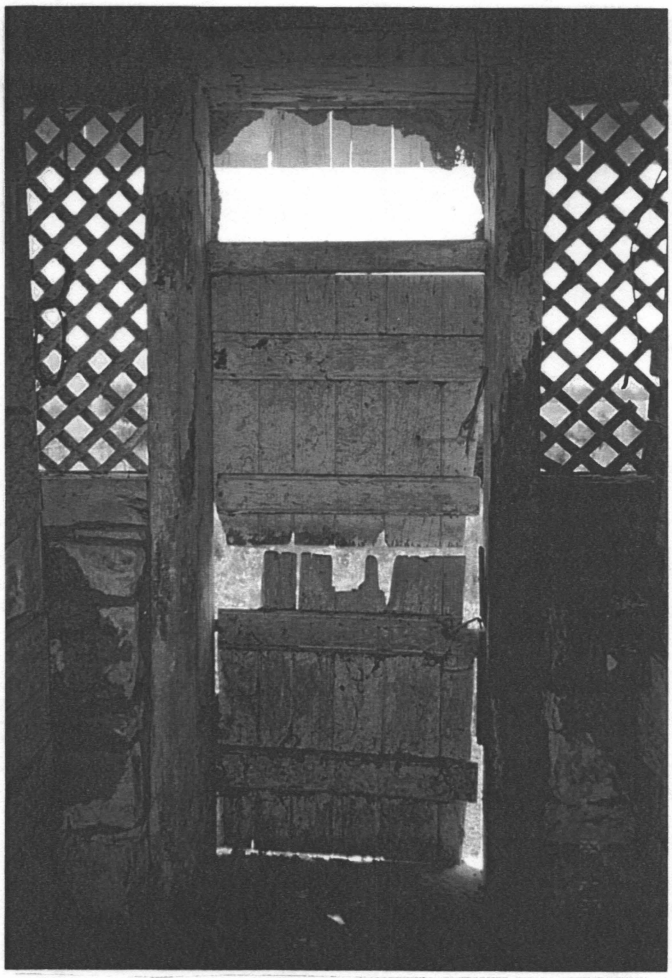


Fig. 68 - Typical split door leading from the ground level into the barnyard. Note lattice-work for ventilation.

Fig. 69 - Portion of stone wall along the southwest side of barnyard. This wall was recently repaired.

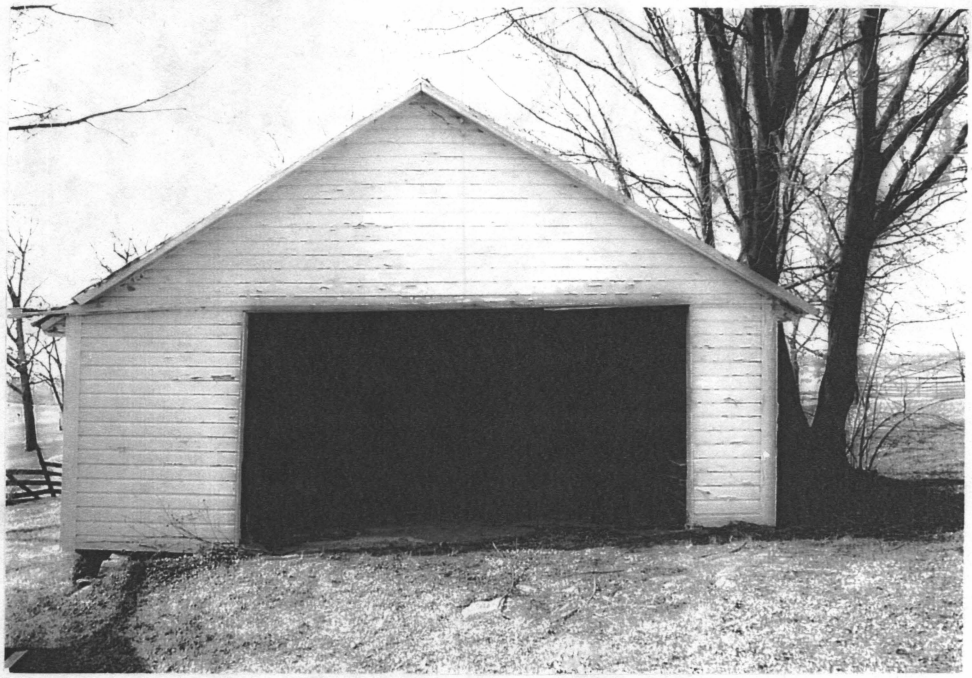


Fig. 70 - Tractor side of the tractor garage/chicken house. This structure, adjacent to the barn on the northwest side, was built around 1936.

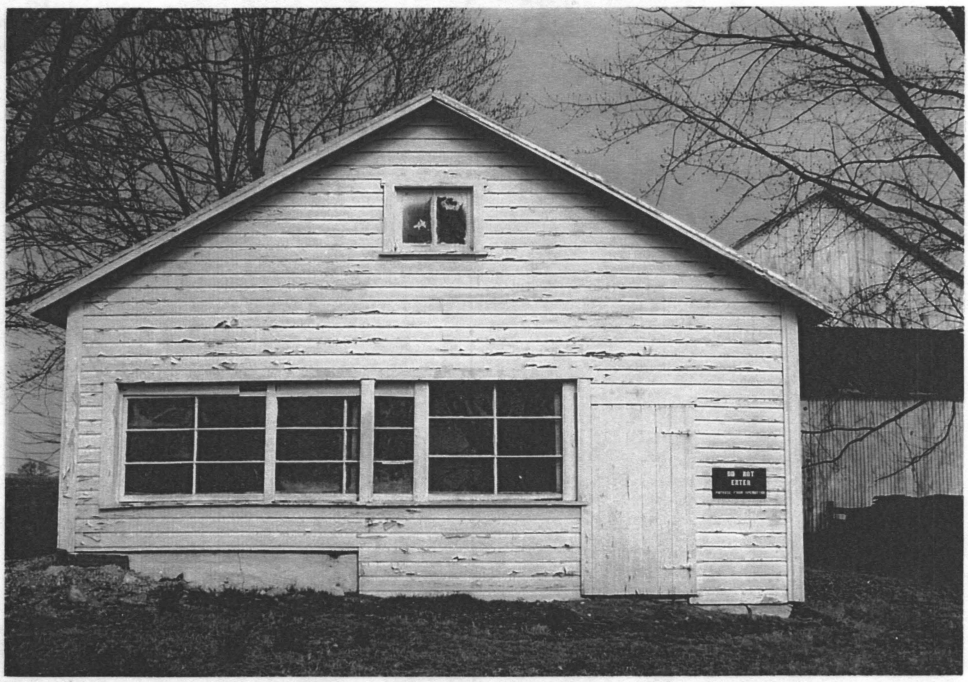


Fig. 71 - Chicken house side of the tractor garage/chicken house.

Fig. 72 - The Mumma Farmhouse as it looked in 1990, prior to stabilization.

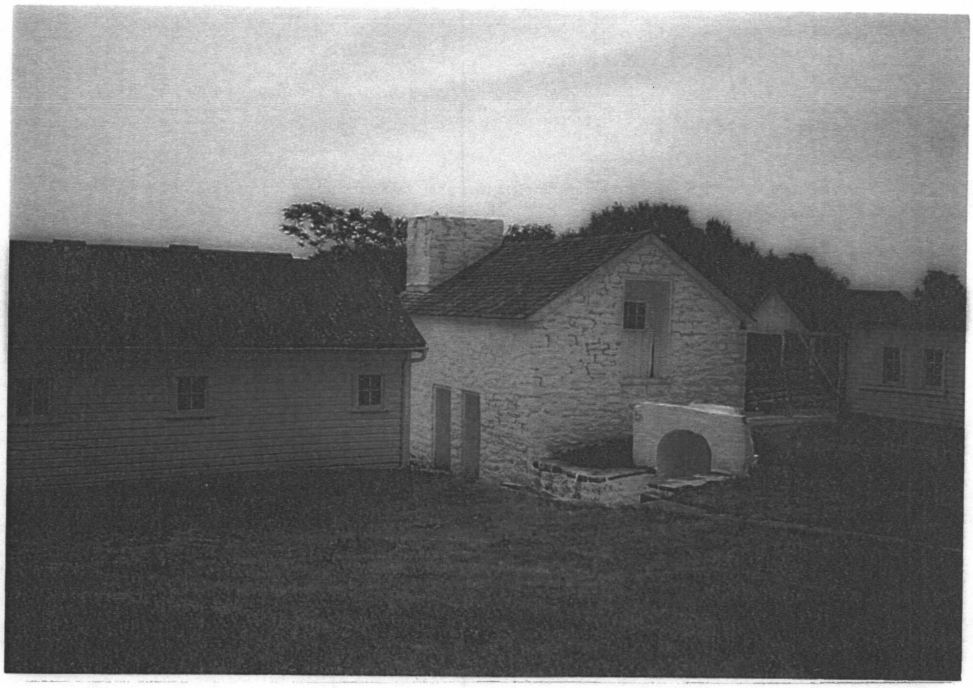


Fig. 73 - The stone spring house (center), one of the few buildings on the Mumma Farmstead to survive the fire on the morning of the battle.

Fig. 74 - View of the Mumma Cemetery (left), north/northwest of the barn.

Fig. 75 - Northwest (rear) elevation of the Piper Barn.

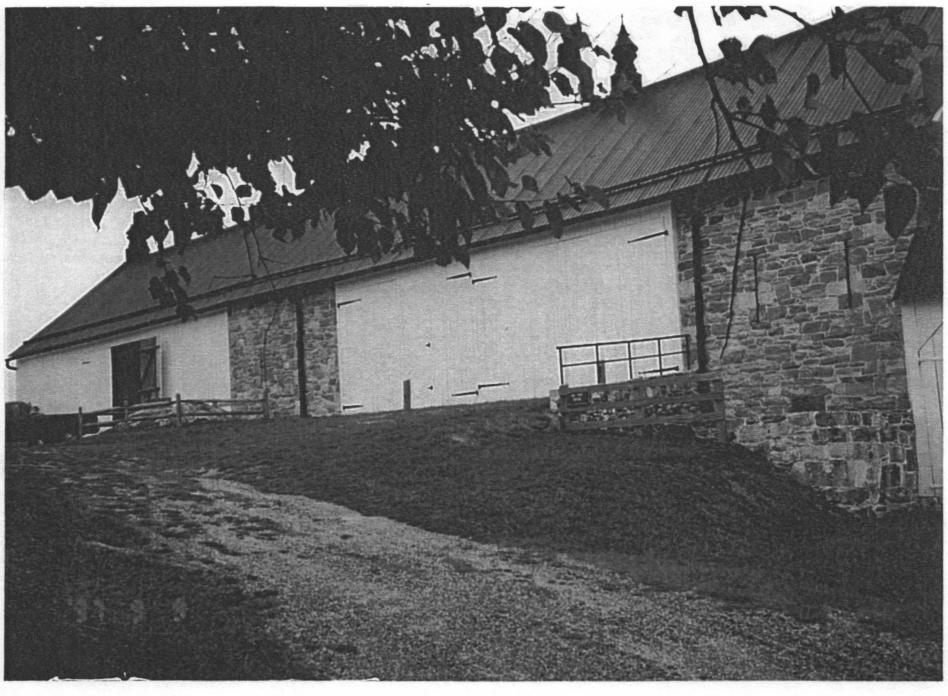


Fig. 76 - Entrance ramp at northwest elevation of the Piper Barn.

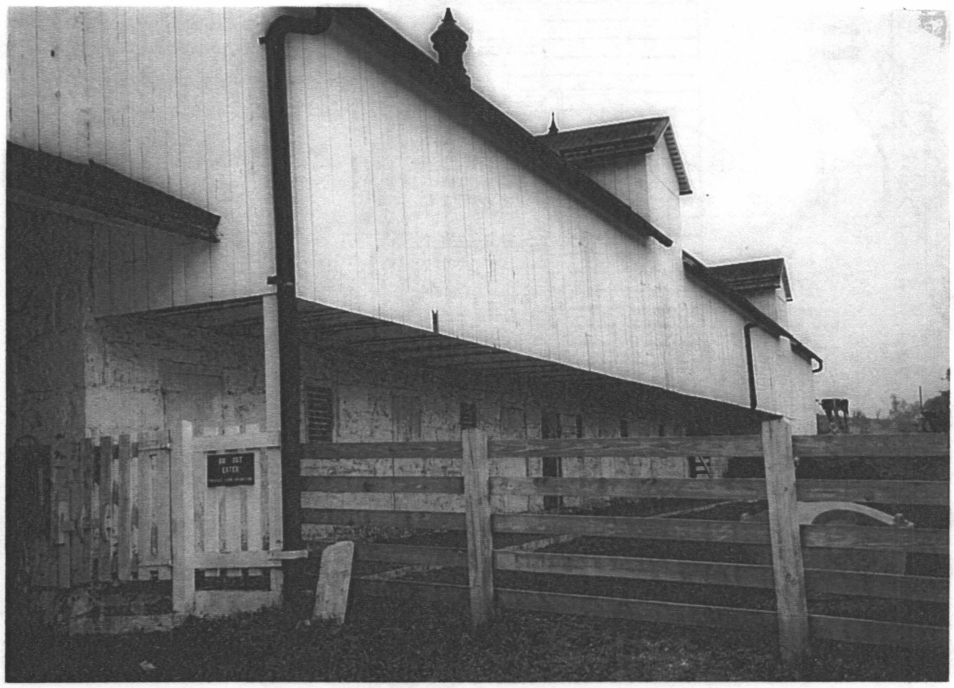


Fig. 77 - Southeast (front) elevation of the Piper Barn.

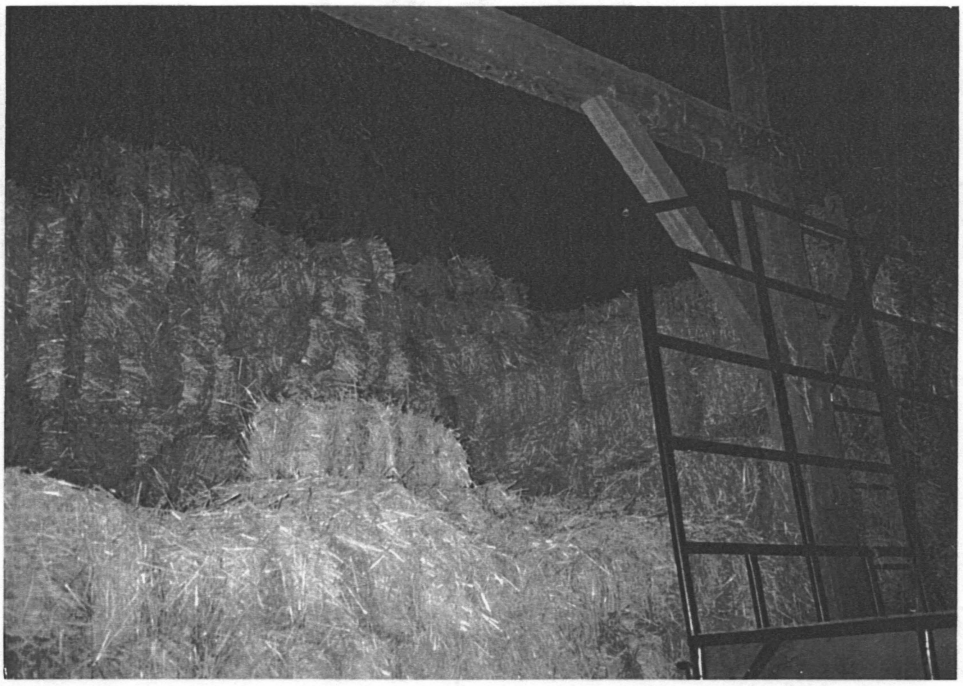


Fig. 78 - Interior shot of Piper Barn hay mow.

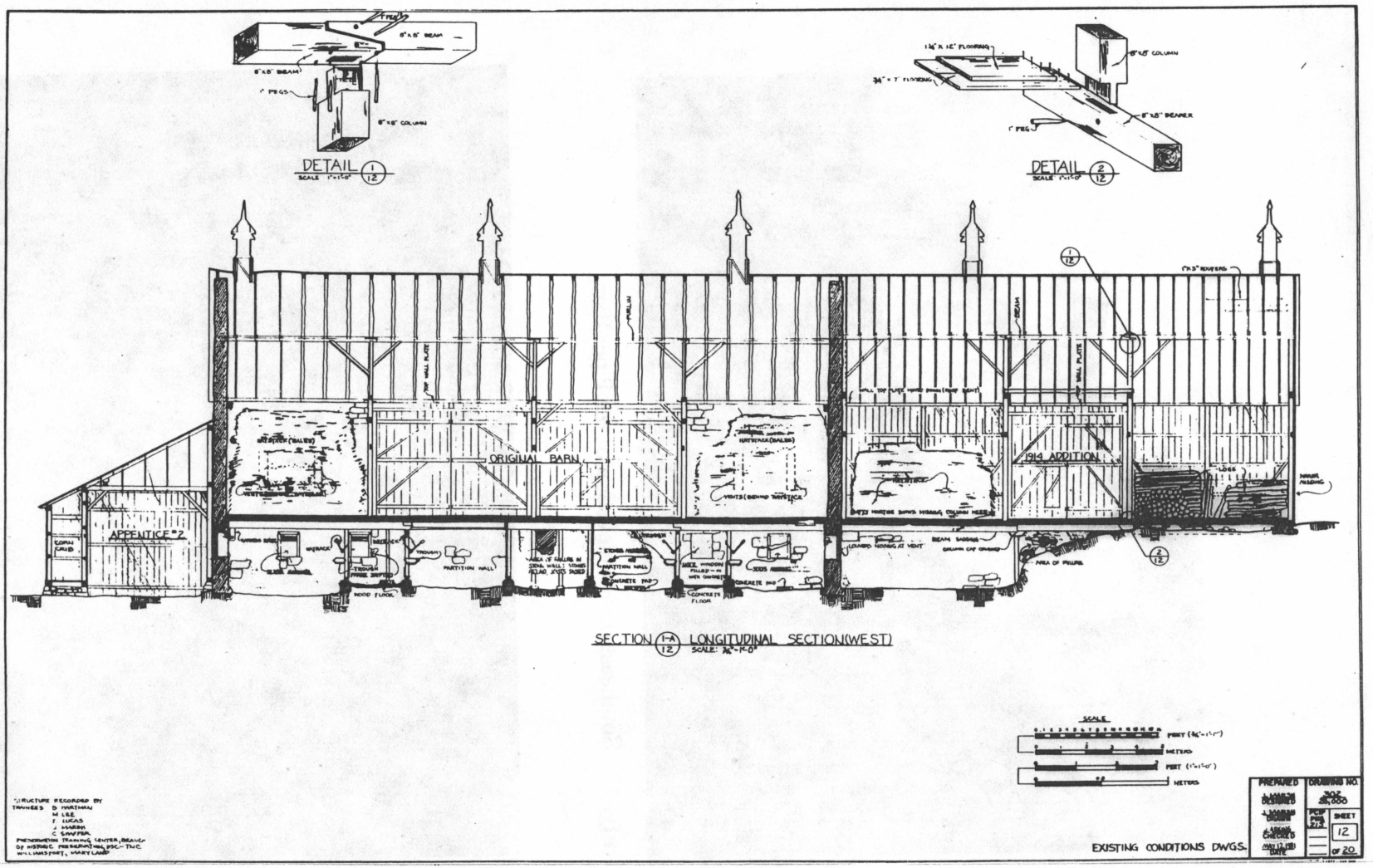


Fig. 79 - Longitudinal section of the Piper Barn from existing conditions drawings (prior to rehabilitation).

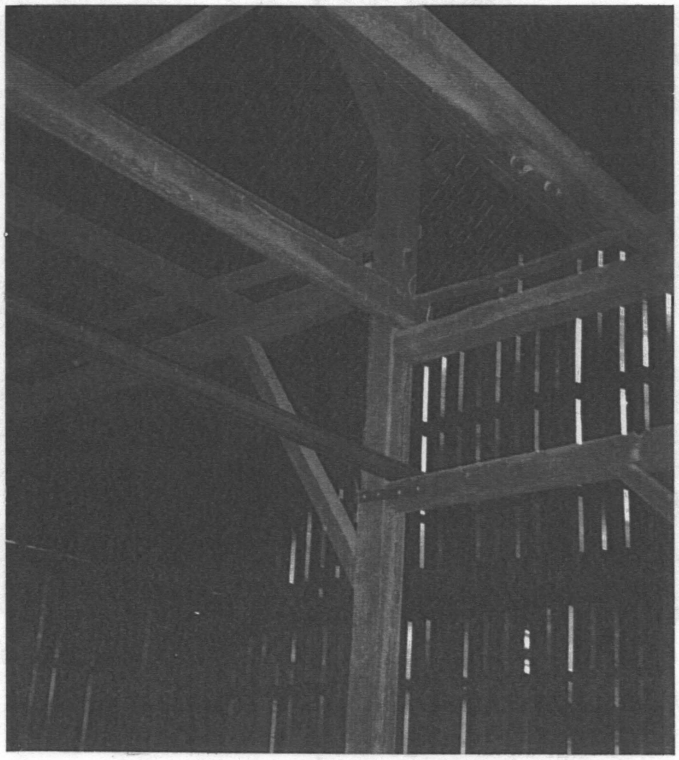


Fig. 80 - Steel beam in place to stabilize historic bents at the Piper Barn. Also note steel plate at connection of tie beam to post.

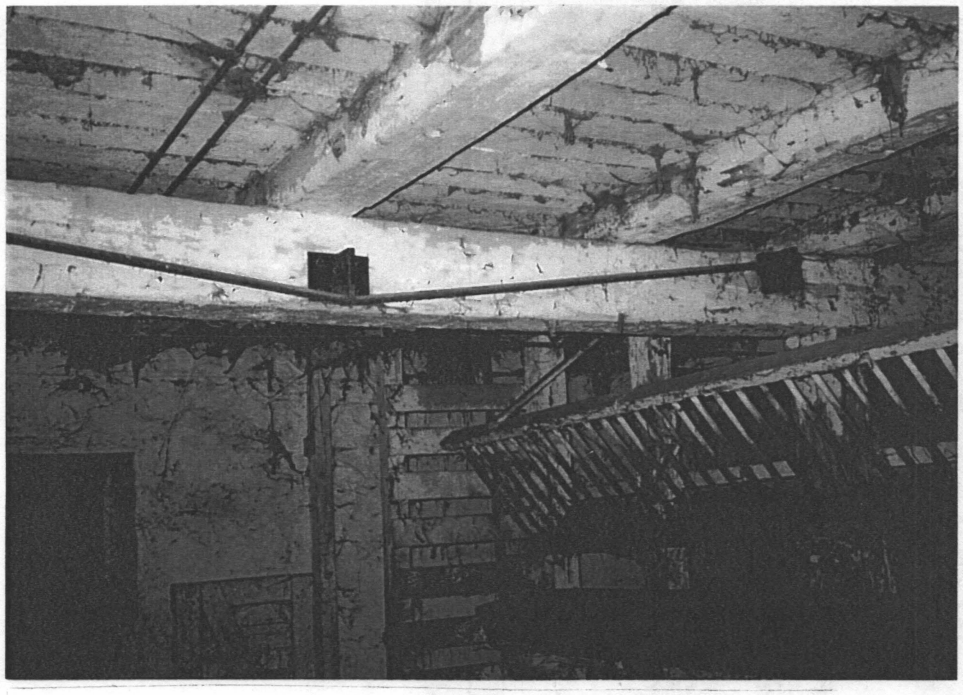


Fig. 81 - Steel reinforcement at basement beam of Piper Barn.

Fig. 82 - Reinforced rafter ends where original connections have rotted (forebay side of interior).

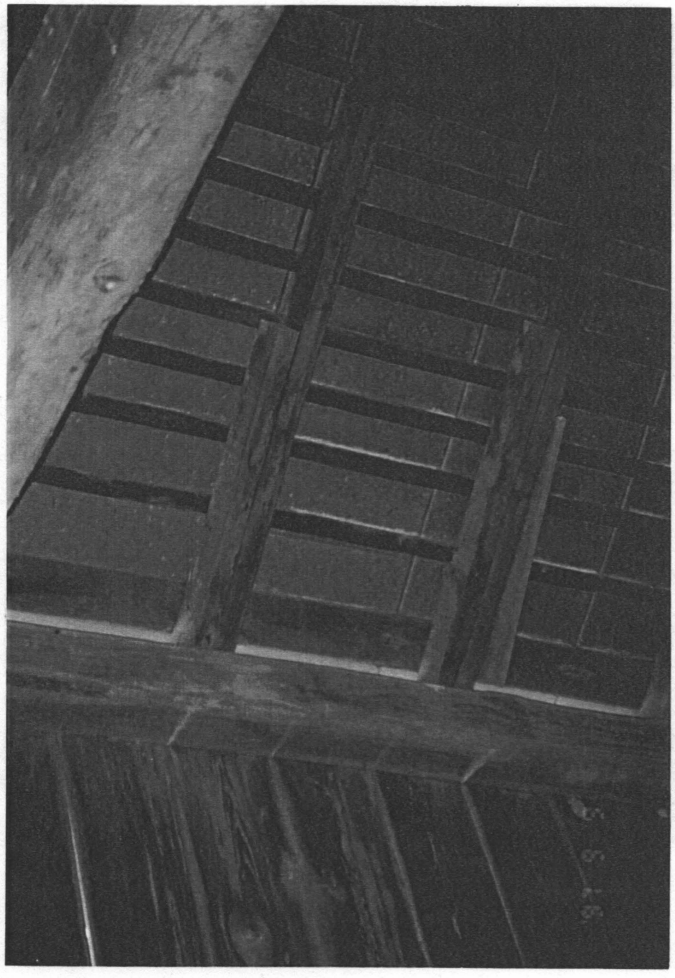


Fig. 83 - View of the failed rafter ends (forebay side of interior).

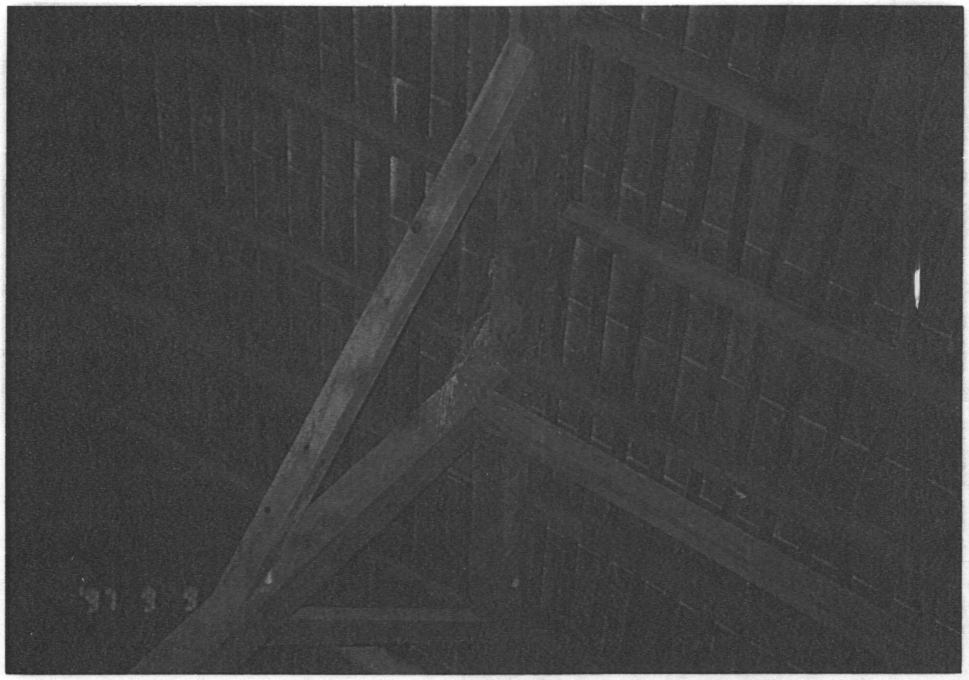


Fig. 84 - Rotted connection of angled purlin post (diagonal brace) to roof purlin (forebay side of interior).

Fig. 85 - Rotted sill at threshold of winnowing door.

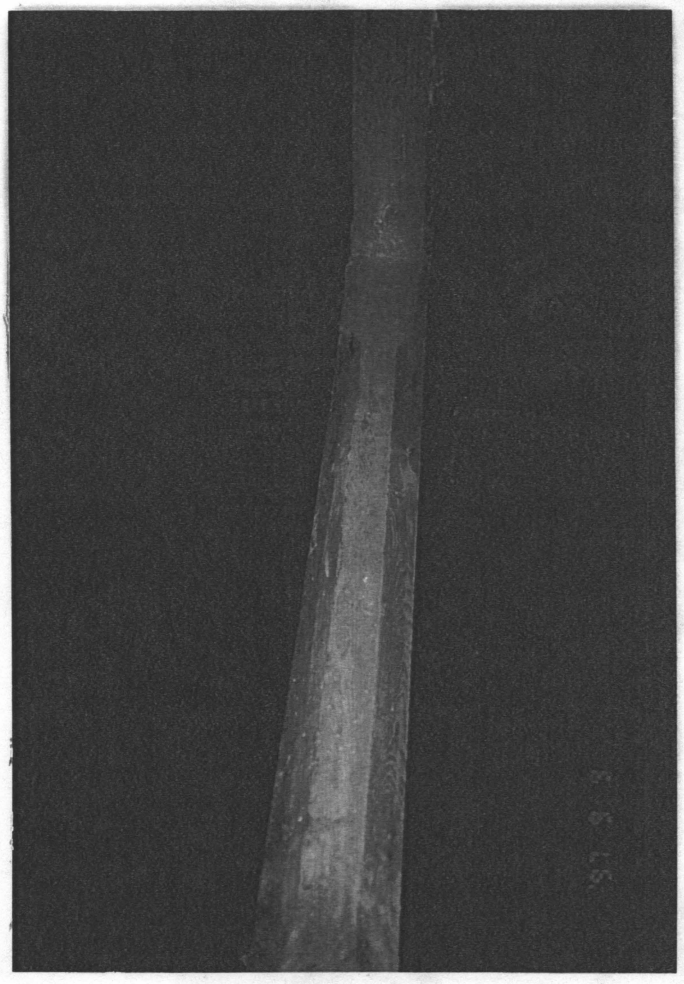


Fig. 86 - Chamfered post of central bent.

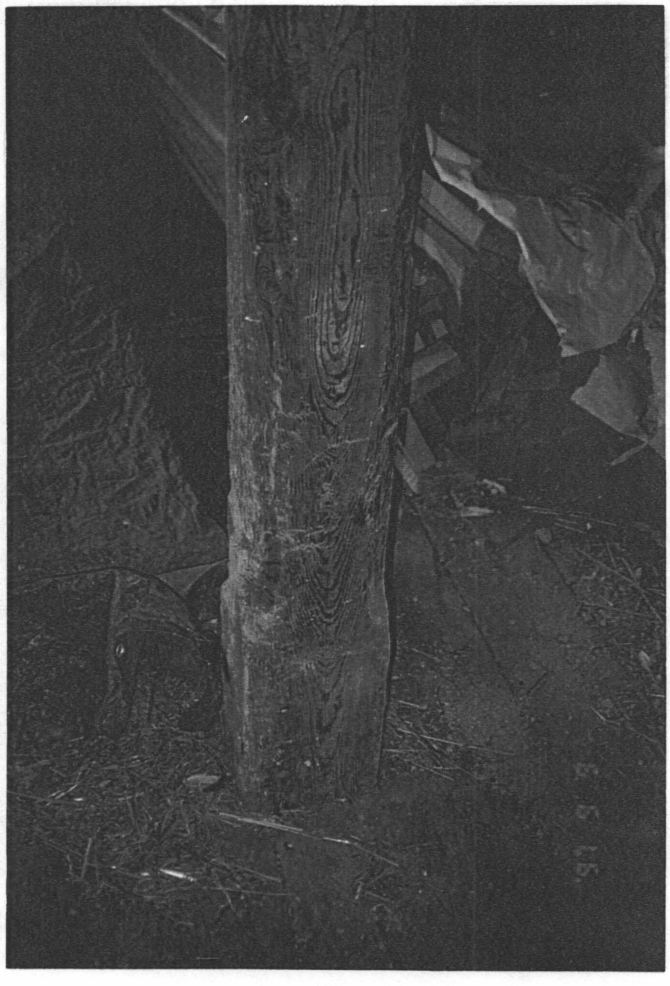


Fig. 87 - Base of chamfered post at central bent.

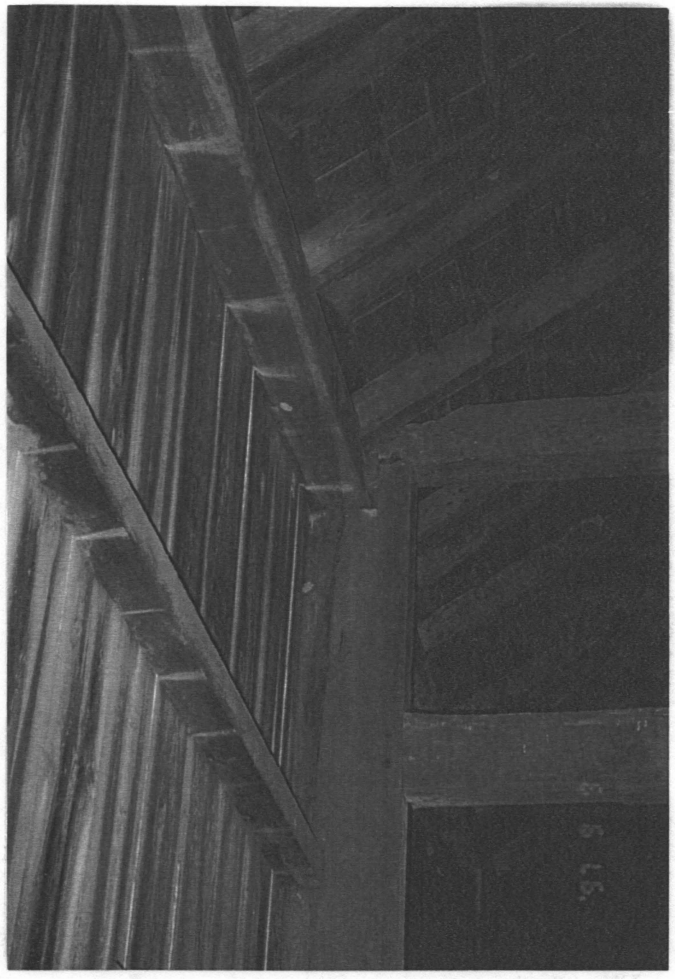


Fig. 88 - Rotting at tie beam connection to post (forebay side of interior).

Fig. 89- Deteriorated joist ends over forebay in 1985.

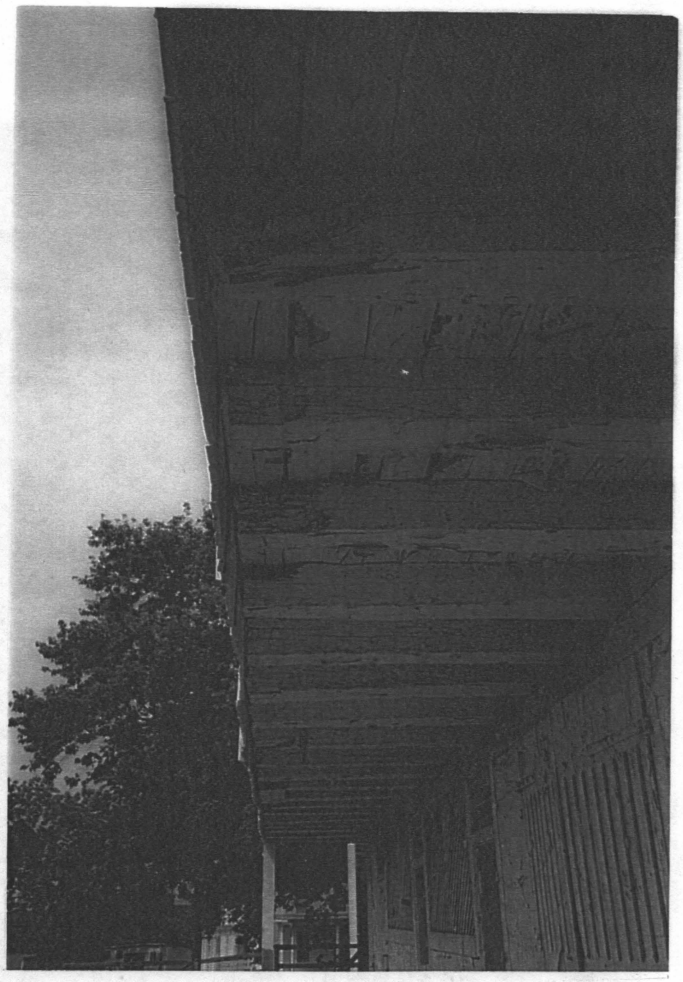


Fig. 90 - Deteriorated joist ends today. Paint helps to obscure some of the damage, but no repairs have been made

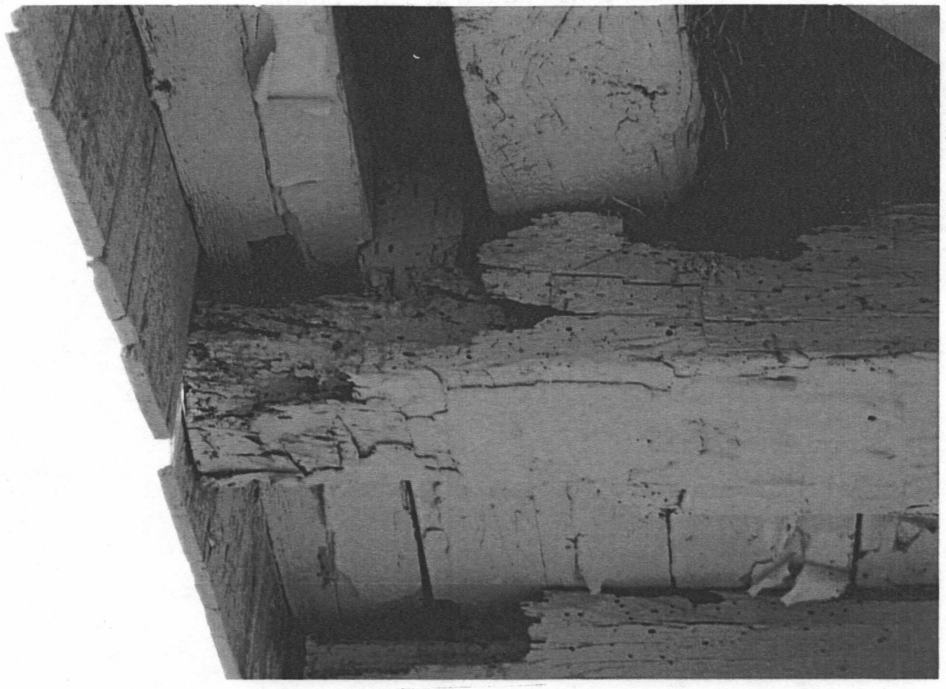


Fig. 91 - Detail of deteriorated joist ends.

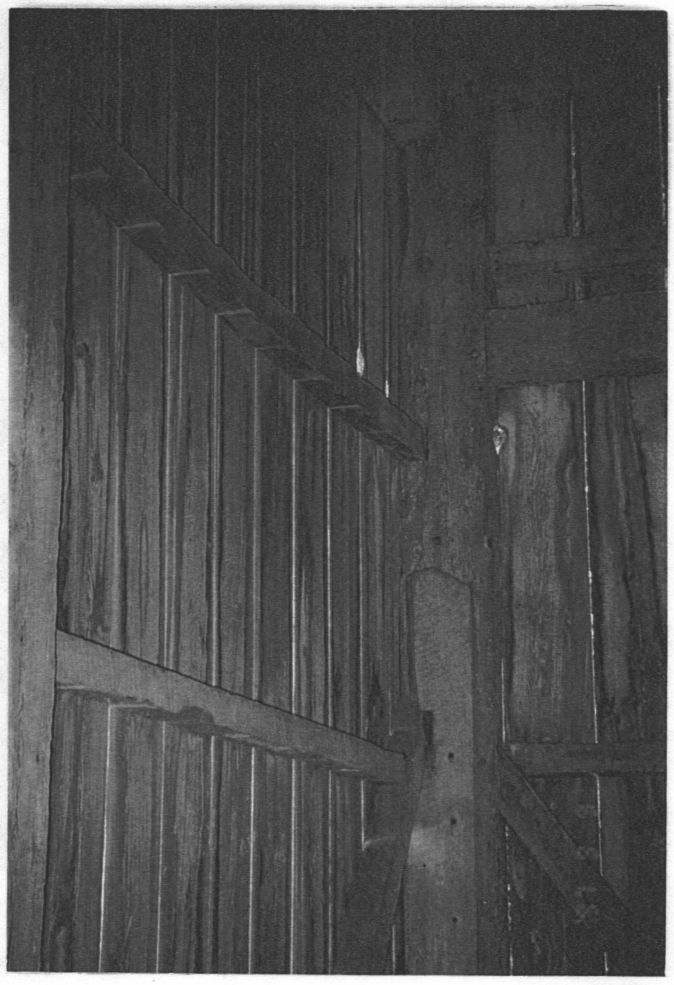


Fig. 92 - Main vertical member at the southern corner of the barn, which has been severely damaged by insects. Reinforcing was added at some point.

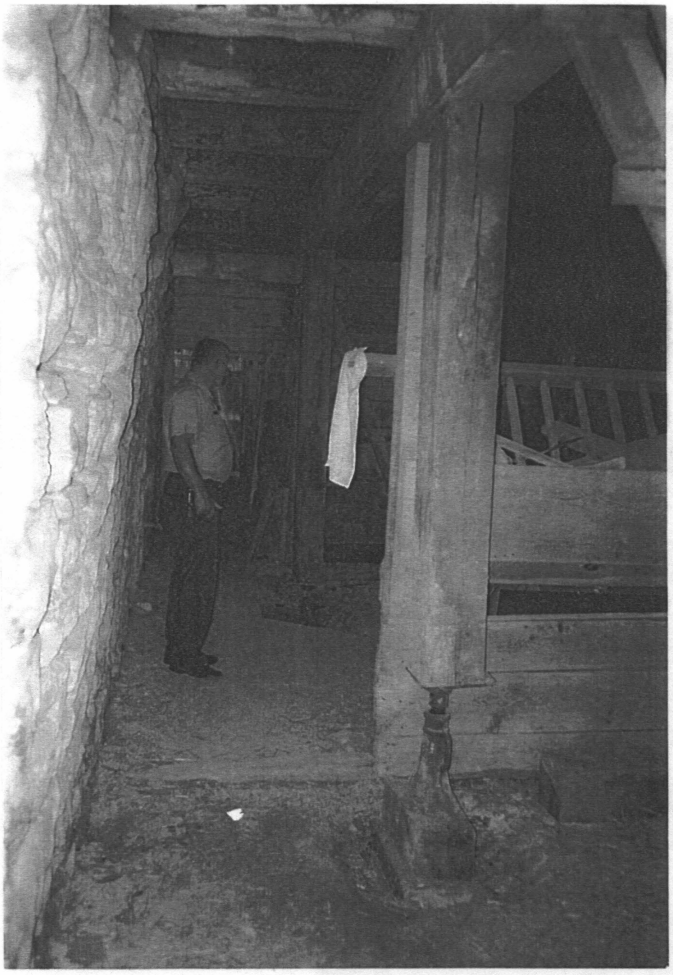


Fig. 93 - Bowing out of the northwest foundation wall. Note temporary jacks and posts relieving the load on the wall.

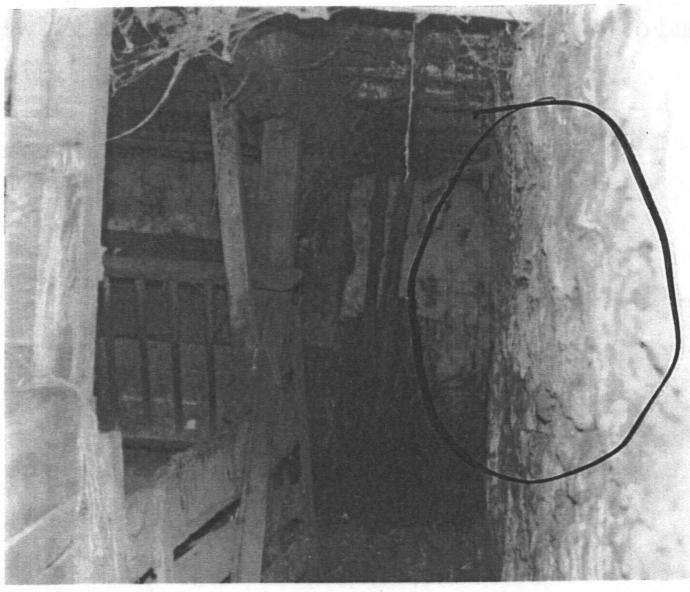


Fig. 94 - Bowing of the wall was evident as far back as 1985, as is apparent in this photograph.

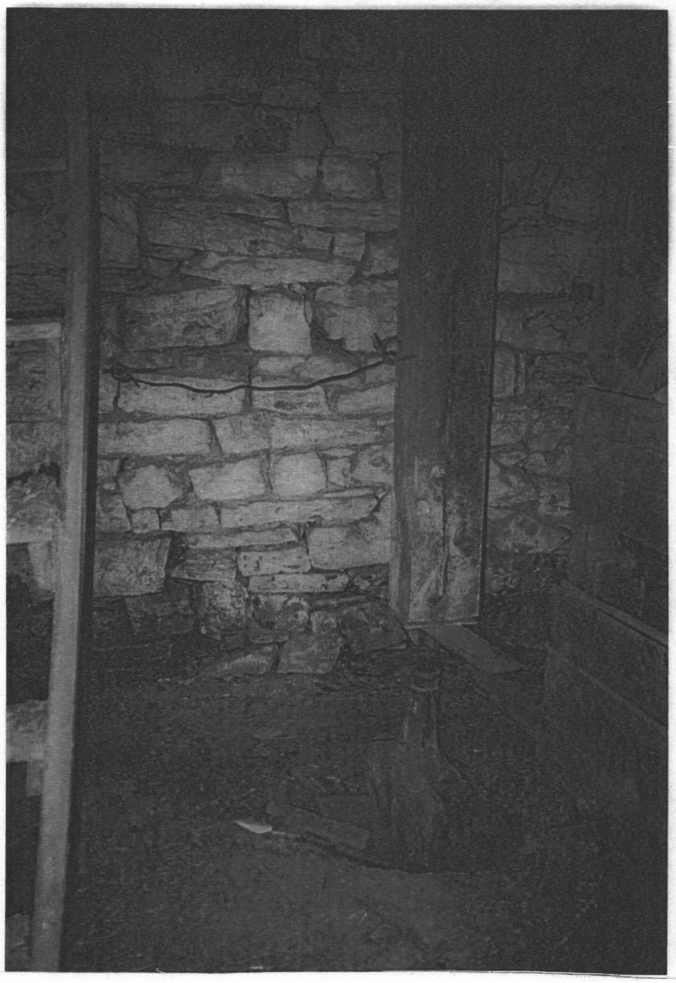


Fig. 95 - One of two temporary jacks and posts carrying the load of the structure above the northwest foundation wall.

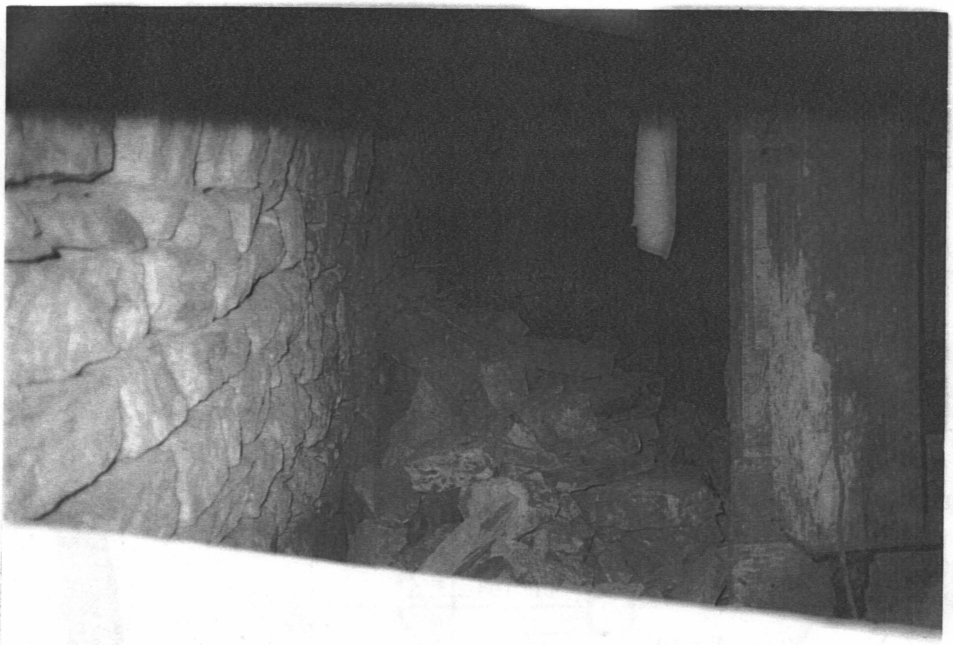


Fig. 96 - Collapsed northwest foundation wall. The wall came down in September of 1997 and was rebuilt in December of 1997.

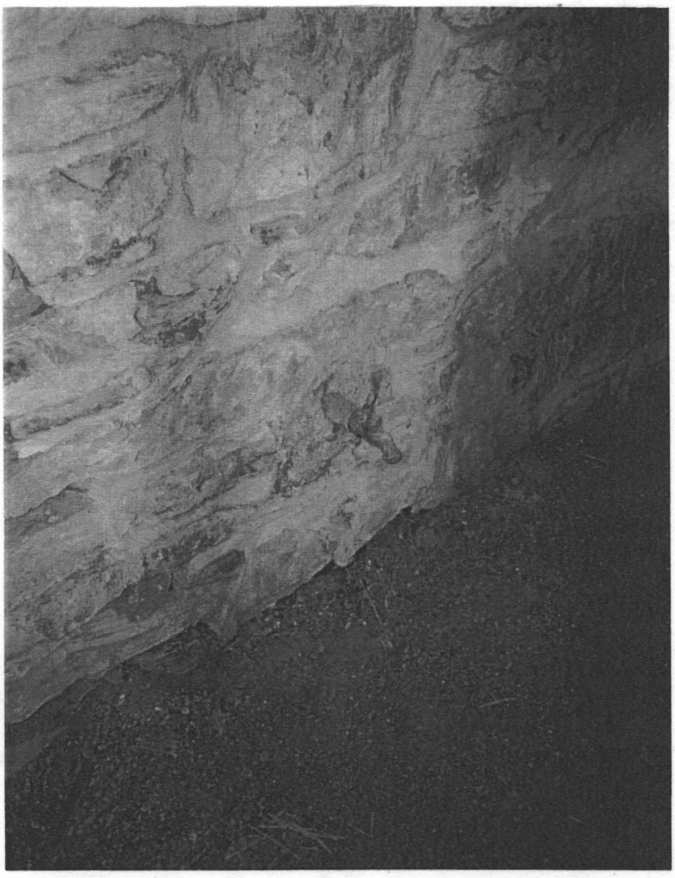


Fig. 97 - This spigot on the northwest foundation wall was the indication that a cistern lay beyond.

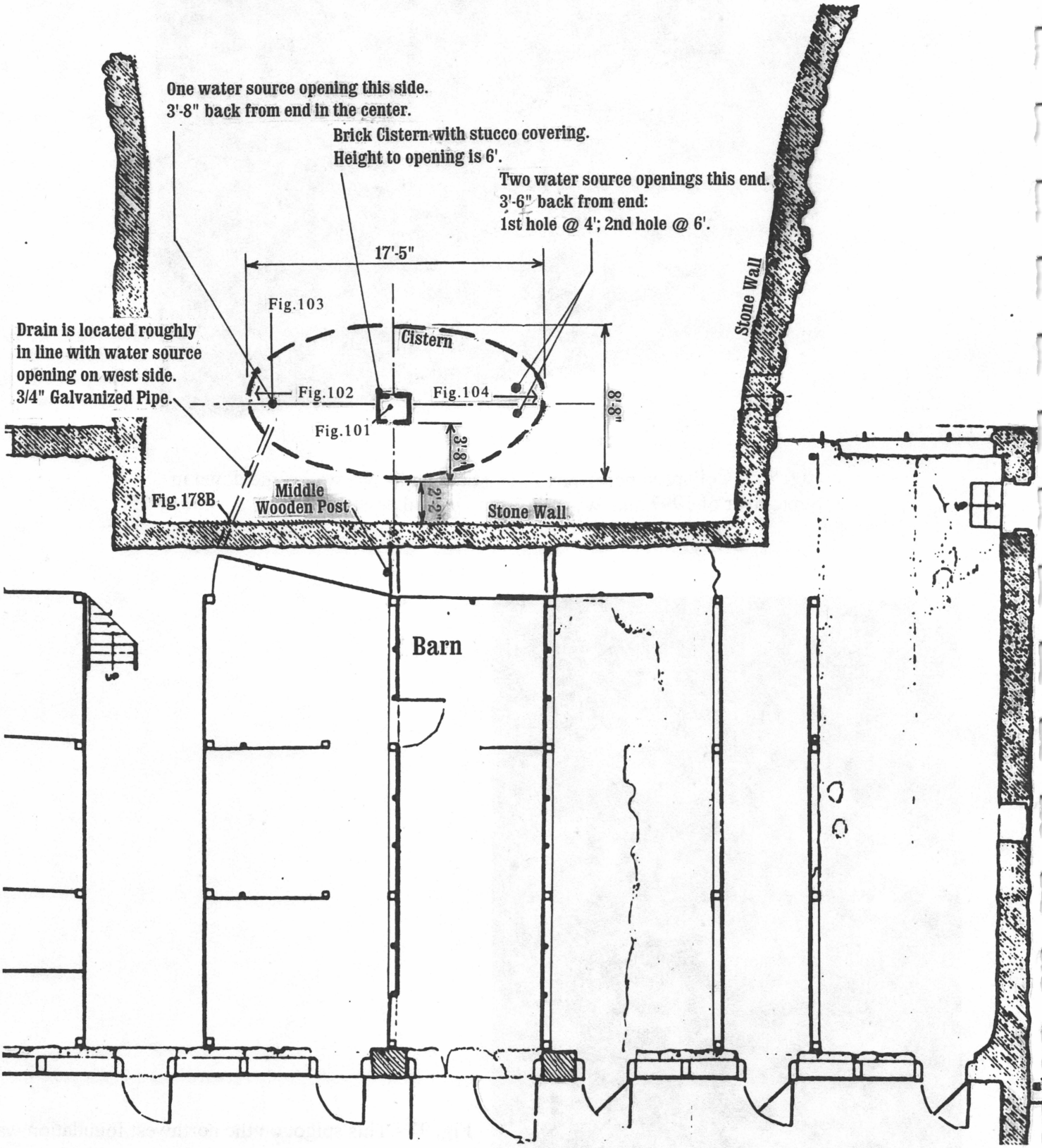


Fig. 98 - Plan of the Mumma Barn cistern.

Fig. 99 - Entrance to cistern.

Fig. 100 - Cistern entry hatch.

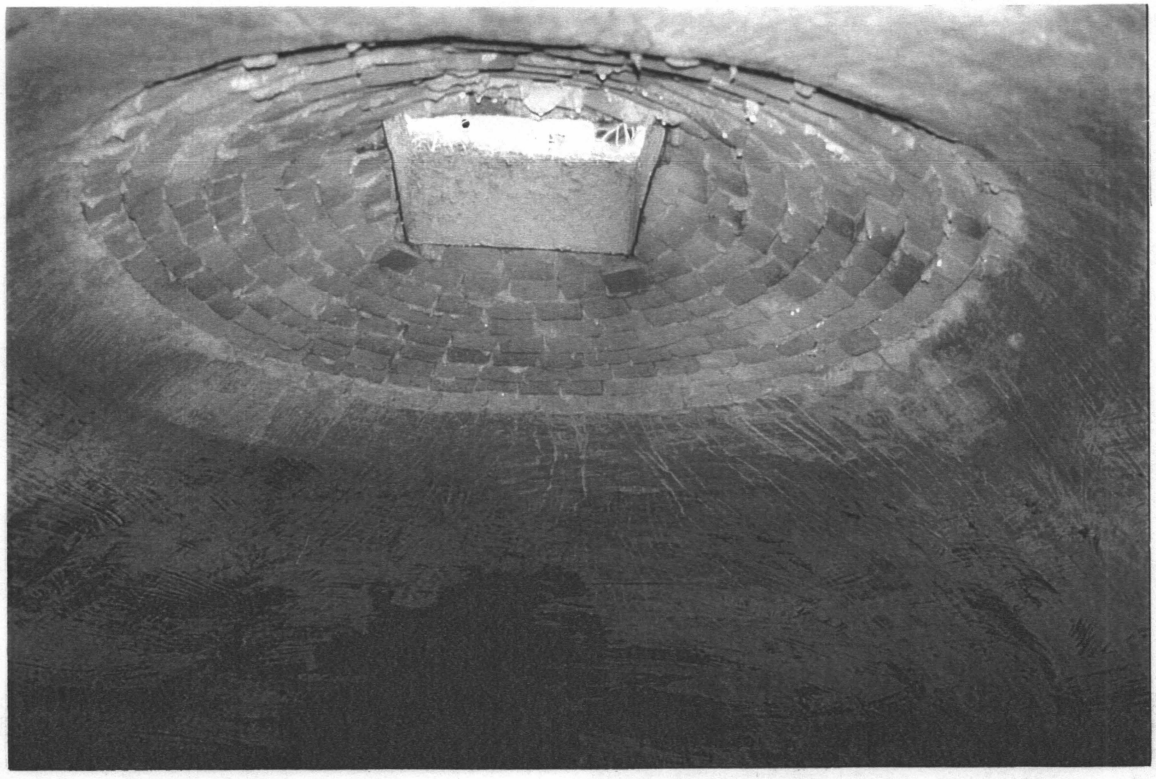


Fig. 101 - Interior of cistern, looking up at the brick entry hatch.

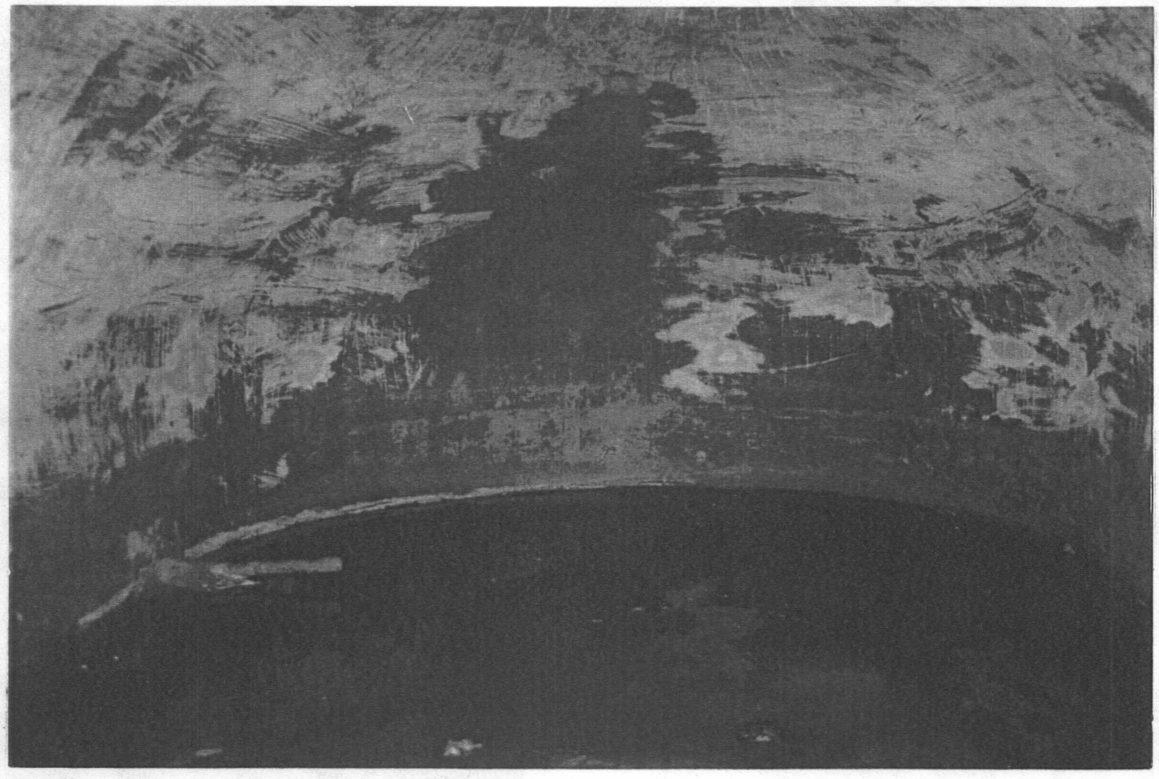


Fig. 102 - Interior of the cistern. Note piping for spigot.

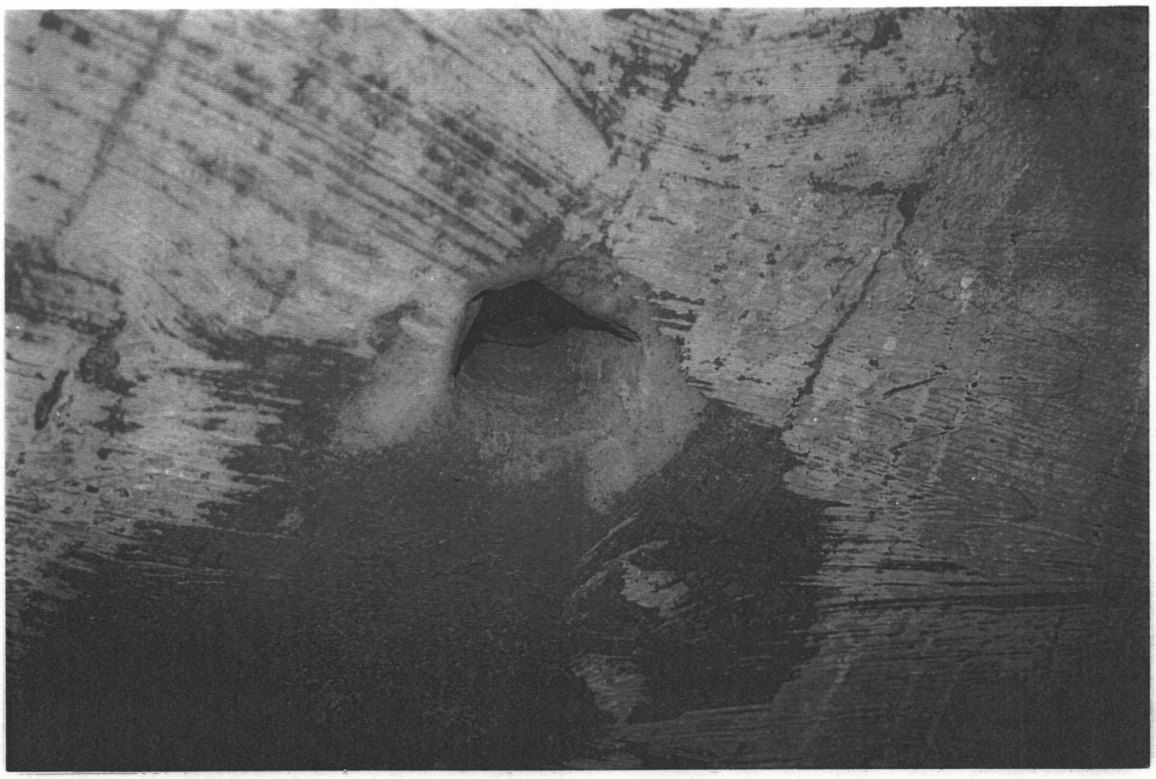


Fig. 103 - Water source on west side of cistern.

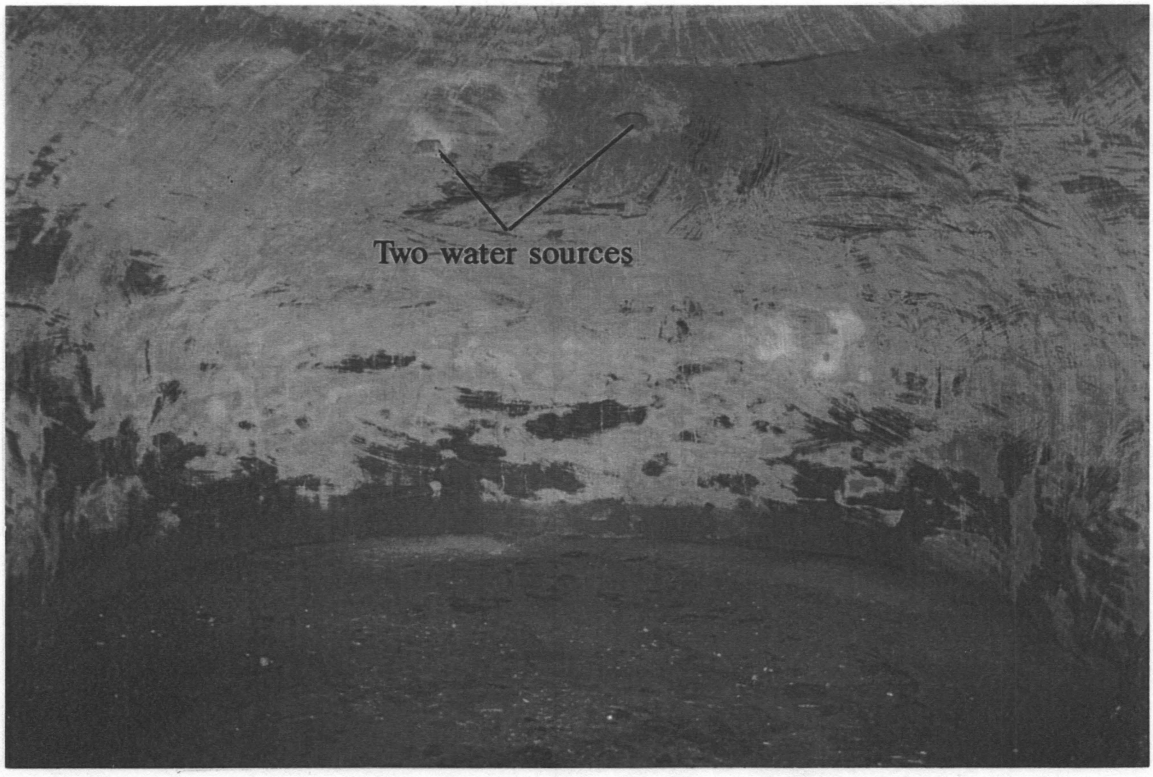


Fig. 104 - Two water sources on east end of cistern.

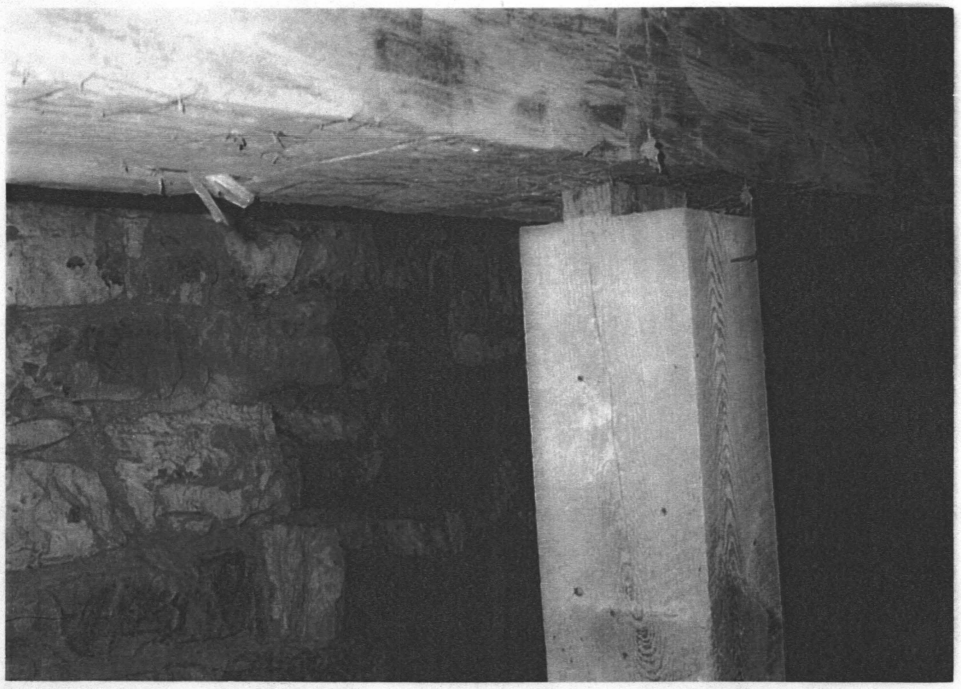


Fig. 105 - Separation of post from beam above.

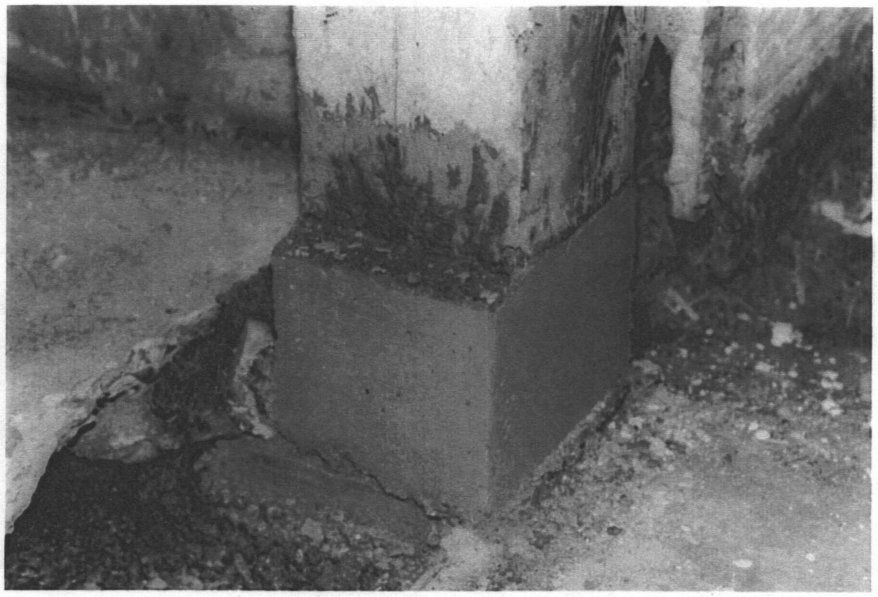


Fig. 106 - Repair of post where base had rotted away (repair completed by park in 1985).

Fig. 107 - Deteriorated section of post (shown in Fig. 105) removed. Note both insect and moisture damage.

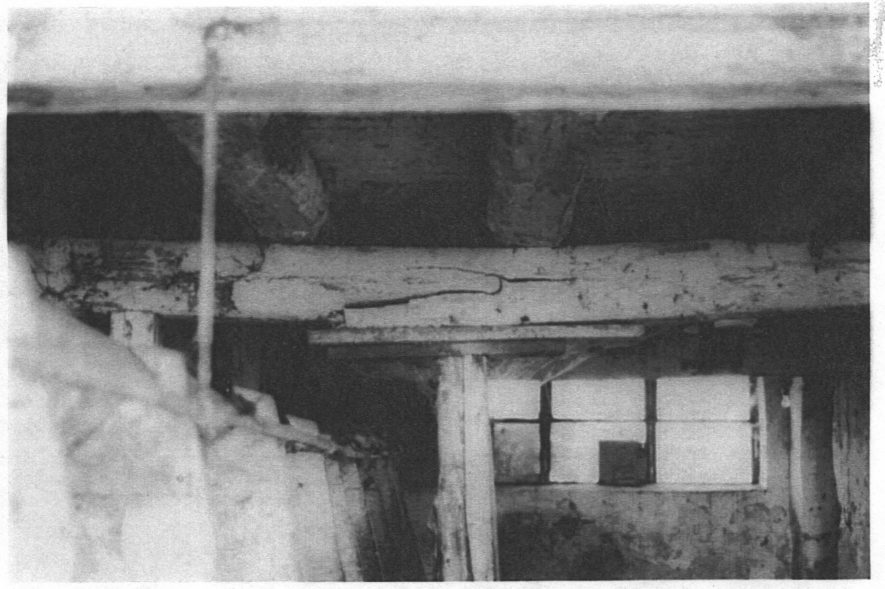


Fig. 108 - Failed girder on northeast side of barn prior to repair (1985).

Fig. 109 - Steel beam in place to temporarily correct failed girder.

Fig. 110 - Damage still evident on the opposite side of the girder from the steel beam.

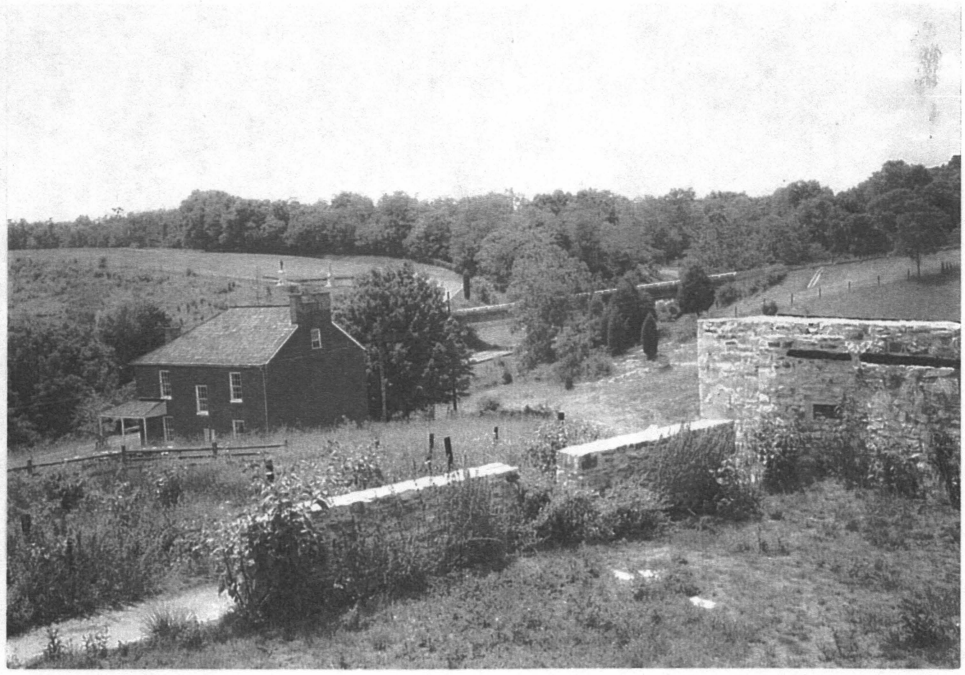


Fig. 111- Ruins of the Sherrick Barn with the Sherrick House below. The barn burned in 1985.

Fig. 112 - Condition of ruined Sherrick Barn foundation prior to stabilization.

Fig. 113 - Condition of ruined Sherrick Barn foundation prior to stabilization. Note failure of limestone when exposed to extreme heat.

Fig. 114 - Fracture of limestone foundation of the ruined Sherrick Barn due to extreme heat.

Fig. 115 - Red color of limestone caused by excessive heat.

Fig. 116 - Fieldstone foundation of the Mumma Barn. Note that stone is generally sound and in far better condition than the Sherrick Barn foundation.

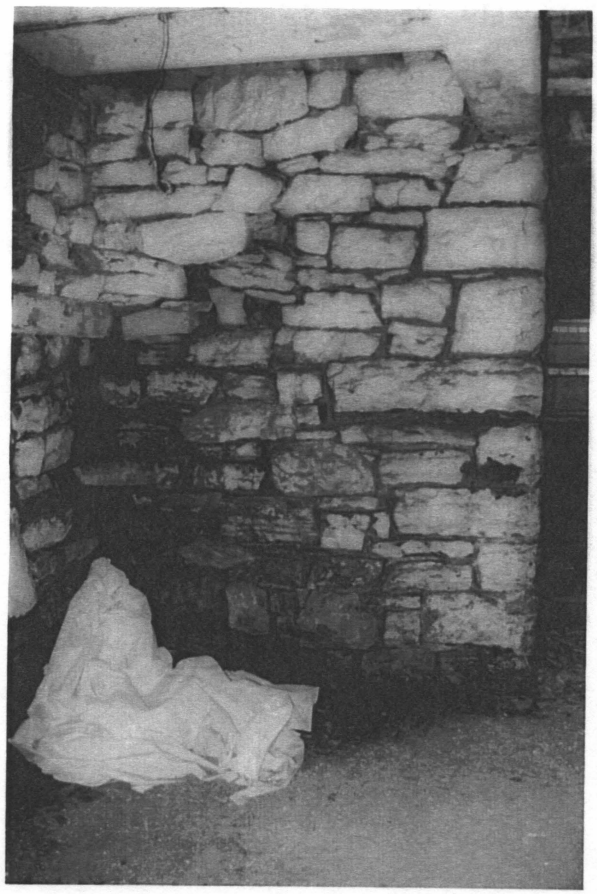


Fig. 117 - Western corner of foundation in 1992 prior to repointing.

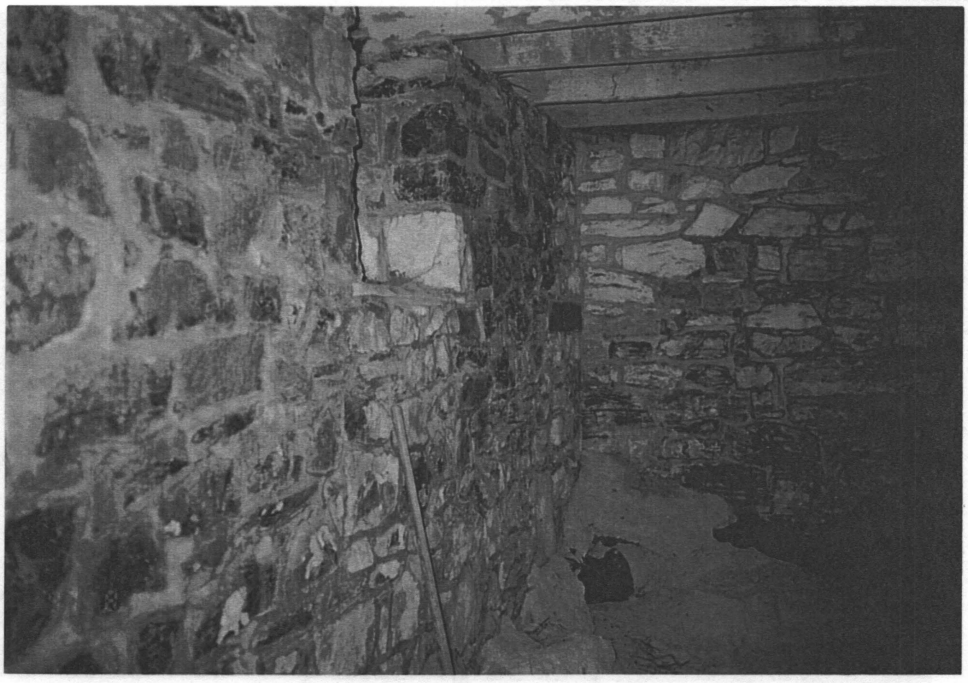


Fig. 118 - Western corner of foundation after repointing.

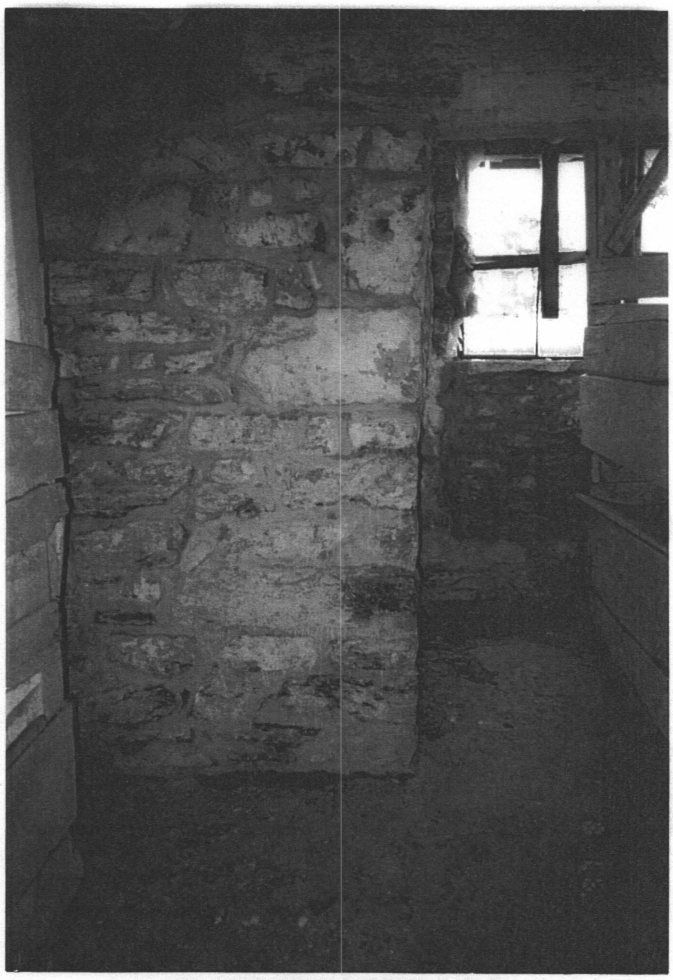


Fig. 119 - Repointed foundation wall at the west end of the dairy area.

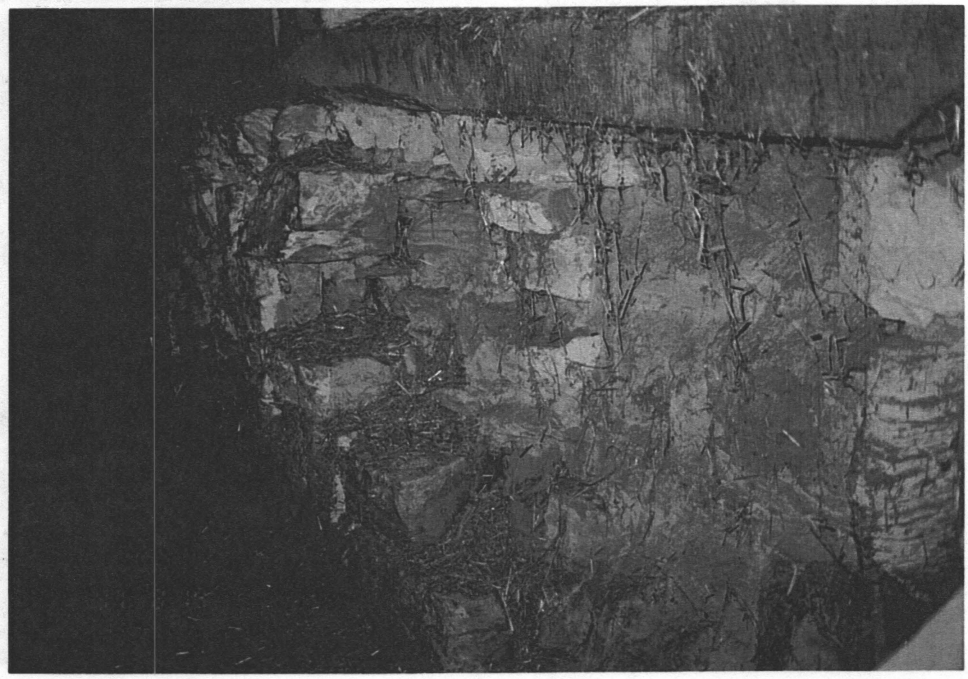


Fig. 120 - Area along the southeast elevation in need of repair.

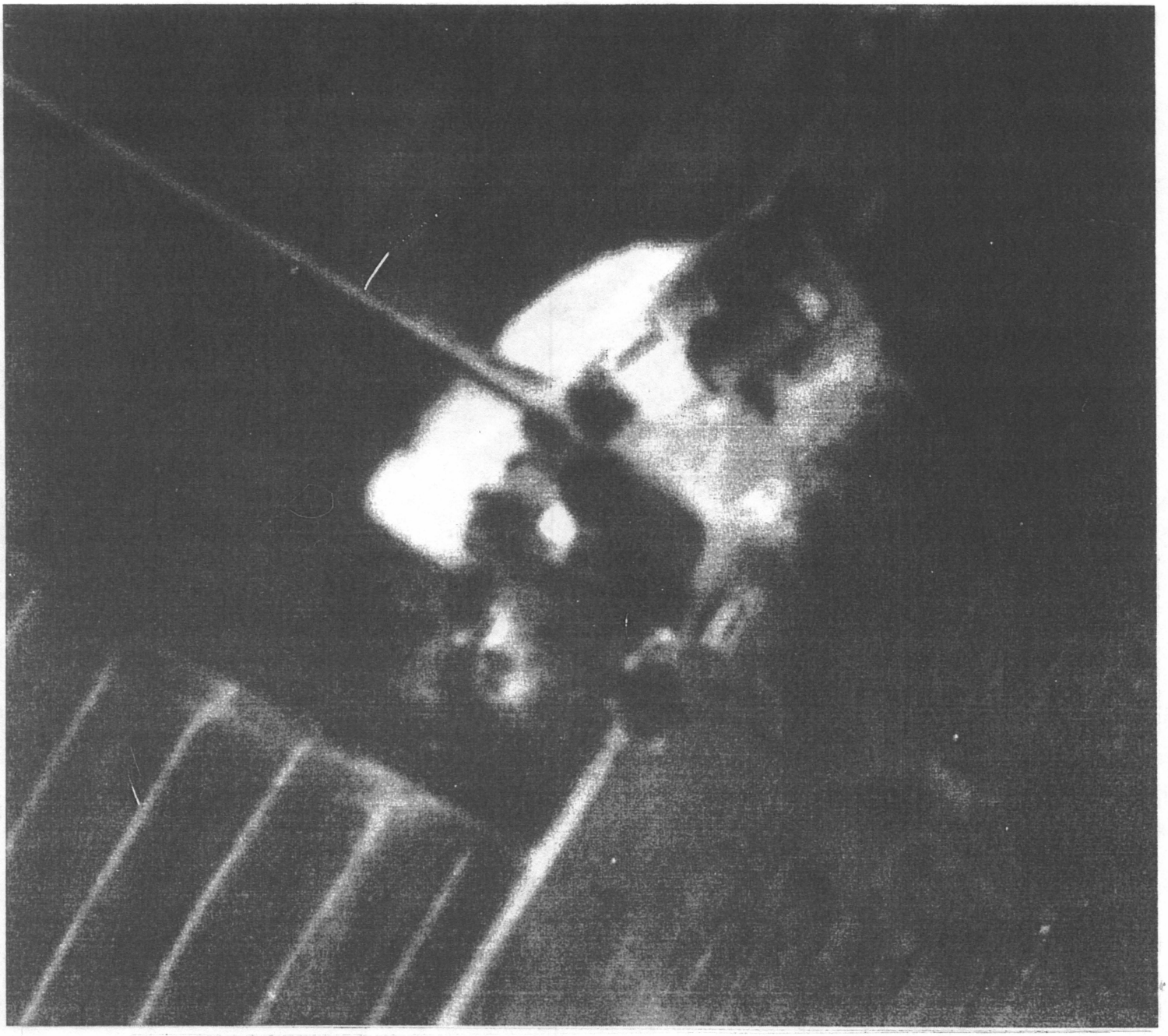


Fig. 121 - 1936 aerial photograph of the Mumma Barn (the barn is the dark, rectilinear, mass at the upper right). This shot shows the implement shed in place.

