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Joseph Parks Barn
Historic Structure Report

Joseph Parks Barn
Antietam National Battlefield
Sharpsburg, Maryland

Image Credit: SMG Architects

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Table of Contents

i. Cover
ii. Table of Contents
iii. Executive Summary
iv. Administrative Data

Part 1. Developmental History

1.1 Historical Background and Context 1.1.1
1.1.A Battlefield Maps, Farm Names, and Tenant Farmers .. 1.1.1
1.1.B Antietam Prosperity: 1800 to1860 ..... 1.1.3
1.1.C The American Civil War Period along the Antietam: 1861 to 1865 ..... 1.1.12
1.1.D Post-War to the Turn of the 20th Century: Reconstruction, Stability, and Remembrance 1.1.26
1.2 Chronology of Development and Use 1.2.1
1.3 Physical Description 1.3.1
1.3.A Significance of the Property 1.3.1
1.3.B Significant Site and Building Features 1.3.2
1.3.C Absent or Obscured Features from the Period of Significance 1.3.16
1.3.D Non-significant Features 1.3.18
1.4 Condition Assessment 1.4.1
1.4.A Overview of Current Conditions 1.4.1
1.4.B Condition Assessment by Feature 1.4.1
1.4.C Non-significant Features 1.4.15

Part 2. Treatment and Use

2.1 Preferred Treatement and Use 2.1.1
2.1.A Preferred Use 2.1.1
2.1.B Treatment Philosophy and Guidelines 2.1.1
2.1.C Preferred Treatment: Restoration 2.1.3
2.2 Treatment Recommendations by Material/Feature 2.2.1
2.2.A Introduction 2.2.1
2.2.B Site Features 2.2.1
2.2.C Exterior Features 2.2.2
2.2.D Interior Features 2.2.5
2.2.E Structural Recommendations 2.2.7
2.2.F Non-significant Items 2.2.7
2.2.G Additional Recommendations 2.2.7
2.3 Summarized Cost Data 2.3.1
2.4 Further Recommendations 2.4.1

Appendices

A.1 Early Ownership
A.2 Historic Barns in Mid-Maryland
A.3 Structural Characteristics
A.4 Structural Code Sheet
A.5 Structural Letter
A.6 Bibliography
A.7 Glossary
A.8 HABS Drawings
A.9 National Register Nomination Form
A.10 List of Classified Structures Data
A.11 Contact sheets of survey photography
A.12 Field Notes

Documentation

D.1 Architectural Drawings (half size set included in this submission)

D.2 Black and White Photographs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Part 1: Developmental History

The Historic Structure Report (HSR) provides a detailed history and chronology of development for the barn and site, establishes the period of significance for the structure and documents existing conditions.

Three periods of construction are identified: original (i.e.1830's) through the Battle of Antietam in 1862; a second period extending to 1910 when the barn was both expanded and modified, and lastly 1910 to the present where there were further alterations and the use changed to support a dairy farm.

Research: Documentary research was undertaken at the following locations: the National Archives, Maryland Hall of Records, Washington County Courthouse, Western Maryland Room/Washington County Free Library, and Antietam National Battlefield archives. Visual analysis and limited physical investigations at the barn were undertaken by the multi-disciplinary research team, as well as comparative analysis to other regional structures.

Period of Significance: The initial period from the original construction, ca. 1830, through the Battle of Antietam in 1862 is established as the period of significance for this structure and site. There is a substantial degree of integrity to the resource from this period and the HSR provides sound documentation to support the history of the resource and record the changes over time.

Overall Condition of the Barn: The current condition is fair to poor with some potentially unstable structural framing. Some structural bracing and supports have been added over the recent past, but detailed examination at this time has revealed serious problems of wood rot, deterioration and structural deformation. The barn has been determined by the structural engineer to be unsafe to enter without extreme caution. The heavy timber structural frame and the wooden siding can be repaired, but the extent of repairs is very considerable. Bringing the structure to a point of meeting modern standards for roof and wind loading raises serious questions of feasibility and may cause visual impact to the historic elements. Ultimately, the question of allowing visitors into the building rests on these questions.

Part 2: Treatment and Use

Overall Treatment Philosophy: The preferred (ultimate) treatment is to restore the barn as faithfully as possible to its original appearance, that is, the appearance through the period of significance. This will then result in the removal of elements of the barn added after this time period, including the wagon shed and corn crib addition to the east and the roof dormer on the south side. The proposed repairs and restoration treatments conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration.

Proposed Use and Interpretive Plan: The interpretive plan has two distinct elements: first, to preserve and restore the barn and site to be a scene setter in the Park, and secondly, to be a destination for organized groups of visitors to tour the site and building to gain a better understanding of the Civil War period. The HSR provides detailed treatments to attain these two objectives. It is understood that attaining the second objective will take substantial resources and time to achieve, perhaps 5 to 10 years. If the repairs could be undertaken now, approximately $700,000 should be budgeted. The condition of the barn will continue to worsen over time so the extent of repairs could be expected to increase if the work is not undertaken soon.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Project Identification

Joseph Parks Barn Historic Structure Report (HSR)
Antietam National Battlefield

Project Statement and Purpose

The purpose of this historic structure report is to guide the restoration efforts for this structure. The planning for the future use of this structure and the surrounding property is a critical first step. The HSR will guide the park in the decision-making process towards the future restoration efforts.

Locational Data

Joseph Parks Barn
Antietam National Battlefield
Sharpsburg, MD
Washington County, WA-II-0477

Cultural Resource Data

Date listed on the National Register of Historic Places: October 15, 1966

Period of Significance: ca. 1830 - September 16-18, 1862

Context of Significance: The Joseph Parks farm adjoined the farms of Piper and Roulette and saw action during the middle phase of the daylong battle. The barn is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing structure for Antietam National Battlefield. The barn retains most of its early features (dating to original construction) and seems to have missed the modernization that most barns in central Maryland received to accommodate newer farming technology. This structure was standing at the time of the Battle of Antietam and is a significant part of the historic cultural landscape.

Related Studies

There are no related studies.

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1.1 HISTORY AND CONTEXT

The Joseph Parks Barn was part of a 324-acre farm and mill complex on land settled initially in 1745 by James Smith, then developed by the Orendorff family through the last decades of the 18th century. The primary domestic, agricultural, and manufacturing complex of buildings associated with the Orendorff, and later, Mumma Mill property were in place by the 1796 sale from Christopher Orendorff to Jacob Mumma. It was the Mumma family that developed the building complex as a secondary farm on Smiths Hills called the "lower farm," including the subject barn (Joseph Parks Barn). At the time of the Antietam Battle in September of 1862, Philip Pry owned the farm, then called the "Bunker Hill farm." The farm was shown on the 1862 Roebling & Long battle map under the name "Park," possibly indicating that Joseph Parks was tenanting the farm at the time of the battle. To date (2008) we find no definitive evidence of who tenanted the subject farm beyond the "Park" notation on the 1862 Roebling & Long map.

A. Battlefield Maps, Farm Names, and Tenant Farmers

Beginning in 1962, the National Park Service (NPS) at Antietam Battlefield began naming battlefield farms based on the occupant of the farm at the time of the September 1862 battle. Then NPS historian Ed Bearss compiled a map of the battlefield based primarily on the map drawn by Lt. W.A. Roebling and Civil Engineer W.S. Long shortly after the battle. Although not perfect, the Roebling & Long map is thought to be the most accurate of the Antietam base maps showing the names of occupants on the various farms. Lt. Roebling was at the Antietam Battle and probably gathered names from the occupants themselves or from neighbors. The 1862 Roebling & Long map of Antietam (Figure 1.1-07) shows the name "Park" at the location of the former Mumma lower farm. Several subsequent official Antietam Battle maps were based on the Roebling & Long map and include the "Park" farm identification (Figures 1.1-04 and 1.1-09; the name is also on the map "showing the Signal Stations and hospitals," Official Atlas, Plate 28 #2).

Based on the notation "Park" on the Roebling & Long map, it is thought that Joseph Parks was likely living as a tenant on the farm, and thus the farm is known on the Antietam Battlefield as the "Joseph Parks Farm."

However, although Parks is documented to have lived in the area at the time of the battle, the evidence does not appear to support Joseph Parks as the clear tenant on the farm, purchased by Philip Pry in 1861. Following is the available documentation of Joseph Parks' whereabouts in the decades leading up to 1862 and then a brief 86 discussion of possible alternate tenants on the subject farm.

In 1845, Joseph Parks purchased a "house & lot…near the forks of the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg turnpike road and the old Sharpsburg and Middletown road…" from Jacob Keedy, executor of the John Rockenfield estate. (DB IN 1, page 604). Parks was the highest bidder in the amount of $300 for the property at a public sale held on January 1, 1842. The "forks" in this case likely refers to the intersection of today's Porterstown Road and Geeting Road or the road to Middletown) and Route 34, which at this spot is pretty close to the old turnpike road location. This area was part of the village known as Porterstown.

The 1850 Population Census record listed Joseph Parks in "Subdivision No. 2" (which appears to include Sharpsburg town and surrounding area as well as the rest of rural Washington County outside of most of the other established towns). Parks was a 32-year old "Shoemaker" with $300 worth of real estate. He lived with his wife Mary and their young children Sarah, Rosean [sic], and Elizabeth, and an 18-year old shoemaker named Samuel Finefrock. His nearest neighbors on the list included John Ecker, Geo. Bergan, and several Thomases, all of whom appear on the 1859 Washington County map on the east side of Antietam Creek around Porterstown (Figure 1.1-02). In 1855, Joseph and Mary Ann Parks sold their lot "at the forks" to David Werble for $400. (DB IN 9, page 558) .

The 1860 Population Census record listed Joseph Parks (age 42) among the same neighbors, including David Werble, but Parks was now a "Farmer" with $4,500 worth of real estate. He was then married to Aletha, 21-year old daughter of

neighbor John Hammond, and had three additional children, Margaretta, Joseph, and Cora. There was no record of any other property purchase by Joseph Parks in the land records, so it is likely that Parks was tenanting a farm at the time of the 1860 census despite his claim to $4,500 worth of land. There was no entry for Joseph Parks in the 1860 agriculture census. However a "Joshua Parks" was listed in the Porterstown neighborhood with 170 acres valued at $4,500.

In 1861, Joseph Parkes [sic] placed an advertisement in the local newspaper for a public sale of his livestock and farm equipment. The sale was to take place "at the residence of the subscriber [Joseph Parkes], living on the farm of Samuel Pry, adjoining the lands of Michael Thomas and Rev. John Russell, near Joshua Newcomer's Mill" (*Herald of Freedom & Torch Light*, Jan. 30, 1861). Rev. (Bishop) John Russell owned the Crystal Spring or Locust Spring Farm on the Old Sharpsburg to Middletown Road, now Geeting Road (Schildt, Drums Along the Antietam, p. 79). Russell's name did not appear on the 1859 Taggert map but his 300+ acre farm was immediately east of "P. Pry" and south of "Geeting" (Figure 1.1-02). Just south of Porterstown on the 1859 map was the farm of "M. Thomas." This seems to indicate that Parks remained on the east side of Antietam Creek on a farm near Porterstown as late as January 1861.

After the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, many farm owners and tenants on the battlefield submitted damage claims to the federal government. However, many who likely would have had some damages from the battle did not submit claims. Joseph Parks did not submit any claims for property damage or for loss of wheat or corn. Philip Pry did submit claims in 1865 and 1872 for straw, corn, fodder, and 800 bushels of wheat, which were investigated in 1875 by Agent Sallade. During his investigation, Agent Sallade "obtained the testimony of Henry Gettmacher, Joseph Parks, and Wm. Lantz, neighbors of Claimant [Pry]…who cut, hauled, and put up this wheat." Pry also claimed the loss of "about 150 bushels on the farm across the Antietam Creek" (from a summary report provided to Quartermaster Henry Hodges for final approval in 1876, in Philip Pry claim record Book H, #3907 & 3908, RG92, Entry 812, NARA). In a transcription of Agent Sallade's 1875 report (original not found), Sallade apparently wrote: "Mr. Pry owned two farms, one the "Home" farm containing 170 acres, and one the "Bunker Hill" farm of 166 acres separated by the Antietam Creek, and ½ mile apart" (typed transcript, "Claim of Philip Pry," ANTI archives, original source uncited).

Thus the documentation available places Joseph Parks on the east side of Antietam Creek in the Porterstown area from 1845 through at least January 1861. After the 1862 battle, Parks, along with two other men who lived in the Porterstown area, was interviewed by Agent Sallade and described as a "neighbor" of Philip Pry's. In 1868, Joseph Parks was in debt to Philip Pry for $300. He mortgaged his personal property to Pry, including one cow, one horse, two hogs, a cook stove, a ten-plate stove, four beds, a bureau, a clock, a safe, and a dozen chains (WC Liber LBN 2, folio 824). By 1870, Joseph Parks, a 50-year old shoemaker according to the census, had moved with his family to the Bakersville District of Washington County, north of Sharpsburg.

Census records and battle damage claims may provide clues to other possible tenants of Pry's "Bunker Hill" farm. Jacob Myers (not Jacob M. Myers) was a tenant on the 1860 census somewhere between Roulette and Newcomer. On the 1860 Agriculture Census Jacob Meyer [sic] was listed with a farm of 166 acres – the exact size of the Mumma "lower farm" sold to Pry the following year (1861). Jacob Myers submitted a battle damage claim witnessed by neighbors Samuel Mumma and William Roulette (RG 92, Entry 843, Box 771, claim #323). Also Catherine Highberger, who in 1850 was living in the Jacob H. Mumma household on the "lower farm" (the subject farm), submitted a damage claim for "damages done by the army of the Potomac…the house and farm being a part of the battlefield the house used as hospitable [sic]" (NARA, RG 92, Box 235, claim #254). The location of the Catherine Highberger farm has not been identified to date (2008).

Since none of the current documentation confirms who was tenanting the Bunker Hill Farm in 1862, the above Joseph Parks information is intended to provoke discussion and further research.

B. Antietam Prosperity: 1800 to 1860

The close of the eighteenth century brought the promise of expanded markets for the farmers of the Antietam drainage. Proximity to the Potomac River had been some small advantage for transportation in earlier years, but in 1784 Virginia and Maryland granted a charter to the Potomac Navigation Company for the improvement of navigation on the Potomac River from the North Branch, near the Cheat River, to Georgetown. By 1790 the locks skirting Great Falls above Georgetown were completed.[1] In 1800, 296 boats carrying over 16,000 bushels of flour, 84 [gallons/barrels] of whiskey, and 25 [hogsheads] of tobacco passed down the river. In 1811, the "Patowmack Company" peaked at 1,300 boats loaded with 118,222 bushels of flour and 3,768 gallons/barrels of whiskey. Tobacco continued to be produced with 27 hogsheads on the boats in 1811, but clearly wheat, processed into flour or whiskey for transport, was the primary product of the region.[2] With improvements on the roads to Baltimore and Philadelphia and the river to Georgetown, competition between these port cities accelerated in the next century, expanding transportation to markets, and profits, for the frontier farmers of Washington County.

With the dawn of the nineteenth century, enormous growth in population and production came to west-central Maryland, part of the "bread basket" of the country, and its primary market, Baltimore City. According to Susan Winter Frye, "By 1810 Maryland had become the third largest flour-producing state in the nation behind Pennsylvania and Virginia. Washington County was the state's foremost county in terms of the value of its flour mills and the number of barrels of flour produced by these mills." An 1831 editorial in the Hagerstown newspaper the Torchlight and Public Advertiser numbered the flour mills of Washington County as "upwards of sixty-four," saying "...it is believed that we send annually to market 130,000 bbls.[barrels] Being about one fifth of all the flour inspected in Baltimore." This tremendous growth in production was supported by equal population growth. Between the years 1790 and 1820 Washington County grew by 8,603 people, by 1860, the population had grown by another 8,342 people while growth in many eastern counties had slowed or even decreased. The growth of farms and grain production in the western counties was made necessary by the phenomenal growth of cities such as Baltimore, which increased its population by over 200,000 people between 1790 and 1860.[3]

The settlement along the lower Antietam drainage of the Sharpsburg District in the nineteenth century exhibited a mixture of wealthy farmers, yeoman farmers, craftsmen, and laborers, centered on the town of Sharpsburg, the surrounding mills and the Antietam Iron Works (see attached 1808 Varlé map, Figure 1.1-01). From 1800 to 1860, the white population on the farms surrounding Sharpsburg town more than doubled from 558 to 1,989. Significantly, the "free colored" population also grew during this period, from 2 to 235 living in the Sharpsburg District (exclusive of the town of Sharpsburg). During this time also, the prosperous farms destined to become famous as the Antietam Battlefield began to take shape as the second-generation landholders of the time passed away and the heirs divided their estates. A new generation of prominent landowners, whose wealth was derived more from farm production and commerce than from huge grants of land, was emerging.[4]

The Mumma Farms and Mill

The Mumma family came to west-central Maryland via Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.[5] In 1796 Christopher Orendorff sold to Jacob Mumma a portion of the *Resurvey on Smiths Hills* (303 acres), part of the *Resurvey on Hills, Dales, and the Vineyard* (10 ¼ acres), and part of "*Portto Santo*" (adjoining the Potomac River, 11 acres) for £5,500 "together with all and singular the land and

[1] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[2] Corra Bacon-Foster, Early Chapters in the Development of the Patomac Route to the West, (New York: Burt Franklin, 1971), p. 185.

[3] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[4] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[5] Mumma Family file, Washington County Historical Society.

premises with houses barns stables fields woods underwoods water watercourses and meadow together with the grice [sic] and saw mill and with every of the appurtenances belonging or in anywise appertaining to the aforesaid three tracts of land…" The deed also reserved "two burying yards [Smith and Orendorff] of one hundred feet square which is now erected on the part of the Resurvey on Smiths Hills to be forever excepted" allowing for free passage to them.[6] The farm and mill under Mumma family ownership reflected the larger agricultural and industrial trends of the mid-Atlantic region.

The mill under Jacob Mumma's ownership prospered with the fortunes of the region. His household in 1800 consisted of four children under the age of ten (Jacob Jr., Mary, Barbara, and Elizabeth), a teenager (John), Jacob and two other men of working age, two women aged sixteen to twenty five, his wife Elizabeth, and two slaves; the number of slaves was comparable to other regional farms.[7] The 1803 tax assessment recorded £440 in personal property, three stills for £50, and £32 in household furniture and 303 acres of *Smiths Hills*. The land encompassed both the mill complex and the acreage now known as the Joseph Parks Farm. Mumma's property also included two slaves, a number of horses, cattle, sheep/hogs, and three stills for a total valuation of £2,008; among the highest valued properties in Sharpsburgh Hundred.[8]

Charles Varlé's 1808 map of Frederick and Washington County (Figure 1.1-01) showed a grist and merchant mill on the north of the road.[9] The same year, Jacob Mumma placed a newspaper advertisement: "Wanted – A Miller who understands his business completely by the subscriber living in Washington County on Antietam Creek, one mile from Sharpsburg on the road from Sharpsburg to Frederick-Town."[10] Jacob's household in 1810 included himself and his wife, his youngest sons Samuel and Jacob Jr., one daughter, two unknown males ages 16 to 25 – perhaps the miller and an apprentice, and five slaves.[11] His oldest son John (born in 1787) headed his own household with a wife, two children, and one slave. Listed immediately following John Miller Jr. (on what would later be known as the Roulette Farm), it appears that John Mumma may have occupied his father's neighboring *Anderson's Delight* farm, purchased from Jacob Orendorff in 1804.[12] Like the Orendorffs, Jacob Mumma was responsible for the upkeep of the road across the Antietam Creek and through his mill property. In December of 1806 a bond was recorded between Jacob Mumma, Daniel Gehr, and the State of Maryland. The £300 bond was security to ensure that the following work would be completed:

> …Jacob Mumma do and shall will and truly rebuild the bridge over Antietam Creek at said Mumma's mill, in the following manner to wit. The abutments and pillars to be raised with stone two feet higher than it now is, and the whole of the wood work to be made new, the posts and railing and sleepers to be large and substantial, and the floor of the bridge to be laid with three inch white oak plank, the whole to be executed in a workman like manner, the whole to be compleated [sic] by the tenth day of May next, and to be supported and kept in repair for the term of ten years from the said tenth day of May next, for the sum of one hundred

[6] Washington County (WC) Land Record, Liber I, folio 764, WC Court House, Hagerstown, MD. Although it is thought by some that the Mumma Cemetery, located on *Anderson's Delight*, includes the graves of the Smith and Orendorff families, this deed seems to indicate otherwise, with the Smith and Orendorff cemeteries being located on *Resurvey on Smith's Hills*.

[7] "Sharpsburg Hundred," 1800 U.S. Population Census, Washington County, Maryland.

[8] Tax Assessment 1803/1804, WC Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[9] The road at that time may have crossed the creek below the mill (see Appendix.1, James Smith new ford over Antietam Creek).

[10] "Wanted," Maryland Herald and Hager's Town Weekly Adviser, April 8, 1808.

[11] 1810 U.S. Population Census, p. 504.

[12] An 1815 Chancery case noted "the road that leads from John Mummas house to Jacob Mummas Mill…" (WC Chancery Court Papers, MSA S 512-2-1298, MD Archives). This may indicate that John Mumma was then living near the Sunken Road which led to the Orendorff/Mumma mill according to local tradition.

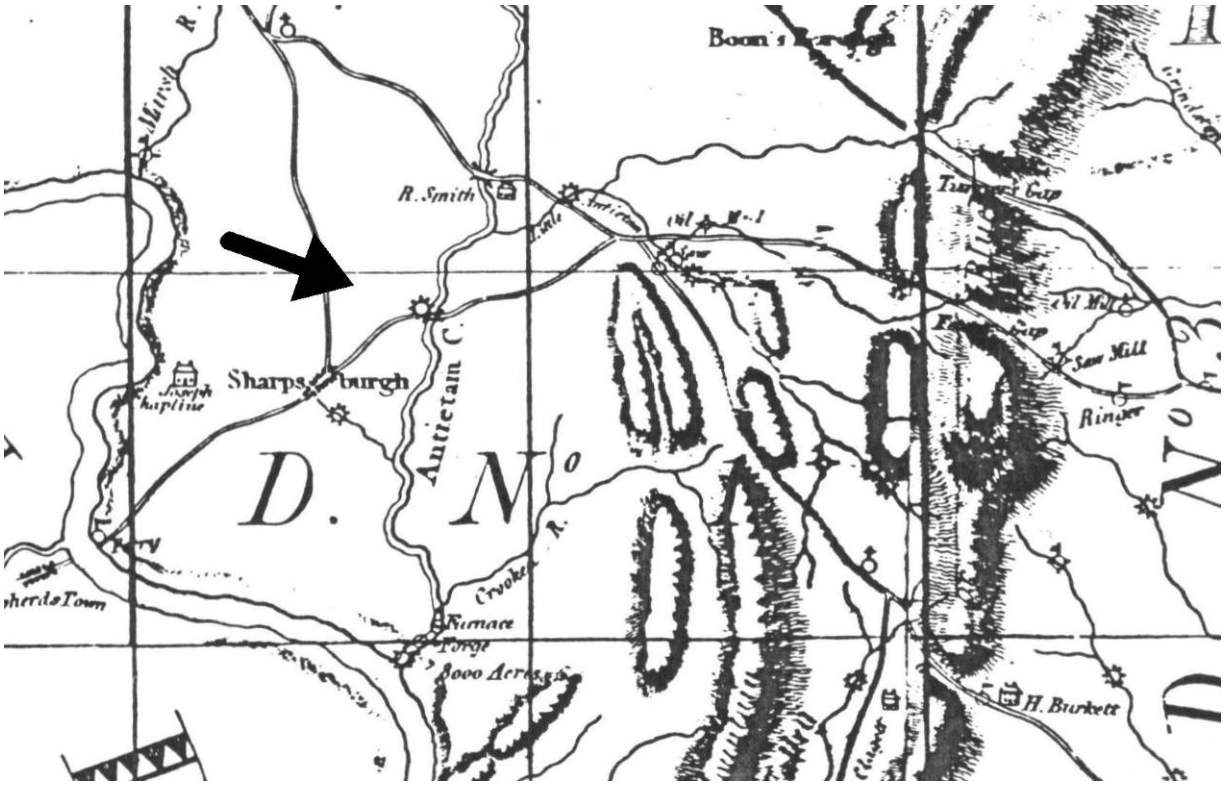

Figure 1.1-01: 1808 Charles Varlé map section, arrow showing the location of the Mumma Mill (MdHR 1213-433).

> and fifty pounds current money to be paid…[13]

The project served not only the Mumma mill, but enhanced the ability of the region's farmers to transport their products to both mill and market.

Difficult times were at hand however for many American farmers, particularly those dependent on the Chesapeake Bay shipping ports. Through the first decades of the new century, international events affected Maryland's economy, largely dependent on overseas shipping, as the British and French conducted economic warfare. From 1807 to 1809, President Thomas Jefferson placed an embargo on American exports to international markets in an attempt to make the British and French recognize American neutrality. Whatever the effect it had overseas, Jefferson's move was extremely unpopular at home. Americans suffered through fluctuating prices on their products, in particular wheat. The United States declared war on Britain in 1812, after extensive debate over a conflict that many perceived to be manufactured by American farmers. For the next two years British ships blockaded the Chesapeake Bay. Maryland exports, both agricultural and industrial, dropped drastically from $5 million in 1812 to $200,000 in 1814.[14]

The Mumma mill, in addition to facing more local competition in comparison with the Orendorff's tenure, was affected too by the temporary hard times brought on by the British blockade. The 1815 Washington County tax assessment showed Jacob Mumma's farm and mill complex valued at $6,817.67. In the following years, as the cumulative market stresses peaked, his assessment value fell and then stabilized at $6,696 in 1816, $6,692 in 1817, and $6,693 in 1818.[15]

[13] Washington County Land Records, Liber S, folio 25, Washington County Court House.

[14] Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), pp. 176-179, as cited in Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, "Industry Context for Carroll, Frederick, and Washington Counties," 2005 revision.

[15] Washington County Commissioners of the Tax, Tax Books 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818. MdHR

John Mumma helped his father with the mill operation, according to family history, "using negro teamsters to send the flour to Baltimore."[16] By 1820, the U.S. Account of Manufactures for Washington County listed the mill under the name "John Muma" [sic], although Jacob Mumma was still the owner of the property. The Mumma mill was among the largest in the county, processing 20,000 bushels of wheat, rye, and corn, as well as sixty tons of plaster. The mill had "3 water wheals [sic]" and "2 pair burrs," a packing machine, elevator, and "4 bolting cloths."[17] With his duties at the mill, John may have moved his household nearer the mill complex. The U.S. Census of 1820 listed John "Muma" with his wife and eleven children. There were three persons working in agriculture and two in manufacture, likely John himself, and his four slaves. Listed nearby was the household of his younger brother Jacob "Muma" (Jr.). "Jacob Muma Sen." was listed also, with his wife, a daughter and youngest son Samuel (16-25 years), and one slave.[18]

The price of farm products was a primary focus of attention for most farmers in Washington County through the good and bad years. Newspaper columns carried current prices for products on a weekly basis, and editorials discussed overseas markets and local transportation costs. Personal letters and journals even found space for discussions of current prices. Prices appear to have fluctuated wildly, no doubt prompting much discussion. An "Abstract of the Baltimore Price Current" found in the March 5, 1811 issue of the Hagerstown Gazette, showed the price of wheat flour at 9.25 per barrel, rye flour at 6.25 per barrel, Maryland wheat at 1.95 per bushel, and whiskey at .48 per gallon. Other products listed included bacon, butter, Indian corn grain, bee's wax, and wool. Tobacco was also listed, however, Potomac tobacco bringing in one of the lowest prices at 2.50 cwt. as compared to 6.50 for "Virginia fat." Hard times continued as crops were destroyed by hail in 1818 and 1821, and in 1822 by drought. By 1831, the March 10 issue of the Hagerstown newspaper the Torchlight and Public Advertiser listed "Hagers-town Prices Current corrected Weekly" with flour at 5.25 per barrel and wheat at 1.00 per bushel.[19]

Clearly local farmers were interested in the prices their crops would bring. Prices were subject to change depending on availability in the markets and weather changes. An important aspect of pricing was the cost of transportation of the farm product to the markets. After the turn of the century several major improvements in transportation in Washington County had profound effects on the local farming population, perhaps mitigating some of the contemporary difficulties. The "turnpike fever" which began in 1796 with proposals for the National Road from Baltimore to Wheeling, hit its pitch between 1810 and 1830, a period when numerous macadamized toll roads where chartered and constructed in Washington County. The National Road and turnpike system, which began in Baltimore and passed through Frederick, Boonsboro, Hagerstown and beyond, was completed in 1825.

A turnpike leading from Boonsboro through Sharpsburg to the Potomac River ferry was chartered in 1815 and completed by 1833.[20] As part of this project Silas Harry constructed a formidable, three-arch stone bridge across the Antietam creek in 1824. The new stone bridge probably realigned the crossing, which was a wooden bridge approximately 445 feet downstream, below the mill dam (see above, and James Smith petition in Appendix.1). Turnpike companies recouped the construction costs and made more money by charging tolls. A state act in 1834 authorized the Boonsborough Turnpike Company to take over the bridge by Mumma's mill from the commissioners of Washington County and receive the tolls from that section of

16,370, Maryland State Archives. John Mumma paid property taxes in 1815 on a $746 value and in 1818 on $836.

[16] Drake and Orndorff, p. 92.

[17] 1820 U. S. Accounts of Manufactures, District 1, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD. The Clagett Mill, a merchant mill on Antietam Creek, processed 30,000 bushels of grain with "3 water wheals." Caspar Weaver's mill at Weverton processed 15,000 bushels of grain with "2 water wheals." Both of these mills also noted a "Dull Demand."

[18] 1820 U.S. Population Census.

[19] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[20] Williams, pp. 151-155.

road.[21] Such road improvements greatly increased the ability of farmers to transport their products in winter, but the limitations of transportation by wagon were frustrating to farmers such large distances from the major markets.[22]

With the demise of the Potomac Navigation Company in 1828 came the promise of the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal, a canal planned to parallel the Potomac River from Georgetown through Maryland to Ohio. The fledgling Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad also held promise for cheap, rapid transportation of products from the Western Maryland farms. An 1831 editorial in the Hagerstown newspaper Torchlight and Public Advertiser stated in monetary terms the advantages of such modes of transportation: "Our farmers are now paying from $1 to $1,50 per barrel, for carriage to Baltimore. The Canal or Rail Road, will, it is believed, produce a saving of 70 cents per barrel in the price of transportation to market, which will be about $90,000 upon the whole crop, making that addition to the income of the county. But flour is but one item–the same result will take place in regard to our corn, beef, rye, pork, whiskey, lumber, lime, iron, fruit, vegetables, &c." By 1834 the C&O Canal had reached the Sharpsburg District and continued nearly to Williamsport. The railroad, however, crossed to the Virginia side of the Potomac River at Point of Rocks, before reaching Washington County, because of the narrow right-of-way passage at that point, which was already owned by the canal company.[23]

The transportation revolution that occurred through the first decades of the nineteenth century was a boost to grain producers and to the mills of Washington County. But the Antietam Creek had reached its peak in the number of mills it could support by 1820. Thus, existing mills increased their grain consumption when possible and switched to merchant milling rather than custom milling.[24] The Mumma mill was among the prospering merchant mills of the Antietam drainage. Sharpsburg District farmer John Blackford sold his wheat to Mumma in the 1830s, noting in his journal for June 1838 that he got $1.50 per bushel.[25] From 1830 to 1860, Washington County farmers, millers, merchants, and local businesses flourished with the booming grain economy.

Jacob and Elizabeth Mumma sold the mill complex and farm to their son John in 1831.[26] At a price of $16,366, the conveyance included the land Mumma purchased from Orendorff, *Resurvey on Smiths Hills* and part of the *Resurvey on Hills, Dales, and the Vineyard*, as well as several smaller parcels, totaling 403 acres. Excluded from the land sale were "two burying yards, each one, one hundred feet square," located on *Resurvey on Smiths Hills*. Also excepted from the sale:

> …Jacob Mumma reserves also the house yard and lot where he now lives being all the land he has enclosed in fence supposed to be ten acres more or less. The said Jacob Mumma reserves the house and lot only for his life time and the life time of his wife Elizabeth or either of them…and the said Jacob Mumma further reserves to himself and wife the use of the water in the well near John Mummas house…

In fact, the sale price of $16,366 was the amount of money already owed by John to Jacob, according to the mortgage agreement immediately following the deed. Jacob loaned the money to John in 1821 in ten bond agreements, each to be repaid in successive years beginning in 1825.[27] This suggests that John Mumma probably lived on the property as early as 1821 although it is not clear in which house – other than not the house his father

[21] Session Laws, Laws of Maryland, 1834, Chapter 108, Maryland State Archives.

[22] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[23] Ibid.

[24] Frye, p. 31. Merchant mills purchased the grain from farmers and sold the flour to warehouses in Baltimore and Georgetown. Custom mills processed local farmer's grain into flour in exchange for cash or goods, which the farmers then used themselves or sold in local markets or transported themselves to the regional markets.

[25] Fletcher Green and Thomas & Nathalie Hahn, Ferry Hill Plantation Journal. Shepherdstown, WV: Thomas W. Hahn, 1975, p. 54 and 119.

[26] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber MM, folio 110.

[27] Washington Co. Chancery Record, Liber 2, Folio 749, MD Archives.

occupied (see Sidebar on where the Mumma's lived). On the same day in 1831, Jacob and Elizabeth Mumma sold the 182-acre farm on *Andersons Delight*, later known as the Mumma Farm on Antietam Battlefield, to Samuel Mumma for $6,570.[28] The 1835-1836 tax assessment for John Mumma, with a value of $20,378, reflected the booming prospect for the Mumma mill and farm. Brother, Samuel Mumma's *Andersons Delight* farm was valued at $7,739. Jacob Mumma Sr's house and 10-acre lot was valued at $1,652.[29]

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Sidebar: A little speculation on where each of the Mumma families was living.

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By the 1830 census, Jacob Mumma, Sr.'s household consisted of only himself and his wife. John Mumma's household included himself and twelve others: five other adult white males, possibly including his younger brother Samuel, four male children, John's second wife Mary, and two female children. Five slaves were also listed in John Mumma's household. Jacob Mumma Jr. was listed in a separate household with his wife and four young children. Samuel Mumma, although married with at least three children by 1830 was not listed in a separate household, which may account for John's especially large household.

An 1862 Gardner photograph of the Middle Bridge and Mumma Mill complex showed there were two houses on the north side of the road – one large, today known as the Newcomer House, and a smaller, older house with a central chimney and two-story recessed front porch, which is no longer standing. There is a tradition, still followed by some German-descendent Mennonite farmers in Washington County, of the father and mother moving to a smaller retirement house on the property when it is passed on to the oldest son. Jacob Mumma, Sr., who apparently signed all of his deeds "in German" as the clerks noted, may have followed this tradition by moving into the smaller, older house after ca.1824 when the property transfer began. Given the large size of John Mumma's household in 1830, this would make sense.

Jacob Mumma, Jr., who died in 1831, was listed in a separate household in 1820 and 1830. Born in 1799, Jacob Jr. essentially came of age in 1820 and may have moved onto the *Andersons Delight* farm at about the time that his older brother took over operations at the mill. In 1827 Jacob Jr. mortgaged to his father Jacob Sr., for $1,236, "all the following goods chattels house hold furniture and personal property…[which] are now being standing and remaining on a certain farm and its appurtenances now in the tenure and occupation of the said Jacob Mumma Junior…" The goods and chattels included: "eight horses and gears, two wagons, thirteen head of Cattle, twenty five head of hogs, four sheep, one set of Black Smith tools, one lott of hemp, one lott of flax, sixty five acres of grain in the ground, one hundred bushels of grain in the barn, one windmill, five ploughs, three tons of hay, one sleigh, two harrows, three shovel ploughs, one lott of barrels and hogsheads, one loom, seven beds, bedsteads and bedding, one desk, one set of drawers, three cupboards, one clock, twenty chains, two stoves, one Washing Kettle, one lott of kitchen furniture, one infants cradle, three tables, one negro man Jacob, one negro woman Hannah, one wool wheel, one spinning wheel, one cutting box, one grind stone, two grain cradles, three Washing tubs, and all the corn in the field and in the house, hay forks, mattocks and shovels, one hemp buck, two log chains, one sledge and one crow Bar, one wheel barrow, two saddles and bridles, two rifles, one lot of Potatoes and Jack[screw?], and a lot of carpeting, [and] two chests."

Samuel Mumma, the youngest son, was apparently living with his brother John at the time of the 1830 census. Samuel

[28] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber MM, folio 114.

[29] 1835-36 Tax Assessment, Washington County, Maryland, MD Archives.

married twice; his first wife, Barbara Hertzler, died in 1833. They had four surviving children. In 1834, he married his second wife, Elizabeth Miller; they had eleven children, one of whom died in infancy (Mumma House HSR). It is possible that a fourth dwelling was planned or under construction at that time for the Samuel Mumma family. However, Samuel acquired the 189-acre farm on *Andersons Delight* in 1831, the year his brother Jacob Jr. died, and it appears that he moved to that farm.

Daughter Elizabeth married Jacob Miller, a large land owner in the Sharpsburg District, Mary married Samuel Miller and Barbara married a Houser, none of whom appeared to be living nearby (i.e. on the subject farmstead) according to the 1830 census record.

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When John died in 1835 without a will, the court ordered an inventory of his personal property. In addition to furniture, tools, and farm equipment, John Mumma had a large amount of livestock including 43 "stock hogs" and 32 "fatting hogs," 11 sows and 19 pigs, 23 sheep, 2 bulls, 2 steer and 5 cows, and 9 horses. He also had wheat, rye, and oats "in the straw" and 15 tons of hay. In the mill he had 57 barrels ("burl") of flour, 93 bushels of wheat, and 120 bushels of bran. Perhaps significantly, John Mumma's inventory included 59 acres of wheat and rye "at Elias'," probably John's oldest son Elias Mumma, indicating he may have begun subdividing the land into two farms before 1835.[30] The 1830 census did not list Elias Mumma in a separate household – he was probably among the 5 adult males listed in John Mumma's household – indicating that "Elias'" farm [the subject farm] was developed after 1830 but before 1835.

John Mumma had not yet paid-off his mortgage to his father at the time of his death. Washington County Chancery Court records show that the court ordered the "farm and mill of said deceased," 403 acres in total, to be sold in 1836.[31] Jacob purchased his property back at the public sale and in 1837 and sold land and the improvements thereon to his youngest son Samuel Mumma for $20,000.[32] In this way Jacob recouped his money loaned in 1821 to son John. The remaining money was dispersed among John's thirteen children - $84.74 to each, including Elias, Catharine Wagoner, Rosanna Thomas, William, Daniel S., Jonathan, Elizabeth, Samuel, Ann M., George, Denton, Nathaniel, and Maria. The widow Mary Mumma received $183.61 "in lieu of her Dower after satisfying the Mortgage."[33] In 1841, Samuel and Elizabeth Mumma sold the mill complex on 152 acres to Jacob and John Emmert for $23,000, excepting the life estate for Jacob Mumma and Barbara, his wife since 1831, with house, 10 acres and the right to use the well.[34] By 1840, Jacob Mumma Sr. was well over the age of 70 and in 1848 he passed away. But Barbara was apparently still in the house in 1850 when she was listed on the census in her own household.[35]

Samuel and Elizabeth Mumma retained the remaining acreage [the subject farm], 190 acres Samuel called the "lower farm," using it as security for an 1843 Deed of Trust in order to pay a number of debts owed to several of his Sharpsburg area neighbors. In 1850, the "creditors satisfied," the lower farm was returned to the Mummas by the trustees Joseph Merrick and

[30] Washington Co. Estate Record, Inventory Book K, page 204.

[31] Washington Co. Chancery Record, Liber 2, Folio 749, MD Archives.

[32] Washington County Land Record, Liber SS, folio 835, Washington County Court House, Hagerstown, MD.

[33] Washington Co. Chancery Record, Liber 2, Folio 749, MD Archives.

[34] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber YY, folio 494.

[35] The Emmerts continued the operations of the farm and mill, but in 1846 were forced to sell due to debt and it was purchased by Jacob Miller. Miller sold the property in January 1848, just prior to Jacob Mumma Sr's death, to Lewis Watson. By 1850, Lewis Watson and Joshua Newcomer were in business together at the mill, when the U.S. Census of Manufactures called the operation as the "Watson and Newcomer Mill," and consumption of grain at the mill had risen to 31,000 bushels per year (Frye, Appendix 2).

Thomas Harris.[36] The 1850 census record listed Samuel and his son Jacob Mumma in separate households with 75-year old Barbara Mumma in her own house nearby. Samuel Mumma was listed with $17,000 worth of real estate while Jacob appeared to have none. Jacob [H.] Mumma's household, probably located at the "lower farm" [the subject farm], included himself (age 26), his wife Ann (20), their infant daughter Virginia, 22-year old Levi Myers (a farm hand), and 30-year old Catherine Highberger with no apparent occupation.

The two Mumma farms were listed in the 1850 Agriculture Census record for Sharpsburg District, one under the name of Samuel Mumma, totaling 190 acres, and the other under the name Jacob Mumma – probably Jacob H., Samuel's oldest son – totaling 175 acres. Since Samuel's "upper farm" was 189 acres and the "lower farm" was 190 acres, it is difficult to determine which farm was which from this record. However, it is likely that Samuel's son Jacob, who owned no real estate, occupied the "lower farm" [the subject farm] as a tenant. Jacob [H.] Mumma produced over 1,000 bushels of wheat on his farm in 1849, more than double the amount that Samuel recorded. Both listed 28 hogs on their respective farms but Jacob had 25 "other cattle" to Samuel's twelve. Jacob's five "milch cows" produced twice as much butter as Samuel's three cows.[37] The 1860 Agriculture Census also did not list the "lower farm" under Samuel Mumma's name. Mumma's *Andersons Delight* or "upper farm," however, had increased in value, from $9,000 ten years earlier to $11,000 in 1860. His production in bushels of wheat rose from 475 bushels to 800 bushels and corn from 300 bushels to 500 bushels.[38]

The 1850 and 1860 U.S. Agriculture Census records revealed that the farms of the Antietam were increasingly productive and providing a comfortable living for their owners. As land values rose, so too did the number of people aspiring to own slaves. Between 1850 and 1860, although the actual number of those enslaved fell, the number of slave owners in the Sharpsburg area increased. In 1850, 17 local farmers and millers owned 89 slaves, while in 1860, 24 men of various occupations owned 86 slaves, mostly one or two slaves per owner.[39]

[36] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber OHW 1 (44), folio 408 (1843) and Liber I.N. 5, folio 367 (1850).

[37] 1850 U.S. Agricultural Census records, Sharpsburg District, Maryland Archives.

[38] 1860 U.S. Agricultural Census records, Sharpsburg District, Maryland Archives.

[39] U. S. Slave Census, 1850 and 1860, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.

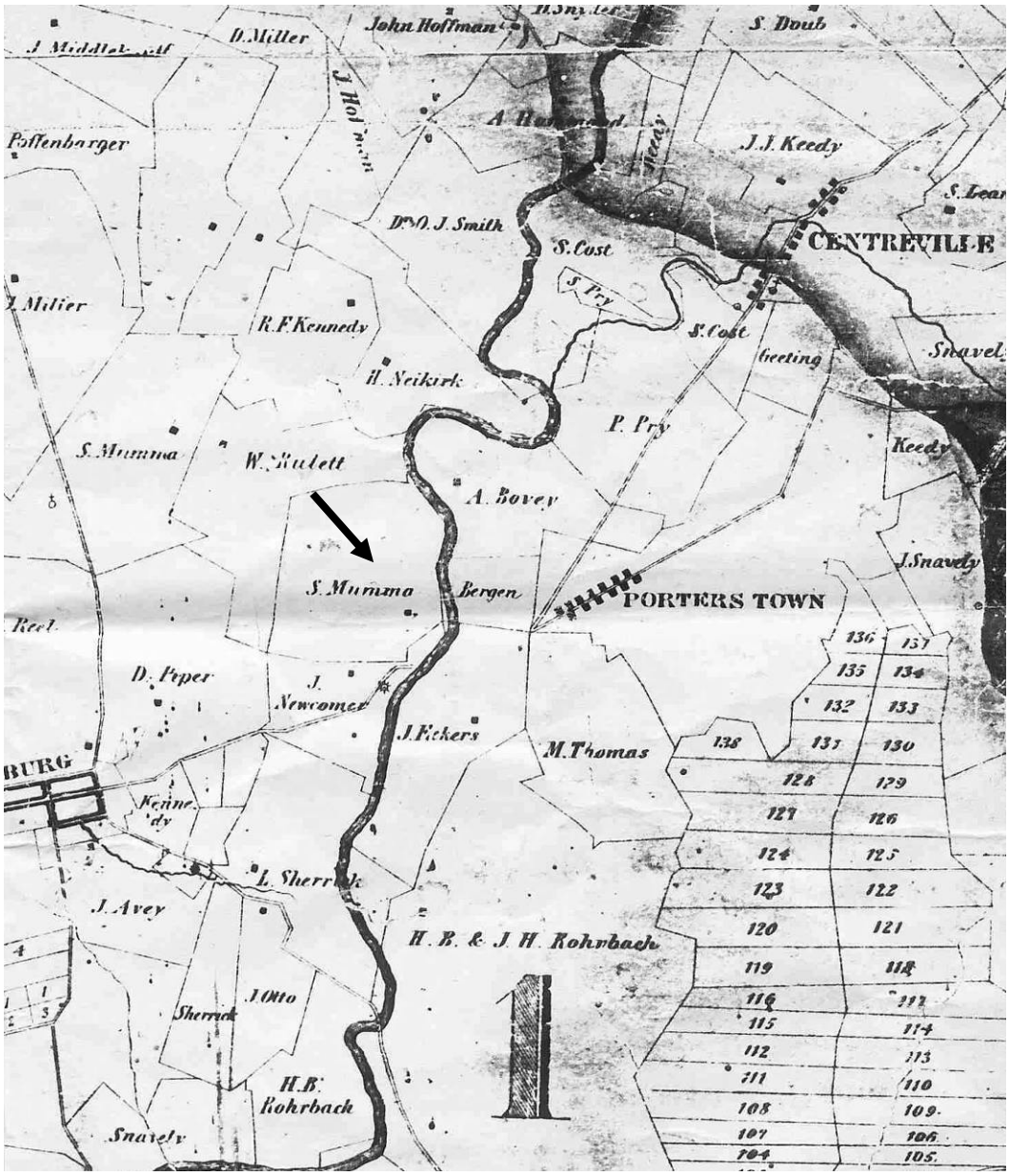

Figure 1.1-02. 1859 Thomas Taggert map of Washington County showing the farms along Antietam Creek east of Sharpsburg. The arrow points to Samuel Mumma's "lower farm." (Washington County Courthouse)

The prosperity of the Antietam farms, as noted, was indicated in the historic record by increased agricultural production, increases in land values, and additions to the list of slave-owners. But more striking were the changes in the buildings on the ground. Between 1800 and 1860, most of the early settlements log barns and many log houses were replaced with more substantial stone, brick or frame farmhouses and large "Swisser" bank barns. By 1860, the Mumma farm properties too were representative of the agricultural developments that shaped Washington County and the mid-Atlantic region through the first half of the nineteenth century. Some of the new construction on the Mumma farms also likely reflected the division of the property as Jacob Mumma, Sr.'s sons matured. Although documentary evidence has not yet revealed exactly who in the Mumma family

constructed the house and barn on the "lower farm" [the subject farm], it is apparent that by ca.1830 that the Mumma family had need of four separate households. And by 1843, the "lower farm" was identified as a separate entity – possibly as early as 1836 when John Mumma's inventory included wheat and rye "at Elias'." It appears therefore, that the Mumma family undertook construction of a new farmstead on the "lower farm" [the subject farm], including a log house and large frame bank barn ca.1830.

When the 1860 census was recorded, Jacob H. Mumma (son of Samuel) had moved to the Boonsboro District with his family. Samuel Mumma still owned the "lower farm," and it is possible that Jacob Myers (Meyer) was then tenanting the farm. Jacob Myers was listed on the 1860 census next to William Roulette ("Roullett"), a neighbor to the lower farm. Myers was listed as a farm hand with no real estate of his own. Joshua Newcomer ("Newcomb"), owner of the Mumma Mill tract, was listed next with two adjoining "Unoccupied" houses and a tenant by the name of Josephine Grove. On the 1860 agriculture census, Jacob Myers (Meyer) was listed with 166 acres valued at $8,000. He produced 800 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of "Indian corn," 100 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of rye, 500 pounds of butter, and 50 pounds of potatoes. In March 1861, Samuel Mumma sold the "lower farm" [the subject farm] then 166 acres, to Philip Pry for $10,500.[40] Pry renamed the farm the "Bunker Hill farm."

C. The American Civil War Period along the Antietam: 1861 to 1865

By the time of the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the Antietam area was well established and intensively farmed. Farms were characterized by fields and boundaries marked with wood or stone fences, orchards and small herds of cattle, hogs and sheep, and flocks of chickens and geese. Carefully maintained woodlots supplied firewood, building materials, and fencing. Thomas Taggert's 1859 map of Washington County (Figure 1.1-02) outlined the boundaries and named the owners of each farm along the Antietam Creek east of Sharpsburg.

In April of 1861, decades of sectional disagreements between Northern and Southern states disintegrated into Civil War. The divide placed Maryland geographically and economically in the middle ground, a border state. Bordering on both Virginia to the south and Pennsylvania to the north, Washington County residents had personal ties to both sides of the conflict. It was this uncertainty of loyalty in Maryland, whether to the Union or perhaps to the Confederate cause, that Confederate General Robert E. Lee pinned his hopes during his summer of 1862 "Maryland Campaign," an invasion into Northern territory. The abundance on the farms along his planned route through Maryland and into Pennsylvania would also serve to re-supply his army already short on food and horses. But in November of 1861, Washington County citizens elected a Union slate of County Commissioners.[41]

By the middle of September 1862, the tide was beginning to turn against General Lee in his Maryland Campaign. Lee turned his army westward from Frederick. But his plan, Special Order No. 191, was discovered in a field near Frederick and the Union pursuit of the Confederates into Washington County began. After clashing on September 14 at South Mountain, the border between Frederick and Washington Counties, the armies raced toward Sharpsburg near the Potomac River and Virginia.

The Antietam Creek, so important in the development of the grain-based agricultural economy of Washington County, served as a natural barrier for the defensive line of General Lee. And although Confederates named the ensuing battle for the nearby town of Sharpsburg, the Union army chose the creek designation, to be forever known as the Battle of Antietam (see Antietam Battle map, Figure 1.1-04). In terms of terrain, Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia held the advantage, setting up their defensive line of battle on the high ground between the Antietam Creek and the Potomac River. With General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry on the left near the Potomac, and his artillery nearby on

[40] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber IN 15, page 619.

[41] Hagerstown Mail, Nov. 15, 1861, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

the rise known as Nicodemus Heights, the line extended south along the Hagerstown Pike, under the cover of the West Woods and the Sunken Road, through the town of Sharpsburg, and commanding the cliffs above the Lower Bridge of the Antietam on their extreme right.[42]

Union General McClellan's Army of the Potomac arrived on the east bank of the Antietam on September 16. There McClellan took advantage of the high ground of Philip Pry's home farm for his headquarters to observe the progression of the battle. As the Union troops filed in through the 16th, many struck camp on the hills around Pry's and the adjoining farms. Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, of the 18th [5th?] New Hampshire Volunteers stood on one of those hills above the Antietam observing the scene in front of him:

> There was a stone dam that furnished power to a mill on the turnpike a few rods in front of us, which it was talked of removing or blowing up to lower the creek for our fording, and it was said our regiment was to accomplish the work. Some of our men, I think, did do something about it…Toward sunset we marched up on the heights and bivouacked near to the house which General McClellan occupied as Headquarters, to guard it overnight. From this place I had a pretty good view of the field of battle of the right wing on the following day, and to aid my description I sketch below the outlines. [Figures 1.1-05 and 1.1-06]

[42] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

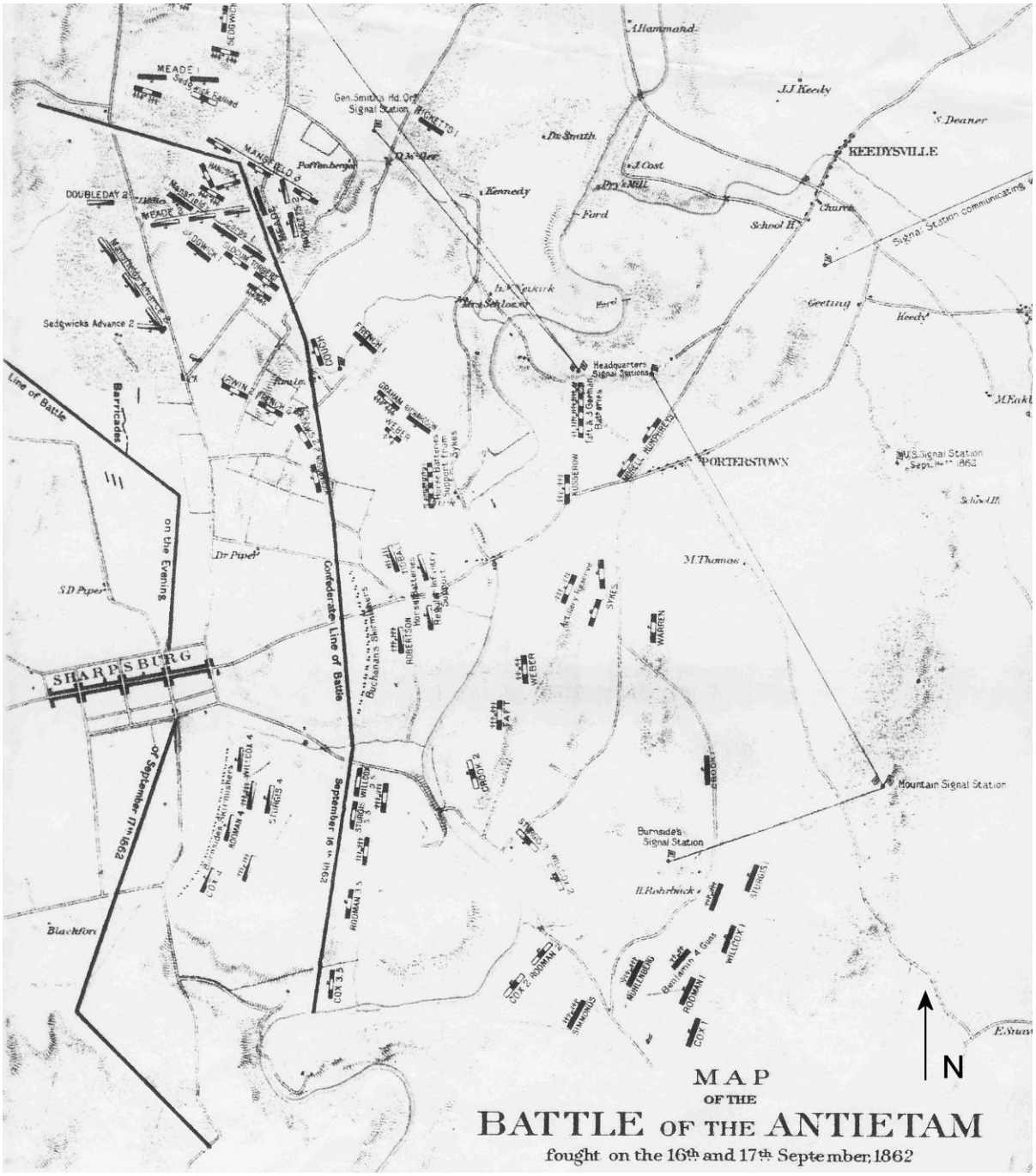

Figure 1.1-04: The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 28 #1.

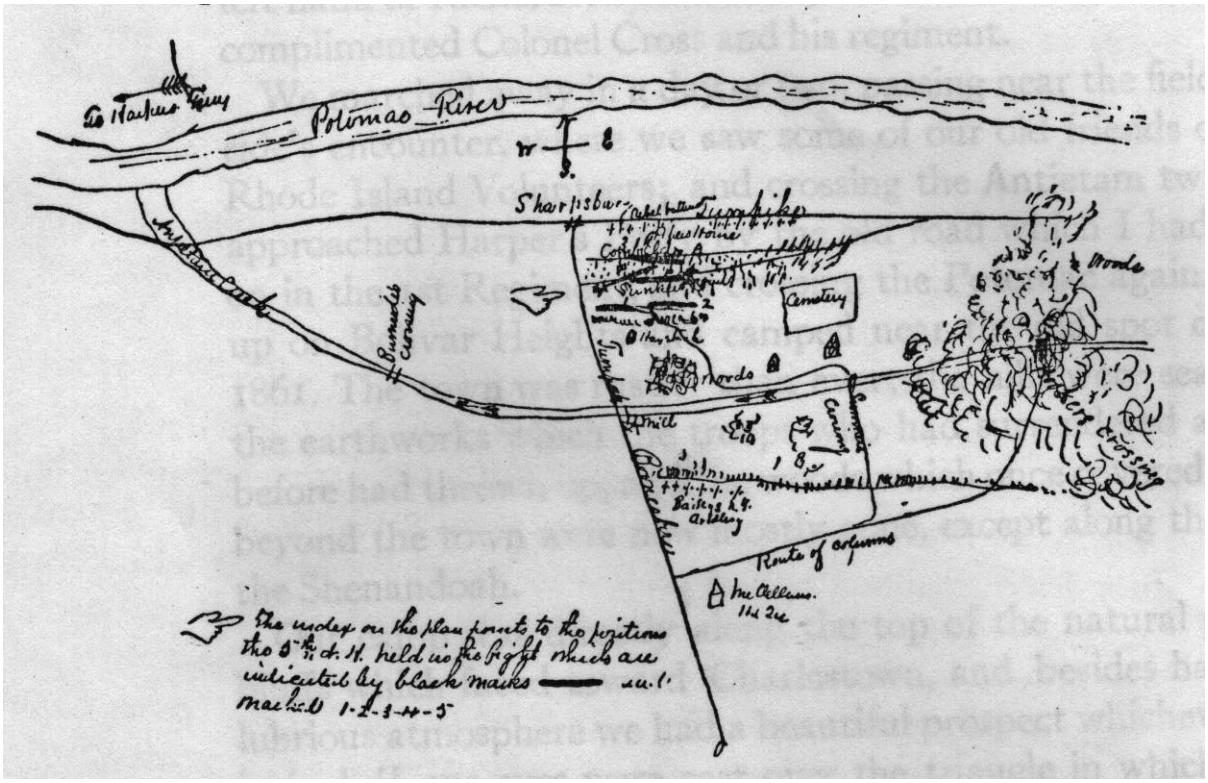

Figure 1.1-05. Col. Livermore's rendering of the battlefield. The North arrow should point to the right. (From "Days and Events, 1860-1866" by Thomas L. Livermore, ANTI Archives).

> From the position at McClellan's Headquarters which we occupied on the night of the 16th of September and that [earlier position] in front of the New York artillery, I saw the features…The New York artillery stood on a bluff perhaps forty feet above the Antietam, and closer to the stream than indicated on the plan…The base of this bluff was within perhaps thirty yards of the creek at the mill and thence it receded as we looked upstream, until it was lost behind or in the woods around what I have marked as "Hooker's Crossing."[43]

With the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee's command firmly entrenched around Sharpsburg on the west side of Antietam Creek, General McClellan's Union troops were forced to ford the creek before they could engage in battle. Then marching up from the Antietam through fields and woodlots, the troops were at a distinct disadvantage initially due to the hilly terrain. Certain aspects of that terrain, such as the Sunken Road and the previously unnamed woodlots were thereafter identified according to their battlefield designations: the Bloody Lane and the North, East, and West Woods.

It was during the mid-day phase of the daylong battle that the opposing armies along the sunken wagon road that bisected the farms contested the fields and orchards of the Roulette farm, the upper fields of the "lower farm" or "Bunker Hill farm" [the subject farm], and the Piper farm. With the Confederates entrenched in the trough-like Sunken Road at the hill crest, the Union troops of Sumner's 2nd Corps moved up the hill over open fields from their Antietam crossing near Neikirk's farm. Sometime around 9 a.m., Union troops from French's Division, Sumner's 2nd Corps, began the

[43] Thomas L. Livermore, "Days and Events, 1860-1866," ANTI Archives.

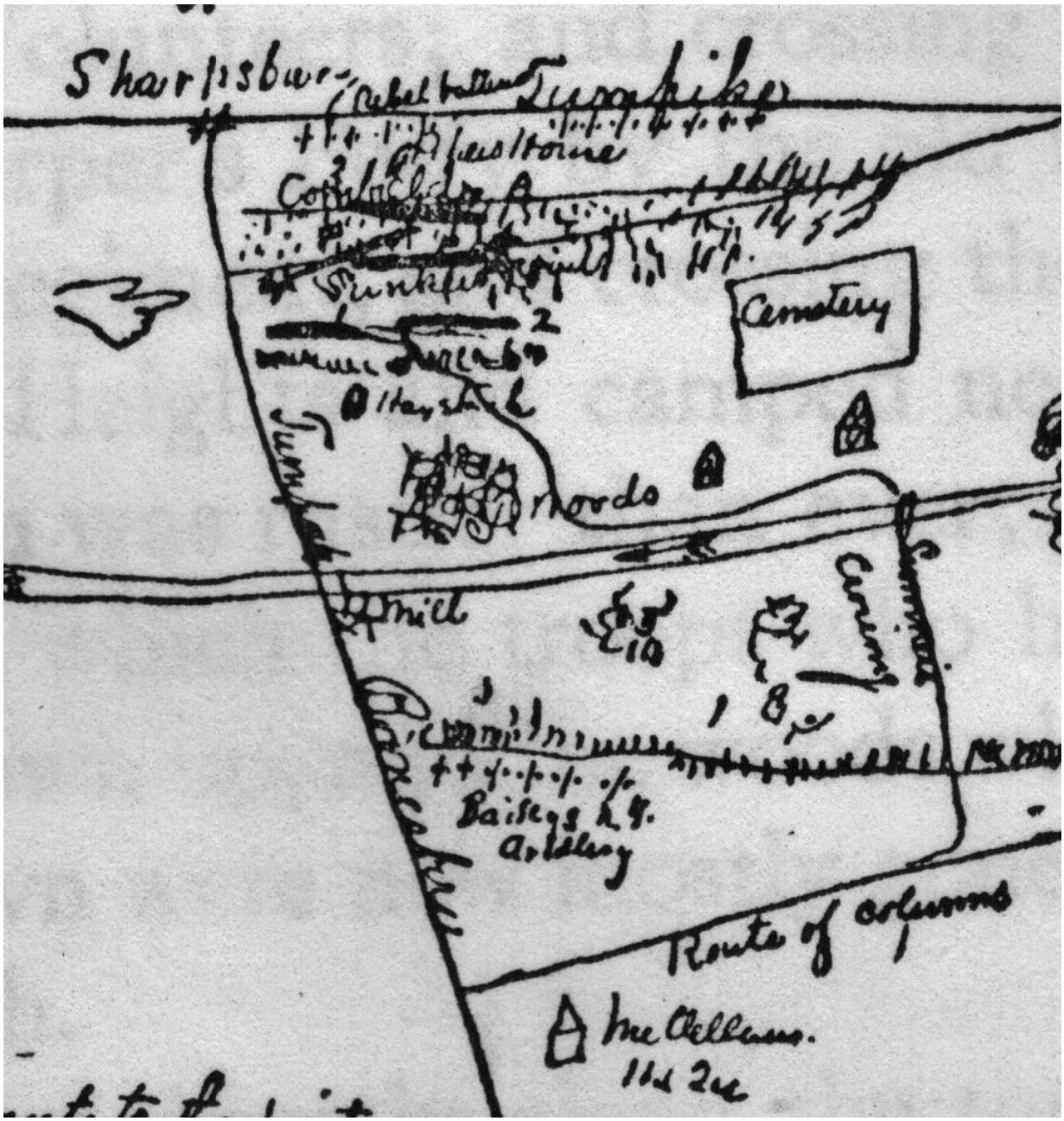

Figure 1.1-06. Detail of Col. Livermore's sketch plan. The 5th NH crossed at "Sumner's Crossing" and passed by two farms, probably Neikirk and Roulette, before turning up the hill toward the sunken road. The "woods" and "haystack" they passed on their left are likely on the Bunker Hill Farm. The "cemetery," probably Mumma's, must have made a big impression on the mind of Col. Livermore, considering its size in this sketch.

push south from the East Woods near their fording of Antietam Creek, across the Mumma and Roulette farms. Richardson's Division followed later, Meagher's Brigade, and Caldwell and Brooke's Brigades on the far left (east).

Dr. William Child, Assistant Surgeon for the 5th New Hampshire, Caldwell's Brigade, described his regiment's approach to the battle in his 1893 memoir:

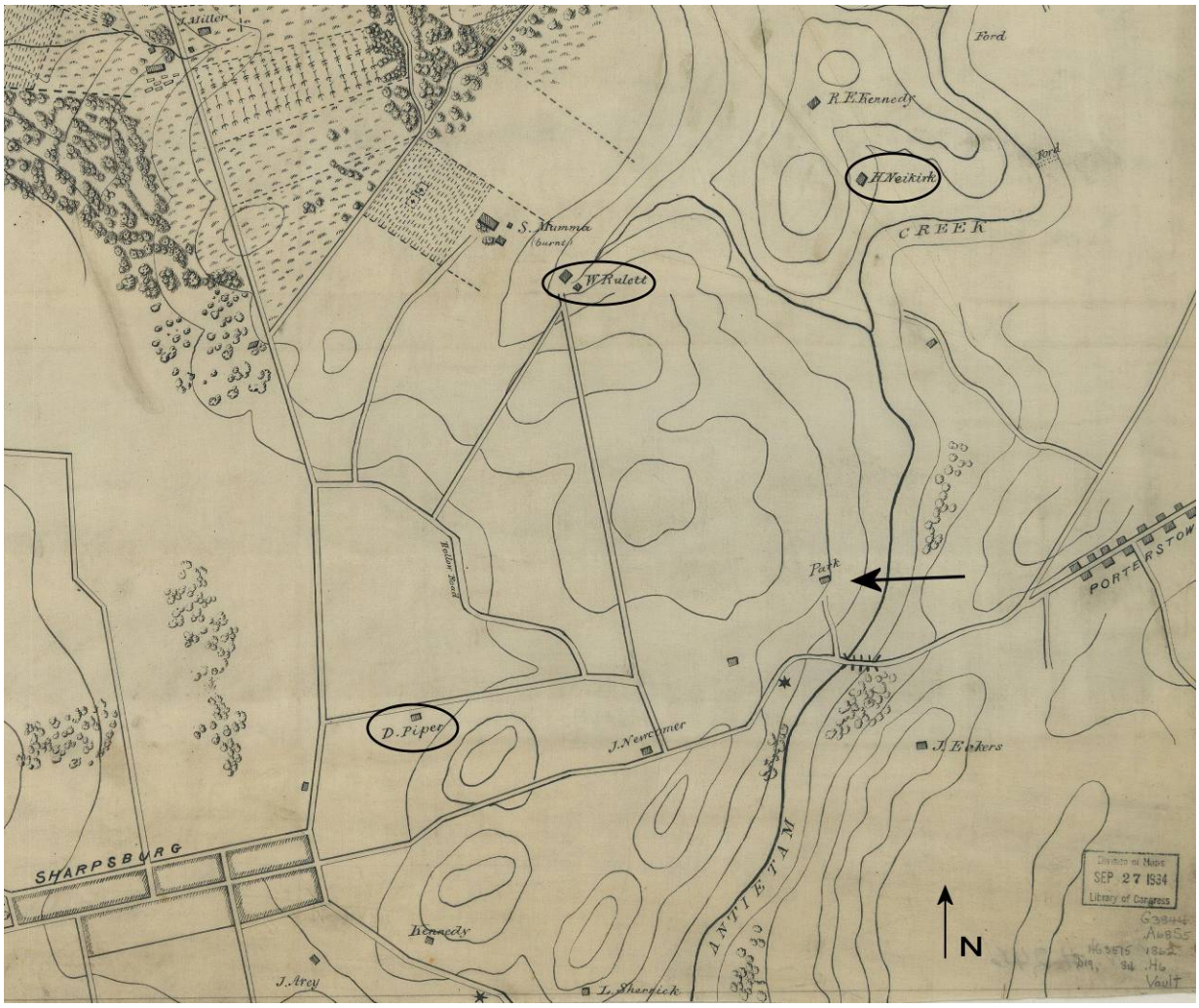

Figure 1.1-07. "Battle of the Antietam…by Lieut. W. A. Roebling and W. S. Long, C.E." (LOC Maps Division) The arrow points to the Bunker Hill Farm, labeled "Park," owned by Philip Pry. The straight road from Roulette's to the "J. Newcomer" house is incorrect; it likely should be along the creek from Neikirk's, past "Park," to the Newcomer house at the mill.

> As the Fifth crossed the creek the roar of battle was awful – fifty cannon upon either side booming at once – while the shouts of the combatants could be heard above the din of arms…As soon as the brigade was over the creek it halted. Colonel Cross ordered the rolls to be called in order to know exactly who might be present. The roll-call showed three hundred and one bayonets and eighteen officers, not counting the surgeons and chaplain. There were also present on the field for duty, Surgeon L.M. Knight, Assistant Surgeon William Child, Hospital Steward Knight, Dr. Trask and Chaplain Ransom…
>
> On the way to the fight the colonel encouraged the men all he could, telling them we had a fair field and ought to whip the enemy. They all, from colonel to private, seemed in good spirits and earnest for the fight. In coming down the slope several men were wounded. Now the regiment passed the low ground, and moved on up the hill upon the south [west] side of the creek. The enemy now began to appear, and the bullets now began to whistle over the men. The

> surgeons were halted in a protected locality, prepared to attend the wounded.[44]

Assistant Surgeon William Child did not provide the specific "protected locality" where he and Surgeon Knight set up their field hospital. Dr.'s Rockwell and Dudley, surgeons of the 2nd Brigade, French's Division already occupied the Roulette house field hospital. Dr.'s Knight and Child of the 5th New Hampshire were part of Caldwell's Brigade arriving on the field after French's Brigade. The 5th New Hampshire regiment moved into the line of battle to the south of the Roulette farm in the upper fields of the Bunker Hill Farm [the subject farm], possibly placing the field hospital in that area.

Over the next 3 ½ hours the line stretching from the Roulette buildings to the upper fields of the Bunker Hill Farm [the subject farm] along the Sunken Road was the scene of intense fighting between Union and Confederate, until the grossly outnumbered Confederates were finally driven back through Piper's fields. With this the second phase of the bloody battle was ended and the Sunken Road, filled with the bodies of the dead soldiers, acquired a new ignominious name, the Bloody Lane. McClellan then hoped to crush Lee with a final attack by Burnside on the Confederate right.[45]

Details of the activities on the far left of the Union line during the mid-day phase of the battle taking place on the Roulette, Bunker Hill, and Piper farms were later outlined by the officers of Sumner's Corps. Brigadier General Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the 1st Division of the 2nd Corps (after Richardson's death) presented an overview of their participation in the battle (Figures 1.1-08 through 1.1-10):

> About 9:30 o'clock a.m. on the 17th instant, the division, commanded by General Richardson, crossed the Antietam at the ford constructed by our engineers; then moved forward on a line nearly parallel to the creek, and formed line of battle by brigades in a ravine behind the high ground overlooking Roulette's house, the Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Meagher, on the right…the Third [First] Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Caldwell, on his left, and the brigade commanded by Colonel Brooke, of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the rear. Meagher's brigade immediately advanced, and soon became engaged with the enemy, posted to the left and in front of Roulette's house. This brigade continued its advance under a heavy fire nearly to the crest of the hill overlooking Piper's house, the enemy being posted in strong force in a sunken road directly in its front.
>
> A severe and well-sustained musketry contest then ensued, which, after continuing until the ammunition was nearly expended, this brigade, having suffered severely, losing many valuable officers and men, was, by direction of General Richardson, relieved by the brigade of General Caldwell, which until this time had remained in support…Colonel Brooke's brigade formed a second line in support of Caldwell's brigade, the regiments of General Meagher's brigade retiring to the rear to replenish their ammunition…
>
> …Finally an advance was made…to Piper's house by the brigade of Caldwell and the two regiments under Colonel Brooke, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery…This advance drove the enemy from the field and gave us possession of the house and its surroundings – the citadel of the enemy at this position of the line…[46]

First Brigade commander, Brigadier General John C. Caldwell, whose brigade was on the extreme left (east) of the line, moved through the upper fields of the Bunker Hill Farm (Figure 1.1-08). Caldwell wrote of the engagement:

[44] William Child, M.D., A History of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers," (Bristol, NH: R. W. Musgrove, printer, 1893), pp. 120-121, excerpts in vertical file, ANTI Archives.

[45] Murfin, pp. 245-261.

[46] "Report of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U.S. Army…" O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, part 1, pp. 277-278.

> After arriving on the field of action, about 9:45 a.m., I was ordered by General Richardson to form my brigade in line of battle on the left of General Meagher…After forming the line, and finding no enemy in our immediate front, I commenced to wheel the brigade cautiously to the right, when I received an order from General Richardson to relieve the line of General Meagher, which had fought the enemy gallantly and suffered severely.
>
> The whole brigade then moved by right flank in the rear of General Meagher's line, and passed his line to the front in the most perfect order, under a severe fire of musketry…[47]

This movement by Caldwell's brigade was later described by historian James Murfin as "one of the smoothest exhibitions of troop movements in the entire battle."[48] Gen. Caldwell continued:

> …The brigade advanced steadily over the crest of a hill behind which the enemy were posted, receiving and returning a heavy fire. We broke the line of the enemy along our entire front, except on the extreme right. Here there was a deep road, forming a natural rifle-pit, in which the enemy had posted himself, and from which he fired on our advancing line.
>
> …The Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Cross, formed the extreme left of my line, and behaved with the greatest gallantry. Colonel Cross, ever on the alert, detected a strong force of the enemy concealed behind a ridge in the corn-field, endeavoring to turn our left flank…[49]

[47] "Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U.S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Antietam." O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, part 1, pp. 284-285.

[48] James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1965), p. 256.

[49] "Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U.S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Antietam." O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, part 1, pp. 284-285.

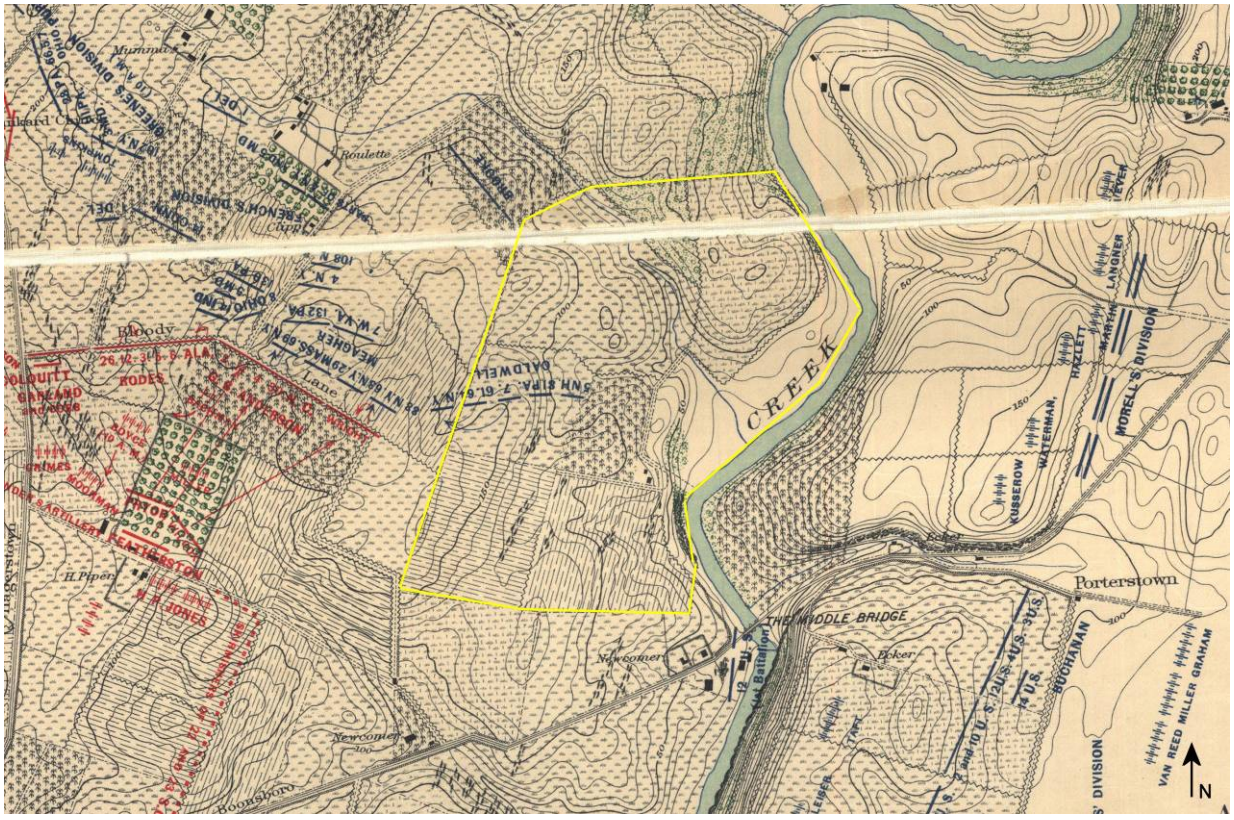

Figure 1.1-08. Carmen-Cope 10:30 a.m. map showing the position of Caldwell's brigade in the upper fields of the Bunker Hill Farm [the subject farm]. The yellow line is added to show the boundary of the Bunker Hill Farm at the time of the Battle of Antietam (ANTI Archives).

