

**National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2018**



**Visitor Center Area Cultural Landscape
Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI)
December 2018**

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Responding to the Call to Action:

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

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

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

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

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

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

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

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

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Unit

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name	Visitor Center Area Cultural Landscape
Cultural Landscape Inventory Number	976102
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name	Antietam National Battlefield
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number	600029
Park Name	Antietam National Battlefield
Park Alpha Code	ANTI
Park Org Code	3120
Property Level	Component Landscape

Landscape/Component Landscape Description:

The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape is a component of the larger Antietam National Battlefield cultural landscape, hereafter referred to as ANTI. The larger battlefield cultural landscape was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district when the register was created in 1966, with a formal nomination approved in 1982, with additional documentation completed in 1999, receiving approval from the Keeper in 2009. In the original National Register Nomination, the Dunker Church and the Mumma Farm were listed as contributing resources to the overall battlefield landscape. In 2018, additional documentation was completed and approved by the Keeper to the National Register nomination concerning the National Park Service Mission 66 developments at the battlefield. Additional landscape features were documented in this nomination. The entire battlefield is listed under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862) and Criterion C for its association with Mission 66.

The study area for this CLI is located approximately one mile northeast of the town of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland, within the center of the legislated boundaries of ANTI. The study boundary for the cultural landscape is defined by the historic Hagerstown Pike to the east, Sunken Lane (modern day Bloody Lane) to the south, Smoketown Road to the north, and cultivated fields associated with the Mumma Farm to the east. The study area is owned in fee simple by the National Park Service. Through a series of transactions and land acquisitions that occurred between 1890 and 2003, the War Department and then the National Park Service acquired fee simple ownership of the land. The landscape consists of +/- 23.7 acres of the total ANTI parent landscape's 3,263.49 acres.

The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape is positioned within the larger Sharpsburg, Maryland geographic region. Geologically speaking, the character of the associated lands consists of well-drained alluvial soils punctuated with limestone outcroppings. Historically, the land proved suitable for farming, with the majority of the surrounding parcels still in agricultural production today. A series of rolling hills and low ridges cradle and converge towards the lower elevation of the Antietam Creek. Scattered wood stands cleave to the hillsides and portions of the upper elevations, while open field expanses crown the tops of the hills and lower ridges.

The study area is classified as a designed landscape consisting of elements pertaining to different eras and distinct landscape activities including commemoration, interpretation, and visitor services. Examples of character defining features include commemorative monuments, such as the New York State Monument, the Maryland State Monument, the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument, the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument, and the 3rd Maryland Monument. Other character defining features include Mission 66 era projects such as the reconstructed Dunker Church, the Visitor Center, the Dunker Church/Antietam Remembered Trail, and the grouping interpretive cannons and associated waysides.

The current configuration of the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape evolved over a period of time, causing the cultural landscape to have significance in three distinct periods of history. The first era of significance, 1861-1865, is due to the cultural landscape serving as the setting of fighting associated with the Battle of Antietam during the American Civil War and the aftermath. The second period of significance is defined as an era lasting from 1897-1933 and encompasses the early battlefield preservation, commemoration, and administration of the cultural landscape under the War Department. The third period of significance was determined to last from 1955-1965 and covers the National Park Service managed Mission 66 program and the changes that occurred within the landscape.

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

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape is significant for the periods of 1861-1865, 1897-1933, and 1955-1965, representing its involvement in the Battle of Antietam in the Civil War, commemoration of the battlefield, and the Mission 66 programs at Antietam. What would later become Washington County was actively settled in the mid-eighteenth century after British victory in the French and Indian War. In the decades following the war's conclusion, primarily German settlers from Pennsylvania moved into the area to establish small farms. The land was well suited for agriculture, and the landscape area was used primarily for agriculture and livestock husbandry into the nineteenth century. By the time of the Battle of Antietam, two generations of Mumma family, themselves German- American immigrants from Pennsylvania, had established a diversified and prosperous farm. When Confederate and Union forces clashed at the Battle of Antietam, the Mumma Farm and the nearby Dunker Church witnessed some of the most ferocious fighting of the battle, and the Mumma Farm complex was almost completely destroyed. The Mummas resumed their farming practice immediately after the war. In the aftermath of the battle, efforts to commemorate the conflict slowly began to emerge as a practice. This commemoration involved the War Department's administration of the battlefield and the creation of roads and installation of roadside tablets to interpret the actions of the battle. Commemorative activities continued with the construction and placement of numerous monuments within the cultural landscape area between 1898

and 1920. The area retained its primarily agricultural character despite the erection of these monuments until the National Park Service acquired authority for the management of Antietam National Battlefield in 1933. After purchasing the farmsteads located at key areas of the battle, the National Park Service inaugurated the Mission 66 program by improving visitor infrastructure. This included the construction of the Visitor Center, the reconstruction of the Dunker Church, new interpretation, and an improved battlefield tour.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape is associated with significant themes and contexts that fall within National Register Criterion A and C. The cultural landscape derives national significance under Criterion A as a part of the setting of the Battle of Antietam during the American Civil War and retains local significance as an exemplar of the early attempts of Americans to commemorate and memorialize those who fought in the battle. The cultural landscape is also eligible for consideration under Criterion A in the area of planning and community development (park planning) for its association with Mission 66-era planning of the National Park Service (NPS). The collection of resources at the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape from this era, with the Mission 66 Visitor Center as the anchor, illustrates many important facets of the Mission 66 program, including new visitor centers and services, improved visitor accessibility for automobiles, new and expanded interpretation, and a focus on the preservation of the battlefield landscape. The landscape has local significance under Criterion C (architecture) for its Mission 66- era Visitor Center, which exemplifies the principles of the “Park Service Modern” style. The overall period of significance for the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape is 1861-1965, and encompasses the Civil War, subsequent commemoration activities, and concludes with the Mission 66 era of improvements.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape reflects the commemoration of the Battle of Antietam and the Mission 66 improvement program at the battlefield. Several dominant landscape characteristics convey the property’s historic character including land use, the general topography, natural systems, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, small scale features, and views and vistas. The buildings and structures possess integrity based on location, material, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The landscape features that contribute to this include the Visitor Center, the commemorative monuments, and the Dunker Church. The circulation features retain their historic integrity based on location, design, material, setting, and association. These features include the Antietam Remembered Trail, the brick plazas, and the Visitor Center parking lot. The vegetation within the cultural landscape area possesses integrity based on location, design, setting, materials, and association. This includes the tree plantings around the Visitor Center and the maple trees at the Maryland State Monument. The topography retains its historic integrity based on location, feeling, and setting. The views and vistas from the Visitor Center observation patio possess integrity based on location, design, setting, and association. The land use characteristic of the cultural landscape demonstrates its integrity

based on design, setting, feeling, and association. The land use includes the commemorative monuments on the landscape as well as the interpretive devices such as the waysides, the War Department Tablets, and the cannons. The small scale features exhibit integrity based on location, design, materials, setting, and association. This includes the post and rail fencing, the War Department tablets, and the interpretive waysides. Finally, the natural systems including the limestone outcroppings retain their historic integrity based on location, setting, and association.

Inventory Unit Size (Acres): +/- 23.6 acres

Site Plan Information

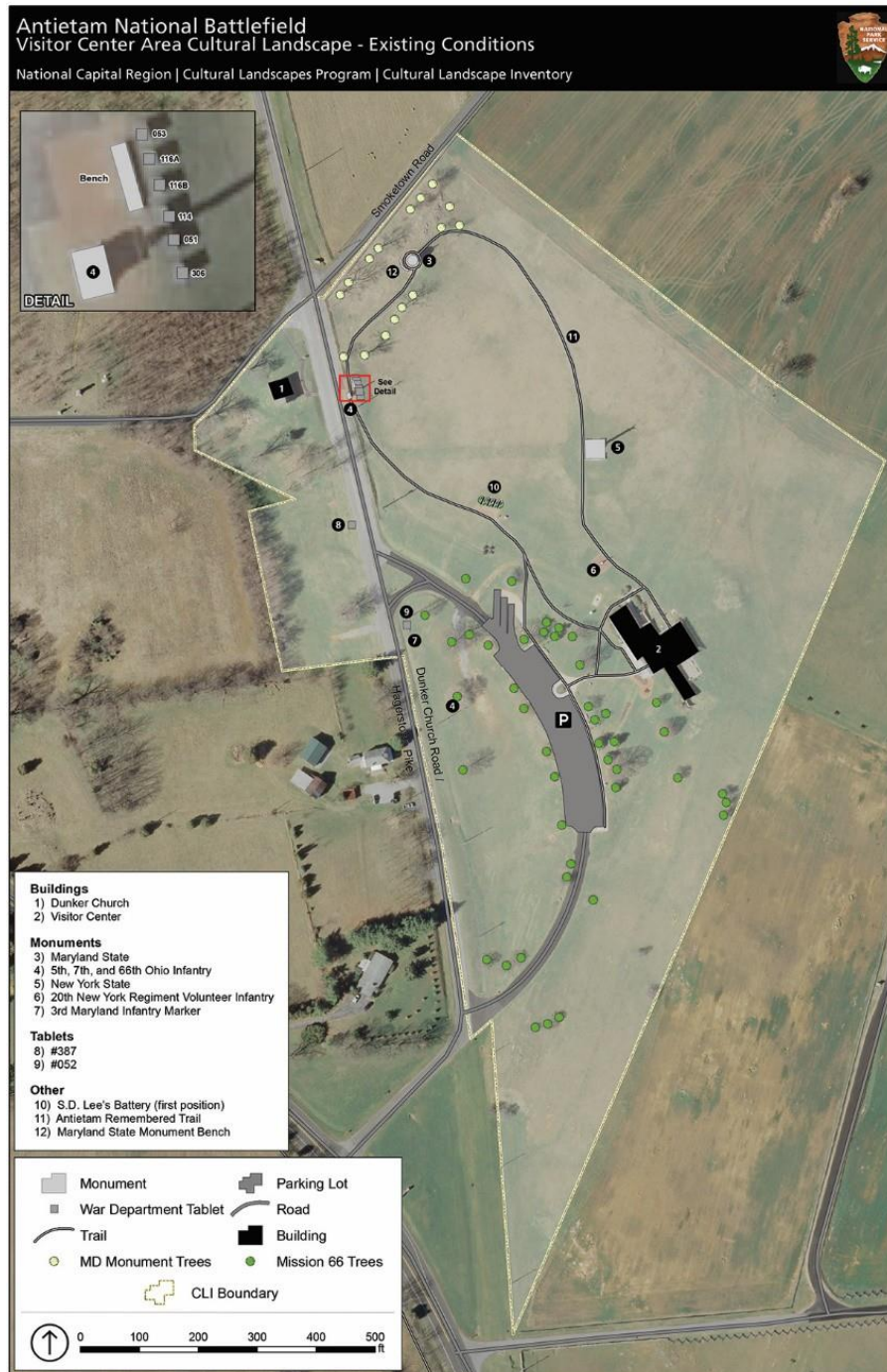


Figure 1 The existing condition of the cultural landscape. A larger more legible version of the map has been included in end of the document (NCR CLP 2018).

Concurrence Status

Inventory Unit

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

This Cultural Landscape Inventory was researched and written by Paul Bartow, National Council of Preservation Education Interns, and Daniel Weldon, NCR CLI Coordinator. Primary and secondary source material from within the National Park Service and local repositories was utilized to complete the inventory and is listed in the bibliography. Research and editorial assistance was provided by: Daniel Weldon, NCR CLI Coordinator, National Capital Region, National Park Service; Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Parks Region, National Park Service; Tom Gwaltney, Cultural Resource Specialist, National Capital Region, National Park Service; Dr. Susan Trial, Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield; Jane Custer, Chief of Resource Management, Antietam National Battlefield; Keith Snyder, Chief of Interpretation, Antietam National Battlefield, National Park Service; Brian Baracz, Interpretive Ranger, Antietam National Battlefield; Stephanie Gray, Chief of Museum Library Services, Antietam National Battlefield; Joe Calzarette, Natural Resource Manager, Antietam National Battlefield; Olivia Black, Park Ranger, Antietam National Battlefield; Kathryn Copper, Historian, Antietam National Battlefield; Kirk Kirkman, Exhibit Specialist, Antietam National Battlefield, Ben Wagner, Chief of Facilities, Antietam National Battlefield.

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Yes

Park Superintendent Concurrence Date

12/13/18



United States Department of the Interior

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

Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Visitor Center Area

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained

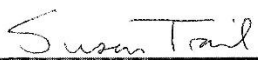
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Visitor Center Area is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

12/13/18

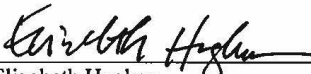
Date

Superintendent Concurrence on the findings of the CLI. Originally signed December 13th, 2018

Statement of Concurrence
Visitor Center Area Cultural Landscape Inventory

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

- I, Elizabeth Hughes, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concurs with the findings of the Visitor Center Area Cultural Landscape Inventory. The DC HPO further concurs that the cultural landscape resources of the Visitor Center Area, as enumerated, retain integrity to the site's period of significance; 1861-1865; 1898-1933; 1955-1965 and contribute to its historic character.


Elizabeth Hughes
Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

12.12.2018
Date

Please email signed PDF copy to Daniel Weldon, NCR CLI Coordinator at daniel_weldon@nps.gov

Signed Concurrence on the findings of the document. Signed by the Maryland SHPO on December 12th, 2018

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit

Inventory Unit Boundary Description

The overall shape of the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape can generally be described as a triangle informed by historic property lines. The cultural landscape is composed of the Dunker Church parcels (05-117 and 05-141) with the boundary of the cultural landscape study area continuing north and east along the course of the historic Smoketown Road. From the northeast point of the historic New York reservation, the boundary of the study area continues south and east, following the historic property line, prior to continuing south and west towards the modern day park sign. The boundary accommodates the course of the Hagerstown Turnpike and continues north, following the route of the circulation system. The boundary deviates to the west to accommodate the property contained within parcels 05-115 and 05-116. The lands associated with the study

area were first documented in the Mumma Farmstead CLI and are historically associated with the Mumma landholdings at the time of the Civil War.

Park Management Unit

Antietam National Battlefield

Land Tract Numbers

04-109

05-115

05-116

05-117

05-122

05-123

05-124

05-141

GIS File Name

GIS File Description

GIS URL

State and County

State

Maryland

County

Washington County

Location Map Information

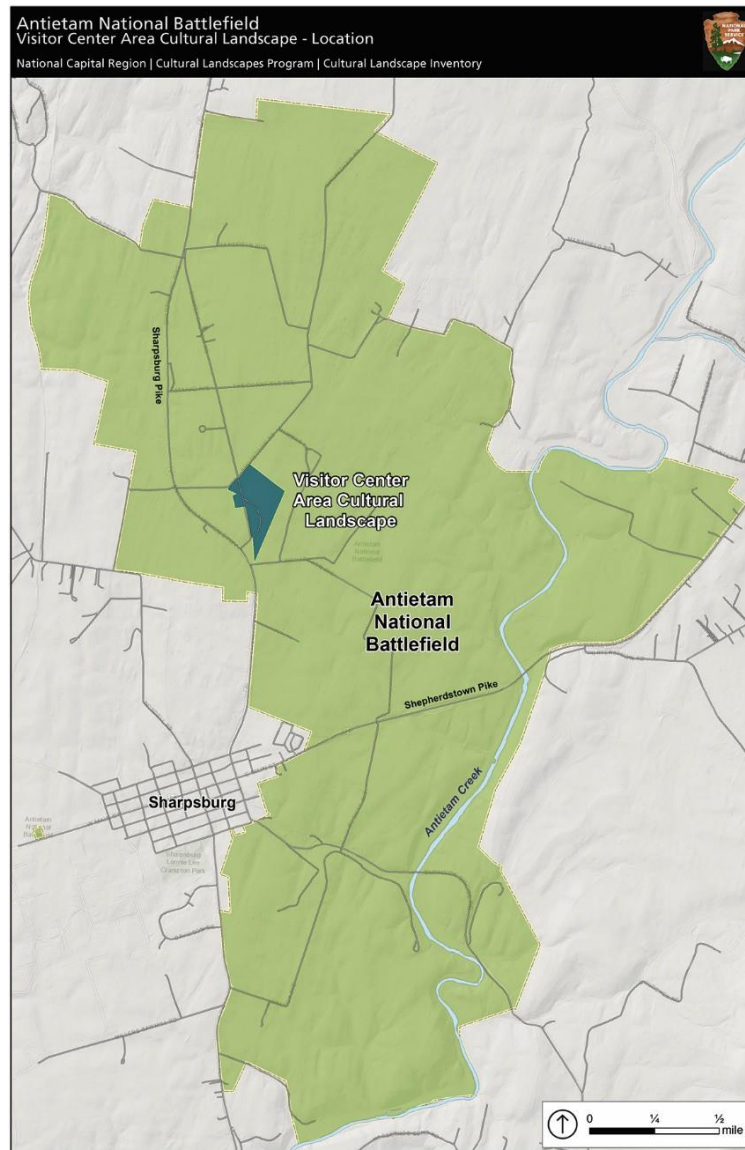


Figure 4 The cultural landscape study area is rendered in blue with the larger legislated boundaries of the park illustrated in the image. A larger more legible version of the map has been included at the end of the document (NCR CLP 2018).

Boundary UTM

Latitude:

Longitude:

Management Information

Inventory Unit

Management Category

Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date

December 13, 2018

Management Category Explanatory Narrative

The management category of 'Must be Preserved and Maintained' is recommended as the larger Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI) cultural landscape is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as possessing National Significance. A ranking of "Must be Preserved and Maintained" indicates that a cultural landscape meets any one of the following criteria: the preservation of the inventory unit is specifically legislated; the inventory unit is related to the park's legislated significance; the inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria or serves as the setting for a national significant structure or object; the inventory unit is less than nationally significant, but contributes to the park's national significance; the inventory unit is prehistoric.

The selection of "Must be Preserved and Maintained" reflects the inclusion of the cultural landscape within the boundaries of the battlefield, a special historic and cultural unit of the national park system. As such, based on the language contained within National Park Service Management Policies 5.1.3.2.2: Historic and cultural units of the national park system are nationally significant by virtue of their authorizing legislation or presidential proclamation. Cultural parks may warrant landmark designation (NHL) as parts of larger encompassing resources associated with their primary themes.

Remember the following regarding contributing resources of an NHL, whenever a Federal undertaking occurs, according to the National Park Service Management Policy (2006):

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) provides heightened protection for designated NHLs through Section 110(f) and the NHPA's implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.10). Specifically, the NHPA requires that Federal agencies shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake planning and actions necessary to minimize harm to any NHL that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking. The NPS Management Policies (5.1.3.2.2 and 5.2) state that all cultural resources within historical and cultural units that are directly connected to the legislative or executive mandate are nationally significant and NPS must apply the higher level of care set for in 36 CFR 800.10. As such, the special considerations dictated for designated NHLs also apply to mandate-related cultural resources within historical and cultural units.

Antietam National Battlefield is a special designation within the National Park Service and as such based on the National Park Service Management Policy (2006):

5.2 --Superintendents will ensure full consideration of the park's cultural resources and values in all proposals for operations, development, and natural resource programs, including the management of wilderness areas. When proposed undertakings may adversely affect national historic sites, national battlefields, and other predominantly cultural units of the national park system that were established in recognition of their national historical significance, superintendents will provide opportunities for the same level of review and consideration by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior that the Advisory Council's regulations require for undertakings that may adversely affect national historic landmarks (36 CFR 800.10).

The date of the management category is the date the CLI was approved by the ANTI Superintendent.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Yes – Adjacent lands do contribute

Adjacent Lands Description

Adjacent lands are lands outside of the boundaries of the park. During the completion of the CLI, it was determined that Antietam National Battlefield does not own the parcel of land that contains the park sign in fee simple ownership. This is 05-169 and is located west of the southern tip of the cultural landscape study area. Based on a series of conversations and email exchanges between park staff and the regional office, it was determined that the property is owned by the Civil War Trust. Due to the status of landownership, and guidance from the NPS CL WASO Program, the park sign will not be evaluated in this current version of the CLI as a contributing resource, due to the lack of fee simple ownership of the land. NCR staff completing this CLI are aware of the relationship between the resources and the narrative of the development of the cultural landscape. However, should the status of land ownership change, it will be the onus of a CLI Update to reevaluate the contribution status of the resource, as well as the boundary of the cultural landscape.

The following information should be incorporated into a revised text: In January 1964, the National Park Service issued a contract to George D. Reynolds Co. of Hagerstown, Maryland, for the main entrance sign for the park, located near the Visitor Center, and nine secondary signs. The project was started in January 27, 1964, and completed on November 25, 1964. Under the terms of the contract, the battlefield agreed to install the signs and all were in place by November 1964 with exception of the main entrance sign, which was pending the construction of the Route 65 Bypass. In October 1966, after the completion of the bypass, the battlefield installed its new entrance sign. The sign was erected along the east side of Route 65 (Sharpsburg Pike), south of the entrance road to the Visitor Center in 1966 after the completion of the Route 65 bypass (Babin 2017: 7-17, 8-117).

In 1990, the entrance sign to Antietam National Battlefield was also modified. Originally the sign was L-shaped and consisted of the stone base, the eastern stone wall, and an adjacent wooden sign. In the late 1990s or early 2000s, the National Park Service modified the sign and expanded the base to the west, built the additional stone wall, and replaced the wood sign (Babin 2017: 7-17).



Figure 5 *The Antietam National Battlefield sign located to the west and south of the study area (NCR CLP 2018).*

USS Antietam Bell

The bell from the USS Antietam belongs to the United States Navy and is currently exhibited at Antietam National Battlefield. Per the guidance of the WASO Cultural Landscape Program, and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the NCR CLP can only identify those resources which are owned in fee simple by the National Park Service and managed as a cultural resource. Therefore, due to the existing arrangements with the United States Navy, the bell cannot be evaluated or determined to be a contributing resource. However, the park does own the piers from which the bell hangs. This creates a unique situation that the author is unaware of in other National Park Service units within the National Capital Region.

The *U.S.S. Antietam* bell is from the *U.S.S. Antietam*, CV-36, a Navy Aircraft Carrier. Commissioned in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in January, 1945, the ship had a crew of approximately 2,800 sailors, and was America's first angled-deck aircraft carrier. The *U.S.S. Antietam* served until it was decommissioned in 1963, seeing its most active service during the Korean War. The bell was placed in the cultural landscape area in 2009.

The *U.S.S. Antietam Bell* is located along the north east curve of the parking lot. The bell is a large, black, cast iron bell suspended on a black metal bar supported by two red brick pillars approximately four feet tall. The

brick piers are situated on a concrete plaza abutting a concrete path. Just in front (east) of the bell is a small plaque.



Figure 6 *The USS Antietam Bell (NCR CLP 2018).*

Management Agreement

Management Agreement	Management Agreement Expiration Date	Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative	Other Management Agreement
Concession Contract/ Permit		Antietam National Battlefield has entered into a concession contract with Eastern National to provide visitor services for park guest from the Visitor Center. According to documentation provided, Eastern National has specific agreements with Antietam National Battlefield regarding the scope of sales, a general agreement for interpretation and education services, and a vendor agreement to sell passes.	Eastern National
Mowing Contract			

NPS Legal Interest

Fee Simple

Fee Simple Reservation for Life

No

Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date

Other Agency or Organization

NPS Legal Interest Explanatory Narrative

Public Access to Site

Public Access

Unrestricted

Public Access Explanatory Narrative

Visitors have access to the Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center Building from 9 am to 5 pm daily. The surrounding grounds, like that of the larger park cultural landscape, are accessible during daylight hours. Access is provided to the cultural landscape during afterhours for special park sponsored events, such as the Independence Day Commemoration (July 4th) and the Memorial Illumination (December). The park is closed to visitors on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Days.

FMSS Asset

FMSS Asset Location Code

Location: 48546- Dunker Church Area

48700- Visitor Center Area

A more complete list of FMSS Locations and Assets associated with the cultural landscape study area has been provided in an appendix.

National Register Information

Inventory Unit

National Register Landscape Documentation

Entered – Documented

National Register Documentation History

Resources within the boundaries of the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape were documented with the first Antietam National Battlefield (1982) and the subsequent Antietam National Battlefield Additional Documentation Nomination (2009). These two nominations briefly discuss the Dunker Church, the West Woods, and the post-battle commemoration and preservation at Antietam. Before the completion of this CLI, an Additional Documentation Nomination (2018) was reviewed by the National Park Service History Program and signed of the Keeper. The most recent Additional Documentation Nomination focused on the National Parks Service Mission 66 Era improvements to park and visitor infrastructure. The document included the recording of the landscape features in the cultural landscape study area including the Visitor Center, the Dunker Church, the Dunker Church/ Antietam Remembered Trail, the parking lot, and the Visitor Center planting plan.

National Register Eligibility

“Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination”

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date (SHPO/Keeper)

December 12, 2018

National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative

Statement of Significance

The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape is a component landscape of the greater Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI) cultural landscape and is located north and east of the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland along the western edge of the park boundary. Situated on a high ridge, the cultural landscape occupies a prominent elevation and vantage of the battlefield. Historically, the cultural landscape was associated with the agricultural behaviors and patterns of the Antietam Drainage, the battle proper, the commemoration that ensued in the following decades, and Mission 66 development. The different periods or phases of development remain legible on the cultural landscape and as such, multiple levels and criteria of significance have been identified for this particular cultural landscape. These include Criterion A (event) with National Significance regarding the Battle of Antietam, Criterion A (event) with Local Significance regarding commemoration activities, and Criteria A and C with Local Significance for Mission 66 improvements. Landscape features of the cultural landscape were previously documented in the Antietam

National Battlefield National Register of Historic Places Nomination (1982), the Additional Documentation Form (2009) related to farms, and the draft Additional Documentation- Mission 66 Resources Form (2018).

As a component cultural landscape of ANTI, the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape derives primary significance (National), under Criterion A (event), as part of the setting of the Battle of Antietam. The battle was the pivotal or culminating battle in Confederate General Lee's failed Maryland Campaign against Union General McClellan. In regards to the landscape associated with the cultural landscape study boundary in particular, on the morning of September 17th, 1862, Union forces, under the command of Joseph Hooker and Joseph K.F. Mansfield, launched an attack from the northern portion of the battlefield towards the south to engage Lee's left flank, which was under the command of Lt. General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. This was the first phase of the battle and the first portion of Union General McClellan's overall assault on the forces of Confederate General Lee's position. Throughout the course of the morning's fighting, Jackson occupied a defensive position north of the Dunker Church on a high plateau. The lands associated within the boundaries of the study area of the cultural landscape were primarily used as an artillery position for Confederate forces. From this vantage, Jackson was able to withstand multiple Union advances and maintain the Confederate position. Artillery fire was exchanged from the two opposing sides. Various Union assaults broached the area of the West Woods and the fields to the east of the Dunker Church, but none were successful in gaining significant ground or forcing a collapse of the Confederate line. Unable to dislodge Jackson, by the mid- morning the action of the battle shifted further south and east to the Bloody Lane, outside the boundary of the cultural landscape.

Consistent with the evaluation of other ANTI cultural landscapes, the Period of Significance associated with the Civil War is identified as 1861-1865 to encompass not only the events of the battle proper, but the aftermath and the rebuilding of the Sharpsburg community in the years that followed the incident. Prior to the Battle of Antietam, the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape was associated with the farming activities of the Mumma family, a prominent German-American family of the Antietam Drainage. It was during this period that the Dunker Church was first constructed. After the Battle of Antietam, a review of Samuel Mumma's war claim included damages associated with the burials on his property, the loss of his house, and the destruction of his crops.

The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape also has local significance under Criterion A (events), with a corresponding Period of Significance dating from 1897- 1933, associated with commemoration and battlefield preservation activities. The identification of this particular level of significance is consistent with other evaluated cultural landscapes in ANTI. Following the Battle of Antietam, veterans groups and civic groups visited the battlefield and cemetery as an act of commemoration to the dead of the battle. In 1890, Congress established the Antietam National Battlefield site, under the management of the War Department.

In 1895, the Antietam Board had acquired right of ways and began erecting tablets in the battlefield landscape marking the major actions of the battle.

At the same time that the tablets were erected, private commemorative groups, either representing a state group or individual units associated with the battle, petitioned the War Department to erect individual monuments to recognize the dead and the service to the survivors of a conflict. Private property was acquired from land owners, title conveyed to the group, who in turn usually conveyed the property to the War Department to maintain the monuments. Between 1898 and 1900, the 3rd Maryland Monument was erected along the Hagerstown Turnpike. The first definitively dated commemorative work to be erected in the cultural landscape was the Maryland State Monument (1900), a unique monument that commemorated both the Union and Confederate servicemen and dead of the state. Subsequent monuments erected in the cultural landscape include the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument (1902), the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument (1910-1913), and the New York State Monument (1919).

As presented in the 2018 National Register Nomination Additional Documentation for Mission 66 Resources Form by Patti Babin, NCR Cultural Resource Specialist, the Antietam National Battlefield, and specifically the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape, derives local significance under Criterion A (events) in the area of planning and community development (park planning) for its association with Mission 66-era planning of the National Park Service (NPS). The collection of resources at Antietam from this era, with its Mission 66 Visitor Center as the anchor, illustrates many important facets of the Mission 66 program, including new visitor centers and services, improved visitor accessibility for automobiles, new and expanded interpretation, and a focus on historic scene preservation. Antietam National Battlefield is also locally significant under Criterion C (architecture) for its Mission 66- era Visitor Center, which exemplifies the principles of the “Park Service Modern” style. The Period of Significance for the Mission 66 Era begins in 1955 and concludes in 1965 with the installation of the last of the associated landscape elements.

Regarding Criterion A, the Mission 66-era resources at Antietam National Battlefield include the reconstructed Dunker Church, new pull-offs/parking areas and interpretive exhibits along the tour route, and trail development – all anchored by the “Park Service Modern”-style Visitor Center. These resources reflect the fundamental principles of the NPS’s Mission 66 program to modernize, enlarge, and revitalize the national park system by its 50th anniversary in 1966. These improvements to the battlefield, in addition to an aggressive land acquisition program that was also part of the Mission 66-era master plan for the battlefield, transformed Antietam National Battlefield for the modern visitor while preserving the significant aspects of the battlefield and its historic landscape.

The new Visitor Center at Antietam was the centerpiece of the Mission 66 era plan for the battlefield, its site was not only chosen for its view of the battlefield, but also as the start of the tour route. Adjacent to the Visitor Center, the reconstructed Dunker Church also anchored the start of the self-guided driving tour and exemplified the Mission 66-era desire to restore and preserve the “historic scene” of the battlefield. Additional restoration/preservation efforts at Antietam, including the rehabilitation of Burnside Bridge and removal of non-historic buildings, furthered the efforts to restore the historic scene of the battlefield landscape at Antietam.

Improvements to the tour route were central to Antietam’s Mission 66 programs goal of upgrading existing roads to accommodate modern vehicular traffic. In addition, pull-offs and parking areas along with necessary signs, markers, and interpretive exhibits, enhanced the tour route and visitor experience, which were all an integral part of the overall Mission 66 program. This planning effort is manifest in the circulation development surrounding the Visitor Center. Trails that supplemented the tour route and accessed from the Visitor Center enhanced the visitors’ experience at Antietam by providing a more intimate interaction with the historic landscape, monuments, and memorials of the battlefield. These Mission 66-era changes marked a dramatic transformation in the Antietam National Battlefield landscape from the 19th and early 20th-century improvements made by the War Department.

The Mission 66 resources at Antietam National Battlefield meet the registration requirement outlined for historic districts in the Multiple Property Documentation Form “National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources.”

The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape also derives local significance under Criterion C regarding discussions of the architectural design of Visitor Center proper and the associated landscape improvements. Designed by architect William Cramp Scheetz Jr. in conjunction with the NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC), the Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center was one of more than 100 visitor centers planned and built by the NPS as part of the Mission 66 program. Antietam’s Visitor Center, built between 1961 and 1962, expresses many of the character defining features of the NPS’s Mission 66 visitor centers, a new building type developed by the NPS during this era. In particular, the building combined multiple visitor and administration functions in one space, including visitor services, restrooms, exhibit areas, an observation room and terrace, as well as administrative offices. The building also exhibits the distinct characteristics of the “Park Service Modern” style with its low, horizontal massing, flat roofs with overhanging eaves, and its observation room with window walls that offer visitors expansive views of the battlefield.

In addition, the chosen site for a new visitor center at Antietam strongly reflects the objectives of the Mission 66 program. The NPS staff viewed the site of the Visitor Center as a powerful means to help interpret the battlefield and to connect the visitor to the site itself. Yet while displaying distinct characteristics of “Park Service Modern” style, the building was specifically designed and sited to be as inconspicuous as possible and to harmonize with the surrounding landscape, despite its prominent location. This was made possible by its low, elongated massing that was set into the hillside to give it a one-story appearance from the main elevation, and the architect’s use of local stone that made the building blend into the surrounding landscape and topography.

The site of the Antietam Visitor Center was not only chosen for its prominent view of the battlefield, but also for its location within the park itself, where it would anchor the battlefield tour route. A trail connecting the building to adjacent monuments and the Dunker Church was also an important part of the overall plan and an aspect of Mission 66 landscape design. The overall landscape design for the visitor center and adjacent parking area enhanced the exterior design of the visitor center. Native trees and shrubs were strategically planted to frame views from the building and to screen parked cars from drivers along Dunker Church Road (Simmons 1961:1).

The Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center possesses the required characteristics for Mission 66 visitor centers listed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form “National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources.”

National Register Significance Level

National

Local

National Register Significance -- Contributing/Individual

Contributing

National Register Classification

District

National Historic Landmark Status

No

National Historic Landmark Date

National Historic Landmark Theme

World Heritage Site Status

No

World Heritage Site Date

N/A

World Heritage Category

N/A

National Register Significance Criteria

National Register Significance Criteria

Criterion A: Event

Criterion C: Design/Construction

National Register Criteria Considerations

National Register Criteria Consideration

Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties

Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties

National Register Period of Significance and Historic Context Theme(s)

Start Year/Era and End Year/Era	Historic Context Theme	Historic Context Subtheme	Historic Context Facet
1861-1865	Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles in the North and South
	Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Conquest and Emancipation
1897-1933	Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Social and Humanitarian Movements	Historic Preservation Movement
	Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884-1949: Battlefield Preservation
1955-1965	Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Social and Humanitarian Movements	Historic Preservation Movement
	Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	NPS Mission 66

National Register Areas of Significance

Area of Significance Category	Area of Significance Subcategory (if Archeology or Ethic Heritage)
Architecture Conservation Education Entertainment/Recreation Landscape Architecture Politics/Government Social History	

State Register Documentation

State Register Documentation Name

Antietam National Battlefield
Dunker Church

State Register Document Identification Number

WA-II-477
WA-II-352

State Register Date Listed

3/21/2013
3/12/2004

State Register Documentation Explanatory Narrative

The previously completed National Register Nomination and Additional Documentation efforts were used to complete narrative requirements of the Maryland MEDUSA Database.

Regarding the Dunker Church entry, the MEDUSA Database reads as follows:

The Dunker Church is most prominently associated with the Civil War Battle of Antietam which occurred on September 17, 1862. It is also representative of church architecture in rural Washington County. Many small church buildings like this one may be found in the County. Generally, they date from the second or third quarter of the 19th century. Most were built by various Germanic religious sects.

No additional details or explanation were included in the entry regarding the structure.

NRIS Information

Park Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)

ANTI Antietam National Battlefield 66000038

ANTI Antietam National Battlefield – Additional Documentation

ANTI Antietam National Battlefield- Mission 66 Resources

Other National Register Name

Primary Certification Date

2/10/1982

2/27/2009

Other Certifications

Other Certification

Other Certification Date

Chronology & Physical History

Inventory Unit

Primary Historic Function – Major Category	[Government]
Primary Historic Function – Category	[Government Office]
Primary Historic Function	[Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)]
Primary Current Use – Major Category	[Government]
Primary Current Use – Category	[Government Office]
Primary Current Use	[Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)]

Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions

Major Category	Category	Function	Type
Government	Government Office	Multi-Use Building	Both Current and Historic
Education	Interpretive Landscape	Interpretive Landscape	Both Current and Historic
Religion	Religious Structure (Church)	Religious Structure (Church)	Historic
Recreation/ Culture	Monument	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Both Current and Historic
	Recreation-Other		Both Current and Historic
	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Wayside Exhibit	
Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Historic
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Historic
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	Both Current and Historic

Current and Historic Names

Name	Type (Historic, Current, or Both)
Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center	Both
Samuel Mumma Farm	Historic
Maryland Monument Grove	Both
Maryland State Monument Grounds	Both
Dunker Church Plaza	Both

Visitor Center	Both
Visitor Center Building	Both
Mumma Farmstead	Historic
Fisher Farm	Historic
Spielman Farm	Historic
Munson Farm	Historic
Turner Farm	Historic
Turner Property	Historic
Dunkard Church	Historic
Hoffmaster Farm	Historic

Cultural Landscape Types

Cultural Landscape Type

Historic Designed Landscape

Ethnographic Associated Groups

Ethnographic Study Conducted

No Ethnographic Study was conducted in association with this CLI.