Fig. 122 - 1992 aerial shot of the Mumma Barn. This is the same view as the 1936 aerial photograph.

Fig. 123 - Condition of implement shed in 1990, prior to stabilization (from the north).

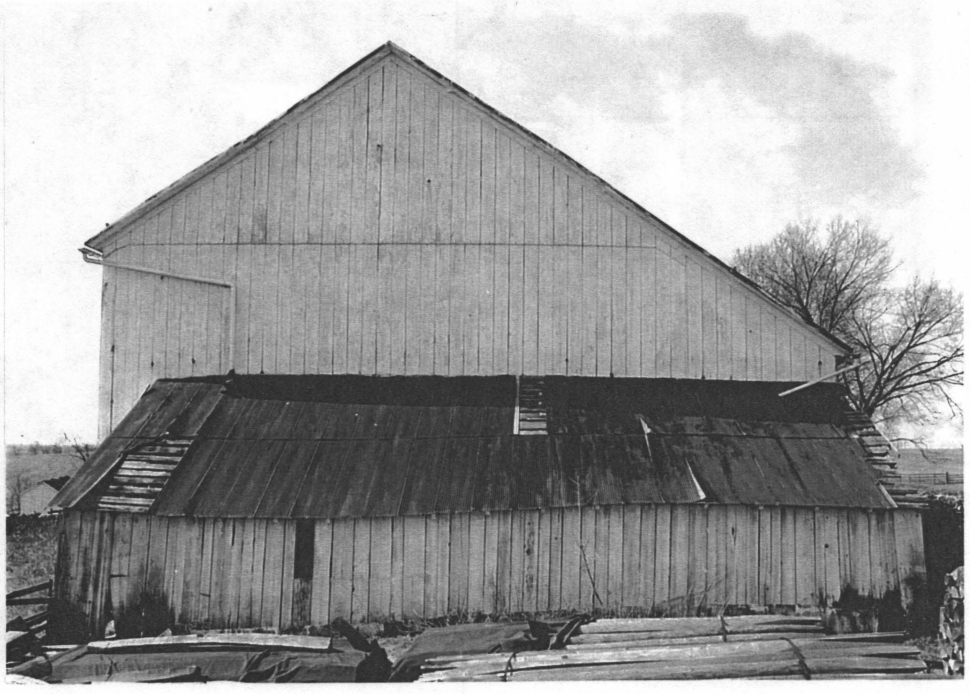


Fig. 124 - Condition of implement shed in 1990, prior to stabilization (from the northeast).

Fig. 125 - Condition of implement shed in 1990, prior to stabilization (from the southeast).

Fig. 126 - Williamsport Preservation Training Center doing emergency stabilization on the implement shed in 1990.

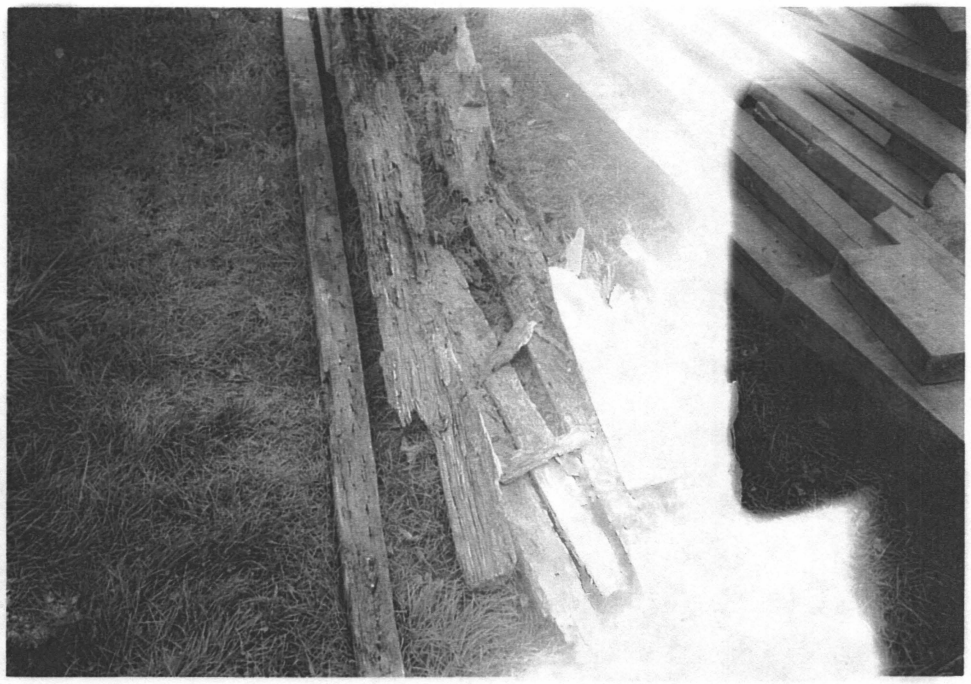


Fig. 127 - Portions of the rotted sill that was removed and replaced in 1990.

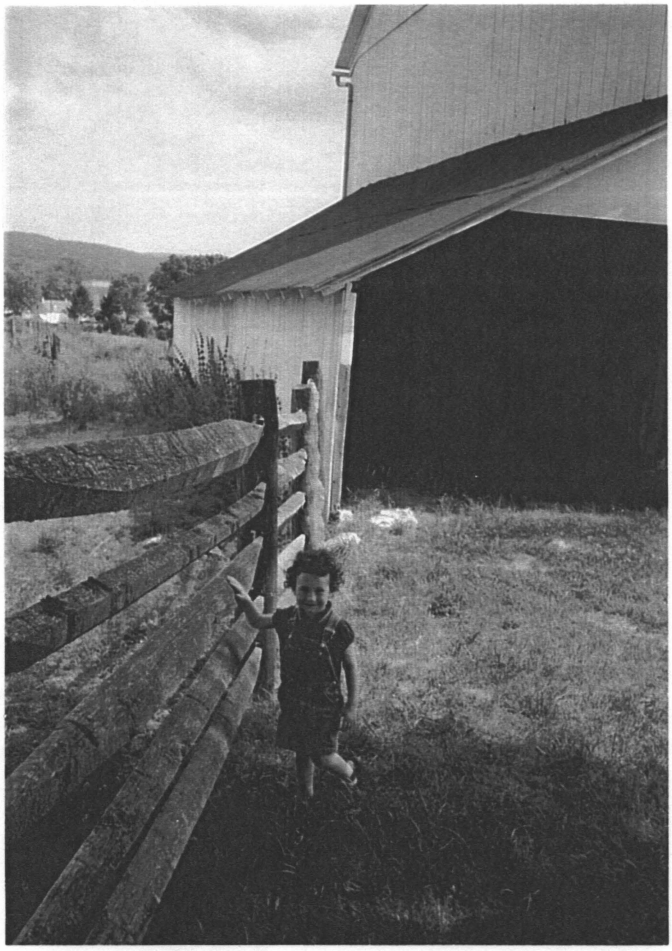


Fig. 128 - Implement shed in July 1997 (with the author's daughter).

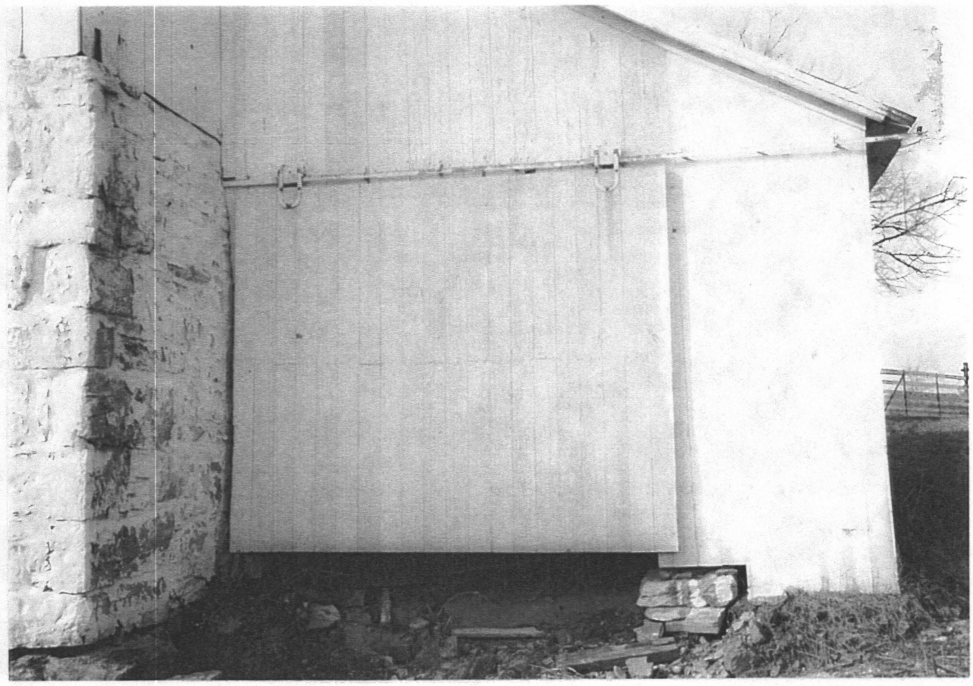


Fig. 129 - Door at southeast elevation of implement shed. Note erosion at base of door.

Fig. 130 - Condition of exterior of northwest granary during 1992 repair work by park maintenance crew. Note deteriorated condition of sill due to insect attack and moisture damage.

Fig. 131 - Insect damage at interior siding of north granary.

Fig. 132 - Insect damage at interior siding of west granary.

Fig. 133 - White bloom visible on interior siding. This is likely a fungal growth.

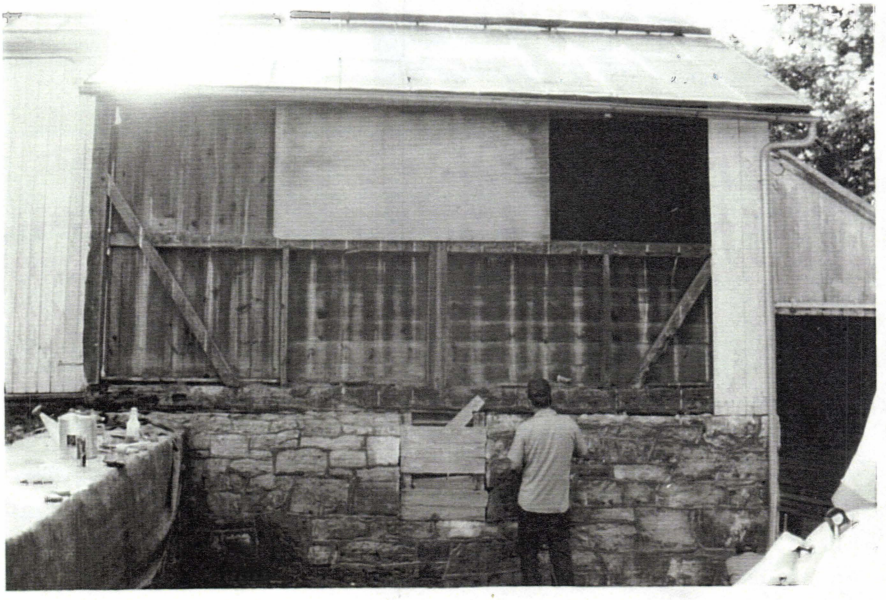


Fig. 134 - Repair and residing of west granary in 1993 by park.

Fig. 135 - New siding at the west granary.

Fig. 136 - Interior of the west granary showing new siding in place.

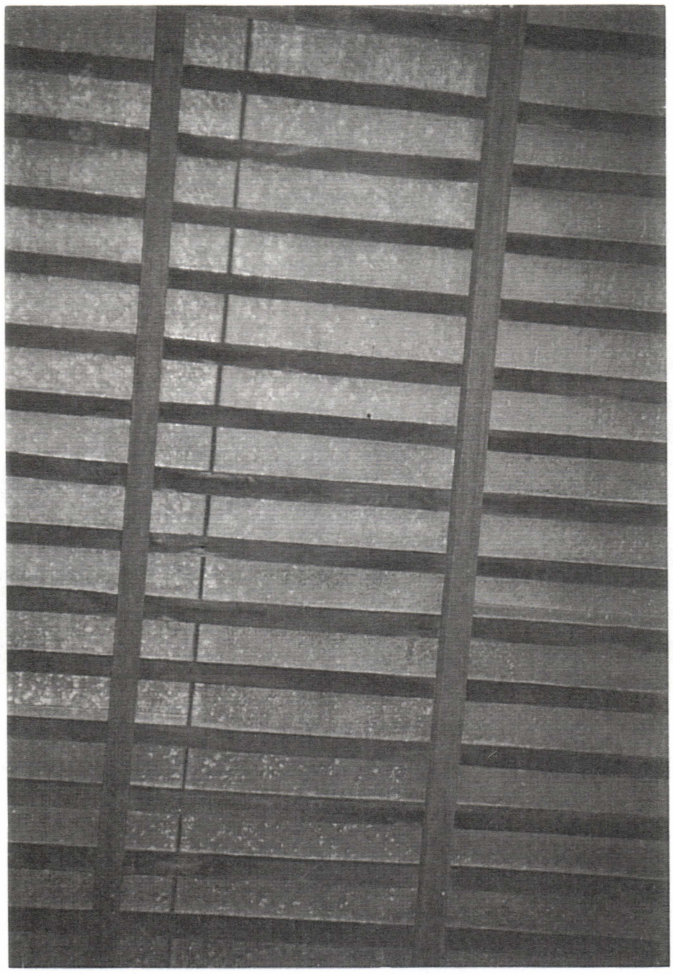


Fig. 137 - Roofing lath at underside of ceiling.

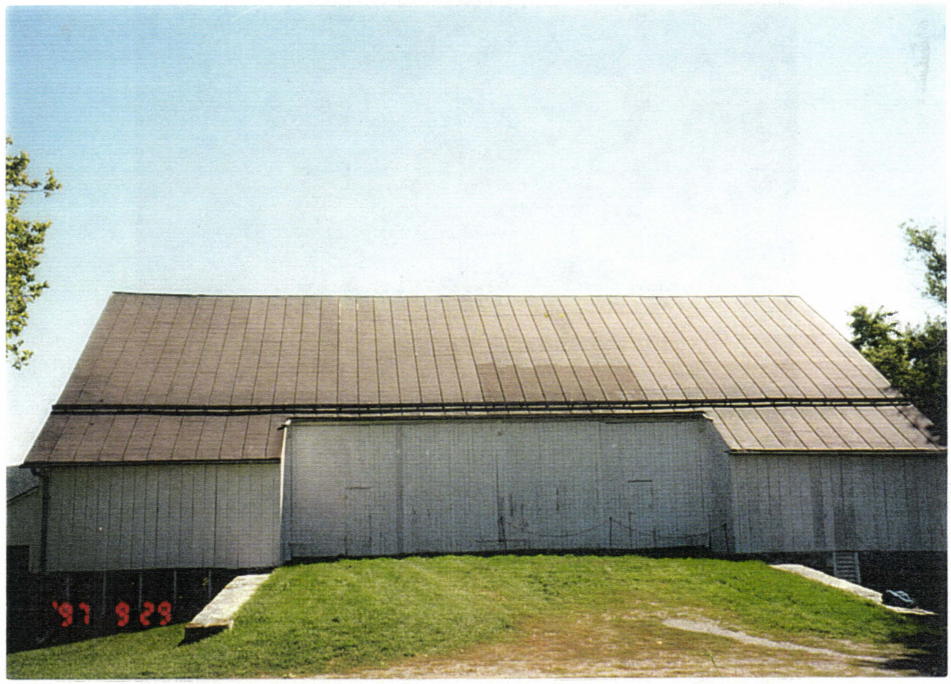


Fig. 138 - View of the barn's standing metal seam roof. To the knowledge of the park, the roof is still the 1936 version. No records indicate otherwise. Note matte-brown color of roof.

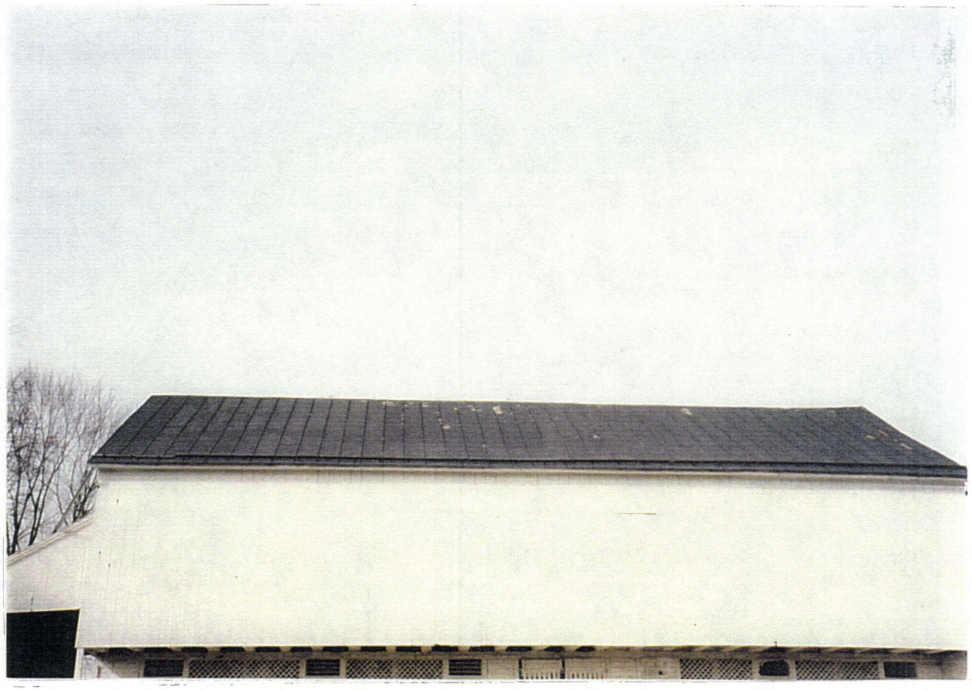


Fig. 139 - Peeling paint at southeast elevation of roof. Note black color of roof.

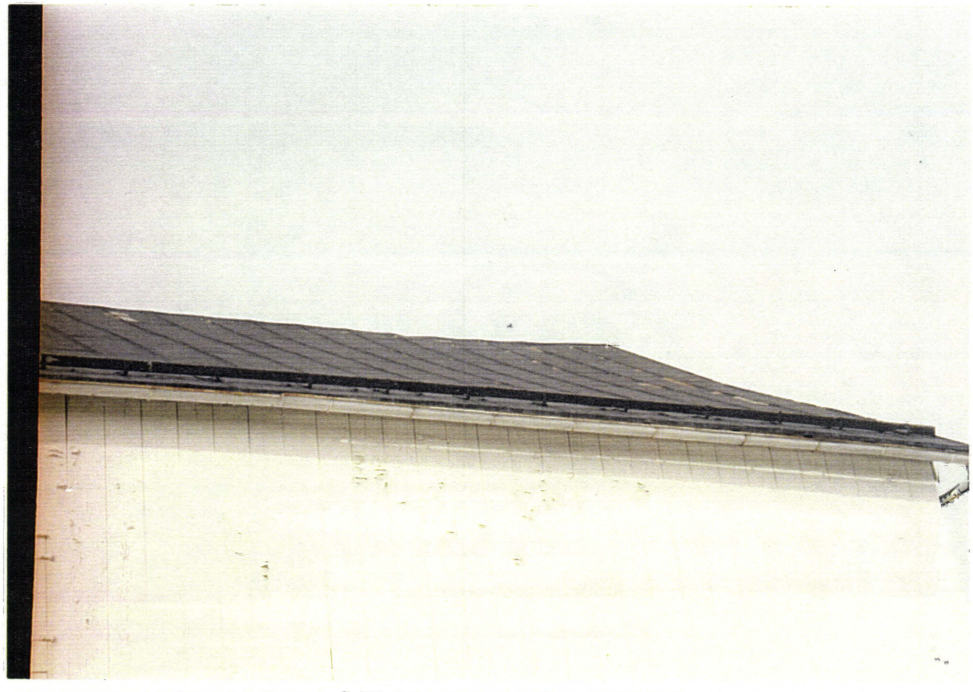


Fig. 140 - Warping at southeast elevation of roof.

Fig. 141 - Underside of roof.

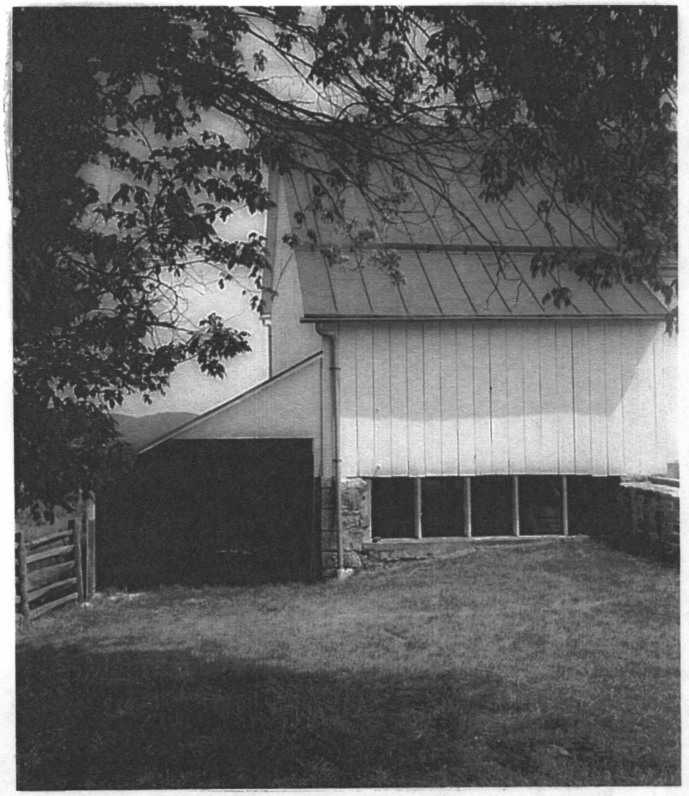


Fig. 142 - View of the windows added to the north corner of the barn at the time the barn was converted for dairy use.

Fig. 143 - Close up of metal-framed windows at the dairy area.

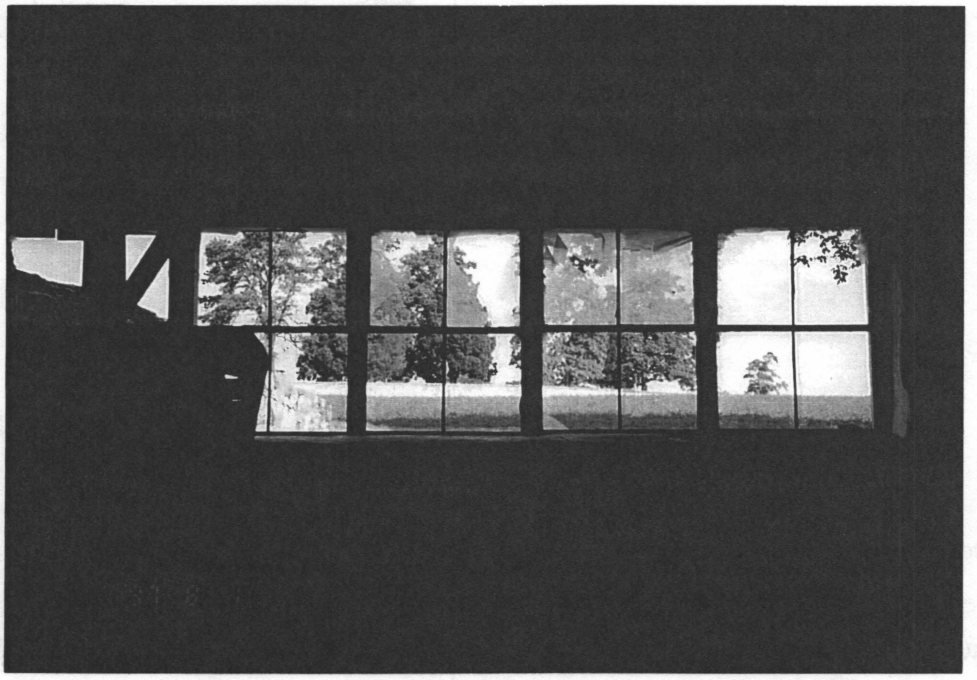


Fig. 144 - Looking out from interior of dairy area.

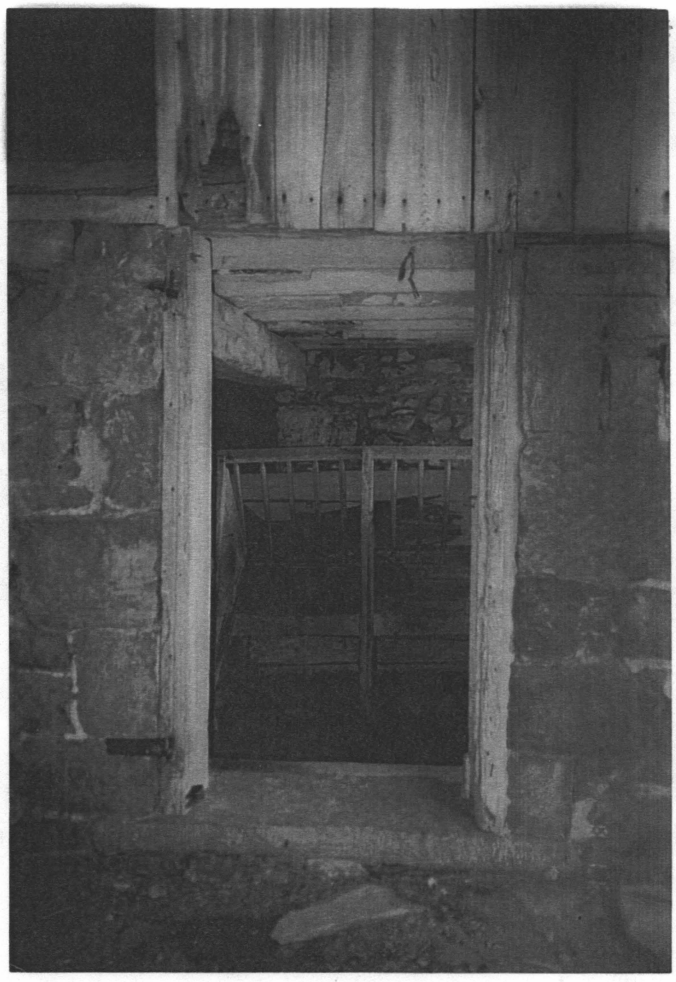


Fig. 145 - Entrance from north end of barn into dairy area.

Fig. 146 - Deteriorated concrete topping slab at dairy area floor. Rodent infestation is the major cause of this damage.

Fig. 147 - Original, wood threshing floor. Non-original, galvanized patch covers a hole to the grain chute.

Fig. 148 - Original, wood threshing floor. Damaged area of the floor was patched with galvanized metal.

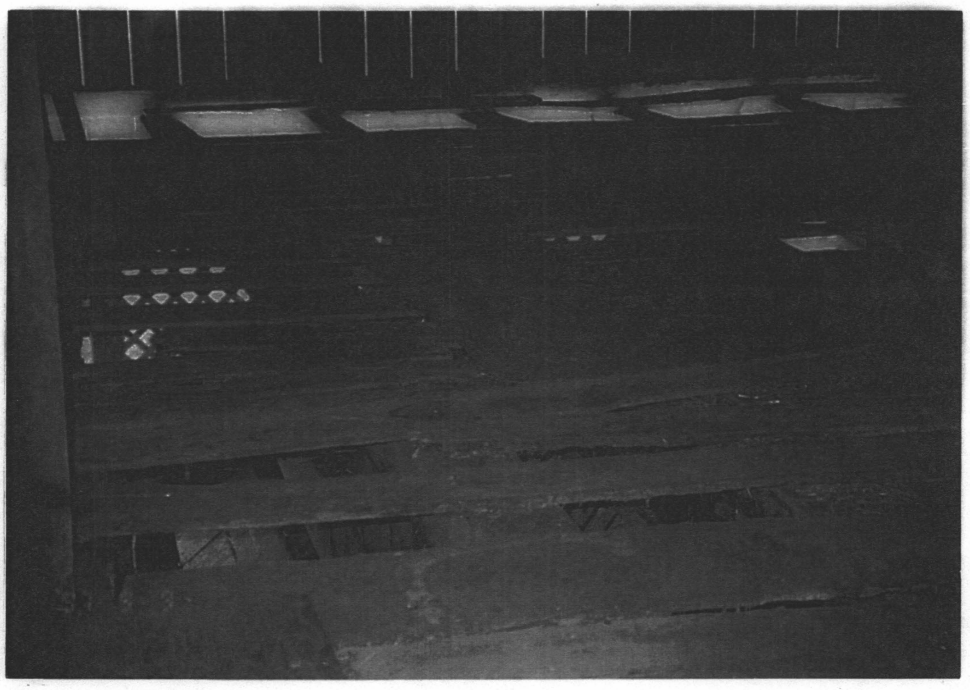


Fig. 149 - Original floor of the southwest mow.

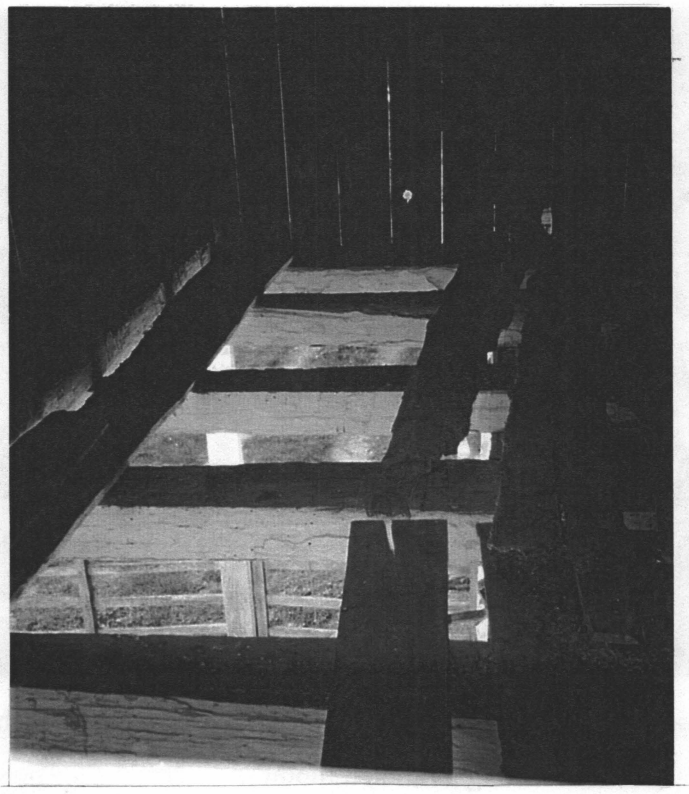


Fig. 150 - Area of the southwest mow over the forebay.

Fig. 151 - Wood floor in the northeast mow.

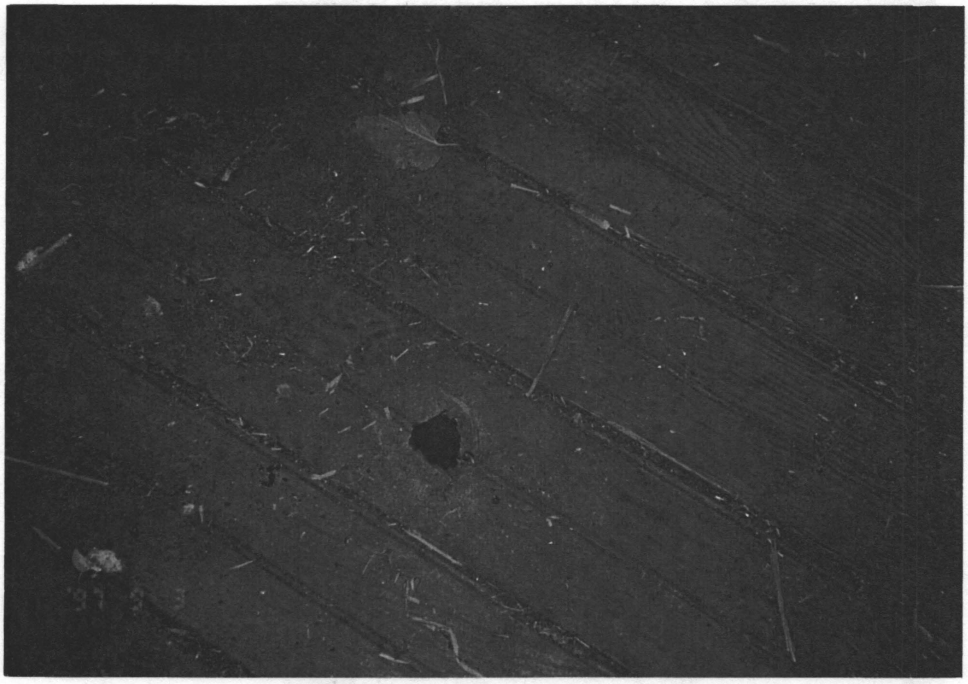


Fig. 152 - Wood floor in the northeast mow.

Fig. 153 - Concrete topping slab in dairy area in a state of disrepair due to rodent infestation.

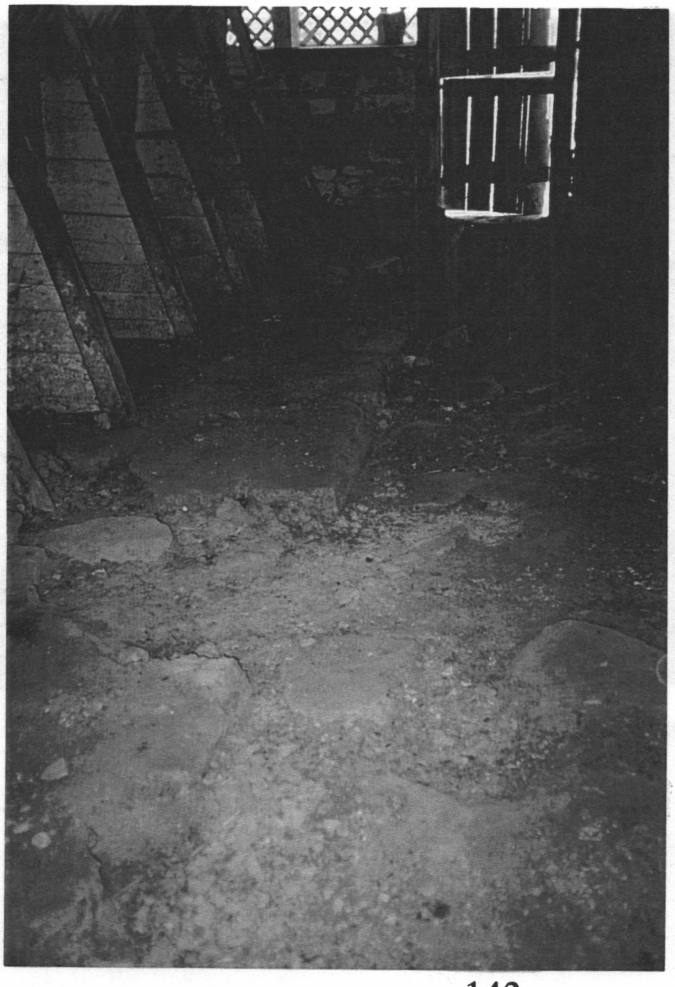


Fig. 154 - Deteriorated concrete topping slab in dairy area

Fig. 155 - Damage caused by burrowing ground hogs.

Fig. 156 -Evidence of rodent infestation.

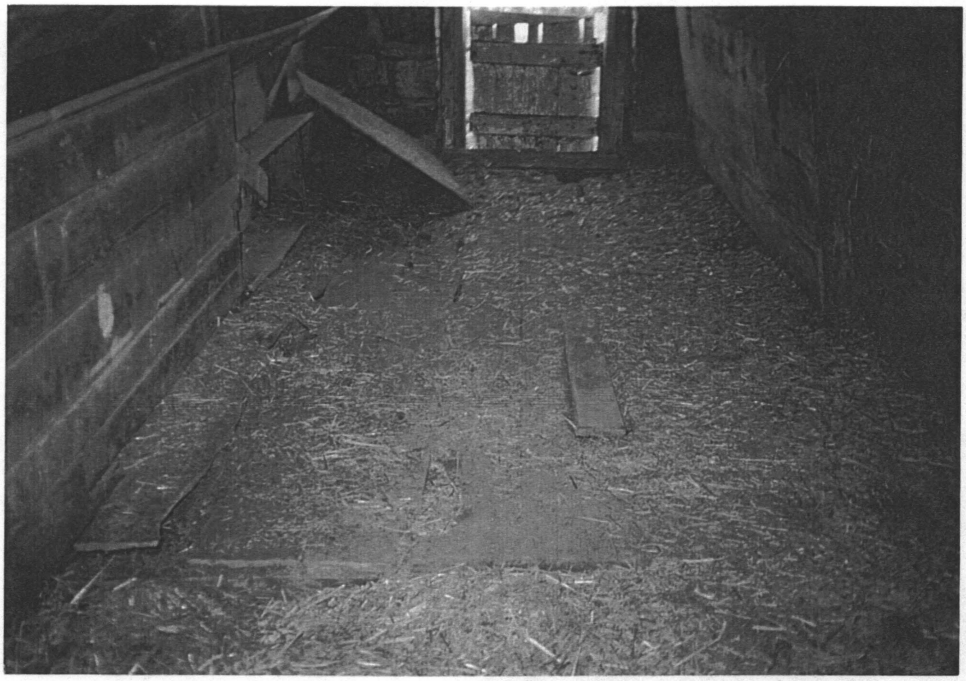


Fig. 157 - Wood flooring in a feeding area at the southwest side of the barn.

Fig. 158 - Mortise and tenon framing demonstrates that outsheds/granaries are original.

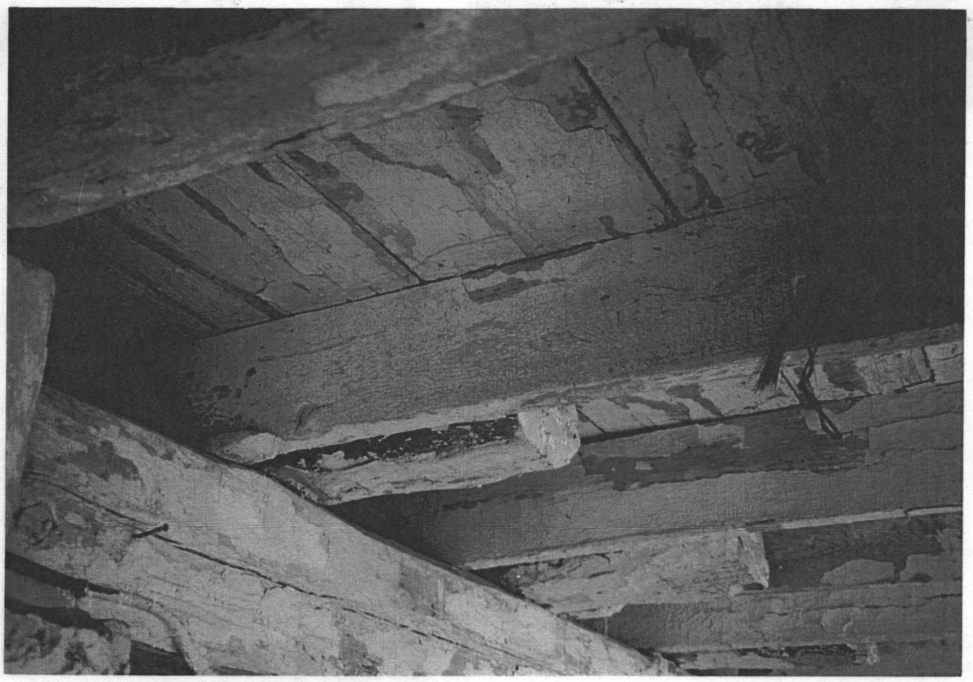


Fig. 159 - Original log joist cut below outshed/granary. Typical under both outsheds.

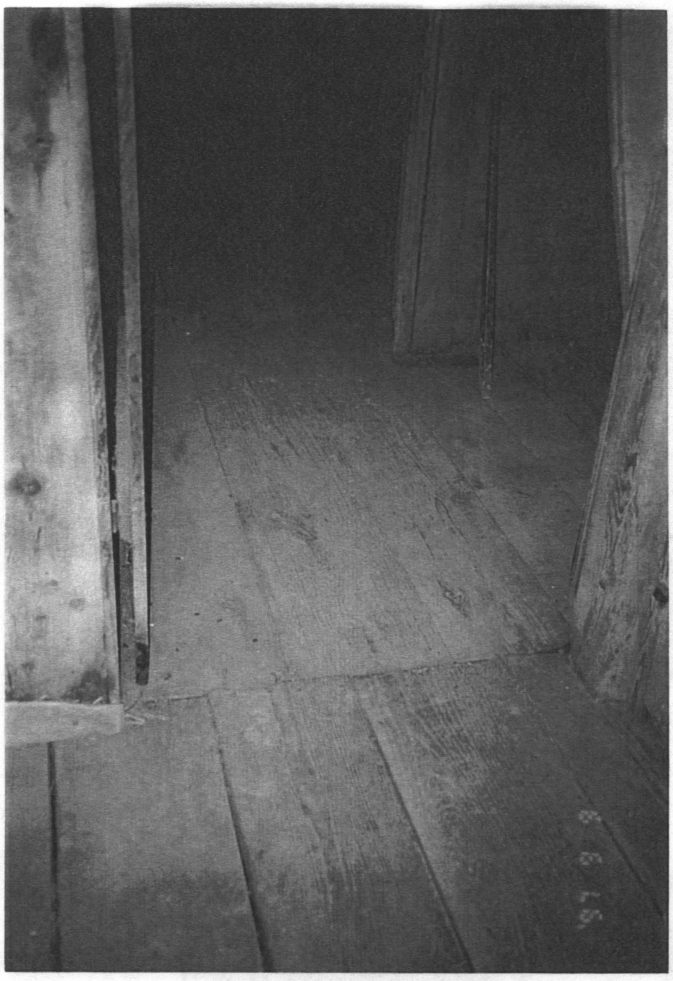


Fig. 160 - Replacement flooring at interior of outsheds/ granaries (and in front of wagon doors).

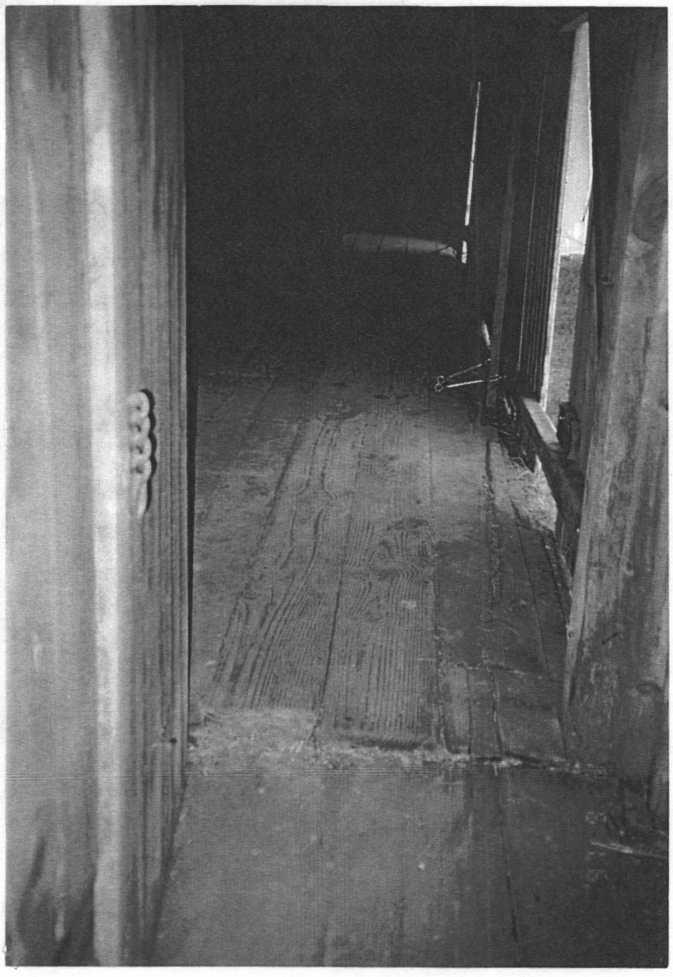


Fig. 161 - Floor replaced at granaries.

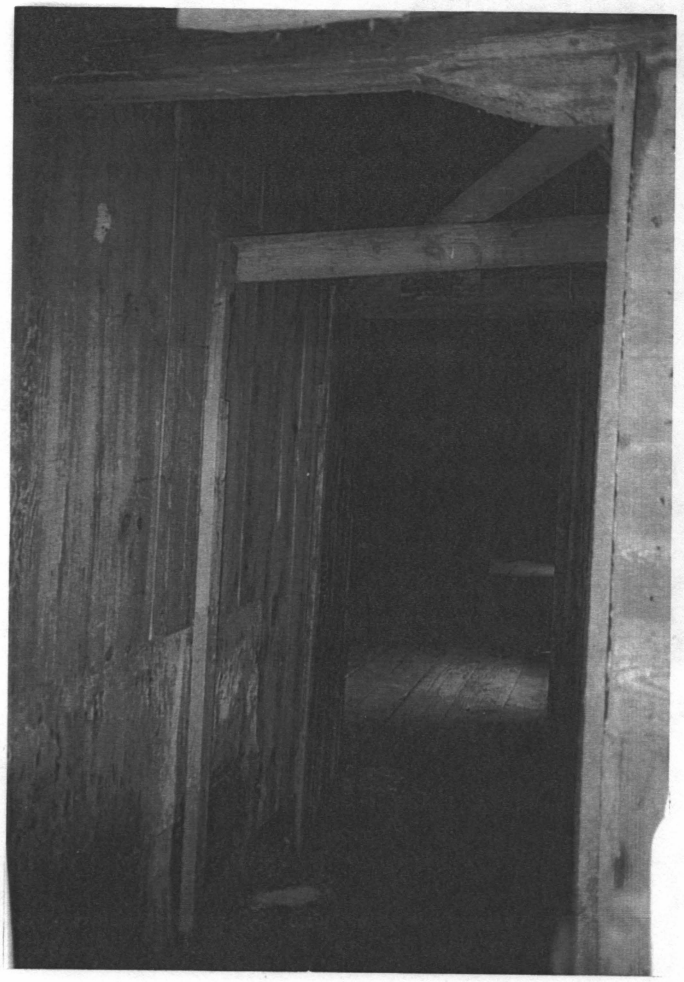


Fig. 162 - Entrance to the north granary (looking out from granary into the barn).

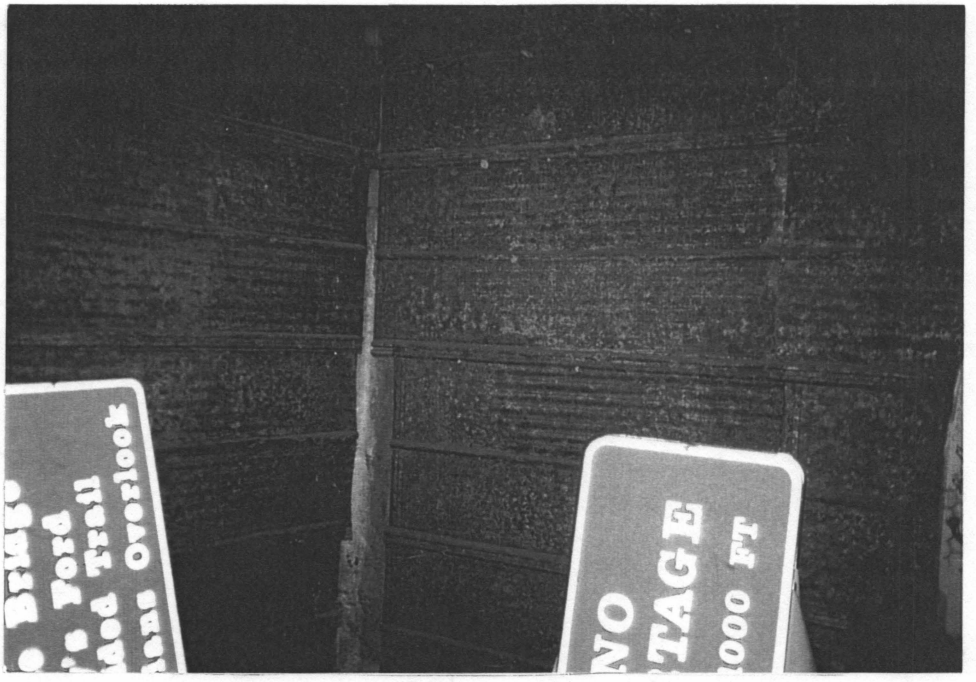


Fig. 163 - Sheet metal cladding at interior of the north granary.

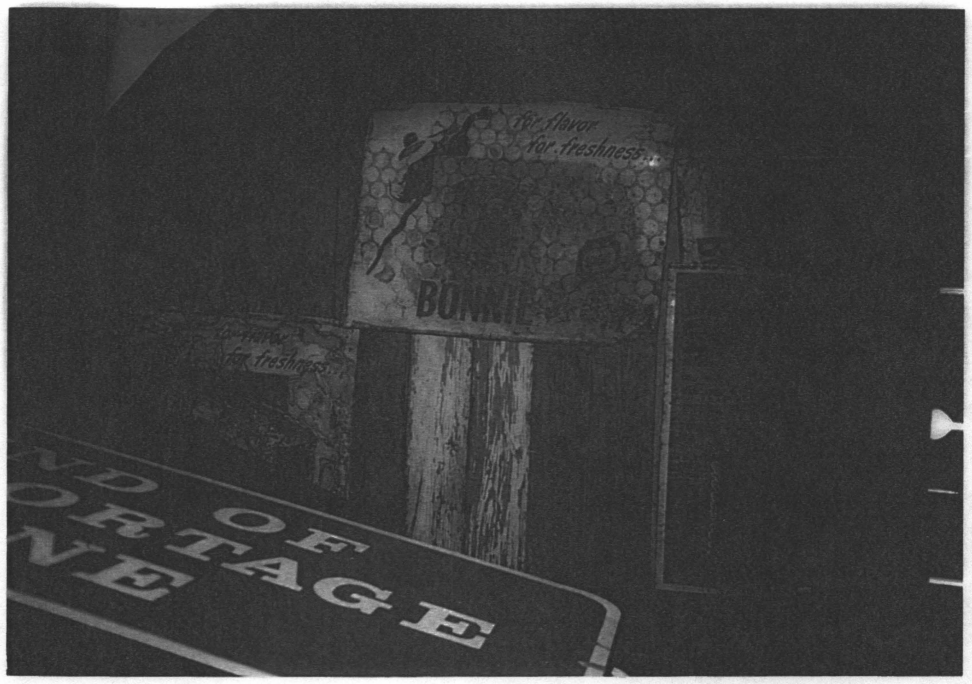


Fig. 164 - Old commercial signs at interior of the north granary.

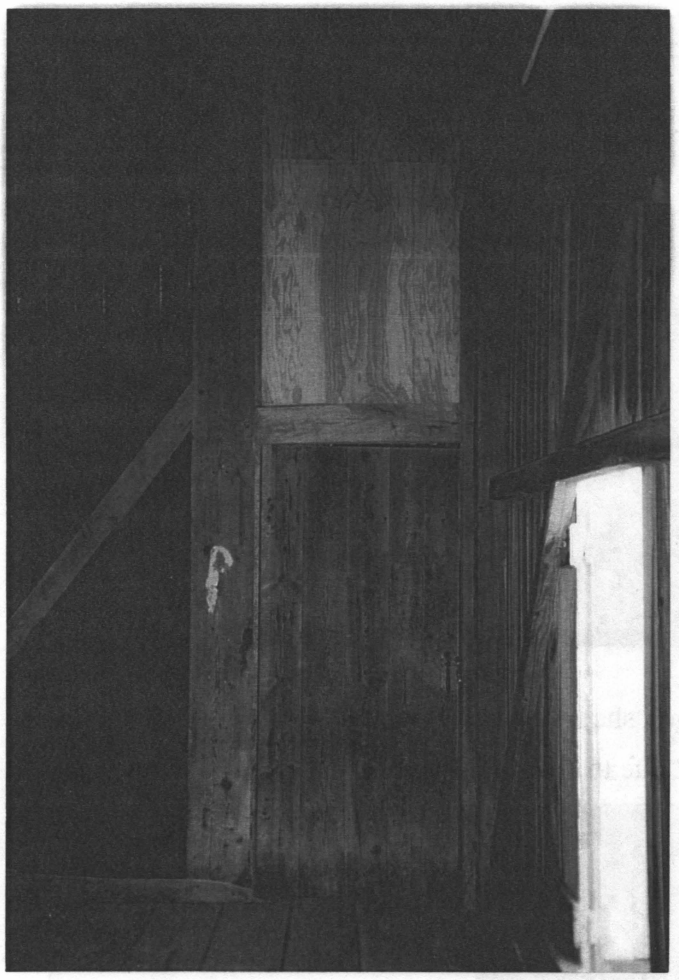


Fig. 165 - Entrance from the barn into the west granary. Note non-original infill panel above door.

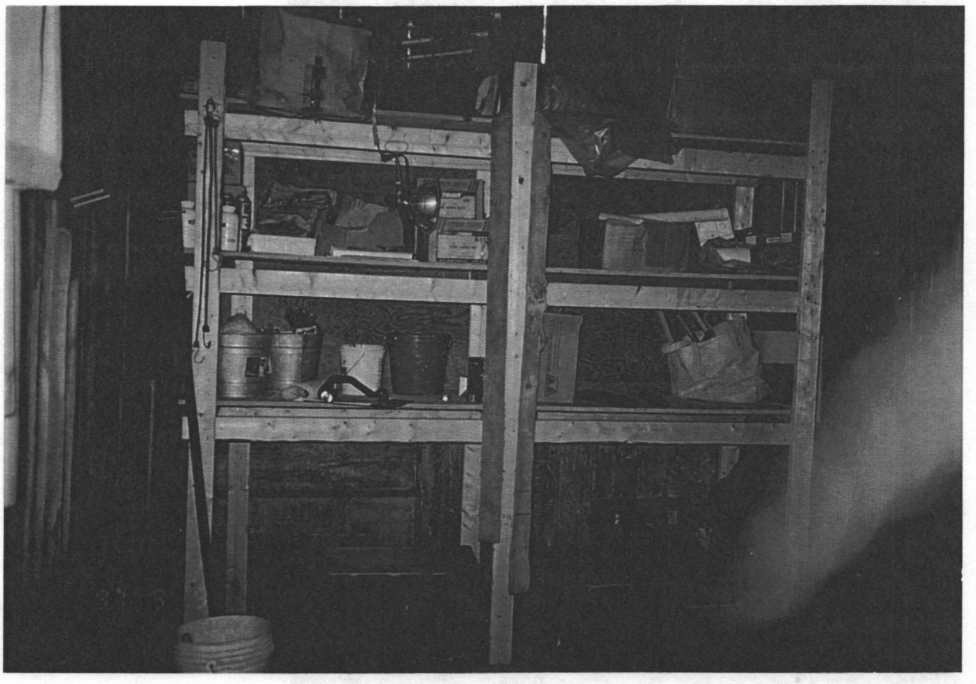


Fig. 166 - West granary, now used to store park masonry supplies.

Fig. 167 - 1975 photograph of the wagon shed with the sliding doors still in place. They were removed in 1992 due to severe damage.

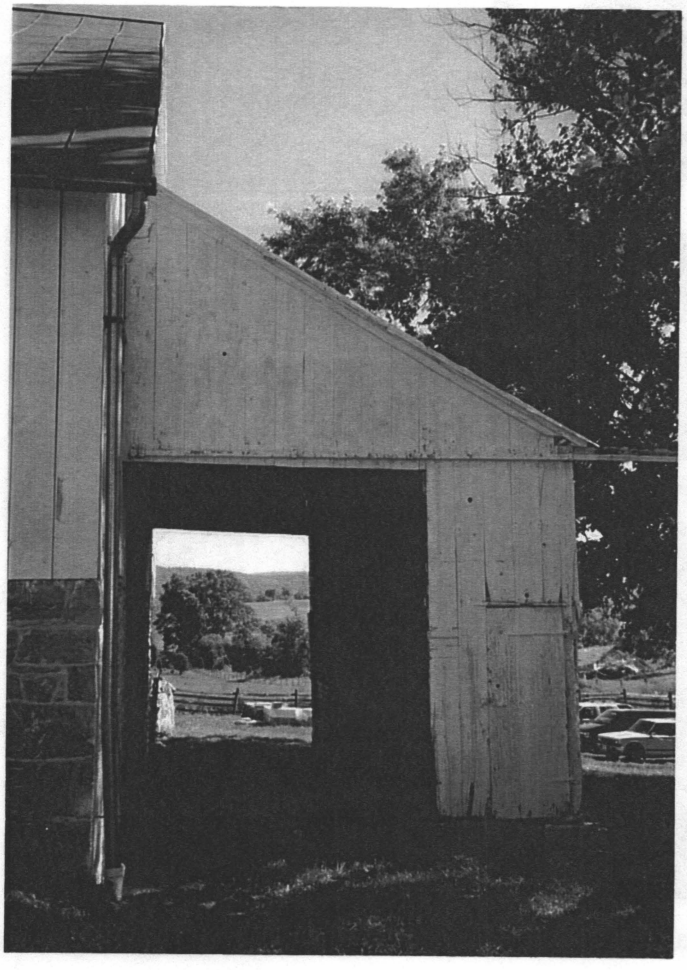


Fig. 168 - Northwest elevation of the wagon shed and corn crib as they are today.

Fig. 169 - 1990 view of the southeast elevation of the wagon shed and corn crib.

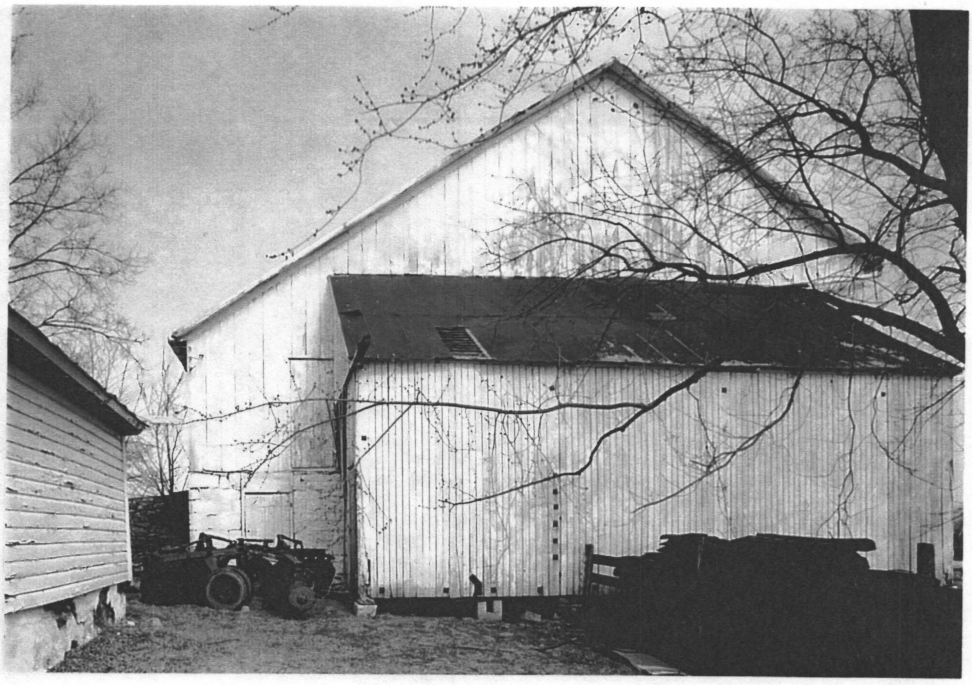


Fig. 170 - 1990 view of the wagon shed/corn crib roof prior to repair.

Fig. 171 - Damaged siding at south end of wagon shed.

Fig. 172 - Foundation wall at southwest side of barn.

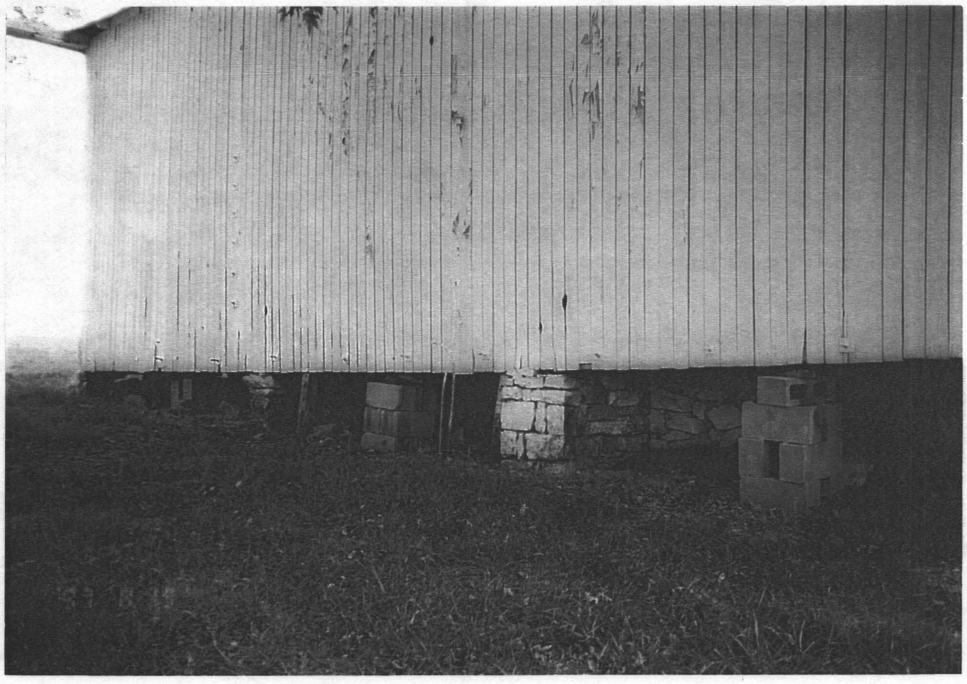


Fig. 173 - Exterior of corn crib (southwest elevation). Note deteriorated state of foundation.

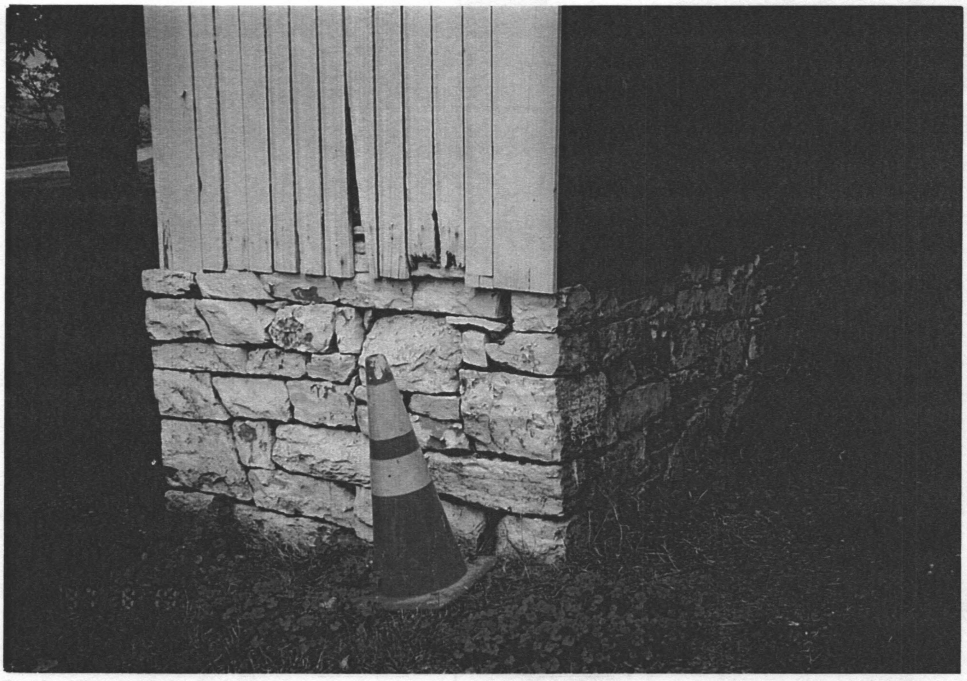


Fig. 174 - Deteriorated foundation wall of corn crib (southeast elevation).

Fig. 175 - Deteriorated siding and foundation of shared wall between corn crib and wagon shed.

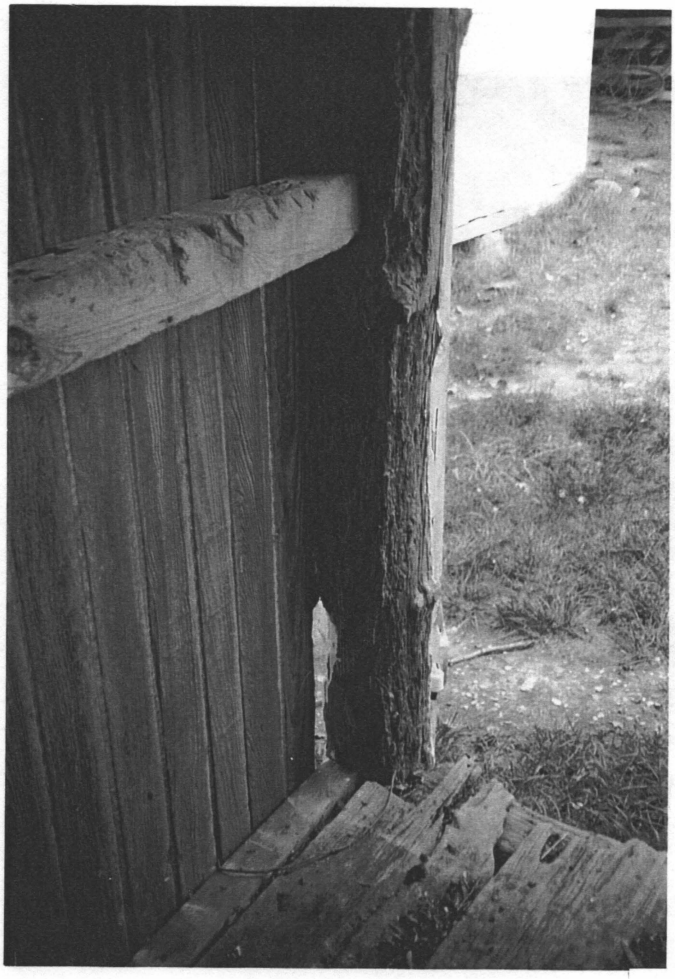


Fig. 176 - Post at front of corn crib damaged by insect attack.

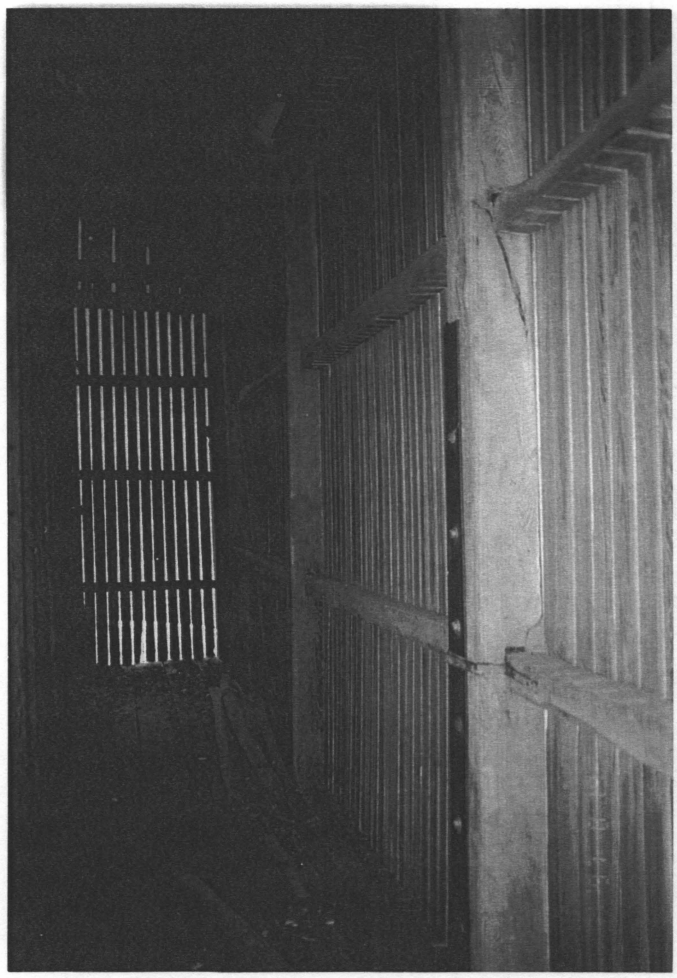


Fig. 177 - Interior view of corn crib. Note vertical metal reinforcing.

Fig. 178 - Deterioration where vertical post and diagonal brace meet floor (at interior of corn crib).

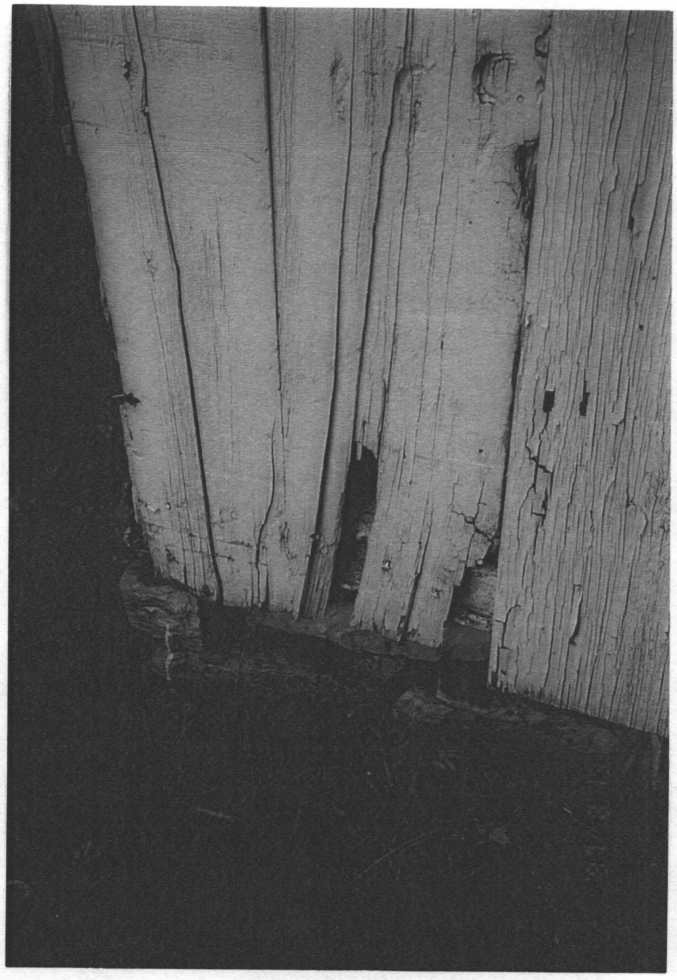


Fig. 179 - Damaged siding at exterior of corn crib.

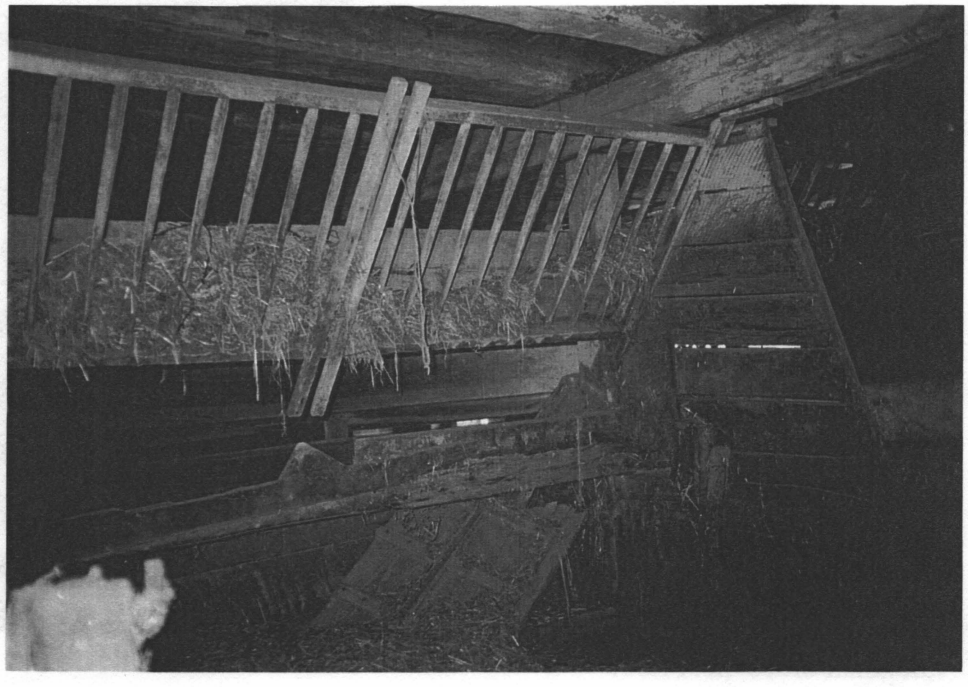


Fig. 180 - Original hay rack in one of the feeding areas.

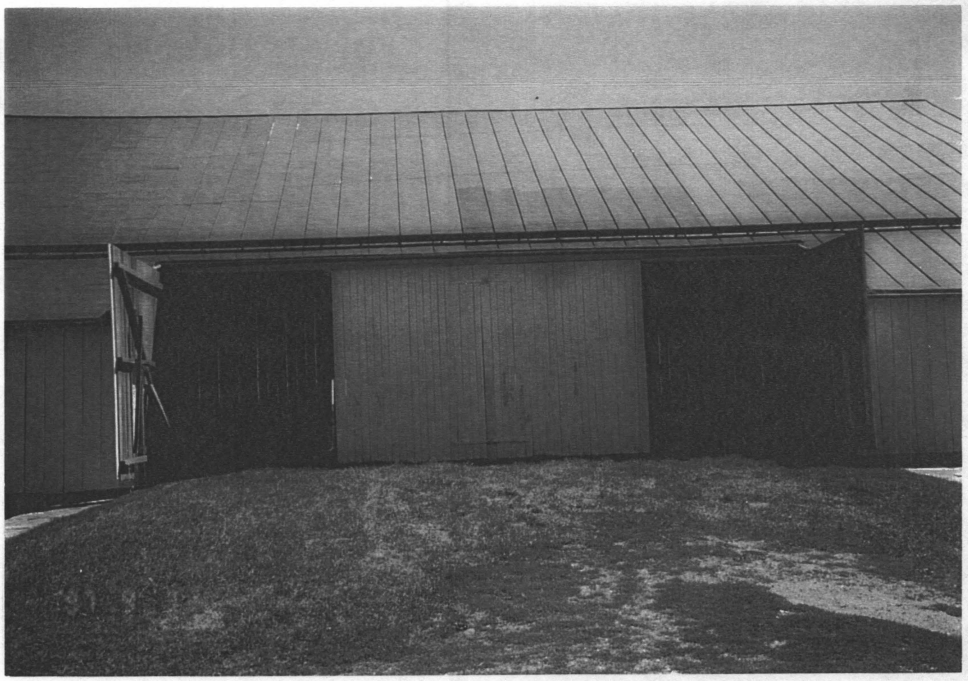


Fig. 181 - Two of the main wagon doors opened at northwest elevation.

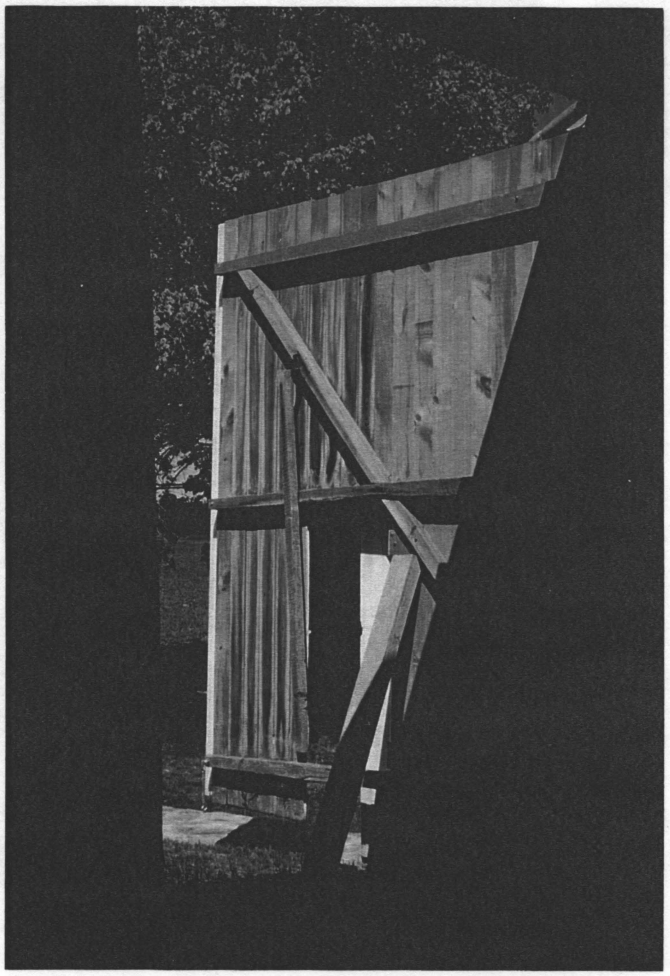


Fig. 182 - Northern-most wagon door (repaired in 1993).

Fig. 183 - Post repaired by park in 1993 (due to Powder Post Beetle attack).

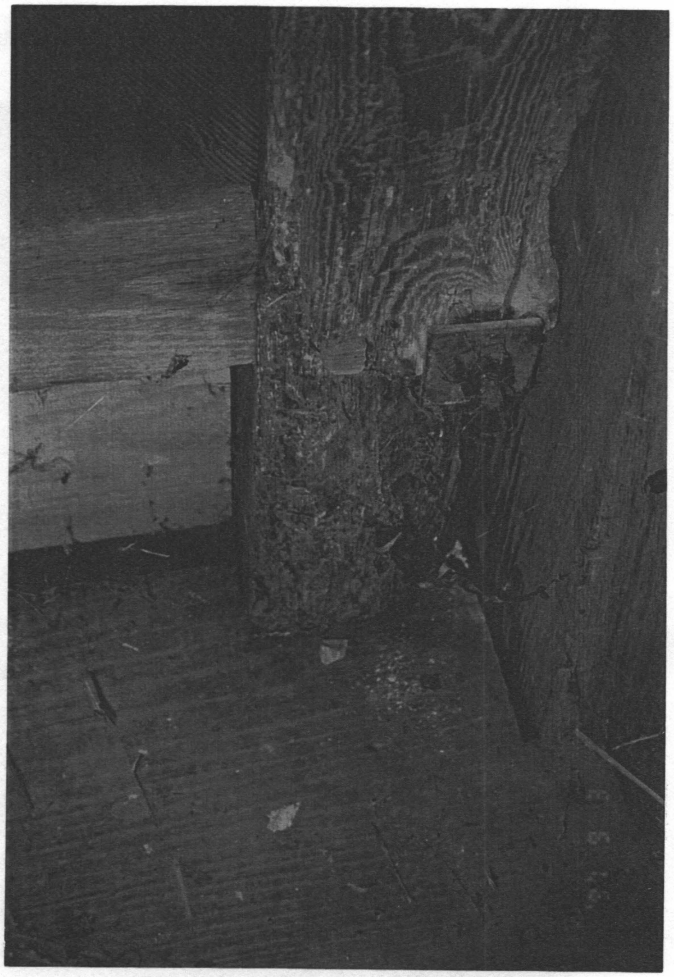


Fig. 184 - Post at the wagon doors currently in need of repair.

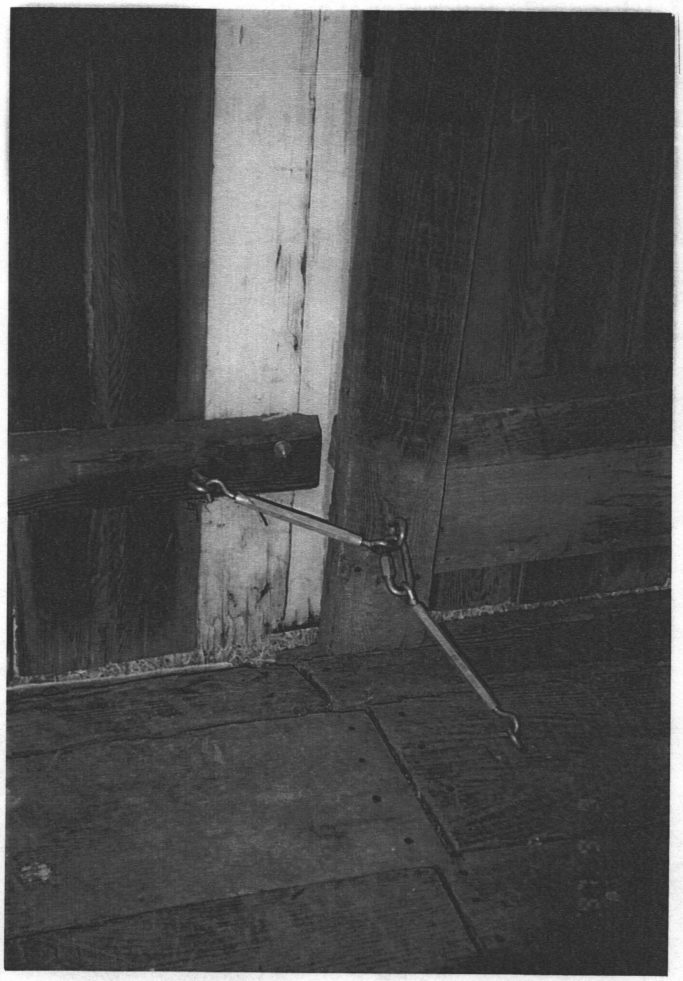


Fig. 185 - Modern hardware added by park maintenance to secure main wagon doors.

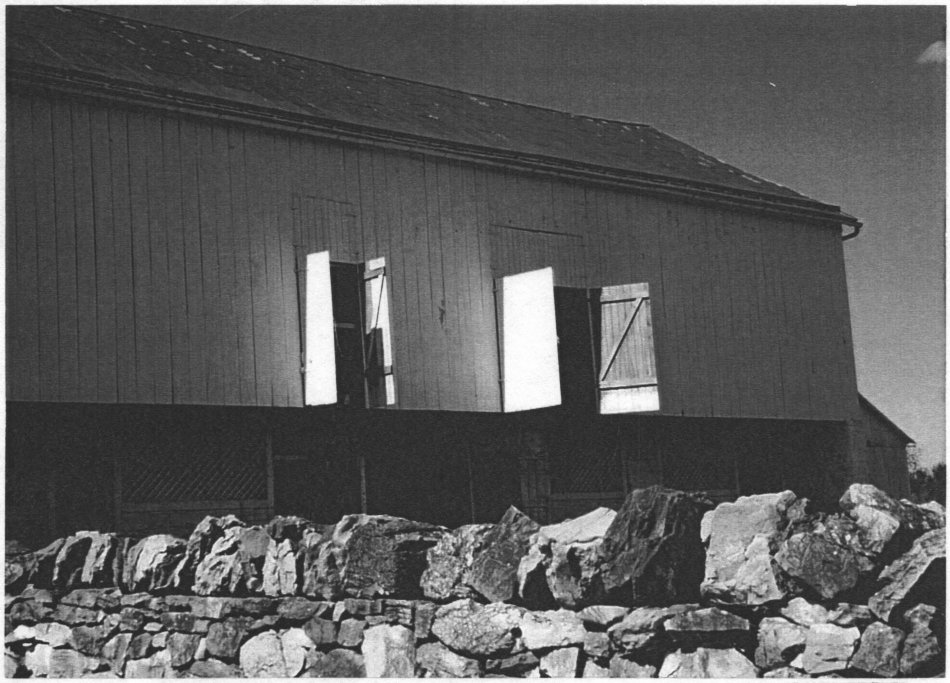


Fig. 186 - Lower leaves of winnowing doors open above the barnyard (southeast elevation).

Fig. 187 - Split door at southeast elevation.

Fig. 188 - Top half of split door missing (southeast elevation).