Colonel Cross described the incident:

> I had scarcely reached my position on the left of the first line of battle and opened fire, when it was reported that the enemy were cautiously attempting to outflank the entire division with a strong force concealed behind a ridge, and in the same corn-field in which I was posted. They had, in fact, advanced within 200 yards of the left of our lines, and were preparing to charge. I instantly ordered a change of front to the rear, which was executed in time to confront the advancing line of the enemy in their center with a volley at very short range, which staggered and hurled them back. They rallied and attempted to gain my left, but were again confronted and held, until, assistance being received [from the 81st Pennsylvania?], they were driven back with dreadful loss. In this severe conflict my regiment captured the State colors of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment…[50]

Col. Cross with the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers of Caldwell's Division, along with Brooke's Division and others, pressed on across the Sunken Road toward Henry Piper's house, bringing the mid-day phase of the battle to a close.

[50] "Reports of Col. Edward E. Cross, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, of skirmish at Boonsborough and battle of Antietam," O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, part 1, p. 288.

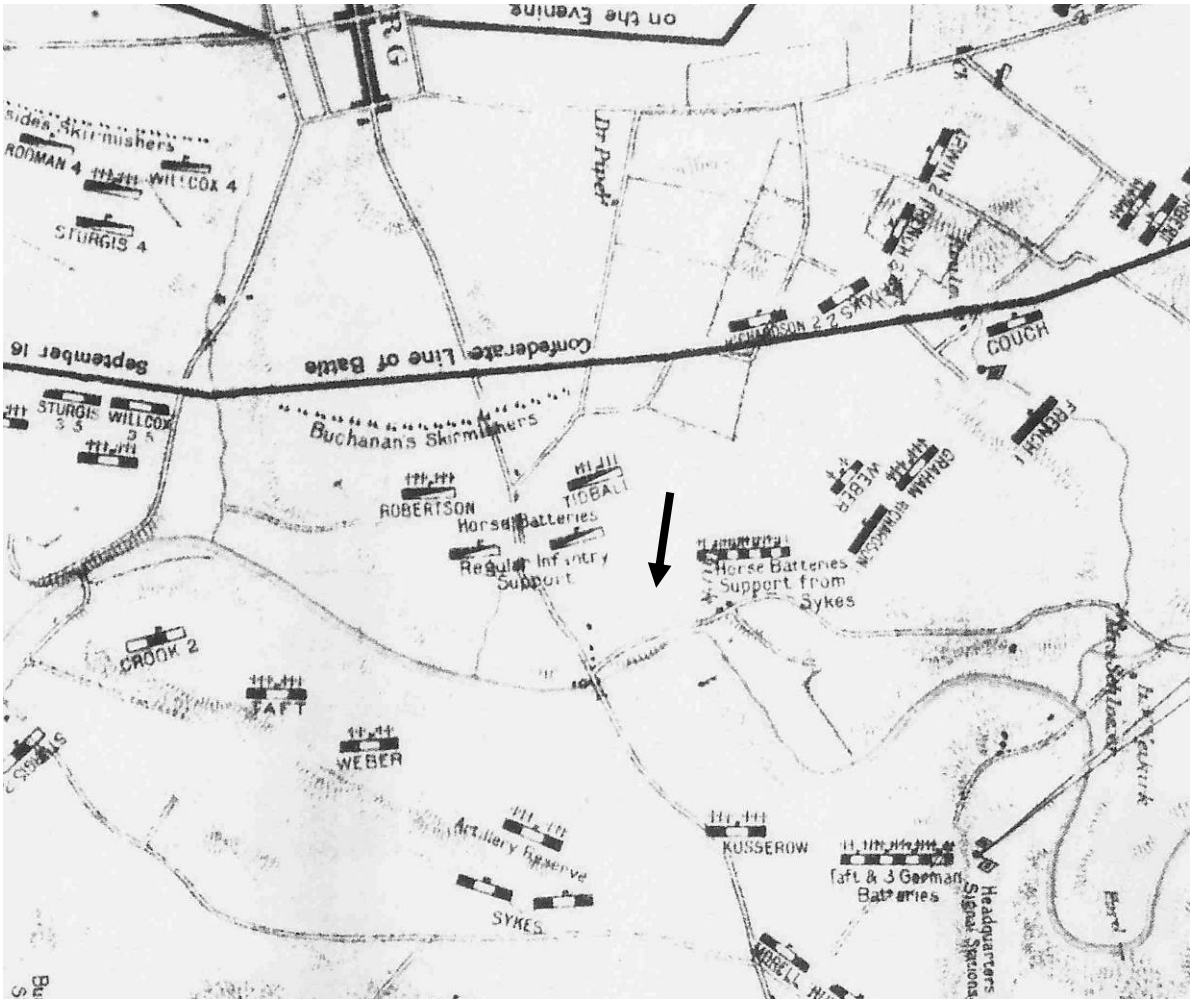

Figure 1.1-09. Section of Antietam Battle map showing the location of the horse batteries and infantry support. The arrow points to the Bunker Hill Farm [the subject farm] (Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 28 #1).

Meanwhile, as the fighting died down around the Sunken Road, infantry stationed near the Middle Bridge at Newcomer's Mill began to move in support of the batteries placed along the turnpike approach to Sharpsburg.[51]

[51] "Report of Capt. Hiram Dryer, Fourth U.S. Infantry, of the battle of Antietam," O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, part 1, p. 357.

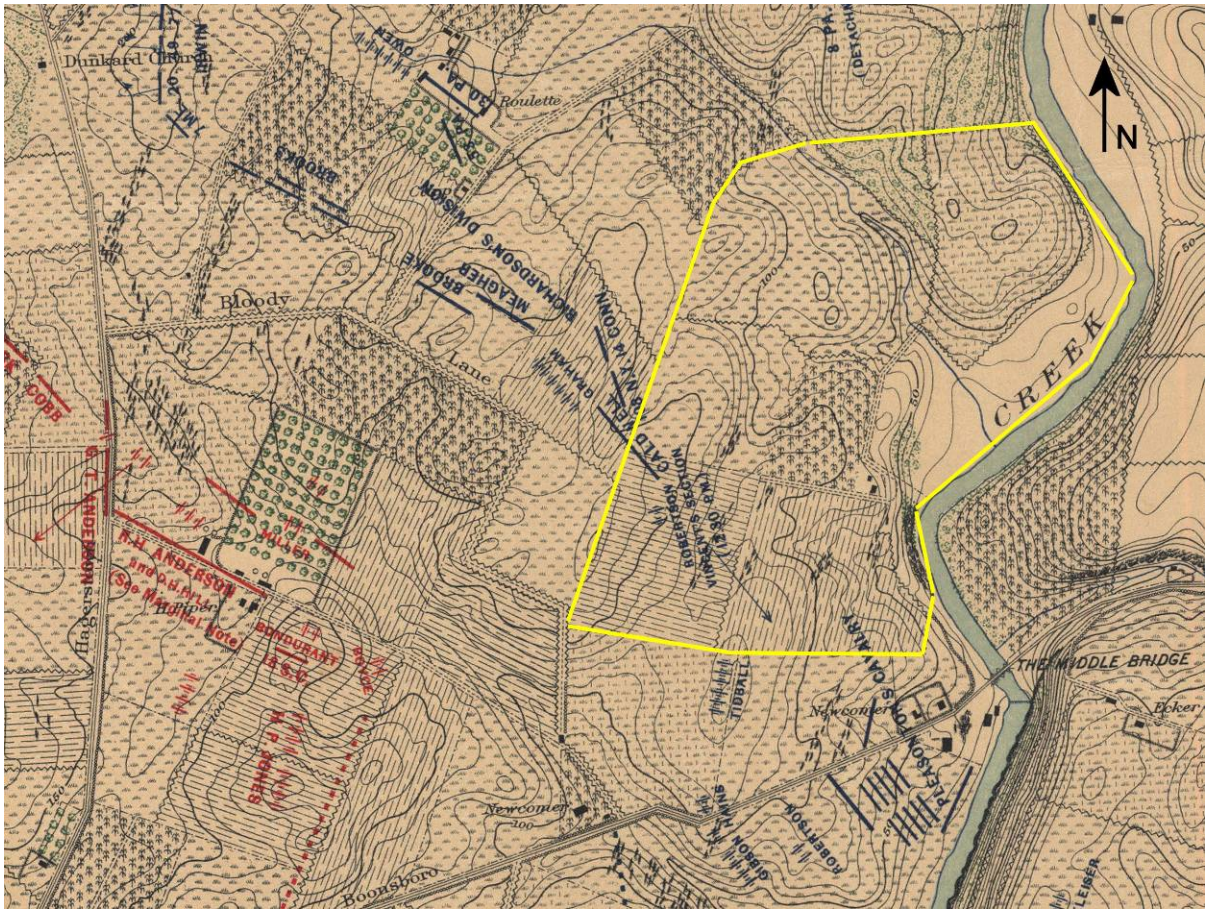

Figure 1.1-10: Carmen-Cope map for the situation at 1:00 p.m. along the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane) (ANTI Archives).

The official battle map of Antietam showed the "Regular Infantry" on the right of the pike and the "Horse Batteries" with "Support from Sykes" just above the building complex on the Bunker Hill Farm (Figure 1.1-09). Covering the bridge and turnpike in the gap between the fighting at the Sunken Road to the north (right) and the Lower (Burnside) Bridge to the south (left), they faced only skirmish action. With the sunset, as the day-long battle subsided, Capt. Dryer's troops were withdrawn from their positions "under cover of a hill."[52]

Col. Cross with the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers and Caldwell's Brigade were just over the hill to the northwest of Dryer's position throughout that long afternoon:

> My regiment remained on the battle-field all the remainder of the day, under fire of shot and shell, and picketed the field at night…Of enlisted men, as far as can be ascertained, 107 were killed and wounded. Our wounded were attended to by Drs. Knight, Davis, and Childs [sic] as rapidly and as well as possible, and were all made very comfortable.[53]

[52] Dryer, p. 357.

[53] "Reports of Col. Edward E. Cross, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, of skirmish at Boonsborough and battle of Antietam," O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, part 1, p. 288.

Dr. Child recalled the words of Col. Cross at the end of the day's battle: "Gladly did we see the sun go down on the field of battle, and the dull clouds of war roll away to the west. Firing ceased. In place of the din of arms, we now heard a perfect chorus of groans and cries of pain and distress from the thousands of wounded that covered the ground in front of our lines."[54]

As those remaining on the battlefield reviewed the carnage, on September 18th and 19th Lee's Confederate army retreated across the Potomac River to Virginia.

Following the battle residents and soldiers faced a field covered with bodies, both dead and injured. As quickly as possible, injured soldiers were removed to the makeshift hospitals set up in nearly every available building and yard. According to Captain Louis Duncan of the Medical Department during the war, all farmhouses north and northeast of Sharpsburg were used as hospitals.[55] Dr. William Child of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers recalled that he remained on the field to tend to the wounded. He described the horrific conditions of the battlefield hospitals:

> The barns and sheds in all this region were occupied as hospitals by the Union army, and many Confederate wounded were retained here, and I believe were as well cared for as the Union Men. The barns were filled with flies, and wounds were sure to gather maggots about the dressings and even within the raw surfaces. To avoid this disgusting evil Assistant Surgeon Child personally gathered a few scores of the shelter tents left on the battle-field, brought them to a suitable location, and with them built very comfortable hospital quarters, and into them moved all the wounded of the Fifth, where they remained until able to be sent to Frederick city or were sent to the Antietam hospital, which was finally established upon the western borders of

Figure 1.1-11: A close-up view of the Bunker Hill Farm [the subject farm] in Alexander Gardner's 1862 photograph of the Middle Bridge looking north (see Figure 1.1-03) (Library of Congress). The Joseph Parks Barn is in the foreground of the complex.

[54] Cross, p. 124.

[55] From John Nelson lecture, Hospitals of Antietam, Washington County Free Library, 1999.

> the battle-field. Child was detailed for service in this Antietam field hospital, where he remained until about December 10…[56]

Dr. Child wrote letters to his wife from September 22 to October 3 from the "Hospital near the battlefield of Antietam (Sharpsburgh)," which he also called "Fountain Bridge Farm."[57] This was likely the Henry Neikirk farm, used by Richardson's Division as a field hospital.[58] Although it is never explicitly stated, it seems likely that the 5th New Hampshire field hospital on the day of the battle was located in or around the barn [Joseph Parks Barn] on the Bunker Hill Farm.[59]

Philip Pry, who purchased the "lower farm" or Bunker Hill Farm from Samuel Mumma in March of 1861, submitted several claims, beginning in 1865 and again in 1872, for wheat, corn, hay, oats, straw, fencing, pasturage, and horses. He claimed $50 in damages for "[use of] House for Hospital," referring to the use of his own house, General McClellan's Headquarters, where General Richardson died after he was wounded at the Sunken Road.[60] Pry's claims were complicated by an unscrupulous attorney and by Pry's decision to move to Tennessee in 1873. In 1875 the Pry claims were investigated by Agent Sallade for overpayment. In the course of his investigation Sallade uncovered information about Pry's secondary farm, although Pry never submitted an official claim for damages or stores from that farm, which he called the Bunker Hill Farm. Sallade reported the following:

> Mr. Pry owned two farms, one the ["Home"] farm containing 170 acres, and one the "Bunker Hill" farm of 166 acres separated by the Antietam Creek, and ½ mile apart…all his fencing was burned, his corn and wheat fed, together with a large quantity of hay…His wheat I find was cut in 1862, and put in 4 large stacks, some was in the barn. These stacks contained not less than 800 bushels this quantity was arrived at by the number of loads – 40 – averaging 20 bushels per load, placed in the stacks. Messrs Joseph Parks, Henry Gettmacher and Wm. Lantz who cut, hauled, and put up this wheat fully confirm this fact. The Affidants of other parties, neighbors and ex-soldiers also confirm this, and also that a portion of the wheat in the barn was used. Mr. Pry lost about 150 bushels on the farm across the Antietam Creek. Mr. Pry fully sets this forth in his affidavit.[61]

It is not clear from the Pry affidavit whether the 150 bushels of wheat on the Bunker Hill Farm was his share of a tenant's crop, or if it was stored in stacks or in the barn [Joseph Parks Barn]. Nor does he say who the tenant was on the Bunker Hill Farm.

[56] Cross, p. 129.

[57] 5th New Hampshire Vol., vertical file, ANTI Archives.

[58] John H. Nelson, As the Grain Falls Before the Reaper. CD-ROM version, 2004, p. 30. Testifying on behalf of Neikirk in his 1873 damage claim, William Corly, former chaplain of the Irish (Meagher's) Brigade, stated that "500 wounded soldiers occupied his house, barn and premises and used up about all the products of the farm besides enjoyed the water of his excellent spring."

[59] Joseph Parks, thought to be tenanting the Bunker Hill Farm at the time of the battle, apparently did not submit any claims for damages or loss of stores – if indeed he was tenanting the farm. Many tenant farmers submitted their own claims for damage. Other possible tenants include Jacob Myers, who was a tenant in 1860 somewhere between Roulette and Newcomer, submitted a claim witnessed by neighbors Samuel Mumma and William Roulette (RG 92, Entry 843, Box 771, claim #323). Also Catherine Highberger, who in 1850 was living in the Jacob H. Mumma household on the "lower farm" (the subject farm), submitted a damage claim for "damages done by the army of the Potomac…the house and farm being a part of the battlefield the house used as hospitable [sic]" (NARA, RG 92, Box 235, claim #254). So far, we found no definitive documentation to say who was tenanting the Bunker Hill Farm in 1862.

[60] These two claims are cited as Book 77, page 23 (77/23) and Book 95, page 1030 (95/1030).

[61] RG92, Entry 812, Quartermaster Claims, Correspondence, Philip Pry, Book H, #3907, 3908; see also Entry 797, Book 77, #23 and Book 95, #1030; Entry 812, Book G, #1759, 2695, 26 97.

Figure 1.1-12: Section of 1862 Gardner photograph showing Union soldiers (arrow) walking along the Bunker Hill Farm [the subject farm] lane following the Antietam Battle. The barn [Joseph Parks Barn] is on the far right (east) (LOC).

Adjoining the Bunker Hill Farm was the Newcomer farm and mill complex. In his 1878 damage claim to the federal government, Joshua Newcomer reported losses of fence rails, corn and hay in the field, grain in the barn, and livestock, in addition to damage to the house, mill house, barn, and shop, the mill, mill dam, saw mill, and mill race. Several of Newcomer's neighbors corroborated his claim. Samuel Grim, who at that time lived on the Newcomer farm, stated that he witnessed the taking and use of property. He saw the saw wood being burned for fuel, food and feed foraged for troops and their horses, and believed "said appropriation and use was necessary, as the supply trains did not reach the troops for some days after the battle, and that they were out of forage."[62] Joshua Newcomer further testified that his pasture fields were "pretty much used up" by the troops:

> …[they] fed to their horses all my corn and pasture that had not been previously ruined by the soldiers during the skirmishing and progress of the battle on Wednesday (Sept 17). The troops on the adjoining farms [emphasis added] also fed to their animals his corn and fodder…a great deal of his fences were used for fuel by McClellan's Army before and after the battle of Antietam.[63]

Neighbors along the Sunken Road, William Roulette and Henry Piper, filed similar claims. Newcomer's reference to "troops on adjoining farms" implies that troops were encamped on the Bunker Hill Farm, at least briefly. An 1862 Gardner photo that includes the Bunker Hill Farm (Figure 1.1-12) shows troops walking along the farm road that passed from the barn [Joseph Parks Barn] to the upper fields. However there is no evidence of an encampment in the photograph.

Overwhelmingly the greatest damage done to the farms of the Antietam Battlefield was to crops and stores laid up for the coming winter. Stores were taken by the federal troops in the months of encampment around Sharpsburg following the September battle. Sharpsburg resident Jacob Miller described federal troops "encamped from Harpers

[62] Case No. 854, p. 8, Book F, Box #81, Document file, Quartermaster Stores, Rent, Services, and Misc. Claims, Office of the Quartermaster General, Claims Branch 1861-1889, NARA.

[63] Case No. 854, p.11.

Ferry to Hancock, some places thicker than others."[64] With the loss of their subsistence stores, especially potatoes, apples, corn, livestock, and the cord wood – John Otto's claim included 13 cords of wood stacked beside his house at Burnside Bridge – no doubt the farmers of the Antietam faced a difficult winter with only one or two months to prepare. The long federal encampment also prevented many of the farmers from planting their winter wheat crop, as Miller notes in a December 1862 letter: "We have nine acres wheat down on all of our land and if the army had not been hear [sic] I would have had upward of a hundred. many [sic] of the farmers have not sown a handfull [sic]."[65] Many were also hampered by the hundreds of individual and several mass graves that were located across the battlefield. William Roulette alone had 700 soldiers buried in one of his wheat fields.[66] Throughout the ensuing years of the Civil War, until the Antietam National Cemetery was established in 1867, Sharpsburg area farmers plowed around the shallow graves of the fallen at Antietam.

Washington County was occupied by Union troops throughout the remainder of the Civil War, and was invaded by General Lee's army again in the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign and by Early's Confederate raiders in 1864. But never again would the peace of the Antietam valley be shattered by the chaos of battle as it was in September 1862.

D. Post-War to the Turn of the 20th Century: Reconstruction, Stability, and Remembrance

The Nation began its healing process following Robert E. Lee's surrender of the Confederate army in April of 1865. Reconstruction in the South, with the aid of the federal government, was slow and painful, its agricultural economy in ruins. The farmers along the Antietam Creek, with little compensation from the government, were left alone to rebuild their farms after the destruction of the 1862 battle. But in Ohio, Indiana and across the Mississippi River, mid-western farmers who did not experience the devastation of battle on their farms, found the developing railroad network moved their grain to eastern markets quickly and relatively cheaply. This growing competition from the mid-west would affect the agricultural landscape of the Antietam through the second half of the nineteenth century as much as the battle of 1862 and its later commemoration.

The experience in Washington County in the period from 1866-1946 was one of shifting from economic prominence as Maryland's major producer of wheat and flour, and sustaining the largest population in the state, to a more subordinate role supporting Baltimore's rapid industrial and population growth. The region remained agricultural, while losing flour production industries and the nature of agriculture changed to products that could be sold to the rapidly growing urban population developing some forty miles to the east. Maryland's west-central region's economic, social and political zenith had been in the 1763-1860 period. The region was certainly still prosperous, still continued to grow, but the focus had shifted to Baltimore and to Washington D.C. to the southeast.

Through the years following the Antietam Battle bankruptcies were common. Joshua Newcomer was among those forced to sell his property to pay his massive debts.[67] Philip Pry too sold his property, moving to Tennessee by 1875 to start anew. He began the sell-off in 1867 with the sale of his tenant farm, the Bunker Hill Farm [the subject farm], to Jacob F. Miller for $9,998.[68]

Jacob F. Miller was already a landowner in the Sharpsburg District, located on a farm to the southeast of town. The 1870 agricultural census listed Otho H. Miller, Jacob F's 23-year old son on a 166-acre farm valued at $9,500, likely the Bunker Hill Farm recently purchased from Philip Pry. The 1870 population census listed Jacob F. Miller with $42,000 worth of real estate. His son, Otho H. Miller (23), was listed as a farmer with no

[64] Jacob Miller letters, October 1862, ANTI Archives.

[65] Jacob Miller letters, December 7, 1862. See also John Otto claim G/1857-1873, NARA.

[66] RG92, Entry 843, Claims Damages, Box 772, Claim #230, NARA.

[67] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber IN 18, folio 652, sold to David Myers who sold it to his son-in-law Jacob A. Myers and partner Frederick Miller in 1869 (from Newcomer Barn HSR).

[68] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber LBN 2, folio 42.

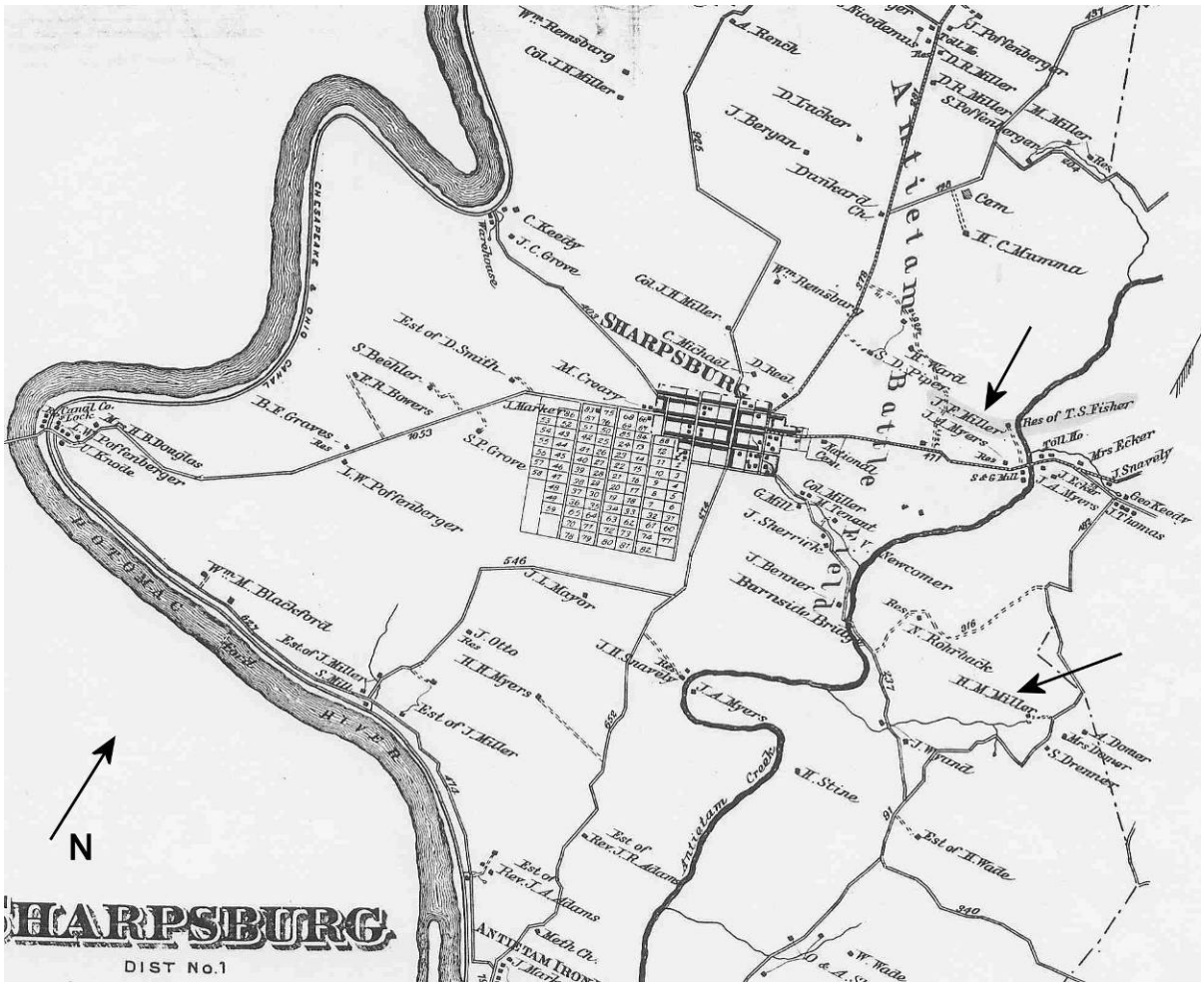

Figure 1.1-13: 1877 Atlas Map of Washington County, Sharpsburg District. The arrows point to the "J.F. Miller" farm [Bunker Hill Farm; the subject farm] and "H.M. Miller" on the J.F. Miller home farm (Lake, Griffing & Stevenson).

real estate, sharing his household with two of his sisters, Eliza Jane (34) and Susan (21).[69] By 1877, when the Atlas Map of Washington County was drawn, then owner Jacob F. Miller may have actually occupied the Bunker Hill Farm himself as his oldest son H.M. (Henry) Miller was indicated on the home farm (Figure 1.1-013).

The 1870 census records revealed a significant number of tenants on and around the farms of the battlefield. This was possibly an effort on the part of the landowners to replace their loss of slave labor and to increase their incomes during the hard times of the decade. The Civil War with its resulting farm labor shortages spurred increased use and production of farm machinery as well. Starting in the mid nineteenth century, newspapers and agricultural journals abound with advertisements for the latest inventions and technological advances for planting, cultivation, and harvesting. Advertisers extolled the virtues of threshing machines and plows, but later in the century other equipment appeared in the newspapers. Bone fertilizers that increased crop yields were produced locally and used heavily.

But on the farms of the Antietam Battlefield, before the fields could be cultivated, large numbers of burials would need to be removed. William Roulette's damage claim included "Buriel [sic] ground for seven hundred soldiers" in his cornfield

[69] The Jacob F. Miller relationships were gleaned from the 1860 census record.

adjoining the Sunken Road.[70] In 1865, veteran comrades of the fallen at Antietam sought to establish a permanent burial site and memorial for their fellow soldiers, many still buried where they fell on the field. With the help of nineteen other northern states whose sons had died at Antietam, South Mountain, Monocacy, and other actions in western Maryland, the Maryland General Assembly established Antietam National Cemetery at Sharpsburg. The 11 ¼-acre cemetery, located on a hill overlooking the battlefield on the eastern edge of Sharpsburg, was dedicated on September 17, 1867.[71] In 1877, the United States Congress appropriated $15,000 to pay the debts of the Antietam National Cemetery State Trustees. In return the title to the cemetery was given to the U.S. War Department "to provide for the preservation and superintendence of said cemetery as one of the national cemeteries of the United States . . ."[72]

The initial interest in commemorating the Antietam Battle, limited to memorializing those killed in the late Civil War, seemed to suffice for the citizens of the United States during the period of reconstruction. Beginning in the 1880s, interest in the visitation of Civil War battlefields by aging veterans initiated a new era of commemoration at Antietam. In 1888, the roadbed leading to the National Cemetery and battlefield site from the Antietam railroad station was improved by the War Department with macadam, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. A further gesture to the living veterans of the battle was the planting of 300 Maple trees, donated by a Pennsylvania company, to shade the visitors along the route to the cemetery and battlefield.[73] When, in 1890, Congress created the first National Military Park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, authorization was also given for a park at Antietam. A field survey of the battlefield at Antietam began to mark the progression of the battle, of both the Union and Confederate armies, with tablets.[74] Clearly the interest was shifting from memorializing the dead to the memories of the living veterans of the Civil War.[75]

At the same time the War Department was faced with the problem of how to preserve the many battlefields, including Antietam, without repeating the enormous expenditures experienced in the creation of parks at Chickamauga and, later, Gettysburg. The original plan for the preservation of 800 acres of the Antietam battlefield, authorized in 1890 by Congressional Act, was eventually whittled down to 17 acres. Beginning in 1893, members of the Antietam Board, General Heth and Colonel Stearns, made the recommendation for roads through the battlefield saying,

> On some of the fields, notably, those in the vicinity of the Dunkard church, East Woods, and the Bloody Lane, a large number of tablets will be located. In justice to the farmers owning these fields, we think roadways should be constructed to enable visitors to this battlefield to view and inspect these tablets without trampling upon and injuring growing crops, gardens, orchards, etc.[76]

The next year, new Antietam Board President, Major George B. Davis, recommended to then Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont that the Department purchase at Antietam only the land necessary for the tablets and roads, leaving the farm fields on which the battle took place in the continued ownership of the farmers. This radical plan for battlefield preservation, now referred to as the Antietam Plan, was described to Congress in 1894 in an essay written by Secretary Lamont:

> Congress has charged the Department with the duty of "preserving and marking" certain lines of battle of Antietam, in order to preserve the field, in all its physical aspects, as nearly as possible in the

[70] RG92, Entry 843, Claims Damages, Box 772, Claim #230.

[71] Charles W. Snell and Sharon A. Brown, Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery An Administrative History. p.1, from History of Antietam Cemetery, 1869.

[72] Snell and Brown, p. 25.

[73] Snell, p. 42.

[74] Ibid, p. 67, from the 1895 annual report of Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont.

[75] From Commemoration Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[76] Snell and Brown, p. 78, from the 1893 4th progress report of the Antietam Board.

> condition in which it was in September, 1862. This duty can best be performed by leaving the land in the hands of its original owners or their successors, who by continuing to use it for farming, will preserve its topographical features as they existed in 1862.[77]

Fortunately for the War Department and for the citizens who wished to see the battlefield preserved, the arrested development of agriculture in the Sharpsburg area following the Civil War, even continuing into the 20th century, aided in the ultimate preservation of the rural landscape.

By 1898 the Antietam Battlefield Site, under the direction of the War Department, was completed with five miles of roads, 200 iron tablets, inverted cannon monuments marking the death of generals, field guns marking battery placements, fences, and the stone observation tower at Bloody Lane overlooking the Piper, Roulette, and Bunker Hill Farm [the subject farm]. In addition, a series of troop movement maps was created in 1899, reproduced from the memories of veterans and locals interviewed by General E. A. Carmen, now commonly known as the "Carmen-Cope Maps."[78]

The advent of battlefield tourism was a boon to the town of Sharpsburg, which in the 1890s numbered at least three hotels. As predicted by the War Department, the battlefield farms were still under cultivation and little changed from their 1862 appearance. However, increased competition from mid-western grain and technological advances led to overproduction on local farms and falling prices. As local farmers cultivated more land with the help of machinery, they encountered problems. Nationwide, productivity rose 40% between 1869 and 1899, but the yields were so great that the domestic market could not absorb them. This was especially true of wheat, but all prices declined by more than half between the end of the Civil War and 1900.[79] At the same time, local mills fell victim to the large mechanized mills around Baltimore.[80] By the 1890s, although Sharpsburg District farmers still produced wheat and other grains, they were shifting to more generalized production. Area farms increased production of orchard fruits and livestock, again facilitated by technological advances. The first American silo was constructed in 1873, making possible the year-round feeding of dairy livestock; the first refrigerated railroad cars came into use in 1875; and the centrifugal separator, which parted cream from milk was first used in the United States in 1882.[81] Despite the technological developments and proportional changes in production, still little visible change occurred on the farms around Sharpsburg.

The standard bank barn standing on the farms of the Antietam could still fill the needs of the farmer. Threshing machines operated on the old threshing floors, blowing the straw into large piles in the barnyard. In many barns, the lower stalls were altered to accommodate larger herds of "milch" cows; although 20 cows was the average one family could handle. As the numbers of cattle and livestock increased, there was more need for hay and other feed crops. Equipment like the mowing machine and rake, and hay forks were all used for the cutting and processing of hay. Clover and timothy was often the hay crop prior to the introduction of alfalfa. After the crop was mowed then raked by horse-drawn machinery, the air dried hay was forked in to piles. The farmer then picked up the piles and loaded them onto a hay wagon, carefully so that it could be piled high without sliding off. Then the wagon lumbered to the barn where it was transferred from the wagon to the haymows. This operation required two to three workers and the hay wagon was taken fully into the barn and parked on the threshing floor. The wagon could be emptied by hand with the workers forking the hay into the mow, or more mechanized farmers had a harpoon hayfork on a trolley system, which ran along the roof ridge inside the barn. Using pulleys, the workers dropped the hayfork to the wagon, took up a clutch of hay, and ran it along the trolley to the place where it would be dropped into the haymow. The power to operate

[77] Snell and Brown, p. 78, from the 1893 4th progress report of the Antietam Board; From Commemoration Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[78] Ibid, pp. 109-112.

[79] Gary B. Nash and Julie Roy Jeffrey, et al, eds. The American People: Creating a Nation and A Society, Vol. 2, (New York: Harper Collins, 1994), p. 569.

[80] Frye, p. 76.

[81] Rasmussen, Readings, p. 152.

the hayfork was a horse attached to the pulley ropes.[82] In many cases, wagon sheds were added to barns during this period. Many of these alterations are apparent on the Joseph Parks Barn; in particular the addition of the wagon shed ca.1900, which included additional haymow space above the wagon storage area.

In 1884, Jacob F. Miller sold the Bunker Hill farm to Henry W. and Laura S. Rohrer for $10,822.[83] Henry W. Rohrer and his descendents owned the farm for 76 years, providing a stable family presence not seen on the land since the Mummas. His county tax assessment record for 1896 indicated a successful farm operation, though apparently small. While the land was assessed at $30 per acre, like his neighbors Benjamin F. Roulette (William Roulette Farm), Jacob A. Myers (Newcomers Mill and Farm), and Otho J. Poffenberger (on the Joseph Poffenberger Farm), his improvements on the land were higher in value. The house, barn, outbuildings, and fencing were assessed at a value of $1,600. Benjamin Roulette's improvements were valued at $1,400 and Otho Poffenberger at $1,200. Among Rohrer's personal property assessed was $550 in "Private Securities" and $125 for "Furniture and Organ." Rohrer's livestock value was quite low, however, compared to his neighbors: Rohrer - $68; Roulette - $547; Myers - $449; and Poffenberger - $805. These figures imply that Henry Rohrer had not expanded his livestock herd to the same extent as his neighbors.

By 1900, the Rohrers paid off their mortgage to Jacob F. Miller on the farm. Miller was by then deceased and his sons Henry M. and Otho W. Miller signed the mortgage release.[84] On the census record for that year Henry W. Rohrer, at age 68, listed himself as "Retired." He shared his house with his wife Laura (59) and their daughter Estella, age 17. Rohrer still owned and lived on his farm but apparently there was a tenant living nearby (probably the tenant house now standing on the lane) by the name of Thomas Babbington who was farming the land. In 1910, Rohrer, despite his advanced age of 78, listed a new occupation as a "Wagon Maker." His son-in-law Harry O. Clipp, husband of Estella, and their two daughters Edna and Ruth, also lived on the farm. Clipp's occupation was "House Carpenter" and he may have been responsible for some of the alterations to the house on Bunker Hill Farm [the subject farm]. There were several farming tenants listed adjoining Rohrer and Clipp and it is likely one of them was working the land.

Henry W. Rohrer died in 1914 and the property passed to his wife Laura.[85] In 1919, Laura Rohrer died; leaving "the farm which I now own, and which is situated on the West side of Antietam creek in Sharpsburg District," to their daughter "Stella" and her husband Harry Clipp.[86] The Clipp's moved to the town of Sharpsburg by 1920, however, and it appears from the census record for 1920 that Jesse Clipp, perhaps a brother, may have been working the Clipp farm (Joseph Parks Farm). The barn was converted to dairy probably during the 1930s or 1940s when concrete floors were required for sanitary purposes. Iron stanchions, embedded in the concrete held the cows in place when milking machinery was used.

In 1960, Harry and Stella Clipp's daughters, Ruth Clipp and Edna (Clipp) Dorsey, sold the 166-acre farm to William H. Cunningham.[87] Very little of its appearance was changed since the 1862 battle that put the farm on the map. Likewise, the surrounding battlefield farms had undergone few changes over the years and the battlefield commemoration continued to be limited to monuments and a few roads. But following the transfer of the Antietam Battlefield Site from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933, the vision of the purpose of battlefield preservation began to change. In 1940 Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of land for the battlefield, including the Philadelphia Brigade Park, the Spong and Dorsey farms at Burnside Bridge, and the Lee's Headquarters lot in Sharpsburg. By 1943, the Antietam Battlefield Site grew to 128 ½ acres. It was not until 1960 however, that the park service

[82] Grier, p. 96, 97.

[83] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber 85, folio 494.

[84] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber GBO 85, folio 496.

[85] Washington Co. Estate Record, Liber ?, folio 450; Henry Rohrer wrote his will in 1896.

[86] Washington Co. Estate Record, Liber N, folio 39; Laura Rohrer wrote her will in 1914.

[87] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber 355, folio 530.

at Antietam received authorization from Congress to purchase land. The Congressional Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the protection and preservation of the Antietam Battlefield in the State of Maryland," signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, provided for the purchase of approximately 600 acres and scenic easements on 1,017 acres.[88]

William Cunningham owned the Bunker Hill Farm until 1988 when he sold it, with a life estate for himself, to the National Park Service and it became part of the Antietam National Battlefield Park.[89]

[88] Charles W. Snell and Sharon A. Brown, "Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery An Administrative History," pp. 173, 179, and 306; as cited in "Memorialization and Commemoration," Antietam National Battlefield NR Update, 1999.

[89] Washington Co. Land Record, Liber 1421, folio 1016.

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1.2 CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

There is no definite date of construction or record of the evolution of the Joseph Parks barn over time. The building has no date tablet and the documentary history offers no firm dates for the barn or other buildings in the complex. The documentary record does however offer hints at the chronological history of the barn, which when combined with observation of the physical material allows for estimates of the barn's construction date and dates of major alterations and renovations to the building. Therefore the following timeline and narrative chronology of development and use is based on historical documentation with corroboration from first-hand observation. However, it does also involve a degree of interpretation and speculation since no hard dates have turned up in the research so far. Specific data may not ever come to light, since vernacular buildings such as those found on the Joseph Parks farm often lack documentation.

Based on its physical features and on the documentary record, we suggest that the barn was constructed in the 1830s, possibly before John Mumma's death in 1835. Physical features, such as the uneven, asymmetrical gable profile, the identifier of a Sweitzer barn; hewn framing members, the use of large-scaled mortised and tenoned window and door framing, and the original built-in feed storage box with a lid with tapered battens are characteristic of mid-Maryland barns dating from the early 19th century. The large-sized limestones used for the foundation walls suggest a date later than the very early 19th century (post-1820). (Survey data from Washington County historic properties reveals that larger stones are associated with construction after the opening decades of the 19th century). Thus the scanty documentary record and the physical appearance point to a construction date in the 1830s. Interestingly, some of the framing materials found in the barn's lower level are re-used pieces. The sills beneath the feed boxes have mortise holes and rafter seats from some other use. Attempting to date this barn precisely on form and materials alone is difficult because many of the materials have been replaced at various times, and also many

Figure 1.2-01. Cropped and enhanced view of the Joseph Parks barn from the 1862 Gardner photograph of the Middle Bridge (Gardner, 1862).

of the materials were re-used pieces. The basic form type (the Sweitzer Barn) spans a large date range. In this section we attempt to list and evaluate the various datable features, as well as the written records, and that exercise leads to the ca. 1830 construction date offered in this report.

The only piece of hard evidence that has appeared so far is an Alexander Gardner photograph of the barn taken shortly after the Battle in September of 1862. The camera was positioned well to the south and slightly to the east of the barn, showing it in the distant background of a view focusing on the Middle Bridge. The clarity of early photographs and the ability to zoom in and sharpen images digitally allows us to get a glimpse (through vegetation) at the exterior of the barn's roof, south and east elevations as they appeared just after the battle, and to view its setting (Figure 1.2-01). The photograph tells us that the barn in 1862 did not have its south elevation threshing floor wall dormer, nor did it have its current wagon shed/corn crib addition on the east gable end. There appears

Figure 1.2-02. Cropped and enhanced view of the Joseph Parks's barnyard wall, fenced roadway and intact worm fencing, from the 1862 Gardner photograph of the Middle Bridge (Gardner, 1862).

to have been a separate gable roofed building just to the east of the barn, set perpendicular to the main barn. The roofing material appears to be smoothly drawn wood shingles, and the barn is painted white, or whitewashed. Given the barn's proximity to areas of heavy fighting (Bloody Lane vicinity) there is not much obvious damage inflicted by the battle.

In fact, despite neighbors' and owner Philip Pry's damage claims stating that fence rails were taken almost in entirety by occupying troops for firewood, the photograph shows worm and post and rail fences fully intact on the farm at the time of the photograph (Figure 1.2-02). However, additional damage to the property may have been done after this photograph was taken, during the weeks after the battle.

The photograph shows a young orchard immediately to the west of the barn and a portion of a high limestone retaining wall, which encloses the barn yard and separates its higher level from a lower level field lane, which lies below the level of the barnyard floor. [Note: at least one other high retaining wall around a barnyard is located in Washington County in the Downsville vicinity] The retaining wall/barnyard wall remains in place today, although portions of it have collapsed. Part of the road trace is still visible today, but it is quite clear in the 1862 photograph with the roadway lined with post and rail fencing on both sides. The fencing in the 1862 photograph is typical five-rail fence (used alternately with six-rail fence) to line roadways. The bottom three rails were placed closely together to prevent pigs and geese from wandering into the right-of-way. Numerous photographs from the civil war era in mid Maryland show such fences along public roads.

The particular double fence along the roadway which passed by the barnyard wall of the Joseph Parks Barn appears to be rather ambitious for a simple field access lane. However, close inspection of the photograph reveals that the road peters out at the top of a ridge west of the barn. Nevertheless, the 1867 Micheler map shows the fenced road, although it ends, clearly aligning with the Bloody Lane, and also with a diagonal fence line leading to both the Roulette Farm and to the Samuel Mumma Farm (Figure 1.2-04). We along with Antietam park staff speculate that perhaps the road which was partially intact at the time of the Battle was a remnant of a much older public road that led from these and other nearby farms to Orndorff's, later Mumma's Mill. In fact the road would connect the Mumma Upper Farm with the Lower Farm and the Mill. Thus, the road remnant may well predate the Joseph Parks barn and therefore, when the barn was constructed, the barnyard was enclosed with the tall retaining wall to reduce the steepness of the barnyard and to prevent barnyard runoff from damaging the roadbed.

At the time of the battle in 1862, the road was apparently still at least partially in use as an access to fields on the Mumma Lower Farm, (also known as the Bunker Hill Farm at the time of Philip Pry's ownership). It seems to have been used by troops as a passageway after and perhaps during the battle. The 1862 photograph shows a small band of six or seven soldiers walking along the road between the fences heading west from the Joseph Parks Barn (Figure 1.2-03).

The above narrative analyzes and interprets the only extant document that records definite information about the Joseph Parks barn and its setting. The rest of the story comes from written records which provide some useful evidence and the physical record provided by the barn.

The barn is an example of a "Swisser" or Sweitzer-type structure with an asymmetrical gable profile. These barns were designed for grain storage and processing with a central threshing floor and flanking mow areas. The threshing area was defined by mow walls, low partitions attached to the framing bents on either side of the threshing area. Typical of the mid-Maryland region, the barn was later modified, most likely in the early 20th century for dairy farming, and for the accommodation of motorized agricultural equipment.

Based on the probable construction date for the barn, ca. 1830, it would have been only about 30 years old at the time of the battle. It likely appears in the Gardener photograph much as it did when built. The barn's form and size were probably as built. The smooth drawn wood shingles were probably the original ones, as was the siding. The primary purpose of Sweitzer Barns was to store and process the area's major market crop—grain.

Of course, the barn also housed livestock, typically a few cattle for sale or for family use and farm horses. Hogs were housed in a separate building. The fact that the Mummas operated a flour mill very close by further suggests that the barn was used for grain processing. Threshed wheat and rye went to the mill to be ground into flour and sold.

In the 19th century, the work of threshing happened on the barn's threshing floor. With hand threshing, the workman took sheaves of wheat stacked in the mows on either side of the floor and placed them loose on the threshing floor. The workman then beat the grain out of the wheat with a flail. A flail was contrived from two connected sticks that were used to beat the wheat spread on the threshing floor. The process of flailing separated the wheat from the straw. The laborer then scooped the wheat seed into a grain fan. The hand-cranked fan blew out the chaff.[1] With the large doors open in the back of the barn, and additional doors in the front over the forebay, a draft through the barn carried off the dust and chaff. Mechanized threshing first involved horse power, and later steam, then gasoline engines. With the introduction of machinery, the threshing machine sat on the threshing floor of the barn, with the horses, steam engine or tractor outside. "The first threshing machine was merely an enclosed cylinder, from which the straw was removed and shaken with a fork. With this primitive machine it was possible to thresh two hundred bushels a day, after which about the same length of time was required to separate the wheat from the chaff with a windmill. The shaker, revolving fan, and straw carrier were successfully devised, and threshing machines combining these were manufactured by John Dayhoff at Rock Forge [near Leitersburg in northeastern Washington County] and also by George Frick at a foundry located within the original limits of the Leitersburg District. The foundry was removed to Waynesboro, Pa., [Franklin County] in 1860 and eventually developed into the extensive plant of the Frick Company…"[2]

Thus the barn's use was typical of most barns in mid-Maryland of the day. It reflected the region's grain-based economy. The barn's form and function did not change appreciably over time. The biggest change came when the region's agriculture shifted to dairy in the early 20th century, and the barn evolved to accommodate a larger number of animals, dairy cows. Grains were still produced, to be sure, but a greater part of the barn's function turned to hay storage. Evidence of this change in use includes the installation of the hay track along the barn's roof ridge, and the added concrete floor and stanchions in the barn's lower level. This evolution is by no means unique to the Parks Barn. The attached wagon shed/corn crib was also constructed in the early 20th century, perhaps replacing a similar earlier or original structure. Corn crib/wagon sheds were common agricultural outbuildings on mid-Maryland farms by the mid 19th century. A Civil War era photograph of the neighboring Newcomer barn shows an attached wagon shed and corn crib much like the one on the Parks barn. The 1844 Pry barn, also nearby, has an attached corn crib and wagon shed. The separate free-standing building located just to the east of the Parks barn in the Gardner photograph may have been an earlier wagon shed/corn crib.

There were changes to the barn before the early 20th century dairy conversion as well. As the technology of threshing improved and larger machines began to replace hand threshing in the mid 19th century, the faster, more efficient process required some modification as well. The wall dormer added to the south slope of the roof, probably appeared in the 1870s. The construction techniques and materials used for the dormer are not significantly different from the original construction, suggesting that the addition probably occurred before the 20th century.

The following time line maps out the development of the barn in context with the property's history and other important events.

[1] George Grier, The Old Family Farm, (Finksburg, Maryland: Publishers@Treehouse), 2001, p.101

[2] Herbert C. Bell, History of the Leitersburg District, (Leitersburg, MD: Herbert C. Bell), 1898, p. 72.

Figure 1.2-03. A portion of the 1862 Gardner photograph showing a small group of soldiers walking along the fenced road trace, heading west from the barn - visible with magnification (Gardner, 1862).

Figure 1.2-04. 1867 Micheler Map showing the Joseph Parks Farmstead and the fenced road trace extending west from the barn.

Chronology of Development and Use Timeline:

PRE-HISTORY (1796-1830)

1796—Christopher Orndorff sells land to Jacob Mumma. The land is a portion of *Resurvey on Smiths Hills, Resurvey on Hills, Dales and the Vineyard and Portto Santo,* totaling approximately 325 acres for £5,500. The deed transferred Orndorff's grist and sawmill and two cemeteries (Smith and Orndorff). The 303 acres that made up *Smiths Hills* included the Mumma Mill property and the farm that became known as the Joseph Parks Farm.

By this time there probably was a road in existence that led from *Anderson's Delight* and other nearby farms to Orndorff's Mill. A remnant of that road may be the trace that appears in the 1862 Gardner photograph.

1803—Tax Assessment. £2,008 valued in personal property, three stills, household furniture, two slaves, as well as horses, cattle sheep and hogs for Jacob Mumma.

1804—Jacob Mumma purchased *Anderson's Delight* from Jacob Orendorff. This property was located just to the northwest of the *Smiths Hills* piece, and came to be known as the Mumma Farm at the time of the Civil War. By 1810, Jacob Mumma's son John may have been living on the *Anderson's Delight* purchase.

1815-1833—Turnpike from Boonsboro to the Potomac River chartered and completed. The three arched stone bridge across the Antietam was constructed in 1824 by Silas Harry. The bridge was in approximately the same location as the current Route 34 Bridge. The previous bridge was a wooden structure located about 445 feet downstream from the current crossing.

1831—Jacob and Elizabeth Mumma sold the mill property to their son, John. The transaction included 403 acres sold for $16,366. Jacob Mumma reserved the house and yard in which he was living from the deeded lands. This was one of the two houses located at the mill. John likely lived in the other one. On the same date in 1831, Jacob and Elizabeth Mumma sold *Anderson's Delight* to another son, Samuel Mumma, for the price of $6,570. Jacob Mumma's son Jacob Jr. died in 1831.

*****First mechanized grain reapers appear*****

PERIOD I: ORIGINAL BARN (1830-1862)
(Refer to Figure 1.2-05)

1830-1835—Possible date of construction for the Joseph Parks Barn and house. The barn is a hewn oak timber framed structure with features that are commonly associated with the early 19th century. These include the uneven gable profile with the forebay roof slope longer than the back slope; butt-joint flooring, massive mortised and tenoned window and door frames, and the original feed box with tapered battens. Some of the material is recycled from another building, which could make parts of the barn appear older than they actually are. Nails observed are cut, except those used to clinch on door battens. The stonework of the lower level uses fairly large stones which is associated with post-1820 construction. In the house, moldings include ogee and Grecian ogee design which are also associated with the ca. 1830 period. (The house has not been fully examined and dated. It is a log structure of a type common throughout the 19th century in Washington County. The various observable surface treatments, such as the moldings mentioned above do appear consistent with a ca. 1830 construction date for the house) This physical evidence correlates with the documentary record which suggests that the Mumma family would have needed four households during this time. Post-

1835 construction would be unusually late for an uneven gabled barn.

1835-36—Tax Assessment. John Mumma's property which included the mill and his house was valued at $20,378. Jacob Mumma's house reserved from the mill property was valued at $1,652, and Samuel Mumma's *Anderson's Delight* farm was valued at $7,739. John Mumma died in 1835. John left 13 children. The inventory of John Mumma's property includes 59 acres of wheat and rye at "Elias.'" Elias Mumma was John Mumma's oldest son, who as indicated by the inventory, was living in a separate household. John Mumma *may* have established a separate farmstead for his son Elias to set up housekeeping, some time before his death in 1835. This separate household could be what became the "Lower Farm." Specifically called that by 1841.

1836—Jacob Mumma purchases the mill farm back from his son John's estate.

1837—Jacob Mumma re-sells the mill farm to son Samuel for $20,000.

*****Horse-powered threshing machines in use in the Sharpsburg area (Blackford's Ferry Hill Plantation Diaries), along with flails.*****

1841—Samuel and Elizabeth sell the mill farm with 152 acres to John Emmert for $23,000, excepting Jacob Mumma's house with its 10 acres. Samuel and Elizabeth also retained the remaining 190 acres which they called the "Lower farm." This is the Joseph Parks farm.

1845—Joseph Parks purchased a house and lot near the forks of the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg Turnpike and the old Sharpsburg and Middletown Road (Porterstown).

1848—Jacob Mumma died leaving his wife, Barbara.

1850—Census. Lists Samuel Mumma and his son Jacob H. Mumma in separate households. Barbara Mumma, Jacob Mumma's widow was also listed in a separate household. Samuel was listed with $17,000 worth of real estate, but his son Jacob was listed with none. Jacob H. Mumma's household included himself (age 26), his wife, Ann (20), an infant daughter, Levi Myers, a farm hand and Catherine Highberger (no occupation given). Since there were two Mumma farms, *Anderson's Delight* and the "Lower Farm", the part of *Resurvey on Smiths Hills* retained by Samuel Mumma after he sold the mill farm, Jacob H. Mumma, Samuel's son who owned no property was probably living on the "Lower Farm" as a tenant. In 1849 Jacob H. produced 1,000 bushels of wheat, and had 28 hogs, 5 milch cows and 25 "other cattle" (1850 agricultural census). This was the Joseph Parks Farm and the barn would have stored the wheat and housed much of the livestock mentioned.

Joseph Parks listed in the census as a 32-year old shoemaker with $300 worth of real estate.

1855—Joseph and Mary Ann Parks sell their lot "at the forks" to David Werble for $400.

1860—Census. Joseph Parks, age 42, listed as a neighbor to David Werble. Parks' occupation now is "farmer" and he is listed with $4500 worth of real estate. There are no land records recording a purchase by Parks between 1855 and 1860. He may have been a tenant on the "Lower Farm" despite neighbors listed in Porterstown and the notation that he owned $4500 of land. Note: a Joshua Parks is listed in the 1860 Agricultural census in the Porterstown vicinity with 170 acres of land valued at $4500.

1861—Samuel Mumma sells the "Lower Farm" then 166 acres to Philip Pry for $10,500

1862—The Lower farm was just east of the major fighting along Bloody Lane. The Antietam Battle map shows Horse Batteries and

Infantry support under Sykes' command on the property and near the buildings. Possible use of the barn as a hospital. Further research needed among damage claims. Gardner photograph taken shortly after the battle shows a small group of soldiers walking west from the barn.

Philip Pry's damage claim reports that all of his fencing was burned, his corn and wheat fed, along with a large quantity of hay. A witness was Joseph Parks who helped cut and put up the wheat. Much of the damage and destruction occurred on the Philip Pry home farm.

1867—Philip Pry sells the Bunker Hill (Lower) Farm to Jacob F. Miller for $9,998. Miller lived at a farm called Locust Spring, located southeast of Sharpsburg.

PERIOD II: GABLED DORMER (1862-1910)
(Refer to Figure 1.2-06)

1870—Census. Joseph Parks, age 50, a shoemaker, listed with no property and living in the Bakersville District.

Otho H. Miller, Jacob F. Miller's son likely on the "Bunker Hill farm." Census records say 166 acres valued at $9,500.

Possible period of construction of the added wall dormer over the forebay. This element does not appear on the 1862 photograph, but it does have very similar framing to the rest of the barn, suggesting familiarity with the same tools and techniques used to build the barn initially. The added dormer probably accommodated improved threshing machines which increased the volume of straw and chaff which was blown out into a stack in the barnyard.

*****Washington County had the highest yield in wheat in bushels per acre in Maryland (Scharf's History of Western Maryland, p. 974). Also steam engines power threshing machines working on the barn's threshing floor.*****

1877—Atlas, shows J.F. Miller at the Bunker Hill Farm.

1884—Jacob F. Miller sells the Bunker Hill Farm to Henry W. and Laura S. Rohrer for $10,822.

PERIOD III: IMPROVED SWEITZER BARN (AFTER 1910)
(Refer to 1.2-07)

1910—Census. Henry W. Rohrer, age 78, listed as a wagon maker. Son-in-law Harry Clipp, listed as a house carpenter also lived on the farm with Estella, Henry and Laura's daughter and their daughters Edna and Ruth.

Approximate date of construction of the corn crib/wagon shed addition and the interior grain bin on the threshing floor. Date is based on the circular saw marks on the addition's material and the poured concrete piers for the corncrib. The granary is constructed of commercially milled tongue and groove material. Since Harry Clipp was listed in the census as a house carpenter he may have had a hand in building the addition.

1914—Henry W. Rohrer dies and the farm passes to his widow, Laura.

1919—Laura Rohrer dies and leaves the farm to daughter Stella and her husband Harry Clipp. Harry and Stella were living in Sharpsburg by 1920 and the census record of that year suggests that Jesse Clipp was working the farm.

1926—Concrete threshold for threshing floor door poured and dated.

*****Concrete threshold construction may coincide with the introduction of rubber-tired gasoline-powered hay harvesters and thrashers.*****

1935 (ca)—Barn modified for dairy with the installation of glass sash windows, poured concrete milking area with metal

stanchions. Possible installation of the hay track in the upper level of the barn.

1960—Ruth Clipp and Edna Clipp Dorsey sell the farm to William H. Cunningham.

1988—William Cunningham sells the farm with a life estate for himself to the National Park Service.

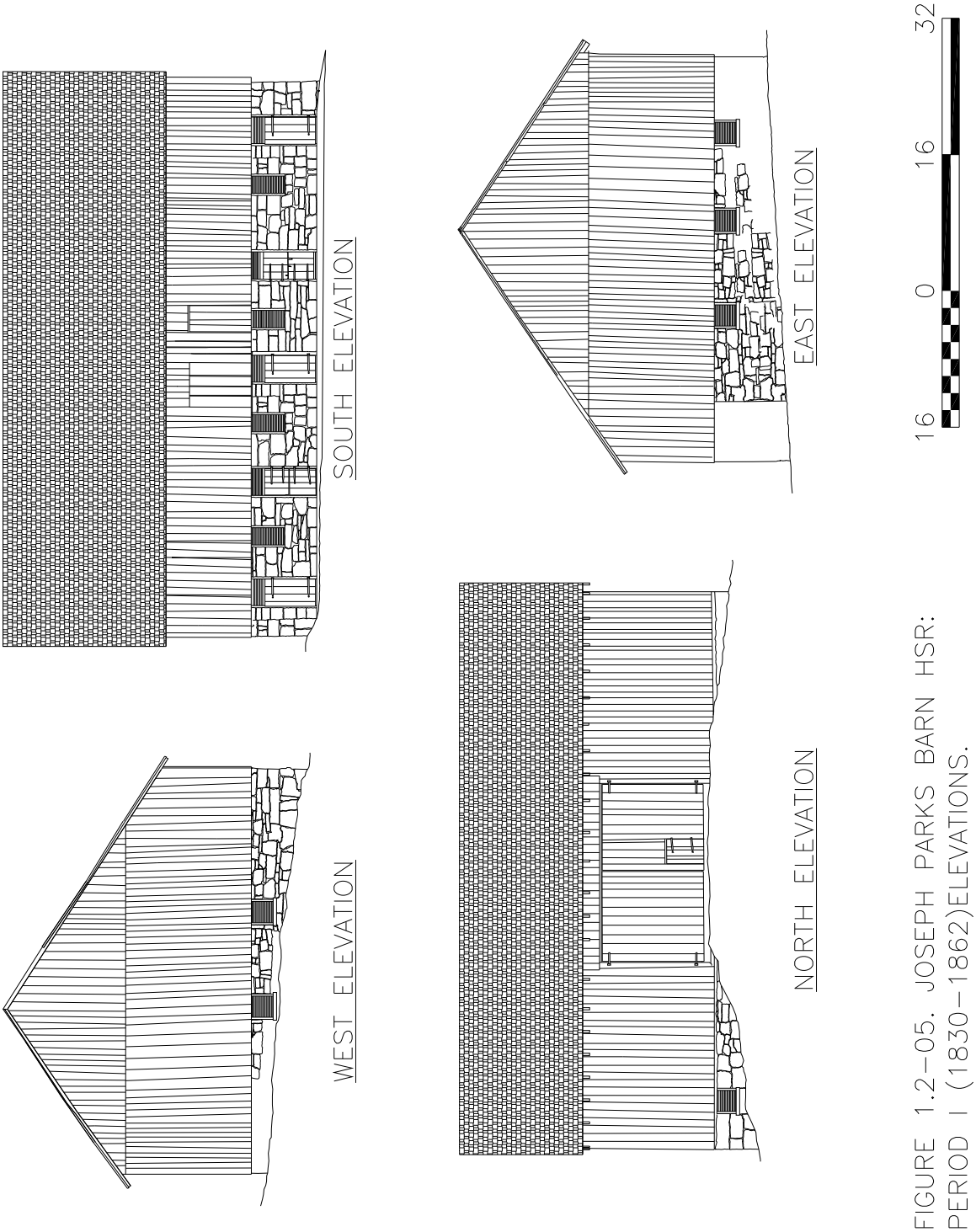

FIGURE 1.2–05. JOSEPH PARKS BARN HSR:
PERIOD I (1830–1862)ELEVATIONS.

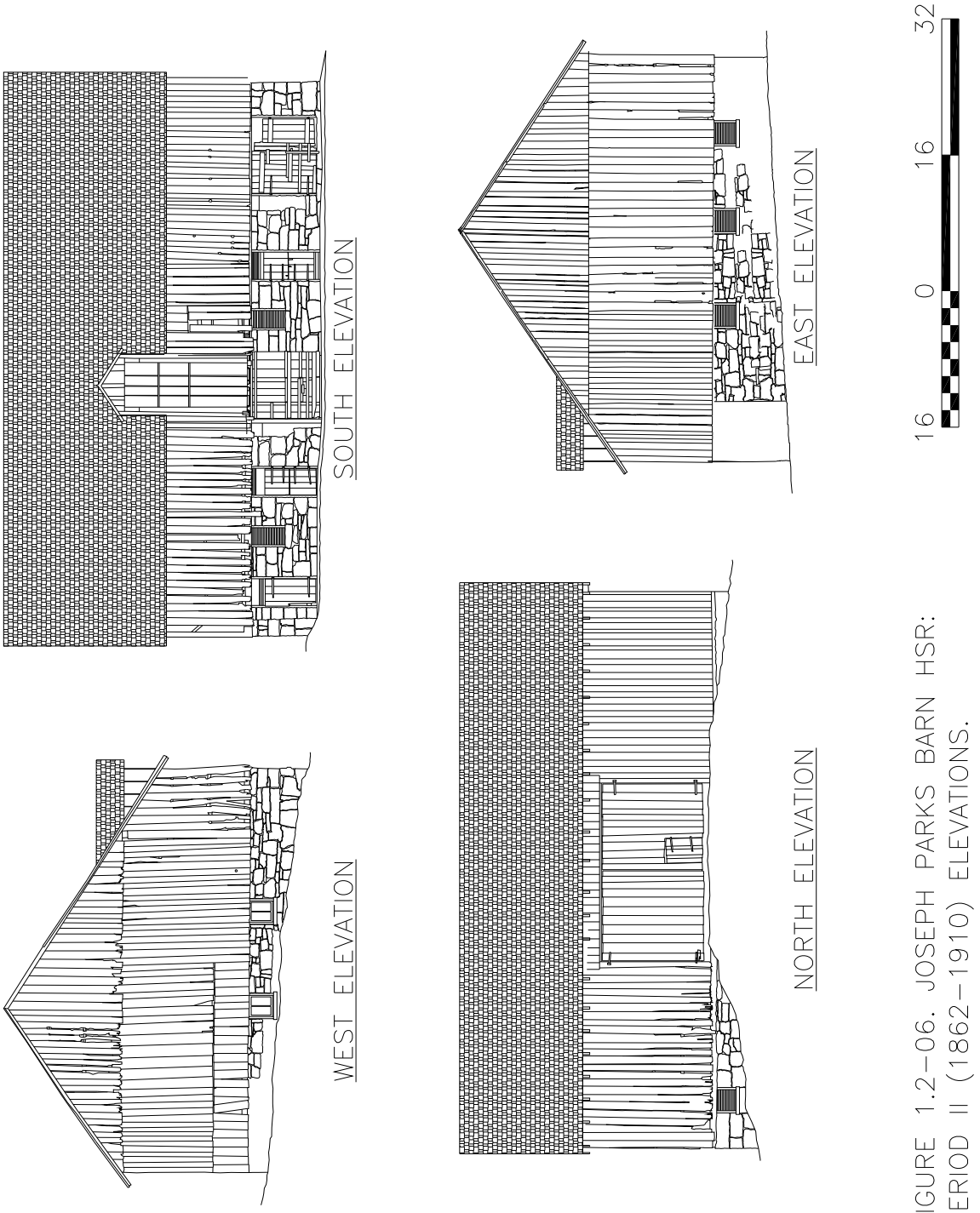

FIGURE 1.2–06. JOSEPH PARKS BARN HSR: PERIOD II (1862–1910) ELEVATIONS.

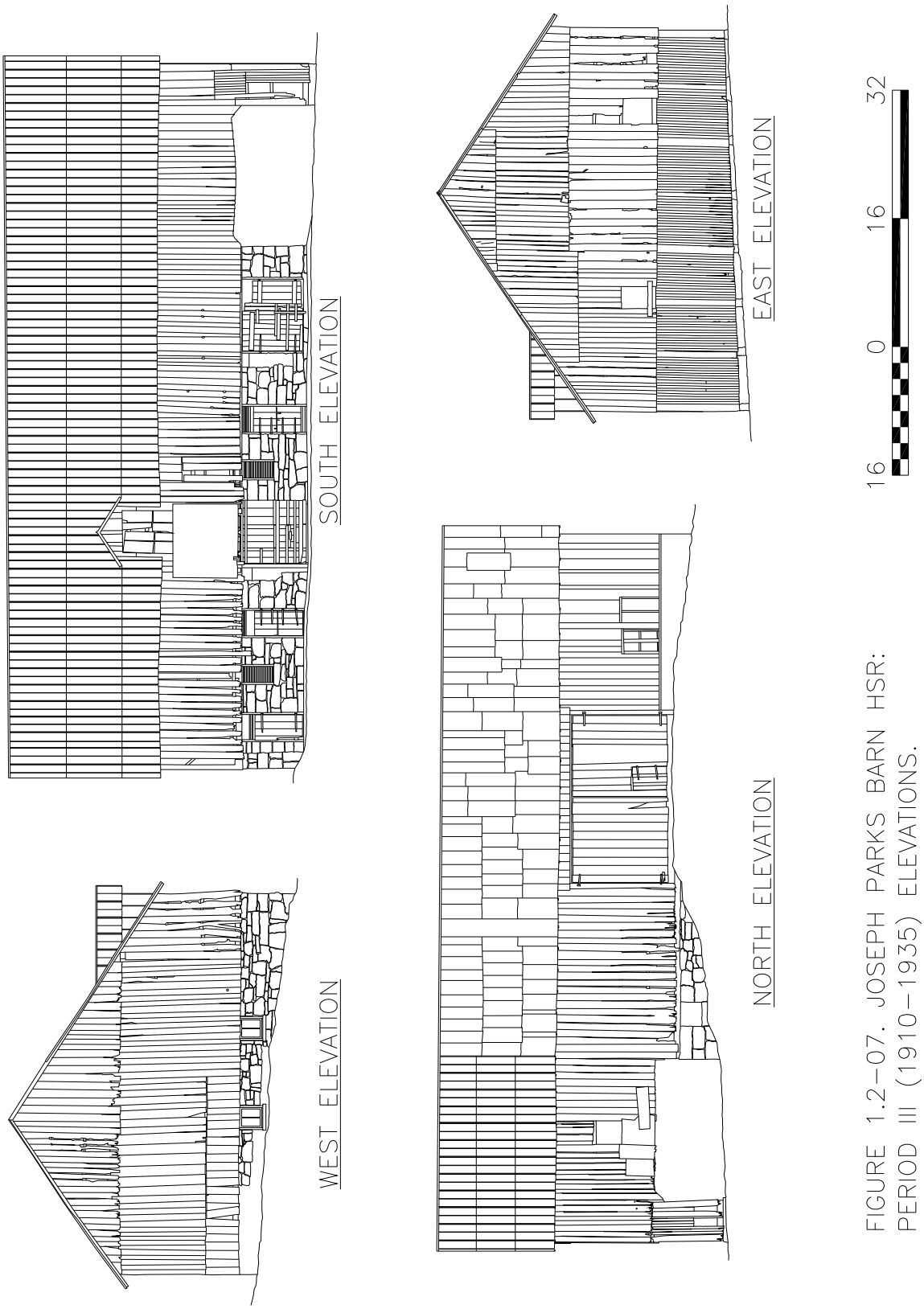

FIGURE 1.2–07. JOSEPH PARKS BARN HSR:
PERIOD III (1910–1935) ELEVATIONS.

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1.3 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Significance of the Property

The Joseph Parks Barn is significant both as an individual building in its own right and as part of the regional context associated with the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862) during the Civil War. The barn has been listed on both the National Register (as part of the Antietam National Battlefield) and on the National Park Service List of Classified Structures.[1]

Contextual Significance
The Joseph Parks farm adjoins the Piper and Roulette farms, all three of which saw action during the middle phase of the daylong battle. The Antietam National Battlefield (listed on the National Register in 1966 and updated in 1999) has not changed greatly since September 1862. The battlefield is still occupied by active farms. The 1999 National Register update suggests three historic contexts for Antietam: 1) the pre-battle history and agricultural development of the rural community, 2) battle-related history, and 3) post-battle memorialization and preservation.

The Joseph Parks farm and the surrounding land was originally settled by German farmers who came from Pennsylvania in the 18th and early 19th century. Typical early settlement structures include brick, log (of which the Parks farmhouse is one), and fieldstone farmhouses, large barns with stone lower levels for livestock and upper wood framed levels for hay storage. Many of these structures still stand on the Antietam Battlefield in the midst of unspoiled farmland.

Archtitectural Significance
The Parks Barn is a large two-story cantilevered forebay bank barn constructed of heavy hand hewn timber, post and beam framing, and a limestone foundation. The upper level is enclosed with vertical wood siding and a gabled metal roof. The lower level accesses a barnyard on the south side. The upper level is entered on grade from the hillside. The Parks Barn is one of several bank barns on the Antietam Battlefield.

The two characteristic features of the Parks Barn are the forebay and the asymmetrical gabled ends. The forebay is one of the primary features of the Pennsylvania barn. The Pennsylvania forebay bank barn has a forebay extending over the lower level. The barn is banked into a hillside where one can access the rear of the upper level on grade.

There are three classes of Pennsylvania barns. [2] The Parks Barn is categorized as a Class I: the Sweitzer Pennsylvania Barn. The Sweitzer barn is the earliest form of the Pennsylvania barn and was popular from 1730 to 1850. The asymmetrical gabled roof is the classifying feature of the Sweitzer barn. The gable roof is asymmetrical due to the extension past the framing bents over the forebay. In barns of this class, the forebay is of medium depth, approximately six to nine feet, supported only by forebay beams cantilevered from the barn. The forebay was typically on the south side of the barn which protected the animals in the barnyard and the lower level from severe weather. The angle of the roof slope is steep (40 to 45 degress) which helps the rain drain from thatch or shingles.

Within Class I are three types: A. Log Sweitzer, B. Classic Sweitzer, and C. Transition Sweitzer. The author believes that the Parks Barn is a Type C Transition Sweitzer which was popular

[1] Item 23 of the list of "Individual Structures" on the 1996 National Register nomination form is the log farmhouse up Antietam Creek from the Middle Bridge which states that "also present is a large frame bank barn with a fieldstone fence in front of it." It is assumed that this is the Parks Barn. Item 5 on the 1999 update is the Cunningham Farm (the former name of the Joseph Parks Farm).

[2] The classification comes from The Pennyslvania Barn by Robert Ensminger. One of the first Pennsylvania Barn classification systems was developed by Charles Dornbusch in 1958. Ensminger classification incorporates the Dornbusch classification with additional barn types.

from 1790 to 1840. Transition Sweitzers have supported forebays where one or both lower level end walls extend out under the forebay. In the case of the Parks Barn, only one end wall, that retaining the hillside at the southwest corner, is extended. The Transition Sweitzer is the evolutionary predecessor to Class II: the Standard Pennsylvania Barn (1790-1890).

Fortunately, the Parks Barn retains a good deal of its visual character relative to its history. The Parks Barn was not substantially altered or reconfigured other than the addition of the wagon shed and the dormer, as described in chapter 1.2. The current overall form, massing, and design represent its appearance during the Battle of Antietam while many of the specific materials and structural elements (foundation walls, framing systems) do indeed date to original construction.

Period of Significance
Due to its association with the Battle of Antietam and the evaluation of its original features, the Parks Barn has a period of significance spanning from original construction, ca. 1830, up to the Battle of Antietam, September 16-18, 1862.

Applicable Preservation Regulations
As a contributing building to the Antietam National Battlefield, the Parks Barn is afforded some protection by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). This regulation requires a federal agency head with jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking to take into account the effects of the agency's undertakings (federally licensed or funded projects) on properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and, prior to approval of the undertaking, to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the director of the Maryland Historical Trust, coordinates state participation in the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act and is a key participant in the Section 106 process. The Maryland Historical Trust performs the primary review of federally-assisted projects and provides assistance to federal agencies and their designees in carrying out their responsibilities under Section 106 and its associated regulations.

The Section 106 compliance process requires that a federal agency follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. The *Standards* were developed to help protect our nation's irreplaceable cultural resources by promoting consistent preservation practices. The *Standards* are a series of concepts about maintaining, repairing and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations. They cannot, in and of themselves, be used to make decisions about which features of a historic property should be preserved and which might be changed. Once an appropriate treatment is selected, the *Standards* provide philosophical consistency to the work. Part 2 of this report will discuss treatment and the *Standards* in further detail.

B. Significant Site and Building Features

Definition:

Significant features are the "character-defining features" of a building that embody its essence and convey its identity or special quality. More specifically, the term refers to the "essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance."[3]

These features should be retained and restored when possible. The identification of a feature is based on the best assessment at this time and may be subject to new information from a more detailed analysis at a future time. It is important also to consider these individual features within a greater context relative to the building's overall massing and spatial configuration.

[3] National Register Bulletin No. 15, p. 45.

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* state that the "historic building's appearance may be defined by the form and detailing of its exterior materials, such as masonry, wood, and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and windows; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems; and the building's site and setting."[4] Therefore character-defining features are those tangible qualities that capture the essence of the historic building.

Barn features in general:

Given the utilitarian nature of barns, and agricultural buildings in general, visible materials and features contributing to the definition of historic character usually include exposed structural framing, bracing, and wall-framing members. Furthermore, the utility of all the spaces define the significant character more than in most building types. In this regard, various areas for holding livestock, processing and storing grain, and storing feed are clearly evident at the Joseph Parks Barn. Delineation of character-defining features at this point in the Historic Structure Report (HSR) establishes a hierarchy about how physical descriptions can be organized. This section of the report affords the opportunity to elaborate upon character-defining materials and features and to incorporate a discussion of features that are not.

Site Features:

Setting
The Joseph Parks Barn is part of a pre-Civil War farmstead, identified by the National Park Service as the Joseph Parks Farm, located along the west bank of the Antietam Creek, just north of Maryland Route 34, the Boonsboro-Shepherdstown Pike. A gravel lane leads from the pike along the west side of the creek on a leveled ledge near the top of a bluff and makes its way to the farmstead complex. Stone

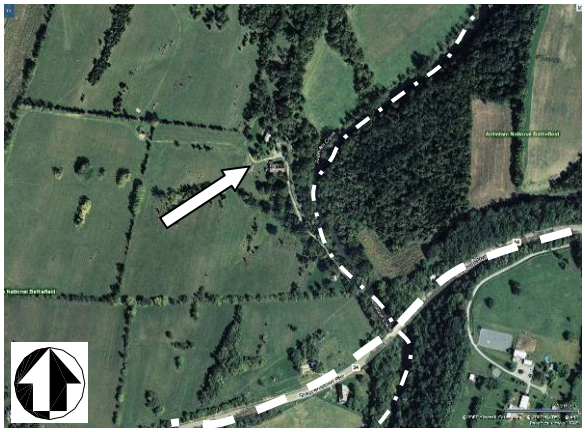

Figure 1.3.1 Aerial photo of Joseph Parks Farm. The arrow points to the Parks Barn. The thin dashed line is Antietam Creek. The thick dashed line is Route 34 Shepherdstown Pike. (Microsoft Virtual Earth, 2008)

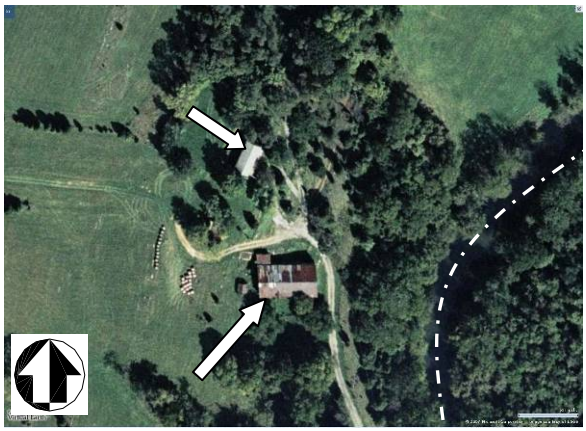

Figure 1.3.2 Aerial photo of Joseph Parks Farm. The larger arrow points to the Parks Barn. The smaller arrow points to the farmhouse. The thin dashed line is Antietam Creek. (Microsoft Virtual Earth, 2008)

Figure 1.3.3 South elevation. (QE|A, 2008)

[4] Secretary of the Interior's Standards, p. 119

retaining walls line the road. The steep slope down to the creek is wooded. The lane reaches the barn first, on the east side (see figure 1.3.1).

The farm includes the farmhouse, the barn, and several outbuildings (see figure 1.3.2). The south elevation of the barn is the first view one sees when entering the property from the access road (see figure 1.3.3). Most of the farm buildings, including the Parks Barn, are on the west side of the gravel lane that runs parallel with Antietam Creek. Upon the narrow patch of land between the access road and the creek sit two wood structures, a garage and a hog pen.