Ethnographic Significance Description

Ethnographic Associate Group Name

Association Current, Historic or Both

Chronology

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1733	CE	1733	CE	Platted	Charles Calvert II, Fifth Lord of Baltimore and proprietor, opens Maryland backcountry for settlement
1748	CE	1748	CE	Platted	Anderson's Delight, part of the future Mumma Farmstead, is platted at 212 acres
1749	CE	1754	CE	Homesteaded	German immigration boom into western Maryland
1758	CE	1758	CE	Platted	Abston's Forrest, part of the future Mumma Farmstead, is platted at 675 acres
1764	CE	1764	CE	Platted	John's Chance, part of the future Mumma Farmstead, is platted
1805	CE	1811	CE	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma acquires 182.5 acres of land at what becomes the Mumma Farmstead
1805	CE	1831	CE	Cultivated	Jacob Mumma farmed the property
1831	CE	1876	CE	Cultivated	Samuel Mumma farmed the property
1851	CE	1851	CE	Land Transfer	Samuel Mumma transfers 4.5 acres of land for the construction of the Dunker Church
1852	CE	1852	CE	Built	Original Dunker Church built by the German Brethren congregation
1856	CE	1856	CE	Established	Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike chartered and constructed, bisecting Mumma's farm and forming the western boundary of the cultural landscape area
1862	CE	1862	CE	Military	Battle of Antietam fought
1862	CE	1862	CE	Maintained	Alexander Gardner takes photographs of the battlefield devastation, including the ruins of the Mumma Farm and the Dunker Church.
1862	CE	1862	CE	Destroyed	Mumma Farmstead destroyed. Brig. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble and Brig. Gen. Roswell Sabine Ripley's brigades (CSA) advanced on the farm. Ripley burned the Mumma farm buildings so they would not be used by Federal sharpshooters
1862	CE	1889	CE	Reconstructed	Mumma Farmstead rebuilt including the main structures and ancillary features.
1863	CE	1863	CE	Maintained	James Gardner takes a photograph of the Dunker Church from the Hagerstown Pike. The photograph shows the church after the battle damage had been repaired.
1866	CE	1866	CE	Damaged	Samuel Mumma files a war claim with the United States government for his destroyed property from the battle. These consisted in part of the house valued at \$2,000, the barn at \$1,250, damage to the springhouse and hog pens at \$250, stock taken by the soldiers at \$460, and grain stolen or destroyed at \$537.25. The claim was one of the only ones refused by the government on the basis that the Confederates did the damage.
1876	CE	1876	CE	Purchased/Sold	Barbara Anne Mumma purchased the property from Samuel Mumma
1877	CE	1877	CE	Land Transfer	Antietam National Cemetery transferred to the War Department. The War Department took over the cemetery in response to an 1870 law requiring them to administer the national cemeteries. The War Department graded and resodded the burial plots, repaired the avenues, and installed regulation headstones.

1880	CE	1880	CE	Purchased/Sold	Mummas convey 4.5 acres of wooded property near the Dunker Church to Cyrus Munson
1883	CE	1883	CE	Purchased/Sold	Elizabeth Mumma sells 31.75 acres to Benjamin Hoffmaster. This land forms a portion of what would become the Visitor Center area cultural landscape (Book 93 Deed 144).
1884	CE	1884	CE	Maintained	Thomas Dwight Biscoe and his brother Walter Stanley Biscoe take photographs of the Dunker Church and the landscape. Their photographs at Antietam document the current agricultural use of the area.
1885	CE	1885	CE	Purchased/Sold	Barbara Anne and Henry Clay Mumma sell the Mumma farmstead to Rezin Fisher
1885	CE	1923	CE	Cultivated	Rezin Fisher farms the land and sells 8 acres for construction of the New York and Maryland State monuments
1885	CE	1885	CE	Maintained	An unknown photographer documented the ground over which Sedgwick advanced. The photograph shows the unpaved Hagerstown Pike where it meets Smoketown Road, the future site of the Maryland State Monument.
1888	CE	1888	CE	Maintained	An unknown photographer takes a photograph of the 125 th Pennsylvania Regiment's reunion at the Dunker Church. The reunion commemorated the twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle.
1890	CE	1890	CE	Established	Congress established Antietam National Battlefield
1890	CE	1933	CE	Maintained	War Department administers the battlefield
1895	CE	1896	CE	Purchased/Sold	Trustees conveyed 31.75 acres to Rezin Fisher. Fisher then conveyed the property to Emma Fisher the following year.
1896	CE	1896	CE	Paved	War Department constructs five miles of road at the battlefield. The roads focused on making key areas of the battlefield visible to visitors. This included Bloody Lane, a small portion of which forms the southern boundary of the cultural landscape area.
1896	CE	1897	CE	Built	War Department installs cast iron tablets. These tablets interpret the key areas of the battlefield. A cluster of six survives today at the 5 th , 7 th , 66 th Ohio Infantry Monument
1900	CE	1900	CE	Built	Maryland State Monument built at the northern edge of the landscape, south of modern day Smoketown Road. Designed by a commission of nine Antietam veterans appointed by the Maryland state legislature, it is a domed octagonal monepteron supported by plain columns topped with elaborate carved capitals
1898	CE	1900	CE	Built	3 rd Maryland Monument was erected. The marker stands 3'7" tall, 1'8" square, and is made of rough-cut granite
1903	CE	1903	CE	Built	5 th , 7 th , 66 th Ohio Infantry Monument built by the Hughes Granite and Marble Company of Clyde, Ohio at the eastern side of the Hagerstown Pike opposite the Dunker Church. The 5 th , 7 th , 66 th Ohio Infantry Monument is a, plain, granite obelisk approximately twenty feet tall that rests on a three-part plinth base.
1910	CE	1913	CE	Built	20 th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument built near the center of the landscape. It was designed by the New York Veteran Society. The pink Rhode Island granite obelisk is topped by shrouded colors,

					and a bronze bas-relief panel depicts an infantry charge against cannon.
1912	CE	1912	CE	Memorialized	The 20 th New York Regiment held a commemoration for the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Antietam at their regiment's monument. The commemoration was held at the grounds of the 20 th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument
1919	CE	1919	CE	Purchased/Sold	Cyrus Munson conveys 4.5 acres near the Dunker Church to Stottlemeyer
1920	CE	1920	CE	Purchased/Sold	Stottlemeyer conveys property to Flook
1920	CE	1920	CE	Built	New York State Monument Built near the center of the landscape. Architect Edward Pearce Casey designed the monument, and Ricci & Zarki executed the bronzes and the eagle. The monument consists of a 58' fluted Doric column surmounted by a sculpted war eagle and rests on a pedestal rising from the center of a stone platform.
1920	CE	1920	CE	Maintained	An unknown photographer documents the dedication ceremony of the New York State Monument.
1921	CE	1921	CE	Purchased/Sold	Flook conveys property to John Remsburg
1921	CE	1921	CE	Destroyed	Violent storm destroys Dunker Church. A service station, a service shop, and a residence were constructed on the foundation of the collapsed church shortly after and remained on the site of the church until 1951.
1923	CE	1924	CE	Purchased/Sold	Rezin Fisher sells his farm to Walter Snyder
1924	CE	1924	CE	Cultivated	Walter Snyder farms the property
1924	CE	1924	CE	Purchased/Sold	Hugh G. Spielman purchases the Mumma Farmstead from Snyder
1924	CE	1961	CE	Cultivated	Hugh Spielman farms the property until he sells the farm to the National Park Service
1926	CE	1926	CE	Purchased/Sold	John Remsburg conveys property near Dunker Church to Charles Turner
1928	CE	1928	CE	Built	Frame residence built on Dunker Church foundation
1930	CE	1930	CE	Maintained	A photographer takes an aerial photograph of the battlefield. This photograph captures a large portion of the battlefield area, extending from the fields west of the Dunker Church, to the Maryland State Monument in the north, to Bloody Lane in the south, and east past the battlefield.
1933	CE	1933	CE	Land Transfer	The War Department transfers administration of Antietam to the National Park Service
1934	CE	1934	CE	Demolished	Wall, fencing, and driveway at New York State Monument built in 1920s removed
1935	CE	1935	CE	Maintained	The commercial building is documented on the foundation of the Dunker Church. A lunch room was standing when the photograph was taken.
1936	CE	1936	CE	Paved	Hagerstown Pike paved and a small parking area constructed in front of New York and Maryland State monuments
1951	CE	1951	CE	Purchased/Sold	Washington County Historical Society purchased Dunker Church and removed the building from the foundation
1951	CE	1951	CE	Paved	Hagerstown Pike widened from 18 to 24'
1953	CE	1953	CE	Land Transfer	National Park Service accepts donation of Dunker Church from Washington County Historical Society

1956	CE	1967	CE	Established	Mission 66 Improvements to the Battle of Antietam. These included the construction of the Visitor Center, the reconstruction of the Dunker Church, the creation of the Antietam Remembered Trail, the development of an interpretive plan and a driving tour, increased land acquisition at the park, and the installation of interpretive waysides and cannon across the landscape.
1960	CE	1960	CE	Established	President Eisenhower signs "An Act to provide for the Protection and Preservation of Antietam National Battlefield" (74 Stat. 79)
1961	CE	1961	CE	Land Transfer	National Park Service acquires the Spielman Tract on which they will construct the Visitor Center
1961	CE	1962	CE	Built	Visitor Center built
1961	CE	1962	CE	Reconstructed	Dunker Church reconstructed
1961	CE	1961	CE	Planned	Antietam Sign and Wayside Exhibit Plan developed. The plan provided detailed conceptual drawings for each of the proposed tour route interpretive stops and exhibits described in the 1960 interpretive prospectus. The plan identified eleven stops, not including the Visitor Center
1962	CE	1963	CE	Built	Visitor Center Parking Area constructed
1962	CE	1963	CE	Planted	Visitor Center Planting Plan executed at the Visitor Center. The plan called for trees including flowering dogwood, hawthorn, white oak, red oak, American holly, American yellowwood, and eastern redbud. The planting maintained visual interest throughout the year and defined the designed viewsheds from the Visitor Center.
1963	CE	1963	CE	Paved	Antietam Remembered Trail constructed
1963	CE	1963	CE	Preserved	Monuments preserved by Lane Waterproofing. The crews sandblasted the monuments and bronze plaques, removed soil and stains, and covered all bronze surfaces with a layer of epoxy. The work also included repairing the dome of the Maryland State Monument and the replacing and resetting marble tiles in the New York State Monument
1965	CE	1965	CE	Maintained	Construction of the Visitor Center complete. The photograph shows the completed structure, the initial plantings, and the completed parking lot.
1973	CE	1974	CE	Built	Park expands the Visitor Center west lobby. The expansion involved moving the front glass wall west and enclosing an existing 16 by 24 feet flagstone patio at the entrance to the building
1980	CE	1980	CE	Built	Auditorium/theater added to Antietam Visitor Center
1985	CE	2018	CE	Established	First Salute to Independence concert held at Antietam
1989	CE	2018	CE	Memorialized	First Illumination occurs at Antietam
2009	CE	2018	CE	Memorialized	U.S.S. Antietam bell placed near the Visitor Center parking lot
2017	CE	2017	CE	Planned	Historic Structures Report of Visitor Center completed
2018	CE	2018	CE	Planned	Mission 66 documentation of Visitor Center for National Register completed
2018	CE	2018	CE	Preserved	New York State Monument cleaned

Associated Name

William C. Scheetz Jr.

Kathryn Simons

Association

Architect

Landscape Architect

Physical History

Introduction

The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape history narrative was compiled through the review of primary and secondary source material, including but not limited to park archival materials, photographs, maps, newspaper articles, census data, architectural drawings, planning proposals, project reports, and previously completed park approved studies. A review of secondary source material was vital to the understanding of how the cultural landscape evolved to its current configuration. Previously completed studies that are substantially referenced in the history narrative include the Historic Woodlot Restoration: West Woods Antietam (1994), the Mumma Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory (2004), the Antietam Visitor Center HSR (2017), and the Antietam National Battlefield: Mission 66 Additional Documentation National Register Nomination (2018). Additional documents referenced in the completion of this report include: *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland* by Paula Reed (2011) and *Remembering Antietam: Commemoration and Preservation of a Civil War Battlefield* by Dr. Susan Trail (2005).

Pre Contact

During the pre-contact period, archeological evidence suggests that the Hagerstown Valley, or the Great Valley of Maryland, lacked permanent aboriginal villages. The Great Valley is a distinct portion of the Great Appalachian Valley contained within Maryland and is bounded to the east by South Mountain and to the west by the Bear Pond Mountains. The Potomac River forms the southern extent of this feature. Antietam National Battlefield, including the cultural landscape study area, is contained within this region.

In general, coastal tribes used the Great Valley as hunting grounds during the Middle Woodlands Period (300 to 1000 CE). However, permanent fortified settlement centered on the cultivation of maize developed at the conclusion of the Middle Woodland Period in the northern boundaries of the Great Valley. Generally, it is believed that during this time that the lands associated with Antietam National Battlefield were likely used more as a hunting ground (Berger 2014: 12- 14). The archeological record has concluded that the Algonquin tribes that lived in the region during the late Woodland period (1000 to 1600 CE) migrated to the Atlantic Coastal Plain and banded together to form fortified villages. The catalyst for the

migration is unknown; however, it may have been prompted by threats from Iroquoian tribes living to the north and west of the valley. After the Algonquin tribes migrated to the lower Susquehanna Valley between 1550 and 1575, the Susquehannocks rose to dominance.

Despite the lack of permanent villages, indigenous groups continued to use the Great Valley for hunting and as a thoroughfare for trade and war. A series of routes ran north and south through the Great Valley along the mountain ridges to either side. It is known that the Great Valley was used by the Five Nations Iroquois League (later the Six Nations) as a course south to the present day Carolinas to attack the Catawba tribes (Gorres and Weldon 2016: 48). The motivation to conduct raids in lands to the south was related to the rise of the fur trade with European settlers and the desires of the Iroquois peoples to trade of deer hides. According to a narrative from this era, during one of the Iroquois raids, the Catawba pursued their attackers north, with a battle occurring along the Potomac River at the mouth of Antietam Creek (Berger 2014: 18).

It is assumed that during this time, the cultural landscape study area was likely the location of hunting and gathering activities associated with transitory movements. Evidence of more permanent settlement has not been uncovered.

Colonial Settlement into the Nineteenth Century (1748-1805)

The cultural landscape study area was historically associated with early Maryland land grants and the expansion of settlement west of the Monocacy River. In 1733, Charles Calvert II, the Fifth Lord Baltimore and proprietor of the Maryland colony, made the backcountry of the Maryland colony available for European settlement, including the lands near Antietam Creek. The opening of the backcountry was intended to develop new markets, expand the colonial tax base, and advance Tidewater culture, specifically tobacco cultivation, further west from the Chesapeake Bay. Calvert initially offered 200 acres of land to each family that settled and cultivated the land located between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers. These settlers were required to pay an annual quitrent of 4 shillings per 100 acres (Reed 2011:4-5).

Many individuals with more disposable wealth participated in Calvert's plan of opening up the west and acquired larger tracts of land to either establish themselves as "lords of the manor" in the wilderness or to engage in land speculation. The landowners settled the wilderness of interior Maryland with the intention of establishing plantations that were organized and maintained like their coastal counterparts. Initially, merchant-planter speculators acquired vast tracts of the best western lands. Grants or patents of land, totaling several thousand acres, were acquired from the Maryland Land Office. The size of the acquisitions required the grantee to pay to have the property surveyed. (Antietam NR 2009: 8. 10).

By 1748, portions of the cultural landscape study area were platted as a part of a land grant filed with Lord Baltimore's Land Office, Anderson's Delight to a Thomas Cresap. The vast majority of the study area was situated in a land grant known as Abston's Forest, which was patented in 1758 by Joseph Chapline and consisted of a total of 675 acres. An additional

land patents known John's Chance was granted to John Reynolds in 1764 and was adjacent to Chapline's land holding. It is known that in Abston's Forest Chapline tried to establish a tobacco plantation. The agricultural endeavor ultimately failed as the limestone soil of the region would not support the growth of tobacco. It is unknown at present as to the extent Chapline cultivated the study area (Quin and Everett 2004 12, 20, 23, 143). Chapline's failure ended plans of the Chesapeake aristocracy to spread the tobacco culture into the interior of colony. Without the possibility of growing a single cash crop, the plantation economy system of land management was determined to be less than ideal. While the land would not support tobacco, it was still viable for agriculture (Weldon 2017: 34).

The failure of Joseph Chapline's tobacco cultivation gave rise to the highly profitable practice of land speculation in the interior of the Maryland colony. The large land grants of several thousand acres were subdivided into smaller parcels, usually consisting of 200 to 300 acre of lands and either rented or purchased in fee by a second. After land speculators acquired the best lands in western Maryland in the 1730s, they found an ideal tenancy to whom they could rent their lands—German immigrants. This practice is well documented in the Sharpsburg vicinity.

An influx of German migration into Maryland began in 1749 and continued until 1754. This did not occur without some trepidation as there was uncertainty regarding the location of Pennsylvania and Maryland border, which made land ownership a tricky legal matter. On average, 6,000 Germans per year arrived in Alexandria or Annapolis before they moved to the backcountry of Maryland. They were predominantly Quakers and Protestants from Western Germany and Switzerland. An ebb in the flow of settlement to Western Maryland occurred between 1755 and 1763 due to the French and Indian War. Most of those who had settled in the Antietam Drainage fled to the east of South Mountain for protection. The signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 created political stability in the region, leading to the resettlement and development of the Antietam Drainage. Additional settlement was encouraged by the Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon Survey Competition in 1767, which determined the Mason-Dixon Line and ended a dispute between the Calvert and Penn families by firmly defining the border of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Prior to the survey, titles to land grants were unclear due to the dispute, causing some settlers to bypass Maryland to settle in the southern Shenandoah Valley of Virginia (Antietam NR 2009:8.5-6).

The settlement patterns of the German farmers were different from that of their English counterparts. The English embraced the management of large landholdings, slave labor, the planting of a single cash crop, and the practices and customs of plantation society—including scattered building placement and Georgian organization. Whereas the Germans established small farms, usually consisting of no more than 200 acres of land, practiced diversified agricultural, planted mixed crops, subsistence farming, and animal husbandry (Reed 2011: 6-10; 20).

Further differences regarding land management emerged between the two groups.

German domestic and agricultural buildings were clustered into a concentrated portion of a farmstead leaving the remainder for cultivation and grazing. While the English exploited “ideal” parcels of land by preparing the soil with slash and burn methods, the German emigrants selected, rocky and hilly “sub-marginal lands,” and opted to remove entire tree stumps and prepare the soil with the application of lime and manure. Stones found in the fields were incorporated into the construction of farm structures or used to construct stonewalls that separated fields. Historian Richard H. Shryock argues that the cultivation of smaller “less desired” land holdings appears to be a holdover of land tenure practices from Germany. Shryock supports the claim by referencing the ancestral land holdings of German settlers in particular regions of German including the Palatine (Shryock 1939: 41-43). Highlighting further differences from their English counterparts, the smaller German farms primarily cultivated wheat and other grains rather than a single cash crop (Reed 2011: 11-12). The German farmers planted orchards and subsistence gardens, practiced animal husbandry, and only sold excess crops rather than intentionally growing for market. In order to have the best results from the smaller land holdings, crops were regularly rotated from field to field, soil conservation was practiced, and deep plow furrows were cut through the soil (Shryock 1939: 43; 47).

Further differences of note include the general reliance of the German farmers on themselves and their families to maintain the farms, with limited examples of slave holding in the Colonial and Early Republic periods (Shryock 1939: 50).

.. In hay and harvest time [women] joined the men in the labor of the meadow and grain fields. This custom of female laboring in the time of harvest, was not exclusively a German practice, but was common to all the northern people. Many females were most expert mowers and reapers. Within the author’s recollection, he has seen several female reapers who were equal to the stoutest males in the harvest field. It was no uncommon thing to see the female part of the family at the hoe or plow; and some of our now wealthiest citizens frequently boast of their grandmothers, aye mothers too, performing this kind of heavy labor (Reed 2011: 19).
(Weldon 2017: 36).

Regarding the cultural landscape study area, by 1751, a settler named William Anderson purchased all 212 acres of Anderson's Delight from Thomas Cresap. John Reynolds, a recently arrived Anglo-Irishman who migrated to Washington County from Lancaster County in Pennsylvania, purchased Anderson’s Delight in 1761 from William Anderson. Reynolds later purchased a thirty-five acre portion of Abston’s Forrest and a portion of John’s Chance to his landholdings and established a farming operation. He continued to acquire lands, purchasing an additional 173 acres from several other land grants. Previously conducted research has indicated that Reynolds farmed his properties until his death in 1784 (Quin and Everett 2004 12, 20, 23, 143). It is speculated, though not confirmed, that the individuals likely followed the patterns of German land management endemic to the region.

After his death in 1784, John Reynolds' stipulated in his will that his 385 acre holdings were to be divided equally between two of his sons, Francis and Joseph Reynolds. Francis inherited the land associated with the study area. In 1785, Francis Reynolds conveyed 182.5 acres to Stuffle (Stophell) Orendorff, another German immigrant from Pennsylvania. This included the land associated with the cultural landscape study area. In 1791, Stophell Orendorff, who Anglicized his name to Christopher Orndorff, sold the property to Christian Orndorff. Christian Orndorff in turn constructed the first home on the property as well as a springhouse and other agricultural buildings. This farm cluster is east of the study area and corresponds with the historic Mumma farmstead cluster that will be described later in the narrative. When Christian Orndorff died in 1797, the property passed to his wife, Elizabeth, and Jacob, one of his four sons. Jacob Orndorff died in 1803, and his share of the property was bequeathed to his mother and his wife, Susanna. In 1805, Elizabeth Orndorff conveyed her property to Jacob Mumma, another farmer who had immigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (Quin and Everett 2004: 12, 20-21). It is assumed that the study area was cultivated or used for grazing during this period by the Orndorffs.

Summary

The land associated with the study area was originally associated with Joseph Chapline's Abston's Forest land grant and a failed attempt to grow tobacco. The land was then subdivided and likely farmed in a manner consistent with German immigrant agricultural customs. As the location of the Orndorff farm complex (present day Mumma farm complex) was located east of the study area, the known pattern of land use suggests the cultural landscape study area was likely in agricultural production as either fields with grains or pastureland for grazing. Fences, likely a split rail or post and rail configuration, if present, defined these spaces as evidence of stonewalls has not been discovered at this time.

Mumma Family Ownership (1805-1861)

Between 1805 and 1861, transportation projects like the Boonsboro-Shepherdstown Turnpike (chartered 1815), the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (1827), the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (1828), and the Sharpsburg-Hagerstown Turnpike (1860) were established in Middle Maryland in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, Maryland. These internal improvements helped develop Sharpsburg into a prosperous market town and a political center by providing access to markets for the consumption of local agricultural products including wheat. As farming output increased, mills and stores were built, and taverns and inns were established to accommodate travelers along the turnpikes. By the eve of the Civil War, the population of Sharpsburg, Maryland was approximately 1,300 (Reed 2011: 22, 35; Trail, 2005, 28).

During this period, Jacob Mumma acquired 182.5 acres of property from Elizabeth Orndorff in 1805 and in 1806 Susanna Orndorff relinquished her right of dower for the same tract. In 1811, Jacob Mumma required the remainder of the property from George Smoot. This included the cultural landscape study area. After the acquisition of the property, Jacob Mumma's son, John Mumma, moved into the existing Orndorff farmhouse with his

household sometime after 1806 and expanded the footprint of the farmhouse and constructed additional ancillary farm structures (Walker 2010: 54). It should be made clear to the reader that these improvements occurred east of the boundary of the cultural landscape study area, but were associated with the overall land tenancy of the Mumma family and their impact on the character of the cultural landscape. The 1810 US Census indicates that John was the head of a household consisting of four individuals, all under the age of 30 (US Census Washington County, Maryland 1810).

Research completed for the West Woods Restoration Report indicates that by 1811, a north south oriented road, that connected Hagerstown and Sharpsburg, existed on the western edge of the Mumma property, effectively dividing the cultural landscape study area into two distinct areas (Joseph 1994: 3). The presence of the road conforms to larger pattern of transportation improvements that were occurring during this period in the vicinity of Sharpsburg. Additional research is needed to determine who was responsible for the construction and maintenance for the road. During the completion of the Newcomer Farmstead CLI evidence was uncovered that the property owners were responsible for the maintenance of the portion of roads that passed through or beside their property (Weldon 2017: 42). However, it can reasonably be assumed that the road was dirt in nature. A fence, most likely a split rail or post and rail fence, separated the agricultural fields from the circulation route along the eastern edge of the road.

While Jacob Mumma owned the property, the larger region, extending from southeastern Pennsylvania through Maryland south into Virginia, embraced the planting of grain. The profits from farming and the continuous demands for grain made the region increasingly wealthy and attracted additional settlement. Grain from the interior of Maryland was transported along the various aforementioned transportation routes to the port of Baltimore, where it was then sold to foreign and domestic markets. Due to the wheat boom at the time, it is likely that Jacob Mumma planted wheat at his farm, with the study area probably cultivated in wheat during the early nineteenth century (Reed 2011: 22).

Regarding the cultivation of wheat, a British traveler, Thomas Creswell (1777-1874), commented on early nineteenth century wheat farming practices in Berkeley County, Virginia; these same techniques would have been similar to the ones used in mid-Maryland and help to form our understanding of the land patterns that likely shaped the character of the cultural landscape. Creswell noted that wheat farmers cleared a piece of land from the woods, alternated the annual planting of wheat and corn for six or seven years, and then moved onto a new plot of land. Wheat was sown in September before the winter frosts, and the typical harvest would produce a bushel per acre. Creswell also observed that corn was typically planted in hills in April, roughly 1,600 stalks per acre. Farmers would plough or hoe the land every two weeks until August. In November, they would pluck the blades of the stalk for cattle fodder for the winter. The ear remained on the stalk until December to harden and dry. Corn would grow from four feet to 12 feet high and produce from 12 to 30 Bushels per acre (Cresswell 1924: 121).

In 1831, Samuel Mumma acquired the farm from his father Jacob and continued to cultivate the land. The profitability of grain cultivation leads to an assumption that Samuel likely continued to grow grain crops in the study area of the cultural landscape. As Samuel Mumma began to manage the property, changes were occurring to American agricultural practices. In Herbert C. Bell's *History of the Leitersburg District*, the author describes changes to land tenure that were likely applied by Samuel Mumma to the study area regarding the harvest of wheat. Before 1831, grain was harvested with a sickle, and a good reaper could cut and bind an acre a day. Reapers worked in pairs and cut from opposite ends of the field. After 1831, Cyrus McCormick invented a mechanical reaper. This device enabled farmers to harvest ten to fifteen acres of wheat a day, dramatically increasing productivity. Four horses were necessary to draw or pull the reaping apparatus through the field. After harvesting, the wheat was threshed to separate the wheat seed from the straw. If threshing machines were unavailable, farmers created hand flails from two connected sticks, which were used to beat the wheat spread on the threshing floor. A hand-cranked fan then blew away the chaff. A remark in the 1850s non population census indicates that Samuel Mumma had invested in machinery used for harvesting grains and could have used the machine in the cultural landscape study area prior to this date (Reed 2011: 37).

The agricultural census of 1850 provides additional information regarding the Mumma farm. In the entry, Samuel Mumma reported owning 190 acres, 165 acres were improved lands, or actively used as a field for cultivation or grazing. The remained were unimproved and either wooded or some form of a natural state. He estimated the cash value of his holdings at \$9,000, and he had another \$200 invested in machinery and implements. His fields produced 475 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of Indian corn, four bushels of clover seeds, and twelve tons of hay. Samuel Mumma reported that his livestock had a value of \$575. His livestock included six horses, three milk cows, twelve cattle, four sheep, and twenty-eight swine. From these, he was able to make 200 pounds of butter and twenty pounds of wool. Mumma also slaughtered \$200 worth of livestock during the previous year, and his orchard yield \$20 worth of produce. This entry indicates that Samuel Mumma maintained a diversified farm, typical of nineteenth century Maryland. The study area was likely used to either cultivate one of the crops indicated above or used for the grazing of either cattle, horses, or sheep during this time. Likely, Samuel Mumma rotated the fields between the crops mentioned and the livestock in order to not exhaust the soil. At this time, it remains uncertain how the fields were organized or arranged.

The following year in 1851, Samuel Mumma transferred land, approximately 4.5 acres, on the western edge of his farm (and the study area) to the Dunkers. The parcel was a triangular lot that previously was associated with Mumma family's woodlot. Based on the research of the West Woods Restoration Report, this small triangle of land was divided from the remainder of the farm by the previously mentioned Hagerstown- Sharpsburg Road (eventually the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike)(Joseph 1994:6). The Dunkers, also known as the German Baptist Brethren, were a Protestant sect from Germany named for their belief in baptism by full immersion three times and were noted pacifists. The Sharpsburg Dunker congregation included the Mumma family. This donation of property allowed for the construction of the Dunker Church to host the congregation for services. Prior to the

construction of the building, the Dunkers met at the private home of Daniel Miller (Quin and Everett 2004: 21, 24, 66-67).

The Dunkers constructed the original church between 1852 and 1853. Bricks for the structure were made on the property of John Otto, a farmer and landowner who lived south of Sharpsburg, Maryland near the Lower Bridge (Burnside Bridge). The church was a simple one and half storied gabled roof structure with the main entrance located on the eastern elevation. Two window openings were on either side of the door. The southern, or gable elevation, had two smaller windows articulating the upstairs half story, with a central door flanked by windows on either side. To the east of the church stood a post and rail wooden fence. Mature, deciduous trees were located to the west and north of the church (Quin and Everett 2004: 21, 24; Babin 2018: 7-19). Religious services and community meetings were held within the structure.

In 1852, Samuel Mumma wrote an article in a local newspaper advising farmers on the best practices for eliminating wheat weevils, indicating that he was engaged in farming wheat during this period (Quin and Everett 2004: 24, 38; The Cecil Whig, August 28, 1852). The article does not indicate a particular field or portion of his landholdings associated with the cultivation of this crop. It is possible that his experimentation occurred in the cultural landscape study area.

The 1860 agricultural census provides additional information about Samuel Mumma's farm. Between 1850 and 1860, Mumma's landholdings decreased from 190 acres to 150 acres. Only 120 acres were classified as improved land. However, the cash value of Mumma's lands increased to \$11,000. Mumma further diversified his crops, reporting yields of 800 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of Indian corn, eighty bushels of rye, seventy-five bushels of Irish potatoes, fifteen bushels of clover seed, and twenty tons of hay. He owned eight horses, five milk cows, seventeen other cattle, eleven sheep, and twenty swine, with an aggregate value of \$900. From these, he obtained 500 pounds of butter, sixty pounds of wool, and \$200 worth of meat. The orchard yielded \$30 worth of apples (Quin and Everett 2004: 24). While the entry is for Samuel Mumma's property as a whole, similar to the conclusions of 1850, it is believed that the cultural landscape study area was used for agricultural production. Either crops were grown in the study area or livestock were grazed. As noted earlier in the narrative, the fields were likely incorporated into a rotation of crops and livestock.

Summary

After acquiring the Orndorff farmstead, two generations of the Mumma family, under the direction of patriarchs Jacob and Samuel, managed the cultural landscape study area as a part of a larger farm. Based on the available agricultural census data, the information provided can be interpreted to conclude that the Mumma's managed the farm in a manner consistent with the patterns associated with German farming methods. This included actively rotating a diversified collection crops and livestock During this period of development, it is known that the Mumma's cultivated a diverse array of crops including

wheat, Indian corn, clover seeds, hay, and rye on their property. The family also owned various amounts of livestock such as horses, milk cows, cattle, sheep, and swine. It is believed that the study area was actively incorporated into these practices. Records indicate that the family advanced their practices with advances in technology, acquiring reaping equipment by 1850. Fences likely defined different field enclosures and marked the edges between adjacent properties. The north-south oriented Hagerstown- Sharpsburg road was constructed by 1811. This road course was later incorporated into the route of the Hagerstown- Sharpsburg Turnpike by 1860. By 1852, the Dunker Church, the first known building was constructed, which introduced both religious and community activities within the borders of the study area.

The American Civil War (1861-1865)

Between 1861 and 1865, the United States was engaged in the Civil War. In the late summer of 1862, General Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate Army of the Northern Virginia, led his forces into Maryland in the hopes of diverting fighting in Virginia, to garner support from foreign powers, entice additional support in the form of enlistments from Marylanders, and to replenish the supplies of his depleted army. His goal was to “free” Maryland from Federal oversight and begin to tip the odds of the Civil War in the favor of the Confederacy. For his offensive, his eyes were set on the bountiful region of the Great Valley and areas north in Pennsylvania. By September of 1862 with the approach of Lee’s troops to Frederick, MD and the force’s turn westward, the citizens of Sharpsburg began to prepare for the Confederate invasion. Precautions made included the hiding of horses in cellars in order to prevent theft, the burial of valuables, and fortifications of homes and buildings. However, the reality of the situation was bleak, as little precaution could protect one’s property from the massing forces of the two rival armies. The timing of the battle occurred shortly after as the season’s wheat harvest lay stored in barns, leaving denuded fields open and clear. However, the fields of corn remained, still in the crucial ripening phase. This created spaces of both natural cover and impediments to movement in the landscape (Reed 2011: 47-49).

Robert E. Lee’s army held the advantage in relation to terrain, having established a defensive line of battle on the high ground on the west bank of Antietam Creek. Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart’s cavalry situated itself near the Potomac, and his artillery placed nearby on Nicodemus Heights. The line extended south along the Hagerstown Pike, through the West Woods and the Sunken Road, through the town of Sharpsburg, and ending at the ridge above the Lower Bridge over Antietam Creek. The location of the Potomac River at the rear of Lee’s position, while forming a natural barrier from attacks, conversely produced an obstacle that would ensure that the Army of Northern Virginia was unable to make a quick retreat (Antietam NR 2009:8.21-22). Antietam Creek served as a natural barrier between the two armies. Union Major General George B. McClellan set up headquarters on the high ground on the east bank of Antietam Creek in order to observe the course of the battle. McClellan positioned himself at the Pry Mansion. He ordered much of his artillery to a

similar high ground of the eastern bank. (Antietam NR 2009:8.22; Gorres and Weldon 2016: 58- 59).

In regards to the events associated with the battle, on the morning of September 17th, 1862, the cultural landscape study area served as the setting for part of the fighting between the two armies. Confederate forces under the command of Lt. General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson occupied a defensive position in an arch like shape that extended from the West Woods and the Dunker Church south towards the Sunken Road along the higher portions of the topography. A part of this position included artillery, under the command of S.D. Lee, strategically placed in the fields east of the Hagerstown Turnpike and within the boundaries of the study area. The Confederate position formed Lee’s left flank.

The Union forces, under the command of General Joseph Hooker, launched a series of attacks from the northern portion of the battlefield moving south to engage Jackson. The multiple offensive waves were unable to dislodge the Confederate position, though an assault brought a near collapse of the line. Confederate commander Hood was able to withstand a Union break. After Hood’s Division threw Hooker’s assault back, Union forces under the command of Major General Joseph Mansfield’s XII Corps entered the fray. The divisions of Brigadier General Alpheus Williams and Brigadier General. Samuel Crawford launched separate attacks on the West Woods. The Confederate forces on their right were protected by rock outcroppings and threw back the attacks. The left wing met more success, and Hood’s troops were forced back through the fields to the vicinity of the Dunker Church. This opened up a gap in the Confederate line, Brig. Gen. George S. Greene’s division taking advantage of the situation. Greene’s columns deployed into a line on the Mumma farm and overran forced their way to the grounds of the Dunker Church (Quin and Everett 2004: 29). Mansfield pushed the Confederate lines back across the Hagerstown Pike and into the West Woods. Mansfield was mortally wounded and General Hooker was wounded, and the Union army, without its commanders, was unable to decisively drive the Confederates from their position (Trail 2005: 46). Union forces under the command of Sumner and Sedgewick attempted to attack the left flank in the West Woods again, with little success, prior to the actions of the battle shifting south towards the Sunken Road. Unable to dislodge Jackson, by the mid-morning the action of the battle shifted further south and east to the Bloody Lane, outside the boundary of the cultural landscape study area.

In the aftermath of the Battle of Antietam, the Mumma farmstead, like much of the surrounding farmsteads, lay in ruin. Confederate forces burned the majority of the Mumma farm buildings, including the farmhouse and bank barn. The haystacks were soon confiscated as fodder for the army’s animals and the fields of standing corn were either flattened by the movement of troops or consumed. Descriptions of the landscape from after the battle indicates that the fence lines were destroyed, the fruit trees were stripped, and the fields were trampled flat (Quin and Everett 2004: 30; Trail 2005: 60).

Prior to the battle, Samuel Mumma still owned and actively farmed the cultural landscape study area. In the immediate days after the battle, photographer Alexander Gardner visited the battlefield to document the destruction and the setting of the fighting. Due to the Confederate position and the fighting that occurred in the proximity of the Dunker Church, portions of the study area. Gardner's photograph is positioned at a vantage south and east of the Dunker Church looking towards the structure and captured the damage after the fighting.

In the foreground of the image, bodies are scattered about with a caisson amongst the casualties. A post and rail fence lines the eastern edge of the turnpike, separating the circulation feature from the Mumma landholdings. The post and rail fence consists of at least four rails, with portions of the course appearing to have five rails. While the fence is not continuous along the turnpike, the author believes that the damage of the battle and not the land tenancy is the culprit for this condition. The field is in stubble, likely the result of grazing or a recent harvest of either grain or hay. The caveat for this statement is that the stubble could be the result of fighting. No edge vegetation is present in the photograph, specifically eastern red cedars, which is indicative of an actively maintained fence line.

West of the turnpike, the Dunker Church appears damaged, specifically on the south gable elevation of the structure. The church sits in the cleared yard which is very informal; no fences or walls are present to separate the yard from the turnpike or the woodlot beyond. The West Woods contain deciduous trees with a limited understory. This condition is indicative of active management, possibly of grazing of livestock to create a cleared condition. However, it should be noted that no fence or wall is visible in the image. It should be noted that portions of the road bed south of the Dunker church are visible. The surface material is indiscernible based on the quality of the image and the composition. However, the construction alludes to either a ditch or swale along the eastern side of the road course (Gardener 1862).

The Carman-Cope map, which was published in 1904, documented the condition of the landscape at the time of the battle. According to the map, the cultural landscape study area was in stubble, suggesting that either wheat or grain were grown and harvest from the field prior to the battle or the field was in a taller grass at the time of the battle. (Quin and Everett 2004: 107-11).