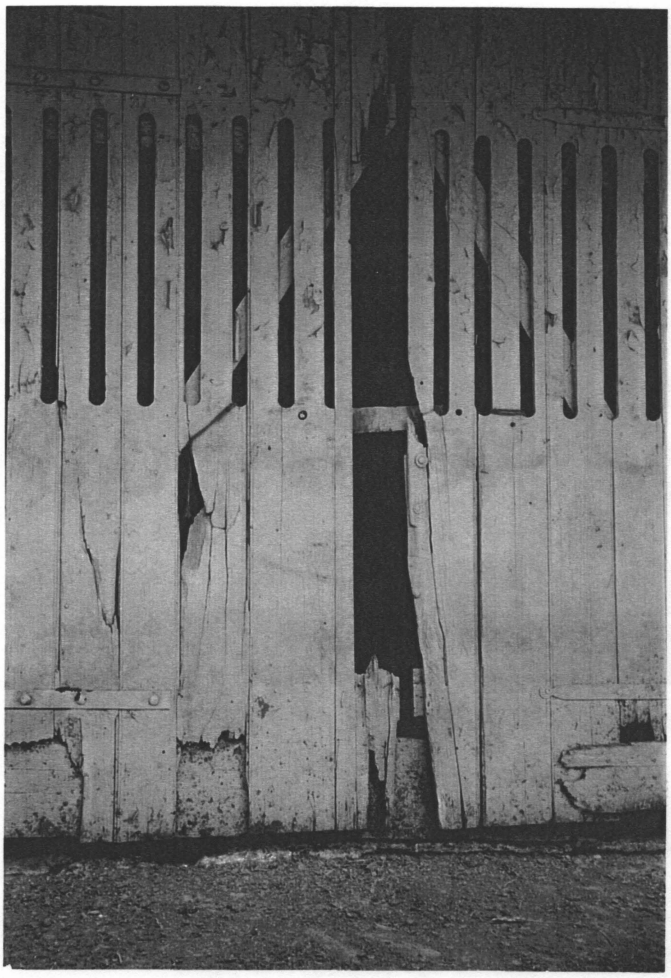


Fig. 189 - Deteriorated double doors at the southeast elevation.

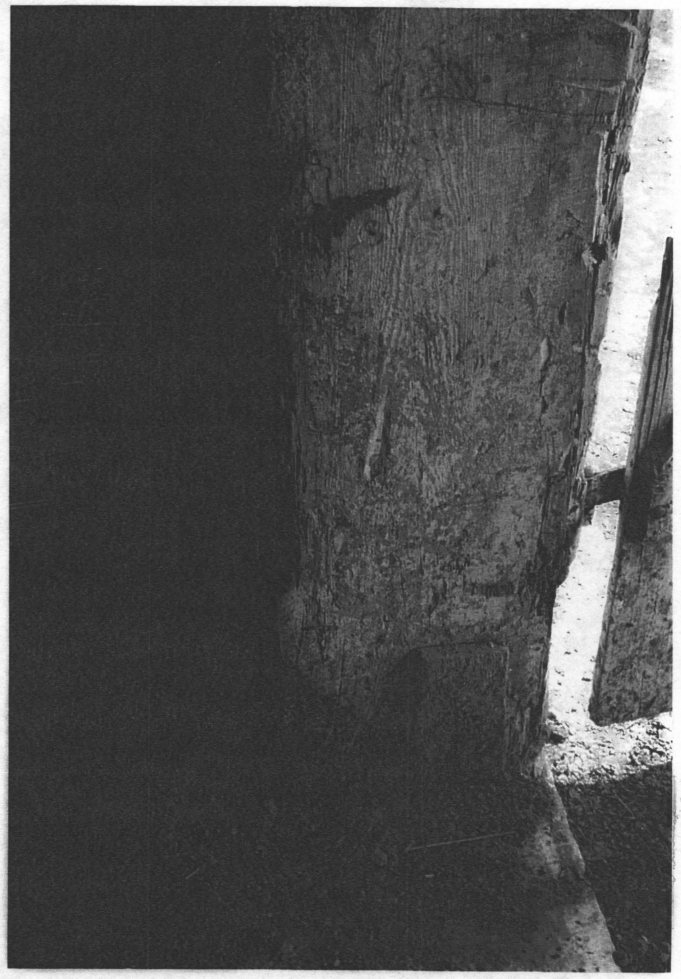


Fig. 190 - Wood frame of the double doors (southeast elevation). Note insect damage and splintering.

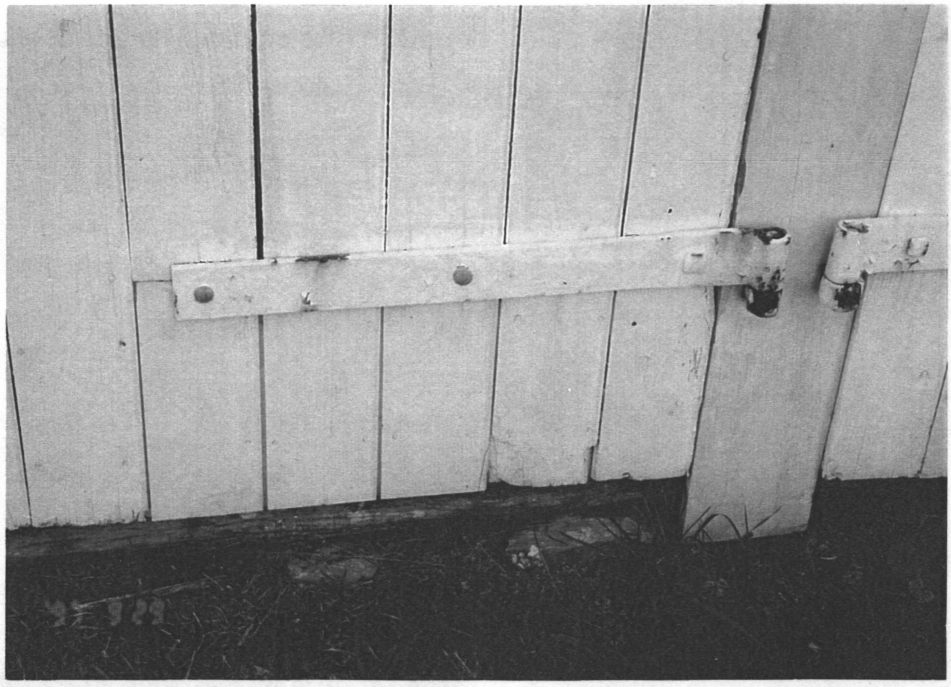


Fig. 191 - Original hinges on the main wagon doors.

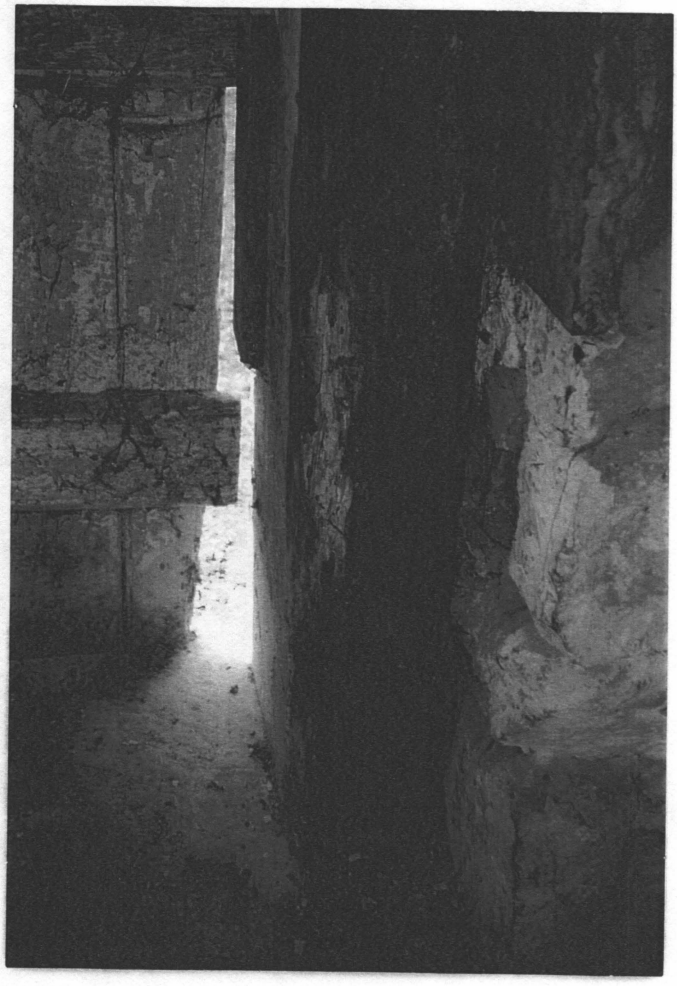


Fig. 192 -Wood door frame of split door on the southeast elevation. Note insect attack.

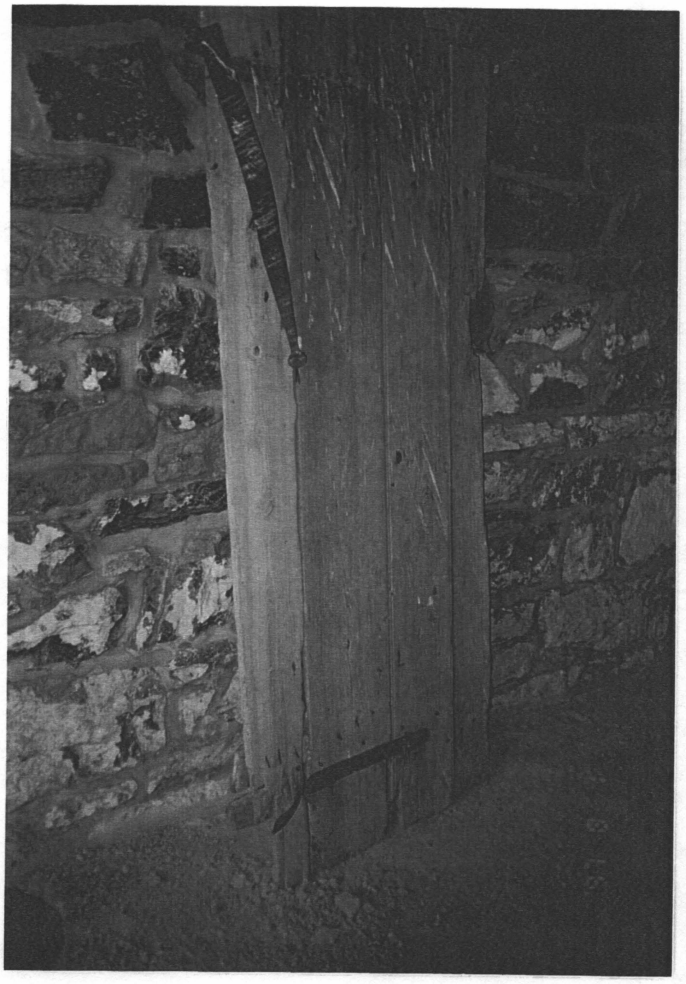


Fig. 193 - Original door to the dairy area (at north corner of barn off its hinges and in a state of disrepair).

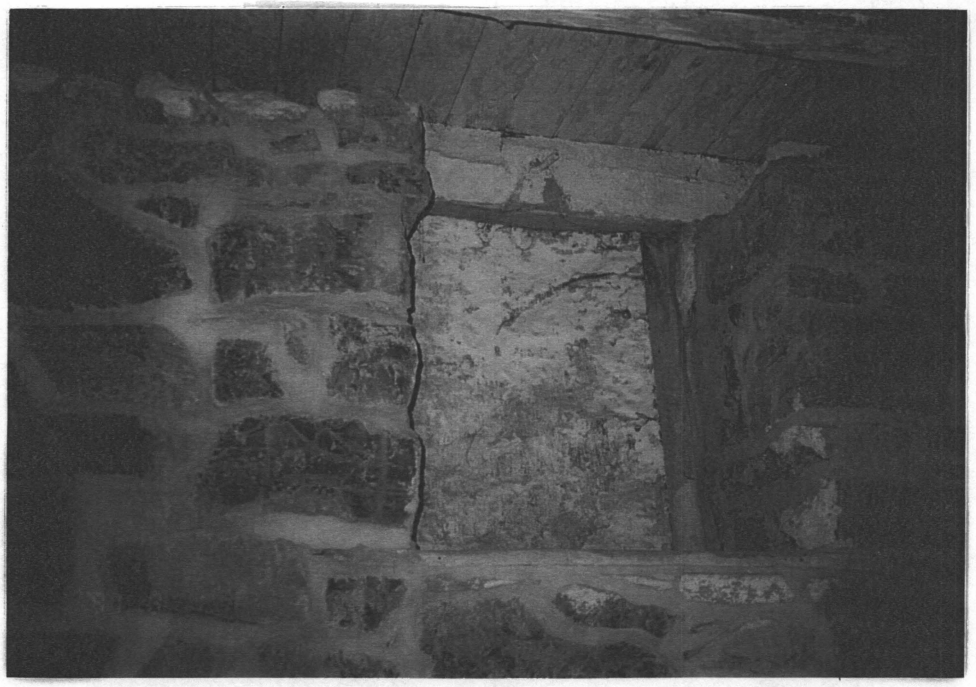


Fig. 194 - A typical opening (at the northeast elevation) covered over with sheet metal.

Fig. 195 - Opening with louvers at the horse stalls on the southwest elevation (only window-like opening on the barn which has not been covered over).

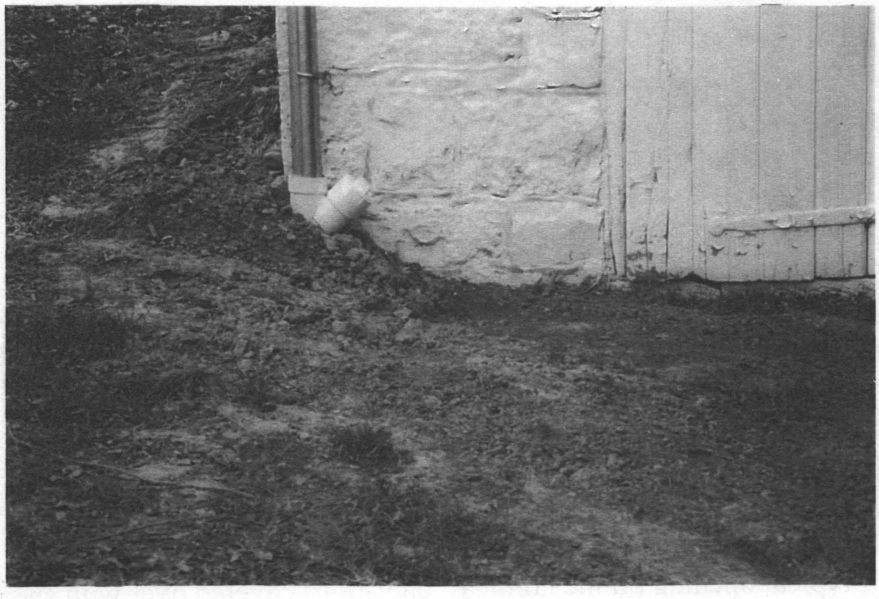


Fig. 196 - New downspouts and gutters at west corner of barn.

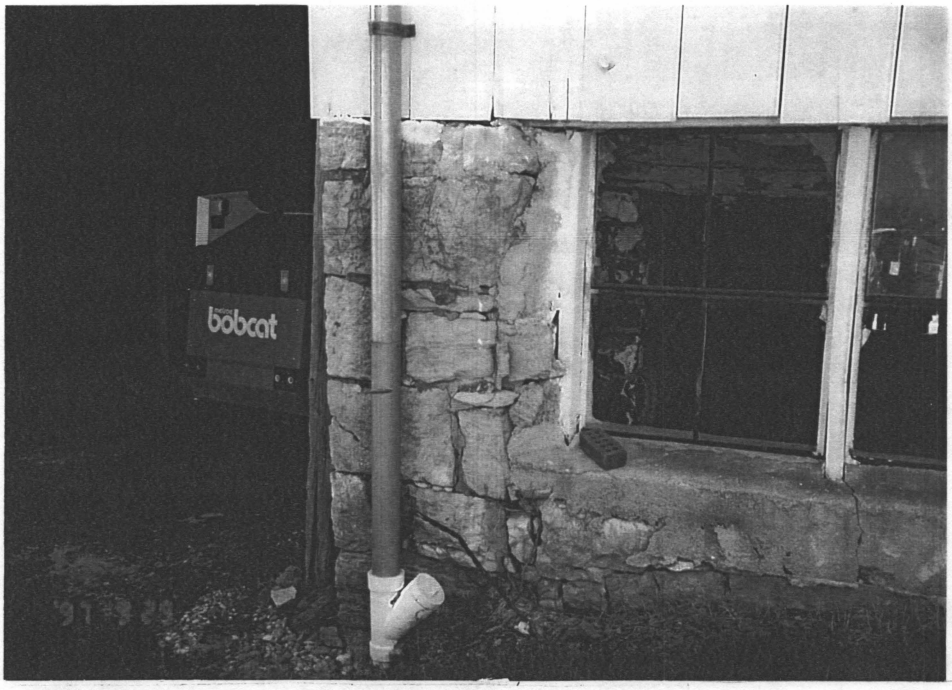


Fig. 197 - New downspout at the dairy area leading into sub-grade drainage system (north corner of the barn).

Fig. 198 - Moisture damage at east corner of barn due to faulty drainage.

Fig. 199 - Barnyard looking east.

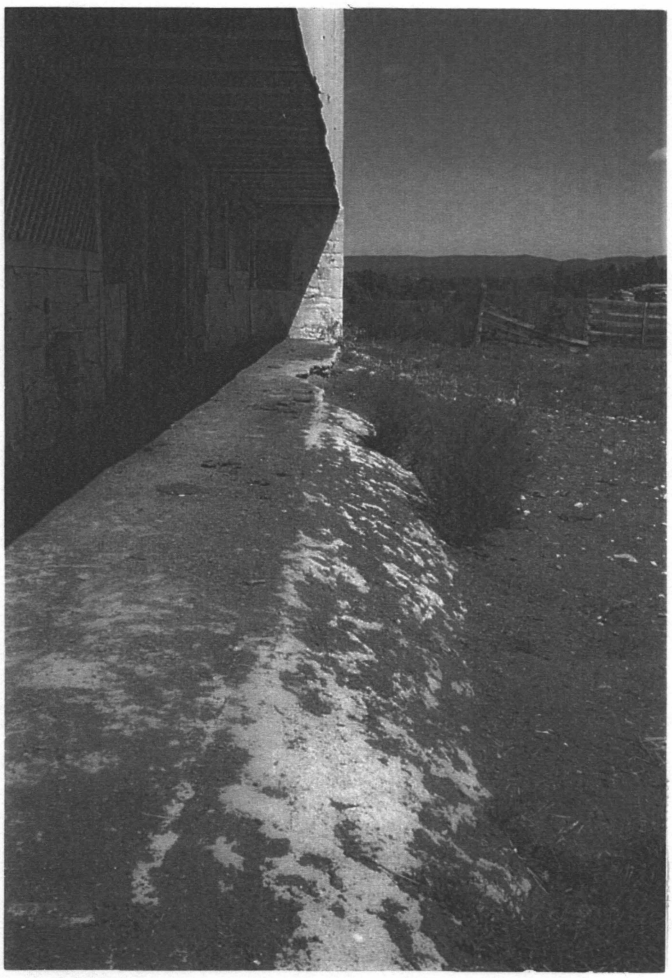


Fig. 200 - Concrete path that runs the length of the barn (front elevation). Note the significant drop from the path to the barnyard. This is due to animal traffic over the years.

Fig. 201 - Gate at the south side of the barn is non-original and in a state of disrepair

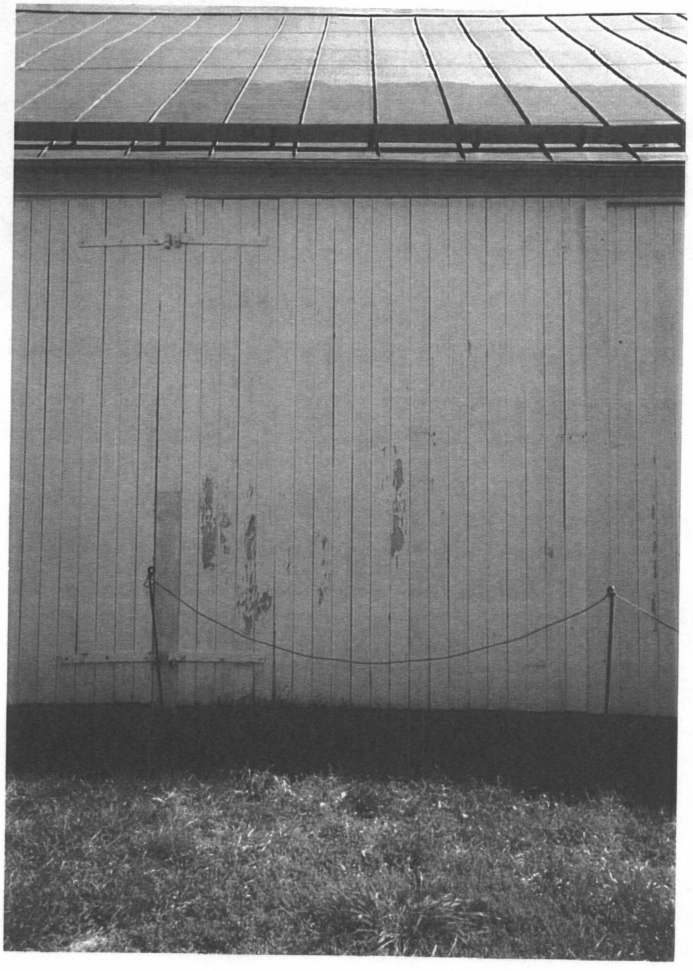


Fig. 202 - Typical peeling paint on the surface of the barn (northwest elevation).

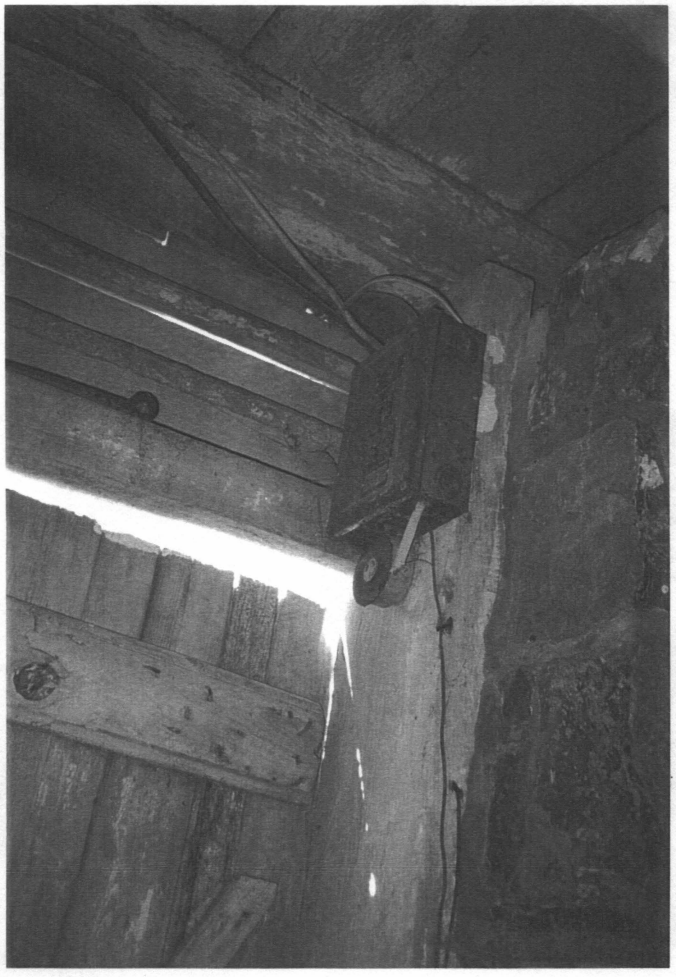


Fig. 203 - Abandoned electrical box at entrance to ground level (west corner).

2. TABLE OF ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, OR, MAINTENANCE COMPLETED ON THE MUMMA BARN

ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, OR MAINTENANCE TO THE MUMMA BARN	DATE COMPLETED	NOTES
Construction of original Mumma Barn.	circa 1790	Likely constructed by Christian Orndorff.
Original Mumma Barn burns.	Sept. 17, 1862	Barn and farmstead burned by Confederate soldiers on the morning of the Battle of Antietam.
Reconstruction of barn.	1863	This is the presumed date of reconstruction after the Battle of Antietam.
Addition of implement shed.	Prior to 1906	1906 is the earliest indication of the implement shed in place on the northeast side.
Replacement of siding.	1936	The barn was extensively repaired at this time.
Repair to floor joists under granaries.	1936 (?)	The original log floor joists under each granary were sawn short and replaced with milled lumber. The floors of both granaries were likely replaced at this time (as well as a portion of the flooring at the wagon doors).
Replacement of roof and roof structure.	1936	The barn was extensively repaired at this time. The wood shingle roof was replaced with a metal standing-seam roof. Portions of the structure roof may also have been replaced.
Installation of cistern under driveway ramp.	1936 (?)	The traditional materials used (rendered brick) and its unusually good condition underground, make the cistern difficult to date. The metal hatch, however, indicates that it may have been part of the major work done to the barn in 1936.
Electrical service added to barn.	1937	Relayed verbally by Paul Spielman, (son of Hugh Spielman, owner of the farm from 1924 -1961) to Richard Brown, Chief of Cultural Resources, Antietam National Battlefield.

Conversion of northeast end of structure into a dairy barn; windows added at northwest elevation.	Late 1940's - early 1950's	No exact date available for this change. Modern building materials suggest this time frame.
Replacement of floor in northeast mow with tongue and groove flooring.	Late 1940's - early 1950's	This work was completed in conjunction with conversion of barn for dairy use. Health regulations required that there be a solid floor in the mow above (as opposed to the open boards for ventilation), so that hay and straw wouldn't fall into the milk buckets below.
Rehabilitation of the implement shed.	1940's	Relayed verbally by Paul Spielman to Richard Brown. Original shed was torn down and rebuilt ten feet narrower.
Acquisition of the barn (and farmstead) by the National Park Service.	December 18, 1961	Purchased by the United States Government from Hugh and Hattie Spielman for $50,000.
Spot repair of southeast roof rafters.	Date unknown	
Stabilization of insect infested post at southwest corner.	Date unknown	
Barn painted.	1975	Park maintenance records indicate that the barn was painted by Paul Spielman, even though the property was owned by the government at this time and only leased to the Spielmans.
Foundations repaired.	1980	From park maintenance records (exact location unknown).
Barn painted.	1981	From park maintenance records - "painted under contract".
Reinforcement of corn crib with steel rods.	1983	Relayed verbally by Richard Brown.
Insertion of steel beam at damaged northeast beam (lower level).	1985	From park maintenance records; a steel beam was installed at the northeast side of the barn. It was placed adjacent to an existing wood beam which had split.
Concrete repair at base of post (ground level; northeast end of barn).	April 1985	Relayed verbally by Richard Brown; repaired at same time steel beam was inserted in dairy area.

Assessment of barn by Richard Brown.	April 6, 1986	Includes information from Paul Spielman, assessment of existing conditions, and estimated cost of repairs.
Completion of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawings.	1987-1988	Plans and elevations (eight sheets total). HABS Drawing Number: MD950B DSC Drawing Number: 302/25012.
Inventory and Conditions Assessment Program (ICAP): feature inventory of the barn.	1990	Completed by Williamsport Preservation Training Center.
Implement shed rebuilt (plates, sill, and roof).	1991-1992	Rebuilt by Williamsport Preservation Training Center under an emergency stabilization effort.
Repair of wagon shed/corn crib roof.	1991-1992	Rebuilt by Williamsport Preservation Training Center under an emergency stabilization effort.
Barn roof painted.	October 1992	Information provided by Richard Brown; work completed through an 8A Contract; grey "Rustoleum" primer with a flat black "Rustoleum" finish coat.
Barn exterior painted.	1992	From park records; "siding was given 2 coats of Lasting, Architectural II, Exterior House and Trim, gloss oil, brilliant white S6-640.
Removal of damaged door from northwest elevation of implement shed.	1992	Relayed verbally by Richard Brown; door was never replaced.
Removal of damaged sliding door from northwest elevation of wagon shed.	1992	Relayed verbally by Richard Brown; door was never replaced.
Barn treated for insect attack.	1992	From park maintenance records; the barn is inspected semi-annually by an exterminator.
Repointing of stone foundation walls and rebuilding of driveway walls.	1992-1993	From park maintenance records; repaired by park maintenance staff.
Siding, wagon doors (northwest elevation), snow boards, and roof of main structure repaired.	1993	From park maintenance records; rebuilt by park maintenance staff.

Repair of drainage system.	1993	From park maintenance records; downspouts and gutters replaced on the northeast and northwest elevations; replaced by park maintenance staff.
Repair of winnowing doors at upper level - southeast elevation.	1993	Repaired by park maintenance staff.
Installation of sub-grade drainage system.	1994	Installed by park maintenance staff.
Repair of west granary.	1993	From park maintenance records; included replacement of bottom sill and siding; repaired by park maintenance staff.
Repair of wagon doors and frames.	1993	From park maintenance records; repaired by park maintenance staff.
Replacement of implement shed siding.	1994	From park maintenance records; repaired by park maintenance staff.
Reinforcement of bowing northwest foundation wall.	June 1997	By park maintenance crew, with two, temporary jacks.
Collapse of northwest foundation wall.	September 8, 1997	Temporary jacks supported barn.
Archeological investigations.	Fall 1997	Completed by URS Greiner and Associates, New Jersey. Cistern discovered under driveway into barn.
Northwest foundation wall rebuilt.	December 1997	By park maintenance staff.
Completion of Historic Structures Report (HSR).	September 1998	By Audrey T. Tepper, NPS-Denver Service Center, Historical Architect, for Antietam National Battlefield.

3. PAST ASSESSMENTS OF THE BARN

A number of reports and studies on the barn have been completed over the years. The following is a list, in chronological order, of those that are most important and that were consulted for this effort.

1) J. Clark Siebert, Appraiser. Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman Property, Bloody Lane and Hagerstown - Sharpsburg Pike, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Validation Report for Farm Property; October 6, 1961. This was an appraisal completed for the Spielmans before they sold the property to the Federal Government. It defines the property in terms of boundaries and physical attributes and estimates the value of the land and buildings. A copy of the appraisal, as well as a copy of the property deed, is included in Appendix D.

2) Dwight E. Stinson. Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site; National Park Service; Antietam National Battlefield; Sharpsburg, Maryland; January 26, 1962. Dwight Stinson, a historian, wrote a report which included historical information on the Mumma Family and a brief history of the site and the events that came about the morning of the battle. The report can be found at the Antietam National Battlefield park library.

3) Francis F. Wilshin. Historic Structures Report, History Data, Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland; Division of History, Office of Architecture and Historic Preservation, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.; August 28, 1969. This report describes several of the buildings on the Mumma Farmstead including the barn. It also provides historical background on the Mumma Family and includes a copy of Samuel Mumma Sr.'s war claim after the fire. A copy of the report is included in Appendix E.

4) Maryland Historical Trust: In June of 1978, the Mumma Barn was inventoried by the Maryland Historical Trust as part of their State Historic Site Survey. A copy of the inventory for the barn is included in Appendix F.

5) National Register of Historic Places: Gary Scott. National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Federal Properties, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland; National Park Service, National Capital Region; Washington, D.C .; August 20, 1981. Appropriate portions of the nomination form are included in Appendix G.

6) Park Assessment: In 1986, Richard Brown, Chief of Cultural Resources for Antietam, interviewed Paul Spielman, son of Hugh Spielman, whose family owned and operated the farm from 1924 to 1961. Spielman relayed, to the best of his knowledge, the history of work done on the barn under their tenure. His family sold the property to the government in 1961, but then leased it back from the government until around 1984. For approximately a year after the Spielmans stopped leasing the barn, it was rented to another farmer. This farmer loaded the barn to capacity and it was at this

time that the barn's major structural deficiencies were most pronounced. Richard Brown made the decision to not rent out the barn, leaving it solely for park use, until necessary repairs could be made. The Park Service now leases the surrounding land, with occasional use of the barn by government personnel only.

A list of required repairs and a cost estimate were also developed in 1986. The total for work on the barn at that time was $110,700.00. The list of repairs today would be much longer and much more expensive, as many years have lapsed and construction costs have risen dramatically. A complete structural analysis of the barn was proposed in 1988, but was never completed. As part of this current effort, this analysis will finally occur. A copy of Richard Browns's report in its entirety is included in Appendix H.

7) HABS Drawings: In 1988, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), a division of the National Park Service that documents historic buildings, completed measured drawings of the Mumma Barn (plans and elevations - eight sheets total). These drawings are the first set of comprehensive, as-built drawings ever done of the structure. These drawings are the base for the construction drawings for any rehabilitation of the barn. See Appendix A for a copy of the HABS drawings.

8) ICAP: In 1990, the Williamsport Preservation Training Center of the National Park Service completed a feature inventory of the Mumma Barn using the Inventory and Conditions Assessment Program (ICAP). ICAP is a facilities management program used to document and inventory the features and existing condition of a structure. This assessment, of which only a hard copy is still available (the electronic version was accidentally lost), offers some baseline information on the barn at that time. However, it is not a particularly easy document to use. As a result, and as part of this current effort, a new architectural assessment of the barn was completed. It offers similar information (eight years later), in a format which can be more easily used by park staff. A copy of the ICAP assessment is included in the Appendix I. The new architectural assessment of the barn, completed as part of this effort, is in three separate volumes (from this report) and available through the cultural resource staff at Antietam National Battlefield.

9) Dan B. Matteson and Thomas Vitanza. Samuel Mumma Farm - Emergency Stabilization Historic Structures Project Record; National Park Service; Williamsport Preservation Training Center; Williamsport, Maryland; June 1992. This document includes all of the correspondences and background information necessary to complete emergency stabilization work on the barn and other structures on the property. Pertinent material from this volume is included in Appendix J.

10) National Park Service, National Capital Region, List of Classified Structures (for the Mumma Farmstead); 1996. The Mumma Barn and the one remaining portion of stone wall at the barnyard contribute to the significance of the historic landscape. Copies of these documents and listings for other features at the farmstead are included in Appendix K.

11) Scope of Work for Archeological Services. The National Park Service and Antietam National Battlefield have a contract for archeological services with URS Greiner, Inc. Some of this work involves the Mumma Farmstead and specifically, the Mumma Barn. A copy of this scope of work is included in Appendix L.

4. THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE

> *...barns belong on farms where they can be seen in relation to surrounding fields and other farm structures in a farm complex....The preservation of barns should not be divorced from the preservation of the setting.*[1]

The landscape that surrounds the Mumma Farmstead is nearly what it was at the time of the battle in 1862. The land is still cultivated in a similar manner with the same type of crops and cattle graze in the pastures nearby (Figs. 204-209). The only obvious changes are the addition of the observation tower built in 1898, the visitor's center built in 1961-1962, electrical and telephone lines, an occasional wayside interpretive sign, some new development visible on adjoining lands (non-NPS), and the presence of motor vehicles touring the park. It is a combination of the National Park Service's determination to maintain the integrity of the battlefield landscape, and the longstanding agricultural character of the Sharpsburg community, that has preserved this historic scene.

One feature that no longer exists is the Mumma Orchard. It was originally located due east of the barn and covered a trapezoidal area roughly 225' x 350' x 420' (Fig. 210). The park intends to restore this orchard and an archeological investigation of the area is currently underway. Samuel Mumma, Sr.'s war claim indicates that he wished to be reimbursed for the loss of apples and cherries. Therefore, it can be assumed that these were the types of fruits grown in the orchard (Appendix D).

From Oliver Reilly's 1906 photograph taken from the observation tower (Fig. 47), it appears that the vegetation on the south side of the barn and between the barn and the other farm buildings was considerably denser than it is today.

To address these issues and other issues relating to the surrounding landscape, a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is currently underway. A CLI inventories the features of a site, identifies why it is historically significant, and documents its evolution. A report of this type is essential because the National Park Services recognizes that the surrounding landscape is equally as important as the historic structures on the land. It is being completed by Richard Quin, on contract to the NPS, National Capital Region for this effort.

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[1] Michael J. Auer. Preservation Briefs 20 - The Preservation of Historic Barns, p. 5.

Fig. 204 - Looking north towards the Mumma Farmstead.

Fig. 205 - Fields still being cultivated by local farmers. The land surrounding the Mumma Barn is leased for grazing.

Fig. 206 - A horseback rider in period costume visits the park for the anniversary of the battle. Besides such modern interventions as the telephone pole, the battlefield looks remarkably similar to its 1862 appearance.

Fig. 207 - View towards the original location of the Mumma Orchard (see Fig. 210).

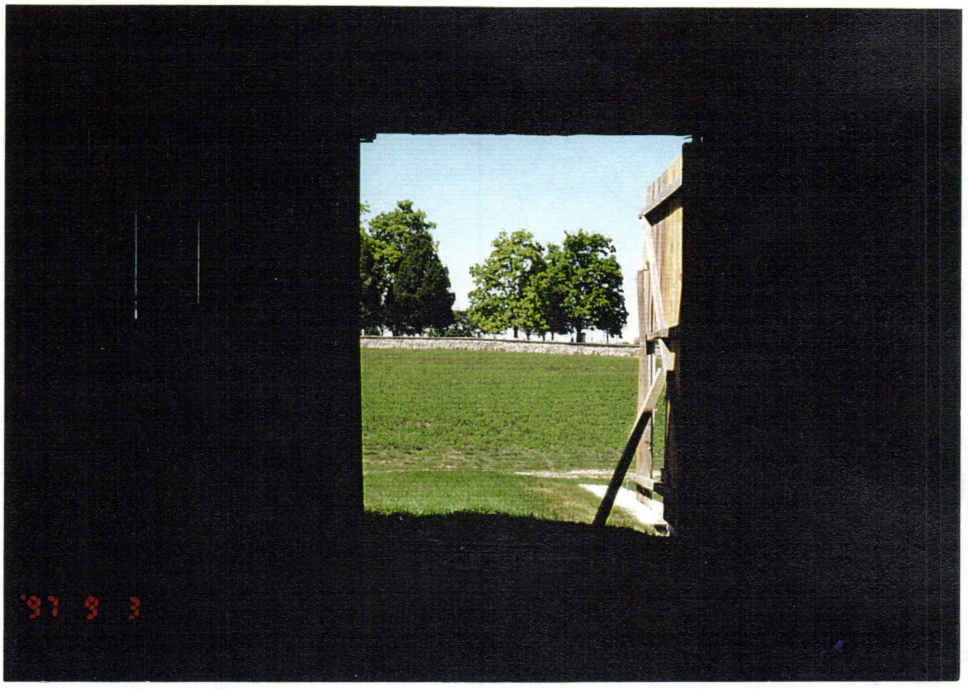

Fig. 208 - View looking to the northwest out of the barn toward the Mumma Cemetery.

Fig. 209 - View looking south.

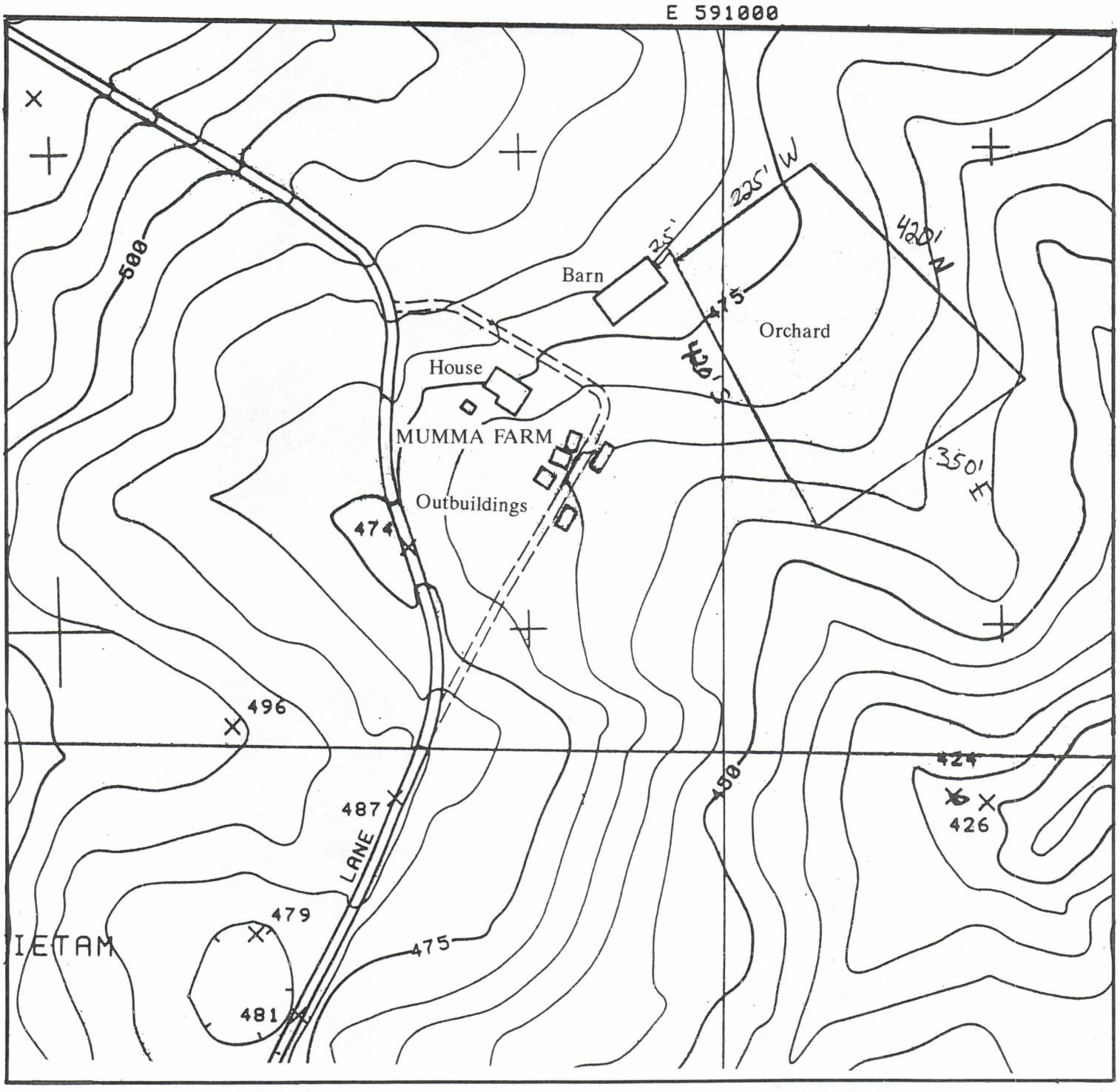

Fig. 210 - Topographic map of Mumma Farmstead. Note location of the Mumma Orchard.

5. ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION:

As part of the rehabilitation of the Mumma Farmstead, archeological investigation is currently underway. Antietam National Battlefield, through the National Park Service, National Capital Region, has contracted with the firm of URS Greiner and Associates, to conduct a series of excavations at the farmstead (Appendix L). These excavations have determined that a cistern, as discussed earlier in the report, is located below the barn's driveway (Figs. 98-102). In addition, the field due east of the barn, which is the site of the former orchard (Fig. 210), has been swept by a metal detector. The archaeologists found pieces of artillery, as well as artillery lines. Archeological work around the barn occurred in late September and early October, 1997.

In addition to the traditional archeological excavation work, some very interesting studies are being conducted using historic photographs and sketches, with computer visualization, to establish the location of historic features at the farm. In the report titled Using Computer Visualization to Help Recreate Historical Features on the Contemporary Landscape,[1] URS Greiner chose the famous Alexander Gardener photograph of the Mumma Farmhouse complex taken two days after the battle (Fig. 15), as one of two test cases. From the photographic image, they have been able to establish the exact location of the buildings shown (Figs 211-212). Unfortunately, the photograph does not include the Mumma Barn. However, Stephen Potter, Regional Archeologist for the National Park Service, National Capital Region, has received some of the sketches that include the burning barn. Since the first exercise was so successful, URS Greiner may try to establish the exact location of the barn as well.

[1] Jeff Coleman. Using Computer Visualization to Help Recreate Historical Features on the Contemporary Landscape (prepared for the National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland); URS Greiner, Inc., Timonium, Maryland; April 30, 1997.

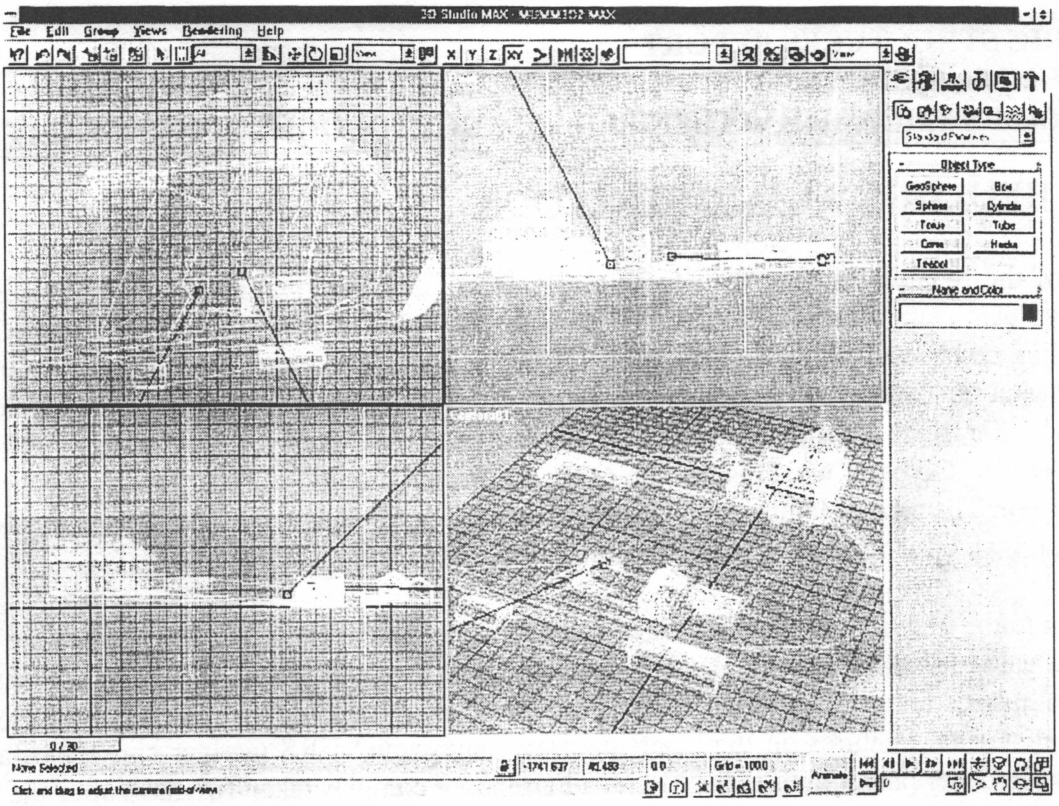

Figure 3. A view of the 3-D Studio Max screen showing the 3-D geometry assembled.

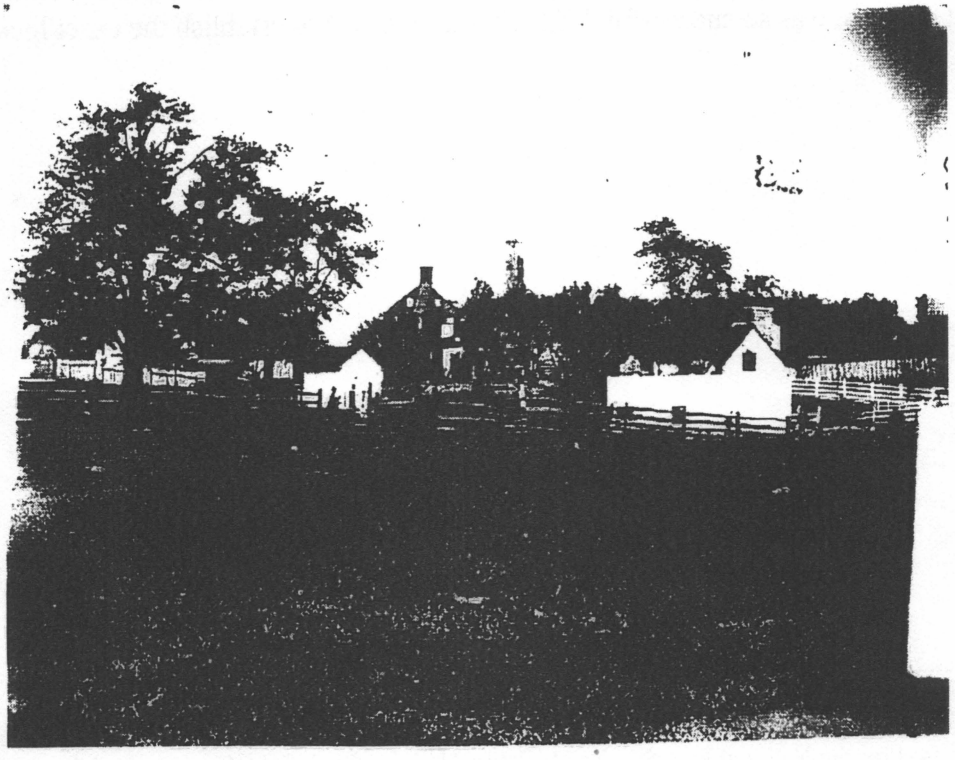

Figure 4. Alexander Gardner's photo of the Mumma farm house ruins.

Fig. 211 - Computer-generated diagram where the Mumma Farmstead is constructed three-dimensionally (above), with the Alexander Gardener photo the sketch was based on (below).

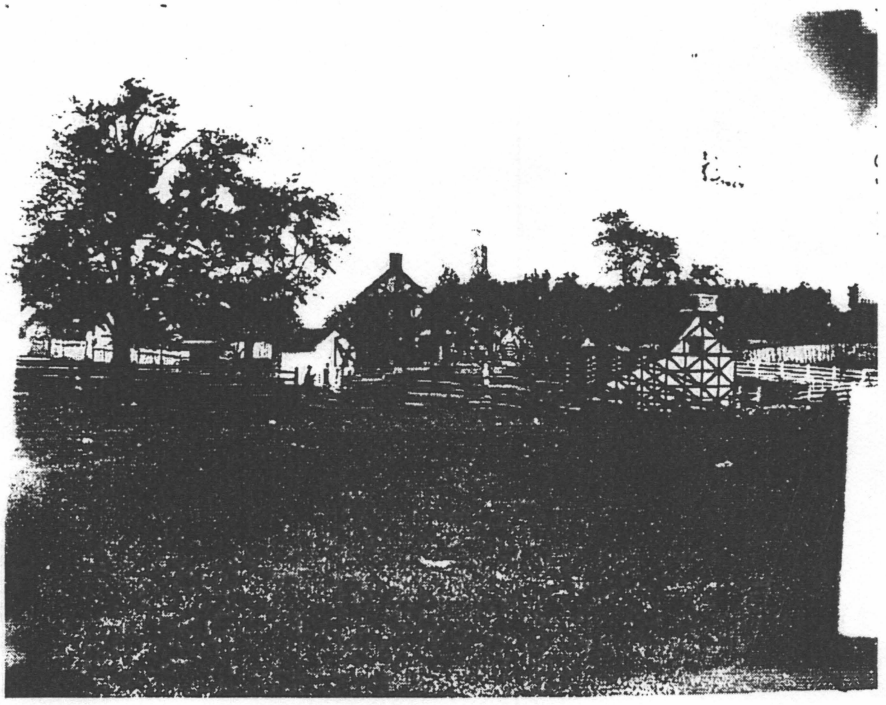

Figure 5. The Gardner photo with the 3-D geometry aligned to the common features. Only the common features are shown in the 3-D geometry. The rest is turned off to simplify the process.

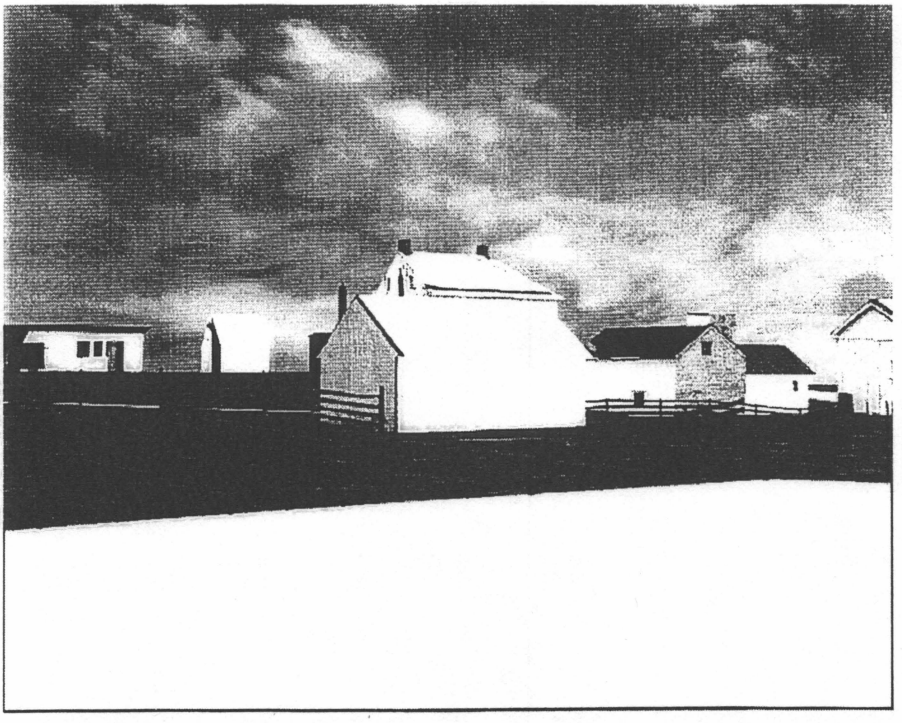

Figure 6. A computer rendering of the contemporary 3-D geometry with texture maps at the Gardner photo location.

Fig. 212 - Gardner photograph with geometrically aligned features (above). Computer-generated sketch showing modern structures three-dimensionally.

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Fig. 1 - Official Brochure - Appalachian Trail - National Scenic Trail/Maine to Georgia; National Park Service; U.S. Department of the Interior.

Fig. 2 - United States Geological Survey (USGS) Location Map; 1988; delineated by James D. Balachowski.

Fig. 3 - Official Brochure - Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland; National Park Service; U.S. Department of the Interior.

Fig. 4 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 5 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 6 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July 1997.

Fig. 7 - Plan drawn by Dwight E. Stinson from: Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site; National Park Service; Antietam National Battlefield; Sharpsburg, Maryland; January 26, 1962; p. 7.

Fig. 7a - Site Plan from HABS Drawings; Number MD950B; DSC Drawings Number 302/25012; 1987 - 1988.

Fig. 8 - Map from Frederick Tilberg's Antietam; Historical Handbook (No. 31); National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.; 1960; p. 3.

Fig. 9 - Map from: Frederick Tilberg's Antietam; Historical Handbook (No. 31); National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.; 1960, pp. 28 and 29.

Fig. 10 - Plans drawn by Dwight E. Stinson from his Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site; National Park Service; Antietam National Battlefield; Sharpsburg, Maryland; January 26, 1962.

Fig. 11 - Sketch drawn by Frank H. Schell, "The Battle of Sharpsburg from Mumma's Farm", From Leslie's No. 99, Prints Division, New York Public Library. Thomas Vitanza of the National Park Service, Historic Preservation Training Center, located this sketch for the Historic Structure's Report of the Mumma Farmhouse.

Fig. 12 - Sketch by A. R. Waud, September 17, 1862; from Dwight E. Stinson's Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site; p. 80; from the Library of Congress.

Fig. 13 - Sketch by A. W. Waud for Harper's Magazine; September, 1862.

Fig. 14 - Engraving done by Frank Schell: "Scene at the Ruins of Mumma's House and Barns". Found in Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buel's Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume II, Part II; The Century Co., New York, 1887-1888 (reprinted by the Archive Society; 1991; originally published in Harper's Magazine; September 1862).

Fig. 15 - Photographed by the Studio of Alexander Gardner, Washington, D.C.: "Ruins of Mumma's House on The Battlefield"; September, 1862., from the Library of Congress.

Fig. 16 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 17 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 18 - Photographer unknown, Photograph from Dwight E. Stinson. Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site; p. 77.

Fig. 19 - Photograph from Dwight E. Stinson. Field Report - Mumma Farmstead: Antietam National Battlefield Site; p. 79.

Fig. 20 - From Robert F. Ensminger. The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America; The Johns Hopkins University Press; Baltimore, Maryland; 1992, p. 50.

Fig. 21 - From Ensminger; p. 148.

Fig. 22 - From Ensminger; p. 35.

Fig. 23 - From Ensminger; p. 20.

Fig. 24 - From Ensminger; p. 20.

Fig. 25 - From Ensminger; p. 12.

Fig. 26 - From Ensminger; p. 38.

Fig. 27 - Drawing from Eric Sloane. An Age of Barns; Henry Holt and Company, New York, New York; 1967; p. 49.

Fig. 28 - The Hein Barn, Lenhartville, Berks County, Pennsylvania; From Ensminger; p. 53.

Fig. 29 - From Ensminger; p. 54.

Fig. 30 - Drawings from Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book - A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures; Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey; 1995; pp. 27 and 28.

Fig. 31 - Drawing and text from Eric Sloane. An Age of Barns; Henry Holt and Company, New York, New York; 1967; p. 48.

Fig. 32 - From Ensminger; p. 56.

Fig. 33 - From Ensminger; p. 33.

Fig. 34 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 35 - From Ensminger; p. 73.

Fig. 36 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 37 - From Ensminger, pp.144 and 145.

Fig. 38 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 39 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 40 - Drawing from Jack A. Sobon. The Scribe Rule or The Square Rule: Traditional Timber Frame Layout Systems; Copyright - Jack A. Sobon, January 1994; p. 11

Fig. 41 - From Sobon; pp. 3 and 12.

Fig. 42 - Drawings from Eric Sloane. An Age of Barns; Henry Holt and Company, New York, New York; 1967; pp 50 and 51.

Fig. 43 - From Ensminger; p. 115.

Fig. 44 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 45 - Photograph by Alexander Gardener, shot taken between September 19 and 20, 1862; photograph found in Antietam National Battlefield park files; date of photograph obtained from

William A. Frassanito's Antietam - The Photographic Legacy of America's Bloodiest Day; Charles Scribner's Sons, MacMillan Publishing Company, New York, New York; 1978; p. 219.

Fig. 46 - From Oliver T. Reilly. The Battle of Antietam; R.C. Miller, Hagerstown Bookbinding and Printing Company, Hagerstown, MD; 1906.

Fig. 47 - Detail enlarged from Oliver T. Reilly. The Battle of Antietam; R.C. Miller, Hagerstown Bookbinding and Printing Company, Hagerstown, MD; 1906.

Fig. 48 - Photograph by James F. Gibson (assistant to Alexander Gardner); September 1862; Sharpsburg, MD; from William A. Frassanito. Antietam - The Photographic Legacy of America's Bloodiest Day; Charles Schribner's Sons, MacMillan Publishing Company New York, New York; 1978; p. 84.

Fig. 49 - Drawing from Reed Engle. Restoration of a Roofing; CRM Bulletin (Cultural Resources Management - A National Park Service Technical Bulletin); Volume 8; No. 6, December 1985; p. 4.

Fig. 50 - Photograph from Reed Engle. Restoration of a Roofing; CRM Bulletin (Cultural Resources Management - A National Park Service Technical Bulletin); Volume 8; No. 6, December 1985; p. 5.

Fig. 51 - Photograph from Reed Engle. Restoration of a Roofing; CRM Bulletin (Cultural Resources Management - A National Park Service Technical Bulletin); Volume 8; No. 6, December 1985; p. 15.

Fig. 52 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 53 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 54 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 55 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 56 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 57 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 58 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 59 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 60 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 61 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 62 - Plan based on a sketch by Richard Brown; 1988; redrawn by Joni Todd Gallegos; January, 1998.

Fig. 63 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 64 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 65 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 66 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 67 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 68 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 69 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 70 - Photograph courtesy of the Historic Preservation Training Center (National Park Service, formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); 1990.

Fig. 71 - Photograph courtesy of the Historic Preservation Training Center (National Park Service, formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); 1990.

Fig. 72 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 73 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 74 - Photograph courtesy of the Historic Preservation Training Center (National Park Service, formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); 1990.

Fig. 75 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 76 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 77 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 78 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 79 - Existing Conditions Drawings; Longitudinal Section; National Park Service - Denver Service Center; Drawing No. 302/28,000; 1981.

Fig. 80 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 81 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 21, 1998.

Fig. 82 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 83 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 84 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 85 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 86 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 87 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 88 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 89 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; 1985.

Fig. 90 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 91 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 92 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 93 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 94 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield park files; 1985.

Fig. 95 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 96 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September, 1997.

Fig. 97 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 98 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield.

Fig. 99 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 20, 1998.

Fig. 100 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 20, 1998.

Fig. 101 - Photographed by Richard H. Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; September, 1997.

Fig. 102 - Photographed by Richard H. Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; September 1997.

Fig. 103 - Photographed by Richard Brown, Antietam National Battlefield, December 1997.

Fig. 104 - Photographed by Richard Brown, Antietam National Battlefield, December 1997.

Fig. 105 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 106 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; April, 1985.

Fig. 107 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; April, 1985.

Fig. 108 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; 1985.

Fig. 109 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 110 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 111 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 112 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; exact date unknown, but prior to stabilization.

Fig. 113 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; exact date unknown, but prior to stablization.

Fig. 114 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July 17, 1997.

Fig. 115 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July 17, 1997.

Fig. 116 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July 17, 1997.

Fig. 117 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; 1992.

Fig. 118 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 13, 1997.

Fig. 119 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 120 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 121 - Photograph from Renaldo Ng. Analysis of 1936 Aerial Photography of The Sunken Road and Mumma Farmstead Areas of Antietam National Battlefield (prepared for the National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland); URS Greiner, Inc., Timonium, Maryland; May 7, 1997.

Fig. 122 - Photograph from Renaldo Ng. Analysis of 1936 Aerial Photography of The Sunken Road and Mumma Farmstead Areas of Antietam National Battlefield (prepared for the National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland); URS Greiner, Inc., Timonium, Maryland; May 7, 1997.

Fig. 123 - From the Antietam National Battlefield park files. Photograph taken by the National Park Service - Historic Preservation Training Center (formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); September, 1990.

Fig. 124 - From the Antietam National Battlefield park files. Photograph taken by the National Park Service - Historic Preservation Training Center (formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); September, 1990.

Fig. 125 - From the Antietam National Battlefield park files. Photographic taken by the National Park Service - Historic Preservation Training Center (formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); September, 1990.

Fig. 126 - From the Antietam National Battlefield park files. Photographic taken by the National Park Service - Historic Preservation Training Center (formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); 1990.

Fig. 127 - From the Antietam National Battlefield park files. Photographic taken by the National Park Service - Historic Preservation Training Center (formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); 1990.

Fig. 128 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 129 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 130 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; 1992.

Fig. 131 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 132 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 133 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 134 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; 1992.

Fig. 135 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 136 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September, 1997.

Fig. 137 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 138 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 139 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30,1998.

Fig. 140 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 141 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 142 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 143 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 144 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 145 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 146 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 147 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 148 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 149 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 150 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 151 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 152 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 153 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 154 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 155 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 156 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 157 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 158 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 159 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 160 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 161 - Photo from Antietam National Battlefield park files; 1995.

Fig. 162 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September, 1997.

Fig. 163 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September, 1997.

Fig. 164 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September, 1997.

Fig. 165 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 166 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 167 - Photo from Antietam National Battlefield park files; 1975.

Fig. 168 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September, 1997.

Fig. 169 - From the Antietam National Battlefield park files. Photograph taken by the National Park Service - Historic Preservation Training Center (formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); 1990.

Fig. 170 - From the Antietam National Battlefield park files. Photograph taken by the National Park Service - Historic Preservation Training Center (formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); 1990.

Fig. 171 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 172 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 173 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 174 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 175 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 176 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August, 1997.

Fig. 177 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August, 1997.

Fig. 178 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 179 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 19, 1997.

Fig. 180 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 181 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 182 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 183 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 184 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 185 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 186 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 187 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 188 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 189 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 190 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 191 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 192 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 193 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 194 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 195 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; August 1, 1997.

Fig. 196 - Photographed by Richard Brown; Antietam National Battlefield; 1995.

Fig. 197 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 29, 1997.

Fig. 198 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; January 30, 1998.

Fig. 199 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 200 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 201 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; July, 1997.

Fig. 202 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 29, 1997.

Fig. 203 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 204 - From the Antietam National Battlefield park files. Photograph taken by the National Park Service - Historic Preservation Training Center (formally Williamsport Preservation Training Center); 1990.

Fig. 205 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 29, 1997.

Fig. 206 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 207 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 9, 1997.

Fig. 208 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 209 - Photographed by Audrey Tepper; September 3, 1997.

Fig. 210 - Plan from National Park Service Contract No. 1443CX300094063, Archeological Services for the National Capital Area, Washington, D.C.; (between Antietam National Battlefield and URS Greiner, Inc.); Fig. 3.

Fig. 211 - From Jeff Coleman. Using Computer Visualization to Help Recreate Historical Features on the Contemporary Landscape (prepared for the National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland); URS Greiner, Inc., Timonium, Maryland; April 30, 1997; p. 8

Fig. 212 - From Jeff Coleman. Using Computer Visualization to Help Recreate Historical Features on the Contemporary Landscape (prepared for the National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland); URS Greiner, Inc.; Timonium, Maryland; April 30, 1997; p. 9.

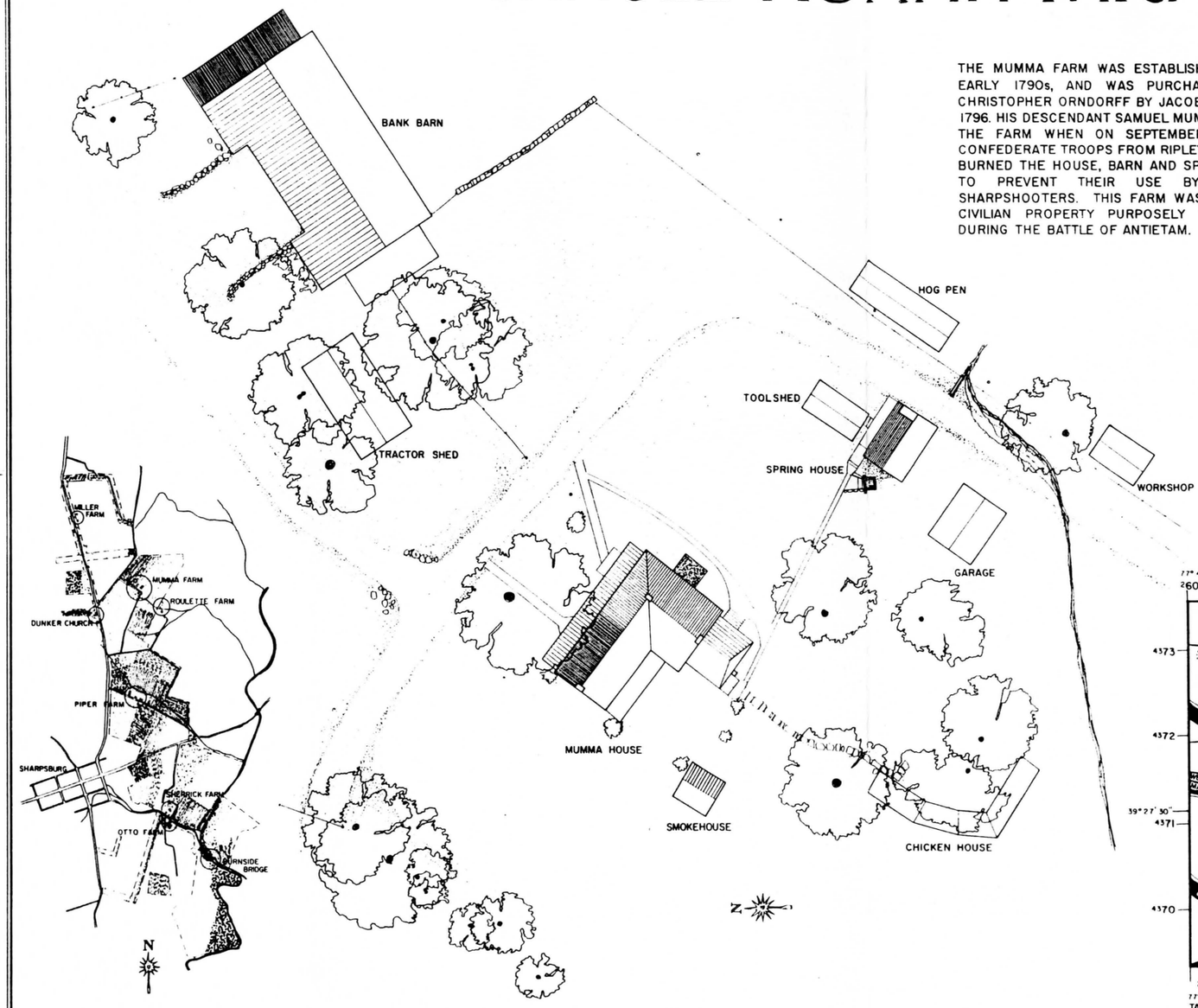
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

HABS Drawing Number:MD950B
DSC Drawings Number:302/25012
1987 - 1988

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM



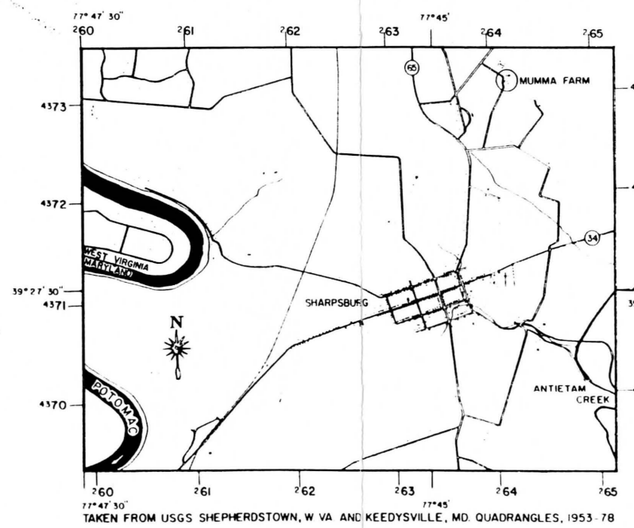
NATIONAL PARK SITE - 1863
J08 1" = APPROX. 2009'

SITE PLAN
STJdb
FEET 1" = 20'
METERS 1240
0 10 20 30 40 50
0 5 10 20 30

THE MUMMA FARM WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE EARLY 1790s, AND WAS PURCHASED FROM CHRISTOPHER ORNDORFF BY JACOB MUMMA IN 1796. HIS DESCENDANT SAMUEL MUMMA OWNED THE FARM WHEN ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1862, CONFEDERATE TROOPS FROM RIPLEY'S BRIGADE BURNED THE HOUSE, BARN AND SPRINGHOUSE TO PREVENT THEIR USE BY FEDERAL SHARPSHOOTERS. THIS FARM WAS THE ONLY CIVILIAN PROPERTY PURPOSELY DESTROYED DURING THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

IN 1863 THE HOUSE WAS REBUILT UPON ORIGINAL FOUNDATIONS AND UTILIZING THE REMAINING WALLS. IN 1898 AN ITALIANATE ADDITION MORE THAN DOUBLED THE SIZE OF THE HOUSE AND GAVE IT ITS PRESENT L-SHAPE. CA. 1925 A PANTRY AND PORCH REPLACED A TWO-STORY REAR ADDITION TO THE OLD HOUSE. IN THE 1940s A ONE-STORY KITCHEN AND VESTIBULE ENLARGED THE 1898 ADDITION.
THE SPRINGHOUSE AND BARN ALSO DATE TO THE EARLY 1790s. BOTH WERE REBUILT AFTER THE 1862 FIRE. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ACQUIRED THE MUMMA FARM IN 1961.

THE 1988 SUMMER DOCUMENTATION PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AND WAS CONDUCTED BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF. THE PROJECT WAS ORGANIZED AND DIRECTED BY PAUL D. DOLINSKY, HABS ARCHITECT. THE DOCUMENTATION WAS PRODUCED BY SUPERVISOR JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, HABS ARCHITECT, ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIANS TINA L. FONG (MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY,) STEPHEN T. JAMES (US/ICOMOS, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, ENGLAND,) AND LESLIE P. TERGAS (UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.)

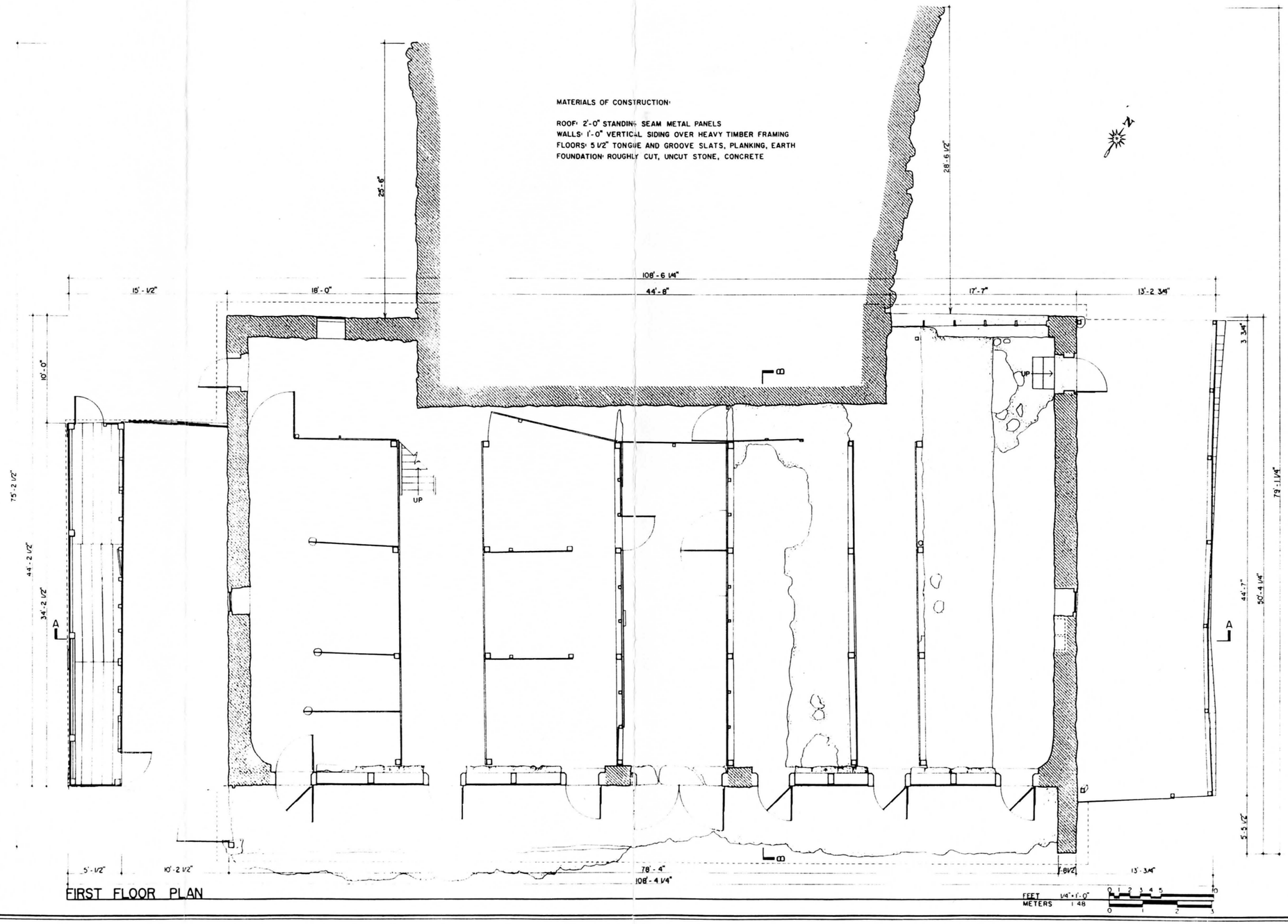


LOCATION MAP SCALE 1:24000
UTM N3922.5 - W774.325/475
TAKEN FROM USGS SHEPHERDSTOWN, W VA AND KEEDYSVILLE, MD. QUADRANGLES, 1953-78
MILES 0 5
KILOMETERS 0 5

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 11 SHEETS
SURVEY NO MD-960
MARYLAND
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAMUEL MUMMA FARM
WASHINGTON CO
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988
SHARPSBURG
DRAWN BY JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, STEPHEN T. JAMES, 1988
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION:

ROOF: 2'-0" STANDING SEAM METAL PANELS
WALLS: 1'-0" VERTICAL SIDING OVER HEAVY TIMBER FRAMING
FLOORS: 5 1/2" TONGUE AND GROOVE SLATS, PLANKING, EARTH
FOUNDATION: ROUGHLY CUT, UNCUT STONE, CONCRETE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO.
SHARPSBURG VICINITY

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988

drawn by STEPHEN T. JAMES, 1988

SURVEY NO. MD-950B

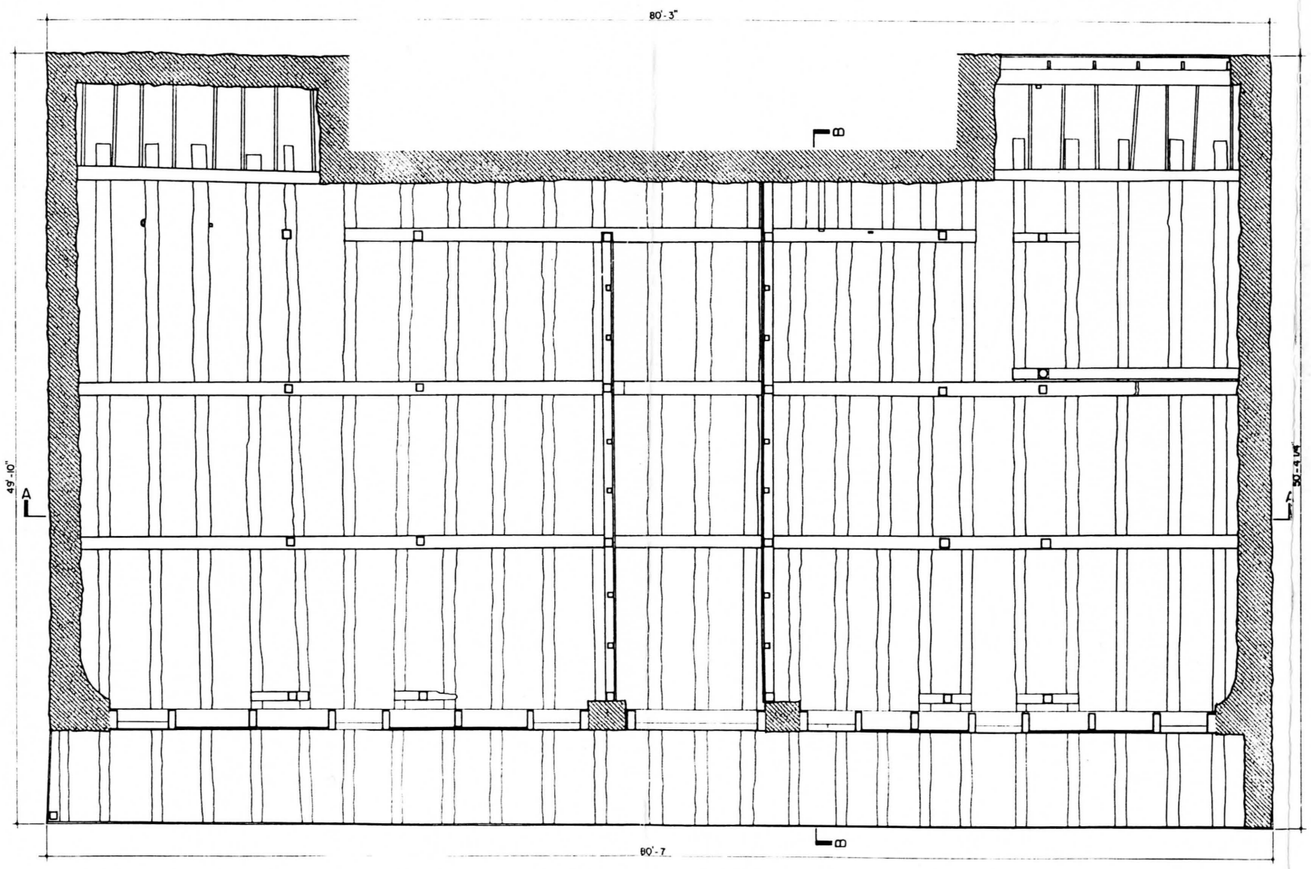
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 8 SHEETS

MARYLAND

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR DATE OF THE DRAWING

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

FEET: 1/4" = 1'-0"
METERS: 1:48



DRAWN BY STEPHEN T. JAMES

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SHARPSBURG VICINITY

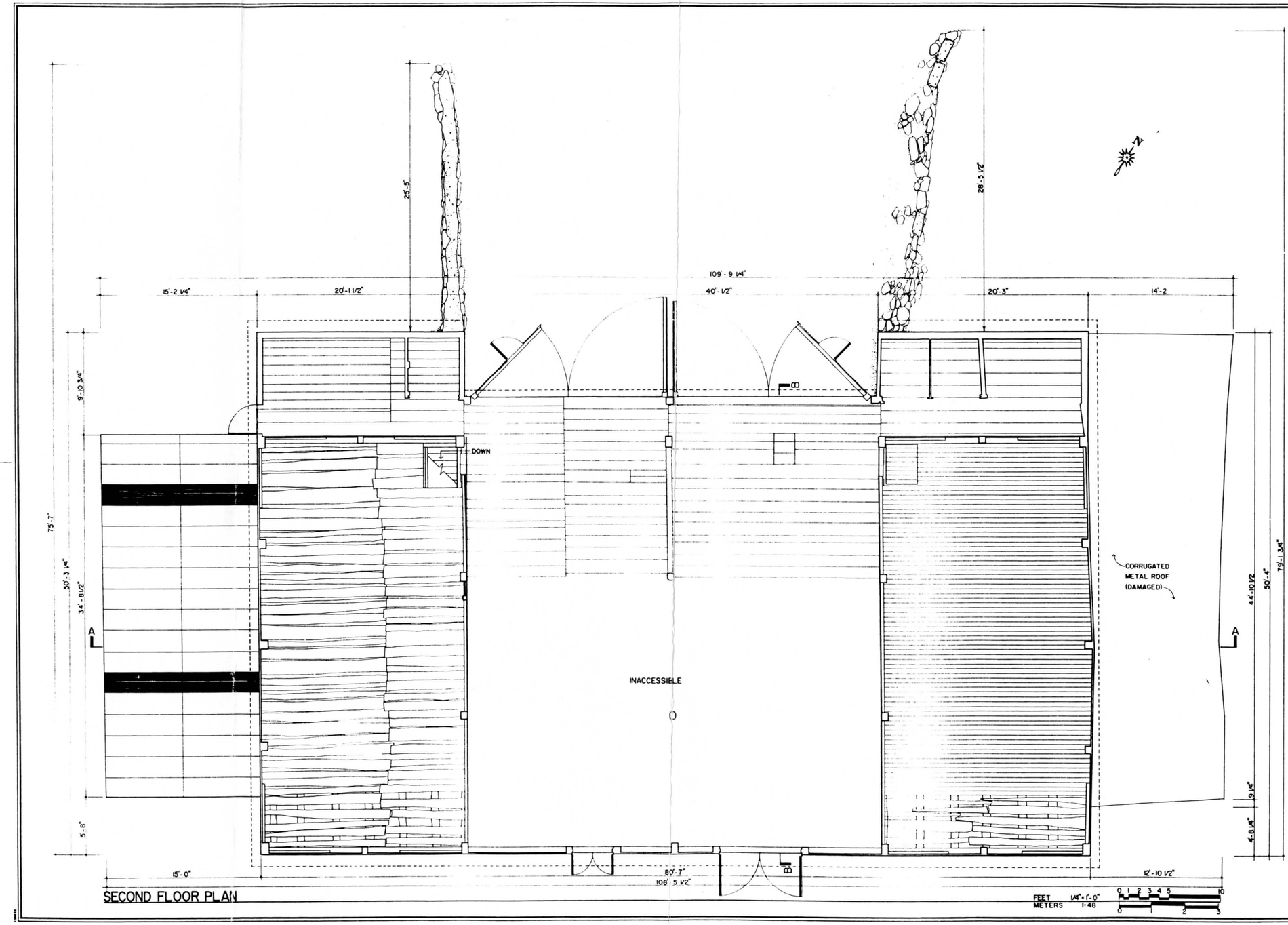
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO.

MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-9508

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 8 SHEETS

IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE NAME OF DELINEATOR DATE OF THE DRAWING



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

DRAWN BY JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, 1988

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SHARPSBURG VICINITY

MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-950B

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM

WASHINGTON CO

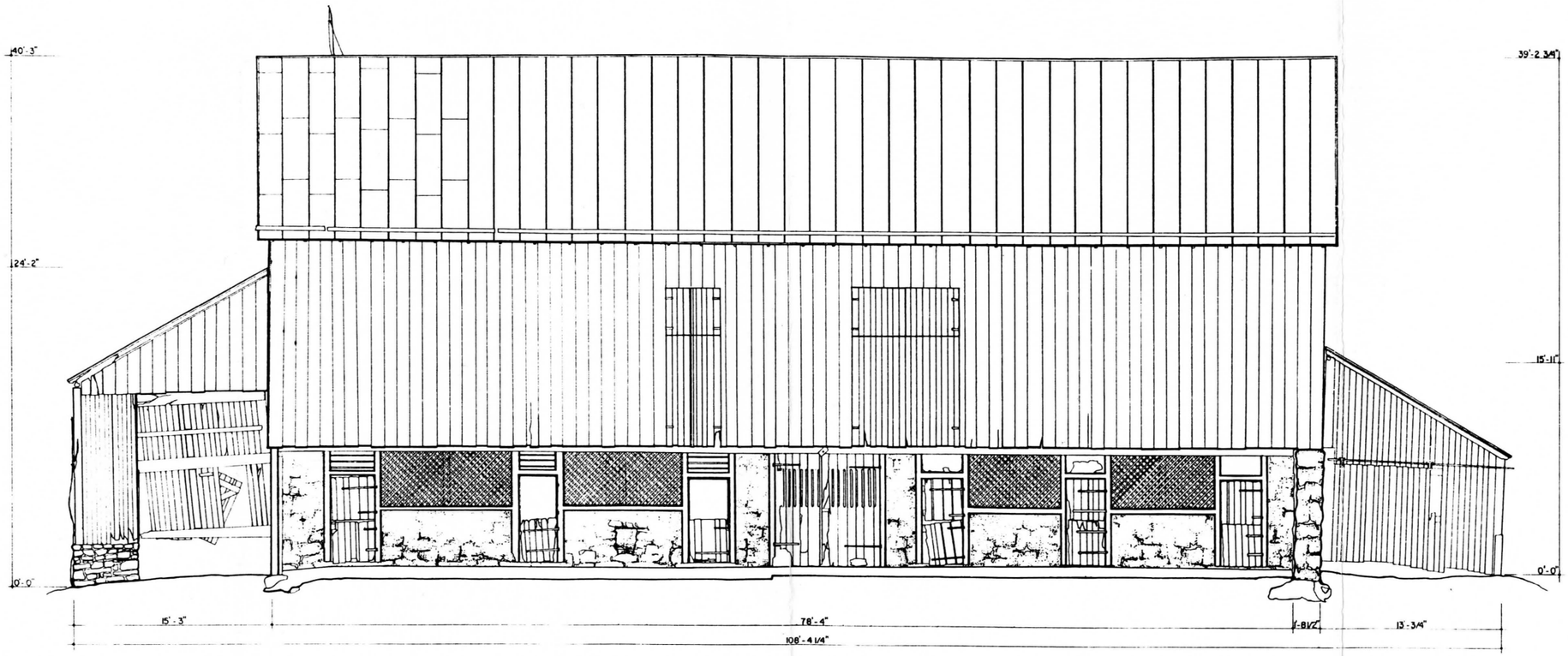
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT

NAME AND TITLE OF DRAWING

DATE OF DELINEATION



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

FEET: 1/4"=1'-0"
METERS: 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
0 1 2 3

DRAWN BY: TINA L. FONG, 1988

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

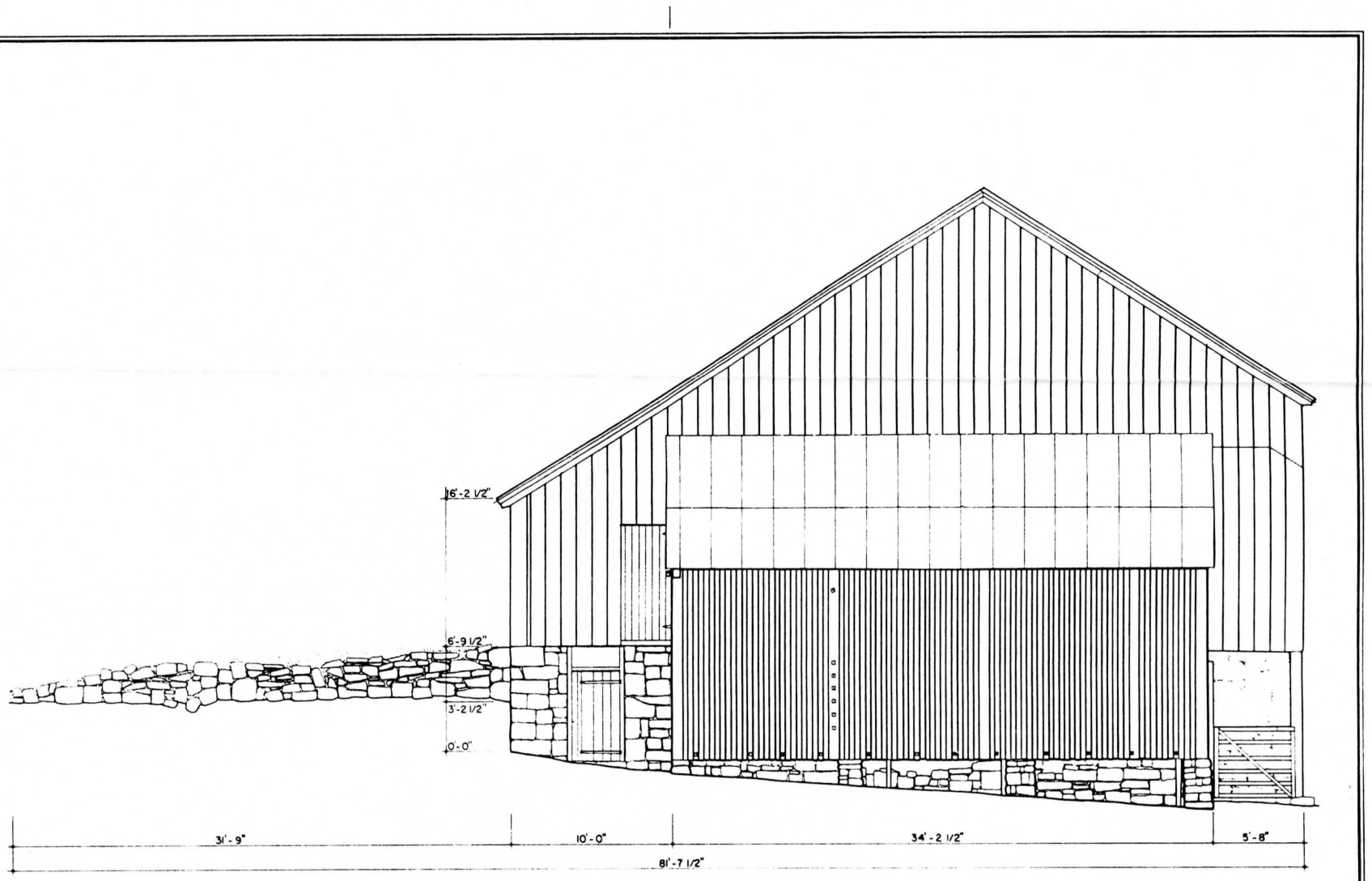
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAMUEL MUMMA FARM
WASHINGTON CO.
SHARPSBURG VICINITY

SURVEY NO. MD-9508

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 8 SHEETS

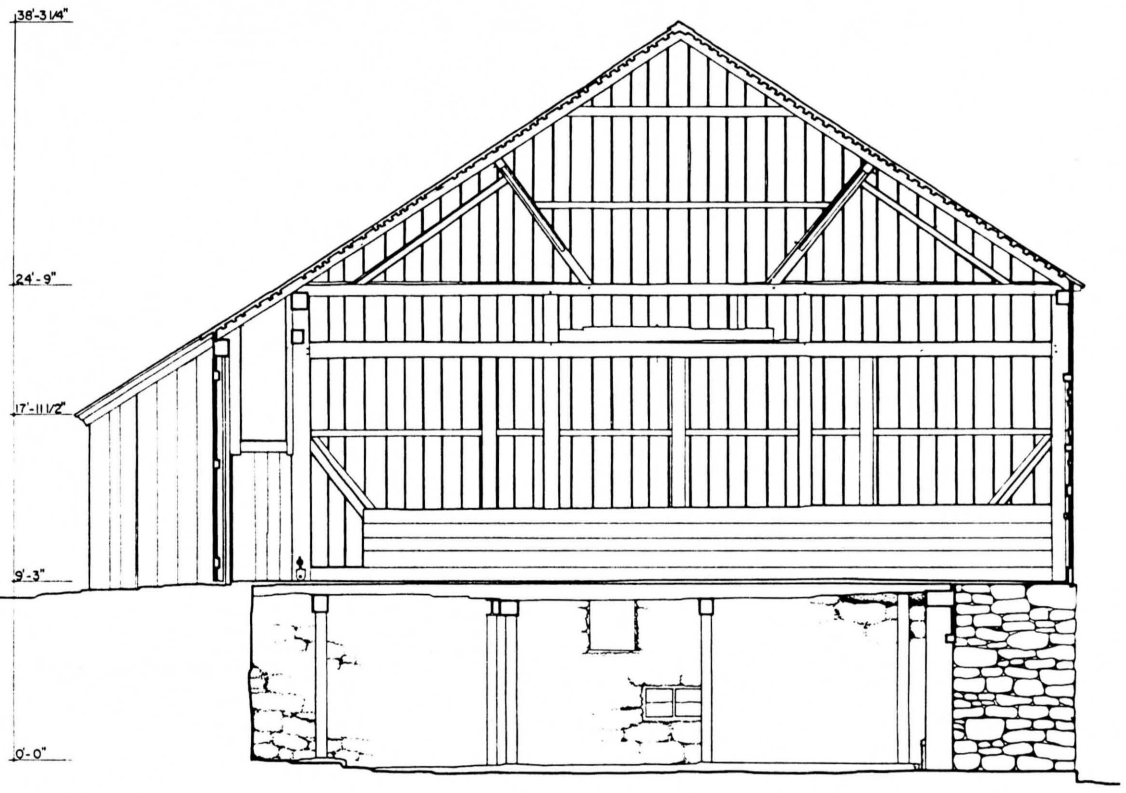
MARYLAND

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT "HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE" AND DATE OF THE DRAWING.



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION
JOB

FEET: 1/4"=1'-0"
METERS: 1:48



SECTION B-B
LPT

FEET: 1/4"=1'-0"
METERS: 1:48

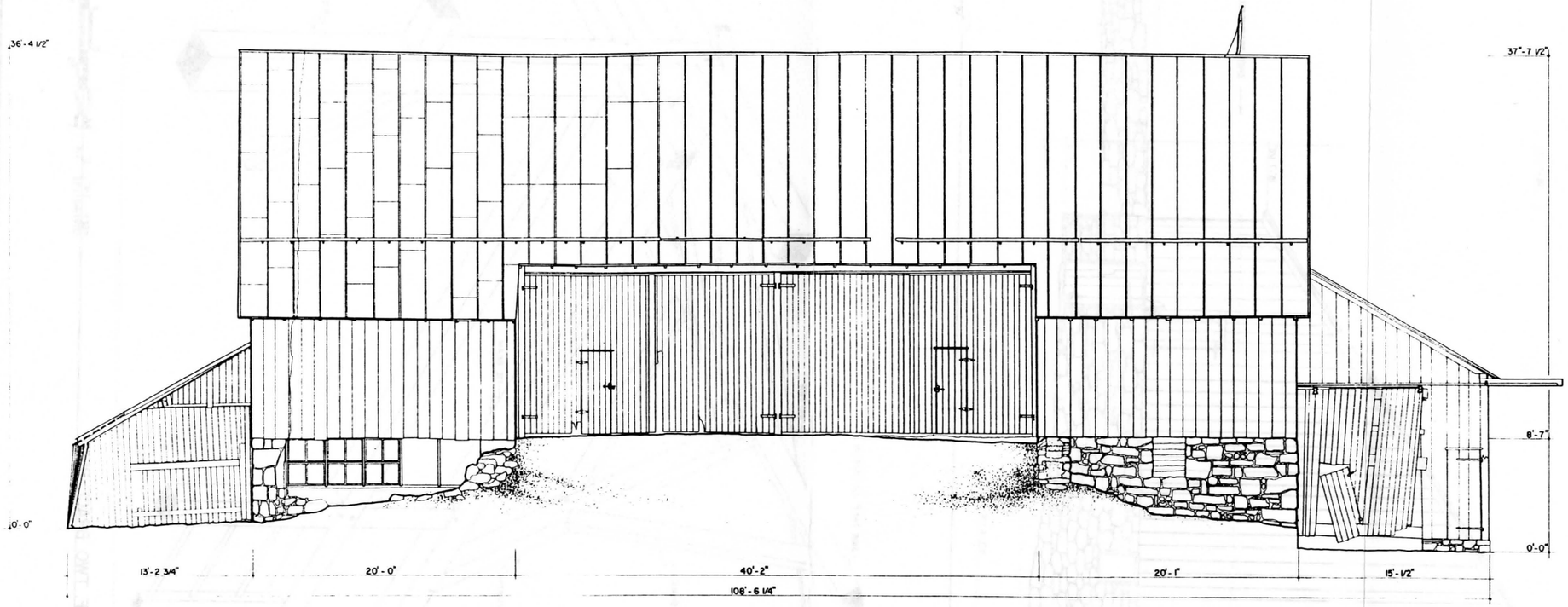
DRAWN BY JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, LESLIE P. TERGAS, 1988

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN SHARPSBURG VICINITY — WASHINGTON CO. — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO. MD-9508	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 8 SHEETS	

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE



NORTHWEST ELEVATION

FEET: 1/4"=1'-0
METERS: 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
0 1 2 3

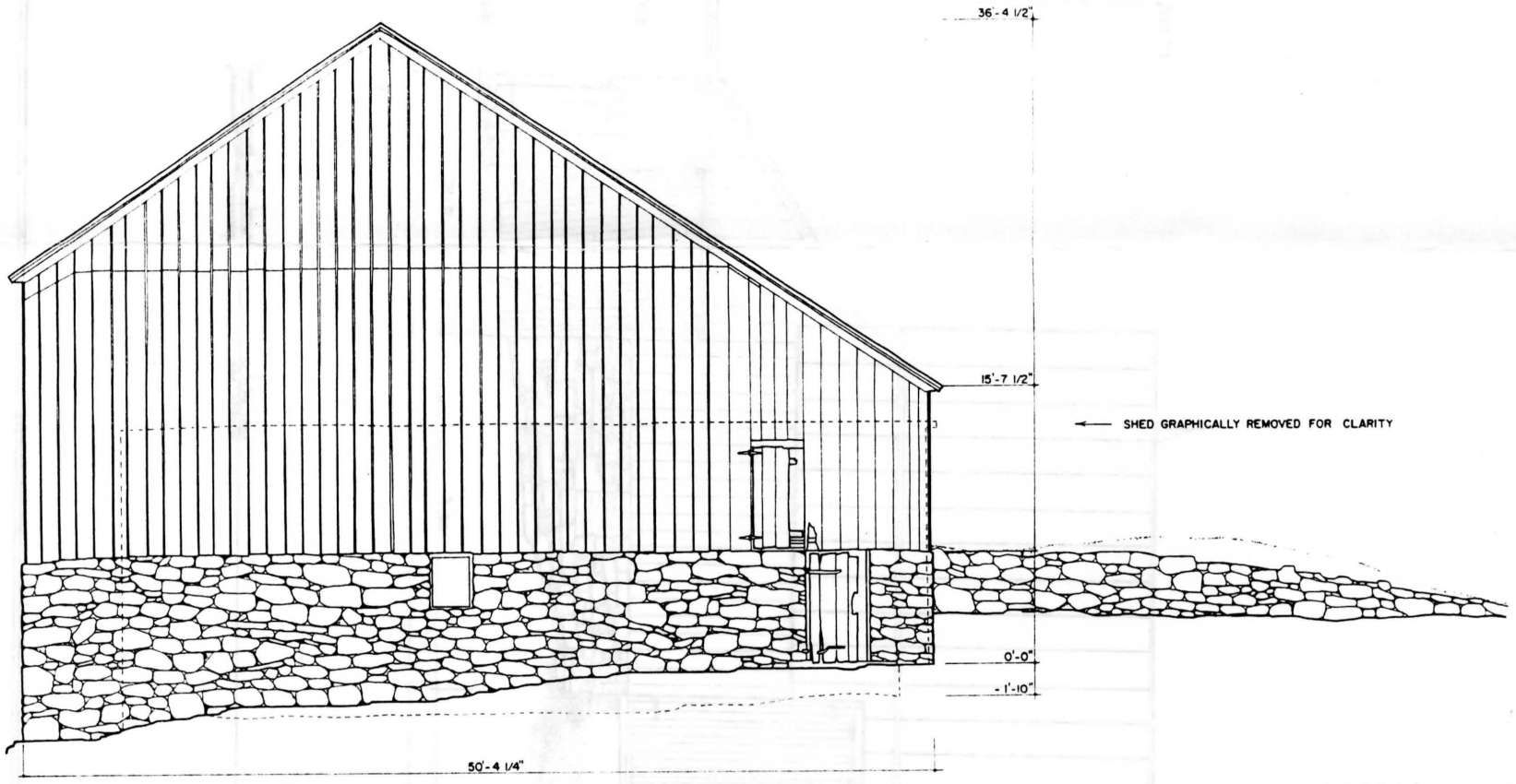
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO
SHARPSBURG VICINITY
MARYLAND

SURVEY NO
MD-950B

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 8 SHEETS

DRAWN BY STEPHEN T. JAMES, 1988
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988

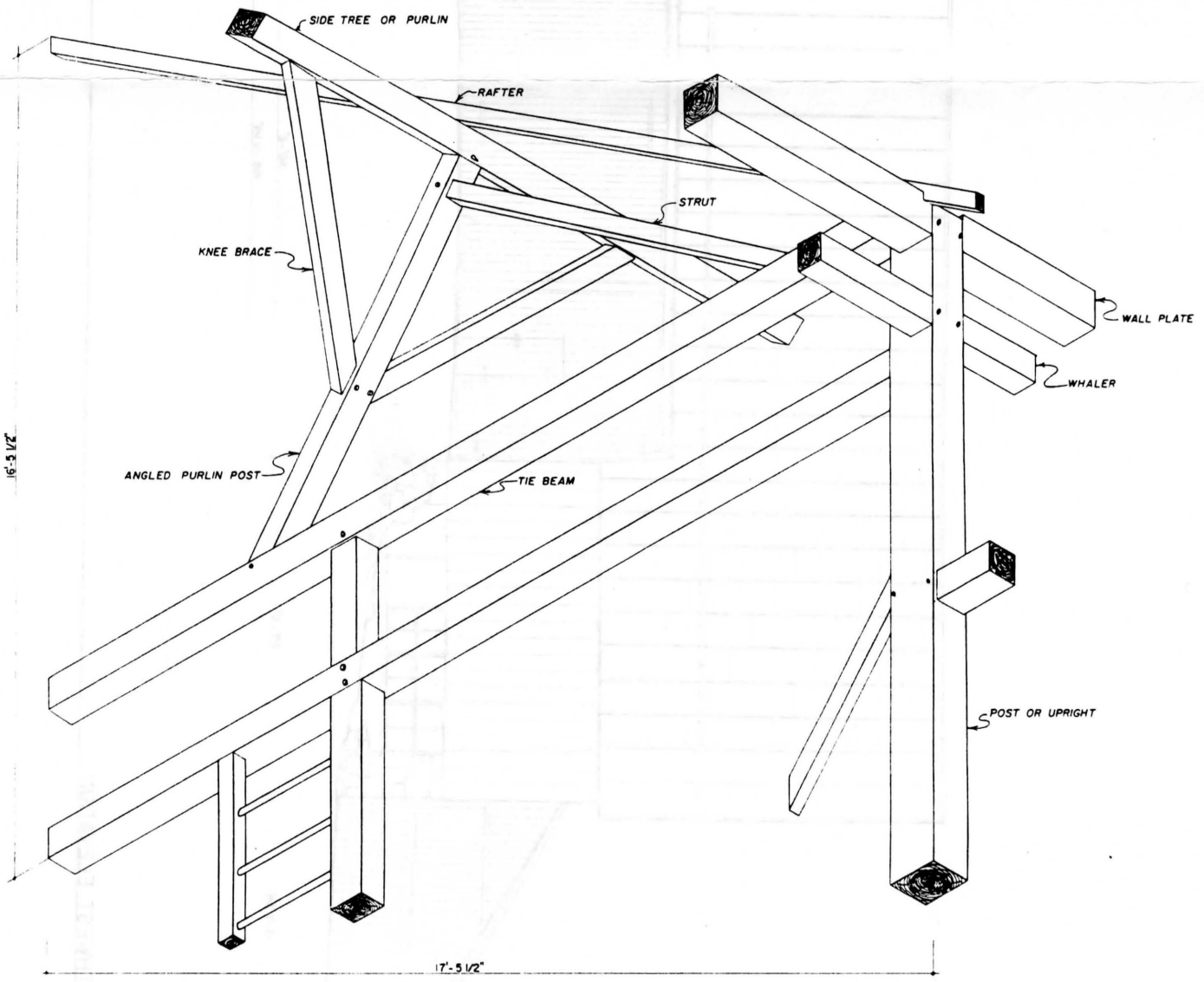
IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



NORTHEAST ELEVATION

LPT

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10
METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3



AXONOMETRIC OF TWO BRACE BENT

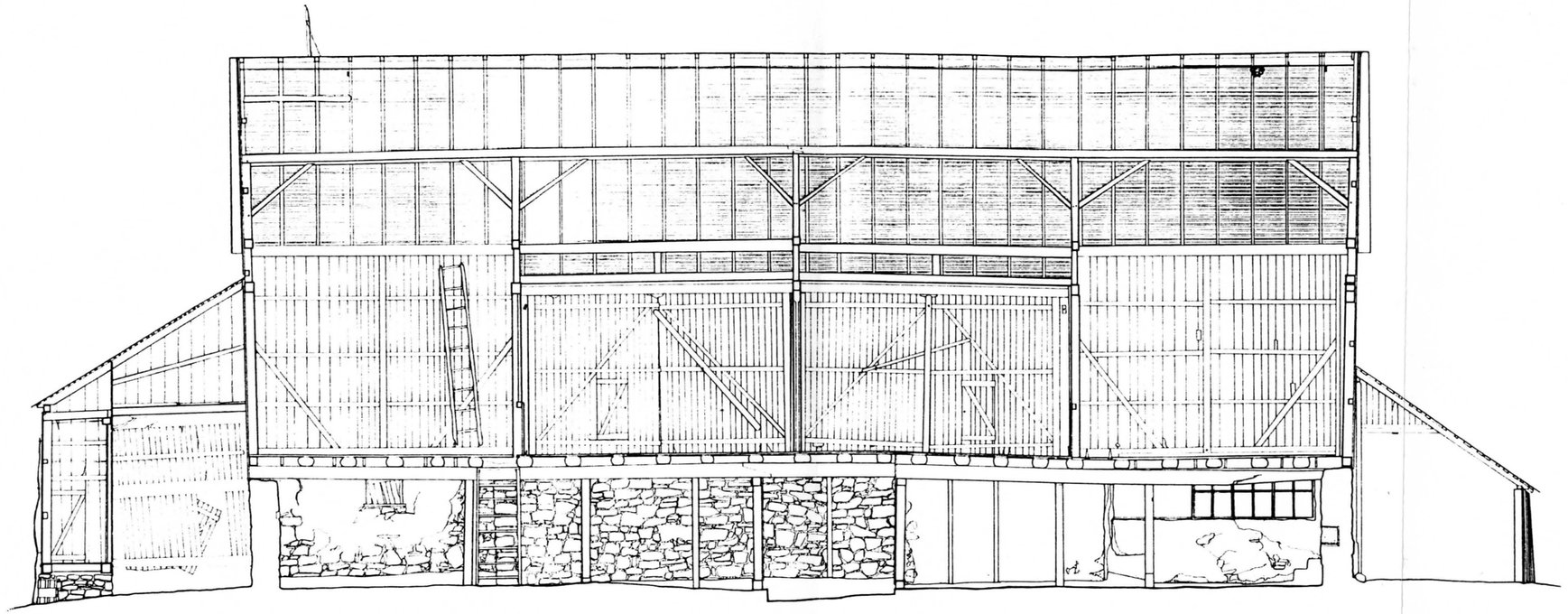
JDB

FEET 3/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5
CENTIMETERS 1:16 0 50 100 150

DRAWN BY LESLIE P. TERGAS, JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, 1988

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN SHARPSBURG VICINITY — WASHINGTON CO. — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO. MD-950B	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 7 OF 8 SHEETS	

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING



SECTION A-A

FEET: 1/4"=1'-0"
METERS: 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
0 1 2 3

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO
MARYLAND

SHARPSBURG VICINITY

SURVEY NO
MD-9508

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 8 OF 8 SHEETS

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988

DRAWN BY: TINA L. FONG, 1988

APPENDIX B

a) DEVELOPMENT/STUDY PACKAGE PROPOSAL:
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
PACKAGE #315
STABILIZATION/RESTORATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES
SHERRICK-OTTO-MUMMA FARMS
10-238

b) PROJECT AGREEMENT
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
AND ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
SEPTEMBER 12, 1997
Package 315, Project Type 35
Stabilize/Restore Historic Structures

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

PACKAGE # 315

STABILIZATION / RESTORATION

OF

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

SHERRICK-OTTO-MUMMA FARMS

Park: Antietam National Battlefield

Package Title: Stabilization/Restoration of Historic Structures Sherrick-Otto-Mumma Farms

Package No.: 315

State of Park Purpose: Antietam National Battlefield preserves,protects and interprets the scene of one of the major battles of the American Civil War, and the site of singles bloodiest day in American History. During this battle over 23,000 soldiers were killed or wounded on the pastoral landscape that was the Valley of the Antietam Creek in 1862. The most remarkable feature of Antietam, which distinguishes it from other battlefields is the integrity of the landscape. The battlefield remains generally as it was in September of 1862, occupied by farms and farmland which is still cultivated. From the many views and vistas, park visitors receive an almost exact impression of how an American rural landscape appeared over a century ago.

OBJECTIVE:PROTECT CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

What is the nature, extent , quantity and complexity of the resources affected by this proposal.

The Sherrick, Otto and Mumma Farmsteads provide a direct unifying element for the cultural landscape which makes up the battlefield. It is the landscape that the General Management Plan approved in 1992, seeks to maintain and restore to its approximate appearance at the time of the battle. A critical element of this restoration is the preservation/restoration of historic structures which add to the landscape and provide opportunity for enhanced education and interpretation. With the existence of these structures park visitors are better able to understand and visualize the area where the battle occurred and the impact the war had on the everyday citizen.

What is the significance of the resources, including any special designations.

All three farmsteads and structures were contributing elements for the placement of Antietam National Battlefield on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Otto House was constructed in the late 1700's, and is likely the second oldest structure in the park. HABS documentation was completed in 1988, and the historic structures report was done in 1994. This house was a portion of a working farm during the Battle of Antietam, and served as a field hospital after the battle.

The **Sherrick House and smokehouse** were built in the 1830's. HABS documentation was completed in 1986 and a historic structures report was completed in 1995. These structures were part of a working farm at the time of the battle.

The **Mumma House and Farmbuildings** occupied a central location during the morning phase of the battle. The original house was burned on the morning of September 17, 1862. The brick portion of the structure was rebuilt in 1863 and contains original walls and foundations. A second section was built in 1898 and a third addition was built in the 1940's and contains wood frame and German siding. The barn was also burned on the day of the battle, and was rebuilt in 1863. A Alexander Gardner photograph taken three days after the battle indicated that some buildings were not destroyed by the fires. The now standing smokehouse could have been this building. A working historic structures report was completed in 1993.

How are the resources comparable to others in the region or National Park System .

Although the resources are comparable to other structures of the period found in the Antietam Valley or central Maryland. The resources cannot be taken separately, they must be considered as a part of the entire cultural landscape. These are the last remaining farmsteads located within the boundaries of Antietam National Battlefield which are critical to the restoration of the cultural landscape and interpretation of the events of September 17, 1862.

What policy or legal mandates or park goals for resource management are related to the resources.

The farmsteads and structures identified in this proposal are identified for restoration/stabilization within the General Management Plan, approved 1992. Project statements involving the stabilization of each site is identified within the Antietam National Battlefield Resource Management Plan, approved in 1995. Additional each site has been identified in park interpretive planning documents for inclusion into/or expansion of interpretive facilities.(Interpretive Prospectus and Wayside Plan)

Factor: Eliminate Threats to Resources.

What is the specific threat ?

The most pressing threat to all structures identified is from advance deterioration of foundations, roofs, and interiors. Deterioration is caused by weather related issues, poor ventilation, insect and wildlife infestations and age of the structures.

What is the probability of the threat ?

The threat is present and ongoing.

What is the immediacy or timeframe of the threat ?

The threat is immediate and ongoing, with each passing year deterioration becomes more advance leading to loss of a critical part of the cultural landscape and increases threats to the safety and welfare of park employees and visitors.

What will be the result if the threat is not eliminated ?

If stabilization/restoration work is not performed on these structures they will be lost to the park. The loss of these structures on the battlefield landscape will limit the capability of the National Park Service to present a full picture of the field as it appeared in 1862. It will also severely limit interpretive and education opportunities for park visitors in the areas of civilian involvement and impact, medicine and the agricultural lifestyles of the country in the 1800's.

Upon what information or authority have these predictions been made?
Site evaluations conducted by park and field area cultural resource management staff, with technical assistance provided by the National Preservation Training Center and private preservation contractors.

Factor: Provide Treatment for Resources.

What is the current condition of the resource ?

Otto House: The structure received emergency stabilization in 1994 to prevent further advanced deterioration of the building. Areas of major concern are stabilization/restoration of roof; restore/rebuild window frames,sills and sashes; restore/rebuild north and south porches; remove asbestos siding; repair/replace weatherboard, fabricate shutters, doors and door frames. In addition repair all flashing, install gutters and leaders for improved drainage and painting of all exterior wood.

Sherrick House and Smokehouse: Preventative maintenance to this structure would include repointing of all masonry including all stone retaining walls, repairing all doors and windows, repairing and repainting all exterior woodwork, replacing decaying basement floor joists and floors.

Mumma Barn: Repair/replace 70% of cantilevered floor joists, replace vertical support posts, rafter plates and rafters. Repoint stone foundation walls. Repair/ replace bottomsills of northwest granary, repair replace 30% of siding , install new gutters, snow boards, paint roof and exterior. Repair/replace 60% of wagonshed/corn crib framing and siding.

In order to convert the Mumma House to Park Operations Facility, the entire interior will need to be rehabilitated, this will include strengthening the framing, integration of modern systems (electric, water, HVAC, septic, fire and security), placement of new flooring, walls and ceilings, storm windows.

How will the proposed project affect the condition of the resource ?

The implementation of this project will provide a two part advantage in the area of resource protection and preservation. The first will be the protection/restoration of these three historic farmsteads which in themselves are a major portion of the Battlefield. Also as I have stated previously, this portion will contribute greatly to the restoration/protection of the entire cultural landscape, as help to complete the complete restoration of the Battlefield to its appearance in 1862.

Factor: Support Resource Protection and Preservation.

What indirect support to resource protection and/or preservation will result from this project ?

The restoration of the Otto and Sherrick House will reduce current cases of vandalism and illegal entry which currently occur in these two structures because of their appearance. The use of the Mumma House for an Operations Facility will allow Visitor and Resource Protection to be located within the Battlefield and closer to the resource and visitors, thereby encouraging additional patrols, quicker response times and availability to park visitors. Also the natural and cultural resource management staffs will be located within the resource they are charged to manage, and with the use of the farmstead, they will have additional office, storage space for daily operations actions.

What existing related support is now available ?

Currently visitor and resource protection staffs are located in the Antietam National Cemetery. These offices are 3 miles from the Battlefield within the town of Sharpsburg. Patrols are conducted on a regular basis. Office and storage space for records and equipment is limited by current offices. Natural and cultural resource staff are located in the same general area.

How will this project change the existing level of support ?

See response to indirect levels of support from project. Increased patrols, improved response and work area.

What alternatives have been considered to provide comparable support ?
Only available alternative is currently being implemented. Levels of resource protection support is currently at a acceptable level, this project will improve park capability to protect resources.

OBJECTIVE: VISITOR ENJOYMENT

What is the Nature, extent and complexity of current visitor use?

Current annual visitation to Antietam National Battlefield is 210,000 visitors, with the majority of visits occurring during spring, summer and fall. Visitation to the National Battlefield consists of approximately 40% from the Mid-Atlantic States, and the remainder from of the country, and international visitors. Visitation does not include staff visits by members of the United States Military(20,000) who use the Battlefield as an outdoor tactics laboratory. Access to the battlefield is by car, with no rail or bus service.

The park interpretive program is varied and year round, the hub for all activities is the park visitor center, which contains a museum, theater and bookstore. Orientation programs and park films are provided hourly year round. Additional programs include walking tours of specific sites, civilian life programs, biking tours of the battlefield, special emphasis programs (artillery, infantry etc) and special event weekends including medical, music, artillery and battle anniversary weekends. There is as group campground available for school and scout groups, with a total capacity of 200. No other organized or picnic facilities are available. There are 11 miles of hiking trails and a eight mile tour road.

How is visitor use expected to change ?

Limited interpretive programs will be conducted on civilian life, and impacts on civilians and the agricultural community by the battle. This will be necessitated by safety considerations.

What is the significance of the visitor experience?
Antietam National Battlefield preserves one of the major battlefield sites of the American Civil War, it also represents the single bloodiest day in American History.

What policies, legal mandates, park goals for visitor enjoyment are related to this proposal ?
As identified in the Battlefield Interpretive Prospectus and Wayside Exhibit Plan, additional interpretation and education opportunities should be afforded visitors in the area of civilian involvement and impacts. A Organization of American Historian Report on the Battlefield current interpretive program also suggested this area for proposed improvement.

Factor: Provide visitor services& educational opportunities.

What is the current situation regarding visitor facilities?
There are no visitor facilities within the park which directly deal with civilian involvement and impacts, or the agricultural landscape. A park museum and reconstructed church are the only facilities available to the public.

What is the current situation regarding visitor experiences of the park affected by the project ?

There are no facilities of this type available to the visitor.

How will the proposed project change condition of facilities and visitor experience.

This project will enable the park to offer additional new and expanded interpretive programming for park visitors, it will also allow improved, more efficient use of the wayside program.

How many visitors will be affected by these changes ?

190,000 visitors.

Factor: Protect public health, safety and welfare.

What is the existing situation with respect to public health,safety and welfare especially for park visitors.

These buildings in there current state of deterioration provide a threat, danger from exterior threats such as falling bricks and siding, collapsing porches and roofs, insect infestations, unsafe stairwells and access routes are but a few threats.

What is the specific risks ?

See question above, the threat to the public is real,and current. If safety risks are not eliminated minor or serious injuries could occur, with the potential for tort claims.

Upon what authority or information have these predictions been made ?

Inspections by park safety officers and visual observations and evaluations by cultural resource staff.

What citations, court orders or legal direction has the park received based on violation of regulations ?

None

How would the proposed project allow the park to meet established safety standards of health, safety and welfare. How many visitors would be affected ?

Through implementation of the proposed projects, the park would make comprehensive repairs to safety and health concerns during restoration work. Access points would be repaired, and viewing locations established. Approximately 160,000 visitors would be impacted.

What alternatives have been considered ?

Emergency stabilization and closures have been implemented when immediate threats are identified. The alternative of documentation and removal has been identified, but disallowed due to the critical nature of these structures.

Objective: Improve Efficiency of Park Operations

What is the nature/extent and complexity for current park operations affected by this project?

Antietam is a established park with four operational divisions, three of these divisions would be directly impacted by this project; Administration, Cultural Resources, Natural Resources and Visitor Protection. Existing facilities include a park visitor center, Administrative and Cultural Resources Offices, located in a former park residence,; Natural Resources and Visitor Protection located on the second floor of the former National Cemetery Offices. A maintenance facility is located adjacent to the Administrative Offices. All of these office facilities are located on the grounds of the Antietam National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, MD. Sharpsburg is a rural community of approximately 900, with no rental space available.

How will park Operations change without the project?

No changes are expected.

What policies, legal mandates or park goals are related to the project regarding operations?

General Management Plan, Resource Management Plan, Interpretive Prospectus and Wayside Plan.

What is the current situation for park operations & facilities ?

Due to ongoing deterioration of these structures park staff is forced to spend an inordinate amount of time on emergency stabilization projects. These project provide short term response and correct immediate problems, they severely restrict cultural resource and maintenance staff time . Limiting the effectiveness of project planning and funds distribution Park protection operations spend considerable time in response, reporting and patrol regarding incidents concerning these facilities.

How will the proposed project change operations ?

Through restoration of these structures a preventive maintenance program could be implemented which would allow cultural resource staff to monitor the structure and provide appropriate procedures when needed. Staff time released from emergency stabilization projects could be devoted toward maintenance of the physical plant, roads and trails improvements, and cultural landscape restoration through removal of exotic vegetation.

What alternatives have been considered to provide comparable facilities ?

None

Factor: Protect employee health, safety and welfare.

What is the existing situation with respect to employee health, welfare and safety ?

The restoration of these three structures would decrease the threat of employee injury during the numerous emergency stabilization projects and in protection actions on the properties.

What are the specific risks to employees health or safety ?

Injuries from falls, falling bricks or siding, insect infestation, rodent infestation. Threats are current. Injuries may occur during emergency stabilization work or protection actions. Results are lost time, OWCP claims, employee productivity and perhaps disability.

What citations, court orders etc.... has the park received based on violations of regulations ?

None

How will this proposed project allow the park to meet established standards for health, safety and welfare ?

Restoration and stabilization of these structures will allow the park to correct safety and health issues as a part of any project. Safety issues have been identified through inspections are a portion of planning.

What alternatives have been considered ?

None

Objective: Provide cost efficient, environmentally responsible and beneficial development of the National Park System.

The most remarkable feature of Antietam National Battlefield, which distinguishes it from other areas, is the integrity of the cultural landscape. The battlefield remains generally as it appeared on Sept. 17, 1862, occupied by farms and farmlands. From the many views and vistas park visitors receive an almost exact impression of how the American rural landscape looked over a century ago.

Restoration of these structures will allow park visitors to better understand the civilian life of the 1860's and present an truer vision of the battlefield landscape. The loss of these structures will limit the capability of the National Park Service to present a full picture of the field as it appeared in 1862, and provide expanded and improved interpretive opportunities to over 200,000 park visitors annually.

With restoration of these structures, staff time and funding can be redirected from emergency stabilization to planned projects which are currently not performed. Efficiency and fiscal responsibility would improve greatly.

D18 (DSC-PM)
ANTI 315-35

SEP 12 1997

Memorandum

To: Technical Information Center

From: Jon H. Holbrook, Project Manager, Denver Service Center

Reference: Antietam National Battlefield, Pkg. 315, Stabilize/Restore Historic Structures, PT 35

Subject: Transmittal of Signed Project Agreement

Attached is a copy of the project agreement for the project referenced above, which have been signed by all parties, for your records.

If you have any questions, please give me a call at (303) 969-2491.

Jon H. Holbrook

Jon H. Holbrook

Attachments

bcc:
DSC-AR-R. Copeland, A. Tepper, B. Carper, w/c att.

PM:JHolbrook:dlm:09/05/97:x2211:PROJAGRE.A35

PROJECT AGREEMENT

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service / Denver Service Center
12795 West Alameda Parkway / P.O. Box 25287 / DSC-PM / Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

August 1997

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Historic Structure Report - Mumma Barn

ANTI 315-35

This is an agreement between Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI) and the Denver Service Center (DSC), describing specific project requirements to be fulfilled and duties to be performed by all parties to produce or supply the services and products as agreed to below.

AGREED J. W. H — 9/13/97
Park Superintendent, ANTI **Date**

AGREED — 8/13/97
Project Manager, DSC **Date**

BACKGROUND

Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI) is significant because it was the scene of one of the major battles of the American Civil War. The battlefield remains generally as it was in September of 1862, occupied by farms and farmland which is still cultivated. The Mumma farm is one of the unifying and important elements of the cultural landscape which makes up the battlefield and is an integral part of the interpretation of the impact of this battle.

The Mumma farm buildings occupied a central location during the morning phase of the September 17, 1862 battle. The house and barn were burned during the morning of the battle. The brick portion of the house was rebuilt the year after the battle and frame additions were built in subsequent years. The barn was also rebuilt on the original stone foundation after the battle. A working HSR draft was completed in 1992 for the Mumma House.

The Mumma farmhouse and barn exteriors will be restored and maintained as part of the historic scene. The interiors will be rehabilitated and adaptively used for the park administrative and operations functions, freeing space at the visitor center for interpretive needs. The barn contains 7,546 square feet of conversion space and is proposed to be adaptively used for offices for the natural and cultural resources staff. Other functions proposed include a conference room, photo lab, natural resources lab, library, property room, central map and file room, storage and a copy room. The house and barn, along with the other farm buildings, will continue to be maintained as part of the historic scene.

PROJECT PURPOSE

This project is the preparation of an Historic Structure Report (HSR) for the Mumma Barn. Although the park General Management Plan has identified the proposed adaptive use and preliminary design is underway under a separate account for this package, a historic structure report has not been prepared for this structure. The report will be limited primarily to an architectural and condition analysis of the building fabric. The report will be written in accordance with NPS-28, the Cultural Resource Management Guidelines.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

Some emergency stabilization was completed by the Williamsport Preservation Training Center and park staff; otherwise this structure has not received any recent maintenance or repairs, which are badly needed. It is proposed to house the park cultural and natural resources offices in the barn. The upper level is completely open, except for normal structural columns. It is proposed to convert this space into a usable office environment while maintaining the exterior historic appearance.

The scope of work for the adaptive use project includes:

- Construction of a new parking lot for staff and visitors.
- Repair of structural deficiencies, including repair and replacement of cantilevered floor joists, repair and replacement of decayed posts, rafters and rafter plates, rebuilding and repointing the driveway entrance interior stone foundation, replacement of vertical siding as required, repair and replacement of the wagonshed/corn crib framing and siding, installation of a new gutter system, replacement of snow boards, and repainting of the entire structure.
- Rehabilitation of the entire interior to house the park cultural and natural resources staff.
- Providing utility services and integrating modern systems, including HVAC, plumbing systems, fire suppression, electrical and lighting, fire detection, security systems, telephone and communications.

Preliminary design is underway as part of Package 315, Project Type 06 for this adaptive use. However, a Historic Structure Report for the barn has not been accomplished.

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION

A number of historic studies provide general historic background of the barn as related to the Mumma Farm and the events of the Battle of Antietam. Record drawings of the barn were prepared by the Historic Buildings Survey (HABS):

Samuel Mumma Farm - Barn, HABS Drawing No. MD-950B, 8 Sheets, 1988; DSC drawing No. 302/25010.

Samuel Mumma Farm [Site Plan], HABS Drawing No. MD-950, 1 Sheet, 1988, DSC drawing No. 302/25012.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

The Denver Service Center has been asked to prepare a Historic Structure Report (Project Type 06) for the Mumma Barn. The report is to provide basic architectural information on the building through inspection, analysis, and documentation to record: (1) a summary of known historic information, (2) the building construction and materials, (3) identification of exterior and interior character defining elements and significant materials, (4) materials conditions, and (5) evidence of historic modifications.

COMPLIANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCES

Documentation will be reviewed by the State of Maryland Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), coordinated by Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI).

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

NCRO Point of Contact (POC) Responsibilities:
- Provides timely input of needs and review.

ANTI POC Responsibilities:
- Provides timely input of needs and review.
- Ensures all informal and formal Section 106 and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) consultation is completed as necessary.

DSC POC Responsibilities:
- Acts as primary DSC project contact.
- Develops and monitors project budget and schedule.
- Ensures NCRO and park satisfaction.
- Communicates to all parties any changes in scope, schedule, cost estimates, DSC project team assignments.

Design Team Member Responsibilities:
- Meet project schedule milestones.
- Stay within project budget.
- Provide a quality product that meets client requirements.

NCRO

Historical Architect	Rebecca Stevens	(202) 619-7202

ANTI

Superintendent (Core Team Member)	John Howard	(301) 432-7648
Chief of Cultural Resources (Point of Contact)	Richard Brown	(301) 432-4030

DSC

Project Manager (POC/Core Team Member)	Jon Holbrook	(303) 969-2491
Job Captain (Historical Architect)	Robert Carper	(303) 969-2578
Quality Leader (Historical Architect)	Randall Copeland	(303) 969-2459
Historical Architect	Audrey Tepper	(202) 565-1030

PROJECT SCHEDULE

DATE	TASK
08/13/97	Project Agreement Approval
09/30/97	DSC Completion of Draft Historic Structure Report

COST ESTIMATES AND FUNDING SOURCES

FY	PT	Activity	Estimated	Approved
97	35	Historic Structure Report (DSC)	$ 32,000	$ 32,000

PRODUCT WARRANTY

Project participants will complete all work outlined in this project agreement within the established schedule and budget, as updated and amended. Participants warrant the legal sufficiency and technical adequacy of the portions of the products for which they are responsible.

Furthermore, DSC guarantees that all its work will meet established quality standards and the guidelines and objectives defined in the project agreement. DSC will help resolve any problems related to the products and services it provides. Problems arising from DSC errors or omissions will be corrected in a timely manner and to the full satisfaction of Antietam National Battlefield.

PROJECT AGREEMENT AMENDMENT PROCESS

This project agreement may be amended by any party to the agreement, subject to concurrence by all parties. Circumstances that may result in an amendment to this project agreement include any changes in scope, schedule, products, budgets, milestone dates, and key positions. Amendments will be in the form of revisions to the original project agreement or changes documented through standard correspondence or electronic mail. Project agreement amendments will be distributed to all core team members.

APPENDIX C

LETTER FROM JAMES F. CLARK, (LATE SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE 3RD NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT). TO SAMUEL MUMMA, JR. ASKING ABOUT THE LOSS OF HIS FAMILY'S FARM
March 19, 1906

New Bern, NC
March 19, 1906

Postmaster
Sharpsburg, Md.

Dear Sir:

Please be so kind as to give me the correct name of the man who owned or lived in the brick house that was burned at the Battle of Antietam or Battle of Sharpsburg, being called by both names.

I belonged to the 3rd North Carolina Infantry, Colonel William L. Derassette, Ripley's Brigade, D.H. Hill's Division.

This house stood immediately in our front as the battle was being commenced at times was in the enemy's lines. General Ripley, to prevent its occupation by sharpshooters, and to protect his officers from being picked off, ordered it to be burned. A volunteer call was made as to who would go and do it. Five or six privates from Company A volunteered and I took charge of them, being at that time Sergeant Major of the Regiment. After firing the house we all got back to our lines, myself being the only one hurt. Ripley ordered me to carry orders down to his line to 44th and 48th Georgia Regiments to come up and take a rail fence in their front. He was shot soon after I left him. I carried the orders down to the Georgia troops and being weak from the loss of blood, went off the field by an old church and on to our hospital. Then a woman young and beautiful and black-haired, helped to bandage my arm. Have often wondered if she was any of the family and where they went when caught between the lines of battle.

I wish to write up the particulars of the event truthfully and there are some particulars about the family I would like to have.

On the next campaign, Gettysburg, by the command to which I belonged, we assisted to captured General Milroy at Winchester, Virginia, and I had to lay up for repairs and did not get any further.

My brother, now deceased, said that he saw the old gentleman, or thought he talked with the owner of the house burned, and said that he hoped the next time they fought, they would get out of his cornfields, as he gathered no corn or crops that year.

Hoping to hear from you with a line of particulars, as to where the family went that morning, Wednesday, September 17, 1862, I am,

Yours respectfully and truly,
James F. Clark, Late Sergeant Major
3rd North Carolina Regiment

Copies of two letters pertaining to the burning of the Mumma Farm at the Battle of Antietam, 17 Sep 1862.

These were copied from thermofaxed copies obtained by Dwight E. Stinson, Jr., Historian of the Battlefield, in Dec. 1961, from the granddaughter of Samuel Mumma, Jr.,

Mrs. Clyde Hildebrand (nee Virginia Mumma)
115 S. Mulberry St.
Hagerstown, Md.

Sha[illegible]g, Md.
March [illegible] 1906

Mr. James F. Clark
New Bern, N.C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of March 19th asking for some information concerning the burning of the brick house on September 17, 1862, I will say that the house referred to was owned by my father, Samuel Mumma, Sr.

The house, a large brick colonial one, near the Dunker Church, was burned at the Battle of Antietam.

My father was told that the family had better get away, so we left on Monday afternoon September 15th took nothing with us as they were cannonading then, and we were afraid there would be a battle at once. Some clothing was gotten together and the silverware packed in a basket ready to take, but in our haste to get away, all was left behind.

Father and mother and the younger children left in the two-horse carry-all (the older children walking as there was a large family) going about four miles, and camped in a large church called the Manor Church, where many others also were congregated.

On Tuesday evening a friend and I came back to the house, thinking to get some clothing, but found that everything of value had been taken. I then started for Sharpsburg and at the ridge on the field above our house, where the line had formed, General D.H. Hill and some other officers had me brought to them, and questioned me as to whether I was a member of that family. They then asked me about the different roads to the Antietam Creek. I gave them a correct statement although I was a Union boy. After we left, my older brother Daniel came back to the house and went to bed. Towards morning some officers knocked at the door and Daniel being young also, was afraid to open the door and jumped out of the back window, left it up, and spent the remainder of the night in an upper room of a stone building that was once used by slaves. The next day he went to Sharpsburg. That morning the house and barn were burned out but we were told that General Richardson's Battery (a Union General) had shelled the house and barn and burned them.

Our family then went to a friend's house until Spring. In the Spring of 1863 we rebuilt our house and had just moved in a few weeks before the Army went to Gettysburg.

As they were passing through to Gettysburg an officer approached me and asked if I knew who had burned that house. I told him that I did not. Then he told me that he and eight other men were detailed by General Ripley to burn the house, and that he picked up a chunk of fire from where they had been cooking and put it in an open window onto a bed. He told me the color of the quilt and the shape of the bedstead.

We lost crops, fencing and everything, all amounting to from $8,000.00 to $10,000.00 and were never recompensed as the Government claimed it was damaged by being right in the heart of the battle.

As well as I can remember, the hospital you spoke of must have been at the home of one Harry Reel, southwest of the old Dunker Church. He had a daughter with black hair. She is now dead and the rest of the family have moved West. That was the nearest hospital that I knew of.

As to your burning our house, we know that in doing so, you were carrying out orders.

Enclosed find a few souvenir postals of the battle.

Hoping that these points will help you in your work, I am,

Sincerely,
Samuel Mumma Jr., Postmaster
Sharpsburg, Md.

APPENDIX D

a) APPRAISAL FOR HUGH C. SPIELMAN AND HATTIE G. SPIELMAN PROPERTY
BLOODY LANE AND HAGERSTOWN - SHARPSBURG PIKE
SHARPSBURG, MD
J. Clarke Seibert, Appraiser
October 6, 1961

b) COURT OF CLIAMS - CONGRESSIONAL No. 334
HENRY MUMMA, EXECUTOR, V. THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER 15, 1888

HUGH C. SPIELMAN and HATTIE G. SPIELMAN

PROPERTY

BLOODY LANE
AND
HAGERSTOWN - SHARPSBURG PIKE

SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND.

OCTOBER 6, 1961

J. CLARKE SEIBERT

APPRAISER

VALUATION REPORT

Farm Property

Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman

Sharpsburg, Maryland.

CERTIFICATE OF VALUE

I certify that I have personally inspected the property, located along the North side of Bloody Lane and the intersection with and along the East side of the Hagerstown - Sharpsburg Pike and along the Southeast side of the Old Smoketown Road in the Sharpsburg District, Washington County, Maryland; that I have no interest in the property; I have no affiliations with the owner, that my opinion of value is based on an unbiased analysis of all known factors which affect its worth.

In my opinion the value of the property under consideration as of October 6, 1961, is Fifty Thousand and Seventy Dollars ($50,070.00).

J. Clarke Seibert

J. Clarke Seibert

Appraiser

REZIN D. FISHER, by deed dated May 24, 1897 to the STATE of VERMONT, as recorded in Liber 107, Folio 189, one of the land records of Washington County, Maryland. 400 sq. ft.

REZIN D. FISHER and EMMA J. FISHER, by deed dated April 11, 1895 to THE UNITED STATES, as recorded in Liber 103, Folio 608, one of the land records of Washington County, Maryland. 3 roods and 1 square perch - Bloody Lane. Reserving the use of road for an avenue to be constructed.

SAMUEL MUMMA and wife, by deed dated October 10, 1873 to MICHAEL MILLER, JACOB MILLER and others and their heirs in fee, as recorded in Liber K K #6, Folio 130, one of the land records of Washington County, Maryland. Containing 114.4 perch, more or less, for Mumma's Graveyard or Burial Ground. To be used exclusively for a burial ground and for no other purpose, reserving the right to bury and granting upon all funeral occasions for the burial of their dead the free use of a private road to and from the lot herein conveyed, Commencing in the middle of Hagerstown - Sharpsburg Turnpike from a point near what is called the "Dunker Church" to cross the public road from Keedysville. Said road to be one perch wide and to bear from the center of said county road S 53° E 31 perch to the end of the fourth line of the lot hereby conveyed.

Physical Description

The subject property situate and fronting 981 feet along the North side of Bloody Lane on the historic Antietam Battlefield. Said Bloody Lane intersects the Hagerstown - Sharpsburg Road. Said property fronts 1229 feet along the East side of said highway and is considered very desirable locations for commercial use. Said farm also fronts 2965 feet along the Southeast side of the old Smoketown Road. Said farm is gently rolling land with some limestone out-croppings. It is a Hagerstown clay loam series and considered very good farm land. This

concrete floor and foundation used for brooding and raising young chickens. Said buildings are 20' 6" x 9', 24' 6" x 8' 4", 18' x 6" and a 12' building 6' wide on one end and 9' wide on the other. These buildings are all usable and in fairly good condition and are located about 150 feet South of the dwelling. An 18' 6" x 22' frame building with standing seam metal roof used as garage, has sliding doors, concrete floor and foundation. This building has tar paper between the siding and the studs and is comparatively new construction. A 22' 6" x 14' 3" vertical frame siding building used for blacksmith shop and storage, corrugated metal roof, dirt floor and stones for foundation. This building is old, but in good condition and usable. A 16' 3" x 24' 4" two story stone building, with open fireplace, open pit for water from overflow of spring, concrete floor and metal over wood shingle roof. There is a 30 gallon electric water pressure system in this building, second floor is used for storage. Stone walls are 30" thick and in good condition. There is a stone and brick arched cap over the spring with concrete steps down to the spring and concrete walk up to house and out to lane. A 23'6" x 12' 4" frame, corrugated roof building with concrete floor and foundation, used for tool storage. Building is comparatively new and in good condition. A 40' 3" x 12' 6" vertical siding building with dirt floor in walkway and plank floor in pen area, used for hogs. Storage area overhead with board floor, roof is corrugated metal and fenced pen areas for outyards. This building is old and in need of repair. A 22' 6" x 41' 3" frame building with partition, used for chicken laying house, tractor and implement storage, Floor and foundation is concrete, corrugated metal roof and building is comparatively new. The bank barn is 80' x 44', having two floors and two mows above, 15' x 34' combination wagon shed and corn crib attached on the South end and 13' x 45' frame, metal roof shed attached on North

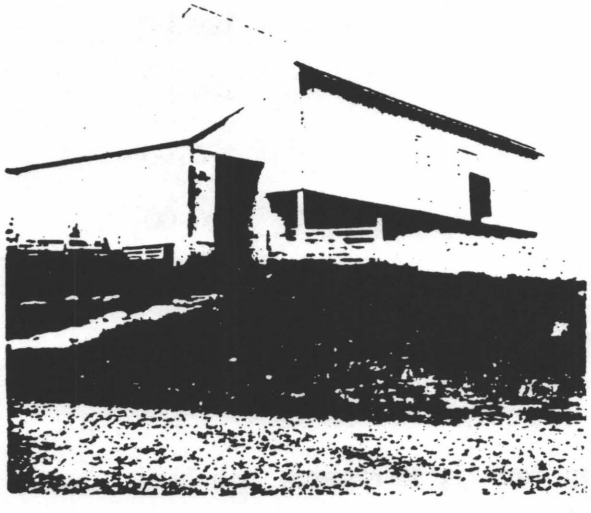
and for implement storage. Entire barn was remodeled and rebuilt about twenty years ago. The upper timbers are pine and hand hewn oak, the siding has been replaced. In the lower part of the barn two stables and one feeding entry have been concreted for dairy use, twenty-one head stalls for cattle were built in. The remaining three stables are dirt floor, divided into three box stalls each. The feeding entry has plank floor. Foundation walls of barn are stone and in good condition, the stone pier foundation under the corn crib is only in fair condition.

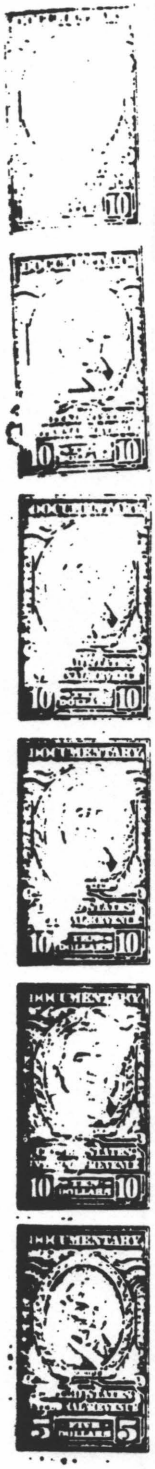
The present owners have maintained the farm in fine condition, the buildings are all well preserved, fences are above average, the general house keeping around the farm buildings is excellent.

Assessment (No Change Since 1952)

148½ Acres - Sharpsburg District #1	$ 7,425.00
House	2,000.00
Barn	1,500.00
Shop	100.00
Spring House	100.00
Implement Shed	250.00
Garage	100.00
Hog Pen	100.00
Total Assessment	$11,575.00

The farm property in Washington County, Maryland, has been assessed on a lower basis than any other type property. Some assessments have been doubled during the past year, it will be another year before all are reassessed.





Received for Record DECEMBER 18,1961
at 12:13 o'clock P. M.
Receipt No. 191716.

THIS DEED, Made this 18th day of December A. D. 196 by HUGH C. SPIELMAN and HATTIE G. SPIELMAN, his wife, of Washington County, State of Maryland.

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum of FIFTY THOUSAND ($50,000.00) DOLLARS and other good and valuable considerations, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, we, the said Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, all those two parcels of land, together with the improvements thereon and all the rights, ways, privileges, advantages and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situate about one mile North of Sharpsburg, Washington County, Maryland, and more particularly described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1: Beginning at a concrete monument planted at the end of 348.75 feet in the seventh or North 87 degrees West 37½ perch line of the deed from Henry C. Mumma and wife to Rezin D. Fisher dated March 26, 1889, and recorded in Liber No. 93, folio 144, one of the Land Records of Washington County, and running thence along the division line now established South 9 degrees 14 minutes East 559.74 feet to a concrete monument, thence South 25 degrees 05 minutes East 1265.42 feet to intersect the third line of said deed, thence reversing said line South 32 degrees 22 minutes West 37.26 feet to the corner of the stone fence, thence South 51 degrees 02 minutes East 71.77 feet to a post, thence along the existing fence line South 23 degrees 55 minutes West 622.17 feet to a post, thence South 24 degrees 29 minutes West 733.31 feet to a post, and South 24 degrees 04 minutes West 517.93 feet to a post in the North margin of Bloody Lane, thence along the margin thereof South 83 degrees 46 minutes West 245.62 feet, and South 82 degrees 26 minutes West 502.46 feet to the East margin of a fourteen foot private roadway, thence continuing along the margin of Bloody Lane and crossing said roadway 14 feet, thence along the margin of Bloody Lane South 83 degrees 22 minutes West 478.51 feet to the East marginal line of the Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway, thence along said marginal line North 7 degrees 01 minute 30 seconds West 521.8 feet, thence by a curve to the left having a radius of 2904.79 feet for a distance of 400.94 feet, the chord being North 10 degrees 58 minutes 45 seconds West 400.62 feet, and North 14 degrees 56 minutes West 308.24 feet, thence leaving the Highway and running back therefrom binding on the lands of the State of Maryland North 62 degrees 51 minutes East 184.33 feet to the lands of The United States of America, thence binding thereon South 66 degrees 00 minutes East 220.13 feet to a concrete corner post, thence North 23 degrees 28 minutes East 452.45 feet to a concrete corner post, thence North 53 degrees 28 minutes West 647.87 feet into the center of the Smoketown Road, thence along or near the center thereof North 38 degrees 40 minutes East 955.75 feet to a point in the center of a road leading to Mumma's Graveyard, thence continuing along the center of Smoketown Road North 38 degrees 40 minutes East 1001.25 feet, and North 21 degrees 24 minutes East 108.72 feet, thence leaving the road and running North 89 degrees 55 minutes East 270.0 feet to the place of beginning; containing 113.8 acres ofland, more or less, but subject to such outstanding rights of third

persons as there may be in and to the following two areas or tracts of land:

Tract A: An area comprising Mumma's Graveyard described as follows: Beginning at a point where the center line of Smoketown Road intersects the northerly side of an intersecting road leading to Mumma's Graveyard, thence running South 60 degrees 38 minutes East 495.77 feet, thence North 29 degrees 52 minutes East 379 feet, thence South 60 degrees 08 minutes East 165.75 feet, thence South 29 degrees 52 minutes West 165.75 feet, thence North 60 degrees 08 minutes West 149.25 feet, thence South 29 degrees 521 West 213.11 feet, thence North 60 degrees 38 minutes West 512.27 feet to a point in the center line of Smoketown Road, thence continuing northerly along the center line of Smoketown Road to the point of beginning.

Tract B: A private roadway area described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north margin of Bloody Lane which is distant along the north margin of Bloody Lane North 83 degrees 22 minutes East 478.51 feet from the east margin of Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway, and which point is also on the west margin of the private roadway herein being described, thence along the west margin of the said road North 13 degrees 08 minutes East 935.0 feet to a point, thence crossing said road South 65 degrees 52 minutes East 14.26 feet, thence along the East margin of said road South 13 degrees 08 minutes West 927.35 feet to the North margin of Bloody Lane, thence along the North margin of Bloody Lane westerly to the point of beginning.

SAVING AND EXCEPTING from the above, two parcels of land heretofore conveyed to the United States of America: (1) By the State of Vermont by deed dated November 7, 1905, and recorded in Liber No. 107, folio 89; and (2) By the State of Connecticut by deed dated February 18, 1903, and recorded in Liber No. 101, folio 443, of the aforesaid Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.

AND BEING a portion of Parcel No. 1, together with all of Parcel No. 2 of the deed from Walter H. Snyder, Mortgagee, to the said Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, dated October 15, 1924, and recorded in Liber No. 169, folio 670, of the said Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.

PARCEL NO. 2: Beginning at a planted stone at the end of the sixth line of the deed from Henry C. Mumma and wife to Rezin D. Fisher dated March 26, 1889, and recorded in Liber No. 93, folio 144, one of the Land Records of Washington County, and running thence with a portion of the seventh line of said deed South 89 degrees 55 minutes West 348.75 feet to a concrete monument, thence along the division line now established South 9 degrees 14 minutes East 559.74 feet to a concrete monument, thence South 25 degrees 05 minutes East 1265.42 feet to intersect the third line of the aforesaid deed, thence along the existing fence lines North 32 degrees 22 minutes East 1589.8 feet to a walnut tree, thence North 25 degrees 24 minutes East 110.04 feet to a cherry tree, thence North 7 degrees 25 minutes West 226.2 feet to an elm tree, thence North 88 degrees 22 minutes 24 " West 1147.06 feet to the place of beginning;

containing 34.32 acres of land, more or less.

AND BEING a portion of Parcel No. 1 of the deed from Walter H. Snyder, Mortgagee, to the said Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, by deed dated October 15, 1924, and recorded in Liber No. 169, folio 670, of the said Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.

AND WE, the said Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, do hereby covenant that we will warrant generally the property hereby conveyed; and that we will execute such other and further assurances as may be requisite.

WITNESS our hands and seals.

WITNESS:

Betty Baker

Hugh C. Spielman (SEAL)

Hattie G. Spielman (SEAL)

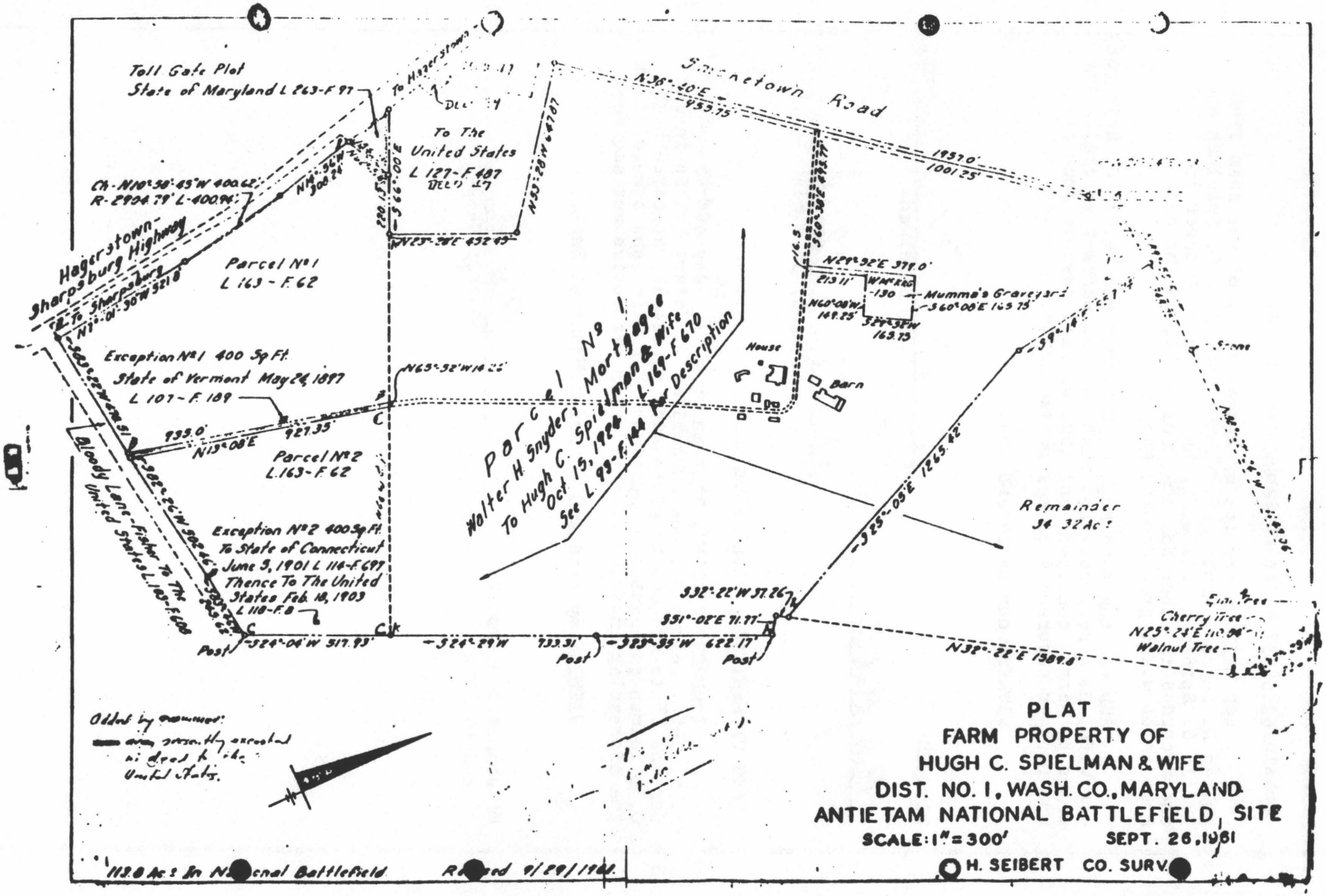
STATE OF MARYLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, to-wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That on this 18th day of December A. D. 196_, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, and acknowledged the aforegoing instrument to be their respective act and deed.

WITNESS my hand and Official Notarial Seal.

My commission expires
May 6, 1963

Betty Baker
Notary Public


Toll Gate Plot
State of Maryland L 263-F 97
To Hagerstown
To The United States
L 127-F 487
Smoketown Road
Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway
To Sharpsburg
Parcel No 1
L 163 - F 62
Exception No 1 400 Sq Ft.
State of Vermont May 24, 1897
L 107 - F 189
Parcel No 2
L 163 - F 62
Exception No 2 400 Sq Ft.
To State of Connecticut
June 5, 1901 L 114-F 697
Thence To The United States Feb. 18, 1903
L 118-F 8
Parcel No 1
Walter H. Snyder, Mortgagee
To Hugh C. Spielman & Wife
Oct 15, 1924 L 169-F 670
See L 93-F 144 For Description
House
Barn
Mumma's Graveyard
Remainder
34 32 Acs
Cherry Tree
Walnut Tree
Post
Post
Post
Bloody Lane-Fisher To The United States L 103-F 608
Added by grammar:
are presently excepted in deed to the United States.
113.8 Acs In National Battlefield
Revised 9/29/1961
PLAT
FARM PROPERTY OF
HUGH C. SPIELMAN & WIFE
DIST. NO. 1, WASH. CO., MARYLAND
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, SITE
SCALE: 1" = 300'
SEPT. 26, 1961
H. SEIBERT CO. SURV.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

CONGRESSIONAL, No. 334.

HENRY C. MUMMA, EXECUTOR, v. THE UNITED STATES.

EVIDENCE FOR CLAIMANT.

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H. H. KEEDY, *Attorney.*

Deposition of Samuel Mumma, for claimant, taken at Hagerstown, Md., the 15th day of October, 1888.

Claimant's counsel, H. H. Keedy; defendant's counsel, Felix Branigan.

That his occupation is that of a farmer; that he is fifty years of age; that his place of residence is Sharpsburgh, Md.; that he is a son of the deceased claimant and heir at law, and one of the executors of said claimant.

Interrogatory 1. State, if you please, your age, place of residence, your present and former occupation.

Answer. Age, fifty years; I live near Sharpsburgh, Washington County, Md.; I am now and always had been a farmer.

Interrogatory 2. State whether or not you were acquainted with Samuel Mumma, sr., of Washington County, Md. If yea, when did you know him, where did he reside, and what was his occupation?

Answer. I was acquainted with Samuel Mumma; he was my father; I have known him all my life up to the time of his death in 1876. He resided near Sharpsburgh, Md., and was a farmer up to a year or two of his death.

Interrogatory 3. State, if you know, where the said Samuel Mumma resided in 1862.

Answer. He resided on his farm near Sharpsburgh, about a mile northeast of said town.

Interrogatory 4. State, if you know, whether or not the said Samuel Mumma furnished any stores or property to the Government of the United States or its organized forces. If you please, state the circumstances under which they were furnished, the time, the amount, the value, and all you know in reference thereto.

Answer. Yes; the said Samuel Mumma did furnish stores to the United States Government at the time of the battle of Antietam, just immediately after said battle; a part of Sumner's corps and a part of General Meade's corps took the property. I talked with both Generals Meade and Sumner,

and they said they were out of supplies and that they must have what they could get from my father and that the Government would pay for it; we did not object any more. They took 295 cords of wood in all, about 20 cords of which was corded up for our own use and to sell. The balance, 275, consisted of fencing rails, posts, and stakes. Within two weeks after the battle the panels of the fence were counted and, in my opinion, there was over 2 miles of fencing taken. The farm contained over 186 acres of land and required a great deal of fencing. About fifty good rails will make a cord of wood. The most of the fence was worm fencing, and consisted of nine rails and two stakes to the panel and about 8 feet to a panel. I believe there were at least 1,300 panels taken. There was a great deal more fencing on the farm, but they only took about 2 miles of it. There were eight fenced fields on the place. Wood was selling in that year at Sharpsburgh for $4 per cord, and it was worth $1 a cord to haul it to Sharpsburgh. It was taken and used immediately after the battle of Antietam for fuel for the army. Some was taken by Sumner and some by Meade's men and some by General McClellan's men. They hauled it in wagons to the camps. The whole farm was under fencing. Upon reflection I think there were nine fields fenced and a lane running through the farm, fenced on both sides. The same troops took all the corn and fodder in the field of 16 acres. It was a medium crop that year; it would yield 37 bushels to the acre, and about a load of fodder to the acre, weighing over a ton to the load. The corn was almost matured; it was after the 17th of September. Corn was selling at that time for 60 cents per bushel—new corn. About a week after the battle they came in with their teams, pulled off the corn, and hauled it away to the camps. Some they cut off, and carried the fodder and corn away, and the balance they turned their artillery horses in and used it. The fodder was worth about $5 to the load in the field. We got as much as $10 a load for it, hauled to Sharpsburgh the following year. That year fodder was very scarce after the armies were here, and commanded a high price. They also got wheat and straw, and, in my judgment, 75 bushels. The wheat was not thrashed. They took it out of the ricks and hauled it to General Sumner's camp. I went to General Sumner, and he referred me to his quartermaster, and he said they would have to have it and would pay for it. The wheat in that condition, in my opinion, was worth $1.25 per bushel. There was 25 or 30 acres of pasture on the place, which was pastured by the Government horses. They were turned in on the fields and kept there until it was gone. In my judgment the pasture was worth $50. Some of the pasture was first and some was the second year crop. It had not been cut. The apples they just went through the orchard and took. I don't know whether they had any orders or not. They got one steer and a calf, which they killed. There were five others taken, but we don't know by whom. This steer and calf we drove to Mr. Neikirk's, the neighboring place. I did not see them kill them, but afterward saw the hides of the calf and steer, and the Neikirks told me the Federal soldiers had killed them and used them. The steer would weigh between 500 and 600 pounds net. He was large and fat. The calf was about six months old. The steer was worth, in my opinion, reasonably $30, and the calf was worth $6 at least. I suppose it would be worth that much for meat. They got four fattening hogs out of the pen. They killed them and carried them off to the camp. I got

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the hides and identified them by the hides. I went to the camp and saw the colonel in command and he said we should be paid for them. They were worth $10 or $12 apiece. They would have weighed, in my opinion, 200 pounds net. There was some bacon taken. I don't know who took it or how much was taken.

Cross-examined by counsel for United States:

Cross-interrogatory 1. Were you on the place at the time of taking of property mentioned by you?

Answer. I was not living there. The house was burned during the battle. I was living about a mile away, but was on the place every day.

Cross-interrogatory 2. Was the quantity of property mentioned by you estimated at the time?

Answer. Yes, sir; by me, Henry Piper, Mr. Neikirk, and Mr. Rowlette; the two latter are here present. Mr. Piper is too old and feeble to leave home.

Cross-Interrogatory 3. Did you make a written appraisement?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Cross-interrogatory 4. Where is it?

Answer. It was given by me to the claim agent who had charge of the claim, and I don't know where it is now—either Gregory or Jones.

Cross-interrogatory 5. How long had the fence been standing before it was taken?

Answer. I can not tell. It was kept in good repair and renewed whenever necessary. Some of the post fencing was new.

Cross-interrogatory 6. Did you ever measure a cord of wood from fence rails?

Answer. No, sir; but fifty good rails will fill a wagon that will hold a cord of wood. At the best of my recollection the rails taken would run about that way.

Cross-interrogatory 7. Where were you during the battle of Antietam?

Answer. I was back of the rebel line and could not get out. I was not there voluntarily, but caught there.

Cross-interrogatory 8. What depredations did the rebels commit on your father's place during that time?

Answer. None that I know of; they might have done some. They tore down some fencing, but I did not see that they burnt any.

Cross-interrogatory 9. This claim charges 295 cords of wood; then did you know that some of that wood—a considerable portion of it—was not burned by the Confederates?

Answer. The most of the rails were on the place after the battle. I was on the place after the battle on Friday, and there was very little burning of rails; there were only a few places that looked like there had been a fire. I think a cord would cover what was burnt up to the time of my visit; but a considerable portion of the fencing had been torn down and the rails were lying there, piled up.

Cross-interrogatory 10. How many acres of corn and wheat were on the place that year?

Answer. Sixteen acres of corn and between 50 and 60 acres of wheat.

Cross-interrogatory 11. Was there a considerable portion of that trampled down?

Answer. Not the wheat; the wheat was in ricks, and some in the barn; did not seem to be injured by the troops except what was in the barn, and that was burned. Some of the corn was trampled, but it was not materially damaged.

Cross-interrogatory 12. Did you see them hauling away the corn?

Answer. Yes, sir; all of it. They were back and forward there for a week taking it.

Cross-interrogatory 13. You estimated the corn at how much per acre?

Answer. Thirty-seven bushels per acre. It was a medium crop. Fifty bushels would be a good crop in that neighborhood.

Cross-interrogatory 14. How much of the pasture had been trampled down by the troops?

Answer. I can hardly say; probably about half had been trampled down and run over.

Cross-interrogatory 15. Was any of the wheat in the ricks burnt?

Answer. No, sir.

Cross-interrogatory 16. How many hogs were on the place before the battle?

Answer. From twelve to fifteen large hogs.

Cross-interrogatory 17. How many cattle?

Answer. We generally kept about twenty; we had six steers at that time.

Cross-interrogatory 18. Did the rebels take any cattle or stock?

Answer. Not that I know of. These five steers that were killed, the rebels might have got them; we don't know who got them.

Cross-interrogatory 19. Where were the horses?

Answer. We took them away on Monday.

Cross-interrogatory 20. Where did you take them?

Answer. To the neighborhood of Fairplay; within the Federal lines.

Cross-interrogatory 21. Was any of the property paid for by the Government or by any of the troops?

Answer. No, sir.

Cross-interrogatory 22. Were any receipts or vouchers given for any of the property?

Answer. No, sir. I made efforts to get them. I went to General Meade and asked him, and he said the Government would pay for all this property. I saw his quartermaster and asked for a receipt, but he refused to give it, and said the Government would pay it.

Cross-interrogatory 23. Where was your father at this time?

Answer. He was living below Sharpsburgh after the battle, and made very little effort to get receipts, as he was an old man and very much discouraged by the loss of his house and barn.

Cross-interrogatory 24. Was there anything said about loyalty?

Answer. Yes; the quartermaster said if my father was a loyal man he would be paid. I can't tell the quartermaster's name. He w.. near General Meade's headquarters.

Cross-interrogatory 25. Was any proof made before the Porter board in regard to any of this property?

Answer. I don't think any proof was made, but they were on the place; I was not there that day.

Cross-interrogatory 26. How did you carry the quantities of property

in your mind; or, if not carried, where did you get the quantities, and how?

Answer. I estimated the fencing from my recollection entirely, and also the corn and fodder, I remembered them distinctly; also the wheat, we estimated it at the time about 75 bushels that had been carried off of the place.

And in answer to the interrogatory propounded by commissioner, whether he knows of any other matter relative to the claim in question, and, if he does, to state it.

Answer. I know of nothing else except that the claim is an honest one, in my opinion, and not large or exaggerated.

SAMUEL MUMMA.

Deposition of Henry F. Neikirk, for claimant, taken at Hagerstown, Md., the 15th day of October, 1888.

Claimant's counsel, H. H. Keedy; defendant's counsel, Felix Brannigan.

That his occupation is a retired farmer; that he is sixty-eight years of age; that I reside in Sharpsburgh now, but formerly near that place. I have no interest at all, and no relation to the claimant. The deceased and myself were nearest neighbors.

Interrogation 1. State whether or not you were acquainted with Samuel Mumma, deceased; if yea, when did you know him, what was his occupation, and where did he reside?

Answer. I knew him before the war, during the war, and up to the time of his death, and we lived as neighbors for many years. Mr. Mumma resided about 1 mile northeast of Sharpsburgh, on the battle-field of Antietam, and resided there during the late war.

Interrogation 2. State if you know whether or not the said Samuel Mumma furnished any stores or property to the Government of the United States or its organized forces. If yea, please state the circumstances under which they were furnished, the time, the amount, the value, and all you know in reference thereto.

Answer. Yes, he did; they were taken by the United States troops or soldiers immediately after the battle of Antietam. The rebels retreated and the Union supplies had not yet arrived, and they used what they found in the neighborhood. I can not particularize under whose command the troops were, more than General Sumner's command was there. They used what cord-wood was there, and they used also fencing. I recollect they used 20 cords of wood and rails that were used for wood, and according to my opinion several miles of fencing were used for fuel shortly after the battle of Antietam. At the suggestion of Mr. Mumma, the deceased, Mr. William Roulette, Mr. Henry Piper, and myself rode along where the fence stood and counted the panels of fencing that were taken, the places being well marked where the panels came from, and from that we made a calculation as to the amount. My recollection as to the number of panels is rather indefinite; I think they were in the teens, that is, between 1,300 and 2,000 panels. I know there were nine rails and two stakes to the panel, for I saw the fence frequently. Mr. Mumma was particular in keeping good fencing on his farm. I mean that 50 rails would average a cord of wood; I came to that conclusion from hauling rails in the

APPENDIX E

HISTORIC STRUCTURES - REPORT
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
MARYLAND
August 28, 1969

Francis F. Wilshin

MUMMA FARM - "SPRING HOUSE"

PIPER FARM - "SLAVE QUARTERS"

SHERRICK FARM - "SMOKE HOUSE"

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

History Data

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

MARYLAND

by

FRANCIS F. WILSHIN

DIVISION OF HISTORY

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

MARYLAND

C H A P T E R I

MUMMA FARM - "Spring House"

Battle Brief (Daybreak - 1 p.m.)

The Battle of Antietam was fought September 17, 1862, in three main stages, each of which involved intimately one or more of the three farms represented in this study. The first stage heavily involved the Mumma farm, the second stage the Mumma and Piper farms and the third the Sherrick farm.

Appreciating the advantage of position which the Mumma farm provided, Brig.-Gen. A.R. Lawton, about 11 p.m. on September 16, ordered forward Brig.-Gen. William H. Trimble's brigade (Maj.-Gen. Richard S. Ewell's division) then commanded by Colonel James A. Walker. The brigade was placed in a plowed field of the farm connecting with Lawton's brigade on the left across the Sharpsburg-Hagerstown Turnpike and with Brig.-Gen. Roswell S. Ripley's brigade (Maj.-Gen. D. H. Hill's division).[1]

Ripley also had been ordered forward on the night of the 16th to take position on the Mumma farm to cover the turnpike and support Colonel Stephen D. Lee's artillery battalion stationed along the

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1. War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1887. Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 976. Hereafter cited as O.R.

southern limits of the farm in vicinity of the Dunkard Church.[2]

So stationed, the men in Trimble's brigade were in regimental position from left to right--12th Georgia, 21st Georgia, 21st North Carolina, 15th Alabama. Near the residence, the barn, the "Spring House" and other buildings were the 21st North Carolina and the 15th Alabama.[3]

Federal pickets attacked twice during the night and a desultory fire was kept up until dawn.

At daybreak Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker's Federal Corps opened the attack on this sector with a sweeping 900 yard advance that carried through the North Woods to the Miller cornfield. Here, in desperate fighting, Brig.-Gen. George L. Hartsuff and Brig. Gen. Abram Duryea's brigades overwhelmed the Confederate brigades of Lawton and Brig.-Gen. Harry T. Hays. Colonel James A. Walker, commanding Trimble's brigade, describes the action on his front:

> Soon after daylight the enemy opened fire from a battery which was posted on a hill across the Antietam, and which consequently enfiladed our position, and, as my command was exposed to full view of their gunners and had no shelter, this fire was very annoying, but less destructive that I at first apprehended it would be. About the time my skirmishers were driven in, the

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2. Ibid., p. 1032.

3. Maps and Illustrations--Plate 1 [Map No. 1]. (Map of the Battlefield of Antietam, Prepared under the direction of the Antietam Board, Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Davis U.S.A. President, General E. A. Carman U.S.V. [Historical documentation], General H. Heth, C.S.A., Surveyed by Lieut. Col. E. R. Cope Engineer, Drawn by Charles H. Ourand 1899. Maps 1-14. [Hereafter referred to as Antietam Board Map].

> enemy also opened on us from the front with artillery. The line of infantry which they brought up first, advanced to the edge of the woods where my skirmishers had been posted, and opened fire upon us to which my men replied with spirit and effect, holding them in check.[4]

So severe was the enfilading fire from the Federal batteries on the east bank of the Antietam that it inflicted serious loss to the men of Ripley's command for over an hour. "During this while," writes Ripley, "a set of farm buildings in our front were set on fire to prevent them being made use of by the enemy." About 8 o'clock the command was ordered to close to the left. "The troops," continues Ripley, "sprung to their arms with alacrity and moved forward through the burning buildings in our front, reformed on the other side, and opened a rapid fire upon the enemy."[5]

The troops of the command moved forward in support of Brig.-Gen. John B. Hood's division to recapture the cornfield in desperate fighting about 7:30 a.m. In the height of this bloody action, Ripley received a severe wound in the throat which would have proved fatal had not the bullet passed through his cravat.[6]

As Hooker's attack spent itself, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Mansfield's XII Federal Corps pushed rapidly forward to renew the blood bath. The divisions of Brig.-Gen. Alpheus Williams and Brig.-Gen. Samuel W.

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4. O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 976.

5. Ibid., pp. 2-33.

6. Ibid., p. 1027.

Crawford, attacking separately, struck the Confederates in the West Woods. Fighting from behind the cover of projecting rocks, the command of Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones met and shattered the attack. The left of the attack, however, drove Hood's Confederates back across the fields toward the Dunkard Church, opening up a great gap in their line. Into this gap swept Brig.-Gen. George S. Greene's Federal division, overrunning the Mumma farm while Brig.-Gen. William H. French's division plunged past the Roulette farm to strike the Confederate brigades of Col. A. H. Colquitt, Brig.-Gen. R. E. Rodes, and Brig.-Gen. George B. Anderson stationed in the Sunken Road.[7]

"So terrific was the fire of our men," writes Maj. Orrin J. Crane of the Seventh Ohio, "that the enemy fell like grass before the mower; so deadly was the fire that the enemy retired in great disorder."[8]

Only a desperate stand by the Confederate brigades of Brig.-Gen. Jubal A. Early and George B. Anderson stopped Greene's thrust at the Dunkard Church. Thundering past the burning buildings on the Mumma farm dashed the Federal batteries of Capts. John A. Tompkins and J. Albert Monroe, supported respectively by the 102nd New York, the 3rd Maryland, and the 28th Pennsylvania and the 57th Ohio.

By 10:30 a.m. Greene, in heavy fighting, had penetrated the

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7. Maps and Illustrations--Antietam Board Map No. 8--Plate II, p. 95.

8. O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 506.

southern portion of the West Woods and had driven the Confederates back to gain full possession of the Mumma farm. In a bold thrust about this time, the 27th North Carolina, moving from the Reel cornfield, swept forward, in a 900-yard advance, to gain the Mumma cornfield before it was repulsed by the 53rd Pennsylvania, the 1st Delaware, and the 14th Connecticut.

By noon the Mumma farm was largely in Federal hands and the major action in this area had ended. An hour later two six-gun batteries of Capts. Wm. H. Hexamer and Augustus Martin had moved up to take position in the plowed field just beyond the still-smouldering Mumma buildings. Col. Wm. H. Irwin's brigade (Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin's VI corps) now moved up to take position about the center of the farm where they remained until the closing action of the day.