Currently, the entrance lane ends at the building complex, but road traces mark the location of early routes heading directly west from the front of the barn, and nearly directly north past the house and beyond. It is likely that these traces were early routes from nearby farms to Mumma's Mill, which stood at the Route 34 crossing of Antietam Creek since the 1760s. From the high ground above the creek, to the west of the buildings, agricultural fields spread outward defining the landscape as essentially open, but hilly with frequent limestone outcrops.

Adjacent outbuildings and neighboring structures
Several outbuildings of a similar appearance are located within fifty feet of the barn. On the east side of the lane, opposite the barn, is a small hog barn and a frame shed or garage (see figure 1.3.4) [These are later additions to the farmstead based upon the 1862 Gardner photograph]. The farmhouse, of log construction, sits to the north of the barn on higher ground than the barn (see figure 1.3.5). A log kitchen and other domestic outbuildings surround the house. Another small frame shed or milk house sits just to the west of the barn (see figure 1.3.6).

Building orientation
The barn is sited roughly along the east-west axis. The land slopes from northwest to southeast, diagonally through the barn.

Siting
The Parks Barn is set into a slight slope with the forebay side facing south. This is a typical orientation as it is beneficial during cold weather. With rolling terrain surrounding the barn, a good deal of land slopes away and around the south elevation of the barn. This allows for split-level access, typical of bank barns, into the barn with an entrance to the upper level from the north side and an entrance to the lower level from the south.

Earthen ramp
The ramp constructed against the rear foundation wall gives access into the upper level threshing floor on the north elevation. The ramp is a built-up earthen structure with remnants of a stone retaining wall on the east side. The west side extends to the banked hillside. The ramp is a typical feature of bank barns.

Barnyard
South of the Parks Barn, accessed from the lower level, is an enclosed barnyard for livestock, another typical arrangement of barns of this class and type. The overhanging forebay provides protection from the elements.

Dry-laid wall
South of the barn runs a dry-laid stone wall along the southern edge of the barnyard (see figure 1.3.7). Most likely, it was built as a retaining feature for the livestock lots located between the barn and the wall.

Foundation (buried)
At the northwest corner of the Parks Barn is a trapezoidal foundation for a previous structure of an unknown use (see figure 1.3.8). As it is so close to the Parks Barn it may be an integral component to the farming practices associated with the barn.

Figure 1.3.4 A small hog barn and frame shed east of the Parks Barn. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.5 The farmhouse and a domestic outbuilding. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.6 A small frame shed west of the Parks Barn. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.7 The dry-laid masonry wall located south of the Parks Barn. (SMG, 2007)

Figure 1.3.8 The foundation for a previous structure of unknown use at the northwest corner of the Parks Barn. (QE|A, 2007)

Exterior Features:

Overall massing
The Parks Barn is a large rectangular stone and wood structure with a steeply pitched roof with asymmetrical end gables on the short sides. Access doors into the barn are on the long sides. The approximately 65x48 foot barn is angled into the hillside such that the northwest corner of the lower level is buried into the hillside (see figures 1.3.9-1.3.12). The overall height of the barn is about 38'-0". The lower level has a stone foundation wall along the perimeter. The height of the lower level is about eight feet to the underside of the floor joists above. The barn has a pitched metal roof with asymmetrical gabled ends. The upper level contains a forebay which cantilevers over the lower level by about seven feet. The southwest corner of the foundation wall extends south for the depth of the forebay. The upper level is wrapped in vertical wood siding. A wagon shed addition was added to the east side and is open on the lower level so that wagons could pass through. There are window openings in the south, west, and east foundation walls. Doors exist on the north and south walls.

Foundation walls
The foundation masonry walls are loosely coursed local limestone set in mortar with the largest stones (approximately 1'-9" tall) establishing horizontal joints. The 22"-24" thick walls rise only a foot or two above grade on the north side and about eight feet on the south, with east and west elevations varying relative to the slope (see figure 1.3.10-1.3.11). The west end of the forebay is partially enclosed on the lower level with the extension of the west foundation wall approximately 7'-0". Most of the limestone is coursed but of random sizes. Bedrock is visible north of the barn and in the wagon shed area of the barn.

Some of the lime mortar with an inverted "v" joint profile is still extant along parts of the walls (see figure 1.3.13). A mud-earth bedding mortar is visible in locations where the lime mortar has worn away. One feature of the lower level interior is the curved masonry in the southwest corner of eastern-most stall. This built-up corner adds mass to help reinforce the only corner of the barn that is not banked into the earth. The Newcomer and Pry barns all have at least one reinforced inside corner.

Whitewashed vertical wood siding
There appear to be several generations of vertical wood siding applied to the barn. These replacements are fairly characteristic of the original: pine boards approximately ten to twelve inches wide and one inch thick. The oldest areas of siding are the severely eroded boards in the upper gable area of the west elevation and along the north elevation. The upper west elevation siding was inaccessible for further investigation.

In a couple boards wire nails are used to reinforce areas fastened with cut nails, i.e. in the heavily eroded boards on the west and north elevation. There are very few cut nails in place that could be seen from the ground. A few cut nails (less than five) are attached to the severely deteriorated beam of the forebay extension on the west elevation. Another small number of cut nails are located on the north elevation between the wagon doors and the wagon shed addition. All the cut nails appear to be "modern" machine cut nails which date from the late 1830's to the present (see figure 1.3.14 and 1.3.15).[5] On closer examination, two of the nails had iron fibers running lengthwise which indicate that they were manufactured after ca. 1840 and therefore not of original construction. There are some very rusted nails with heads that have broken off but the shanks appear to be the same "modern" machine cut nails. These nails are attached to the wall girts and are no longer attached to any siding. There is no evidence of any early machine-headed cut nails (which date from the 1810's to late 1830's), early machine-cut nails with handmade heads (c.1790-c.1805), nor any hand-wrought nails used to attach the siding.[6] These few boards with "modern"

[5] "Modern" machine cut nails date from the late 1830's to the present per Lee H. Nelson's "Nail Chronology: As an aid to dating old buildings."
[6] Dating and typology of nails is based upon Lee H. Nelson's "Nail Chronology."

machine cut nails show no evidence of the other earlier types of nails, and therefore probably date to after the period of significance.

In the 1862 Gardner photograph, the Parks Barn looks white and it can be assumed that this is lime-based whitewash. The whitewash has worn away from most of the wood siding. The only remnants of whitewash on the exterior are located under the eaves where it has received some protection from the weather (see figure 1.3.16).

Figure 1.3.9 North elevation (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.10 South elevation (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.11 West elevation (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.12 East elevation (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.13 North elevation (QE|A, 2007)

Steeply sloped asymmetrical gabled roof
The shape of the steeply sloped asymmetrical gabled roof is the characteristic feature of the Sweitzer barn. The ridge of the roof runs east-west along the main axis. The end profile of the barn is asymmetrical with the roof slope on the south side longer than that on the north side. Based upon the 1862 Gardner photograph and other barns of this age, the roof material during the period of significance was most likely wood shingle. The current metal standing seam and corrugated panel metal roof is not a significant feature.

Doors
The doors and windows along the south elevation of the lower level originally followed a pattern of alternating doors and windows (see figure 1.3.17). This can be determined by the edges of the foundation stone wall at jambs and concrete masonry units placed to make up the difference between an opening void and a new door or window. Also evident are the open mortises that were to receive the tenons from the framing members around each window and door as well as the mortises to receive the horizontal cross bars (see figures 1.3.18-1.3.19). The sizes of the missing doors would have been similar to doors #101, 102, and 104. [Refer to sheet A1.1 and A1.2 in the Architectural Drawings for door numbers.]

The doors with pintle strap hinges, either full height or two-leafed doors, date to the period of significance (see figure 1.3.20). These include four full height doors (#101, 105B, 202, and 206) and two double-leafed doors (#102 and #104). The doors are made with thick tongue and groove vertical planks of pine bound together by a batten at the top and bottom on the interior face. The battens and the pintle strap hinges are attached by hand-wrought nails that are clinched (see figure 1.3.21). The pintle strap hinges are all the same type with a rounded end and attenuated strap that ends in an eye. The eye fits on top of the pintle that is driven into the frame (see figure 1.3.22). See "Hardware" for a full description of the hinges at the Parks Barn.

The door into the non-significant corncrib, #106, has hardware and boards that are similar to those of the doors that date to the period of significance. Further research may determine if this is the door that was relocated.

The following is a schedule of all of the doors at the Parks Barn:

South elevation doors

101	Full height door with horizontal cross bar transom, pintle strap hinges (6'-0"x3'-3")
102	Two-leafed door with horizontal cross bar transom, pintle strap hinges (6'-0"x3'-2")
103	Large rolling door (not significant)
104	Two-leafed door with horizontal cross bar transom, pintle strap hinges (6'-0"x3'-3")
105A	Large door (not significant)
105B	Full height door (hung upside down) (6'0"x3'-0")
201	Opening under dormer
202	Door adjacent to opening under dormer
203	Former opening (not significant)
301	Dormer doors (not significant)
302	Dormer doors (not significant)

North elevation doors

205	Large pair of wagon doors (not significant)
206	Passage door (4'-6"x3'-0")

Figure 1.3.14 Cut nail (arrow) in the vertical siding on the north elevation to the east of the double doors. Wire nails are to the right. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.15 "Modern" machine cut nails from the forebay sill plate on the west elevation. Note the similar heads and rectangular shank. The iron fibers of these nails appear to run lengthwise which indicates that they were made after ca. 1840. (QE|A, 2008)

Figure 1.3.16 Remnants of whitewash on the vertical siding and eaves of the south elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

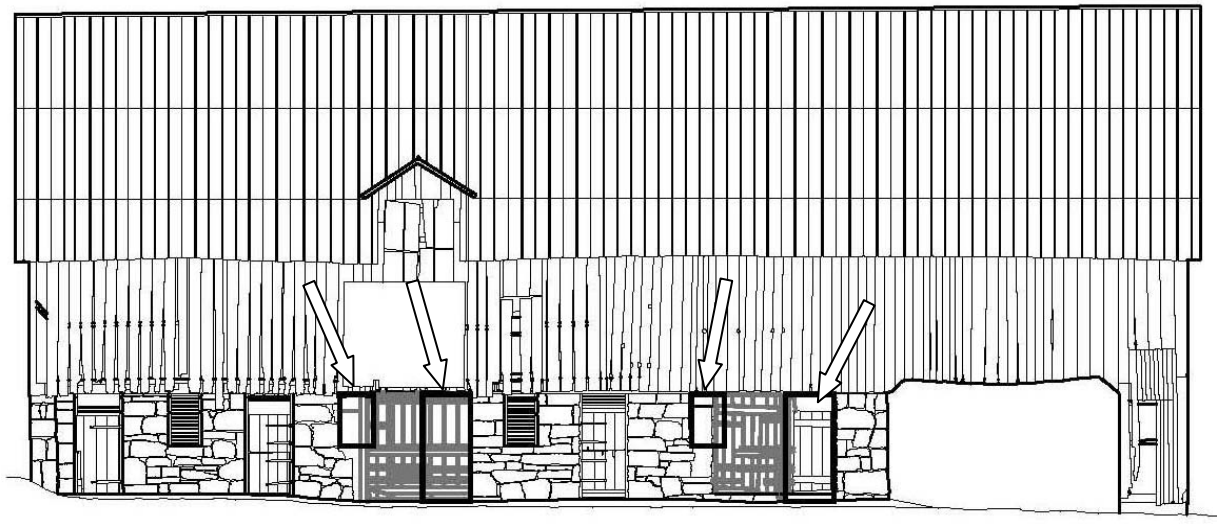

Figure 1.3.17 Previous configuration of doors and windows. (QE|A, 2007)

Windows (framed vents)
Windows have wide mortised and tenoned oak framing secured with pegs. Horizontal crossbars provide a barrier to animal entry and allow ventilation. The wooden lintel for the framed vents (and doors) is also the sill of the upper level framing system. [Refer to sheet A1.1 and A1.2 in the Architectural Drawings for window numbers.]

Four framed vents are found in the eastern-most foundation wall of the lower level, looking into what is now the wagon shed addition. These openings are fitted with horizontal wood crossbars which increased the amount of light and ventilation available to the horse stable (feeding area 104). Two other similarly sized framed vents are on the south elevation. All six framed vents have oak frames, sills, and horizontal cross bars. Two other framed vents used to be where doors #103 and #105A are now.

The following is a schedule of all the windows, framed vents, and openings at the Parks Barn:

West elevation windows

A Opening with non-significant glazed sash and concrete sill
B Opening with non-significant glazed sash and concrete sill

South elevation windows

C Framed vent with horizontal cross bars (3 extant), non-significant glazed sashes inserted behind cross bars, wood sill, (4'0"x2'-0")
- (Partial rough opening between door 102 and 103) The original framed vent has been removed for the large rolling door 103.
D Framed vent with horizontal cross bars, wood sill, (4'0"x2'-0")
- (Partial rough opening between door 104 and 105) The original framed vent has been removed for the large door 105A.

East elevation windows

E Framed vent with horizontal cross bars, non-significant glazed sashes inserted behind cross bars, wood sill, (3'-9"x2'-6")
F Framed vent with horizontal cross bars, non-significant glazed sashes inserted behind cross bars, wood sill, (3'-9"x2'-6")
G Framed vent with horizontal cross bars (7), non-significant glazed sashes inserted behind cross bars, wood sill, (3'-9"x2'-6")
J Non-significant opening
K Non-significant opening

North elevation windows

H Framed vent with horizontal cross bars (4 extant), non-significant glazed sahes inserted behind cross bars, wood sill, (3'-0"x3'-0")
M Non-significant opening
N Non-significant glazed opening
O Non-significant glazed opening

Hardware
Most of the doors dating from the period of significance at the Parks Barn have two iron pintle strap hinges. The wrought pintle strap hinges have a spike into the post and a strap which suspends the door and allows it to swing freely. The hinge is secured by hand-wrought nails which are then clinched once they go through the wood plank.[7] Other hinges include a sturdier pintle strap hinge for the wagon doors. The nails used to attach the wagon door hinges look like early machine-headed cut nails which date from the 1815s to the late 1830s (see figure 1.3.23 and 1.3.24). It is unknown if these hinges were from the original wagon doors and then reused. Another set of hinges are the strap hinges on the feed box in the aisle in the lower level which are similar to the "light strap hinge" found in "Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell Erwin Manufacturing Company" from 1865 (see figure 1.3.25).

[7] Even after the introduction of machine cut nails, hand wrought nails were still in use for several decades as they were superior at clinching.

There are few nails that may date to the period of significance. Hand-wrought nails (dating to before 1800) are even fewer in number than cut nails at the barn. A few were observed in the floorboards in the middle bay of the forebay and in the post of the forebay (see figure 1.3.26). There are a few "modern" machine cut nails still attached to wall framing. Of the couple nails that were observed closely, the iron fibers appeared to run lengthwise which would indicate that they were produced after c. 1840. Most of the hand-wrought nails are those used for the pintle strap hinges on the doors dating to the period of significance.

Figure 1.3.19 Another view of 1.3.18. The two open mortises (top arrows) show the original location of the window. The vertical board (bottom arrow) was moved from its location on the right towards the left for the new jamb. (QE|A, 2008)

Figure 1.3.18 Door 105A shows the holes where horizontal cross bars used to be (middle arrow), an open mortise above (left arrow), and sawed off tenons below (right arrow). The vertical board had its tenons cut off and was moved eastward to create the new jamb. (QE|A, 2008)

Figure 1.3.20 Door #104 on the south elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

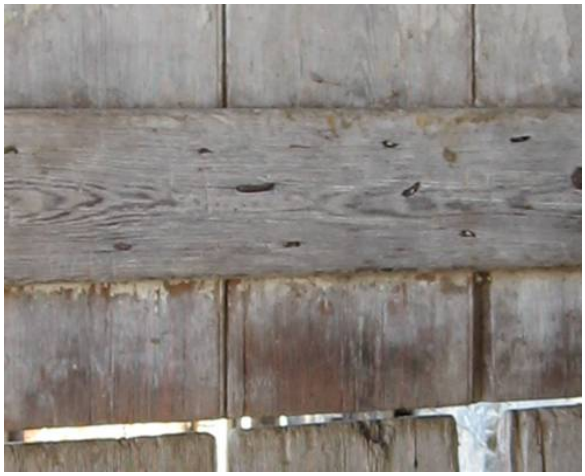

Figure 1.3.21 Clinched handwrought nails on the batten of the interior face of the fourth door from the west on the south elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.22 Wrought pintle strap hinge on the north elevation, typical for most doors. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.23 Another pintle strap hinge on the north elevation for the large wagon doors. (QE|A, 2007)

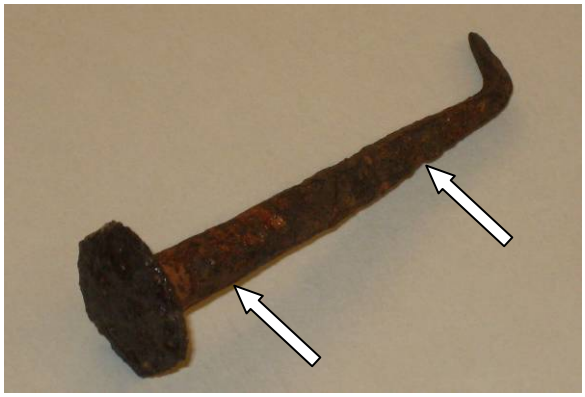

Figure 1.3.24 One of the early machine-headed cut nails (1815s to the late 1830s) for the wagon door hinges. The left arrow indicates the rounded shank that then becomes a rectangular taper at the right arrow. The heads for these nails are fairly uniform. (QE|A, 2008)

Figure 1.3.25 Strap hinge on feed box in lower level. (QE|A, 2008)

Figure 1.3.26 Hand-wrought nail in the southernmost post of bent #2 at the forebay. (QE|A, 2007)

Interior Features:

Significant interior features of barns typically include the structural system which is exposed and rarely concealed with finish materials. At the Parks Barn the only finish material is the floorboard. Most all of the structural system is exposed on the interior. The exterior enclosure elements (siding and roofing) are also seen from the interior. There are no mechanical or plumbing systems, and only remnants of an electrical system which post-dates the period of significance.

Spatial organization
The Parks Barn consists of two levels (see Documentation D.1 Architectural Drawings). The upper level is accessed from the north whereas the lower level is accessed from the south. The barn is divided into four structural bays. The easternmost bay is a ca. 1910 addition and is not considered a significant feature.

The lower level of the Joseph Parks Barn is divided according to utility, with a stall along the east wall for horses, and the remaining stalls for cattle. The western-most stall includes windows and was converted into a milking parlor ca. 1935. Two intermediate stalls are accessible from the upper-level by hay drop holes and narrow ladders where feed could be provided to the animals below. The current arrangement of the lower level is probably original as it is typical of other nearby barns. There have been a few changes over the years though. In the west feeding area, at the scarf joint near the center of the two summer beams, are open mortises indicating that two posts are missing. Some of the wood members that make up the hay racks that divide the lower level appear to be reused as they are notched and mortised.

The upper level of the Joseph Parks Barn is also divided by utility, with a central bay being used for threshing grain, flanked along the east and west by hay mows. The structural system of the original construction consists of four bents creating three bays: a threshing floor in the center with hay mows on either side. (A fifth bent was added ca. 1910 for the wagon shed and corn crib.) Between the threshing floor and hay mows are partial height mow or flailing walls with a mow ladder going up to the first tie beam to access additional hay storage.

Exposed structural framing
The Parks Barn is a braced frame structure with four framing bents dividing the interior space into three approximately equal sections (see figure 1.3.27). The interior layout of the upper level correlates directly to the barns structural organization, with four bents running north south, and including east and west end walls. This arrangement affords the upper level floor plan three rectangular bays.

The bent posts are quartered oak timber as evidenced by the abundance of medullary rays or flake in the wood grain (see figure 1.3.28 and 1.3.29. Most of the members appear to be hewn and then hand planed until smooth. The topmost beams, the tie beams, are hewn as shown by the broad ax marks. There are no saw marks on any of the bent members. The larger members are pinned with one or two pegs at the mortise and tenon joint. There are no large bolts or other means of connection (other than some of the recent structural remediation). The framing bents have canted queen-posts with diagonal braces (or struts). Joists, hewn and tapered, extend out over the front foundation wall to create the cantilevered forebay. The end posts of the bent are 9 ¾" x 8". The middle posts of the bent are approximately 7 ¾" square.

Exposed wall structure
The perimeter walls are made of 9"x10" horizontal members (resting on the perimeter stone wall), a top plate (which appears to also be about 9"x10"), vertical posts (the intermediate posts are slightly smaller than those of the bents), and one to three horizontal 3 ¾"x3 ¾" girts per bay (see figures 1.3.30 and 1.3.31. Diagonal bracing (approximately 4"x6") occurs at the corners and at either side of the bay except the large opening between the bent #2 and bent #3 for the wagon doors. Most of the joints in the wall structure appear to be mortise and tenon. The siding is nailed into the horizontal girts.

The wall framing members appear to be oak. There is no interior wall finish.

Floor joists
Hewn oak log joists spaced approximately 3'-6" on center rest on top of a 1"x12" sill plate and two summer beams that run along the east-west axis of the barn (see figure 1.3.32 and 1.3.33). Approximately half of the floor joists in the three bays from the period of significance are visible due to the loss of floorboards. The log joists are between 10"-12" wide and slightly less thick as the top and bottom surfaces are hewn with the bark remaining on the sides. Three log joists rest on top of the cross beams between bent #2 and #3. This provided another area for hay storage

Exposed structural framing (lower level)
The lower level structural framing consists of posts and beams supporting the floor joists above (see figure 1.3.33). The posts and beams are mortise and tenoned together. Most post and beam surfaces in the lower level as well as the stone walls have been whitewashed which was applied after the period of significance based on the grafitti. Some of the interior partitions between the aisle, feeding areas, and milking parlor are made of re-used framing members as seen by the open mortises.

Floorboards
The floorboards that appear to date from the period of significance are located in the center bay, the threshing floor of the upper level (see figure 1.3.34). The flooring consists of two layers of one inch thick butted planed wood planks of various widths ranging in size from ten to eighteen inches wide. The length of the planed floor boards is equal to half the width of the center bay, approximately 10'-5 ½".

Exposed roof framing
There is no ceiling or attic space in the Parks Barn. From each bent rise two angled queen posts with diagonal struts that combined support the two large purlins (most likely oak) that run east and west (see figure 1.3.35). From the top plate of the exterior walls extend the equally spaced common rafters that rest on the purlins. There is no ridge beam. Some of the rafters have wood (species unknown) companion rafters to support the bending and breaking rafters. The companion rafters are predominantly located between the ridge and the north purlin between bents #2, 3, and 4. These were added at a later date once the rafters in this area became stressed. The common rafters without companions, between the ridge and the south purlin, show severe deflection which will be discussed in chapter 1.4.

Built-in equipment
There are a few items in the lower level of note. There are hay racks on either side of the aisle to provide hay into the feeding areas. A feed box with strap hinges and graffiti from 1871 is located within the same aisle. Along the east wall of the east feeding area (horse stall) are wood posts to hang harnesses. The posts are attached to a wood strip that is set into the stone foundation wall.

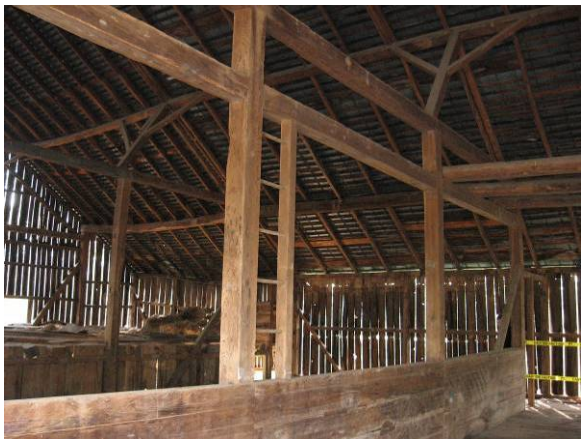

Figure 1.3.27 Bent #3, looking towards the east. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.28 Post at bent #4 showing the medullary ray flecks. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.29 Post and diagonal brace at bent #2 showing the medullary ray flecks. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.30 North wall between the third and fourth bents. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.31 The south wall system between the first and second bents only has a sill plate, posts, diagonal braces, and a top plate. The forebay wall beyond has a sill plate, top plate, a diagonal brace at the corner post, and one horizontal girt. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.32 Floor joists in the east hay mow resting on top of the foundation wall. (QE|A, 2007)

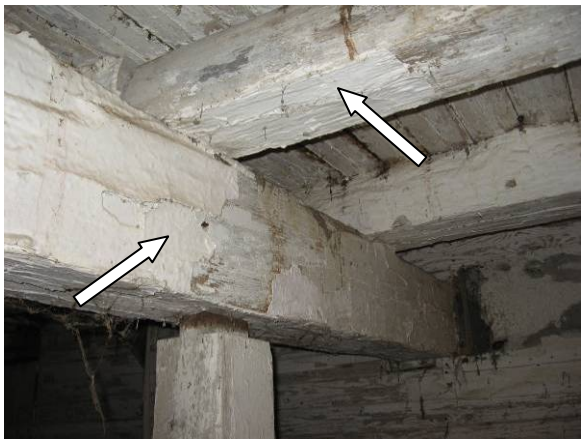

Figure 1.3.33 Post and beam of the lower level supporting the floor joists in the milking parlor. The left arrow points to the summer beam. The right arrow indicates the floor joists. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.34 Floorboards in the central bay of the forebay. (QE|A, 2007)

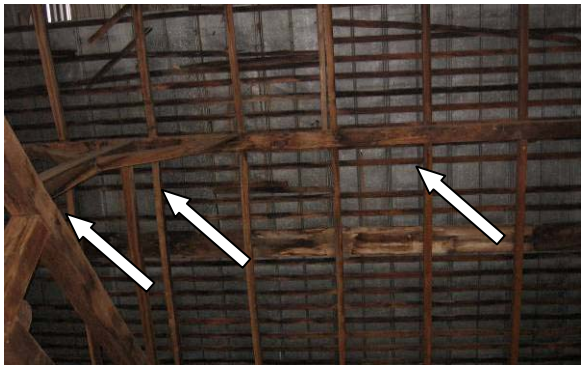

Figure 1.3.35 On the left is the queen post rising from bent #3 with diagonal struts (middle arrow) extending to the large purlin (right arrow). At ninety degrees to the large purlin are a series of common rafters that support the shingle lath for the roofing. (QE|A, 2007)

C. Absent or Obscured Features from the Period of Significance

The following items are presumed to have been intact during the period of significance but are no longer existing.

Wood shingling on the roof
It is known that barns from this period typically had wood shingles rather than a metal roof. The shingle lath still remains under the metal roof.

East exterior wall girts
The original east exterior wall girts were presumably removed when the wagon shed addition was constructed (see figure 1.3.36).

East exterior vertical wood siding
The original east exterior vertical wood siding was removed when the wagon shed addition was constructed. The current whitewashed siding that is on the lower level of the wagon shed above the masonry wall and beneath the floorboards dates to after the period of significance because the nails are wirecut, there is no evidence of previous nail holes, and the wood is not deteriorated (see figure 1.3.37).

Roof drainage system
The drainage system (gutters, downspouts, cisterns, etc.) from the period of significance is unknown.

Doors
One door is missing from the south elevation that would be in the place of door #103. Several cross bars are missing from the transoms above the doors. The original wagon doors on the north elevation are also missing.

Windows (framed vents)
The original framing members and the horizontal crossbars for windows A and B are missing. The same is true for the windows that would be where doors #103 and #105A are presently. Several crossbars are missing in the other unglazed framed vents.

Floorboards
Floorboards are missing where they have been removed, presumably due to heavy deterioration from rot.

Exposed structural framing (lower level)
In the western feeding area, along floor joist J-7, two posts have been removed. There is an open mortise under the scarf joint at both the north and south summer beams. There is an existing post foundation at the south location consisting of a stone dust/lime mix in the ground about 1 ½" deep on top of either a flat stone or bedrock.

Vegetation
Several large trees around the Parks Barn have been cut down in recent months. (The stumps of these trees still exist.) It is unknown what the vegetation was during the period of significance.

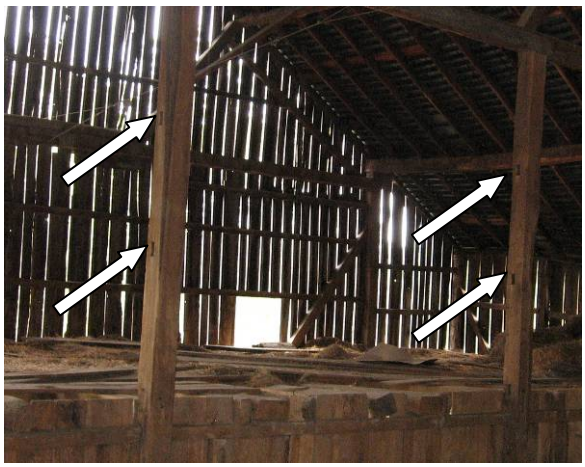

Figure 1.3.36 Open mortises in the original exterior bent (#4) where the wall girts once were. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.37 Current exterior wood siding in the wagon shed addition. (QE|A, 2007)

D. Non-significant Features

A few elements at the Parks Barn were installed after the period of significance. Therefore, they are not considered significant features. These include a small roof dormer located in the middle of the roof's southern plane, the corncrib along the eastern side of the barn, and the wagon shed that joins the corncrib to the barn. See Appendix A.8 HABS Drawings and Documentation D.1 Architectural Drawings to locate the dormer, corncrib, and wagon shed.

The following items are currently in place at the Parks Barn but they were added after the period of significance.

Dormer over the forebay on the south elevation
The dormer on the south-facing roof-slope is not present in an 1862 photograph by Gardner that was taken shortly after the Battle of Antietam. The dormer was probably added to accommodate the improved threshing machines which increased the volume of straw and chaff which was blown out into a stack in the barnyard.

Corrugated and channeled metal roofing
The current roof construction consists of overlapped corrugated and channeled metal sheets installed at various times. The most recent metal repairs occurred in early 2008.

East addition of the wagon shed and corn crib on the lower level and hay storage on the upper level, associated vertical wood siding and wood framing
Concrete piers beneath the corncrib suggest a construction date early in the twentieth century, ca. 1910. However, wagon shed/corn cribs of this type are common in the mid 19th century in the region.

Roof drainage system
Up until recently, the Parks Barn had a gutter and rain leader system that directed the water away from the foundation wall. All that remains are a few gutter hangers that have not yet fallen to the ground (see figure 1.3.38). They are attached to the rafter tails. Based on patents for this type of circle and shank gutter hanger, it can be dated to the mid-1920s. The presence of gutters during the period of significance is unknown and unclear in the 1862 Gardner photograph.

Whitewashed vertical wood siding
Most of the siding can be dated by the type of nails used to fasten the boards to the wall girts and plates. Most of the nails attaching the wood siding appear to be wire nails with uniform heads. These came into use after 1900. Therefore, boards with only wire nails must date to after 1900 and are not considered significant. This accounts for about 95% of the siding that was accessible for observation.

Some of the siding can also be dated by sawmarks which have not been eroded away. Many of the boards, particularly on the south elevation have evenly spaced, regular, diagonal saw marks which indicate large diameter circular blades (see figures 1.3.39 and 1.3.40). Circular saws were in use after 1840, but in the immediate region where there were so many local sawmills, circular sawn wood was not used until after the period of significance. It is known that the nearby Mumma farm had a sawmill. The boards with sawmarks are not nearly as eroded as those in the upper area of the gable on the west elevation which receives the worst weather. It is likely that the saw marked boards are successive generations of siding dating to after the period of significance.

There was no evidence of pit-saw marks (slanted, irregular, and fuzzed characteristics, in use from 1600s to 1750s) or up-and-down saw mill marks (vertical, regular, uniform, and crisp characteristics, in use from 1700s to 1860) which are earlier technologies in existence prior to the circular saw.

The current wood siding, which appears to be pine, probably had at least 1/8" gaps between the boards to ventilate the barn and protect the grain from heat and moisture build-up. There are very few locations where this small gap has not been enlarged greatly due to the weathering and erosion of the siding.

Figure 1.3.38 Gutter hanger on the south elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.39 Sawmarks on the vertical siding of the south elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.40 Siding inside the wagon shed addition on the east elevation of the original east wall. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.41 Stanchions in the milking parlor. (SMG, 2007)

Figure 1.3.42 Narrow tongue and groove floorboards (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.43 Graffiti on one of the doors on the south elevation. Note the name "J. Myers" and date "1881." (QE|A, 2007)

Grain bin (recently removed)
The grain bin was removed between site visits.

Hay track
A hay track is located beneath the roof ridge, running continuously across all three bays and extending into the wagon shed addition. Although difficult to see clearly, the hay track appears to be configured from square tube steel, making it an addition of the 20th century, ca. 1935.

Stanchions
Metal stanchions rising from the concrete floor of the milking parlor were used to contain the cows during milking. They were added during the early 20th century, ca. 1935 (see figure 1.3.41).

Concrete floor in the lower level
A concrete floor, ca. 1935, exists in the milking parlor on the lower level. This flooring is likely related to dairy standards introduced in the early 20th century for consumer safety.

Whitewash in the lower level
The whitewash associated with the necessary sanitary regulations for dairy production was introduced in the early 20th century.

Concrete sill plate at the northwest corner of the upper level and across the bottom of the wagon doors
The concrete sill plate is dated 1926.

Selected doors
See the previous discussion of doors and the door schedule in the "Significant Features" section on page 1.3.8. The central large rolling door on the south elevation with the sliding track (#103) has a later date as it was piecemeal and created to fit the opening framed by the concrete masonry units. The east side of the rolling door was the original side of the door that used to be there. Door #105A is also a later piecemeal addition.

Selected windows
The glazed sashes in windows A and B are later additions, probably to meet the requirements for dairy sanitary standards. The sashes are divided vertically into two lights. These windows have concrete sills, hardware with screws, and plexiglass. Also in the milking area, a six-over-six double-hung wooden window is inserted into the framed vent along the south elevation. This appears to be an early 20th century installation as well.

Selected areas of floorboards
The west hay mow has six inch wide tongue and groove floorboards. The east hay mow is partially covered with two inch wide tongue and groove floorboards (see figure 1.3.42). Both areas of floorboards date to after the period of significance.

Graffiti
The graffiti dates to after the Civil War based upon the names and the dates carved into the Parks Barn (see figures 1.3.43-1.3.52). The graffiti also includes small drawings.

Recently removed non-significant items
In the past year, a few items have been removed from the Parks Barn. These include the shed on the north elevation and the grain bin inside the upper level. The electricity to the barn has also been shut off but it is unknown when that occurred.

Figure 1.3.44 Graffiti on one of the doors on the south elevation. Note the date "1885." (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.45 Graffiti carved into the stone on the east elevation. (QE|A, 2008)

Figure 1.3.46 Detail of graffiti on the east elevation (figure 1.3.44). The initials "W.R.R."probably indicates someone from the Rohrer family that owned the Parks Barn property from 1884 to 1919. (QE|A, 2008)

Figure 1.3.47 East side of the extended forebay foundation wall with several examples of graffiti carved into the whitewash. Top: "EBELLE." Left to right: face, "Miller," and trapezoid shape. (QE|A, 2008)

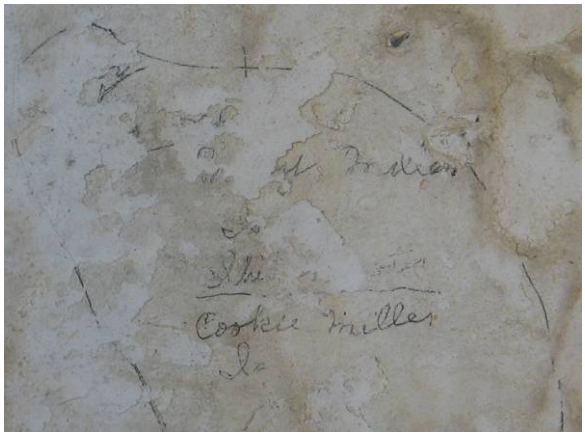

Figure 1.3.48 Detail of graffiti on the extended forebay wall. Note the name "Miller," possibly indicating someone from the Miller family which owned the farmstead until 1884. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.49 Detail of graffiti showing a face on the extended forebay wall. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.50 Detail of graffiti with a trapezoid shape on the extended forebay wall. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.51 Detail of graffiti with the word "EBELLE" on the extended forebay wall. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.3.52 Detail of graffiti on the feed box with the initials "MBP" and "Aug 1875." (QE|A, 2008)

1.4 CONDITION ASSESSMENT

A. Overview of Current Conditions

This chapter discusses the current conditions of significant building and site features dating from original construction ca.1830 to the Battle of Antietam in 1862. For the entire list of significant features, see section 1.3. Preservation treatments and guidelines for these significant features will be discussed in Part 2. At the end of this chapter is brief discussion of the conditions of non-significant features.

The following condition assessment criteria are typically used for architectural elements: excellent, good, fair, and poor.

- *Excellent* is defined as elements that perform their original function and require no renewal or repair.
- *Good* is defined as elements that perform their original function and require only limited repair or renewal.
- *Fair* is defined as elements with only minor or limited areas of failure. Elements would require some repair or corrective action.
- *Poor* is defined as elements that only marginally function as originally intended. Deterioration or loss is more significant and significant repair work, partial replacement, or full replacement is required.

Overall, the conditions at the Joseph Parks Barn range from fair to poor with some potentially unstable structural framing. [Refer to Documentation D.1 Architectural Drawings for door and window designations.]

Conditions were assessed on several days:

- November 14, 2006
- December 15, 2006
- October 18, 2007
- November 2, 2007
- March 31, 2008

Between 2006 and 2008 several changes had occurred to the Parks Barn which included the removal of the gutters, rain leaders, grain bin, north shed, and some floorboards. On November 2, 2007, frost was on the ground and moisture was dripping from the roof and saturating the ground at the north side of the barn. Prior to the March 31, 2008 site visit, a severe windstorm caused damage to the barn that resulted in removing one of the wagon doors and replacing a large portion of the roof (which required jacking up one of the framing posts).

B. Condition Assessment by Feature

At nearly two hundred years old, the Parks Barn is remarkably intact. The majority of deterioration noted during this investigation can be attributed to the decreasing use of this barn during the last decade, when the previous tenant-owner farmed less and less. It is commonly agreed that buildings subjected to reduced use, or left idle, undergo more rapid deterioration than those that are used constantly primarily due to a decrease in maintenance. In light of this, it is fortunate that the Parks Farm was acquired by the Antietam National Battlefield, at a point in time when substantial historic materials and features remain for documentation and preservation in a manner agreeable to the National Park Service.

Site Features:

Setting
Much of the setting features from the period of significance are still intact and virtually unchanged. The condition of the setting is good.

Adjacent outbuildings
The condition of the adjacent outbuildings is poor. Several of them are deteriorating from weather and neglect.

Siting
Water runoff from the northwest down to the foundation walls may cause movement in the foundation walls. The condition is fair.

Earthen ramp
The stone retaining wall on the south side of the earthen ramp has fallen apart and has been buried into the earth from erosion (see figures 1.4.1 and 1.4.2). The condition is poor.

Livestock pens and barnyard
The barnyard is overgrown with vegetation. The condition is fair.

Dry-laid wall
The dry-laid wall has fallen apart in a couple areas. Its stability is in question. The condition is very poor.

Foundation (buried)
All that is visible of the foundation is the top of the walls emerging from the earth. The condition is unknown.

Exterior Features:

Summary
The overall condition is fair to poor.

Overall massing
The overall massing has distinctly changed since its original construction. An entire bay has been added on the east side which lengthened the original massing. Additionally, the roof has deformed over the years. The condition is fair.

Foundation walls
The foundation walls are in very poor condition. The northwest corner of the foundation is bulging and stones are being displaced. The stones along the north wall in the feeding area are also being displaced. See Appendix A.3 Structural Characteristics for further discussion and images.

Large trees and their root system at the northwest corner have grown into the foundation walls pushing the stones (see figures 1.4.3 and 1.4.4). Runoff water from the hillside to the north of the Parks Barn has also found its path starting at the northwest corner and running along the sides of the foundation walls. Rainwater coming from the roof now pours down and saturates the earth around the foundation walls along the north wall (see figure 1.4.5).

Rainwater collection at the northwest corner also contributes to the degradation of the coursed masonry foundation wall below-grade. Until recently, a saltbox-roofed storage structure used to be attached to the barn at this corner, and provided the opportunity to retain surface water.

Some of the stone is spalling, particularly at the extension of the wall in the southwest corner. Biological growth is evident on the exterior face of the north foundation wall.

The mortar joints are also being affected from age and weathering. Approximately 75% of the mortar has lost its lime pointing mortar and in most cases, the mud-earth bedding mortar is disintegrating as well (see figure 1.4.6).

Whitewashed vertical wood siding
The exterior vertical boards are generally heavily weathered; every elevation has turned gray in color and only a trace of whitewash is evident beneath the eaves. Significant erosion of individual boards has occurred, particularly at the bottom-ends of wood board siding (see figure 1.4.7). Although badly weathered, the remaining wood boards are solid. Only at a couple test locations is decay and rot evident in a portion of the siding (see figure 1.4.8). The overall condition of the vertical siding is poor.

Boards are significantly eroded from water and rain, especially at the bottom ends. There is an outward warping of the bottom ends of some vertical board siding in each gable (see figure 1.4.9). The source of this curvature is probably surface wetting from the rain. Insufficient gable bracing and poor end fastening may also be contributing factors.

There is some evidence of a boring insect infestation. The insect damage is localized on only some of the siding, primarily along the north elevation.

Figure 1.4.1 Earthen ramp into the upper level on the north elevation. Note the nearly buried stone retaining wall. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.2 Earthen ramp into the upper level on the north elevation. Note the loose stones jutting from the ground.. (QE|A, 2008)

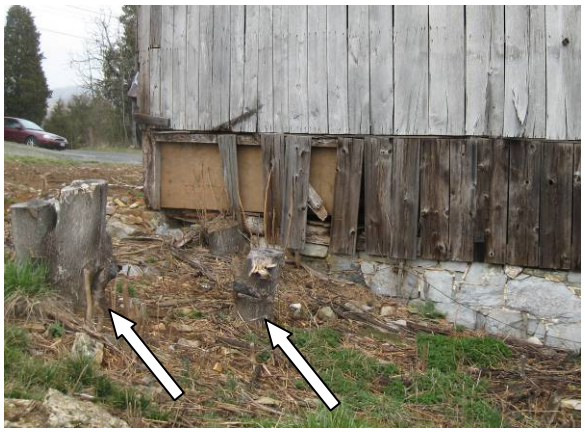

Figure 1.4.3 Large tree stump at west elevation that has displaced the masonry foundation wall. Nearby are at least three other similarly sized tree stumps with presumably invasive tree roots. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.4 Another large tree stump at north elevation that has displaced the masonry foundation wall. Also, the mortar is missing in several of the joints.. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.5 Saturated earth along the north elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

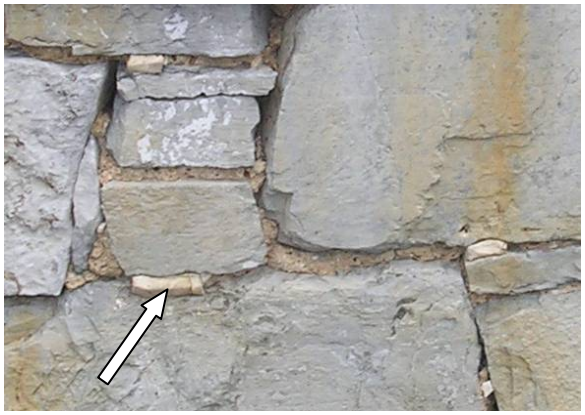

Figure 1.4.6 Joints along the west elevation that have lost most of the inverted "v" lime mortar and where the mud-earth mortar is eroding or missing. The arrow points to a lime mortar remnant with the "v" profile. (QE|A, 2007)

Vertical board siding is missing at numerous locations. Individual boards are gone entirely, having blown away during heavy winds, or been a victim of ice damming during cold winters. Considerable light penetrates the exterior walls when viewed from inside the barn (see figure 1.4.10). Where doors, hatches, or shutters are missing, sheets of corrugated aluminum have covered the openings up until recently.

At some locations along the north elevation, exterior wood surfaces are growing moss, causing them to display a greenish hue (see figure 1.4.11). This phenomenon commonly occurs on shaded surfaces in the presence of moisture. Thus, this finding is hardly surprising, given the occurrence of poorly maintained exterior finishes, improper rainwater evacuation, and available sources of environmental dampness, including poor surface runoff and the nearby Antietam Creek. Furthermore, the earthen ramp that rises to meet the double doors of the north elevation is graded such that water may be retained along the north elevation's foundation. While pooling was not apparent during field investigation, the permeability of the soil is unlikely to allow speedy absorption of surface water. Pooling water, slow absorption, and shaded exterior surfaces promote moss growth on the boarded surfaces, and sub-surface degradation of the stone foundation and surrounding soils.

Steeply sloped asymmetrical gabled roof
The profile of the roof is warped and deformed due in part to the deterioration of the common rafters, purlins, and shingle lath (see figure 1.4.12). Therefore, the roof is in poor condition. The condition of these wood elements will be analyzed in the "Exposed roof framing" in the "Interiors" section. For the conditions of the metal roof, see the "Non-significant Features" section at the end of this chapter.

No evidence of lightning rods, or other lightning protection system was visible during the field investigation. This is surprising considering the barn's massiveness, hillside location, placement near water, and a ridge elevation competitive with the surrounding tree line.

Doors
The doors in general are in fair to poor condition. The original door and window pattern has changed since original construction as parts of the masonry wall were removed and concrete masonry units infilled as needed (refer to chapter 1.3). The doors along the south elevation that are significant features are intact and operational. The wood is slightly deteriorated and the whitewash is wearing away. Door #105B is hung upside down and the batten is broken. The passage door, #206, in the wagon doors is in poor condition.

Windows (framed vents)
The framed vented openings with horizontal cross bars are in poor condition. The westernmost opening (C on sheet A1.1 in Documentation) on the south elevation has only a third of its horizontal cross bars and has been fitted with a window on the interior face (see figure 1.4.13). Framed vent H is also missing most of its horizontal cross bars and the head of the opening is severely deteriorated. Framed vent G is missing half of its cross bars. The windows that have glazing on the west wall (A and B on sheet A1.1) may once have had horizontal crossbars, similar to those openings on the south and east wall but there is no physical evidence for what might have been there before the glazing was installed.

The glazed openings on the west wall, A and B, and the two glazed windows on the north wall, N and O, are later additions and are discussed in the "non-significant items" section.

Door hardware
All the hardware that is significant is in fair condition. The hinges are all covered in rust, some of the nails have come loose, but there is no real material loss.

Figure 1.4.7 Eroded and deteriorated siding on the north elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.8 Decayed siding on the north elevation towards the west. Note that the awl was able to penetrate through the siding. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.9 Warped siding on the west elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.10 Sunlight coming through the west elevation visible on the interior. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.11 Eroded wood siding with biological growth on the north elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.12 Deformed roof profile on the south elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.13 The westernmost opening on the south elevation. Only three horizontal cross bars remain. (QE|A, 2007)

Interior Features:

Summary
At the time of the last three inspections, several areas were cordoned off with hazard tape to prevent visitors from walking in unsafe areas. In-depth inspection was not possible in the unsafe areas and in areas out of reach by a ladder. Overall, the interior is in poor condition with several features in danger of collapse and causing a safety hazard. The axonometric drawing (figure 1.4.39) shows areas of severe and less severe deterioration.

Spatial organization
The spatial organization of the upper and lower levels of the Parks Barn is nearly intact from the original construction. The only change has been the ca. 1910 east addition which added an extra bay on the upper level and a corn crib and open wagon shed on the lower level. There have been no changes to the plans due to new partition walls, doors, or other openings and dividers within the existing plan. Therefore, the spatial organization is in good to fair condition.

Exposed structural framing (upper level)
The structural framing, made up of bents which consist of posts, beams, queen posts, and struts, is in very poor condition. Not all areas of the bents were accessible for close inspection but similar conditions may be projected to the inaccessible areas. Each of the bents from the period of significance has water staining and several pockets of decay. In general, it appeared that the vertical oak posts inside the Parks Barn were in fair condition. The posts along the perimeter walls have rot, erosion, and insect damage. The tie and cross beams have water staining on about 50-75% of their surfaces presumably due to roof leaking. Rot and decay is hidden from view on the top surfaces of the beams where water has collected. About 50% of the queen posts and struts have lost their structural integrity due to water running down them from roof leaks and weakening their joints. The partial height mow/flailing walls and ladders within bents #2 and #3 appeared to be in fair condition. (Refer to figure 1.4.39 for bent and post numbers.)

Figure 1.4.14 Rotten, insect-damaged, and eroded northwest post of bent #1. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.15 The decayed end of the strut between the south queen post of bent # 1 and the south purlin. The arrow points to the deteriorated end. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.16 The slipped mortise and tenon joint of bent # 2. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.17 The separated joint at the tie beam of bent # 2. The date of the installation of the reinforcing collar and cable is unknown. (QE|A, 2007)

Bent #1 has considerable damage. The end posts, #4 and #1, both have areas of rot and decay as does the center area of the top beam. The bottom of post #4, at the northwest corner is considerably decayed and has lost structural integrity (see figures 1.4.14 and 1.4.39). The extension of bent #1into the forebay, the six inch square post, also has extreme structural loss. This post is discussed in the "exposed wall structure" section. The diagonal strut between the south purlin and the queen post above post #2 of bent #1 has lost substantial material for about half of the member such that it no longer meets the queen post (see figure 1.4.15). The other diagonal strut between the north purlin and the queen post has been replaced by two two by fours nailed on either side of the post. The joint between post #1 and the top beam has separated.

In bent #2, the northernmost post, #4 at the exterior wall) has angled outwards by three inches and has thereby pulled the tenon of the cross beam out of its mortise in post #3 (see figure 1.4.16). Likewise, the top plate on post #4 has pulled out of its joint with the tie beam (see figure 1.4.17). An interim measure with a tension cable has been installed to stabilize this condition (see figure 1.4.17).

Additionally, one of the struts into the queen post (above post #2) in bent #2 has slipped out of its joint almost entirely (see figure 1.4.18). Severe rot and decay was located on the top surface of the top beam in several locations near the joints with other members (see figure 1.4.19). These are areas where water has run down.

Bent #3 was in relatively fair condition. There was some water staining on the top beam between post #4 and #3.

The upper areas of bent #4 were difficult to examine but extreme decay was clearly evident at the end of the top beam over post #4 (see figures 1.4.20, 1.4.21, and 1.4.39). Approximately 50% of the beam for about ten feet was severely decayed and missing (see figures 1.4.21 and 1.4.39).

Bent #5 is part of the wagon shed addition and is not a significant feature; therefore, its condition is not discussed in this section.

Exposed wall structure (upper level)
The exposed perimeter wall structure visible on the upper level is in poor condition. The wall posts, girts, diagonal braces, sill plate, and top plate have all been affected by water infiltration. The sill plates, especially along the north foundation wall, are severely decayed due to rot (see figure 1.4.22). At least one of the diagonal braces is decayed within the concrete sill (see figure 1.4.23). One of the most severe conditions is at the southwest corner post in the forebay that extends bent #1 (see figure 1.4.24). The sill plates have completely deteriorated (both by water and insect damage) at this location such that the tenon for the corner post is not resting on anything and therefore cannot support the rest of the structure above. The end grains of the top plates are exposed to the weather and are severely eroded (see figure 1.4.25). The top plates appear to have the most amount of water staining and decay.

Floor joists
The portions of the floor joists that are visible and not obscured by floor boards or other structure are in poor condition. The visible top surfaces show significant rot. The bottom and side surfaces visible from the lower level are in fair condition.

The worst conditions were seen in the west hay mow. Approximately one third of the top surface of the floor joists is visible and 75% of what was visible had severe decay. Water has apparently caused the floorboards to rot and disintegrate allowing the water to rest on the top surface of the floor joists and cause the decay. The common condition was a rotten core within the joists (see figure 1.4.26). The decay had not extended through to the bottom surface nor to the sides. The most extreme condition was a loss of material where the joists rest on the north foundation wall (see figures 1.4.27 and 1.4.28). With additional rot and decay, these floor joists will soon be cantilevered and collapse is imminent.

Figure 1.4.18 The slipped and decayed mortise and tenon joint between the queen post and strut of bent # 2. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.19 Decay on the top surface of the top beam of bent # 2. (QE|A, 2007)

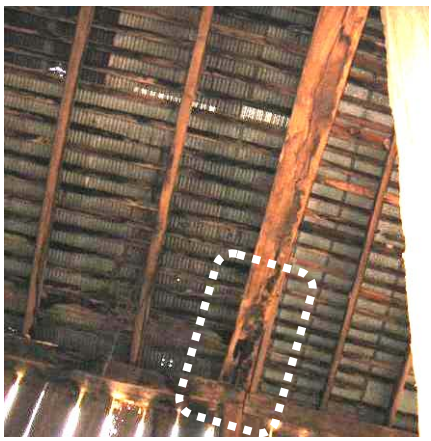

Figure 1.4.20 Top beam of bent #4 which is rotten from the wall to the post. The dashed area is the detail in figure 1.4.21. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.21 Detail of rotten top beam of bent #4. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.22 Rotten north sill plate with loose wall brace. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.23 Decayed and insect damaged diagonal wall brace on the north elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

Only three joists in the threshing floor area, those that form the forebay, were visible from the upper level. These were in poor condition. They have been reinforced with the addition of 2x companion joists (see figure 1.4.29).

Nearly all of the joists in the east haymow were visible from the upper level and were in fair condition. There were a couple areas were there was rot on the top surface (see figure 1.4.30).

The floor joists forming the wagon shed addition are not a significant feature therefore their condition is not discussed here.

Exposed structural framing (lower level)
The posts and beams in the lower level appear to be in fair condition. In the west feeding area, a post is missing as there is a post supporting the north beam but not supporting the south beam (see figure 1.4.31). An open mortise under the scarf joint attests to this (see figure 1.4.32). There is an existing post foundation at this location consisting of a stone dust/lime mix in the ground about 1 ½" deep on top of either a flat stone or bedrock. It also appears that the post under the south beam was relocated several feet west of its original location under the beam's scarf joint. Deflection was apparent in the beams at these two locations. The two posts in the milking parlor have both separated from the two beams they are to support (see figure 1.4.33).

Floorboards
The floorboards in the threshing floor are in poor condition. Most of the floorboards are soft and spongy with considerable water staining. There are several areas of dampness even though at the time of inspection it had not rained recently (see figure 1.4.34). It is evident that leaks in the roof and water infiltrating through gaps in the siding are causing these conditions. Some of the floorboards have been replaced with patches of newer material and soft areas have been covered in sheets of plywood. The floorboards in the forebay area are in poor condition where significant loss of material and decay has occurred (see figure 1.4.35). Approximately 75% of the floorboards in the east hay mow are missing (100% of the floorboards from the period of significance). The west hay mow is missing approximately a third of its current floorboards. What remains in both hay mows are non-significant floorboards.

Exposed roof framing
In general, the roof framing is in very poor condition. The two purlins that run longitudinally are water stained along their entire length. The north purlin appears to have a good deal of rot at the connections with the queen posts of bent #3 and bent #4. The south purlin shows a great deal of rot and decay at the connections with the queen posts of bent #1 and bent #2. The rafters are in poor condition as well. Most have water staining. The rafters in the south half of the roof are all severely bowed with approximately six inches of deflection (see figure 1.4.36). Some of the bowing is causing the rafters to break from the stress. Nearly all of the rafters between the ridge and the north purlin have been reinforced with additional wood members on either one or both sides. The two ridge boards or plates are stained and show areas of rot. Spanning over about six rafters are four boards on the south half of the roof. These boards are stained, rotting and splitting. Some look like they have had areas rot away. The shingle lath are stained, rotten, and broken (see figure 1.4.37).

Additional conditions
On several wood surfaces in the Parks Barn, mud dauber wasp nests had been built (see figure 1.4.38). Though not harmful to the barn, they are unsightly and will become an annoyance when the pupae hatch in early summer. The nests can also attract other insects, such as beetles, that invade the nests for their own purposes.

Figure 1.4.24 Eroded end grain of a top plate at the northwest corner. Note the dangling tenon. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.25 Eroded end grain of a top plate at the northwest corner. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.26 The rotten core of a log joist in the westernmost hay/straw mow bay. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.27 At left is the deteriorated end of a log joist that barely rests on the sill plate on top of the masonry wall. At the top is another deteriorated log joist that is very close to losing all structural integrity due to rot. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.28 A detail side view of the joist in figure 1.4.27. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.29 Decayed floor joists in the central bay of the forebay. Note the three 2x companion joists reinforcing the joist in the foreground. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.30 Decayed top surface of a floor joist in the eastern hay/straw mow bay. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.33 A separated joint between the post and beam in what is currently known as the milking parlor. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.31 A post is missing in the feeding area in the central bay of the lower level. Another post has been relocated (small arrow). (Morabito, 2007)

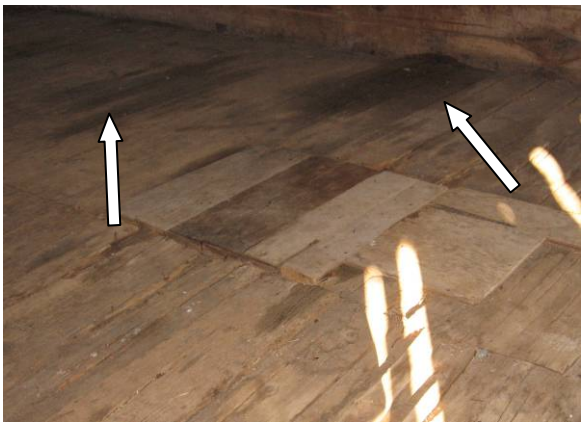

Figure 1.4.34 Floorboards in the threshing area of the central bay. Note the large water stains in the background. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.32 Detail of the empty mortise where there once was a post. (Morabito, 2007)

Figure 1.4.35 Missing and decayed floorboards in the forebay. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.36 Bowed rafters and water stained purlin on the south half of the roof. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.37 Water stained south purlin, roofing boards, and broken shingle lath. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.38 Mud dauber wasp nests. (QE|A, 2007)

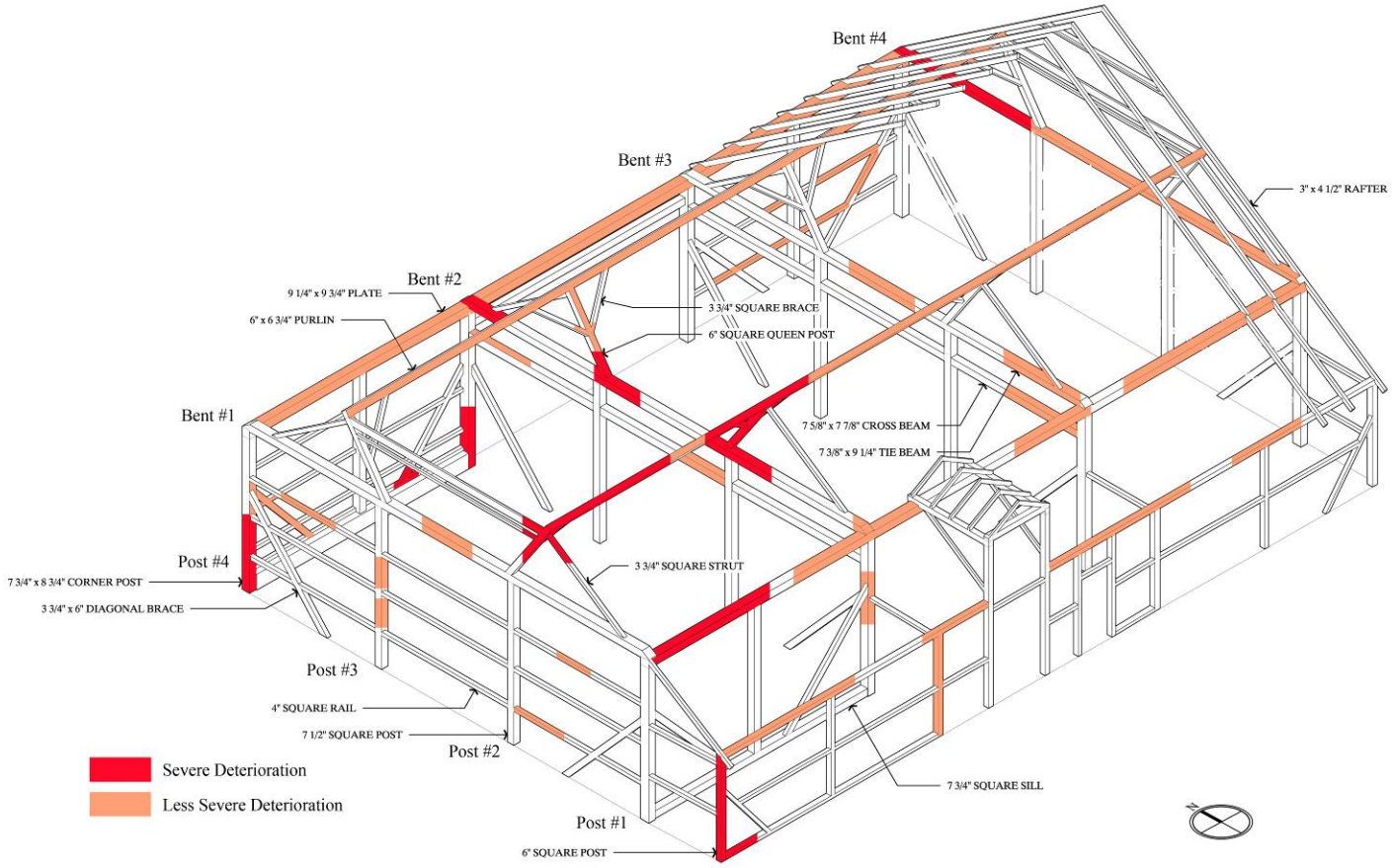

Figure 1.4.39 Axonometric diagram of the structural and wall framing systems showing locations of severe (red) and less severe (orange) deterioration due to rot, erosion, and water staining). Note that the wagon shed addition is not shown, nor most of the common rafters, most of the sill plates, all of the floor framing, and all of the foundation walls. Some of the diagonal struts between the queen posts and purlins are not visible though some have severe deterioration. Also some areas were inaccessible for inspection. This diagram does not consider mortise and tenon joints that have clearly failed. (QE|A, 2007)

C. Non-significant Features

Nearly all of the vertical wood siding
The non-significant wood siding primarily has deteriorated due to water. A few show insect damage. [See the previous section "Exterior Features" for a description of the conditions.] Vertical board siding on the east elevation of the corncrib is bowed outward, apparent in the upper third of the elevation, and running the entire width of the gable. This is where the bottom-ends of the upper boards overlap the top-ends of the middle boards. The likely cause of this distortion is twisting and bending of the internal timber frame structure; however, further investigation will be necessary to determine if the influence can be isolated to framing only in the corncrib, or if the framing throughout the entire barn is the cause.

Dormer over the forebay on the south elevation
The dormer wood framing is in fair condition with the similar problems of water staining and potential rot that the wood structure in the rest of the forebay has.

Corrugated and channeled metal roofing
Overall, the roof was badly rusted, except where repaired with new metal sheets (see figure 1.4.40). The patchwork quality of the north roof slope, alternating between rusted and newer metal sheeting, suggests it has undergone many repairs in the recent past, probably in a piecemeal manner. In many locations the roof merits replacement in the near future simply to protect the interior from the elements. Several holes were apparent where rust has eaten through the metal and now allows rain to come into the barn.

East addition of the wagon shed and corn crib on the lower level and hay storage on the upper level, associated vertical wood siding and wood framing
The wagon shed addition is in poor condition. Evidence of water staining and rot is comparable with the rest of the structure. There is severe deflection in the top plates of the north and south wall framing.

Roof drainage system
The current, non-significant, gutter and rain leader system is in poor condition. The gutter and rain leaders have been removed in the last year and now the rain flows straight off of the roof to the ground below saturating the perimeter of the barn. A few gutter hangers remain on the barn.

Selected doors
The wagon doors, #205, located mid-elevation on the north side of the barn are constructed of vertical wood boards similar to the adjacent exterior wall siding. The bracing is deteriorated and broken on the interior face (see figure 1.4.41). There is also evidence of insect damage.

The wagon doors are inoperable. The eastern-most leaf hangs precariously from only one of its two hinges, allowing the bottom of the door to rest upon the ground. Some of the hinges on the north elevation appear to have a biological growth (see figure 1.4.42).

The piecemeal doors, #105A and #103, are in poor condition. They are falling apart and precariously held together.

Selected windows
The glazed openings, including the glazed sash in framed vent opening C, are in poor condition. The wood frames are deteriorated. The glass is either broken or missing. The muntins are broken or missing.

Hay track
The hay track, like the other metal items in the barn, is rusted. It is unknown if there is material deterioration and if it is operational. The exact condition is unknown as it was inaccessible.

Stanchions
Similarly, the stanchions are rusted. They are in fair condition.

Whitewash in the lower level
The whitewash is crumbling away in layers. It is in poor condition.

Concrete floor in the lower level
The concrete floor was covered in hay and debris and its condition appeared to be fair though it was difficult to tell if there were any cracks or other deterioration.

Concrete sill plate at the northwest corner of the upper level
The concrete sill plate is in fair condition. The material is intact but it rests on the foundation wall which is bulging and shifting.

Selected areas of floorboards (tongue and groove, narrow strip)
The floorboards are in poor condition. There are several areas of rot and decay from roof leaks or water infiltrating through the gaps in the siding. In the east hay mow, most of the floorboards have been removed. In the west hay mow, the floorboards have been rotting and in several locations fallen through.

Graffiti
The graffiti is in fair condition because most of the graffiti is carved into the layers of whitewash which is deteriorating.

Figure 1.4.40 Rusted corrugated and channeled metal roofing peeling off from the northwest edge. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.41 The broken bracing on the interior face of the wagon doors on the north elevation. (QE|A, 2007)

Figure 1.4.42 Pintle strap hinge on the north elevation. Note the rust, green color, popping nails, and deteriorated wood post and door. (QE|A, 2007)

2.1 PREFERRED TREATMENT AND USE

A. Preferred Use

The preferred use for the Parks Barn is one that would contribute to the historic interpretation of the Antietam National Battlefield. Additionally, the Parks Barn should be put in the immediate context of the Parks Farmstead for interpretation as well. As such, the Parks Barn should be used as a park interpretive feature both as a scene setter and as a destination for organized interpretation consisting of groups of ten to fifteen persons.

The current condition of the Parks Barn does not lend itself for anything other than as a set piece on the land to walk around the exterior and observe. Once structural and building repairs and restoration activities are completed, the interior could be shown to the public.

Upper level
The upper level would become an exhibit building for which tourists would walk through and observe farming practices that date to the time of the Civil War.

Lower level
The National Park Service could use the lower level for farm equipment storage if it is not used for interpretive purposes. This area would be off-limits to the public unless accessibility requirements are met.

Barnyard
The barnyard would be closed to public access as well because of extensive accessibility requirements.

The Parks Barn was never intended to be occupied, therefore any visitor service amenities, i.e. restrooms, would need to be accommodated elsewhere. Accommodations should be made for visitors with mobility impairments, i.e. ADA ramps for access into the Parks Barn.

B. Treatment Philosophy and Guidelines

In the previous chapters, this report identified the historically and architecturally significant features of the Parks Barn along with their conditions. This section outlines the overarching guidelines and recommendations for the proper treatment of these significant features. Detailed treatment recommendations for each element are provided in chapter 2.2.

The National Part Service (NPS) has developed standards and guidelines for approaches to various treatments of historic properties. These are published in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. These standards are widely utilized and understood by historic preservation professionals, architects, engineers, contractors and craftsmen around the country. Three principal treatment options apply to existing buildings: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration. The last, reconstruction, does not apply here.

The most fundamental decision involving the future of an historic building is to choose the appropriate treatment. The NPS indicates the following issues should be addressed in making this choice:

- Relative importance in history
- Physical condition
- Proposed use
- Mandated code requirements.[1]

These issues are each addressed in a comprehensive fashion in this HSR and the recommended treatment choice is described below.

The three principal treatments which could be applied to the Parks Barn are defined by the NPS as follows:

[1] The Secretary of the Interior's Standards, p. 1.

Preservation *is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather the extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-related work to make the properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.*[2] *The treatment emphasizes repair and conservation of significant building features and strives to retain existing materials and features while employing as little new materials as possible.*[3]

Preservation as a Treatment. *When the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular point of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations, Preservation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Preservation should be developed.*[4]

Rehabilitation *is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.*[5]

Rehabilitation as a Treatment. *When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular time is not appropriate. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Rehabilitation should be developed.*[6]

Restoration *is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.*[7]

Restoration as a treatment. *When the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods; when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned, Restoration may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a particular period of time, i.e., the restoration period, should be selected and justified, and a documentation plan for Restoration developed.*[8]

In selecting the most appropriate overall treatment for this property based on the NPS guidelines, there are a number of overriding facts:

- The preferred use of the Parks Barn requires that it depicts the form, features, and character of the structure as it appeared through the period of significance: ca.1830 to 1862.
- Limited and sensitive upgrading of the electrical systems would make the structure functional for its preferred use.

[2] Ibid., p. 17.
[3] Ibid., pp. 19-20.
[4] Ibid., p. 21.
[5] Ibid., p. 61.
[6] Ibid., p. 66.
[7] Ibid., p. 117.
[8] Ibid., p. 121.

- The historical significance of the Parks Barn outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, and spaces from outside of the period of significance.

- There is substantial physical evidence for a restoration.

- Contemporary alterations and additions are not planned at the Parks Barn.

- The period to which the barn will be restored can be established as the period of significance.

C. Preferred Treatment: Restoration

Based on the discussion the previous section, the overall treatment of restoration is the most appropriate for the facts and issues of the Parks Barn. The Secretary of the Interior established ten *Standards for Restoration*. These are included below:

Standards for Restoration

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.

2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.

7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.

8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Treatments for Restoration

With these Standards in mind, the following are a number of overall treatments for restoration at the Parks Barn:

- The period of significance is defined as original construction ca. 1830 up to and including the Battle of Antietam in 1862. All of the significant, character-defining features from this period will be identified, retained, maintained, repaired, and conserved.

- Restoration (or conservation) of individual elements to their original condition or appearance is absolutely

appropriate within the overall restoration treatment.

- Intrusions or other less-than-sensitive building modifications that are inconsistent with the period of significance will be identified for removal and replacement with materials more appropriate to the period of significance. For instance, this requires removal of the following later additions and alterations: dormer, corncrib, wagon shed addition, concrete milking floor, milking stanchions, and selected doors (i.e. #103 and #105A) and windows. This approach also requires replacement of the wood siding and the metal roofing and gutters with period appropriate wood shake roofing and single-beaded half-round metal gutters and metal rain leaders.

- Missing features from the restoration period may be replaced (i.e. the shingle roof), based on documentary and physical evidence, using traditional materials or compatible substitute materials. For instance, the original two windows and door on the south elevation that have since disappeared over time could be reconstructed. If future research indicates a feature once existed at the time of period of significance; then it could be replicated if there is sufficient documentation based on detailed field investigation.

- New elements needed to make the building functional for contemporary purposes, such as accessibility considerations, will be integrated and designed in a way that is sensitive to the building's significant exterior and interior features, spaces, and materials.

Treatment Zones

Although restoration is the recommended overall treatment for all significant spaces and features, there are some areas in the Parks Barn which have more significance and others with little or no significance (i.e., the wagon shed addition). With this in mind, the overall treatments can be recorded on floor plan drawings to establish zone diagrams (Figures 2.1.1 – 2.1.3).

An overall approach of restoration shall be observed for most of the exterior of the building including the site features. These areas possess a moderate degree of integrity associated with the period of significance and based on the 1862 Gardner photograph.

All areas associated with the wagon shed are to be removed in the restoration treatment and therefore are not zoned.

Work recommendations in line with the treatment of restoration are discussed in the next chapter.

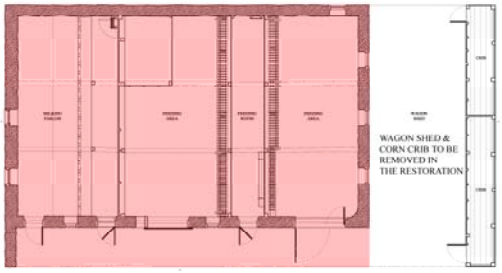

Figure 2.1.1 Lower Level Plan (HABS Drawing, 2005 with shading by QE|A, 2007)

The original three bays of the lower level are from the period of significance and those areas should be restored (the red areas). The concrete floor and the stanchions of the milking room, in the westernmost bay, are to be removed. The easternmost bay, the wagon shed addition, is to be removed for restoration because it dates to after the period of significance.

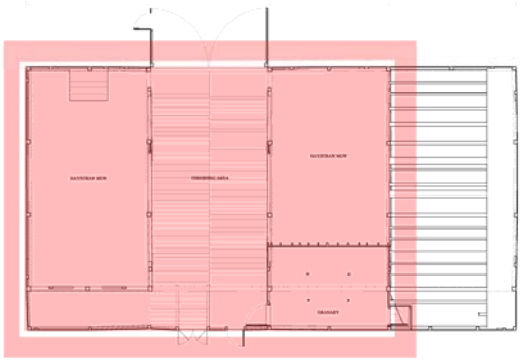

Figure 2.1.2 Upper Level Plan (HABS Drawing, 2005 with shading by QE|A, 2007)

The original three bays of the upper level are from the period of significance and those areas should be restored (the red areas). The easternmost bay, the wagon shed addition, is to be removed for restoration because it dates to after the period of significance.

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2.2 TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS BY FEATURE/MATERIAL

A. Introduction

Summary
Preventing a collapse of the Joseph Parks Barn is the most important charge of this investigation. Understandably, continued use of any historic structure is crucial to its preservation. Observation on a regular basis, and concurrent correction and maintenance, are effective deterrents of catastrophic failures. With the Parks Barn being unused for a number of years, several degradations have occurred, some of a very serious nature, such as structure-borne weakening. Recommendations offered herein for the restoration treatment of the Parks Barn, abide by the period of historical significance (original construction ca.1830 up to and including the Battle of Antietam in 1862). For specific information on the feature and its conditions, refer back to chapters 1.3 and 1.4.

Replacement materials
Recommendations concerning treatment for all the historic materials within this report will be for restoration. The restoration will attempt to accurately depict the form, features, and character of the barn as it appeared during the period of significance. Features and materials from the period of significance would be preserved. For historic materials existing in a state beyond repair, their replacement with new materials matching as closely as possible the original fabrication, composition and detailing will be recommended. The end goal of this restoration effort is to provide a finished product capable of surviving for as long as possible after treatment, assuming a reasonable maintenance schedule, as well as one that accurately depicts the period of significance.

Removed materials
Materials removed in the course of this restoration should be evaluated for salvage and later use for replacement or repair at the Parks Barn. Warehousing these materials in a controlled environment will minimize subsequent deterioration. Depending on administrative wishes, consideration should also be given to making these materials available for use elsewhere at Antietam National Battlefield, or within the National Capital Region, once it has been determined that their use at the barn is no longer crucial. For instance, re-using the materials in the treatment of other Joseph Parks Farm structures makes good sense.

Refer to Documentation D.1 Architectural Drawings for plans, elevations, and sections.

B. Site Features:

Setting
- Retain and protect the setting of the Parks Barn, that being part of a farmstead.
- Protect and maintain the surrounding lane, creek, and topography around the Parks Barn.
- Repair alterations to the setting as necessary in the future, i.e. if erosion or flooding causes the lane to the Parks Barn to shift to a new location.
- Remove asphalt paving material from the lane.
- Recreate any missing setting features from the period of significance if they are discovered in future research.

Adjacent outbuildings
- The following treatments for the adjacent outbuildings are general. They will require further research and investigation.
- Retain and preserve the adjacent outbuildings that date to the period of significance.
- Protect and maintain the adjacent outbuildings from further deterioration.
- Repair adjacent outbuildings as required.
- Remove adjacent outbuildings that do not date to the period of significance.

Siting
- Retain and preserve the siting (i.e. do not re-grade the landscape around the barn so as to remove the characteristic of it being a bank barn.
- Protect and maintain the siting so that erosion does not alter the slope of the land around the Parks Barn.

Ramp
- Retain and preserve the earthen ramp leading to the north elevation of the Parks Barn.
- Protect the ramp from further deterioration due to erosion and roof drainage.
- Repair the ramp by rebuilding the collapsed stone retaining wall on the east side of the ramp.

Barnyard
- Retain and preserve the area south of the Parks Barn as a barnyard.
- Protect and maintain the barnyard from vegetation overgrowth.
- Repair the perimeter wood fencing to retain the perimeter of the barnyard.
- Recreate any missing features from the barnyard if they are discovered in future research.

Dry-laid masonry wall
- Retain and preserve the existing dry-laid masonry wall.
- Protect the wall from further deterioration due to erosion and vegetation (i.e. tree roots).
- Repair the dry-laid wall. This will require re-laying the wall where it has fallen.
- Replace any extensively deteriorated stones with other local stones.
- Confirm that the wall is stable and does not pose a safety hazard.

Foundation (buried)
- Retain and preserve the existing foundation.

C. Exterior Features:

Overall massing
- Retain and preserve the overall massing (i.e. do not add any additions such as sheds or dormers to the outside of the Parks Barn).
- Replace extensively deteriorated features that create the massing (i.e. the foundation walls).
- Remove the wagon shed addition and the dormer to restore the massing to its original shape from the period of significance.