Figure 7: Gardner, Alexander, photographer. *Antietam, Maryland. Dunker church on battlefield.* United States, 1862. Sept. Photograph. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2018671471/>.

The Union army remained at the battlefield, burying the fallen Union soldiers in shallow rows with wooden identification boards. The Union soldiers buried Confederate dead in mass graves with no identification. Remarks from this time indicate that most soldiers were interred near where they fell, making it likely that many were hastily buried near the Dunker Church and Mumma fields. General McClellan kept his army in the Sharpsburg area for nearly a month, consuming the remaining stores of the farms and fences as fuel. McClellan refused Lincoln's advice to move decisively against the weakened Confederates into Virginia. Due to his trepidation, General Burnside replaced McClellan shortly after the battle (Trail 2005: 54-60; Quin and Everett 2004: 26).

Based on the surviving accounts, the destruction of the Mumma farmstead and the cultural landscape study area in particular continued for several weeks. Samuel Mumma recorded that most of the remaining fence rails still standing on his farm were used as fuel by Union troops encamped on the field, and supply trains requisitioned his cut and corded firewood, 592 bushels of corn, 75 bushels of wheat, and sixteen tons of hay which somehow escaped the fire. Mumma asked the quartermaster who took his stores for a voucher but was

told as that he was a loyal citizen, he would be fully indemnified and that a government commission would come to adjust and settle his claims.

The Mummas waited until the spring of 1863 to begin rebuilding their farm. Samuel Mumma, Jr. later recounted that the family moved in “a few weeks before the army went to Gettysburg,” which would date the occasion as sometime in June of 1863. The rebuilt brick house supposedly incorporated one wall left standing after the fire. The forebay barn was reconstructed soon after the house was rebuilt. These structures were rebuilt east of the cultural landscape study area (Quin and Everett 2004: 31).

The Mumma family also immediately petitioned the government for damages incurred on their property during the Civil War. The Baltimore Daily Commercial printed an article detailing a bill that proposed compensating Samuel Mumma \$10,000 in damages but the bill was defeated. Though the Mumma family members continued to appeal for compensation, the federal government delayed their requests and only agreed to pay for damages caused by Union soldiers. This meant that the Mummas were not reimbursed for the destruction of their home, furniture, and implements since it was recorded that the Confederate army destroyed these things (Baltimore Daily Commercial, January 26, 1866). In March 1867, Samuel Mumma filed a statement attesting to the validity of his 1864 claim against the government for reimbursement for only the firewood and the grain, being advised his other losses were a direct result of the battle and therefore ineligible for reimbursement (Quin and Everett 2004: 31).

In Samuel Mumma’s postwar claim, filed in 1885 on his behalf by his surviving family members, the entry reflects conditions and damages associated with the landscape in 1862. Some stored crops were destroyed when the barn was burned; others were plundered soon after the battle. In the barn, he lost 46 tons of hay (valued at \$508), 80 bushels of wheat (\$100), 20 bushels of rye (\$15), 25 bushels of corn (\$16.25) and 75 bundles of straw (\$88). Another 75 bushels of wheat (\$93.75) were plundered, and Mumma lost 16 acres of corn (\$355), 16 acres of fodder (\$88), 100 bushels of Irish potatoes (\$100), 10 bushels of sweet potatoes (\$15), and 15 tons of straw (\$97.50). Destroyed in the farmhouse or outbuildings were a bushel each of dried corn (\$2) and dried apples (\$1), a half-bushel each of dried peas (\$1.50) and beans (\$.75), 1¾ bushels of dried cherries (\$4), 12 crocks of preserves (\$12), 12 crocks of marmalade (\$12), 8 crocks of apple butter (\$6), 4 barrels of vinegar (\$20) and 16 gallons of wine (\$24) and a half-barrel of pickles (\$4). Two household gardens, valued at \$10 each, were devastated. Mumma also lost a wide variety of livestock in the aftermath of the battle. In his claim, he listed 6 steers (\$150), 2 calves (\$12), 2 colts (\$60), a horse (\$100), 9 hogs (\$90), 9 shoats (\$27) and 8 sheep (\$40). He also lost 200 chickens (\$30), a dozen turkeys (\$6) and 2 ducks (\$.50) (Quin and Everett 2004: 108-11; Mumma 1885: 36-39). The damage claims also show that Mumma was a fairly advanced farmer, using improved farm machines in his labor. As a result of the battle or damage soon afterward, he lost a McCormick reaper, a wheat drill, two grain rakes, a wheat fan and a wheat screen, six plows and a threshing machine, in addition to the usual pitchforks and other tools. He also lost two wagons and listed damage to his carriage (Quin and Everett 2004: 108-11).

Summary

On the eve of the Civil War, the cultural landscape study area included a variety of landscape features, including the Dunker Church, fields, and circulation routes, yet it retained an agrarian character of earlier eras. On the eve of the Battle of Antietam, the Mumma's continued to own the property and cultivated wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, clover seed, and hay. The study area was likely also used by the Mumma's to graze their horses, cows, sheep, and pigs. The Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike bisected the study area and a post-and-rail fence separated the Mumma property from the circulation route. During the battle, the study area was the scene of intense fighting. In the aftermath of the battle, Alexander Gardner documented a landscape, strewn with bodies, broken fence lines, and damages on the Dunker Church. The Mumma family reconstructed the farm and reassembled their lives. The study area was likely reinstated in agricultural production with crops once again grown and livestock grazed.

1865 - 1890

In the decades after the Civil War, the community of Sharpsburg, Maryland gradually rebuilt. Farmhouses were reconstructed, fences were re-erected, and fields once again were plowed and cultivated in crops. The farmers of Sharpsburg, Maryland returned to a normalcy afforded by the routine of agriculture. At the beginning of this period, Samuel Mumma retained ownership of the fields in the cultural landscape study area. The congregation of the Dunker Church again worshiped and held services in the small brick church.

In March 1864, the Maryland state legislature appointed trustees to lay out a cemetery on the outskirts of Sharpsburg and appropriated \$5,000 to be applied toward the purchase of the land and its development. By May 1865, the Antietam National Cemetery Association trustees hired Sharpsburg resident Aaron Good to complete a list of casualties and burial places that he and Joseph A. Gill compiled after the battle. By October of 1866, the association began the process of disinterring Union soldiers from their hastily dug graves and reintering them in the cemetery. Though the cemetery is situated outside of the cultural landscape area, the decision to disinter the fallen soldiers would have affected the study area. Since the soldiers at Antietam were buried near where they fell in battle, this process almost certainly involved the removal of bodies from the area surrounding the Dunker Church, the West Woods, and the Mumma fields. (Trail 2005: 75-76, 85-87, 113).

In October 1866, 1,000 coffins were shipped to Antietam via the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Sixty men were hired to disinter the bodies. The workers noted that those buried in the churchyards, such as the Dunker Church, were easier to identify due to the erection of wooden boards after the battle. Those buried in the fields were harder to identify, since farmers ploughed over the ground, sometimes even over the remains of the fallen soldiers, and destroyed the identification boards. It is highly probable that this occurred in the cultural landscape study area based on articles discussed later in this portion of the narrative. By January of 1867, 3,000 Union soldiers were reinterred in the new cemetery space, with a total 4,667 bodies reinterred in the cemetery by April. A motion to bury the Confederate dead in the cemetery failed, and Rose Hill Cemetery south of the city of Hagerstown, Maryland was

purchased to re-inter the Confederate soldiers (Trail 2005: 75-76, 85-87). The Antietam National Cemetery was dedicated on 17 September 1867, the fifth anniversary of the battle. The management and ownership was transferred to the Department of War on 7 June 1877 (Quin and Everett 2004: 35).

In 1869, Samuel Mumma conveyed the portion of the study area south of the Dunker Church, on the west side of the Hagerstown- Sharpsburg Turnpike, to George Bergen, alternatively spelled Burgan and Bergan in records (Washington County Deed of Sale McKK 1/416). A portion of this parcel corresponds with the southern edge of the study boundary for the cultural landscape. The impetus for the sale is unknown. It should be noted that this was the beginning of the more substantial subdivision of the cultural landscape study area. A farm complex, including a farmhouse and ancillary structures were constructed in 1869 shortly after the sale (Joseph 1994: 302; 2). The 1870 Federal Census lists George (56) as a farmer and the head of a household consisting of his wife Catherine (56), sons Daniel (32), John (24), Henry (22), and daughters Martha (19), and Mary (17). All of his children are listed as farm laborers helping with the maintenance and daily activities of the farm during this period (US Census Washington County, Maryland 1870). Interpretation of the 1870 agricultural census indicates that the Bergen family was actively maintaining their lands. The census recorded the total land owned as 120 acres, 36 of which were unimproved. The family owned six horses, 1 milk cow, 6 other cows, 5 sheep, 13 swine. They were able to harvest 705 bushels of wheat, 70 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian Corn, and 60 bushels of oats from the land they cultivated (Agricultural Census Washington County 1870).

Despite suffering devastating losses during the battle, by 1870 Samuel Mumma had re-established his farm and managed to expand his agricultural operations. In the non-population agricultural census of 1870, he reported that he owned a 179-acre farm, of which 160 acres were improved, with a total value of \$18,000. He now had \$4,000 invested in farming implements and machines, reflecting the increasing mechanization of farms in the postwar era. He also reported paying an unspecified number of farm hands wages and board valued at \$400. His wheat production rose to 1,205 bushels, Indian corn to 300 bushels, and hay to five tons. Rye had declined to thirty bushels, but he now harvested eighty bushels of oats, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, and twenty bushels of sweet potatoes. His \$1,200 worth of livestock included eight horses, five milk cows, seven other cattle, eleven sheep and fifteen swine. The livestock supplied the Mumma family with 260 pound of butter, fifty-six pounds of wool, and \$270 worth of meat. The orchard produced \$60 worth of apples (Quin and Everett 2004: 35, 109). It can be assumed that the fields that were located on the eastern side of the Hagerstown- Sharpsburg Turnpike within the study area were actively engaged in either cultivation or the grazing by the Mumma's livestock during this period.

In 1874, the German-language newspaper, *Der Deutsche Correspondent*, printed an article on August 5 that reported Henry Clay Mumma was involved in removing Confederate dead from his farm and relocating their remains to the nearby Washington Cemetery. Three years later, he found the skeletons of two Union soldiers on his property while plowing his fields. (*Der Deutsche Correspondent*, "Berichte aus dem Innern des Staates," August 5, 1874; *Herald Torch Light*, "Remains of Soldiers Found," 5 September 1877). The September 5th,

1877 edition of *The Herald and Torch Light* reported that while plowing a field, Henry C. Mumma disturbed the skeletons of two additional soldiers. The remains were unidentified, but were interred in the Antietam National Cemetery. The article did not identify the field, other than the parcel was associated with the old Mumma tract near Sharpsburg, Maryland. While it is uncertain if the fields in question were a part of the study area, this event illustrates the issues experienced by farmers in general and the Mumma's in particular in the aftermath of the battle. Rather than allowing the fields to sit fallow, farmers were actively cultivating fields that were once plowed and planted (*Herald and Torch Light* 1877: 2).

In 1876, a deed of conveyance transferred ownership of the Mumma farm from Samuel Mumma to Barbara Mumma. In 1880, the executors of Samuel Mumma Sr.'s will, Henry and Samuel Mumma Jr., sold 4.5 acres of wooded property immediately south of the Dunker Church parcel to Cyrus Munson. It is assumed that Munson operated the parcel as a subsistence farm. Munson added to his total land holdings in 1883 with a purchase of part of the Otho Poffenberger to the west of the study area (Joseph 1994: 24). Contemporary to this land acquisition, George Bergen// Burgan sold his landholdings on the western side of the Hagerstown Turnpike to a Margaret Poffenberger in 1881 (Washington County Deed of Sale 84/616)

Despite the transfer of ownership, the Mumma family continued to actively engage the family farm in agricultural use. The *Democratic Advocate* reported in the September 16, 1882 issue that Henry C. Mumma, an executor for the estate of Samuel Mumma Sr. was able to raise 452 bushels of wheat from just 9.75 acres of land -- a high yield of forty-six bushels per acre. (*The Democratic Advocate*, "Maryland Affairs," September 16, 1882). The land in question could have been a field within the study area. However, the language in the article is unclear and additional research is needed to determine this with any certainty.

However successful the Mumma descendants were with farming, the property continued to be subdivided and maintained under new ownership. In 1883, Elizabeth Mumma sold 31.75 acres to Benjamin Frank Hoffmaster on the eastern side of the Hagerstown- Sharpsburg Turnpike. The property was immediately adjacent to the turnpike, south of Smoketown Road. The same year, Hoffmaster purchased the former Burgan parcel across the turnpike from Margaret Poffenberger. This included an extant farmhouse, ancillary structures, and an orchard. (Joseph 1994: 14, 24; WCAC 1900: 4; WCAC 1910: 4; *The Herald and Torch Light* 3 August 1893; *The Scranton Republican* 18 August 1897). Hoffmaster owned land on either side of the road at this time. In 1885, Barbara Anne Mumma and husband Henry C. Mumma conveyed the remainder of the Mumma lands within the study area (east of the turnpike and south of Hoffmaster land holding) to Rezin D. Fisher (Quin and Everett 2004: 12, 35, 37).

An interpretation of behavior and archival evidence, including photographs, suggests that despite the change in ownership, agricultural practices continued on the land contained within the cultural landscape study area. However, the scale of agricultural practices changed from larger fields in cultivation to smaller yards planted in gardens, with orchards, smaller parcels devoted to crops and grazing. On August 6, 1884, the study area of the cultural

landscape was documented through a set of photographs taken by Thomas Dwight Biscoe and his brother Walter Stanley Biscoe of Grafton, Massachusetts. The brothers, professors at Marietta College and Amherst College respectively, visited Sharpsburg on a photographic tour that included stops in West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The principle subject matter for the more than 200 photographs were battlefields and cemeteries of the Civil War (LaBarbara: accessed 24 July 2013); (Civil War Photographs, Manuscripts, and Imprints: accessed 24 July 2018).

While visiting Sharpsburg, Maryland, the Biscoes captured the Dunker Church in two images. The first image captures the structure from a vantage south and east likely from the turnpike course itself. The building sits in a grassy yard with no formal demarcation. A review of the Gardner photograph and this image indicates the building is repaired from the damage of the battle. The building retains the same window and door openings as was present at the time of the battle. The whitewash of the structure appears to be fading in places. Trees associated with the West Woods are visible in the background. The image does not provide an understanding as to the extent of the historic woodlot. At this time, the course of the turnpike is a mixture of dirt and stone. The route appears to be well traveled. A ditch channel lines the western edge of the circulation feature (Biscoe 1884: 170 W. 71).



Figure 8. Biscoe, T.D. and Walter S., photographer. *Antietam, Dunker Church. Looking about N.W. Pike on right foreground.* United States, 1884. August. Photograph. <https://http://digitalcollections.smu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/civ/id/132/rec/25>

The second photograph is taken from the eastern side of the turnpike, in the Hoffmaster field, with a view northwest towards the Dunker Church. The fields on the

eastern side of the turnpike are grassy, alluding to a possible use as a pasture for grazing. No trees or structures are visible on the east side of the turnpike, which suggests that the maximum amount of arable land was in either cultivation or grazing. A post and rail fence lines the eastern edge of the turnpike. The fence consists of at least five rails. A worm fence, running east and west, divides the space into a north and south field. It should be noted that the fence lines in the image do not exhibit any fence row vegetation, which means that the farmers were actively removing this vegetation. Two utility poles, likely associated with telegraph lines are located adjacent to the course of the turnpike and indicate the modernization of the area.

On the western side of the turnpike, in the mid ground of the image, a two story I-house is visible. Cyrus Munson owned the property and the structure at the time the photograph was taken. Munson likely erected the house after his purchase of the property from the Mumma's as there is no indication that the building existed prior. A picket fence defines a small yard space, which includes the house, immediately adjacent to the turnpike. Shrubs are present in the yard. By zooming into the image, a second smaller wood structure is visible west of the house. Based on the form, it appears to be a poultry coop, which is elevated off the ground with a ladder entrance for the fowl. A fence extends north and west of the coop along the property line.

The Dunker Church and the West Woods are visible in the image. The open understory of the West Woods suggests that the woodlot is likely used for grazing. The visibility of fields beyond the woods indicates that the West Woods has further to the west means the wood lot reduced in size from the time of the battle (Biscoe 1884: 171 D. 100).



Figure 9 Biscoe, T.D. and Walter S., photographer. *Antietam, Dunker Church. Looking from S.E. looking across the Hagerstown Pike.* United States, 1884. August. Photograph.
<http://digitalcollections.smu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/civ/id/133/rec/26>

The final photograph captured by the Biscoe's has a vantage from the Hoffmaster field looking due east across the battlefield. Grasses and undulating topography are visible within the portion of the photograph associated with the study area. The character of the landscape is open and unencumbered with fences or structures, which suggests that the land was kept in crops rather than for grazing purposes (Biscoe 1884: 172 D. 101).

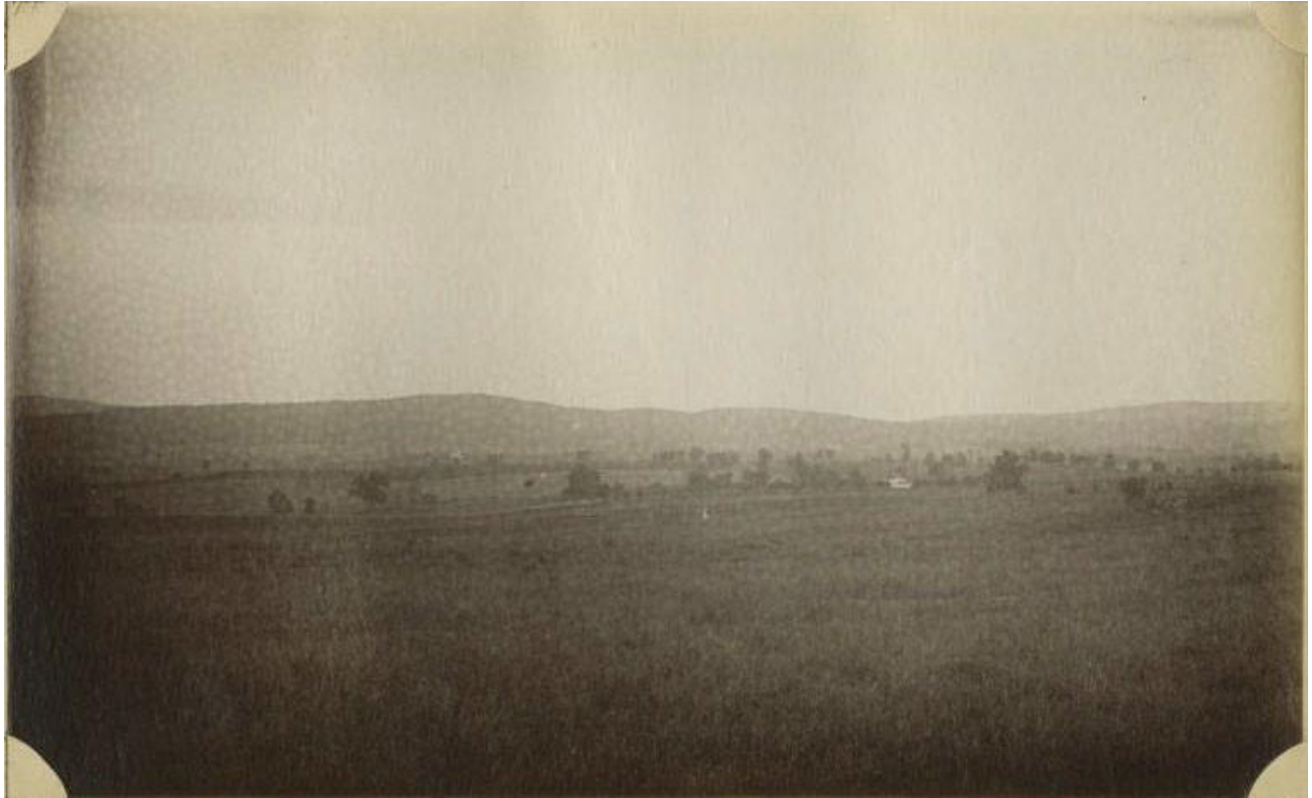


Figure 10 Biscoe, T.D. and Walter S., photographer. *View S.E. from Dunker Church toward Union lines*. United States, 1884. August. Photograph
<http://digitalcollections.smu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/civ/id/134/rec/27>

During this period of development, several turnpikes, in addition to a network of state and county roads and private farm lanes, serviced the Sharpsburg, Maryland area. Washington County possessed approximately 131 miles of turnpikes administered by twelve companies, with the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike Company managing the twelve mile Hagerstown Pike that bisects the cultural landscape study area during this time. Remarks in a contemporary source indicate that improvements to the turnpikes ensured that the roads were in good repair and, “rank among the best roads in the country.” The article did not indicate what the improvements were, but the portion of the turnpike course received these improvements. The turnpikes were a physical foil to the other roads in Washington County, which were dirt roads in poor condition. The turnpike roads were placed under the charge of supervisors in sections of no more than four miles (The Herald and Torch Light 16 February 1893).

The discussion of the oversight of the roads condition and system serves as an introduction to developments in the cultural landscape study area that occurred 1885 when Benjamin Frank Hoffmaster conveyed a small triangular shaped parcel to the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike Company (Washington County Deed of Sale 87/1). The parcel was located on the eastern side of the turnpike opposite the Munson landholding. It was during this time that the managers of the turnpike moved the previous toll gate south from a parcel near the D.R. Miller property. Images of the tollhouse building or the toll gate have not been

located at this time. However, a contemporary advertisement suggests a possible configuration and appearance. An advocate for tollhouses indicated in a newspaper article that these structures should be two stories in height with an overall foot print of twelve feet wide by ten feet with an extension that is an additional nine feet to accommodate a kitchen or washroom. This would afford the occupant a six roomed house and a porch six feet wide and sixteen feet long. The overall form would be contained under a gable structure. The construction would include shingled gables, German siding, and fourteen foot ceilings. He advertised this design as sufficient to house a toll-keeper and his family, as well as its ability to double as a post office or telephone station (Joseph 1994: 27; Quin and Everett 2004: 67; The Herald and Torch Light 3 November 1892).

An additional photograph of the Dunker Church was taken during this period. However, the actual date is unknown but the associated Library of Congress entry information indicates a print date between 1880 and 1889. The fields on the east side of the turnpike have hay gathered into small bales. A post and rail fence lines the eastern edge of the turnpike. The Dunker Church appears is white with a fresh coat of paint (LOC 1880-1889: 2012647800).



Figure 11. *Antietam, Md., Dunker church*. Antietam Maryland United States, . [Photographed 1862, printed between 1880 and 1889] Photograph. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2012647800/>.

Beyond general domestic and agricultural developments, other activities or land uses were introduced to the cultural landscape study area during this time. These were activities associated with commemoration that would be further expanded in the following period of development. On Memorial Day 1885, General McClellan visited the Dunker Church and the surrounding fields. It was the first time he had returned to the site since the day of the battle. McClellan delivered the speech after making his tour of the battlefield grounds (The Herald and Torch Light 4 June 1885). Citizens of Sharpsburg, Maryland as well as veterans groups and dignitaries attended the speech.

Three years later in 1888, the 125th Pennsylvania Volunteers held a reunion for their regiment at the Dunker Church. Nearly one hundred surviving veterans attended, and the company took a photograph with the west side of the building in the background. The forest line of the West Woods appears significantly reduced from its battlefield appearance. A picket fence separates the Dunker Church parcel from the Munson property (The Cambria Freeman, September 28, 1888; Shepherdstown Register, September 21, 1888).



Figure 12: *Reunion, 125th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Dunkard Church, Antietam, September 17, 1888. (The survivors 26 years after the battle).* Provided to author by staff of Antietam National Battlefield. Originally published in *Pennsylvania at Antietam: Report of the Antietam Battlefield Memorial Commission of Pennsylvania and Ceremonies at the Dedication of the Monuments erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1906).*

Summary

After the Civil War, the Mumma family rebuilt their farm and returned the land to agricultural practices. Records and articles indicate success returning to diversified agricultural practices. The land was subdivided and sold to various owners including the Bergen (1869), Munson (1880), Hoffmaster (1883), Fisher (1883). These farmers continued agricultural practices, but at a smaller scale. The Dunker Church was repaired from damages associated with the battle. Bergen and Munson constructed farmhouses and farm cluster

complexes on the western side of the Hagerstown Sharpsburg Turnpike. Hoffmaster likely constructed a toll house on the eastern side of the turnpike, based on inferences from maps and land ownership. Various fence types, including picket, post and rail, and worm, lined the fields where crops and livestock were cultivated and grazed. The character of the cultural landscape remained agrarian during this period.

Battlefield Preservation, the War Department, and Commemoration (1890 - 1933)

Between 1890 and 1933, three significant groups were responsible for changes and modifications to the character of the cultural landscape: the War Department, the landowners, and private veterans groups and state monument commissions. Driving desires during this period included the interpretation and demarcation of the battle lines, continued agricultural land tenure, and the erection of monuments associated with commemorative activities. The property owners at the beginning of this study period included on the east side of the Hagerstown turnpike: Benjamin Frank Hoffmaster, the Sharpsburg- Hagerstown Turnpike Company, and Rezin Fisher. On the west side of the turnpike, the Dunker Congregation, Cyrus Munson, and Benjamin Frank Hoffmaster maintained the same parcels from the previous era.

In 1890, the United States Congress established Antietam National Battlefield in order to preserve the scene of battle and to mark the battle lines. Under terms of the Sundry Civil Act of the 30 August 1890 (26 Stat. 371,401), Congress ordered the surveying, locating and preserving of the lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia at the battle. Congress entrusted the work to the Secretary of War and appointed the Antietam Board under the War Department to oversee the work (Babin 2018: 7-10; Quin and Everett 2004: 36; Baltimore Sun 15 September 1907).

By 1891, the Antietam Board had located and marked forty-three unit positions at the Battle of Antietam. The board placed temporary stakes marking the locations of the lines. Conflicts with local landowners began almost immediately, as farmers destroyed these markers during the cultivation of their fields (Trail 2005: 186-187). A more permanent solution was needed in order to fulfill the ascribed task. Due to the significance of the cultural landscape study area during the battle, it can likely be assumed that the aforementioned staking occurred in the fields associated with the study area. It is also likely that the conflicts with farmers were also experienced in the study area, though no record has been found to support this claim at this time.

In 1893, the Antietam Board estimated the costs of creating fifty interpretive tablets, acquiring land for roads and tablet sites, and a separate appropriation for the acquisition of the entire Sunken Road at \$24,250. A review of reports indicates that the board intended to concentrate the placement of tablets in specific areas of the battlefield, including the vicinity of the Dunker Church. The board proposed placing the tablets along the public right of ways in order to avoid damage the nearby farmers' crops. This limited the amount of land that was needed for purchase. George B. Davis was tasked with drafting the text for the interpretive tablets (Trail 2005: 187-194).

While proposals were formulated to interpret the battlefield by the War Department, the fields of the study area were actively farmed and managed. In an article found in the March 9th, 1893 edition of *The Herald and Torch Light of Hagerstown Maryland*, an advertisement was placed discussing the private sell of 48 acres of property, straddling both sides of the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike, to Rezin D. Fisher by trustees Alex Armstrong and Norman B. Scott. The sale occurred on behalf of Benjamin Hoffman. The property is simply described as improved, alluding to active cultivation or agricultural activities and not wooded. Further details regarding the character of the property, including existing structures, fence lines, or livestock, were not discussed in the advertisement (*The Herald and Torch Light* 1893: 6). A second newspaper entry in the *Baltimore Sun* states that R.D. Fisher purchased the (Benjamin) Frank Hoffmaster Farm near Bloody Lane at a price of \$58 an acre (*Baltimore Sun* 1893: 6).

An additional newspaper article from 1893 alludes to activities associated with the Munson farm. According to the August 3rd, 1893 *Herald and Torch Light*, Mrs. Munson, the mother of Cyrus Munson, who lived on the property, required surgery after falling. The incident occurred while she was feeding her turkeys. The presence of turkeys gives credence to the assumption of a poultry house located behind the main house in the 1884 Biscoe photographs. Some form of enclosure likely helped to contain the birds, unless they were allowed to range over the property. These fowl were likely consumed by the family and were a part of subsistence farming practices. Additional comments regarding the number of fowl or livestock were not mentioned and therefore other assumptions about the farm cannot be made (*Herald and Torch Light* 1893: 5).

An April 19, 1894 article announced that (Benjamin) Frank Hoffmaster was injured while cutting wood at his woodpile at the tollgate of the Hagerstown Pike. This suggests that by 1894 the tollgate was moved from its previous location. The article stated that the wound was not serious. However, the article goes on to write that he was confined to the house, indicative of a structure at the location at that time. It can be assumed that this parcel was utilitarian in nature with a small garden to support the family. The size of the lot would not support additional structures or sufficient acreage for the grazing of livestock. The presence of a woodpile brings into question as to the source of the wood (*The Herald and Torch Light* 1894: 6). The nearest source was likely the West Woods north of the Dunker Church.

While the farms of the cultural landscape continued in agricultural production, George B. Davis of the Antietam Board proposed a general interpretive plan for the battlefield in November 1894. The interpretive plan called for the creation and installation of 200 cast iron tablets as well as 100 directional markers along the opposing lines of battle. The tablets were to be located at key points of the conflict and grouped as close together as possible. The proposal did not advocate the purchase of additional lands, due in part to the limitation of appropriations, other than what was necessary to construct various lanes. It was determined to be a more worthwhile effort to rely on the current landowners of the farm parcel to maintain the lands in agricultural production rather than have the War Department

maintain this scene. Davis' plan was quickly approved by the War Department for its low cost (Trail 2005: 202).

In 1894, the Antietam Board was reorganized with Major George B. Davis, General Henry Heth, and General Ezra Carman named as members. In 1895, Major George W. Davis replaced George B. Davis as the head of the board. During this time Carman served as topographer and historian of the board (Baltimore Sun, 15 September 1907).

The first 127 tablets were shipped to Antietam Battlefield in May 1895. E.A. Carman was tasked with writing the text for the Confederate tablets while George B. Davis wrote the Union tablets. Between 1896 and 1897, the department placed 258 historical, locality, and guide tablets around the battlefield at a total cost of \$6,400. The tablets were black painted cast iron plates with white painted raised letters cast at a foundry in Chattanooga. The War Department placed all these tablets on Federal land or along adjacent public highways. Regarding the cultural landscape study area, the War Department erected six tablets in a cluster on the eastern side of the Hagerstown Pike opposite the Dunker Church. A review of the Map of the Battlefield of Antietam drawn by H.W. Mattern, under the direction of Daniel S. Lamont and Russell A. Alger (1898), indicates a position that is slight north of the present day location. The Mattern drawing indicates the following tablets from north to south: 116(A), 116(B), 53, 114, 51, 306. South of this cluster, on the eastern side of the turnpike, a single tablet, No. 52, was erected south of the structure identified as the tollhouse (Babin 2018: 8-93, 94; Quin and Everett 2004: 66, 94-95; Trail 2005: 213-216; Baltimore Sun 15 September 1907; Mattern Map 1898). The Mattern drawing indicates a single tablet, Confederate Tablet No. 367, was located on the western side of the Hagerstown Turnpike, south of the Munson property. The installation of the tablets appears to be the only noted improvement in the cultural landscape by the Antietam Board during this time.

Beyond the location of the tablets, a review of the Mattern map reveals additional information regarding the character of the cultural landscape in 1898. On the east side of the Hagerstown Turnpike, the land is divided into two fields following the property lines of Rezin Fisher and Benjamin Hoffmaster. A post and rail fence separates the two enclosures. A picket fence demarcates the tollgate lot. Two square structures were rendered in the lot. The southern most of the two structure appears to be attached to two gates that span the turnpike. Further south of the tollhouse lot, the fields was defined by a worm fence along the edge adjacent to the Hagerstown Turnpike. This field contains two additional structures that with a fence formed an enclosed yard or pen and could be a barn and ancillary structure.

On the west side of the turnpike, the Dunker Church was rendered with a series of trees surrounding the structure. It is assumed that the trees are representational rather than related to the actual position of vegetation. The Cyrus Munson farm complex was rendered south of the Dunker Church. A yard demarcated with a picket fence separates two structures. Another enclosed space forms the southern portion of the property, and is likely a pen for livestock. It should be noted that this map only indicates the most significant structures. There is no indication of a poultry pen or other enclosures (Mattern 1898; Joseph 1994: 302:2).

It should be noted that by this time, the former Hoffmaster property on the western side of the turnpike was conveyed from Rezin Fisher to Emma Fisher in 1896 in a deed of sale 84/616 (Joseph 1994:27). Additional research is needed regarding the tenure of Emma Fisher on this property.

The Antietam Board came to an end in 1898 after completing \$78,000 worth of improvements to the battlefield, and the administration of Antietam was transferred to the Cemetery Division of the Quartermaster Department. Antietam's immediate care rested with the superintendent of the Antietam National Cemetery (Babin 2018: 7-10; Quin and Everett 2004: 36; Baltimore Sun 15 September 1907).

Beyond the efforts to interpret the battle, farming and agricultural practices continued to be the most prominent land use to define the character of the cultural landscape at the turn of the century. This is exemplified by a review of the 1900 census data. Cyrus Munson (54) is recorded in the census as a farmer. He is listed as the head of a household consisting of his wife Annie B. (37), daughters Ruby M. (11), Annie R. (2), and Pearl E. (6 months). Munson is indicated as owning his farm in fee simple and does not owe a mortgage on the property (US Census Washington County, Maryland 1900). Due to the size of the property owned, it is assumed that the family continued to practice subsistence farming.

The Hoffmaster family continued to reside on the eastern side of the Hagerstown Turnpike, opposite the Dunker Church on the same 4.5 acre parcel. In the 1900 Census, Frank Hoffmaster (48) is recorded as a Toll Keeper, thereby residing in the tollgate house. His household included wife Maggie (41), daughter Mary B. Corin (18), and son Charles (16). They are indicated as renting a single house, rather than an entire farm (US Census Washington County, Maryland 1900).

In 1900, Rezin Fisher (46) is listed as a farmer and the head of a rather large household. The family includes his wife Emma J. (44), his sister Selinda Remsberg (48), sons Charles (14), daughter Clara F. (13), son Loyde (11), and daughter Blanche (7). The farm is owned in fee simple, but is mortgaged at this time (US Census Washington County, Maryland 1900).

Monuments

The erection of various state and regiment monuments were the next significant change to the character of the cultural landscape. Associated with the practices of commemoration, state monuments commissions and individual veteran groups erected stone monuments along the lanes and in the fields of Antietam, following the pattern of behavior established at other battlefields. During his tenure as president of the Antietam Board, George B. Davis rejected acquiring wider rights of ways on behalf of the placement of monuments. However, the board did work with the various groups to determine suitable locations, with the preference given to the erection of monuments for either divisions, brigades, or those associated with entire states, rather than individual units. This ensured the placement of fewer monuments in the battlefield. This practice required states and veterans

groups, rather than the War Department, to acquire parcels of farmland, ranging from fractions of an acre to several acres, from private landowners in order to erect monuments. After the monuments were erected, a review of newspaper articles, deeds, and records, indicate that the parcel were often donated to the War Department for the care of the parcels (Babin 2018: 7-10; Quin and Everett 2004: 36; Trail 2005: 233, 249).

3rd Maryland Monument

Uncertainty exists as to when the 3rd Maryland Monument was erected in the cultural landscape. A review of the Frederick, Maryland based newspaper entitled *The News* dating to 1899 discusses the proposed design for the Maryland State Monument. The article discusses how, “the position of [Maryland] troops have already been marked by properly inscribed granite pillars,” including the position of the Third Maryland. The write up did not identify a designer or the date that the pillar was erected. This matter will be a point for future research (*The News* May 13 1899:1).

Maryland State Monument

In 1888, the Maryland legislature appropriated funding for monuments commemorating each of its federal units that were involved with the Battle of Antietam, but ten years passed before the first monument was planned. In 1898, a commission of six Union and three Confederate veterans toured Antietam and to review the potential location of unit markers and a state monument. The commission selected the high ground east of the Hagerstown Turnpike, directly across the route from the Dunker Church, as the site of a potential monument that commemorates the efforts of both sides of the conflict. The state legislature purchased a one-acre tract from Rezin Fisher adjacent to Smoketown Road. The following year, the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland selected the design (Trail 2005: 260-63; *The Mail* 20 January 1899; *The News* 4 May 1899; *The News* 13 May 1899).

On January 16, 1899, the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland convened at the Dushane Post, Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Hall in Baltimore to select the design for the Maryland State Monument. The article highlighted the membership of Gen. Henry K. Douglas on the design selection committee. The competition consisted of twenty entries, provided by fourteen designers. “The parameters for the monuments stipulated that the monument was to be located on the rock where Stephen Lee’s battery stood near the Dunkard church.” The winning design selected belonged to the Harrison [Granite] Company of Barre, Vermont (*The Mail* 1899: 12). The article reports that the design proposal consisted of a bronze canopy, “surmounted by a bronze statue of peace. The canopy rest[ed] on eight columns and is covered with a copper roof... Between the columns will be four large tablets in bas relief representing scenes during the battle of Antietam.” The names of the organizations responsible for the creation of the monument were to be added around the cornice of the monument (*The Mail* 1899: 12).