When night brought an end to the battle the Mumma farm was a shambles. The crops were trampled, the fruit trees were stripped, the fences were down, the belongings ransacked but worst of all their home and barn had been razed by a fire that also gutted the "Spring House." No other farm on the field experienced anywhere near such damaging battle impact. It was not until the following spring that the Mummas came back to rebuild and repair their building, and recoup their fortunes.

So hasty had been their departure from the farm that they had carried away few if any of their family possessions. It was no mean task to hurriedly evacuate a family of 16 children. One of them, Samuel Mumma, Jr., in a letter to James F. Clark, New Bern, North

Carolina, dated March 22, 1906, describes the evacuation:

> My father was told the family had better get away, so we left on Monday afternoon the 15th, took nothing with us as they were cannonading then, and we were afraid there would be a battle at once. Some clothing was gotten together and the silverware packed in a basket, ready to take but in our haste to get away, all was left behind.
>
> Father and Mother and the younger children left in the two-horse carry-all (the older children walking as there was a large family) going about four miles, and camped in a large church called (The Manor Church), where many others were also congregated.
>
> On Tues evening a friend and I came back to the house, thinking to get some Clothing, but found that everything of value had been taken. I then started for Sharpsburg, and at the ridge on the field above the house, where the line had formed, Gen. D. H. Hill and some other officers had me brought to them and questioned me as to whether I was a member of that family; and then asked me about the different roads to Antietam Creek. I gave him a correct statement, although I was a Union boy. After we left, my older brother Daniel came back to the house and went to bed. Towards morning, some officers knocked at the door. Daniel, being young also, was afraid to open door, jumped out back window, left it up, and spent the remainder of the night in an upper room of a stone building that was once used by their slaves. (Slaves had been freed.)
>
> The next day he went to Sharpsburg. That morning the house & barn were burned, but we were told that Gen. Richardson's battery (a Union Gen.) shelled the barn and burnt it. Our family then went to a friends house and stayed until Spring.
>
> In the Spring of '63 we rebuilt our house and had just moved in a few weeks before the army went to Gettysburg.
>
> As they were passing through to Gettysburg an officer approached me and asked me if I knew who had burnt that house. I told him I did not; then he told me that he and eight other men were detailed by Gen. Ripley to burn the house, and that he picked up a chunk of fire from where

> they had been cooking & put it in an open window on a bed. He told me the color of the quilt and shape of bedstead.
>
> We lost crops, fencing and everything all amounting to 8 or 10 thousand dollars, and never were recompensed as the government claimed it was damaged by being right in the heat of battle.[9]

This letter was in response to one from James F. Clark to "Post Master Sharpsburg, Md." dated "3/17th 06" inquiring the name of the owner or person who lived in the brick house that was burned at the "Battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam." He writes:

> I belonged to 3d N.C. Infantry Col Wm L Derossette, [DeRosset] Ripleys Brigade, D.H. Hill's Division This House stood immediately in our front as the battle was being commenced and at time just was in enemies line. Genl Ripley, to prevent its occupation by sharp-shooters & protect his officers from being picked off ordered it to be burned. A volunteer call was made as to who would go and do it. 5 or 6 privates from Co. A volunteered and I took charge of them being at that time sergeant major of the Regiment. After firing the house we all got back to our line Myself being the only one hurt.[10]

A detailed evaluation of battle damage to the Mumma farm is found in Claim No. 334 Congressional Case submitted by Samuel Mumma, Jr., Executors of Samuel Mumma Deceased vs. The United States filed May 29, 1885, in the court of Claims:

One House destroyed by fire	2,000.00
One Barn " "	1 250.00
One Spring House & hog pen	100.00
Stock Taken	460.00
Grain of different kinds	537.25

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9. Appendix--A p. 27.

10. Appendix--B p. 32.

Household Furniture Clothing &c	1 422.43	
Farming Implements Wagon _____?	457.50	
Fence distroyed [sic]	590.00	
Hay "	480.00	
Land damaged by traveling & Buriel	150.00	
Fifteen Cords Wood	37.00	
	$7 472.18	[sic]

A further breakdown of item losses shows:

288	Panels P. fence			360.00	
1 062	" Worm "			477.90	
16	Acres corn	13.20	$	355.00	
16	Acres fodder	5.00		88.00	
100	Bush. I. Potatoes,	1.00		100.00	
10	" S "	1.50		15.00	
75	" Apples	.50		37.00	[sic]
6	Steers	20.00	$	150.00	[sic]
2	Calves	6.00		12.00	
2	Colts	30.00		60.00	
1	Horse	100.00		100.00	
9	Shoats	3.00		27.00	
9	Hogs	10.00		90.00	
8	Sheep	5.00		40.00	
200	Chickens	.15		30.00	
12	Turkeys	.50		6.00	
2	Ducks	.25		.50	
2	Gardens	10.00		20.00	
1	House			2 000.00	
12	Bedsteads	4.00		48.00	
12	Beds	16.70		240.00	
10	Quilts	10.00		100.00	
12	Sheets	1.75		21.00	
20	Pr. Slips	.50		10.00	
36	Towels	.12	1/2	4.50	
80	Yds. 3 ply carpet	1.14		91.20	
164	" Carpet	.40		65.60	
17	" Oilcloth	1.12	1/2	19.12	
3	Bureaus	12.00		36.00	
1	Secretary	15.00		15.00	
1	wardrobe			14.00	
2	Chests	3.00		6.00	
2	Corner cupbords	12.00		24.00	
3	Safes	@ 15.00		15.00	
3	Winged Tables	5.00		15.00	
2	Stands	1.25		2.50	
3	Washstands & pitchers	1.25		3.75	
3	Washstands	1.50		4.50	
1	Parlor Stand	6.00		6.00	

1	Eight Day clock				12.00
7	Looking Glasses	1.50			10.50
6	Cane bottom chairs	2.00			12.00
1	Rocking Chair				7.00
30	Chairs	.50			15.00
1	Lounge				2.00
1	Lot of Books				10.00
1	Pr. Blinds				5.00
4	Oilcloth Blind	1.00			4.00
3	Tinplate Stoves	10.00			30.00
1	Drum				4.00
1	Parlor & Cook Stove				20.00
1	Set China Dishes				12.00
1	Tea set - China ware				15.00
1	Set common Dishes				7.00
1	Doz. Goblets				3.00
2 1/2	Doz. Tumblers	.10			3.00
1	" Stem Glasses	.05			.60
3	" Knives & forks	3.00			9.00
10	Silver T. Spoons	1.00			10.00
6	Plated Table spoons				2.40
8	Glass Dishes				
3	Doz. common spoons	.50			1.50
1	B. Butter Knives	.50			1.00
1	" Salt Spoons	1.00			1.00
4	Set Salt & Peper boxes	.31	1/4		1.25
	Kitchen furniture				25.00
100	# Sugar	@ .10			10.00
12	# Coffee	" .15			1.80
19	Stone Jars	.12	1/2		2.37
10	Glass Jars	.15			1.50
1	Doz. large crocks	.25			3.00
6 1/2	" "	.08			6.24
12	Crocks preserves	1.00			12.00
12	" Marmalad	1.00			12.00
8	" Applebutter	.75			6.00
3	Firkins lard 200#	@ .7			21.00
225#	Bacon	@ .10		C	22.50
4	Bbls Vinegar	@ 5.00			20.00
16	Gal. Wine	1.50			24.00
8	Empty Barrels	.50			4.00
1	Vinegar Hhd.				2.00
1/2	Barrell Pickels				4.00
7	Washtubs	.50			3.50
1	Washing Machine				3.00
1	Churn				1.50
2	Copper Kettles	5.00			10.00
5	Sacks Salt	2.00			10.00
5#	Pepper	.25			1.25

8a

1	Sausage Grinder & Stuffer		3.00
1	Lard Press		.75
2	Side·Saddle	10.00	20.00
5	Riding Bridles	1.00	5.00
60	bags	12 1/2	7.50
1/2	Bbl Tar		2.00
60#	Tallow	.10	6.00
150#	Hard Soap		10.50
1	Bushell Dried corn		2.00
1	" " apples		1.00
1/2	" " peas		1.50
1/2	" " beans		.75
1 3/4	" " cherries		4.00
108	Yds Muslin	@ .20	21.60
100	" Calico	" .15	15.00
12	" Cottonades,	.25	3.00
12	" Casinett	62 1/2	7.50
4#	S Yarn	@ 1.00	4.00
3	Shawles	5.00	15.00
1	Crape Shawl		15.00
10	Square "		30.00
5	Cloaks		50.00
	Made clothing for the family		500.00
1	Set of Matirs		3.00
1	Barn destroyed		1 250.00
	McCormick R		50.00
1	Wheat Drill		35.00
2	Grain Rakes		20.00
1	Wheat Fan		20.00
	Threshing Machine		10.00
1	Wheat Shcreen		6.00
	Lot of forks		6.00
6	Plows		12.00
6	Set Wagon Gear		60.00
5	" Plow "		12.00
7	Halters		7.00
1	Set C. Gear		2.00
2	Wagons	72.50	145.00
	Shop Tools		20.00
1	Cutting Box		3.00
2	Setts Harness		20.00
1	Set Buggy Harness		25.00
80	Bush. Wheat in Barn		100.00
20	" Rye	.75	15.00
25	" Corn	.65	16.25
35	Ton Hay Burned	12.00	420.00
11	" "	8.00	88.00
75	Bundles R Straw	.70	5.25
1	Hog Pen		50.00
1	Springhouse		100.00
75	Bush. Wheat taken from stack		93.75

8b

49.	Acres of Ground encumbered so that it cannot be seeded	@ 10.00	490.00
			$7 820.63
5	Sleigh Blankets	@ 4.40	22.00
1	Buffalo Robe		3.50
3	Bush. Baskets	.40	1.20
4	Market "	.50	2.00
1	wool wheele		.50
1	Real		1.00
2	Ottomans	5.00	10.00
15	Tons Straw	6.50	97.50
	Pastureing on farm		50.00
	For roads through farm		15.00
15	cords woods		45.00
4	Hogs	10.00$	40.00
	Injury done to Carrage		10.00
1	Large Map U.S.		7.00
2	Flutes	5.00	10.00
1	Music Box		5.00
1	Wheele barrow		3.25
2	Carrage Whips	1.50	3.00
3	Riding Whips	.50	1.50
2	Glass Lamps		3.50
			330.95
After addition of five hundred Dolls allowed for Made Clothing &c			500.00

Henry F. Neikirk
Henry Piper
William Rubeth [11]

These claims not only reflect well battle damage but provide an intimate insight into the "way-of-life" of the well-to-do farmer of the Antietam Valley with a comprehensive cost list of houses, barns, animals, equipment, fences, household articles, and furnishings.

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11. Appendix--C pp. 51-58.

APPENDIX F

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES
SURVEY
June 1978

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 148.12 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

277

STATE | COUNTY

STATE | COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Paula Stoner, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION | DATE
Preservation Associates | June 1978

STREET & NUMBER | TELEPHONE
109 West Main Street, Box 202 | 301-432-5466

CITY OR TOWN | STATE
Sharpsburg | Maryland 21782

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

PS-1108

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

WA-II-350
District 1
Map 76
Parcel 85
MAGI # 220912143
5

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Mumma Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Antietam Battlefield

CITY, TOWN | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Sharpsburg — VICINITY OF | 6

STATE | COUNTY
Maryland | Washington

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
_DISTRICT	_PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	_MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	_COMMERCIAL	X PARK
_STRUCTURE	_BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	_EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	_ENTERTAINMENT	_RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	_GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
	_BEING CONSIDERED	_YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		_NO	_MILITARY	_OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
U.S. National Park Service | Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER
Dept. of the Interior

CITY, TOWN | STATE, zip code
Washington — VICINITY OF | D. C.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Liber #: 375 393
Folio #: 392 620

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
Washington County Court House

STREET & NUMBER
West Washington Street

CITY, TOWN | STATE
Hagerstown | Maryland 21740

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
National Register of Historic Places

DATE
X FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN | STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED < 50%	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

As part of the Antietam Battlefield National Park, the Mumma Farm is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings were located in an area of heavy fighting and the house was completely burned during the Battle. Later it was rebuilt presumably following the form of the original. A Mumma family cemetery used briefly by members of the Dunkard Church, is located just northwest of the buildings.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

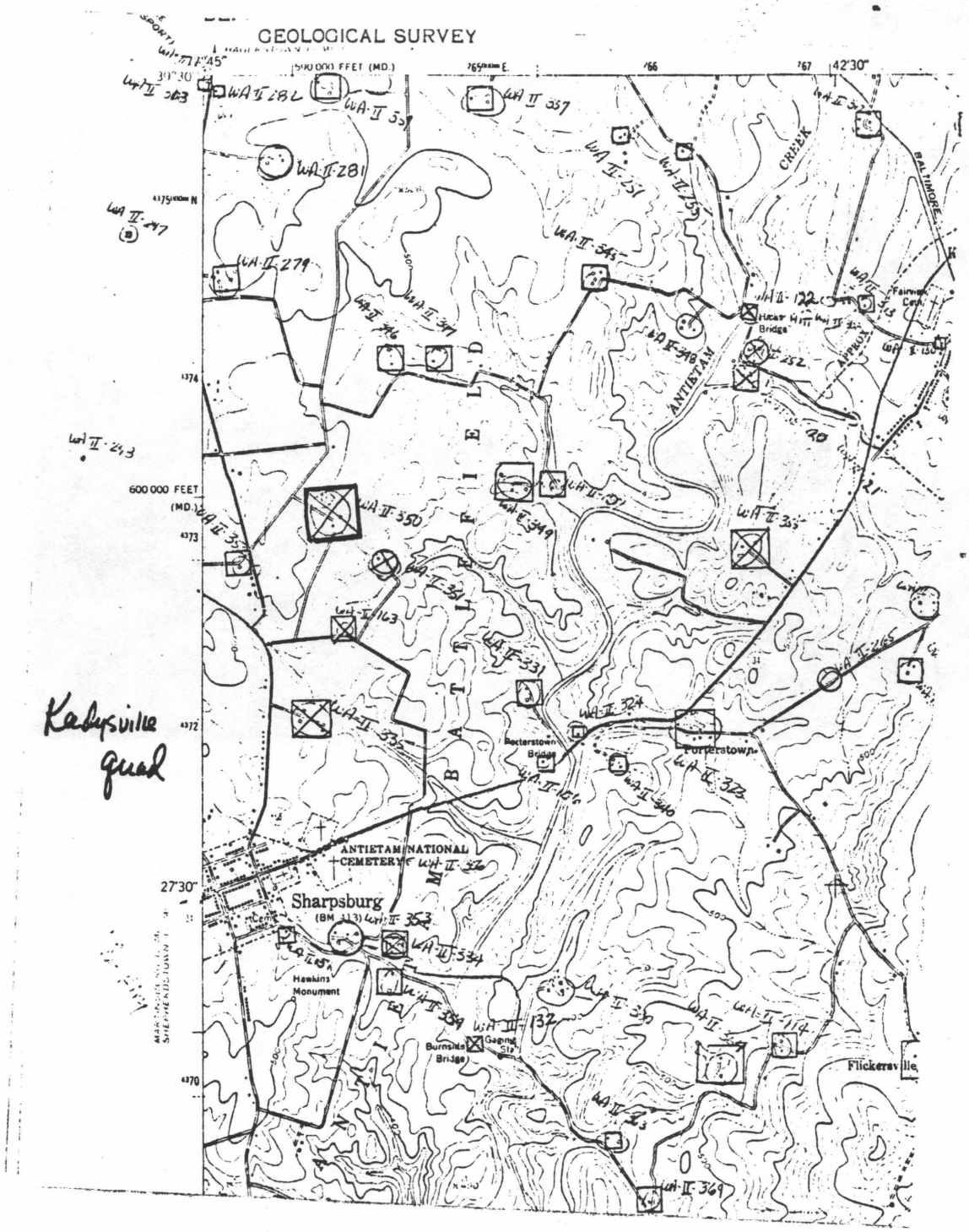
SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Already listed on the National Register and part of the National Military Park, these buildings are significant for their association with the Civil War Battle of Antietam.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

4/76


GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
590 000 FEET (MD.)
42'30"
600 000 FEET (MD.)
27'30"
Kadysville quad
ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY
Sharpsburg
Hawkins Monument
Burnside Bridge
Porterstown
Porterstown Bridge
Flickersville
Hicks Bridge
Fairview Cem.
ANTIETAM
CREEK
BALTIMORE
APPROX.
BATTLEFIELD

APPENDIX G

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM

August 20, 1981

(Pages that Pertain to the Mumma Barn)

Form No 10 306 (Rev 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Antietam National Battlefield

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: P. O. Box 158 — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Sharpsburg — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

COUNTY: Washington — CODE: 043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	— PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	— MUSEUM
— BUILDING(S)	— PRIVATE	— UNOCCUPIED	— COMMERCIAL	X PARK
— STRUCTURE	X BOTH	— WORK IN PROGRESS	— EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDE
— SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	— ENTERTAINMENT	— RELIGIOUS
— OBJECT	X IN PROCESS	— YES: RESTRICTED	— GOVERNMENT	— SCIENTIFIC
	— BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	— INDUSTRIAL	— TRANSPORTATIC
		— NO	— MILITARY	— OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
National Capital Region/National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY, TOWN: Washington, D.C. 20242 — VICINITY OF

STATE:

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Washington County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: Hagerstown,

STATE: Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Partial representation in State Historic Sites Survey, Maryland Historic Trust

DATE

— FEDERAL X STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historic Trust, 21 State Circle

CITY, TOWN: Annapolis,

STATE: Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Antietam National Battlefield is located near the Maryland bank of the Potomac Riv and along Antietam Creek north and east of the village of Sharpsburg, Maryland. On September 17, 1862, the Confederates occupied the heights around Sharpsburg, and to them the battle was known as the Battle of Sharpsburg. The Union forces coming westward from Boonsboro crossed the Antietam in the early morning of September 17, 1862, at the Upper or Hitt's Bridge (presently outside the park), at Pry's Ford below the Philip Pry farm, and at the Middle Bridge, where Antietam Creek was crossed by the road from Boonsboro to Sharpsburg. The afternoon of the same day, after fierce fighting, t Federals crossed the Antietam at the Lower or Burnside Bridge and at Snavely's Ford. To the Union forces, the battle was known as Antietam after the creek that meandered through this hilly portion of the Maryland countryside. North of Sharpsburg, Confederate lines of defense spread out along the Hagerstown Pike where early morning fighting of September 17 centered around the Poffenberger farm; the Miller farm, especially in the Miller Cornfield; the West Woods, the East Woods, the North Woods, and the Dunker Church. Midday the battle moved southeastward to the areas of the Piper Mumma, and Roulette farms, and centered in the area of the Sunken Road, known to histo as Bloody Lane. In the afternoon the fighting moved south of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road first to the area around the Lower or Burnside Bridge, then up the heights across the Antietam through the Sherrick and Otto farms, until in the evening, the battle end with the Federals almost at the edge of Sharpsburg at the present Hawkins Zouaves Monument near the Harpers Ferry-Sharpsburg Road. Present boundaries of the battlefield park include the area east of Antietam Creek up to the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road and the Philip Pry farm where Major General George B. McClellan, commander of the Union army, had his headquarters. The area of the battlefield also includes the Antietam National Cemetery at the eastern edge of Sharpsburg on the Boonsboro Road where 4,776 Federal soldiers are buried.

The battlefield remains generally as it was in September of 1862, occupied by farms and farmland which is still cultivated. The area was originally settled by German farmers who came down from Pennsylvania in the 18th and early 19th centuries. They built large brick, log, and fieldstone farmhouses and hugh barns with fieldstone lower stories for stock and hugh frame upper stories for storage of hay. Many original farm buildings from the period stand on the battlefield. To these are added the many state and regimental monuments erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The visitor gets the feeling of unspoiled farmland, distant hilly vistas of Red Hill, Elk Ridge, and South Mountain, neat and well-kept historic farm buildings, and battlefield roads skirting many curious military monuments of decades ago. Several historic roads remain. The Hagerstown Pike and the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road are still extant though the modern Hagerstown highway has been diverted westward leaving part of the old Pike as a road in the park beginning near the Dunker Church and rejoining the modern Hagerstown highway near Mansfield Avenue. The Burnside Bridge Road out of Sharpsburg still exists, but it too has been diverted to a new bridge across the Antietam, leaving the old Burnside Bridge untraveled by vehicular traffic. The Smoketown Road, beginning at the Dunker Church, is historic as is the road that turns right from it through the Mumma farm buildings. The road that winds around through "Bloody Lane" is more or less original, the modern road diverting from

the historic roadbed at the 'Bloody Lane' itself. The Harpers Ferry Road out of Sharpsburg follows its original course. Mansfield Avenue, Cornfield Avenue, Rodman Avenue, Branch Avenue, and the road to the heights above the Burnside Bridge have all been built since the battle to facilitate the visitor's tour of the battlefield. The Piper Lane through the Piper farm is historic.

The historic farmhouses with their surrounding farm buildings are spread out across the battlefield. Architecturally, the farmhouses vary from 18th century clapboard to nondescript two-story fieldstone to a degree of style in the Greek Revival-period Sherrick House and Pry House, both of which possess pleasing architectural lines and distinctiveness.

The National Register boundary coincides with the authorized boundary of Antietam National Battlefield as of this writing. Not all lands figuring in the battle are included within this boundary; such lands outside the boundary may be the subject of a state nomination supplementing this documentation. The primary source for the dimensions of the historic battlefield is the map of the Battle of Antietam, prepared under the direction of the Antietam Battlefield Board, surveyed by Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Cope, Engineer, drawn by Charles H. Ourand, 1899. Published by the Authority of the Secretary of War under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, located in the National Archives.

Antietam National Battlefield will be described in two sectors bounded by the Sharpsburg-Boonsboro Turnpike. The north sector of the battlefield was the scene of the first Federal attack on the morning of September 17, 1862, from Antietam Creek up to Miller's Cornfield and the Dunker Church. It was also the scene of continued fighting on that morning around the Piper Farm and Bloody Lane. It includes lands going northward on either side of the Hagerstown Pike from Sharpsburg, turning eastward at the Middlekauf farm and from there following a zigzag line to include the Samuel Poffenberger farm but not the M. Miller farm, and continuing down to the Antietam to include the old Kennedy farm but not the Neikirk farm. The boundary crosses the Antietam and follows the creek easterly until it turns southeast to encompass the Philip Pry house. From there the boundary follows the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike crossing the Middle Bridge to Sharpsburg. From Sharpsburg the boundary continues up the Hagerstown Pike turning west to include the farm of Hauser and Poffenberger, the West Woods and the Nicodemus Heights, following for a bit the modern Norfolk and Western Railroad. The boundary zigzags east to again join the Hagerstown Turnpike and continues north to turn west at the Middlekauf farm.

An important area of the historic battlefield outside the National Battlefield boundary should be mentioned here. This is the area which, continuing up the Hagerstown Road, turns right to Smoketown, scene of the largest Union hospital, and continues to the Upper Bridge of the Antietam and thence around the Samuel Pry mill along the Little Antietam to the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike. This larger area, the staging area for the Union army on the morning of September 17, 1862, contains the J. Poffenberger farm, the George Line farm where General Mansfield died, the Hoffm Thomas, D. Smith, and Neikirk farms--all hospitals--and the historic Upper Bridge with its nearby Jacob Cost and Samuel Pry houses, again hospitals, and the Pry Ford over the Antietam where the Second Corps crossed the creek.

To the south of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike is the south sector of the battlefield, scene of fighting on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, and of Burnside's famous attack across the Lower Bridge, thereafter known as Burnside Bridge. The south sector includes those areas south of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike on either side of Antietam Creek down to Snavely's Ford near Belinda Springs. It includes a strip on the east bank of the Antietam beginning east of the Middle Bridge traveling down the Antietam to encompass part of the old Henry Rohrback farm and farm buildings, and then down the Antietam eastern bank to Snavely's Ford at Belinda Springs, thence up Belinda Springs Road generally to the Harpers Ferry Road, thence up the Harpers Ferry Road to Sharpsburg, with a few deviations to account for irregularities of property lines, and finally out the Boonsboro Turnpike from Sharpsburg to the Middle Bridge.

The south sector also abuts on a historically significant area of land outside the National Battlefield which was important in the battle. South of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike from the Antietam Creek to the southeast is the historic vista going up to Red Hill where McClellan posted a Signal Corps observation team during the battle. The unspoiled vista to the top of Red Hill is a crucial part of the historic setting that can be seen from most sections of the battlefield.

Also, the area west of Sharpsburg, outside the National Battlefield, contains the path of Lee's retreat after the battle to Blackford's Ford across the Potomac, the Confederate Heights above Sharpsburg, now subdivided for a housing development, and the Stephen Grove house where Lincoln was photographed with McClellan after the battl The village of Sharpsburg itself contains many remaining historic houses which stood during the battle, as does Keedysville to the east of the battlefield.

Three sites, detached from the National Battlefield but associated with it, are include in this documentation. They are the Lee headquarters site within the village of Sharpsburg, the Reno monument at Fox's Gap on South Mountain, and the War Corresponde Memorial arch at Crampton's Gap on South Mountain.

c. Barn 08050, 043

The Mumma barn is a typical bank barn with the first story stable level of stone and the upper hayloft of frame with vertical boarding. It is covered by a tin plate gable roof. There is a large lean-to shed on the south end and a smaller one on the north. This barn was probably built as part of the postwar complex when the burned-out farm was reconstructed.

d. Cemetery and Cemetery Wall
45054, 050B 08081, 050A

The Mumma cemetery, which dates back at least to 1790 when the pre-Civil War house and barn were built, is located to the northwest of the house. Only the eastern half or section of the plot contains burials. It measures about 27,550 square feet. The headstones are of various shapes and sizes, some illegible, some of early dates, and some as late as the 1960s. Some of the older stones are given interest by their ornament and eulogies. The cemetery is enclosed by about 665 feet of stone wall in a roughly square shape. The wall is of local fieldstone laid in random courses with mortar, and averages about four feet high. An iron gate on the southeast provides the only entrance. The cemetery is northwest of the Mumma farm.

e. Mumma Lane 08027, 041A

A remnant of the original Mumma farm road, 600 feet long, is still visible, leading south out of the farm. It is cut off by the modern tour road which curves by the farm and joins the original roadbed. The road is a partially grassy area, not used as a road today.

15. The Roulette farm Not NPS PRIVATE

The Roulette farm is to the south and east of the Mumma farm. The orchard and the cornfield between the Roulette house and the Sunken Road called Bloody Lane were scenes of most desperate fighting in the late afternoon of September 17, 1862. Men of the Second Corps tramped through the fields on the way to Bloody Lane. The buildings themselves have importance as examples of the area's early architecture.

LPP 1983 (PROTECTION BY COUNTY COMMISSION)
12 000 ACRE SCENIC EASEMENT

APPENDIX H

EVALUATION OF BARN, DWELLING, AND OUTBUILDING CONDITIONS AT THE MUMMA FARM APRIL 9, 1986

By Richard Brown, Antietam National Battlefield

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
P.O. BOX 158
SHARPSBURG, MD. 21782-0158

April 9, 1986

H34

To: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Through Chief IRRM

From: Exhibit Specialist

Subject: Evaluation of Barn, Dwelling, and Outbuilding Conditions at the Mumma Farm

Please find attached my analysis of and recommendations concerning the condition of the Mumma Farm buildings. You should note that I highly recommend survey action and demolition of Buildings 44 and 47. These are non-historic and on the verge of collapse. I also recommend pursuit of funding to initiate other restoration work.

Richard Brown

Richard Brown

cc: Gordon
Betty
Richard
Ed

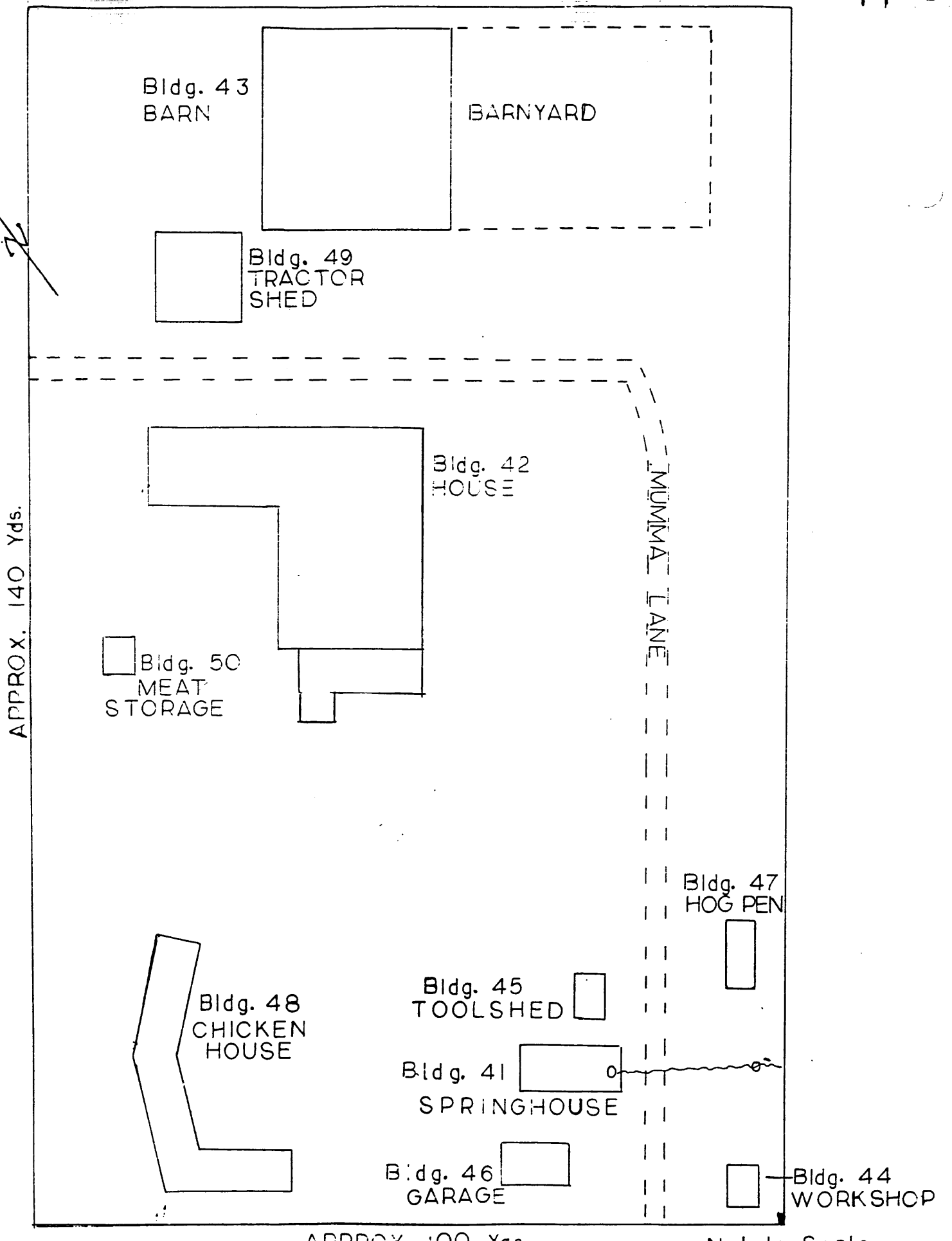
Evaluation of Barn, Dwelling, and Outbuildings Conditions at the Mumma Farm

Much information was obtained in several interviews with Mr. Paul Spielman, who moved with his parents to this farm in 1925. He worked for his father, on this farm until sale of land to the U.S. Government in 1961. From 1961 to 1985, Mr. Speilman has been a farm permittee on this, the Mumma Farm.

Buildings and Building Number Location at the Mumma Farm

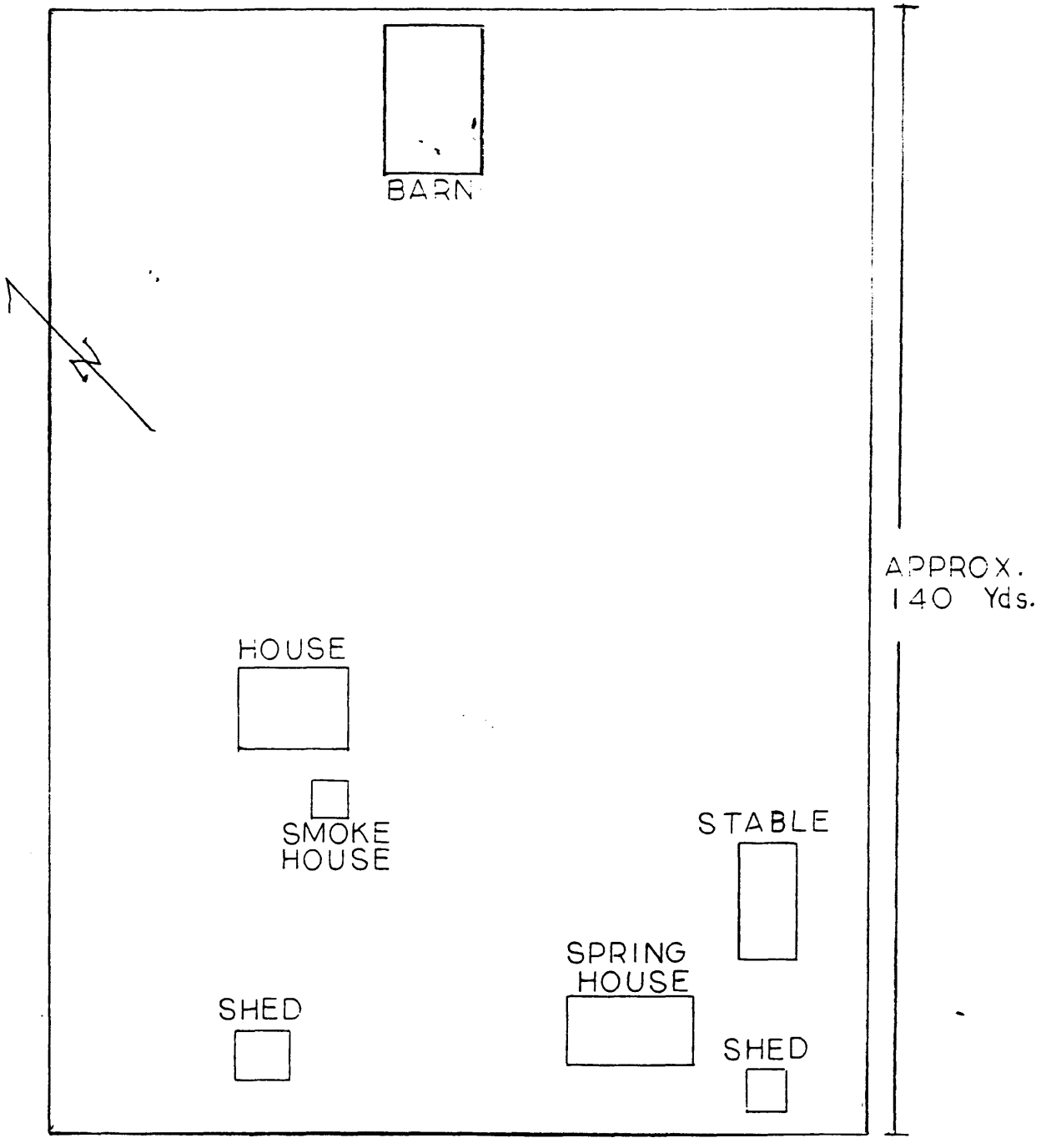
No	Description
41	Springhouse
42	Residence
43	Barn
44	Work Shop
45	Tool Shed
46	Garage
47	Hog Pen
48	Chicken House
49	Tractor Shed
50	Meat Storage House

MUMMA FARM BUILDINGS SITE PLAN - 1988



Not to Scale
1/21/85 K.E.S.

DWIGHT E. STINSON, JR., PARK HISTORIAN, ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, IN A FIELD REPORT ON THE MUMMA FARMSTEAD, 1962 DIAGRAMED THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS AND TYPES OF FARM BUILDINGS AS THEY APPEARED ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.



Not to Scale
1/21/65 KES.

Building 41

Building 41, The Springhouse, a two-story stone building of historical significance, was constructed during the 1790's or earlier. The stone masonry, which has been whitewashed, supports a wooden rafter structure with a wooden shingle roof. This structure was restored in the 1960's.

At present, repairs are needed to eliminate further deterioration. They include replacement of a portion of the bottom sheathing board on the south side, complete replacement of roof shingles, door jamb repairs, and rebuilding a section of the stone wall on the north side .

Building 42

Building 42, used as a Residence, is a 2½ story "L" shaped brick and frame building. This house was constructed in two sections. The plain brick portion was built in 1863 on the old foundation of the original house, which burned in 1862. It appears the walls left standing after the fire, were incorporated into the new brick structure. Later, on the south side, a frame two-story 24' x 12' addition was built and used as a summer kitchen and sleeping area. This addition was razed soon after 1925 and reduced to a small 7' x 7' pantry and porch.

The second section, built in 1898, consists of a wood frame covered with german siding. There is a 8' x 10' porch on the east end which leads into a center hall. These structures were joined by a hipped roof now covered with corrigate metal over wood shingles on the brick section and standard crimp over the frame section. There is a 6' x 55' porch along the north side consisting of a board and concrete floor, supported by slender columns. A one-story kitchen, measuring 17' x 22' was later added with an exterior chimney. A 4' x 7' storm vestibule at the kitchen door was also later added. Two other chimneys exist, one at the frame hip section on the east end, and one at the brick section, on the west side.

Due to lack of maintenance and upkeep, the overall exterior condition of this dwelling is in bad condition. Bricks are deteriorating - siding is loose, missing, and deteriorating - roofs need replacing - new gutter and down spouts are needed. The east side porch presents a safety hazard due to deterioration of steps, floor, and under carriage supports.

A more thorough investigation should be made of the brick portion, interior and exterior. Although this house is not totally of historical materials, it possesses historical faction, which appears to include portions of the original house walls and foundation, incorporated in the now existing 1863 dwelling.

Building 43

Building 43, the Barn, consists of a wood super structure system with vertical wood siding and a metal standing seam roof. This structure was rebuilt on original stone foundation after the September 17, 1862 fire. An implement shed on the north-east side was originally 10 feet wider then what presently exist. Due to weakness of rafters and sidewalls, the old structure was torn down and rebuilt in the 1940's to the now existing size. The wagon shed and corn crib on the southeast end have not undergone any structural changes. Further improvements were made in 1936 when the entire barn was covered with new vertical siding and a standing seam roof replaced the wood shingled roof.

This large structure, not of historical material, has been used by a permittee farmer since purchased in 1962 for agriculture purposes such as, storage of hay, corn, farm machinery, milking of diary cows, and shelter for livestock. Before this structure was used by the new permittee, the following major repair was made.

> A 10" x 12" main girder in the milking stable area on the northeast end, has broken causing the girder and above floor area to sag. A small vertical post had been installed to add support, but this constituted a very unsafe condition. A 10" x 12" steel

beam was installed to provide the permittee use of the mow area for hay storage.

The following major and minor repairs are needed.

1. 70 percent of the cantilevered floor joists overhanging the forebay, are deteriorated on the ends. The second story floor sill holding the vertical posts, which support the rafter plate and rafters, sit on the deteriorated cantilevered joist ends. No noticeable sagging of the forebay structure is visible. If correction measurements are not taken shortly, major problems could develop.

2. Several sections of the forebay stone foundaton wall have large areas of missing stones. The driveway stone foundation wall, to the rear, has a 20-foot section where the wall has starting to bow.

3. The implement shed wall on the northeast side has slipped from its foundation, causing the entire wall to belly out. Further deterioration of the bottom sill plus any extra weight, such as snow or high winds, could cause this whole section to collapse. The roof covering this section has badly deteriorated, with several sections missing, causing more deterioration to the wood structural system.

4. Due to lack of gutter maintenance and faulty drainage, the bottom sill and siding of the south grainery have deteriorated to the point of complete replacement. Faulty drainage has further damaged the driveway stone wall.

5. 30 percent of the vertical siding needs replacing.

6. The wagon shed and corn crib, although reinforced with steel rods several years ago, needs 60 percent wood structural and 80 percent siding replacement.

7. Electrical service was installed in this structure in 1937. A closer inspection of this service is needed. Motors, used by various pieces of modern equipment, are of a higher amperage than the 1937 vintage.

8. Due to age causing wood deterioration, shifting of bents, movement of stone foundation walls, shifting of joints, a weight limitation should be placed on this structure. An investigation and analysis from Professional Services concerning the load bearing capacity and the electrical safety factor would be advisable.

9. The 60' x 60' barnyard, being part of the structure, has the following deficiency.

   a. An appropriate 7 foot concrete walkway runs the full length of the forebay. Use by farm animals has caused deterioration of yard from concrete resulting in a ten to twelve inch drop between walkway and yard.

   b. The yard is filled with 6" - 8" of animal waste due to improper drainage.

   c. Several outcroppings of sharp limestone due to deterioration of the yard area.

   d. Stone fence on the south side of the yard shows evidence of recent repointing and repairs. The fence on the southeast side is built of barbed wire and collapsed fieldstone. The north fence is dilapidated board fence.

   e. Both equipment gates are in fairly good condition. The south gate is of wood - north gate of galvanized metal.

Recommendations:

a,b&c Backfill with a suitable aggregate to eliminate safety hazards with walkway, stone outcrops, and drainage problem in backyard.

d. Determine proper historic fencing and install the same.

c. Rehang and repair south and/or north gates with historic gates.

Buildings 44 and 47

Buildings 44 and 47, the hog pens, are of wood structural system with vertical wood siding and a metal roof erected prior to 1925. The east side of these structures have deteriorted to a state where only 20% of the siding remains intact. The roof sheathing, rafters and metal roof have deteriorated to a point of disrepair. These buildings are in a dilapidated condition; therefore, repairs would not be advisable. They are not historical buildings but constructed very close to, or on the site where a stable and shed were located prior to the 1862 battle. These wood structures constitute a safety hazard due to their unstable condition. A collapse from their own weight will probably occur in the near future.

Building 45

Building 45, the tool shed, is structurally the most sound outbuilding on the Mumma Farm. This stucture was built around 1918. It is of wood stud construction covered with German siding and a corregated metal roof. Repair needs consist of: replacing 10% of the German siding, replacing four (4) window sills and trim, repair to three doors and trim, and new gutter and down drains. This structure, not part of the historic scene, could be repaired to serve as an interpretive tool (museum wayside exhibit) for visitor understanding.

Building 46

Building 46, the tractor garage, is of wood stud construction originally covered with tar paper, and a metal roof was erected prior to 1925. In the early 1930's German siding was installed over the tar paper. This building is in very poor condition, and not being of historical importance could be removed from the farm setting.

Building 48

Building 48, series of chicken houses and coal shed, was erected prior to 1925. These wooden structural system buildings are connected together as one in an ell shape fashion facing northeast and southeast. They are covered with both german and vertical board siding, and covered with metal roofs.

The structure nearest the dwelling was originally a two story wooden structure with vertical siding. It was used as a hog pen on the lower level and corn storage on the upper level. This two story structure was razed in the 1940's, reconstructed using some of the salvageable material, into a one story brooding house and coal storage shed. This building, being of poor structural condition and not part of the historical time period, could be removed.

Building 49

Building 49, the tractor shed, a wooden framework structure covered with German siding and a metal roof, was erected in 1936 on or near the site of an older machine shed. This building was designed as a machine shed on the northeast side and a large chicken house on the southwest side. A large percent of the building materials for this structure were salvaged and reused from the older razed machine shed. This building is not historical to the 1862 time period, but if left standing for tenant farmers to use as a machine storage shed, it will require stabilization and renovation work.

Building 50

Building 50, the meat storage building is of log construction covered with board and batten siding which was installed after 1925. A metal roof has been placed over wooden shingles with 60 percent of the wooden shingles still intact.

A photograph taken three days after the battle in 1862 (ANTI(P) 07786 (1862) by Alexandria Gardner of the Mumma farmstead, indicates all buildings were not burned as previously described. One building distinctly stands in the foreground and what appears to be one other building in the left background, near the burned dwelling. The now-standing meat storage house could have been this building, and later moved to the present location. An enlargement of

this portion of the photo by NCR was unable to clearly varify the existance of this background building. A more thorough investigation is needed of this structure.

Estimated Demolition Cost:

Hog Pen, Building 47	$ 3,073.63
Work Shop, Building 44	1,009.00
Chicken House, Building 48	2,291.95
Garage, Building 46	1,444,46
Tractor Shed, Building 49	2,711.71
Tool Shed, Building 45	1,186.99
	$11,717.74

* Includes: Removal of all debris off site
Backfill with top soil and rough grade (No seeding or vegetating)

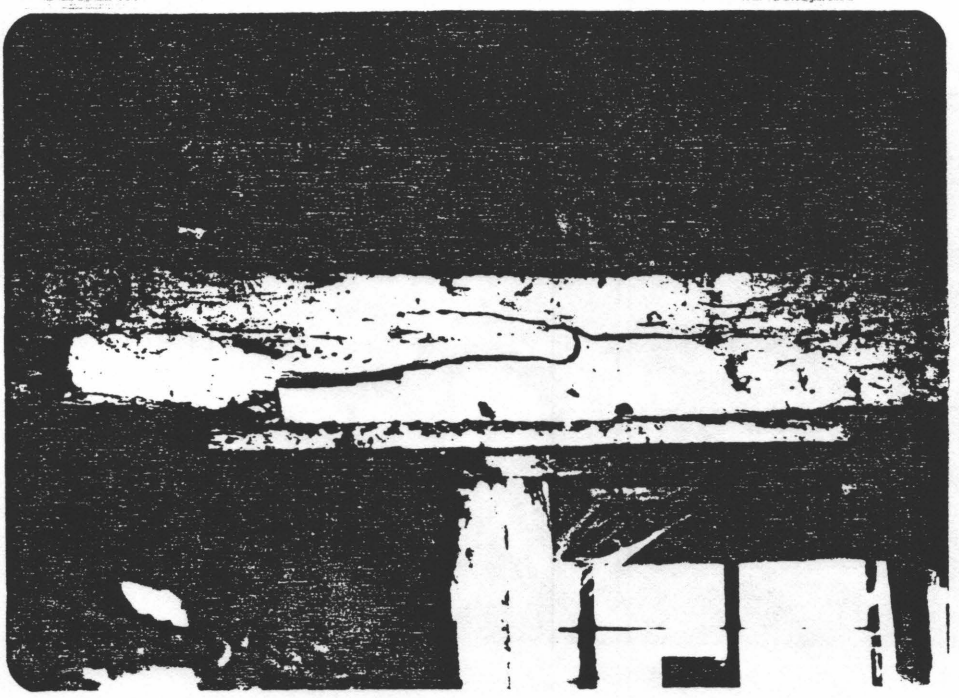
Estimated cost for the following historical and usable buildings to be placed in safe, functional, and operational conditions.

Building 41, Springhouse	$ 6,000.00
Building 43, Barn	
Item 1 forebay	15,000.00
" 2 foundation walls	24,000.00
" 3 implement shed	8,000.00
" 4 grainery	14,000.00
" 5 siding	12,300.00
" 6 wagon shed & corn crib	18,000.00
" 7 electrical	5,200.00
" 8 NCR professional services	-0-
" 9 barnyard	8,200.00
	$110,700.00
Building 45, Tool Shed	$ 2,200.00
Building 49, Tractor Shed	4,500.00
Grant Total	$117.400.00

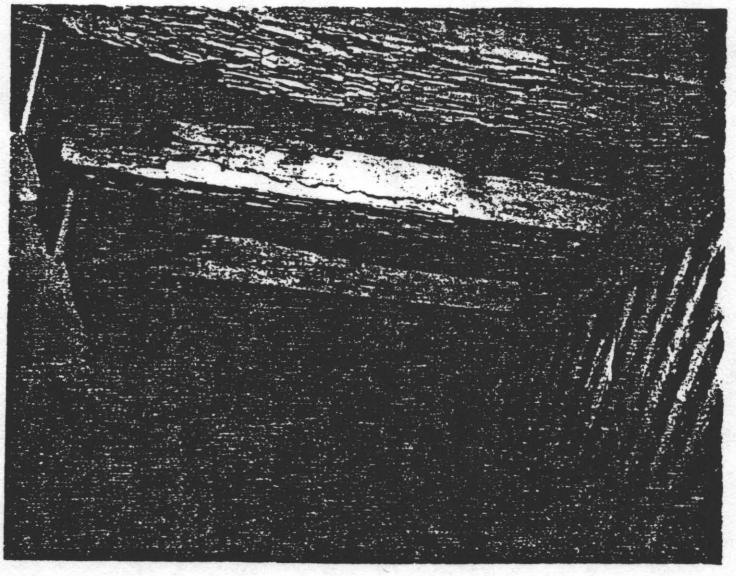
Other Recommendations:

Because of the extensive work required to the barn, dwelling, outbuildings, and grounds, it is recommended that the barn and house area is left idle until the necessary restoration, demolition, alteration, cleaning and regrading, and further structure investigations are completed. An archological study is suggested to produce more documentary evidence as to where the various vanished buildings on the Mumma farm were located. If the function of the farmstead is for a park's interpretive program, there would be the need for further studies and further restorative treatment. These studies include historical, archeological, and architectural themes.

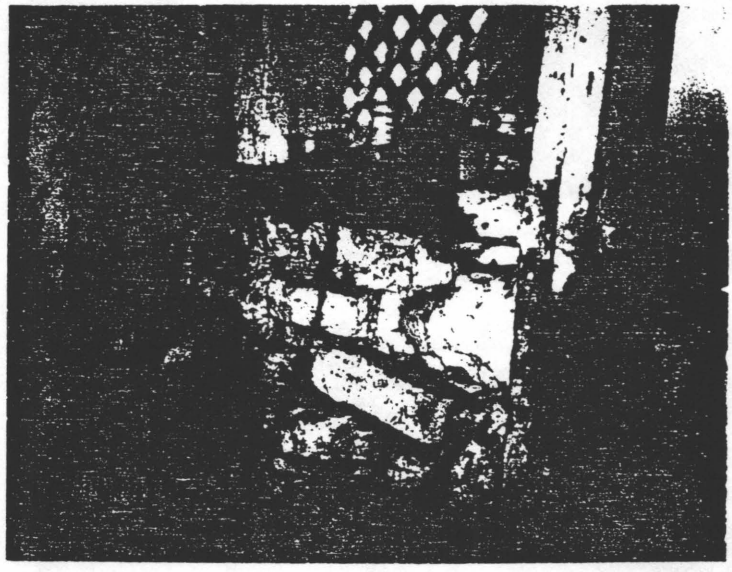
Richard H. Brown, Exhibit Specialist



Bldg. 43 - Barn Mumma Farm
Item 1 - Broken girder - small vertical post added for support

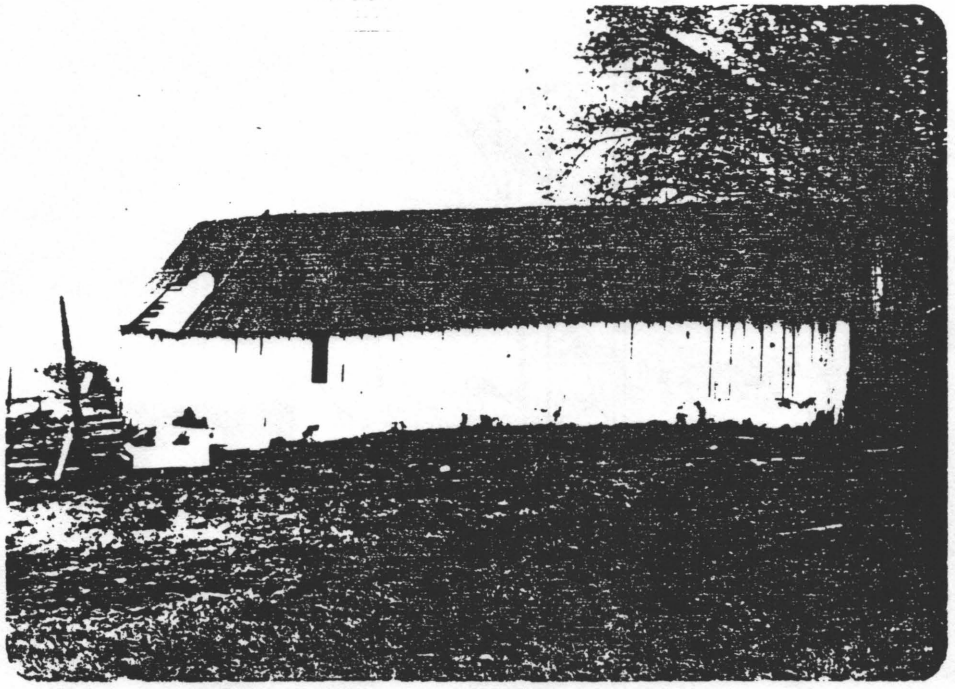


Bldg. 42 - Barn Mumma Farm
Item 2 - Deterioration of cantilevered floor joists overhanging forebay

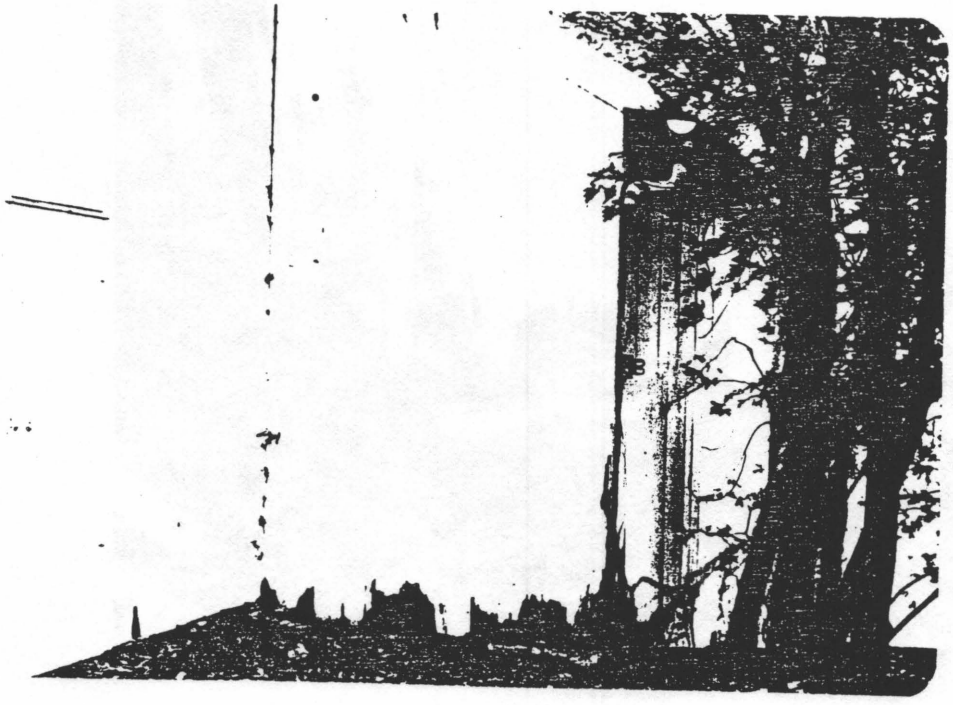


Bldg. 43 - Barn Mumma Farm
Item 3 - Area of missing foundation wall stones

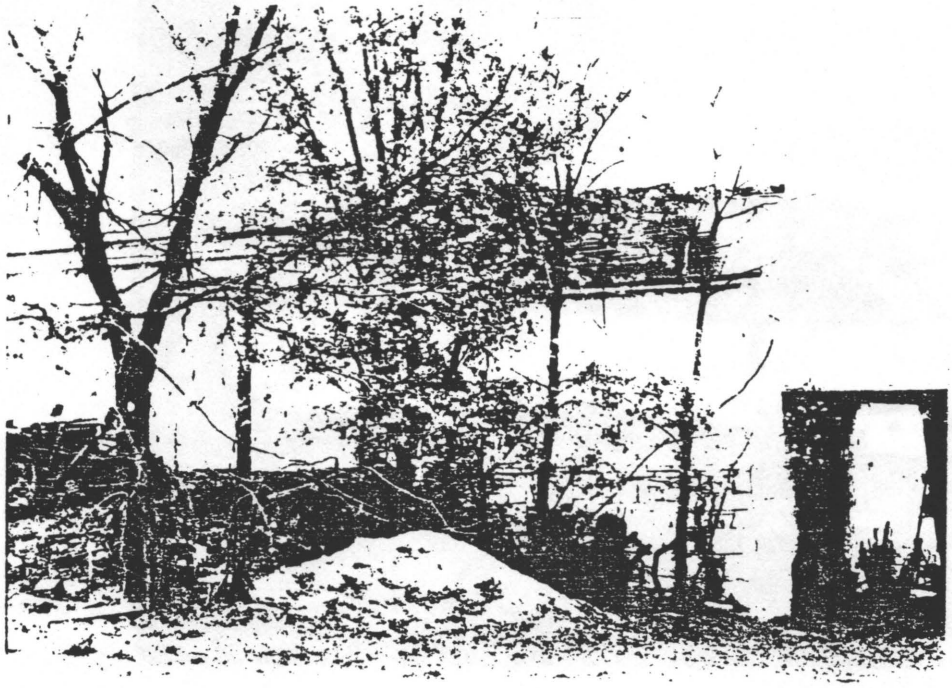
Bldg. 43 -
Item 4 - Implement shed - west view



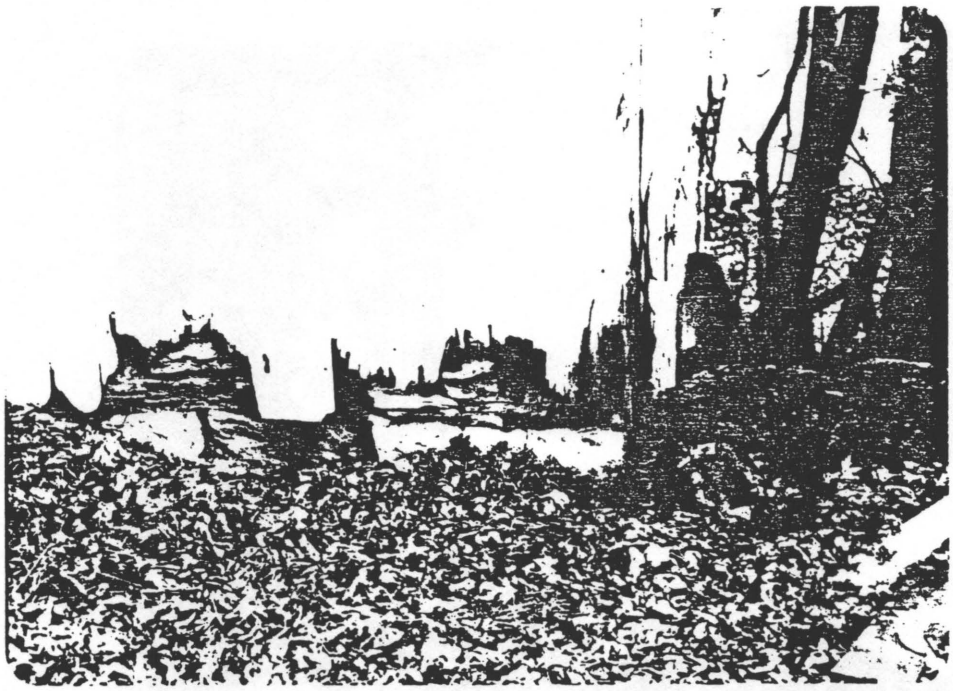
Bldg. 43 - Mumma Farm
Item 4 - Implement shed - north view



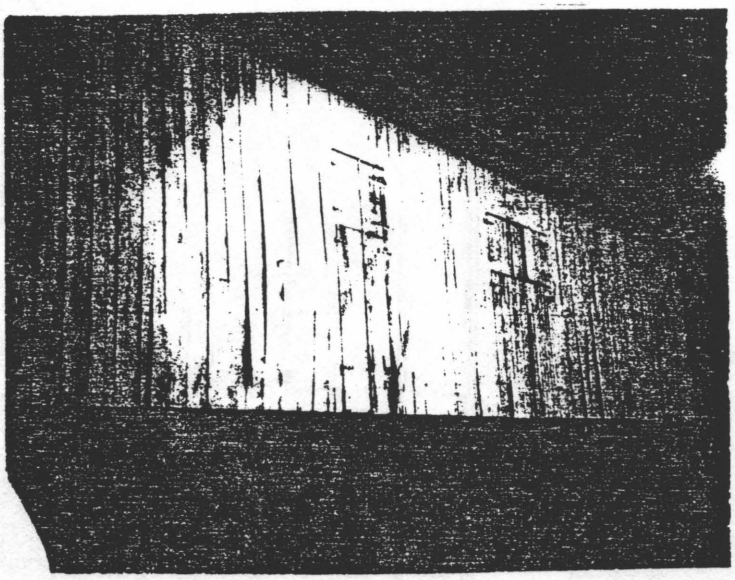
Bldg. 43 - Mumma Farm
Item 5 - Grainery - west view



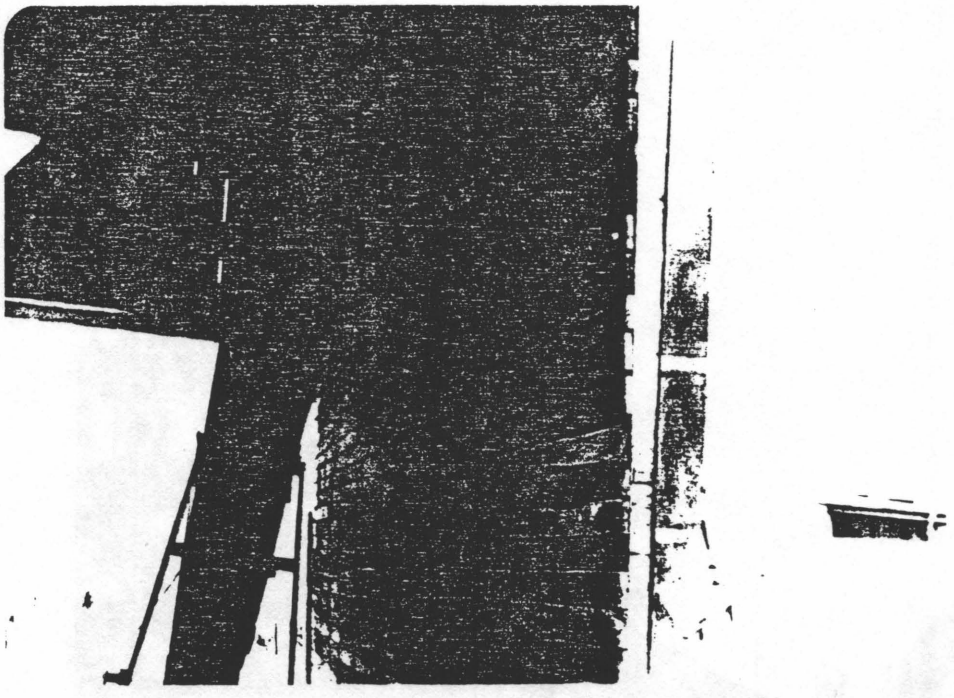
Bldg. 43 - Mumma Farm
Item 5 - Grainery and driveway wall
north view



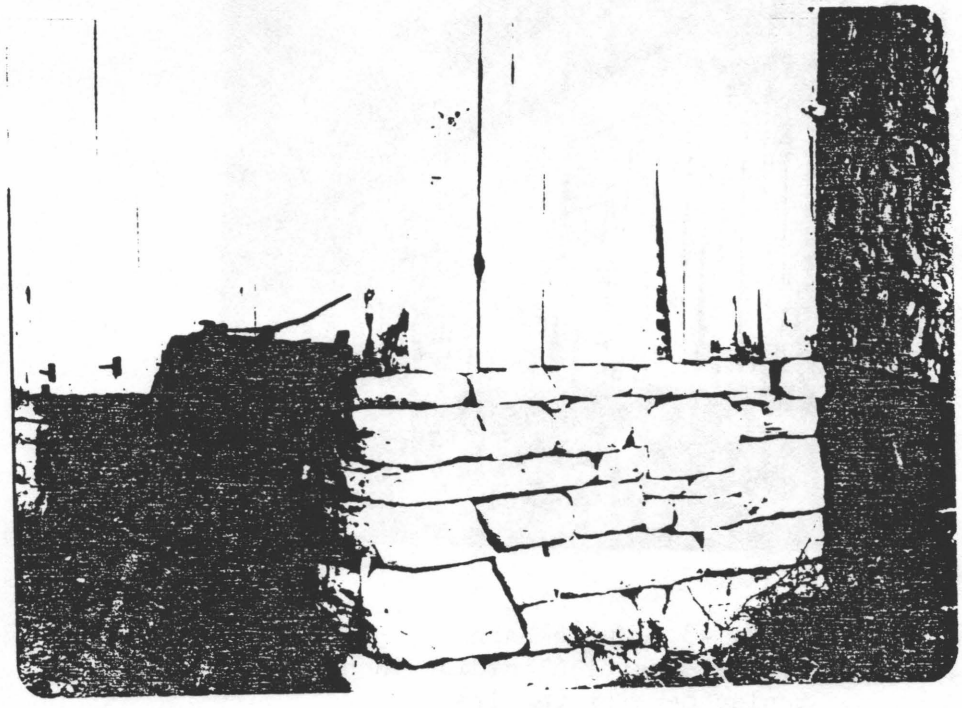
Bldg. 43 - Mumma Farm
Item 5 - Grainery - west view



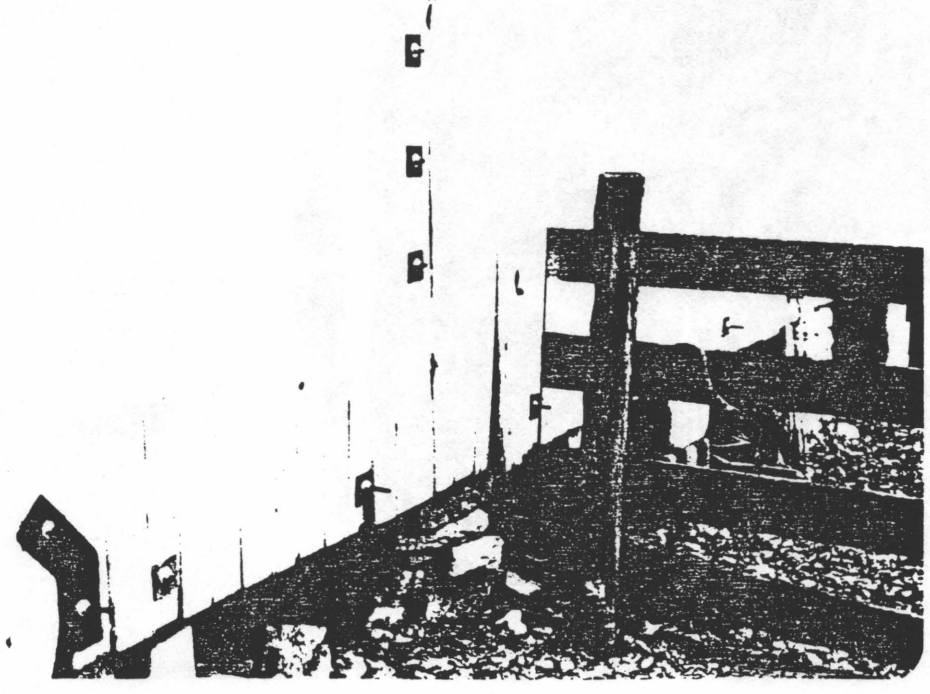
Bldg. 43 - Mumma Barn
Item 6 - vertical siding in need of replacement or repairs



Bldg. 43 - Mumma Farm
Item 7 - Wagon Shed - corn crib interior siding



Bldg. 43 - Mumma Farm
Item 7 - Corn crib footer deterioration



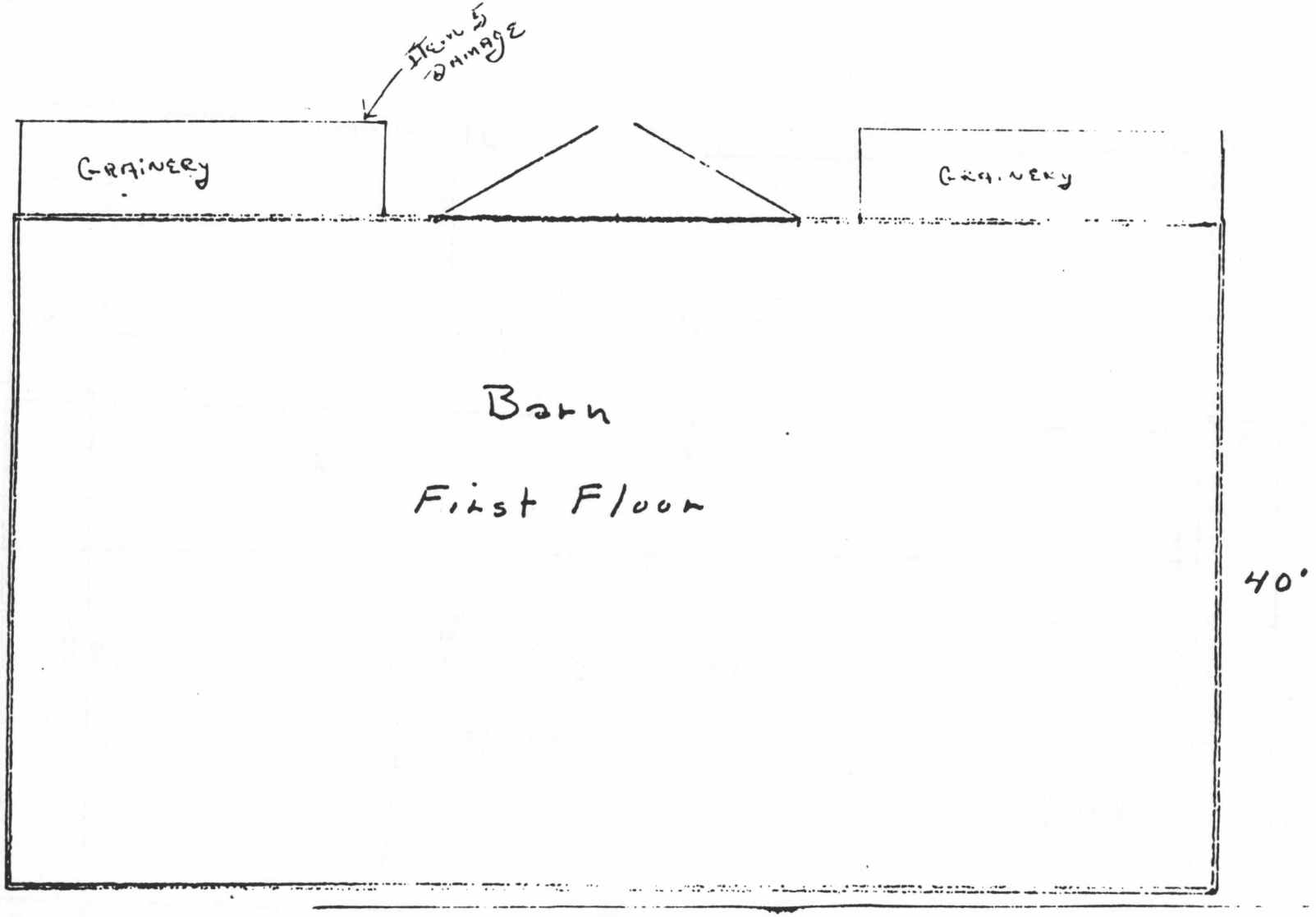
Bldg. 43 - Mumma Farm
Item 7 - Corncrib reinforced with
steel rods - exterior view

Bldg. 43 - Mumma Barnyard
Item 10 - Animal waste and improper drainage - stone outcropping

Bldg. 43 - Mumma Barnyard
Item - Deterioration of yard from concrete walkway

Bldg 43 - Mumma Barn
Item 8 - Electrical Service Panel

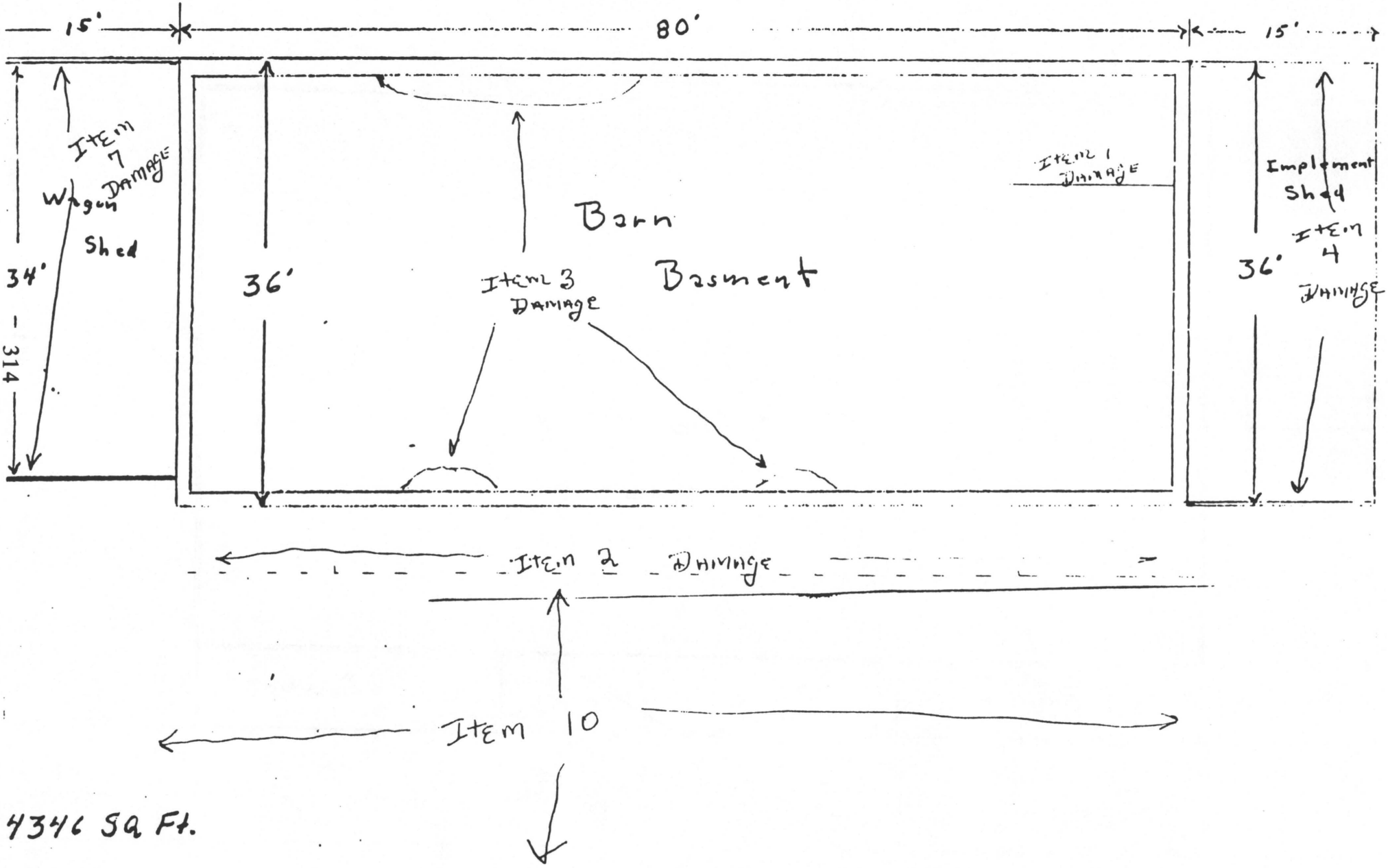
Bldg. #43

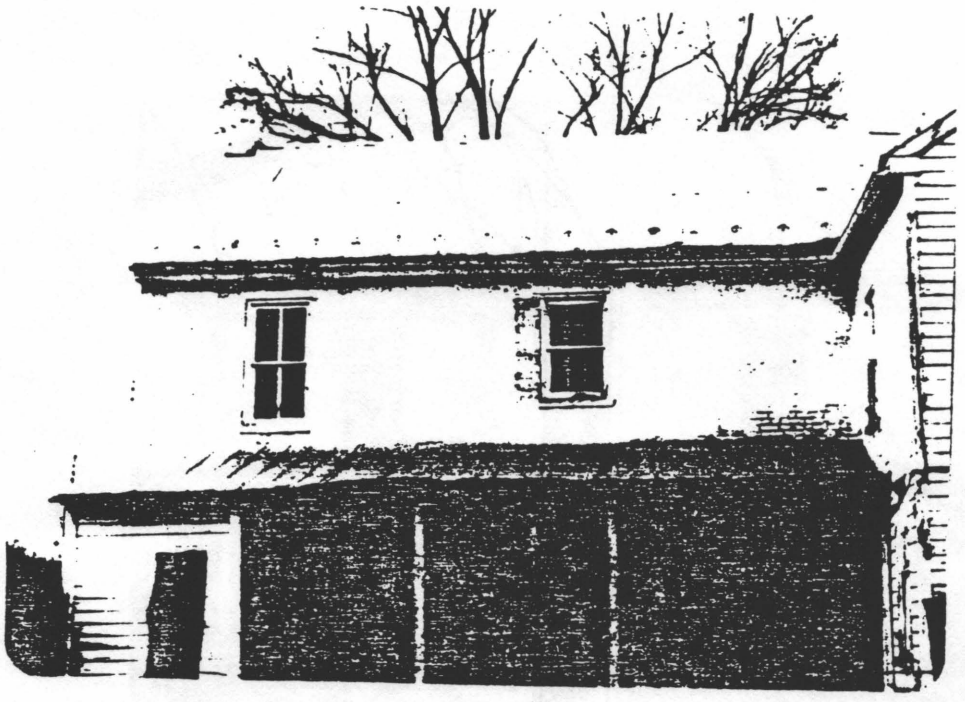


313

3200 SQ. Ft.

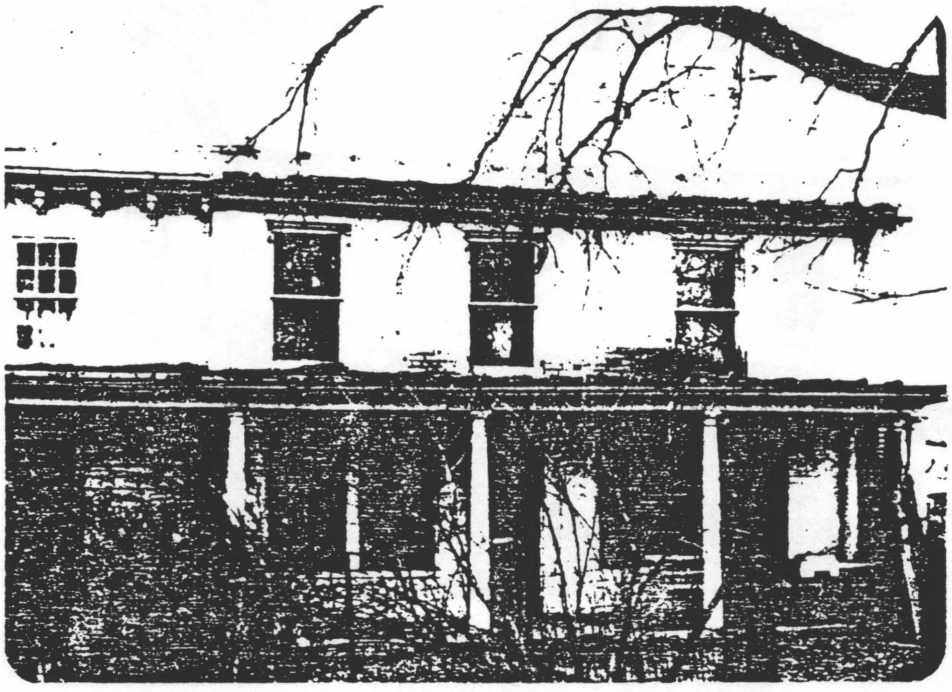
Bldg. No 43


15'
80'
15'
Item 7 Damage
Wagon Shed
34' - 314
36'
Barn Basement
Item 3 Damage
Item 1 Damage
Implement Shed
Item 4 Damage
36'
Item 2 Damage
Item 10
4346 Sq Ft.