Foundation walls
- Retain and preserve the foundation walls.
- Protect and maintain the foundation walls. This would require re-grading the land around the perimeter to redirect the rainwater runoff from the roof and from the hillside above the Parks Barn. This would require removing any vegetative roots which may harm the foundation. Ideally, the slope of the ground surfaces on the north side of the barn should encourage water to flow around the barn and down the slope, either southward or towards Antietam Creek. Ground surfaces subject to erosion from rainwater run off must be graded to decline from the foundation. Covering these surfaces with gravel will minimize the impact of erosion, especially below eaves and where rain leaders exit.
- Repair the foundation walls.
  - Repoint the mortar joints. It is recommended that 75% of the mortar joints be repointed. Hand tools should be used to remove any loose mortar. There are two types of existing mortar: a bedding mortar and a finish lime mortar. The repair mortar mix should be designed to match the visual qualities, composition, texture, and physical properties of the historic mortar. In particular, effort should be made to match the sand (size, distribution, color, shape, and surface luster) in the historic mortar. The historic tooling technique which created the inverted "v" should also be utilized.

  - Repair broken or split limestone. Replace in kind extensively deteriorated stone and mortar. If any stone is extensively cracking, spalling, and disintegrating, then it can be replaced with other locally found limestone of similar color, veining, and size. For mortar replacement, see the above treatment.
- Remove items outside of the period of significance, i.e. concrete masonry units adjacent to doors #103 and #105A.
- Recreate door and window masonry openings on the lower level at the locations of doors #103 and #105A (see chaper 1.3 for window and door pattern).

Whitewashed vertical wood siding
- Remove the non-significant wood siding (which is about 95-100% of the siding).
- Recreate siding to match siding from the period of significance. Use 1x8 longleaf pine boards. Gaps for ventilation between the boards should be 1/8"-1/4". Use reproduction (or historic) nails (probably either hand wrought or early machine-headed cut nails).
- Protect and maintain vertical wood siding once restored. This would require installing gutters, rain leaders, and downspouts so that rainwater from the roof does not splash up from the ground and hit the wood siding. (See "Roof drainage system" below.)
- Retain and preserve vertical wood siding with a borate-based termiticide, insecticide and fungicide concentrate. A protective finish would benefit all exterior wood surfaces. Coordination with whitewashing on the exterior should be an important consideration in selecting a fungicide. Coat the interior face of the vertical siding with linseed oil.
- If further investigation proves siding from the period of significance does exist, repair wood siding. Reattach loose siding to the wall girts.
- Recreate door and window openings that would have been from the restoration period if further research indicates they were there.
- Recreate wood siding along the outside of bent #4 for the restored east wall. Use 1x8 longleaf pine boards. [The original east wood siding was removed when the wagon shed addition was constructed.]
- Recreate the whitewash coating on all exterior elevations. Determine the original recipe for the whitewash by testing the whitewash remnants that are extant under the eaves. Coat the interior face of the vertical siding with linseed oil.
- Quantity – Approximately 95-100% of the wood siding will need replacement.

Steeply sloped asymmetrical gabled roof
- Retain and preserve the profile of the asymmetrical gable roof that is characteristic of Sweitzer barns.
- Repair common rafters and purlins. (See "exposed roof framing" in "Interior features" for further detail.)
- Replace extensively deteriorated common rafters and purlins. (See "exposed roof framing" in "Interior features" for further detail.)
- Remove the non-significant corrugated and seamed metal roofing. Though the restoration treatment would require replacement with period-appropriate wood shingles; shingles pose a structural problem. Shingles, as opposed to corrugated metal, tend to hold snow, thus one must assume greater snowloads. It would be pragmatic to replace the roof with another metal roof which would shed weather better and reduce structural requirements. Replace shingle lath.
- Remove the dormer on the south-facing roof slope. Patch the dormer opening to align with adjacent roofing.
- Recreate the steeply sloped asymmetrical gabled roof.
- Remove loose and broken shingle lath.

Doors
- Retain and preserve doors from the period of significance (as identified in section 1.3).
- Protect and maintain doors from the period of significance with a borate-based

termiticide, insecticide and fungicide concentrate.
- Repair doors that are deteriorating, loose, racked, or broken (i.e. doors #206 and #105B). Reinstall door #105B right side up.
- Replace extensively deteriorated wood boards and battens that make up the doors.
- Remove doors that are not from the restoration period (i.e. doors #103, 105A, 205, 301, and 302).
- Recreate the missing door along with its cross bar transom from where rolling door #103 is currently. Recreate other missing doors at the locations of existing doors 205, 301, and 302. Recreate the horizontal cross bars above door #105B. Wood species (pine), board configuration, and hinges should match those from the period of significance.

Windows
- Retain and preserve windows (framed vents) from the period of significance (as identified in section 1.3).
- Protect and maintain windows from the period of significance with a borate-based termiticide, insecticide and fungicide concentrate.
- Repair framed vents that are falling apart and deteriorating. Repair horizontal cross bars that are broken.
- Replace extensively deteriorated wood (use oak for any deteriorated jambs and cross bars).
- Remove glazed sashes that are not from the period of significance (i.e. those in openings A, B, C, N, and O).
- Recreate missing framed vent openings with cross bars at the areas adjacent to doors #103 and #105A and in current windows A and B. Recreate missing cross bars in several framed vent openings. Wood species (oak for jambs and cross bars), sill/jamb/head conditions, and hinges should match those from the period of significance.

Hardware
- Retain and preserve hardware from the period of significance (as identified in chapter 1.3).
- Protect and maintain hinges and remaining hand-wrought and cut nails. Catalog hardware. Remove loose hardware and store.
- Repair hardware by removing rust and coating with a rust inhibiter.
- Replace extensively deteriorated hand-wrought and cut nails with reproduction nails.
- Remove wire nails and replace with reproduction cut nails. Remove hay track. Remove arm and pulley from southeast corner of the stone foundation wall.

Roof drainage system
- Remove the extensively deteriorated gutter hangers.
- Install gutters and rain leaders. Given vast roof areas and an approximately 9:12 roof pitch, the required gutter size is an 8-inch half-round. Allowing for 40-foot lengths between consecutive leader placements, the appropriate rain leader diameter is six inches. The sizing of these components is preliminary and the necessity for guttering the entire eave-length remains debatable. A minimal eave-gutter installation at the large wagon doors (#205) on the north elevation may be adequate if ground surface upgrades are acceptable, including minor re-grading and gravel application to minimize erosion from rainwater dropping from the eaves.

D. Interior:

Spatial organization

- Retain and preserve the spatial organization from the period of significance. This would require no change to the plans of the lower and upper levels.
- Protect and maintain the spatial organization (i.e. do not allow the addition or removal of walls or openings that differ from the period of significance).
- Remove the wagon shed addition.

Exposed structural framing (upper level)

- Retain and preserve the exposed structural framing in the upper level (the bents) from the period of significance.
- Protect and maintain the exposed structural framing members (i.e. the bents) with borate-based termiticide, insecticide and fungicide concentrate.
- Repair framing members: Begin with the removal of rot. Use epoxy wood repair methods to repair/reinforce damaged members. There are two instances when epoxy reinforcement should be used.
  - Epoxy should be used where the character of the existing member is to be retained and the rot and deterioration is internal and therefore has not destroyed this character. For instance, the log beams supporting the floor in the westernmost bay have a lot of character with their shape and residual bark but they have a lot of rot on the top side (under the floorboards). These beams could have the rot hollowed out and then filled with epoxy.
  - The second instance for use of epoxy would be if the repair size is less than 5% of the member size.
  - Quantity – Approximately one tie beam will need a large epoxy repair. (See "Exposed floor joists" for additional epoxy repairs.) See figure 1.4.41 for members with less severe deterioration.
- Replace in kind extensively deteriorated framing members (i.e. those in a highly weakened state and have a loss of structural integrity). Use aged oak of matching size, shape, and texture.
  - Quantity - Approximately three posts and four beams (two tie beams, one top plate, one purlin), and probably four diagonal braces (struts) will need to be replaced. See figure 1.4.41 for members with severe deterioration.
- Recreate missing wall girts in bent #4.
- Confirm that the structural framing can support a restored roof and roof framing, and environmental loads.

Exposed wall structure

- Retain and preserve the exposed wall structure from the period of significance.
- Protect and maintain the exposed wall framing members (posts, girts, diagonal braces). Treat with borate-based termiticide, insecticide and fungicide concentrate.
- Repair framing members. Remove rot and use epoxy wood repair methods to fill damaged sections. (See "Exposed structural framing" for epoxy treatments). See figure 1.4.41 for members with less severe deterioration.
- Replace extensively deteriorated wall structure framing members (i.e. those in a highly weakened state and have a loss of structural integrity). See figure 1.4.41 for members with severe deterioration.
- Re-create missing girts in bent #4 in order to restore the original end wall. These girts were presumably removed when the wagon shed addition was constructed.

Floor joists

- Retain and preserve the exposed floor joists from the period of significance.
- Protect and maintain the floor joists with borate-based termiticide, insecticide and fungicide concentrate.
- Repair floor joists. Remove rot and use epoxy wood repair methods to fill damaged sections. (See "Exposed structural framing" for epoxy treatments).
  - Quantity – Approximately six floor joists in the west haymow will need to be filled with epoxy.

  - Additional floor joist repairs in the threshing floor and east haymow will need to be further investigated.
- Replace extensively deteriorated floor joists (i.e. those in a highly weakened state and have loss of structural integrity).
  - Quantity - Approximately three floor joists in the west haymow will require some replacement.
  - Additional floor joist replacements in the threshing floor and east haymow will need to be further investigated.
- Remove the floor joists in the wagon shed.
- Confirm that the floor joists can support a restored roof, structural framing, roof framing, restored wood siding, and environmental loads. Determine the floor load and post the applicable load (and occupancy) at the entrance to the Parks Barn.

Exposed structural framing (lower level)

- Retain and preserve the exposed structural framing in the lower level (posts and beams) from the period of significance.
- Protect and maintain the exposed posts and beams with borate-based termiticide, insecticide and fungicide concentrate.
- Repair posts and beams. Remove rot and use epoxy wood repair methods to fill damaged sections. (See "Exposed structural framing" for epoxy treatments).
- Replace extensively deteriorated posts and beams (i.e. those in a highly weakened state and have loss of structural integrity).
  - Quantity - The floor joists in the westernmost bay require replacement.
- Re-create the two missing posts and their foundations in the west feeding area.
- Confirm that the posts and beams can support a restored roof, restored bents, restored wall framing, roof framing, restored wood siding, and environmental loads.

Floorboards

- Retain and preserve the floorboards from the period of significance (threshing floor in the original center bay).
- Protect and maintain the floorboards with borate-based termiticide, insecticide and fungicide concentrate.
- Repair floorboards. Remove rot and use epoxy wood repair methods to fill damaged sections. (See "Exposed structural framing" for epoxy treatments).
- Replace extensively deteriorated floorboards (i.e. those in a highly weakened state and have a loss of structural integrity).
- Remove floorboards that date to after the period of significance (those in the west and east haymows).
- Re-create missing floorboards with boards that match the significant ones in wood species, orientation, and configuration.
  - Quantity – 100% in the west haymow, 40% in the threshing floor, 100% in the east haymow, 95% in the forebay.
- Determine the floor load once the floorboards are restored. Post the applicable load (and occupancy) in the Parks Barn at the entrance.

Exposed roof framing

- Retain and preserve the exposed roof framing from the period of significance. This includes the purlins and the common rafters.
- Protect and maintain the purlins and common rafters with borate-based termiticide, insecticide and fungicide concentrate.
- Repair purlins and common rafters. Remove rot and use epoxy wood repair methods to fill damaged sections. (See "Exposed structural framing" for epoxy treatments).
- Replace in-kind extensively deteriorated purlins and common rafters (i.e. those in a highly weakened state and have loss of structural integrity).
  - Quantity – Approximately half of the common rafters are severely bowed and breaking and will need to be replaced.
  - Quantity – Sections of the two purlins are rotten through and most are severely stained. They will need to be replaced.
- Remove the shingle lath (and metal roof) that date to after the period of significance.

- Re-create missing shingle lath for a wood shingle roof.
- Determine the roof load once the floorboards are restored.

E. Structural Recommendations

The structural recommendations for the lower level consist of the following: fill in the holes in the earthen floor, replace the missing posts, repair the north stone wall, repoint the mortar joints, reset dislodged stones, and regrade exterior adjacent ground to provide positive water runoff.

On the upper level, the recommendations are to replace the damaged flooring, repair the rotten floor beams or replace in-kind, repair water damaged bent sections at splay brace connections, add lateral bracings, and determine seismic upgrades.

Structural recommendations for the roof consist of adding framing to decrease the spans and determine seismic upgrades. The walls will require additional wall girts and seismic upgrades.

F. Non-significant Features

Several items at the Parks Barn date after the period of significance. As such, they should be removed according to the treatment of restoration. Removal of these items would return the Parks Barn back to an appearance consistent with the period of significance. These items include the following:

- Nearly all of the vertical wood siding
- Dormer over the forebay on the south elevation
- Corrugated metal roofing
- Standing seam roofing
- East addition of the wagon shed and corn crib on the lower level and hay storage on the upper level, associated vertical wood siding and wood framing
- Grain bin
- Hay track
- Stanchions
- Whitewash in the lower level
- Concrete floor in the lower level
- Concrete sill plate on the north side of the the upper level
- Selected doors
- Selected windows
- Wire nails
- Selected areas of floorboards (tongue and groove, narrow strip)
- Graffiti

G. Additional Recommendations

It is recommended that electrical service be re-established to the Parks Barn. Site, exterior, and interior lighting should be installed. Though this is not a restoration treatment, providing lighting would provide for the safety of visitors who come to visit Antietam National Battlefield.

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2.3 SUMMARIZED COST DATA

The following cost data is not based on a detailed quantity analysis of the proposed work, but rather, is based on an evaluation of the proposed work and assigning values to this work based on previous similar construction efforts. This estimate can be used to develop a reasonable budget to accomplish the work.

Although this report suggests or implies repair and restoration work to the adjacent outbuildings, no costs relative to this work are included in this estimate. This estimate is limited to the recommended work for the site in the immediate proximity of the barn and the repair and restoration of the barn. The barn is 48 feet wide by 65 feet long.

This estimated has been prepared using the following assumptions:

1. The proposed construction work will be accomplished by a licensed contractor. A contractor with a specialty in restoring historic wooden structures and familiarity with the local construction industry practices.

2. The project will be publicly bid and selection will be made on a competitive basis. Detailed plans and specifications will be the basis for the solicitation.

3. All proposed work will be accomplished in a single project. If this is not the case, that is, if this work is split into multiple small phases, then the estimate should be increased between 50% and 100% to account for both the extra time and complexity of the work.

4. Of course, there is an assumption that the proposed work will result in a building that can be used for the intended purpose by the NPS. However, the structural conditions are so grave at this time that the viability of the proposed work is a serious question. In addition, should this work be postponed for some period of time, the conditions could worsen and in fact, there could be a severe weather event that could result in a partial collapse that could further undermine the viability of the project.[1]

5. This estimate assumes that the construction work would occur in the last half of 2008. Should the work be postponed, then the estimate should be escalated at least 4% per annum.

6. A 25% pricing contingency is added that addresses the preliminary nature of the building survey. As more analysis and comprehensive evaluation is undertaken in a future design phase, this contingency could be reduced or eliminated.

7. The construction contingency at 10% is a reserve to cover the costs of unforeseen conditions identified during the construction phase.

8. Excluded from this estimate are architect/engineer fees, construction management services, or other consultation and testing costs.

The estimate is provided on the next page.

[1] Prior to the most recent site visit on March 31, 2008, a severe windstorm caused damage to the barn that resulted in removing one of the wagon doors and replacing a large portion of the roof (which required jacking up one of the framing posts).

DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
SITE WORK Clearing of underbrush, grading to achieve positive drainage, repair dry-laid stone wall, and preserve earthen ramp.	$ 45,000
STONE WORK Rebuild damaged foundation walls, repoint foundation walls.	100,000
SCAFFOLD AND STAGING Provide temporary staging and structural support, put up and take down multiple times. Scaffold interior to the underside of the roof.	95,000
WOOD STRUCTURAL WORK Upper Level: Epoxy repairs for 6 floor beams, 20 mortise and tenon joints; replace 3 posts, 4 beams, and 4 diagonal braces; remove wagon shed addition and repair girt #4; replace deteriorated floor joists (assume 10); replace deteriorated roof purlins and joists (assume 20). Lower Level: Replace 2 missing posts.	75,000
WOOD SIDING AND FLOORING Replace 95% of vertical board siding; treat all siding; and whitewash exterior.	85,000
MISCELLANEOUS Removal of extraneous items, repair and replacement of doors and windows, hardware repair, and electrical connections.	25,000
ROOFING Remove existing roofing , replace 50% of roof sheathing, provide new metal roof; and provide new gutters and downspouts.	85,000
SUBTOTAL	$510,000
PRICING CONTINGENCY (25%)	127,500
SUBTOTAL	637,500
CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY (10%)	63,750
TOTAL – CONSTRUCTION BUDGET	$701,250

2.4 FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological investigations

For a further understanding of the use and activity at the Parks Barn, an archeological investigation would be informative. Several owners and tenants have lived on the farmstead for the last 250 years. During the Civil War, it is known that barns in Antietam were used as hospitals. Archeological investigations could bring forth objects that would enrich the current understanding of the Parks Barn and the surrounding area. For example, an archeological investigation of the foundation of unknown use at the northwest corner of the barn could support the interpretation of the Parks Barn.

Architectural/engineering work

A full inspection of every single timber frame member and its degree of deterioration due to rot as well as its exact structural capacity would need to be done to provide the exact treatment for each member. This will determine whether or not a member needs to be replaced entirely or partially repaired as well as the type of material for the repair (epoxy, stainless steel dowels, wood). Likewise, the foundation wall should be fully analyzed for its structural integrity.

Material analysis/testing

It is known that certain species of wood were used for different members in timber framing as well as the board siding, doors, flooring, and roofing. This is evident at the Parks Barn. For an absolute determination of the exact species of wood used at the Parks Barn, a qualified scientist should perform a wood identification analysis. Typically, this requires only a small sample (one square inch, slightly larger for rotten wood). Testing should also be done for the mortar and whitewash compositions.

Comparisons with other barns

The Parks Barn is one of at least nine other bank barns but only one of three Sweitzers within the Antietam National Battlefield. Various barns are similar to the Parks Barn in type, age, construction, materials, and condition. A comparison of the Parks Barn to the other Sweitzer barns in the region (such as the Newcomer and Piper Barns,) could guide the future treatments of the Parks Barn as well as to inform the treatment of the other barns. The Newcomer Barn is located across Route 34 from the Parks Barn and is the most similar to it.

Missing resources

The exact date of the construction of the Parks Barn is still unknown. Further research beyond the existing research may be able to answer this question. For example, the original barn builder's ledger with a list of materials and costs for the Parks Barn would provide a wealth of information. Also, additional period photographs would be most useful.

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A.1 Early Ownership

A.1 EARLY OWNERSHIP

First Generation Settlement: Antietam Hundred, Prince Georges County

Influences on the course of settlement of Maryland's frontier were political, economic and geographic. Until Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon began their survey to establish a line between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1765 the boundary was contested, sometimes hotly. The border disputes and the attitudes of the two colonial governments to settlers along the border area affected the course of settlement, as did the relationship of the colonial governments with the Indians who held land along the western frontier.[1]

Both Maryland and Pennsylvania encouraged settlers to establish themselves in the border areas so that each colony would have a presence there. Those settlers of course were being used as pawns by both governments, a fact that resulted in no small frustration to them. Taking advantage of the intense Maryland-Pennsylvania border controversy, Virginia's governor, William Gooch, granted the unhappy settlers from Pennsylvania land in his colony's backcountry. Gooch's motives, too, were political. He was involved in a land dispute with Thomas Lord Fairfax over the extent of Fairfax's Northern Neck Charter, an area covering present northern Virginia and the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. The more land Gooch could grant under the name of the colonial government, the weaker the Fairfax claim would be. Gooch's land policy resulted in a stream of settlers from Pennsylvania passing through Maryland on their way to Virginia. They traveled on two principal routes, both known as the "Monocacy Road." The boundary dispute in Virginia and the migration of settlers passing through Maryland provided the impetus for Charles Calvert, 5th Lord Baltimore and Maryland Proprietary, to open his backcountry for settlement. He issued his proclamation in 1732, offering 200 acres of land in fee, subject to a four shilling per year quitrent per each 100 acres to any family who would settle and work the land in the area between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers. He thus employed methods similar to Governor Gooch's to entice settlers to Maryland's backcountry.[2]

In 1732 Maryland provincial governor Samuel Ogle was granted a Warrant for 5,000 acres by Charles Calvert. Governor Ogle assigned the acreage over to Doctor George Steuart of Annapolis in 1739. George Steuart then began surveying tracts, generally between 100 and 300 acres, which he then sold (assigned) to prospective settlers. The survey established the tract's boundaries, often named for the settler intended to occupy and purchase the land. Following the survey and assignment (purchase), the settler would then have the tract patented. On the land that would later become the Antietam Battlefield, many of the farms known today had their boundaries essentially established in this way (see annotated Dr. Arthur Tracey Plat map, Figure 1), including the Middlekauff Farm on *Kellys Purchase*, the Samuel Poffenberger Farm on *Ellswicks Dwelling* and *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, the Kennedy Farm on *Smiths Purchase*, and the Mumma Farm on *Andersons Delight*, and the Newcomer Mill and Joseph Parks Farm on *Smiths Hills*.

James Smith and the establishment of Smiths Hills

On April 7, 1739, Dr. George Steuart requested a special warrant of survey for 208 acres out of his 5,000-acre tract. According to the certificate, Steuart transferred his interest and property claim to James Smith, a planter of Prince Georges County, on February 12, 1744 before the provincial grant was issued. Smith probably lived in the part of Prince Georges County that later became Frederick and Washington counties, since in addition to surveying lands there, he became qualified as an attorney for the Frederick courts in 1753.[3] *Smiths Hills* began at "a bounded white oak standing on the side of a hill within a quarter of a mile of the Waggon Road that crosses Anteatom

[1] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[2] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[3] Edward Papenfuse, et al., A Biographical Record of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789, vol. 426, p. 744; August Court 1753, p. 10, Frederick County Judgment Record, MSA C810, Maryland State Archives.

[sic] and running thence south" to contain "two hundred and eight acres of land to be of Conogocheeg Mannor [sic] surveyed this 27th day of December anno domini 1739." Smith later testified that he intended to improve property near this road for milling, which indicates that the Waggon Road ran not far from the current one. Conococheague Manor was the jurisdiction of the provincial system for land holders to pay their rents and fees. Under this system, Benjamin Tasker received £2.3.9 sterling for five years quit rents for "his Excellencys approbation" from Smith.[4] On April 17, 1745, Smith's application to the province for a land grant was approved, and *Smiths Hills* was officially patented.[5] Smith owned another parcel of land in the vicinity called *Porto Santo*. It, according to modern land patent maps, was alongside the *Resurvey on the Addition to Piles Delight*, located some ways north and west of *Smiths Hills*.[6] In September of 1754 *Porto Santo* was surveyed for twelve acres.

In 1750s colonial interests made more permanent inroads into the backcountry. The French and Indian War, beginning with the defeat of General Braddock in 1754 and lasting to the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, interrupted settlement of the western regions of Maryland. The following year, 1764, the brief Pontiac's War continued the disruption. Colonel Thomas Dunbar of the British army built at bridge over the Antietam near present day Sharpsburg during the Braddock Campaign of 1755. He marched his men over it and crossed the Potomac at the mouth of the Conococheague, near present day Williamsport, Maryland.[7] This bridge was probably near the site of the stone-arched "Hitt Bridge" built in 1834, located upstream of James Smith's land.

[4] Land Grant E, folio 387, Maryland State Archives.

[5] Land Grant E, folio 387, Maryland State Archives.

[6] Arthur G. Tracey Map of Land Patents, Western Maryland Room, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown.

[7] John Philemon Smith, Reminiscences of Sharpsburg, p. 10.

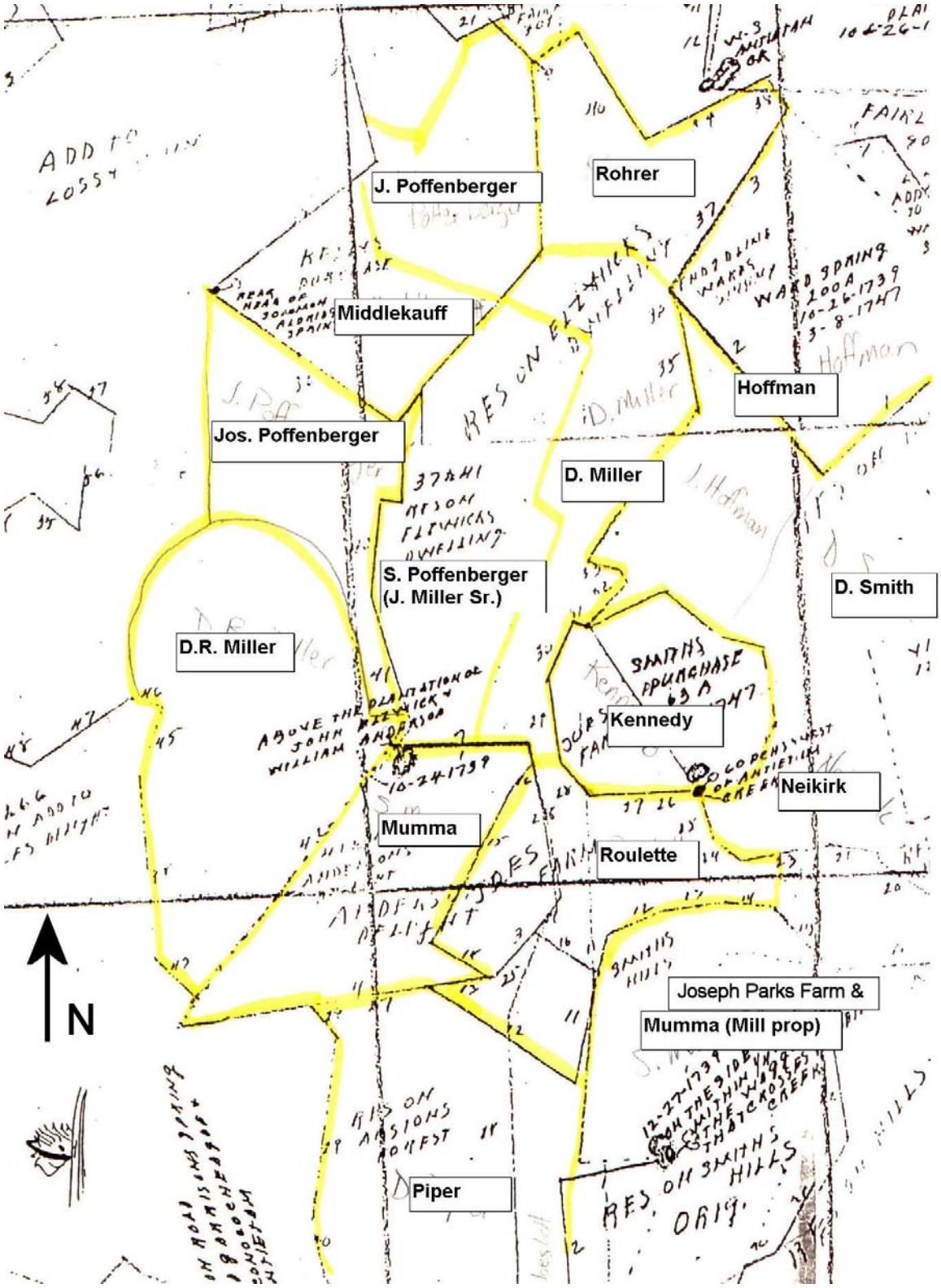

Figure A.1: Annotated early grant plat map showing the Antietam Battlefield farms.
(from Dr. Arthur Tracey early grant map of Washington County)

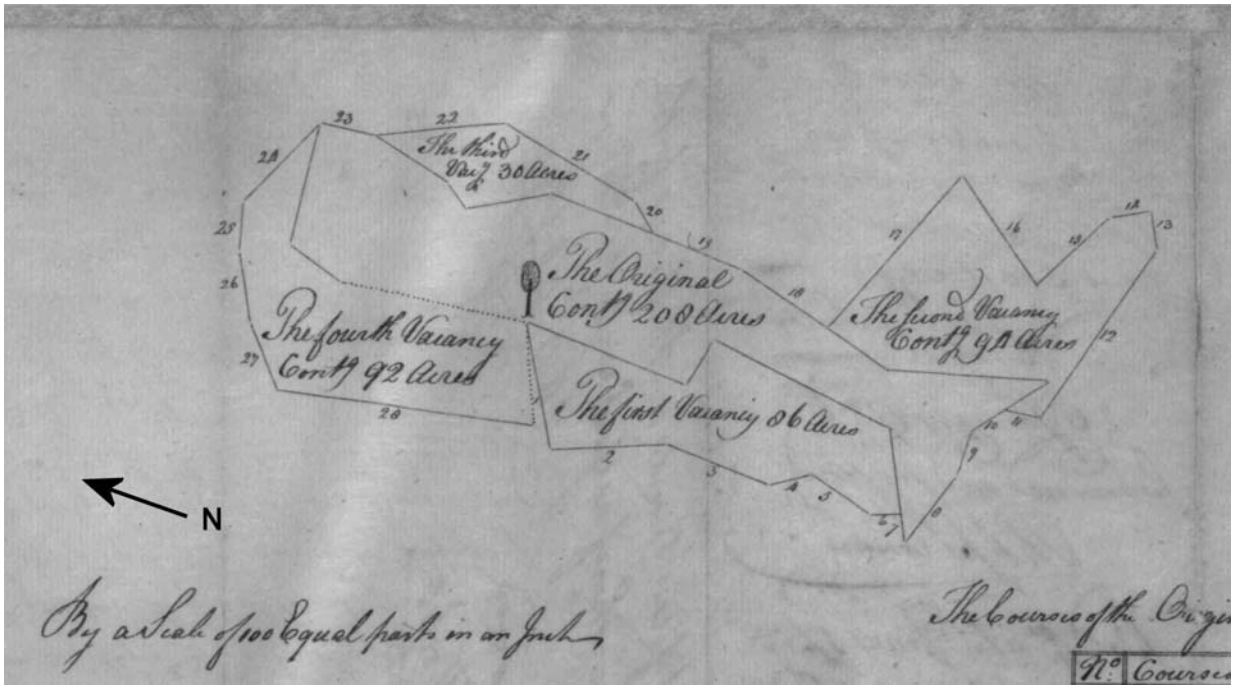

Figure A.1-02: *Resurvey on Smiths Hills* (Certificate in BC and GS 5, folio 89; Patent in BC and GS 7, folio 260)

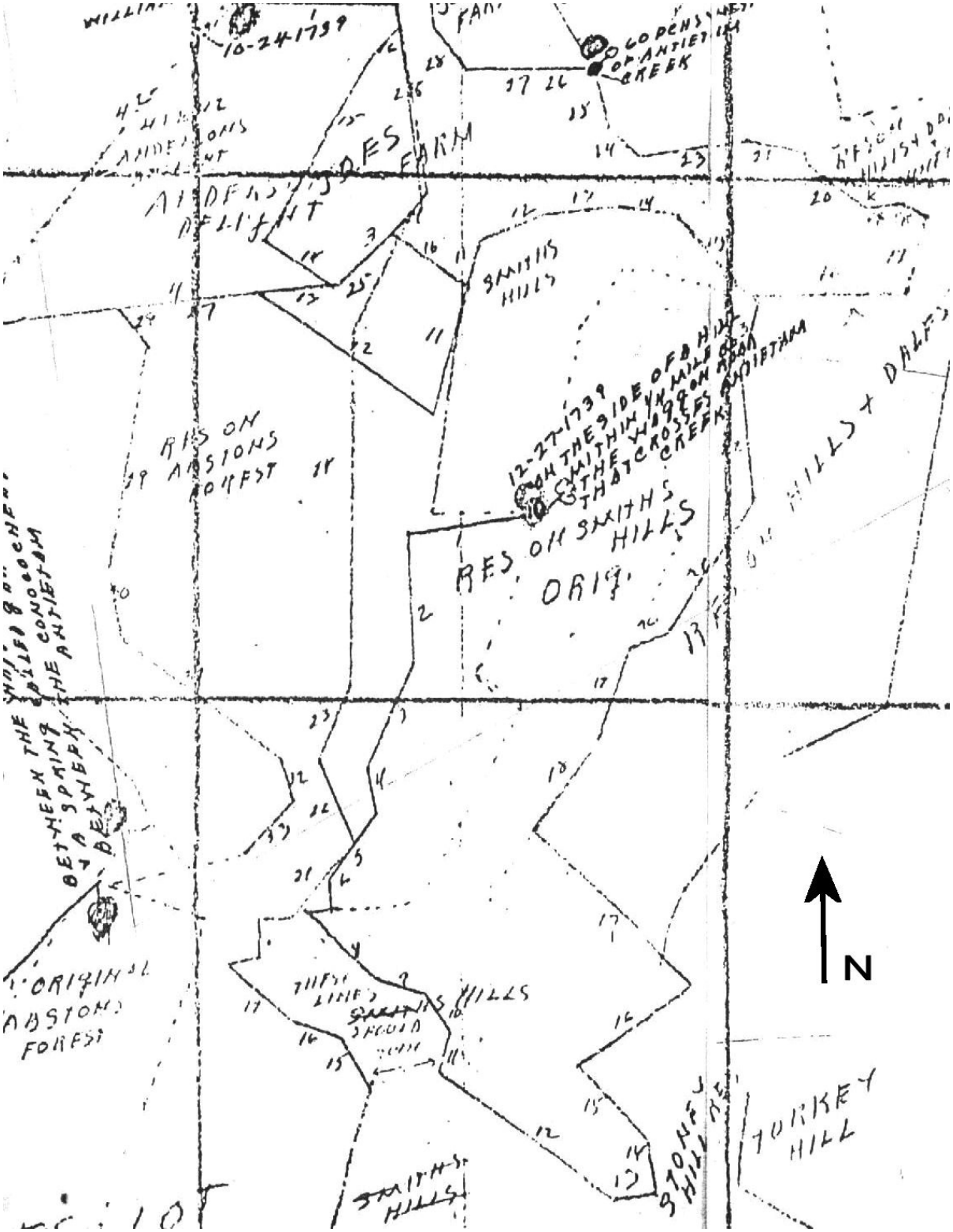

Figure A.3: *Smiths Hills*, *Resurvey on Smiths Hills*, and part of *Resurvey on Hills, Dales, and the Vineyard*.
(Dr. Arthur Tracey plat map of early land grants)

During this unsettled period many of the Antietam drainage settlers reportedly fled east of the South

Mountain for protection.[8] Col. George Washington wrote in a December 1756 to Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, that members of the Virginia regiment were "sent ever since the middle of October to Conogochig [sic], Swearinghams [sic] ferry, &c. to encourage that body of Inhabitants to stay at their places, who otherwise were determined to forsake them."[9] Both the Conococheague settlement and Swearingen's Ferry were located along the Potomac River in today's Washington County (from Williamsport to Sharpsburg) and likely included settlers along the Antietam drainage.

James Smith was apparently not among those who fled. Instead, in the August court of 1755, he petitioned the justices of Frederick County:

> I have on my very own land in Antieatum Creek about ten perches [~165 feet] below the waggon ford on the road that leads from this town to Capt. Swearingen's Ferry a convenient and well situated place for building of mills which I intend to improve and being doubtfull that raising the water may render the Ford to [sic] deep for travelers and also for my own use I humbly begg leave to open another ford about thirty perches [~ 445 feet] lower down the creek equally as good or better than the Old Ford and to alter the road thereto which I'll do throw [sic] my own land at my own expence [sic] in such manner as shall give no room for reasonable complaint either of the ford or road Gentlemen as my projection will tend to the advantage of my neighborhood as well as to my own interest.[10]

The court appointed Joseph Chapline and Moses Chapline to make a report. The Chaplines reported that they thought the petition "good and sufficient and much more convenient than the Old Road."[11] The following year, in 1756, Smith had a *Resurvey of Smiths Hills* done to add 302 acres for a total of 510 acres (Figures A.2 and A.3). *Porto Santo* was resurveyed in January of 1756 to include twenty-three acres, amending for errors of the earlier surveys and expanding it. According to the plat, the new section included improvements consisting of one acre of cleared land "whereon" were 400 fence rails, one logg house 20 by 15 feet, and one logg cabin 15 by 10 feet. The new total was 91 acres.[12]

Although James Smith apparently never built the mill, he had set the groundwork for future development of the milling industry on the property. Smith's appeal to the courts likely fell on ears sympathetic to his cause, since improvements to the roadway would not only improve the value of his property, but also make the surrounding properties more attractive for purchase. As James Smith realized, the combination of rich limestone land, established roads, and water power made the valley of the Antietam a nearly perfect place for a grain economy.

The Orendorff Mill Complex

As settlement progressed from the initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming there developed more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in Washington County to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that Washington County developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco, which developed in eastern Maryland. Export trade with the West Indies, New England, southern Europe and Ireland, as well as to ships' provisioners, created a demand for flour, bread, wheat, as well as corn, lumber and flax seed.

[8] Thomas J. C. Williams, History of Washington County, Maryland. (Hagerstown, 1906) Baltimore: Clearfield Co. and Family Line Publications, 1992, p. 56.

[9] Letter Book, GW Papers, http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gwhtml/gwhome.html

[10] August Court 1755, p. 904, Frederick County Judgment Record, MSA C810, Maryland State Archives.

[11] November Court 1755, p. 998, Frederick County Judgment Record, MSA C810, Maryland State Archives.

[12] Patented Certificate 3139, MSA S1197: (Certificates, Patented, FR), Maryland State Archives.

These trade markets opened up after older colonies like Virginia and Maryland had established bilateral trade with England, which limited their ability to develop an exchange in new commodities. Pennsylvania was founded about the same time as these new extended trade mechanisms were developed, causing its agricultural system to be significantly shaped by the contemporary market situation.[13]

The combination of rich limestone land, established roads and waterpower made the valley of the Antietam a nearly perfect place for a grain economy. Also, the less temperate weather and more restricted land area of the valley made the cultivation of tobacco difficult. Tobacco, the traditional money crop of the English plantations of Maryland, was a plant with a long growing season. Tobacco also required a great deal of land to allow the movement of crops as the demanding tobacco plant exhausted the soil. It is likely that the perceived inability to produce profitable crops preferred by the English, allowed the German settlers to establish their farming style early in the development of the Antietam valley, and also contributed to the perception among the English that the land was barren.[14]

Development of the Antietam drainage, which overlapped to some degree with military activities, progressed rapidly after the mid-1760s as the English patent holders cashed in on their investments. Joseph Chapline, an Englishman who owned large parcels of the Antietam drainage, divided his land as the other major landowners did. He retained some of the tracts and laid out the town of Sharpsburg in July of 1763. Chapline named the town in honor of his friend the Provincial Governor, Horatio Sharpe. The establishment of a town provided a node for commerce, but moreover reflected growth along the Antietam. The resources and potential for industrial development resonated with the German population just north in Pennsylvania, where immigrants had already established milling industries. As land in Pennsylvania became increasingly crowded, its fertility declined, and people began looking south for new opportunities. The German settlers had a profound influence on the development of agriculture in the Antietam drainage. Their established pattern of grain production and mill construction in Pennsylvania would repeat in the fertile fields and on the banks of the Antietam Creek. The southern migration of German farmers from Pennsylvania accelerated and, as the granting of land patents increased accordingly, German landowners in western Maryland became more common.[15]

The Orendorff family followed the trend of Germans moving to the Antietam drainage. According to family tradition, the Orendorffs came to Pennsylvania from the fertile Palatinate area in southern Germany. After the Thirty Years War destroyed the area, its people rebuilt and reestablished their agricultural and milling industries. The success of descendant German immigrants to the New World was later attributed to this strength of spirit and able agricultural skills. Christian Orendorff settled in western Maryland via Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he helped establish the milling industry and religious movements.[16] Years later, in 1774, Christian Orendorff took part in forming the German Reformed or Dutch Calvinist church in Sharpsburg.[17]

Christian Orendorff was among the early Pennsylvania German migrants into the Antietam valley. In 1762 he purchased from James Smith 503 acres, part of *Smiths Hills* (actually *Resurvey on Smiths Hills*) and 11 acres of *Porto Sancto* [sic] for £659 currency of Pennsylvania. Interestingly, Christian was identified on the deed as a blacksmith "of Frederick County" (later Washington County). The deed conveyed the property with "orchards, gardens, feeding woods, and underwoods" in addition to the rights and profits associated with its location along Antietam

[13] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Susan Winter Frye, Mill Settlement Patterns Along the Antietam Creek Drainage, Washington County, Maryland. Bound thesis, College of William and Mary, 1984, p. 38.

[16] Julia Angeline Drake and James Ridgely Orndorff, From Mill to Plowshare, The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, IA, 1938. pp. 1-21. note: Orendorff is also known as Ohrendorff, Orndorff, Orendorf, and Orandorff.

[17] T.C. Williams, *History of Washington County*, p. 1018.

Creek.[18] The deed indicates that Smith had actually occupied the land as it specifically reserved,

> the Burying ground of one hundred feet square above mentioned only excepted and [ill.] which parcel of ground in part of that tract of land called Smiths Hills and doth begin at a marked stone set up and standing on the west side of Antietum Creek within the said land before the sealing and delivery of these presents by the said James Smith and Christian Orndorff [sic] in the presence of John Reynolds and Joseph Smith for a perpetual beginning of the said burying ground and running from thence east one hundred feet then south one hundred feet then west one hundred feet then north one hundred feet to the beginning stone including the said burying ground and further the said James Smith doth except and hereby reserve for himself his heirs and [assigns] of them forever a free passage to and from the said burying ground as often as they shall require or they shall see it necessary and for the removing wood or stone.[19]

The Antietam supplied the Orendorff property with ample waterpower and the family soon improved *Smiths Hills* with a new residence, flour mill, saw mill, and support buildings for the industry. They also farmed crops of wheat and corn. Christian Orendorff became an active and respected community member and was later involved in the establishment of a church for the Dutch Calvinist Congregation and to build a schoolhouse at Sharpsburg.[20] Orendorff also purchased lots in Sharpsburg from Joseph Chapline in 1764 and 1765, which he rented out.[21]

The convenient and central location of the mill, in addition to the Orendorffs' reputation as good people, meant that they became active in the improvements to the larger region. As the Antietam region developed its agricultural economy, the mill provided a "next step" for farmers' crop yields. Wagons of grain went to the Orendorff mill to be ground into flour, which was sent to Baltimore on wagons and from there to the West Indies and Europe. Local tradition held that so well used was the path to the Orendorff Mills that farmers could attach bags of grain to their pack animals and the animals found the way to the mill on their own.[22]

The roads between farms, mills, and markets were important conduits and the increasing settlement of the Antietam region led to petitions for new or improved routes. In the March Court of 1764, Sarah Swearingen petitioned for men to be appointed to view and lay out a road from "Christian Orndorffs Mill to the new present landing." Joseph Smith and Christian Orendorff were appointed to view the road. At the June court they reported that,

> The Road from a place known by the name of Red Hill to Christian Orondorphs [sic] Mill is very bad in bad weather and that a nearer and better way may be made from the said Red Hill to the said Mill. We therefore humbly pray your worships to make an order for a new road to be cleared to leave the old road at the aforesaid hill and so to go by the dwelling house of Jacob Russels and so to join the present road at about three quarters of a

[18] Liber H, folio 244, Frederick County Land Records, Frederick Court House. Note that Curtis L. Older wrote in his book *The Land Tracts of the Battlefield of South Mountain*, that he believes lines 9 and 10 of the Smiths Hills description may link with lines 35 and 36 of the Resurvey of Hills Dales and the Vineyard.

[19] Liber H, folio 264, Frederick County Land Records, Frederick County Court House. According to Drake and Orendorff, the burying ground was located within the walls of the Mumma cemetery on the Antietam battlefield. They wrote, "Samuel Mumma, another son of Jacob [Mumma], was given that part of 'Smith's Hills' which was closer to Sharpsburg and included the family burying ground, which was about a mile and a half from the mills." (Drake and Orndorff, pp. 92-93) This is likely incorrect as the burying ground was described on the tract called *Smiths Hills* and the Mumma Farm cemetery is located on the tract called *Andersons Delight*.

[20] Smith, pp. 69-72.

[21] Liber J, folio 114 and Liber M, folio 372; Liber K, folio 293 and Liber O, folio 433; Liber L, folio 437, Land Records, Frederick County Court House.

[22] Drake and Orndorff, pp. 94.

mile from the said Orondorphs Mill which will be a nearer road and more commodious for travelers.

Christian Orendorff and Conrad Snavely were ordered to lay out the road from Red Hill to the mill, but no further information appeared in the court records as to when the construction was completed.[23] The August court, however, mentioned a "new road" to Swearingen's Ferry, the Potomac River crossing west of Sharpsburg.[24] A 1768 petition to the Frederick County Court called again for changes to the road, "from Christian Orndorff's Mill (on Antietam) to Captain Luckett's Ferry [the Mouth of Monocacy]."[25] The road, which branched from the Conococheague Road (now Keedysville/Bakersville Roads) and led originally to the Pack Horse Ford, now crossed the Potomac River at Swearingen's Ferry through Sharpsburg to Orendorff's Mill, joining the Conococheague Road near Hess' Mill, built by Jacob Hess, Orendorff's son-in-law, on the Little Antietam Creek. It appears the developments of the 1760s in the lower Antietam drainage remained the basis for growth in the area for the rest of the eighteenth century.

In 1776 Washington County was created out of Frederick County with Elizabeth Town (Hagerstown) as its county seat. The area around Elizabeth Town showed a great deal more mill development than the lower Antietam region, probably due to a greater number of roads. Susan Winter Frye [Trail], who researched the mills of the Antietam drainage noted, "Eastern Washington County, with its large mills along Antietam Creek, probably represented the most advanced stage of market integration in the county."[26] Frye cited the many roads leading from Hagerstown across the mountains to Frederick and Baltimore as contributing to growth, ". . . certainly the Baltimore market during the late 18th century spurred the growth of the flour milling industry along the Antietam Creek and its tributaries."[27] But even as the mills of Antietam prospered through the 1770s, the colonies increasingly felt confined and used by the policies of Britain. Like tobacco, wheat was on the list of commodities that by law had to be shipped to England in pre-Revolutionary days. Therefore, in the 1760s and 1770s, wheat profits were limited by market conditions in England.[28] Perhaps the success and growth of the Antietam mills and farms heightened resentment of its products going to benefit British coffers and, as a result, led to local mobilization.

As part of these larger trends of the region, the Orendorff milling complex was an integral component in the colonial and British economies. As a result, members of the Orendorff family made personal choices about the political forces at work in the colony. Christopher became a member of the Maryland Council of Safety. His brother Christian may have shared his views, but perhaps made them known only after a series of events in which other local residents invited him to participate in a Tory "conspiracy" to organize troops. Correspondence in 1781 recounted,

> Henry Newcomer of Washington County came to him in Shaftsburgh [sic] and called him out of his Father's House and asked what he thought of these Times, answered the Times were very bad & precarious — he then asked if he thought the King would over-come this Country answered he thought he might. I'm sure he will overcome the Country and Orendorff if you will keep it a secret I lead you into a Matter of great Importance — answered he would he said we have raised a Body of Men for the Service of the King and we thought proper to make appl[n] to you to go to N York for a Fleet, asked how many Men they had raised he said upwards of 6000. . .

[23] March Court 1764 and June Court 1765, Frederick County Judgment Record 1763-1766, Maryland State Archives.

[24] Millard Milburn Rice, This Was the Life, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1984.

[25] Millard Milburn Rice, New Facts and Old Families From the Records of Frederick County, Maryland. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1984, p. 55 (Frederick County Judgment Record Liber P, Folio 7). Note: Rice erroneously calls the Orendorff Mill the old Israel Friend Mill which would have been at Williamsport, at the end of the old Conococheague Road.

[26] Frye, p. 44.

[27] Frye, p. 46.

[28] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

Figure A.4: 1794 Griffith map section of Washington County, arrows point to 1) "Orendorf's" and the road through Sharpsburg to "Swearingens," and 2) "Hess" and the road to "Williams Port" or Conococheague.

Newcomer picked Christian up at his father's house and they rode together along the main road toward Frederick Town to meet other conspirators. Newcomer then,

> slapt Orndorf on the shoulder and said I am so glad as if I had £10000 we have got you Orndorf for they could not get one so proper for the Expedition as you are — said we have consulted one another a great while and were afraid to mention the Matter on your Father's Account as we knew him to be a violent Rebel . . .

The men continued to take Christian into their confidence, meeting at his house, but told him that many men had refused joining their cause.[29] As a result of Orendorff's information, several men were arrested for suspicion of being dangerous to the state.[30] It is unknown, however, why the

[29] Christian Orendorff, Information about the Conspiracy in Washington and Frederick Countys [sic], Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, June 1781, vol. 47, p. 328.

[30] Liber No. 78, p. 184, June session, Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1780-1781 vol. 45, p. 469

Tories bargained on Christian being sympathetic to them if his father was known to be against them. The information given by Christian hastened a law for the trial of spies.[31] He was appointed second Major of the 36th Battalion in 1776[32] and also placed in the position of judging and holding elections for the upper district of Frederick County to oversee the process of election of "a new Convention be elected for the express purpose of forming a new government, by the authority of the people only, and enacting and ordering all things for the preservation, safety and general weal of this colony."[33] A 1777 Act of the Maryland General Assembly ordered the collection of names to determine "Allegiance and Fidelity" in the region. Christian and Christopher Orendorff both signed it as free males taxable in Sharpsburgh and the Lower Antietam Hundred.[34] Christian hosted in his house the Revolutionary Army officers traveling through the area. According to family tradition, the Orendorffs also used their agricultural and milling yields to show support for the soldiers and the resistance movement.[35]

The ability of the Orendorff mills to produce copiously took place within a boom of milling on the Antietam. The 1783 U.S. Tax Assessment listed twenty flour mills along the Antietam drainage; thirteen were located on Antietam Creek. These mills tended to be larger and valued at a higher rate than those in the western districts.[36] The elder Christian's son Christopher apparently demonstrated aptitude for the business and as his father aged he began to assume the responsibilities for its operations.[37] The Orendorffs began construction of a large mill near the road and west of the creek in 1782 according to a stone carved "1782, Sept. 2, C.O. M.O. [Mary (Thomas) Orendorff]" found in 1904 during its demolition. In 1783 "Stophell Orendorf" (Christopher?) was listed on the tax assessment with 200 acres of *Smiths Hills*, with a £60 value of improvements and a mill valued at £300. His livestock included 6 horses and [80?] black cattle together valued at £103. Christian's holdings included 310 acres of *Smiths Hills* with £60 value of improvements and a House & Lott, likely in Sharpsburg. The assessment also inventoried one slave under eight years old valued at £10, one female slave 14 to 36 years (£60), and two male slaves 14 to 45 (£140). Christian's livestock included five horses and seventeen "black cattle" valued at £82.76. The cattle were grown for meat. Two stills were valued at £358. Overall, the total value of the Christian Orendorff complex was £811.15.6.[38]

By 1790 there were twenty-three flour mills along the Antietam drainage. The rapid increase of large mills, including merchant mills as well as small custom mills, indicated large and successful grain crops. At that time, Washington County had the highest percentage of Germans in the state.[39] Compared to other counties in Maryland, Washington County was not a big slave holding county in the late eighteenth century; however, there were several large slaveholders, and quite a few owners of one to four slaves.[40] Of the 2,445 families living in Washington County in 1790, 269 were slaveholders, about 12%; of those slave holding families, only six owned twenty or more slaves, and 188 owned from one to four slaves. According to the 1790 population census, there were 1,286 slaves in Washington County and 64 free blacks.[41]

[31] Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety, July 7: December 31, 1776, vol. 12 p. 180.

[32] Session April 20, 1776, Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety, August 29, 1775 to July 6, 1776 vol. 11, p. 356.

[33] Provincial Convention, July 3, 1776, Archives of Maryland, vol. 203, Chapter 28, p. 111.

[34] Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh and Margaret Roberts Hodges, Revolutionary Records of Maryland, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.

[35] Drake and Orndorff, p. 57.

[36] Susan Winter Frye, Evolution of Mill Settlement Patterns in the Antietam Drainage, Washington County, Maryland. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, MD 1984. pp. 43-44.

[37] Drake and Orndorff, p. 33.

[38] Assessment, Washington County, Lower Antietam, 1783, p. 40, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

[39] A Century of Population Growth From the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth, 1790-1900. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970, p. 272.

[40] A Century of Population Growth From the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth, 1790-1900, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1970, pp. 203 and 296.

[41] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

The Orendorff family and their activities reflected the demographics for the region of the 1790 census. Orendorff family memory downplayed the role of slavery and said that Germans and Orendorffs disliked it and kept it to a minimum. Still the family, as well as other German farmers in the region, always had a few slaves. Christopher, for example, purchased Negro Nell in 1789 for £60 pounds but made provisions for her freedom in his will.[42] The 1790 census listed Christian Orendorff's household included four slaves in addition to himself and his family of four. Christopher Orendorff, whose family numbered fourteen including him, owned seven slaves. Henry Orendorff's household included two slaves.[43] Others in the neighborhood owned slaves as well: Joseph Reynolds had three slaves; Joseph and Jeremiah Chapline each owned ten slaves; Henry Eckart and George Nigh only one.[44] But the majority of the population had no slaves at all.

In the 1790s the area around the Orendorff property continued to develop as shown in several maps. Joseph Chapline, one of the original English patent holders, proposed Sharpsburg as a location for the United States capital. A 1790 map showed the lands offered as inducement and pointed to the location of the Orendorff mill on the west side of the Antietam below the road.[45] A 1791 act included a road for Washington county leading from "Foxe's Gap in the South Mountain to the town of Sharpesburgh to Swearingen's ferry on the Potomack river" among other roads planned for re-laying and straightening.[46] The December 1792 minutes and proceedings of the state government described it as, "from top of the mountain by Thomas Crampton's to Henry Keedys; from the Maple Swamp to the main road toward Orendorff's Mill," "from Orendorff's Mill to Gorman's on the Mountain; from thence to the Frederick Town Road," and "from Swearingens's Ferry through Sharpsburg to Orendorff's Mill; from the Frederick Forge thro' Sharpsburg to the cross road at George Gareys."[47] By this time, "Orendorff's Mill" specifically meant Christopher Orendorff – Christian sold him the milling sections of *Smiths Hills* in 1791.[48] A 1792 plat illustrated the route and specifically noted "Orendorffs Bridge over the Antietam" and a "Smiths Shop" just over the Antietam on the east shore. The new road straightened the course between Smith's Shop, Orendorff's bridge, and Sharpsburg Square.[49] The 1794/95 Griffith map of Maryland (Figure 4) showed the road over Antietam Creek as fording at "Orendof's" mill. The mill sat, according to the map, to the north of the road, and the road ran from "Shepard's" Town through Sharpsburg to meet the road from Foxes Gap to Hess' Mill.[50] As such, the maps demonstrated the significance of roads and the significance of mills on the landscape.

Christian Orendorff divided the remainder of his holdings among his sons Christopher, Christian, and Henry prior to his death in 1797. In 1796 Christopher (Stophel?) Orendorff sold 303 acres of *Smiths Hills* to Jacob Mumma, and Henry Orendorff sold 200 acres to Joseph Sherk (Sherrick). Christian Orendorff [Jr.?] transferred his property to his son Jacob Orendorff, who in 1804 sold the farm on *Andersons Delight* to Jacob Mumma.[51] By the end of the eighteenth century,

[42] Drake and Orndorff, pp. 61-62.

[43] 1790 U.S. Population Census, Washington County, Maryland.

[44] Census records from HeritageQuest online, scanned original records.

[45] Map Showing Donations of Land Offered as Inducement to Locate Capitol Here, in Schildt, p. 41.

[46] Maryland Archives (1790, chap. XXXII), MSASCM 3181, p. 498-502.

[47] Gerald J. Sword, The Minutes and Proceedings of Washington County Court held in Elizabeth Town 1776-1810, 1983.

[48] Liber G, folio 472, Washington County Court House.

[49] The Road from Swearingens Ferry on the Potomac River though Sharpsburg to the top of South Mountain at Foxes Gap. Beginning at the Bank of the Potomac River at the Said Ferry and Running . . . , 1792, MSA SC 1427-1-507, Loc. B5/01/03, Maryland State Archives.

[50] Dennis Griffith, *Map of the State of Maryland*, 1794 [1795] and D. F. Sotzmann, *Maryland and Delaware* (1797), In Atlas of Maryland Maps.

[51] This appears in an 1809 Chancery Suit (Wash. Co. Chancery Book, February Term 1811, page 42) between Jacob Mumma and John, Eliza, & Suzanna Orendorff, Jacob Orendorff's heirs, brought to settle the sale of Jacob Orendorff's "plantation" following his death. In his sale agreement with Mumma in 1804, Jacob Orendorff claimed he had inherited the farm from his father Christian Orendorff. It is not clear how the property conveyed from "Stophel" Orendorff to Christian, nor is it clear

Christopher Orendorff and his brothers had moved outside the Antietam drainage, leaving the mill and much of the farm property in the hands of Jacob Mumma.[52]

which Christian Orendorff - Junior or Senior - was Jacob's father.

[52] Drake and Orndorff, p. 102. By 1802 Christopher Orendorff had moved to Jefferson County, VA and back to Frederick City "with a bona fide intention of settling there" and declared a slave Peggy, see Liber WR22, folio 406. Christian Orendorff Jr. had purchased and sold land confiscated from Tories along the Monocacy in 1783, see Liber WR3, folio 459 and Liber WR4, folio 142.

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A.2 Historic Barns in Mid-Maryland

A.2 HISTORIC BARNS IN MID-MARYLAND CONTEXT

Mid Maryland's barns originated in Pennsylvania, springing from German and English precedents. The region's first barns were the small log structures described in inventories of Conococheague Manor, an 18th century reserve held for Lord Baltimore, and other 18th century documents.[1] By the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the barns familiar to us as hallmarks of the region appeared. These bank barns, built of log, stone, brick or frame covered with vertical siding typically, have a ramp at the back providing access to the upper threshing floor and an overhanging forebay at the front. Animals stayed in the lower level in stalls arranged in rows usually perpendicular to the front and rear walls. Designed for grain farming, bank barns accommodated threshing and grain processing as their primary function. In a large area of the central upper floor, farmers threshed grain with flails or later with horse or steam powered threshing machines. "Flailing walls" or "mow walls" consisting of boards nailed about four feet high, to interior bents bordering the threshing floor kept loose grain and chaff from drifting uncontrolled across the barn floor, and held hay and straw in the mows. Heavy planks floored the threshing area. Two-inch thick boards, with a spline closing grooved joints or double layered with staggered joints prevented grain and dust from sifting through the floor during threshing and supported the vibration and weight of the threshing activity.

The gable-end profile of barns varies among subtypes. Robert Ensminger's book The Pennsylvania Barn, reports that the forebay is the diagnostic feature of the Pennsylvania barn. Ensminger identifies three basic classes of Pennsylvania barns. The first is the "Sweitzer Barn," which "has a forebay of medium depth, 6 to 9 feet, supported only by forebay beams cantilevered into the barn structure. The front roof slope is longer than the rear roof slope because the roof continues unbroken over the forebay….The result is the characteristic asymmetrical gable-end silhouette of the Sweitzer barn." The second classification is the "Standard Pennsylvania Barn," "the most numerous and widely distributed class of Pennsylvania barns….The major difference between it and the Sweitzer barn is the use of symmetrical bents that include the forebay within the main barn frame, rather than making it an adjacent component of the frame. This permits the roof ridge to be centered over the whole barn structure. The obvious result is to produce a symmetrical gable end for the upper framed part of the barn and a forebay front wall height equal to that of the rear bank wall." The "Extended Pennsylvania Barn" forms the third type in Ensminger's classification. These barns have been "enlarged by amending or extending the barn beyond the basic Sweitzer and standard framing limits….The various possibilities boil down to the following basic methods: extending or amending the forebay, extending the barn's ramp side, and vertically enlarging the barn by adding another level."[2]

Observation of Washington County and central Maryland barns suggests that symmetrical gables and closed-end forebays tend to be a bit later than asymmetrical forebays. Log barns and stone barns tend to be earlier than brick barns. Bents linked by double top plates tend to date from the 18th century. Double tie-beam bents also developed in the 18th century. Stone barns fall into a particular date range, principally 1790-1850. Brick barns, always embellished with geometric patterned open-work ventilation holes generally date from 1830-1870s. Frame barns abounded throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, although few early ones retain their original exterior siding. Elaborate decorative additions such as cupolas and ventilation towers, embellish many barns, from updates done in the late 19th century to the stylized painted windows and doors done in the early 20th century. Most historic barns that continued in use through much of the 20th century were altered to accommodate a hay track, used to transport hay bales or loose hay through the barn. Other datable features include the style of date tablets. Even if illegible, those with arched tops usually date from the 18th and early 19th centuries, while rectangular ones came later, after 1810. Barns usually have

[1] Inventory of His Lordship's Manor of Conococheague, 1767.

[2] Robert F. Ensminger, The Pennsylvania Barn, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992, p.36ff.

built-in or attached granaries, box-like rooms for grain storage located on either side of the threshing floor or in one or two outshots extending back from the rear wall. Granaries stored feed to be consumed by livestock on premises, or to await hauling to a mill for processing. Other typical attachments to barns included wagon sheds, usually extending from one of the gable ends, and often with integral corncribs. Milk houses attached to barns are modifications from the 20th century when many grain barns were modified to accommodate dairy farming.

Regardless of the material used to construct the upper structure of the barn (stone, log, braced frame, or brick) the lower level, also the barn's foundation wall was stone, unless the barn dates from the 20th century when concrete block was introduced. Typical 18th and 19th century stone foundation walls were quite thick to support the weight of the barn's structure above. The lower level walls had finished outer surfaces and an interior of rubble. Tie rocks extended through the depth of the wall to hold its mass together. The rocks rested in a bed of earth or mud/sand/lime mortar and the outer surfaces were pointed with lime, tooled smooth in an inverted "V" profile. The soft earth mortar cushioned the stones, which were bound together through the use of the interlocking tie rocks. The soft mortar absorbed the expansion and contraction of the stones through annual weather cycles, and allowed moisture to ventilate from the wall. The lime pointing discouraged water from entering the wall and leaching away the earth mortar. "Stresses within a wall caused by expansion, contraction, moisture migration, or settlement must be accommodated in some manner; in a masonry wall, these stresses should be relieved by the mortar rather than by the masonry units… Historically, mortar acted as a bedding material--not unlike an expansion joint--rather than a 'glue' for the masonry units, and moisture was able to migrate through the mortar joints rather than the masonry units."[3]

> Mortar consisting primarily of lime and sand has been used as an integral part of masonry structures for thousands of years. Up until about the mid-19th century, lime or quicklime (sometimes called lump lime) was delivered to construction sites, where it had to be slaked, or combined with water. Mixing with water caused it to boil and resulted in a wet lime putty that was left to mature in a pit or wooden box for several weeks, up to a year. Traditional mortar was made from lime putty, or slaked lime, combined with local sand, generally in a ratio of 1 part lime putty to 3 parts sand by volume. Often other ingredients, such as crushed marine shells (another source of lime), brick dust, clay, natural cements, pigments, and even animal hair were also added to mortar, but the basic formulation for lime putty and sand mortar remained unchanged for centuries until the advent of Portland cement or its forerunner, Roman cement, a natural, hydraulic cement.[4]

Specifications for Chesapeake and Ohio Canal lock keepers' houses written in 1828 required that stone walls be laid with clay mortar "excepting three inches on the outside of the walls above ground and the inside of the cellar which 3 inches be good lime mortar well pointed."[5] These specifications were typical for the early 19th century. The thickness of barn foundation walls, held together by the interlocking or bonding system of the stones cushioned in clay-lime mortar formed the mass that supports the upper structure. In the limestone-laced Cumberland Valley the foundation walls usually rest on natural rock seams rock seams lying near or at the surface, thus footers may be shallow or nonexistent. The foundation wall also may be tapered or battered at the rear wall to support the man-made earthen bank constructed to access the threshing floor.

[3]National Park Service, Preservation Brief #2, Historic Mortar, 1998

[4], Preservation Brief #2.

[5] Specifications transcribed by Hugh C. Miller, Bulletin of the Association for Preservation Technology, vol. 3, no. 1, 1973, p. 71

The upper structure of barns did not tie into the foundation, but simply rested directly on top of it, held in place by its own weight. The large framing timbers provide plenty of weight to hold the structure in place, plus barns also carried substantial weights in storage of grain, hay and straw as well as equipment.

In advertisements and other descriptions from the 19th century, bank barns appear to be referred to universally as "Swisser" or "Switzer" barns regardless of whether or not their forebays are assymetrical or integral, enclosed or open. The term "Swisser" leaves little doubt as to the origin of these large farm buildings. As these barns evolved in the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, they became linked with grain production. In mid Maryland the soil, particularly that in the Cumberland Valley section is naturally fertilized by limestone, a factor contributing to the tremendous productivity of the region. Washington County, which included the Maryland portion of the Cumberland Valley, a limestone basin, was regarded in 1860 as possibly the largest wheat growing county in the United States.[6]

The importance of grain crops finds expression in 19th century documents. In 1838-39 John Blackford recorded daily events on his Ferry Hill plantation in his journal. Ferry Hill is located on the Potomac River between Sharpsburg, MD and Shepherdstown, WV in Washington County only a few miles from the Newcomer barn. We find Blackford using Mumma's Mill, later Newcomer's, and other local mills for his grain crops. The most important money crop grown at Ferry Hill was wheat. Blackford experimented with various types, particularly Blue Stem and White, in an effort to increase the yield. Other crops grown were corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, hay including timothy and red and white clover, broom corn, potatoes, apples, pumpkins, turnips, hemp, and flax. Blackford harvested his own seed and sold seed to the neighboring farmers and planters. He had his grain milled at Mumma's [Newcomer's], Staub's, and Glassford's mills located on the Antietam Creek, and shipped flour and meal to Baltimore for sale. Blackford's apples, vinegar, cider, apple butter, and potatoes sold in the local markets.[7]

On Thursday the 5th of July, 1838, Blackford noted in his journal, "Nicholas[,] Martin and Elias Keepers [hired men] finished cutting clover in the little field. Before 10 Oclock then went to throwing up and making Hay and assisting to haul and Build a rick which they hauled and put on 12 loads before dark. Voluntine & Margaret [hired help] came up from J.K.s where they have been rakeing and Binding." Saturday, July 7th found "Murf & Will [slaves] cradeling, Voluntine & Margaret, Caroline and Julious [slaves] taking up, Adley & Enoch [hired help] shocking. Nearly a month later on the 3rd of August Blackford wrote, "Nicholas Voluntine & Elias are still ingaged with my hands. The Barn is full. They report 65 loads in the Barn. Have commenced a Rick this morning….Before they report 8 loads of wheat brought which is the balance of the wheat except the Rakeings Will reports 82 small loads wheat in the Barn & Rick exclusive of the rakeings." Threshing began on August 8th with a machine hired from Christian Eakle. Blackford owned a power driven fan for cleaning his wheat, but hired a machine for threshing the grain. He kept Christian Eakle's machine at Ferry Hill for thirteen days during this threshing season. He hired the threshing machine again in the latter part of October and used it two days. "J.K. called after night. Says he is prepared to thresh with Eakles machine in the morning and want all my hands to assist. Reynolds offers him $1.20 for his wheat. Brought from Staubs Mill 5 bushels chopt. Rye. Directed the hands to go down to J.K.s in the morning." On August 16th Blackford writes, "The same hands as yesterday at the machine. The Bit Mare broke loos [sic] from the machine and ran off with the single tree…shifted the machine after dinner. Threshed 15 minutes. When it came on a shower of rain at 3 Oclock which made it too wet to proceed. All quit. J.K.s hands went down home he fixed the wheat fan."[8]

[6] Hagerstown Herald and Torch, quoting the Baltimore American and Sun, April 11, 1860.

[7] Ferry Hill Plantation Journal, Fletcher M. Green, Thomas F. and Natalie W. Hahn, eds. (Shepherdstown, WV: Thomas Hahn), 1975, p. xii.

[8] Ferry Hill Plantation Journal.

The work of threshing happened on the barn's threshing floor. With hand threshing, the workman took sheaves of wheat stacked in the mows on either side of the floor and placed them loose on the threshing floor. The workman then beat the grain out of the wheat with a flail. A flail was contrived from two connected sticks that were used to beat the wheat spread on the threshing floor. The process of flailing separated the wheat from the straw. The laborer then scooped the wheat seed into a grain fan. The hand-cranked fan blew out the chaff.[9] With the large doors open in the back of the barn, and additional doors in the front over the forebay, a draft through the barn carried off the dust and chaff. Mechanized threshing first involved horse power, and later steam, then gasoline engines. With the introduction of machinery, the threshing machine sat on the threshing floor of the barn, with the horses, steam engine or tractor outside. "The first threshing machine was merely an enclosed cylinder, from which the straw was removed and shaken with a fork. With this primitive machine it was possible to thresh two hundred bushels a day, after which about the same length of time was required to separate the wheat from the chaff with a windmill. The shaker, revolving fan, and straw carrier were successfully devised, and threshing machines combining these were manufactured by John Dayhoff at Rock Forge [near Leitersburg in northeastern Washington County] and also by George Frick at a foundry located within the original limits of the Leitersburg District. The foundry was removed to Waynesboro, Pa., [Franklin County] in 1860 and eventually developed into the extensive plant of the Frick Company…"[10]

On April 11, 1860, a Hagerstown newspaper, the Herald and Torch, carried the following excerpt from the Baltimore American and Sun, arguing for rail service from Baltimore to Hagerstown:

> Washington County raises annually over a million bushels of wheat, besides large crops of rye, oats, corn, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, &c., including also a great number of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Its agricultural resources are, therefore, of decided magnitude. Excepting perhaps Lancaster County Pennsylvania and Genesee County, New York, according to territory, it is the largest wheatgrowing county in the United States and richest in resources of this kind. Franklin County, adjoining, in Pennsylvania, and naturally within range, like it, of our Baltimore market, is also exceedingly rich and productive. Hagerstown is the legitimate entrepot of the trade of this entire Western Maryland region, embracing a large portion also of the Cumberland (Pa.) valley, which with the Franklin Railroad now open and regularly working, and the Western Maryland road, were it completed through, would secure, as an inevitable consequence, the whole trade and business of this vast scope of country to Baltimore, now, and likely hereafter, for want of so important an opening, to be diverted from your metropolis and taken to Philadelphia, New York and other northern markets, to the extent of millions of dollars annually. Facts unmistakable are every hour demonstrating such a result. Philadelphians and New Yorkers, either principals or agents of commercial houses are constantly here looking after and procuring not only the produce trade, but negotiating and supplying dealers in this and other contiguous towns with goods in return, such as they need have heretofore, and would henceforward, with proper facilities, purchase in Baltimore.

[9] George Grier, The Old Family Farm, (Finksburg, Maryland: Publishers@Treehouse), 2001, p.101

[10] Herbert C. Bell, History of the Leitersburg District, (Leitersburg, MD: Herbert C. Bell), 1898, p. 72.

> Men tell me their preference is to deal with your city, but inducements are now greater to seek Philadelphia, though much farther distant. It is therefore no trifling matter for Baltimore to forfeit so valuable a trade, more especially when with proper enterprise, being legitimately within her grasp, it could be easily secured and constantly retained.[11]

As much as good rail service helped the grain farmers of mid Maryland, it also led to the opening of Midwestern grain to Eastern and European markets. Long the heart of the great mid Atlantic wheat belt, central Maryland saw the decline of its grain industry as Midwestern grain increasingly dominated the markets. Mid Maryland farmers responded by trying to update their mills to be competitive with newer systems developed for western grain. Eventually farmers shifted to other agricultural pursuits, predominantly dairy and orchards, or they gave up farming altogether and moved to the nearby cities.

Changing from principally grain farming to dairy agriculture meant that the region's characteristic Swisser barns had to be adapted for other uses. As the numbers of cattle and livestock increased, there was more need for hay and other feed crops. Clover and timothy produced the hay crop prior to the introduction of alfalfa toward the end of the 19th century. After the crop was mowed then raked by horse-drawn machinery, the air dried hay was forked in to piles. The farmer then picked up the piles and loaded them onto a hay wagon, carefully so that it could be piled high without sliding off. Then the wagon lumbered to the barn where it was transferred from the wagon to the hay mows. This operation required two to three workers and the hay wagon was taken fully into the barn and parked on the threshing floor. The wagon could be emptied by hand with the workers forking the hay into the mow, or more mechanized farmers had a harpoon hayfork on a trolley system, which ran along the roof ridge inside the barn. Using pulleys, the workers dropped the hayfork to the wagon, took up a clutch of hay and ran it along the trolley to the place where it would be dropped into the hay mow. The power to operate the hayfork was a horse attached to the pulley ropes.[12] This was a big improvement over the process of hand forking and spreading the hay. After the 1930s, gasoline powered tractors allowed the development of mechanized hay balers, which produced hay bales that could be stacked in the hay mows like bricks. Tractor-drawn field pickup balers that required laborers to tie the bales were in use by 1932, although invented earlier. Self-tying balers were available from 1940, and the self-propelled hay baler appeared in 1958. Automatic bale ejectors were developed in the 1960s.[13]

As dairy began to replace grain farming as the mainstay of mid Maryland's farms, farmers adapted Pennsylvania style barns to other uses, principally as dairy barns. The modification included increasing the number of cattle stalls to accommodate more animals and to provide space for hand milking and later electric powered vacuum milking machines for each cow. Sometimes forebays were enclosed with rows of six-light windows, and in the early twentieth century concrete flooring and manure troughs added. In the 1930s and 1940s when government regulations dictated minimum sanitary conditions, barns were regularly whitewashed, lighted and ventilated.

The average herd in Washington County had fifteen- to-twenty cows. The average farm family simply did not have enough manpower to sustain the amount of work associated with a dairy operation with more than twenty or so cows.[14] Dairy cows had to be milked by hand twice a day, seven days a week. The milk had to be cooled and stored until sold. The farmer, his wife and/or daughters would milk the cows while sitting on a

[11] Ibid. quoting excerpts from the Baltimore American and Sun, letters written "by an intelligent and influential citizen of Baltimore."

[12] Grier, p. 96, 97.

[13] John T. Schlebecker, Whereby We Thrive: A History of American Farming, 1607-1972, (Ames Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1975). Personal communication, Dr. Anne Effland, Economic Research Service USDA, May, 2003.

[14] Telephone interview with Don Swartz, Washington County Agricultural Extension Agent, April 2003

low stool with a metal bucket to catch the milk. When bucket was filled with milk, the farmer poured it into a strainer on a five-gallon milk can. Then the cans traveled to the spring house where they rested in cool water. In warm weather the farmer's wife had to open the cans and stir the milk at night to assure that it stayed cool. The next day, the farmer hauled the milk to town where it was shipped to a creamery either a local one or an establishment in Baltimore.[15]

Throughout the 20th century the state population shifted toward urban areas, particularly Baltimore. By the end of the 1920s, the number of farms in Maryland had decreased.[16] Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, approaching Frederick, Carroll and Washington Counties. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards in these counties led to the decrease of traditional local agricultural industries, particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries. The look of the landscape changed, as well. Commercial orchards brought regular rows of trees punctuating hillsides and mountain slopes of mid-Maryland. Dairy herds required more forage, larger pastures and more of the land devoted to hay crops, clover, timothy, and from the late 19th century alfalfa. Corn and wheat were still grown, wheat as a cash crop with its byproduct, straw for bedding and corn both as a cash crop and as a feed crop.

[15] George Grier, The Old Family Farm, (Finksburg, MD: The Publishers@Treehouse), 2001, p. 60-61.

[16] Dorothy M. Brown, "Maryland Between the Wars," Walsh and Fox, p. 704.

A.3 Structural Characteristics

Structural Characteristics

The structure of the Joseph Parks Barn, built c. 1835, consists of heavy-timber framing and coursed-stone masonry. A fine 'Pennsylvania bank barn' example, the structure is characterized by a lower-level cut into the upside of a hill, an open upper-level threshing/mow area and corn crib, a pitched gable roof, and a cantilevered forebay along the barns south elevation. Four bents, dividing the upper-level into three bays, are configured as portal-frames in the upper portion. These have splay-bracings, which connect diagonally from the tops of the portal frames on either side up to the midpoint of roof purlins, and provide the barn's internal lateral (north to south) bracing system. Mortise-and-tenon joinery and pegged joints further characterize the structure, which exists to transfer environmental loads (e.g. wind, snow, and ice) from the building's exterior to internal timber-columns and perimeter walls made of local stone. These bents divide the upper level by utility, with the center bay existing as a threshing floor, and the bays immediately east and west of the threshing floor exist as areas for feed storage. The floors are butted wood planking nailed to rough-hewn floor purlins that span between wooden column- beam bents in the lower level. Lower-level columns rest on mats of buried stone and extend above grade to the underside of the upper-level floor. The roof is a full-length gable with wooden roof rafters running from the ridge, and spaced approximately five-feet center to center. The ridge peak is approximately twenty-eight feet above the threshing-floor elevation. The roof is an overlaid-metal nail-down type and the walls are clad with vertical wood-plank nailed to horizontal wood wall-girts. There is no apparent longitudinal bracing system present in the barn, however the joints tying the top wall beams to the portal frames as well as the jointed bypass wall girts may have originally provided nominal wind load transfer in this longitudinal direction. These connections have now slipped and allowed deflection resulting in joint discontinuities and dislodgements.

The observations from numerous site visits and study of the structure show that the barn is not in any condition to be used at the present and could, in fact, present a hazard to people in or near it.
See letter in Appendix A.5.

Overview Condition Assessment of Building Structural Aspects

Exposed Structural Framing

- The building lateral and longitudinal bracing system are insufficient to withstand a present-day code mandated wind and seismic loading. Because of this, consideration needs to be given to augmenting these systems (both directions). Roof rafters as well as purlins are bowed and in some cases, water-damaged as seen from their topside.