Matters related to the erection of the monument progressed, with the Harrison Granite Company of Barre, Vermont informing the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland that materials for the structural elements of the monument were selected by March of 1899. In the ensuing months, the Harrison Granite Company intended to grade the ground opposite

the Dunker Church in preparation for the erection of the monument. In either June or July, it was anticipated that the foundation of the monument would to be completed in order for the monument to be finished by the 37th anniversary of the battle (The Mail March 1899:11). The Harrison Granite Company notified the Secretary of the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland of the readiness to begin construction on the monument on May 15th, 1899 (The News 1899: 1). A later May update in the Frederick News indicated that construction was progressing rapidly under the supervision of the Harrison Granite Company, with the, “ground for the memorial secured, and the [intention] that the base will be laid in the field by the first of June (The News 1899: 3). By August of 1899, the granite associated with the Maryland State Monument was shipped from Barre, VT (The Mail Aug 1899: 4).

According to the Baltimore Sun, it was planned that the dedication of the Maryland State Monument would include veterans of, “several Maryland commands,” and such dignitaries as Gov. John Walter Smith, members of the First brigade staff of the Maryland National Guard, officers of the State regiments, President McKinley, and members of his cabinet. Prior to the ceremony at the monument, it was planned that members of Maryland veterans groups formed ranks according to an established order and march from the Antietam Maryland Train Station and proceeded to the monument. At the monument, it was anticipated that the veterans would parade in the surrounding fields for a review by President McKinley and Governor Smith. Following the review, the dedication ceremony, would occur at the Maryland State Monument proper, and consist of a series of speeches, prayers, benedictions, with musical interludes. At the conclusion of the ceremony, 300 guests of the event would proceeded to a “large tent,” that was erected opposite the monument for a dinner. Following the dinner, the group would tour the battlefield prior to departing the battlefield (Baltimore Sun May 29th, 1900: 7).

The Baltimore Sun reported on May 31st, 1900, that thousands of guests from the surrounding countryside gathered and, “packed upon the highways and in vacant fields near the monument.” For the ceremony, the speakers stand was erected in front, of the Dunker Church, or the eastern elevation, affording a view towards the Maryland State Monument. Following the course of the ceremony, ownership of the monument was granted from the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland to the State of Maryland prior to the presentation of the title to the War Department, with Secretary Root accepting on behalf of the United States Government (The Baltimore Sun 1900: 8).

At the time of the ceremony, the Maryland State Monument was one of the most ornate monuments on the battlefield, consisting of a domed octagonal monepteron supported by plain columns topped with elaborate carved capitals with military shields and volutes. The design as executed rested on top of three tiers of steps. A heroic figurine, Liberty, stood on a globe, holding a drawn sword at rest, symbolizing an end of hostilities. Four bronze bas-relief panels depicting scenes from the battle were erected around the base of the monument (Quin and Everett 2004: 92).

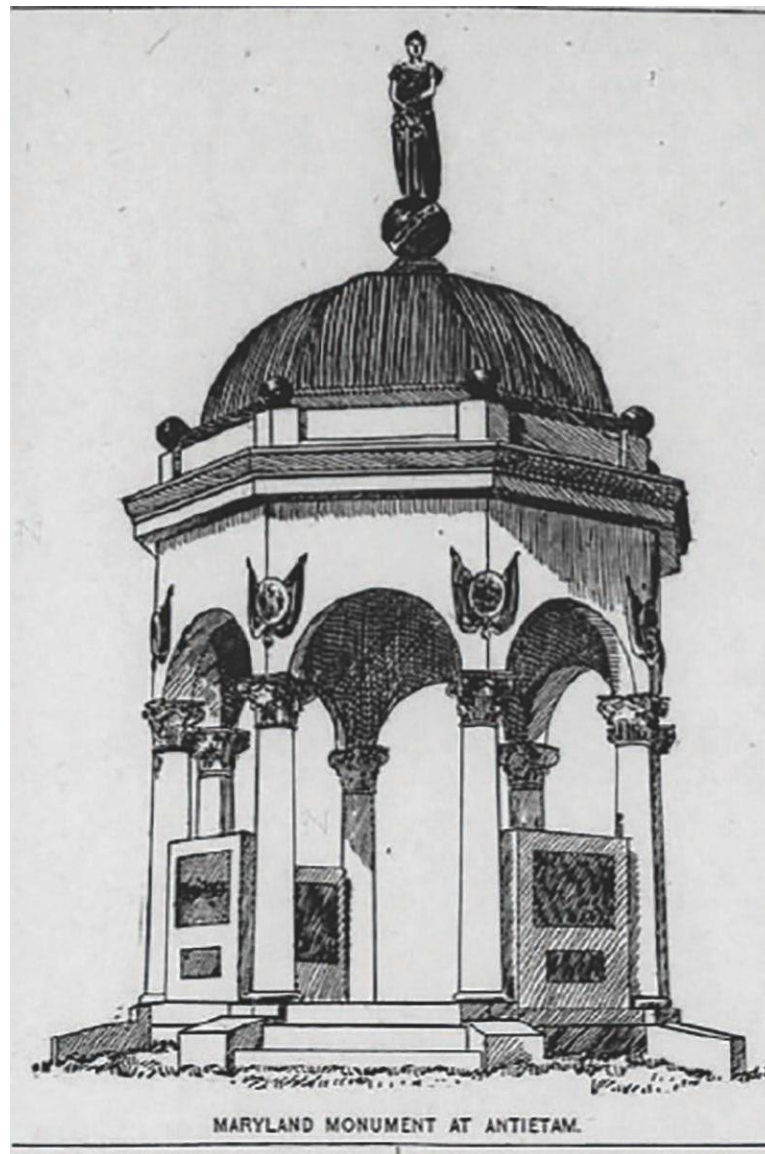


Figure 13: *The Maryland Monument at Antietam.* The Baltimore Sun [May 31, 1900] Illustration.

90th PA

As recording in an August 8th, 1900 article of The Frederick, Maryland News, members of the 90th Pennsylvania Association planned to erect a monument, consisting of three lacquered rifles and a hanging kettle, opposite the Dunker Church near the Maryland State Monument. The land associated with the monument was owned by the State of Maryland. The relief on the kettle as proposed consisted of a Union and Confederate soldier lighting pipes with the phrase, "Let us have peace," inscribed above. The reverse of the kettle included the inscription that here fought the 90th P.V. on the morning of September 17, 1862. The location of the monument, according to the article, was to correspond with the scene of the heaviest fighting experienced by the group. No additional articles or

photographic evidence has emerged at this time to indicate that the monument was ever erected at this location as proposed (The News 1900:3). The monument was eventually erected on Cornfield Avenue.

5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument

The Ohio State legislature, following the example of Maryland and other entities, determined to commemorate the participation of the state regiments associated with the Battle of Antietam. Galvanized by President McKinley's assassination in 1901, himself an Antietam veteran and a son of Ohio, members of the state legislature traveled to the battlefield in August 1902 to choose sites for commemorating the Ohio regiments, including the Ohio 5th, 7th, 66th. The Ohio Monuments Commission selected the Hughes Granite and Marble Company of Clyde, Ohio to build the monuments. Using a uniform design pallet, the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument, and all other Ohio monuments at Antietam, reflect the Richardsonian Romanesque aesthetic. The plain 20-foot high granite obelisk rests on a three-tiered plinth decorated with relief carvings of arms, an owl, a rooster, and the state seal of Ohio on the front and crossed swords and laurel wreaths on the sides. The monument rests on a partially rusticated stone base.

The monument was erected on the east side of the Hagerstown Turnpike opposite the Dunker Church and commemorates the role of the Ohio regiments that served in the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 12th Corps. The monument was dedicated October 13, 1903 at the same time that Ohio's nine other Antietam monuments were dedicated (Trail 2005: 267-69; Quin and Everett 2004: 93-94; Smith 2008: 110; Baltimore Sun 12 October 1903;). An official delegation consisting of Ohio Governor Nash, staff, a party of 100 survivors, and the Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver were in attendance at the ceremony. Speeches were delivered at the Dunker Church and were given by General Robert P. Kennedy and Col. George Eugene Powell (Baltimore Sun 1903: 10). A follow up article dating to October 14, 1903, mentioned that the ceremony occurred on Oct 13 near, "the open plat at the old Dunkard Church." The monuments were presented to the State of Ohio by the president of the Ohio Monuments Commission, with the state presenting the monuments to the Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver. (Baltimore Sun 1903: 8; The Morning Herald 1930: 6).

Following the efforts of Maryland and Ohio, the state legislature of New York made efforts during the early years of the twentieth century to commemorate their state's participation at the Battle of Antietam. The legislature appropriated funding as petitioned by individual units. However, the primary focus for the New York Monuments Commission, headed by General Daniel Sickles, was Gettysburg rather than Antietam. In 1906, the commission surveyed the Antietam battlefield and selected a site for a state monument. In 1908, the commission purchased a seven acre property from Rezin Fisher (Trail 2005: 277-79). This parcel was located south of the Maryland State Monument reservation on the eastern side of the Hagerstown- Turnpike. However, no monuments were erected at this time.

Two years later, Rezin D. Fisher (56) is recorded in the 1910 Census as a farmer and head of a household consisting of two additional members: wife Emma J. (53) and son Lloyd

H. (20). He is listed as owning his property, a farm, but owing a mortgage. Based on the entry, the author assumes that the fields on the east side of the Hagerstown Turnpike, not denoted as monument reservations, were actively engaged in agricultural production either for the growing of crops or the grazing of livestock.

The 1910 census records Cyrus Munson (65) as a farmer, owning his property in fee simple without a mortgage. The farm is listed as a general farm, alluding to subsistence farming rather than the dairy specialization that was indicated in other Sharpsburg area farms during this time. He remains listed as the head of a household consisting of his wife Anna (47), daughters Rubie M. (21), Annie R. (12), and Pearl E. (10) (United States Census Washington County, Maryland 1910).

At this time, the Hoffmaster family was recorded as residing in Sharpsburg, Maryland proper, rather than within the cultural landscape study area. No one is indicated as a toll keeper in the census record. Additional research is needed to determine who was operating the toll gate at this time.

Despite earlier efforts, New York's first addition of commemorative elements to the cultural landscape study area occurred after 1910 with the erection of a monument associated with the 20th New York Regiment, also known as the "Turner Rifles" (3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, VI Corps). The regiment already had a monument in the Antietam National Cemetery, but sought to construct a new monument on the recently acquired New York reservation. The 20th New York Veteran Society selected a site within New York's seven acre plot in 1910 and submitted a design and inscription for the monument. The proposal included a granite obelisk with a carved American flag draped over the top, a bronze tablet portraying the regimental charge, and an oval featuring a bronze owl. The owl represented the Turner Society, a private German-American gymnastic society to which many of the infantrymen had belonged. This caused some controversy as civic organizations with no military connection were prohibited on monument commemoration (Trail 2005: 279-280). The Turner Society were noted for their involvement during the Civil War, with members enlisting in Union regiments, and for the society's support of education and labor causes in the decades after the conflict.

During the research of this CLI, uncertainty has emerged regarding the date of the dedication of the monument. A date of 1910 has previously been cited as the time of dedication in previously approved park documents and literature. However, an article for the Hagerstown Morning Herald indicates that the dedication occurred on September 17th, 1911. The article causes further confusion as it acknowledges that the dedication was in connection to activities associated with the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, which was actually 1912. A photograph from the Antietam Archives provided by Chief of Interpretation Keith Snyder, and included in this document, show a set of individuals gathered at the monument. A hand written caption indicates the image dates to 1912. Another date presented as the possible dedication is September 17, 1913 (Trail 2005: 302-303; The Morning Herald 2 July 1930). Despite the conflicting dates, the key point to remember is that the monument is associated

with commemoration and was erected during the period of significance and contributes to the character of the cultural landscape.



Figure 14 : 20th New York Monument surrounded by veterans and their families, September 17, 1912. Antietam National Battlefield Museum Collection

In 1913, the War Department submitted a budget proposal to Congress regarding acquisitions and improvements at Antietam Battlefield. Secretary McAddo's annual budget requested \$3,000 for the repair of the monuments and tablets located throughout the battlefield and \$1,500 for the purchase of the Dunker Church. The Secretary cited historic significance of the structure and the potential to renovate the building to accommodate the superintendent of the battlefield as an office (The Frederick, Maryland News December 6th 1913). The government did not acquire the structure at this time.

During June of 1916, a commission consisting of Clinton Beckwith, Lewis R. Stegman, and Major J. W. Y. Culyer visited the battlefield in order to determine an appropriate location for the placement of the New York State Monument. The monument was commissioned to acknowledge the service of all individuals associated with New York forces during the battle, rather than an individual unit. A location on the high ground opposite the Dunker Church, south of the Maryland State Monument and within the New York reservation was selected. The New York state legislature appropriated \$30,000 in 1918 and 1919 for the construction of the fifty-eight feet high monument (Quin and Everett 2004: 93; Trail 2005: 280).

The design was the work of Architect Edward Pearce Casey, with artists Ricci and Zarki responsible for the casting of the bronzes and the crowning eagle. The New York State Monument's design proposal featured a 58' fluted Doric column surmounted by a sculpted eagle resting on a pedestal rising from the center of a stone platform. The pedestal was to be adorned with large bronze plaques, with the seal of the State of New York occupying the place of honor at the front, or west elevation. The monument was constructed from Concord, New Hampshire granite.

Dedication for the monument occurred on September 17, 1920, with 250 veterans of the battle attending the festivities. State officials, members of the New York legislature, and several thousand other guests were also in attendance. The ceremony began with a short parade from the Dunker Church to the New York State Monument escorted by a detachment of US Cavalry from Fort Myer. The cavalry unit brought artillery pieces and performed a twenty-one gun salute at the dedication. (Quin and Everett 2004: 93; Baltimore Sun 18 September 1920). This was the last monument to be erected in the cultural landscape study area during this period.

While the monuments were placed in the former fields and farming practices continued, the condition of the Hagerstown Turnpike declined. On October 21, 1919, a bill was filed in the Court of Equity for the consideration of the condemnation of the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike. The impetus for the petition arose from the charges of dereliction caused by a lack of repairs on the part of the turnpike company. The charges very broadly indicated 71 specific complaints presented by citizens who lived along the route of the road. No specific remarks were indicated regarding the portion of the road in the cultural landscape. Judge Poffenberger passed a motion requesting the summons of a jury to investigate the condition of the road. No follow up to the matter has been located in contemporary media at this time. Additional research is needed to determine the findings of the jury and what improvements, if any were performed to the turnpike (The Baltimore Sun 10, 22: 1919: 14).

In 1919, an individual purchased the Munson property by the name of Stottlemeyer. They in turn sell the property to an individual by the name of Flook in 1920. This quick turn around makes it uncertain what if any improvements occurred or the character of the farm during this time. After acquiring the property, Flook sold the farm to John Remsburg in 1921 (Joseph 1994: 25). Again, this encourages questions regarding the tenure of the property during this time.

In 1920, Rezin D. Fisher (66) is again recorded as the head of a household consisting of himself and his wife Emma J. (61). The Fisher property, as recorded in the census, is still mortgaged at this point. However, of note, there is no occupation listed for Fisher at this time, which causes questions to arise, as other farmers are indicated on the page (United States Census Washington County, Maryland 1920). This could allude to a decline in agricultural practices. It should also be noted that an entry for Flook was not located during

this time, possibly suggesting a tenant farmer on the property during the brief Flook ownership.

On May 21, 1921, a violent storm destroyed the Dunker church. The damage from the storm was assisted by a period of little to no maintenance, which had weakened the church's structural integrity (The Baltimore Sun May 24, 1921: 1). Contemporary articles suggests that the Dunker congregation had abandoned the structure sometime after 1913, allowing the decline to occur. Photographs in the park collections show the building completely collapsed. The remnants of the wall consisted of piles of materials. It would remain in this condition for some time.

In 1923, Walter H. Snyder acquired the remainder of Rezin D. Fisher's property within the cultural landscape study area. Snyder held the property for just over a year, and on October 15th, 1924, he sold the land to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Spielman. The same year the War Department sought an appropriation of \$6,200 to purchase the ruins of the Dunker Church in order to build an office for superintendent, but this plan was rejected by Congress. Instead, Sharpsburg resident Elmer G. Boyer purchased the property at a public auction and salvaged most of the undamaged materials. Boyer intended to purchase the property and reconstruct the church, but when federal funds were not appropriated, he in turn sold the property to Charles Turner. In 1926, John Remsburg sold the former Munson tract, the land south of the Dunker Church, to Charles Turner, making Turner the principle landowner on the western side of the Hagerstown Turnpike. Turner built a one-story frame residence on the church's foundation in 1928. This was converted briefly into a lunch stand, a filling station, and a souvenir shop in the 1930s (The Morning Herald, 11 April 1931; The Morning Herald 12 August 1931).

Continuing with a review of official records, Charles Turner (52) was documented in the 1930 Census as a farmer and head of a household consisting of six other individuals: wife Ora (57), son Ray (30), son John E. (25), son Glen [sic] (23), daughter Iva N. (19), and son Albert L. (14). The entry indicates that Turner is involved in general farming. Son John E. is listed as a Hauler of Milk, but there is no certainty that this is associated with the lands within the study boundary or with a dairy farm elsewhere in the area (United States Census Washington County, Maryland 1930).

Below the entry of Turner, John L. Kepler (23) a neighbor, is identified as Laborer for the State Roads. It is possible that he was associated with the tollgate (United States Census Washington County, Maryland 1930). Additional research is needed to verify this assumption.

In the 1930 Census, Hugh H. Spielman was identified as a farmer, living on property that is owned in fee simple. He is listed as the head of a household consisting of three additional members: wife Hattie G. Spielman (41), son Paul P. Spielman (12), and an individual Mamie L. Strafer (13). The entry indicates that the property was in agricultural production, but it does not allude to condition, crops, or livestock present on parcel (United States Census Washington County, Maryland 1930).

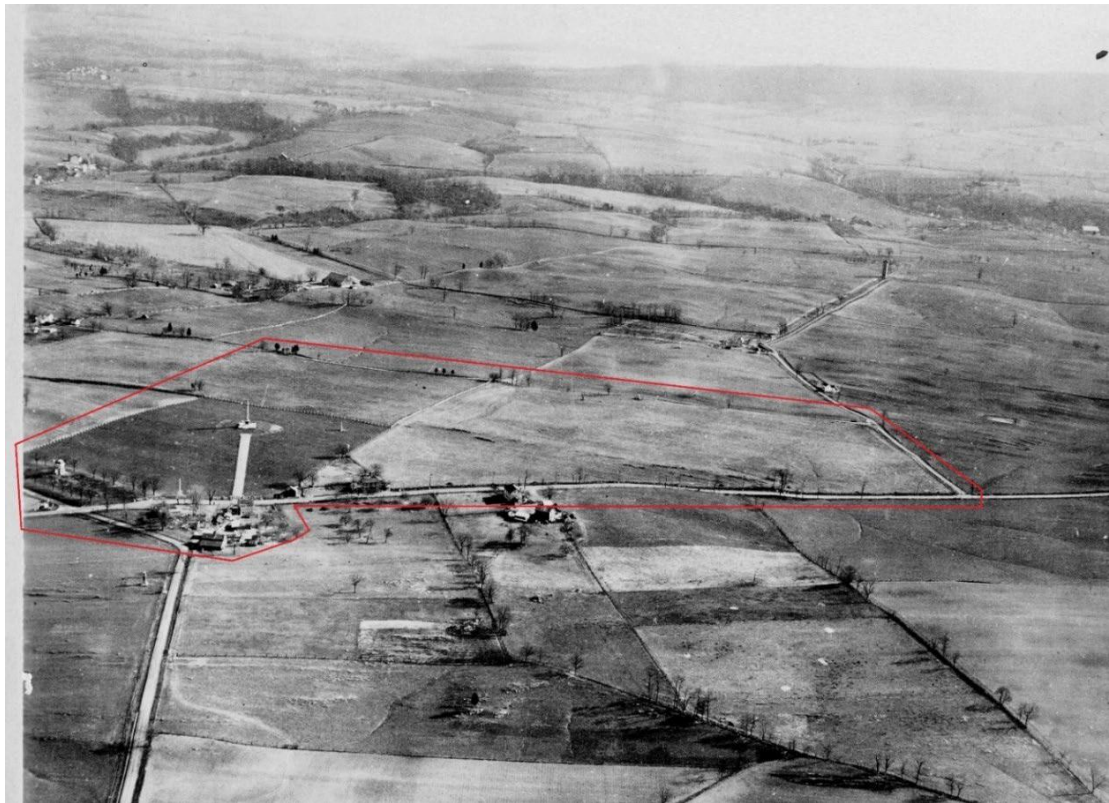


Figure 15: War Department. Army Air Forces. photographer. *Antietam Battle Field, Md. The Hagerstown Pike*. United States, 1930. December. Photograph <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/23940807>

In a 1930 aerial photograph, the character of the cultural landscape is documented. On the eastern side of the Hagerstown Turnpike, the boundary of the Maryland State Monument reservation is lined with trees. Continuing south, the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument is visible. The New York reservation has a driveway leading directly to the New York State Monument. A concreted pier gate provides access from the turnpike to the reservation. A smaller circular fence surrounds the New York State Monument. The 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument is visible in the reservation. Both the Maryland and New York reservations are defined by a concrete post and iron rail fence, separating the space from those associated with farming. A review of records indicates that this fence was the same fence installed by the War Department along the lanes installed by the agency during its tenure over the battlefield. The tollgate parcel consists of a single story gable shed and a two story house. No toll gate appears to span the turnpike. A few trees are in the parcel adjacent to the house. The remainder of the east side of the turnpike is in field. The slightly discernable fallows suggest a row crop.



Figure 16: *Antietam Maryland Monument Fence*. Antietam National Battlefield Archives Photograph..

At this time, a one story structure is placed atop the Dunker Church foundation. The historic Munson farm complex consists of several buildings including a farmhouse, several sheds, and a barn on the western most edge of the cluster. A few trees are located in southern corner of the farmyard. South of the farm cluster there is a field with a few scattered trees (Bolling Field 1930: 18AA6914).

During the 1930s, the Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce took an active role in advocating further developments at Antietam National Battlefield. The Chamber repeatedly stressed the need to develop a marketing campaign for the battlefield that “should have been started long ago,” estimating that such a campaign could bring upwards of 200,000 annual visitors to the Hagerstown area and support local business and hotels. The Chamber advocated for the reconstruction of the Dunker Church, which they envisioned would become a symbol of their new advertising campaign. The Chamber of Commerce made progress in 1933, when the battlefield superintendent identified the project for the Civil Works Administration. The proposal did not progress further than the planning stage and the parcel was not acquired (The Morning Herald 12 April 1930; The Morning Herald 3 May 1930; The Morning Herald 10 May 1930; The Morning Herald 24 May 1930; The Morning Herald 12 August 1931; The Morning Herald 19 December 1931; The News 16 December 1933).

Summary: After the United States Congress established Antietam National Battlefield in 1890, it ordered the survey and location of battle lines while preserving the surrounding scenery. These responsibilities were delegated to the War Department, who in turn established a board to aid in this effort. A series of cast iron tablets were erected along public right of ways, including either side of the Hagerstown Turnpike in the cultural landscape study area, to interpret the action associated with the battle. Various monuments were erected in the cultural landscape, including: the 3rd Maryland Monument (1899?), the Maryland State Monument (1900), the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument (1903) 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument (1910-1913) and the New York State Monument (1920). However, despite the erection of various monuments, the remainder of the cultural landscape remained in agricultural production or contained structures associated with agricultural tenures. During this period, the dilapidated Dunker Church collapsed (1921) and a new structure was erected on the church foundations in 1929.

National Park Service Administration of Antietam National Battlefield (1933 - 1955)

In 1933, the War Department transferred administration of Antietam National Battlefield to the National Park Service. As early as 1917, Horace M. Albright, then Assistant Director of the National Park Service, had attempted to secure passage of an act which would delegate responsibility of the national battlefields to the newly created National Park Service. Albright continued to advocate the change in management authority with Secretary of the Interior Harry Ickes during the Roosevelt administration. On 10 August 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 6166 transferring all the historical battlefields and monuments administered by the War Department, sixteen monuments under the Department of Agriculture, and the National Capital Parks to the National Park Service (Quin and Everett 2004: 38).

During its early administration of Antietam, the National Park Service consistently petitioned for the authority to acquire additional lands. When the National Park Service took over administration of the park in 1933, the battlefield consisted of only fifty acres of land held in fee simple. One of the first proposed acquisitions was of Smoketown Road between 1934 and 1937. A 1934 report prepared by the Civil Works Administration recommended acquiring the section of the Smoketown Road between the turnpike and Mansfield Avenue. This portion of the roadway was used by tourist as a part of the route to tour the battlefield. The road remained under county administration and was poorly maintained. The report called it “the worst road on the battlefield,” remarking that “on rainy days it is a veritable mudhole and would discourage even the most interested visitor...It is little better at its best.” It should be noted that the road was not acquired at this time. A 1937 report by the Park Service repeated the recommendation for acquiring the road, listing its condition as “deplorable.” Old photographs in the park collections show the road was still unpaved (and badly rutted) in the 1930s. The south or old Mumma farm side at the intersection with the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike was bordered by an iron cable fence between tapered concrete posts in the area by the Maryland State Monument; farther on was wire fence (Quin and Everett 2004: 69). The road was not acquired despite the various reports.

Continuing the work of the War Department, between 1935 and 1937, the National Park Service developed an Antietam Battlefield Tour. The National Park Service issued pamphlets developed in the 1930s that illustrate the route. The tour directed visitors to travel the battlefield roads in a specific order starting at the corner of Hagerstown Pike and Mansfield Avenue. Visitors progressing south, encircling the D.R. Miller Farm, along existing War Department roads and farm lanes, including portions of the cultural landscape study area, prior to experiencing Bloody Lane and points further south. T. Sutton Jett, then a historian at the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, also recommended a self-guided tour at Antietam in 1938 along with outdoor battlefield maps to help orient and lead visitors through the site (Quin and Everett 2004: 38).

However, despite the change in authority, agricultural practices continued to occur on the private lands within the boundaries of the battlefield. A December 16, 1936 entry in *The Daily Mail*, a Hagerstown, Maryland based newspaper, recorded that on December 15, 1936, the Spielman family hosted a butchering party. During the course of the event six hogs, averaging 600 pounds each were slaughtered with the help of several neighboring families. This indicates that pigs were raised on the property, at a location that has not been determined at this time. It is possible that the fodder necessary to feed the pigs was likely grown in the fields of the cultural landscape study area (*The Daily Mail* 1936: 2).

In 1937, the National Park Service recommended that the Maryland State Monument property be transferred to the federal government. National Park Service officials complained that the state was not properly maintaining the property and urged its transfer to the federal government. This raises questions, as articles from the dedication indicate that the land was already under federal ownership. These land acquisition were facilitated in 1940 when the United States Congress passed 25 Stat. 357, authorizing the National Park Service to acquire land through donation. The National Park Service was not authorized to purchase land with federal funds at this time (Babin 2018: 8- 48).

In the 1940 census, Hugh Spielman was once again identified as a farmer residing on the same parcel as he had previously. He was again listed as the head of a household consisting of his wife Hattie (50) and son Paul (22). Based on the entry, it is assumed that the parcel was still in agricultural production. Additional research will be needed to determine what exactly was cultivated or raised on the property during this time (United States Census Washington County, Maryland 1940).

In addition to tour route improvements and minimal land acquisitions through donations, plans for the improvement of visitor infrastructure were developed. Discussion of locating a visitor center building at its present location dates to the 1940s. The National Park Service struggled with adequate museum space in its early years at Antietam. The National Park Service established a small temporary museum on the second floor of the Cemetery Lodge in 1936-1937, but by the 1940s the battlefield was in great need of a new building. In 1941, discussions were underway between the Region One office of the National Park Service and the National Park Service Director's office for the construction of a permanent museum at the battlefield. In May 1941, the Regional Historical Architect submitted a proposal for the

construction of a new \$40,000 museum building on the cemetery grounds, but it was rejected by Regional Director Thomas J. Allen. In January 1942, National Park Service Director Newton B. Drury overruled Allen and gave orders for the museum to be constructed, but insisted that another site other than the cemetery be chosen. A month later, Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray suggested “the New York and Maryland plot would seem to be a desirable location” (Babin 2018: 8-80). Drury agreed with Demaray’s suggestion and concluded that the National Park Service should build a museum near the New York and Maryland monuments. However, at this time a structure was not constructed as World War II underway, and all federal funds were diverted to the war effort.

In September 1942, several members of the park, region, and Washington Office staff, including Thomas C. Vint (then chief of planning), met at Antietam “for the purpose of going over the proposed tour route and examining the proposed sites for an administration-museum building and 6 or 7 pullouts for interpretive exhibits at key points on the tour.” In a 1945 boundary report, the National Park Service recommended acquiring portions of the historic Mumma Farm near the New York and Maryland monument parks for the construction of a new Visitor Center. This proposal excluded acquisition of the majority of the historic land holdings. However, this plan did not develop further at this time (Babin 2018: 8- 80; Quin and Everett 2004: 39).

By 1945, these land acquisition allocations were deemed insufficient as this development threatened the integrity of Antietam. While the original War Department plan for Antietam worked for over 50 years because the area remained predominantly rural, by the late 1940s residential development began to expand from Sharpsburg near the boundaries of the battlefield. Roy E. Appleman, the National Park Service historian for Region One, urged the National Park Service in 1947 to establish a land acquisition program for the battlefield after seeing three new houses under construction on Harpers Ferry Road adjacent to the battlefield (Babin 2018: 8- 59).

While the National Park Service tried to determine the most appropriate manner in which to preserve the battlefield scene, agricultural practices continued in the cultural landscape study area. Charles Turner, occupant of the property south of the Dunker Church, reappears in a 1945 written account. According to a May 17, 1945 article, Charles Turner reported to police a stolen black horse from his farm. After the horse was found by Turner wandering the battlefield, he was mistakenly arrested, as the police did not realize his identity at the time (The Morning Herald 1945: 1). Based on the rendering of property lines created for the West Woods Study, Historic Base Map 1890-1933, Turner’s horses were likely contained in pens to the west of the study boundary, but additional research is needed to verify this assumption.

In the late 1940s, Regional Historian Roy Appleman once again recommended a series of roadside exhibits at key points along the battlefield to improve interpretation, modeled after similar exhibits at Yorktown Battlefield and Gettysburg Military Park. By the early 1950s, the battlefield had erected signs with large directional arrows with the words “Battlefield Tour” at key points and 10 field exhibits with “maps about 36 [inches] square in

color showing the important events of the battle transpiring in the immediate locality” along the tour route (Quin and Everett 2004: 38).

The final change to occur during this period in the cultural landscape was the acquisition of the Dunker Church by the National Park Service from the Washington County Historical Society. The historical society purchased the property in 1951 and removed the private home on the church’s foundation. The society subsequently presented the deed to the .30-acre Dunker Church site to the National Park Service on May 30, 1951. The processing of the deed was delayed due to the federal government’s title search that took almost two years. The National Park Service was not able to formally accept the donation until April 15, 1953. In the meantime, the National Park Service began researching the history and developing plans for the reconstruction of the church. Regional Director Elbert Cox of Region One curtailed the restoration project in the summer of 1953. Due to the Korean War, there was insufficient funding for construction projects. The National Park Service stabilized the foundation of Dunker Church in the fall of 1953 (Quin and Everett 2004: 67-68; Babin 2018: 8- 71).

Summary: After the National Park Service acquired Antietam National Battlefield from the War Department in 1933, the agency developed a battlefield tour (1935-1937), petitioned for additional land acquisition policies, made plans for a potential museum building, and land protection. The National Park Service was able to acquire the Dunker Church (1953) through the use of a land donation and partnership with the Washington County Historical Society.

Mission 66 at Antietam (1955 - 1967)

In 1955, National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth developed the Mission 66 program, which would have tremendous impacts on Antietam National Battlefield in general, and the cultural landscape study area in particular. Mission 66 was designed to overhaul the National Park Service’s administration of its parks for its fiftieth anniversary. The timing of the project also coincided with the centennial of the Battle of Antietam. Described as “a 10-year effort intended to provide enough money to properly rehabilitate, develop, interpret, and maintain every park in the system,” the program required park administrators and historians to develop interpretive plans and improve visitor infrastructure. By the time the plan was conceived, many of the national parks were in dilapidated condition and did not sufficiently accommodate increased automobile traffic or recreational use. The national parks suffered from a combination of low park funding and high use that continued to exacerbate park management (Babin 2018: 8-42). President Dwight D. Eisenhower approved the initiative.

The Mission 66 program led to an immense increase in funds allocated for the parks, helped to promote training and professionalization of park employees, and created recognizable park architecture such as visitor centers. During this period, the NPS designed the first iteration of the arrowhead logo. A new building topology, the visitor center, was created as means to house administration, museum exhibits, visitor orientation materials, and

facilities. Construction projects under Mission 66 were based on local conditions and each visitor center was individually planned and designed for that park and location (Carr 2007: 3-18).

Following Conrad Wirth's call for each park's staff to make suggestions for improvement, Superintendent Doust submitted the initial Mission 66 Prospectus for Antietam in late July 1955, launching the Mission 66 efforts at Antietam. The plan focused on the threat of modern encroachment along the highways leading into Sharpsburg and a "very cheap housing development" along the southern end of the battlefield. The prospectus concentrated on the construction of a museum-administration building (later called a visitor center), which had been proposed over a decade earlier. Though Superintendent Doust initially only recommended the purchase of around 130 acres, he increased the recommendation to around 700 acres by the end of the year. At the time of Doust's recommendations, Antietam National Battlefield landholdings were only 195 acres total, including the National Cemetery (Babin 2018: 7-11, 8-50, 51, 61-62).

Following recommendations from the Washington Office and the Regional Office, a revised version of the prospectus was released in April 1956. In June, the National Park Service issued a press release that outlined the general goals of the Mission 66 program at Antietam to the public. The proposed projects included the construction of a visitor center building, associated roads and parking lot, the expansion and development of utilities to support the new facilities, the installation of interpretive markers, the purchasing of cannon carriages, the acquisition of additional land to protect historically significant areas, and the increase in personnel for interpretation and maintenance requirements. The prepared statement indicated that the cost for all the improvements would be around \$11,000 for roads and trails and \$185,000 for buildings and utilities (Babin 2018: 8-51, 52).

The final Mission 66 prospectus for Antietam was issued in December 1957 and identified four major goals for the preservation and interpretation of the battlefield. The first goal was to purchase all of the land where the battle occurred. The second was to build new roads and incorporate them into the existing tour route to allow the visitor to see the battlefield. The third goal was the construction of a new visitor center building near the New York State Monument. Finally, the fourth goal was to have a sufficient staff for the management, protection, interpretation, and maintenance of the battlefield. These goals would shape the work at Antietam and were reaffirmed in the battlefield's 1962 master plan (Babin 2018: 8-56, 57).

Prior to the start of Mission 66 construction projects, the condition of the cultural landscape were documented. The National Park Service created a topographic map at the beginning of the Mission 66 program sometime between 1957 and 1961, prior to the initiation of major projects. The map indicates features present in the cultural landscape. In this drawing, one can see the proposed footprint for a visitor center building, the foundation of the Dunker Church, the placement of two cannons northwest of the New York State Monument, and ten structures located southwest of the Dunker Church. They vary in size and shape. According to the drawing, the highest elevation is located just north of the proposed

location of the visitor center building, with an elevation of 518.5 feet. The landscape gradually decreases in slope moving west from the Dunker Church. Other monuments depicted in the topographic map, including the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument, the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument, and the Maryland State Monument. The map indicates the presence of tree plantings near the Maryland State Monument (USDI NPS: 1166-00).

An aerial photograph dating from 1961, and from a similar vantage as the 1930 photograph, documents the condition of the cultural landscape, verifying the condition depicted on the topographic map. The New York and Maryland reservations remain defined by the War Department era concrete pier and pipe fence. However, the fence along the Hagerstown Turnpike appears to be removed. Trees continue to define the edge of the Maryland State Monument reservation. The driveway in the New York reservation was removed by this time. On the western side of the Hagerstown Turnpike, the reconstruction of the Dunker Church is well underway. A cluster of farm structures, a trailer, and houses are located to the south of the Dunker Church. The remainder of the landscape is open with little to no trees.

The 1962 master plan also detailed general development proposed for the battlefield. After receiving an orientation at the Visitor Center, the plan indicated that visitors were to walk along a trail toward the Dunker Church, viewing monuments and interpretive markers along the way, and then return to the parking lot. Then they were to drive the tour route, “stopping briefly to read the markers where there are one-car parallel pull-offs.” Visitors would also be able to and park and get out of their cars to view the fields, maps, waysides, and illustrations, or to hear taped messages at the major interpretive stops (Babin 2018: 8-57).

In 1965, the Antietam staff issued a revised Master Plan for Antietam that plan followed the guidelines of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall’s “New Conservation” and broader environmental movement. The policies were applied to the planning effort between 1965 and 1967. This revised plan made some further recommendations in addition to the construction of designated interpretive stops and interpretive devices and the extension of the walking tour to the Dunker Church. This revised plan instructed the battlefield to avoid unsightly construction or alteration to the natural terrain and topography of the historic scene. The selection of materials should be compatible in scale, texture, and tone with the natural environment and historic setting (Babin 2018: 8-58, 97-98).