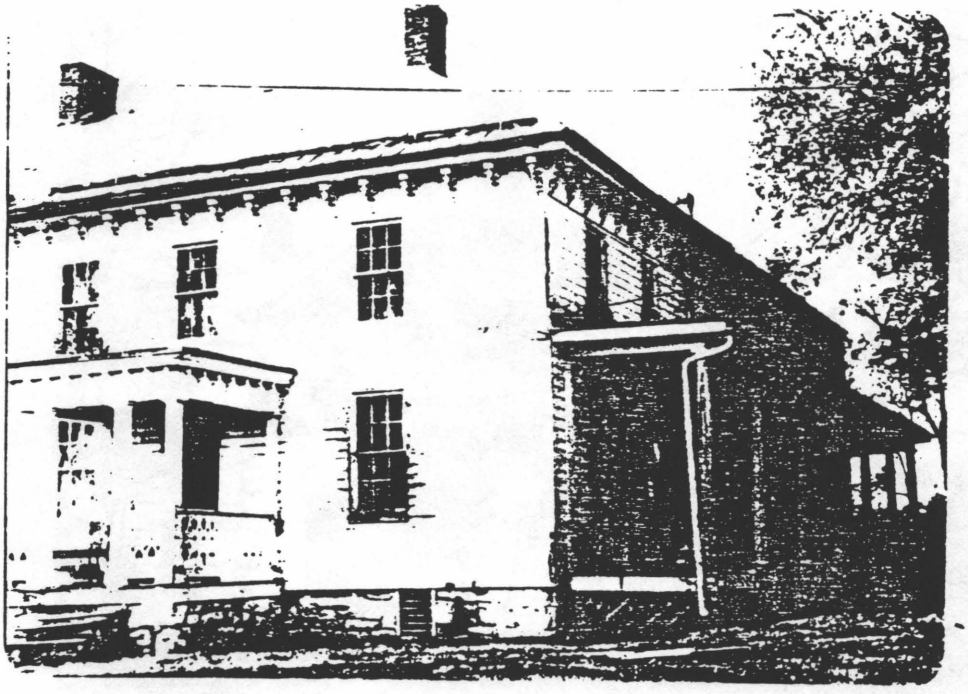


Bldg. 42 - Residence Mumma Farm
South View - 1863 section

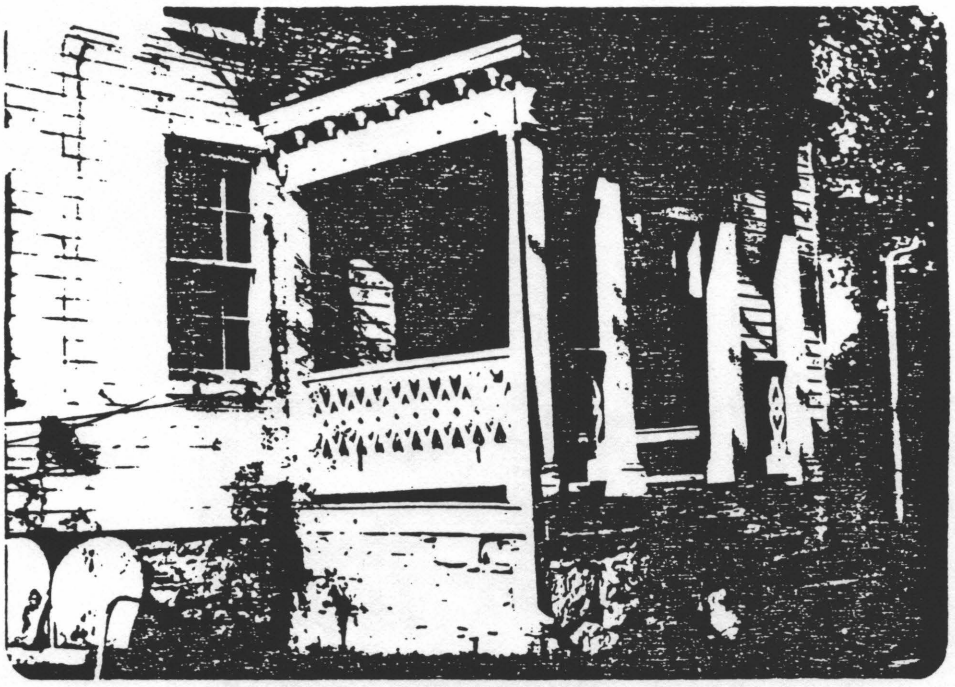
Bldg. 42 - Residence Mumma Farm
West View - 1863 section



Bldg. 42 - Residence Mumma Farm
North View - 1863 section

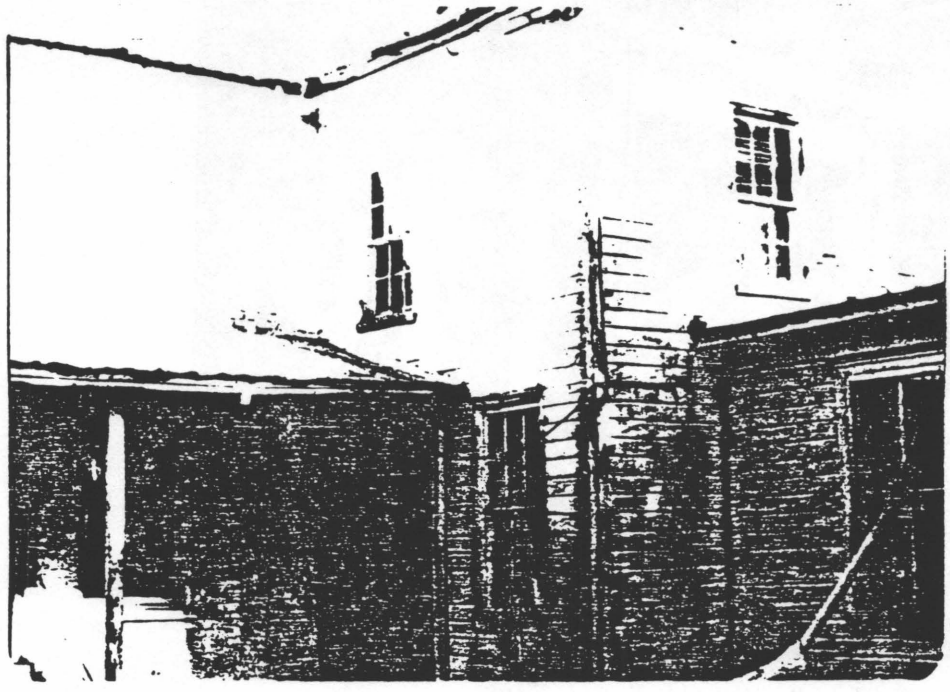


Bldg. 42 - Residence Mumma Farm
6' x 55' front porch - north view -
portion of east view - 1898 section

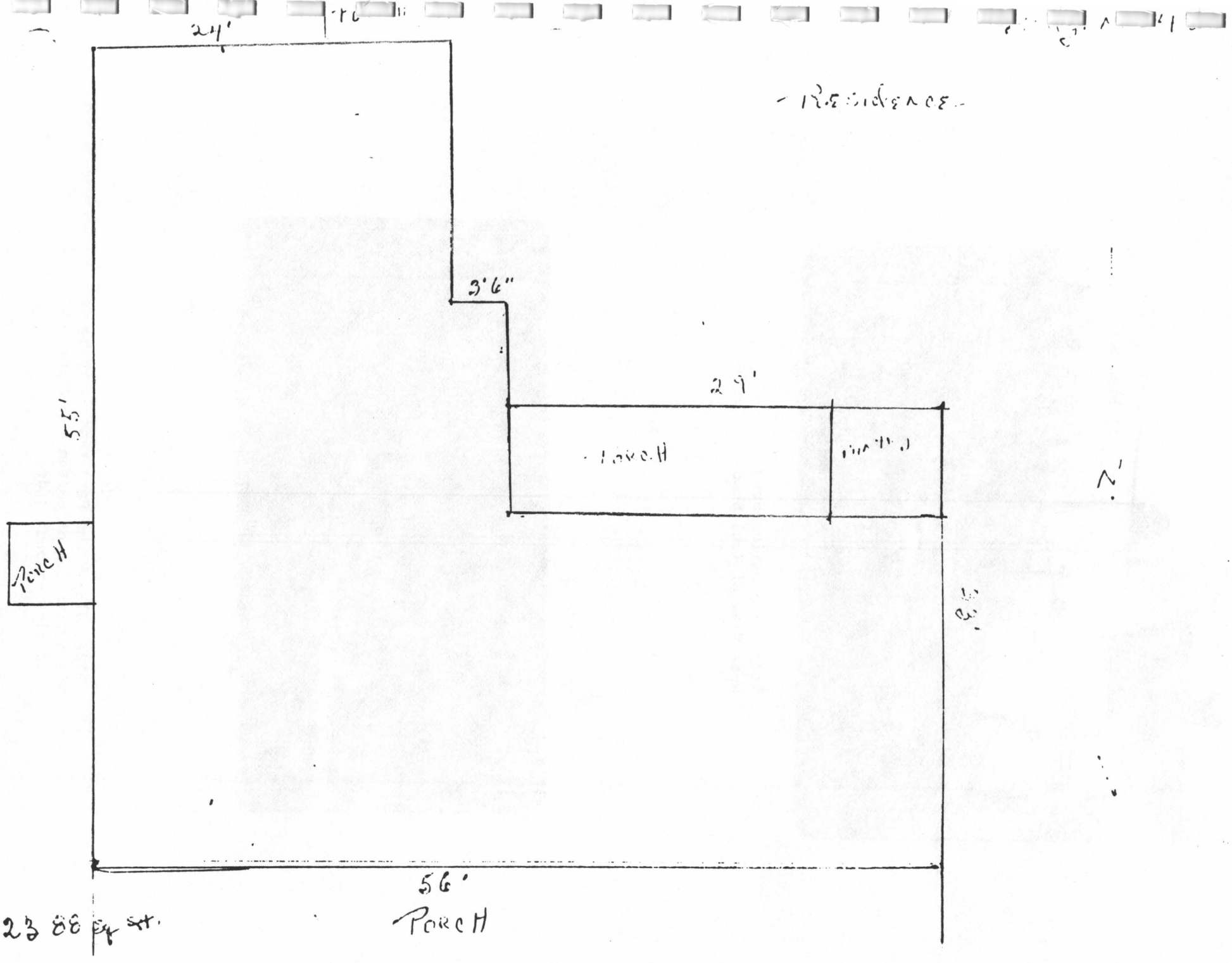


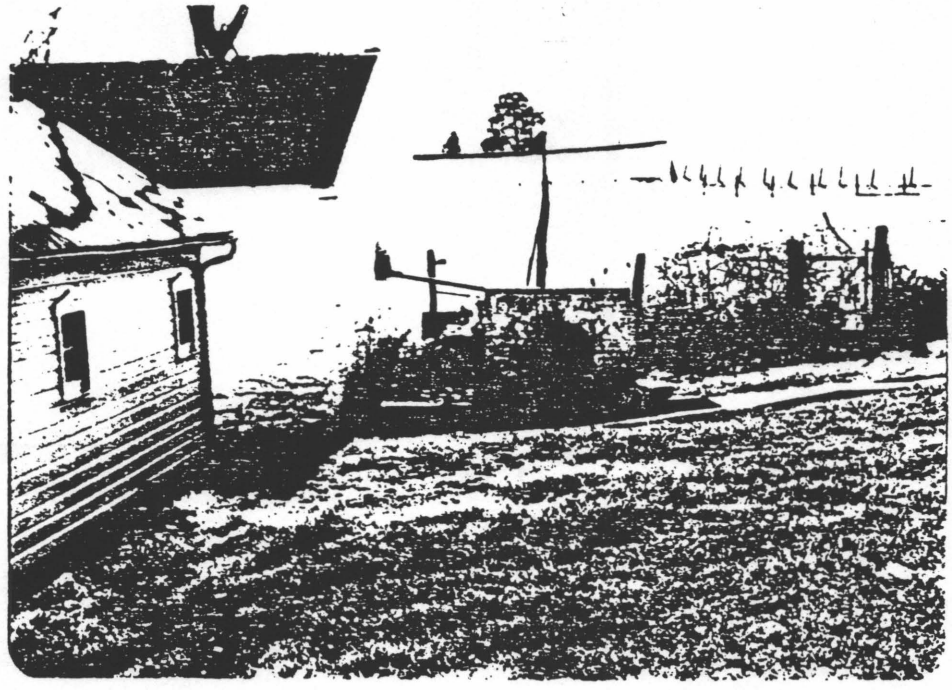
Bldg. 42 - Residence Mumma Farm
Porch - East side - 1898 section

Bldg. 42 - Residence Mumma Farm
Added kitchen and portion of east side of
residence - 1898 section

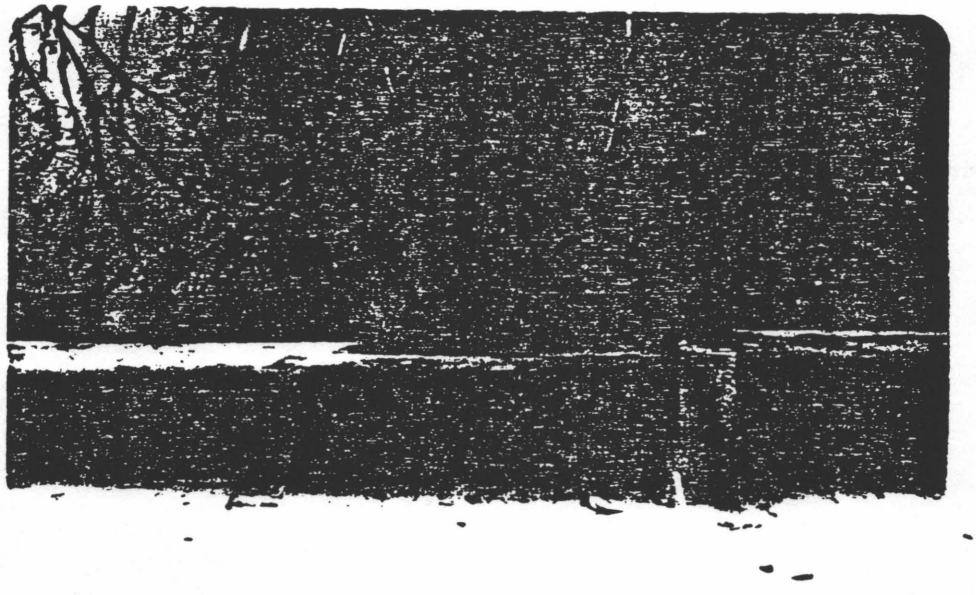


Bldg. 42 - Residence Mumma Farm
Back southwest view, junction of the
2 sections


24'
- Residence -
3'6"
29'
55'
Porch
Porch
56'
Porch
2388 sq ft.



Bldg. 41 - Springhouse
West View of Tool Shed

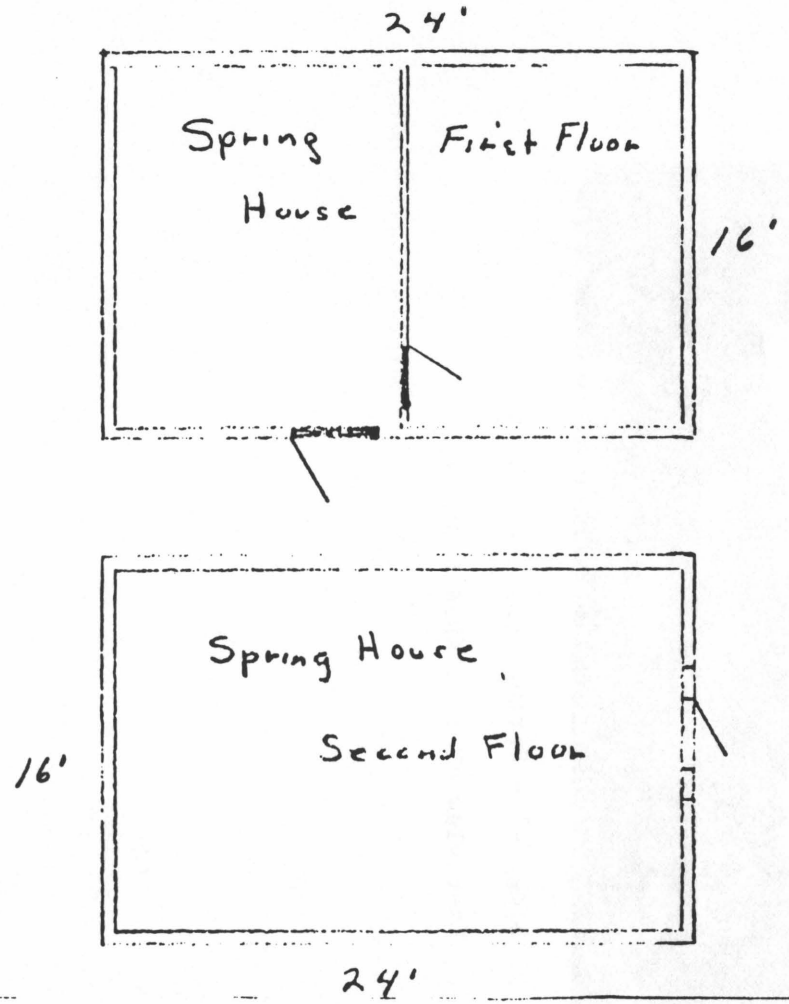


Bldg. 41 - Mumma Farmstead Springhouse
Deterioration of bottom sheathing board and
shingles - south side

Bldg. 41 - Springhouse - north view

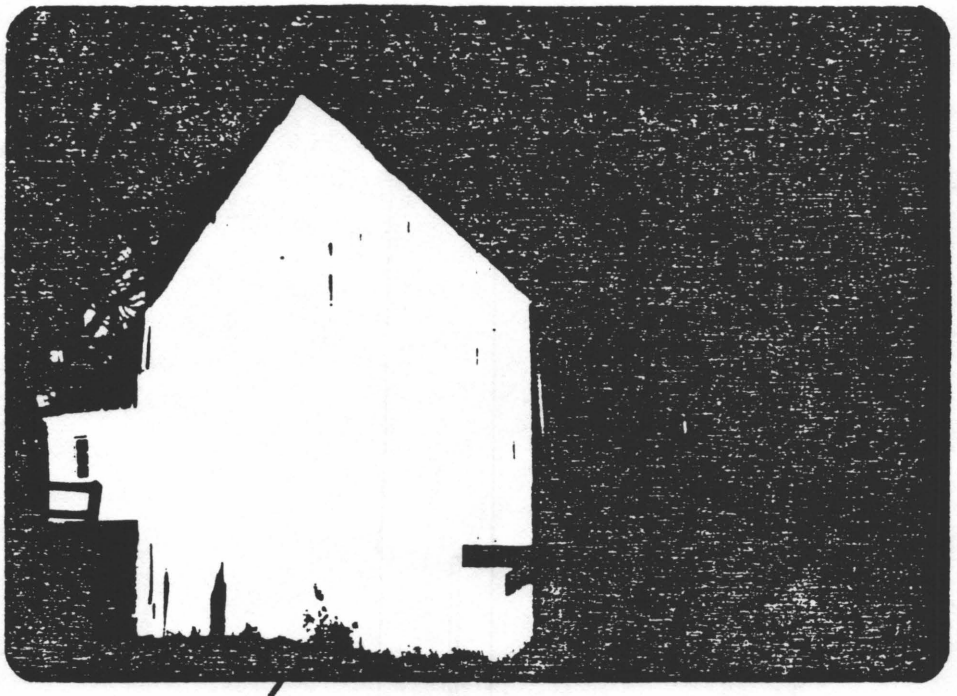
East view of tool shed bldg. 45

Bldg. N 41

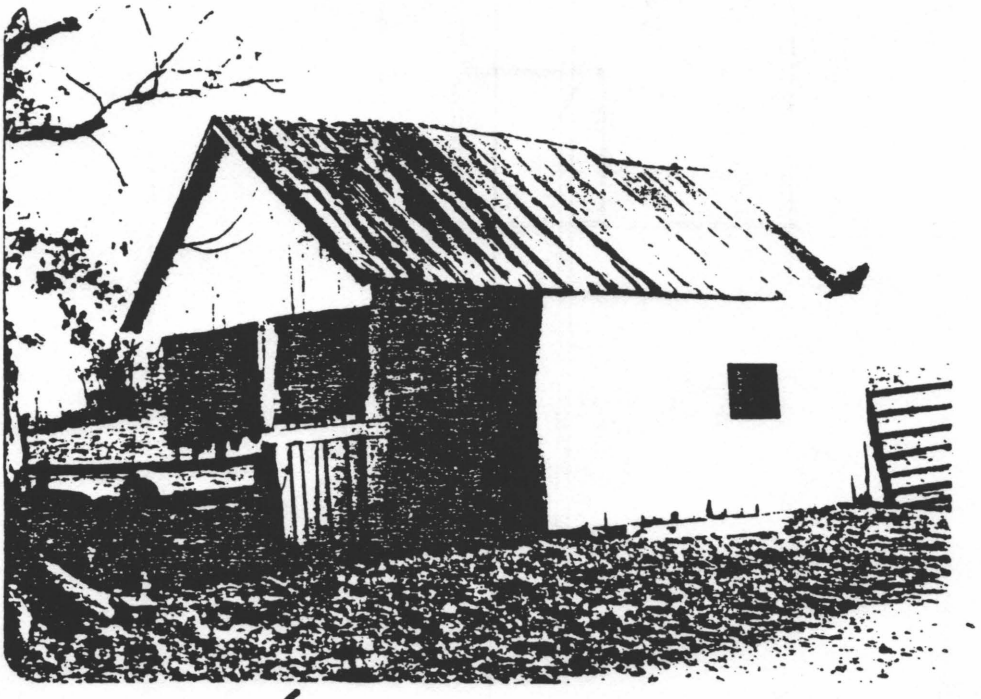


322

768 sq. Ft.

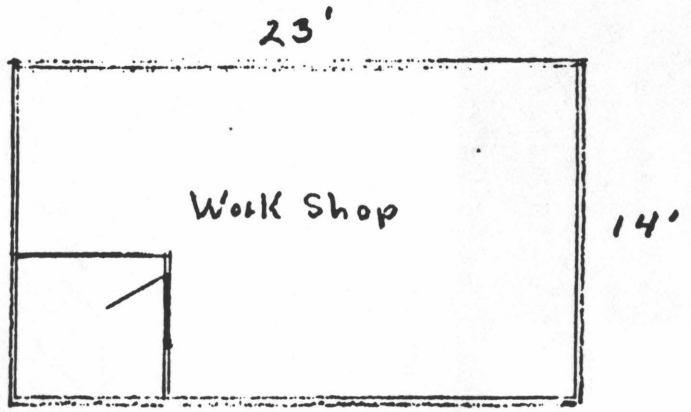


Bldg. 4~~4~~5 - Mumma Farm Workshop
Southwest view



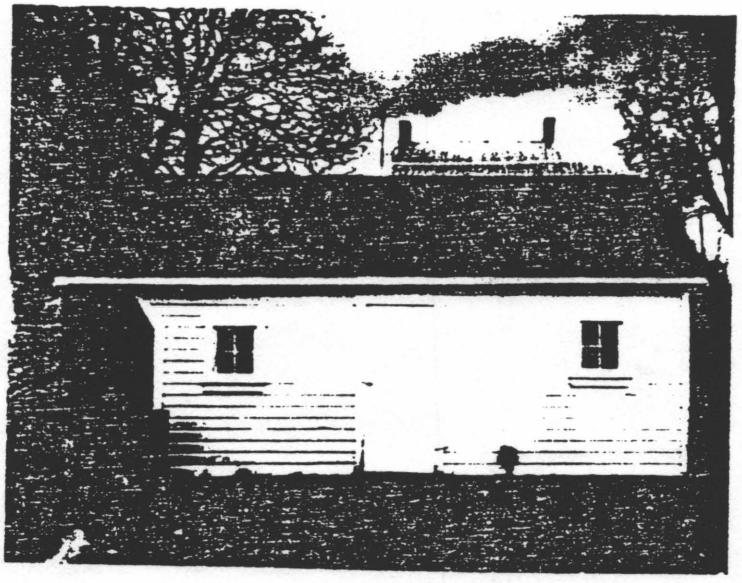
Bldg. 4~~4~~5 - Mumma Farm Workshop
Northwest view

Bldg. No. 44

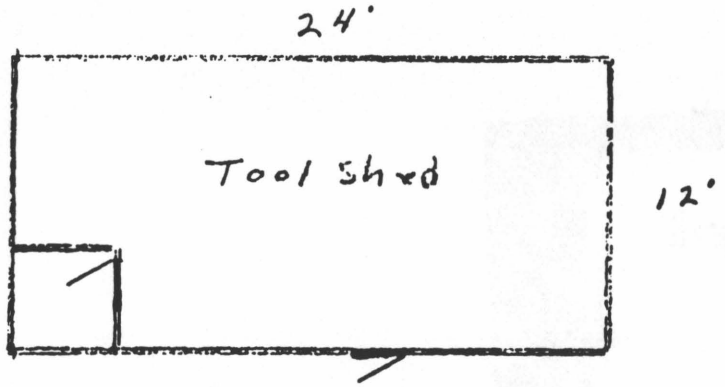


324

322 SQ. Ft.

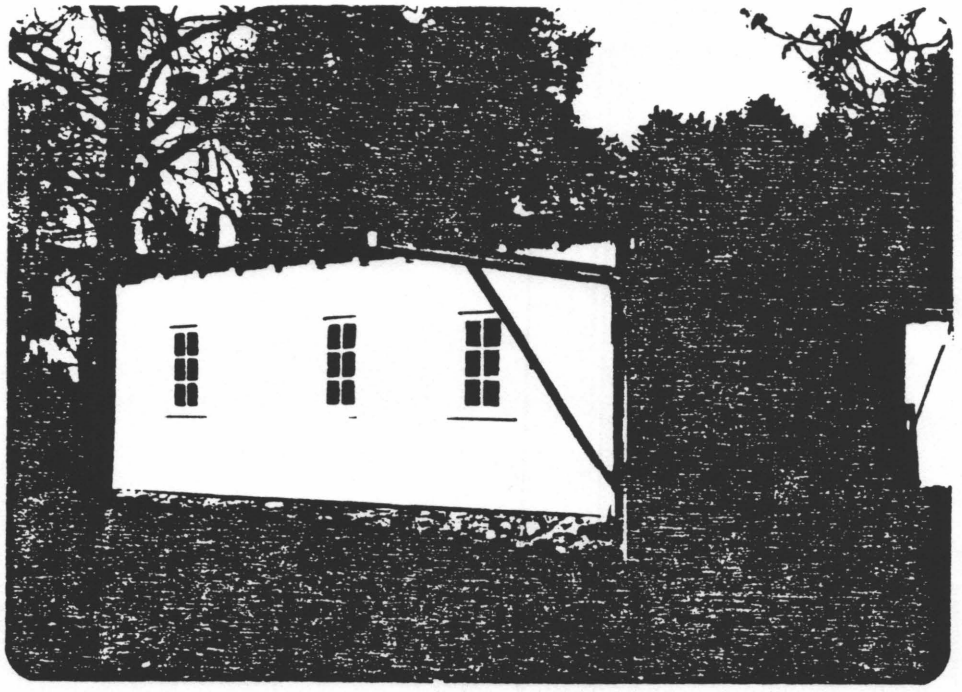


Bldg. 41 - Mumma Tool Shed
East view



326

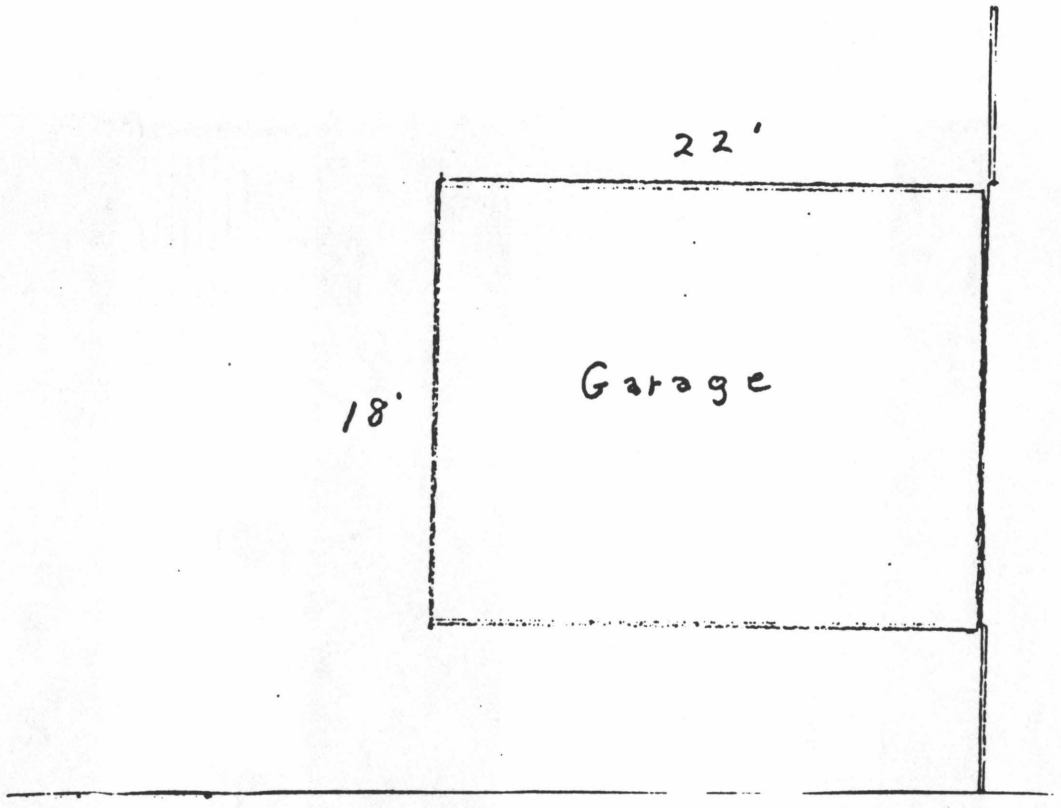
288 Sq. Ft.



Bldg. 46 - Garage - Mumma Farm
Northeast view

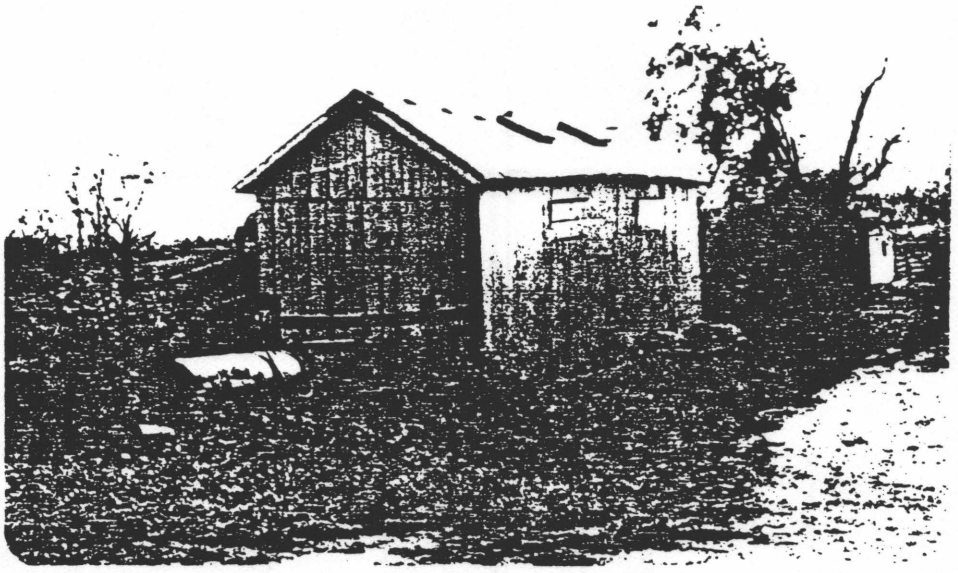
Bldg. 46 - Garage - Mumma Farm
South side

Bldg. No 46

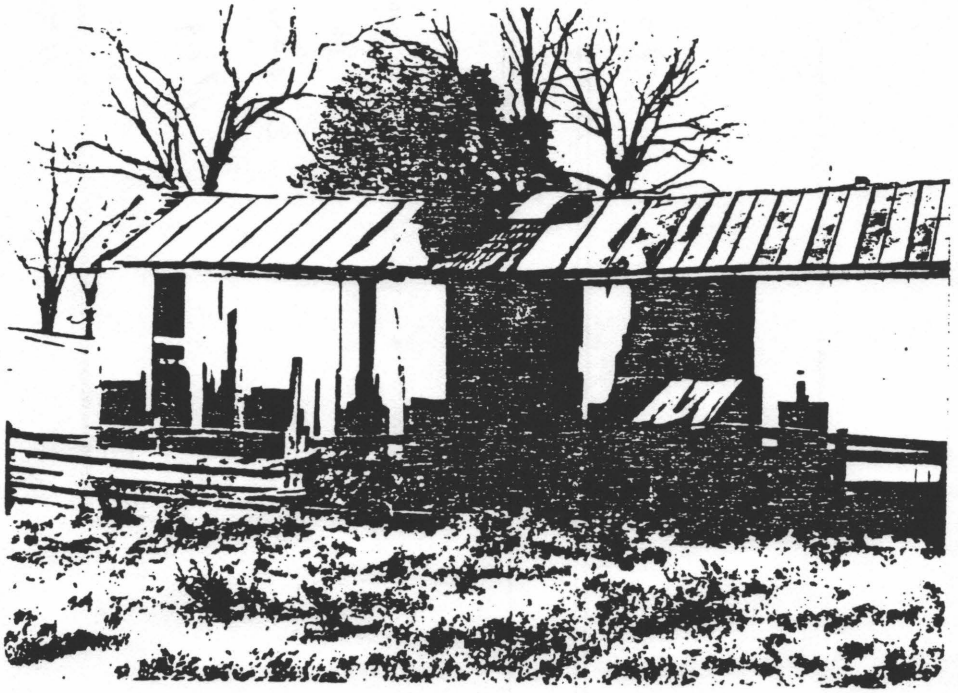


328

396 SQ. Ft.

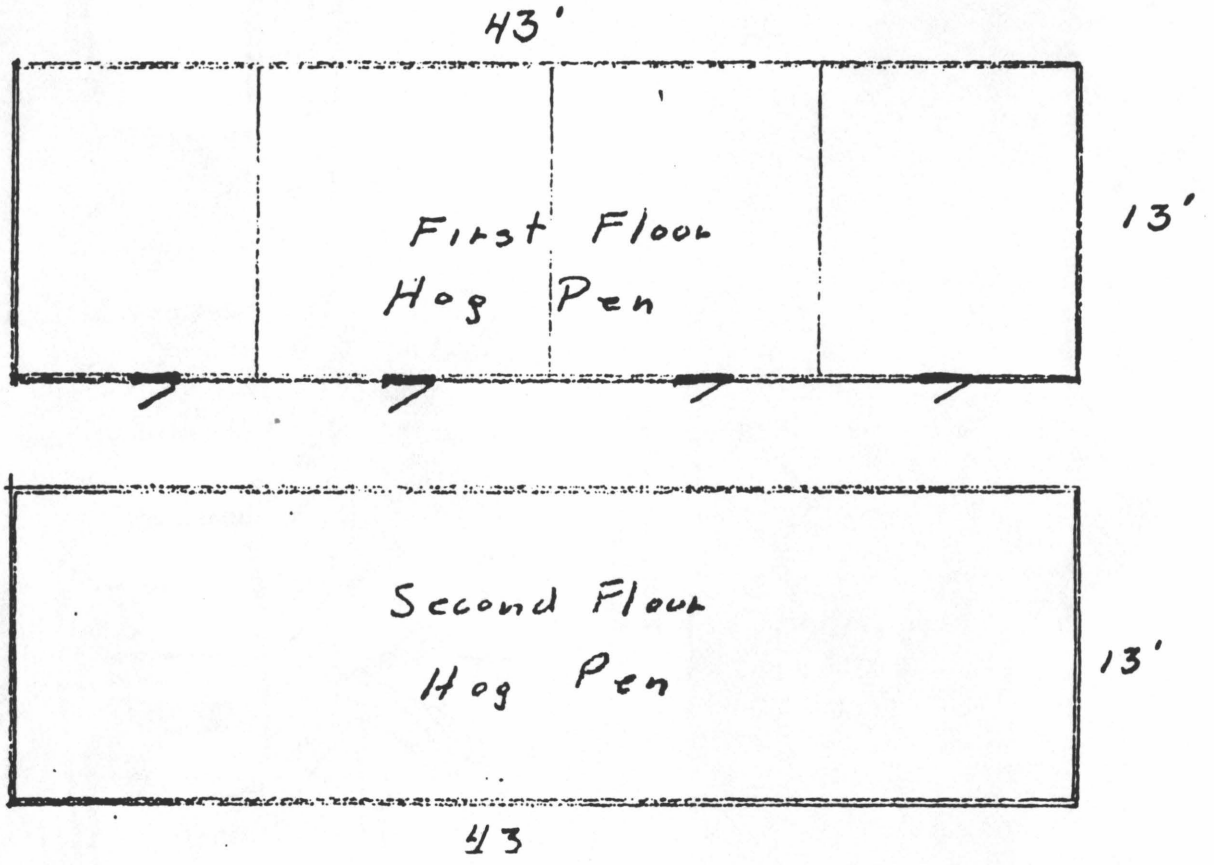


Bldg. 47 - Hog Pen - Mumma Farm
Northwest view



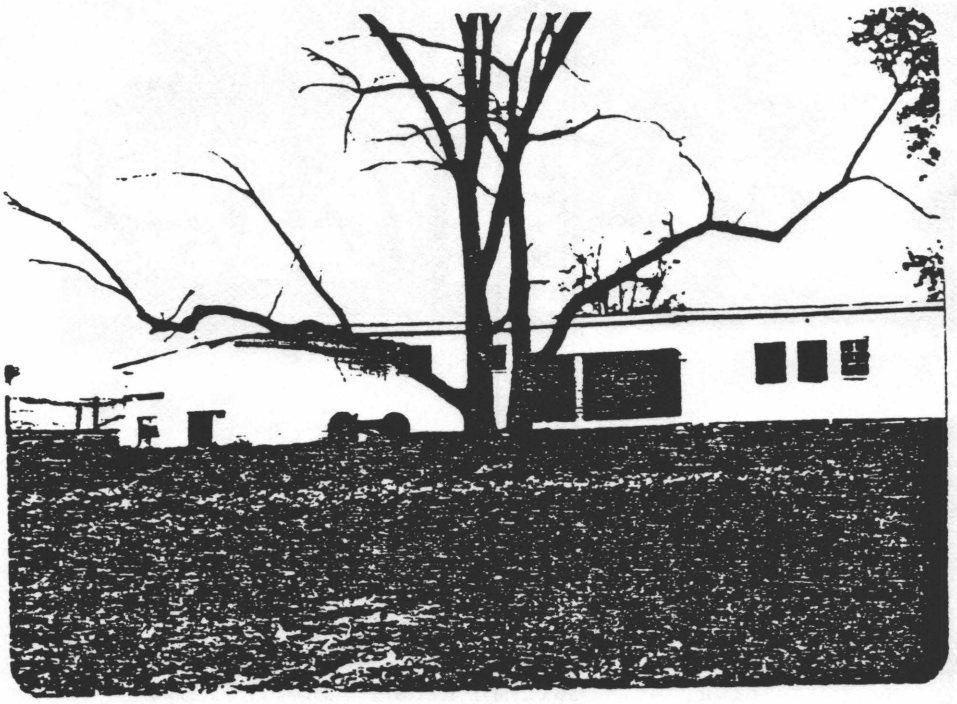
Bldg. 47 - Hog Pen - Mumma Farm
East side

Bldg. No. 7.

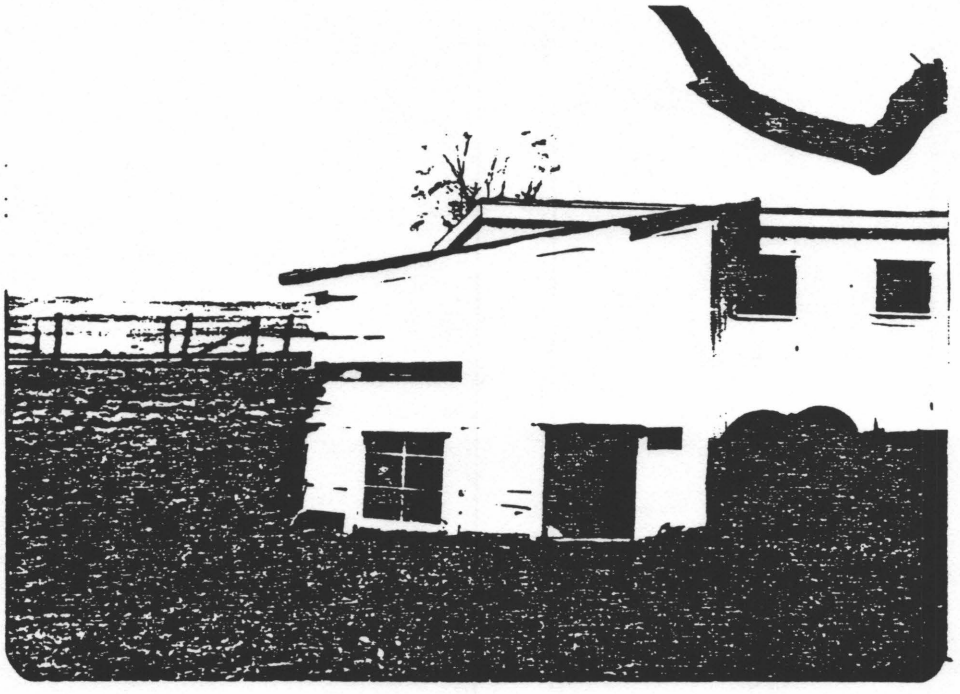


330

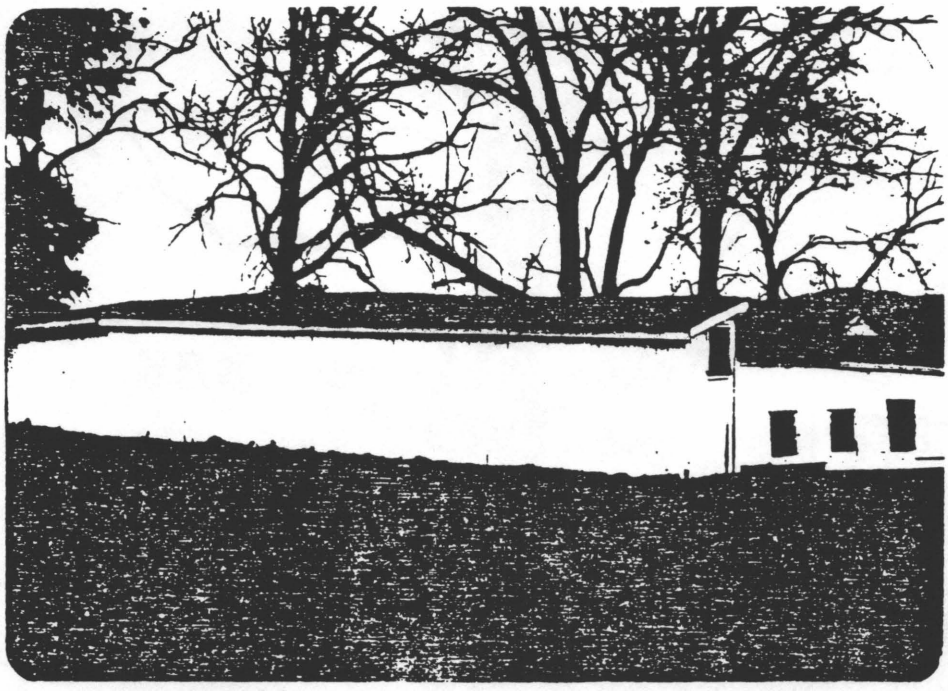
1118 SQ. Ft.



Bldg. 48 - Chicken House - Mumma Farm
East view

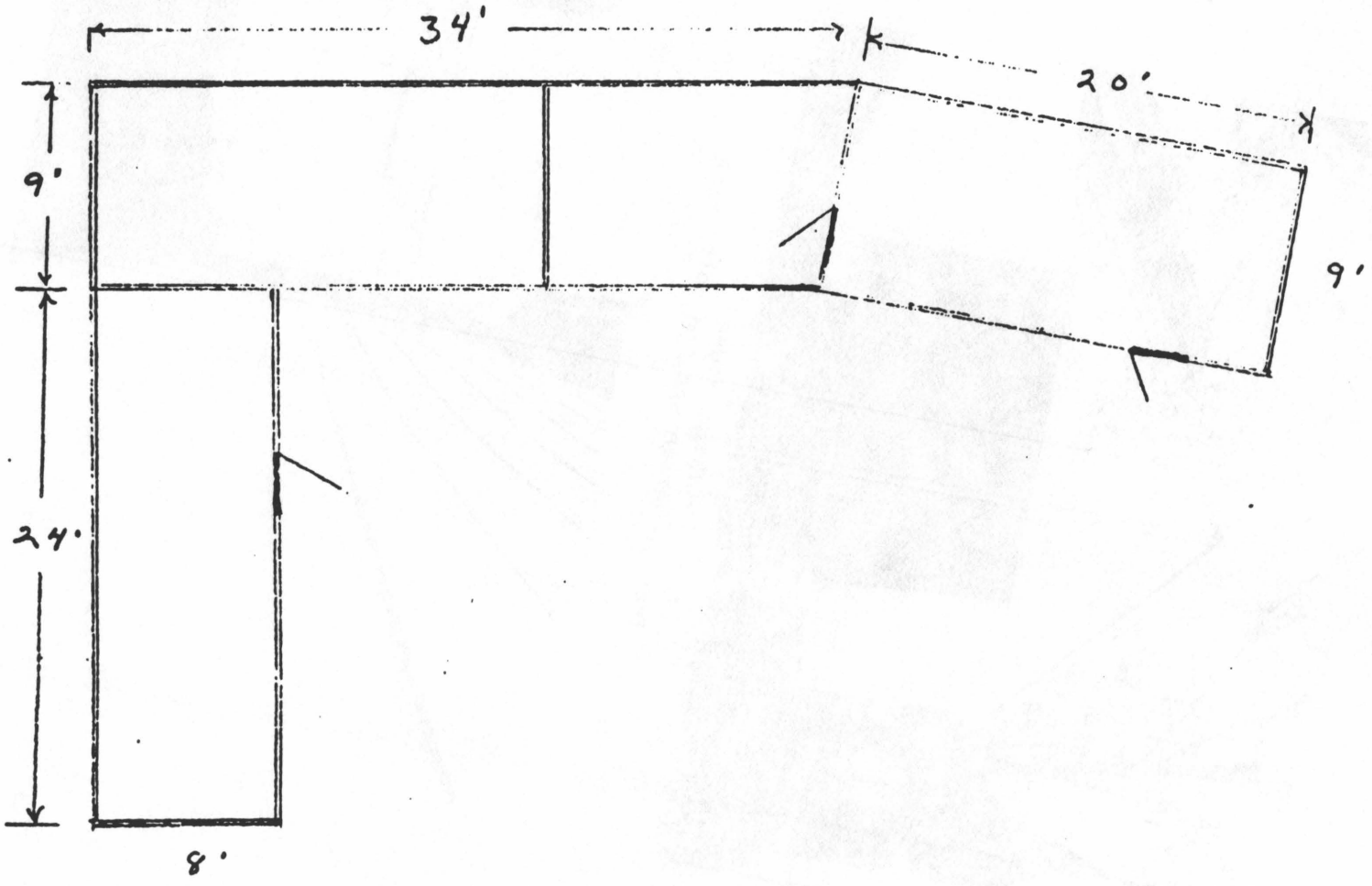


Bldg. 48 - Chicken House - Mumma Farm
East end



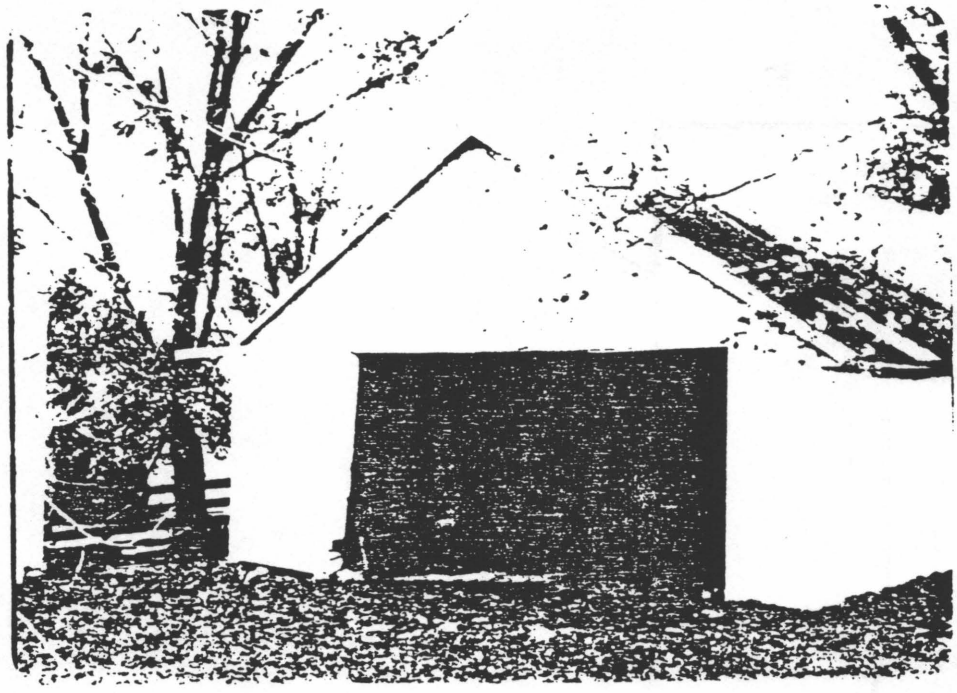
Bldg. 48 - Chicken House - Mumma Farm
West view

Bldg. 48

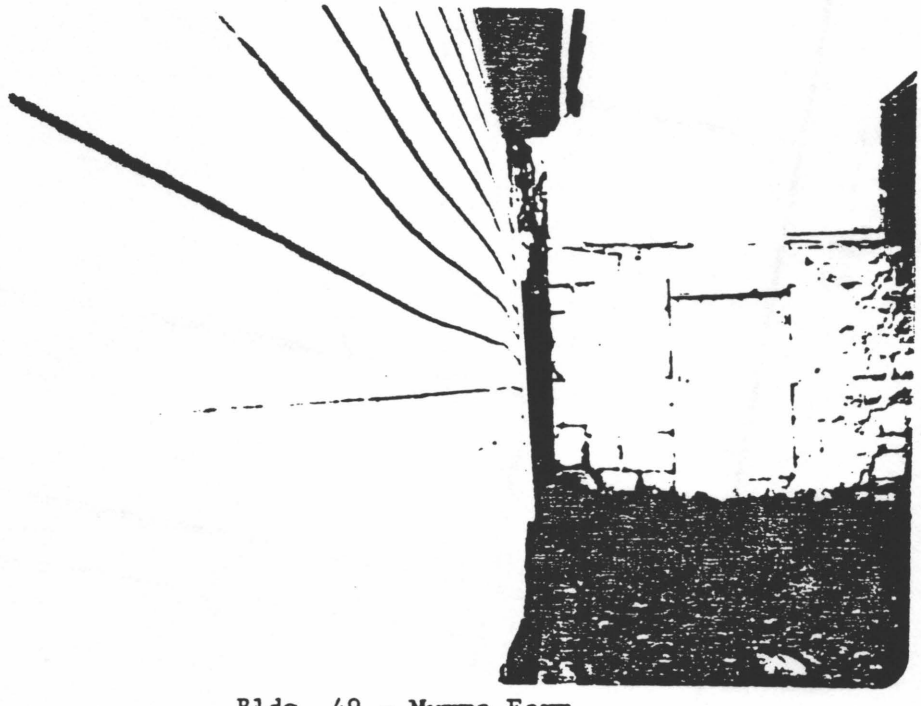


333

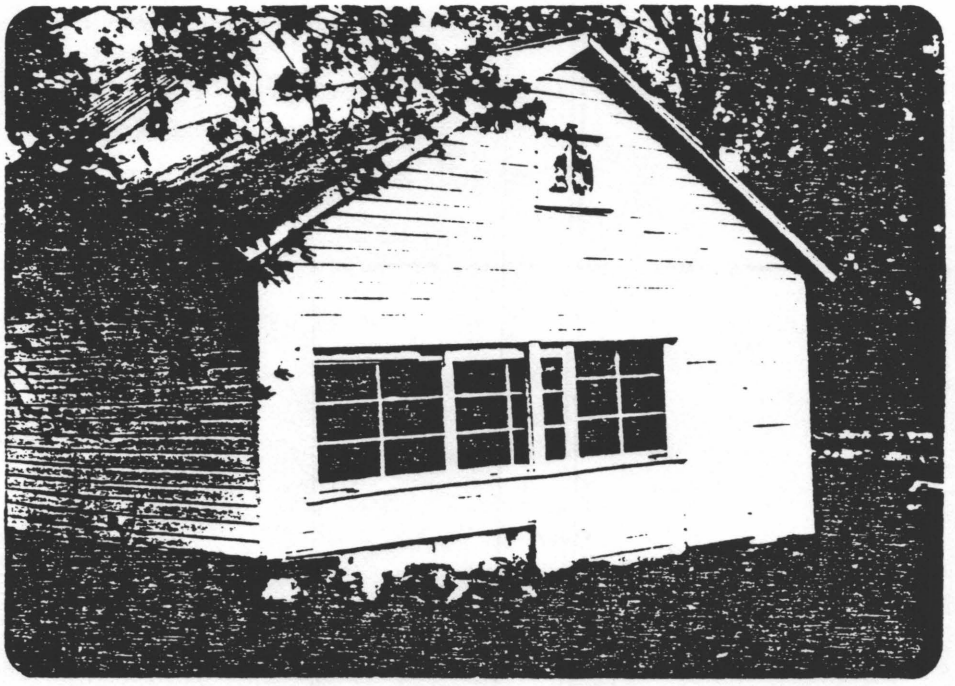
678 SQ. FT.



Bldg. 49 - Mumma House
Tractor Garage section north view

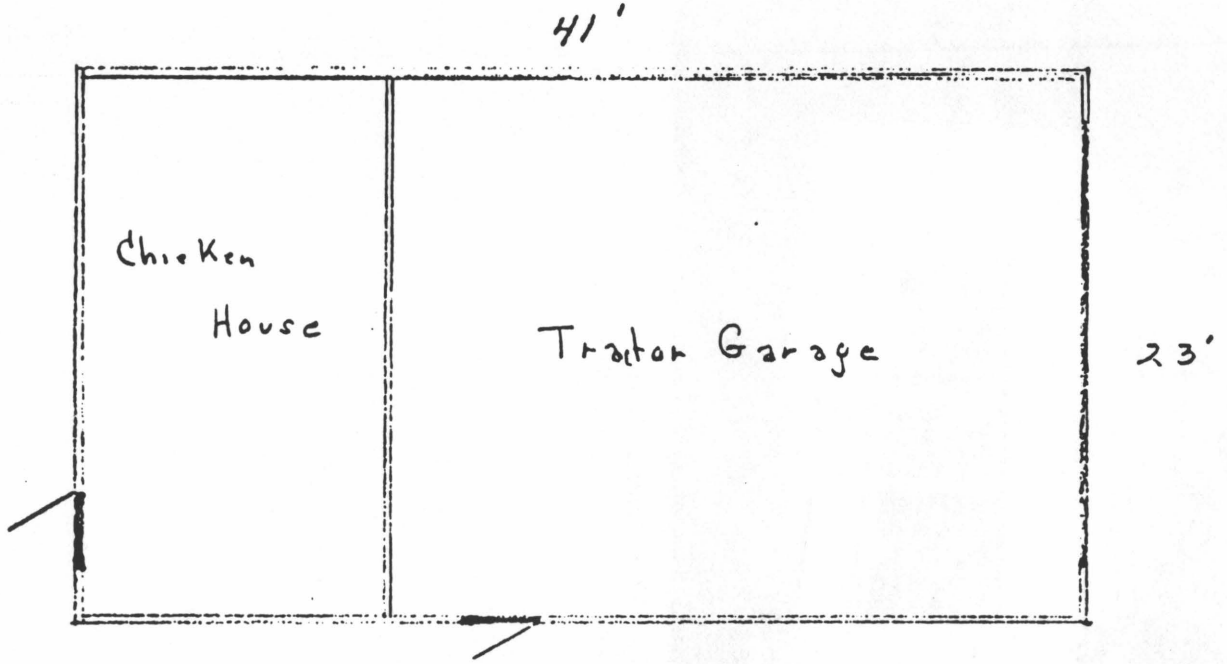


Bldg. 49 - Mumma Farm
Tractor Garage east wall



Bldg. 49 - Mumma Farm
Chicken House section south view

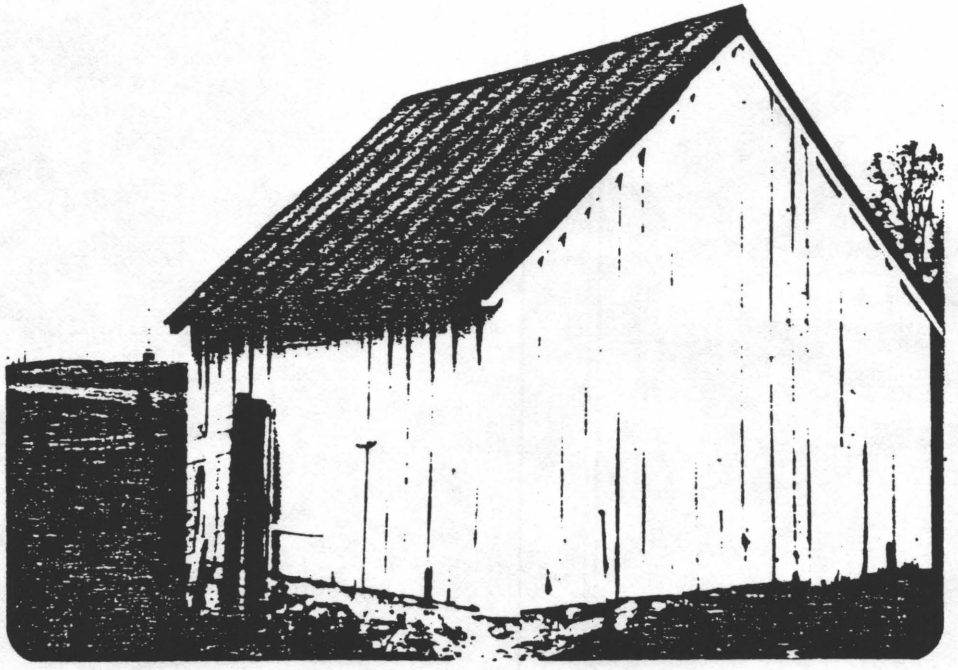
Bldg. No. 49



336

943 Sq. Ft.

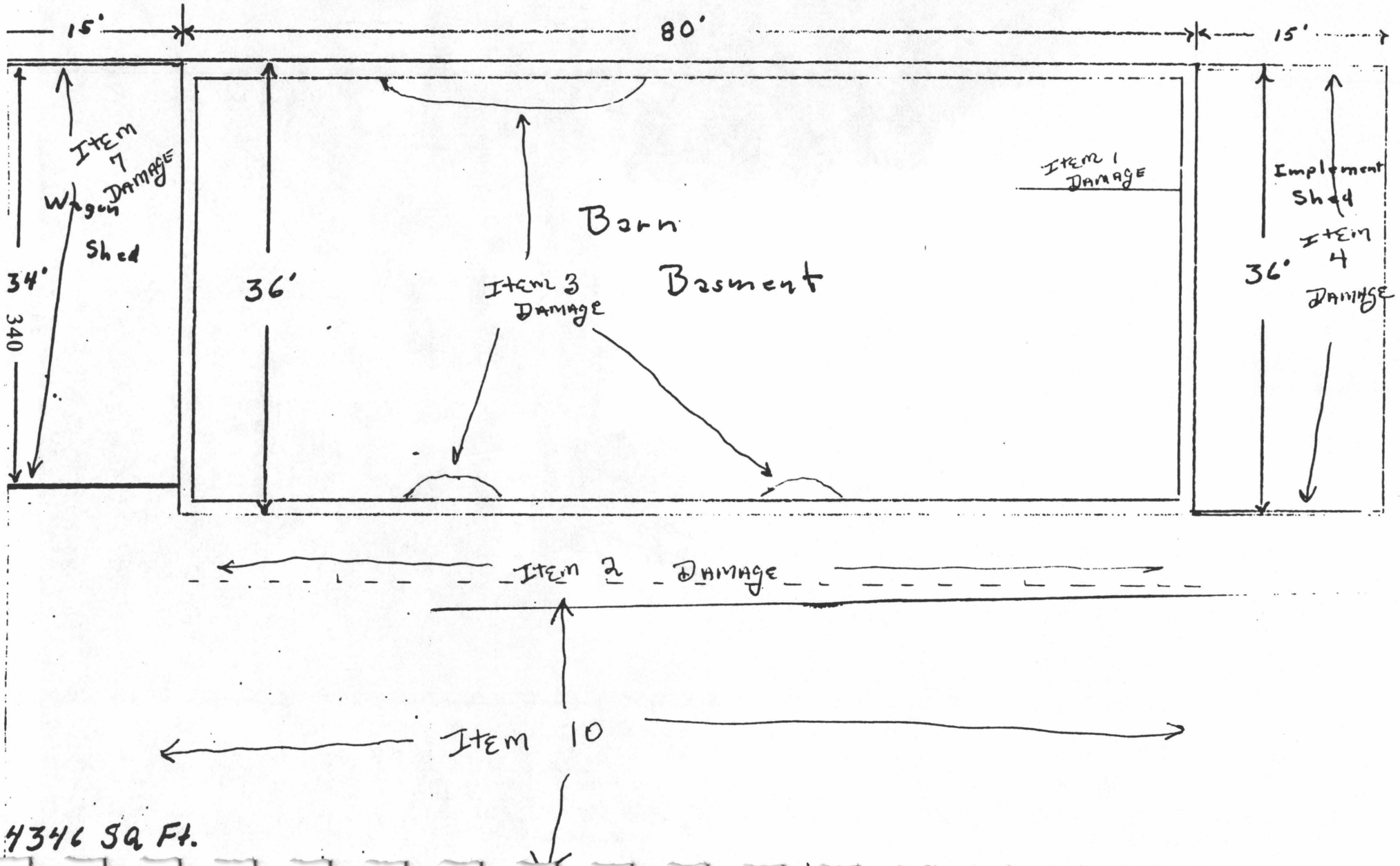
Bldg. 40 - Mumma Farm
Meat Storage House south and west sides



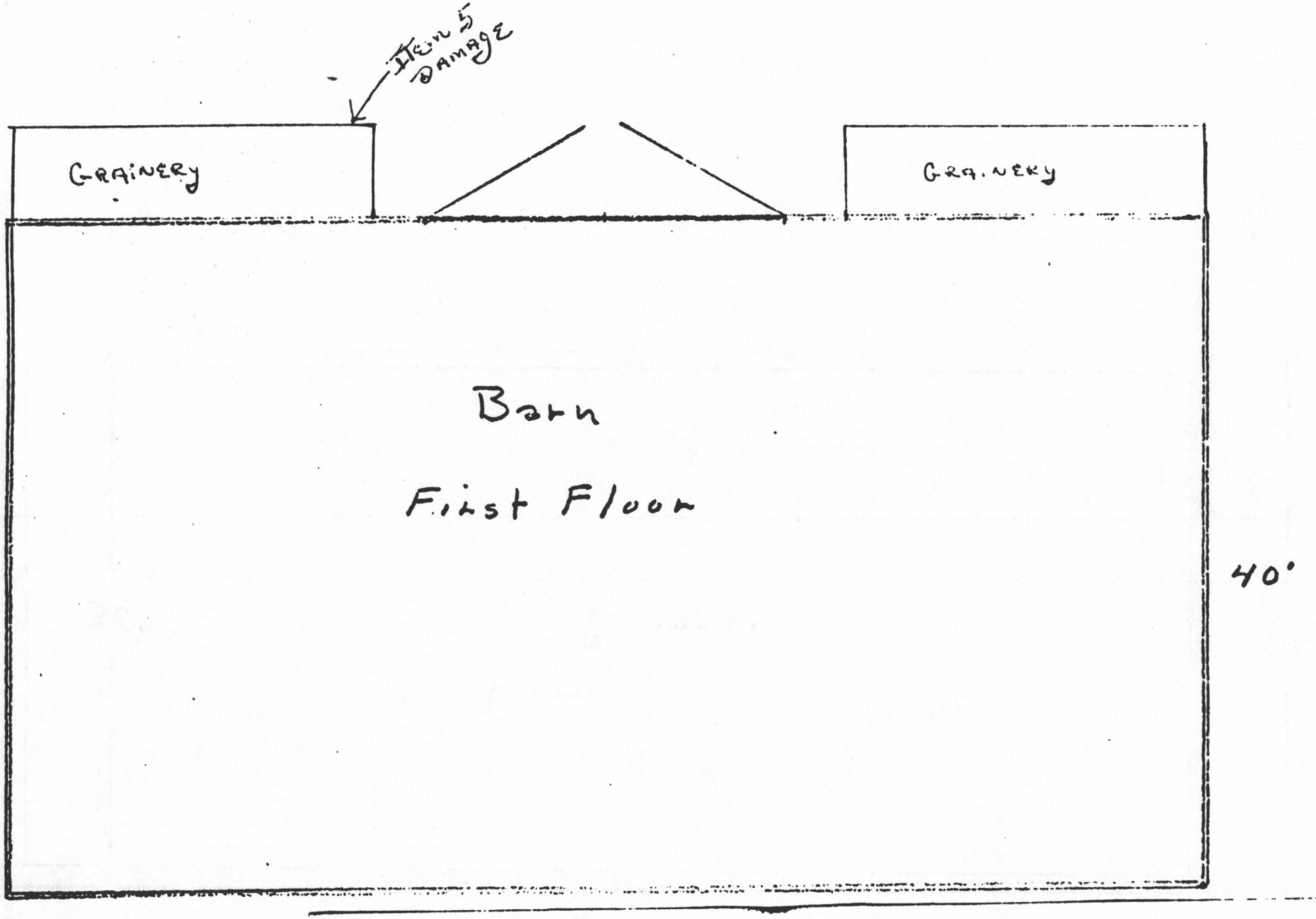
Bldg. 50 - Mumma Farm
Meat Storage House north and east view

Bldg. No 43

From Richard Brown's 1988 assessment of the barn



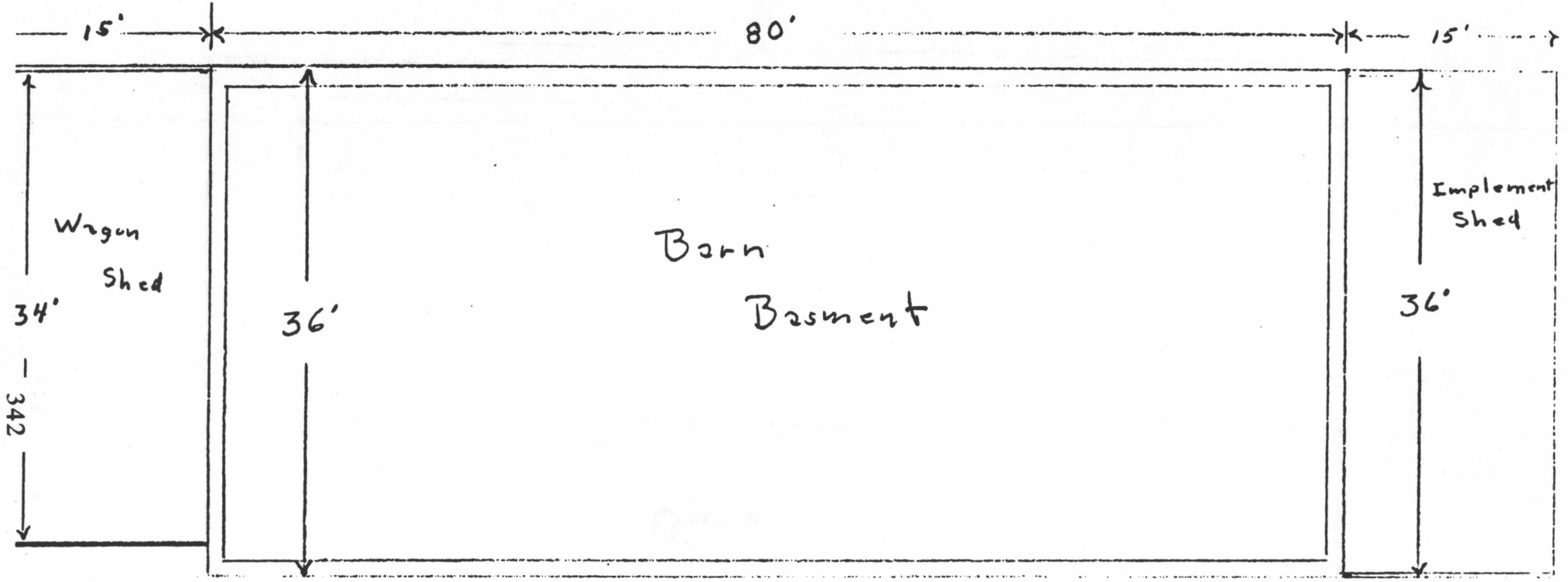
Bldg. No. 43



341

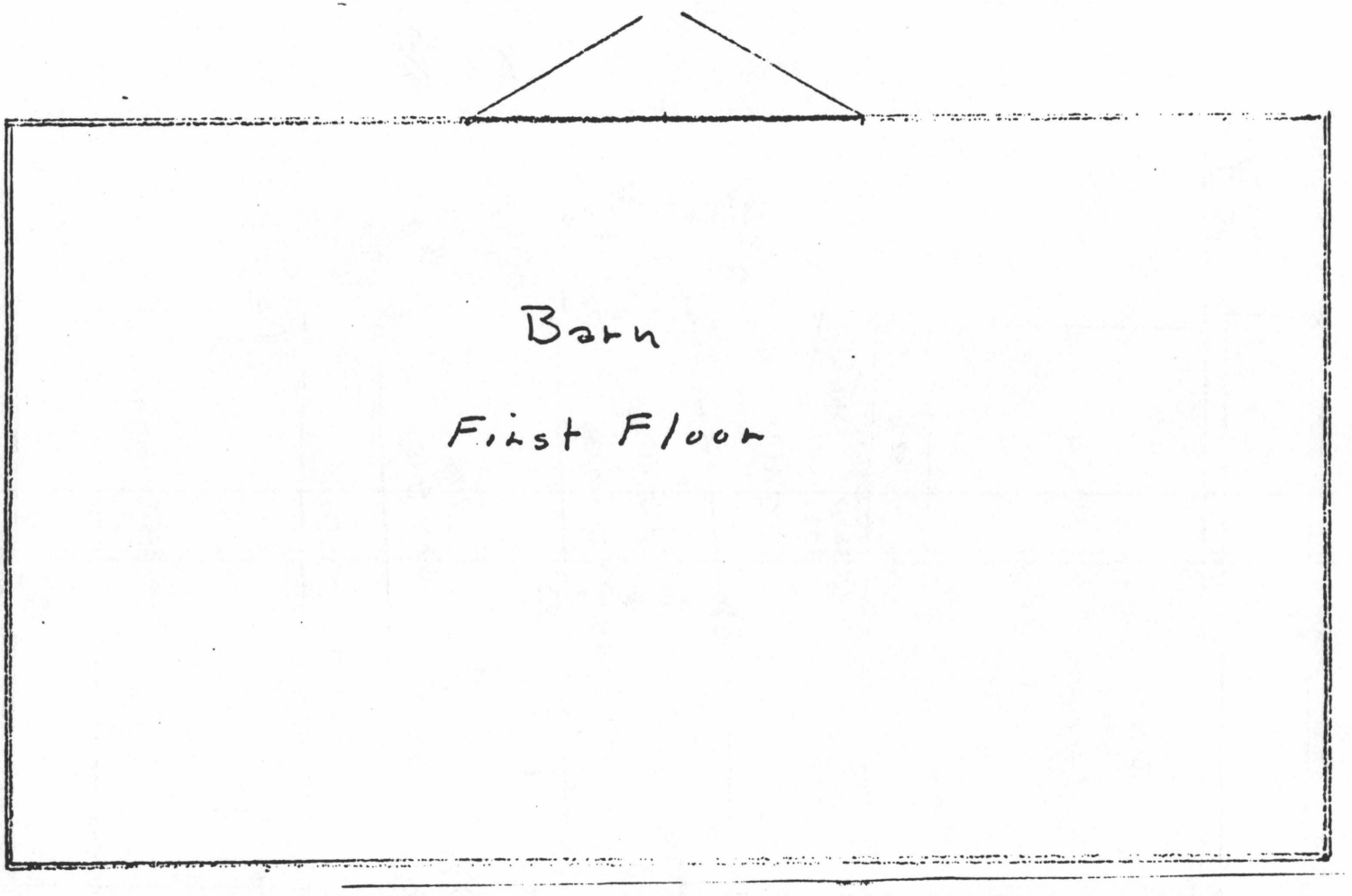
3200 SQ. Ft.

Bldg. No 13

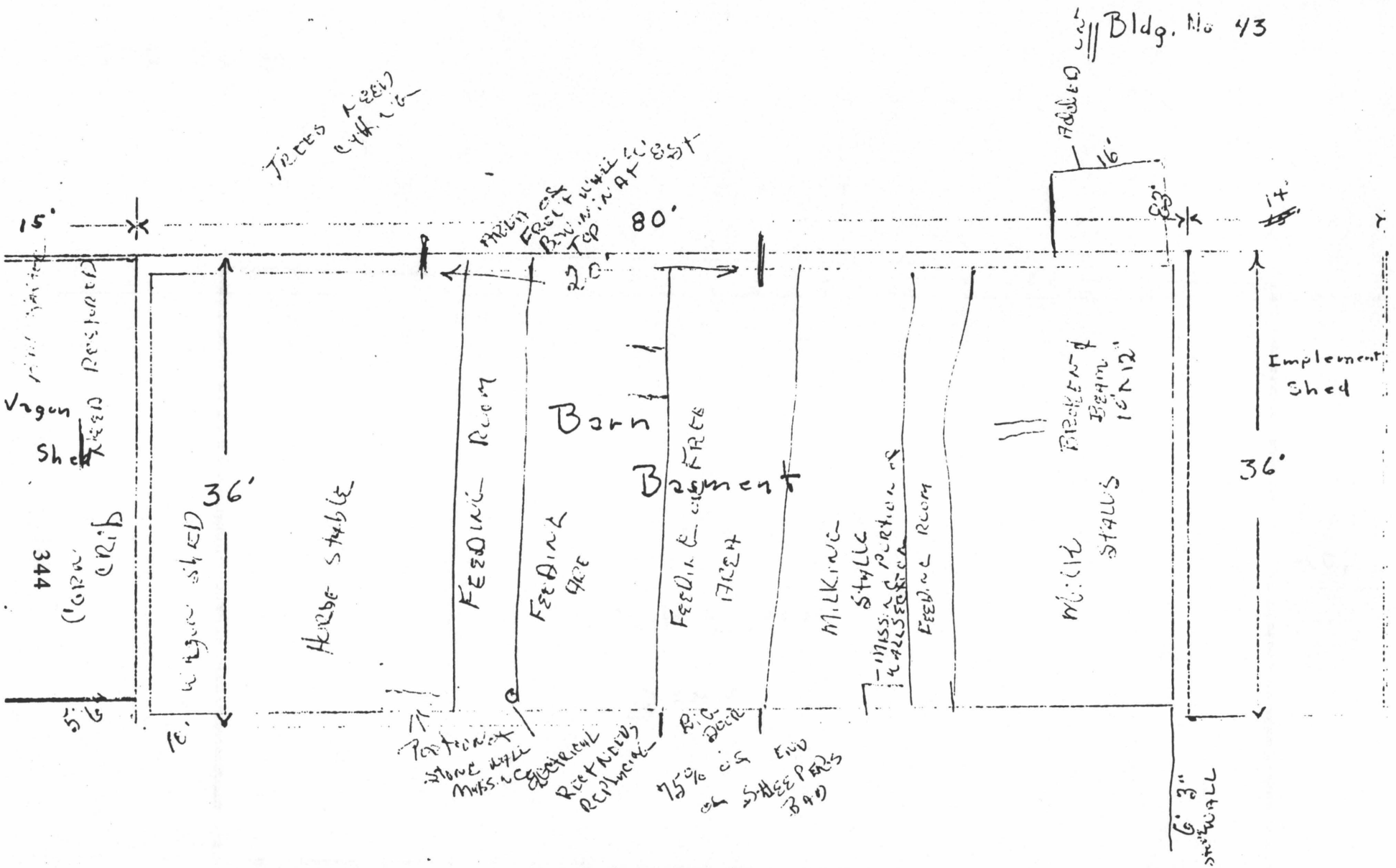


4346 Sq Ft.

Bldg. No. 43



3200 SQ. Ft.


Bldg. No 43
Trees
15'
80'
Bars
Basement
Feeding Room
Feeding Area
Milking Stalls
Feeding Room
Implement Shed
36'
16'
12'
14'
Wagon Shed
Horse Stable
344
Concrete
Feeding Area
Feeding Area
Milking Stalls
Feeding Room
Milking Stalls
Feeding Room
Implement Shed
36'
16'
12'
5'
10'
6' 3"

3/32" = 1'

46 SQ Ft.

APPENDIX I

INVENTORY AND CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR THE MUMMA BARN 1990

Completed by the National Park Service - Williamsport Preservation Training Center

BARN ONLY

LIST OF MAINTENANCE FEATURES FOR BUILDINGS
Level Two - 223 Features

	MM CODE	FEATURE ELEMENT:UNIT	MUST ENTER	UNIT OF MEASURE
	4100	DIVISION - EXTERIOR ENVELOPE		
	4110	Walls:Exterior Wall		SF
*	4111	Walls:Wall Surface	EXT. WALL SURFACE	SF
*	4112	Walls:Wall Structure	WALL FRAME STRUCTURE	SF
	4113	Walls:Wall Insulation	*	SF
*	4114	Walls:Wall Flashing	FLASHING @ SHEDS	LF
	4115	Walls:Wall Parapet		SF
	4116	Walls:Wall Trim		LF
	4117	Walls:Wall Ornament		---
	4120	Ceilings:Ext Ceiling		SF
	4121	Ceilings:Clg Surface		SF
	4122	Ceilings:Clg Structure		SF
	4123	Ceilings:Clg Trim		LF
	4124	Ceilings:Clg Ornament		---
	4130	Floors:Exterior Floor		SF
*	4131	Floors:Floor Surface	CONC. SLAB @ FOREBAY EXT	SF
	4132	Floors:Floor Decking		SF
	4133	Floors:Floor Structure		SF
	4134	Floors:Railing		LF
	4140	Windows:Exterior Window		EA
*	4141	Windows:Window Frame		EA
*	4142	Windows:Wdo Sash		EA
	4143	Windows:Wdo Trim		LF
*	4144	Windows:Wdo Glazing	STL SASH @ MILKING PARLOR	EA
*	4145	Windows:Wdo Hardware		EA
*	4146	Windows:Wdo Lintel		EA
*	4147	Windows:Wdo Sill		EA
	4148	Windows:Wdo Storm/Scrn		EA
	4149	Windows:Wdo Shutters		EA
	4150	Doors:Exterior Door		EA
*	4151	Doors:Door Frame		EA
*	4152	Doors:Door		EA
	4153	Doors:Door Trim		LF
	4154	Doors:Door Glazing		EA
*	4155	Doors:Door Hardware		EA
*	4156	Doors:Door Lintel		EA
*	4157	Doors:Door Sill		EA
	4158	Doors:Door Storm/Scrn		EA
	4160	Finishes:Exterior Finish		SF
*	4161	Finishes:Coatings	EXT.	SF
	4162	Finishes:Coverings		SF
	4170	Stairs/Ramps:Ext Stair/Ramp		EA
	4171	Stairs/Ramps:Stair/Ramp Surface		SF
	4172	Stairs/Ramps:Stair/Ramp Decking		SF
*	4173	Stairs/Ramps:Stair/Ramp Structure	BANKED, RETAINING WALLS	SF
	4174	Stairs/Ramps:Stair/Ramp Railing		LF
—	4190	Exterior:Exterior Other	HAY DOORS S.C. ELEV.	---

MM CODE	FEATURE ELEMENT:UNIT	MUST ENTER	UNIT OF MEASURE
4200	DIVISION - INTERIOR ENVELOPE		
4210	Floors:Interior Floor		SF
* 4211	Floors:Floor Surface 1ST FLOOR		SF
* 4212	Floors:Floor Decking 2ND FLR		SF
* 4213	Floors:Floor Structure		SF
4214	Floors:Floor Insulation	*	SF
4220	Walls:Interior Wall		SF
4221	Walls:Wall Surface		SF
* 4222	Walls:Wall Structure INT. PARTITION WALLS		SF
4223	Walls:Wall Trim		LF
4224	Walls:Wall Ornament		---
4230	Ceilings:Int Ceiling		SF
4231	Ceilings:Clg Surface		SF
4232	Ceilings:Clg Structure		SF
4233	Ceilings:Clg Trim		LF
4234	Ceilings:Clg Ornament		---
4240	Windows:Interior Window		EA
4241	Windows:Window Frame		EA
4242	Windows:Window Sash		EA
4243	Windows:Window Trim		LF
4244	Windows:Window Glazing		EA
4245	Windows:Window Hardware		EA
4246	Windows:Window Lintel		EA
4250	Doors:Interior Door		EA
4251	Doors:Door Frame		EA
- 4252	Doors:Door } Int.		EA
4253	Doors:Door Trim } Door		LF
4254	Doors:Door Glazing }		EA
- 4255	Doors:Door Hardware		EA
4256	Doors:Door Lintel		EA
4260	Finishes:Interior Finish		SF
* 4261	Finishes:Coatings		SF
4262	Finishes:Coverings		SF
4270	Stairs/Ramps:Int Stair/Ramp		EA
4271	Stairs/Ramps:Stair/Ramp Surface		SF
4272	Stairs/Ramps:Stair/Ramp Decking		SF
* 4273	Stairs/Ramps:Stair/Ramp Structure Milk Parlor + Ladder		SF
4274	Stairs/Ramps:Stair/Ramp Railing		SF
4280	Fireplaces:Int Fireplace		EA
4281	Fireplaces:Mantel		EA
4282	Fireplaces:Firebox		EA
4283	Fireplaces:Damper		EA
4284	Fireplaces:Stove Insert		EA
4290	Interior:Interior Other		---
4300	DIVISION - ROOF		
4310	System:Roof Area		SQ
* 4311	System:Roof Surface		SQ
* 4312	System:Roof Sheathing		SF
* 4313	System:Roof Structure		SF
4314	System:Roof Insulation	*	SF

MUST CODE	UNIT OF FEATURE ELEMENT:UNIT	ENTER	MEASURE
	4300 DIVISION - ROOF (cont)		
4315	System:Roof Cornice		LF
* 4316	System:Roof Eaves		LF
4320	Openings:Roof Opening		EA
4321	Openings:Roof Hatch		EA
4322	Openings:Roof Ventilation	*	EA
4323	Openings:Roof Skylight		EA
4324	Openings:Roof Plumb Stack		EA
4340	Flashing:Roof Flashing		LF
* 4350	Drainage:Roof Drainage . SNOWBOARDS		EA
* 4351	Drainage:Gutter/Downspout		LF
4352	Drainage:Drains		EA
* 4360	Finishes:Roof Finish		SF
* 4390	Roof:Roof Other . LIGHTNING . PROTECTION		---
	4400 DIVISION - FOUNDATION		
4410	Walls:Fdn Wall		LF
* 4411	Walls:Fdn Wall Surface		SF
* 4412	Walls:Fdn Wall Structure		SF
* 4413	Walls:Fdn Ventilation . VENT. LOUVER . OPN'G. .	*	EA
* 4414	Walls:Fdn Drainage . NEED . SUBSURFACE . DRN.		LF
* 4415	Walls:Fdn Moist Prot NEED EXT. . PARGE. COAT. BELOW. GRADE		SF
4416	Walls:Fdn Insulation	*	SF
4420	Piers:Fdn Pier/Pile		EA
4421	Piers:Pier/Pile Surface		EA
4422	Piers:Pier/Pile Structure		EA
4430	Chimneys:Chimney		EA
4431	Chimneys:Chimney Surface		SF
4432	Chimneys:Chimney Structure		LF
4433	Chimneys:Flue/Stack		LF
4434	Chimneys:Chimney Cap		EA
4435	Chimneys:Chimney Ornament		---
4490	Foundation:Fdn Other		---
	4500 DIVISION - FURNISHINGS		
4510	Appliances:Major Appliances		EA
4511	Appliance:Dishwasher		EA
4512	Appliance:Dryer		EA
4513	Appliance:Freezer		EA
4514	Appliance:Range		EA
4515	Appliance:Refrigerator		EA
4516	Appliance:Trash Compactor		EA
4517	Appliance:Washer		EA
* 4520	Furnishings:Built-in Furn MANGERS, etc. , YOKES		EA
4590	Furnishings:Furn Other		---
	4600 DIVISION - UTILITY SYSTEMS		
4610	Plumbing:Plumbing System		EA
* 4611	Plumbing:Supply Pipe Net MILKING . PARLOR	*	EA
4612	Plumbing:Waste Pipe Net	*	EA

MM CODE	FEATURE ELEMENT:UNIT	MUST ENTER	UNIT OF MEASURE
4600	**DIVISION - UTILITY SYSTEMS (cont)**		
* 4613	Plumbing:Plmb Fixtures SPIGOT		EA
4614	Plumbing:Plmb Equipment		EA
4615	Plumbing:Septic System	*	EA
4616	Plumbing:Arch Fountain		EA
4617	Plumbing:Irrigation Sys		EA
4618	Plumbing:Water Treat Sys	*	EA
4630	Electrical:Electrical Sys		EA
4631	Electrical:Incoming Service	*	EA
* 4632	Electrical:Main Dist Pnl		EA
4633	Electrical:Add Dist Pnl		EA
* 4634	Electrical:Wiring Network		EA
* 4635	Electrical:Switches/Outlets		EA
* 4636	Electrical:Light Fixtures		EA
4637	Electrical:Elect Eqpt		EA
4638	Electrical:Comm Sys		EA
4650	HVAC:HVAC System		EA
4651	HVAC:HVAC Piping Net		EA
4652	HVAC:HVAC Equipment	*	EA
4653	HVAC:HVAC Controls		EA
4654	HVAC:Heating Eqpt		EA
4655	HVAC:Ht Transfer Eqpt		EA
4656	HVAC:Cooling Eqpt		EA
4657	HVAC:Air Dist Eqpt		EA
4658	HVAC:Fuel Pipe/Stor		EA
4680	Conveyance:Conveying Sys		EA
4681	Conveying Systems:Chute		EA
4682	Conveying Systems:Dumbwaiter		EA
4683	Conveying Systems:Elevator		EA
4684	Conveying Systems:Escalator		EA
4685	Conveying Systems:Hoist/Crane		EA
4686	Conveying Systems:Lift		EA
4687	Conveying Systems:Move Stair/Walk		EA
4690	Building Utilities:Bldg Util Other		---
4700	**DIVISION - FIRE/LIFE/HEALTH SAFETY**		
4710	Fire/Life Safety:Fire Egress		---
4711	Fire Egress:Means of Egress	*	EA
4712	Fire Egress:Stair/Railing		EA
4713	Fire Egress:Door/Hardware		EA
4714	Fire Egress:Emergency Lighting		EA
4715	Fire Egress:Exit Signage		EA
4716	Fire Egress:Fire Escape		EA
4720	Fire/Life Safety:Intrusion Sys		EA
4721	Intrusion:Int Alarm		EA
4722	Intrusion:Int Controls		EA
4723	Intrusion:Int Detector		EA
4730	Fire/Life Safety:Fire Detect Sys		EA
4731	Fire Detection:FD Alarm		EA
4732	Fire Detection:FD Controls		EA
4733	Fire Detection:FD Detector	*	EA

MM CODE	FEATURE ELEMENT:UNIT	MUST ENTER	UNIT OF MEASURE
4700	**DIVISION - FIRE/LIFE/HEALTH SAFETY (cont)**		
4740	Fire/Life Safety:Smoke Control Sys		EA
4741	Smoke Control:Smoke Alarm		EA
4742	Smoke Control:Smoke Controls		EA
4743	Smoke Control:Device/Eqpt	*	EA
4750	Fire/Life Safety:Fire Supp Sys		EA
4751	Fire Suppression:FS Alarm		EA
4752	Fire Suppression:FS Controls		EA
4753	Fire Suppression:Sprinkler Device		EA
4754	Fire Suppression:Piping Network		EA
4755	Fire Suppression:Pumps/Compressors		EA
4756	Fire Suppression:Fire Stops		EA
4757	Fire Suppression:Extinguishers	*	EA
4760	Fire/Life Safety:Seismic		EA
4761	Seismic:Structural	*	---
4762	Seismic:Ext Non-Structural		---
4763	Seismic:Int Non-Structural		---
4770	Fire/Life Safety:Handicap Access		EA
4771	Handicapped Access:Parking		EA
4772	Handicapped Access:Entry/Route	*	EA
4773	Handicapped Access:Program Access		---
4774	Handicapped Access:Restrooms		EA
4775	Handicapped Access:Drinking Fountain		EA
4780	Health Safety:Public Health		---
4781	Health Safety:D Wtr Treatment	*	---
4782	Health Safety:W Wtr Treatment	*	---
4783	Health Safety:Food Service	*	---
4784	Health Safety:Refuse Coll/Stor	*	EA
4785	Health Safety:Pest Infest	*	EA
4786	Health Safety:Hazardous Matl	*	---
4790	Fire/Life/Health Safety:F/L/HS Other		---
4900	**DIVISION - GENERAL BUILDING SITE**		
4910	Site Features:Site		EA
4911	Site Features:Drive/Parking		EA
* 4912	Site Features:Grade/Drainage	*	SF
* 4913	Site Features:Vegetation	*	SF
4914	Site Features:Walkway/Patio		SF
4920	Site:Site Design		EA
4990	Building:Bldg Other		EA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

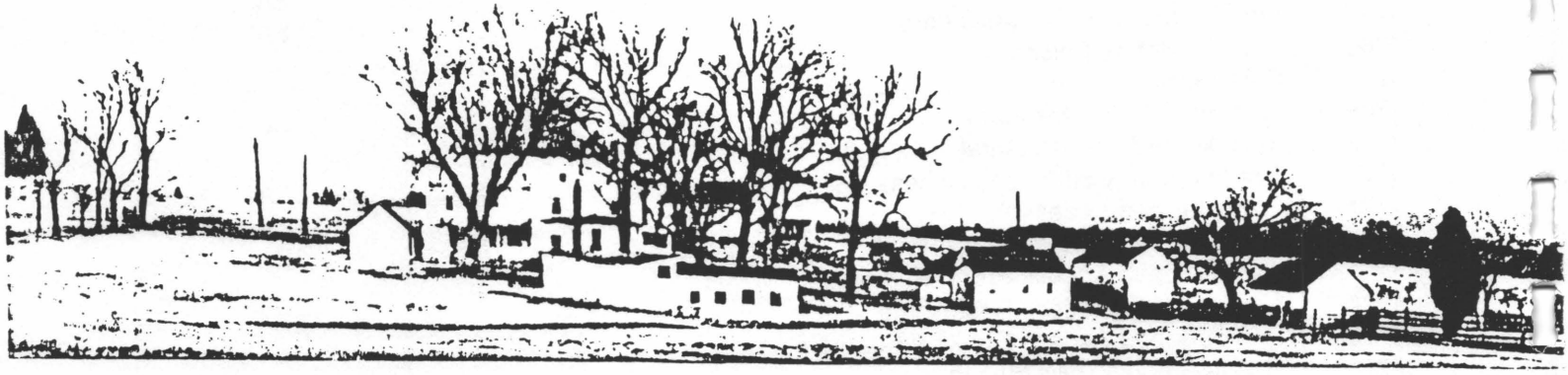
HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT REPORT