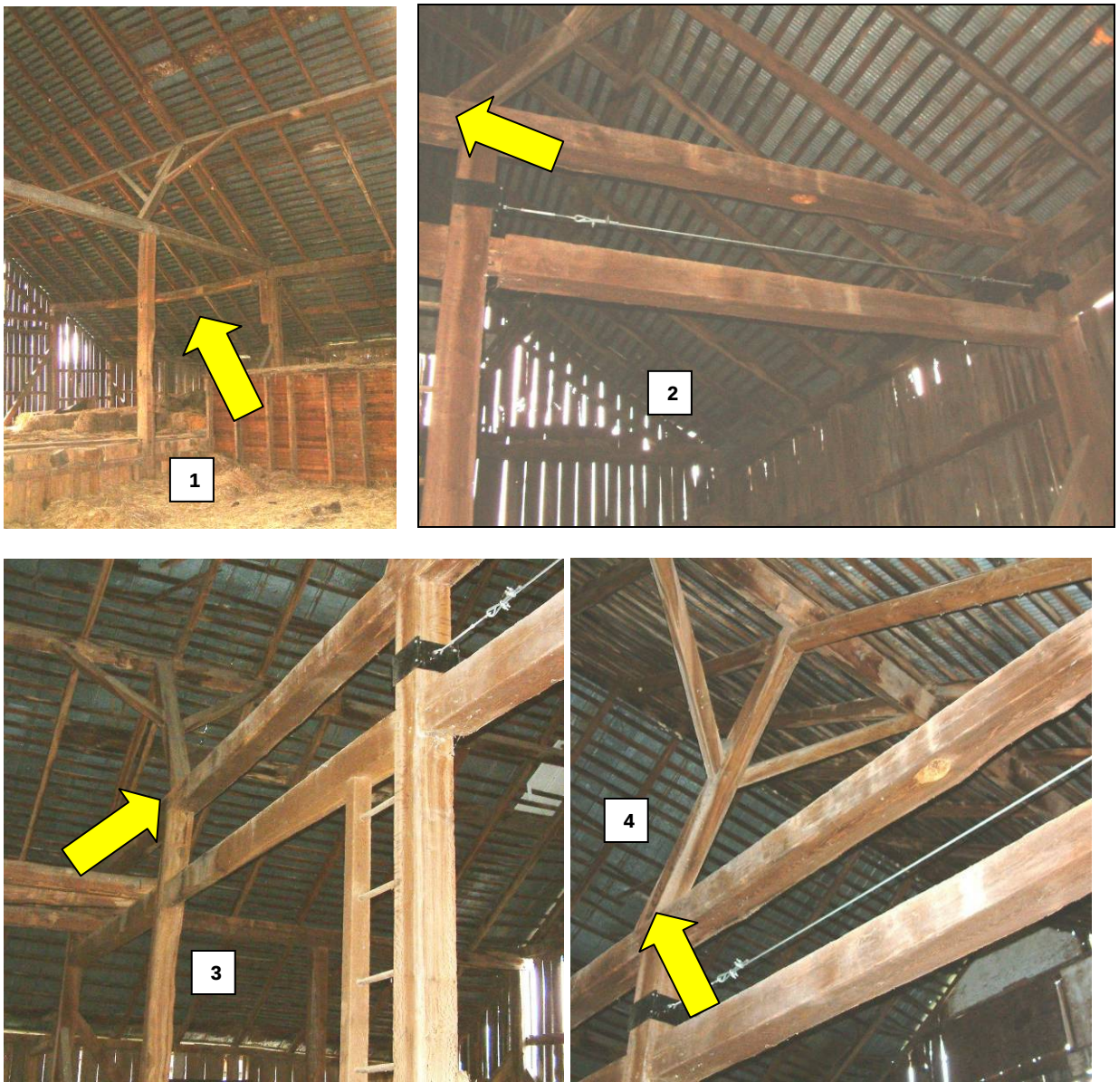

Fig. A.3-01 Threshing Level Present Bracing

Exposed Structural Framing (Cont.)

- Evidence of this can be seen from the many slipped and/or dislodged mortise-and-tenon joints in the portal frames as well as longterm bowing and sagging in the individual wall and roof beams (See photo #1 Fig A.3-01). In some areas, the frames have planar translational sway that has sheared off joint pegging with time and increased movement from repeated wind and snow loadings. The positions where these splay braces connect to the upper members of the portal frames have served to direct water from the roof onto the tops of the timber frames . These intersections are badly rotted out and have left these connections in a state of disrepair.
  (These connections are the type shown at the locations indicated in photos #2, #3 and #4 in Fig A.3-01)

Fig A.3-02	Threshing Level Portal Frame End – Out of Plumb

The outside vertical members of each bent are out of plumb by more than 3" (as measured in the field). These are also a function of the slipped joints (right hand photo) which were attempted to be repaired as shown in the figure above.

Upon close inspection, many of the joints were loose and broken that form the basis of the main portal frames. There are also many areas along the frames where the wood integrity has been compromised and is soft and water-damaged.

Foundation /Walls

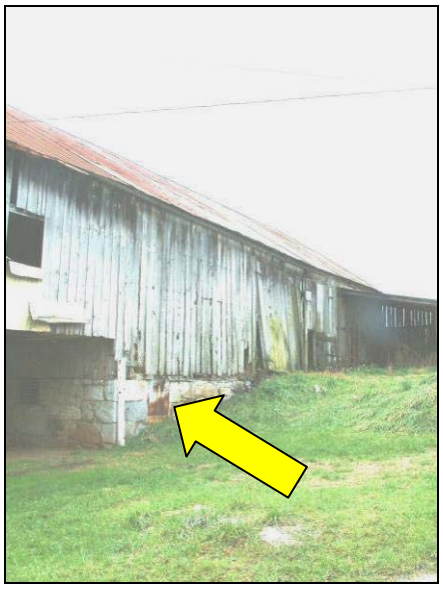

Fig. A.3-03	North Side Drainage Path

- The drainage path of the upland side of the property leads water to run along the northeast side of the building foundation base. This has caused the stonework to become loose in many areas that will require repair. (Fig. A.3-03; left photo)

- At the foundation wall on the north side of the building, the stone has slipped due to this long-term water infiltration and the ground is saturated. The soil, being constantly wet, is soft and its' load bearing capacities for the wall are diminished. (Fig. A.3-03; right photo)

Foundation/Walls (Cont.)

Fig. A.3-04 Tree Root Damage to Wall at Northwest Building Corner

- The northwest corner of the building has had trees that have previously been very close to the wall foundation. The root systems of these trees have grown next to and through the stone wall foundation causing a noticeable bulge as shown from inside in Fig. A.3-04. This area is along the problematic water flow path on the north and has increased the water infiltration issues into the foundation walls.

Lower-Level

- Water damage / infiltration (See Fig.A.3-03 and A.3-04)
- Wall stone is spalling and the mortar has washed out in several locations. This has caused the stone to dislodge and settle and has added to the wall degradation.

Position in lower level where a column was removed under a beam. Mortise was from the original column connection now removed

Fig. A.3-05 Removed Column Position at Lower-Level

- Removed columns in several locations causing beam bending due to inordinate span length. These missing columns cause the beams to far exceed their original carrying intent and are some of the key overall building supports.

- Basement earthen floor is uneven and has holes in many areas. Soil has been removed or washed away due to water infiltration conditions along the north side of the building.

Timber main beams supporting the floor beams show signs of bowing as their spans are too long in some cases for the areas they are covering.

Fig. A.3-06 Bowing Floor Timber Beam

- The absence of a support column, as shown in Fig. A.3-04. compromises the local floor integrity and has precipitated long-term bowing as seen in the above Fig. A.3-05. It is imperative to have these supports reinstalled.

Upper-Level Threshing / Mow Level

Fig. A.3-07	Damaged / Missing Flooring

- Flooring is rotted / missing. The decking spacing is such that it would never be able to support a present day assembly load even under its original, undamaged condition.

- Lateral frames are damaged in several locations. They have been stabilized in the interim but the mortise-and-tenon joints need repair. (See Fig. A.3-02 on page 3)

Upper-Level Threshing / Mow Level (Cont.)

Fig. A.3-08	Water Damaged Floor Beam and Flooring

- Substructure / beam columns are intermittently damaged from fatigue and water. Flooring can also be seen to be rotted in this photograph.

Upper-Level Storage Bay East

- Flooring is rotted / missing. The decking spacing is such that it would never be able to support a present day assembly load even under its original, undamaged condition.

Fig. A.3-09	Beam Splice at Removed Column Location

- Support column in center of floor beam has been removed and beam sags in this location. In this instance, a beam splice had been integrally positioned to act with a column that is now removed. This worsens the floor beam support at this location and illustrates another example of the need to reinstall a column that was removed.

Upper-Level Storage Bay East (Cont.)

Fig. A.3-10	Rotted Timber Beams at North Corner

- Portions of the floor beam ends are damaged where they rest upon the main support timbers and wall which carry the decking or support openings intended to the area below. Wood is soft and spongy at many of these locations.

- Substructure / beam columns are intermittently damaged from fatigue and water.

Upper-Level Storage Bay West

- Flooring is rotted / missing. The decking spacing is such that it would never be able to support a present day assembly load even under its original, undamaged condition.
  Floor support column at the lower level near north side of building has been removed from under the floor beam as can be seen in Fig. A.3-05.

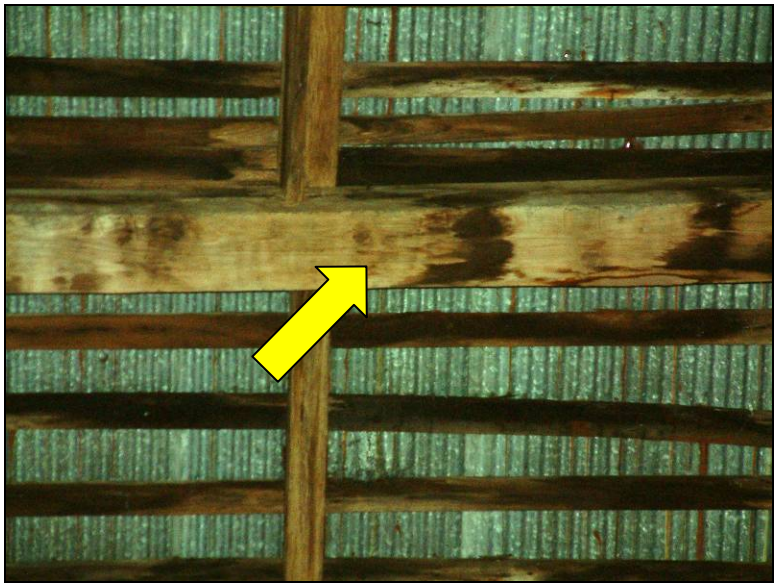

Fig.A3-11	Roof Beam/Purlins/Rafters Water Damage

- Some rotting noted on undersides of beams and planking as a result of water damage.

Roof / Exterior Walls

- Purlins are sagging slightly since they are only supported at their mid-spans by a longitudinal timber beam between portal frames.

Fig. A.3-12 Detail of Outside Wall Board Weather Damage

- Water from roof is running down the walls damaging the vertical planking.

Roof / Exterior Walls (Cont.)

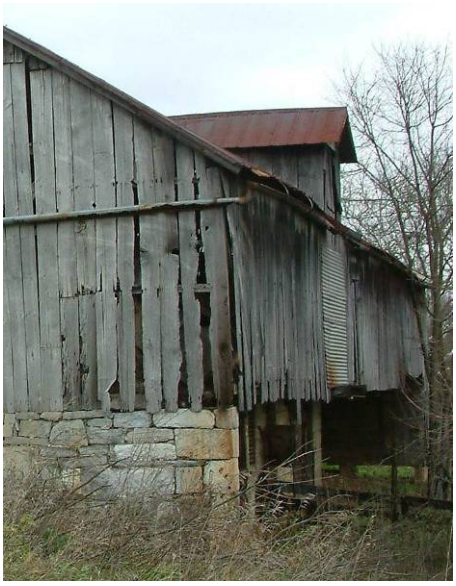

Fig. A.3-13 Outside Wall Board Weather Damage

- The roof is rusting and is the cause of much interior leakage on the floor and into the basement.

Recapitulation of Proposed Repairs

Floor/Wall/ Roof	Proposed Use	IBC Code Floor, Roof or Environmental Load Requirement (psf)	Present Load Capacity (psf)	Repairs or Upgrades Required
Basement	Storage / Farm	100 (Floor)	125	1.Fill in holes in earthen floor. Able to sustain proposed usage load once done. 2. Replace missing timber columns 3. Repair stone wall at north side. Repoint mortar joints, reset dislodged stones, regrade exterior adjacent ground to provide positive water runoff from building
Threshing Bay (Upper-level)	Assembly	100 (Floor) 14.5 (Wind)	Inadequate < 50	1.Replace damaged flooring w/ double layer of 1" thick staggered-seam planking consistent with historic fabric. Use wood screws. 2. Repair rotted floor beams or replace in-kind at worst locations. 3. Repair water damaged timber bent sections at splay brace connection locations. New splices. 4.Additional lateral bracings will need to be added in order to sustain present wind load requirements. Method to be determined 5. Seismic upgrades to be determined.

Storage Bay East (Upper-level)	Storage	100 (Floor) 14.5 (Wind) 0.2g (Seismic Acceleration	Inadequate < 50	1.Replace damaged flooring w/ double layer of 1" thick staggered-seam planking consistent with historic fabric. Use wood screws. 2. Repair rotted floor beams or replace in-kind at worst locations. 3. Repair water damaged timber bent sections at splay brace connection locations. New splices. 4. Additional lateral bracings will need to be added in order to sustain present wind load requirements. Method to be determined. 5. Seismic upgrades to be determined.
Storage Bay West (Upper-level)	Storage	100 (Floor) 14.5 (Wind) 0.2g (Seismic Acceleration)	Inadequate < 50	1.Replace damaged flooring w/ double layer of 1" thick staggered-seam planking consistent with historic fabric. Use wood screws. 2. Repair rotted floor beams or replace in-kind at worst locations. 3. Repair water damaged timber bent sections at splay brace connection locations. New splices. 4. Additional lateral bracings will need to be added in order to sustain present wind load requirements. Method to be determined 5. Seismic upgrades to be determined.

Roof		30 (Snow) 14.5 (Wind) 0.2g (Seismic Acceleration Wash. Co. Amendment requirement	Inadequate < 15 Inadequate Negligible	1. Add'l framing required to decrease spans. 2. Seismic upgrades to be determined.
Walls		15 14.5 (Wind) 0.2g (Seismic Acceleration	Inadequate < 5	1.Additional wall girts to be added 2. Seismic upgrades to be determined.

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A.4 Structural Code Sheet

This section presents the results of a present day check on the applicable codes for the locality and confirmation of the structural requirements that oculd be imposed on this building.

Morabito Consultants, Inc.
Structural Engineers
2526 Saint Paul Street Baltimore, Maryland 21218

For: Schamu Machowski Greco Architects **Structural Code Sheet**

PROJECT TILE: Joseph Parks Farm Barn
LOCATION: Antietam National Battlefield
Sharpsburg, Maryland 21782

This section exhibits the results of a present day check on the applicable codes for the locality. This shows what a structure would need to be designed for under current code conditions. This is included as a means to demonstrate what would need to done now under all the required environmental force considerations. This, then, shows that there are considerations for seismic, wind and snow that were either not included originally or have been significantly increased as required by the IBC 2003 Building Code with the Washington County, Maryland amendments. This sheet is a gauge to measure some of the inherent and evolved inadequacies that the building has structurally. These requirements would need to be incorporated in any efforts to bring this up to a standard of present usability for public safety.

CODES

Prevailing Building Code:	IBC 2003 (w/ Washington Co. Amendm'ts)
Referenced Design Code	ASCE 7
Wood Design Code	NDS -2001 (*National Design Specification for Wood – ASD; American Wood Council)*
	Timber Frame Joinery & Design Workbook *The Timber Framers Guild*
Steel Members *Design)*	AISC Steel Construction Manual (*Allowable Stress*
Concrete	ACI 318, 350 (*American Concrete Institute)*
Welding	AWS D1.1

WOOD MATERIAL CRITERIA[1]

Wood species presumed to be:	Wood species
Mixed Oak	
Beams and Stringers: Fb = 1150 psi; Ft = 775 psi; E = 1.2 ksi Fv = 80 psi	No. 1
Posts and Timbers Fb = 1050 psi; Ft = 700 psi; E = 1.2 ksi Fv = 80 psi	No. 1

STEEL MATERIAL CRITERIA

Plates, Angles, Rod and Turnbuckles Fy = 36 ksi; E = 29,000 ksi	ASTM A36
Bolts	ASTM A36

SNOW LOADS

Ground Snow Load; P_g	35 psf	IBC	Fig. 1608.2
Thermal Factor; C_t	1.2		Tbl. 1608.3.2
Snow Exposure Factor; C_e	0.9		Tbl. 1608.3.1
Exposure Category:	C		§ 1609.4
Category Classification:	I	ASCE	Tbl. 1-1
Importance Factor; I_s	0.8		Tbl. 7-4
Roof Flat Snow Load; P_f $P_f = 0.7C_eC_tIP_g$	21.2 psf	ASCE	Eq. 7-1
Roof Slope Factor (8.5/12 pitch); C_s	1.0		Fig. 7-2a
Roof Sloped Snow Load; P_s $Ps = CsPf$	*21.2 psf*	*ASCE*	*Eq. 7-2*
Roof Live Load:	30 psf	Wash. Co. Amendment	

[1] NOTE: Wood species not structurally tested. Therefore, all existing structural wood presumed to be the equivalent of:

SEISMIC DESIGN (IBC 2003 § 1616)

Building Classification:	II		
Category:	B		
Category Classification:	I	IBC	Tbl. 1604.5
Seismic Factor; IE	1.0		Tbl. 1604.5
Seismic Use Group:	I		
Site Class:	D		Tbl. 1615.1.1
Modification Factor R:	2.5		Tbl. 1617.6
S_{MS} = 0.30g Fa = 1.6			Tbl. 1615.1.2(1)
S_{M1} = 0.15g Fv = 2.4			Tbl. 1615.1.2(2)
S_S = 0.187g S_{DS} = 0.20g			Eq. 16-40
S_1 = 0.063g S_{D1} = 0.10g			Eq. 16-41
Simplified lateral force procedure is used for seismic design.			§ 1617.5

Seismic Base Shear:
V = (1.2 SDS / R) Wx Eq. 16-56
= 0.096 Wx

WIND LOADS (ASCE 7-02)

Basic Wind Speed; V	90 mph	Fig. 6-1
Exposure Category	B	§6.5.6.1.2
Wind Directionality Factor; Kd	0.85	Tbl. 6-6
Category Classification	II	Tbl. 1-1
Velocity Pressure Exp. Coeff.; Kz	0.75	Tbl. 6-5
Gust Factor; G	0.85	§6.5.7.2
Velocity Pressure; qz	14.54 psf	Eq. 6-13

LIVE LOADS

Threshing Floor / Mow Area	100 psf	Assembly

DEAD LOADS

Roof		5.0 psf	Wood Structure
		3.0 psf	Wood Shakes
		4.0 psf	Plank Underlayment
		_____	
	Total =	12.0 psf	
Floor		4.0 psf	Underlayment
		6.0 psf	Wood Structure
		5.0 psf	Undercarriage Collat.
		_____	
	Total =	15.0 psf	

A.5 Structural Letter

13 November 2007

SMG Architects
1016 Morton Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

Quinn Evan Architects
1214 Twenty-Eight Street NW
Washington, DC 20007

Attention: Mr. Brian Berry

Re: Building Stability & Structural Condition Statement
Joseph Parks Barn
Antietam National Battleground
Sharpsburg, Maryland
MC Job No. 06309

To All Concerned Parties:

Morabito Consultants has been engaged with the above referenced project for a year with the architectural firms of Schamu Machowski Greco (SMG) and now Quinn Evans (QE). Our involvement has been to collaborate with these firms in the preparation of an HSR as it relates to the building's structural assessment and integrity. Along with this assessment report endeavor, Morabito Consultants has visited the referenced barn in Sharpsburg, Maryland on at least 3 occasions and been able to witness the physical condition of the building and support structure on a first hand basis. Our most recent visit was on November 2nd, 2007 with Mr. Brian Berry of SMG and Ms. Katie Irwin of QE. On each occasion, free access to the barn and its' surroundings was available.

It is now our opinion and position that we are compelled to place, on record, a statement of the buildings' condition in the interests of public safety based on our accumulated knowledge of this project. The following facts draw us to a conclusive statement as such:

a) This building structure is in a state of disrepair and has not been properly maintained from environmental forces for many years. Some minor stop-gap repairs are present but are sorely inadequate for the state of damage existing in the structure.
b) Some foundation walls of the structure have been compromised in many areas and several integral columns have been removed. As such, the foundation is no longer sufficient to insure the structural integrity of the building.

c) Much of the original timber and framing is water damaged and rotted and no longer retains the joinery at connection locations for which it was constructed. Many joints have slipped, broken, rotated and translated connection points and are mechanically defunct.
d) Many floor boards and decking/planking are broken, rotted or missing. These pose a substantial tripping or falling hazard.

Based on these and many other observed facts, it is our conclusive opinion that the barn is not fit for use of any kind and presents a substantial safety hazard. We therefore recommend that any and all occupancy, use or entry into this building be immediately terminated until a proper remediation course is prescribed as to the assurance of the building stability and structural integrity. The barn should be encapsulated by some means to ensure that any entry is prohibited and that an area is cordoned off so that any possible falling/failed structural elements, either inside or out, do not injure any persons in the immediate vicinity.

We strongly urge that notification be given to all applicable parties as to the content of this letter. Please feel free to call me if this matter requires further discussion or elaboration.

Very truly yours,

MORABITO CONSULTANTS, INC.

Jeffrey Cerquetti, M. CE., P.E. SEAL
Senior Structural Engineer
JC/mtn

06309/smg ltr 071113.doc

A.6 Bibliography

A.6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1859 Thomas Taggert. "Map of Washington County, Maryland." Washington Co. Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD.

A.7 Glossary

A.7 GLOSSARY

Bent—One of a series of transverse structural frames of a building or structure, including in timber frame construction a pair of posts, one or more connecting beams, and often corner braces.

Braced frame—A wood frame system with large corner posts and girts stiffened with diagonal corner braces.

Clinch—to fasten a board by hammering over the protruding point of a nail.

Clinch Nail—a broad headed wrought nail or wire nail that is malleable enough to be clinched without breaking.

Closed forebay**--a Standard Pennsylvania barn type in which gable-end walls extend to end of forebay front wall closing the under forebay space at the ends.

Collar beam—A horizontal member that connects a pair of rafters above their base to form an A shape.

Cross beam*--A large structural beam between two opposite walls; also called a girder.

Cut nail—A nail with a shaft that is machine cut from sheet steel [iron]; wedge shaped and sometimes case hardened; first produced in the 1790s and common by 1805; machine formed heads were introduced circa 1815.

Forebay*--That part of a structure's upper story that significantly overhangs the story below; usually an integral part of the structure.

Granary—Any building used to store threshed or husked grain, such as wheat or corn.

Girt—A horizontal member that encircles a wood frame building at upper floor levels and supports the joists, posts, studs.

Hay Track**--Pulley and fork mounted on track below the roof ridge, used to carry hay or straw into the mow.

Hewn—Material roughly cut and shapes with hand tools from basic materials such as logs or rocks.

Joint—the place where two or more separate elements come together.

Joist—One of a series of closely spaced, parallel beams that supports a floor or a ceiling.

Mow—[Haymow] A large space within a barn used for storing hay.

Mow wall—a low wall dividing threshing floor from mows used for hay or other feed storage.

Purlin—A horizontal beam in a roof structure that supports the common rafters; typically spans between principal rafters or parallel roof trusses.

Queen post—One of the two vertical hanging post framing members in a queen-post truss framing system.

Rafter—One of a series of parallel, sloped, roof beams that support the sheathing or roof covering.

Roof lath or nailers—A wood strip used to support roofing shingles, tiles or slates.

Stanchion—A pair of metal rods that loosely hold a cow's head in a stall so that it can eat.

Struts—Compression members of a truss or similar frame, typically diagonal, also known as braces.

Sweitzer**--Early Pennsylvania barn type, characterized by asymmetrical gable ends and an unposted cantilevered forebay.

Threshing floor—A floor in a barn where grain is beaten to separate the grain from the chaff; typically a plank floor in the center of a timber framed structure.

Top plate—A continuous horizontal piece of lumber across the top of an exterior wall that supports the foot of the rafters, or other framework above it; laid flat on top of a masonry wall or wall studs.

Wire nail—A nail formed by cutting and forming wire, with a circular cross section and a sharp point; first imported from France in the late 19c.

Wrought nail—A nail that is hand forged from iron or mild steel; although varying in shape typically has a square cross section and a large head.

Definitions from Dictionary of Building Preservation, Ward Bucher, ed., New York: Preservation Press; John Wiley and Son, 1996.

**Definitions from American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia, Cyral M. Harris, New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1998.*

***Definitions from The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution and Distribution in North America, Robert F. Ensminger, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.*

A.8 Historic American Building Survey Drawings

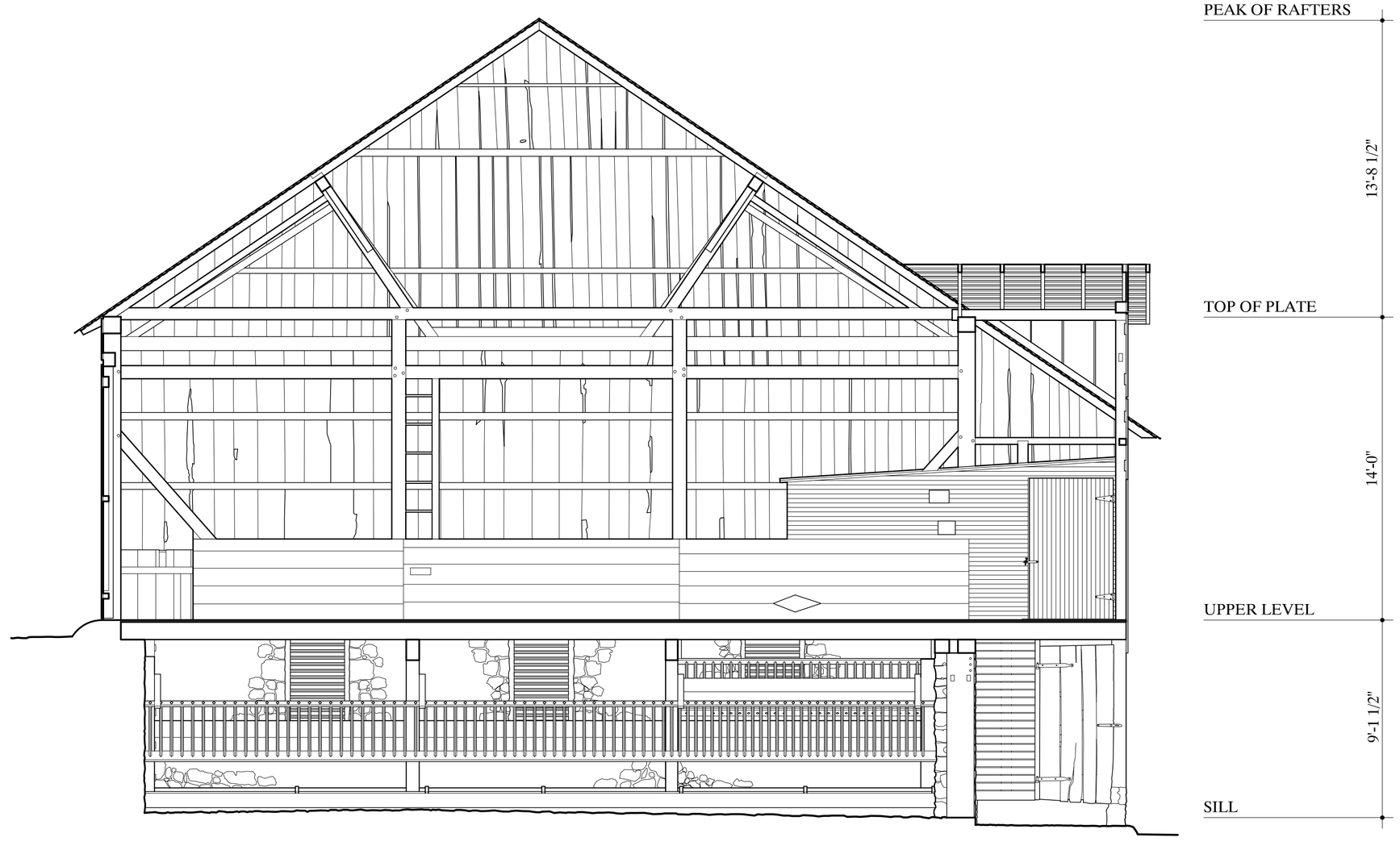
(The drawings are reduced from their full size of 24”x36”.)

BARN

JOSEPH PARKS FARM

THE PROPERTY KNOWN TODAY AS THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM WAS PURCHASED BY JACOB MUMMA IN 1796. THE BARN WAS MOST LIKELY CONSTRUCTED BEFORE 1821, WHEN JACOB SOLD THE PROPERTY TO HIS SON JOHN. JOHN MUMMA DIED IN 1835, AND THE PROPERTY WAS PURCHASED BACK FROM THE ESTATE BY JACOB, WHO SOLD IT THE FOLLOWING YEAR TO HIS YOUNGER SON, SAMUEL. IN 1861, SAMUEL MUMMA SOLD THE FARM TO PHILIP PRY JR., WHO IN TURN LEASED THE PROPERTY TO JOSEPH PARKS. PARKS, HIS WIFE ALETHA, AND THEIR SIX CHILDREN RESIDED AT THE FARM AT THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR BATTLE OF 17 SEPTEMBER 1862. LOCATED ADJACENT TO ANTIETAM CREEK AND ITS IMPORTANT "MIDDLE BRIDGE" CROSSING, THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM WAS OCCUPIED DURING THE BATTLE BY INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY OF THE UNION ARMY'S 5th CORPS, AND BY CAVALRY UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL PLEASONTON. THE BARN IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SHELTERED SOME OF THE WOUNDED. AT SOME POINT IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AN ADDITION CONTAINING A WAGON SHED AND CORN CRIB WAS CONSTRUCTED AT THE EAST END OF THE BARN. IN 2003, THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM WAS ACQUIRED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AS PART OF ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD.

THE BARN AT THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF A PENNSYLVANIA BANK BARN, AN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING TYPE INTRODUCED TO THE REGION BY SWISS AND GERMAN SETTLERS IN THE MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. ITS ASYMMETRICAL GABLE ENDS IDENTIFY IT AS A "SWEITZER" TYPE BARN. THE FOUNDATION AND LOWER LEVEL EXTERIOR WALLS WERE BUILT OF LIMESTONE MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. THE LOWER LEVEL FEATURES A HALF-OPEN CANTILEVERED FOREBAY ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE, AND HOUSED FEEDING AND MILKING STALLS FOR LIVESTOCK. AN EARTHEN RAMP LEADS TO THE UPPER LEVEL ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BARN. THE UPPER LEVEL WAS BUILT OF HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION, WITH MORTISE-AND-TENON AND PEGGED JOINTS. THE BARN IS SHEATHED WITH VERTICAL OAK BOARDS OF RANDOM WIDTH. IN PLAN, THE UPPER LEVEL HOUSED A CENTRAL THRESHING AREA FLANKED BY TWO HAY/STRAW MOWS, WITH A GRANARY LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST CORNER.



SECTION A-A

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FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

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METERS 1:48

THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE BARN AT THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) OF THE HERITAGE DOCUMENTATION PROGRAMS DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS), RICHARD O'CONNOR, ACTING MANAGER. THE PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD (ANTI), NPS, JOHN W. HOWARD, SUPERINTENDENT. PROJECT PLANNING WAS COORDINATED BY JOHN ROBBINS, CHIEF, HABS; AND BY KEVEN WALKER, PARK RANGER, CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION, ANTI. THE FIELD WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN AND THE MEASURED DRAWINGS WERE PRODUCED BY PROJECT SUPERVISOR MARK SCHARA, HABS ARCHITECT; BY HABS ARCHITECTS JASON McNATT AND WENDY H. SMITH; AND BY ARCHITECTS GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY) AND ANNE E. KIDD (UNIVERSITY OF OREGON). THE LARGE-FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY HABS PHOTOGRAPHER JAMES W. ROSENTHAL. ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED BY THE ANTI MAINTENANCE STAFF.

DRAWN BY: ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 8 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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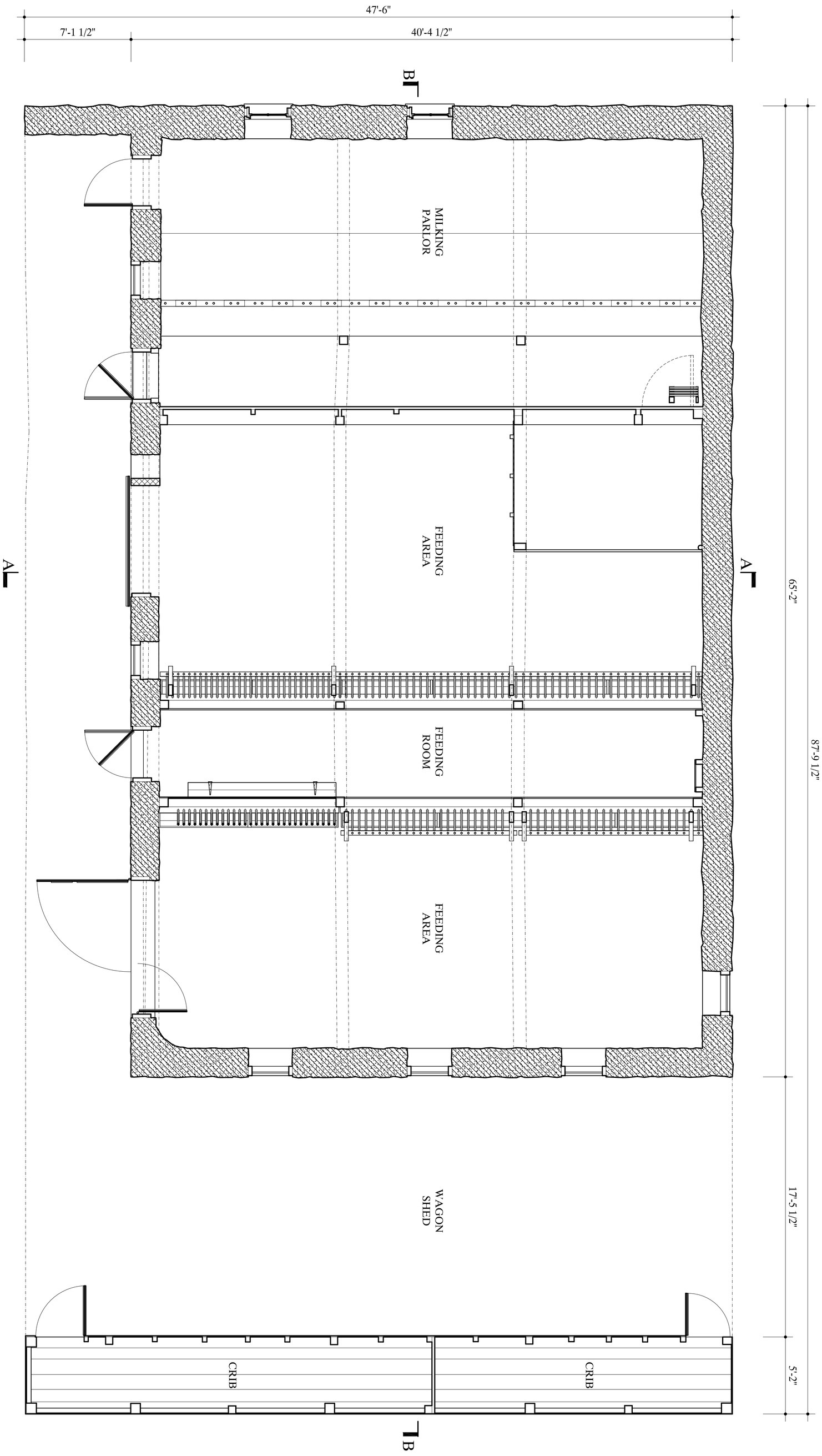

LOWER LEVEL PLAN

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DRAWN BY: ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO. MD-940-A	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 8 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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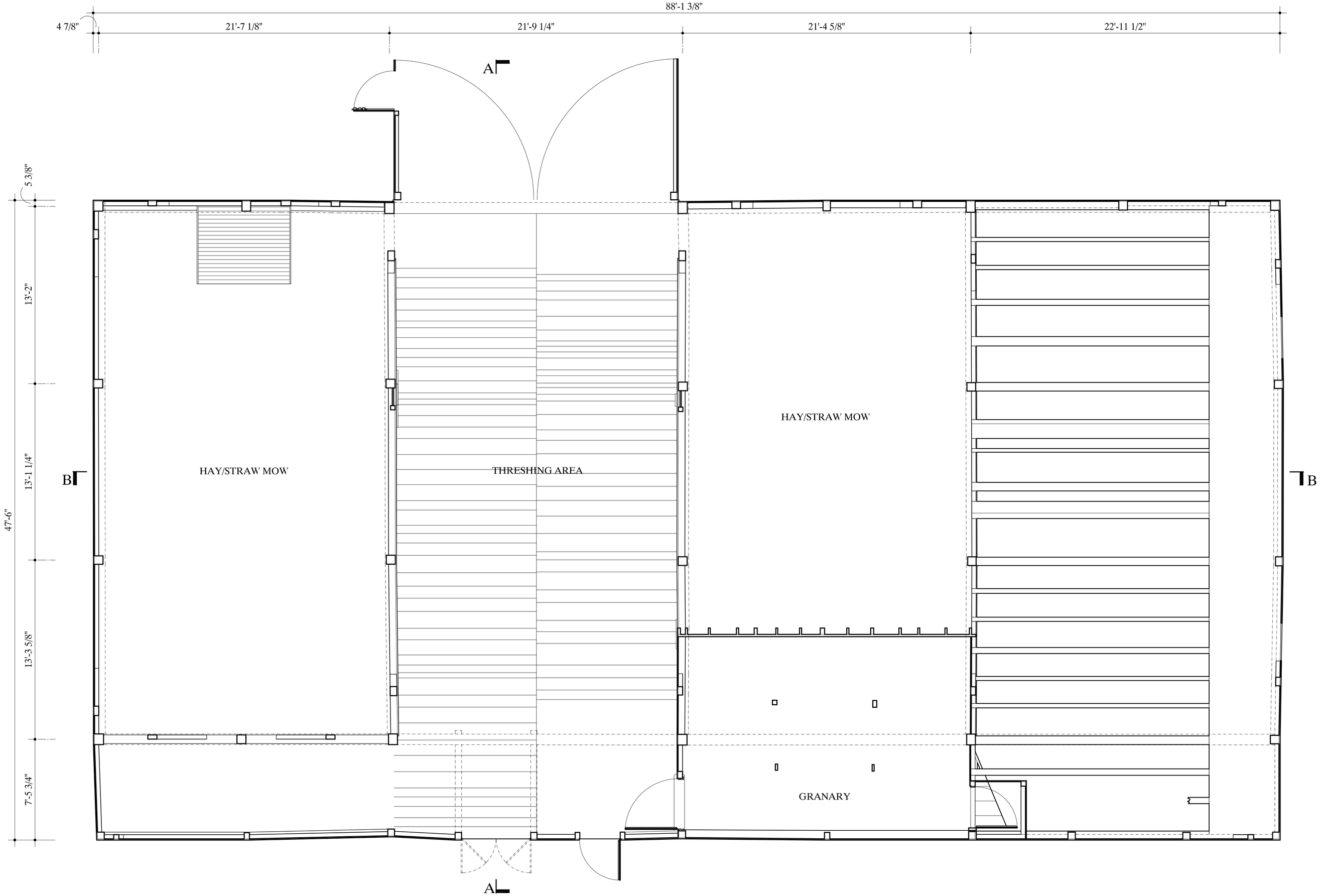

UPPER LEVEL PLAN

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FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

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DRAWN BY: ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS

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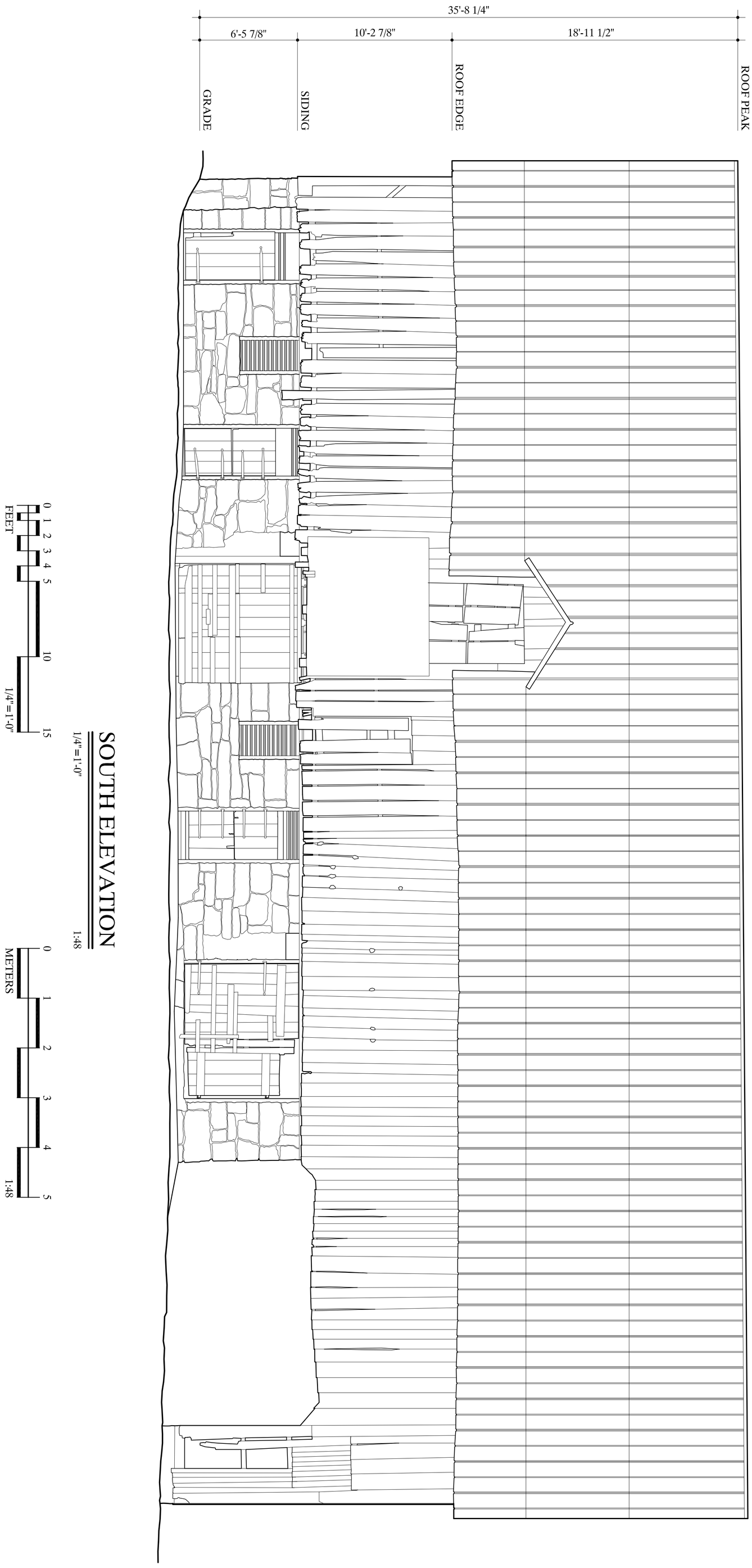

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SOUTH ELEVATION

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DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO. MD-940-A	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 8 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.
MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 8 SHEETS

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WEST ELEVATION

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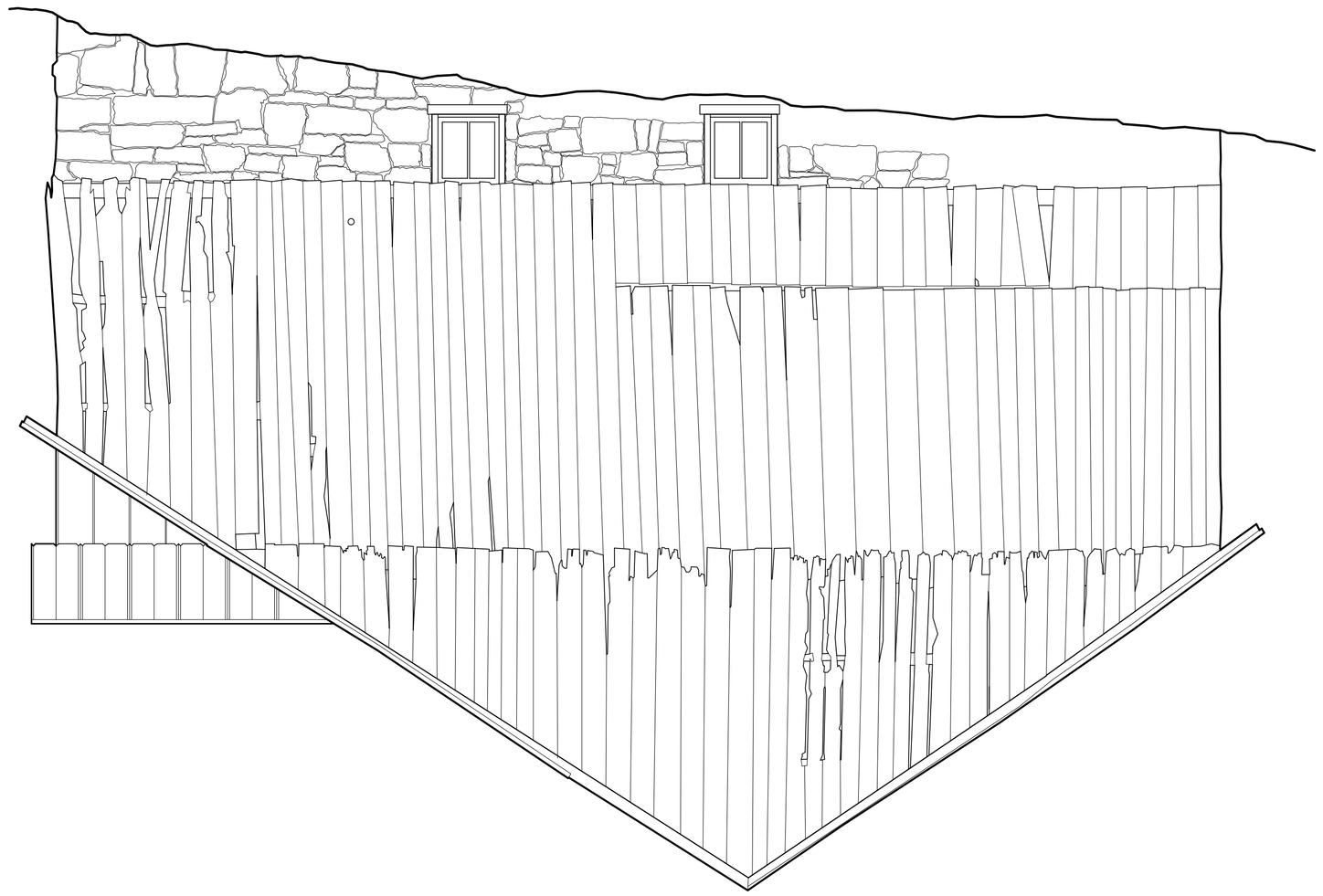

EAST ELEVATION

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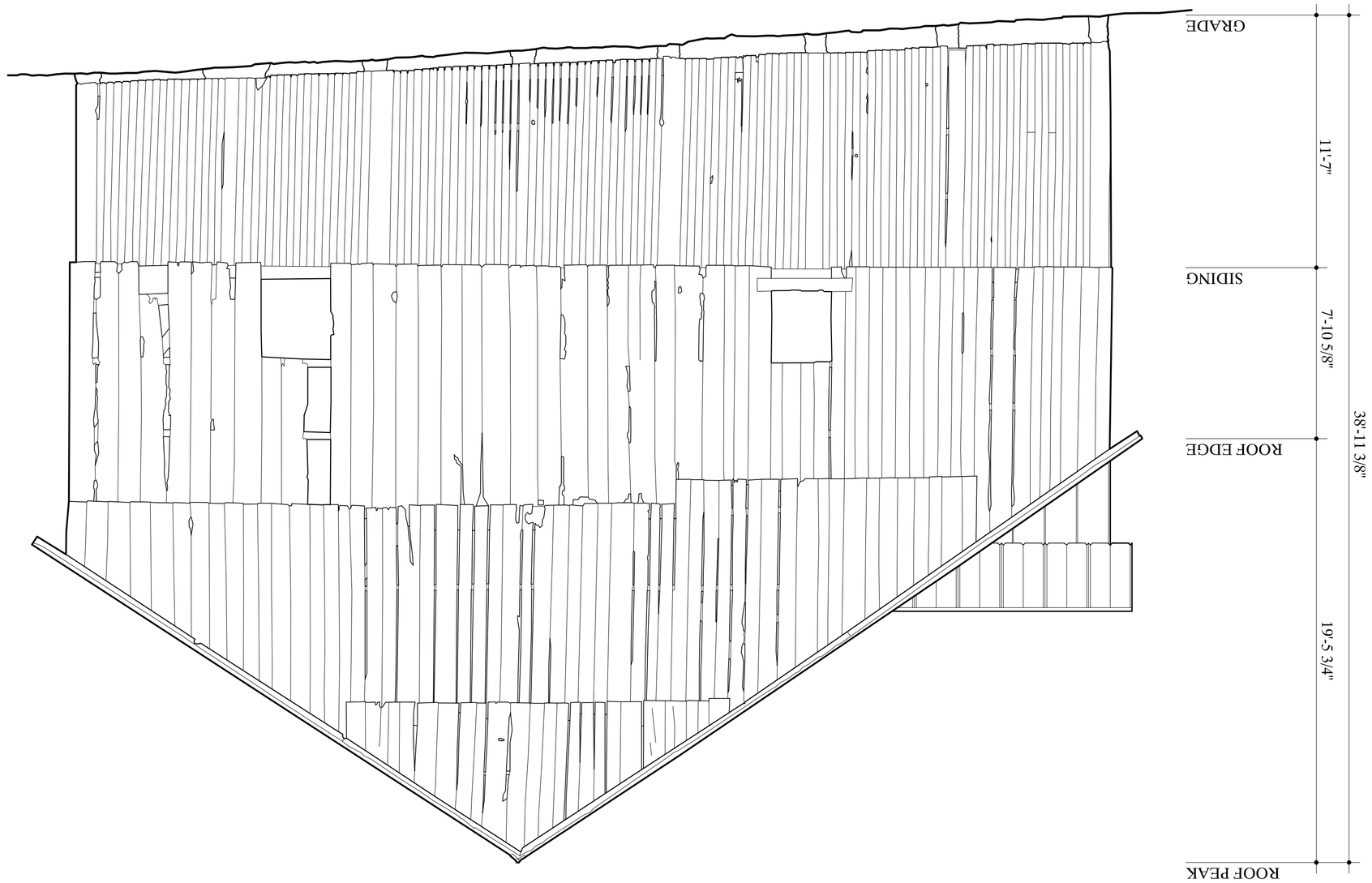

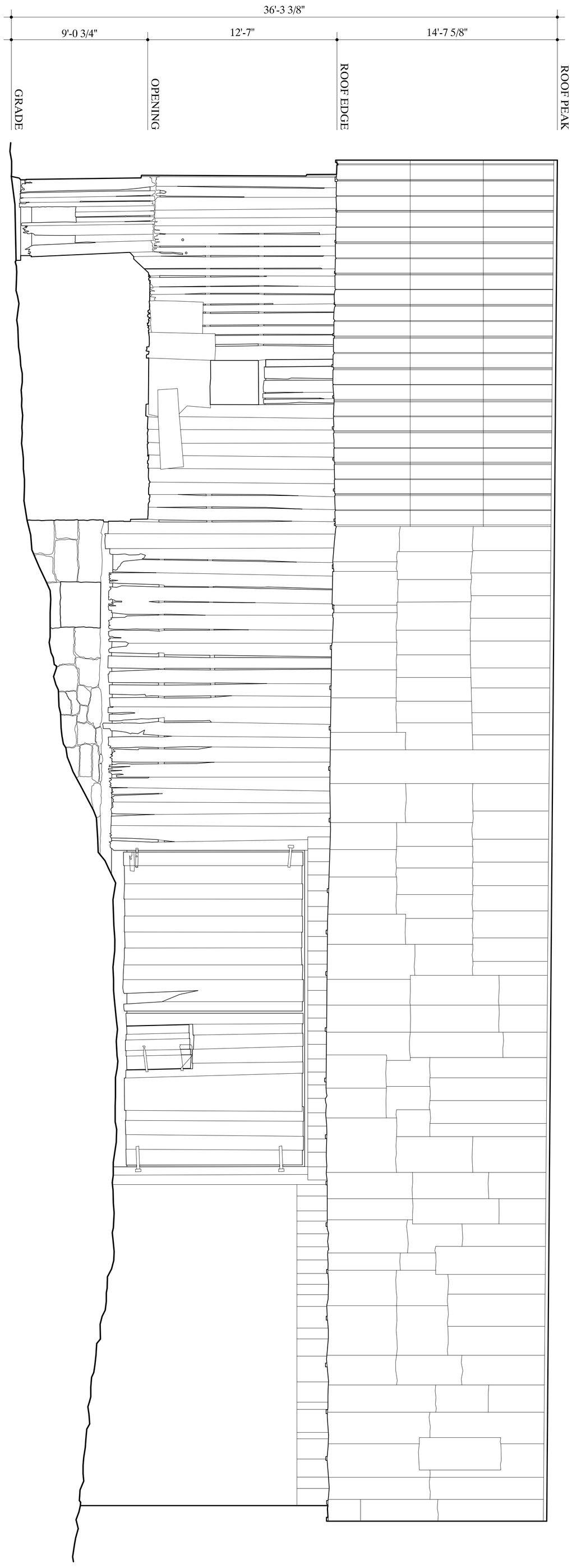

NORTH ELEVATION

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DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO. MD-940-A	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 6 OF 8 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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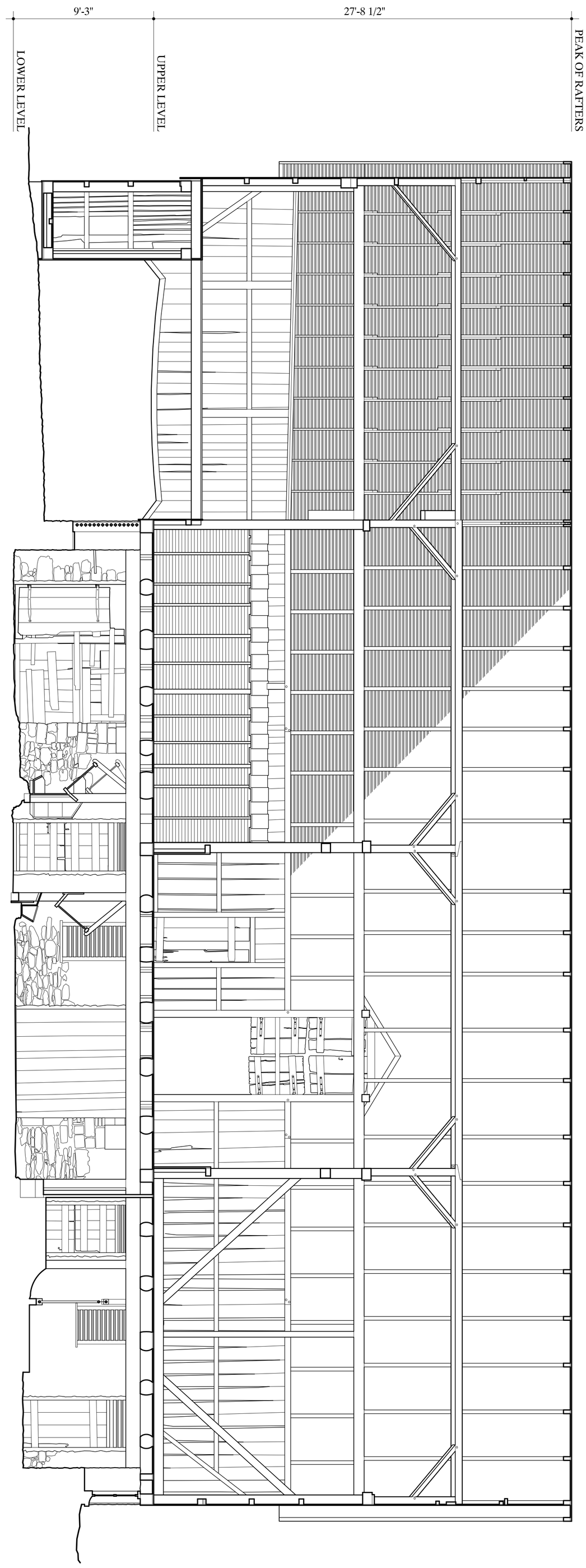

SECTION B-B

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DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	**JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN** ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO. MD-940-A	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 7 OF 8 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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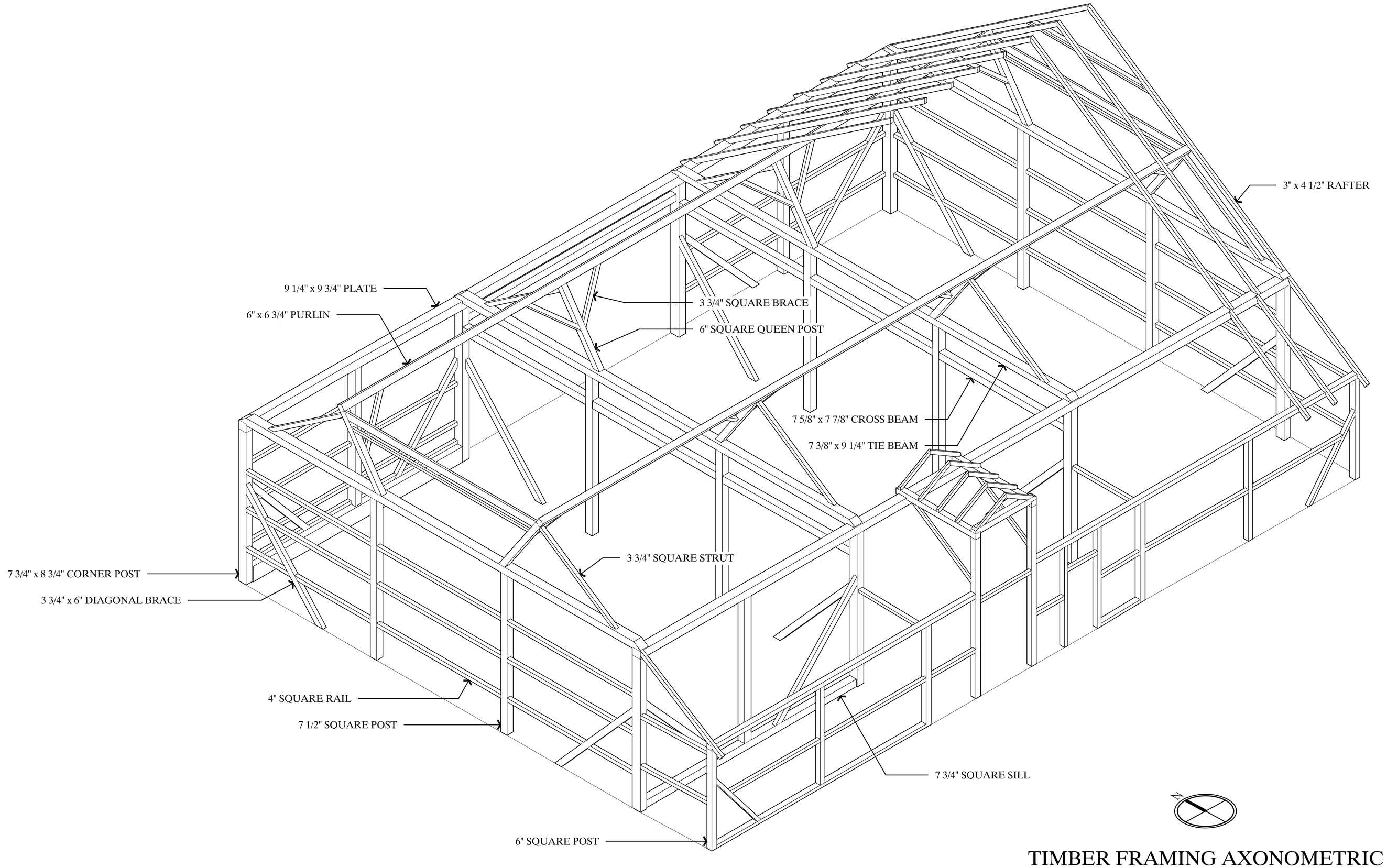

TIMBER FRAMING AXONOMETRIC

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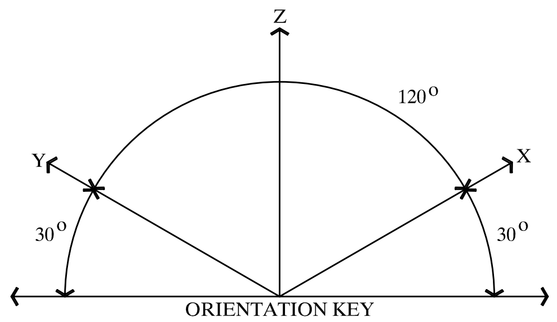

ORIENTATION KEY

NOTE: ONLY FIRST PERIOD CONSTRUCTION SHOWN

DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 8 OF 8 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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

A.9 National Register Nomination Form

National Register nomination form (1981)
Item #23 “Log farmhouse up Antietam Creek from the Middle Bridge” is assumed to the Joseph Parks Barn.

Update to the National Register nomination form (1999)
Item #6 “Cunningham Farm” (the former name of the Joseph Parks Barn

Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

WA-II-477

listed 1966 2239705507

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Antietam National Battlefield (includes three (3) detached sites: Lee headquarters site, Sharpsburg; Reno Monument, Fox's Gap; and

AND/OR COMMON: War Correspondents Memorial arch, Crampton's Gap)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: P. O. Box 158 — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Sharpsburg — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24 — COUNTY: Washington — CODE: 043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	— PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	— MUSEUM
— BUILDING(S)	— PRIVATE	— UNOCCUPIED	— COMMERCIAL	X PARK
— STRUCTURE	X BOTH	— WORK IN PROGRESS	— EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
— SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	— ENTERTAINMENT	— RELIGIOUS
— OBJECT	X IN PROCESS	— YES: RESTRICTED	— GOVERNMENT	— SCIENTIFIC
	— BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	— INDUSTRIAL	— TRANSPORTATION
		— NO	— MILITARY	— OTHER:

4 AGENCY

multiple public and private ownership

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
National Capital Region/National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY, TOWN: Washington, D.C. 20242 — VICINITY OF — STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Washington County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN: Hagerstown, — STATE: Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Partial representation in State Historic Sites Survey, Maryland Historic Trust

DATE — — FEDERAL X STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historic Trust, 21 State Circle

CITY, TOWN: Annapolis, — STATE: Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

WA II-477

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Antietam National Battlefield is located near the Maryland bank of the Potomac River and along Antietam Creek north and east of the village of Sharpsburg, Maryland. On September 17, 1862, the Confederates occupied the heights around Sharpsburg, and to them the battle was known as the Battle of Sharpsburg. The Union forces coming westward from Boonsboro crossed the Antietam in the early morning of September 17, 1862, at the Upper or Hitt's Bridge (presently outside the park), at Pry's Ford below the Philip Pry farm, and at the Middle Bridge, where Antietam Creek was crossed by the road from Boonsboro to Sharpsburg. The afternoon of the same day, after fierce fighting, the Federals crossed the Antietam at the Lower or Burnside Bridge and at Snavely's Ford. To the Union forces, the battle was known as Antietam after the creek that meandered through this hilly portion of the Maryland countryside. North of Sharpsburg, Confederate lines of defense spread out along the Hagerstown Pike where early morning fighting of September 17 centered around the Poffenberger farm; the Miller farm, especially in the Miller Cornfield; the West Woods, the East Woods, the North Woods, and the Dunker Church. Midday the battle moved southeastward to the areas of the Piper, Mumma, and Roulette farms, and centered in the area of the Sunken Road, known to history as Bloody Lane. In the afternoon the fighting moved south of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road first to the area around the Lower or Burnside Bridge, then up the heights across the Antietam through the Sherrick and Otto farms, until in the evening, the battle ended with the Federals almost at the edge of Sharpsburg at the present Hawkins Zouaves Monument near the Harpers Ferry-Sharpsburg Road. Present boundaries of the battlefield park include the area east of Antietam Creek up to the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road and the Philip Pry farm where Major General George B. McClellan, commander of the Union army, had his headquarters. The area of the battlefield also includes the Antietam National Cemetery at the eastern edge of Sharpsburg on the Boonsboro Road where 4,776 Federal soldiers are buried.

The battlefield remains generally as it was in September of 1862, occupied by farms and farmland which is still cultivated. The area was originally settled by German farmers who came down from Pennsylvania in the 18th and early 19th centuries. They built large brick, log, and fieldstone farmhouses and hugh barns with fieldstone lower stories for stock and hugh frame upper stories for storage of hay. Many original farm buildings from the period stand on the battlefield. To these are added the many state and regimental monuments erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The visitor gets the feeling of unspoiled farmland, distant hilly vistas of Red Hill, Elk Ridge, and South Mountain, neat and well-kept historic farm buildings, and battlefield roads skirting many curious military monuments of decades ago. Several historic roads remain. The Hagerstown Pike and the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road are still extant though the modern Hagerstown highway has been diverted westward leaving part of the old Pike as a road in the park beginning near the Dunker Church and rejoining the modern Hagerstown highway near Mansfield Avenue. The Burnside Bridge Road out of Sharpsburg still exists, but it too has been diverted to a new bridge across the Antietam, leaving the old Burnside Bridge untraveled by vehicular traffic. The Smoketown Road, beginning at the Dunker Church, is historic as is the road that turns right from it through the Mumma farm buildings. The road that winds around through "Bloody Lane" is more or less original, the modern road diverting from

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the historic roadbed at the'Bloody Lane' itself. The Harpers Ferry Road out of Sharpsburg follows its original course. Mansfield Avenue, Cornfield Avenue, Rodman Avenue, Branch Avenue, and the road to the heights above the Burnside Bridge have all been built since the battle to facilitate the visitor's tour of the battlefield. The Piper Lane through the Piper farm is historic.

The historic farmhouses with their surrounding farm buildings are spread out across the battlefield. Architecturally, the farmhouses vary from 18th century clapboard to nondescript two-story fieldstone to a degree of style in the Greek Revival-period Sherrick House and Pry House, both of which possess pleasing architectural lines and distinctiveness.

The National Register boundary coincides with the authorized boundary of Antietam National Battlefield as of this writing. Not all lands figuring in the battle are included within this boundary; such lands outside the boundary may be the subject of a state nomination supplementing this documentation. The primary source for the dimensions of the historic battlefield is the map of the Battle of Antietam, prepared under the direction of the Antietam Battlefield Board, surveyed by Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Cope, Engineer, drawn by Charles H. Ourand, 1899. Published by the Authority of the Secretary of War under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, located in the National Archives.

Antietam National Battlefield will be described in two sectors bounded by the Sharpsburg-Boonsboro Turnpike. The north sector of the battlefield was the scene of the first Federal attack on the morning of September 17, 1862, from Antietam Creek up to Miller's Cornfield and the Dunker Church. It was also the scene of continued fighting on that morning around the Piper Farm and Bloody Lane. It includes lands going northward on either side of the Hagerstown Pike from Sharpsburg, turning eastward at the Middlekauf farm and from there following a zigzag line to include the Samuel Poffenberger farm but not the M. Miller farm, and continuing down to the Antietam to include the old Kennedy farm but not the Neikirk farm. The boundary crosses the Antietam and follows the creek easterly until it turns southeast to encompass the Philip Pry house. From there the boundary follows the Boonsboro=Sharpsburg Turnpike crossing the Middle Bridge to Sharpsburg. From Sharpsburg the boundary continues up the Hagerstown Pike turning west to include the farm of Hauser and Poffenberger, the West Woods and the Nicodemus Heights, following for a bit the modern Norfolk and Western Railroad. The boundary zigzags east to again join the Hagerstown Turnpike and continues north to turn west at the Middlekauf farm.

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An important area of the historic battlefield outside the National Battlefield boundary should be mentioned here. This is the area which, continuing up the Hagerstown Road, turns right to Smoketown, scene of the largest Union hospital, and continues to the Upper Bridge of the Antietam and thence around the Samuel Pry mill along the Little Antietam to the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike. This larger area, the staging area for the Union army on the morning of September 17, 1862, contains the J. Poffenberger farm, the George Line farm where General Mansfield died, the Hoffman, Thomas, D. Smith, and Neikirk farms--all hospitals--and the historic Upper Bridge with its nearby Jacob Cost and Samuel Pry houses, again hospitals, and the Pry Ford over the Antietam where the Second Corps crossed the creek.

To the south of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike is the south sector of the battlefield, scene of fighting on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, and of Burnside's famous attack across the Lower Bridge, thereafter known as Burnside Bridge. The south sector includes those areas south of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike on either side of Antietam Creek down to Snavely's Ford near Belinda Springs. It includes a strip on the east bank of the Antietam beginning east of the Middle Bridge traveling down the Antietam to encompass part of the old Henry Rohrback farm and farm buildings, and then down the Antietam eastern bank to Snavely's Ford at Belinda Springs, thence up Belinda Springs Road generally to the Harpers Ferry Road, thence up the Harpers Ferry Road to Sharpsburg, with a few deviations to account for irregularities of property lines, and finally out the Boonsboro Turnpike from Sharpsburg to the Middle Bridge.

The south sector also abuts on a historically significant area of land outside the National Battlefield which was important in the battle. South of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike from the Antietam Creek to the southeast is the historic vista going up to Red Hill where McClellan posted a Signal Corps observation team during the battle. The unspoiled vista to the top of Red Hill is a crucial part of the historic setting that can be seen from most sections of the battlefield.

Also, the area west of Sharpsburg, outside the National Battlefield, contains the path of Lee's retreat after the battle to Blackford's Ford across the Potomac, the Confederate Heights above Sharpsburg, now subdivided for a housing development, and the Stephen Grove house where Lincoln was photographed with McClellan after the battle. The village of Sharpsburg itself contains many remaining historic houses which stood during the battle, as does Keedysville to the east of the battlefield.

Three sites, detached from the National Battlefield but associated with it, are included in this documentation. They are the Lee headquarters site within the village of Sharpsburg, the Reno monument at Fox's Gap on South Mountain, and the War Correspondents Memorial arch at Crampton's Gap on South Mountain.

WA-II-477

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INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES

I. Northerly portion of the battlefield from north to south, north of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike.

A. East of the Hagerstown Pike

1. Middlekauf farm

The Middlekauf farm buildings are located at the end of a private lane east of Maryland Route 65 about two miles north of Sharpsburg. The buildings include a stone farm house, a brick and stone secondary dwelling, a stone springhouse, a frame barn, and several outbuildings. The house and barn were used as a field hospital after the Battle of Antietam. For many years it was believed that the springhouse was used by Clara Barton after the battle as a hospital. More recent research indicates that she used a springhouse at the Samuel Poffenberger farm. Records of the U.S. Sanitary Commission indicate that patients at the Middlekauf farm hospital were from Banks' and Hooker's commands and that the hospital served 100-300 patients with Dr. J. Hayward of Boston in charge. The farm buildings are privately owned.

a. Main farmhouse

The main house is a two-story, four-bay stone structure which faces west. It is built of coursed local limestone on ground which slopes to the east. A double porch extends along the front which is included under the main roof. The roof is covered with sheet metal and small brick chimneys which appear to have replaced the originals are located inside each gable end.

b. Secondary farmhouse

Just northwest of the main house is a stone and brick secondary house which faces south. The brick section is one story and three bays wide. It has Flemish bond at the west and south elevations and English bond on the north. An exterior brick chimney is located at the west gable end. The brick section appears to be the older part of the house. Attached to the east end of the brick dwelling is a two-bay, one-story stone addition. A massive stone chimney with a stone corbel is located inside the east end wall.

c. Outbuildings

Northwest of the brick and stone dwelling is a series of small outbuildings. One is built of log, one of coursed stone, and the third is of frame construction.

d. Springhouse

Some distance south of the dwellings is a large stone springhouse. Built of native rock, it has a large exterior stone chimney at its west gable end. The center sections of the front and rear walls have been replaced with horizontal weatherboarding.

e. Barn

A large frame bank barn set on fieldstone foundations is located west of the main house. Facing south, it has a pair of projecting dormers above its forebay.

2. Joseph Poffenberger farm

Located adjacent to the North Woods just south of the Middlekauf farm and east of the Hagerstown Pike (Maryland 65), the Joseph Poffenberger farm served as the bivouac of the First Corps on the night of September 16. The farm also served as the Federal staging area for the first attack in the early morning of September 17. The buildings are situated on a bluff and face south.

a. Farmhouse

The house is a two-story, three-bay, L-shaped log structure clad with clapboard painted white. The front of the house has four windows, two to a story. A central front doorway opens to a one-story front porch which has a gingerbread railing. The frame rear ell extension has a typical double gallery. Architecturally, the house appears to be an early log structure.

b. Springhouse

The springhouse is partially log, clad with board and batten and partially stone. There is a stone chimney at the wooden end of the structure.

c. Barn

The barn is a frame bank barn with a stone foundation.

d. Smokehouse

The smokehouse is log.

3. Mansfield Avenue

Mansfield Avenue is a paved road going eastward from the Hagerstown Pike just below the Joseph Poffenberger farm through the North Woods and turning south to meet the historic Smoketown Road just north of the East Woods. Mansfield Avenue was built after the battle to facilitate the travel of visitors through the lines. It was named after Federal Major General Joseph K. F. Mansfield. Turning right on the east end of Mansfield Avenue and going south just a little way down Smoketown Road there is a junction with another road which goes eastward toward the Samuel Poffenberger farm. Near this junction is a stone monument marking the spot where Mansfield fell. Nearby, encased in a base of coursed stone and concrete, is a cannon tube with muzzle facing downward which is also a marker of Mansfield's death. There are six such cannon on the battlefield marking the deaths of six generals who died at Antietam.

4. The North Woods

Just south of the Joseph Poffenberger farm on a ridge less than 200 yards south of the farmhouse stood a triangular strip of forest, now removed, which was known locally as the North Wood. From the shelter of that strip of forest Hooker's men moved to the attack on the early morning of September 17, which culminated in the struggle of the Miller Cornfield.

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5. Smoketown Road

This is an historic road which leads from the settlement of Smoketown south to join the Hagerstown Pike at the Dunker Church. Smoketown, the largest Federal hospital after the battle, lies outside the National Battlefield boundary as does the northern portion of the Smoketown Road. The northern portion of the road is unpaved as it was historically until it enters the Federal reservation and becomes paved.

6. Samuel Poffenberger house

On the Smoketown Road just to the south of where it joins Mansfield Avenue there is a road going eastward. This road leads to the Samuel Poffenberger farm. An impressive fieldstone house sited in a valley, the Samuel Poffenberger house was a hospital after the battle. Through a careful comparison with all other historic houses in the area, Antietam Park Historian James Atkinson concluded that the Samuel Poffenberger house was the site of Clara Barton's work at Antietam. ("The location of the Clara Barton Hospital at Antietam," Antietam NB, 1971.)

a. Farmhouse

The stone farmhouse is a two and one-half-story, five-bay building with a one and one-half-story stone wing built over a spring. Atkinson states that the description of this spring within the house closely conforms to the description by Clara Barton. Attached to the west end wall is a late 19th century two-story brick addition. The main house is constructed of coursed local limestone. Windows are placed at regular intervals in the front and east end walls and have massive framing with ovolo trim. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation. A four-panel Victorian door has replaced the original. A small one-bay entrance porch seems to be a replacement. Large stone chimneys with corbels at their tops are located inside the end walls. Architectural evidence supports an 1802-1804 construction date for the house. On several Civil War maps the property is improperly called "Dumbar's Mill."

b. Barn

Northwest of the house is a large stone bank barn. It was also used as a hospital after the battle.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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c. Outbuildings

There are several sheds and outbuildings. In front of the house is a deteriorated log outbuilding. Numerous limestone fences border the farm lanes and fields on the property.

7. D. R. Miller farm

The D. R. Miller farm lies stretched along on both sides of the Hagerstown Pike, a mile and one half north of Sharpsburg. The house and outbuildings, located just east of the Pike, were under fire during all the desperate fighting in the Cornfield. The house was the nearest hospital house to the battlefield. The old springhouse in the hollow south of the house furnished water to sufferers of both armies.

8. Cornfield Avenue

Cornfield Avenue is a post-bellum government road which goes from east to west from the Smoketown Road to the Hagerstown Pike and bisects D. P. Miller's cornfield, known as the Bloody Cornfield. On the morning of September 17, Hooker's forces met the Confederate forces in Miller's cornfield, and with much bloodshed the cornfield changed hands several times. Cornfield Avenue was built probably late in the 19th century to assist visitors in seeing the cornfield.

9. The Cornfield

Site of the most fierce fighting at Antietam on the early morning of September 17, the Cornfield was part of the D. H. Miller farm. Located south of the North Woods and between the East Woods and the West Woods, the Cornfield is now traversed by Cornfield Avenue. The line of battle swept back and forth across the field 15 times.

10. The East Woods

The East Woods is located east of the Bloody Cornfield on either side of the Smoketown Road. Only a small portion of the East Woods exists today. On the morning of September 17, Federal troops passed through the East Woods to encounter the Confederates in the Cornfield. Here, Union General Joseph Mansfield was fatally wounded as he led the XIII Corps into battle.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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11. Morrison farm

The Simon P. Morrison farm was located just south of Samuel Poffenberger's farm to the northeast of the East Wood. No farm buildings survive. Army Corps of Engineers maps indicate that this farm served as a Union hospital.