Land Acquisition

Prior to the implementation of Mission 66 improvements to the battlefield, land acquisition was necessary. At the beginning of the effort, only 195 acres of property were under the management of the National Park Service. Planning efforts acknowledged that, “in order to fully preserve and protect this historic site, it will be necessary to acquire certain tracts of farmland over which this great battle raged, to the extent of approximately 1,600 acres.” (National Park Service 1957: 3; Babin 2018:8-60). The threat of impending

subdivision development served as a further impetus to facilitate acquisition. As early as 1956, Staff Historian Roy Appleman wrote a memo to the Division of Interpretation regarding the land acquisition for Antietam. He hoped to acquire all necessary land before 1962, the 100th anniversary of the battle, and urged this acquisition to take highest priority. Appleman advised that the historic Mumma, Miller, Poffenberger, Roulette and Piper farmsteads be included in a new land acquisition proposal. In 1958, Director Wirth approved the plan and instructed Regional Director Daniel Tobin to proceed with preparing a new master plan, including the additional properties. The plan would form the basis for a proposal to present to Congress for funding (Babin 2018: 8-61; Quin and Everett 2004: 39-40)

In August 1957, Congress considered a bill (H.R. 9581) introduced by Maryland Congressman DeWitt S. Hyde that would authorize the Department of the Interior to purchase land for Antietam. The accompanying Senate bill (S. 1238) died automatically when Congress adjourned in August 1958. Newly elected Maryland Congressman John R. Foley revived the bill in January 1959 (H.R. 1805). Numerous local groups, including the mayor and town council of Sharpsburg, the Sharpsburg American Legion Post, the Washington County Board of Commissioners, the Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce, and the Hagerstown Civil War Round Table, as well as the Centennial Commission submitted resolutions to Congress in support of the bill. Congressman Foley also brought twelve witnesses, many from the groups listed above, in front of the House Public Lands subcommittee hearing in February 1959 to voice their support. In April 1959, nine members of the House Interior Committee joined Congressman Foley on a tour of the battlefield to see firsthand the challenges posed by the current limitations in land purchases (Babin 2018: 8-62-65).

After three years in Congress, the House finally passed the bill in February 1960 and the Senate followed in April 1960. President Eisenhower signed the bill into law on April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 79) thereby allowing the National Park Service to acquire no more than six hundred acres. In May 1961, the House Subcommittee on appropriations for the Department of the Interior agreed to release \$200,000 in funds for the National Park Service to purchase additional lands at Antietam (Babin 2018: 8-62; 63; 65).

By 1960, the National Park Service determined that 205 acres would be needed for the construction of a visitor center building and associated facilities. This included 32 acres for maintenance facilities, and 69 acres for roads to provide access to landmarks and to eliminate non-park traffic. In addition, the National Park Service wanted to purchase 265 acres of the east, west, and north woods in order to restore and preserve the character of the historic wood lots. The NPS recognized that retaining the land in a wooded state for scenic easements would be a difficult sell for some of the adjacent landowners. With this in mind, the National Park Service focused its first land acquisition effort on the site of the new visitor center building (Babin 2018: 8-64, 65).

In order to construct the new facility, the National Park Service purchased a 148.5-acre tract of land from Hugh C. and Hattie G. Spielman (Tract No. 7). The transaction was finalized in December of 1961. The purchase included lands associated with the historic

Mumma Farm and included the cultural landscape study area. Within two weeks of the purchase of the Spielman property, the National Park Service awarded the construction contract for the Visitor Center (Babin 2018: 8-65; Quin and Everett 2004: 40).

The National Park Service continued to petition Congress to change the legislation and allow the agency to purchase up to 1,800 acres of land by fee simple. Congress refused to lift the limit of 600 acres. In 1963, tensions over land acquisitions at both Antietam and Gettysburg National Battlefield caught the attention of President John F. Kennedy. While at Camp David, President Kennedy traveled to Antietam for a tour of the battlefield. The party arrived by helicopter around 11:45 AM and landed on the Spong Farm property, near Burnside Bridge. A review of footage from the visit shows that after arriving at the Burnside Bridge, the tour continued to the vicinity of the Visitor Center to review the Mission 66 improvements. The tour lasted 90 minutes. Although the President asked several questions including questions about the status of land acquisition, no direct progress was made to change the limitations on land acquisition. By the end of the Mission 66 period in 1967, Antietam consisted of 790 acres of federally owned land and 42 acres in scenic easements by 1967 -- a marked increase from the 195 acres owned in 1956 (Babin 2018: 8-67, 69; Snell and Brown: 1986, 317; John F. Kennedy 1963).

Visitor center building, parking lot, and planting plan

Some of the earliest Mission 66 planning involved efforts to determine an appropriate site for a visitor center building. In November 1956, a meeting was held regarding improvements to the battlefield that included Robert M. Coates from the Mission 66 committee, Roy E. Appleman (historian from the Division of Interpretation), staff from the National Park Service's Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC), staff from the Region Five Office, and Superintendent Doust. The group did not make a final decision on the location of the visitor center building, but did review plans developed by the EODC that proposed two possible locations. Scheme "A," advocated the placement of the building on the New York reservation. "Scheme B," placed the building near the National Cemetery. Scheme B was noted as favorable because of its location on a major traffic route and the flexibility it afforded visitors in determining a tour route of the battlefield. The regional office favored Scheme "B," whereas Appleman favored Scheme "A" (Babin 2018: 8-67, 69; Snell and Brown: 1986, 317).

In March 1957, Director Conrad Wirth decided to situate a visitor center building near the New York State Monument. Wirth stated that, "this location is well adapted to a building designed somewhat along the lines of the Yorktown Visitor Center in which visitors will go to the roof of the building to obtain a view of the battlefield and surrounding country. Visitors would receive initial orientation at this point, and then proceed northward via the West Woods to the Poffenberger Farm and swing south" (Babin 2018: 8-56, 81).

Once the location for a visitor center building was selected in 1957, the National Park Service began to develop construction plans for the new Mission 66 Visitor Center at Antietam. The Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) prepared preliminary

plans for the Visitor Center. These plans conceptualized a rectangular main building fronted by a paved plaza and two smaller buildings. Although the drawings did not specify, the wings were most likely divided by function with the largest to hold the museum and the others for visitor services, such as restrooms and administrative offices. The drawings proposed a curved entrance road to the parking lot in front of the building, which was screened by large planting islands. For the building's design, the National Park Service contracted with William C. Scheetz Jr. of Philadelphia to aid the EODC in the completion of surveys, plans, estimates, and specifications of the new building (Babin 2018: 8-56, 81).

The final design for the building prepared by Scheetz in 1961 intended that the building would be as inconspicuous as possible and would harmonize with the surrounding landscape despite its prominent location. National Park Service architects believed that since the landscape was one of the primary reasons for visitation at national parks, the new buildings should be subservient to the landscape (Babin 2018: 7-12, 15, 8-44-45, 80, 83-85).

Scheetz design exhibited the distinct characteristics of the "National Park Service Modern" aesthetic. Like other visitor centers constructed in this style, the Antietam Visitor Center was stripped of decorative elements, incorporated low profiles with massing broken into smaller units, and used exterior materials and colors that blended in with the surrounding landscape. The building's design style with its low, horizontal massing, flat roofs with overhanging eaves, and its observation room with window walls that offer visitors expansive views of the battlefield. The first level would house the lobby, restrooms, and an administrative wing. On the east side of the building, the lower level housed museum exhibits. Above was an observation room, with three sides almost entirely of glass, to provide expansive views of the battlefield. It was noted in a report by Superintendent Davis that, "from this room one can view the entire battlefield from Mansfield Avenue to the Burnside Bridge area as well as the entire South Mountain range from Turner's Gap southward, including Harpers Ferry and beyond. It is our opinion that the selection of this site and the design of the Visitor Center were both wise decisions" (Babin 2018: 8-86).

Construction of the Visitor Center began in 1961 after an appropriation from the United States Congress and was completed the following year. On December 30, 1961, the National Park Service awarded the construction contract to W. Harley Miller Inc., of Martinsburg, West Virginia, at a cost of \$128,450. The schedule for the building was an ambitious eight month time frame as the National Park Service wanted the building to be completed by August in time for the centennial celebration in September 1962. Excavation and footing work was completed before February of 1962. Architect William C. Scheetz Jr, EODC Architect Donald Benson, and project supervisor David Smith visited the site on February 8 to decide on the stone for the building. By the end of March, the contractor had poured all of the footings and the masonry subcontractor began laying concrete blocks. By June 1962, all of the stonework was completed and the framing of the office wing, hallways, and restrooms was 90 percent complete. All of the concrete floors were poured, the flagstone floor in the lobby was installed, and the sunshade around the observation room was complete. The following month, the contractors erected the sunshade in front of the entrance, finished

all the plaster work except for minor patching and touchup, and installed some of the glass windows (Babin 2018: 8-64, 65).

As work progressed on the Visitor Center, the Department of Defense (DOD) contributed \$39,500 for the construction of a fallout shelter in the basement space of the building. This change in the building plan followed President John F. Kennedy's call for funds to "identify and mark space in existing structures – public and private – that could be used for fallout shelters in case of attack" in the summer of 1961 during heightened global tensions and threats of an escalated Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States. By the end of May 1962, the National Park Service had approved a change order for the amount of \$4,500 and the contractor began preparing the site and the underpinning of the existing walls for the fallout shelter. The EODC prepared additional plans and specifications and provided them to the contractor in order to prepare full estimates for the fallout shelter project. The addition of the fallout shelter gave the National Park Service the opportunity to expand the space in the building designated for interpretation and it planned to equip the fallout shelter for use as an audio-visual room. As noted by Superintendent Davis, the shelter could be "quickly converted to its primary intended use if ever necessary." The project was approved in June 1962. The fallout shelter was completed in November 1962 (Babin 2018: 8-83, 86).

Contemporary to the construction of the visitor center, work was also underway on the entrance road and parking lot. In April 1962, the National Park Service awarded a contract to Bester-Long, Inc. of Hagerstown for the construction of entrance roads and parking areas at both the Visitor Center and Burnside Bridge. By June 1962 around two-thirds of the sidewalk was in place and the grading for the parking lot completed. By the end of August 1962, the entrance road and parking area were finished. On October 10, 1962, EODC Architect Frank Petrillo, construction representative Erino Malacarne, Superintendent Davis, and general contractor W. Harley Miller made the final inspection of the parking area (Babin 2018: 8-64, 65).

The entrance and exit roads to the parking lot, as well as the parking lot itself, create a semicircular drive west of the Visitor Center and are accessible from Dunker Church Road. The design of the parking area provides spaces for approximately 64 cars and three tour buses. Located at the northern end of the parking area, the bus spaces are separated from the rest of the parking area and consist of three stepped diagonal spaces. A sidewalk lines the east side of the parking lot and follows the established curve of the parking lot form. The parking lot was designed to be lower than the Visitor Center yet higher than adjacent road (Babin 2018: 7-16).

To enhance the design of the Visitor Center and the parking area, Kathryn Simmons of the EODC created a planting plan in 1962. The National Park Service awarded a contract to Treeland Nurseries of Frederick, Maryland that same year. Prior to the development of the planting plan, Simmons reported that the area surrounding the new construction was generally open in character (Babin 2018: 8-88).



Figure 17: *Rear of the Visitor Center.* Antietam National Battlefield Archives 1963 Photograph.

The preliminary drawing of the planting plan in 1962 reveals the recommendation to plant the following native tree species: flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), an American yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*), and eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). These plantings would maintain visual interest throughout the year with the flowering dogwood blooming in spring, the holly trees remaining green in winter, and the changing of the oak leaves to a russet color in autumn. The trees were proposed to be varying in height alternating between the smaller dogwood and hawthorne to the larger red and white oaks, drawing the observer's attention in toward the Visitor Center (Simons 1962: 1). It can generally be stated, based on the quantities proposed, that the plan favored the smaller varieties.

Regarding the placement of the plantings, the plan advocated for clustered plantings in four portions of the landscape: the entrance driveway approach, the eastern edge of the parking lot, the western edge of the parking lot, and the lands adjacent and east of the observation deck. The trees on the entrance approach, as well as the western edge of the

parking lot, included a large concentration of flowering dogwoods and hawthorns, interspersed with eastern redbuds. Four red oaks and two white oaks served as the dominate visual anchors of these particular plantings. The dogwoods, hawthornes, and eastern redbuds provided visual interest during the spring with early blooms. Whereas the oaks selected provide riotous colors during the autumn. The eastern edge of the parking lot included a mixture of eastern redbuds, flowering dogwoods, one red oak, several holly trees, and one American yellowwood. The hollies were selected due to their evergreen foliage, which would ensure year round visual interest. The placement of the hollies in clusters also ensured a wall of dense green that would visually separate the parking area from the visitor center. For the landscape north and south of the observation deck, the planting plan recommended hollies, eastern redbuds, and hawthorne trees. The trees were grouped in clusters and were strategically placed in order to create vistas or view corridors to key battlefield sites.

Simons' plan relied heavily on the modern aesthetic principles by creating vista's not through the traditional plantings of an allee, but rather the placement of a minimal amount of trees grouped in clusters to guide the visitor's eyes to key battlefield locations (Simons 1961: 1). The placement of the vegetation, as noted on the plans, highlighted four particular views: the entrance sign to the Visitor Center, the Visitor Center east to the Pry House, the Visitor Center to the Dunker Church, and the view from the Visitor Center observation deck to the adjacent farms; specifically the Piper and Mumma farms (Simons 1961: 1).

Additional elements of the planting plan included the use of foundation plantings that containing decorative shrubs and groundcovers. Planters, which originally contained seasonal floral displays such as English ivy and mountain fetterbush (now barren), were located around the terrace surrounding the observation deck. All the landscaping work was completed by November 1963 (Quin and Everett 2004: 114-115; Babin 2018: 7-17).

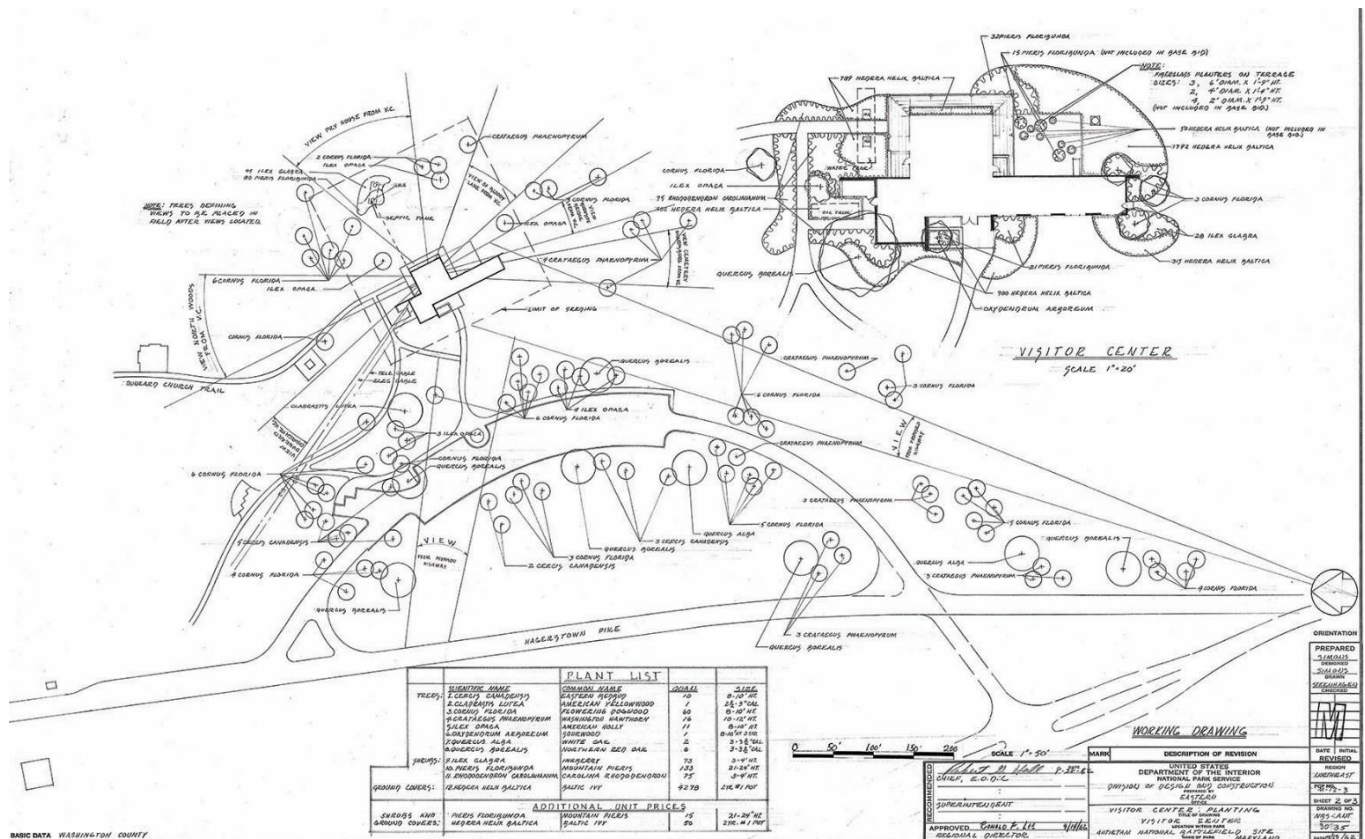


Figure 18: *Antietam National Battlefield Site, Planting: Visitor Center*, EODC ETIC NPS. [1962] Drawing. A larger version of the drawing has been included at the end of the report as an appendices.



Figure 19: *Antietam Visitor Center*. Antietam National Battlefield Archives 1972
Photograph. 18B334.

By January 1963, the Antietam Battlefield Visitor Center Building was officially moved from the National Cemetery Lodge to the new facility. The following month the new museum exhibits were installed, consisting of thirty-two wall panels and display cases and opened to the public (Babin 2018: 8-86).

Photo documentation of the Visitor Center from 1965 shows the completed structure and its surrounding features. The southwestern façade of the Visitor Center was finished with fieldstone, glass and steel. The roofline is flat and multilayered. Large, single pane windows are installed at the southern end of the front (southwestern) façade. Pergolas extend outward (southwest) from the entrance and to the southeast from the second story. Two cannons are located near the building entrance, and the Dunker Church Trail, as well as the New York State Monument, are visible to the northwest of the front façade. There are small shrubs at the southern end of the front façade. Large, single pane windows articulate the form of the observation room. Vegetation planted in the photograph corresponds to the locations proposed in the 1962 planting plan.



Figure 20: *Antietam Visitor Center East Elevation*. Antietam National Battlefield Archives 1965 Photograph. 213

Dunker Church

An additional building construction project that occurred during this period in the study area was the reconstruction of the Dunker Church. The National Park Service sought to reconstruct the Dunker Church as a component of Mission 66 planning. By the end of November 1960, Archie W. Franzen, supervising architect at the Harpers Ferry National Monument, completed Part 1 of the Historic Structures Report for the Dunker Church, and working drawings were underway for the church's restoration (Babin 2018: 8-72).

With the help of a \$35,000 donation made by the State of Maryland, the National Park Service was able to secure the necessary funds to reconstruct the building in part using salvaged materials from the original structure. The reconstruction of the Dunker Church was one of the major components of restoring the historic scene of the Battle of Antietam (Babin 2018: 7-20, 8-71-74; Quin and Everett 2004: 57).

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the reconstruction of the building took place at the church foundations on May 6, 1961, with over one hundred people in attendance. Due to inclement weather, the ceremony was moved to the Sharpsburg Museum. National Park Service Associate Director Eivind T. Scoyen told the crowd that the reconstructed church would serve as a point of orientation for visitors to the battlefield, similar to its purpose in the battle when it served as a point of help for the wounded (Babin 2018: 8-72).

The National Park Service opened bids for the church reconstruction on July 20, 1961, and awarded the contract to the Blake Company of Hagerstown, Maryland, for the amount of \$12,884. Work on the reconstruction began on August 2nd, 1961. The National Park Service prepared the foundations and furnished all the bricks, windows, doors and shutters as well as all the specialty millwork to be installed by the contractor. The National Park Service had acquired some of the building's original windows, frames, shutters, benches, and other materials from Mr. Boyer. The materials were repaired and refurbished in the shops at Harpers Ferry National Monument. The National Park Service had enough brick to reconstruct two-thirds of the wall along Hagerstown Pike. The original bricks served as samples for Victor Cushwa & Sons of Williamsport, Maryland, to replicate the remainder of the necessary bricks. By the end of August, the contractor had constructed all of the walls above the height of the windows and doors - around 3,000 of the original bricks were incorporated into the exterior walls of the building. The contractor installed the windows and door frames, many of which were original to the building (Babin 2018: 7-20, 8-71-74; Quin and Everett 2004: 57).

By the end of 1961, the Cavetown Planning Mill Company of Smithburg, Maryland, had delivered the flooring for the church and the contractor had painted the exterior of the building. The reconstruction work on the church was 90 percent complete by January 1962. Workers laid the floor, set the stone stills, and painted the woodwork on the interior. Supervising Architect Franzen and Superintendent Davis inspected and accepted the completed building on January 16, 1962. The total cost of construction, including the contractor's fee, supplies, services, and salaries, but excluding the original planning by the EODC, was a little over \$20,000, much less than anticipated ten years earlier (Babin 2018: 7-20; 8-71-74; Quin and Everett 2004: 57).

The reconstructed Dunker Church, as reconstructed, is a one and a half story side-gable brick structure. The footprint of the structure is almost, but not quite, square, and measure 35' 6" by 34' 6". It rests on the original ashlar limestone foundation. The bricks were laid in a common bond. There are door openings located on the east and south sides of the structure. The front and rear elevations feature two 6 over 6-light double-hung sash windows flanked by wooden shutters. The north and south elevations contain two windows on the lower level, also 6 over 6, as well as smaller windows on the attic story. A central brick chimney provides an outlet for the iron stoves used to heat the church. The building is painted white, presenting the same appearance it had in the historic period (Babin 2018: 7-20; 8-71-74; Quin and Everett 2004: 57).

The reconstructed church was dedicated on September 2, 1962, coinciding with a rededication of the New York monuments and a few days before the centennial of the Battle of Antietam on September 17. Governor J. Millard Tawes gave the main address. Assistant Regional Director George A. Palmer accepted the church on behalf of the National Park Service. With the reconstruction complete, the Dunker Church would become one of the focal points of the improved tour route and interpretation of the battlefield (Babin 2018: 8-74).

Pedestrian circulation and driving tour modifications

In addition to the construction or reconstruction of buildings, vehicular circulation, and scene enhancing plantings, the Mission 66 program introduced a pedestrian trail into the cultural landscape, the “Dunker Church Trail,” or the modern day named, “Antietam Remembered Trail.” An early iteration of the route was drawn in Simon’s 1962 planting plan. According to the planting plan a network of curvilinear pea gravel trails were proposed radiating from the Visitor Center west and north towards the S.D. Lee’s Battalion First Position Display, continuing north to the Dunker Church. A second path radiated north and east from the Visitor Center building with stops at the New York State Monument and the Maryland State Monument. The two paths terminated at a small brick plaza adjacent and east of the Dunker Church (Babin 2018: 7-18). Additional drawings indicate that the intended material of the trail was finished with “green-stone dust,” which provided ease of maintenance and visitor safety (Babin 2018: 7- 13).

The contract of the construction of the trail was awarded to E.D. Plummer Sons of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, with completion occurring in June 1963. The final form of the trail followed that of the trail in Simon’s proposal. However, beyond the original footprint of the trail, a series of brick terraces or pads were incorporated into the design at strategic interpretive locations including the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument, the New York State Monument, the Ohio 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument, and the S.D. Lee’s Battalion First Position Display. A circular brick terrace was constructed around the Maryland State Monument in order to accommodate the route of the trail. A substantial brick pad or plaza was constructed at the east elevation of Dunker Church to accommodate interpretation (Babin 2018: 7-16, 17; Babin 2018: 8-90).

In 1966, the park maintenance staff built a sidewalk and terrace on the southeast side of the main entrance to the Visitor Center. The terrace was originally covered with green stone dust and led to a cannon position (Babin 2018: 7-13, 8-76).

Beyond pedestrian circulation, the Mission 66 proposals reorganized the manner in which the driving tour progressed through the larger battlefield cultural landscape. The construction of the Visitor Center in the cultural landscape study area established a new starting point for the driving point, as visitors arrived at the Visitor Center to pick up orientation literature and view interpretive exhibits. From the visitor center, tourist then proceeded north along the historic Hagerstown Pike in an ordered sequence to experience the events of the battle. The new tour included one stops within the boundaries of the cultural

landscape: the Dunker Church (stop 1), with the attack near the historic Sunken Lane or modern day Richardson's Avenue (stop 8) within close proximity south and east of the cultural landscape study area (Babin 2018: 8-95, 96, 125).

Small-Scale Features: interpretation and other improvements

The staff at Antietam developed and installed interpretive panels and waysides throughout the park as part of the Mission 66 efforts. As early as 1960, the National Park Service prepared an "Interpretive Prospectus" for the battlefield that detailed the interpretive program for the battlefield and listed each of the proposed stops or roadside exhibits along the tour route. The plan indicated that the "function of the roadside exhibits will primarily be to interpret the battle story step-by-step on the historic scene." The plan also included other miscellaneous interpretive devices on the tour including: mounted cannons, reconstructed historic building, restored historic scenes (woodlots, fence lines, roads), overlooks, and cleared vistas. Regional Director Ronald F. Lee approved the plan in January 1961 (Babin 2018: 8-96). To support the effort, Antietam interpretive staff designed a Sign and Wayside Exhibit Plan in 1961. The plan provided detailed conceptual drawings for each of the proposed tour route interpretive stops and exhibits. The plan identified eleven stops, in addition to the construction of a new visitor center (Babin 2018: 7-21, 22, 26, 8-97, 118).

In March 1961, before most of the Mission 66 related projects began, the Catoclin Job Corps Camp improved the tour route by erecting new signs along the roads on behalf of the National Park Service. The newly marked tour route contained 31 directional signs, 29 of which were installed in this effort. A new color scheme was adopted for park signs – light gray field background with "Postal" blue lettering. Twenty of the signs had the logo "Battlefield Tour" and an arrow that pointed visitors in the direction of key locations. Eighteen numbered tour signs highlighted key stops (Babin 2018: 7-21, 22, 26, 8-97, 118).

For the cultural landscape study area, the 1961 wayside design proposal does indicate the addition of interpretive markers. The plan proposed six cast aluminum text markers, two cast aluminum directional markers, and one interpretive bench. The text for five of the cast aluminum markers were included in the document. In addition to the new signs, the plan indicated the presence of four existing monuments, the addition of three brick terraces, and the placement of four cannons (EODC 1961: 7)

According to the drawings and text, four of the cast aluminum text markers were to be placed at the position of S.D. Lee's Battery. The markers consisted of a panel that measured 16" x 20" and marked: a model 1857 12-Pounder Gun Howitzer; a model 1841 6-Pounder Gun; a 10-Pounder Parrot Rifle; and a 3-Inch Ordnance Rifle. These four signs were placed adjacent to a fifth sign that provided overall interpretation for S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display. This sign was slightly larger at 25.25 x 22" and with an overall height of 2 feet. The text reads that, "Colonel S.D. Lee's 16 Confederate guns fired from this position into the cornfield and East Woods."

The cannons themselves were installed in April 1963. The placement of the four cannons in an open field ensured that the features would be visible from the revised tour route section on Mumma Lane, which would connect Smoketown Road and the Sunken Road east of the Visitor Center (EODC 1961: 7-22).

In addition to the cast aluminum text markers, the plan proposed two directional markers near the beginning of the Dunker Church Trail. The first directional sign was located near the observation area while the second was located at the junction where the trail splits into two paths, one leading to the Maryland State Monument and the other to the Dunker Church via the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument.

In the same proposal, as a part of the improvements to the vicinity of the Maryland State Monument terrace, a bench and interpretive marker were proposed for western edge of the feature. A note on the drawing suggests that the elements were to be incorporated together. Renderings of the bench were not included in the proposal. A review of the drawing indicates that at the time of the proposal the text was not developed at that time and was to be designed later (EODC 1961:13).

The 1961 sign and wayside plan also outlines interpretation for the Dunker Church area. The plan included three additional cast aluminum text markers, one cast aluminum directional marker, one approach sign, one site identification sign. Two of the cast aluminum text markers, the site identification sign and the directional marker, were intended to be placed to the southeast of the Dunker Church near a projected path and a parking lot. The third cast aluminum text marker was designed to be installed to the north of the Dunker Church. The plan also indicates a terrace and steps leading up to the Dunker Church, both of which are still extant today. The six War Department tablets near the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument were not included in the plan (EODC 1961: 7-22).

In 1963, the National Park Service erected a flagpole on the edge of the parking lot at the beginning of the path that leads to the visitor center. The flagpole was placed in a circular planting bed. Photographic documentation verifies the feature during the period of significance (Babin 2018: 7-18).

In an image showing the construction of the Visitor Center dating to 1962, the War Department era fencing around the New York reservation remains visible, as does a wire mesh fence at the eastern elevation of the building. The following year in preparation for the centennial events, the National Park Service awarded a contract to remove the War Department Era fencing that surrounding the New York reservation (Babin 2018: 8-18). Additional research is needed to determine what happened to the fence.

Monument Preservation

In 1963, the National Park Service issued a contract with Lane Waterproofing of Philadelphia to rehabilitate the monuments at the battlefield. The crew of skilled craftsmen arrived in July 1963 and began sandblasting the monuments and bronze plaques. In total the

team removed soil and stains from 37 monuments on the battlefield and covered all bronze surfaces with a layer of epoxy. The work also included repairing the dome of the Maryland State Monument and the replacing and resetting marble tiles in the New York State Monument, both of which are in the cultural landscape (Babin 2018: 8-79).

Summary

The Mission 66 effort affected the overall character of the cultural landscape study area through a series of significant park program improvements. Some of the most prominent changes included: the purchase of the Spielman Tract (1961), the construction of the Visitor Center (1962) in the middle of the study area, and the reconstruction of the Dunker Church (1962). Other significant changes during this period include: the construction of the parking lot (1963); the execution of a planting plan (1963); the construction of the Dunker Church Trail and placement of interpretive waysides (1963); the installation of six cannons (1963); and the erection of the flagpole near the Visitor Center (1963). During this time both the Maryland State Monument and the New York State Monument were the subject of conservation efforts (1963). The character of the cultural landscape was significantly altered and remains legible to the present.

1967 to 2018

After the conclusion of the Mission 66 program, Antietam National Battlefield has continued to make improvements and modifications to the cultural landscape. A revised planting plan (1973) modifies the earlier 1962 proposal for the area surrounding the Visitor Center building. The native tree species planted remained the same, but significantly fewer eastern redbuds and hawthornes were planted on the east and west sides of the Visitor Center parking lot and to the east of the observation deck. The park staff also planted shrubs in front of the west wall of the administration wing. Existing plantings on the eastern side of the building were removed. (Neal 1973: 1; Quinn Evans 2017: 3-54). The overall character of the planting is visually more open, but is respectful of the original intention and retains the yearlong visual interest and selective screenings.

The battlefield continued to modify the Visitor Center, including significant additions to the massing and footprint of the structure. Between 1973 and 1974, the lobby was expanded to the west in order to accommodate large crowds during periods of heavy visitation. The expansion involved moving the existing glass wall 16 feet, making the feature flush with the existing flagstone patio. Prior to the expansion, a cantilevered roof covered the patio. The existing wall was reused from the original building. In order to make the addition harmonious with the structure, the side half walls were constructed of stone, similar to other elevations of the building, with windows above. The roof was extended to match the original design of the building. At the completion of the project, the brie-sole, or sun-shade, was once again attached to the structure in 1974 (Babin 2018: 7-13-15).



Figure 21: *Antietam Visitor Center*. Antietam National Battlefield Archives 1973
Photograph. 16A62.

The west elevation of the Visitor Center was once again modified in 1977 when restrooms facilities were added to exterior of the building. This project involved enlarging the existing restrooms by approximately 300 square feet and added doors on the west elevation to provide visitors egress from the exterior of the building. In order to screen the restroom doors from the parking lot, a freestanding stone wall, similar to the existing stone wall, was constructed. The new wall accommodated the primary sign of the Visitor Center (Babin 2018: 7-13-15).

Another significant development of the post Mission 66 era was a 1978 Congressional statute allowing the Antietam National Battlefield staff to purchase additional lands. Previously limited by a 1960 statute to purchase only up to 600 acres of land in fee simple, the staff at Antietam sought to expand its boundaries to protect more of the battlefield. Introduced into the Senate as S.4081 (1972), S. 386 (1974), and S.91 (1975), the bill finally passed on November 10, 1978 and authorized the purchase of scenic easements and modified the battlefield boundaries to allow for the purchase of additional lands. This change to the acreage limit allowed the battlefield to acquire the non-historic buildings south of the Dunker Church in 1974, which they then promptly removed (Babin 2018: 8-70; Snell and Brown 1986: 458).

The form of the Visitor Center again expanded in 1980 when a one-story, 131-seat, 1,750 square foot auditorium was added to the northern portion of the building. Records indicate that five design alternatives were considered prior to the construction of the current auditorium. To ensure continuity of design, the exterior walls of the auditorium were clad in fieldstone and the addition continued the existing roofline and scale of the original building. With this expansion, the form of the Dunker Church Trail was modified to accommodate the new footprint of the Visitor Center (Babin 2018: 7-13). A photograph dating to 1981 reveals the auditorium was completed. Plantings in the form of shrubs were added along the northern elevation of the auditorium addition. A closer review of the photograph reveals the presence of trees, which appear to correspond with the revised 1972 planting plan west of the Visitor Center building. A small scale feature, either a sign or trash can, lines to the sidewalk of the parking lot north of the flag pole. There are other signs visible in the image, suggesting a later introduction date of these features in the cultural landscape. In 1995, the administrative office wing of the building was renovated for use as a bookstore. At this time a new doorway was constructed to the west and the original doorway and information window (also located on the south wall) were enclosed with stone (Babin 2018: 7-13, 15)

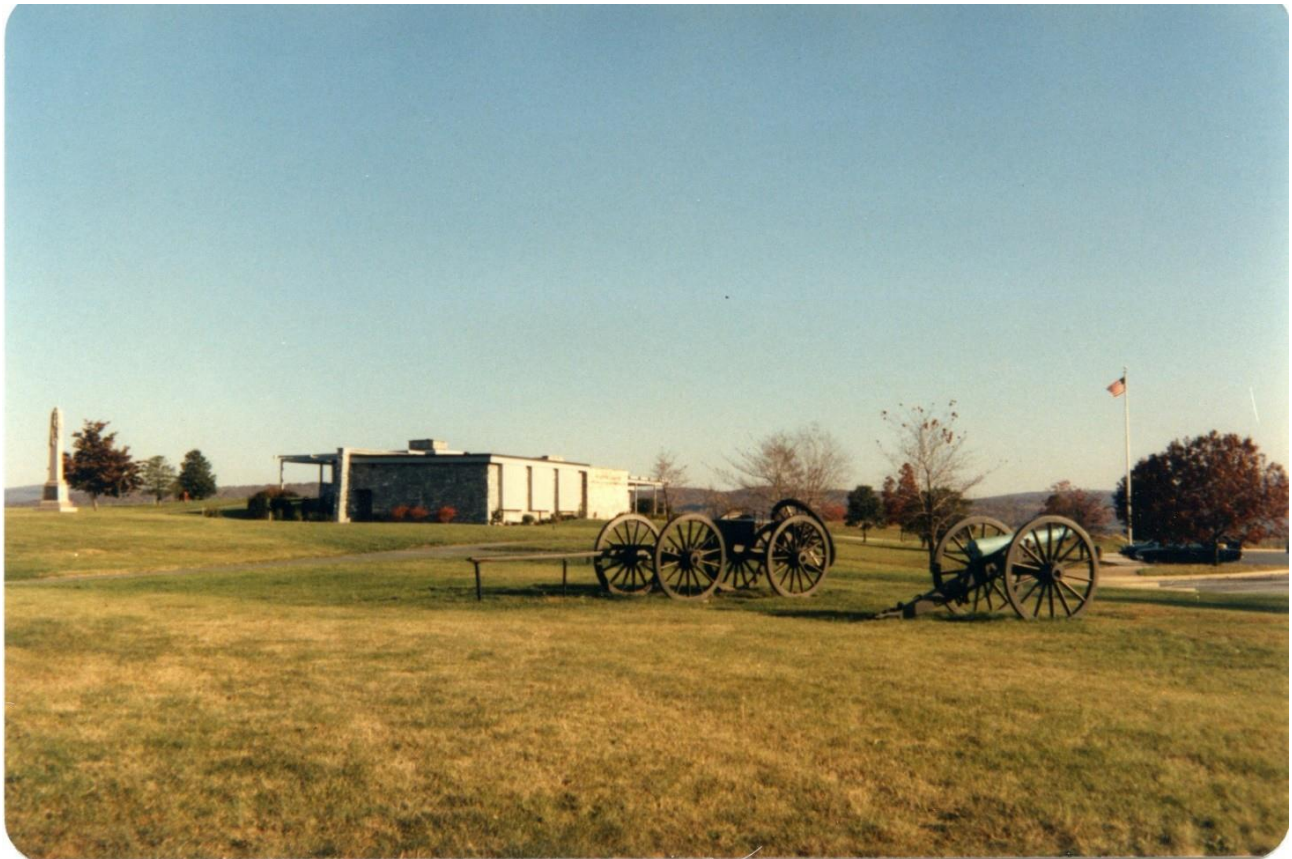


Figure 22: *Antietam Visitor Center*. Antietam National Battlefield Archives 1981 Photograph. 16A69.

In 1982, a five rail post-and-rail fence was installed by battlefield staff along the entire boundary of the historic Mumma Farm, including the northern edge of the cultural landscape study area along Smoketown Road. This installation was informed by a review of the Carmen- Cope Map and a desire to restore the setting and feeling of the cultural landscape to an appearance in keeping with the character of the site during the time of the battle (Quin and Everett 2004: 69-70).

In July 1985, Antietam National Battlefield held its first Salute to Independence celebration, an annual event associated with the cultural landscape study area. The event is commemorative in nature and in keeping with earlier festivities associated with the cultural landscape. The event occurs on the first Saturday in July and held within the fields east of the Visitor Center building. To accommodate the performances a large, temporary stage is erected to house Maryland Symphony Orchestra (MSO). Fireworks conclude the performance. In 2018, it was reported that several thousand people attended the concert, pitching tents, tarps, and lawn chairs throughout the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape in order to participate in the concert (Maryland Symphony Orchestra's Salute to Independence Concert: accessed 24 July 2018; Greenfield, "Thousands Descend on Antietam to Celebrate Salute to Independence": accessed 24 July 2018; Lovelace, "Great weather greets crowds for 33rd annual Salute to Independence": accessed 24 July 2018; Straley, "Scenes from the 33rd annual Salute to Independence": accessed 24 July 2018).