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Washington County, Maryland

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM

MUMMA BANK BARN, 08050



Inspected by:
WILLIAMSPORT PRESERVATION TRAINING CENTER
Harpers Ferry Center
Williamsport, Maryland

Prepared for:
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
Division of Cultural Resource Services
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC

and

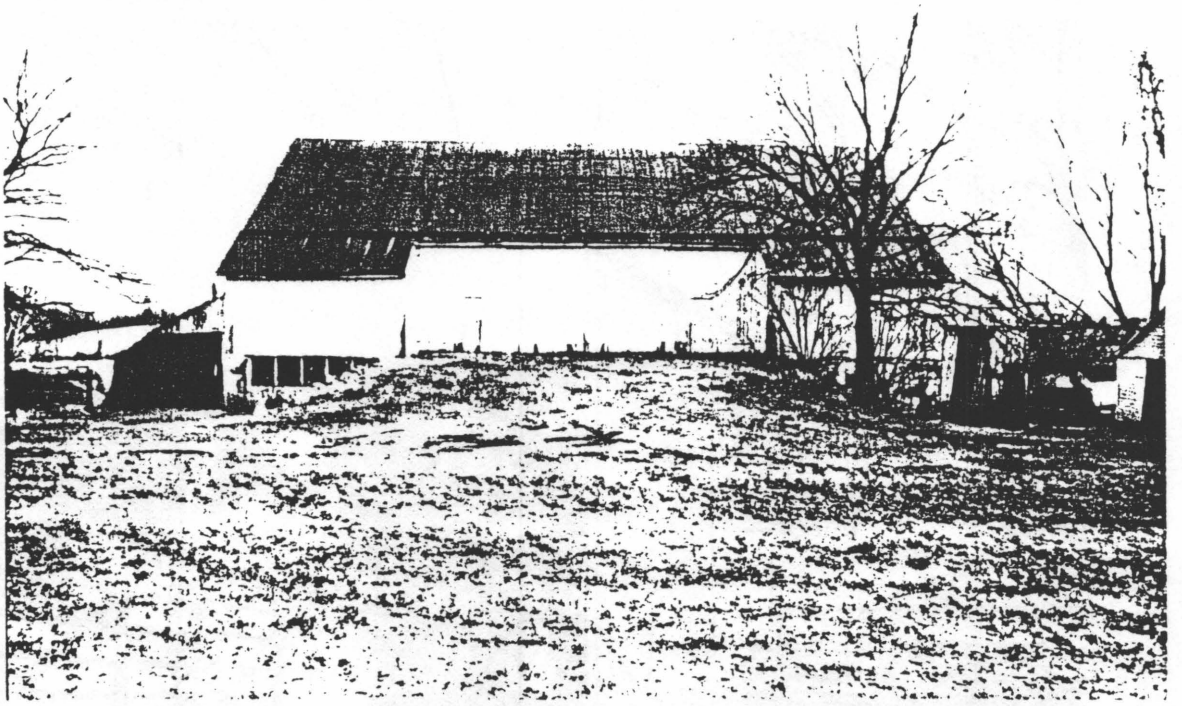
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Sharpsburg, Maryland

Compiled by:
WILLIAMSPORT PRESERVATION TRAINING CENTER
Harpers Ferry Center

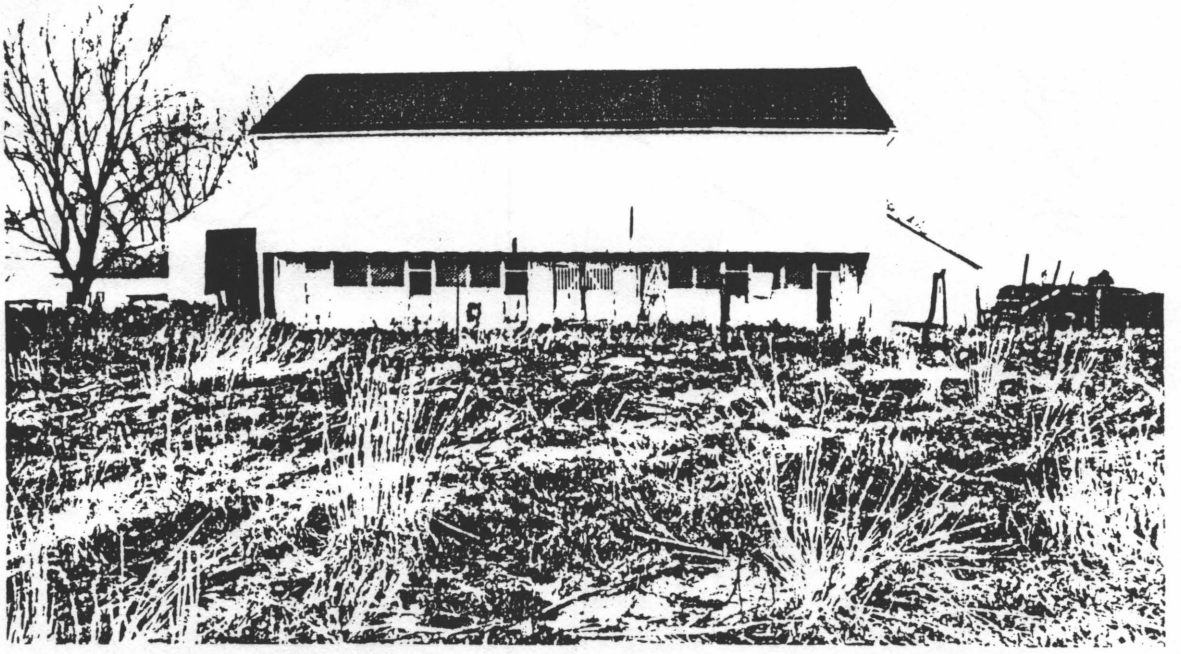
Williamsport, Maryland

Inspection and Condition Assessment, 1990

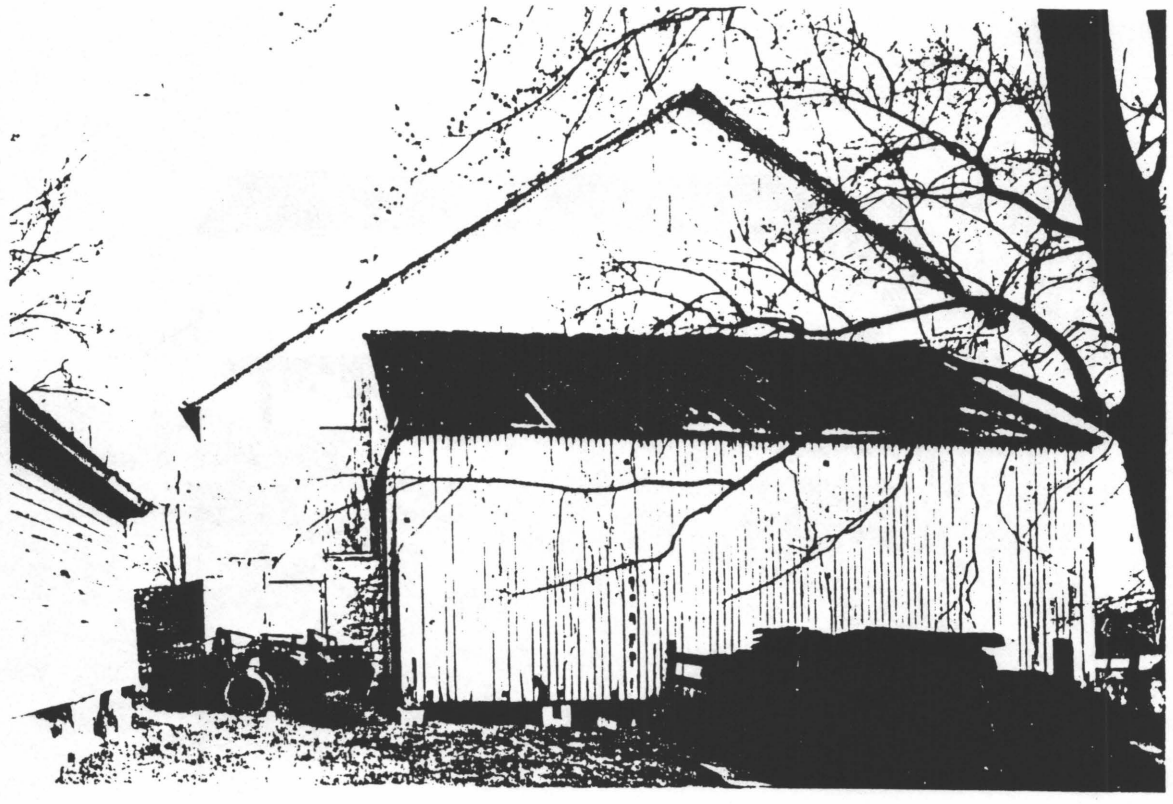
Project Historical Architect
Thomas A. Vitanza, AIA

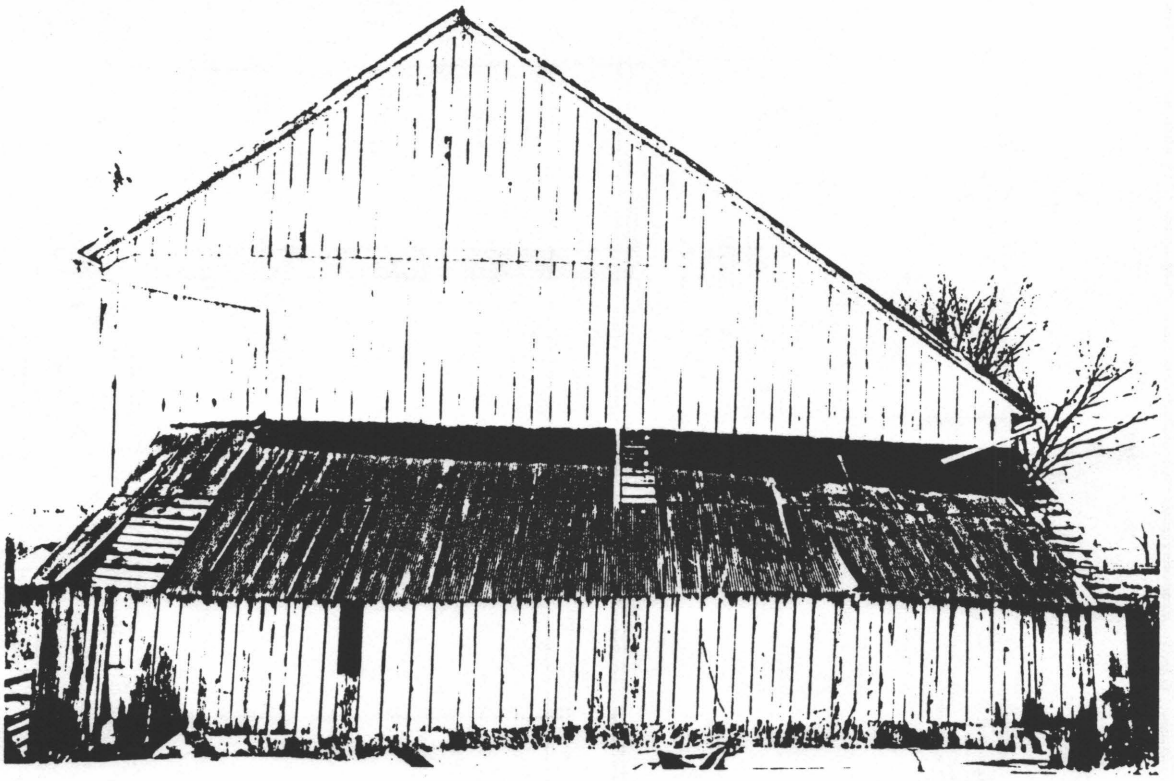


MUMMA BANK BARN: Northwest Elevation (above)
Southeast Elevation (below)

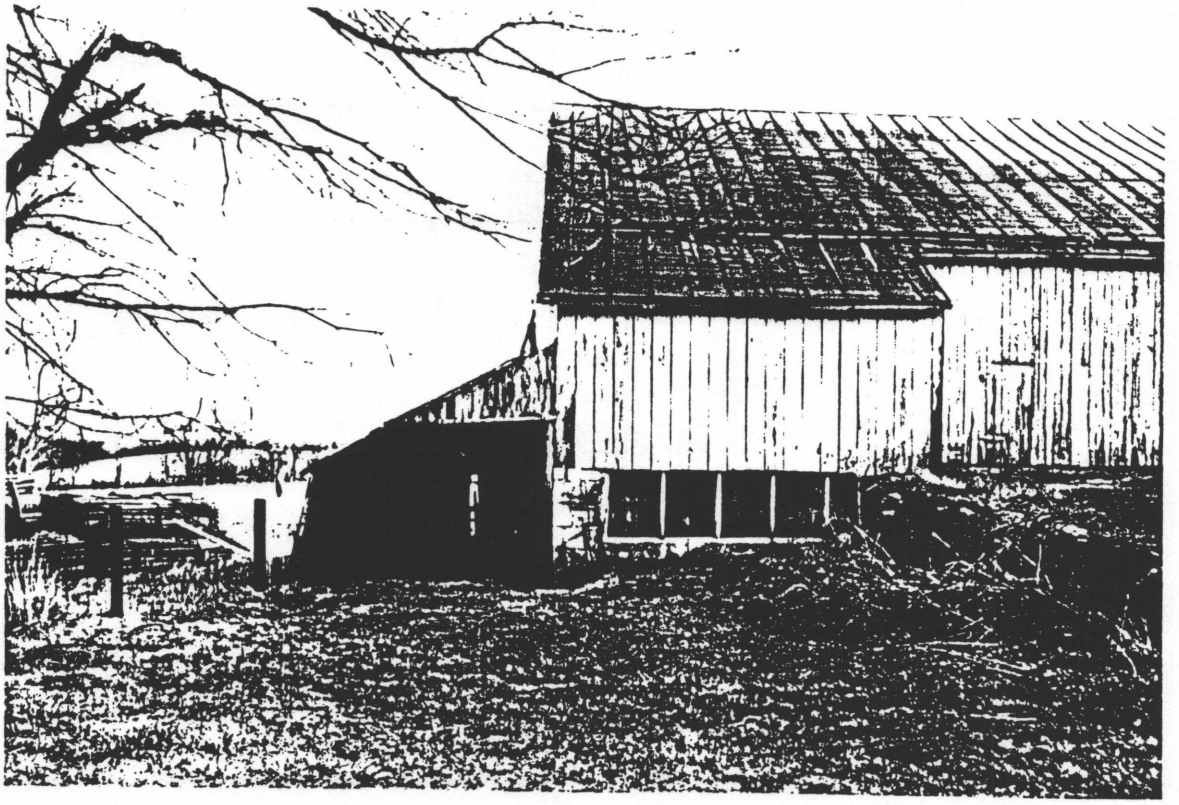


MUMMA BANK BARN: Corn Crib & Wagon Storage Structure





MUMMA BANK BARN: Implement Storage Shed Addition



MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION·
ROOF· 2'-0" STANDING SEAM METAL PANELS
WALLS· 1'-0" VERTICAL SIDING OVER HEAVY TIMBER FRAMING
FLOORS· 5 1/2" TONGUE AND GROOVE SLATS, PLANKING, EARTH
FOUNDATION· ROUGHLY CUT, UNCUT STONE, CONCRETE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
FEET
METERS
1/4"=1'-0"
1:48
SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO.
MARYLAND
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
MD-1009
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988
SHARPSBURG VICINITY
STEPHEN T. JAMES, 1988

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO.
MARYLAND

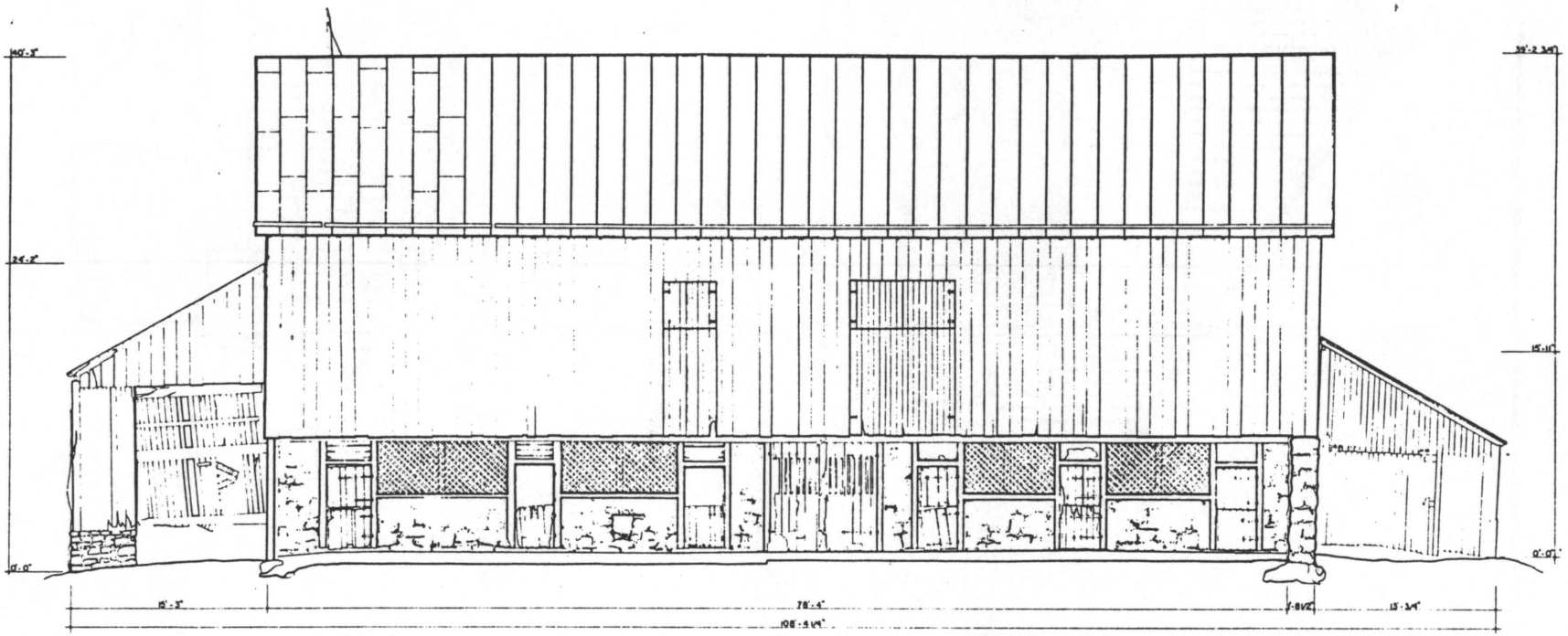
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 8 SHEETS

SURVEY NO.
MD-9508

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988
SHARPSBURG VICINITY

STEPHEN T. JAMES

DOWN
INACCESSIBLE
CORRUGATED METAL ROOF (DAMAGED)
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO.
SHARPSBURG VICINITY
MARYLAND
MD-2608
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988
JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, 1988
FEET
METERS
1/4"=1'-0"
1:48



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

FEET 1/4" = 1'-0"
METERS 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
0 1 2 3

DRAWN BY TINA L. FONG, 1988

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

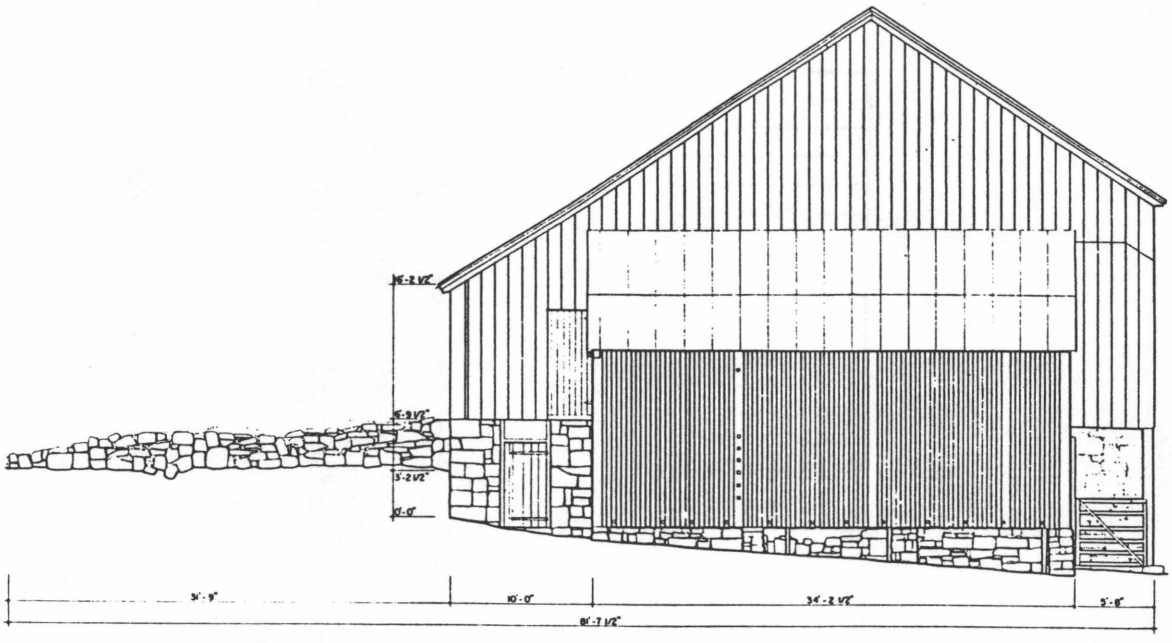
SHARPSBURG VICINITY

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO.

MARYLAND

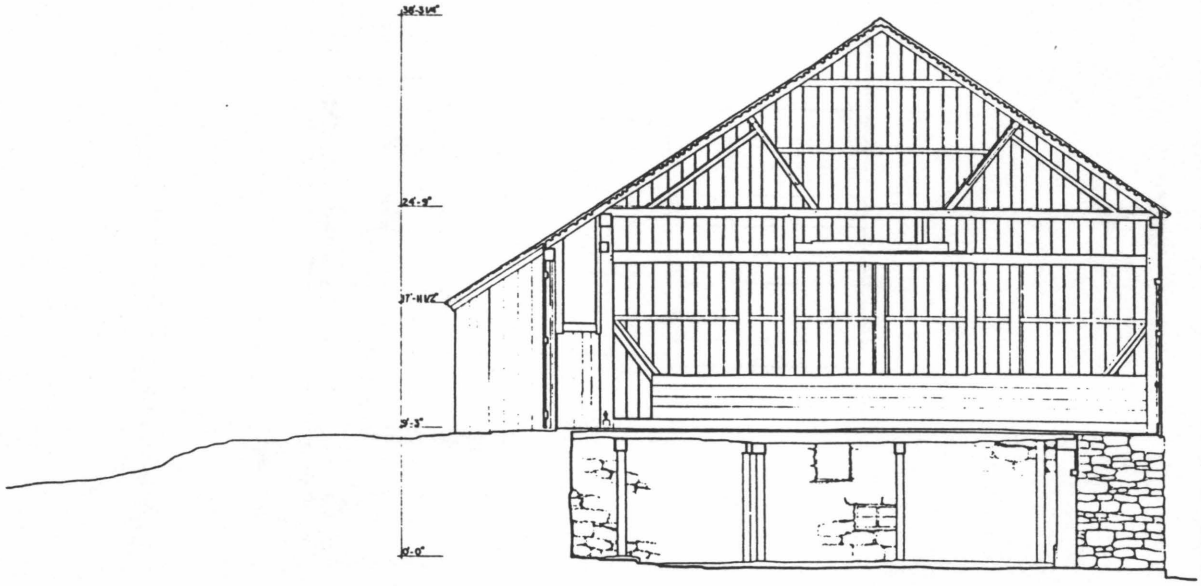
SURVEY NO. MD-9008

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 8 SHEETS



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

FEET: 1/4"=1'-0"
METERS: 1:48



SECTION B-B

FEET: 1/4"=1'-0"
METERS: 1:48

DRAWN BY JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, LESLIE P. TERGAS, 1988

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

360

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN

SHARPSBURG VICINITY
WASHINGTON CO
MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-9508

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS

NORTHWEST ELEVATION

FEET 1/4"=1'-0
METERS 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
0 1 2

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO
MARYLAND

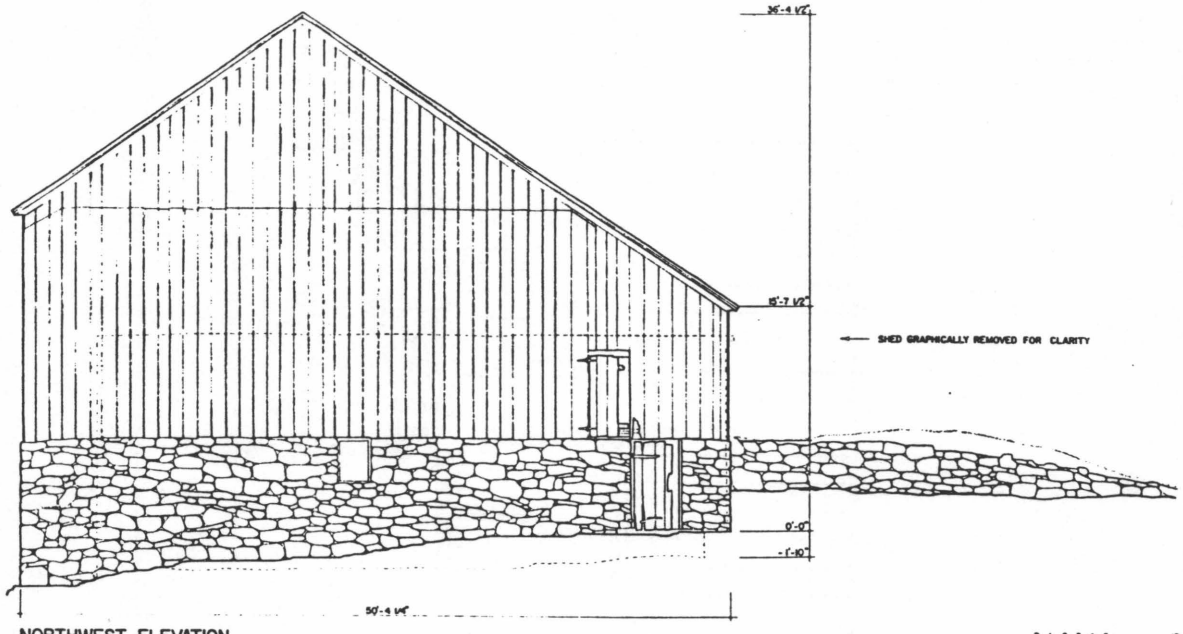
SHARPSBURG VICINITY

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
sheet 6 of 8 sheets

MD-9508

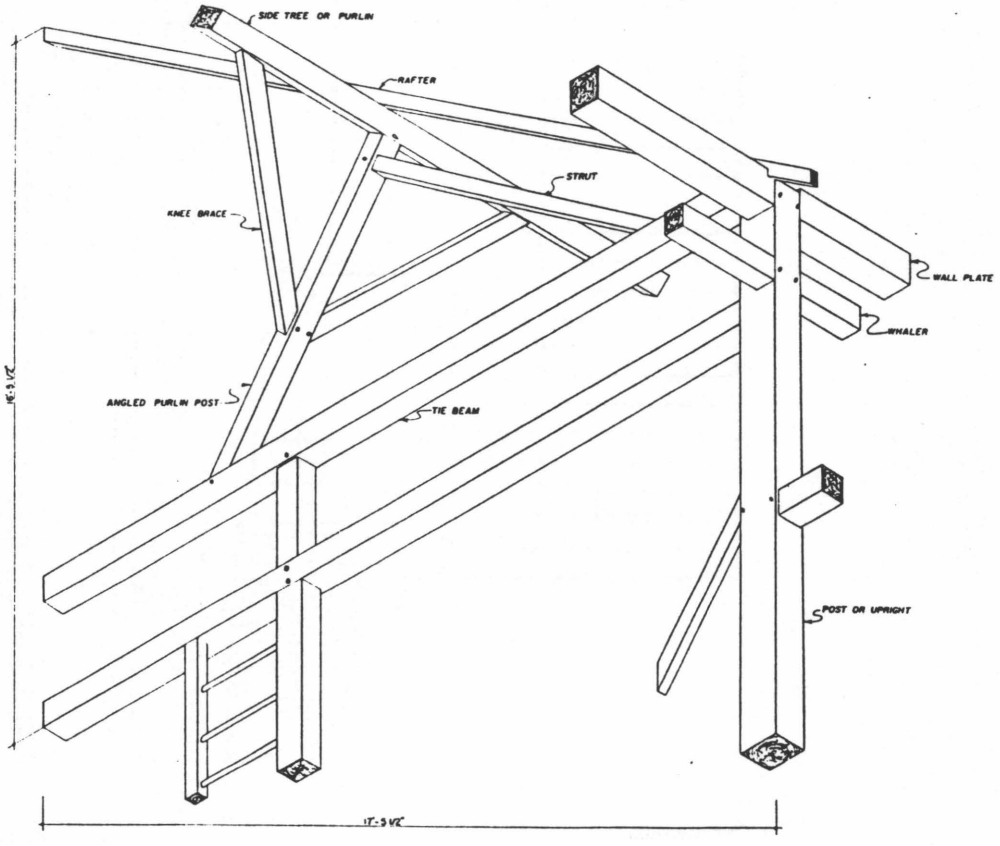
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988

Drawn by: STEPHEN T. JAMES, 1988



NORTHWEST ELEVATION
LPT

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10
METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3



AXONOMETRIC OF TWO BRACE BENT
JOB

FEET 3/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5
CENTIMETERS 1:16 0 50 100 150

362

DRAWN BY LESLIE P TERGAS, JOSEPH D BALACHOWSKI, 1988

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE SHARPSBURG VICINITY SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN WASHINGTON CO MARYLAND		SURVEY NO MD-9508	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 7 OF 8 SHEETS

REPRODUCED FROM THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR DATE OF THE DRAWING

SECTION A-A

FEET 1/4"=1'-0"
METERS 1:48

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - BARN
WASHINGTON CO.
SHARPSBURG VICINITY
MARYLAND
MD-950B
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 8 OF 8 SHEETS

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 1988

TINA L. FONG, 1988

--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SIGNIFICANCE: Contributing, secondary historic structure. Burned by Confederates on September 17, 1862. Stone foundation walls survived and were reused when the barn was reconstructed. Original date of construction could be as early as 1790 by Orndorffs.
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: Lrg rect german style bank barn w/ stone fdn & heavy timber upper story framing w/ extr vertical board siding and trim, standing seam metal roof.

--IDENTIFICATION/MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

OTHER NAMES: BANK BARN, (that old pile)

BUILDING ADDRESS
- PARK ORGCODE: 3120
- Mumma Farm Complex
- DISTRICT ORGCODE: 3120
- Mumma Lane, see Site Map
- 1.5 mi. NE of Sharpsburg, MD 21782
- LOCATION: Smoketown Road NE of ANTI Visitor Center
- COUNTY: Washington

BUILDING INFORMATION
- BUILDING ORGCODE: 0043
- MANAGEMENT UNIT: ANTI/0043
- BUILDING CONDITION: Fair
- MAINTENANCE PRIORITY: 1 - High
- MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: C DATE: 03/01/81
- ELEVATION: FT
- UTM COORDINATES: 18/263520/4375280

REAL PROPERTY INFORMATION
- ACQUISITION DOCUMENT: - - -
- ACQUISITION COST: $ 50000
- ACQUISITION DATE: 1961
- GENERAL LEDGER ACCT NO: 215
- SF 1166 NUMBER: 4060
- SF 1166 DESIGNATION: LIVESTOCK FEED/SUPPLY STORAGE
- TOTAL IMPROVEMENT/MODIFICATION COSTS: $ 0

OTHER PROPERTY INFORMATION
- NPS LEGAL INTEREST:
  - FEE - FEE SIMPLE
- MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT: NONE

NUMBERING INFORMATION
- NUMBER ON BUILDING: WPTC-IIB
- LCS ID NUMBER: 08050
- HOUSING NUMBER: STRUC#0043
- ENERGY NUMBER: N/A
- CONCESSIONER NUMBER: N/A

APPRAISAL INFORMATION
- REPLACEMENT COST: $ 748000
- APPRAISAL YEAR: 1990
- APPRAISAL SOURCE: WPTC class "C" estimate
- PERCENT OCCUPIED: 0%
- DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1863

SIZE INFORMATION
- TOTAL FLOOR AREA: 5400 SF
- FIRST FLOOR AREA: 4000 SF
- ADDITIONAL FLOOR AREA: 1400 SF
- TOTAL BASEMENT AREA: 3600 SF
- FINISHED BASEMENT AREA: 3600 SF
- UNFINISHED BASEMENT AREA: 0 SF
- ROOF AREA: 6400 SF
- PERIMETER LENGTH: 250 LF
- NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
- NUMBER OF ROOMS: 8
- NUMBER OF BATHROOMS: 0

SUMMARY COST INFORMATION
- TOTAL: $ 0
- CRITICAL: $ 0
- SERIOUS: $ 0
- MINOR: $ 0

****

--I D E N T I F I C A T I O N / M A N A G E M E N T I N F O R M A T I O N (cont)----------

BUILDING CODE INFORMATION
APPLICABLE CODES:
See 08045A for applicable codes.

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION: Not occupied
OCCUPANCY LOAD: 0
HAZARD OF CONTENTS: Ordinary
SEISMIC ZONE: 1
CONSTRUCTION TYPE: 3(211)4HH

OPERATIONS INFORMATION
Not open to the public
SEASON:
HOURS:
TREATMENT RESPONSIBILITY
INTERIM TREATMENT: NPS
APPROVED ULTIMATE TREATMENT: NPS
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE: NPS
CYCLIC MAINTENANCE: NPS
ULTIMATE TREATMENT: PROPOSED DATE: 03/01/81
DOCUMENT: B - GMP
TREATMENT TYPE: NO TREATMENT SPECIFIED

--S I G N I F I C A N C E----------

SIGNIFICANCE: Contributing
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: 1 - Entered - Documented DATE: 02/10/82
NHL STATUS: No

--H I S T O R I C A L I N F O R M A T I O N----------

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Historic
HISTORIC FUNCTION:
BARN

CURRENT FUNCTION:
BARN
NPS WAYSIDE EXHIBIT

--D O C U M E N T A T I O N----------

DSC PARKCODE:
DRAWINGS:

TITLE	DOC ID #	DATE	LOCATION
HABS dwgs; plans & elev. (8 shts.)	MD950B	1987 - 88	Library of Congress, Denver Service Center, park.

REPORTS:

TITLE	DOC ID #	DATE	LOCATION
None found.			

****

--H I S T O R I C A L D O C U M E N T A T I O N----------

HABS NUMBER: MD-950B HAER NUMBER: N/A NATIONAL REGISTER NUMBER: 66000038

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BIBLIOGRAPHY (CRBIB)

AUTHOR: SEE 08045A for CRBIB listing. DATE: / CRBIB NUMBER:

TITLE:

****

--MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS/MODIFICATIONS----------

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1790 CONSTRUCTION: Built TEXT: Date of original construction 4th qtr 18th C
COST: $ 0 DESIGNER: Orndorff ? DESIGNER'S OCCUPATION: Other

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1862 CONSTRUCTION: Altered TEXT: Burned by Confederate troops
COST: $ 0 DESIGNER: Robert E. Lee DESIGNER'S OCCUPATION: Engineer

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1863 CONSTRUCTION: Reconstruction TEXT: Upper frame rebuilt on original foundations
COST: $ 0 DESIGNER: Samuel Mumma, Sr. and Jr. DESIGNER'S OCCUPATION: Other

TOTAL IMPROVEMENT/MODIFICATION COSTS: $ 0

--INSPECTION TEAM INFORMATION----------

EVALUATION PROCEDURE

Structure was evaluated using the level two inventory, comprehensive ICAP format.

INSPECTION TEAM

DATE OF INSPECTION: 05/17/90

INSPECTION TEAM PERSONNEL:

Thomas A. Vitanza, aia	Christian C. Bookter	Sasser & other trainees
Historical Architect	Exhibit Specialist/Restor	HA & Exib Spec/Rest
NPS-WPTC	NPS-WPTC	NPS, WPTC - HFC
205 W Potomac St	205 W Potomac St	205 W Potomac St
Williamsport, MD 21795	Williamsport, MD 21795	Williamsport, MD 21795
(301) 223-7872	(301) 223-7872	(301) 223-7872
AREAS: 08050	AREAS: 08050	AREAS: 08050
TIMES:	TIMES:	TIMES:
INSPECTION: 9 HRS.	INSPECTION: 20 HRS.	INSPECTION: 5 HRS.
REPORT PREPARATION: 4 HRS.	REPORT PREPARATION: 12 HRS.	REPORT PREPARATION: 0 HRS.

DATA ENTRY

DATE OF DATA ENTRY: 06/07/90

NAME: Bookter/ Vitanza

ADDRESS: NPS-WPTC

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
EXTERIOR ENVELOPE					
4111	WALLS:WALL SURFACE	3-12"x1" random width vert bd siding,	3881	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	bottom edge of top course overlaps top	3687	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 2	edge of bottom course @ gable ends	0	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/18/90		194	SF	POOR
	NOTES: bds appear to have been surface planed, 1/2" - 1" air space btwn bds for ventilitation				
4112	WALLS:WALL STRUCTURE	braced hvy timber frame	3881	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043		3104	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1		195	SF	FAIR
			582	SF	POOR
	NOTES: sill @ NW elev not visible, bottom end of posts covered w/ 12"+- of accumulated hay				
4113	WALLS:WALL INSULATION	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
4114	WALLS:WALL FLASHING	none @ shed additions			
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043				
	HISTORIC RATING: 0				
4131	FLOORS:FLOOR SURFACE	non standard cip concrete 2-3"thick,	624	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	placed over stone rubble, rough finish	500	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 3		62	SF	FAIR
			62	SF	POOR
	NOTES: concrete pad located @ SE elev @ ext of stalls & runs the length of bldg				
4141	WINDOWS:WDO FRAME	steel frame,4 light windows set into cip	5	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	concrete masonry & wood frames	0	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
			5	EA	POOR
	NOTES: windows are located @ NW elevation in 1st floor milking parlor				

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
EXTERIOR ENVELOPE					
4144	WINDOWS:WDO GLAZING	glass glazed into metal frames w/hard	5	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	glazing compound	0	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
			5	EA	POOR
4145	WINDOWS:WDO HARDWARE	metal built in window latch	5	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043		3	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
			2	EA	POOR
4146	WINDOWS:WDO LINTEL	2x6" circ sawn cont. wood lintel over	1	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	metal sash windows in milking parlor	1	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
			0	EA	POOR
4147	WINDOWS:WDO SILL	see 4411- cip concrete over stone	1	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	opening	0	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
			1	EA	POOR
4151	DOORS:DOOR FRAME	2nd flr 12ea-drs hung into timber wall	22	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	framing. 1st flr SW 1'x4" w/4x4 header &	13	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1	blt-in 14x23" ventilator, frame tenoned	7	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/18/90		2	EA	POOR
	NOTES: into ovhd sill, corn crib dr set into tmbr frmng, equip shed sliding dr on metal tracks, SE 7ea 15 1/2 x 5 1/2				
4152	DOORS:DOOR	2nd flr NW-4 t&g 3 bat w/Z brace, SW-1	29	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	t&g 2 bat w/Z brace. 1st flr SW-1 t&g w/	13	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1	2 bat &Z brace, NE-1 t&g 2 bat w/Z brace	9	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/18/90		7	EA	POOR
	NOTES: SE-6 dutch drs,ea 4 bat,2wagon drs t&g w/2 bat &Z brace, SEE HABS DRAWINGS				
4155	DOORS:DOOR HARDWARE	pintels, straphinges, thumb latch, hasp	29	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	rollers & metal track, eye bolt & hook	22	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1	latch	0	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/18/90		7	EA	POOR
4156	DOORS:DOOR LINTEL	2nd flr framing members serve as lintels	8	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	1st flr SE elev 1 continous lintel com-	7	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1	posed of 2 8x8 timbers (hewn) SW 1st flr	0	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/18/90		1	EA	POOR
	NOTES: is 8x8 sill, NE 1st flr is 8x8 hewn timber also				

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
EXTERIOR ENVELOPE					
4157	DOORS:DOOR SILL	no sills @ 2nd floor, 1st floor lime-	9	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	sone sill range in thick ness 4" to 8"	7	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1	width 2' to 18"	2	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		0	EA	POOR
	NOTES: sills SW elev 1st flr partially covered w/ dirt				
4161	FINISHES:COATINGS	multiple layers of white finish coating	3881	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	some areas paint, some areas whitewash	0	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 3	all elements are covered	3881	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		0	SF	POOR
	NOTES: 2 coats evident @ wood elements, multiple coats evident @ stone surfaces see 4141, 4142, 4151, 4152, for other notes on painting				
4173	STAIRS/RAMPS:STAIR/RAMP STRUCTURE	banked retaining walls-sqd & random rub-	1280	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	ble blue limestone & shale field stone	0	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 2	dry laid w/chinking in roughly horiz cos	640	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		640	SF	POOR
	NOTES: see HABS drwngs for dim NE wall failure is contributing to undermining & wash out of main NW fdn, see 4411, 4412				
INTERIOR ENVELOPE					
4211	FLOORS:FLOOR SURFACE	1st flr; milk parlor conc & stone; stone	3352	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	aisles along feed troughs, remainder co-	0	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 3	mpacted clay & agg mix; corn crib wd bd	3352	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		0	SF	POOR
	NOTES: compacted clay & agg (stone) mix man made, laid in over un- finished dirt flr, appears to have created monolithic flr				
4212	FLOORS:FLOOR DECKING	2nd flr wood bds 6 & 8/4 stock, circ	4780	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	sawn, butt joints, face nailed, unfinish	3780	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 2	see HABS DRWINGS for pattern	500	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		500	SF	POOR
	NOTES: granery areas; wdths up to 16", avg wdths 10-14" & 10-12 l, NE bay has dble beaded t&g bds, 5x1/2" poss replacement bds				
4214	FLOORS:FLOOR INSULATION	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
INTERIOR ENVELOPE					
4222	WALLS:WALL STRUCTURE	int part walls-1st flr; 5 1/4x3/4" dbl	950	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	bead t&g horiz siding over wall studs.	900	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 2	2nd flr walls to set off graneries, vert	50	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		0	SF	POOR
	NOTES: plank, random w butt joint circ sawn, 1st flr part wall is whitewashed both sides, 2nd flr part.s are unfinished				
4252	DOORS:DOOR	2@ 2nd flr-t&g beaded bds, top & bottom	3	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	beaded pattern sq hd nails, 1@ 1st flr-	3	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 2	same construction	0	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		0	EA	POOR
	NOTES: 2nd flr unfinished, circ sawn mtl., 1st flr whitewashed both sides				
4255	DOORS:DOOR HARDWARE	1st flr 1pr modern strap hinges, chain	3	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	thru dr for pull latch, 2nd flr ea 1pr	0	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 2	mod strap hinges w/chain on ext for pull	3	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		0	EA	POOR
	NOTES: latch				
4261	FINISHES:COATINGS	no finishes on 2nd flr, all surfaces are	4200	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	whitewashed (exc flr) on 1st flr.	1700	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 3	(lime whitewash)	2500	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		0	SF	POOR
	NOTES: typ whitewash installation, blt-up layers, splotchy & rough surface, gen good adherance, some areas of hvy peeling				
4273	STAIRS/RAMPS:STAIR/RAMP STRUCTURE	int wood stair to 1st flr. 3' wdth, 8	4	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	open tread btwn 2 stringers, also 3 loft	4	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1	ladders blt into bent framing, & 1 conc	0	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		0	SF	POOR
	NOTES: step unit. wood stair very steep angle, loft ladders perpen dicular to flr. conc milk parlor CIP 2-12"tx10"r,34"w 816sqin				
ROOF					
4311	SYSTEM:ROOF SURFACE	main barn-amer. copper steel standing	64	SQ	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	seam painted black, NE&SW sheds; metal	48	SQ	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1	sheeting painted black	10	SQ	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 09/22/90		6	SQ	POOR
	NOTES: main barn roof panel 2'x10' exp, NE&SW SHEDS: roof panel sizes 2'x10'exposure				

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
ROOF					
4312	SYSTEM:ROOF SHEATHING	barn & corn crib: 1 1/4"x2 1/2" oak lath	6400	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	6"oc, NE shed- random wdth spaced bds-	5200	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 3	unevenly spaced	900	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 09/22/90		300	SF	POOR
	NOTES: some seasoned oak may split due to brittleness when removing or renailing-have extra lathe on hand				
4313	SYSTEM:ROOF STRUCTURE	1x3 lathe nailed to circ sawn rafters	6400	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	supported by hewn rafter plate & angled	5400	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1	braced purlins-no ridge beam or bd(SW	100	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 09/22/90		900	SF	POOR
	NOTES: shed similar). NE shed-sheathing rafters,ledger & plate. barn & SW shed 2 1/2"x4 1/2" rafters 30"oc, 10x4 hewn rafterp				
4314	SYSTEM:ROOF INSULATION	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
4316	SYSTEM:ROOF EAVES	appx 12"ovhd NE&SW elev-simple soffit bd	164	LF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	w/1x4 fascia, 1x6/8 rake bd under soffit	89	LF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1	8-10" oh @ NW&SE elev	75	LF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/18/90		0	LF	POOR
	NOTES: mtl. roof rolled over fascia bd appx. 2" @ NW&SE elev. exposed rafter tails @ NW&SE elev show birdmouth-gutters hung				
4322	OPENINGS:ROOF VENTILATION	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
4350	DRAINAGE:ROOF DRAINAGE	NW&SW elev only:2x4 snow bds held by	161	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	wrought L shaped 1x20 steel brackets,	0	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 3	32 oc	1	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		160	EA	POOR
	NOTES: snow bd brackets nailed to rafters thru mtl roof, sht mtl covers fillet welded over bracket shank to roof to prevent				

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
ROOF					
4351	DRAINAGE:GUTTER/DOWNSPOUT	NW- galv 5" 1/2 rnd, 1/2 support hangers	216	LF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	gutters @ corners & height changes (4),	0	LF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 3	SE same, 2 dwnspts,	108	LF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/18/90		108	LF	POOR
	NOTES: dwnspts rnd metal, vary in dia 3-5' some designed to empty onto shed roofs, no gutters @ sheds				
4360	FINISHES:ROOF FINISH	black matte finish on all roof surfaces	6400	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	incldg gutters & snow bds	0	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 2		6400	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 09/22/90		0	SF	POOR
	NOTES: 1 or 2 layers evident, good for 2-3 yrs given current cond				
4390	ROOF:ROOF OTHER	extg-1 air terminal,2ea grndg cables,	1		TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	(twisted steel), insulators every 5',	0		GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 3	NE end cable runs up & over ridge	0		FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		1		POOR
FOUNDATION					
4411	WALLS:FDN WALL SURFACE	mortared stone, ext whitewashed, parge	3200	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	coat int of NW,NE,SW walls excpt section	900	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 2	under large NW doors	1800	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		500	SF	POOR
	NOTES: corn crib 117 sf dry laid w/ patches of mortar present, 1800 sf on interior				
4412	WALLS:FDN WALL STRUCTURE	mortared limestone, coursed, not faced,	3200	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	2' thick, lime mortar	2000	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 1		700	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/18/90		500	SF	POOR
	NOTES: 3200sf int & ext below grade, cond unknown, corn crib has isolated fdn wall,thickness varies 2' @ top poss wider @botto				
4413	WALLS:FDN VENTILATION	hewn wood framed openings w/ either 1"	16	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	sq rungs or 2"x1" lattice work	11	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 0		3	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		2	EA	POOR

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
FOUNDATION					
4415	WALLS:FDN MOIST PROT	ext pargetting below grade-typ of area	1090	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	exact conditions unknown	0	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 0		0	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		1090	SF	POOR
4416	WALLS:FDN INSULATION	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
FURNISHINGS					
4520	FURNISHINGS:BUILT-IN FURN	milk parlor-40'x5' sectioned into 12	14	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	livestock stalls, 30'x5' sec. into 9 stl	5	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 2	both have blt-in hay mangers w/grain/	8	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		1	EA	POOR
	NOTES: feed trough,16" mtl stove pipe grain chute, 8 pens w/blt-in hay mangers, 10'x4' wood tack box,blk&tackle w/mtl track				
UTILITY SYSTEMS					
4611	PLUMBING:SUPPLY PIPE NET	4" exposed 1 1/2" galv pipe w/reducer	1	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	& spigot int. fdn wall NW elev	1	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		0	EA	POOR
	NOTES: does not appear to be operational				
4612	PLUMBING:WASTE PIPE NET	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
4615	PLUMBING:SEPTIC SYSTEM	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
4618	PLUMBING:WATER TREAT SYS	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
UTILITY SYSTEMS					
4631	ELECTRICAL:INCOMING SERVICE	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
4632	ELECTRICAL:MAIN DIST PNL	1 w/2ea 20 a breakers & 1 main switch/	1	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	breaker	0	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		1	EA	POOR
4634	ELECTRICAL:WIRING NETWORK	2 fabric sheathed insulated copper wire	3	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	1 plastic sheathed insulated copper wire	1	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		2	EA	POOR
4635	ELECTRICAL:SWITCHES/OUTLETS	single pole light switches, 1 single 3	11	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	prong outlet, 1 duplex 3 prong outlet	0	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		11	EA	POOR
4636	ELECTRICAL:LIGHT FIXTURES	porcelin light fixtures	10	EA	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043		0	EA	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 4		0	EA	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		10	EA	POOR
4652	HVAC:HVAC EQUIPMENT	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
FIRE/LIFE/HEALTH SAFETY					
4711	FIRE EGRESS:MEANS OF EGRESS	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
4733	FIRE DETECTION:FD DETECTOR	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
4743	SMOKE CONTROL:DEVICE/EQPT MM UNIT: HISTORIC RATING:	Not inspected			
4757	FIRE SUPPRESSION:EXTINGUISHERS MM UNIT: HISTORIC RATING:	Not inspected			
4761	SEISMIC:STRUCTURAL MM UNIT: HISTORIC RATING:	Not inspected			
4772	HANDICAPPED ACCESS:ENTRY/ROUTE MM UNIT: HISTORIC RATING:	Not inspected			
4781	HEALTH SAFETY:D WTR TREATMENT MM UNIT: HISTORIC RATING:	Not inspected			
4782	HEALTH SAFETY:W WTR TREATMENT MM UNIT: HISTORIC RATING:	Not inspected			
4783	HEALTH SAFETY:FOOD SERVICE MM UNIT: HISTORIC RATING:	Not inspected			
4784	HEALTH SAFETY:REFUSE COLL/STOR MM UNIT: HISTORIC RATING:	Not inspected			
4785	HEALTH SAFETY:PEST INFEST MM UNIT: HISTORIC RATING:	Not inspected			

FIRE/LIFE/HEALTH SAFETY

MM CODE	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	INVENTORY QUANTITY	UNIT	CONDITION
FIRE/LIFE/HEALTH SAFETY					
4786	HEALTH SAFETY:HAZARDOUS MATL	Not inspected			
	MM UNIT:				
	HISTORIC RATING:				
GENERAL BUILDING/SITE					
4912	SITE FEATURES:GRADE/DRAINAGE	neg site drainage @ Nw elv causing	4360	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	fdn failure	2260	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 0		0	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		2100	SF	POOR
4913	SITE FEATURES:VEGETATION	trees,shrubs,grasses overgrown @ all	4360	SF	TOTAL
	MM UNIT: ANTI/0043	elev	0	SF	GOOD
	HISTORIC RATING: 0		0	SF	FAIR
	REVISION DATE: 06/08/90		4360	SF	POOR

MM CODE	ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
EXTERIOR ENVELOPE						
4111	WALLS	lower 12-18" portions of bds	replace lower 3'to4' of bds	194	SF	$ 0
	WALL SURFACE	@ NW elev deteriorated	@ nailer			0
	PRIORITY: SERIOUS					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 2					
4112	WALLS	evidence of earlier insect	monitor for further insect	195	SF	$ 0
	WALL STRUCTURE	infestation, minor water	evidence, correct water			0
	PRIORITY: MINOR	staining	infiltration problems			0
	CONDITION: FAIR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 1					
4112	WALLS	sills det., lower 6"+- of post	replace sills, repair rotted	582	SF	$ 0
	WALL STRUCTURE	det.	ends of posts			0
	PRIORITY: CRITICAL					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 1					
4131	FLOORS	surface worn, minor cracking	seal surface area	62	SF	$ 0
	FLOOR SURFACE	and crazing				0
	PRIORITY: MINOR					0
	CONDITION: FAIR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 3					
4131	FLOORS	3 structural cracks, edges	remove rodents, infill tunnel	62	SF	$ 0
	FLOOR SURFACE	broken, large rodent tunneling	recast broken edges			0
	PRIORITY: MINOR					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 3					
4141	WINDOWS	bottom ends of vert wood mem-	remove/replace concrete sill,	5	EA	$ 0
	WDO FRAME	bers rotted, concrete cracked	repair wood frame, replace			0
	PRIORITY: SERIOUS	& shows evidence of frost-	steel frames, and replace			0
	CONDITION: POOR	heave, glass missing, 2 steel	missing/broken glass			=======
	SOURCE:	frames missing				$ 0
	RATING: 4					
	WINDOWS	glazing putty cracked, loose,	remove/replace glazing putty,	5	EA	$ 0
	WDO GLAZING	&/or missing. 5 broken panes,	replace missing & broken			0
	PRIORITY: MINOR	1 pane missing	glass			0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======

MM CODE	ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
EXTERIOR ENVELOPE						
4145	WINDOWS	latches & frames rusted	wire brush and treat w/	2	EA	$ 0
	WDO HARDWARE		penetrol			0
	PRIORITY: MINOR					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 4					
4147	WINDOWS	large cracks, frost heave	replace cip concrete sill	1	EA	$ 0
	WDO SILL		in kind			0
	PRIORITY: MINOR					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 4					
4151	DOORS	evidence of earlier insect	monitor for moisture problems	7	EA	$ 0
	DOOR FRAME	infestation, minor surface				0
	PRIORITY: MINOR	decay				0
	CONDITION: FAIR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 1					
4151	DOORS	bottom ends of posts deterior.	repair post ends, reset	2	EA	$ 0
	DOOR FRAME	pintle holes worn & broken	pintels			0
	PRIORITY: SERIOUS	thru,				0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 1					
4152	DOORS	lower bds show critter holes	cover holes w/patch, repair	9	EA	$ 0
	DOOR	and/or minor decay @ bd ends	doors where 6" or more is			0
	PRIORITY: MINOR		deteriorated			0
	CONDITION: FAIR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 1					
4152	DOORS	drs have broken bds &/or show	replace/repair broken or det.	7	EA	$ 0
	DOOR	advanced deterioration, drs	bds, realign doors			0
	PRIORITY: SERIOUS	wracked out of plumb				0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 1					
	DOORS	SE 1st flr- 1 part missing fm	replace missing parts,	7	EA	$ 0
	DOOR HARDWARE	thumb latch, dr.2 top dr miss-	straightn bent parts			0
	PRIORITY: MINOR	ing, #3 missing pt. of thumb				0
	CONDITION: POOR	latch,#4 latch bent, #5 pt.				=======

MM CODE	ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
EXTERIOR ENVELOPE						
4156	DOORS DOOR LINTEL PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	sill that serves as lintel @ SW elev 1st flr is severely deteriorated	if more than 2/5 of sill is decayed replace in kind, otherwise repair w/ new wood of same species	1	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4157	DOORS DOOR SILL PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	stone cracked thru, concrete patch @ NE 1st floor	monitor cracks for frost heave or other movement,	2	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4161	FINISHES COATINGS PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	all painted surfaces in fair condition, some peeled areas some build-up on stone surface	prep surface & repaint/white-wash all surfaces, cunduct analysis to determine composition of paint/white wash-use results to spec new coatings-white	3881	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4173	STAIRS/RAMPS STAIR/RAMP STRUCTURE PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	SW structurally fair; very bad veg overgrowth, roof run-off poss severe undermining	SW wall; remove veg in vicinit install roof runoff control & drainage system	640	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4173	STAIRS/RAMPS STAIR/RAMP STRUCTURE PRIORITY: CRITICAL CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 2	NE wall partially collapsed, areas relaid w/no bonding, veg overgrowth disrupting structur poor drainage causing under-mining & collapse	NE wall; remove vegetation ths area, dismantle & reconstruct wall salvaging all stone, poss install footing under wall	640	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
INTERIOR ENVELOPE						
4211	FLOORS FLOOR SURFACE PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	cant observe flr surface due to built-up of agric. by products, corn crib flr det. along ext edges	remove all mud, dirt, feed to expose floor system- inspect & determine condition, corn crib splice new ends to deteriorate boards	3352	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

Division ********** (header row)

MM CODE	ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
INTERIOR ENVELOPE						
4212	FLOORS FLOOR DECKING PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	perimeter bds are split, rotted, crushed fm use & neglect	repair/ splice in new segments where needed, selective replacement	500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4212	FLOORS FLOOR DECKING PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 2	badly det. or crushed, water and insect damage	replace bds in ventilated fore bay as req'd-replace other det. bds as req'd-match exis.-bd specie	500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4222	WALLS WALL STRUCTURE PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	some broken bds,rodent holes, etc	repair broken bds, patch rodent holes	50	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4255	DOORS DOOR HARDWARE PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	rusted & bent, loose screws	replace nails w/wood screws, tighten other fasteners	3	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4261	FINISHES COATINGS PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	very poor surface quality, peeling, cracking,etc.	new application of whitewash on all int surfaces, prep surfaces & clean prior to application of white wash	2500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
ROOF						
4311	SYSTEM ROOF SURFACE PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	SEE INVENTORY CODE 4360	SEE INVENTORY CODE 4360	72	SQ	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

MM CODE	ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
ROOF						
4311	SYSTEM ROOF SURFACE PRIORITY: CRITICAL CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	loose damaged & missing panels fm NE&SW sheds. water damage now occuring to framing member critical @ W granary	inspect NE&SW shed roofs, rem ove all damaged & missing pane ls, prep, penetrol & paint shed roofs	16	SQ	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4312	SYSTEM ROOF SHEATHING PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	NE shed sheathing is in det. cond	repair/replace sheathing in selected &/or exposed areas	900	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4312	SYSTEM ROOF SHEATHING PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 3	lathe in areas of missing roof panels subject to rapid det. due to exposure	prior to replacing missing roof panels, inspect sheathing & replace det. areas	300	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4313	SYSTEM ROOF STRUCTURE PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	rafter plate @ corn crib has sections of decay in areas where roof is gone	inspect rafter plate determine if structural repairs are reqd	100	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4313	SYSTEM ROOF STRUCTURE PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	NE shed; rafter plate @ ext wall extremely deformed due to wall undulations-water damage to entire system where roof is gone	determine perm. repairs based on ultimate approved treatment prepare & execute emergency stabilization measures	900	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4316	SYSTEM ROOF EAVES PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	soffit fascias appear det. where mtl. roofing is rolled over	inspect & determine extent of damage, incorporate work into ultimate treatment plan for bn repair/replace in kind where necessary	75	LF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
	DRAINAGE ROOF DRAINAGE PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: FAIR	66 ea snow bd brackets & bracket covers	inspect brackets, replace nail fasteners w/ screws, reweld covers, prep, penetrol & paint in conjunction w/	1	EA	$ 0 0 0 =======

MM CODE	ELEMENT / UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT / LABOR / MARK-UP
ROOF						
4350	DRAINAGE ROOF DRAINAGE PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 3	160 lf snow bd. severely deteriorated or missing	remove existg bds, replace w/ new FPL treated 2x4 full size bds. verify hist. dimension of bds. paint bds to match	160	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4351	DRAINAGE GUTTER/DOWNSPOUT PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	SE opened seams, dwnspts-rusting but intact	SE repair or replace in kind DO NOT DISCHARGE TO LOWER ROOF AREAS	108	LF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4351	DRAINAGE GUTTER/DOWNSPOUT PRIORITY: CRITICAL CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 3	NW bent dented broken seams disconnected dwnspts rusting, emptys H20 to granary roof which spills dwn side wall to exposed structure	NW : dismantle & replace exst. system- verify size cap. increase no. of dwnspts, DO NOT DISCHARGE ONTO LOWER ROOF AREAS	108	LF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4360	FINISHES ROOF FINISH PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	surfaces beginning to det., rusting @ seams & edges, some blistering of paint	prep, & repaint entire roof w/ black oil based roofing paint, prep w/ penetrol prior to painting- determine repairs based on ultimate treatment	7200	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4390	ROOF ROOF OTHER PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 3	broken terminals, missing terminals, rusted, broken ground cables	design new system based on remains of existing	1		$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
FOUNDATION						
4411	WALLS FDN WALL SURFACE PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	ext- some mortar erosion, 20% whitewash worn	repoint & whitewash/paint selected int & ext surfaces	1800	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

MM CODE	ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
FOUNDATION						
4411	WALLS FDN WALL SURFACE PRIORITY: CRITICAL CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 2	loss of adhesion to pargeting, mortar completely eroded, walls failing NW side (int)	rebuild walls where mortar is completely eroded, selectively repoint & reparget where nec.	500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4412	WALLS FDN WALL STRUCTURE PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	see 4411	replace missing section @ corn crib, appx 25 sf on exterior	700	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4412	WALLS FDN WALL STRUCTURE PRIORITY: CRITICAL CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	int NW wall severe H20 penetration- wall has structural failure occuring 9" out of plumb @ central buldge	monitor movement @ int wall control H20 penetration, dismantle & relay bulging area & repoint remainder of wall. wall appx 2' thick @ top	500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4413	WALLS FDN VENTILATION PRIORITY: MINOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 0	wood rungs missing	replace rungs w/compatable mat. using existing for pattern.	3	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4413	WALLS FDN VENTILATION PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 0	ventilators covered over, cond unable to determine	uncover ventilators to provide ventilation, asses condition & repair as nec.	2	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4415	WALLS FDN MOIST PROT PRIORITY: CRITICAL CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 0	ext fdn wall below grade lacks adequate moisture protection	excavate & parget below grade see 4912	1090	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

MM CODE	ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
FURNISHINGS						
4520	FURNISHINGS	fdn failure causing water	correct fdn failure-	8	EA	$ 0
	BUILT-IN FURN	related decay to wood members	see 4411,4415,4412			0
	PRIORITY: MINOR	of stalls, pens, & tack box				0
	CONDITION: FAIR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 2					
4520	FURNISHINGS	mtl pipe grain chute severely	remove, replace w/appropriate	1	EA	$ 0
	BUILT-IN FURN	corroded	material if historic			0
	PRIORITY: MINOR					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 2					
UTILITY SYSTEMS						
.632	ELECTRICAL	does not conform to NEC	no work req"d	1	EA	$ 0
	MAIN DIST PNL					0
	PRIORITY: SERIOUS					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 4					
4634	ELECTRICAL	does not conform to NEC	no work req"d	2	EA	$ 0
	WIRING NETWORK					0
	PRIORITY: MINOR					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 4					
4635	ELECTRICAL	does not conform to NEC	rewire ^& replace 9 switches	11	EA	$ 0
	SWITCHES/OUTLETS		& 1 outlet if to be used			0
	PRIORITY: SERIOUS					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 4					
4636	ELECTRICAL	does not conform to NEC	replace fixtures & wiring	10	EA	$ 0
	LIGHT FIXTURES		if to be used			0
	PRIORITY: SERIOUS					0
	CONDITION: POOR					=======
	SOURCE:					$ 0
	RATING: 4					

MM CODE	ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
GENERAL BUILDING/SITE						
4912	SITE FEATURES GRADE/DRAINAGE PRIORITY: CRITICAL CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 0	neg drainage resulting in hydrostatic pressure against NW fdn wall see 4412	remove veg. entrench @ ext fdn wall, parget below grade walls install barrier & instal barrior & drainage system	2100	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4913	SITE FEATURES VEGETATION PRIORITY: SERIOUS CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 0	veg including trees overgrown causing moisture retention & posing risk of movement by root infiltration	remove trees, shrubs, vines, & mow 10' area around perimeter of structure yearly	4360	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

MM CODE	DIVISION ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
CRITICAL						
4112	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE WALLS WALL STRUCTURE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	sills det., lower 6"+- of post det.	replace sills, repair rotted ends of posts	582	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4173	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE STAIRS/RAMPS STAIR/RAMP STRUCTURE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 2	NE wall partially collapsed, areas relaid w/no bonding, veg overgrowth disrupting structur poor drainage causing under-mining & collapse	NE wall; remove vegetation ths area, dismantle & reconstruct wall salvaging all stone, poss install footing under wall	640	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4311	ROOF SYSTEM ROOF SURFACE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	loose damaged & missing panels fm NE&SW sheds. water damage now occuring to framing member critical @ W granary	inspect NE&SW shed roofs, rem ove all damaged & missing pane ls, prep, penetrol & paint shed roofs	16	SQ	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4351	ROOF DRAINAGE GUTTER/DOWNSPOUT CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 3	NW bent dented broken seams disconnected dwnspts rusting, emptys H2O to granary roof which spills dwn side wall to exposed structure	NW : dismantle & replace exst. system- verify size cap. in-crease no. of dwnspts, DO NOT DISCHARGE ONTO LOWER ROOF AREAS	108	LF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4411	FOUNDATION WALLS FDN WALL SURFACE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 2	loss of adhesion to pargeting, mortar completely eroded, walls failing NW side (int)	rebuild walls where mortar is completely eroded, selectively repoint & reparget where nec.	500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4412	FOUNDATION WALLS FDN WALL STRUCTURE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	int NW wall severe H2O penet-ration- wall has structural failure occuring 9" out of plumb @ central buldge	monitor movement @ int wall control H2O penetration, dis-mantle & relay bulging area & repoint remainder of wall. wall appx 2' thick @ top	500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

MM CODE	DIVISION ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
	CRITICAL					
4415	FOUNDATION WALLS FDN MOIST PROT CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 0	ext fdn wall below grade lacks adequate moisture protection	excavate & parget below grade see 4912	1090	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4912	GENERAL BUILDING/SITE SITE FEATURES GRADE/DRAINAGE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 0	neg drainage resulting in hydrostatic pressure against NW fdn wall see 4412	remove veg. entrench @ ext fdn wall, parget below grade walls install barrier & instal barrior & drainage system	2100	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
	SERIOUS					
	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE WALLS WALL SURFACE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 2	lower 12-18" portions of bds @ NW elev deteriorated	replace lower 3'to4' of bds @ nailer	194	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4141	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE WINDOWS WDO FRAME CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 4	bottom ends of vert wood mem- bers rotted, concrete cracked & shows evidence of frost- heave, glass missing, 2 steel frames missing	remove/replace concrete sill, repair wood frame, replace steel frames, and replace missing/broken glass	5	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4151	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE DOORS DOOR FRAME CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	bottom ends of posts deterior. pintle holes worn & broken thru,	repair post ends, reset pintels	2	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4152	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE DOORS DOOR CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	drs have broken bds &/or show advanced deterioration, drs wracked out of plumb	replace/repair broken or det. bds, realign doors	7	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

by Priority **********

MM CODE	DIVISION ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
	SERIOUS					
4156	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE DOORS DOOR LINTEL CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	sill that serves as lintel @ SW elev 1st flr is severely deteriorated	if more than 2/5 of sill is decayed replace in kind, otherwise repair w/ new wood of same species	1	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4173	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE STAIRS/RAMPS STAIR/RAMP STRUCTURE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	SW structurally fair; very bad veg overgrowth, roof run-off poss severe undermining	SW wall; remove veg in vicinit install roof runoff control & drainage system	640	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4211	INTERIOR ENVELOPE FLOORS FLOOR SURFACE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	cant observe flr surface due to built-up of agric. by products, corn crib flr det. along ext edges	remove all mud, dirt, feed to expose floor system- inspect & determine condition, corn crib splice new ends to deteriorate boards	3352	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4212	INTERIOR ENVELOPE FLOORS FLOOR DECKING CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 2	badly det. or crushed, water and insect damage	replace bds in ventilated fore bay as req'd-replace other det. bds as req'd-match exis.- bd specie	500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4311	ROOF SYSTEM ROOF SURFACE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	SEE INVENTORY CODE 4360	SEE INVENTORY CODE 4360	72	SQ	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4312	ROOF SYSTEM ROOF SHEATHING CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	NE shed sheathing is in det. cond	repair/replace sheathing in selected &/or exposed areas	900	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

MM CODE	DIVISION ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
SERIOUS						
4312	ROOF SYSTEM ROOF SHEATHING CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 3	lathe in areas of missing roof panels subject to rapid det. due to exposure	prior to replacing missing roof panels, inspect sheathing & replace det. areas	300	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4313	ROOF SYSTEM ROOF STRUCTURE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	NE shed; rafter plate @ ext wall extremely deformed due to wall undulations-water damage to entire system where roof is gone	determine perm. repairs based on ultimate approved treatment prepare & execute emergency stabilization measures	900	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4350	ROOF DRAINAGE ROOF DRAINAGE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 3	160 lf snow bd. severely deteriorated or missing	remove existg bds, replace w/ new FPL treated 2x4 full size bds. verify hist. dimension of bds. paint bds to match	160	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4350	ROOF DRAINAGE ROOF DRAINAGE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	66 ea snow bd brackets & bracket covers	inspect brackets, replace nail fasteners w/ screws, reweld covers, prep, penetrol & paint in conjunction w/ other roof work	1	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4351	ROOF DRAINAGE GUTTER/DOWNSPOUT CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	SE opened seams, dwnspts-rusting but intact	SE repair or replace in kind DO NOT DISCHARGE TO LOWER ROOF AREAS	108	LF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4360	ROOF FINISHES ROOF FINISH CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	surfaces beginning to det., rusting @ seams & edges, some blistering of paint	prep, & repaint entire roof w/ black oil based roofing paint, prep w/ penetrol prior to painting- determine repairs based on ultimate treatment	7200	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

by Priority **********

MM CODE	DIVISION ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP

MINOR

4112	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE WALLS WALL STRUCTURE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	evidence of earlier insect infestation, minor water staining	monitor for further insect evidence, correct water infiltration problems	195	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4131	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE FLOORS FLOOR SURFACE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	surface worn, minor cracking and crazing	seal surface area	62	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4131	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE FLOORS FLOOR SURFACE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 3	3 structural cracks, edges broken, large rodent tunneling	remove rodents, infill tunnel recast broken edges	62	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4144	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE WINDOWS WDO GLAZING CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 4	glazing putty cracked, loose, &/or missing. 5 broken panes, 1 pane missing	remove/replace glazing putty, replace missing & broken glass	5	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4145	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE WINDOWS WDO HARDWARE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 4	latches & frames rusted	wire brush and treat w/ penetrol	2	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4147	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE WINDOWS WDO SILL CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 4	large cracks, frost heave	replace cip concrete sill in kind	1	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

by Priority **********

MM CODE	DIVISION ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP

MINOR

4151	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE DOORS DOOR FRAME CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	evidence of earlier insect infestation, minor surface decay	monitor for moisture problems	7	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4152	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE DOORS DOOR CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	lower bds show critter holes and/or minor decay @ bd ends	cover holes w/patch, repair doors where 6" or more is deteriorated	9	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4155	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE DOORS DOOR HARDWARE CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 1	SE 1st flr- 1 part missing fm thumb latch, dr.2 top dr missing, #3 missing pt. of thumb latch,#4 latch bent, #5 pt. missing,#6 part missing	replace missing parts, straightn bent parts	7	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4157	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE DOORS DOOR SILL CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	stone cracked thru, concrete patch @ NE 1st floor	monitor cracks for frost heave or other movement,	2	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4161	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE FINISHES COATINGS CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	all painted surfaces in fair condition, some peeled areas some build-up on stone surface	prep surface & repaint/white-wash all surfaces, cunduct analysis to determine composition of paint/white wash-use results to spec new coatings-white	3881	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4212	INTERIOR ENVELOPE FLOORS FLOOR DECKING CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	perimeter bds are split, rotted, crushed fm use & neglect	repair/ splice in new segments where needed, selective replacement	500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

MM CODE	DIVISION ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP
MINOR						
4222	INTERIOR ENVELOPE WALLS WALL STRUCTURE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	some broken bds,rodent holes, etc	repair broken bds, patch rodent holes	50	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4255	INTERIOR ENVELOPE DOORS DOOR HARDWARE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	rusted & bent, loose screws	replace nails w/wood screws, tighten other fasteners	3	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4261	INTERIOR ENVELOPE FINISHES COATINGS CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 3	very poor surface quality, peeling, cracking,etc.	new application of whitewash on all int surfaces, prep surfaces & clean prior to application of white wash	2500	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4313	ROOF SYSTEM ROOF STRUCTURE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	rafter plate @ corn crib has sections of decay in areas where roof is gone	inspect rafter plate determine if structural repairs are reqd	100	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4316	ROOF SYSTEM ROOF EAVES CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	soffit fascias appear det. where mtl. roofing is rolled over	inspect & determine extent of damage, incorporate work into ultimate treatment plan for bn repair/replace in kind where necessary	75	LF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4411	FOUNDATION WALLS FDN WALL SURFACE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	ext- some mortar erosion, 20% whitewash worn	repoint & whitewash/paint selected int & ext surfaces	1800	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

by r'riority **********

MM CODE	DIVISION ELEMENT UNIT	DEFICIENCY CODE	RECOMMENDATION	QUANTITY	UNIT	MAT LABOR MARK-UP

MINOR

4412	FOUNDATION WALLS FDN WALL STRUCTURE CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 1	see 4411	replace missing section @ corn crib, appx 25 sf on exterior	700	SF	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4413	FOUNDATION WALLS FDN VENTILATION CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 0	wood rungs missing	replace rungs w/compatable mat. using existing for pattern.	3	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4520	FURNISHINGS FURNISHINGS BUILT-IN FURN CONDITION: FAIR SOURCE: RATING: 2	fdn failure causing water related decay to wood members of stalls, pens, & tack box	correct fdn failure- see 4411,4415,4412	8	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4520	FURNISHINGS FURNISHINGS BUILT-IN FURN CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 2	mtl pipe grain chute severely corroded	remove, replace w/appropriate material if historic	1	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0
4634	UTILITY SYSTEMS ELECTRICAL WIRING NETWORK CONDITION: POOR SOURCE: RATING: 4	does not conform to NEC	no work req"d	2	EA	$ 0 0 0 ======= $ 0

APPENDIX J

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM - EMERGENCY STABILIZATION
HISTORIC STRUCTURES PROJECT RECORD
JUNE 1992

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM

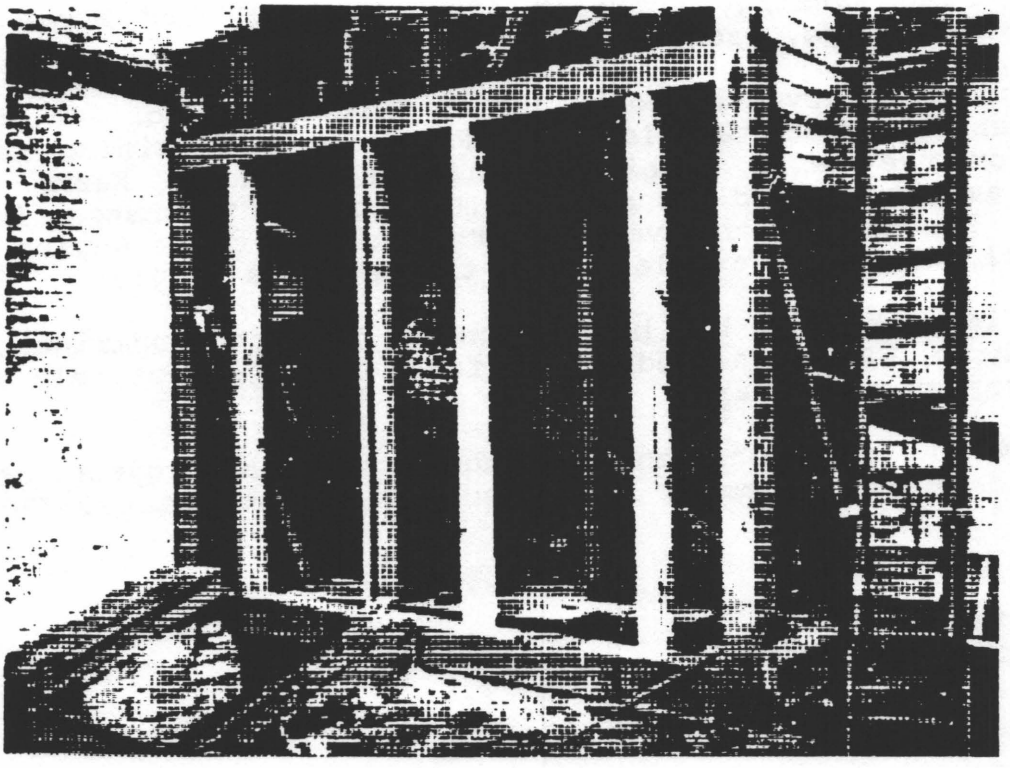
EMERGENCY STABILIZATION

CRPP Package 245
PHASE 1, FY90

Antietam National Battlefield
Sharpsburg, Maryland

National Capital Region

HISTORIC STRUCTURES PROJECT RECORD



WILLIAMSPORT PRESERVATION TRAINING CENTER
Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of Interior

Williamsport, Maryland
June, 1992

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

H30(NCR-CRS)

08 JUN 1990

Memorandum

To: Manager, Harpers Ferry Center

From: Acting Regional Director, National Capital Region

Subject: FY90 Funding, Antietam, Stabilize Pry and Mumma Farm Buildings, Package 245

This memorandum serves as notification that a total of $65,000 is being transferred to Williamsport Preservation Training Center (WPTC) for the basic stabilization work at Mumma Farm. The original amount planned was only $45,000 but due to changes in the Cultural Resource Preservation Program in this Region, an additional $20,000 is available for the Antietam project.

This funding situation has been discussed with the Superintendent and the Chief, WPTC. The additional funds can be effectively spent on the project this year.

If you have any questions regarding the amount, the project, or the funds, please contact me or Ms. Rebecca L. Stevens at 619-7202 or FTS 269-7202.

Ronald M. Wyse

cc:
WPTC-Chief
WPTC-Project Architect, Vitanza

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

H30(NCR-CRS)

01 JUN 1990

Memorandum

To: Programming Budget and Finance Division

From: Associate Regional Director, Professional Services

Subject: Request for Transfer Funds, Rock Creek Package #438, Cultural Resource Preservation Program (CRPP)

Please transfer $20,000 to Williamsport Preservation Training Center (WPTC) from Account #3044-901-302 (Package ROCR #438, Historic Resource Study/National Register Nomination).

The $20,000 will be added to the $45,000 already transferred to WPTC for work on Antietam Package #245, Stabilize Pry and Mumma Farm Buildings. The total amount transferred to WPTC for work this fiscal year on the project is $65,000.

The total amount allotted to Package #245 this year is $99,000. Distribution of the funds are as follows:

Unit	Description	Account	Amount
WPTC	Basic Stabilization Work at Mumma Farm	TOF	$65,000
ANTI	Stabilization Work at Pry Farm & Vegetation Removal/ Clean up at Mumma Farm	3120-2450-302	$27,800
PROF	Salary for David Webster, NACE while working on Arlington House	3044-0905-302	$ 6,200
		Total	$99,000

If you have any questions, please contact me or Ms. Rebecca Stevens on ~~619-~~7202.

cc:
NCR-P RStevens/VKjekstad/SPotter/DPitcaithley
ANTI-Superintendent
ANTI-Cultural Resource Manager
ROCR-Superintendent
ROCR-Cultural Resource Manager

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

APPROVED TASK DIRECTIVE, REVISED JUNE 1990

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Washington County, Maryland

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM

Package 245, CRPP

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION PROJECT

Prepared by: Thomas Vitanza, Historical Architect

WILLIAMSPORT PRESERVATION TRAINING CENTER
Harpers Ferry Center
Williamsport, Maryland

RECOMMENDED: _____
CHIEF, WILLIAMSPORT PRESERVATION TRAINING CENTER **DATE**

CONCURRED: _____
MANAGER, HARPERS FERRY CENTER **DATE**

CONCURRED: _____
SUPERINTENDENT, ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD **DATE**

CONCURRED: _____
REGIONAL HISTORICAL ARCHITECT, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION **DATE**

APPROVED: _____
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION **DATE**

I. PURPOSE

This Task Directive will serve to provide an agreement and an outline of the tasks to be accomplished between the National Capital Region (NCR), the Williamsport Preservation Training Center (WPTC), and the Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI) to begin Emergency Stabilization work at the Samuel Mumma Farm.

Work to be executed under this task directive is necessary to preserve the farm complex from continued deterioration, and is the first step in the proposed adaptive use of these historic structures.

The Samuel Mumma Farm is not open to visitation.

II. OVERVIEW

This task directive for emergency stabilization work is a by-product of WPTC's on-going involvement in the Mumma Farm.

The need for emergency stabilization work has been determined through recently completed field work which is guided by an existing task directive between WPTC, ANTI, and NCR. This existing document calls for the preparation of a Physical History and Analysis Report for the Mumma House and Historic Structures Assessment Reports for the remaining structures as approved in February 1990.

As a result of WPTC's initial architectural and structural investigations of the subject buildings a prioritized list of emergency stabilization recommendations was proposed. This fulfills one of the product obligations from the February 1990 Task Directive.

This list was presented and reviewed by park, Regional, and WPTC personnel in an on-site meeting on 03/16/90. Through discussions at this meeting the scope of the emergency stabilization work became more focused and defined.

Emphasis has been centered on the primary historic resource, the Mumma Farm House, and in addressing several of its most critical deficiencies. Work on these elements is outlined in the enclosed Scope of Work and will be completed in FY90 by WPTC.

The secondary historic structures will also benefit from this hands-on stabilization effort but to a lesser degree. Structural and weather-proofing treatment at this group is limited to the available dollar amount and time constraints as determined by park, regional and WPTC management and professional staff.

<u>The stabilization of the outbuildings will be upgraded, all work will be permanent in nature.</u>

The Prioritized Emergency Stabilization Recommendations report as initially prepared is attached as an Appendix to this task directive.

Work to be conducted under this task directive includes the physical emergency stabilization of historic structures as itemized in the attached Scopes of Work. The design strategy to accomplish this project work is to outline the Scope of Work in this task directive, but not to produce any comprehensive preconstruction drawings or specifications.

An experienced preservation team from the Williamsport Preservation Training Center, with direction and consultation from staff Historical Architects at WPTC, will determine specific details during the course of the project construction. Design drawings and specifications will be provided as required to complete the work.

III. SUMMARY

The work, as presented herein, has been prioritized through a series of preliminary walk throughs and on-site meetings. The work will be conducted in the order of the priorities as outlined in this resultant task directive. The list of work items (Scope of Work) for both the Antietam staff and the WPTC crew is attached.

IV. LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

Required Section 106 clearance under the MOA "XXX" process will need to be completed for the removal of historic fabric and replacement of historic fabric in kind. Work will occur at structures as listed in the attached Scope of Work.

This was completed by the park in February 1990.

WPTC will ensure that all work undertaken is approved.

V. SCOPE OF WORK

Following in this report are the separate responsibilites for the two organizations involved in the stabilization work:

1. Williamsport Preservation Training Center.

2. Antietam National Battlefield.

SCOPE OF WORK for WILLIAMSPORT PRESERVATION TRAINING CENTER

* **EMERGENCY STABILIZATION:** Tasks will be completed in FY90. Other work may be completed as funding allows, or will be included in expanded Scope of Work for FY91.

** **STABILIZATION & PRESERVATION:** Structural and weather-proofing treatment is limited to available dollar amount in FY90. Work not completed will be carried over to funded work outline for execution in FY91.

PRIMARY HISTORIC STRUCTURES

I. Mumma Farm House, IDLCS 08045

A. Frame Addition

1.* Install three new 6 inch diameter steel pipe columns on adjustable jack bases at mid-span under central supporting beam (to reduce load on deteriorated existing post); one on either side of existing post in Southwest half of basement, and one mid-span between chimney base and exterior wall in Northeast half of basement.

2.* Conduct additional investigation of NW elevation Room 104 to determine extent of structural damage, make necessary permanent repairs to structure and closure elements. Reconstruction will be necessary to re-establish the structural integrity of the wall. Items include: repairs to foundation, main sill plate, first floor wall framing, first floor joists, second floor joist ledger plate, floor joists at second floor, second floor wall framing, rafter plate, rafter ends, roof sheathing, rafter tails, exterior siding, doors, windows.

NOTE: Interior finishes removed in conjunction with above work will not be replaced at this time. The floors, interior wall surface of exterior walls and ceilings will be disturbed in both Rooms 104 and 202. Temporary flooring will be installed if the existing flooring is removed.

2a.* Preservation/ stabilization work will also be conducted on the following doors (D108, D109, D201) and windows (W106, W107, W208). Jambs, sills, headers, lintels, doors and sash frames will be preserved / stabilized as required in the reconstruction of the NW frame wall.

3.* Install additional structural bracing at mid-span of floor joists in Southwest quadrant of basement to support joists which have separated from the sill plate.

4.* Brace NE porch roof framing in conjunction with item 2.

NOTE: Items 5 and 6 will be included in FY90 work if time and funding allow.

5.** Repair existing exterior horizontal siding and ornamental trim, prep, and apply 1 coat of oil primer paint at the NW elevation and at the SW elevation above the roof line of the Kitchen Wing. Color to be determined through paint analysis.

6.** Preserve/ stabilize W209, W210 at SW elevation with methods as described in 2a.

B. Brick House

1.* Make structural repairs to brick wall at D114 and W116, repair/ replace jambs, sills, headers, lintels as required to support masonry.

2.* Preserve/ stabilize door @ D114 and sash frame @ W116.

3.* Design and implement non-destructive monitoring at juncture between NE and NW exterior brick walls. North corner exhibits through wall structural cracking and NW wall exhibits bulging near base and leans outward away from the base.