12. Dunker Church

The Dunker Church is a one and one half-story gabled brick building painted white, on a foundation of native limestone. The original church was built in 1852 by the Dunkers, a strict sect of German Baptist Brethren. Some of the bloodiest fighting raged around the church during the battle. Here "Stonewall" Jackson's troops stood against the attack of the Union First and Twelfth Corps. The original church was destroyed in 1921. The present structure, patterned after the older building, was reconstructed in 1962, using some materials from the original. The brick is laid in common bond and painted white as it was at the time of the battle. There is no basement, only a crawl space with vents, and a small loft or attic above the main floor. It is roughly square in plan, measuring 35½ feet by 34½ feet, with a central brick chimney at the peak of the wood shingled roof. The east and south elevations have a central door with double-hung sash windows on either side. The south side also has two small windows in the gable. The west and north sides have two double-hung sash windows only. The door sills are stone. The doors are paneled and the windows have paneled shutters. The only ornament on the plain building is a small cornice made by corbelling out the three uppermost brick courses. The interior is plain whitewashed plaster with unpainted woodwork and benches. These benches are copied from one original example salvaged after the storm of 1921, and are according to the original plan. The church is located on the old Hagerstown Road across from the modern visitor center.

13. Kennedy farm

The Kennedy farmhouse is located southeast of the East Woods toward Antietam Creek. It was used as a hospital after the battle, and soldiers' names are carved on the rocks around the house. It is a two-story four-bay structure and appears to have been built in two parts. One section has small windows in relation to wall area which could suggest an early building date. Nearby is the old Neikirk house which is outside the National Battlefield boundary.

WA-II-477

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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14. Mumma farm

a. House

The Mumma house is located south along the Smoketown Road northeast of the visitor center. The original Mumma house was burned during the battle and the present structure was rebuilt the next year. The house was constructed in two sections, a plain brick part and a more ornate frame part, both on a stone foundation. The second story windows on the north side have different lintel levels, those on the brick section being higher. The frame section has a bracketed cornice. The same motif is repeated around the flat-roofed entrance porch on the east or main facade which has a lattice balustrade. The structure is joined into a unit by its tin plate hipped roof and one-story veranda along the north porch side. This porch is supported by slender colonnettes. The brick is also whitewashed to blend with the white frame section. The main block measures about 41 by 36 feet. The house is slightly "L" in shape. The frame section is deeper than the original brick block. On the back or south side a one-story kitchen has been added, measuring about 15 feet square with its own exterior chimney. Because of the slightly "L" shape, the hip roof becomes a gable in the rear over each section. There are three brick chimneys, one at each angle of the hip over the frame section and one at the brick end, which is whitewashed.

b. Springhouse

The springhouse is the only building which survived the fire that destroyed all Mumma buildings during the Battle of Antietam. It is constructed of stone and measures 16' 3" by 24' 3". It has a main floor and attic level. Immediately adjacent at the north end is the spring in a sink in the ground enclosed in masonry walls and roofed with a brick vault. The water flows into the springhouse, channeled along the inside of the north and west walls. From there it is carried underground to a draw south of the building. There is a fireplace located at the south end which has a brick capped masonry exterior chimney. Access to the second floor is by climbing over the roof of the spring enclosure. The west wall has one window opening at the first level and a gable window in the south wall for the second level. There are two adjacent doorways in the east wall. The first floor is divided into two rooms and the walls are plaster and whitewashed, with exposed ceiling joists. The rafters are exposed on the second level. The gable roof is covered by wooden shingles. The structure is located east of the main house.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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c. Barn

The Mumma barn is a typical bank barn with the first story stable level of stone and the upper hayloft of frame with vertical boarding. It is covered by a tin plate gable roof. There is a large lean-to shed on the south end and a smaller one on the north. This barn was probably built as part of the postwar complex when the burned-out farm was reconstructed.

d. Cemetery and Cemetery Wall

The Mumma cemetery, which dates back at least to 1790 when the pre-Civil War house and barn were built, is located to the northwest of the house. Only the eastern half or section of the plot contains burials. It measures about 27,550 square feet. The headstones are of various shapes and sizes, some illegible, some of early dates, and some as late as the 1960s. Some of the older stones are given interest by their ornament and eulogies. The cemetery is enclosed by about 665 feet of stone wall in a roughly square shape. The wall is of local fieldstone laid in random courses with mortar, and averages about four feet high. An iron gate on the southeast provides the only entrance. The cemetery is northwest of the Mumma farm.

e. Mumma Lane

A remnant of the original Mumma farm road, 600 feet long, is still visible, leading south out of the farm. It is cut off by the modern tour road which curves by the farm and joins the original roadbed. The road is a partially grassy area, not used as a road today.

15. The Roulette farm

The Roulette farm is to the south and east of the Mumma farm. The orchard and the cornfield between the Roulette house and the Sunken Road called Bloody Lane were scenes of most desperate fighting in the late afternoon of September 17, 1862. Men of the Second Corps tramped through the fields on the way to Bloody Lane. The buildings themselves have importance as examples of the area's early architecture.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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a. Farmhouse

At least part of the house may have been built during the late 18th century. It is a long, narrow, two-part log structure covered with German and aluminum siding. The more southerly part of the house is a one-story, four-bay structure with small six-over-six windows. A deep overhanging porch extends along the front elevation. A large exterior chimney topped with brick is against the south end wall. The remaining five bays are attached to the north end wall of the first section and appear to be an addition. Part of the front wall is recessed. One section of the house has an inside end chimney of brick and several small gable-roofed dormers.

b. Barn

A large frame bank barn typical of the region was used to treat wounded from the 132nd Pennsylvania. It and the house were hospitals after the battle.

c. Springhouse

A fieldstone springhouse and several outbuildings are present.

16. Clipp farm

According to Army Corps of Engineers maps, there was a Clipp farm or house between Roulette's and Bloody Lane. No structures survive.

17. Bloody Lane

Today "Bloody Lane" is a depression, about 500 yards long, between grassy slopes, partially paved with gravel and an asphalt access to the Roulette farm. It was known as the Sunken Road prior to the Civil War because of the depression caused by continuous use and erosion. The road bed was worn down to depths ranging from one to four feet, making it an important line of Confederate defense during the battle and a slaughter trench when Confederates were caught in the lane by Federal crossfire. Since the time of the battle, the north fenceline and road shoulder have continued to erode. The other shoulder has been disturbed by two different tour routes parallel and adjacent to the lane. The current bank along the new road is higher

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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than that pictured along the earlier road. The lane is lined with monuments and a modern re-creation of an old split rail fence. "Bloody Lane" is located on the north of the Piper fields and extends to the Observation Tower.

18. Piper farm

a. Farmhouse

The Piper house, off the Hagerstown Road south of "Bloody Lane," is a typical two-story frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped structure with a foundation of random course fieldstone. The main section (west) about 40 by 15 feet was built prior to the Civil War. There is a shed-roofed porch along the west at the first story and also along the north and south faces of the wing. The first floor of the wing (15 by 15 feet) was added around 1898, and the second story of the wing was added in 1912. It has a tin plate roof. Three small brick chimneys protrude from the roof, two from the kitchen wing and one from the original section. In 1974 the porch and porch foundation were rebuilt and minor repairs were done to the chimney. The nine-room interior is in poor condition.

b. Cavehouse (Icehouse)

The Cavehouse, measuring about 10 by 15 feet, was build in the early 1800s of random course fieldstone. It was built with two rooms in a type of split-level arrangement into the earthen bank near the south end of the farmhouse. It has a gable roof. The west room, entered from the west end which protrudes from the hill, was used for produce storage. The east room, which was used for ice storage, is located in the section which goes into the hill, and is entered from its own door on the south-east side. The building, which was in almost ruinous condition, was reconstructed by local labor in 1975. The original stones were used. Care was taken to match the mortar in color and texture to that of the slave house. The cavehouse is located southeast of the Piper house.

c. Slave house

The building on the Piper farm called the slave quarters is a stone masonry building with a wood shingled gable roof measuring about 33½ feet by 14 feet. This structure grew from a smaller building, about 25 by 14 feet. The original section is thought to be the first dwelling on the farm site, dating to about 1740. Additions,

circa 1880, raised the roof by adding a log wall over the stone section to provide an additional floor. At this time, the north gable wall was taken down and rebuilt to make the building eight feet longer. The exterior stone walls are faced rubble, infilled with clay and small stones. The log portion, dressed on the exterior, is three logs high set back to accommodate the furring strips to permit the use of beveled-edge siding boards. After 1900, drop siding replaced the earlier which was put back during the restoration. There is a large shallow stone fireplace at the north end with a brick chimney outside. The first floor is divided into two rooms by a board partition and there is a stair in the north room to the floor above. Each lower room has a door to the outside on the east but no connecting door between them. There is one window on the east and three on the west, first floor level, and two gable windows on the north and one on the south gable. The interior rooms are whitewashed plaster. The structure was restored about 1968. This included replacing a tin roof with wooden shingles, reconstructing windows, doors and their frames, and installing period style siding. The new chimney was also redone with period type brick using a typical local cap treatment. The slave house is located west of the Piper house, south of Piper Lane.

d. Smokehouse

The smokehouse is a small, nearly 12½-foot-square frame and log building on a stone foundation, built in the mid-1800s. The walls are now covered in weatherboard and the gabled roof is sheet tin. There are no windows in the structure.

e. Barn

The large stone and frame bank barn is original to the farm. The southern end, built in 1820, is 44 feet wide and 84 feet long. This section is constructed with a heavy, hewn timber frame resting on one-story stone walls. The upper section has a tightly boarded floor. The exterior upper level is covered by unpainted, wide boards, fastened vertically to the frame with wrought nails. The west portion of the stone wall has two narrow ventilating slits built into the masonry. The east wall beneath the overhanging loft has seven double "Dutch" doors and five windows. A wooden winch hoist is now partially covered by a lean-to used as a peach packing plant in the 1890s. In 1914, a wooden addition was added making the barn 144 by 44 feet. The original wood shingle roof

was replaced by tin plate. At this time the five large, picturesque roof ventilators were added. Two large dormer-type double doors were cut into the roof at the gutter line at this time. In 1974, bad timbers and boards were replaced and the exterior was whitewashed. The barn is located on the north side of Piper Lane.

f. Piper Lane

The original farm lane, about 3000 feet long, is entered off Hagerstown Road. It is lined with farm buildings and leads to the Piper farmhouse. Behind the house the road is less used and becomes very rocky and rutted until it fades out to little more than a line of trees at Richardson Avenue.

19. Observation Tower

The observation tower, erected in 1896 by the War Department, is constructed of native limestone. It is 15 feet square and about 75 feet tall. It has an arched entranceway and two slit windows on the south elevation. The tower is open on all four sides at the observation deck above a waist-high wall and is topped by a red tile hipped roof which rests on corner piers at the deck level. The only ornament on the sheer walls are three stone courses, corbelled out to form a band about five feet below the parapet of the observation deck. The deck is reached by an iron stairway which rises on the interior. The tower is located at the juncture of Bloody Lane and Richardson Avenue.

20. Richardson Avenue

Richardson Avenue runs from the Hagerstown Turnpike, parallels Bloody Lane to the Observation Tower, and making a zigzag ends at the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike. Named for General Israel Richardson, the hero of "Bloody Lane," who was wounded there in the battle and died at the Pry house, November 3, 1862, Richardson Avenue is more or less historic. The modern park road follows the old farm road making a diversion at Bloody Lane where the old roadbed was and still can be seen.

21. Keplinger/Newcomer house

Old Army Corps of Engineers maps indicate a house at the corner of Richardson Avenue and the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike. Nothing remains visible there today.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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22. Newcomer house - Mount Pleasant - Christian Orndorff's mill

Situated near the west bank of Antietam Creek where the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike crosses over a modern highway bridge, are the remains of the historic Christian Orndorff mill, known as Newcomer Mill during the Civil War. Nothing is left of the mill buildings themselves; what remains is a circa 1800 two-story clapboard-covered log dwelling traditionally called Mount Pleasant. The structure is a three-bay dwelling set on very low stone foundations. A two-story, four-bay ell, also of log, extends to the rear, or north. The entire structure is covered with beaded weatherboard displaying no decorative trim. A one-story porch supported by chamfered square posts extends along the front elevation. Extending along the entire east wall of the ell is a double porch framed under the main roof span. The roof of the main section is steeply pitched with high brick chimneys extending from inside each gable end and at the juncture of the two sections. Immediately behind the house is a two-story stone and brick kitchen with a bake oven. South of Route 34 (the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike) is a large frame bank barn set on stone foundations.

Mount Pleasant was in a prominent position at the Middle Bridge in the Battle of Antietam. The bridge and road past Mount Pleasant were strategic in the movement of troops. There are several Alexander Gardner photographs of the Middle Bridge with the Orndorff/Newcomer buildings in the background.

23. Log farmhouse up Antietam Creek from the Middle Bridge

This house, of log construction, is clad with German siding. It appears to have received a new roof. The house is a long, narrow two-story, four-bay structure with nine-over-six windows at the first-story level and six-over-six windows at the second story. The exterior surface of the building shows work associated with the late 19th or early 20th century. However, the exterior chimney and the nine-over-six windows suggest that the house may have been standing for some time before the Civil War. More research is needed to date the house. Also present is a large frame bank barn with a fieldstone fence in front of it. In From Millwheel to Plowshare by Drake Orndorff on page 24 a log structure is mentioned in this location with the date given as eighteenth century construction.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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B. West of the Hagerstown Pike

1. Nicodemus Heights

This small hill directly west of the Hagerstown Pike near the Miller farm was occupied by Confederate cavalry under J.E.B. Stuart early in the morning of September 17. As the Federal troops under Hooker come out of the North Woods they were pounded by artillery on Nicodemus Heights as the Confederate infantry in the cornfield charged. Nicodemus Heights proved to be the key position to the early morning phase of the battle, where the commanding position of Stuart's artillery prevented Doubleday from taking the high ground around the Dunker Church.

2. Confederate Avenue - Hagerstown Pike Bypass

Confederate Avenue existed since the late 1890's as a government battlefield road stretching along the Confederate lines from Nicodemus Heights to the Dunker Church. The road left the Hagerstown Pike near the latter's juncture with Starke Avenue, and continuing south until turning west at a right angle to converge again on the Hagerstown Pike at the Dunker Church. In recent years, a new Hagerstown Pike (Route 65) was built to bypass the battlefield. The new bypass left the old pike below the Dunker Church and continued up the old route of Confederate Avenue back to the Old Hagerstown Pike. Thus, Confederate Avenue became the new bypass. The portion of the old Hagerstown Pike through the battlefield in front of the Dunker Church and north to Mansfield Avenue juncture still exists.

3. West Woods

West of the Hagerstown Pike and above the Dunker Church, the West Woods was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting during the morning of the 17th and during the whole war. Union General John Sedgwick's division lost more than 2,200 men in less than one-half hour in an ill-fated charge into these woods against Jackson's troops.

4. Starke Avenue

Starke Avenue is a government battlefield road. It is actually an extension of Cornfield Avenue, separated by the old Hagerstown Pike and going westward until it meets the Hagerstown Pike bypass. It originally joined the old

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Confederate Avenue, now superseded by the bypass. Starke Avenue is named for Confederate General William F. Starke of Jackson's Corps who was mortally wounded a few hundred yards south.

5. Alfred Poffenberger farm

The old Alfred Poffenberger farm was on the western edge of the West Woods just to the west of the Hagerstown bypass. Heavy fighting occurred in the area.

C. East of Antietam Creek

1. The Middle Bridge

Spanning Antietam Creek at the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike was a three-arched stone bridge, built by Silas Harry in 1824. Known as the Orndorff or Middle Bridge after the Battle of Antietam, it was destroyed by high water in the late 19th century. The bridge was strategic in the movement of troops. There are several Alexander Gardner photographs of the bridge.

2. Philip Pry farm

a. Pry house

The Philip Pry house was built in 1844 by Philip Pry and his brother Samuel Pry on high ground west of Keedysville, Maryland. Because of its panoramic view of almost the entire Antietam Valley around Sharpsburg, General George B. McClellan used the Pry house for his headquarters during the Battle of Antietam. The house is a two-story L-shaped brick structure on a stone foundation. The main block of the house has a steeply pitched roof with two single chimneys at the ridge. The upper story has five large double-hung sash windows with shutters which extend with their lintels from the roof eave to the porch roof. The first story has a central double entrance door flanked by two windows on each side. In 1976 a fire partially damaged the house burning off a late-19th-century porch stretched across the front of the house. During a 1977-78 restoration of the house to its Civil War appearance, the small earlier Greek Revival porch was rebuilt and put back on the house. The east end of

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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the house has two windows to each story. The ell, which is a continuation of the west wall, has a two-story porch on the east side with simple supports and a second story balustrade. There are entrances off this porch on each floor. The two main doors on the first story have three-light transoms. This ell section has a gable roof with two small windows in the north gable end. The simple interior housed wounded soldiers after the battle. General Israel B. Richardson, Union hero of Bloody Lane, died there on November 3, 1862.

b. Barn

This barn, the original one on the property, is located on the north of the house. Like many barns in the area, it is stone on the first level. Vertical boarding above overhangs the stone level on the south. The barn measures about 60 by 40 feet with a shed addition on the eastern end. The tin plated roof has two ventilators along the ridge. During the battle, the barn served as a hospital.

c. Smokehouse or Cookhouse

The Pry smokehouse is now a brick and fieldstone ruin with only the fireplace wall left partially standing. The brickwork and stone foundations of this structure seem to be as old as the house, but strangely enough, this building does not appear in the Alexander Gardner photograph of the Pry House taken during the Battle of Antietam. Consequently, more research is needed to determine the age of the smokehouse. It is located at the southwest corner of the Pry house.

d. Cavehouse

The cave or springhouse is build into the side of a hill to the east of the house, faced with local fieldstone. Alterations and repairs have been made over the years but the basic structure with random limestone masonry of slabs and large rocks remains in relatively unchanged condition. The interior, now filled with debris, is about 6 feet wide, 8 feet long, and 7 feet high. The opening into the hill has an irregularly-formed wall surrounding it and acts as a retaining wall against the hill.

e. Pry Lane

This historic lane goes from the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike to the Pry house. It remains essentially as it did when the property served as McClellan's headquarters. A double row of trees was planted at one time, and several remain. The lane was shortened about 100 feet when the state highway was widened and straightened in the late 1950's or early 1960's.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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f. Springhouse

The ruins of the springhouse are located slightly to the southwest of the front of the house just down the hill. The front stone archway and some buried walls in the hillside are all that is left of the historic springhouse which appeared in the artist sketch of the Pry house published in Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. At this writing, the archway is in need of stabilization. This springhouse is mentioned in The Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion 1861-65, First Division 12th and 20th Corps by Edmund Randolph Brown a Member of Company C, p. 235, U.S. Army Military History Collection, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. "Sometimes towards evening..went to bivouac above the Pry house, where in the meantime, McClellan had established his headquarters. ...While we were here we used water from the spring used by the Pry house. The picture of this house, with its brick spring house, a short distance down the hill, and rather in front of the house, is familiar to the readers of Harper's Weekly, Harper's History of the Rebellion, the Century Magazine, and other publications."

3. Toll house

This small log house is a three-bay, one-and-one-half-story German-sided structure. Built adjacent to the old alignment of the Sharpsburg-Boonsboro Turnpike, it served as a toll house on this road during the nineteenth century.

II. Southerly Part of the Battlefield South of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike

1. Newcomer mill

Nothing remains of the old Newcomer mill which was located just southwest of the Middle Bridge over the Antietam. However, there is still standing a large bank barn with fieldstone foundations which was part of the Newcomer complex and appears in the Alexander Gardner photographs of the Middle Bridge taken shortly after the battle. Another stone structure existed on the southeast side which may have been part of the mill operation.

2. Rodman Avenue

Rodman Avenue runs south from the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike, crossing over the old Burnside Bridge Road at a modern overpass near the Sherrick House where at a right angle it becomes Branch Avenue. Historic maps indicate that the modern government road follows the course of an old farm

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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road present during the battle. Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman's command forded the Antietam at Snavely's Ford and were pushing toward Sharpsburg until they were met by A. P. Hill's fresh troops from Harpers Ferry. Rodman himself was shot and later died at the nearby Henry Rohrback house.

3. Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Cemetery was first established by the State of Maryland by an act in 1865, and it was completed in 1867. Contributions which totaled about $70,000 from 18 Union states completed the cemetery. There are 4,776 Union graves from the Maryland campaign of 1862. Administration was transferred to the War Department for the period of 1877 to 1933, when it came to the Park Service. The cemetery is located in a trapezoidal section of land containing about 11¼ acres. The paths were laid out to form an amphitheater with the large Soldiers Monument in the center. The lodge house, its carriage house, and a rostrum are from the early years of operation (to 1879). A later house was added for the superintendent of the park about 1927 and is unhistoric to the park and cemetery. The cemetery is located along Maryland Route 34 (just east of the intersection with Route 65) on the eastern edge of Sharpsburg.

a. Lodge house

The small lodge house on the cemetery grounds was built in 1867. It is about 20 by 30 feet. It is constructed of limestone, laid in random ashlar courses in a gothic villa style. A battlemented tower with a small round window is attached to the north side of the structure. The house itself is a short-armed "L" in plan. The main entrance is on the east gabled end, sheltered by a little gothic-inspired wooden porch. The roof is hipped on the west and over the short south wing. Little peaked roof dormers are placed in the roof to give light to the upper story. The rear or northwest entrance has a small gabled gothic hood. The windows are framed in shallow segmental arches which form a contrasting decorative pattern in the stonework. The gable or east end has a small finial-type ornament at each side at the eave line. The lodge house was originally designed as a residence for the superintendent of the cemetery and as a visitor contact station and administrative offices. It remained unchanged until the late 1920s when public restrooms were installed. In 1970 these were rearranged to provide additional office space. The exterior remains little altered. The lodge house is located right inside the front gate of the cemetery.

Form No 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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b. Carriage house

The cemetery carriage house, now used as a garage, is a small brick gable-roofed structure with an attic level under the roof. A large segmental-arched opening is located in the east side, flanked by a small window. A large square opening, used today for the entrance, is in the south end with a window in the gable above. The carriage house is located within the cemetery walls.

c. Cemetery rostrum

The rostrum was constructed in 1879 according to a Standard Army Quartermaster's plan issued in November 1878. It consists of a platform formed by brick walls, about 5½ feet high. The brickwork is laid with an indented panel effect. The platform is filled with earth and partially paved with concrete. At each end of the platform is a stone stairway with an iron railing. Surmounting the platform are three rows of four piers, 17½ inches square and 12 feet high. The piers support an open trellis roof, originally designed for vines. An iron railing surrounds the platform connecting each pier. Below the railing between the piers are planter boxes. Jonathan Late was the contractor for the rostrum.

d. U.S. Soldiers Memorial

The U.S. Soldiers Memorial is a granite figure of a private Union soldier at parade rest with the cape of his overcoat thrown back from his left shoulder. The statue is 21½ feet tall and rests on a granite pedestal 25 feet high. The statue was carved in the Rhode Island Granite Works at Westerly, Rhode Island, out of granite also called Westerly. A Mr. Conrad modeled the figure and it was carved by J. W. Pollette. Crossed swords, a laurel wreath, draped flags, a drum, cartridge box and canteen are grouped in a high relief cartouche on the front of the base. The statue was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The foundation was not completed until 1879. The figure was later installed in 1880.

e. Cemetery wall - fence

The Antietam National Cemetery is enclosed by a random ashlar limestone wall with ornamental iron fencing along Route 34. The wall has a uniform height of 5 feet on the inside and varies from 10 to 15 feet on the

outside. It is 2½ feet thick throughout. The iron fence is about 6 feet high, including the low limestone base. There is an elaborate gateway entrance of four posts topped with urns and decorated with gothic strapwork. The walls were repaired and repointed by the WPA in 1939.

f. Tombstones

The tombstones in Antietam National Cemetery are of two basic types. Those for the unknown dead from the Maryland Campaign are six inches high and about six inches square. There are 1,836 of these, all Union. The stones for the known dead of the 1862 campaign, also all Union, and for subsequent burials are about 2½ feet high and 1½ feet wide. There are 2,940 from the Civil War and 200 graves from later wars.

4. Sherrick house

The Sherrick house, circa 1830, retains its Civil War exterior appearance. No modern plumbing had been added although the house has been wired for electricity. The house has two cellars. A spring still flows through a cut stone channel in the sub-cellar. The upper cellar contains a summer kitchen and cool food storage space. Both cellars are whitewashed stone on the south--their only exterior exposure. Rising above the cellar is a two-story red brick house with a wood shingled hipped roof. The west wall of this rectangular house is laid in Flemish bond and the other three are common bond. The hipped roof is broken by two brick chimneys on the south edge center and two on the north which rise higher in the roof. The main entrance is located on the west facade. It has a wood, two-columned Doric portico with a balustrade around the flat deck. There is a veranda along the main floor on the south, supported on piers at the cellar level over the spring, which gives the effect of a two-story portico. There is an entrance on the south veranda at the main level (second story on the south) and another one on the east. The interior is more elaborate than the other farmhouses. One of the fireplaces is marbleized, there are chair rails in most of the rooms, and the stairs in the main hall are ornamented with a wave molding. The building has great integrity. There is some evidence that all the interior rooms have their original paint. The Sherrick house is located on the northeast corner of Branch Avenue and Burnside Bridge Road.

The Sherrick smokehouse is a brick 1½-story building measuring 14'5" by 14'7". The foundation walls are whitewashed stone. Diamond patterns in the brick gables ventilate the attic space in addition to a small attic window located over the exterior door in the west. The first floor has a window in each side wall and a large fireplace in the rear (east) wall.

The roof is gabled with wood shingles. The floor is modern wood laid over an earlier wood floor and joists. A winding, enclosed stair in the corner left of the entrance leads to the attic. The ceiling of the first floor is post period beaded boards and the attic ceiling is exposed. The smoke-house is located southeast of the Sherrick house.

5. Otto house

The Otto house is on a hill directly across from the Sherrick house on the Burnside Bridge Road. This house is a large two-story, eight-bay structure. It would appear to be a log structure which has been sheathed with asbestos siding. When Rodman's command was repelled by A. P. Hill, their line fell back to the Otto farm area. Both the Otto and Sherrick house were Union hospitals after the battle.

6. Stone Mill

This complex of buildings includes a two-story, four-bay stone house with two stone extensions and a stone grist mill building. Both buildings are constructed of coursed native limestone and have openings with wide wooden frames with ovolo trim. Flat arches of finely dressed stones are present above the doors and windows. The mill has a circular opening in each gable and a large brick chimney. A small stone springhouse is also on the property. The house originally had a two-story porch across its front elevation. The house and mill appear to be contemporaneous and exhibit exterior features and masonry work typical of the circa-1800 period.

The Stone Mill is located on the old Burnside Bridge Road on the Sharpsburg side of the Sherrick house and Otto house. Up the ravine past these houses the brigades of Willcox's division advanced against the Confederate brigades of Jenkins and Garnett which held the high ground near the Stone Mill and the southerly slope of what is now the National Cemetery. After A. P. Hill drove Rodman from his advanced position on the Union left, Willcox's position near the Stone Mill was turned, and his lines withdrew back to the hills at the Otto house.

7. Branch Avenue

Branch Avenue is a government road facilitating park visitation. It begins as a continuation of Rodman Avenue at the overpass bridge where the former crosses the Burnside Bridge Road, and making a right to the east, it joins the Harpers Ferry Road. The road is named for Brigadier General L. O'Brien Branch of A. P. Hill's division who was killed in the afternoon of September 17.

8. Burnside Bridge Road

Burnside Bridge Road is an historic road originally going southeast from the village of Sharpsburg and crossing the Antietam at the Burnside Bridge, passing the Stone Mill, the Sherrick house, and the Otto house. In recent years the road has been diverted to cross the Antietam by a modern concrete bridge a little to the north, leaving the historic Burnside Bridge surrounded by park land and untraveled by vehicular traffic.

9. Burnside Bridge

The Burnside Bridge, originally known as Rohrback's or Lower Bridge, was built in 1836. It is constructed of faced rubble masonry of local blue fieldstone. Three elliptical arch spans are supported by the abutments and two six-foot-wide piers rising from the stream bed. The central span is 35½ feet between the piers and the spans on either side measure 30 feet each. The piers are rounded out beyond the spandrel and arch faces from the springline of the arches to their bases. This was done to ease floating debris past the piers. These are terminated with stone laid to form conical caps which meld with the spandrel faces. The voussoirs of the elliptical arches are of common height and keystones were not used. The width of the road bed is 13'4" and the ends are splayed outward to facilitate entrance at the sharp road angle. The parapets are about 3½ feet high with wooden coping to shed rain into the stream. The present coping is a restoration, replacing concrete additions. Monuments were at one time placed on the end parapets which had been squared off for this purpose. These were removed during the restoration of 1964-65 and the parapets were returned to their original condition. Also a bypass road was constructed so that the bridge could be closed to vehicular traffic. The old road bed can still be discerned. The bridge is located on Antietam Creek southeast of Sharpsburg.

10. Henry Rohrback farm

This nineteenth century farm complex is located at the end of a private lane which extends in an easterly direction from Burnside Bridge Road. The house is a two-story, five-bay brick structure built with Flemish bond at the front or east elevation and common bond at the other walls. Central entrances are present at the first and second stories of the front wall and evidence remains of a two-story porch which once extended across the entire front wall. A one-story, two-bay wing extends to the rear of the house. Numerous outbuildings are located nearby. Among them is a large brick-end bank barn with decorative open work ventilators. High in the gable peak open work patterns form the letters H R for Henry Rohrback.

The house is associated with the afternoon portion of the battle when fighting was concentrated in the area of Burnside's or Rohrback's Bridge. After the battle, the Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac occupied the farm and its buildings. Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman, who was fatally wounded near Burnside Bridge, died in the house on September 30, 1862.

11. Snavely's Ford

On the late morning of September 17, General Robert Toombs and a small contingent of Georgians had the entire Federal command under Burnside bottled up at the Burnside Bridge. Rodman's division was sent downstream to find the only known crossing of Antietam Creek in the vicinity, Snavely's Ford. Late in the morning, Rodman's men crossed the stream and began to drive against the right flank of the Georgians. About the same time, Colonel George Crook's scouts located a ford a few hundred yards above the bridge, and he sent his brigade across there. Rodman and Crook hammered the Confederate flanks while masses of Federal troops poured across the bridge. Today, Snavely's Ford is reached by a Park Service nature trail from the Burnside Bridge.

12. Snavely farm (Belinda Springs)

Near Snavely's Ford below the Burnside Bridge on the Antietam is the old Snavely farm which existed earlier as Belinda Springs farm, an early-19th-century resort. It is located at the end of a long private lane. The buildings are situated at the base of a steep bluff and face east or toward the creek. What remains of the Belinda Springs complex is a two-story log dwelling and a one-and-one-half-story stone structure with frame addition giving it an upper story and attaching it to the log section, several frame outbuildings, and the ruins of a large frame bank barn set on high stone foundations. A small stone structure housing one of the springs also remains.

Before the war, Belinda Springs was a regionally well-known health spa. There was a large complex of buildings where many visitors came to stay and take the cure. In 1832, a cholera epidemic broke out among Irish workers on the C & O Canal and Belinda Springs as a resort was closed for good.

During the Battle of Antietam, the Snavely family owned Belinda Springs, and it was near Snavely's Ford where Rodman's command crossed the Antietam to outflank the impasse at the Burnside Bridge. Belinda Springs has already been submitted to the National Register as a separate nomination.

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a. Farmhouse

The log structure is a two-story, three-bay dwelling set on fieldstone foundations. It is constructed of large hewn-squared logs, many of which are greater than one foot in width. The exterior wall surface was apparently sheathed with rough cast applied over split lath. Over this had been placed wooden weatherboarding. More recently, brick composition siding had sheathed the walls. A shed roof porch extends along the south gable wall. An enclosed walkway of frame construction along the east elevation links it to the stone structure. At present, the roof of the log structure is sheathed with sheet metal. Probably the most unusual feature of the log structure is an interior partition of wattle and daub.

b. Stone house

Linked by the walkway to this log building is a one-and-one-half-story stone structure constructed of roughly coursed local limestone. A frame one-story addition has raised the height of this stone building. A massive stone chimney is located in the east gable end.

c. The Belinda Springs Hotel

Extending to the north of the log building are the remains of foundations of a large extension. This was once a high two-story building of log construction sheathed with weatherboarding. This structure, torn down earlier in this century, was known as the Belinda Springs Hotel.

d. Spring

East of the existing structures is a spring over which is a small stone building and remnants of an attached stone wall. This spring supposedly supplied drinking water for the complex. Nearby were other springs deemed medicinal with high mineral content.

13. Harpers Ferry Road

Harpers Ferry Road is an historic road from Sharpsburg to Harpers Ferry. It marks the western terminus of the authorized park boundary from Sharpsburg south and it also roughly marks the western boundary of the fighting of the late afternoon on September 17.

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III. Outlying Areas

1. Lee Headquarters Marker

There is a small parcel of land maintained by Antietam National Battlefield just outside the village limits of Sharpsburg which was the location of General Robert E. Lee's headquarters tent before and during the battle. It is located on Route 34, the Main Street of Sharpsburg at the western edge of town, and amounts to a little over an acre. The monument on this land was erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to mark the oak grove that served as Lee's headquarters. It is a rough cut granite slab about six feet tall and measuring three by three feet at the base, with a bronze interpretive plaque on the front. The land and the monument were deeded to the Federal Government on July 4, 1942.

2. Reno Monument

Another small outlying area maintained by Antietam National Battlefield but located outside the park boundaries is the Reno Monument. Located atop South Mountain at Fox's Gap on Reno Monument Road off Route 67, the Reno Monument locates the area where Major General Jesse L. Reno, U.S.A., was killed during the Battle of South Mountain. It was erected by the survivors of the Ninth Army Corps to commemorate their commander and comrade. It is of granite, measuring four feet square at the base block. The main shaft, about two feet square and six feet high, is smooth surfaced with the Ninth Army Corps badge on the front and interpretive information on the sides. It has a low hipped capstone. The plot of ground is surrounded by a 40-foot-square wall of concrete, measuring about four feet high.

3. War Correspondent's Memorial Arch

The War Correspondent's Memorial Arch is located on top of South Mountain at Crampton's Gap. It sits on a two-acre plot under the jurisdiction of Antietam National Battlefield within the larger area of the Gathland State Park, a state park of Maryland. Most accounts ascribe the design to George Alfred Townsend, the originator of the idea for the arch and the donator of the site. Townsend is reported to have based his design on a firehouse and railroad station in Hagerstown, Maryland. The railroad station is not standing today.

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(Rev. 10-74)

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The structure is constructed of random coursed stone with trim around the arches in brownstone and limestone. On the north end is a large tower nine by six feet which rises 55 feet. It is capped with a corbelled battlemented parapet. About 26 feet up on the west side is a niche containing a seated figure with attributes of Mercury. The south end is buttressed by a stone pier or abutment, two feet by seven feet at the base, tapering to about four feet across and rising 45 feet high. This is topped by a weather vane. The structure is 38½ feet across at the base. The interior of the arch is 17½ feet wide from pier to pier at the widest part of its horseshoe shape. Above the main central arch are three arches in an arcade. The bases of these are about 25 feet above ground level. Below these arches and continuing under the statue niche in the tower is a brick band containing the words "WAR CORRESPONDENTS MEMORIAL" in molded brick in brick panels in large block letters. A row of crenelations about 26 feet long cap the main section of the structure, between the end towers, at the forty foot level. Two terracotta horse heads project from brick panels above the spandrels of the center arch in the arcade. Below, to each side of the main arch, are terracotta shields with two words inscribed in diagonal banners. They are SPEED, on the southernmost end and HEED on the northernmost. Symbolic terracotta heads are placed in round niches in square brick panels above and adjacent to the shields. A brownstone panel with a dedication is located on the north side. A similar panel on the south, now weathered, is inscribed with ten quotations involving correspondents through the ages. Two tablets on the east elevation list the names of 106 Civil War correspondents (Union), 29 Southern names, and 16 artists. The arch was deeded to the government in 1904. The monument has the feeling of an exotic Victorian folly.

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Modern Intrusions Upon the Historic Scene

The modern intrusions upon the historic scene at Antietam are unusually minimal. The battlefield area has stayed very much the same as it was in the latter 19th and early 20th centuries when the various monuments were set up and the battlefield avenues facilitating visitation were constructed.

Standing on one of the highest points of the battlefield to the east of the old Hagerstown Pike near the Dunker Church is the modern National Park Service Visitors Center containing exhibit area, auditorium, a battlefield viewing deck, and park offices. Directly west of the National Cemetery is the Antietam Maintenance complex of maintenance shops and parking area, situated down a slight hill away from public view. These comprise the principal administrative structures of the park. A few modern bridges intrude on the battlefield. The concrete bridge on the Sharpsburg-Boonsboro Turnpike replaces the old stone arched bridge washed away in the 1890s. As Rodman Avenue passes near the Sherrick house and becomes Branch Avenue it goes over a concrete overpass which allows the old Burnside Bridge Road to pass underneath. This concrete overpass is a very modern intrusion on an otherwise unspoiled historic area with the Sherrick farm, the Otto house, and the old Stone Mill in view. A modern road diverts traffic around the old Burnside Bridge crossing the Antietam via a modern concrete bridge a little to the north of the old bridge.

As earlier stated, the modern Hagerstown Pike bypass leaves the old pike to follow generally the old course of Confederate Avenue and rejoins the old pike at the juncture of the Taylor's Landing Road. Several modern houses and farm buildings intrude along the battlefield, the largest number being along the Harpers Ferry Road into Sharpsburg. A log maintenance building used by the C & O Canal is situated across Highway 34 across from the National Cemetery.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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LIST OF MONUMENTS AND MARKERS ON ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD

I. State Monuments and Markers

A. Connecticut

1. 8th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps
   420 yards east of Harpers Ferry Road

2. 11th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps
   North of back road to Rohrersville above Burnside Bridge

3. 14th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   100 yards north of Bloody Lane

4. 16th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps
   150 yards east of Branch Avenue

B. Delaware

1. 1st Delaware Infantry
   Along the north side of Bloody Lane

2. 2nd Delaware Infantry
   Along north side of Bloody Lane

3. 3rd Delaware Infantry
   In Philadelphia Brigade Park

C. Georgia

State Monument
South side of Cornfield Avenue

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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D. Indiana

1. State Monument
   North side at intersection of Cornfield Avenue and Hagerstown Turnpike

2. 3rd Indiana Cavalry
   2nd Brigade, Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F
   Boonsboro Road between National Cemetery and Middle Bridge
   Granite marker

3. 7th Indiana Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps
   East side of Hagerstown Turnpike, north of Bloody Lane
   A 2' X 3' granite marker, 21" high

4. 14th Indiana Infantry
   3rd Division, 2nd Corps
   North side of Bloody Lane
   Granite marker

5. 19th Indiana Infantry
   4th Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps
   East side of Hagerstown Turnpike, across from Philadelphia Brigade Park
   Granite marker

6. 27th Indiana Infantry
   3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps
   North side of Cornfield Avenue
   Granite marker

E. Maryland

1. State Monument
   East side of Hagerstown Turnpike, opposite Dunker Church

2. Purnell Legion Infantry, U.S.A.
   3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps
   North of Confederate Avenue near Dunker Church
   Granite marker

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev 10-74)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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3. Baltimore Light Artillery, C.S.A.
   Jackson's Division
   Southwest corner of Philadelphia Brigade Park

4. 1st Maryland Artillery (Dement's Battery), C.S.A.
   Ewell's Division
   Old Harpers Ferry Road between Branch Avenue and Sharpsburg
   Marker

5. 1st Maryland Light Artillery, U.S.A.
   Battery A, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps
   South side of Smoketown Road
   Granite marker

6. 1st Maryland Light Artillery, U.S.A.
   Battery B, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps
   North side of Cornfield Avenue
   Granite marker

7. 2nd Maryland Infantry, U.S.A.
   Northeast corner of Burnside Bridge
   Marker

8. 3rd Maryland Infantry, U.S.A.
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps
   Hagerstown Pike, near old Toll-gate house
   Granite marker

9. 5th Maryland Infantry, U.S.A.
   3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   North side of Bloody Lane
   Granite marker, 20' X 20' X 36' high

10. 5th Maryland Infantry, U.S.A.
    3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps, Companies A and I
    125 yards north of Bloody Lane in a field
    Monument

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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F. Massachusetts

1. State Monument
   Hagerstown Pike at Cornfield Avenue intersection

2. 15th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
   Gorman's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, 2nd Corps
   East side of Confederate Avenue

3. 21st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
   Southwest corner of Burnside Bridge

4. 35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
   Ferrera's Brigade, 9th Army Corps
   Northwest corner of Burnside Bridge
   Marker

G. New Jersey

1. State Monument
   North side of Cornfield Avenue and Hagerstown Pike

2. Hexamer's New Jersey Battery
   Richardson Avenue, near tower
   2' X 2' X 6' granite marker

3. Hexamer's New Jersey Battery
   South side of Smoketown Road
   Granite marker

4. 1st New Jersey Infantry Brigade
   1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Infantry, Hexamer's Battery
   North side of Cornfield Avenue
   Granite Marker

5. 1st New Jersey Infantry Brigade
   1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Infantry, Hexamer's Battery
   North side of Smoketown Road
   Granite monument, 4'6" long, 2'6" wide, 5' high

Form No 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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6. 1st New Jersey Infantry Brigade
   Crampton's Gap

7. 13th New Jersey Infantry
   North side of Cornfield Avenue
   Granite marker

8. 13th New Jersey Infantry
   North side of Confederate Avenue, near Dunker Church
   Granite marker

9. 13th New Jersey Infantry
   Hagerstown Pike, north of Cornfield Avenue, near Miller farm
   Granite marker

H. New York

1. State Monument
   125 yards east of Hagerstown Pike, north of visitor center

2. 4th New York Volunteers
   1st Scott Life Guards, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   East side of National Cemetery

3. 9th New York Infantry
   420 yards east of Harpers Ferry Road, near Branch Avenue

4. 14th Brooklyn New York Infantry or 84th NYVM
   1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps
   North side of Cornfield Avenue

5. 20th Regular New York Volunteer Infantry
   3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps
   East side of Hagerstown Pike, near New York State Monument

6. 20th Regular New York Volunteer Infantry
   3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps
   East side of National Cemetery
   4'6" at base, 9' high

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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7. 34th New York Infantry
   1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   North side of Confederate Avenue, near Dunker Church

8. 51st New York Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
   Near Burnside Bridge, east of creek

9. 59th New York Infantry
   3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   Intersection of Smoketown Road and Hagerstown Pike

10. 104th New York Infantry
    1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps
    North side of Cornfield Avenue

I. Ohio

1. 1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery
   Ewings's Brigade, Kanawaha Division, 9th Army Corps
   One-half mile downstream from Burnside Bridge on a hill

2. 5th, 7th, and 66th Ohio Infantry
   East side of Hagerstown Pike, opposite Dunker Church

3. 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry
   1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   North side of Bloody Lane

4. 11th Ohio Infantry Granite Marker
   East side Branch Avenue
   Shows distance to 11th Ohio Infantry Monument

5. 11th Ohio Infantry
   2nd Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
   In a field 167 yards from Branch Avenue on the east side

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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6. 12th Ohio Infantry
   1st Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
   395 yards east of Branch Avenue

7. 12th Ohio Granite Marker
   East side of Branch Avenue
   Shows distance to 12th Ohio Infantry Monument

8. 23rd Ohio Infantry
   1st Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
   East side of Branch Avenue

9. 28th Ohio Infantry
   2nd Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
   East side of Branch Avenue

10. 30th Ohio Infantry
    2nd Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
    East side of Branch Avenue

11. 36th Ohio Infantry
    2nd Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
    East side of Branch Avenue

J. Pennsylvania

1. Durell's Independent Battery D, Pennsylvania Artillery
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
   East side of Branch Avenue

2. Philadelphia Monument
   69th, 71st, 72nd, and 106th Pennsylvania Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   In the West Woods on west side of Hagerstown Pike, north of Dunker Church

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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3. 3rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite monument with private soldier on top and a Maltese Cross on the side

4. 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite Monument with soldier on top and a Maltese Cross on the side

5. 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry
   Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road

6. 7th Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite monument with private soldier on top

7. 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite monument with private soldier on top and a Maltese Cross on the side

8. 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry
   113th of the Line, 4th Cavalry Division
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite monument with a soldier on top

9. 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
   1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
   East side of National Cemetery
   32 pound Columbiad Marker

10. 45th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
    2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps
    East side of Branch Avenue

Form No 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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11. 48th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
East side of Branch Avenue

12. 50th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps
East side of Rodman Avenue

13. 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
Southeast corner of Burnside Bridge

14. 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
East side of Branch Avenue

15. 100th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps
East side of Branch Avenue

16. 124th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps
Intersection of Hagerstown Pike and Starke Avenue

17. 125th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps
North side of Confederate Avenue

18. 128th Pennsylvania Infantry
1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps
North side of Cornfield Avenue

19. 130th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
North side of Bloody Lane

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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20. 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
North side of Bloody Lane

21. 137th Pennsylvania Infantry
1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps
North side of Cornfield Avenue

K. Texas

State Monument
South side of Cornfield Avenue

L. Vermont

1. Old Vermont Brigade
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th Infantry Regiments
In a field north of Bloody Lane

2. 1st Vermont Regiment, U.S.
Sharpshooters (Company "F")
National Cemetery

3. 2nd Vermont Regiment, U.S.
Sharpshooters (Companies "E" & "H")
North side of Cornfield Avenue
Granite

II. Monuments and Markers to Individuals

A. Brigadier General George B. Anderson, C.S.A.
South side of Bloody Lane
Inverted cannon

B. Clara Barton
North side of Mansfield Avenue

C. Brigadier General L. O'Brian Branch, C.S.A.
West side of Branch Avenue
Inverted cannon

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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D. Colonel J. H. Childs, U.S.A.
South side of Boonsboro Pike, near Middle Bridge

E. Major General Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U.S.A.
East side of Smoketown Road, near Mansfield Avenue
Granite obelisk

F. Major General Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U.S.A.
100 yards from Smoketown Road along a private lane
Inverted cannon

G. Sergeant William McKinley, U.S.A.
250 yards southwest of Burnside Bridge

H. Sergeant William McKinley, U.S.A.
250 yards south of Burnside Bridge

I. Major General Jesse L. Reno, U.S.A.
Fox's Gap, one mile south of U.S. Alternate Route 40 on South Mountain

J. Major General Israel B. Richardson, U.S.A.
North side of Bloody Lane, near tower
Inverted cannon

K. Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman, U.S.A.
420 yards east of Harpers Ferry Road
Inverted cannon

L. Brigadier General William E. Starke, C.S.A.
In center of Philadelphia Brigade Park
Inverted cannon

M. Lieutenant Colonel John Lemuel Stetson, U.S.A.
1-East side of Hagerstown bypass near Koagles Lane
Granite monument
1-Intersection of Smoketown and old Hagerstown Pike

WA-II-477

Form No 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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III. Other Stone Monuments

A. Lee's Headquarters
North side of Shepherdstown Road

B. Norfolk and Western Railroad Station Monument
Eight cannons forming a monument - removed as an outdoor exhibit and presently in storage

C. Observation Tower
Richardson Avenue
75 foot tall limestone and iron tower

D. Union Soldier
Center of National Cemetery
42'3" granite monument of a Union soldier, with the inscription,
"Not for Themselves, but for their Country"

E. War Correspondents Memorial Arch
Crampton's Gap, 10 miles east of Sharpsburg

WA-II-477

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	X CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES September 16-18, 1862 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Antietam National Battlefield is significant because it was the scene of one of the major battles of the American Civil War and of American history. On September 17, 1862, Union forces under the command of General George B. McClellan met Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee at Antietam Creek near the village of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland. Fierce close combat fighting ensued resulting in the bloodiest day of the Civil War with over 22,000 casulaties. On the night of September 17, both armies fell back exhausted and decimated by terrific losses. No fighting resumed on September 18, and on the night of the 18th, the Army of Northern Virginia retreated across the Potomac back into Virginia. Although no victory could be claimed for either side, McCellan's army did arrest the Confederate invasion into Maryland, spoiling Lee's plans of cutting off Northern supply lines to Washington. Because he chose not to pursue Lee into Virginia, McClellan was criticized severely and was removed as Commander in Chief of the Army of the Potomac by Lincoln on November 7, 1862. Using the expulsion of Lee's army from Maryland as an occasion to achieve a great propaganda victory, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on September 23, 1862, releasing the slaves in the states at war with the Federal government and turning European popular opinion against the Confederacy. Thus, the Civil War was turned into a crusade against slavery as well as a war for the Union. The thin thread of Union "victory" at Antietam gave Lincoln the occasion for this master stroke of political strategy, with its massive implications for American Negroes.

The Battlefield and National Cemetery at Antietam are significant in that they represent an early attempt by Americans to memorialize and commemorate those who fought for their country in the Civil War.

In March 1865, the Maryland legislature appropriated $15,000 and appointed four trustees to purchase a suitable plot of ground on the Antietam Battlefield for the interment of the remains of the Union soldiers who fell in the battle of Antietam. Additional funds came from Northern states whose troops participated in the battle, totaling about $70,000. Ground was purchased at the edge of Sharpsburg and enclosed by a substantial stone wall. The work of removing the bodies from the fields where they had hastily been buried after the battle began in October 1866 and was finished in August 1867. Bodies were brought from surrounding towns of Middletown, Frederick, Weverton, Burkittsville, Williamsport, Boonsboro, Funkstown, and Rohrersville. The cemetery was dedicated on September 17, 1867, with President Andrew Johnson present. In 1880 a forty-

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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seven foot monument depicting a private soldier was erected in the center of the cemetery. The monument had been designed for the main entrance of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia by James G. Batterson's quarries near Providence, Rhode Island. After the exposition closed in 1878 the statue was taken to Washington and from there it was brought up the C & O Canal to Antietam. It was shipped in two pieces and joined together at the belt. The statue itself minus the pedestal stands twenty-one feet six inches, towering over the cemetery. The number of Civil War bodies buried in the cemetery is 4,759 of which 1,848 are unknown.

Beginning in 1868, annual observations of Decoration Day or Memorial Day were held at the Antietam Cemetery. Observances and veterans reunion were also held on September 17, the anniversary of the battle. For many years afterward Union and Confederate veterans returned to Sharpsburg for these annual ceremonies. An avenue of trees was planted from the Sharpsburg railroad station into town to serve as an avenue for Memorial Day processions. In 1885 General George B. McClellan returned to speak to the Memorial Day gathering and was warmly received by Union and Confederate veterans alike. President Theodore Roosevelt came to the cemetery on September 17, 1903, at the dedication of the New Jersey monument. President Franklin D. Roosevelt came at the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1937.

Beginning in the late 1890's veterans' organizations from the various states began erecting monuments on the battlefield commemorating the regiments engaged in the battle as well as larger state monuments honoring all the military units from a particular state at Antietam. This practice continued heavily through the turn of the century and to a lesser degree down to the 1960's. Some monuments are obelisks, some columns, and some simple markers. The most elaborate were often surmounted with realistically carved statues of Union soldiers in various stances of military preparedness or attack. The Maryland State Monument is an ornate eight sided pavilion supported by columns with a dome and surmounting statue. Cannon mounted in stone with their muzzles pointed downward mark the spots where generals were shot in the battle. There are three regimental monuments in the National Cemetery. There are six cannon to slain generals and 81 monuments scattered throughout the park. All in all they represent a wide sampling of late 19th and early 20th century military memorialization from the period when such monumentation was in its heyday. Most striking artistically are the carved stone statues of young soldiers standing vigilant across the battlefield. Many of these were erected by Pennsylvania regiments. Standing on roadways at the edge of fields they add much to the particular haunting charm of Antietam.

WA-II-477

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Antietam National Battlefield is significant in that the historic scene remains incredibly intact. Some of the woods are gone; some of the roads have been changed. But most of the houses, barns, farm buildings, views and vistas remain much as they were in September of 1862. The most remarkable feature of Antietam which distinguishes it from most other battlefields managed by the National Park Service is the almost perfect integrity of the site. The setting was always rural. The German farmers who owned the farms around the battlefield tended to maintain their antebellum houses and barns in good repair. So far there has been only a minimum of development around Sharpsburg. The farms are still farmed. Corn still grows in Miller's cornfield, where the heaviest fighting took place. The Observation Tower, Cemetery, Cemetery Lodge, and the monuments are obvious additions now historic in their own right. The Hagerstown Pike has been moved slightly and widened. A few modern houses abut the park entrance, and the modern visitors center is an intrusion on the battlefield. But from many views and vistas the visitor gets an almost exact impression of how an American rural landscape appeared over a century ago.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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UTM References

A. 18 263520 4375280
B. 18 264680 4375220
C. 18 264960 4374920
D. 18 265400 4373760
E. 18 266360 4373060
F. 18 266900 4372990
G. 18 266920 4372830
H. 18 265350 4370710
I. 18 265590 4370050
J. 18 265160 4369090
K. 18 264160 4368820
L. 18 263640 4369130
M. 18 263560 4370490
N. 18 264080 4371410
O. 18 263800 4371530
P. 18 263820 4372250
Q. 18 262960 4372390
R. 18 262360 4374020
S. 18 262560 4374720
T. 18 262480 4370740
U. 18 272730 4364910
V. 18 274665 4372020

WA-II-477

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"Map of Antietam," Antietam Battlefield Board, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1904.
"Antietam, September 17, 1862," Fred Wilder Cross, unpublished manuscript, Antietam NB

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3249.63

UTM REFERENCES See Continuation Sheet

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See accompanying map

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Gary Scott, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION
National Capital Region, National Park Service

DATE
August 20, 1981

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

TELEPHONE
202-426-6660

CITY OR TOWN
Washington, D.C.

STATE

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

Not a nomination--documentation of existing register property

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names _____

2. Location

street & number _____ ☐ not for publication

city or town _____ ☐ vicinity

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____ zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

_____
Signature of certifying office/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

_____
Signature of certifying office/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Name of Property | County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

number of contributing resource previously listed in the National Register

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls
roof
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Physical Description:

These continuation sheets constitute an update of the existing National Register nomination for Antietam National Battlefield, near Sharpsburg, Washington County, Maryland. The boundaries of the current National Register Nomination follow the authorized boundaries of the National Park, established by congress. The same boundaries for the Antietam National Battlefield Historic District will be kept, but new historic contexts are being added to address particular areas of history pertaining to the battlefield as a historic cultural landscape. Narrative context development was not part of the National Register nomination process in 1980-1981 when the original nomination was developed. The three historic contexts for Antietam being added on the following continuation sheets are: 1) the pre-battle history and agricultural development of the rural community that made up the battlefield. 2) Battle-related history including the effect of the Battle of Antietam on the outcome of the Civil War; the impact of the battle on the surrounding local population; and the issuance and the effect of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. 3) Post-battle memorialization, monumentation and efforts at battlefield preservation.

The physical landscape of the Antietam Battlefield played an important role in the development of the 1862 battle. Natural features of the rolling landscape between the Antietam Creek and Potomac River, as well as access to bridges and fords, dictated many of the troop movements and artillery locations, and ultimately the military objectives of the battle. Cultural landscape features, particularly roads, fields, and woodlots associated with the farms located within and around the battlefield area, also influenced decisions concerning troops and artillery. Many of these natural and cultural landscape features remain today, making Antietam one of the most well preserved Civil War battlefields in the United States. However, some of the cultural landscape features have changed, particularly the loss of woodlot acreage and orchards, a result of changes in farming practices over the years. The addition of battlefield tour roads and monuments, beginning in the 1890s as part of the memorialization and commemoration of the battle, has also impacted the battlefield landscape.

Also recorded on these continuation sheets is documentation for the National Register of Historic Places for properties within the Park's authorized boundaries that have been acquired since 1981. Among these properties are the D.R. Miller Farm, Otto House, the Alfred Poffenberger Farm, the Roulette Farm, the Cunningham Farm, the Shull Tract, the Fulk House and property located behind it. Most of these properties were identified and discussed in the 1980 nomination, but have been studied further in intervening years. This activity necessitates the updating of the National Register nomination documentation. In addition there are properties which have long been held by the park, but which have had extensive restoration/rehabilitation since 1981, such as the Piper House that was adapted as a Bed and Breakfast in 1985. Also recorded in the following narrative is the Flook farm, which is still privately owned, but protected by scenic easement, and located within the park boundary.

This collection of continuation sheets is to be attached to the existing National Register nomination along with updated photographs and maps. The continuation sheets describe the recently acquired properties and amend information for those properties that has changed since the original nomination was prepared. Other continuation sheets will construct historic contexts for the three phases of the park's history listed above and provide current evaluations for the added properties.

1. The Fulk House, 18902 Shepherdstown Pike, Keedysville, MD

The Fulk House is located on a one-acre lot on the north side of Route 34, and along the west side of the Pry House lane. The house, constructed in the 1920s in the American Four Square style, is a 2 ½-story frame dwelling with hipped roof, on a concrete and cast stone foundation. The three bay front (south) elevation has a central entrance and paired windows with a full-length porch supported with square posts. The front roof elevation has a single central gabled dormer, with fixed six light window. A side gabled one story, one bay, mudroom addition is located on the west elevation of the house, with a modern pressure-treated lumber stair access to the south-facing door. One exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation of the house, and one interior brick chimney extends from just west of the central peak of the roof. Windows appear to be replacement sash with six over six muntin inserts. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingle. The architectural integrity of the house is affected by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows, but the house still retains the character defining features of the foursquare style, namely the square plan, hipped roof, porch and paired windows.

1 non-contributing building. (Although the Antietam National Battlefield Staff designated the Fulk house as ineligible in 1996 relative to the 1862 battle and the later commemorative period, it could be eligible in other contexts, such as architecture.)

2. The Shull Tract, 17710, Mondell Road, Sharpsburg, MD

This 11.6 acre tract is located on the west side of Route 65 (the Hagerstown Pike) and along the north side of Mondell Road. Most of the acreage is still under cultivation. The fencerows are lined with mature deciduous trees. The southwest corner of the tract, fronting on Mondell Road, was partitioned off for an approximately ½ acre building lot on which a brick ranch style house was constructed in the 1970s. The rancher, with attached garage, is built into a hill, with a lower story walkout basement in the rear. The surrounding yard is landscaped with pine trees, shrubs, and flowers. Several temporary sheds are present. The house lot, shielded by mature pine trees and located several hundred feet west of the Hagerstown Pike, does not intrude on the visual landscape of the remaining tract, which retains much of its 19th century integrity.

1 non-contributing building (house)
1 contributing site (landscape, Union staging area at the northern edge of the battlefield)

3. The John Flook Farm (Nicodemus Farm), West side, Sharpsburg Pike, Sharpsburg, MD

The John Flook Farm, known as the Nicodemus Farm during the 1862 Battle of Antietam, is located on the west side of Route 65, along the modern by-pass of the old Hagerstown Pike. The farm, which consists of just over 158 acres, continues to be cultivated and grazed by cattle. It is privately owned, but protected by scenic easement. The building complex associated with the farm is located near the northeast corner of the farm property, fronting onto Route 65. A remnant trace of the Confederate Ave., constructed by the War Department in the 1890s, runs between the building complex and the modern Route 65. The most prominent feature of the complex of buildings is the c.1875 house, now vacant. It is a two story, five bay frame dwelling, with a five bay ell with continuous, mitered roofline. A distinctive feature of the house is the presence of gables at the south end and the west end of the ell, and a hip joint at the north end. Viewed from the northeast, the north and east elevations present identical facades, each with symmetrical spacing of six over six sash windows and a central door. A poured concrete pad with iron railings at ground level is located along the east elevation. Three interior brick chimneys are located at the gable ends and at the northeast corner roof peak. Each wing is two bays deep. A bulkhead cellar entrance is located at the base of the south elevation. Along the south elevation of the ell (inside the angle of the ell) is a one-story porch with turned posts. The house is clad with aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An abandoned well is located due west of the main house.

The interior of the dwelling house, while deteriorated, is largely in keeping with the 1870s construction date. Walls are plastered over machined lath. Doors have four recessed panels with cast iron hardware of a type readily available in the 1870s. The front (east) entrance opens into a central stair hall. The stair has shallow risers and a turned newel post. The main parlor occupies the southeast end of the house. The dominant feature of this room is the projecting fireplace with wood mantelpiece. The mantel carving has stylized gothic arches and a turned, relief-drop piece in the center below the mantelshelf. The northeast parlor opens into a dining room to the west. The mantelpiece in this room was strictly decorative, with no firebox and baseboard running across its base. A shallow mantelshelf projects above a single horizontal panel across the frieze. A door in the south wall of the dining room leads to the kitchen occupying the northwest end of the house. The kitchen has a fireplace in the west wall.

Immediately behind the house, to the south and west are two small frame sheds and a frame wash house/out kitchen with six over six sash windows, a brick exterior chimney, and German siding. Also located west of the main house, past several frame and metal farm sheds is the large, cantilevered, “Swisser” style barn, constructed of heavy hand-hewn timber frame on limestone foundation, probably dating to the early or mid 19th century. The barn appears to be in excellent condition with freshly painted vertical siding and metal roof with a straight roofline. It continues to house cattle on the farm. Later additions to the barn include a frame equipment

shed on the north elevation and a concrete silo. A small turnout shed is located immediately southeast of the barn. Located south of the main house is an early 19th century log wagon shed and corncrib, with unpainted vertical siding. South of the wagon shed are several modern farm buildings, including a large metal equipment shed, and two metal roofed, wire corn cribs.

Also located on the grounds of the farm, southeast of the main house, and immediately west of the old Confederate Ave. (formerly a farm lane), are foundation remains rumored to be that of a blacksmith's shop. The stone-lined well associated with the location of the 1862 Nicodemus house is located in the field to the south of the building complex, following the old Confederate Ave. south. The former house site is east of the well, and is now under cultivation. A cast iron Park Service tablet along MD Route 65 points to the location of the house that was present at the time of the battle.

7 contributing buildings (house, barn, 2 frame sheds, washhouse/out kitchen, wagon shed/corncrib, turnout shed)
3 contributing sites (Nicodemus Heights artillery area, earlier house/well, and smith shop)
1 non-contributing building (metal equipment shed)

4. Roulette Farm, 18100 Bloody Lane, Sharpsburg, MD

The Roulette Farm is located in the center of the Antietam Battlefield on a gravel lane leading northeast from the Bloody Lane. The building complex, which includes the dwelling house, forebay bank barn, spring house/slave quarter, ice house, and smoke house, with the later additions of milk house, silo, equipment sheds and garage, retains remarkable integrity to its 19th century occupation. The farm occupies hilly land on the west side of the Antietam Creek. Field demarcations are evident with old stone walls marking their boundaries as well as field access lanes and an old route to the creek.

The main house is a 1-½-story log, frame and stone dwelling on a stone foundation, constructed in three phases with a continuous roofline, although historic photographs indicate that the northernmost log section was raised in height from one story. The house is covered with aluminum siding over all three sections. The south section of the house is of frame construction, four bays wide in a window/window/door/ window pattern with the window lintels at a lower height than the door lintel. The uneven level of the lintels is usually a clue to early construction, associated with the 18th century. The windows are six over six sash. The door has six recessed panels with a four-light transom above it. A stone exterior chimney, extended with brick, is located on the south gable end wall. A brick and stucco interior chimney extends from the north end of the south section (now in the middle of the house). The steeply pitched roof is covered with channeled metal sheets and extends over a wide, one story full length porch, supported with chamfered posts. The south section of the house has one small gabled dormer on the west elevation of the roof.

The center section of the house is of stone construction, two bays wide, with nine over six sash windows that are taller than those found in the south section. Beginning with the center section, the roof does not extend beyond the exterior walls of the house. A small gabled dormer is located on both the east and west roof elevations of the center section. A one room, one story, shed roofed addition is added on the west elevation of the center section. The north section of the house is of log construction, two bays wide, door/window, in a recessed porch supported with chamfered posts. The interior wall of the porch is finished with struck plaster and a baseboard. Windows in this section are six over six sash. The roof has one gabled dormer on both the east and west elevations. A brick and stucco interior, double flue chimney is located in the north gable end. On the north elevation is a one-story stone bake oven/shed with gabled roof. The lower storage area of the bake oven is accessed through a board and batten door on the east elevation of the stone structure. A puncheon system was observed in the ceiling of the storage area, presumably to insulate and support the floor of the bake oven above.

The interior of the Roulette house offers a puzzling collection of materials and construction details. The center stone section and the north end log section are each three-sided constructions, indicating that the stone part was added to an existing building to its south, and the log section was added to the stone section. Yet, the log section retains 18th century woodwork and trim and the early bake oven, while the southernmost section of frame construction has early 19th century detailing, suggesting that it was more recently constructed than the other parts of the house. It, however, is the only part that stands alone as a single structural unit. The frame section contains two rooms and a wide stair and entrance passage. The two rooms are at the south end of the house. The southeast room has a fireplace, the one with the exterior stone chimney. The fireplace mantel has pilasters and a large frieze beneath a broad mantelshelf. The rooms have chairrail with small delicate molding. Window and door architraves are trimmed with Grecian ogee molding. At the first story, English Carpenter Locks with brass knobs are on six panel doors with low relief panels. However, at the second level, flooring is attached with rose-headed wrought nails. All other woodwork on the second floor of this frame section is later, dating from the early 19th century. The staircase is enclosed, with a door opening onto the series of steps rising from the west side of the hall. Another door opens into a closet under the stairs. There is no cellar under this section of the house.

Immediately west of the four-sided frame section is the three-sided stone part, with the common wall between the parts being the north wall of the frame section. The stone section consists of one large room with a fireplace in its south wall along with a door into the frame section and two cupboards. A door in the west wall opens into a 20th century shed extension that now contains a bathroom. A third door opens into the log section to the north. The mantelpiece has an architrave with three panels above it and a narrow shelf with a cornice beneath. This mantel suggests a date from the very early 19th century. Window and door architrave moldings are Grecian ogee similar to those in the frame section.

The log section is attached to the north stone wall of the middle section. In its west wall is a large service fireplace that includes an opening with a cast iron door into a brick lined beehive bake oven. The fireplace has been altered with new brick infill, but a bracketed mantelshelf remains. The kitchen has a door in the east wall onto a work porch, and an enclosed winder stairs in the southwest corner of the room that leads to the second floor and to the cellar. Only the log and stone portions of the house have a cellar beneath. The kitchen retains original raised panel doors and architraves with heavy ovalo molding. A cupboard next to the fireplace has been reworked to accommodate two doors with low relief panels from the early or mid 19th century. Thus from readily observable materials in the Roulette house, the two added sections have components that are older than those of the frame section to which the other two parts were added. This property definitely deserves a more detailed architectural analysis than could be done within the scope of this evaluation.

Immediately north of the main house is a log smokehouse/workhouse on a stone foundation, built into the north face of the hill on which the house sits. The steep gabled roof is sheathed with corrugated metal, as are the walls. Rough weatherboard siding covers the gable ends. Just north of the smokehouse is the icehouse. Much of the limestone construction of the icehouse is built into the hillside with only a few feet of stone wall exposed above the grass level, with a gabled, standing seam metal roof with vertical gable end siding. The north gable end of the icehouse extends out from the hill where a frame gable end addition, with board siding and sliding garage-style doors, creates a one-story workshop space. Northeast of the icehouse is the 1½ story, two room springhouse/slave quarters. Constructed of limestone, the springhouse section now has a concrete floor and is accessed on the west elevation through a board and batten door. The south end of the building (the second room), also constructed of limestone, was added later in addition to raising the entire building to 1-½ stories. This section appears to have been slave quarters, with a board and batten door, several 6 over 6 windows, and a brick interior gable end chimney. The steeply pitched, standing seam metal roof overhangs the entrances to the springhouse and slave quarters on the west elevation. Just west of the springhouse is the spring head structure of earth berm, stone and a brick arched vault. Water from the spring flows through a stone recessed channel into the springhouse. Also located a little farther west of the springhouse is a frame early 20th century garage, with unpainted vertical siding and corrugated metal roof. Northeast of the springhouse and the springhead is a pond, of unknown construction date.

The Roulette barn is located a short distance east of the main house complex. The cantilevered bank barn is constructed of heavy timber frame with a limestone foundation. Built into the hill, the loft area is accessible from the recessed west entrance. The lower story forebay on the east elevation, has been enclosed with concrete blocks and the interior floor covered with poured concrete, apparently for the operation of an approved sanitary dairy area. The barn has vertical board siding overall and a channeled metal roof. Off the northwest corner of the barn is a block milkhouse, concrete silo and metal equipment shed. Immediately south of the barn is a frame, small animal shed. Also located around the building complex are stone retaining walls

located in front of the house, and stone walls (fences) throughout the farm which have been determined to have been present during the 1862 Battle of Antietam.

7 contributing buildings (house, log smokehouse/workshop, icehouse, springhouse/slave quarter, garage, barn, small animal shed)
6 contributing structures (spring head, 3 retaining walls and 2 stone walls/fences)
1 contributing site (battle and staging area)
2 non-contributing buildings (milkhouse and metal equipment shed)

5. D. R. Miller Farm, 6143 Dunker Church Road, Sharpsburg, MD

Paula S. Reed researched the D. R. Miller farm for a Historical Report produced for the National Park Service in 1991. Much of the following description and statement of significance is taken from that report, with updates for any physical changes, which have occurred since 1991. Please refer to this report and to the subsequent Historic Structures Report for the D.R. Miller farm for more detailed description.

The property known as the D. R. Miller Farm contains approximately 141 acres and is improved with a two story log house, a frame bank barn, a secondary concrete block barn and numerous frame and concrete block sheds and outbuildings. The farmstead is located approximately two miles north of Sharpsburg, on the Antietam Battlefield. The old Sharpsburg-Hagerstown Pike, a road that has been in its present location at least since the late 18th century, separates the house and barn. The house is situated on a rise of ground and faces south, overlooking the barn and the other outbuildings. Although the house was altered substantially in the 1860s, and again about 1950-1960, it was initially constructed in the late 18th century and there is a large amount of remaining 18th century material surviving intact.

The D. R. Miller Farmhouse is a two story, four bay log house on a roughly coursed fieldstone foundation. The exterior surface is sheathed with aluminum siding. A 1½ story shed roofed addition wing of braced corner post log construction extends to the rear or north. Additional first story shed-roofed work porches along the north wall of the main house and east elevation of the wing have been enclosed, likely in the 1960s. The fenestration at the front elevation consists of evenly spaced and aligned windows with narrow frames and 6 over 6 light sash. The main entrance is located in the east bay of the front elevation. At the front door is a one bay entrance porch, which although partially rebuilt appears to contain parts that suggest initial construction during the 1860s. Now the porch rests on a concrete base and is reached by a flight of concrete steps. Original posts and railing have been replaced although the approximate configuration remains the same. A sloped cellar bulkhead projects from the foundation between the first and second bays from the west end. Two 20th century brick exterior chimneys extend up the east and west gable walls. An interior brick chimney is located at the north end of the rear addition.

An interior inspection of the Miller house revealed that there was originally a central chimney around which three or four rooms were located. The southeast room located inside the front entrance shows evidence in the northwest corner of a large kitchen fireplace, now enclosed. To the north, a mudroom, which leads to the northeast enclosed porch, includes enclosed stairs leading to the second floor and stair leading to the cellar through a trap door in the floor. The room west of the kitchen has a raised floor installed in the mid 20th century renovation. In the northeast corner is an 18th century corner fireplace and mantelpiece, now enclosed. The room immediately north (northwest of the kitchen) is similar with the diagonal fireplace located in the southeast corner. Most of the wood moldings in these two rooms appear to date from the 18th century. The northwest room continues into the north addition. A boxed beam running east-west across the ceiling, reveals the location of the original rear wall of the main house. The most northern room (in the addition) has an open fireplace on the north wall. A more detailed description of the first floor interior may be found in the D. R. Miller Farm History Report.

The second story of the D. R. Miller Farmhouse has undergone major alteration, changing the floor plan and character defining elements of the interior space. Two features are noted in the History Report, however, as important to the dating of the two sections of the house. First the staircase to the attic located in northeast corner of the house is original to the initial 18th century building. A notable feature is the ogee and ovalo molded band, which was never painted just under the attic floor as the stairs turn in the corner.

The attic retains much of its original 18th century components. Floorboards are attached with hand-wrought rose-headed nails and rafters are hewn with joints secured with pegs. In the floor and above it in the roof are patched areas revealing the former location of the central chimney, which once rose through the house.

The cellar is dirt floored and excavated under slightly more than half the area covered by the house. Significant features of the basement include massive stone piers, which supported the central chimney system, and a puncheon flooring system.

Located immediately northeast of the main house are two small cast stone work sheds. To the east of the house is a five bay concrete block garage. East of the garage is a concrete block and frame dairy barn and milk house. South of the dairy barn is a low concrete block livestock shed and turnout shelter with companion silo. Located just south of that is a low metal machinery shed. Immediately east of the machinery shed is a smaller concrete block storage shed.

Also located on the D. R. Miller Farm to the southwest of the main house is a stone walled springhead, and across the old Hagerstown Pike, is the 18th century stone bank barn foundation with a late 19th century frame barn constructed on it. Attached to the barn are two 20th century silos, and several shed roofed additions.

2 contributing buildings (house and bank barn)
1 contributing structure (springhead)
1 contributing site (Cornfield battle area and staging areas)
8 non-contributing buildings (all other barns and sheds)

6. The Cunningham Farm, 16442 Shepherdstown Pike, Keedysville, MD

The Cunningham Farm is located on a hill above the west bank of the Antietam Creek, due east of the Piper Farm, and accessed by the a lane running north along the creek from Rt. 34 at the Middle Bridge. The complex of buildings includes a late 19th century or early 20th century tenant house on the lane leading to the main house, an early 19th century barn, the early 19th century main house and out kitchen, and various associated sheds. A mobile home is also located on the property, which is occupied by the life estate tenant.

The main house, which faces east, is a 1½-story log building on a limestone foundation. It was constructed in two phases, observable only from the interior. The front elevation is 5 bays in length at the first story in a window/window/window/door/window pattern. A full length, shed roofed porch supported with chamfered posts extends across the front. The earlier section of the house, the south part of the building, has two bays with two aligned windows on the upper story. Presumably one of the lower bays, now both windows, was originally an entrance; the western-most window of the two lower bays does have a higher lintel than the other window, a common characteristic of early doors. Vinyl siding, covering the earlier wood German siding over the entire building, has obscured any changes such as that just described. Windows overall are generally six over six sash, however, nine over six sash were observed at the first story, of the south elevation and the southern-most window of the west elevation. These are both in the apparent oldest section of the house. A door has been cut into the window opening on the upper story of the south gable wall, with a set of modern wooden access stairs leading to it. A concrete block exterior chimney is located on the north section of the west (rear) elevation. Another concrete block chimney is located on the north gable end of the house. A shed roofed one story addition with an outside access door on its east elevation, is attached to the north end wall, extending east from the main building as far as the width of the east porch. The extremely low-pitched, recently replaced roof suggests that the roof was raised to increase the living space on the upper story. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles.

Entrance into the farmhouse, through the main door on the south elevation leads into a single, large room, located in the north section, which was apparently used most recently as a kitchen. From the south wall of the room protrudes the encased, formerly exterior, massive stone chimney, showing that the northern log section of the house was a three-walled addition. Two steps up, lead south through an opening in the formerly exterior log wall, into the large room encompassing the entire south end of the house. The room has an enclosed winding staircase to the upper story located in the northeast corner.

The stairs open into the upper story south section of the house, divided into two rooms by partitions of wide beaded board. Each room has a small six over six sash window on the east and west wall. The southernmost room has an outside access door, referred to previously, in the south gable wall. The door opening is unfinished on the interior and the original log construction can be observed at this location. Some riven lath was also observed in the upper story rooms. The single upper story room located in the north addition of the house is separated by the former exterior east log wall, with steps down into the room through a beaded board and batten door with wrought iron strap hinges. A boxed beam runs along the west wall of the room at floor level.

Visible from the attic was new roofing material and remains of the stone chimney between the two sections. Observable architectural evidence suggests that the house was raised from one and a half stories to two full stories, with the present new, shallow roof.

A half cellar, excavated only under the north addition to the house, is accessed through exterior banked doors below the northern-most bay on the east elevation. There are no particularly notable features in the cellar. It has an earth floor, and there is no fireplace or any particular division of space that was observable.

Located southwest of the main house is a log out kitchen with a stone foundation and stone chimney. It has unpainted vertical siding and corrugated metal roof. Attached to the north elevation is a masonite shed addition. Southwest of the main house is a frame smokehouse with unpainted German siding, a hipped roof with corrugated metal sheathing and a shed roofed wood shed attached to the north elevation. South of the main house and northeast of the barn is a frame two bay equipment shed with vertical siding. Immediately south of the equipment shed is a frame small animal shed with vertical siding. Both buildings have corrugated metal roofs.

The large cantilevered forebay bank barn is located south of the main house. It is constructed of heavy hand hewn timber, post and beam framing, with a cut limestone foundation, and faces south. The barn is clad with vertical board siding and a channeled metal roof. A dormer has been added to the south roof elevation to house a pulley system to lift or lower material to and from the barnyard. On the east gable end a two story, one bay, drive through wagon shed and corncrib appears to have been added after the main barn was constructed. A dry-laid stone retaining wall encloses the southern edge of the animal yard, south of the barn.

A mobile home, occupied by the life estate tenant, is located immediately north of the main house. A metal garden shed is located southwest of the main house.