The National Park Service hosted the first Battlefield Illumination to commemorate the casualties from the battle in 1989. The event is in keeping with the earlier land uses that were established in the cultural landscape study area with the erection of the monuments. For the ceremony, volunteers light one candle for each soldier killed, wounded, or missing—for a total of 23,000 candles throughout the battlefields. The candles are spaced throughout the battlefield, including the study area, at a regular ten foot interval in rows. The illumination is usually held the first Saturday in December for the maximum amount of darkness, weather permitting. Visitors drive the tour route to experience the illuminated landscape. Between 2,000 and 3,000 cars are annually recorded according to sources (Memorial Illumination 2017: 1-4; Memorial Illumination: accessed 24 July 2018; Schelle, "An army of volunteers honors battle's casualties at Antietam National Battlefield Memorial Illumination": accessed 24 July 2018; Marshall, "Antietam National Battlefield illumination draws thousands": accessed 24 July 2018; Harris, "Antietam National Battlefield Memorial Illumination": accessed 24 July 2018; Rasmussen, "Volunteers remember 23,110 Antietam casualties — in candles": accessed 24 July 2018).

In 2002, the footprint of the Visitor Center was again modified with the addition of a new one story vestibule on the west elevation. The enclosed vestibule was built with vertical siding, fixed pane windows, and a double-leaf glass door. It was situated at the main entrance of the building, which concealed the majority of the west (front) wall of the entrance. A wood sunscreen extends from the roofline of the entrance. The sun screen follows the established form and design of the previous brie-solel (Babin 2018: 7-14-15).

On June 21, 2003, portions of the Maryland State Monument dome roof structure detached and fell to the floor of the monument. This created a dangerous safety condition where the interior copper panels of the dome could potentially fall and injury visitors. Improper ventilation in the original design created a situation where the unpainted iron truss members corroded and failed due to trapped moisture. Acting swiftly, the structure was immediately closed to the public and emergency plans were formulated. To rehabilitate the roof structure, the dome was removed and the existing dome framework was replaced. Proposals advocated the retention of the original structure to the extent possible. A review of park correspondence indicates that a stainless steel structure was used to replace the original frame. A ventilation system, compatible with the design of the monument was installed, allowing for moisture to evaporate and to slow the interior corrosion process. The interior copper panels were repaired and treated. Finally, the spalling granite on the interior of the monument was repaired. The proposed changes were in keeping with the character of the original design and form of the Maryland State Monument. R. L. Bryan Inc. was awarded the contract for the project, which began in FY 2004 and was completed in 2006 (PMIS 2003: 37397). The monument was rededicated at the completion of the project in June 2006.

A project-funding request outlined improvements in 2006 and 2007 to the Visitor Center roadway. Due to pavement cracking, the project proposed mill and overlay work and overlay expansion including roadway widening. The project also proposed to replace the existing railing systems with a steel backed timber guardrail and to add guardrail in some locations. The project also proposed the expansion of the Visitor Center parking lot (PEPC 2006: #17403). However, park staff confirmed that this project was not implemented as proposed. Due to Maryland DNR requirements for storm water management and impervious surfaces, an expansion of the parking lot would have facilitated the need to install a storm water retention pond west of the existing lot. This was deemed inappropriate and the expansion did not occur. As a result, the lot was merely repaved.

A proposal was developed in 2012 to improve the trail network surrounding the visitor center. The associated report indicated that all trails around the Visitor Center were recently re-paved prior to the proposal, but there was a lip condition on each side of the trail system. This created a tripping hazard for visitors and park staff alike. To remedy the problem create, the edge of the circulation path was backfilled. Excessive seeding occurred on each side of the trail system in order to create a smooth transition from the grass to the newly paved surface. The affected area was anticipated to be approximately 2 feet on each side of the existing trail network and did not expand the foot print of the circulation system (PEPC 2012: #41403).

In 2012, the park staff proposed a project to repair, scrape, and repaint all previously painted components of the Visitor Center building. The proposal stipulated that the work would be completed by contract and not park staff. The components to be painted included: exterior wood siding, T1-11, soffit and fascia board, pergola and associated beams/posts, window and door trim, 8 exterior doors, exterior wood ceiling, and 3 roof top air vents. Each component would be scraped to remove all delaminating, flaking, and chipping paint, in order to produce a sound paintable surface. Cracks, voids and defects were proposed to be

repaired and 2 finish coats of PPG, Manor Hall Timeless, exterior, latex, Satin, Cape Code Gray applied. This color selection matched the original appearance of the painted wood (PEPC 2012: #41672).

In 2014, Antietam's staff proposed work to repair the coping on top of the west elevation of the Visitor Center. Due to the structure's age, the mortar adhering the blue stone coping to the top of the free standing wall on the west elevation of the Visitor Center was failing. The cement component of the mortar was separating from the aggregate and therefore losing it strength. The structural failure was observed on the pedestrian walkway below, thereby creating a safety hazard for visitors. To correct this, preservation staff proposed removing 28 linear feet of blue stone coping along with the deteriorated mortar in which they were set. HPTC staff then applied a mortar mix that matched the original mortar's color, strength, texture, and appearance, to securely reset the original blue stone coping. All replacements were done with materials in kind (PEPC 2014: #52002).

Also in 2014, the National Park Service proposed cyclic maintenance work for the entire park that affected the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape. The project proposed the replacement and maintenance of landscape trees in managed areas throughout the Antietam Battlefield with the use of cyclic tree funding. The trees were to be replaced with species in kind to the original. The project followed previous efforts implemented by battlefield staff. For the sake of this narrative, this particular project and year is noted due to documentation of the effort. The report proposed to replace trees by replanting them with in-kind trees at the same location, including maples associated with the Maryland State Monument. Trees would not be replaced at all if the work was impractical or if the trees did not suit the initial intent of the cultural landscape. Finally, the project specified that any planning for the placement of new trees in previously undisturbed locations would require compliance for archeological concerns (PEPC 2016:#51533).

The staff at Antietam then turned their attention in 2015 toward repairing the Visitor Center observation room patio. Leaks from the patio were affecting the office space below. The project removed the existing flagstone, the mortar, and the concrete leveling down to the top of the structural concrete slab of the fallout shelter. The non-compliant steps and landing were removed, and the modern handrail was salvaged for reuse. After installing a water sealant on top of the exposed fallout shelter to prevent water from entering the offices, a new leveling course of concrete was placed on top of the sealant to provide proper slope for drainage. After a revision in March, the proposal was modified to request new flagstone of a similar color and size to be placed to replicate the original pattern. The replacement flagstone was a sourced Cleft, Pennsylvania flagstone. The flagstone was set in a thin layer of bedding mortar to shed water effectively. New steps and landing were constructed in the same footprint as the original, with the salvaged modern handrail reinstalled (PEPC #56806 2015).

Planning began in 2017 to conduct conservation work on the New York State Monument. The project was completed in the early summer of 2018. The scope of the project included the cleaning of the granite and replacement of deteriorated lead and mortar joints and was completed by the Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC). According to the

project proposal, the work was in keeping with the Secretary of Interior Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. The project was documented on-site by HPTC. A temporary chain link fence was placed along the perimeter around the monument for visitor and employee safety. The cleaning effort included pressure washing the monument followed by targeted hand scrubbing and the application of D/2 to remove biological growth lighten the granite over time. Deteriorated joints were removed and replaced with in kind materials. In the upper heights of the monument, the lead joints were replaced with wedge lead. HPTC conducted a mortar analysis of all of the removed mortar, allowing for the replacement of the appropriate ratio of sand and mortar type. Following the completion of the project, HPTC restored the character of the site to a condition similar to that of prior to the start of the project by removing all temporary structures and equipment associated with the effort (PEPC 2017: #76111).

Impacting the setting of the cultural landscape, one of the more significant programs for the preservation of the setting of the study area is the park's agricultural use program, administered by special use permits or SUPs. According to park natural resource staff, the agricultural program has been administered at the park for decades, in which Antietam National Battlefield, issues SUPs to local farmers to maintain the landscape, which is designated as either crop, pasture or hay fields. The farmers or cooperators use current best management practices (BMPs) to ensure a healthy environment which meets today's federal and state standards. Crop rotation is one of the BMPs used, which helps ensure minimal invasive weed populations from becoming established and no till drill, which helps protect soil resources. The Mumma Farm currently has a local cooperator who maintains the crop fields, which allows visitors to experience a cultural landscape which is similar to which it appeared in 1862 (Quin and Everett 2004: 14).

Summary

After the completion of the Mission 66 modernization to Antietam National Battlefield, most of the projects undertaken by park staff were minor preservation initiatives. These included the conservation of monuments, repairing of roadways, installation of fence lines, replacement of signs, and replacing pedestrian trails in the existing footprint. The only significant change to the cultural landscape was the addition of new spaces related to the programming of the Visitor Center including the lobby expansion (1973-1974), the restrooms expansion (1977), the auditorium addition (1980), and the vestibule expansion (2002). In the year 2000, the National Park Service took steps to ensure that the cultural landscape would be preserved in agricultural use by issuing Special Use permits, a practice that continues to the present day.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

Analysis and Evaluation Summary Narrative

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape, a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield, by comparing the landscape characteristics and features that existed during the periods of significance (1861-1865, 1902-1933, and 1955-1965) with their current condition. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand the cultural value of a place. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and unique value. Each characteristic or feature receives a classification as either contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

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

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

INTEGRITY

The Seven Aspects of Integrity

1. Location is the place where the cultural landscape and its features were constructed. The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape occupies or exists within the historic location of original construction. This same statement is true regarding character defining features such as the Visitor Center, the Dunker Church, the monuments, and principle circulation features. The location of the War Department tablets has changed slightly due to Mission 66 improvements. However, this occurred during the period of significance and is a part of the larger rehabilitation of the cultural landscape and has achieved significance in its own right. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of location to its period of significance.
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. Individual elements, such as the monuments, were intentionally placed in the cultural landscape and are the work of various designers and masons. During the Mission 66 era, with the construction of the Visitor Center and the circulation system, including the Dunker Church Trail, the cultural landscape was linked with a harmonious design. Visitors moved from the Visitor Center north towards the Dunker Church while passing by the monuments and intentional interpretive points. A formal landscape plan was developed during the Mission 66 era to heighten the design of the proposal with the creation of a later paired down version in 1972. This design intent remains evident today. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of design.
3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The physical character of the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape has experienced no significant changes from the historic period, as it is still exemplifies the Mission 66 design intent. While the vegetation has matured, this was intended in the original design. The larger setting of the cultural landscape has remained intact as the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape is surrounded by farmed lands in a rural setting. The landscape retains integrity of setting.
4. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, plants and other landscape features. Discussion of materials references the physical elements used to construct individual landscape features, as well as the collection of landscape features. With multiple periods of significance, the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape contains materials from the successive eras of development. This includes the commemorative monuments and War Department tablets and the NPS Mission 66 period of development. The cultural landscape retains integrity of materials.

5. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the craft of particular period. The historic structures, commemorative memorials, and Mission 66 features show evidence of the workmanship of the era of construction. The cultural landscape has integrity of workmanship.
6. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. The Visitor Center Area cultural landscape is a multilayered landscape that evokes the feeling of the commemorative era and the later Mission 66 era. The spatial organization of the cultural landscape's landscape features are similar to the end of the period of significance, therefore the cultural landscape retains integrity of feeling.
7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The landscape was associated with military action during the 1862 Battle of Antietam. Decades after the battle, the landscape was incorporated into commemorative efforts by veterans groups and state monuments commissions. The landscape is also associated with National Park Service Mission 66 improvements that represent the Park Service Modern design aesthetic. The cultural landscape retains integrity of association.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape, that are integral to the expression of integrity, include buildings and structures, circulation, land use, natural systems and features, small scale features, spatial organization, the overall topography, vegetation, and views and vistas.

There are many surviving buildings and structures within the cultural landscape from the periods of significance including the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument, the New York State Monument, the Maryland State Monument, the 3rd Maryland Monument, and the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument, the reconstructed Dunker Church, and the Visitor Center. These features are the most prominent visual elements of the cultural landscape and remain in their original locations. These structures individually possess integrity of location, material, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

The cultural landscape retains most of its historic circulation patterns, including the Hagerstown Turnpike and the modern named Antietam Remembered Trail. The materials of the Hagerstown Turnpike have changed several times since the Civil War, but remains in the same location, evolving from farm lanes, to a turnpike, and finally, incorporated into the park circulation network. The

circulation feature retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The Antietam Remembered Trail is associated with the Mission 66 program and retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association from this period.

The land use of the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape has gradually evolved to the present day. The lands associated with the cultural landscape study area were originally used for agricultural production. The lands immediately to the north and west of the study area remain in agricultural use through special permits to this day. Beginning in 1890, with the establishment of Antietam National Battlefield, the War Department introduced elements of interpretation by placing tablets (1897) along right of ways. The first monuments, which were associated with commemoration, were erected in the cultural landscape by the Maryland Monuments Commission between 1898 and 1900, the 3rd Maryland Monument and the Maryland State Monument, respectively. An expansion of the commemorative landscape continued with the erection of the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument (1903), the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument (1910-1913), and the New York State Monument (1920). Interpretive land use was further expanded through the implementation of Mission 66 improvements, including the construction of the character defining feature of the Visitor Center and the installation of the interpretive trail system.

The natural systems of the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape retain integrity from the historic periods of significance. The limestone outcroppings, a character defining feature from prior to the Civil War, informed land use and were incorporated into the design of the other landscape features including the Maryland State Monument, the Visitor Center, and the trail system.

Small scale features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural landscape include the War Department tablets, S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display, Mission 66 era interpretive signs, and the flagpole. Other small scale features, such as interpretive waysides, trash cans, directional signs, and the bicycle rack, all postdate the period of significance.

The spatial organization remains similar to the layout that existed at the end of the Mission 66 period of significance. Though the physical form of the Visitor Center itself has expanded, the connection of the building to the placement of other landscape features remains in the same configuration as was designed and constructed by the National Park Service.

The historic topography of the cultural landscape area remains intact. The Visitor Center is located on a high point east of the historic Dunker Church, which was a strategic objective for both armies during the battle. The gently undulating slopes of the area played a role in the Battle of Antietam, and the landscape retains its historic integrity. A minor modification to the topography, in the form of grading, occurred during the Mission 66 era to construct the Visitor Center. However, the project was designed to be minimally intrusive to the visual quality of the battlefield.

The vegetation varieties that are present within the cultural landscape date to the period of significance. The same varieties and locations of trees indicated on the Mission 66 planting plan are still present, as is the original design intent. These plantings accentuate and visually separate the components of the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape. The maple avenue to the north and south of the Maryland State Monument predates the Mission 66 period and are visible on early aerial photographs (1930).

The views of the Visitor Center cultural landscape have remained consistent with the Mission 66 era of development. The placement of the Visitor Center building proper was informed by the views towards the Mumma Farmstead, the Piper Orchard, the Bloody Lane, and to points north including Nicodemus Heights, the Dunker Church and the various monuments. These were key views during the battle from the high point near the Dunker Church. The views from the Visitor Center remain unimpaired though vegetation has encroached on some of the views.

Landscape Characteristic Narratives and Features

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center

Historic Condition

The Visitor Center was designed in collaboration between the architects of the National Park Service Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) and William Cramp Sheetz, Jr., a consulting architect. The building is associated with the Mission 66 program at Antietam National Battlefield. The Mission 66 program was a national initiative spearheaded by National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth. The plan aimed to infuse new funding into the National Parks across the country in order to address logistical problems, overcrowding,

deferred maintenance, and other problems resulting from decades of use and underfunding. Mission 66 supported a variety of improvements in the parks, but the most visible legacy was the development of visitor centers. Mission 66 visitor centers typically featured elements of the Park Modern Architecture, a style that emerged from this program. This style featured horizontal lines, rectilinear forms, simple silhouettes, low massing, incorporation within the existing topography, and modern streamlined materials. The Visitor Center at Antietam was one of the finest examples of this Mission 66 program, and it became one among one hundred other such structures built during the program.

In March of 1957, Conrad Wirth decided to situate the Visitor Center near the site of the New York Monument. The proposed 1961 design of the structure was designed to harmonize with the surrounding landscape in both its materials and visual impact. The building was constructed in 1962 by W. Harley Miller Inc. of Martinsburg, West Virginia. It is located at the center of the cultural landscape at the highest elevation southeast of the New York State Monument. This site was selected for its prominent views of the battlefield, its centrality within the proposed driving tour, and its ability to minimize the visual impact of the form by building the structure into the side of the hill. The building exterior was finished with local stone for its exterior walls in an effort to blend into the surrounding topography.

The structure underwent several notable changes since its original construction. Between 1973 and 1974, the staff expanded the lobby to the west. The expansion involved moving the front glass wall forward and enclosing an existing 16 by 24 feet flagstone patio at the entrance to the building. The front (west) wall was reused from the original building, the side walls were constructed of stone with windows above, and the existing roof was extended to match its original design and materials. In 1974, the battlefield staff also replaced the sunshade on the east elevation of the Visitor Center.

The footprint of the Visitor Center was modified again in 1977 when the building was expanded to the west with a restroom addition. This project involved enlarging the restrooms by approximately 300 square feet and adding exterior doors on the west elevation so that visitors could also enter the restrooms from the exterior of the building. The project included the stone wall on the west elevation of the building that screens the entrances to the restrooms. The restroom section of the building, located north of the main entrance. The final

major addition to the Visitor Center occurred in 1980 when a one-story, 131-seat, 1,750 square foot auditorium was added on the northwest massing of the building and continued along the existing roofline.

Existing Condition

The Visitor Center was constructed in the Park Service Modern style, embracing horizontality and featuring long flat forms and consistent roof lines. The overall form is expressed in two overarching volumes: the observation room on the eastern elevation and the long low rectilinear form of the auditorium-lobby- bookstore component. The building has an overall appearance of a one story structure, when in reality the building has three floors, the lowest concealed with the topography of the site (Quinn Evans Architects 2017: 4-7). The uppermost, the observation deck, is positioned in such a manner as not to be visible from the entrance elevation. The exterior walls consists of a combination of concrete block faced with un-coursed field stone, painted wood panels articulated with large glass openings.

The west elevation is the principle façade of the building and serves as the main entrance for the structure. The overall form is long and low reads as a single volume due to a common roof line. It consists of three elements: an auditorium and hidden restroom mass, which is clad in stone, the lobby entrance, largely glass and articulated with a brie-soilel or sunscreen, and the bookstore volume which is clad in stone, wood panel, and glass articulations. The west elevation is the only elevation not partially concealed by the hillside (Quinn Evans Architects 2017: 4-8-14).

The north elevation consists of three articulated elements: the observation room, the suppressed mechanical yard, and the auditorium form. The observation room is elevated above the other forms and located on a higher ground plane. The observation room consists of a set of fixed wood framed windows extending the full height of the elevation. A horizontal sunscreen extends beyond the footprint of the observation room itself. Located a level below the observation room, the mechanical yard houses HVAC units and a shed structure. On the same level of the mechanical yard, the auditorium extends further to the north. The elevation of the auditorium is clad entirely in stone, with the exception of a single emergency exit that is articulated (Quinn Evans Architects 2017: 4-8-14).

The most prominent element of the east elevation is the observation room, which dominates the auditorium/lobby/ bookstore form. Consistent with the north elevation, the east elevation of the observation room consists of an array of nearly floor to ceiling windows that extend the full width of the room. A large sunscreen articulates the length of the feature. To the south of the observation room, a large slate terrace, defined by the form of the bookstore, is located to the south of the observation room. To the north of the observation room are the mechanical yard and auditorium form. The auditorium/ lobby/ bookstore form is clad in field stone (Quinn Evans Architects 2017: 4-8-14).

The south elevation is composed of three elements: the lower forms of the lobby and the bookstore and the higher observation room. The lobby volume consists of almost floor to ceiling windows and is covered in a sunscreen. The lobby entrance protrudes beyond the footprint of the lower volume. The bookstore is clad in dressed field stone and is articulated with a single door. A defined expressed wall separates the bookstore from the observation deck room. The observation room south elevation consists of almost floor to ceiling windows, with a single door breaking this pattern, and a sun screen extends beyond the form of the room. (Quinn Evans Architects 2017: 4-8-14).

Analysis

The Visitor Center demonstrates integrity based on location, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association. While expanded several times, the building retains integrity of design, as the modifications to the footprint were in keeping with the character of the original design intent and followed the established design rules. The Visitor Center is a contributing feature of the cultural landscape.



Figure 23: West elevation of the Visitor Center looking north and east (P. Babin NCR History Program 2017)



Figure 24: East elevation of the Visitor Center looking south and west (NCR CLP 2018).

Dunker Church

Historic Condition

The Dunker Church was built by the local congregation of German Brethren in 1852 on land donated by Samuel Mumma, himself a member of the congregation. The original structure was a modest, one-and-a-half-story brick building with a simple side gabled roof fronting the Hagerstown Turnpike. The bricks were painted white at the time of the Battle of Antietam as documented in the photographs by Alexander Gardner.

During the Battle of Antietam, the Dunker Church became the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting. Colonel Stephen D. Lee's Confederate artillery were positioned on a rise in front of the Dunker Church and fired upon Union General Sumner's advancing troops. Union Brigadier General George S. Green's troops forced their way onto the Dunker Church grounds as well, pushing the Confederate troops into the nearby West Woods.

After the battle, the Dunker Church served as a field hospital and a burial ground for fallen troops. The church was repaired in the years following the Civil War and continued to serve as a meeting place for the congregation and as the site of community events, including commemorative ceremonies associated with the monuments in the cultural landscape (Baltimore Sun 1900: 8; Baltimore Sun 1903:8). However, the structure fell out of use as the congregation relocated to Sharpsburg, Maryland. The building was finally destroyed by a windstorm in 1921. In the years that followed, a service station and a residence were constructed on the foundation of the collapsed church (The Morning Herald 1930: 6; The Morning Herald 1941:19; The Baltimore Sun 1962: 154).

In 1951, the Washington County Historical Society purchased the land and foundation of the Dunker Church and deeded it to the National Park Service, who removed the commercial building. As a part of the Mission 66 improvement efforts, the National Park Service reconstructed the Dunker Church and rededicated the completed structure on September 2, 1962 (The Baltimore Sun 1962:154).

Existing Condition

The Dunker Church remains at its original location west of the Hagerstown Turnpike opposite the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument and southwest of the Maryland State Monument on a small hill. The Dunker Church is a rectangular structure of common bond brick painted white, one and a half story high building with an attic space beneath the side-gable shake roof. The structure has an almost square foot print, measuring 35'6" by 34'6", and rests on the original ashlar limestone foundation. The structure is articulated by centered door openings on the east and south elevations. The front and rear elevations feature 6/6-light double-hung sash windows flanked by wooden shutters. The north and

south elevations are punctured by the same windows, with smaller windows demarcating the attic story. A central brick chimney provides an outlet for the iron stoves used to heat the church. Visitors enter the church door through two rusticated stone steps (Quin and Everett 2004: 57; Babin 2018: 7-20).

Analysis

The reconstructed Dunker Church demonstrates integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and association. The Dunker Church is a contributing feature of the cultural landscape.



Figure 25: The Dunker Church (NCR CLP 2018).

Maryland State Monument

Historic Condition

The Maryland legislature appropriated funding in 1888 for monuments commemorating each of its federal units. In 1898, a commission of six Union and three Confederate veterans toured Antietam and selected a high point opposite the Dunker Church amongst a limestone

outcropping as the location for a state monument dedicated to the men of Maryland that served on both sides during the conflict. On January 16th, 1899, the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland selected a design presented by the Harrison Co. of Barry, Vermont. The design proposed consisted of a copper topped dome, supported by eight columns. Four bas-relief panels depicting scenes of fighting were to be inserted between the columns. A representation of Liberty was to adorn the top of the monument (The Mail 1899: 12). The monument is also associated with the Beaux Arts style, an architectural style taught at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris from the nineteenth century through the 1930s. This style encouraged formalism, symmetrical plans, rusticated arched masonry, and classical columns and was applied to large public buildings and monuments.

The monument is associated with the battlefield commemoration at Antietam that began in earnest in the 1890s and early 20th century. The Maryland State Monument is particularly unique as it is the only monument at Antietam commemorating both the Union and Confederate soldiers who fought at the battle. The dedication was held on Memorial Day (May 30th) 1900. The Maryland legislature invited President McKinley, a veteran of Antietam, to preside over the ceremony. President McKinley and approximately 15,000 to 25,000 citizens attended the event, making this the largest gathering at Antietam since the Civil War (The Baltimore Sun 1900:8).

Changes to the immediate context of the Maryland State Monument occurred during the Mission 66 period. As part of the park's Mission 66 era improvements, an aluminum text marker was installed on the west side of the monument. In 1963, a circular brick terrace was constructed around the monument and two granite benches were proposed on the monument's west side near the text marker. That same year, the battlefield hired a contractor to sandblast the Maryland State Monument and its bronze plaques and to repair the monument dome. By 1966, the Dunker Church Trail, modern day Antietam Remembered Trail, drew visitors east from the Dunker Church and north from the Visitor Center to the Maryland State Monument along two brick pathways (EODC 1961:13).

In 2003, the failure of the monuments roof structural system, caused by internal corrosion of the structural skeleton, facilitated the need to close the monument to visitors and initiated an emergency rehabilitation. The project included the installation of a new stainless steel

structural skeleton, a new compatible ventilation system, repair to the copper panels, and addressing the spalling of the granite members. The project was completed by 2006 (PMIS 2003: 37397).

Existing Condition

The Maryland State Monument remains in its original location. The monument is situated on a sloping hill with limestone outcroppings to its immediate east and west ends. The monument is a domed octagonal monepteron supported by eight composite Ionic columns featuring military shields and volutes motifs in the cornice. The names of the Maryland military units are inscribed along the top of the form. The copper roof is surmounted by the heroic figurine of Liberty standing atop a globe, with a drawn sword at rest, symbolizing peace. The structure sits atop three tiers of steps. Four bronze bas-relief panels on the exterior of the monument depict scenes from the battle. On the inverse, additional plaques provide information about the units that were engaged in the fighting. The structure rests on three tiers of steps (Quin and Everett 2004: 92). The structural members of the monument are granite. The exterior of the dome is clad in copper.

Analysis

The Maryland State Monument has integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The Maryland State Monument is a contributing resources of the cultural landscape.



Figure 26: The Maryland State Monument looking towards the Dunker Church. The maples are to either side of the monument (P. Babin NCR History Program 2017)

3rd Maryland Monument

Historic and Existing Condition

The Third Maryland Infantry Monument, based on the review of primary archival material, was installed by the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland by 1899 and is located on the east side of the Old Hagerstown Pike near the Visitor Center and parking lot (The News May 13 1899:1). The marker stands 3'7" tall, 1'8" square, and is made of rough-cut granite and has been polished smooth on its top face and west elevation. There is a bronze medallion of the Maryland state seal on the top of the monument and the word "Maryland." Informational text is carved in relief on the west face and reads as follows:

MARYLAND

3RD MD. INFANTRY// 2ND STAINBROOKS BRIGADE//2ND GREENS DIVISION//12TH
MANSFIELDS CORPS// ADVANCED TO THE CORNER// OF THE DUNKARD
CHURCH// IN FRONT OF THIS MARKER// LOSS, 4 KILLED//25 WOUNDED// THE

MONUMENT TO THE // MARYLAND TROOPS IS// NEAR THE DUNKARD//
CHURCH.

Analysis

The 3rd Maryland Monument demonstrates integrity based on location, setting, design, and association, workmanship, and materials. The 3rd Maryland Monument is a contributing resource of the cultural landscape.



Figure 27: The 3rd Maryland Monument (NCR CLP 2018)

New York State Monument

Historical Condition

The New York State Monument was positioned on the high ground located to the east of the Dunker Church and the Hagerstown Pike Road and south of the Maryland State Monument in the New York Reservation, originally purchased from Rezin Fisher. Architect Edward Pearce Casey designed the monument, a 58 foot tall heroic column adorned with eagles, with the partnership of Ricci & Zarki sculpting the adorning bronzes and the eagle

located on the base. The monument was constructed in 1920 from granite quarried in Concord, New Hampshire.

The New York state legislature appropriated \$30,000 in 1918 and 1919 to construct this monument. It was dedicated on September 17, 1920, with 250 veterans of the battle in attendance. The monument was rededicated in 1962 days before the centennial of the Battle of Antietam.

Based on historic aerial photographs, in the 1930s, a driveway extended from the Hagerstown Pike east towards the monument, where it formed a circle around the memorial somewhat below the main grade. A stone wall and two gates stood at the center directly opposite where the monument met the road. The larger gate, wide enough for service vehicles, was a double-leaf metal gate between stone or concrete posts topped with plain capitals and stone or metal balls, perhaps cannonballs. To the south side was a smaller single-leaf pedestrian gate flanked by smaller posts. The gates and a driveway leading from the road to the main monument were removed in 1934 (Quin and Everett 2004: 93).

Photographic evidence from 1963 shows that not all of the iron and concrete fencing was removed in the 1930s. A portion of the fencing remained in place to the northeast, southwest, and southeast of the New York monuments.

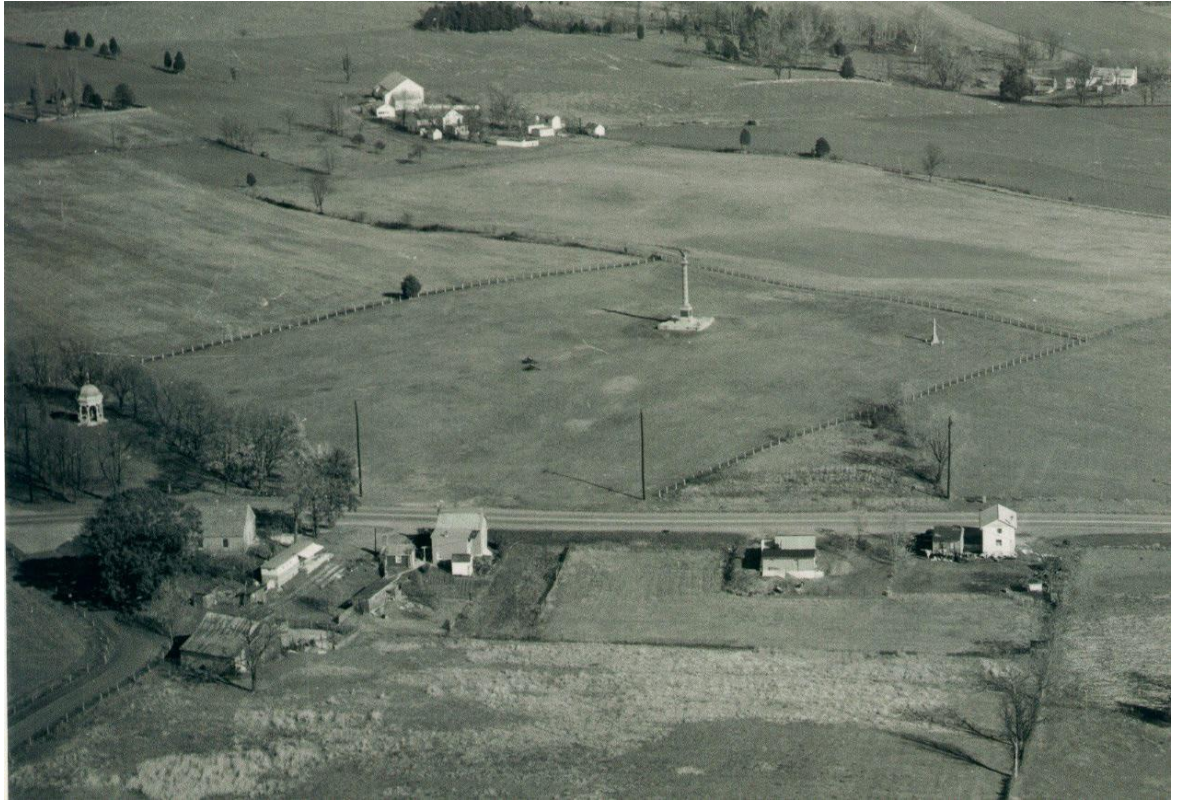


Figure 28: *Aerial view of the proposed Visitor Center site looking northeast.* Antietam National Battlefield Archives Undated



Figure 29: *Visitor Center Area New York Monument from Visitor Center perspective.* Antietam National Battlefield Archives 1963

In 1963, the battlefield staff replaced and reset the marble tiles of the monument. By 1966, the completed Dunker Church Trail progressed past the New York State Monument, extending north from the Visitor Center, and continuing north and west to the Maryland State Monument. In 2017, a project was requested for the New York State Monument. The scope of the work included cleaning the granite and replacing the deteriorated lead and mortar joints. The work was to be carried out by the Historic Preservation Training Center. The project was executed in 2018, with the site restored to its original character (Babin 2018: 8-78; PEPC 2017: #76111).

Existing Condition

The New York State Monument is a prominent feature in the cultural landscape and is easily visible from the Visitor Center, the parking lot, the Dunker Church, other state monuments, and the fields surrounding the cultural landscape. The modern day named Antietam Remembered Trail approaches the monument from the south of the monument with

origins at the Visitor Center building. The New York State Monument is situated in an open grassy field that is relatively flat and open to the east.

The monument is an example of a heroic column. The monument consists of a 58' fluted Doric column adorned by a sculpted eagle, which rests atop a globe. The eagle faces to the northwest with its wings dramatically spread aloft, as if preparing to fly. The column itself rests on a square pedestal decorated with four large bronze plaques, with the seal of the State of New York occupying the place of honor at the west elevation of the structure. The pedestal itself rests on a large rectangular stepped platform.

Analysis

The New York State Monument demonstrates integrity based on location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship and association. The New York State Monument is a character defining feature of the cultural landscape and is a contributing landscape feature.



Figure 30: The New York State Monument looking east (NCR CLP 2018)

20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument

Historic Condition

The 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument was designed by the New York Veteran Society and located near the center of the field across the Hagerstown Pike from the Dunker Church in the New York Reservation. Based on previously completed research and archival research, the monument was dedicated sometime between 1910 and 1913 (Trail 2005: 302-303; The Morning Herald 2 July 1930). The monument was erected by the 20th New York Infantry Volunteer Regiment, also known as the “Turner Rifles,” who were associated in some of the earliest commemoration at Antietam National Battlefield. This largely German unit was involved with an attack on Dunker Church during the battle and was the first to erect a monument for their fallen comrades (not within the cultural landscape study area).

In the early twentieth century, the state of New York purchased a plot of land from Rezin Fisher in order to commemorate the heroism of its Civil War veterans. The 20th New York petitioned to construct a new monument on the recently acquired New York plot and selected a site within New York’s seven acre parcel in 1910. The same year the group submitted a design and inscription for the monument. The plan called for a granite obelisk with a carved American flag draped over the top, a bronze tablet portraying the regimental charge, and an oval featuring a bronze owl (Trail 2005: 279-280).

During the Mission 66 period, a brick plaza or pad was constructed around the base of the monument, connecting the feature to the Dunker Church Trail.



Figure 31: 20th New York pad installation July. Antietam National Battlefield Archives 1963 Photograph 133.

Existing Condition

The 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument is made of pink Rhode Island granite and consists of a 4'6" base supporting a 9' high obelisk. The obelisk form is topped by shrouded colors, and a bronze bas-relief panel at the base of the feature depicts an infantry charge against cannon. The unit's history is inscribed on the sides.

Analysis

The 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument demonstrates integrity based on location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship, and association. The 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument is a contributing landscape feature.



Figure 32: The 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument looking west (NCR CLP 2018)

5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument

Historic Condition

In 1902, the Ohio Antietam Battlefield Commission visited the battlefield in order to locate sites to erect monuments honoring the service of the citizens of Ohio. It should be noted that the erection of Ohio associated monuments occurred at the same time and were all sculpted in a Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style. The commission selected the Hughes Granite and Marble Company of Clyde, Ohio to sculpt and place the monument immediately to the east of the Hagerstown Turnpike across the street from the Dunker Church. The monument was dedicated October 13, 1903 (Trail 2005: 267-69; Quin and Everett 2004: 93-94; Smith 2008: 110; Baltimore Sun 12 October 1903;10).

Mission 66 brought further changes to the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument. The brick plaza was constructed around the monument in 1963. During this time, six War Department tablets were placed to the east of the plaza changing the setting of the monument. A bench was incorporated into the design of the plaza as well.

Existing Condition

Regarding the setting of the feature, the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument is incorporated into the design of a bricked observation terrace on the east side of the Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike opposite the Dunker Church. To the north and south of the monument are post and rail fences along Hagerstown Pike. East of the monument are six cast iron interpretive tablets and a stone bench.

The 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument is a plain, granite obelisk approximately twenty feet tall that rests on a three-tiered plinth decorated with relief carvings of arms, an owl, a rooster, and the state seal of Ohio on the front and crossed swords and laurel wreaths on the sides. It rests on a partially rusticated stone base.

Analysis

The 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument demonstrates integrity based on location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument is a contributing landscape feature of the cultural landscape.



Figure 33: The 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument, War Department Tablets, and Mission 66 era improvements (P. Babin NCR History Program 2017).

Character Defining- Features

Feature:	Antietam Visitor Center Building
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Dunker Church
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Maryland State Monument
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	3 rd Maryland Monument
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	New York State Monument
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	20 th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	5 th , 7 th , 66 th Ohio Infantry Monument
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

CIRCULATION

Visitor Center Parking Lot

Historic Condition

The Visitor Center parking lot was designed by the National Park Service EODC and included on the 1961 Entrance Road and Parking Area (EODC 1961: NBS ANT: 3023), the 1962 Layout Plan (EODC 1962: N132 ANTI) as well as the Kathryn Simons prepared Planting Plan for the Visitor Center and Burnside Bridge Areas (EODC 193: NBS ANT 3035). As designed, the feature followed the principles of the Mission 66 design, embracing curvilinear forms, and fulfilling the need to provide programing for the automobile. A curved two-way entrance drive, off of the historic Hagerstown Pike, led to the concave shaped parking lot, with the overall form bowing east towards the visitor center. At the northern portion of the parking lot, a spur drive provides vehicular access south towards Sharpsburg.