Purpose is to determine:

a. If there is movement other than thermal and seasonal fluctuation

b. What type of movement, ie; lateral, bearing,etc.

c. What is the rate of movement

d. Determine preservation/ stabilization strategy to be included in FY91 work plan

C.** Northeast Porch (Brick and Frame Addition)

1. Re-establish proper drainage at porch roof, this may involve alterations and adjustments to porch columns and/or ceiling and roof framing.

2. Repair or replace flashing at juncture with brick wall.

3. Replace existing metal roof and drainage system.

D.** Southeast Porch - c 1898

1. Install temporary ground based roof framing supports.

2. Remove existing decking, remove existing porch balustrade, save for future reinstallation.

3. Repair existing porch roof flashing at house wall, remove loose gravel material from existing roof, provide new application of roofing tar, install downspout at porch gutter, conduct water away from structure.

4. Conduct future treatment as per recommendations in approved HSR.

E.** Roof

1. No work at this time. Conduct future treatment at existing metal roof(s) and drainage system as per. recommendations in approved HSR.

F.** Exterior Wall Surfaces

1. No work at this time. Conduct future treatment at existing exterior wall surfaces including doors, windows, shutters and ornamental trim as per recommendations in approved HSR.

G.** South Kitchen Addition - C 1936 +/-

1. No work at this time. Conduct future treatment as per recommendations in approved HSR.

SECONDARY HISTORIC STRUCTURES

WORK UPGRADE: All repairs will be permanent in nature, and every attempt will be made to replace historic fabric with appropriate materials specified to be sympathetic to, or match, the material being removed. Photographic documentation will record exact nature of work undertaken, all materials used will be recorded in Project History for future reference.

IIa. Mumma Smokehouse, IDLCS 08049

1.* Reinstall door on Southeast elevation, repair hinges, fabricate duplicate pintel, reinstall historic pintel.

IIb. Mumma Bank Barn, IDLCS 08050

1.* Roof repairs @ SW Corncrib and Wagon Storage Structure and NE Implement Storage Shed Addition:

a. Renail all loose sheet metal roofing;

b. Replace all missing sheet metal panels.

IIc. Mumma Tool Shed, IDLCS 08046

1.* Stabilize structural system which includes:

a. Replace missing posts at overhanging forebay on NE side of structure (3 @ 5" X 7" X 9'-0"), provide stone pier base, re-establish squareness of forebay when installing new members;

b. Repair rotted corner post at SW corner, repair and/or brace framing connections between post & sill plate, repair/ replace south end of west rafter plate, repair horizontal bracing;

c. Brace, or replace fractured and deteriorated rafter plate along SE side wall, plate is deteriorated in several areas, (5" X 7" X 23'-0");

d. Repair/ replace sill plate at SW (rear) elevation (6" X 6" X 15'-0"), Wests sill plate needs further inspection, replace if necessary;

2.* Repair existing metal roof:

a. Remove existing roof on SW side of ridge to repair rafter plate, splice in new lath adjacent to broken lath, repair collar ties (ceiling joists), reinstall existing metal;

b. Nail down loose metal both sides of ridge, replace missing metal panels with sheet metal of similar design (may be spare panels in or around structure), repair ridge flashing.

3.* Regrade at perimeter of structure to expose underside of sill plate, reinstall stone "piers" used to keep wood sill plate above ground level as per front of structure, replace missing stone pier at Northeast corner.

4.* Replace missing siding at SW and SE corner area and replace broken boards along East elevation to protect framing members.

IId. Mumma Hog Pen, IDLCS 08047

1.* Stabilize structural system which includes:

a. Cross brace structure on interior using either a cable system or a wooden system of cross bracing;

b. Stabilize spreading rafters by installing bracing system at the rafter plate;

c. Reconstruct missing or collapsed stone piers under sill plates and corner posts;

d. Add splicing @ missing section of sill plate, SW corner.

2.* Repair existing metal roof - General: renail loose metal sheeting, replace missing panels with sheet metal of similar design, repair lapped ridge flashing, repair gutters and downspouts, direct water away from structure;

a. SW gable end, SE side of roof, S corner - fold back first 2 metal sheets, repair roof lathe and reconstruct roof overhang, replace deteriorated fascia board, lay back sheet metal roofing and renail.

3.* Reconstruct structural framework:

a. Replace rotted corner posts on Southeast elevation, or cross brace existing posts to prevent further movement,(potential 6 each at 6" X 6" X 11'-0" approximate);

b. Brace existing second floor joist plate, install secondary system of 2X8 bracing to support existing joists and plate;

c. Reconnect existing sill plate to corner post at SW corner, may require additional bracing to stabilize post;

d. Renail diagonal bracing.

4.* Stabilize and preserve wooden fence structure and lean-to addition on Southeast side of structure.

POST 1863 HISTORIC PERIOD STRUCTURES

III. Mumma Chicken House with Additions, IDLCS 08048

1. No work this structure.

POST 1863 NON - HISTORIC (Modern) STRUCTURES

DO NOT HAVE IDLCS DESIGNATIONS nor STRUCTURE NUMBERS (STRCTNUM)

IVa. Garage

1. No work this structure.

IVb. Tractor Storage Shed/ Chicken House

1. No work this structure.

IVc. Workshop

1. No work this structure.

SAMUEL MUMMA FARM EMERGENCY STABILIZATION OUTLINE JUNE 1990

SCOPE OF WORK TO BE COMPLETED by ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

PRIMARY HISTORIC STRUCTURES All work to be completed in FY90.

I. Mumma Farm House, IDLCS 08045

A. General Notes - Entire Structure

1. Complete installation of rain gutters and downspouts at all elevations, conduct water away from structure. (with exception of Northeast Porch by WPTC)

2. Check roof surface for holes, repair as needed, renail any loose metal sheeting.

3. Establish adequate ventilation, install window louvres at selected locations all floor levels. (WPTC will consult w/ park & provide recommendations for adequate ventilation.)

4. Establish rodent control.

B. Brick House - c 1863

1. General interior clean-up: do not remove any items attached to walls, ceilings and floors. (Completed)

C. Frame Addition - c 1898 +/-

1. Install additional temporary structural framing to support first floor joists under Room 103 (Book Storage Area). Park should remove books to another location as the floor framing system is overloaded. (Completed)

SECONDARY HISTORIC STRUCTURES

IIa. Mumma Smokehouse, IDLCS 08049

1. Remove garbage and asphaltic floor material to expose interior surface of sill logs, lower interior floor level to match that of exterior grade.

NOTE: will require archeological monitoring.

2. Establish rodent control.

IIb. Mumma Bank Barn, IDLCS 08050

1. Remove baled hay from the Southeast forebay area on the main floor, install temporary barrier to prevent future storage of material in this area. (Completed)

2. Remove vegetation from wing wall area at NW elevation, remove tree stumps without disturbing stone masonry.

3. Rehang gutters and replace downspouts on NW elevation especially at West Granary roof, conduct water away from structure, replace deteriorated snow boards at NW elevation.

4. Establish rodent control.

IIc. Mumma Tool Shed, IDLCS 08046

1. Remove vegetation and debris from perimeter of structure, provide 10 feet minimum clearance all directions.

2. Remove garbage and mounded dirt piles from interior side of sill plates.

3. Clean miscellaneous lumber and other items from ceiling joist storage area.

4. Establish rodent control.

IId. Mumma Hog Pen, IDLCS 08047

1. Remove vegetation and debris from perimeter of structure, provide 10 feet minimum clearance all directions.

2. Remove debris from stair and first floor service alley.

3. Establish rodent control.

POST 1863 HISTORIC PERIOD STRUCTURES

IIIa. Mumma Chicken House with Additions, IDLCS 08048

1. No work this structure.

POST 1863 NON-HISTORIC (Modern) STRUCTURES

IV. Garage

IVb. Tractor Storage Shed/ Chicken House

IVc. Workshop

1. No work these structures.

VI. TREATMENT

The Samuel Mumma Farm is on the National Register of Historic Places. Structures being worked on are from the parks' historic period and preservation is the recommended treatment.

Preservation, as defined by NPS-28, is,

> "... maintaining the existing form, integrity, and materials of a structure. Preservation also includes techniques of arresting or retarding deterioration through a program of ongoing maintenance."

The work of this project will be carried out in accordance with NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, Issue 3 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation and Stabilization.

The treatment commonly referred to as "Emergency Stabilization" is not defined by current NPS standards. According to NPS-28,

> "Stabilization shall re-establish the structural stability of a structure through the reinforcement of loadbearing members or by arresting deterioration leading to structural failure, and Stabilization shall also re-establish the weather-resistant conditions for a structure."

Emergency Stabilization may be interpretted as Stabilization work without which significant historic fabric/ or structures will be lost due to structural failure, or further rapid deterioration of historic fabric/ or structures will occur through exposure to weathering elements. Work undertaken to arrest this deterioration will maintain the pre-existing conditions of structures for a limited period of time.

Based on the above, the Scope of Work outlined in this task directive for structures at the Mumma Farm has been divided into two categories:

1. Emergency Stabilization work (indicated by * in the outline) is work of a primary nature which will arrest severe structural deterioration problems and stabilize existing conditions for a 1 to 3 year period. Replacement of historic fabric will be kept to a minimum, modern materials will be used for temporary bracing and no attempt will be made to replicate historic fabric.

All repairs will be permanent in nature, and every attempt will be made to replace historic fabric with appropriate materials specified to be sympathetic to, or match, the material being replaced.

2. Stabilization/ Preservation work (indicated by ** in the outline) is work of a secondary nature which will build on the initial emergency stabilization work, maintain and prolong existing conditions for a 3 to 5 year period, and contribute to the eventual adaptive use of these structures.

The attached Scope of Work for the park staff and the WPTC crew represents only those recommendations which are considered necessary for Emergency Stabilization.

VII. PROJECT RESPONSIBILITIES

Successful completion of this project will require the coordination of shared responsibilities between WPTC, ANTI, and NCR staffs. Specific responsibilities are as outlined:

A. The Williamsport Preservation Training Center project tasks consists of the following:

1. Produce project task directive including Scope of Work.

2. Produce a construction schedule.

3. To provide a project supervisor (Supervisory Exhibits Specialist/ Restoration or Historical Architect) to oversee the administrative aspects of the project. This person may not have a full time involvement.

4. To assign one project leader (Exhibits Specialist/ Restoration Trainee, Preservation Specialist Trainee) to the project on a full time, non-rotating basis, who will be on the site throughout the project and who will coordinate the project work, supervisors work, and who will serve as liason between the Region, park and WPTC.

5. To assign craftspersons as required to complete the Scope of Work.

6. To provide shop facilities to fabricate architectural woodwork. Labor and materials for shop work will be funded from the WPTC account for this work.

7. To furnish all labor, tools, equipment, materials, supplies, transportation, travel, per diem and supervision required to complete the Scope of Work.

8. To document through photography existing detail conditions before, during, and after work on individual work items. The negatives and slides will become property of the park upon completion. Black and white and color slide film are the only films acceptable.

9. Conduct preconstruction and final inspection meetings.

10. To be responsible for the staff and worker safety. The construction work will conform to the applicable occupational and health standards.

11. To dispose of construction debris as per the decision regarding this item at the preconstruction meeting.

12. To provide weekly field reports on project progress to the project participants, distribution to be finalized at the preconstruction meeting.

13. To produce a Project Record including the Completion Report (DSC format) including cost composition data, and Project History (correspondence, reports, sketches, photos, etc.). Distribution and date of completion to be decided at the preconstruction meeting.

B. The Antietam National Battlefield project tasks consist of the following:

1. To complete all items as outlined in attached Scope of Work for park.

2. To provide all necessary compliance procedures for clearances required by this project work.

3. To provide any state or local permits required.

4. To provide review and approval procedures of submitted material in a timely manner.

5. To provide or make arrangements for archeological clearances and monitoring as may be determined necessary.

6. To provide site interpretation of on-going work as required.

C. The National Capital Region project tasks consist of the following:

1. To provide administrative coordination such as fund distribution.

2. To provide technical review of submitted materials in a timely manner.

3. To complete the compliance documents and assure project clearance or coordinate partial approvals.

VIII. BUDGET

1. **FY90 Funding: $ 65,000**

   Antietam Package 245, Cultural Resources Preservation Program (CRPP)

2. **PROJECT ESTIMATE:**

LABOR:

Project Supervisor Staff Historical Architect $ 1818.40/ PP X 2 PP	$ 3,636.80
Project Leader Exhibit Specialist $ 1415.20/ PP X 6 PP	$ 8,491.20
Work Leader, Carpenter $ 1501.60/ PP X 5 PP	$ 7,508.00
Carpenter $ 1319.20/ PP X 5 PP	$ 6,596.00
Carpenter Helper $ 960.00/ PP X 5 PP	$ 4,800.00
Laborer $ 823.20/ PP X 4.5 PP	$ 3,704.40
NCR Trainee Salaries	$ 6,000.00
SUBTOTAL LABOR	**$ 40,736.40**
MATERIALS . . . . . + $	**9,500.00**
TRANSPORTATION . . . . . .+ $	**1,763.60**
PROJECT SUBTOTAL . . . . . .$	**52,000.00**
OVERHEAD @ 25 percent . . . . . .+$	**13,000.00**
PROJECT TOTAL . . . . . $	**65,000.00**

IX. PROJECT SCHEDULE

1. For completion of Physical History and Analysis Report and Historic Structure Assessment Reports see approved Task Directive for this work dated February, 1990.

2. Emergency stabilization project work will be in accordance with this general schedule:

June:	Project planning
July - Sept.:	Project execution
NTE 09/28/90:	Project completion

X. PROJECT TEAM

Designated Organizational Contact Persons

NCR - Regional Historical Architect, Rebecca Stevens
ANTI - Cultural Resource Specialist, Richard Brown
WPTC - Project Supervisor, Thomas Vitanza (Historical Architect)
WPTC - Project Leader, Daniel Matteson (Exhibit Specialist/ Restoration)

Consultants

WPTC - Chief, Deputy Chief and various staff
ANTI - Superintendent, Chief of Maintenance, Buildings and Utilities Foremen, Historian, Librarian

XI. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Approved Task Directive: Physical History and Analysis Report and Historic Structures Assessment Reports, Williamsport Preservation Training Center, February, 1990

Prioritized Emergency Stabilization Recommendations for Samuel Mumma Farm, Williamsport Preservation Training Center, March 16, 1990

National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, Antietam National Battlefield, National Capital Region, National Park Service, August 20, 1981

Memo: H30 (HFC-WPTC), Mumma Farm Scope of Work, Williamsport Preservation Training Center, August 3, 1989

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
P.O. BOX 158
SHARPSBURG, MD. 21782-0158

August 20, 1990

H30

Memorandum

To: Project Architect, Williamsport Preservation Training Center, Harper Ferry Center

From: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefileld

Subject: Antietam National Battlefield, Pkg. 245, CRPP, Samuel Mumma Farm Emergency Stabilization Project.

Enclosed are approved XXX forms for the above mentioned project.

Richard Rambur

Enclosures

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Williamsport Training Center is continuing stabilization work at the Mumma Farm of the tool shed, hog pen and lean-to section of the barn.

Bob Sonderman, NCR Archeologist, completed archeological investigation of the Bloody Lane area with the aid of YCC enrollees at Antietam. Preparation is being made to replace the nine cast-iron tablets removed during installation of the Virginia worm wood fence on the north side of Bloody Lane. The total length of fence removed and replaced by the YCC enrollees was 1200 feet.

Richard Brown, Cultural Resources Manager, met with Charity Davidson from the Maryland Historical Trust, Colonel (RET) Ernest M. Snyder, of the Maryland Monument Commission, and Nancy Kurtz of the Maryland Historical Society, to discuss the missing bronze plaque on the 5th Maryland Regimental monument, as well as the copper dome and granite repairs to the Maryland State monument. Charity and Nancy have since returned several times to take pictures and observe progress being made by the Cultural Resources restoration team in restoring the Bronze statue and plaques at the New Jersey State monument and stone wall stabilization under the Massachusetts State monument.

A large number of head stones escaped damage from a massive fallen tree branch in the National Cemetery. Further damage was avoided by the maintenance staff upon removal of a larger section which did not completely separate from the tree.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

H4215

10 AUG 1990

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

From: Chief, Cultural Resource Services Division

Subject: Approval of XXX forms 131-90-08 through 134-90-11

The enclosed XXX forms are approved.

Dwight T. Pitcaithley

Enclosure

RECEIVED ANTIETAM NB
90 AUG 16 AM 9:17

ANTI-09-90

132-90-09

XXX FORM

ASSESSMENT OF ACTIONS HAVING AN EFFECT ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

(Attach continuation sheets as necessary)

This form is required for all actions that have the potential to affect historic properties.

A. Originating Office

1. Park: Antietam National Battlefield

2. Description of proposed action: (Regional Office will complete)
   [ ] Implementing action included in plan under PMOA.
   [ ] Other PMOA action Prev Maint
   [ ] Action not under PMOA.

3. Explain why the action is needed: Emergency stabilization and preservation maintenance.

4. Cultural resources affected by proposed action (name and LCS number, if applicable):

   Mumma farmhouse/LCS #042, barn/LCS #043, toolshed/LCS #045, hog pen/LCS #047 smokehouse/LCS #050

5. The proposed action will (check as many as apply):

   ___ Destroy historic fabric.
   ___ Remove historic fabric.
   _X_ Replace historic fabric in kind.
   ___ Replace missing historic fabric.
   ___ Add nonhistoric elements to a historic structure.
   ___ Remove nonhistoric elements from a historic structure.
   ___ Alter historic terrain, groundcover, or vegetation.
   ___ Introduce nonhistoric elements (visible, audible, or atmospheric) into a historic setting or environment.
   ___ Reintroduce historic elements in a historic setting or environment.
   ___ Remove historic elements from a historic environment.
   ___ Remove nonhistoric elements from a historic environment.
   ___ Disturb, destroy, impair, or render inaccessible archeological (surface or subsurface) resources.
   ___ Possibly disturb currently unidentified archeological resources or historic fabric.
   ___ Incur gradual deterioration of historic fabric, terrain, or setting.
   ___ Other (describe briefly):

   Describe the indicated effect(s) concisely: Emergency stabilization as to the enclosure, pachage 245, CRPP approved task directive.

6. Identify supporting approved plan(s), comment and/or action thereon by Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, dates of ACHP action and NPS approval, and section(s) of the plan(s) pertaining to the action. If none, so state:

   None

7. Identify any important relationships between the proposed action as it affects cultural resources and pertinent NPS management policies, standards, and guidelines:
Will comply with NPS 28 management policies, standards and guidelines plus the secretary of standards

8. Describe any measures planned to minimize or lessen the loss or impairment of historic fabric, setting, integrity, or data: Regional Archeology Program will monitor work.

9. Identify supporting study data and date(s) of preparation (attach if feasible): see attached

10. Prepared by: Richard Brown Title: Cultural Resources Manager

11. Signature of Park Superintendent: [signature] Date: 7/21/90

B. Regional Cultural Resources Staff Review and Certification

1. The foregoing assessment is adequate; the proposed action is consistent with all applicable NPS management policies, standards, and guidelines reviewed and concurred in by the Advisory Council; and the proposal incorporates all feasible measures to minimize adverse effects on cultural resources.

2. The proposed action is authorized by a planning document or program reviewed and concurred in by the Advisory Council.

		Yes	No	N/A		
(Negative certifications must be justified on attachments.)	1	[ ]	[X]	[ ]	[signature] Regional Archeologist	7/22/90 Date
	2	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]		
[ ] Energy Consultation Held	1	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[signature] Regional Historian	8/1/90 Date
	2	[X]	[ ]	[ ]		
Regional Energy Coordinator ____ Date	1	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[signature] Regional Historical Architect	7-31-90 Date
	2	[X]	[ ]	[ ]		
Additional requirements of the proposed action:	1	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[signature] Regional Curator	8/5/90 Date
	2	[X]	[ ]	[ ]		

C. Regional Director Approval of Proposed Action Including Additional Requirements

[X] The proposed action, including any additional requirements stated above, meets all conditions in B.1 and 2.

8/6/90 Date

[signature] Acting Regional Director

D. WASO Record

Assessment received and noted: ____ Date

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Management

133-90-10

XXX FORM

ASSESSMENT OF ACTIONS HAVING AN EFFECT ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

(Attach continuation sheets as necessary)

This form is required for all actions that have the potential to affect historic properties.

A. Originating Office

1. Park: Antietam National Battlefield

2. Description of proposed action: (Regional Office will complete)
   [ ] Implementing action included in plan under PMOA.
   [ ] Other PMOA action Pres. Maint.
   [ ] Action not under PMOA.

3. Explain why the action is needed: Eradicate subterranean termite action.

4. Cultural resources affected by proposed action (name and LCS number, if applicable):

   Mumma House LCS #042

5. The proposed action will (check as many as apply):

   ___ Destroy historic fabric.
   ___ Remove historic fabric.
   ___ Replace historic fabric in kind.
   ___ Replace missing historic fabric.
   ___ Add nonhistoric elements to a historic structure.
   ___ Remove nonhistoric elements from a historic structure.
   ___ Alter historic terrain, groundcover, or vegetation.
   ___ Introduce nonhistoric elements (visible, audible, or atmospheric) into a historic setting or environment.
   ___ Reintroduce historic elements in a historic setting or environment.
   ___ Remove historic elements from a historic environment.
   ___ Remove nonhistoric elements from a historic environment.
   X Disturb, destroy, impair, or render inaccessible archeological (surface or subsurface) resources.
   X Possibly disturb currently unidentified archeological resources or historic fabric.
   ___ Incur gradual deterioration of historic fabric, terrain, or setting.
   ___ Other (describe briefly):

   Describe the indicated effect(s) concisely: Treat interior and exterior areas of basement, crawl spaces, soil, brick and stone with Dursban TC.

6. Identify supporting approved plan(s), comment and/or action thereon by Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, dates of ACHP action and NPS approval, and section(s) of the plan(s) pertaining to the action. If none, so state:

   None

7. Identify any important relationships between the proposed action as it affects cultural resources and pertinent NPS management policies, standards, and guidelines:

Prevent further structure damage.

8. Describe any measures planned to minimize or lessen the loss or impairment of historic fabric, setting, integrity, or data: Archeological monitoring will be provided by staff archeologist overseeing other work at Alamo.

9. Identify supporting study data and date(s) of preparation (attach if feasible):

10. Prepared by: Richard Brown Title: Cultural Resources Manager

11. Signature of Park Superintendent: [signature] Date: 7/2/90

B. Regional Cultural Resources Staff Review and Certification

1. The foregoing assessment is adequate; the proposed action is consistent with all applicable NPS management policies, standards, and guidelines reviewed and concurred in by the Advisory Council; and the proposal incorporates all feasible measures to minimize adverse effects on cultural resources.

2. The proposed action is authorized by a planning document or program reviewed and concurred in by the Advisory Council.

		Yes	No	N/A		
(Negative certifications must be justified on attachments.)	1	[ ]	[X]	[ ]	Stephen Potter, Regional Archeologist	7/27/90
	2	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]		
[ ] Energy Consultation Held	1	[✓]	[ ]	[ ]	Gary L. Scott, Regional Historian	8/1/90
	2	[✓]	[ ]	[ ]		
Regional Energy Coordinator ____ Date ____	1	[✓]	[ ]	[ ]	Richard Strait, Regional Historical Architect	7.31.90
	2	[✓]	[ ]	[ ]		
Additional requirements of the proposed action:	1	[✓]	[ ]	[ ]	James A. Bethel, Regional Curator	8/5/90
	2	[✓]	[ ]	[ ]		

C. Regional Director Approval of Proposed Action Including Additional Requirements

[X] The proposed action, including any additional requirements stated above, meets all conditions in B.1 and 2.

8/6/90 Date — Acting Regional Director

D. WASO Record

Assessment received and noted: ____ Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Management — Date

134-90-11

XXX FORM

ASSESSMENT OF ACTIONS HAVING AN EFFECT ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

(Attach continuation sheets as necessary)

This form is required for all actions that have the potential to affect historic properties.

A. Originating Office

1. Park: Antietam National Battlefield

2. Description of proposed action: (Regional Office will complete)
   [ ] Implementing action included in plan under PMOA
   [ ] Other PMOA action
   [ ] Action not under PMOA.

3. Explain why the action is needed: Emergency stabilization and preservation maintenance Expose bottom sill plates requiring remove/replacement and ventilation to prevent further deterioration.

4. Cultural resources affected by proposed action (name and LCS number, if applicable):
   Mumma tool shed - LCS #045
   Mumma Smokehouse - LCS # 050

5. The proposed action will (check as many as apply):

   ___ Destroy historic fabric.
   ___ Remove historic fabric.
   ___ Replace historic fabric in kind.
   ___ Replace missing historic fabric.
   ___ Add nonhistoric elements to a historic structure.
   ___ Remove nonhistoric elements from a historic structure.
   ___ Alter historic terrain, groundcover, or vegetation.
   ___ Introduce nonhistoric elements (visible, audible, or atmospheric) into a historic setting or environment.
   ___ Reintroduce historic elements in a historic setting or environment.
   ___ Remove historic elements from a historic environment.
   ___ Remove nonhistoric elements from a historic environment.
   ___ Disturb, destroy, impair, or render inaccessible archeological (surface or subsurface) resources.
   _X_ Possibly disturb currently unidentified archeological resources or historic fabric.
   ___ Incur gradual deterioration of historic fabric, terrain, or setting.
   ___ Other (describe briefly):

   Describe the indicated effect(s) concisely: Archeological investigation along the interior perimeter.

6. Identify supporting approved plan(s), comment and/or action thereon by Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, dates of ACHP action and NPS approval, and section(s) of the plan(s) pertaining to the action. If none, so state:
   None

7. Identify any important relationships between the proposed action as it affects cultural resources and pertinent NPS management policies, standards, and guidelines: Will comply with NPS 28 Management policies, standards, guidelines and secretary of the Interior's standards.

8. Describe any measures planned to minimize or lessen the loss or impairment of historic fabric, setting, integrity, or data: An archeologist, ~~if available,~~ will monitor all investigations.

9. Identify supporting study data and date(s) of preparation (attach if feasible):

10. Prepared by: Richard Brown Title: Cultural Resources Manager

11. Signature of Park Superintendent: [signature] Date: 7/21/90

B. Regional Cultural Resources Staff Review and Certification

1. The foregoing assessment is adequate; the proposed action is consistent with all applicable NPS management policies, standards, and guidelines reviewed and concurred in by the Advisory Council; and the proposal incorporates all feasible measures to minimize adverse effects on cultural resources.

2. The proposed action is authorized by a planning document or program reviewed and concurred in by the Advisory Council.

		Yes	No	N/A		
(Negative certifications must be justified on attachments.)	1	[ ]	[X]	[ ]	Stephen Potter, Regional Archeologist	8/27/90
	2	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]		
[ ] Energy Consultation Held	1	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[signature], Regional Historian	8/1/90
	2	[X]	[ ]	[ ]		
_____ Regional Energy Coordinator _____ Date	1	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	Rebecca Shaw, Regional Historical Architect	7.31.90
	2	[X]	[ ]	[ ]		
Additional requirements of the proposed action:	1	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	Pamela Bethurum West, Regional Curator	8/5/90
	2	[X]	[ ]	[ ]		

C. Regional Director Approval of Proposed Action Including Additional Requirements

[X] The proposed action, including any additional requirements stated above, meets all conditions in B.1 and 2.

8/6/90 Date

Acting [signature] Regional Director

D. WASO Record

Assessment received and noted:

_____ Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Management _____ Date

APPENDIX K

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
Mumma Farmstead

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

Identification

IDLCS: 00030 Structure Number: 041

Structure Name 1: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Springhouse
Structure Name 2:
Structure Name 3:

Park Alpha Code: ANTI Name: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
ORGCODE: 3120 County: WASHINGTON State: MD
Regional Office: NATIONAL CAPITAL
Subunit ORGCODE: Name:
Alpha Code: County: WASHINGTON State: MD

Number of UTM's: 1 Zone/Easting/Northing
18 264200 4371080

Significance

NR Status: ENTERED - DOCUMENTED Date: 08/20/81
Significance: CONTRIBUTING
NHL: NO Date: / /

Significance

2 Confederate Brgs located in vicinity of Mumma farm bldgs.Under direction of Gen Ripley, soldiers from 3rd NC burned the bldgs for their safety.Only bldg known definitively to have survived. Contributes to historic landscape/Nat'l Register district.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: HISTORIC

Date: 1830-1860	(BU)	Designer:Possibly Mumma Family	(O)
Date: 1968-	(RR)	Designer:NPS	(O)
Date: 1988-	(PP)	Designer:NPS	(O)
Date: 1995-	(RR)	Designer:NPS	( )

Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition

Historic Functions	Current Uses
AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING	AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING
BATTLE SITE	BATTLE SITE

Buildings — Materials — Structures

Foundation: STONE Sub-structure: LIMESTONE
Framing: WOOD
Walls: STONE
Roof: SHINGLE Super-structure: LIMESTONE
Other: BRICK
Volume: 2,001 - 20,000 CUBIC FT

Description

Measures 16' x 24' with attached vaulted area for spring access. Upper level not accessible from outside. Spring runs through concrete trough in building. Located SE of the main house.

Impact Level: MODERATE Impact Types: STRUCTURAL DETERIORATION
VEGETATION
Condition: FAIR

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT
Continued

IDLCS	Park	Structure Name	Number
00030	ANTI	Mumma, Samuel, Property; Springhouse	041

Management Information

NPS Legal Interest: FEE
Life: Exp. Date: / / Federal Owner:
Local Owner:

Management Category: MUST BE PRES. & MAINT Management Date: 04/01/92
Management Agreement: NONE Agrmt. Exp. Date: / /

Proposed Ultimate Treat: Doc: Date: / /
Approved Ultimate Treat: PRESERVATION Doc: GMP Date: 04/01/92

Treatment Responsibilities		Treatment Costs	
Interim Treatment:	NPS	Interim:	$0 Date: 04/96
Ultimate Treatment:	NPS	Ultimate:	$8,000 Date: 04/96
Routine Maintenance:	NPS	Level of Estimate:	SIMILAR FACILITIES
Cyclic Maintenance:	NPS	Estimator:	PARK

Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: NO

Management Text

Approved GMP 04-01-92, RMP 10-01-95. Ongoing preservation efforts since restoration.
1995-Springhouse white-washed, repointed and stuccoed.

Major Bibliographical References

Nat. Reg.: 66000038 CSI: Nat. Cat: NO

HABS: MD-950 & MD-950-C BRIDGES:
HAER: DAMS:
QTRS:

	CLI		CRBIB		Other
1.		HRS	1.	1.	NPS Property No: 3120-0141
2.		HS ASSESS	2. 123190	2.	DSC microfilm report #94002
3.		HSR	3. 123190	3.	
4.		CLR	4.	4.	
5.			5. 082869		

Documentation Level: GOOD

Date Entered/Updated: 01/14/97 Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 02/02/98

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

Identification

IDLCS: 45054 Structure Number: 050B

Structure Name 1: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Cemetery
Structure Name 2: Mumma Cemetery
Structure Name 3:

Park Alpha Code: ANTI Name: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
ORGCODE: 3120 County: WASHINGTON State: MD
Regional Office: NATIONAL CAPITAL
Subunit ORGCODE: Name:
Alpha Code: County: WASHINGTON State: MD

Number of UTM's: 1 Zone/Easting/Northing
18 264160 4373250

Significance

NR Status: ENTERED - DOCUMENTED Date: 08/20/81
Significance: CONTRIBUTING
NHL: NO Date: / /

Significance

Cemetery of Mumma & Dunker Church families. Utilized by soldiers during Battle of Antietam, Sept 17, 1862. The Mumma farm bldgs were directly in line of fire during early hours of the battle. Contributes to historic landscape/Nat'l Register district.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: HISTORIC

Date: 0000-1811 (BU) Designer: Possibly Mumma Family (O)
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )

Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition

Historic Functions	Current Uses
CEMETERY	CEMETERY
GRAVE/BURIAL	GRAVE/BURIAL
BATTLE SITE	

Buildings — Materials — Structures

Foundation: Sub-structure:
Framing:
Walls:
Roof: Super-structure: STONE
Other:
Volume: 1 - 2,000 CUBIC FT

Description

100ft square-shaped plot, north of the Mumma barn. Contains approx 104 burials of Mumma family & members of Dunker Chruch. Text on headstones is eroding.

Impact Level: MODERATE Impact Types: WEATHER
STRUCTURAL DETERIORATION
Condition: FAIR ANIMAL/PEST INFESTATION

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT
Continued

IDLCS	Park	Structure Name	Number
45054	ANTI	Mumma, Samuel, Property; Cemetery	050B

Management Information

NPS Legal Interest: FEE
Life: Exp. Date: / /
Federal Owner:
Local Owner:

Management Category: MUST BE PRES. & MAINT
Management Agreement: NONE
Management Date: 04/01/92
Agrmt. Exp. Date: / /

Proposed Ultimate Treat:
Doc:
Date: / /
Approved Ultimate Treat: PRESERVATION
Doc: GMP
Date: 04/01/92

Treatment Responsibilities		Treatment Costs		
Interim Treatment:	NPS	Interim:	$0	Date: 04/96
Ultimate Treatment:	NPS	Ultimate:	$17,000	Date: 04/96
Routine Maintenance:	NPS	Level of Estimate:	SIMILAR FACILITIES	
Cyclic Maintenance:	NPS	Estimator:	PARK	

Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: NO

Management Text

Approved GMP 4-1-92. Ultimate costs reflect future preservation of resource.

Major Bibliographical References

Nat. Reg.: 66000038
CSI:
Nat. Cat: NO

HABS: MD-950
HAER:
BRIDGES:
DAMS:
QTRS:

CLI		CRBIB		Other	
1.	HRS	1.		1.	NPS Property No: 3120-1908
2.	HS ASSESS	2.		2.	
3.	HSR	3.		3.	
4.	CLR	4.		4.	
5.		5.			

Documentation Level: FAIR

Date Entered/Updated: 10/29/96
Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 02/02/98

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

Identification

IDLCS: 08027 Structure Number: 041A

Structure Name 1: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Lane
Structure Name 2:
Structure Name 3:

Park Alpha Code: ANTI Name: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
ORGCODE: 3120 County: WASHINGTON State: MD
Regional Office: NATIONAL CAPITAL
Subunit ORGCODE: Name:
Alpha Code: County: WASHINGTON State: MD

Number of UTM's: 1 Zone/Easting/Northing
18 264235 4373110

Significance

NR Status: ENTERED - DOCUMENTED Date: 08/20/81
Significance: CONTRIBUTING
NHL: NO Date: / /

Significance

2 Confederate Brgs located in vicinity of Mumma farm bldgs.Under direction of Gen Ripley, soldiers from 3rd NC burned the bldgs for their safety.Contributes to historic landscape/Nationsl Register district.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: HISTORIC

Date: 1820-1850 (BU) Designer:POSSIBLY MUMMA FAMILY (O)
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )

Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition

Historic Functions	Current Uses
ROAD-RELATED	ROAD-RELATED
BATTLE SITE	BATTLE SITE

Buildings — Materials — Structures

Foundation:
Framing:
Walls:
Roof:
Other:
Volume:

Sub-structure: EARTH

Super-structure: EARTH

Description

600' long gravel remnant of original dirt Mumma land leading south from the house out of the farm area. Road trace cut short by modern tour road with only remnant of original land exposed.

Impact Level: MODERATE Impact Types: EROSION

Condition: FAIR

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT
Continued

IDLCS	Park	Structure Name	Number
08027	ANTI	Mumma, Samuel, Property; Lane	041A

Management Information

NPS Legal Interest: FEE
Life: Exp. Date: / /
Federal Owner:
Local Owner:

Management Category: MUST BE PRES. & MAINT Management Date: 04/01/92
Management Agreement: NONE Agrmt. Exp. Date: / /

Proposed Ultimate Treat: Doc: Date: / /
Approved Ultimate Treat: PRESERVATION Doc: GMP Date: 04/01/92

Treatment Responsibilities		Treatment Costs		
Interim Treatment:	NPS	Interim:	$0	Date: 04/96
Ultimate Treatment:	NPS	Ultimate:	$5,000	Date: 04/96
Routine Maintenance:	NPS	Level of Estimate:	SIMILAR FACILITIES	
Cyclic Maintenance:	NPS	Estimator:	REGION	

Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: NO

Management Text

Approved GMP 04-01-92, RMP 10-01-95. Ultimate treatment costs reflect preservation efforts.

Major Bibliographical References

Nat. Reg.: 66000038 CSI: Nat. Cat: NO

HABS: MD-950
HAER:

BRIDGES:
DAMS:
QTRS:

CLI		CRBIB		Other
1.	HRS	1.		1. NPS Property No: 3120-1992
2.	HS ASSESS	2.		2.
3.	HSR	3.		3.
4.	CLR	4.		4.
5.		5.		

Documentation Level: FAIR

Date Entered/Updated: 01/14/97 Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 02/02/98

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

Identification

IDLCS: 08045 Structure Number: 042

Structure Name 1: Mumma, Samuel, Property; House
Structure Name 2:
Structure Name 3:

Park Alpha Code: ANTI Name: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
ORGCODE: 3120 County: WASHINGTON State: MD
Regional Office: NATIONAL CAPITAL
Subunit ORGCODE: Name:
Alpha Code: County: WASHINGTON State: MD

Number of UTM's: 1 Zone/Easting/Northing
18 264200 4373105

Significance

NR Status: ENTERED - DOCUMENTED Date: 08/20/81
Significance: NATIONAL
NHL: NO Date: / /

Significance

2 Confederate Brgs located in vicinity of Mumma Farm bldgs.Under direction of Gen Riley, soldiers from 3rd NC burned the bldgs for their safety.Contributes to historic landscape/National Register district.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: HISTORIC

Date: 1790-1800	(BU)	Designer:Old Orndorff Farm	(O)
Date: 1863-1930	(AL)	Designer:Rebuilt and altered by Mumma Family	(O)
Date: 1961-	(AL)	Designer:NPS acquired farm	(O)
Date: 1990-1993	(ST)	Designer:Exterior stabilized by WPTC	(O)

Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition

Historic Functions	Current Uses
SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING
BATTLE SITE	BATTLE SITE

Buildings — Materials — Structures

Foundation: STONE Sub-structure:
Framing: WOOD
Walls: WOOD
Roof: TIN Super-structure:
Other: BRICK
Volume: 2,001 - 20,000 CUBIC FT

Description

Two original walls and a portion of the foundation remains of original house. Now 41' x 36' L-shaped house, rebuilt 1863. Major addition to structure in 1930.

Impact Level: MODERATE Impact Types: STRUCTURAL DETERIORATION
WEATHER
Condition: POOR NEGLECT

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT
Continued

IDLCS	Park	Structure Name	Number
08045	ANTI	Mumma, Samuel, Property; House	042

Management Information

NPS Legal Interest: FEE
Life: Exp. Date: / /
Federal Owner:
Local Owner:

Management Category: MUST BE PRES. & MAINT
Management Date: 04/01/92
Management Agreement: NONE
Agrmt. Exp. Date: / /

Proposed Ultimate Treat: Doc: Date: / /
Approved Ultimate Treat: PRESERVATION Doc: GMP Date: 04/01/92

Treatment Responsibilities		Treatment Costs	
Interim Treatment:	NPS	Interim:	$0 Date: 04/96
Ultimate Treatment:	NPS	Ultimate:	$650,000 Date: 04/96
Routine Maintenance:	NPS	Level of Estimate:	SIMILAR FACILITIES
Cyclic Maintenance:	NPS	Estimator:	PARK

Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: NO

Management Text

Approved GMP 4-1-92, RMP 10-3-95. Ultimate costs reflect work for both treatments. House to be rehabilitated on interior, preserved in exterior.

Major Bibliographical References

Nat. Reg.: 66000038 CSI: Nat. Cat: NO

HABS: MD-950 & MD-950-A
HAER:

BRIDGES:
DAMS:
QTRS:

	CLI	CRBIB	Other
1.	HRS	1. 016309	1. NPS Property No: 3120-1042
2.	HS ASSESS	2. 123190	2. PHOTOS WITH HABS
3.	HSR	3. 016310	3. ICAP 1990
4.	CLR	4. 015368	4.
5.		5. 001067	

Documentation Level: GOOD

Date Entered/Updated: 01/14/97 Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 02/02/98

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

Identification

IDLCS: 08049 Structure Number: 050

Structure Name 1: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Smokehouse
Structure Name 2:
Structure Name 3:

Park Alpha Code: ANTI Name: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
ORGCODE: 3120 County: WASHINGTON State: MD
Regional Office: NATIONAL CAPITAL
Subunit ORGCODE: Name:
Alpha Code: County: WASHINGTON State: MD

Number of UTM's: 1 Zone/Easting/Northing
18 264190 4373070

Significance

NR Status: DETERMINED ELIGIBILE - SHPO Date: 12/31/96
Significance: CONTRIBUTING
NHL: NO Date: / /

Significance

2 Confederate Brigades located in the vicintiy Mumma Farm bldgs.Under direction of Gen Ripley, soldiers from 3rd NC burned the bldgs for their safety.Contributes to historic landscape/National Register district.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: HISTORIC

Date: 1830-1862 (BU) Designer:Possibly Mumma Family (O)
Date: - (0) Designer: (O)
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )

Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition

Historic Functions	Current Uses
AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING	AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING
BATTLE SITE	BATTLE SITE

Buildings		Structures	
Foundation:	STONE	Sub-structure:	STONE
Framing:	WOOD		EARTH
Walls:	WEATHERBOARD		
Roof:	METAL	Super-structure:	WEATHERBOARD
Other:	WOOD		SHINGLE
Volume:	2,001 - 20,000 CUBIC FT		

Description

12' x 12' frame building w/board & batten siding, corrugated metal roof and dirt floor. Entrance is located on southeast side. Located to the south/southwest of the house.

Impact Level: MODERATE Impact Types: STRUCTURAL DETERIORATION
NEGLECT
Condition: FAIR WEATHER

IDLCS	Park	Structure Name	Number
08049	ANTI	Mumma, Samuel, Property; Smokehouse	050

Management Information

NPS Legal Interest: FEE
Life: Exp. Date: / /
Federal Owner:
Local Owner:

Management Category: MUST BE PRES. & MAINT Management Date: 04/01/92
Management Agreement: NONE Agrmt. Exp. Date: / /

Proposed Ultimate Treat: Doc: Date: / /
Approved Ultimate Treat: PRESERVATION Doc: GMP Date: 04/01/92

Treatment Responsibilities		Treatment Costs		
Interim Treatment:	NPS	Interim:	$0	Date: 04/96
Ultimate Treatment:	NPS	Ultimate:	$5,000	Date: 04/96
Routine Maintenance:	NPS	Level of Estimate:	SIMILAR FACILITIES	
Cyclic Maintenance:	NPS	Estimator:	PARK	

Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: NO

Management Text

Approved GMP 04-01-92, RMP 10-01-95. Ultimate treament costs reflect preservation efforts.

Major Bibliographical References

Nat. Reg.: 66000038 CSI: Nat. Cat: NO

HABS: MD-950 & MD-950-D
HAER:

BRIDGES:
DAMS:
QTRS:

CLI		CRBIB		Other
1.	HRS	1.		1. NPS Property No: 3120-0150
2.	HS ASSESS	2.	123190	2. 1990 ICAP
3.	HSR	3.	123190	3. DSC microfilm #D 12
4.	CLR	4.		4.
5.		5.		

Documentation Level: GOOD

Date Entered/Updated: 01/14/97 Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 02/02/98

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

Identification

IDLCS: 08050 Structure Number: 043

Structure Name 1: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Barn
Structure Name 2:
Structure Name 3:

Park Alpha Code: ANTI Name: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
ORGCODE: 3120 County: WASHINGTON State: MD
Regional Office: NATIONAL CAPITAL
Subunit ORGCODE: Name:
Alpha Code: County: WASHINGTON State: MD

Number of UTM's: 1 Zone/Easting/Northing
18 264240 4373145

Significance

NR Status: ENTERED - DOCUMENTED Date: 08/20/81
Significance: CONTRIBUTING
NHL: NO Date: / /

Significance

2 Confederate Brigades located in vicinity Mumma farm bldgs.Under direction of Gen Ripley, soldiers from 3rd NC burned the bldgs for their safety.Contributes to historic landscape/National Register district.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: HISTORIC

Date: 1790-	(BU)	Designer:Original possibly built by Orndorff	(O)
Date: 1863-	(BU)	Designer:Rebuilt by Mumma Family	(O)
Date: 1936-	(RH)	Designer:Rehabilitated by Spielman Family	(O)
Date: 1961-	(AL)	Designer:Acquired by NPS	(O)

Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition

Historic Functions	Current Uses
BARN	BARN
BATTLE SITE	BATTLE SITE

Buildings—Materials—Structures

Foundation: STONE Sub-structure: LIMESTONE
Framing: WOOD
Walls: WEATHERBOARD
Roof: STEEL Super-structure: WOOD
Other: WOOD
Volume: 2,001 - 20,000 CUBIC FT

Description

Foundation of bank barn is the only original remaining material from Antietam Battle period. Post and beam structure with vertical siding & standing seam galvanized steel roof. Opens onto pasture level.

Impact Level: MODERATE Impact Types: STRUCTURAL DETERIORATION
WEATHER

Condition: FAIR

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT
Continued

IDLCS	Park	Structure Name	Number
08050	ANTI	Mumma, Samuel, Property; Barn	043

Management Information

NPS Legal Interest: FEE
Life: Exp. Date: / /
Federal Owner:
Local Owner:

Management Category: MUST BE PRES. & MAINT
Management Agreement: NONE
Management Date: 04/01/92
Agrmt. Exp. Date: / /

Proposed Ultimate Treat:
Doc:
Date: / /
Approved Ultimate Treat: PRESERVATION
Doc: GMP
Date: 04/01/92

Treatment Responsibilities

Interim Treatment: NPS
Ultimate Treatment: NPS
Routine Maintenance: NPS
Cyclic Maintenance: NPS

Treatment Costs

Interim: $5,000 Date: 04/96
Ultimate: $705,000 Date: 04/96
Level of Estimate: SIMILAR FACILITIES
Estimator: PARK

Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: NO

Management Text

Approved GMP 4-1-92, RMP 10-01-95. Ultimate treatment cost reflects preservation of structure.

Major Bibliographical References

Nat. Reg.: 66000038
CSI:
Nat. Cat: NO

HABS: MD-950 &MD-950-B
HAER:
BRIDGES:
DAMS:
QTRS:

CLI	CRBIB	Other
1.	HRS 1.	1. NPS Property No: 3120-0143
2.	HS ASSESS 2.	2. ICAP 1990
3.	HSR 3.	3. PHOTOS WITH HABS
4.	CLR 4.	4. DSC Microfilm #D12
5.	5.	

Documentation Level: FAIR

Date Entered/Updated: 10/18/96
Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 02/02/98

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

Identification

IDLCS: 08058 Structure Number: W-02B-H

Structure Name 1: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Field Wall, Section 2
Structure Name 2:
Structure Name 3:

Park Alpha Code: ANTI Name: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
ORGCODE: 3120 County: WASHINGTON State: MD
Regional Office: NATIONAL CAPITAL
Subunit ORGCODE: Name:
Alpha Code: County: WASHINGTON State: MD

Number of UTM's: 0 Zone/Easting/Northing

Significance

NR Status: DETERMINED ELIGIBILE - SHPO Date: 12/31/96
Significance: NOT EVALUATED
NHL: NO Date: / /

Significance

This physical feature was in existance at the time of the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. As part of the rural landscape, it conveys the feeling of the area at the time of the battle. Contributes to National Register district.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: HISTORIC

Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )

Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition

Historic Functions
ENCLOSURE/EXCLOSURE

Current Uses
ENCLOSURE/EXCLOSURE

Buildings—Materials—Structures

Foundation:
Framing:
Walls:
Roof:
Other:
Volume:

Sub-structure: FIELDSTONE

Super-structure: FIELDSTONE

Description

Dry-laid, free-standing, varying height. Located in the field dividing the Mumma and Roulette properties. Begins approx. 660' feet beyond the end of section 1. Wall collapsing in several places.

Impact Level: MODERATE Impact Types: VEGETATION
WEATHER
VANDALISM

Condition: POOR

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT
Continued

IDLCS	Park	Structure Name	Number
08058	ANTI	Mumma, Samuel, Property; Field Wall, Section 2	W-02B-H

Management Information

NPS Legal Interest: FEE
Life: Exp. Date: / / Federal Owner:
Local Owner:

Management Category: MUST BE PRES. & MAINT Management Date: 04/01/92
Management Agreement: NONE Agrmt. Exp. Date: / /

Proposed Ultimate Treat: Doc: Date: / /
Approved Ultimate Treat: PRESERVATION Doc: GMP Date: 04/01/92

Treatment Responsibilities / Treatment Costs

Interim Treatment: NPS Interim: $0 Date: /
Ultimate Treatment: NPS Ultimate: $210,480 Date: 08/96
Routine Maintenance: NPS Level of Estimate: SIMILAR FACILITIES
Cyclic Maintenance: NPS Estimator: PARK

Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: NO

Management Text

Approved GMP 04-01-92, RMP 110-03-95. Cyclic maintenance program in place with annual inspection.

Major Bibliographical References

Nat. Reg.: 66000038 CSI: Nat. Cat: NO

HABS:
HAER:
BRIDGES:
DAMS:
QTRS:

CLI		CRBIB		Other	
1.	HRS	1.		1.	NPS Property No: 3120-2252A
2.	HS ASSESS	2.		2.	
3.	HSR	3.		3.	
4.	CLR	4.		4.	
5.		5.			

Documentation Level: GOOD

Date Entered/Updated: 10/01/96 Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 02/02/98

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

Identification

IDLCS: 08094 Structure Number: W-01-H

Structure Name 1: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Barnyard Wall
Structure Name 2:
Structure Name 3:

Park Alpha Code: ANTI Name: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
ORGCODE: 3120 County: WASHINGTON State: MD
Regional Office: NATIONAL CAPITAL
Subunit ORGCODE: Name:
Alpha Code: County: WASHINGTON State: MD

Number of UTM's: 0 Zone/Easting/Northing

Significance

NR Status: DETERMINED ELIGIBILE - SHPO Date: 12/31/96
Significance: NOT EVALUATED
NHL: NO Date: / /

Significance

This physical feature was in existance at the time of the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. As part of the rural landscape, it conveys the feeling of the area at the time of the battle. Contributes to National Register district.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: HISTORIC

Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )

Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition

Historic Functions
ENCLOSURE/EXCLOSURE

Current Uses
ENCLOSURE/EXCLOSURE

Buildings — Materials — Structures

Foundation:
Framing:
Walls:
Roof:
Other:
Volume:

Sub-structure: FIELDSTONE

Super-structure: FIELDSTONE

Description

Dry-laid, free-standing wall varying from 4'-5'high x 66'long. Located in barnyard to the east of the Mumma Property Barn.

Impact Level: LOW

Impact Types: VEGETATION
WEATHER
VANDALISM

Condition: GOOD

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT
Continued

IDLCS	Park	Structure Name	Number
08094	ANTI	Mumma, Samuel, Property; Barnyard Wall	W-01-H

Management Information

NPS Legal Interest: FEE
Life: Exp. Date: / / Federal Owner:
Local Owner:

Management Category: MUST BE PRES. & MAINT Management Date: 04/01/92
Management Agreement: NONE Agrmt. Exp. Date: / /

Proposed Ultimate Treat: Doc: Date: / /
Approved Ultimate Treat: PRESERVATION Doc: GMP Date: 04/01/92

Treatment Responsibilities / Treatment Costs

Interim Treatment: NPS Interim: $0 Date: /
Ultimate Treatment: NPS Ultimate: $0 Date: 08/96
Routine Maintenance: NPS Level of Estimate: SIMILAR FACILITIES
Cyclic Maintenance: NPS Estimator: PARK

Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: YES

Management Text

Approved GMP 04-01-92, RMP 10-03-95. Cyclic maintenance program in place with annual inspection.

Major Bibliographical References

Nat. Reg.: 66000038 CSI: Nat. Cat: NO

HABS:
HAER:
BRIDGES:
DAMS:
QTRS:

CLI		CRBIB		Other
1.	HRS	1.		1. NPS Property No: 3120-2252
2.	HS ASSESS	2.		2.
3.	HSR	3.		3.
4.	CLR	4.		4.
5.		5.		

Documentation Level: GOOD

Date Entered/Updated: 09/17/96 Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 02/02/98

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY - ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

PARK NAME, STATE: Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland

STRUCTURE NAME(S): Mumma, Samuel, Property, Barnyard Wall (W-01-H)

LOCATION **Location:** Mumma Farm Property, East of Barn
Town/City/Area: Sharpsburg
County: Washington

CATEGORY: District___ Building(s)___ Structure_X_ Site___ Object___

DATE CONSTRUCTED: Unknown **IDLCS:** 08094 **INVENTORY #:**

SIGNIFICANCE National _X_ State & Regional ___ Local ___
NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA: A _X_ B ___ C ___ D ___

The Mumma Barnyard Wall (W-01-H) was in existence at the time of the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. This physical feature contributes to the feeling of the area at the time of the battle. As part of the rural landscape, its presence helps convey the property's historic character as listed in the National Register.

Continuation Sheet? N

DESCRIPTION

This dry-laid fieldstone wall is located in the barnyard to the east of the Mumma Property Barn. This free-standing wall varies in height from 4' to 5' and is approximately 66' long. This wall is depicted on a Map of the Battlefield of Antietam from 1904 which was prepared under the direction of the Antietam Battlefield Board and shows the battlefield as surveyed by Lieutenant Colonel E.B. Cope.

Continuation Sheet? N

Form Prepared by: Ann K. Dilcher; National Park Service/National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive SW; Washington, DC; 20242 (202) 619-7089

Date: July 30, 1996

National Park Service, NCR, Recommendation:
Individually Eligible___ Ineligible___
Contributes to Antietam National Battlefield _X_

State Historic Preservation Officer:
Concur X Do Not Concur___ Signature JRuttle/pek
12/31/96

6 4'96

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

Identification

IDLCS: 08095 Structure Number: W-02A-H

Structure Name 1: Mumma, Samuel, Property; Field Wall, Section 1
Structure Name 2:
Structure Name 3:

Park Alpha Code: ANTI Name: ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
ORGCODE: 3120 County: WASHINGTON State: MD
Regional Office: NATIONAL CAPITAL
Subunit ORGCODE: Name:
Alpha Code: County: WASHINGTON State: MD

Number of UTM's: 0 Zone/Easting/Northing

Significance

NR Status: DETERMINED ELIGIBILE - SHPO Date: 12/31/96
Significance: NOT EVALUATED
NHL: NO Date: / /

Significance

This physical feature was in existance at the time of the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. As part of the rural landscape, it conveys the feeling of the area at the time of the battle. Contributes to National Register district.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: HISTORIC

Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )
Date: - ( ) Designer: ( )

Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition

Historic Functions
ENCLOSURE/EXCLOSURE

Current Uses
ENCLOSURE/EXCLOSURE

Buildings — Materials — Structures

Foundation:
Framing:
Walls:
Roof:
Other:
Volume:

Sub-structure: FIELDSTONE

Super-structure: FIELDSTONE

Description

Dry-laid, free-standing, 578' long, varying height. Located in the field dividing the Mumma and Roulette properties. Begins near Mumma barn, runs SE (130'), then NE, dividing 2 grazing fields. Wall collapsing in several places.

Impact Level: SEVERE Impact Types: VEGETATION
WEATHER
Condition: POOR VANDALISM

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS)
SINGLE ENTRY REPORT
Continued

IDLCS	Park	Structure Name	Number
08095	ANTI	Mumma, Samuel, Property; Field Wall, Section 1	W-02A-H

Management Information

NPS Legal Interest: FEE
Life: Exp. Date: / /
Federal Owner:
Local Owner:

Management Category: MUST BE PRES. & MAINT Management Date: 04/01/92
Management Agreement: NONE Agrmt. Exp. Date: / /

Proposed Ultimate Treat: Doc: Date: / /
Approved Ultimate Treat: PRESERVATION Doc: GMP Date: 04/01/92

Treatment Responsibilities		Treatment Costs	
Interim Treatment:	NPS	Interim:	$0 Date: /
Ultimate Treatment:	NPS	Ultimate:	$0 Date: 08/96
Routine Maintenance:	NPS	Level of Estimate:	SIMILAR FACILITIES
Cyclic Maintenance:	NPS	Estimator:	PARK

Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: NO

Management Text

Approved GMP 04-01-92, RMP 110-03-95. Cyclic maintenance program in place with annual inspection.

Major Bibliographical References

Nat. Reg.: 66000038 CSI: Nat. Cat: NO

HABS:
HAER:
BRIDGES:
DAMS:
QTRS:

CLI	CRBIB	Other
1.	HRS 1.	1. NPS Property No: 3120-2252A
2.	HS ASSESS 2.	2.
3.	HSR 3.	3.
4.	CLR 4.	4.
5.	5.	

Documentation Level: GOOD

Date Entered/Updated: 10/01/96 Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 02/02/98

APPENDIX L

SCOPE OF WORK FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES
URS GREINER AND ASSOCIATES
April 16, 1997

RB
JANE
RETURN TO JOHN
ED Elec copy received

April 16, 1997

Mr. Terry H. Klein, SOPA
Senior Archeologist
Greiner, Inc.
561 Cedar Lane
Florence, NJ 08518

Dear Mr. Klein:

Please refer to Contract No. 1443CX300094063, archeological services for the National Capital Area, Washington, DC.

You are requested to submit a proposal for Work Order #12, archeological research at Antietam National Battlefield, as described in the enclosed Scope of Work. The estimated magnitude of Work Order #12 is not to exceed $149,000.

Your proposal should briefly discuss your strategy to execute the Scope of Work and should include the names of all personnel and subcontractors required to accomplish the project. Since travel is required beyond the local area, please also include total per diem charges in your proposal. Please submit your proposal to me by May 5, 1997.

To arrange a meeting relating to this project, please contact Dr. Stephen Potter, (202) 619-7280.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) Susan L. Bachmann

Susan L. Bachmann
Contracting Officer

Enclosure

bcc: S-A/O
S-Dr. Potter
ANTI-Supt/AO
AC-File
AC-Chrono

Scope of Work for FY97 (Phase IV) archeological investigations at Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI) under Contract 1443CX3000-94-063.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

a. Administrative background.

An archeological survey and inventory of Antietam National Battlefield is needed for basic park information prior to implementing the General Management Plan (GMP). The project is needed to overcome the material weakness identified in inventory accountability of archeological properties on park lands that is the impetus behind the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program (SAIP). The survey and inventory will also partially fulfill certain requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment), and the Archeological Resources Protection Act.

The first phase of archeological survey and inventory by archeologists from Greiner, Inc. took place during the fall of 1994 and the spring of 1995, the second phase was conducted during the fall of 1995, and parts 1 and 2 of the third phase were conducted in the spring and fall of 1996, respectively. The results of the first phase of work in the West Woods are summarized in the following deliverables: a detailed progress report, management summary, a research design for the complete archeological survey and inventory project, and concepts for a popular brochure. The archeological excavations at the Mary Locher/Alfred Poffenberger farmhouse done in the fall of 1995 are summarized in "Battlefield and Farmstead: The West Woods Survey, Antietam National Battlefield," by Ms. Elise H. Manning-Sterling. The survey of the North Woods will be presented in a management summary that is in preparation.

II. PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

Purpose of this Project

The scope of work for the fourth phase of this project consists of providing services to conduct field and laboratory research to locate, identify, and document archeological resources; process, catalog, and stabilize artifacts; analyze the field and laboratory data; and prepare reports identified in terms of deliverables below.

Research Objectives

Archeological research issues that have been identified for Antietam National Battlefield are listed in the Progress Report and are more fully described in the Research Design.

Required Research

Historical background research may be proposed by Greiner, Inc. as necessary to support this phase of research, particularly in regard to the Mumma, Piper, and Sherrick farmsteads.

The archeological survey and inventory of the East Woods, begun in 1996, shall be completed as part of this phase. Originally, it was estimated that 5 acres of the East Woods would be surveyed. This figure has been changed to 13 acres. The need for this research derives from the approved General Management Plan's proposed action to restore the historic East Woods (see page 12 and the Historical Base Map, page 29, of the approved 1992 General Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement).

Archeological research in the vicinity of the historic East Woods shall incorporate a field survey to locate, identify, and document archeological resources in that portion of the 13 acres that was not surveyed in 1996. Research pertaining to the historic East Woods shall also include artifact processing, cataloging, and stabilization/conservation; archeological and historical analysis of the data; and a management summary describing the results of the research, with an inventory of the artifacts recovered from the East Woods attached as an appendix.

The following project areas, currently in pasture or agricultural fields, shall be surveyed and inventoried for archeological resources (see figures 1-3): 1) Piper Orchard = 17.61 acres; 2) Piper Farm pasture conservation project = 5 acres; 3) Sherrick Farm pasture water project = 0.50 acre; 4) Branch Avenue wayside exhibit = 0.50 acre; and 5) Mumma Orchard = 2.89 acre. Research pertaining to these five areas shall include artifact processing, cataloging, and stabilization/ conservation; archeological and historical analysis of the data; and a management summary describing the results of the research, with an inventory of the artifacts recovered from each of the five project areas.

In addition, the following areas at the Mumma Farmstead shall be surveyed and inventoried (see figures 4 and 5): 1) 100' x 100' leaching field; 2) 100' x 80' parking lot; 3) 70' x 40' area east of Mumma farmhouse; 4) two 10' x 10' areas east of the farmhouse and north of the barn; 5) an area 785' long x 5' wide for underground utilities; and 6) 100' x 20' access road to the parking lot. Research at the proposed development sites at the Mumma farmstead shall include artifact processing, cataloging, and stabilization/conservation; archeological and historical analysis

of the data; and a management summary describing the results of the research, with an inventory of the artifacts recovered.

Archeological Collections Processing (see Section C of this contract), including any necessary stabilization of diagnostic artifacts, shall be completed for all archeological remains recovered during the fieldwork associated with Phase IV.

III. SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND SCHEDULE

Deliverables

1. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of Request for Proposal, Greiner, Inc. shall submit a proposal and a project schedule for review and approval.

2. Research shall commence within ninety (90) calendar days of approval of the proposal and project schedule. Since some of the survey areas are leased through an agricultural special use permit, and other special activities will be occurring in the park throughout 1997, URS Greiner shall coordinate the fieldwork schedule with Mr. Ed Wenschhof, Chief of Natural Resource Management and Visitor Protection, or Mr. Richard Brown, Cultural Resource Manager. In the event they are not available, the following individuals should be contacted (in this order): Ms. Jane Kemble, Cultural Resource Management Specialist; Ms. Susan Trail, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. John Howard, Superintendent; or, whoever is acting for the Superintendent, or whoever is the senior staff member present.

3. Within one hundred and twenty (120) calendar days after completion of the fieldwork, the following shall be submitted for review and approval by the NPS, National Capital Region Archeology Program and Antietam National Battlefield:

a. A Management Summary and accompanying graphics that describes, illustrates, and interprets the results of the historical and archeological survey and inventory of the historic East Woods. A hardcopy of the complete inventory of all artifacts recovered during the research shall be attached to the Management Summary as an appendix.

b. An inventory of the artifacts recovered during the survey and inventory of the East Woods in both hardcopy and ANCS/DES on a 3.5" disk.

c. A Management Summary and accompanying graphics that describes, illustrates, and interprets the results of the historical and archeological survey and inventory of the following areas: Piper Orchard, Piper Farm pasture conservation project, Sherrick Farm pasture water project, Branch Avenue wayside exhibit,

and Mumma Orchard. A hardcopy of the complete inventory of all artifacts recovered during the research at these areas shall be attached to the Management Summary as appendices.

d. An inventory of the artifacts recovered during the survey and inventory of the five project areas identified in "item c" in both hardcopy and ANCS/DES on a 3.5" disk.

e. A Management Summary and accompanying graphics that describes, illustrates, and interprets the results of the historical and archeological survey and inventory of the proposed development areas at the Mumma Farmstead. A hardcopy of the complete inventory of all artifacts recovered during the research at the Mumma Farmstead shall be attached to the Management Summary as an appendix.

f. An inventory of the artifacts recovered during the survey and inventory of the Mumma Farmstead in both hardcopy and ANCS/DES on a 3.5" disk.

IV. OTHER STIPULATIONS

Response to Comments

The Government will review the work of all submissions. URS Greiner will be responsible for incorporating all the review comments until final approval is obtained. Any major changes after approval will be considered additional work. Should clarification be required or exception taken to any comment, URS Greiner shall be responsible for communicating those questions to the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) within five (5) working days after receipt of the review comments. Additionally, a final type-written and Wordperfect 5.1 (IBM) response to each review comment must be provided.

Minutes of Meetings

URS Greiner shall prepare concise minutes of all meetings relating to this project and will distribute type-written copies to all those attending the meeting. Distribution of meeting minutes shall occur no later than five (5) calendar days after the meeting. The Contracting Officer and COTR shall always receive a copy regardless of attendance at the meeting(s).

Meetings will be held as judged necessary by the COTR in consultation with the staff of Antietam National Battlefield.

Research Sources

At a minimum, URS Greiner shall consult the following reports:

Oehrlein & Associates Architects
1995 Historic Structures Report, Physical History and Condition Assessment, Sherrick House.

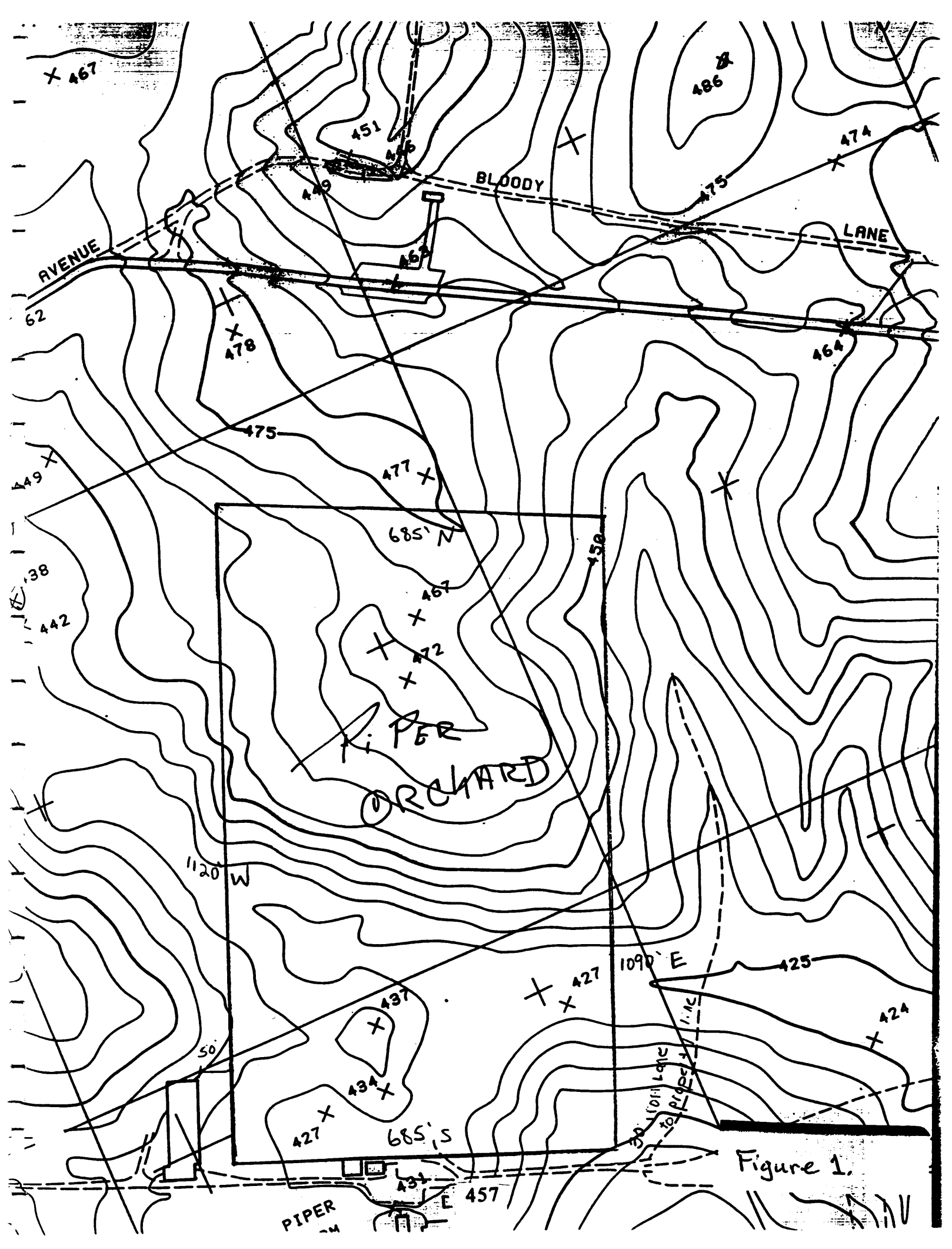
Siekkinen, George, Jr.
1983 Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Section, The Piper Barn. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Sonderman, Robert C.
1985 Archeological Test Excavations at Piper Farm House, Antietam National Battlefield. (9pp+ clearance memo)

Vitanza, Thomas
1992 Historic Structures Report, Physical History and Analysis Section, Mumma Farm House. Williamsport Preservation Training Center.

Walker, Mark and John Bedell
1993 Archeological Investigations at the Mumma Farm House, Antietam National Battlefield. Engineering-Science, Inc., for Oehrlein & Associates.

Wilshin, Francis F.
1969 Historic Structures Report, History Data, Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service.



467
486
451
466
474
BLOODY
449
475
LANE
AVENUE
462
62
478
464
475
477
449
685' N
450
38
467
442
472
PIPER
ORCHARD
1120' W
1090' E
425
427
437
424
50'
434
427
685' S
431
457
PIPER

Figure 1.

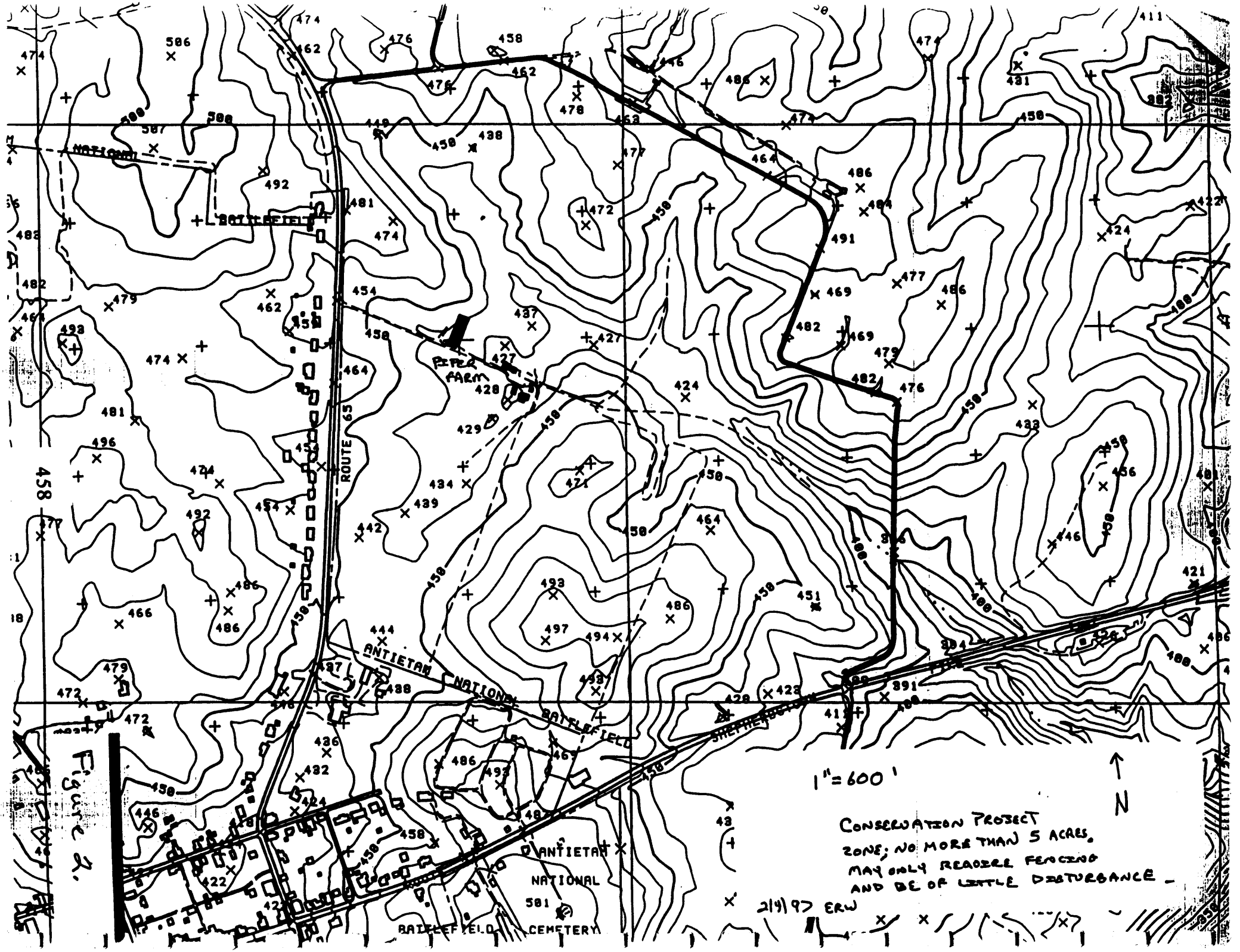

ROUTE 65
PETER FARM
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
SHEPHERDSTOWN
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD CEMETERY
458
1"=600'
N
CONSERVATION PROJECT
ZONE; NO MORE THAN 5 ACRES.
MAY ONLY REQUIRE FENCING
AND BE OF LITTLE DISTURBANCE -
2/4/97 ERW

Figure 2.

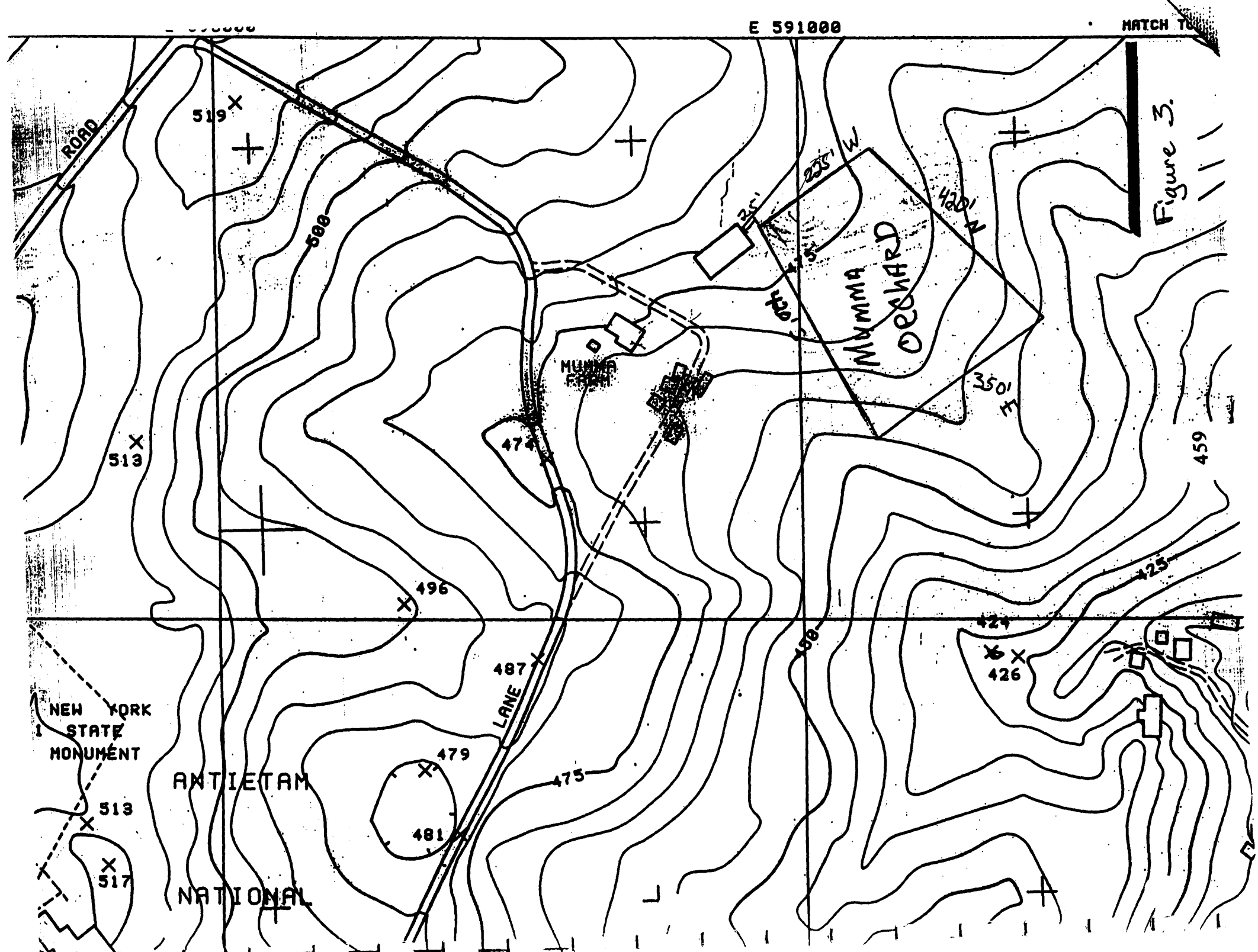
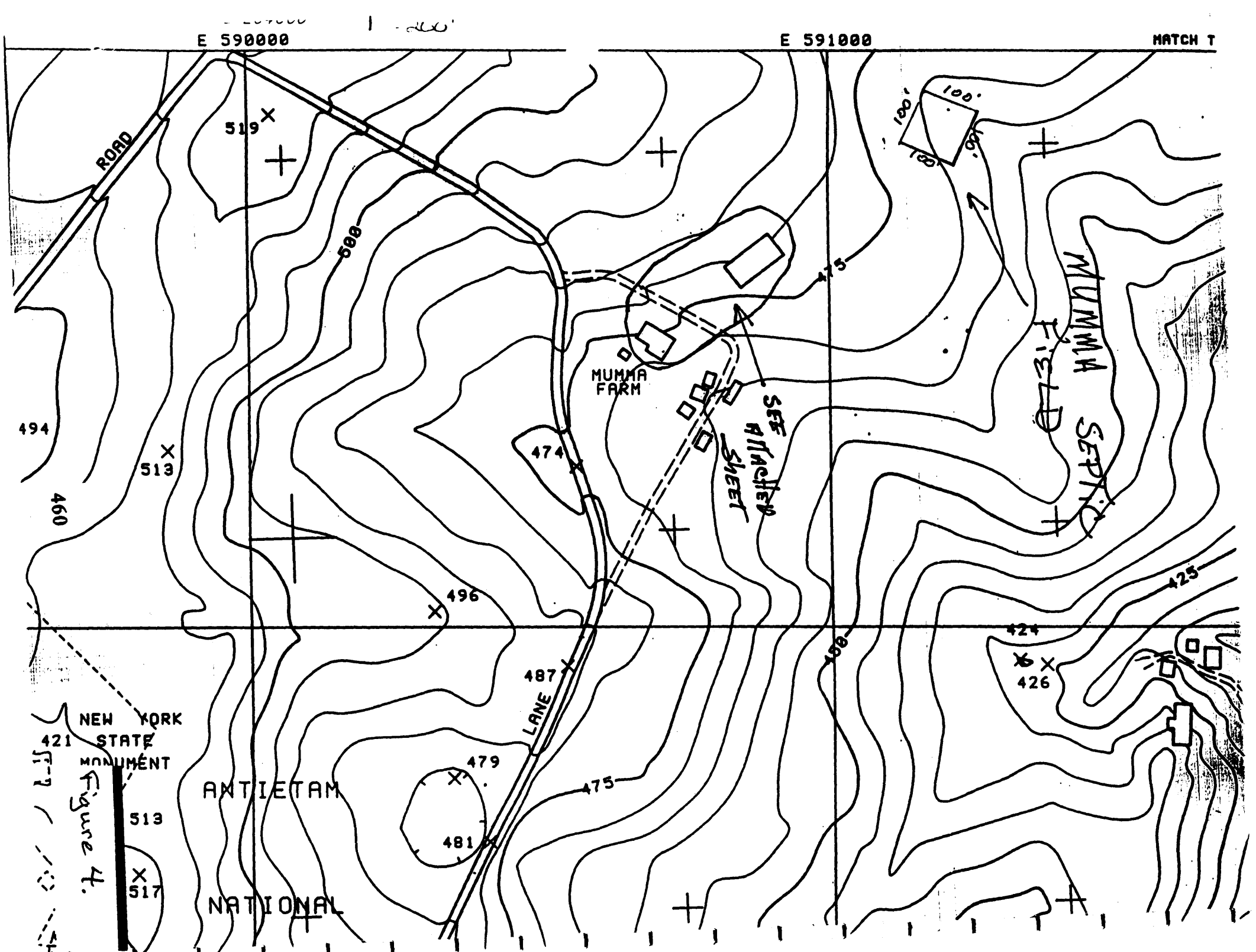

E 591000
MATCH TO
ROAD
519
500
513
474
496
487
479
481
475
450
424
426
425
459
513
517
NEW YORK
STATE
MONUMENT
ANTIETAM
NATIONAL
LANE
MUMMA FARM
MUMMA ORCHARD
225' W
420' N
350' E
25'
475
420'

Figure 3.


E 590000
E 591000
MATCH T
ROAD
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500
475
100'
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100'
100'
MUMMA FARM
SEE ATTACHED SHEET
MUMMA SEPTIC FIELD
494
513
460
474
496
425
424
426
450
487
LANE
NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT
421
479
475
ANTIETAM
513
481
517
NATIONAL

Figure 4.

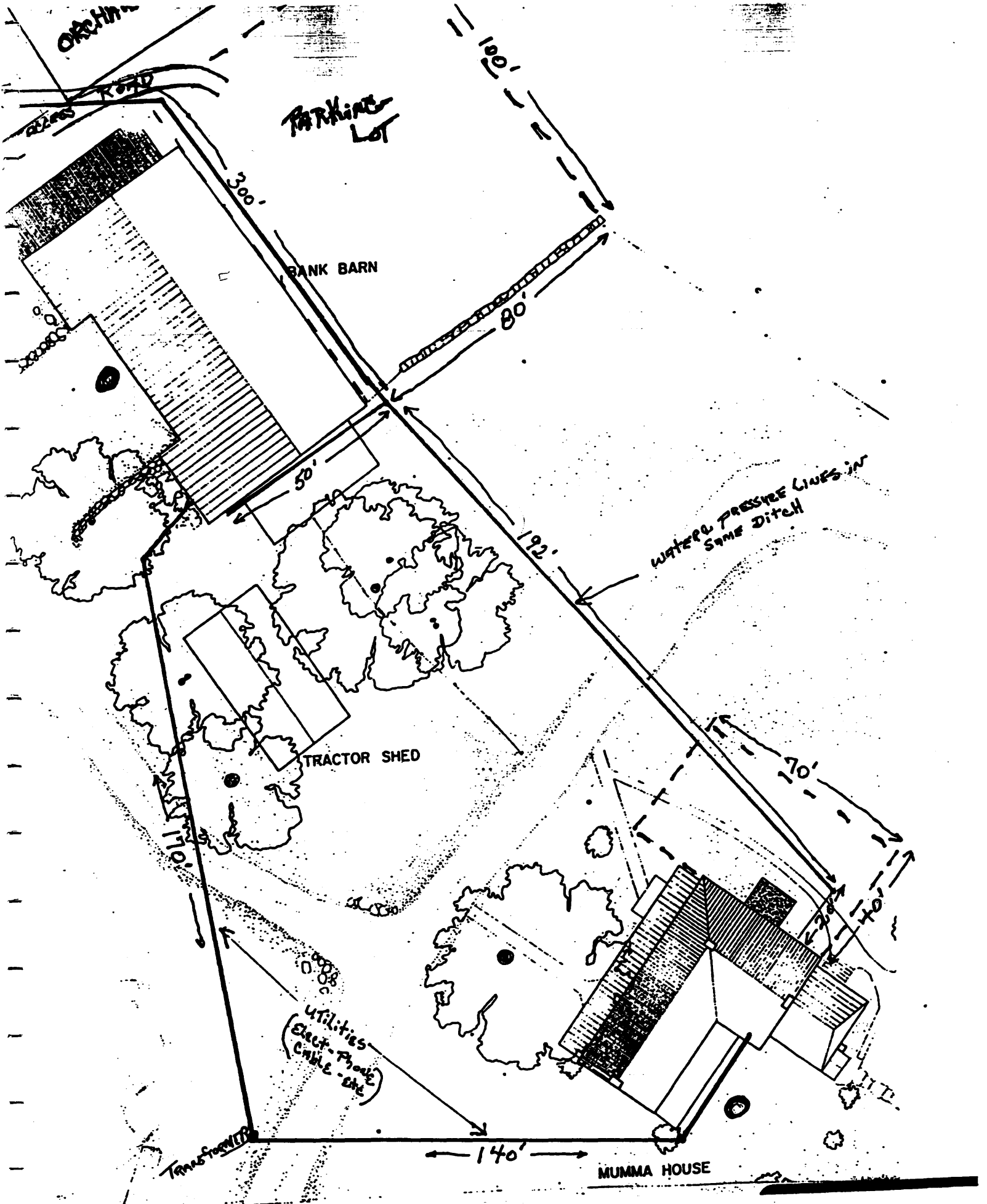
ORCHARD
ACCESS ROAD
PARKING LOT
100'
300'
BANK BARN
80'
50'
192'
WATER PRESSURE LINES IN SAME DITCH
TRACTOR SHED
70'
170'
40'
20'
UTILITIES (Elect-Phone Cable-Etc)
TRANSFORMER
140'
MUMMA HOUSE

Figure 5.

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all the people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Prepared and written by Audrey T. Tepper, Historical Architect ; graphics support and publication services provided by Larry Sutphin , Cartographic Technician, Denver Service Center.

D-64A / September 1998