The late 19th-early 20th century tenant house associated with the Cunningham Farm is located south of the main farm complex fronting on the west side of the access lane and facing east toward the Antietam Creek. It is a two story, three bay frame house, resting on a cut limestone foundation. The central entrance is offset to the south of center, otherwise the windows are symmetrically placed. Windows are long and narrow, with two over two sash. A gabled one

bay entrance porch sits on a raised stone foundation. The house foundation is partially excavated into the hill above the creek, exposing nearly a half-story on the east elevation of the cellar, where two windows are placed with wooden horizontal bars across them. The basement is divided into two rooms with a stone wall through the center. Access to the cellar through steel doors is located on the north elevation. A shed roofed, one story enclosed porch addition is located at the west elevation. Brick inside end chimneys are located in the gable ends of the house. The roof covering is channeled metal. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding. The foundation and cellar with nicely cut stonework and wooden-barred windows appears older that the ca. 1900 house that rests atop. It is likely that the cellar and foundation predates the rest of the house.

A retaining wall along the west side of the access lane is described in the 1999 Determination of Eligibility by National Park Service historian, Richard Quin as original to the main farm complex property.

7 contributing buildings (house, log out kitchen, frame smokehouse, frame equipment shed, animal shed, bank barn, tenant house)
2 contributing structures (stone retaining walls)
2 non-contributing buildings (metal shed and mobile home)

7. The Otto Farm

The Otto House and grounds are located on the south side of Old Burnside Bridge Road on a hill overlooking the Sherrick Farm. The house is a 2 story corner post diagonally braced log building on a limestone foundation with an attached one and a half story kitchen extension, also of log construction. The house is built into the north face of the hill, fronting onto Burnside Bridge Road. The north (front) elevation is constructed into the slope with a raised basement. The main story of the north elevation is eight bays in length, the west or main section with five bays and a central entrance, and the east kitchen section with three bays in a window/window/door pattern. Windows have nine over six sash within wide frames with ovalo trim. A one story full-length shed roofed porch is tenoned into the corner posts on the east elevation. It is elevated above the basement story. Along the porch, the house wall is finished with plaster and baseboard. There is evidence that a similarly tenoned one bay porch was located at the rear central entrance of the west section, with a plastered wall and baseboard as well. The rear porch is now shed roofed with 2 square support posts on a concrete pad. The west section of the house has two brick interior chimneys in the gable ends. The east section of the house appears as 1 ½ stories at the south elevation, with a steeply pitched roof terminating as a porch overhang. A massive exterior brick chimney is located on east gable end wall.

Interior inspection reveals the east section of the house to be a slightly later three-sided addition to the west section. Asbestos shingle siding over the entire building covers original beaded siding on the east elevation and German siding exposed on the south elevation.

The interior of the main section of the Otto House is divided into four rooms at the first story, bisected by a central stair and entrance hall. The two east rooms, however, have been opened into one, with a boxed beam supporting the span just to the south of the chimney wall. The interior retains original chairrail, baseboard, mantels and trim. Mantels have a simple architrave with ovalo molded trim beneath a small shelf. Interior doors have six low relief panels, except for one door on the second floor, east side that has raised panels. The attic of the east kitchen extension provides a view of the east end wall of the main section from its exterior side. There the cornerpost log construction with diagonal bracing is exposed, along with original gable siding. Lack of weathering on these materials indicates that the kitchen wing was attached at the time of construction of the main section or shortly thereafter.

The architectural features of the Otto house suggest a construction date of approximately 1800, give or take a few years. One notable feature of the interior is the carved initials of a Union soldier in a second story north side windowsill. The Otto house retains a high level of integrity to the Civil War period and before.

Only one outbuilding remains standing on the grounds of the Otto House, a small frame shed on a concrete foundation with vertical board siding. The building served as a workshop and hog barn. It also contains a privy. This little building dates from the early 20th century.

The foundation remains of the Otto barn are located southwest of the house. The barn was demolished sometime between 1940-1960, according to park personnel.

2 contributing buildings (house and hog barn)
1 contributing structure (barn ruins)
1 contributing site (battlefield and hospital)

8. Locher House/A. Poffenberger Farm

The building complex associated with the 112 acre Locher/A. Poffenberger Farm is located on the west side of the modern Route 65 by-pass. The buildings are just northwest of the old intersection of the commemorative routes known as Confederate Ave. and Starke Ave., on the western edge of the historic West Woods. Included in the group is the log dwelling house, bank barn, and stone root cellar, as well as several 20th century sheds.

The log dwelling house, currently in an advanced state of decay, is a one and a half story, single pen construction on stone foundation, with a three-sided timber frame one-room addition on the north end. Historic photos show there was another log section on the south end of the building, which is no longer in evidence. The log section now standing is devoid of siding, exposing extremely weathered hewn and round logs. The corner notch pattern is a steeply pitched V-notch, generally associated with early settlement (mid-late 18th century) construction. Riven weatherboard covering the south gable also indicates an early construction. Weatherboard

on the south gable indicates the southern section no longer standing would have been a three sided addition as well, and that the log section standing is the oldest section of the dwelling. The house has two bays on the south elevation, a window and a door; and two bays on the east elevation of the log section with replacement window openings with flat architraves. The west elevation of the log section has one bay, an original small square window opening. The north frame addition has board and batten siding and one window and a door in east elevation, and one window in the west elevation.

The interior of the dwelling was viewed from the entrance and through windows due to the unstable condition of the building. The dwelling is entered through the door on the south elevation, opens directly into the single room of the log section with exposed log ceiling joists hewn only on their top sides. A winding stair to the loft above is located in the southwest corner. Entrance into the frame section is through a doorway on the north wall of the log section. On the south wall of the addition, the original north exterior log wall, is a brick chimney with an open fireplace in the north room addition. Stairs leading to the loft of the north room are located in the northwest corner of the room.

A stone vaulted root cellar is built into the hillside south of the dwelling house. The cellar has recently been restored and a replacement board and batten door covers the entrance. The north (rear) wall of the cellar shows evidence of a vent opening, which has since been enclosed with stone. South of the dwelling and root cellar is the original stone foundation of the bank barn with a later, low profile, gambrel roof structure constructed on it. Off the northwest corner of the barn is a concrete block milk house.

A historic road trace is located between the barn and house.

2 contributing buildings (house, barn)
2 contributing structures (root cellar, road trace)
1 contributing site (house extension/archaeological site)

9. The Piper House, Sharpsburg Pike, Sharpsburg, MD

In 1984-1985, the Piper House was leased to a private tenant who rehabilitated it into a Bed and Breakfast facility. The National Park Service approved all work done to the building. The only exterior alterations were at the rear of the building, where a small two-story addition containing bathrooms was constructed at the southeast corner, a rear access porch and second floor entrances. The Piper house now has four bedrooms with private baths, a kitchen and two parlors. The original mid 19th century woodwork remains in the log section of the house.

The Piper House is a two-story, four bay west-facing log dwelling, built in two parts. A two-story frame L-extension was added to the rear elevation in 1913. Windows and trim, German siding and a standing seam roof were added at the same time. Originally, the north section of the

log portion of the house was only one story high with a large service fireplace in the north end. That was raised to two stories and the fireplace removed when the early 20th century kitchen addition was constructed. This sequence of construction was revealed when the renovations were underway in 1985.

The National Park Service restored the Piper barn in the early 1980s, as well as the secondary residence. These buildings received new roofs and siding and some structural repair, but their appearance did not change, other than they are cleaner, repaired and better maintained.

Note: the Piper resources were listed/counted in the initial National Register documentation and should not be included in the overall resource count for this documentation update (see addendum)

5 contributing buildings (house, secondary residence, smokehouse, root cellar, barn)
1 contributing site (headquarters site, battlefield and staging area)

Contributing and Non-contributing Resource Addendum Totals (November 1999)
(does not include Piper resources already counted in NRIS)

Contributing buildings: 27
Contributing structures: 12
Contributing sites: 8

Non-contributing buildings: 15

Name of Property | County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property as yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Summary

The Antietam battlefield offers layers of history, which interlock and overlap with one another. In addition to the nationally significant history of having a pivotal battle of the Civil War fought on the landscape, the battlefield farms are an important slice of regional history rooted in the rich soil cultivated and developed into prosperous farms by German husbandmen. The battlefield is therefore a cohesive entity as a rural historic landscape. The landscape itself had a profound affect on the agricultural development of the area and specifically on the course and outcome of the Battle of Antietam.

A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled the area in the 1730s and 1740s. At that time Maryland's frontier or "back country" had just been opened for settlement by Lord Baltimore, and Germans were migrating through the area to create settlements in Virginia. Seeking to develop the back portions of Maryland, Lord Baltimore began to encourage settlement on his colony's frontier. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale to German farmers. As settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, the Antietam area was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed.

Settlement was sparse until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, and the end of Pontiac's rebellion the following year. Thereafter, settlement progressed rapidly as transportation routes improved and word of the rich farmland in the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys spread. The land was made fertile by numerous limestone outcrops, which give special visual character to the landscape as well as providing material for buildings and fences. The English speculators who had acquired large grants of land as investments began to subdivide and sell into smaller lots of 100-300 acres which were ideal for a profitable family farm. These farms were divided into fields of 20-40 acres and planted with small grains and corn or clover. Other lands were left in pasture and woodlots, as the process of clearing the land was slow. Woodlot and pasture functions were often combined in areas where rock outcrops made cultivation difficult. Allowing cattle and hogs to forage through woodlands helped to keep them open and clear. As farms developed and inhabitants prospered, towns and villages grew to support the local population. Sharpsburg shares with Hagerstown the title of being the oldest established town in Washington County. Both were incorporated in 1763, although settlements were present on their sites earlier.

The area prospered, achieving a high level cultivation and development during the period from 1760-1860. Most of the substantial farmhouses and "Swisser" barns common to the region were constructed between 1790 and 1850. Favored building materials for houses were log (nearly always covered with siding or stucco), native limestone, or brick (most brick farmhouses

in the area date from after 1820). The earliest barns were log or limestone with brick or timber framing favored after the 1830s.

By the time of the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the area was well established and intensively farmed. Farms were characterized by fields and boundaries marked with wood or stone fences, orchards and small herds of cattle, hogs and sheep, and flocks of chickens and geese. Farms had carefully maintained woodlots kept to supply firewood, building materials and fencing. Demand for wood was great in the 19th century with the need for construction material and fuel (most households consumed about 10 cords of wood per year for heating). Historic photographs affirm the massive consumption of wood, revealing that the landscape at the time of the Civil War had far fewer trees than are seen today.

The prosperity of the greater region led to its being served by important transportation routes, a good system of turnpikes, the National Road, C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad. These amenities and the overall prosperity of the region were certainly factors influencing Confederate General Robert E. Lee's decision to enter Maryland and occupy the portion of it consisting of the Cumberland Valley in September of 1862. Among Lee's several goals was a desire to take pressure away from Virginia in supplying the needs of the Army. He wanted to draw the Union Army away from their base of supplies and he hoped to gain support for the Confederate cause from Great Britain. He also seemed to believe that there were enough Confederate supporters in central Maryland to yield a new source of fighting men. Finally, he hoped that by entering the North, citizens would pressure congress for a negotiated end to the hostilities. What war weary and hungry Confederate soldiers saw as they moved into the Sharpsburg area was a collection of rich, lush farms offering seemingly boundless food and supplies. They did not, however, have an opportunity to linger and enjoy the fruits of the land, unless they remained among the many wounded who recuperated in local field hospitals for weeks after the Battle of Antietam.

For the people of the Sharpsburg area, the effects of the Battle of Antietam continued for months, even years afterward. Claims to the government for damages were delayed because verification of who caused the destruction was difficult (the Federal government only reimbursed property owners for damages caused by Union troops), and it was also sometimes difficult for the Government to establish the applicant's loyalty. In most cases, claims were not paid until the 1880s. In the meantime, farmers had to reconstruct miles of destroyed fencing, replace livestock that that been slaughtered or driven off by the armies, and absorb the loss of crops trampled by men and equipment. In addition, shot and shells damaged buildings, wagons and harnesses were taken and stored crops were confiscated as food and fodder for army livestock. Long-term impacts included the danger presented by unexploded artillery shells in the ground, which made it difficult for farmers to plow fields the following spring, and pollution of the local springs and wells from the visitation of some 120,000 soldiers with their accompanying horses and mules. Hasty burial of the dead and improper disposal of severed arms and legs and dead horses added to

the post battle pollution problem and contributed to a local typhoid epidemic. Caring for the sick and wounded also overtaxed the local population.

On a more national scale, the Battle of Antietam and the Maryland Campaign had an impact on the outcome of the Civil War. Robert E. Lee failed to accomplish his goals with the invasion of the North, in part because the loss of a copy of his plan for the campaign to Union forces caused unexpected changes of strategy. While neither side scored a decisive victory at Antietam, the fact that the Confederates withdrew, gave President Lincoln the long hoped for opportunity to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. The proclamation announced the liberation of slaves in the rebelling states and changed the stakes of the War from a challenge over the permanency of the Union to a challenge for the social and economic fabric of the South. The moral issues involved made it more difficult for the South to find support for its war effort among foreign governments.

Years after the War, the Antietam Battlefield presented a case study in commemorating battlefields from the Civil War. Antietam became a model for government protection by acquisition of minimal amounts of land by the War Department for placement of monuments and access ways to them. In the late 19th century and the early 20th century the placement of monuments and roadways created a collection of structures that are now part of the Battlefield scene. Although they interrupt the historic landscape, they were placed by veterans of the battle and have formed another historic layer in the Battlefield's experience.

One memorialization effort is important as being nearly contemporary with the Civil War. The Antietam National Cemetery was dedicated in 1867, as a memorial resting-place for Union dead from Antietam. Annual ceremonies and visitations to the cemetery became one of the first celebrations of Memorial Day in the United States.

In recent years, preservation of the battlefield has become an important issue as residential and commercial development have created pressure to convert the landscape from its traditional agricultural use into suburban housing or commercial functions to capitalize on a growing tourist industry. New efforts to meet this challenge have resulted in innovative easement programs and partnerships with government and private groups to protect the Battlefield and its environs.

I. Settlement and Agricultural Development of the Land in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

The history of European settlement of the western regions of Maryland, beyond the Blue Ridge Mountain range of South Mountain, begins after the 1732 proclamation of Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore, opening the western frontier of Maryland to settlement. The promise of large land grants attracted the English land speculators of the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay and southern Maryland. The promise of the rich, well-watered farmland attracted the German farmers of Pennsylvania who bought smaller tracts of 150-300 acres from the wealthy landholders.[1]

In 1732, Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore and proprietor of Maryland, issued a proclamation opening Maryland's frontier for settlement. This was an effort to increase population and consequently income from the "back" parts of the colony. In part this was in response to an economic depression that had gripped the tobacco market intermittently since the mid 1600s. Tobacco planters devised various means to keep the price of tobacco up, such as limitation of production, destruction of inferior tobacco and prohibitions on shipping poor quality tobacco. The bottom line was that the amount of tobacco being produced was greater than the demand for it in British and European markets.[2] The depth of this depression occurred about 1730. For Monocacy Hundred (a hundred was an area of land inhabited by a hundred taxables) which included the area of Maryland from Frederick County west in the 1730s, lists of taxables were prepared in 1733, containing 106 names. Also a list with 83 names was made in 1734 by constable John Nelson, of those individuals who had no tobacco burnt as part of the price support program then in effect.[3] This shows that tobacco cultivation had been practiced at least to some extent in the western parts of Maryland. What is not clear, however, is whether those whose names appeared on the list as not having their tobacco burnt, grew no tobacco at all, or whether they grew high quality tobacco that was marketed and not destroyed.

Another aspect of the improved economy of Maryland after the early 1730s was the development of the western parts of the province. Influences on the course of settlement of Maryland's frontier were political, economic and geographic. Until Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon began their survey to establish a line between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania,

[1]Paula S. Reed, History Report: The D.R. Miller Farm, Antietam Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland. Hagerstown, MD: Preservation Associates, Inc., 1991, p. 1.

[2]Aubrey C. Land, "Provincial Maryland," Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds. **Maryland, A History,** Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974, p. 34.

[3]Tracey and Dern, p. 129.

in 1765, the boundary was contested, sometimes hotly. The border disputes and the attitudes of the two colonial governments to settlers along the border area affected the course of settlement as did the relationship of the colonial governments with the Indians who held land along the western frontier.

Frank W. Porter claims that "during the early decades of the eighteenth century economic and political conditions in Maryland mitigated against any westward movement."[4] He cites several factors delaying settlement in western Maryland, including border disputes of the 1730s and 1740s, the threat of Indians, the holding of warrants by speculators to large tracts of western land issued by the land office, and environmental misconceptions concerning the agricultural potential of western Maryland.[5]

Both Maryland and Pennsylvania encouraged settlers to establish themselves in the border areas so that each colony would have a presence there. Those settlers of course were being used as pawns by both governments, a fact that resulted in no small frustration to them. Taking advantage of the intense Maryland-Pennsylvania border controversy, Virginia's governor, William Gooch, granted the unhappy settlers from Pennsylvania land in his colony's backcountry. Gooch's motives, too, were political. He was involved in a land dispute with Thomas Lord Fairfax over the extent of Fairfax's Northern Neck Charter,[6] an area covering present northern Virginia and the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. The more land Gooch could grant under the name of the colonial government, the weaker that the Fairfax claim would be. Gooch's land policy resulted in a stream of settlers from Pennsylvania passing through Maryland on their way to Virginia. They traveled on two principal routes, both known as the "Monocacy Road." The boundary dispute in Virginia and the migration of settlers passing through Maryland provided the impetus for Lord Baltimore to open his backcountry for settlement. He issued his proclamation in 1732, offering 200 acres of land in fee, subject to a four shilling per year quitrent per each 100 acres to any family who would settle and work the land in the area between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers.[7] He thus employed methods similar to Governor Gooch's to entice settlers to Maryland's backcountry.[8]

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[4]Frank W. Porter, "From Back Country to County: The Delayed Settlement of Western Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, 70, (Winter 1975), p. 329.

[5]Ibid.

[6]Ibid. p. 334.

[7]Ibid. quoting Maryland Archives, 28:25.

[8]Ibid. p. 334.

The opening of the backcountry by Lord Baltimore only served to encourage profit-seeking speculators who could hold the land by warrant and thus not be subject to the quitrent. In other words, they would have the land warranted and surveyed, which would hold the land in their name, but not have it patented or actually granted which would make it subject to the quitrent. As might be expected, this practice eventually elicited concern within Maryland's colonial government, which responded by investigating the methods employed in reserving lands or warrants without issuing patents. Daniel Dulaney, a member of the committee investigating the situation (who was also among the early survey holders in Western Maryland), considered the practice "one which had prevented 'Great Quantities of Lord Baltimore's back Waste Lands (now of no Use or Advantage to Him) from being taken up and paid for.'"[9]

Dulaney's reference to the backcountry as "Waste Lands" is also significant. The early perception of much of the area west of the tidewater, was of uninhabitable barrens. The term "waste lands" and "barrens" came about because portions of the interior were grasslands. To early eighteenth century settlers, trees were associated with fertility of the soil, so that the absence of trees meant to them poor and barren land. The interior land was also not particularly well suited to the production of tobacco. Frank Porter considers this misconception concerning fertility of the land one of the causes of delayed settlement in Maryland's backcountry.[10] The notion that the land might not be fertile, however, did not seem to discourage wealthy planter-merchants from eastern Maryland from purchasing large tracts as investments.

It is significant that much of the actual settlement population in what is today Washington County came from Pennsylvania, rather than from eastern Maryland. During its initial settlement period, Pennsylvania, unlike most of the other colonies was distinctly heterogeneous in its mix of populations. The varied group of settlers who made homes in Pennsylvania did so because of a policy established by the founder of the colony, William Penn. Pennsylvania was established significantly later than most of the other colonies. After its organization in 1681, Pennsylvania grew quickly, and its major city, Philadelphia, came to be for a time the second largest city in the British Empire. The success of Pennsylvania's colonization was in part due to William Penn's foresight and long range development plan and also to the settlers' quest for a better life.

The Cumberland Valley, bounded on the east by South Mountain and on the west by the first of the Appalachian Mountain ranges, encompassed the western settled region of Pennsylvania in the 1730s and ‘40s. Following the valley south, the trail of the mostly German pioneers of Pennsylvania, who were seeking fertile land to grow their wheat and other grains, led through the valley of the Antietam and the Conococheague drainages, to the Shenandoah Valley

[9]Ibid. quoting Maryland Archives, 37:506.

[10]Ibid. p. 337, and I. Daniel Rupp, **The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams and Perry Counties**, (Lancaster, PA: Gilbert Hills, 1846), p. 385.

of Virginia, crossing the Potomac River at the Packhorse Ford. Packhorse Ford is located about a mile south of the present highway and bridge across the Potomac at Shepherdstown.

The road the travelers followed was referenced in many of the early land patents as the "Waggon Road," including a patent granted to Richard Sprigg in 1736 called "Piles Grove" (sometimes referred to as "Piles Delight"), located between the Potomac River and Antietam Creek just north of Sharpsburg. The survey certificate, dated 1734, described the property as "beginning at a White Oak near a small branch and near a large spring..about a mile from a road called the Waggon Road ..."[11] Another early description of the "Waggon Road" is found in the 1739 patent to John Hanthorn for "Saint John," located near the town of Tilghmanton today, it reads "....on east side of the waggon road that leads from the Potomac River by Stulls Mill..."[12] (Stull's Mill was at or near Hagerstown). Clearly, a very early road or roads passed through the Antietam drainage to the ford of the Potomac River. The Conococheague Road, also mentioned in early patents, passed through the valley, east to west from South Mountain to the ford at Williamsport, roughly followed by Dog Street and Keedysville Roads today. Weary travelers seeking good land and fast water must have been greatly tempted by what they saw along the banks of the Antietam Creek. Some of these people did choose to settle in the Antietam valley. This early tenancy of German settlers seems to be supported by the establishment of German denomination churches in the area, as cited by Bell in The History of the Leitersburg District: "There was a German Reformed congregation at Conococheague as early as 1747,... a German Lutheran congregation at Antietam in 1754," noting that there were numerous other German churches established in the 1760s, substantially outnumbering the English churches.[13] These early pioneer settlements were apparently referenced by their general location like Monocacy, Antietam and Conococheague. These place names did not refer to specific locations but rather to settlement areas.

Because of their foreign language and customs the Germans were both praised and disliked by the English-speaking people. They were generally acknowledged as being hardworking, industrious and good farmers, but the English felt overwhelmed by their sheer numbers. Eventually there was enough concern on the part of Pennsylvania's colonial government to undertake efforts to control Germans to prevent an "English plantation from being turned into a colony of aliens."[14]

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[11]Washington County Land Patents, Book 1, Page 1, Washington Co. Court House, Hagerstown, MD.

[12]Tracey plat map of Washington County, Washington County Free Library, Western Maryland Room, Hagerstown, MD.

[13]Herbert C. Bell, History of Leitersburg District, Washington County, Maryland. Leitersburg, MD: Published by the author, 1898, (3rd Edition, Waynesboro, PA: The Caslon Press, 1985) p. 10

[14]Speech of Governor Patrick Gordon, Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania (Harrisburg, 1840), 3:362.

The reaction of English-speaking people to the Germans was probably due substantially to the language difference and exclusive religious philosophy held by some Germans, which encouraged them to remain a distinct and close-knit group reluctant to blend with their neighbors. In central Maryland, for example, German-language newspapers were printed well into the nineteenth century and German was spoken in church services. These conditions supported the attitude of separateness, perceived or real, attributed to the Germans.

As settlement progressed from the initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming there developed more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in Washington County to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that Washington County developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco (despite the attempts by large landowners like Charles Carroll) which developed in eastern Maryland. Lemon asserts that Pennsylvania's economy based on general farming was largely the result of markets that opened up at the time that Pennsylvania was being settled. Export trade with the West Indies, New England, southern Europe and Ireland, as well as to ships' provisioners, created a demand for flour, bread, wheat, as well as corn, lumber and flax seed.[15] These trade markets opened up after older colonies like Virginia and Maryland had established bilateral trade with England, which limited their ability to develop an exchange in new commodities. Pennsylvania was founded about the same time as these new extended trade mechanisms were developed, causing its agricultural system to be significantly shaped by the contemporary market situation.[16] In contrast to Pennsylvania, according to Lemon, the tobacco colonies to the south had a lower average living standard, a slower rate of white population growth, and few subsequent towns, at least until they turned to wheat production. Unlike Pennsylvania's farmers and merchants, tidewater planters were restricted to trade with London and Glasgow merchants in a commercial structure which permitted less autonomy and flexibility.[17] We find that the economies of the tidewater plantation system and the general agriculture of small family farms introduced from Pennsylvania met in central Maryland during the middle third of the 18th century.

That the German settlers of the first half of the 18th century were tenants on the land rather than owners seems to be supported by the land patent records of Washington County.

[15]Lemon, p. 29, citing Arthur L. Jensen, The Maritime Commerce of Colonial Philadelphia, (Madison: State historical Society of Wisconsin), 1963), chap. 1, and Gordon Bjork, "The Weaning of the American Economy: Independence, Market Changes and Economic Development," Journal of Economic History, 24 (1964): 545.

[16]Ibid.

[17]Ibid. p. 127.

Most of the earliest land patents, dated between 1730 and 1740, were granted to men of English or Scotch/Irish descent, who never intended to live on the land. The list of men included such prominent names as Charles Carroll and Daniel Dulaney whose homes where in eastern Maryland and who were kept busy as lawyers and statesmen in Annapolis. Clearly much of this land was being rented to people willing to clear and work the land.

In the lower Antietam drainage, the area that would later be known as the Sharpsburg District, the predominant landowner was Joseph Chapline. Joseph was of English heritage and had grown up on a plantation in southern Maryland. His "manorial" grant of 1739, which he called "Mount Pleasant," from Charles Calvert included just over 2,000 acres and required that he live on his plantation bringing English civilization to the wilderness. Chapline's southern Maryland upbringing must have influenced his decision to grow tobacco on his plantation, a crop not suited to the weather or soil of western Maryland. His tobacco fields later became the footprint of his new town of Sharpsburg, indicating that tobacco was probably not a successful crop.[18] Other early landowners in the lower Antietam drainage included James Smith, probably from Scotland, and Dr. George Stuart (Stewart), also from Scotland, Col. Edwin (Edward) Sprigg, and the previously mentioned Richard Sprigg.

The German settlers had a profound influence on the development of agriculture in the Antietam drainage. Their already established pattern of grain production and mill construction would be repeated in the fertile fields and on the banks of the Antietam Creek. Stull's Mill, on the upper Antietam and the Witmer Mill, located on Beaver Creek and also apparently owned by the Stull family, were both established by 1739.[19] The combination of rich limestone land, established roads and waterpower made the valley of the Antietam a nearly perfect place for a grain economy. Also, the less temperate weather and more restricted land area of the valley made the cultivation of tobacco difficult. Tobacco, the traditional money crop of the English plantations of Maryland, was a plant with a long growing season. Tobacco also required a great deal of land to allow the movement of crops as the demanding tobacco plant exhausted the soil. It is likely that the perceived inability to produce profitable crops preferred by the English, allowed the German settlers to establish their farming style early in the development of the Antietam valley, and also contributed to the perception among the English that the land was barren.

The French and Indian War interrupted settlement of the western regions Maryland beginning with the defeat of General Braddock in 1754 and lasting to 1763. Most of the

[18]Lee and Barbara Barron, The History of Sharpsburg Maryland. Barbara and Lee Barron, 1972, pp. 12-14.

[19]Susan Winter Frye, Mill Settlement Patterns Along the Antietam Creek Drainage, Washington County, Maryland. Bound thesis, College of William and Mary, 1984, p. 38.

Antietam drainage settlers fled east of the South Mountain for protection. A letter written by George Washington to Lord Fairfax of Virginia noted that all but two families had fled the settlement called Conococheague.[20] The signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, however, began the process of resettlement and the development of the Antietam drainage area progressed rapidly. The southern migration of German farmers from Pennsylvania accelerated. The granting of land patents increased accordingly, however, German owners became increasingly common. No doubt many of the earlier land speculators were cashing in on their investments. In the lower Antietam drainage, Joseph Chapline, James Smith, and Col. Sprigg in particular began to sell parcels of their large holdings.

In 1762 Christian Orndorff, a German miller, from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, purchased 503 acres of "Smith's Hills" from James Smith, on the banks of the Antietam Creek.[21] The next year, in 1763, Joseph Chapline founded the town of Sharpsburg just over a mile from the home of Christian Orndorff. An indicator that the Sharpsburg area was being populated by German settlers is the establishment in 1768 of first the Lutheran Church and then the German Reformed Church. In 1765 Chapline and three other investors established the Antietam Iron Works, near the mouth of the Antietam Creek. The same year Thomas Van Swearingen was given permission to begin running a ferry across the Potomac River just three miles west of Sharpsburg to Shepherdstown, then in Virginia.[22] (Shepherdstown was also established in 1763). It is likely that Christian Orndorff had by this time constructed his mill. A 1768 petition to the Frederick County Court called for changes to the road "from Christian Orndorff's Mill (on Antietam) to Captain Luckett's Ferry [the Mouth of Monocacy]."[23] This new road would have branched south from the Conococheague Road, where Geeting Road now leaves Dog Street Road, and continued to Orndorff's Mill on the Antietam Creek. The road then continued through Sharpsburg to the Swearingen Ferry and to Shepherdstown. Shortly after the establishment of the new road to Sharpsburg and Orndorff's Mill, Jacob Hess, Orndoff's son-in-law, constructed a mill of his own on the Little Antietam Creek near the intersection of the old and new roads at present Keedysville.

[20]Thomas J. C. Williams, History of Washington County, Maryland. (Hagerstown, 1906) Baltimore: Clearfield Co. and Family Line Publications, 1992, p. 56.

[21]Julia A. Drake and James R. Orndorff, From Mill Wheel to Plowshare. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press, 1938, p. 22.

[22]Barron, pp. 28-36.

[23]Millard Milburn Rice, New Facts and Old Families From the Records of Frederick County, Maryland. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1984, p. 55 (Frederick County Judgement Record Liber P, Folio 7). Note: Rice erroneously calls the Orndorff Mill the old Israel Friend Mill which would have been at Williamsport, at the end of the old Conococheague Road.

It appears the developments of the 1760s in the lower Antietam drainage remained the basis for growth in the area for the rest of the 18th century. The 1794 Dennis Griffith Map of the State of Maryland, clearly shows the roads and mills as described above. The upper Antietam, in the area of Elizabeth Town (Hagerstown) shows a great deal more mill development. This is probably a result of the many more roads in the area and the establishment of Elizabeth Town as the County Seat in 1776 when Washington County was created out of Frederick County. By the 1783 U. S. Tax Assessment twenty flour mills are listed along the Antietam drainage, and by 1790 that number had grown to twenty-three. Susan Winter Frye [Trail], who has researched the mills of the Antietam drainage notes: "Eastern Washington County, with its large mills along Antietam Creek, probably represented the most advanced stage of market integration in the county."[24] Frye cites the many roads leading from Hagerstown across the mountains to Frederick and Baltimore, saying "...certainly the Baltimore market during the late 18th century spurred the growth of the flour milling industry along the Antietam Creek and its tributaries."[25]

The prosperity that grew in Washington County during the latter 18th and early 19th centuries was the result of agricultural intensification as frontier conditions lessened and farming and support networks matured. Most prominent in the developing economy during the time period was the dominance of wheat and small grains and the shift away from less profitable tobacco. While southern Maryland remained committed to tobacco cultivation, the central and western counties increasingly turned to wheat production. Wheat was a more saleable product than tobacco and was not restricted by production legislation as tobacco had been. It was, however, on the list of commodities that by law had to be shipped to England in pre-Revolutionary days. Therefore, in the 1760s and 1770s, wheat profits were limited by market conditions in England. The increase of wheat production, though, promoted growth of Baltimore, Frederick and Hagerstown, as well as towns in south central Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. These places show evidence of significant growth in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. By 1790, Frederick was the most populous county in Maryland, and York County, Pennsylvania, which included present day Adams County, directly north of Frederick was the most populous county in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia. Baltimore became important to the processing and shipping of grain and began to siphon trade from the grain producing areas of Pennsylvania, setting up a trade rivalry with Philadelphia.

Eventually the region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the

[24]Frye, p. 44.

[25]Frye, p. 46.

farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.[26] Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.[27]

The impact of the proliferation of flourmills and distilleries cannot be overstated in analyzing the development of agriculture in the Antietam drainage through the late 18th century. To support such a large number of mills in such a small area there had to be numerous farms focusing on grain production. In the Sharpsburg District much of the land owned by Joseph Chapline had been distributed to his sons following his death in 1769. However, it wasn't until the 1790s that this land began to be sold off in earnest and individual farms with "Swisser" barns began to take shape. Many of the names of the buyers, mostly of German origin, would become familiar following the 1862 Battle of Antietam.

According to the nation's first census, taken in 1790, Washington County's white population in that year was 14,472. Of those, 4,356 were of German descent, or 31%. This percentage of Germans was the highest in the state. Frederick County had a population of 26,937 whites, with 5,137 Germans which computes to 20% of the white population. For comparison, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, immediately north of Washington County, had a total population of 15,057 whites, of whom 1,296 or 9% were of German descent. In 1790, Washington County was the third most populous county in the state, following Frederick County, which had the largest population, and Baltimore County. For Washington, Frederick, and Franklin (PA) Counties, the largest portion of the population was tabulated as English/Welsh.[28]

James Chapline, son of Joseph Chapline, began selling portions of his tract called "Addition to Loss and Gain," north of Sharpsburg along the Hagerstown Road, in 1796, and again in 1797, when he recorded several deeds to Jonas Hogmire equaling 121 3/8 acres. A German named John Myers (Meyers) apparently occupied the land Hogmire purchased, who may have been there since as early as 1786. Myers later bought the farm from Hogmire. The property would be known as the D.R. Miller farm in1862.[29] In 1788, John Middlekauff purchased "Kelly's Purchase" just north of the Hogmire tract, on the road to Hagerstown. In the 1790s John

[26] Brugger, p. 153.
[27] Ibid.
[28] A Century of Population Growth From the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth, 1790-1900. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970, p. 272.
[29] Reed, pp. 20-21.

Miller, a German immigrant came to the area via Waynesboro and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He began buying land along the Hagerstown Road as well, including several tracts that would later be known as the Samuel Poffenberger farm, the Henry Piper farm [and the land later known as the William Roulette farm].[30] The tract of land on the west side of the Hagerstown Road known as "Resurvey of Addition to Piles Delight" owned by Col. Edward Sprigg was also up for sale. A 1792 advertisement in the Hagerstown newspaper, The Washington Spy indicates the land was under cultivation by renters or leasees. The ad stipulated, "Possession of the lands will be given immediately, but liberty reserved to the persons occupying any part thereof to gather and remove crops now growing thereon and to hold possession of their respective fields until that is done."[31] Some 2,000 acres of the property was sold to David McMechen, a man from Baltimore, and undoubtedly the rental arrangements continued. An 1803 tax assessment lists fourteen persons showing ownership of "part of R. of Addition to Piles Delight" indicating the tract was subdivided and sold again following the 1792 sale.[32] Christian Orndorff divided his holdings among his sons Christopher, Christian and Henry prior to his death in 1797. In 1796 Christopher Orndorff sold the mill and farm to Jacob Mumma. Headstones in the Mumma Cemetery, located on the Mumma farm, dated as early 1790 suggest the Mumma family had been farming the land prior to the 1796 purchase.[33] Also in 1796, Joseph Sherrick purchased 200 acres, located south of Sharpsburg, from Henry Orndorff.[34]

While specific information concerning the production associated with these early farms was not found, the fact that many of the land sales of the 1780s and 90s were from owner to tenant indicates that crops were successful and profitable. Also the rapid increase of large mills, including merchant mills, as well as small custom mills, along the Antietam Creek indicates large and successful grain crops. Slave ownership is also a good indicator of agricultural practice. Washington County was not a big slave holding county in the late 18th century, however, there were several large slaveholders, and quite a few small owners of one to four slaves. Of the 2,445 families living in Washington County in 1790, 269 were slaveholders, about 12%; of the slave

[30]Francis F. Wilshin, Historic Structures Report: Mumma "Spring House," Piper "Slave Quarters," Sherrick "Smoke House," History Data, Antietam National Battlefield Site Maryland. National Park Service, 1969, p. 131.

[31]The Washington Spy, July 11, 1792, microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[32]1803 U. S. Tax Assessment, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[33]Ibid., p. 16.

[34]Ibid., p. 250.

holding families, only six owned twenty or more slaves, and 188 owned from one to four slaves.[35] Specifically the statistics break down to 90 families with one slave, 98 families with two to four slaves, 55 families with five to nine slaves, 20 families with 10-19 slaves, four families with 20-49 slaves and two families with 50 to 99 slaves.[36] According to the 1790 census, there were 1,286 slaves in Washington County and 64 free blacks.

The 1790 U.S. Population Census for the Sharpsburg area, indicated the following families owning slaves: Chapline, Orndorff, Middlekauff, Eversole, and Hogmire. Many of the slave owners listed throughout Washington County were mill owners, including Orndorff, Funk, Clagett, Hager, Hughs, and Stull. The predominance of smaller numbers of slaves per household indicates a less labor intensive form of farm production compared to the tobacco culture found in the county of St. Mary's where, of 1,527 families in the county, 892 were slave owners, with two families owning 100-200 or more slaves, and 73 families owning more than twenty slaves.[37]

The close of the 18th century would also bring the promise of expanded markets for the farmers of the Antietam drainage. Proximity to the Potomac River had been some small advantage for transportation in earlier years, but in 1784 a charter for the Potomac Navigation Company (Potomac Canal Company) was granted by Virginia and Maryland for the improvement of navigation on the Potomac River from the North Branch, near the Cheat River, to Georgetown. By 1790 the locks skirting Great Falls above Georgetown were completed. According to T.J.C. Williams, "The trade down the river to Georgetown was considerable from the first. The rapid current of the stream carried the loaded boats down with but little labor...They were large enough to convey about a hundred and sixty barrels of flour. Hay, flour and whiskey were the principal products shipped from the County."[38] Susan Winter Frye points out, however, that the Potomac River transportation was extremely seasonal due to the drastic water level changes typical of the river in winter and summer, making road transportation a continued necessity.[39] The roads to Baltimore and Philadelphia and the river to Georgetown would spur competition between these port cities that would accelerate in the next century, improving transportation to markets, and profits, for the frontier farmers of Washington County.

[35]Washington Co. Census vertical file, internet source: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. Washington Co. Free Library, Western Maryland Room, Hagerstown, MD.

[36] A Century of Population Growth From the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth, 1790-1900, Baltimore: Geneological Publishing Co. 1970. P. 203, 296.

[37]Ibid.

[38]Williams, p. 62 and 64.

[39]Frye, p. 47.

Perhaps the attraction of Philadelphia as a rival market along with opening the Ohio Valley markets for Maryland caused businessmen to become interested in experimenting with rail transportation to develop a route from Baltimore to the Ohio River. A corporation was formed as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1827. While the cornerstone for the new railroad was being laid on July 4, 1828, with the help of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, last living signer of the Declaration of Independence, by then in his 90s, the first shovel of dirt was lifted by President of the United States, John Quincy Adams for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The canal was to follow the north side of the Potomac River from Georgetown to Cumberland, then overland to the Ohio River. Both of these projects affected Washington County. The railroad fared much better than the canal, and by 1832 had reached the Potomac River at Point of Rocks in Frederick County. It then crossed into Virginia, bypassing Washington County.

The dawn of the 19th century brought enormous growth to Central Maryland, part of the "bread basket" of the country, and its primary market, Baltimore City. According to Frye, "By 1810 Maryland had become the third largest flour-producing state in the nation behind Pennsylvania and Virginia. Washington County was the state's foremost county in terms of the value of its flour mills and the number of barrels of flour produced by these mills."[40] An 1831 editorial in the Hagerstown newspaper the Torchlight and Public Advertiser numbers the flour mills of Washington County as "upwards of sixty-four," saying "...it is believed that we send annually to market 130,000 bbls. Being about one fifth of all the flour inspected in Baltimore."[41] This tremendous growth in production was supported by equal population growth. Between the years 1790 and 1820 Washington County grew by 8,603 people, by 1860, the population had grown by another 8,342 people while growth in many eastern counties had slowed or even decreased. The growth of farms and grain production in the western counties was made necessary by the phenomenal growth of cities such as Baltimore, which increased its population by over 200,000 people between 1790 and 1860.

The settlement of the lower Antietam drainage, in the Sharpsburg District in the 19th century exhibited a mixture of wealthy farmers, yeoman farmers, craftsmen, and laborers, centered on the town of Sharpsburg, the surrounding mills and the Antietam Iron Works. From 1800 to 1860, the white population on the farms surrounding Sharpsburg town more than doubled from 558 to 1,989. Significantly, the "free colored" population also grew during this period, from 2 to 235 living in the Sharpsburg District (exclusive of the town of Sharpsburg).[42] During

[40]Ibid., p. 45.

[41]Torchlight and Public Advertiser, March 10, 1831, microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[42]U.S. Population Census, 1800 and 1860, microfilm, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

this time also, the prosperous farms destined to become famous as the Antietam Battlefield began to take shape as the large land holders of the time passed away and the heirs divided their estates, particularly the lands of Joseph Chapline, John Blackford, and John Miller. A new generation of prominent landowners, whose wealth was derived more from farm production and commerce than from huge grants of land, would emerge. Chief among these in the Sharpsburg area were Philip Grove, Jacob Miller, and Jacob Mumma.

Through the first half of the 19th century transportation to markets and the price of farm products became the focus of attention for most farmers in Washington County. Newspaper columns carried current prices for products on a weekly basis, and editorials discussed overseas markets and local transportation costs. Personal letters and journals even found space for discussions of current prices. Prices appear to have fluctuated wildly, no doubt prompting much discussion. An "Abstract of the Baltimore Price Current" found in the March 5, 1811 issue of the Hagerstown Gazette, shows the price of wheat flour at 9.25 per barrel, rye flour at 6.25 per barrel, Maryland wheat at 1.95 per bushel, and whiskey at .48 per gallon. Other products listed included bacon, butter, Indian corn grain, bees wax, and wool. Tobacco is also listed, however, Potomac tobacco bringing in one of the lowest prices at 2.50 cwt. as compared to 6.50 for Virginia fat.[43]

The writings of an Englishman by the name of John Palmer, who was traveling through the "Western country" in 1817 reported the price of wheat in Hagerstown at $1.40 per bushel. Hard times continued as crops were destroyed by hail in 1818 and 1821, and in 1822 by drought.[44] By 1831, the March 10 issue of the Hagerstown newspaper the Torchlight and Public Advertiser lists "Hagers-town Prices Current corrected Weekly" with flour at 5.25 per barrel and wheat at 1.00 per bushel. Prices are also listed for rye, corn, oats, potatoes, apples, meat, butter, and bran. The same issue carries an editorial discussing the effect of the overseas market on the price of flour in Baltimore. "The operations in Flour were freely made throughout the past week. In the beginning of the week sales were made at $5,87 [sic] a $5,94 per barrel. In the early part of Wednesday, and before the advance of bread stuffs in England were generally known, several purchases were made from stores at $6 per barrel. In the after part of the day, after the news bad [sic] became known the price advanced to $6,25, at which rate some sales were effected." Whiskey sales in Baltimore were also noted at 31 cents per gallon (by the barrel).[45]

Local farmer John Blackford notes in his Journal for June 1838 the price of wheat sold to Mumma's Mill at $1.50 per bushel, and in December 1838 he lists the price of flour at $7.75 to

[43]Hagerstown newspapers, microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[44]Williams, p. 163-164.

[45]Hagerstown newspapers microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

$8 [probably per barrel, locally].[46] A column entitled "The Markets" in the April 18, 1844 issue of the Torchlight and Public Advertiser quotes prices from the markets of Hagerstown, Williamsport, Alexandria, Georgetown, and Baltimore. The Hagerstown price for flour in 1844 was $4.50 per barrel, and wheat at 85 cents per bushel, nearly half the prices given locally in 1838. The Baltimore market price for flour "Standard brands" was $4.75 per barrel; the notation for grain states: "Wheat continues very scarce.- We continue to quote Md. And Virginia at 100 a 105 cents for good to strictly prime reds." Whiskey is quoted at 23 ½ to 24 cents per gallon (in barrels). Market prices for rye, corn, oats, beef, butter and potatoes are also included.[47]

A March 1856 letter from local farmer Jacob Miller to his daughter in Iowa notes that "wheat is worth $1.25 [presumably per bushel] but if you go to a Mill and want to buy flour they will ask $9. Per barrel oats is worth about 40 cts potatoes 50...."[48] Certainly Mr. Miller was disgruntled over the price he was paid for his wheat and other produce, versus the retail price of the processed flour. Whether the 1844 prices reflect cheaper transportation costs or represent a national economic slump is unknown. However, by 1856, the prices appear to be on the rebound.

Another important farm product in the Antietam drainage, not addressed in the newspapers was wood. As the standing timber, so omnipresent on the land in the 18th century, began to slowly disappear, the importance of wood as a product for sale grew. An 1811 sale notice for the 600 remaining acres of "Resurvey on Addition to Piles Delight" which David McMechen purchased from Col. Edward Sprigg's widow states: "This Land is of the first quality; 200 acres cleared, and the residue covered with the best of timber."[49] The value of such a stand of timber is repeatedly discussed in John Blackford's journal for the year January 1838- January 1839. Blackford in fact mentions the price of wood many times more than the price of wheat or flour, despite the fact that he ran a plantation of over 1,000 acres. Green and Hahn, editors of Blackford's journal note that although wheat and other grains were Blackford's number one cash crop, timber came in second. In addition to supplying his own Ferry Hill Plantation with various needs for wood, the editors note: "He [Blackford] sold large quantities of wood for fuel to the inhabitants of Shepherdstown, Sharpsburg, and Boonsboro. The wood sold for $2.50 per cord, and Blackford sold as many as one hundred cords per year to a single customer in Shepherdstown....In addition to wood for fuel Blackford sold posts, plank, scantling, and shingles in considerable quantities. In some instances he sold logs to the mills....And he sold timber to the

[46]Fletcher Green and Thomas & Nathalie Hahn, Ferry Hill Plantation Journal. Shepherdstown, WV: Thomas W. Hahn, 1975, p. 54 and 119.

[47]Hagerstown newspapers microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[48]Jacob Miller letters, Antietam Battlefield, NPS, personal copy, Edith B. Wallace.

[49]Hagerstown Gazette, March 5, 1811, Hagerstown newspapers microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for fuel and repairs."[50] By 1860, the wood lot on any farm had become a valuable commodity. The average household might consume about 10 cords of wood per year for heat and cooking.

Clearly local farmers were interested in the prices their crops would bring. Prices were subject to change depending on availability in the markets and weather changes. An important aspect of pricing was the cost of transportation of the farm product to the markets. After the turn of the century several major improvements in transportation in Washington County had profound effects on the local farming population. The "turnpike fever" which began in 1796 with proposals for the National Road from Baltimore to Wheeling, hit its pitch between 1810 and 1830, a period when numerous macadamized toll roads where chartered and constructed in Washington County. The National Road, which passed through Boonsboro to Hagerstown and beyond, was completed in 1825. A turnpike leading from Boonsboro through Sharpsburg to the Potomac River ferry was chartered in 1815 and completed by 1833.[51] Such road improvements would greatly increase the ability of farmers to transport their products in winter, but the limitations of transportation by wagon was frustrating to farmers such large distances from the major markets.

With the demise of the Potomac Canal Company in 1828 came the promise of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, with a canal planned to parallel the Potomac River from Ohio to Georgetown. The fledgling Baltimore and Ohio Railroad also held promise for cheap, rapid transportation of products from the Western Maryland farms. An 1831 editorial in the Hagerstown newspaper Torchlight and Public Advertiser states in monetary terms the advantages of such modes of transportation: "Our farmers are now paying from $1 to $1,50 per barrel, for carriage to Baltimore. The Canal or Rail Road, will, it is believed, produce a saving of 70 cents per barrel in the price of transportation to market, which will be about $90,000 upon the whole crop, making that addition to the income of the county. But flour is but one item–the same result will take place in regard to our corn, beef, rye, pork, whiskey, lumber, lime, iron, fruit, vegetables, &c."[52] By 1834 the C&O Canal had reached the Sharpsburg District and continued nearly to Williamsport. The railroad, however, crossed to the Virginia side of the Potomac River at Point of Rocks, before reaching Washington County, because of the narrow right-of-way passage at that point, which was already owned by the canal company. The railroad would likely have made a greater impact on Washington County farm production than the advent of canal transportation appears to have.

[50]Green and Hahn, p. xii.

[51]Williams, pp. 151-155.

[52]Torchlight and Public Advertiser, March 10, 1831, microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

The reaction in Washington County to the B&O's choice of routes was angry. " 'In 1836 the Maryland Legislature [had come] to the aid of the [B&O] railroad company by making the state the guarantor of a new issue of its bonds, and a clause [had been] inserted in the bill providing that the company must locate its road through Hagerstown, or forfeit to Washington County one million dollars. After the Company decided to go into Virginia, Washington County brought suit for the one million…[But] an extra session of the Legislature was called, and this clause of the act was repealed. The suit went on, it being contended on the part of the county that the legislature had no power to impair the obligation of a contract. The Court of Appeals finally decided that while the legislature could not rescind a contract, it could remit a penalty, and that this provision…was not a contract, but was in the nature of a penalty. Thus Hagerstown lost its railroad, and the people of Washington County lost the million dollars.'"[53] Hagerstown did eventually become a rail center with important routes up the Cumberland Valley to Philadelphia, and to Baltimore and the West by way of the Western Maryland Railroad. The B&O supported a spur line into Hagerstown in1867, but it never had a major impact on the city. The spur line passed along the Antietam Creek and through Keedysville to the Potomac River at Weverton.

The mills of the Antietam drainage show some increase in grain consumption between 1820 and 1850, probably a result of the improvements in transportation, which occurred during those thirty years. Data gathered from U.S. Manufacturing Censuses for Washington County shows that consumption grew for a few mills, remained the same for others, and for some it actually decreased.[54] One of the largest mills on the Antietam, the D & H Clagett Mill, increased its grain consumption from 30,000 bushels in 1820, to 75,000 in 1850. In the Sharpsburg/Keedysville area, District No. 1, the John Mumma (formerly Orndorff) Mill used 20,000 bushels of grain in 1820. By 1850 it was known as the Watson and Newcomer Mill and consumed 31,000 bushels. The McPherson & Brien Antietam Iron Works also operated a "Merchant Mill" in 1820, with "4 pair stones and suitable machinery," the notation "all in operation" indicating a rather large mill producing flour on a regular basis. In 1850, the Antietam Iron Works does not list a mill among its assets. These mills represent the larger merchant mills, which bought grain for flour, which they produced and sold at larger markets, or combination merchant/custom mills of the area. The smaller, local, custom mills, which ground flour for the farmers to consume or sell at local markets, maintained grain consumption at a steady or slightly increased rate; the nearby Eakle's Mill (formerly Furry's Mill), near Keedysville, consumed 2,000 bushels in both 1820 and 1850.[55] No farm production data was found from 1820 to

[53] Paul J. Westhaffer, History of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 1835-1919, Ephrata PA: Science press, 1979, p. 41, quoting James Peebles Matthews in William H. Egle, ed. Notes and Queries Relating to Pennsylvania. Harrisburg: Daily Telegraph, Annual Volume for 1899, p. 6-9.

[54] Frye, Grain Consumption Data chart, p. 90.

[55] 1820 U. S. Accounts of Manufactures, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD; 1850 U. S. Census of Manufactures, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.

compare with that compiled in 1850. However, it is probable that production did increase to some degree with the greater demand for grain in the merchant mills, the improved means of transportation, and the growing availability of the threshing machine in the 1830s. Direct comparative data is available for farm production in 1850 and 1860, and increases in grain production can be seen, especially in corn and rye, but also in wheat.[56] In 1859 Jacob Miller notes in a letter "the farmers are using the reaper more and more every year and I think before many years the wheat rye oats & barly [sic] will all be cut with the reapers."[57] It is likely that technological innovations such as the reaper and threshing machine, as well as innovations in milling technology led to increased production of grains on the farms, and consumption of grains in the mills.

Whatever the reasons the decade leading up to the Civil War appears to be one of relative prosperity for the farms of the Sharpsburg District. The value of the farms in the area rose slightly during this period, especially the prime farmland that would soon be the bloody Antietam Battlefield, including the farms of Henry Piper, Joseph Sherrick, Samuel Mumma, Jacob Grove, David R. Miller, and William Roulette. During this period also, the number of slave owners in the Sharpsburg area rose, while the number of slaves fell. In 1850, 17 local farmers and millers owned 89 slaves, while in 1860, 24 men of various occupations owned 86 slaves, mostly one or two slaves per owner, more a luxury than a need.[58] That the wealth of the these men was tied directly to the production of the land is made clear in an 1859 letter from Jacob Miller in which he describes his attempts to raise money he owed to his late wife's estate:

> "...I confessed a Judgment to him [the Administrator, Jacob Houser] with a stay of execution for one year fully satisfied in my mind that I would be ready to meete [sic] the call. But things in general took a change, the next crop of wheat failed which wound up money matters verry [sic] close which threw everybody out of market in buying land so I failed in selling and raising the money but that is not the case this year. We have had an abundant crop of wheat which is already making money more plentiful and will still be more so after a while and I think will bring people into mark [sic] between this and next Spring to buy land."[59]

[56]U. S. Agricultural Census, 1850 and 1860, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.

[57]Jacob Miller letters, July 1, 1859.

[58]U. S. Slave Census, 1850 and 1860, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.

[59]Jacob Miller letters, August 10, 1859.

In 1859 land was money, but only if that land was producing something to sell. Fortunately for the farmers of the Sharpsburg District, the land was generous.

The appearance of the landscape in the Sharpsburg District in 1862 had a profound effect on the development of the Battle of Antietam. In terms of terrain, Lee's Confederate army held the advantage, setting up their defensive line of battle on the high ground between the Antietam Creek and the Potomac River. With Stuart's cavalry on the left near the Potomac, and his artillery nearby on the rise known as Nicodemus Heights, the line extended south along the Hagerstown Pike, under the cover of the West Woods and the Sunken Road, through the town of Sharpsburg, and commanding the cliffs above the Lower Bridge of the Antietam on their extreme right. With their backs to the Potomac River, a quick retreat for the Army of Northern Virginia would be impossible. However timely access to the final stage of the battle by A.P. Hill's troops coming from Harpers Ferry resulted in an ultimately controlled retreat across the Packhorse Ford, with the aid of the hilly landscape.

The Antietam Creek, so important in the development of the grain-based agricultural economy of Washington County, served as a natural barrier for the defensive line of General Lee. The report of General McClellan best describes Lee's use of the natural landscape:

> "On the 16th the enemy had slightly changed their line, and were posted upon the heights in rear of Antietam Creek, their left and center being upon and in front of the road from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, and protected by woods and irregularities of the ground. . . . The ground between their immediate front and the Antietam is undulating. Hills intervene, whose crests are commanded by the crests of others in their rear. On all favorable points their artillery was posted. . . ."[60]

McClellan took advantage of the high ground on the east bank of the Antietam Creek for his headquarters to observe the progression of the battle. Here he also placed much of his artillery, which rivaled Stuart's artillery in their destruction because of their advantage of elevation. Unfortunately many of the Union shells hit the town of Sharpsburg.

The arrangement of the fields and woodlots on the Union right played an important role in the development of the morning phase of the battle. "Hooker stood at the northern apex of a triangle- the North Wood, a large patch of trees that served as his launching point. To his left, at the eastern base, was the East Wood, and to the right was the West Wood and the little white Church of the Brethren [Dunkard Church]. In between lay the D.R. Miller farm and its cornfield

[60]O.R., Vol. XIX, Part I, pp. 29-30, Report of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, quoted in Jay Luvaas and Harold Nelson, U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam The Maryland Campaign of 1862. (Washington: HarperCollinsPublishers, 1988), p. 120.

of some 30 acres."[61] The previously unnamed woodlots would forever be remembered by their battlefield designations. Miller's bloody field, whether planted with corn or another grain, would forever be known as The Cornfield.

Later in the day, Roulette and Piper's fields and orchards, divided by the Sunken Road, would be contested by the opposing armies, with the Union troops forced to use an open field approach to the Confederates entrenched in the trough-like road. Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, USA:

> "Directly on my front, in a narrow road running parallel with my line, and, being washed by water, forming a natural rifle-pit between my line and a large corn-field, I found the enemy in great force, as also in the corn-field in rear of the ditch. As my line advanced to the crest of the hill, a murderous fire was opened upon it from the entire force in front."[62]

The battle for the Sunken Road and Piper's fields lasted for more than three hours and was reportedly the bloodiest phase of the daylong battle. The wagon road, filled with the bodies of the dead soldiers, would acquire a new ignominious name, the Bloody Lane.[63]

The afternoon phase of the battle focused on the Lower Bridge, later known as Burnside's Bridge, across the Antietam Creek, the extreme right of Lee's defensive line. Toombs' three Georgia regiments were entrenched on the heights immediately above the bridge on the west bank. General Burnside's Ninth Corps faced the open plain on the east bank of the creek, with the bridge crossing their objective. Here the terrain was certainly against the Union forces, however, Burnside's insistence on crossing the creek by the bridge and at Snavely's Ford, gave Toombs' small defensive force the further advantage of time. Burnside, as Henry Kyd Douglas notes, missed the fact that "they might have waded it [Antietam Creek] that day without getting their waist belts wet in any place.[64]

As Burnside's corps finally crossed the creek, Toombs' regiments withdrew to join the rest of D.R. Jones' division on the high ground southeast of Sharpsburg (running south from the area of the National Cemetery today). The undulating terrain over which the Federal troops had to cross to reach the Sharpsburg defenses forced them to move slowly and exposed them to

[61]James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), p. 212.

[62]O.R., Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 193, quoted in Luvaas and Nelson, p. 201.

[63]Murfin, p.262.

[64]Henry Kyd Douglas, I Rode With Stonewall. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1940), p.172.

danger from the superior position of the Confederates. Just as the superior numbers of the Union force began to overcome the Jones defense, A.P. Hill's division arrived from Harpers Ferry. Crossing the Potomac River at Packhorse Ford behind Lee's defensive line, they marched up Miller's Sawmill Road to meet the advancing Union troops on the high ground south of Sharpsburg. "My troops were not in a moment too soon. The enemy had already advanced in three lines, had broken through Jones' division, captured McIntosh's battery, and were in the full tide of success. With a yell of defiance, Archer charged them, retook McIntosh's guns, and drove them back pell-mell. . . . The three brigades of my division actively engaged did not number over 2,000 men, and these, with the help of my splendid batteries, drove back Burnside's corps of 15,000 men."[65] In each phase of the afternoon confrontation, the outnumbered Confederates used the landscape features to their advantage against the overwhelming force of the Ninth Corps.

Throughout the daylong battle, General Lee had used the Sharpsburg landscape to compensate for his smaller numbers. His strong position above the Potomac River had also protected his only path of retreat, across the Packhorse Ford, which he took advantage of the following night, September 18th, 1862.

In the years following the Civil War, the land on which Sharpsburg District farmers lived and worked soared in value while production increased. In 1870, Washington County produced an average of 25-3/4 bushels of wheat per acre, the highest in Maryland.[66] However, during the war, the railroads had spread to prime farming regions to the west, attracting many of the descendants of the industrious German farmers who had developed the farms of Western Maryland. Soon these same railroads would be bringing grain from the west to the eastern markets and lowering grain prices. The farmers of Washington County also still faced debts incurred from losses during the war which were slow to be repaid; land values were lower by 1880 probably the result of numerous mortgage defaults. Technological advances of the 1870s and 80s, particularly the steam powered thresher, and the binding reaper reduced the cost of labor, while fertilizers improved yields, both helping to improve the economic state of Washington County farmers.[67]

Several examples of these changes can be found in the statistics from the Sharpsburg District (District No. 1) of the U. S. Agricultural Censuses of 1870 and 1880. In 1870, Samuel Poffenberger's farm of 178 acres was valued at $12,000, produced 1030 bushels of wheat, 57 bushels of rye, and 800 bushels of corn, with an annual labor cost of $500. In 1880, Samuel's

[65]O.R., Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 918, Report of Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill, quoted from Luvaas and Nelson, pp. 235-236.

[66]Reed, History Report: D.R. Miller Farm, p. 2.

[67]Williams, pp. 374-375.

farm of 165 acres was valued at $10,000, produced 1,120 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of rye, and 1,000 bushels of corn, with an annual labor cost of $60, and an additional cost of $125 for fertilizer. Samuel's neighbor, David R. Miller's farm of 265 acres was valued at $22,000 in 1870. He produced 1,000 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of rye, and 200 bushels of corn, with a labor cost of $450. In 1880 the farm of 265 acres was valued at $15,900, produced 900 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of rye, 1200 bushels of corn, and 90 bushels of oats, with an annual labor cost of $425, and annual fertilizer cost of $200. It is probably significant to note that David Miller also produced 500 bushels of apples in 1880, far more than other local farmers, which may account for the higher labor cost. The increase in corn production, shown by both Samuel Poffenberger and David Miller, appears to have occurred also with neighboring farmers in 1880.

Also listed on the 1880 census is Poultry, with farms generally showing 30-50 chickens. Whether this is a new product for Washington County farmers or if these numbers represent household consumption is unknown, however, William Blackford, whose farm was located near the old Packhorse Ford, listed 150 chickens in 1880, far above the average, indicating some kind of market use. There is no indication among the Sharpsburg District farmers of an increase in milk cow, cattle, sheep, or swine stocks from, 1850 to 1880 these numbers remain generally level.[68]

The last decades of the 19th century brought the slow demise of waterpower and the rise of steam, powered by coal. With the rise of grain production in the mid-western states, the direct transportation by rail to major markets, and the introduction of steam powered mills which could be located nearer to the markets, the importance of the farms of the Antietam began to wane. The large merchant mills of the Antietam drainage had already begun to reduce consumption of grains by the 1880 Census of Manufactures. The smaller custom mills, however, appear to have taken up some of the grains, probably for local markets. In the Sharpsburg District, the merchant mill at the Antietam Iron Works consumed only 3,910 bushels of grain in 1880, and the Newcomer Mill (formerly the Orndorff or Mumma Mill) reduced consumption from 31,000 bushels in 1850 to 12,500 bushels in 1880. However the Pry Mill increased production from 13,000 bushels in 1850 to 30,000 bushels in 1880, and Eakles Mill increased from 2,000 bushels to 15,350 bushels in 1880.[69]

As the mills of the Antietam disappeared around the turn of the century, farmers of the region shifted their production emphasis to dairy products. The proliferation of 20th century animal barns and milk houses on 19th century farmsteads attests to this shift in farm production.

[68]U. S. Agricultural Census, 1870 and 1880, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.

[69]Frye, p. 90.

II. The Battle of Antietam, It's Impact on the Local Population, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Outcome of the Civil War.

Much has been written about the Battle of Antietam of 1862, the bloodiest single day of the American Civil War. Troop movements and the decisions of generals have been analyzed and discussed in numerous books and treatises in the 137 years since the battle ended. The impact of the battle on the local citizens of the Sharpsburg area, however, has only begun to be touched. The homes of many of the people living along the lower Antietam Creek in 1862 were damaged and their lives forever changed, not only by the ferocious battle, but also by events, which occurred afterward.

The Battle of Antietam also affected the outcome of the Civil War in several ways, most obviously with Abraham Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation following the Union 'victory' at Antietam. So too, the battle's outcome impacted Lincoln's relationship with General George McClellan, which ended with McClellan's removal as the head of the Army of the Potomac. Both the Emancipation Proclamation and McClellan's demise helped to change the face of the Civil War from romance to reality.

The farms of the Sharpsburg District, along the lower Antietam Creek drainage, in 1860 were well established and prosperous, much of the land having been cultivated for more than 100 years by that time. The farms of the area ranged from around 100 acres to 250 acres; on the 1860 Agricultural Census local farmers reported wheat harvests of 800 to 1500 bushels and corn harvests of 400 to1000 bushels. While wheat production remained fairly steady, other grains, especially corn, were beginning to show increased production. Property values were rising as well, Sharpsburg had become a busy canal and mill town, servicing the commercial needs of farmers and boatmen alike. The Potomac River bridge, constructed at the old Blackford's Ferry around 1850, connecting Sharpsburg to Shepherdstown, enhanced commercial ties already well established between the two towns. The population of the town of Sharpsburg in 1860 was approaching 1000 and the district surrounding the town numbered over 2,200, 235 of which were free blacks. Beginning in the second quarter of the 19th century, slavery was on the decline in Washington County and the Sharpsburg District, but in 1860, there were at least 86 slaves living on Sharpsburg District farms, a sign of prosperous times. There were fewer slaves overall, but more owners with one or two slaves each.[70]

In 1861, the busy lives of the people of the Sharpsburg area began to change. The lines between Union and Secessionist states were drawn. Sharpsburg would become a border town in a border state. The district was divided between Republicans, "good Union men," and Democrats,

[70]U. S. Population Census, Agriculture and Manufacturing Census, and Slave Census, 1860, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.

who were sometimes suspected of being southern sympathizers. Young men from the area joined the armies of both sides, including Henry Kyd Douglas, who served on the staff of Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson.

Jacob Miller, whose letters to his daughter living in Iowa through the 1850s and 60s are a window on domestic life in Sharpsburg during that time, was a prominent land owner, businessman, public servant, and a Democrat. He was acquainted with, and often related to, many of the farmers and townspeople of Sharpsburg. Jacob's letters document the opinions and experiences of the local citizens in the year leading up to, and including, the Battle of Antietam, as well as several years following the battle. In an August 20, 1861 letter, Jacob describes the political divisions, and troubles, in the Sharpsburg area resulting from what he called "this black republean warefare [sic]."

> "...I dreded some of our rowdies in town the[y] called us ceessionists and so reported us to the northeren troops and expected to see us all arrested when the northeren troops came on but they ware disapointed the offisers said they did not intend to molest any one on account of theer politicle opinon after they ware hear a while they ware better pleased with the democrats than with the Union or dis Union party as we call them and prove them to be such by being in favour of the war which is disunion it Self there can be no union between two parties when war exists between them."[71]
>
> [Note: all spelling and punctuation is that of Jacob Miller's]

Jacob goes on to describe the rowdies of the 'disunion party' as "supported by some of the leading men of their party such as Dr Biggs, Isiah Huet Bill & Frank Cronise Judge Smith or Shoemaker." Clearly, the town was divided, but more telling in this description was Jacob's opinion about the war. He was clearly not in favor of what he saw as the Republican war, however, he also certainly was not a secessionist. This distinction becomes important in 1862, when part of General Robert E. Lee's reasoning for the invasion of Maryland was to free the border states from the Union, assuming that a majority of southern sympathizers might be willing to secede, and change the balance of power in the war.

In September of 1862, word had reached the people of the Sharpsburg District of the Confederate army's arrival in Frederick and march west to South Mountain. They heard the cannons pounding the mountain on the other side of Boonsboro, and prepared for the coming battle. While the season's wheat crop had been harvested, the corn was still ripening in the fields of Joseph Poffenberger, Samuel Poffenberger, Michael Miller, Alfred Poffenberger (on the Mary Grove Locher farm), Jacob Nicodemus, David R. Miller, R. F. Kennedy, Henry Neikirk, William Roulette, Samuel Mumma, Henry Piper, Joseph Sherrick, John Otto, Henry Rohrback, their

[71]Jacob Miller letters, August 20, 1861.

tenants, and their neighbors. Nothing could be done to protect the crops in the fields and barns but, according to Oliver T. Reilly, an early battlefield guide, horses were hidden by the farmers to prevent their being stolen. "Mr. Samuel Poffenberger...had his eight horses hidden in his large cellar to keep them from being stolen during the battle. Wm. Unger on the Kennedy farm near the Antietam had his in his cellar and those who didn't do this lost theirs."[72] Reilly reported that "Several hundred persons took shelter for several days at and in Killinsburg Cave, about two miles west of this town [Sharpsburg], on the day of the battle." Many also stayed according to Reilly. "Mr. William Roulette, owner of the Roulette farm at Bloody Lane, during the battle September 17th was hiding in his cellar and Capt. Samuel Wright of a Company of the 29th Mass. saw Mr. Roulette come out of the cellar and for a short while stand and look at them."[73] A letter from Elizabeth (Miller) Blackford, Jacob Miller's daughter, to her sister Amelia in Iowa, dated February 8, 1863, describes in detail the experience of a citizen who stayed in her home until the fighting began and then left.

> "...I had determined to remain at home and go in the Seller, there was two of the Dr's Darby & Tailor, from Louisiana bourded with us during their stay, they came in when about to move their wounded and prevailed on us to leave I was standing at the window when a shell exploded in Mr Russel's house betwen the roof and ceiling sent the shingles flying every direction cut several rafters in two and splintered others some pieces made holes in the chimeny and out at the gable end, one piece went in the flore driveing the end of a feather bolster in so tight they could scarcely get it out, it was that, that unnerved me at the moment. I gave way and we left going out the back way to Gerry Groves Town woods, with the shells fliying over our heads and around us, we were in more danger than if we had staid at home but I, did not know what to expect the Doctors seemed decided upon our leaving as we had no man about the house and leave every thing to the mercy of stranglers, no doubt the Drs thought we would be imposed upon by them if wee staid . . . we went to Stephen Groves in an Ambulance from the woods passing through several Regiments, poor men marching in to battle, I left the girls and nan there, took John Frank and walked down to Frances [between Millers Sawmill Road and the C & O Canal] we found Mr. Peter Beeler, and all his family there..."[74] [Note: the spelling and punctuation is that of Elizabeth Miller Blackford's]

[72]Oliver T. Reilly, The Battlefield of Antietam, Sharpsburg, MD: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906, p. 21 (pages are not actually numbered).

[73]Ibid., p. 26.

[74]Jacob Miller letters, from Sister Elizabeth, February 8, 1863.

Elizabeth Miller Blackford was a single mother, her husband, Franklin Blackford, son of Col. John Blackford, having died in a hunting accident in West Virginia. The girls she speaks of would be her daughters, Laura, Helen, Mary, and Jeannette, "nan" is probably a slave; John Frank was her youngest son. It seems incredible that she would have stayed in Sharpsburg with such a fierce battle approaching, let alone leave with her children with shells flying all around them. Similar stories were told by various Sharpsburg residents, an experience few modern Americans could relate to.

Quartermaster claims are an excellent source for identifying the enormous losses the people of the Sharpsburg area suffered. Shortly after the Battle of Antietam Major General Fitz John Porter, commanding the 5th Army Corps at Sharpsburg, issued Special Order No. 136 which stated, "A Board of survey . . . for the purpose of appraising and ascertaining, if possible, the amount of damages accruing to certain property in this vicinity by troops in the service of the United States." Captain Samuel Conner, 62nd Penna Vols., Capt. D. A. McManigal 131st Penna Vols., and Chaplain O. G. Clark 83rd Penna Vols. were called to serve.[75] There appears also to have been a similar order issued by the commander of the 1st Army Corps, Special Order No. 22, with J. McK. Snodgrass and J. A. McPherson serving, however, the reports appear to have been submitted at the same time and are not separated in any way.[76] The Board of Survey personally visited the farms and homes of the citizens of Sharpsburg, beginning October 1, 1862. In addition to recording the damages, including physical damage to buildings and furnishings, as well as claims for crops and animals taken to be used by Federal troops (quartermaster stores), the Board also made decisions regarding the monetary allowances on each claim. One of the more touching of these claims reports was for Jacob Myers, a tenant farmer living somewhere in the area of the Mumma and Roulette farms. Myers' claim was for "Hogs, Bacon, Poultry Toole [sic] & Household & Kitchen furniture Clothing &c $82.47." The members of the Board of Survey wrote, "we was at the house of Mr. Myers and seen his bill and found he had lost all he had of property and on examining his bill found his prices Agree with our scale of prices, And we awarded to Jacob Myers $82.47."[77]

Following the battle of September 17th, 1862, residents and soldiers faced a field covered with bodies, both dead and injured. As quickly as possible, injured soldiers were removed to the makeshift hospitals set up in nearly every available building and yard. According to Captain

[75]"Extract from Special Orders No. 136," Sept. 30th , 1862, found in Antietam Board of Survey Report National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[76]Antietam Board of Survey Report #313, John Grice, RG92, 8W2, Series #843, Claims Damages, Box #772, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[77]Antietam Board of Survey Report #323, Jacob Myers, RG92, 8W2, Series #843, Claims Damages, Box #772, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Louis Duncan of the Medical Department during the war, all farmhouses north and northeast of Sharpsburg were used as hospitals.[78] Barns, granaries, sheds, and tents were also used to house the wounded. Several of the Antietam Board of Survey claims reports include references to hospitals:

> Henry Rohrback, claim #235, "use of House and 2 barns & outbuildings 5 days"
> Catherine Highberger, claim #254, house used as hospital
> Stephen Grove, claim #314, "damages to House & Out Buildings"
> John C. Middlekauff, claim #320, "Use of House yard barn furniture beds etc. for Hospital from Sept 16th to Oct 6th"
> Daniel Poffenberger, claim # 333, "Damages to House & Barn (Hospital) $100.00"
> Joseph Stonebraker, claim #173, "Boarding and use of rooms for hospital for seventeen sick men 2 days" [this claim includes the original receipt for hospital room and board signed by Acting Hospital Steward Ezra Johnson]
>
> A few of the later claims included hospital references as well:
> Peter Beeler, claim G-1771, "use of House 6 weeks as a Hospital"
> John Otto, claim G-1857, "Use of House Barn & Granary for Hospital from Sept17th to Nov 4th 1862 $500.00"
> Philip Pry, claim G-2697, "...seeks compensation for 15,000 feet of prime pine plank . . . alleged to have been taken on or about 20th to 30th of September 1863[1862] by Medical Director Dr. Rauch for building Hospitals."

After the injured were removed from the Antietam Battlefield the dead had to be contended with next. The enormous number of bodies, estimated at around 5,000 must have been intimidating, however, quick burial was necessary to avoid the spread of such deadly diseases as typhoid fever and cholera.[79] For this reason the fallen soldiers were buried essentially where they lay, making the farm fields of Sharpsburg a temporary cemetery. William Roulette's claim, filed November 1, 1862, included "Buriel [sic] ground for seven hundred Soldiers $130.00." Samuel Mumma claimed $150.00 for "Land damaged by traveling & Buriel [sic]."[80] Such fields were impossible to cultivate until the bodies were removed to permanent cemeteries beginning in 1866. John Trowbridge, a visitor to Washington County in 1865, recalled a conversation with a Sharpsburg farmer he had seen plowing his field: "'A power of them in this here field! …I always

[78]From John Nelson lecture, Hospitals of Antietam, Washington County Free Library, 1999.

[79]Steven R. Stotelmyer, The Bivouacs of the Dead. Baltimore: Toomey Press, 1992, p. 3.

[80]Antietam Board of Survey Report #230, Wm. Roulette, RG92, 8W2, Series #843, Claims Damages, Box #772, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Samuel Mumma Board of Survey Report, copy in Francis F. Wilshin, Historic Structures Report. National Park Service, 1969, p. 54.

skip a Union grave when I know it, but sometimes I don't see 'em, and I plow 'em up.' …Torn rags strewed the ground. The old ploughman pick up a fragment. 'This here was a Union soldier. You may know by the blue cloth'. . . We found many more bones of Union soldiers rooted up and exposed."[81]

Disease became a serious problem for the people living in the area of the Antietam Battlefield in the months following the battle. Jacob Miller's December 7, 1862 letter to his daughter, concerning the death of his brother, Daniel Miller, whose farm was located on the northern edge of the battlefield near Joseph Poffenberger's farm, makes this reality very personal:

> "I will now say something about our local affairs. Your Unkle Daniel Miller is no more. He departed from us on Sunday 16th day of November last . . . He was not well when he left home, the day before the big battle, which came off the 17th of September. When he came back he went to Henry Newkirks and continued there the balance of his time. . . after he got back he was taken with a diarear which was a very common complaint with the troops and Citizens. Both armies were afflicted with the disease, however. Daniel took sick on Monday or Tuesday and continued getting worse with sick vomiting spells. I sent once to see him on Thursday and found him ill but he could still converse yet on almost any subject, but the next day I found him worse and so he continued failing to the end he was 84 years of age the 12th day of September last. . . .Mrs. Adam Michael is no more she took her flite this day a weak her oldest daughter had just gon before her about eight or ten days, the other daughter and Kalille wore both down and verry ill at the sametime but are geting better, - Hellen and Janet have had a severe attack of tayfoy fevour but are both geting better Hellen is up and abount in the house Jacob [Mumma] and Annmarys children nearly all or perhaps all had Scarlet fevour but are all geting well - Henry Mummas wife is no more, she departed this life about two weaks since she had the same fevour nearly all or quite all of John Smith famly wore down but are geting better. Many other citizens and hundreds of soldiers have been taken with the same, and many died, it is an army disease thus ads an addition to the Horrers of war."[82] [Note: the spelling and punctuation is that of Jacob Miller]

Unfortunately, the illness and death experienced by the local citizens of Sharpsburg were not something for which the Federal government could provide compensation. Residents found later that they would receive no restitution for much of the material damage they suffered as well.

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[81]Stotelmyer, p.19.

[82]Jacob Miller letters, December 7, 1862.