The overall placement of the parking lot and drive are lower than the Visitor Center building, providing prominence to the interpretive feature, rather than vehicular circulation.

The design of parking lot follows the aesthetic of other Mission 66 developments in Antietam National Battlefield. The eastern edge of the feature is delineated by a raised sidewalk, which provides pedestrian circulation to the Visitor Center building and trail network beyond. Adjacent to the sidewalk, a single row of parking spots are oriented perpendicular to the curve of the overall parking lot. The double drive route continues through the parking lot, with a single set of parking spots, oriented perpendicular to the curve, define the western edge of the feature. In the northern portion of the parking lot, three bus parking space, oriented different (parallel to the curve of the parking lot) are set apart from the other parking spaces. These spaces are larger than the standard parking spot and are staggered in form, allowing for a single sidewalk to service the features.

The circulation feature was constructed in 1963 by Bester-Long, Inc. of Hagerstown, Maryland. Modifications that have occurred since the original construction have include the replacement of surface materials, but there has been no expansion to the feature itself.

Existing Condition

The parking lot retains its historic configuration/ design and location from the proposed 1961 plan. The parking area is located at the center of the cultural landscape to the southwest of the Visitor Center building and is approximately five hundred feet long. The parking area provides spaces for approximately 64 cars and three tour buses. The parking area is visually separated from the Visitor Center building by tree plantings including eastern redbud, holly, red oak, and American yellowwood (Babin 2018: 7-16).

During the documentation of the cultural landscape, it was observed that the lawn immediately to the west of the parking lot is used for overflow parking. This land use is not in keeping with the original design intent of the parking lot and does impact the design integrity of the feature.

Analysis

The parking lot demonstrates integrity based on location, setting, feeling, design, and association. The parking lot is a contributing landscape feature of the cultural landscape.

Visitor Center Entrance Walk

Historical Condition

As a part of the Mission 66 development proposed for the cultural landscape study area, a network of pathways were proposed to lead from the parking lot to the visitor center building and the Dunker Church Remembered Trail. A review of the 1961 Entrance Road and Parking Area plan, as well as the 1962 Visitor Center Planting Plan, reveals that the configuration of the feature has evolved from a simple singular path, to a multi-branched network of trails and walks. These paths are associated with the Mission 66 visitor center construction project, and photographic evidence shows that the poured concrete sidewalk was in place by 1963 (Babin 2018: 7-13).

Existing Condition

The Visitor Center path is “Y-shaped” with a length of approximately two hundred feet from the parking lot to the Visitor Center entrance. The path is poured concrete for the length of this run. From the main course of the feature, the path diverges north and is an exposed aggregate path. This spur leads to the Antietam Remembered Trail. A second extension of the main course diverges to the south toward a cannon on a brick terrace in front of the Visitor Center. The brick path is a newer circulation feature in the cultural landscape. The main sidewalk is in its original configuration. The location and position of the secondary sidewalks were adjusted as a result of the restroom and auditorium additions.

Analysis

The Visitor Center paths demonstrate integrity based on location, setting, feeling, design, and association. The Visitor Center Entrance Walk is a contributing landscape feature.

Dunker Church Trail// Antietam Remembered Trail

Historic Condition

The Antietam Remembered Trail, originally called the Dunker Church Trail during the Mission 66 period, was designed by the EODC and was built in 1963 by E.D. Plummer Sons of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The circulation route, as drawn in the 1962 Layout Plan-

Trail, proposed a circulation feature that overall the overall form resembles a guitar. The path as proposed originated at the visitor center building with a northeastern loop of the trail incorporating stops at the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument, the New York State Monument, prior to proceeding to a plaza surrounding the Maryland State Monument. From the Maryland State Monument, the path would continue west and south to the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument and the Dunker Church. The southern portion of the trail extended from the visitor center building north and west towards the S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display, to a new plaza at the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument (EODC 1962: N132 ANTI). A set of brick terraces were incorporated into the design at the monuments, the Dunker Church, and the S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display. The trail was originally bituminous greenstone, but has been repaved in asphalt with exposed aggregate (Babin 2018: 7-16, 17; Babin 2018: 8-90).

Existing Condition// Analysis

The Antietam Remember Trail follows the same course and direction as the original Mission 66 Design and demonstrates integrity based on location, design, setting, feeling, and association. This circulation feature is a contributing resource of the cultural landscape.



Figure 34: The Antietam Remembered Trail looking towards the Dunker Church (P. Babin NCR History Program 2017).

Brick Plaza at Dunker Church

Historic Condition

The brick terrace at the Dunker Church was built to the west of the church in 1963 during the Mission 66 efforts at Antietam by E.D. Plummer Sons of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. As rendered in the 1962 Interpretive Trail and Wayside Construction proposal, the terrace was originally proposed for placement to the south of the Dunker Church, with interpretive waysides incorporated into the design. However, based on photos from the period of construction, this was never executed as proposed (EODC 1962: N132 ANTI).

Existing Condition

The brick plaza at Dunker Church is approximately twenty-five feet long and fifteen feet wide located directly adjacent to the church entrance. The plaza serves as the conclusion of the Antietam Remembered Trail that originates from the Visitor Center.

Analysis

The brick terrace demonstrates integrity based on location, setting, association, materials, and design. The feature contributes to the overall character of the cultural landscape.

Brick Plaza at S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display

Historic Condition

The red brick terrace at S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display was built in 1962 due north of the parking lot by E.D. Plummer Sons of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania during the Mission 66 program at Antietam. This terrace was constructed as part of the Dunker Church Trail. The proposal, as presented in the 1962 Interpretive Trail and Wayside Construction plan called for the installation of four cannon and interpretive panels explaining the types of cannon and their use during the battle (EODC 1962: N132 ANTI). The plaza, as proposed, was to have a staggered form, allowing visitors to approach the cannons that were to be placed on the north east side of the plaza. Interpretation lined the edge of the feature.

Existing Condition

This brick plaza is approximately forty-five feet long, “L-shaped,” and remains at its original location on the Antietam Remembered Trail. The “L-shaped” form is also stepped to accommodate the cannons. The plaza is situated in the middle of an open, grassy field.

Analysis

The terrace at S.D. Lee’s Battalion First Position Display demonstrates integrity based on location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The feature contributes to the character of the cultural landscape



Figure 35: The S.D. Lee’s Battalion First Position Display (P. Babin NCR History Program 2017).

Brick Plaza by 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument

Historic Condition

The 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument’s brick terrace was constructed in 1963 by E.D. Plummer Sons of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania just east of the Hagerstown Pike Road opposite the Dunker Church as part of the Mission 66 improvements to the battlefield. The terrace first appears on the 1961 sign and wayside plan as a means to provide interpretation at

the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument and to accommodate existing War Department tablets. This terrace was constructed as part of the Dunker Church Trail, serving as the terminus of the two portions of the trail.

Existing Condition

The 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument plaza is a rectangular brick plaza at its original location and design east of the Hagerstown Pike at the northern end of the cultural landscape. The dimensions of the plaza are approximately fifty feet long along Hagerstown Pike and fifteen feet wide. The Antietam Remembered Trail intersects the plaza from the south end and continues north to the Maryland State Monument eventually looping back to the Visitor Center. The design of the plaza accommodates the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument, a bench and six War Department tablets immediately to the west of the monument.

Analysis

The brick plaza at the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument demonstrates integrity based on location, setting, design, and association. The feature contributes to the cultural landscape.

Character Defining Features

Feature:	Visitor Center Parking Lot
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Visitor Center Entrance Walk
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Dunker Church/ Antietam Remembered Trail
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Brick Plaza at Dunker Church
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Brick Plaza at S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Brick Plaza at 5 th , 7 th , 66 th Ohio Infantry Monument
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

LAND USE

Interpretation

Historic Condition

Interpretive land use was introduced to the cultural landscape study area by the United States War Department in 1897 with the installation of cast iron tablets along the eastern side of Hagerstown Pike. The tablets were placed throughout Antietam National Battlefield as a means to interpret the sequence of events and troop movements associated with the battle of Antietam. Due to restrictions on land acquisitions, the tablets were placed adjacent to right of ways, with an overall tour planned for the battlefield along a series of county maintained roads and War Department constructed lanes. Prior to the installation of the tablets, the cultural landscape study area was agrarian in character, with generations of farmers planting the fields for crops and grazing livestock (Babin 2018: 8-93, 94; Quin and Everett 2004: 66, 94-95; Trail 2005: 213-216; Baltimore Sun 15 September 1907; Mattern Map 1898).

By Mission 66, the National Park Service sought to expand and modernize the interpretation of the battlefield. This included the construction of the visitor center, a new building topology specifically for providing visitor orientation materials, facilities, exhibits, and interpretive information, and a comprehensive sign and interpretive wayside plan. Conceived in 1961, and further refined in 1962, the interpretive wayside plan proposed the construction of waysides, in a style similar to the existing War Department tablets at key locations throughout the battlefield. Within the cultural landscape study area, these locations included the Maryland State Monument, the Dunker Church, and S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display (Babin 2018: 8-56, 57).

Existing Condition

The aforementioned landscape features remain in their original locations, with the exception of the two Dunker Church waysides. Additional waysides, beyond those proposed in the interpretive plan exist along the entrance walk to the Visitor Center and adjacent to the Dunker Church. These later wayside exhibits postdate the period of significance, with photographic evidence suggesting an installation after 1980, and likely later than this date.

Commemoration

Historic Condition

The land use of commemoration is visible in the collection of the monuments that dot the cultural landscape study area. The monuments were erected during the commemorative period in the following order: the 3rd Maryland (1898-1899), the Maryland State Monument (1900), the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument (1903), the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument (1910-1913), and the New York State Monument (1920). These monuments were commissioned by various state legislatures and individual regiments to commemorate their involvement in the Battle of Antietam.

Prior to the installation of the monuments, commemorative activities and ceremonies have taken place within the cultural landscape. Veterans groups and civic organizations hosted reunions and ceremonies. General McClellan gave a speech associated with Memorial Day activities in 1885 (The Herald and Torch Light 1885). In 1888, the 125th Pennsylvania Volunteers held a regimental reunion for the twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle at the Dunker Church. Almost one hundred survivors of the regiment posed for a photo at the northwest end of the building (The Cambria Freeman, September 28, 1888; Shepherdstown Register, September 21, 1888). In 1912, the 20th New York Regiment held a commemoration for the fiftieth anniversary of the battle at the grounds of the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument. Forty-eight surviving members of the regiment attended with their wives and children.

Since 1989, the National Park Service has held an annual battlefield illumination ceremony to commemorate the casualties of the battle. The illumination is held the first Saturday in December and takes place across the entire battlefield park, including the cultural landscape area. The illumination involves lighting one candle for each casualty of the Battle of Antietam. The Salute to Independence has likewise occurred annually since 1985 in the study area. This ceremony celebrates Independence Day, and the event includes a free concert held by the Maryland Symphony Orchestra. Upwards of 34,000 people attended the concert in 2018, pitching tents, tarps, or lawn chairs throughout the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape. The parking lot hosts as many cars as it can accommodate. A large, temporary stage is constructed for the Maryland Symphony Orchestra for the performance.

Existing Condition

The physical landscape elements that are associated with commemoration remain in their original location and retain integrity of design, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association.

Character Defining Features

Feature:	Interpretation
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature:	Commemoration
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

Limestone Outcroppings

Historic Condition

Historically, the limestone outcroppings were present in the cultural landscape study area prior to the Civil War. Within the larger context of the battlefield, some of the German farmers used these outcroppings as materials to construct walls and buildings. During the Battle of Antietam, soldiers used these rocks as natural defensive barriers. In the 1899 Carman-Cope map, the cartographers indicated three major limestone systems in the cultural landscape: one at the grounds of the Maryland State Monument, one at a ridge south and west of present day location of the Visitor Center running northeast to southwest, and one directly east of the highest elevation point. For the design of the Maryland State Monument, stipulations of the design competition indicated that the design had to consider the presence of this feature in the development of the design.

Existing Conditions

There are seven limestone outcropping systems throughout the cultural landscape: one to the west-southwest of the Dunker Church; a large formation at the Maryland State Monument; an outcropping between the New York State Monument and the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Monument; one to the east of the New York State Monument; one east-northeast of the parking lot adjacent to the Visitor Center; one outcropping on the west side of the entrance road to the parking lot with the seam oriented north; and a final outcropping south of the

entrance road. The color varies from a light gray shade (for most of the monuments) to a dark gray near the Maryland State Monument.

Analysis

The limestone outcroppings demonstrate integrity based on location, material, setting, feeling, and association. The feature is a contributing resource to the cultural landscape.

Character Defining Features

Feature:	Limestone Outcroppings
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing



Figure 36: The limestone outcroppings at the Maryland State Monument (NCR CLP 2017).

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

War Department Tablets

Historic Condition

The cast iron tablets originated with the War Department's administration of Antietam National Battlefield. In 1894, the War Department approved the creation and installation of 200 cast iron tablets across the battlefield. As a part of the management of the battlefield, the War Department intended to interpret the battle lines and troop movements along public right of ways. E.A. Carman was tasked with writing the text for the Confederate tablets while George B. Davis wrote the Union tablets (Babin 2018: 8-93, 94; Trail 2005: 213-216).

The first 127 tablets were shipped to Antietam in May 1895. Between 1896 and 1897, the department placed 258 historical, locality, and guide tablets around the battlefield. The tablets were black painted cast iron plates with white painted raised letters cast at a foundry in Chattanooga. H.W. Mattern completed a map in 1898 that documented the placement of the tablets to date. In the Mattern drawing, eight tablets are indicated in the study area. They are located on either side of the Hagerstown Turnpike. Six are grouped opposite the Dunker Church, yet closer to the Smoketown Road intersection. From north to south they were: 116(A), 116(B), 53, 114, 51, and 306. Further to the south, on the same side of the Hagerstown Turnpike, Tablet No. 52 is indicated on the edge of the Fisher property. The grouping of six tablets were moved further to the south during the Mission 66 period and incorporated into the design of a brick plaza around the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Monument. The placement of the tablets was modified. The eighth tablet, Confederate Tablet 367, was moved further north after the battlefield acquired the historic Munson tract.

Existing Condition

There are eight cast iron War Department tablets located within the cultural landscape. Six are grouped near the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Monument along the eastern edge of the brick terrace. The current order of the tablets, from north to south, is as follows: 53, 116 (A), 116 (B), 114, 51, and 306. The seventh tablet, No. 52, is located on the east side of the Hagerstown Turnpike near the parking lot. The eighth tablet, Confederate Tablet 367, is located on the west side of the Hagerstown Turnpike in the field south of the Dunker Church. The tablets are all mounted on metal posts in open, grassy fields. The design incorporates large white lettering displayed on a dark background.

Proceeding from the northernmost tablet south, the text of the features reads as follows :

Tablet No. 53

“U.S.A. TWELFTH ARMY CORPS
TYNDALE'S BRIGADE, GREENE'S DIVISION

Lt. Col. Hector Tyndale, 28th Penn. Infantry,

Commanding. Organization.

5th Ohio Infantry

7th Ohio Infantry

66th Ohio Infantry

28th Pennsylvania Infantry

(September 17, 1862.)

Tyndale's Brigade, after the right flank of the enemy had been turned, pursued through the East Woods, crossed to the south side of the Smoketown Road and passing to the right of Mumma's burned out buildings, halted behind the ridge a few yards east of this point, where, with the assistance of Monroe's and Tompkins' Rhode Island Batteries, it repulsed several assaults of the enemy. About 10:30 A. M. the Brigade crossed the road and entered the woods on the right of the Dunkard Church. Joined on the right by the 13th New Jersey Infantry of Williams Division, it remained in this position until noon when it was compelled to retire to the East Woods.”

Tablet No. 116 :

U.S.A.

SECOND ARMY CORPS

Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, Commanding.

(September 17, 1862.)

At daybreak of the 17th, the three divisions of the 2nd Corps were east of the Antietam: Sedgwick's and French's near Army Headquarters, Richardson's in advance behind the bluff overlooking the Antietam. At 7:30 A. M. Sedgwick's Division moved, crossed the Antietam at Pry's Ford and, advancing through the East Woods and Miller's Cornfield and the fields to the south, in column of Brigades, crossed the Hagerstown Pike about a third of a mile north of this, entered the West Woods, and the right and center had reached the open ground beyond, when its advance was checked by Jackson's Command and the Artillery of Stuart's Cavalry Division.

Gorman's Brigade was in the first line, its left Regiment, the 34th New York, a few yards west of the Dunkard Church and separated from the Brigade by an interval of 460 yards, the Brigade line running in a general direction northwest, its right 940 yards from this and 610 yards west of the Hagerstown Pike. Dana's and Howard's Brigades were in the second and third lines respectively, their left flanks in the ravine and on the roll of ground 200 to 250 yards northeast of this and 280 to 300 yards west of the

Pike. In this position the left flank of the Division was attacked and turned by McLaws' and Walker's Divisions and it was obliged to retreat northward to the fields and woods beyond D. R. Miller's.

No. 116.

Tablet No. 116 (B):

(September 17, 1862.)

French's Division followed Sedgwick's across the Antietam and, upon nearing the East Woods, changed direction to come in on Sedgwick's left and cover that flank. As it approached Roulette's house, 800 yards east of this, it encountered the enemy and pushed them back to the Sunken Road or Bloody Lane, where its advance was checked by a portion of D.H. Hill's Division, subsequently reinforced by five Brigades of R.H. Anderson's Division. A desperate contest ensued, during which Richardson's Division came up and formed on the left. The combined action of the two Divisions obliged the Confederates to retire to Piper's Lane and the fields beyond. The Division bivouacked near the Roulette house.

Richardson's Division crossed the Antietam at Pry's Ford about 9:30 A.M., and, moving to the ravine beyond the high ground east of Roulette's, formed line of battle and advanced on French's left, engaging the Confederates in and beyond the Sunken Road or Bloody Lane. After a stubborn and sanguinary contest, in which it was supported by French's Division on its right, the enemy was forced back from the Bloody Lane to and beyond the Hagerstown Pike. An advance was made to the high ground overlooking the Piper house, which was soon withdrawn and the Division bivouacked on the high ground southeast of Roulette's.

No. 116, cont.

Tablet No. 114:

U.S.A.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS

GOODRICH'S BRIGADE, GREENE'S DIVISION

Col. W. B. Goodrich, 60th New York, Commanding.

Organization.

3rd Delaware Infantry

Purnell Legion, Maryland Infantry

60th New York Infantry

78th New York Infantry

(September 17, 1862.)

When nearing the East Woods, early on the 17th, Goodrich's Brigade was detached from its Division and ordered to the assistance of Doubleday's Division engaged north of this. The Purnell Legion was detached near D. R. Miller's and did not participate with its Brigade in the action near this point, but was engaged with its Division west of the Dunkard Church. After the repulse of the Brigade near this point, the 78th New York was detached.

No. 114.

Tablet No. 51:

U.S.A.

GREENS' DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS

Brig. Gen. George. S. Greene, Commanding.

(September 17, 1862.)

Green's Division, having turned the enemy's right in the East Woods, advanced against the Confederate Infantry north and east of this point, which retired to the woods west of the Hagerstown Pike. Green pressed forward in pursuit through the East Woods and across Mumma's fields to the ridge a few yards east of this point, where he halted to replenish ammunition. With the assistance of Monroe's, Thompkins' and Owens' Rhode Island, Knap's Pennsylvania, and Edgell's New Hampshire Batteries, he repulsed several assaults of the enemy. About 10 A. M. he crossed this road and advanced into the woods beyond the Dunkard Church which he held until noon, when he was compelled to retire to the East Woods, where he formed line in support of the Sixth Corps.

No. 51.

Tablet No. 306:

C.S.A.

RESERVE ARTILLERY, LONGSTREET'S COMMAND

Colonel Stephen D. Lee, C.S.A., Commanding.

Organization.

Ashland (Va.) Artillery,

Madison (La.) Artillery

Bedford (Va.) Artillery,

Eubanks' (Va.) Artillery

Brooks (S.C.) Artillery,

Parker's (Va.) Artillery

(September 17, 1862.)

At daybreak of the 17th the Ashland Artillery, the Bedford Artillery, the Brooks Artillery and Parker's Battery, went into position on the ridge east of the Dunkard Church. At about 7 A.M., the Brooks Artillery was withdrawn and the Madison Artillery took its place, one section advancing to the open

field north. About 8:15 A.M., the Batteries were withdrawn to a position west of the Hagerstown road and about 600 yards south of the Dunkard Church. At 9 A.M., they were withdrawn to Sharpsburg. At 3 P.M., they formed on the high ground commanding the Boonsboro Pike and the Middle Bridge over the Antietam. Eubanks' Battery was detached from the Battalion on the 15th and was in support of Toombs' Brigade in front of the Burnside Bridge.

No. 306.

Tablet No. 52:

U.S.A.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS

STAINROOK'S BRIGADE, GREEN'S DIVISION

Col. Henry J. Stainrook, 109th Penn. Infantry, Commanding.

Organization.

3rd Maryland Infantry

102nd New York Infantry

111th Pennsylvania Infantry

(September 17, 1862.)

After the Confederate right flank had been turned, Stainrook's Brigade pursued through the East Woods, crossed the fields to the left of the burned out buildings of the Mumma farm, and halted behind the ridge a few yards east of this point where with the assistance of Monroe's and Tompkins' Rhode Island Batteries, it protected the right of French's Division of the Second Corps, and repulsed several assaults of the enemy. About 10:30 A. M. the Brigade crossed this road and entered the woods on the left of the Dunkard Church, its left on the road directly opposite this tablet where it remained until noon when it was compelled to retire to the East Woods.

No. 52.

Confederate Tablet No. 367:

"C.S.A. / LONGSTREET'S COMMAND./ MANNING'S BRIGADE, WALKER'S DIVISION. COLONEL VAN H. MANNING, 3D ARKANSAS INFANTRY, COMMANDING. / ORGANIZATION./ 3DARKANSAS INFANTRY,/ 48TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY,/ 27TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY,/ 30TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY,/ 46TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, / FRENCH'S (VIRGINIA) BATTERY./ (SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.)/ MANNING'S BRIGADE REACHED SHARPSBURG ON THE AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER 16, AND/ WAS HELD IN RESERVE UNTIL DAYBREAK OF THE 17TH, WHEN IT TOOK POSITION OPPOSITE/ SNAVELY'S FORD ON THE ANTIETAM, ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM TOWN, BETWEEN 8/ AND 9 A.M. IT MOVED TO THE LEFT AND SUPPORTED McLAWS IN HIS ATTACK ON/ THE ENEMY IN THE WEST WOODS. ARRIVING ON THE RISE OF GROUND 300 YARDS

WEST OF/ THIS POINT. THE 3D ARKANSAS AND 27TH NORTH CAROLINA FORMED TO HOLD THE/ OPEN SPACE BETWEEN THE WEST WOODS AND THE LEFT OF D.H. HILL'S DIVISION/ EAST OF THIS ROAD. THE REMAINDER OF THE BRIGADE ADVANCING ON THE RIGHT OF/ RANSOM'S BRIGADE TO AND BEYOND THE DUNKARD CHURCH. WHERE IT, WAS REPULSED. THE 3D ARKANSAS AND 27TH NORTH CAROLINA CO-OPERATED IN EXPELL-/ ING GREENE'S DIVISION FROM THE WOODS ABOUT THE CHURCH. AFTER WHICH THEY/ CROSSED THE ROAD AND ADVANCED THROUGH THE FIELDS TO THE EAST, BUT WERE/ REPULSED AND RESUMED THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND WERE NOT AGAIN ENGAGED."

Analysis

The War Department tablets demonstrate historic integrity based on location, design, setting, and association. During their existence the tablets throughout the park have been replaced as needed. These features are contributing resources to the character of the cultural landscape.

Cannons

Historic Condition

The placement of cannons throughout the battlefield landscape is a legacy of Mission 66 developments at Antietam. During the initiative, the battlefield placed cannons throughout the park, adding to the park's interpretation as a means to help convey a martial atmosphere. The sites were chosen for the following criteria: importance of the battery and if it influenced a significant part of the battle; accessibility to visitors or a clear view of it from the existing or planned tour route; types of barrels on hand in storage; and ownership of land of the exact battery site. The plan proposed the placement of the exact types of barrels to correspond with the armament of the specific Civil War batteries and selected their location to be within 50 feet of the historic gun placement (Babin 2018: 8-76).

The first efforts to introduce cannons to the battlefield began with the Revised Mission 66 Prospectus of 1956 that called for the purchase of cannon carriages. In May 1961, the National Park Service contracted with the District of Columbia Department of Corrections in Lorton, Virginia, to reproduce 29 field artillery carriages to display authentic cannon on selected parts of the battlefield (Babin 2018: 8-75).

Within the cultural landscape study area, between 1957 and 1961, a topographic map of the site indicates that two cannons were located northwest of the New York State Monument in the open field (USDI NPS: 1166-00). In April 1963, the battlefield positioned four cannons at the eastern edge of the study boundary to mark the location of Tompkins Battery. In August of the same year, the battlefield placed four cannons to indicate Colonel S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display, south of the Maryland State Monument. By December 1964, eleven artillery and carriages were on display in the entire battlefield. Antietam historian Robert L. Lagemann completed research on the battery locations and gun types by 1965 and continued to advise the park on where to position cannons for interpretation. Archival photographs dating to 1965 and 1966 captures two cannons near the Visitor Center's main entrance (Quinn Evans 2017: 3-36).

Existing Condition

There are nine total cannons in the cultural landscape presently: one at the entrance of the Visitor Center on a brick terrace facing southeast; two east of the Visitor Center near the post and rail fence along Mumma Lane facing south; four at S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display facing north; and two on the opposite (south) side of the Antietam Remembered Trail across from S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display facing south. These cannons are of different varieties and vintages, including an 1841 6-pounder gun, an 1857 12-pounder howitzer, a 3 inch ordnance rifle, and a 10-pounder parrot rifle. Four of the nine have patina copper barrels while the others are black.

Some changes have been made to the positions of the cannon within the landscape since the Mission 66 era. Currently, there are now only two cannons at Tompkins Battery instead of four. Likewise, there is only one cannon located at the main entrance of the Visitor Center instead of the two that appear in the 1966 photograph. This changes occurred prior to the taking of a 1973 photograph of the cultural landscape (Quinn Evans 2017: 3- 49). Finally, there are six total cannon at S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display instead of four. The installation of the cannons on the south side of the Antietam Remembered Trail appears to be in place by 1981 (Quinn Evans 2017: 3-67).

Analysis

The cannons demonstrate integrity based on setting, feeling, design, materials, and association. The cannons associated with the S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display position on the north side of the Antietam Remembered Trail exhibit integrity of location as well. The cannons are contributing resources to the cultural landscape.



Figure 37: The S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display and other small scale features with the Dunker Church in the background (NCR CLP 2018).

Mission 66 Interpretation

Historic Condition

As a part of the Mission 66 improvements, a sign and wayside exhibit plan was created in order to expand interpretation at the battlefield. The plan identified ten key stops or locations along the battlefield tour route that were to be interpreted through a series of waysides, interpretive panels, and overlooks in order to provide the visitor an understanding of the battle. The plan was a mixture of conceptual drawings regarding the configuration of wayside

and fully developed text and narrative script (EODC 1961 Sign and Wayside Proposal). A consistent text and material pallet, similar to the War Department Tablets, was selected in order to create a cohesive design. The proposal was a further developed an earlier interpretive prospectus.

For the cultural landscape study area several interpretive panels were proposed. Three directional markers, one at the observation room, one near the Dunker Church, and a final marker near a restored Hagerstown Turnpike Trace were proposed. The text for these three signs were not included in the proposal.

South and west of the Maryland State Monument, a wayside was proposed with the intention of incorporating the panel into the design of the proposed bench. Text was not provided in the document with a note indicating that the design was still in development (EODC 1961 Sign and Wayside Proposal: 13). The subject matter of the wayside was not included in the document.

At the S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display, five panels were proposed. At the northwest portion of the display a large panel, standing approximately two and a half feet tall, provided viewers an overall understanding of the battery. The sign was to be made of aluminum. The proposed text read:

S.D.LEE'S ARTILLERY BATTALION // During the early morning fighting Colonel//
S.D. Lee's 16 Confederate guns fired// from this position into the cornfield// and East
Woods.

Four additional smaller markers were proposed for each of the cannons. The panel of the markers were to be no larger than 16"x 20" and uniform in size. The text of the markers read as follows:

No.1

MODEL 1857 12-POUNDER GUN-HOWITZER// Commonly known as the "Napolean"
this smoothbore was// the favored artillery piece in both armies throughout// the Civil

War. Although it was used at moderate range// with explosive shell, it especially effective at short// ranges with canister shot.

No. 2

MODEL 1841 6-POUNDER GUN// Although of Mexican War vintage this smooth-bore was used by many Union and Confederate // batteries early in the Civil War.

No. 3

10- POUNDER PARROTT RIFLE// This cast iron rifle with its board of wrought iron reinforcing the breech was a modern weapon of the day. It was effective at moderately long range// The 20 pounder similar except for size was the heaviest rifled cannon used at Antietam.

No. 4.

3-INCH ORDNANCE RIFLE // This was one of the most accurate weapons used here. Later in the war it was much preferred over the cumbersome and less reliable Parrott.

(EODC 1961 Sign and Wayside Proposal: 10-15)

For the area around the Dunker Church, three cast aluminum markers were proposed. Two of the cast aluminum text markers, Markers A and B, were intended to be placed to the southeast of the Dunker Church near a proposed brick plaza and a parking lot. The third cast aluminum text marker, Marker C, was designed to be installed to the north of the Dunker Church (EODC 1961 Sign and Wayside Proposal: 18). The markers were all rectangular in shape (8" x 10") and oriented vertically.

Marker A was positioned south of the church facing the southeast corner of the building. A rendering of the Dunker Church was placed at the top of the panel (EODC 1961 Sign and Wayside Proposal: 19) The proposed text read as follows:

The Dunkard Church/ Members of the Church of the Brethren, Known as Dunkers and later as Dunkards, dedicated their/ simple church in 1853. Nine years later the war left it in the condition shown above. The Brethren soon /repaired the damage and held regular

services here until 1916. The building collapsed in a windstorm/ in 1921 and was rebuilt, with many of the original materials, in 1961.

Marker B was positioned at the east of the church facing the southeast corner of the building. An interpretation of the Alexander Gardner photo adorned the top of the panel (EODC 1961 Sign and Wayside Proposal: 20). The text read as follows:

A Battle Landmark/The early morning Union attacks were aimed at this highly visible building, gleaming white against the/ dark background of the West Woods. The church marked the key ground around which General/ “Stonewall” Jackson’s Confederates were concentrated.

Marker C was located to the north of the church along the Hagerstown Turnpike and faced the northeast corner of the building (EODC 1961 Sign and Wayside Proposal: 21). The sign was rectangular and had an overall dimension of 16”x 30”. The text read as follows:

Of five Union Divisions aimed at the church only one reached it. General George Greene’s men battled/ down the Smoketown Road (across the highway) and held this ground from 10 o’clock till noon when/ they were forced to withdraw. By that time the scene of action had shifted south to Bloody Lane, and/ this area was quiet.

Existing Conditions

The waysides and markers proposed for the S.D. Lee’s Battalion First Position Display position are present in the cultural landscape. Evidence has not surfaced that the directional markers as proposed in the plan were ever placed in the cultural landscape. The same statement is true for the Dunker Church interpretation. An interpretive wayside, in keeping with the character of the proposal, is present at the Maryland State Monument. The text of the marker reads as follow:

DUNKARD CHURCH// “Let us here today, in the spirit// of the brethren who built// it more than a century ago// rededicate this building to the//advancement of peace among//nations... to the brotherhood// of all mankind.” From address// delivered by J. Millard Tawes, Governor of// Maryland, September 2, 1962. Reconstruction// of the historic

Dunkard Church// was made possible in 1961 by a special// appropriation of funds by the State of// Maryland.

Analysis

The surviving Mission 66 interpretation retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship. These are contributing resources to the overall integrity of the cultural landscape.

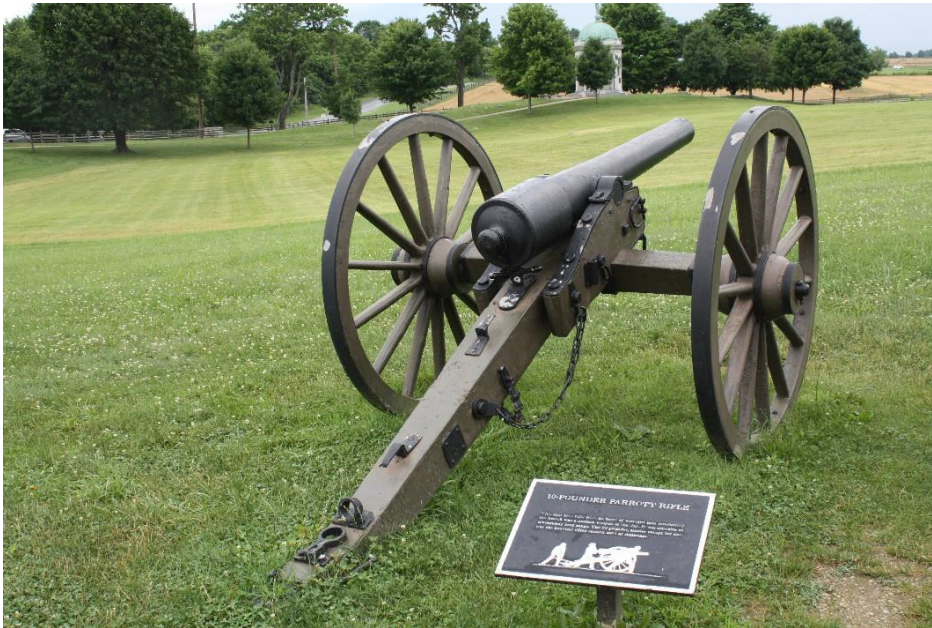


Figure 38: An example of the Mission 66 era interpretation that survives (NCR CLP 2018).

Maryland State Monument and 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument Benches

Historic Conditions

The 1961 Sign and Wayside Exhibit Plan proposed, as a part of the improvement of interpretation, the installation of a bench directly west of the Maryland State Monument. The drawing indicated a desire to incorporate a sign into the overall design. The design of the feature was schematic at best with an indication that further designs were necessary (EODC 1961: 13).

The following year a design was prepared for bench. Following the curve of the Maryland State Monument, the bench was to follow a semicircular form. The bench, as drawn would consists of a seat 2'6" feet wide, with an overall length of 12' 6." The overall

height of the feature was 1'6." Five smooth circular columns supported the feature. The bench was to be located almost immediately adjacent to the monument. No sign was incorporated into the design of the bench.

In addition to the Maryland State Monument bench, the proposal planned for the addition of a bench north and east of the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument and incorporated into the design of the brick terrace. Similar to the other bench in the proposal, the bench would have a seat that had a depth of 2'6" with an overall length of 15' incorporated into the design of the plaza. Three smooth circular supports were needed for the design as drawn (ETIC 1962: 6; EODC 1962:6).

Existing Conditions

Both benches remains in the location of the Mission 66 proposal and retain the original design. Therefore the features are contributing to the cultural landscape.



Figure 39: The War Department Tablets with the Mission 66 bench (NCR CLP 2018).

Flagpole

Historic Condition

The flagpole was erected in September 1963 at the Visitor Center complex. Located at the convergence of the parking lot and the sidewalk approaching the Visitor Center's main entrance, the flagpole was installed as part of the Mission 66 additions to Antietam (Babin 2018: 8-89, 90).

Existing Condition

The flagpole is incorporated into the Visitor Center entrance path and contained within a "U" shaped planting bed. The flagpole is made of aluminum with a spun aluminum ball on the top of the pole and black aluminum cleats halfway up and is approximately thirty feet tall. Additional research is needed to determine if this is the original flag pole.

Analysis

The flagpole demonstrates integrity based on location, design, association, feeling, and setting. Additional research is needed to determine if the feature retains integrity of materials and workmanship. The flagpole is a contributing resource to the overall character of the cultural landscape.



Figure 40: The flagpole with examples of the other signs and views into the parking lot (NCR CLP 2018).

Utility covers

Historic Condition

In a 1972 photograph, one utility cover is visible, south of the observation room patio, over the underground bunker. The feature was constructed as a part of the construction of the bunker. The cover is circular in shape and surrounded by a square cement frame (Quinn Evans 2017: 3-45). It should be noted that this is the earliest known photograph to the researcher to date of the feature.

Existing Condition

During the field documentation of the cultural landscape, five utility covers were located within the cultural landscape study area, including the previously documented cover south of the observation deck patio. Two of the covers were documented north of the observation room. These two utility covers are both set within a concrete foundation. One is a large, circular utility cover made of iron with a radius of approximately three and a half feet. The second cover is a square shaped hole approximately two feet square. The third utility cover is located near a hydrant south of the visitor center building. The cover is made from cast iron and is approximately two feet in diameter. The final utility cover is located to the northeast of the visitor center building. Made of cast iron, it has a diameter of approximately two feet. Further research is needed to show when these utility covers were first installed.

Analysis

The utility covers date to the period of significance are associated with the purpose of the Visitor Center and therefore are contributing features of the cultural landscape.

Culverts

Historic and Existing Condition

Five historic culverts exist within the cultural landscape study area. These features were first indicated on a 1962 “As Built Drawing” to show the progress of construction at the site to date (ETIC 1962: 3023). The map highlights the use of two different materials to construct the features, masonry walls and rubble limestone. The culverts exist at the locations indicated on the map.

Three are located in the northern portion of the study area; two along the eastern edge of the Hagerstown Pike and one along the western edge of the Hagerstown Pike. These culverts consist of cast concrete and aggregate head walls with no visible pipes. The culverts on the eastern side of the turnpike are oriented parallel to the course of the road. The northern most culvert consists of a headwall oriented perpendicular to the course of the road with a wing wall running parallel to the course of the road. The southern culvert is oriented perpendicular to the course of the road. The culvert on the western side of the road is located in the “boneyard space” and is oriented parallel with the course of the road.

Two rubble limestone and mortar culverts are located on the southern portion of the parking lot along the southern edge of the feature. The incorporation of the headwalls into the design of the circulation feature suggests a contemporary construction period.

Analysis

The culverts date to the period of significance and retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, association. Further analysis is needed to determine whether the features retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The features are contributing to the cultural landscape.



Figure 41: An example of a culvert and the post and rail fence in the study area (NCR CLP 2018).

Fire Hydrant

Historic Condition

Photographic evidence from 1974 shows a red fire hydrant to the north of the Visitor Center. It likely dates after the Mission 66 developments at the battlefield and is not mentioned in the Mission 66 National Register nomination.

Existing Condition

There are two fire hydrants within the Visitor Center Area cultural landscape. Both hydrants are made of iron, stand approximately two and a half feet tall, and are currently painted green although a previous layer of red paint is exposed due to paint failure. The first is situated adjacent to the south of the Visitor Center's front (southwest) façade. The hydrant is located near a utility cover in an open, grassy field. The second is located to the north of the Visitor Center and southeast of the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument, and this is the same fire hydrant that appears in the 1974 photograph.

Analysis

The features are necessary to ensure the safety and protection of visitors and cultural resources from the threat of fire. The hydrants are contributing resources to the cultural landscape.

Post and Rail Fences

Historic Condition

In September 1862, Alexander Gardner's photograph of the Dunker Church post battle captured the presence of a post-and-rail fence separating the Mumma farm from the Hagerstown Turnpike. In the weeks that followed the battle, the remainder of the fence was likely looted as a source of fuel for fires (Quin and Everett 2004:30). In the years that followed the Mumma's rebuilt their farm including the fence. By 1884, photographic evidence indicates that the post and rail fence was reconstructed along the Hagerstown Pike boundary with additional fence types introduced into the cultural landscape, including picket and worm fencing (Biscoe 1884: 170 W. 71).

After the establishment of Antietam National Battlefield, the War Department started a practice of erecting post and wire fences along the right-of ways to delineate the government's property. An aerial photograph dating from 1930, indicates that there are no wood post and rail fences along the eastern edge of the Hagerstown Turnpike or the southern edge of the Smoketown Road. Rather a concrete post and pipe rail fence is visible around the New York monuments reservation and Maryland State Monument reservation. A picket fence demarcates the remainder of the study area east of the Hagerstown Turnpike (Bolling Field 1930: 18AA6914).

Nearly thirty years later in a 1961 aerial photograph, from a similar vantage, all the picket fence is removed from the eastern side of the Hagerstown Turnpike. The only fencing visible on the eastern side of the turnpike is the remnant of the concrete post and pipe rail demarcating the monument reservations (Quinn Evans 2017: 3-16). Between the 1970s and the 1990s, the staff installed a five rail post-and-rail fence along the entire border of the Mumma Farm at Smoketown Road (Quin and Everett 2004: 89).

Existing Condition

Post and rail fences are present throughout the cultural landscape. The materials of the fence include rough split wooden rails and wooden posts. Each section of the fence contains five rails approximately eight feet in length. The fences stand approximately four feet tall.

A reconstructed post and rail fence extends approximately four hundred feet north along the course of the Smoketown Road from the intersection of Hagerstown Pike. A second course of post and rail fence extends south from the intersection ending at the parking lot northern entrance. This course of fence is interrupted at the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument Plaza.

Analysis

The fences that are present in the cultural landscape post date the period of significance, but correspond to the location of historic fence lines. Therefore the post and rail fences are non-contributing, but compatible with the character of the cultural landscape and are scene setting devices.

Signs

Historical Condition

During the War Department's management of the battlefield, directional signs were installed along the roads, tour roads, and lanes in order to guide visitor. These signs were supplemented during the Mission 66 era as a part of the expansion of visitor interpretation. A review of the detail drawings included in the 1961 Sign and Exhibit Wayside Plan indicates a desire to create a cohesive graphic image throughout the battlefield. A common emblem, the Burnside Bridge, adorned blue and grey aluminum signs (EODC 1961: 8). The plan indicated that new directional signs, larger site identification signs, and large approach signs

(placed 500 feet prior to a destination stop) were to be installed throughout the battlefield tour, including the Visitor Center and the Dunker Church (EODC 1961: 98-99).

In a further refinement of the sign proposal, in 1963, plans were drawn for secondary signs located in the area around the Visitor Center to provide additional way finding and identity. The Eastern Office of Division and Construction proposed a set of plywood panels placed on top of board and batten panels on posts of varying heights depending on the importance of the sign. Routed letters in the plywood indicated the destination or feature. The style of the letter does not match the lettering from the earlier proposal. The proposal indicated the signs were to be stained to match the color of the buildings (EODC 1963:3; ETIC 1963: 3042B).

Existing Conditions

There are several standard signs located throughout the cultural landscape, the majority are concentrated along the northern edge of the parking lot. These include a set of standard park signs and traffic signs, none conform to the Mission 66 proposal. Photographic evidence from the 1980s indicates that none of these signs were installed.

Analysis

The signs postdate the period of the significance. However, the purpose of these features is in keeping with the character of the cultural landscape. The features are therefore non-contributing, but compatible to the cultural landscape.

Modern Waysides and Information Boards

Existing Conditions

There are five interpretive waysides within the cultural landscape. Two are located near the Dunker Church the path leading north of the church. These waysides are approximately three feet high and consists of a standard panel. Two modern waysides are located on the southeast corner of the S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display position display on the north side of the Antietam Remembered Trail. A final interpretive panel, standard in form is located adjacent to the U.S.S. Antietam Bell on the sidewalk adjacent to the parking lot.

Three upright informational boards are located along the eastern edge of the parking lot. One is located adjacent to the flag pole and contains information regarding entrance fees. Two more informational boards are located further north along the parking lot sidewalk. The boards are approximately seven feet tall and three feet wide and are upright. A review of photographs from the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s does not indicate the presence of these waysides or informational boards. Further review of the original Mumma Farm CLI indicates that the waysides associated with the S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display were originally located north of the display on either side of the Antietam Remembered Trail. No interpretation was present at the Dunker Church (Quinn and Everett 2004: 106). The existing interpretation was therefore installed at a later date, after the period of significance and is considered non-contributing, but compatible landscape features.

Light posts with fixtures

Existing Conditions

There are currently two light posts with fixtures located on the eastern side of the parking lot, to either side of the Visitor Center entrance walk. These light fixtures are made of metal and painted brown. Both are approximately fifteen feet in height and have a solar panel attached to the top of the lamp post. At the base of each light fixture is a maintenance box. The light fixtures stand approximately one hundred feet apart from each other to the north and south.

Analysis

These features postdate the period of significance. Further research is needed to determine when these were installed. The features are non-contributing, but compatible resources with the character of the cultural landscape.

Bike Rack

Existing Conditions

There is one bike rack located at the entrance walk to the Visitor Center. The bike rack is movable, made of aluminum, stores up to sixteen bicycles, and has a width of approximately six feet. Additional research is needed to determine when this was installed.

Analysis

This bike rack postdates the period of significance. The feature is determined to be non-contributing to the character of the cultural landscape.

Electrical Fixture

Adjacent to the Maryland State Monument is small in descript post with an electrical outlet. The feature consists of a outdoor grade electrical outlet atop a wooden post. The feature is north of the monument and situated in the surrounding limestone outcroppings. Further information is needed to determine when this feature was installed. It is undetermined at this time as to the contribution status of the feature to the overall character of the cultural landscape.

Bench

Existing Condition

There is one bench, made of wooden slats and metal posts, located on the sidewalk of the parking lot. The feature is not rendered in the 1962 or 1973 planting plan, nor is it visible in later photographs. Additional research is needed to determine when the bench was installed.

Analysis

The contribution status of the feature is undetermined at this time.

Character Defining Features

Feature:	War Department Tablets
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Cannons
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Mission 66 Interpretive Signs
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Maryland State and 5 th , 7 th , 66 th Ohio Infantry Monument Benches
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature:	Flagpole
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Utility Covers
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Culverts
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Fire Hydrant
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Post and Rail Fence
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing Compatible
Feature:	Signs
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non- Contributing Compatible
Feature:	Modern Waysides and Upright Informational Boards
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non- Contributing Compatible
Feature:	Light Fixture/ Lamp Post
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non- Contributing Compatible
Feature:	Bicycle Rack
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non- Contributing
Feature:	USS Antietam Bell Piers
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non- Contributing
Feature:	Electrical Fixture
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Bench
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Spatial organization references the three- dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. Regarding the discussion of the cultural landscape study area, the principal organizing feature regarding the description is the Hagerstown Turnpike. On the western side of the circulation feature, the Dunker Church occupies a prominent location in the northern portion of the study area. The building is flanked by the restored West Woods to the north and west. An open field containing a single tablet is located south of the building.

The Visitor Center building and parking lot dominate the land on the eastern side of the Hagerstown Turnpike. North and west of the building, a collection of monuments (the Maryland State Monument, the New York State Monument, the 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument, and the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument) dot the landscape. The Antietam Remembered Trail connects the features. Trees from various planting regimens, including an early twentieth century planting of the maples and iterations of later Mission 66 plantings, line the parking lot and the Maryland State Monument.

TOPOGRAPHY

Historical Condition

Historically, the rolling and well-drained topography of the cultural landscape area allowed it to be cultivated for agricultural purposes over the course of the last two hundred years. The topography has a noticeable rise from the east and south prior to attaining a more level topographic plane in the north and west of the cultural landscape study area. The high elevation and unobstructed views of the eastern portion of the cultural landscape study area afforded vantages to the farmsteads located to the east, which provided a tactical advantage during the Battle of Antietam. This was acknowledged by Confederate forces which occupied the land and repealed Union advances throughout the course of the fighting. In the aftermath of the battle, the land was returned to agricultural production with minimal modifications, if any, made to the topography either by the farmers and landowners, or the War Department after the donation of the monument parcels.

The prominence of the land during the time of the battle and the vantages afforded by the elevation, engendered the site to the placement of the Visitor Center by the National Park Service.

A review of grading plans and proposals indicates that the topography around the visitor center building was modified to make the ground plane more level and even to provide visitors a better advantage and to accommodate the later fallout shelter addition (EODC 1961: Preliminary Plan; EODC 1962: Grading Plan). Similar notations indicate that the grading was modified in order to make the parking lot more even in grade as well. Since the Mission 66 era, no major modifications have occurred to the topography.

VEGETATION

Visitor Center Mission 66 era planting

Historic Condition

Prior to the Civil War, the lands associated with the cultural landscape study area on the eastern side of the Hagerstown Turnpike were in agricultural production by the Mumma family and likely used for either crops or fields for grazing. The 1899 Carmen and Cope commissioned map drawn by Charles H. Ourand indicates that at the time of the battle, the fields east of the Hagerstown Turnpike were in stubble, indicative of either growing grains or hay for livestock consumption (Ourand 1899). The land on the western side of the Hagerstown Turnpike was either indicated as stubble (the land south of the Dunker Church) or was maintained as a woodlot (Western woods). After the Civil War, the land on either side of the turnpike was maintained as farms until the installation of monuments, when large parcels of land were sold to the States of Maryland and New York. These lands surrounding the monuments were maintained in turf and likely used for occasional grazing of sheep, but were no longer actively maintained in agricultural production. However, the lands to the south of the New York reservation, appear to be maintained as fields by the Spielman family.

Formally designed landscape elements were introduced to the cultural landscape study as a part of the Mission 66 improvements to the battlefield. In 1962, Kathryn Simons, the first female landscape architect hired by the National Park Service, developed a planting plan for the area around the Visitor Center and parking lot. Please reference the plan included at the end of the document. The planting plan proposed mostly native trees including flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), an American yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*), and eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). Placement of the trees created vistas or

view corridors to key battlefield locations and physical and visual barriers between the parking lot and the Visitor Center upon the reaching of maturity. These plantings would maintain visual interest throughout the year with the flowering dogwood blooming in spring, the changing of the oak leaves to a russet color in autumn, and the holly trees remaining green in winter. Beyond the planting of trees, the proposal included the addition of circular planters on the observation room patio. The planters were circular in shape, but low in form. The planters were to be changed seasonally (EODC 1962: 2). The planting plan has been included in this document. A review of two 1960s era photographs of the western elevation of the Visitor Center building indicates that the planting plan was executed by 1965, with the majority of the specimens placed in the proposed locations (Quinn Evans 2017: 3-26; ANTI Archives 1965:213). The planters were documented in a 1963 photograph (Quinn Evans 2017: 3-27)..

A revised planting plan was produced in April 13, 1973. The native tree species selected remained the same and largely in the same locations as the original planting proposal. The plan reduced the number of trees proposed along the edge of the entrance road and parking lot. Varying significantly from the earlier proposal, the trees proposed from the observation room were completely removed in order to prevent the impediment of visitor views. The proposal indicates that the earlier planters remained in place on the observation deck at this time (Neal 1973:1).

Existing Condition

The area around the Visitor Center and parking lot are shaded by mature trees that match the species and locations proposed in the 1962 and the revised 1973 planting plans.

Analysis

The trees at the Visitor Center parking lot demonstrate historic integrity based on location, setting, design, feeling, materials, and association. The vegetation is contributing to the character of the cultural landscape.

Maryland State Monument Maples

Historic Condition

In a 1930 aerial photograph of the study area, a set of Norway maples line the border of the Maryland State Monument parcel. The trees are arranged in a single row. The trees are younger with fairly erect canopies that have yet to spread and arch outwards (Bolling Field 1930: 15742. A.S8.). According to park staff, local tradition has attributed the trees as a part of a planting that occurred at Antietam Station after the turn of the century. Additional research is needed to verify this story. Whether these trees are associated with this planting or not, it is important to understand that these trees are character defining features dating to the Period of Significance. A second photograph dating to 1961 indicates that the trees have continued to flourish into a more mature form.

Existing Condition

Presently, the Maryland State Monument is still lined by Norway maple trees to either side along the historic line of the reservation. However, the number of trees has decreased. The canopy is also less full. The battlefield should continue to replace trees in kind as the original specimens die.

Analysis

The maples at the Maryland State Monument demonstrate historic integrity based on location, setting, feeling, materials, and association. The trees are contributing resources to the overall character of the cultural landscape.



Figure 42: The Maryland Monument grove (NCR CLP 2018).

Vegetation West and South of Dunker Church

Historic Condition

During the construction of the Dunker Church in 1852, part of the West Woods were cleared near the Hagerstown Pike to provide sufficient area for the foundation of the new building. This condition is indicative of a heavily wooded state for this portion of the study area (Joseph 1994: 6).

At the time of the Battle of Antietam, Dunker Church was situated near a thick deciduous forest to the north, south, and west. Alexander Gardner's photographs of the Dunker Church days after the battle show a tall forest line in the vicinity of the church. The West Woods near the Dunker Church were also the scene of some vicious fighting during the battle as General Mansfield pushed Confederate forces across the Hagerstown Pike and into the woods. A soldier later commented on the West Woods, describing the forest as a "noble grove of perfect trees, free from underbrush" that allowed the rapid movement of troops during the battle. The forest canopy included mature hardwoods of oak, hickory, and walnut. Other trees

were likely present, including tulip poplar, ash, boxelder, and hackberry (Walker 1886: 103; Joseph 1994: 8).

By 1884, photographic evidence shows that the trees to the west and south of the Dunker Church were removed, corresponding with the tenure of the Munson family on their farm. The former trees were likely used to build fences and farm structures. In 1930, an aerial photograph of the battlefield shows the trees in the western portion of the cultural landscape study area were completely eliminated. There were open fields to the west of the church and a cluster of farm buildings to the south. Photographs from 1980 show the beginnings of mature, deciduous tree plantings to the south of the Dunker Church, but the area west of the church was still open agricultural fields (Antietam Archives 1980: 18B257).

Existing Condition

Today, mature trees are located to the west and the south of the Dunker Church. They are generally confined to a line, following an existing property line, extends approximately five hundred feet. The line of trees contains a variety of mature, deciduous trees including tulip poplars and oaks and were likely planted sometime around the 1980s as a means to visually separate the battlefield from the neighboring farms. The trees are approximately thirty to forty feet tall. A few mature trees, including an Eastern Hemlock (*tsuga Canadensis*), is located south of the Dunker Church. However, the yard directly to the south of the Dunker Church remains an open field, save for a periphery tree. The Eastern Hemlock was likely intentionally planted due to the association of the species at a higher elevations.

Analysis

The vegetation is contributing to character of the cultural landscape.

Character Defining Features

Feature:	Visitor Center Mission 66 era planting
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Maryland State Monument Maples
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature: Vegetation west and south of the Dunker Church
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Views from the Visitor Center to the surrounding farmsteads and monuments

The higher topography of the cultural landscape study area, relative to the surrounding lands, affords sweeping views and vantages towards the eastern farmsteads of the battlefield and points beyond. Command of this position granted a visual advantage to forces during the course of the battle. A review of historic photographs indicates that after the battle, the lands were maintained in agricultural production, with little to no trees to obscure these historic views. The prominence of the study area facilitated discussion for the placement of the visitor center building at this location prior to and during the Mission 66 period. As indicated on Kathryn Simons 1962 planting plan, the vegetation was specifically placed in order to not obstruct critical views including: the view of the North Woods, the view to the Pry House, view of Bloody Lane, the view of Burnside Bridge, the view of the town of Sharpsburg, and the view towards the Dunker Church from the Visitor Center building. Included in these view sheds were vantages of the Mumma, Roulette, Piper, Parks, and Newcomer farms, as well as glimpses of the Antietam National Cemetery. The vegetation was placed in such a manner as to not obscure glimpses to the various monuments in the northern portion of the cultural landscape study area from the Visitor Center.

Current condition

From the eastern elevation of the Visitor Center, one can view the Mumma Farmstead, Roulette Farm, Piper Farmstead, the Bloody Lane, and the Observation Tower. Trees have grown along fence lines and encroached upon the planned sight lines. This is most noted in the total obstruction of views towards the Pry House from the visitor center. The views towards the monuments remain unobstructed.



Figure 43: View towards the Dunker Church and the monument (NCR CLP 2018)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	Feature Class
Antietam Visitor Center Building	Contributing	Buildings and Structures
Dunker Church	Contributing	Buildings and Structures
Maryland State Monument	Contributing	Buildings and Structures
3 rd Maryland Monument	Contributing	Buildings and Structures
New York State Monument	Contributing	Buildings and Structures
20 th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument	Contributing	Buildings and Structures
5 th , 7 th , 66 th Ohio Infantry Monument	Contributing	Buildings and Structures
Visitor Center Parking Lot	Contributing	Circulation
Visitor Center Entrance Walk	Contributing	Circulation
Dunker Church/ Antietam Remembered Trail	Contributing	Circulation
Brick Plaza at Dunker Church	Contributing	Circulation
Brick Plaza at S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display	Contributing	Circulation
Brick Plaza at 5 th , 7 th , 66 th Ohio Infantry Monument	Contributing	Circulation
Interpretation	Contributing	Land Use
Commemoration	Contributing	Land Use
Limestone Outcropping	Contributing	Natural System
War Department Tablets	Contributing	Small Scale Features
Cannons	Contributing	Small Scale Features
Mission 66 Interpretive Signs	Contributing	Small Scale Features
Maryland State and 5 th , 7 th , 66 th Ohio Infantry Monument Benches	Contributing	Small Scale Features
Flagpole	Contributing	Small Scale Features
Utility Covers	Contributing	Small Scale Features
Culverts	Contributing	Small Scale Features
Fire Hydrant	Contributing	Small Scale Features
Post and Rail Fence	Non-Contributing Compatible	Small Scale Features
Signs	Non-Contributing Compatible	Small Scale Features
Modern Waysides and Upright Informational Boards	Non-Contributing Compatible	Small Scale Features
Light Fixture / Lamp Post	Non-Contributing Compatible	Small Scale Features
Bicycle Rack	Non-Contributing	Small Scale Features
Electrical Fixture	Undetermined	Small Scale Features
Bench	Undetermined	Small Scale Features

USS Antietam Bell Piers	Non-Contributing	Small Scale Features
Spatial Organization	Contributing	Spatial Organization
Topography	Contributing	Topography
Visitor Center Mission 66 Era planting	Contributing	Vegetation
Maryland State Monument Maples	Contributing	Vegetation
Vegetation west and south of the Dunker Church	Contributing	Vegetation
Views from the Visitor Center to the surrounding farmsteads and monuments	Contributing	Views and Vistas

Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment

Good

Condition Assessment Date

12/ 13/2018

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative

The Condition Assessment Date refers to the date the park superintendent concurred with the findings of this CLI.

An assessment of “Good” indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No significant corrective actions are required to maintain its current condition.

We find the integrity of the cultural landscape to be in “Good” condition. However, impacts or concerns were noted during a set of site visits to the cultural landscape. These include:

1. The use of the grassy area west of the parking lot for overflow parking.
2. Views from Visitor Center are being negatively impacted by encroaching vegetation. Private development beyond the boundary of the battlefield threatens the integrity of cultural landscape in regards to feeling and setting.
3. Proposals to alter the existing circulation system.

Stabilization measures that can be taken to address these concerns are:

1. Modification of current vehicular parking practices.
2. Conduct a Visual Resource Study and implement a plan to restore and maintain critical views and vistas within battlefield and on adjacent lands
3. Work with regional staff during the implementation of the visitor access plan to ensure that changes to the circulation system in the cultural landscape study area are in keeping with the character of the existing feature.

Other problems observed in the cultural landscape include:

1. Soil compaction was observed around the various circulation stops such as S.D. Lee’s Battalion First Position Display.
2. Individual monuments and the brick piers for the *U.S.S. Antietam Bell* need to be cleaned.

3. Joints between concrete circulation panels need to be cleaned of grasses and repointed to prevent the regrowth of vegetation.
4. Groundhogs were observed burrowing underneath the southwest elevation of the Dunker Church.
5. Cannon carriages need to be repainted.
6. The battlefield should continue cyclic pruning for hazard limbs and cyclic tree replacement with species in kind in the cultural landscape.
7. The battlefield should continue cyclic tablet maintenance.
8. Staff should continue to monitor and remove invasive vegetation along the tree line west of Dunker Church.
9. It is recommend that a more uniform edging treatment occur along the sidewalks and circulation paths.

Impacts to Inventory Unit

Type of Impact	Impact Type – Other	Impact Explanatory Narrative	Internal or External
Impending Development		Housing development and potential cell towers along mountain ridges east of the cultural landscape will impact the visual quality of the cultural landscape setting	External
Maintenance		Cyclic monument and tablet cleaning should continue as programed by park facilities	Internal
		Joints in circulation routes should be cleaned of grasses and repointed as needed to address vegetation growth	Internal
Pests/Diseases		During the documentation process, groundhogs were observed burrowing under the Dunker Church steps and foundation. The creature is a known problem for the park's historic structures. Measures should be implemented in order to prevent damage to the resource.	Internal
Soil Compaction		Inappropriate land use of the grassy area near the Visitor Center as overflow parking has compacted the soil. This is impacting the turf and health of adjacent trees that are contributing resources to the cultural landscape.	Internal
		Soil compaction was observed along circulation stops such as S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display. Several	Internal

		patches of exposed earth were also noted adjacent to interpretive stops. Aeration and over seeding should occur at these locations in the spring and fall. A social trail was observed at the S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display. The intended object of desire was undetermined.	Internal
Vegetation/Invasive		Views from the Visitor Center are negatively impacted by encroaching vegetation in the direction of the Pry House and Bloody Lane. These views were identified as significant in various design plans. Proactive measures should be taken to remove the obscuring vegetation. Continue to remove invasive vegetation at tree line west of Dunker Church A more uniform edging treatment should be implemented. The Maryland Monument maples should continue to be replaced in kind in order to maintain integrity of the cultural landscape design, materials, setting, and feeling. The same practice should be implemented for the Mission 66 era planting. Plant pallet should be consistent with Simmons original recommendations.	Internal Internal Internal Internal
Visitation		Plans to modify the circulation route	Internal

Treatment

Inventory Unit

Approved Landscape Treatment: Rehabilitation

Approved Landscape Treatment Completed: No

Approved Landscape Treatment Narrative:

The firm of Quinn Evans proposed an overall treatment in August 2017 for the Visitor Center building itself. One of the primary needs is to make the entire building accessible for disabled visitors and staff. The modifications to the structure would be contained to the interior of the structure with the exception of the realignment of the lobby entrance with the existing restroom form. Other recommended work includes replacing rotting sunscreen elements by the observation deck, repairing minor structural issues such as downspouts, column bases, and window sills, and replacing the multiple HVAC elements with one system that can be zoned for different requirements throughout the building.

Approved Treatment Document: Historic Structures Report

Approved Treatment Costs:

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	"War College Officer Tells of Battlefield Program"	1931	Hagerstown, MD: The Morning Herald
	"Washington County: The Admirable Roads and Pikes She Possesses"	1893	Hagerstown, MD: The Herald and Torch Light
	"Zihlman Aiding Move for Promotion of Battlefield"	1930	Hagerstown, MD: The Morning Herald

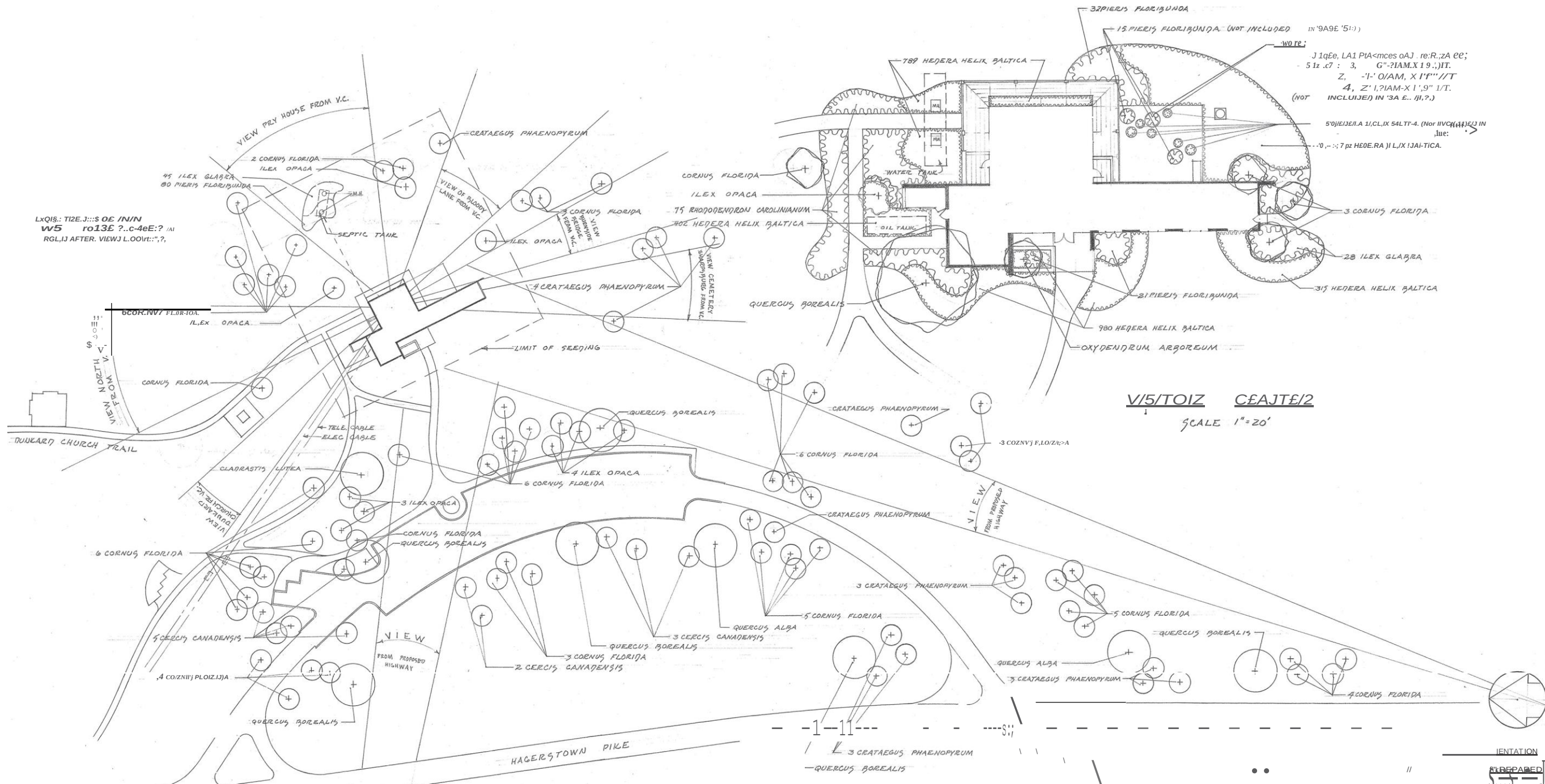
Supplemental Information

Supplemental Information Title	Supplemental Information Narrative

Appendix A

Maps and Planting Plans





LXQIS: TIZEJ...S OE /NIN
W5 ro13E ?...c-4eE: ? /AI
RGL, IJ AFTER. VIEWJ L.OOIT: "...?

J 1qEe, LA1 PIA<mces oAJ. re:R:ZA EE;
5 1z .c7 : 3, G"-2IAMX 19.,)IT.
Z, -1'-0"/AM, X 1'F"/IT
4, Z' 1,?IAM-X 1',9" 1/T.
(NOT INCLUIJE) IN '3A E.. /I,?,.)
5'0J/EI3E/A 1/CLIX 54LT-4. (Nor IIVC(111)E/2 IN
...0...7 pz HEOE RA JI L/X 1JAI-TICA.

V/5/TOIZ CEAJTE/2
SCALE 1"=20'

0

BASIC DATA WASHING ro/ COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME		PLD. NT	L-I'J'	
TREE:	1. CE/2CIV CANA 7EADUJ	KATER> 0.6:9519 ME:R/CAN YELLOWWOOD /ZOWER/IJG po<.1uooO WA7Y. OGTO/I #4WTHo,e-V AME.eICA,u' IJOLLY 5007W000 WHITE 8X;... ;11o r1-1&12IV 12E1) OAK. INKJERIZY MOUNTAIN PIC/215 11ALITIC 1V7	10	8 -/0' AT.
	2. CL-4peA5r1S LUTEA		1	Zf -/5' CAL.
j HILU7;..	3. CORNUJ FL-012.10A	hO	8-0' I'J'	
	4. CIZATAEGH5 I'VAE;IOPYRVM	/G	10-12:117'	
j HILU7;..	5. OXYBENDUM ARJ; OILUM	/1	8-10' III	
	6. CIWEIZC-V7 J/<12EAL/5	/2	8-10' HT. 35TO 3-31' HT. 41.	
j HILU7;..	7. P/L EX. GLA5RA	lb	3-38' CAL.	
	8. IVE,215 FLOR11'11V7JA	73	3-1' HT.	
j HILU7;..	9. e, IJOIJDENI)2ON CAJOLIAJIANIM.	/33	2 1-2 J. NT.	
	10. IVE,215 FLOR11'11V7JA	7;	3,1' HT.	
(j)HILU7;..	11. ALITIC 1V7	42.713	2y,e,# POT	
ADDITIONAL UNIT PRICIS				
S/R 1135 AL'ne 0, <000J COVE: RS;		PIEE/5'E LOP, g n O A IIEI)E IZA HUIX IJA-ITICA	JMD>U/TAINT P/E1Z15 S'AL TIC JUY	15' SO
ZL Z11' HT		2Y1Z, d, P6P		



RECOMMENDED
APPROVED
12EC/OAJAL. - 17lee roe

1/
Rf/!VI: ORAWI#G
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
J3IVI / IOJ. CJF OE 'S/G:: EPA ::y eo J3.5r, eo e,110
E 41uE ,0
V/STOR. CENTI L0:OEDR::1: -V T/NC:o
TIONJ:::R:ic
AJJTIE:TAM AJATO IUA L.:E., ,,,,,,E/::: AE 5' TE

Appendix B

FMSS Crosswalk

Park Cultural Landscape Program & Park Facility Management Division Nationally Significant Cultural Landscapes in FMSS Project CLI Features/FMSS Record Crosswalk [Antietam National Battlefield] Cultural Landscape Inventory #XXXXXX - [Visitor Center Area] Unit 48546// 48700 Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition (as of November 2018): [Good]															
	Cultural Landscape Inventory				Historic Structures			FMSS							
Landscape Characteristic	Feature Name	Analysis Evaluation Features ID	Feature Contribution	CLI Action	HS Number	IDLCS Number	LCS Name	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment
Buildings & Structures															
	Antietam Visitor Center Building		Contributing	Add FMSS data				Y		Insert CLI#	4100 - Build	48706	Visitor Center		
	Dunker Church		Contributing	Add FMSS data	93	27	Dunker Church	Y		Insert CLI#	4100 - Build	43586	Dunker Church		
	Maryland State Monument		Contributing	Add FMSS data	35	8125	MD; Maryland State Monument	Y		Insert CLI#	7100 - Outd	231874	Maryland State Monument		
	3rd Maryland Monument		Contributing	Add FMSS data	39	45014	MD; 3rd MD Infantry Marker	N		Add					
	New York State Monument		Contributing	Add FMSS data	36	8143	NY; New York State Monument	Y		Insert CLI#	7100 - Outd	231927	New York State Monument		
	20th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument		Contributing	Add FMSS data	37	8137	NY; 20th Regiment NY Volunteer Infantry Monument	Y		Insert CLI#	7100 - Outd	231942	20th New York State Volunteers Monument		
	5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument		Contributing	Add FMSS data	38	8147	OH; 5th, 7th, and 66th OH Infantry Monument	Y		Insert CLI#	7100 - Outd	231948	5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument		
Circulation															
	Visitor Center Parking Lot		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add					
	Visitor Center Entrance Walk		Contributing	Add FMSS data				Y		Insert CLI#	3100 - Maint	48702	Visitor Center Historic Landscape		
	Dunker Church/ Antietam Remembered Trail		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add					
	Brick Plaza at Dunker Church		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add					
	Brick Plaza at S.D. Lee's Battalion First Position Display		Contributing	Add FMSS data				Y		Insert CLI#	3100 - Maint	48702	Visitor Center Historic Landscape		

Park Cultural Landscape Program & Park Facility Management Division																
Nationally Significant Cultural Landscapes in FMSS Project																
CLI Features/FMSS Record Crosswalk																
[Antietam National Battlefield]																
Cultural Landscape Inventory #XXXXXX - [Visitor Center Area] Unit 48546// 48700																
Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition (as of November 2018): [Good]																
	Cultural Landscape Inventory				Historic Structures			FMSS								
Landscape Characteristic	Feature Name	Analysis Evaluation Features ID	Feature Contribution	CLI Action	HS Number	IDLCS Number	LCS Name	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	
	Brick Plaza at 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
Land Use																
	Interpretation		Contributing					N/A		No Action						
	Commemoration		Contributing					N/A		No Action						
Natural Systems and Features																
	Limestone Outcropping		Contributing					N/A								
Small Scale Features																
	War Department Tablets		Contributing	Add FMSS data				Y		Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	231898	Tablets, Plaques, and Monuments			
	Cannons		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Mission 66 Interpretive Signs		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Maryland State and 5th, 7th, 66th Ohio Infantry Monument Benches		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Flagpole		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Utility Covers		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Culverts		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Fire Hydrant		Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Post and Rail Fence		Non- Contributing - Compatible	Add FMSS data				Y		Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	44042	Mumma Historic Landscape			
	Signs		Non- Contributing - Compatible	Add FMSS data				Y		Insert CLI#	3100 - Maint	48702	Visitor Center Historic Landscape			
	Modern Waysides and Upright Informational Boards		Non- Contributing - Compatible	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Light Fixture / Lamp Post		Non- Contributing - Compatible	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Bicycle Rack		Non-Contributing	Add FMSS data				N		Add						
	Electrical Fixture		Undetermined					N		Add						

Park Cultural Landscape Program & Park Facility Management Division Nationally Significant Cultural Landscapes in FMSS Project CLI Features/FMSS Record Crosswalk [Antietam National Battlefield] Cultural Landscape Inventory #XXXXXX - [Visitor Center Area] Unit 48546// 48700 Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition (as of November 2018): [Good]															
	Cultural Landscape Inventory				Historic Structures			FMSS							
Landscape Characteristic	Feature Name	Analysis Evaluation Features ID	Feature Contribution	CLI Action	HS Number	IDLCS Number	LCS Name	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment
	Bench		Undetermined					Y		Insert CLI#	3100 - Maint	48702	Visitor Center Historic Landscape		
	USS Antietam Bell Piers		Non-Contributing	Add FMSS data				?							
Spatial Organization															
	Spatial Organization		Contributing					N/A		No Action					
Topography															
	Topography		Contributing					N/A		No Action					
Vegetation															
	Visitor Center Mission 66 Planting		Contributing	Add FMSS data				Y		Modify	3100 - Maint	48702	Visitor Center Historic Landscape		
	Maryland State Monument Maple Planting		Contributing	Add FMSS data				Y		Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	231874	Maryland State Monument		
	Vegetation west and south of the Dunker Church		Contributing	Add FMSS data				?		Add					
Views and Vistas															
	Views from the Visitor Center		Contributing					?							