On October 23, 1862, the Antietam Board of Survey reports were forwarded to Brigadier General Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. General Ingalls' reply to these reports was an indication of the difficulties the people of Sharpsburg would face in receiving compensation for the terrible damages inflicted on their property during the battle:

> "I am well aware that the loyal people of this section of Maryland have suffered severely during this campaign and doubtless to any extent beyond any relief they will ever obtain. I regret that they cannot receive full compensation now for their losses, but no disbursing officer with this Army is authorized to pay any claims for damages."[83] [emphasis his]

Very few of the 1862 claims were settled immediately because they contained claims for damages to property. Two claims that were settled quickly were from Alfred Poffenberger, then living on the Mary (Grove) Locher farm. Alfred received his "Treasury Settlements" in 1867 and 1869 for claims which included wheat, hay, and corn taken between September 20 - 27, 1862 for $144.30, and corn, rye, and hay taken September 30, 1862 for $661.40. No claims for property damage were included which probably explains why his claims were settled quickly. Curiously, however, Alfred Poffenberger submitted a new claim in 1877, for corn, fodder, wheat, rye, straw, and hay for $645.87 ½, "Alleged to have been taken from him in Washington County Maryland from September 19th to October 20, 1862," a claim which was later rejected.[84]

Most of the earlier claims were resubmitted in the 1870s, minus the property damage, and included claims for hay, corn, wheat, fodder, oats, rye, fence rails, cord wood, and animals. Claimants were required to prove their loyalty to the Union, usually attested to by neighbors, and were asked to produce receipts or vouchers for the stores taken. These receipts or vouchers, were actually rarely given, as explained by John Otto in his 1873 claim, ". . . the property was taken during the progress of and soon after the battle of 'Antietam,' then and there being fought, it was impossible to obtain vouchers for stores taken, or to find out the names of the officers under whose direction they were taken . . ."[85] The claim process was so difficult, many claims were not settled until the 1880s. The claim of Jacob Nicodemus of C. (the Nicodemus farm) originally submitted October 8,1866, was still being processed in 1881 when Hannah Nicodemus, Executrix for the Estate of Jacob Nicodemus, sent a note to the Quartermaster General stating that she had hired new attorneys for the collection of the claim due to "serious delays." The claim was for

[83]Correspondence accompanying Antietam Board of Survey Reports, RG92, 8W2, Series #843, Claims Damages, Box #772, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[84]Quartermaster Claim M-917, Alfred Poffenberger, RG92, 8W2, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[85]Quartermaster Claim G-1857, John Otto, RG92, 8W2, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

$410.00 worth of corn, straw, and hay, with no mention of damage to buildings, it was finally paid in 1882.[86] Some claims, including those of Jacob Miller, his sons Morgan and Andrew (referred to as M. and A. Miller on their claim envelope), Samuel Mumma, and Henry Piper, went to the Congressional Court of Claims in 1888. Apparently this was the last resort for restitution for property damage or disallowed claims; Mumma's and Piper's claims included substantial property damage, and, it is likely that the Miller family had difficulty proving their loyalty. A note on the M. and A. Miller record reads: "1889 still no action taken."[87]

The Quartermaster Claims submitted by the citizens of the Sharpsburg District ranged in amounts from $7,472 from Samuel Mumma whose farm buildings were burned, crops and animals taken, and land trampled and turned into a cemetery, to the meager $82.47 claimed by Jacob Myers. Most claimants, when they finally received their reimbursements, were given about half the amount claimed. Much of what was claimed as taken by the Federal troops, was taken in the months of Federal encampment around Sharpsburg following the September battle, as Jacob Miller describes in an October 1862 letter.

> "The Federal troops are encamped from Harpers Ferry to Hancock, some places thicker than others. Around town they are very thick, the outlots are full. The Groves & farms are all full our wilson farm is full Ottos and Shericks farms are full one regiment had encamped in our fiel adjoening town remained there tel they burnd nearly all the rails within their reach, fed and destroid a large rick of wheat in the field, then they shifted their quaters. they have taken all the hay within their reach they have taken about 30 tons from us about the same quanty from Francis and 80 tons from Morgan and rench [Andrew Rench Miller] they have taken every corn field within their reach fodder and all. have taken all our potatoes not only ours but every bodys within their range. So I suppose we will have to send out to you for potatoes and corn this winter."[88] [Note: all spelling and punctuation is that of Jacob Miller]

This last statement of Jacob's sheds light on an important aspect of the impact this battle had on the local citizens of Sharpsburg. Much of what was taken by the army was not just of commercial value to the farmers, but was their subsistence stores for the coming winter, especially the cord wood, potatoes, apples, corn, and animal stock. No doubt the people of

[86]Quartermaster Claim 95-1683, Jacob Nicodemus of C., RG92, 8W2, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[87]Antietam Board of Survey Reports, #390, M. and A. Miller, #391, Jacob Miller, these are the envelopes only, the claims were removed and have not been located; Wilshin, pp. 41 and 144.

[88]Jacob Miller letters, October 1862.

Sharpsburg faced a difficult winter with only one or two months to prepare. The long Federal encampment also prevented many of the farmers from planting their winter wheat crop, as Jacob notes in a December 1862 letter: "We have nine acres wheat down on all of our land and if the army had not been hear [sic] I would have had upward of a hundred. many [sic] of the farmers have not sown a handfull [sic]."[89]

Finally, the citizens of Sharpsburg were impacted not only by the physical damage of the Battle of Antietam, but also by the political ramifications borne out as a result of the battle. Lee's invasion of Maryland had been partly motivated by his desire to ease the pressure of continued battle on the farms of Virginia by drawing the U. S. Army of the Potomac north of the Potomac River; he hoped also to resupply his army on the fertile farms of Maryland and Pennsylvania. But more importantly to the cause of the Confederacy, Lee hoped that the presence of the Confederate Army in the border state of Maryland would 'free' the state from the Union, as well as other slave-holding border states, providing more army recruits. Also, if the army should win a battle on northern soil it would enhance the credibility of the Confederacy, hoping to encourage the support of foreign nations such as England and France, and thus bring a quick end to the war.[90] As Lee would find, support for his cause in Maryland was soft in Washington County, even among those who had been labeled secessionists by their neighbors, and his defeat at Sharpsburg would ultimately effect support of the Confederacy abroad.

In the North, political opposition to Lincoln and the Republican Party's handling of the war had been growing. The Copperhead or 'Peace Democrat' movement of the Democratic Party, espoused rather simply in Jacob Miller's letters, and expressed in McClellan's defensive approach to battle, had increasingly become a problem for Lincoln and his staff. Following the 'victory' of the Union forces at Antietam, President Lincoln felt the time was right to take away some of the power of the 'Peace Democrats', and remove the possibility of intervention by England and France, by changing the face of the war. By issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves in the secessionist states, Lincoln effectively ended any chance for a peaceable compromise between North and South, so hoped for by the Copperheads of the North and the less hawkish members of the Confederacy. Bruce Catton describes the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation thus:

> "The war now was a war to preserve the Union *and* to end slavery–two causes in one, the combination carrying its own consequences. It could not stop until one side or the other was made incapable of fighting any longer; hence, by the standards of that day, it was going to be an all-out war–hard, ruthless, vicious,

[89]Ibid., December 7, 1862.

[90]Perry D. Jamieson, Death in September, The Antietam Campaign. Fort Worth: Ryan Place Publishers, 1995, p. 18.

> with Sheridan carrying devastation across the Shenandoah and Sherman swinging a torch across Georgia and Grant pitilessly grinding two armies to powder so that the Confederacy, if it would not die in any other way, might die of sheer exhaustion."[91]

The effect then was to solidify support, in both the North and South, to win the war, rather than end it with a compromise.

This new, ruthless war was not the vision of General George McClellan, who held to the romantic view of an honorable war, and viewed the Antietam battle as "sublime …a master piece of art."[92] McClellan's reluctance to pursue the enemy to the bitter end would result in his removal as commander of the Army of the Potomac. That his political opposition to the President's policies was instrumental in his removal was also evident in a September 25, 1862 letter to his wife. He declares, "The Presdt's [sic] late Proclamation, the continuation of Stanton & Halleck in office render it almost impossible for me to retain my commission & self respect at the same time. I cannot make up my mind to fight for such an accursed doctrine as that of a servile insurection [sic]-- it is too infamous."[93] McClellan's removal in November, 1862, following the Battle of Antietam marked the end of the naive, gentlemen's war of 1861 and 1862. In the words of a veteran officer of the Second Army Corps, "When the chief passed out of sight, the romance of war was over for the Army of the Potomac."[94]

Shortly following Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, he took action, which further changed the North-South conflict into a war rather than a political dispute. On September 24, 1862, Lincoln suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus, "…in respect to all persons arrested, or thereafter, during the rebellion, to be imprisoned, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission."[95] This move consolidated power in the government and put in jeopardy those citizens who might have opposing opinions to their Republican neighbors. The effect in Sharpsburg was felt almost immediately when, in October of 1862, the

[91]Bruce Catton, Mr. Lincoln's Army. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1951, pp. 329-330.

[92]Steven W. Sears, ed., The Civil War Papers of George B. McClellan, Selected Correspondence 1860-1865. New York: Ticknor & Fields, 1989, p. 469, from Sept. 18, 1862 letter to his wife, Mary Ellen McClellan.

[93]Ibid., p. 481, from Sept. 25, 1862 letter to Mary Ellen McClellan.

[94]Catton, p. 336.

[95]John W. Burgess, The Civil War and The Constitution 1859-1865. Vol. 2, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901, p. 99.

Rev. Robert Douglas, father of Confederate officer Henry Kyd Douglas, was arrested on suspicion of signaling the enemy across the Potomac River from a window in his home at Ferry Hill. After some apparently rough treatment in Brunswick and at Fort McHenry over a six-week imprisonment, the elderly Rev. Douglas "was brought before the Provost Marshal. By this gentleman he was treated with much courtesy, and he ascertained, after having undergone an examination, that there was no evidence against him, and that no written charges had ever been preferred."[96] While Rev. Douglas was finally released from prison in 1862, he had become ill in prison and died in 1867.

Another example of the effect of the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus on the citizens of Sharpsburg occurred in 1864, when Jacob Miller, at the time 84 years old, and four of his grown children, where arrested at their homes in Sharpsburg and taken to Harpers Ferry.

> " . . .a Squad of Soldiers came to the house and arrested Sam, Savilla & myself and took us to Harpers-ferry when we got to the mouth of the lane which leads down to the mill the lieutenant and a possy of Soldiers took that road and went on and Arrested Morgan and Rench we Stoped at antietum Bridge til they came up, then we went on to the ferry together. . . .we ware there two & a half weaks . . . Captn Alexandrew who was one of Gen Hunter Staff . . . examined into the matter and found that there was no charge against either of us, the provost Marshal discharged us without asking a word . . . ."[97] [Note: spelling and punctuation are that of Jacob Miller]

Doubtless, similar stories were told throughout the border states where suspicions among neighbors concerning loyalty to the Union, or possibly simply revenge over a neighborly dispute, however unfounded, could be settled through the military authority of the Provost Guard.

The citizens of the Sharpsburg District had suffered greatly, both physically and mentally, as a result of the devastating Battle of Antietam. The whole divided nation, however, would suffer more in the years to follow as the war intensified and political differences hardened. While Jacob Miller's opinion of the party of Lincoln was harsh, his fears of the long-term effects of the post-Antietam war were probably echoed across the country.

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[96]John A. Marshall, The American Bastile; A History of the Arbitrary Arrests and Imprisonment of American Citizens in the Northern and Border States, on Account of their Political Opinions, During the Late Civil War. Philadelphia: Thomas Hartley & Co., 1883, p. 163. This work may be somewhat biased, however the fact remains that Rev. Douglass was arrested without benefit of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and so was imprisoned for 6 weeks without formal charges.

[97]Jacob Miller letters, September 6, 1864.

That party [Republican] is the whole and sole cause of all our difficulties and rupture of this, of all Countries the best in the world, and I fear never will be restored, and I know never can be as it was. As to my individual interest in the settlement of this matter will amount to but little as my race is nearly run, but as to the rising generations the difference may be great.[98]

[98]Jacob Miller letters, December 7, 1862.

III. Post-battle Commemoration and Preservation Activities

The Antietam National Battlefield and the Antietam National Cemetery, as seen today, represent many layers of commemoration. Beginning only five years after the 1862 Battle of Antietam with the establishment of the Antietam National Cemetery, the various forms of commemoration at Antietam have followed the changes in public attitudes toward the Civil War, American history, and preservation in general. The Battlefield site and National Cemetery have served as a tool for memorialization, reconciliation, preservation and education over the intervening years.

Immediately following the bloodiest single day of warfare at the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, the overwhelming task of burial of the approximately 5,000 dead began. Most were buried near where they fell, in the cultivated fields of the farms along the Antietam Creek. As long as the war continued, this rather ignominious resting-place for the soldiers who had given their lives would have to suffice. However, soon after the war, veteran comrades of the fallen at Antietam sought to establish a more suitable burial site and memorial for their fellow soldiers. As early as 1864, Maryland State Senator Lewis P. Firey introduced a resolution "to inquire into the propriety of purchasing on the part of the State, a portion of the battlefield of Antietam, not exceeding twenty acres, for the purposes of a State and National Cemetery, in which the bodies of our heroes who fell in that great struggle and are now bleaching in the upturned furrows, may be gathered for a decent burial, and their memories embalmed in some suitable memorial."[99] The act clearly expressed the need felt by citizens and veterans alike, to memorialize the soldiers who had given their lives for the cause. In 1865 the original act was superceded by a similar act, which appropriated $7,000 and suggested that "expenses . . . shall be apportioned among the States connecting themselves with the corporation . . ."[100] Thus nineteen northern states, whose sons had fallen at Antietam, South Mountain, Monocacy, and Hancock helped establish Antietam National Cemetery. The 11 ¼-acre cemetery, located on a hill overlooking the battlefield on the eastern edge of Sharpsburg, was dedicated on September 17, 1867. While the cemetery was originally intended to include fallen Confederate soldiers as well, reconciliation had not progressed that far just two years after the close of the war, and the Confederate dead were buried at Washington Cemetery in Hagerstown.

In 1877, the United States Congress appropriated $15,000 to pay the debts of the Antietam National Cemetery State Trustees. In return the title to the cemetery was given to the U. S. War Department "to provide for the preservation and superintendence of said cemetery as one of the national cemeteries of the United States . . ."[101]

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[99]Charles W. Snell and Sharon A. Brown, Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery An Administrative History. p.1, from History of Antietam Cemetery, 1869.

[100]Ibid, p. 3.

[101]Ibid, p. 25.

Memorialization of those killed in the late Civil War seemed to suffice for the citizens of the United States during the period of reconstruction. Perhaps they were not ready to relive the still painful subject of the divisive war, not ready to commemorate battles, which pitted brother against brother. The farmers along the Antietam Creek were left alone to rebuild their farms after the devastation of the 1862 battle. The agricultural community of the Sharpsburg area again thrived on the grains and corn produced by the farms of the battlefield. In 1868 a Memorial Day tradition was begun in the town of Sharpsburg in which a procession would lead from the Masonic Hall in the town to the National Cemetery, where ceremonies in memory of the fallen were conducted each year. This tradition continues today in the form of the Memorial Day Parade, held every year by the people of Sharpsburg, which ends at the gates of the cemetery.

Beginning in the 1880s, interest in the visitation of battlefields by aging veterans initiated a new era of commemoration at Antietam. The first indication of the increased visits to Antietam was in 1888 when the road bed which led to the cemetery and battlefield site from the Antietam railroad station was improved by the War Department with macadam, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. A further gesture to the living veterans of the battle was the planting of 300 Maple trees, donated by a Pennsylvania company, to shade the visitors along the route to the cemetery and battlefield.[102] Then, in 1890, after the first National Military Park was created by Congress at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, authorization was also given for a park at Antietam. A field survey of the battlefield at Antietam was begun, to mark the progression of the battle, of both the Union and Confederate armies, with tablets; a similar survey had been initiated at Gettysburg in 1880.[103] Clearly the interest was shifting from memorializing the dead to the memories of the living veterans of the Civil War.

At the same time the War Department was faced with the problem of how to preserve the many battlefields, including Antietam, without repeating the enormous expenditures experienced in the creation of parks at Chickamauga and Gettysburg. The original plan for the preservation of 800 acres of the Antietam battlefield, authorized in 1890 by Congressional Act, would eventually be whittled down to 17 acres. Beginning in 1893, members of the Antietam Board, General Heth and Colonel Stearns, made the recommendation for roads through the battlefield saying,

> "On some of the fields, notably, those in the vicinity of the Dunkard church, East Woods, and the Bloody Lane, a large number of tablets will be located. In justice to the farmers owning these fields, we think roadways should be constructed to enable visitors to this battlefield to view and inspect these tablets without trampling upon and injuring growing crops, gardens, orchards, etc."[104]

[102]Snell, p. 42.
[103]Ibid, p. 67, from the 1895 annual report of Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont.
[104]Ibid, p. 78, from the 1893 4th progress report of the Antietam Board.

The next year, new Antietam Board President, Major George B. Davis, recommended to then Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont that the Department purchase at Antietam only the land necessary for the tablets and roads, leaving the farm fields on which the battle took place in the continued ownership of the farmers. This radical plan for battlefield preservation, now referred to as the Antietam Plan, was described to Congress in 1894 in an essay written by Secretary Lamont.

> "Congress has charged the Department with the duty of "preserving and marking" certain lines of battle of Antietam, in order to preserve the field, in all its physical aspects, as nearly as possible in the condition in which it was in September, 1862. This duty can best be performed by leaving the land in the hands of its original owners or their successors, who by continuing to use it for farming, will preserve its topographical features as they existed in 1862."

The Secretary then continued:

> "It is the purpose of the Department, if the necessary land can be bought reasonably, but not otherwise, to acquire several lanes or avenues along which the most severe fighting occurred, and upon the sites thus acquired to erect such tablets and markers as will clearly describe and explain the positions and operations of the several organizations of the armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia which were engaged."[105]

By 1898 the Antietam Battlefield Site was completed with five miles of roads, 200 iron tablets, inverted cannon monuments marking the death of generals, field guns marking battery placements, fences, the stone observation tower at Bloody Lane, and the cannon monument placed at the Antietam railroad station. In addition, a series of troop movement maps had been created, reproduced from the memories of veterans and locals interviewed by General E. A. Carmen. The series of 14 maps, as published in 1904, were entitled "Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam (1862), Prepared under the Direction of the Antietam Battlefield Board, Major Geo. W. Davis, U.S.A., President; General E. A. Carman, Late Union Army; General H. Heth, Late Confederate Army. Surveyed by Lt. Col. E. B. Cope, Engineer. Drawn by Charles H. Ourand, 1899."[106] These maps are now commonly known as the "Carmen-Cope Maps," and are considered the definitive maps of the Battle of Antietam.

It was during this time, the 1890s and into the early 20th century that the most intense period of monumentation at the Antietam battlefield occurred. The monuments, generally paid for by states or individual veterans groups, not only memorialized the soldiers who died on the battlefield, but also marked the positions of the various regiments. Speeches given at the

105Snell, pp. 88-89, 1894 Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont essay to Congress.
106Ibid, pp. 109-112.

dedication ceremonies for the monuments speak not only of memorializing the dead, but repeatedly emphasize the theme of reconciliation. This theme was best related at the May 1900 dedication ceremony of the Maryland monument, in a speech given by President McKinley, a veteran of the Union army:

> ". . . I am glad to meet on this field the followers of Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and Johnson, with the followers of McClellan, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, greeting each other, not with arms at their hands but with affection in every heart. One reflection and only one crowds my mind. It is the difference between this scene and the scene thirty-eight years ago when the men wearing the blue and the men wearing the gray visiting in shot and shell, death on each other. This meeting after these many years has but one sentiment, love for Nation and flag."[107]

This timely patriotic sentiment carried the United States through World War I and the Depression years of the 1930s.

Following the transfer of the Antietam National Battlefield Site and National Cemetery from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933, the vision of the purpose of battlefield preservation began to change. In 1934, the size of the battlefield park was still only 50 acres, the increase due only to the donation of monument sites by the states. Beginning in 1935, Superintendent John K. Beckenbaugh began making recommendations for the preservation of endangered historic sites such as the Burnside Bridge, West Woods, the Locher Cabin, and the Dunkard Church. However, it was not until 1940 that Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of land for the battlefield, including the Philadelphia Brigade Park, the Spong and Dorsey farms at Burnside Bridge, and the Lee's Headquarters lot. By 1943, the Antietam Battlefield Site had grown to 128 ½ acres.[108] In 1947, NPS Region One Historian Appleman commented:

> ". . . Circumstances have left Sharpsburg and the adjoining countryside relatively unchanged from the Civil War period up to the present, but we cannot expect that this condition will continue very much longer. Time is running short for the Federal Government to act in acquiring . . . sufficient lands at Antietam to make a battlefield park of this historic ground . . . The War Department made a mistake in planning its land acquisition program at Antietam."[109]

The park service at Antietam did not receive authorization from Congress to purchase land, however, until 1960. The Congressional Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the protection and preservation of the Antietam Battlefield in the State of Maryland," signed by President Dwight D.

[107]John W. Schildt, Monuments at Antietam. Great Southern Press: Frederick, MD, 1991, p. 51.
[108]Snell, p. 173, 179.
[109]Ibid, p. 230.

Eisenhower, provided for the purchase of approximately 600 acres and scenic easements on 1,017 acres.[110]

The vision of battlefield preservation as an educational tool began to take shape in the 1940s as well. In 1941, NPS Historian Lattimore described the interpretive program at Antietam as "neglected," suggesting more staff for interaction with the public, a better museum, and more trailside exhibits. Despite his criticism of the program at Antietam, Lattimore noted,

> ". . . The lack of interest in this park and the consequent failure of government agencies to develop and promote it have been a blessing, however, for the absence of modern improvements Antietam battlefield has retained an atmosphere of authenticity, which is rarely found in other battlefield parks under our administration."[111]

The centerpiece for the envisioned interpretive program at Antietam National Battlefield was a new park museum, its location described in the 1942 Master Plan to be at the "New York and Maryland [monuments] plot." Sadly, both World War II and the Korean Conflict would force all plans to be put on hold.

Most important to the development of the Antietam National Battlefield as it is seen today was the Mission 66 Program of National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth. 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 set goals.[112] Through the Mission 66 Program the Antietam park defined its land acquisition needs and the development of its interpretive program. This development happened to coincide with the Antietam Centennial Committee's preparations for the100th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam in 1962. Both the Mission 66 Program and the commemoration of the centennial of the battle brought important changes to the battlefield park. Visual changes, especially the construction of the Visitors Center in 1962, along with the addition of land and scenic easements to the park, the reconstruction of the Dunkard (Dunker) Church, the addition of the Clara Barton Monument and three other monuments, are all direct results of the combined efforts at both the Federal and local levels.

The educational aspect of the battlefield preservation and commemoration was also enhanced during this time of Mission 66 and 1962 Centennial celebration. The development of interpretive programs to enhance the understanding of the visiting public of the logistics of the battle as well as the impact of the battle on the outcome of the war, became a major focus in the battlefield park. This attitude toward the importance of education in battlefield commemoration

[110]Ibid, p. 306.
[111]Snell, p. 198.
[112]Ibid, p. 247.

was reflected in "The Purpose of the Commemoration," from the Antietam-South Mountain Centennial Association Centennial booklet:

> "It is fitting, therefore, that the Battle of Antietam be commemorated, both in action and in solemn rededication to instill in the hearts and minds of all of us that "these men did not die in vain." It is our hope that this commemoration will bring forth a new respect for and greater awareness of our past and our future."[113]

The 1962 re-enactment of the Battle of Antietam, located along Bloody Lane, was the last to be conducted on Federally owned land. The Centennial commemoration was apparently not particularly well attended. A recent 135th commemoration and re-enactment, however, was conducted on a nearby farm and was attended by thousands of re-enactors and spectators.

A renewed interest in the Civil War in the United States has fueled increased visitation at sites such as the Antietam National Battlefield and Cemetery. While such national interest has not necessarily translated to increased budgets for National Parks, memberships in battlefield preservation groups such as the Washington County, Maryland based Save Historic Antietam Foundation (SHAF), have also increased, giving such groups a greater role in battlefield preservation. SHAF was pivotal in the preservation of acreage around the S. P. Grove Farm. National groups have also devoted themselves to the purchase and preservation of battlefield lands. Other federal and state monies have also been made available recently, such as Maryland Open Space and Federal ISTEA funds, for the preservation of cultural resources, including battlefield properties.

The Antietam National Battlefield and Antietam National Cemetery are significant in American history for the roles they have played during and after the Civil War. The establishment of the cemetery served to comfort the grieving citizenry immediately following the painful and divisive war. The development of commemorative battlefield sites allowed veterans from both sides to meet on former battlegrounds as brothers, and served to help reconcile the Nation. The continued preservation of battlefields today serves to educate the public about a difficult time in our history, which will hopefully prepare us for the future. The Antietam National Battlefield is unique, as has been noted throughout its history, for its remarkable preservation as a rural farming community, giving the visitor the vision of the Antietam battle, not as a moment in time, but as a moment in a place.

Individual Property History and Significance Updates

1. The Fulk House

[113] Battle of Antietam Centennial and Hagerstown Bicentennial Official Program and Historical Guide, sponsored by the Antietam-South Mountain Centennial Association, Inc., Aug.31-Sept. 17, 1962, p. 5.

The Fulk House, constructed by Charles Keedy in the 1920s or early 1930s, is significant as an example of the American Foursquare style of architecture. In addition it is a very early example of the process of development along the edges of farms as agriculture began to wane in its domination of the Sharpsburg area economy in the 20th century. The one-acre lot on which this dwelling stands was carved from the historic Pry farm in the first quarter of the 20th century. The rural, water-powered mill economy, which had supported the farms of the Antietam for more than a century, had given way to the centralized coal-powered mills of the larger cities. Faster rail transportation of grains from the larger farms of the Midwest had also deeply effected the smaller Washington County farms. As farming became less profitable and land for new houses increasingly valuable, more farmers began selling lots along the edges of their farms to enhance their incomes.

2. The Shull Tract

The Shull Tract is significant as a contributing element to the landscape of the 1862 Battle of Antietam. Located at the northern extreme of the Union line on September 17, 1862, the Shull Tract, then part of the Jacob Coffman farm, served as the staging area for the troops of Brig. General Abner Doubleday's Division of Major General Joseph Hooker's First Army Corps. (Carman-Cope Map, Situation at Daybreak, September 17, 1862). It retains its open, cultivated appearance, with cropland bordered by tree growth along fencelines, and is therefore important, as well for its contribution to the overall rural cultural landscape of Antietam.

3. The Flook Farm

The John Flook (Nicodemus) Farm is significant within the context of the 1862 Battle of Antietam as the location of Major General James E.B. Stuart's horse artillery and the northern extremity of the Confederate defensive line. The location of remnants of Confederate Avenue, which defines the eastern boundary of the farm, adds to the significance of the property as representing the commemorative period of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Flook Farm also derives significance as a working farm from the early 19th century with the representative barn and wagon shed, through the 20th century with buildings representing farming practice changes through the years. The construction of the present dwelling house in the 1870s may also represent changes occurring as a result of damages during the 1862 battle. The farm group is also significant for its role in defining the rural cultural landscape at Antietam. While the house was not present at time of the battle, it is nevertheless representative of local and regional construction patterns for farmhouses, and is part of a well-established farmstead that reflects the agricultural and cultural development of the Antietam area.

In 1820-1847 the Nicodemus Farm began to take shape in the hands of Jacob Kauffman (Coffman). The northeastern 100 acres, purchased by Coffman from Jacob Mumma in 1820, were originally part of James Chapline's "Addition to Loss and Gain." The southern portion of the farm was part of Col. Edwin Sprigg's 1747 patent "Resurvey on Addition to Piles Delight."

Coffman's acreage north of what would later be known as the Nicodemus Farm was the location of his personal dwelling house (see 1859 Map). It is likely that Jacob Nicodemus was tenanting the southern Coffman acreage prior to his purchase of the farm in 1863.

The low ridge, known as the Nicodemus Heights, situated west of the building complex on the Nicodemus Farm, was the location of Stuart's artillery during the early morning phase of the battle on September 17, 1862. The Nicodemus buildings were sandwiched between the Confederate artillery and the surging tide of Union 1st Corps under the command of General Hooker. Union artillery, charged with disabling Stuart's guns, would undoubtedly have caused some damage to the buildings of the Nicodemus Farm. However, considering the apparent early construction of the barn and wagon shed now standing on the farm, reports that the Nicodemus barn was burned during the battle appear to be false. The 1866 Quartermaster claim submitted by Jacob Nicodemus of C. makes no mention of damages to buildings and even notes the claim for 12,000 pounds of hay were "taken from the barn" by Union forces occupying the farm following the retreat of the Confederate army.[114]

Since the present house located on the Nicodemus Farm was built following the 1862 battle, it is generally presumed that the Nicodemus family occupied the house indicated by remnant foundations and stone lined well located several hundred feet southwest of current house. However, the location of these ruins is an unusual distance from the barn and probably warrants further study to determine the original location of the house associated with the extant barn. Possibly also significant is the line found in the 1887 deed for the farm, from Hannah Nicodemus (widow of Jacob) to William Remsburg (son-in-law), which reads: ". . . being the same farm and premises which was conveyed to Jacob Nicodemus from J. Poffenberger [trustee for the heirs of Jacob Coffman] . . ."[115]

The ensuing years saw the farm sold to Cyrus Remsburg, son of William Remsburg in 1892; to Otho Flook, son-in-law of Cyrus Remsburg in 1941; to John Flook, son of Otho in 1966; and to John Flook, son of John in 1982. The family's farming practices have not changed much through the years either, other than mechanization. The farm was never converted to dairy production, like the D.R. Miller farm, but rather raises cattle, so that no dairy barn was ever constructed. The original "Swisser" barn, proving sufficient for their needs, was therefore well maintained. The addition of various sheds, silos and corncribs illustrates changes in agricultural storage and mechanization in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

4. The Roulette Farm

[114]Quartermaster Claim #95-1683, RG 92, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[115]Washington County Land Record GBO 90/361, Washington Co. Court House, Hagerstown, MD.

The Roulette Farm is significant as part of the rural agricultural and battlefield landscape from the 1862 Battle of Antietam. Located at the center of the battlefield, the farm served as the front line for the troops of Confederate General D.H Hill during the early morning phase of the battle. This line was later pushed back as Union troops moved to face the Confederates at the Sunken Road. The Roulette Farm is also significant for its role in the settlement and development of the Sharpsburg area and its farming economy. Remaining in the Miller/Roulette family (related by marriage) for 150 years, the stability of this family farm helped to maintain the tradition of farming in the area into the late 20th century. Architecturally, the complex is an excellent and little altered example of a farm grouping with a full complement of service buildings. The house reflects several periods of construction and retains important interior and exterior features from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. An important feature is the intact bake oven, few of which remain in the region.

The history of the Roulette farm stretches at least as far back as the 1791 arrival in Washington County, Maryland of German-born immigrant, John Miller. Miller moved into the area with a wave of German farmers from south central Pennsylvania. By the time of the 1803 tax assessment for Sharpsburg Hundred, the senior John Miller owned 632 acres of "Alese [Ellwick's] Dwelling" and "Joe's Farm," both located north of the town of Sharpsburg.[116] The acreage from these two patents stretched from the farm later known as the Samuel Poffenberger Farm, south to the northern edge of Sharpsburg. According to T. C. Williams, writing in 1906, the 600 acres owned by John Miller were divided among several of his children after his death. The elder John Miller did not leave a will, but records indicate that his estate was settled in 1821. Daniel Miller, John's oldest son, lived on the farm east of his father (listed as D. Miller on the 1859 Map of Washington Co.). Jacob Miller, John's third son, later sold his portion of "Ellwick's Dwelling" to Daniel Piper. Mary, one of John's daughters, received a parcel which she later sold to her daughter's husband, Dr. Robert F. Kennedy. This property was later known as the Kennedy Farm. John's second son, known as John Miller of J. (referred to in records this way to differentiate him from his contemporary, John Miller of D., father of D. R. Miller, and member of an entirely different Miller family), received from his father approximately 180 acres which would later be known as the Roulette Farm. Williams states that the younger John Miller "settled on a part of the homestead, where he resided throughout his life . . ."[117] It seems likely that John of J. constructed at least part of the dwelling now standing on the Roulette Farm, and lived there until he died, intestate, sometime around 1850. It also seems likely that the younger John Miller was already living on the parcel now known as the Roulette farm before his father's death. It appears that at least some of the Roulette house dates from the 18th or early 19th century and may have been built when John Miller of J. set up housekeeping, which would have been around 1800.

[116]1803 Tax Assessment Record, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[117]Thomas C. Williams History of Washington County, Maryland, From the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time. (Hagerstown, 1906), Baltimore: Clearfield Co. & Family Line Publications, 1992, p. 911.

After John Miller of J.'s death, the trustees of his estate in 1853 sold the farm to William Roulette who had married Margaret Ann Miller, daughter of John Miller of J. William and Margaret lived and farmed this property throughout the rest of the 19th century.

During the September 17, 1862 Battle of Antietam, the Roulette farm was first occupied, in the early morning, by the Confederate pickets of General D. H. Hill's Division. Sometime after 10 a.m., after the fighting in the West Woods had died down, Union troops from French's Division, Sumner's 2nd Corps, began the push south, across William Roulette's farm. Richardson's Division later followed them. Over the next 3 ½ hours the Roulette fields between the house and barn and the Sunken Road would be hotly contested by Union and Confederate, until the grossly outnumbered Confederates were finally driven back to Piper's fields. With this the second phase of the bloody battle was ended. McClellan then hoped to crush Lee with a final attack by Burnside on the Confederate right.[118]

5. D.R. Miller Farm

The D. R. Miller Farm is significant for its role as the ground over which the early morning phase of the September 17, 1862 Battle of Antietam was fought. The famous "Cornfield" and part of the West Woods were both located on the D. R. Miller Farm. Miller's barn was also mentioned as a temporary hospital following the battle. The D. R. Miller Farm is also significant in the settlement and development of the agricultural economy of the Sharpsburg area, beginning in the 18th century and continuing through the 19th century.

The following is taken from the 1991 D. R. Miller History Report by Paula S. Reed:

"The D. R. Miller Farm complex derives its main significance from its association with the morning phase of the Battle of Antietam which occurred on September 17, 1862. At the opening of the battle, Union General Joe Hooker's First Corps was positioned about a mile north of the junction of the Smoketown Road and the Hagerstown Turnpike. His objective was to gain a moderately raised area of ground just south of that intersection. Also near the intersection was a small white Dunker church, an easy reference point on the landscape. Arrayed against Hooker in the vicinity of the intersection and extending northward along the west side of the Hagerstown Turnpike were Stonewall Jackson's Confederate forces. Confederate artillery was positioned on high ground, Nicodemus Hill, just southwest of Hooker's starting point. Halfway between General Hooker's First Corps and their objective at the Dunker Church area, and directly in his path was David R. Miller's farm ground and buildings. Just south and east of Mr. Miller's house was his 30-acre cornfield which will be forever known as The Cornfield.

[118]James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982, pp. 245-261.

The conflict along the Hagerstown Turnpike began about 6:30 A. M. By 9:30 that morning more than 8,000 soldiers were dead or wounded from both sides. Most of the casualties occurred in the cornfield and along the edge of the turnpike, only a few hundred feet south of David R. Miller's house. Centrally located in the morning phase of the Battle, the Miller Farm through fate is remembered in history.

Yet, by 1862, the Miller Farmhouse was already more than half a century old and the land had been claimed under ownership for nearly a century. The house also represents the cultural history of the lower Cumberland Valley and Washington County which was settled chiefly by prosperous German farmers during the late 18th century." It is an excellent example of an 18th century Germanic house type, with a clear history of modification in response to damage done in 1862.

The Miller Farmhouse and barn are also significant for their post-battle additions and changes. Clearly, the Miller farm buildings were impacted by the artillery and infantry battle which raged around them on the morning of September17th, 1862, which would have required substantial repairs. But the Miller farm continued in its agricultural capacity for another 100 years after the 1862 battle. The buildings on the D. R. Miller farm tell that story of reconstruction and recovery following the battle, as well as changes in farming practices and prosperity through the late 19th century and into the 20th century."

6. Cunningham Farm

The Cunningham Farm is significant as a contributing element of the rural cultural landscape that comprised what was to become the Antietam Battlefield on September 17, 1862. Adjoining the farms of Piper and Roulette, the fields of the Cunningham Farm saw action during the middle phase of the daylong battle. The farm is significant also for its role in the settlement and development of the Sharpsburg area.. Although altered the house, constructed in two parts, appears to date from the late 18th century, and therefore reflects the early development of the Antietam area. The barn retains most of its early features and is significant in that it seems to have missed the late 19th and early 20th century modernization that most barns in central Maryland received to accommodate newer farming and dairy technology.

The land that would eventually make up the Cunningham Farm was first surveyed in 1739 for Dr. George Stuart, in the earliest days of land speculation following the opening of the western Maryland lands for settlement by the Proprietary. The beginning point for the 1739 survey was described as "on the side of a hill within 1/4 mile of the wagon road that crosses Antietam Creek."[119] According to T. C. Williams, a log house was located on this property as

[119]Tracey Land Patent Map of Washington County, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

early as 1733 (it blew down in 1874).[120] The 208 acres was again surveyed in 1745 for James Smith, another speculator in western lands, and patented "Smith's Hills." In 1762, James Smith sold 292 acres of "Resurvey on Smith's Hills" to Christian Orndorff. Orndorff built a mill complex and mansion house on his land by the Antietam Creek. In 1796, Christopher Orndorff, son of Christian, sold 303 acres of "the parcel called resurvey on Smith's Hills," including the mill, to Jacob Mumma.[121]

By the 1803 Maryland State Tax Assessment, Jacob Mumma was listed as owning 330 acres of "Smith's Hills." This property would have included both the mill and the acreage now known as the Cunningham Farm. Jacob also was listed as owning 182 acres of "Sanderson's Delight" (probably "Anderson's Delight") located south of Joseph Chapline's "Loss and Gain" and likely the location of the farm known now as the Mumma Farm. Jacob Mumma transferred ownership of the properties to his oldest son John, who operated the mill, in 1821. When John died in 1835, without a will, he was in default on his mortgage to his father. Washington County Chancery Court records show that the court ordered the "farm and mill of said deceased," 403 acres in total, to be sold in 1836.[122] Jacob purchased his property back at the public sale, and in 1837 sold 324 acres to his youngest son Samuel. This sale appears to have included all of Jacob's holdings except the mill complex.

Given that the Mumma family owned the "Smith's Hills" acreage as early as 1796, and that this farm was not contiguous with the farm on "Anderson's Delight," it is probably safe to assume the house and barn on the Cunningham farm were constructed by the Mumma family. There is some evidence that points to Samuel Mumma working and residing at the Mumma's "other" farm. The 1840 U. S. Population Census lists Jacob and Samuel Mumma as separate Heads-of-Households. An 1843 Deed of Trust agreement, between Samuel Mumma and his creditors, puts the "lower farm"(Cunningham Farm) of 190 acres as Samuel's collateral. The 1850 U. S. Agricultural Census lists Samuel with a 190-acre farm and Jacob with 175 acres. By the 1860 U. S. Agricultural Census, approximately 10 years after his father's death, Samuel lists only 150 acres of farmland, presumably having tenanted out the "lower farm."[123]

In 1861, Samuel Mumma sold the "lower farm," described in the deed as 166 ½ acres, to Philip Pry. Pry owned a farm and manor house on the east side of Antietam Creek and probably also tenanted the "lower farm." On September 17, 1862, the Pry farm on the west side of the creek was on the eastern edge of the late morning phase of the Battle of Antietam. The

[120]Thomas C. Williams, History of Washington County, Maryland, From the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time. (Hagerstown, 1906), Baltimore: Clearfield Co. & Family Line Publications, 1992, p. 1302.

[121]Washington Co. Land Record I/764, Washington Co. Court House, Hagerstown, MD.

[122]Washington Co. Chancery Record, Liber 2, Folio 749, Washington Co. Court House, Hagerstown, MD.

[123]U. S. Population and Agricultural Census Records, Maryland Archives, Annapolis, MD; Washington County Land Record, DHW 1/408.

Confederate position, with General D.H. Hill's division, was along the Sunken Road. This position was contested by the Union 2nd Corps divisions of Generals French and Richardson. According to the Carman-Cope 10:30 a.m. situation map, the Union Brigade under Caldwell's command (Richardson's Division) lined up on the fields west of the (Cunningham) farmhouse, the extreme left of the Union line.

> "Caldwell came onto the field on Meagher's left through a plowed field. Since the Irish Brigade was facing Hill's right, Caldwell found himself in left field, so to speak, or much too far to do any good since he faced none of the enemy. At this particular point, the fate of Lee's center was in Caldwell's hands. . . . Richardson ordered him to relieve Meagher's brigade. Caldwell gave a "right flank march" and his five regiments filed in behind Meagher, passing his line "in the most perfect order, under a severe fire of musketry." It was one of the smoothest exhibition of troop movements in the entire battle. As Caldwell moved in, Meagher's brigade took a "left flank" and marched out and around to the rear. Now Caldwell faced the enemy's front . . ."[124]

Union and Confederate hotly contested the fields around the Sunken Road for 3 ½ hours, until the grossly outnumbered Confederates were finally driven back to Piper's fields.

Shortly after the war was over, Philip Pry sold his 'west of the Antietam' farm to Jacob F. Miller. Jacob F. Miller also owned another farm in the area, known as the Willow Spring Farm, and likely continued to tenant his recently purchased farm on the Antietam. In 1884 the farm was sold to Henry W. Rohrer. Through inheritance and sale, apparently continuing in the Rohrer family by marriage, the farm came into the hands of William H. Cunningham in 1960.

7. Otto Farm.

The Otto House and grounds are significant for the role they played during the afternoon phase of the daylong September 17,1862 Battle of Antietam. As the two armies contested the fields of the Otto Farm, the house, barn and yard were pressed into service as a hospital. The Otto farm property is significant also as an early 19th century farm in the development of the agricultural economy of the Antietam drainage. Built into a hillside, it adapted to the hilly terrain of the Sharpsburg area and utilized typical local construction materials log and limestone. The acreage was small for a farm by Washington County standards, but the Otto family compensated by farming other acreage and prospered in the grain-based economy of the 19th century. The Otto house is additionally significant for its architecture as an excellent example of an unusual (although not rare) variation of log construction, which combines traditional corner post timber framing with horizontal log construction. Important interior finishing elements remain intact as

[124]James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982, p. 256.

well, along with exterior finishing of spaces beneath the porches as though they were interior space with baseboard and plaster. This finishing preference was frequent in the region in the early and mid 19th century.

The 66-acre John Otto Farm was divided from a parcel of Joseph Chapline's tract called "Mount Pleasant," sold to Peter Ham (Hamm, Harn) in 1815. Ham lived in the town of Sharpsburg and also operated a tanyard there. When Ham died in 1819, he willed all of his property, except the tanyard, to his wife Margaret. An 1828 advertisement for public sale placed by the widow Ham, describes the farm as "A Valuable Plantation, containing about 145 acres of first rate Limestone Land, with common improvements and a never-failing spring thereon . . ."[125] Apparently the farm did not sell, however, and in 1831 Mrs. Ham sold 66 acres 120 perches, or half of what was actually a 133 acre tract, presumably the half with the improvements, to John Otto. The other half of the tract was sold to Joseph Sherrick in 1833. A farm lane divided the two halves, providing access to the fields of both owners (see 1859 map).

John Otto, the son of a German immigrant tailor, was apparently a successful farmer. By 1862 he owned and cultivated three farms, including his 66-acre home farm, totaling over 300 acres, with over 500 head of cattle (a large number of livestock for the time). All three of John Otto's farms were impacted by the battle and the ensuing month-long Union encampment, but none more intensely than the home farm. In addition to hay, corn, rye, wheat, straw, oats, and fence rails taken from his barn and fields, Otto claimed:

> "The thirteen cords of wood charged for was cut and seasoned and was piled up in my yard for winter use at the farm near Burnside Bridge. It was burned for fuel in the Hospital and by the soldiers around my house . . ."

The use of the home farm as a hospital is further described by Otto:

> "My House, Barn, and Granary were taken possession of September 17th and used for Hospital purposes til the 4th of Nov. 1862, during which time everything in and around it that could be of any service, was taken and used, including Beds, Furniture, Commissary stores, condiments and anything that would contribute to the comfort of the wounded."[126]

Otto's second wife died shortly after the war, in 1867. Three years later he sold the small farm near the Burnside Bridge to Jacob Stine. In 1891 Stine purchased the other half of the original farm, and in 1908 sold the whole tract to James A. Dorsey. The Dorsey family continued to farm the tract through the next six decades. In 1971 the Dorseys parceled out the farmhouse

[125] Torchlight and Public Advertiser, April 24, 1828, microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[126] Quartermaster Claim #G-1857, dated 1873, RG 92, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

complex on 2.15 acres to Charles and Orpha Mae Kauffman (possibly a daughter and son-in-law). In 1976 the Kauffmans sold the house and grounds to the National Park Foundation who in turn donated the property to the Antietam National Battlefield. The house has remained unoccupied since that time.

8. Locher/Alfred Poffenberger Farm

The Locher/A. Poffenberger Farm is significant for its role in the early morning phase of the September 17, 1862 Battle of Antietam. Situated on the western edge of the West Woods, the Locher/Poffenberger Farm was occupied by Confederate forces. Both sides hotly contested the area around the building complex as the Union 2nd Corps broke through the woods. The farm is also significant as one of the earliest extant buildings from the settlement period of Washington County, Maryland. Archaeological investigations conducted in the vicinity of the dwelling complex indicate occupation at the site as early as 1790, but also suggest possible earlier deposits are located under the northern frame addition.

The tract on which the Locher/Poffenberger Farm is located was first surveyed and patented by Richard Sprigg in 1734. Washington County Land Patent records indicate Richard Sprigg was granted 500 acres under the name of Piles Grove at that time. In 1743 Col. Edwin (Edward) Sprigg was granted 117 acres of Piles Delight (Addition), "Beginning at the end of the 15th line of a tract of land called Piles Delight, granted Richard Sprigg."[127] Col. Sprigg had the two patents resurveyed in 1750 into a tract of 2,617 acres called Piles Delight (Addition and Resurvey), more commonly known as Resurvey of the Addition to Piles Delight. This tract of land was typical of the eastern Maryland land speculators (usually English or Scotch/Irish) who acquired large grants of land and leased or sold the land in smaller parcels to arriving settlers (usually German). In 1791, Sprigg's son, Frederick, of Montgomery County, Maryland, sold the entire tract to David McMechen of Baltimore. A 1792 advertisement in the Hagerstown newspaper, The Washington Spy indicated the land was under cultivation by renters or leasees. "Possession of the lands will be given immediately, but liberty reserved to the persons occupying any part thereof to gather and remove crops now growing thereon and to hold possession of their respective fields until that is done."[128] Undoubtedly some of the rental arrangements continued under the ownership of McMechen, however, an 1803 tax assessment lists fourteen persons showing ownership of "part of R. of Addition to Piles Delight" indicating the tract was subdivided and sold following the 1792 sale.[129]

In 1811, following David McMechen's death, executor William McMechen put the remaining 600 acres of Resurvey of the Addition to Piles Delight up for sale. There is some

[127]Washington Co. Land Patent Records, Book 1, Page 1 "Piles Grove," Book 1, Page 18-19 "Piles Delight (Addition)", Washington Co. Court House, Hagerstown, MD.

[128]The Washington Spy, July 11, 1792, microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[129]1803 U. S. Tax Assessment, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

indication in the newspaper sale advertisement that John Good, described as "on the place," may have been living somewhere on the remaining acreage.[130] John McPherson and John Brien, both of Frederick County, well known land speculators and owners of the nearby Antietam Iron Works, purchased the parcel. Three years later, in 1814, McPherson and Brien, who had paid $19,300 for the entire 600 acres, sold 225 acres to Philip Grove for $13,500. Another parcel had already been sold to Michael Havenar, this was probably located north of the Grove parcel and would eventually become the Nicodemus Farm. The deed to Philip Grove indicates the "division line fenced and agreed on between Philip Grove and Michael Havenar [runs] through a lane…" Probably this was the old farm lane that lead from the Hagerstown Road to the subject log house and eventually out to the Joseph Grove farm (later J. Hauser farm). This later became the basis for Confederate Ave. in the 1890s.

Philip Grove's Last Will and Testament, probated 1841, divided the farm on Resurvey of the Addition to Piles Delight between his daughter Mary (Grove) Locher, and his son Joseph Grove. Each received an equal 112-acre share of the property. Since Mary lived with her husband in Pennsylvania, she leased the farm and its associated log dwelling, as it probably had been for its entire existence. By the 1862 Battle of Antietam, the tenant on the Mary Locher farm was Alfred Poffenberger.

The Confederate forces of Jackson and Hood throughout much of the early morning phase of the battle occupied the Alfred Poffenberger farm. Surrounded by artillery, it is incredible that any portion of the dwelling house and barn might have survived attempts by Union artillery to take out their Confederate counterparts. In the final confusing hour of the battle for the West Woods, the Alfred Poffenberger house was engulfed by the opposing troops of Segwick and McLaws.[131]

While damages inflicted to the Alfred Poffenberger farmhouse and buildings must have been substantial, his claims to the government do not reflect that. Possibly because it would have been impossible to determine whether the damages had been caused by Union or Confederate troops. Alfred Poffenberger did submit two claims to the Federal Government for Quartermaster stores. He received his "Treasury Settlements" in 1867 and 1869 for claims which included wheat, hay, and corn taken between September 20 - 27, 1862 for $144.30, and corn, rye, and hay taken September 30, 1862 for $661.40. Curiously, Alfred Poffenberger submitted a new claim in 1877, for seemingly the same stores: corn, fodder, wheat, rye, straw, and hay for $645.87 ½, "Alleged to have been taken from him in Washington County Maryland from September 19th to October 20, 1862," a claim which was later rejected.[132] Strangely, archaeological investigations

[130] Hagerstown Gazette, March 5, 1811, microfilm collection, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

[131] See Carman-Copes situation maps, James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982, pp. 216-234.

[132] Quartermaster Claim M-917, Alfred Poffenberger, RG92, 8W2, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

carried out around the Locher/A. Poffenberger dwelling found no battle-related artifacts.[133] Perhaps an enterprising young Alfred recognized the opportunity and collected and sold much of what had been deposited on his property.

Alfred Poffenberger remained on the Locher farm as tenant at least until 1870, when he appeared on the U. S. Agricultural Census for the Sharpsburg District. By 1877, when he filed his third war claim to the War Department, he was listed as living in Iowa. The next tenant, George Poffenberger, may have lived in the log house, but only for a short time. By 1883, George had purchased 65 acres from the David R. Miller farm and immediately built a house there, while still renting the Locher farm and presumably the farm buildings. In 1898, George Poffenberger purchased the Locher farm from the heirs of Mary Locher. The Poffenberger family retained the farm until 1991 when it was sold to the Conservation Fund for donation to the Antietam National Battlefield.

Phase I and II archaeological investigations conducted in the area of the Locher/Poffenberger house site found artifacts dating from early to late 19th century occupations. Manning-Sterling, Brown and Klein note:

> "The available evidence suggests that the earlier occupants of the cabin discarded at least a portion of their trash by throwing it out the original windows and doors, and that the discard pattern may have changed in later years when the door to the kitchen [north] addition became the primary door for the building. Ceramic analysis suggests that this transition may have taken place sometime in the 1820s. This pattern indicates that there may be a sealed layer of refuse under the northern addition to the cabin, as the garbage discarded by the earlier occupants would have been covered by the kitchen addition."[134]

Phase II excavations located an earthen cellar east of the dwelling and the stone foundation of the southern section of the house. Phase II investigations were discussed in a paper presented at The Society for Historical Archaeology, January 1996. More detailed discussion of results of the Phase II excavations is expected in the final report of the 5 years of excavations conducted at the Antietam National Battlefield by URS Greiner, scheduled to be distributed in September 1999.

Archaeological Investigations in the Antietam National Battlefield Park

Archaeological investigations have been conducted on the Piper Farm, the Mumma Farm, the D.R. Miller Farm, and the Locher/Poffenberger Farm. The work done on the Piper Barn in

[133]Elise Manning Sterling, Marvin A. Brown, and Terry H. Klein, "Progress Report First Phase of Archeological Investigations West Woods, Antietam National Battlefield Sharpsburg, Maryland," Greiner, Inc., Florence, NJ, p. 14.

[134]Ibid, p. 16.

1979, and the Piper Farm House in 1984-85 was conducted by National Park Service archaeologists Ellen M. Seidel (Piper Barn) and Robert C. Sonderman (Piper House), and was described in a summary report for each excavation. These were both associated with Section 106 impact assessments for restoration and rehabilitation projects on the Piper Farm. In addition, the NPS Regional Archeological Program conducted a remote sensing project in 1994 on the Mumma Cemetery; Marian Creveling describes the work in a report. More recent excavations, beginning in 1994 and continuing through 1997, were conducted in preparation for the implementation of the General Management Plan for Antietam National Battlefield. The investigations were conducted on the Mumma Farm; the D.R. Miller Farm, specifically within the area of the North, East, and West Woods; and around the Locher/Poffenberger log house. URS Greiner and Associates did this work under contract in four phases; a complete final report is currently in progress. Interim reports available include a Phase I Progress Report for the West Woods survey, 1995; a summary paper for the Phase II excavations conducted around the Locher/Poffenberger house, 1995; and a computer visualization project report, 1997. Some of the results of 1997 excavations conducted on the Mumma Farmstead by URS Greiner are discussed briefly in The Mumma Barn Historic Structures Report, completed by Audrey T. Tepper, NPS Denver Service Center, 1998.

Locher/Poffenberger Farm

Phase I archaeological investigations conducted in the area of the Locher/Poffenberger house site are discussed in Progress Report First Phase of Archeological Investigations West Woods, Antietam National Battlefield Sharpsburg, Maryland, by Elise H. Manning Sterling, Marvin A. Brown, and Terry H. Klein of Greiner, Inc. (now URS Greiner and Associates). Shovel tests done in the area of the house revealed artifacts dating from early 19th century occupations in sealed soil contexts. Manning-Sterling, Brown and Klein note:

> "The available evidence suggests that the earlier occupants of the cabin discarded at least a portion of their trash by throwing it out the original windows and doors, and that the discard pattern may have changed in later years when the door to the kitchen [north] addition became the primary door for the building. Ceramic analysis suggests that this transition may have taken place sometime in the 1820s. This pattern indicates that there may be a sealed layer of refuse under the northern addition to the cabin, as the garbage discarded by the earlier occupants would have been covered by the kitchen addition."[135]

Given the evidence of intact early domestic deposits, and its potential for yielding information about early tenant farming in the region, Phase II excavations were recommended.

[135]Ibid, p. 16.

Phase II excavations on the Locher/Poffenberger Farm were conducted in November 1995 and are discussed in a paper presented at The Society for Historical Archaeology, January 1996, by Elise H. Manning-Sterling and Bruce B. Sterling. A more detailed discussion of results of the Phase II excavations is expected in the final report by URS Greiner and Associates.

Cultural features located and examined during the Phase II excavations include an earthen cellar east of the dwelling and the stone foundation of the southern section of the house. The artifact assemblage recovered included a large percentage of ceramic shards from both the early 19th century occupation and the mid to late 19th century occupations of Alfred and George Poffenberger. The Locher/Poffenberger Farm site is an important window on the historic cultural landscape of the Sharpsburg area. Manning-Sterling and Sterling conclude:

> "The archaeological record . . . indicates that an unknown tenant, with the means and savvy to acquire the most current ceramics lived here early in the century, and offers insight into the consumer choices made by the families of Alfred and George Poffenberger. The excavations can also provide data which will help discern that changing use of the land and construction techniques through time and provide information about the sites role as battlefield, hospital, and military encampment. Through the continuing historic and archaeological investigations of this unique farmstead, we may attain a better understanding of the social and economic aspects of life in rural nineteenth century Maryland."[136]

D.R. Miller Farm

Phase I investigations completed in the area of the West Woods in the fall of 1994 and spring of 1995 were reported in the Progress Report First Phase of Archeological Investigations West Wood, Antietam National Battlefield Sharpsburg, Maryland, cited above. Greiner, Inc. (URS Greiner and Associates) conducted the work in preparation for the expected West Woods restoration project. The investigation revealed scatters and concentrations of military artifacts. Late 19th early 20th century domestic concentrations were found around the George Poffenberger house sites.

Similar investigations were reportedly conducted in the area of the North Woods and the East Woods in 1996 and 1997. These surveys, described as parts 1 and 2 of Phase III of the URS Greiner multi-year contract are referenced in The Mumma Barn Historic Structures Report, Audrey T. Tepper, NPS Denver Service Center, 1998, Appendix L, Scope of Work for Archeological Services and URS Greiner and Associates. No interim report of the North and East

[136]Elise H. Manning-Sterling and Bruce B. Sterling, "Battlefield and Farmstead: The West Woods Survey, Antietam." Paper presented at The Society for Historical Archaeology, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 4, 1996, p. 9.

Woods investigations was available for review. A comprehensive final report from URS Greiner is expected in 1999.

Mumma Farm

Phase IV of the URS Greiner multi-year contract to conduct archaeological investigations took place in 1997. These investigations are referenced in The Mumma Barn Historic Structures Report, Appendix L, Scope of Work for Archeological Services and URS Greiner and Associates, cited above. The work reportedly done as part of Phase IV included, completion of an enlarged area of the East Woods survey; the Piper Orchard/Piper Farm pasture conservation project; Sherrick Farm pasture water project; Branch Ave. Wayside exhibit survey; the Mumma Orchard survey; and the survey of the Mumma Farmstead around proposed areas of development. No interim report of any of these surveys was available for review. However, several results from the investigations at the Mumma Farm are cited in the Mumma Barn HSR. These include a cistern located below the Mumma Barn driveway, and battle-related artillery lines located in the Mumma orchard (now a field) during a metal detector survey. A comprehensive final report from URS Greiner is expected in 1999.

An intriguing experimental survey conducted on the Mumma Farm is discussed in the 1997 URS Greiner report Using Computer Visualization to Help Recreate Historical Features on the Contemporary Landscape, by Jeff Coleman. Here an 1862 Gardener photograph and contemporary photos of the Mumma Farm were compared using computer graphic aids to help pinpoint the location of missing farm buildings. A similar study was done using an 1862 battlefield sketch and modern photographs to locate the mass burials near Bloody Lane.

The NPS Regional Archeology Program investigated the Mumma Cemetery using remote sensing equipment in 1994. The report Geophysical Prospecting at the Mumma Family Cemetery Antietam National Battlefield, was produced by Marian Creveling. The work was conducted to determine the possibility of unmarked graves or realigned grave markers. The result was inconclusive, indicating that more intrusive investigations would be necessary but were not recommended.

Piper Farm

Excavations were conducted by National Park Service archaeologists in 1979, in the vicinity of the Piper Barn in preparation for the stabilization of the barn. The report entitled "Archeological Excavations Piper Barn Antietam National Battlefield Sharpsburg, Maryland" by Ellen M. Seidel, described the purpose of the excavations was to enable the location of "ground-disturbing restoration activities in areas where they will avoid disturbance of any kind." The archaeological investigations focused on the construction sequence of the barn as well as repairs

which had been made to the barn over the years and the construction of a nearby cistern. No diagnostic artifacts are noted in the report.

In the winter 1984/1985 excavations were conducted in the north and east yards of the Piper House, under Section 106 regulations, to assess the impact of planned rehabilitation work to be done on the house. The work was reported in "Archeological Test Excavations at Piper Farm House (18WA321), Antietam National Battlefield" by Robert C. Sonderman, National Capital Region Archeology Program. Areas were tested prior to the construction of a drain line, drain field, and septic tank in the north yard, as well as, the footprint for a bathroom addition on the southeast corner of the Piper House. Three of the units in the north yard produced mainly 20th century artifacts and showed disturbance from the construction of a nearby cistern and north porch. However, no layers of earlier occupation were found. Unit 4, located in a natural low area of the north yard produced a deeper level with mid 19th century artifacts. This was described as a possible buried soil horizon associated with infilling of the low spot. This is now the location of the septic tank. The east yard revealed extremely shallow soils producing only 20th century artifacts.

It is interesting to note that no artifacts earlier than mid 19th century were found in the yard of the Piper House. This information, combined with the awkward position of the house in relation to its early 19th century barn, suggests the possibility of an earlier house site on the Piper Farm property.

The exciting potential for the understanding of the historic cultural landscape as illustrated by the excavations at the Locher/Poffenberger Farm site is an important asset of the remarkably well preserved farms located within the boundaries of the Antietam National Battlefield. The Miller, Otto, Sherrick, Piper, Roulette, and Mumma Farms all hold the same potential for yielding cultural information because of their documented periods of continuous family ownership. While the Mumma, Piper, and Locher/Poffenberger Farms have been studied to some extent, the Miller, Otto, Sherrick, and Roulette Farms have had little or no work done.

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Name of Property | County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian

organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc. date Nov. 1999

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Verbal Boundary Description:

Boundary Justification:

A.10 List of Classified Structures Data

Cunningham Farm; Barn

Identification:

Preferred Structure Name:	Cunningham Farm; Barn
Structure Number:	128

Other Structure Name(s):

	Other Structure Name(s)
1.	Miller Farm; Barn
2.	Mumma Farm; Barn
3.	Park Farm; Barn

Park:	Antietam National Battlefield

Historic District:

	Historic District
1.	Antietam NB Historic District

Structure State:	Maryland
Structure County:	Washington
Region:	National Capital
Administrative Unit:	Antietam National Battlefield
LCS ID:	100233

Historical Significance:

National Register Status:	Determined Eligible - SHPO
National Register Date:	04/05/1999
National Historic Landmark?:	No
Significance Level:	Contributing
Short Significance Description:	Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register in 1966 to memorialize the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862). The Cunningham Farm contributes to the National Register under Criterion A.
Long Significance Description:	The Cunningham Barn is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862). Adjoining the Piper and Roulette Farms, the fields of the Cunningham Farm were involved in the fighting during

the middle phase of the daylong battle. The barn is clearly visible in the background of a photo take by Alexander Gardner between September 19 and 21, 1862.

This property was part of a large tract acquired from the heirs of Christian Orndorff by Jacob Mumma in 1811. In 1831, it passed to his son, Samuel. Although Samuel Mumma moved to a separate residence a mile to the northeast by circa 1850, he continued to farm the land. The property appears on maps of the battle as “Park Farm.” The Cunningham Barn is an excellent example of a bank or forebay barn, characteristic of agricultural architecture in the battlefield district.

The National Park Service acquired the Cunningham Farm in 1998. The name “Cunningham Farm” is commonly used by park staff in reference to the recent landowner who sold the farm to the park. The Cunningham Barn was determined eligible by the Maryland State SHPO on 5 April 1999.

Construction Period:

Construction Period: Historic

Chronology:

	Physical Event	Begin Year	Begin Year AD/BC	End Year	End Year AD/BC	Designer	Designer Occupation
1.	Built	1800	AD	1862	AD	Unknown	Other

Function and Use:

Primary Historic Function: Barn

Primary Current Use: Barn

Structure Contains Museum Collections?: No

Other Functions or Uses:

	Other Function(s) or Use(s)	Historic or Current
1.	VACANT (NOT IN USE)	Current

Physical Description:

Structure Type: Building

Volume: 2,000 - 20,000 cubic feet

Square Feet: 8700

Material(s):

	Structural Component(s)	Material(s)
1.	Walls	Wood
2.	Foundation	Stone
3.	Roof	Metal
4.	Framing	Wood
5.	Other	Wood

Short Physical Description:	The Cunningham Barn is located SW of the Cunningham House, W of the lane. The timber-frame barn is clad with vertical boards & measures 45'-x -90'. It rests on a stone foundation & is topped with a corrugated metal roof. Features a corn crib addition on E side and stalls for livestock on 1st level.
Long Physical Description:	The Cunningham Barn is located southwest of the Cunningham House on the west side of the farm lane. Measuring 45'-x -90', the cantilevered barn rests on a cut limestone foundation and is banked into the hill on its north elevation. It is constructed of heavy hand-hewn timber with post and beam framing and clad with vertical board siding and a V-crimp metal roof. Access to the main floor is via a ramp; this allows wagons to bring hay directly into the main section of the barn where hay can be dropped into the mangers below. The lower level contains stables for horses and feeding pens for cattle, with later alterations to allow for dairy operations. A dormer window has been added to the south elevation of the roof to house a pulley system to transport material to and from the barnyard. A two-story one-bay, drive-through corncrib was added to the east gable end shortly after the original barn was constructed. The north elevation includes a single-story shed-roof addition on its western end.

Cunningham Farm; House

Identification:

Preferred Structure Name:	Cunningham Farm; House
Structure Number:	125

Other Structure Name(s):

	Other Structure Name(s)
1.	Park Farm; Farmhouse
2.	Miller Farm; Farmhouse
3.	Mumma Farm; Farmhouse

Park:	Antietam National Battlefield

Historic District:

	Historic District
1.	Antietam NB Historic District

Structure State:	Maryland
Structure County:	Washington
Region:	National Capital
Administrative Unit:	Antietam National Battlefield
LCS ID:	100238

Historical Significance:

National Register Status:	Entered - Documented
National Register Date:	02/10/1982
National Historic Landmark?:	No
Significance Level:	Contributing
Short Significance Description:	Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register in 1966 to memorialize the Battle of Antietam. The Cunningham Farm House contributes to the National Register under Criterion A.
Long Significance Description:	Although the Cunningham Farm House is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862). Adjoining the Piper and Roulette Farms, the fields of the Cunningham Farm were involved in

the fighting during the middle phase of the daylong battle.

This property was part of a large tract acquired from the heirs of Christian Orndorff by Jacob Mumma in 1811. In 1831, it passed to his son, Samuel. Although Samuel Mumma moved to a separate residence a mile to the northeast by circa 1850, he continued to farm the land. The property appears on maps of the battle as “Park Farm.” Although it has been substantially altered and retains little integrity, it is still considered an original landscape feature and therefore contributes to the Antietam National Battlefield historic district.

The National Park Service acquired the Cunningham Farm in 1998. The Cunningham Farm House is described as the "Log farmhouse up Antietam Creek from Middle Bridge" in the 1982 National Register.

Construction Period:

Construction Period: Historic

Chronology:

	Physical Event	Begin Year	Begin Year AD/BC	End Year	End Year AD/BC	Designer	Designer Occupation
1.	Built	1800	AD	1862	AD	Unknown	Other

Function and Use:

Primary Historic Function: Single Family House

Primary Current Use: VACANT (NOT IN USE)

Structure Contains Museum Collections?: No

Other Functions or Uses:

Other Function(s) or Use(s) Historic or Current
No records.

Physical Description:

Structure Type: Building

Volume: 1 - 2,000 cubic feet

Square Feet: 2500

Material(s):

	Structural Component(s)	Material(s)
1.	Roof	Asphalt
2.	Framing	Log
3.	Other	Vinyl
4.	Foundation	Stone
5.	Walls	Log

Short Physical Description: The Cunnigham Farm House is located off a lane that extends N from Rt. 34 on W side of Middle Bridge. The 2-story, central-passage log house is clad in vinyl that prevents detailed inspection. It rests on a limestone foundation and is 5

Long Physical Description:	bays long. The side-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The Cunningham Farm House is located on a hill above the west bank of Antietam Creek. It is accessed by a farm lane that extends north from Route 34 on the west side of Middle Bridge. Oriented east, the House is a 2-story log building that rests on a limestone foundation. It measures 51' x 21' and has a side-gable roof composition shingle roof. The low-pitch of the roof suggests that the roof was raised to increase the living space on the second story. The house was constructed in two phases, observable only from the interior due to vinyl siding covering the exterior. The front (east) elevation is five bays in length at the first story in a window/window/window/ door/window pattern. A full length shed-roof porch supported by chamfered posts extends across the length of this elevation. The southern section of the house was the first to be built. It has two bays with two aligned windows on the upper story. One of the lower bays, now both windows, is speculated to have once been an entrance. The western-most window on the two lower bays does have a slightly higher lentil than the other window, a characteristic of early doors. On the south gable elevation, the second story window has been refitted to hold a door with modern wood access steps. The east (rear) elevation of the house has three windows on the bottom story and four on the upper story. A concrete block exterior chimney is located between the two northern-most windows on this elevation. The north gable end of the house also contains a stone and concrete block chimney. A single-story shed-roof addition with an outside access door on its east elevation is attached to the north wall and extends east past the main building as far as the width of the east porch. The Cunningham Farm House is currently abandoned and needs repair. It has been significantly altered from its original appearance.

Cunningham Farm; Log Dependency

Identification:

Preferred Structure Name:	Cunningham Farm; Log Dependency
Structure Number:	127

Other Structure Name(s):

	Other Structure Name(s)
1.	Mumma Farm; Log Dependency
2.	Park Farm; Log Dependency
3.	Miller Farm; Log Dependency

Park:	Antietam National Battlefield

Historic District:

	Historic District
1.	Antietam NB Historic District

Structure State:	Maryland
Structure County:	Washington
Region:	National Capital
Administrative Unit:	Antietam National Battlefield
LCS ID:	100236

Historical Significance:

National Register Status:	Determined Eligible - SHPO
National Register Date:	04/05/1999
National Historic Landmark?:	No
Significance Level:	Contributing
Short Significance Description:	Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register in 1966 to memorialize the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862). The Cunningham Log Dependency contributes to the National Register under Criterion A.
Long Significance Description:	The Cunningham Log Dependency is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862). Adjoining the Piper and Roulette Farms, the fields of the Cunningham Farm were involved in the fighting during the middle phase of the daylong battle.

This property was part of a large tract acquired from the heirs of Christian Orndorff by Jacob Mumma in 1811. In 1831, it passed to his son, Samuel. Although Samuel Mumma moved to a separate residence a mile to the northeast by circa 1850, he continued to farm the land. The property appears on maps of the battle as “Park Farm.” Due to its proximity to the rear of the main house, its large chimney and hearth, and lack of fenestration, the log dependency is thought to have served as a kitchen or summer kitchen. It predates the Battle of Antietam, and contributes to the historic rural and battlefield landscape.

The National Park Service acquired the Cunningham Farm in 1998. The name “Cunningham Farm” is commonly used by park staff in reference to the recent landowner who sold the farm to the park. The Cunningham Farm Log Dependency was determined eligible by the Maryland State SHPO on 5 April 1999.

Construction Period:

Construction Period: Historic

Chronology:

	Physical Event	Begin Year	Begin Year AD/BC	End Year	End Year AD/BC	Designer	Designer Occupation
1.	Built	1800	AD	1862	AD	Unknown	Other

Function and Use:

Primary Historic Function: Agricultural Outbuilding

Primary Current Use: Abandoned/Unmaintained

Structure Contains Museum Collections?: No

Other Functions or Uses:

	Other Function(s) or Use(s)	Historic or Current
1.	VACANT (NOT IN USE)	Current

Physical Description:

Structure Type: Building

Volume: 1 - 2,000 cubic feet

Square Feet: 188

Material(s):

	Structural Component(s)	Material(s)
1.	Framing	Log
2.	Walls	Log
3.	Foundation	Stone
4.	Roof	Metal

Short Physical Description: The Cunningham Log Dependency is located NE of the Farm House. The 12’6” x 15’ single-pen log structure is assembled with half-dovetail notches and is clad with vertical board and a terne metal roof. A large brick & stone chimney is

Long Physical Description:	located on its N side, and a modern shed addition on its W side. The Cunningham Log Dependency is sited just northeast of the main Farm House on the Cunningham farmstead. The Cunningham Farm is located on a lane that extends north from Route 34 near the Middle Bridge. The Log Dependency is a single-pen structure measuring 12'6" x 15' with a rectangular floor plan. It is constructed of logs assembled with half-dovetail notches and is clad with vertical board siding. It rests on a partial stone foundation and is topped by a side-gable corrugated terne roof. A massive composite chimney with a brick flue is located on the north elevation of the building and a masonite shed addition on the west elevation. Doors are located on both the south and east elevations. Anomalies in the notching of the logs suggest the structure was reassembled or possibly relocated at some point. The interior of the building contains a brick and stone hearth. Due to the Log Dependency's proximity to the rear of the main house, large chimney and hearth, and lack of fenestration, it is surmised that the structure served as a kitchen or summer kitchen, not as a dwelling. At the time of the survey, this structure was in poor condition. The chimney is partially collapsed and overgrown with vegetation.

Cunningham Farm; Barnyard Wall

Identification:

Preferred Structure Name:	Cunningham Farm; Barnyard Wall
Structure Number:	W-62-H

Other Structure Name(s):

	Other Structure Name(s)
1.	Miller Farm; Barnyard Wall
2.	Park Farm; Barnyard Wall
3.	Mumma Farm; Barnyard Wall

Park:	Antietam National Battlefield

Historic District:

	Historic District
1.	Antietam NB Historic District

Structure State:	Maryland
Structure County:	Washington
Region:	National Capital
Administrative Unit:	Antietam National Battlefield
LCS ID:	100234

Historical Significance:

National Register Status:	Determined Eligible - SHPO
National Register Date:	04/05/1999
National Historic Landmark?:	No
Significance Level:	Contributing
Short Significance Description:	Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register in 1966 to memorialize the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18). The Cunningham Barnyard Wall contributes to the National Register under Criterion A.
Long Significance Description:	The Cunningham Barnyard Wall is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862). Adjoining the Piper and Roulette Farms, the fields of the Cunningham Farm were involved in

the fighting during the middle phase of the daylong battle.

This property was part of a large tract acquired from the heirs of Christian Orndorff by Jacob Mumma in 1811. In 1831, it passed to his son, Samuel. Although Samuel Mumma moved to a separate residence a mile to the northeast by circa 1850, he continued to farm the land. The property appears on maps of the battle as “Park Farm.” The Barnyard Wall is an original landscape feature that contributes to the historic integrity of the district, and helps convey the feeling of the area at the time of the battle.

The National Park Service acquired the Cunningham Farm in 1998. The name “Cunningham Farm” is commonly used by park staff in reference to the recent landowner who sold the farm to the park. The Cunningham Barnyard Wall was determined eligible by the Maryland State SHPO on 5 April 1999.

Construction Period:

Construction Period: Historic

Chronology:

	Physical Event	Begin Year	Begin Year AD/BC	End Year	End Year AD/BC	Designer	Designer Occupation
1.	Built	1800	AD	1862	AD	Unknown	Other

Function and Use:

Primary Historic Function: Enclosure/Exclosure

Primary Current Use: Enclosure/Exclosure

Structure Contains Museum Collections?: No

Other Functions or Uses:

Other Function(s) or Use(s)	Historic or Current
No records.	

Physical Description:

Structure Type: Grounds/Landscape

Volume: 1 - 2,000 cubic feet

Material(s):

	Structural Component(s)	Material(s)
1.	Superstructure	Stone

Short Physical Description: The Cunningham Barnyard Wall partially encloses the barnyard area south of the Bank Barn. The wall is battered and made of dry-laid random-coursed ashlar. Constructed on the edge of a slope, it stands about 10’ at the lower face and 5’ on the upper face. It measures 40' long.

Long Physical Description: The Cunningham Barnyard Wall measures 40’ long and partially encloses the barnyard area immediately south and adjacent to the Park Bank Barn. It is a battered wall, constructed of dry-laid, random-coursed ashlar. Located on the edge of a slope, it stands about 10’ at the lower face and 5’ on the upper face. The wall is partially collapsed and overgrown with vegetation. A wood plank

fence connects a gap between two sections of the wall.

Cunningham Farm; Stone Retaining Wall

Identification:

Preferred Structure Name:	Cunningham Farm; Stone Retaining Wall
Structure Number:	W-63-H

Other Structure Name(s):

	Other Structure Name(s)
1.	Mumma Farm; Stone Retaining Wall
2.	Park Farm; Stone Retaining Wall
3.	Miller Farm; Stone Retaining Wall

Park:	Antietam National Battlefield

Historic District:

	Historic District
1.	Antietam NB Historic District

Structure State:	Maryland
Structure County:	Washington
Region:	National Capital
Administrative Unit:	Antietam National Battlefield
LCS ID:	100235

Historical Significance:

National Register Status:	Determined Eligible - SHPO
National Register Date:	04/05/1999
National Historic Landmark?:	No
Significance Level:	Contributing
Short Significance Description:	Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register in 1966 to memorialize the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862). The Cunningham Stone Retaining Wall contributes to the National Register under Criterion A.
Long Significance Description:	The Cunningham Stone Retaining Wall is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Antietam (September 16-18, 1862). Adjoining the Piper and Roulette Farms, the fields of the Cunningham Farm were involved in

the fighting during the middle phase of the daylong battle.

This property was part of a large tract acquired from the heirs of Christian Orndorff by Jacob Mumma in 1811. In 1831, it passed to his son, Samuel. Although Samuel Mumma moved to a separate residence a mile to the northeast by circa 1850, he continued to farm the land. The property appears on maps of the battle as “Park Farm.” This fieldstone wall holds back the upper bank along the farm access road leading into the property from Maryland Route 34 (Sharpsburg and Boonsboro Turnpike). A section of the wall collapsed in the 1960s and has subsequently been replaced.

The National Park Service acquired the Cunningham Farm in 1998, and the Stone Retaining Wall was determined eligible by the MD SHPO on April 5, 1999. The name "Cunningham Farm" is commonly used by park staff in reference to the recent landowner who sold the farm to the park.

Construction Period:

Construction Period: Historic

Chronology:

	Physical Event	Begin Year	Begin Year AD/BC	End Year	End Year AD/BC	Designer	Designer Occupation
1.	Built	1800	AD	1862	AD	Unknown	Other

Function and Use:

Primary Historic Function: Road Retaining Wall

Primary Current Use: Road Retaining Wall

Structure Contains Museum Collections?: No

Other Functions or Uses:

Other Function(s) or Use(s)	Historic or Current
No records.	

Physical Description:

Structure Type: Grounds/Landscape

Volume: 1 - 2,000 cubic feet

Material(s):

	Structural Component(s)	Material(s)
1.	Superstructure	Stone

Short Physical Description: The Cunningham Stone Retaining Wall is located in front of the Park Tenant House on the W side of the lane. It is a 4’ tall limestone rubble wall. Most parts are dry-laid, with some mortared sections. A short section that collapsed in the 1960s has been replaced.

Long Physical Description: The Cunningham Stone Retaining Wall is located in front of the Cunningham Farm Tenant House, on the west side of the lane leading from Route 34. The wall extends from an area in front of the tenant house to 288’ south of the property line.

Standing between approximately 4’ and 6’ tall, the limestone rubble wall is mostly-dry laid masonry with a few mortared segments. A portion that collapsed in the 1960s has been reconstructed. The wall is currently overgrown with vegetation and crumbling in places.

A.11 Contact sheets of survey photography

2008-0331_ (1)

2008-0331_ (2)

2008-0331_ (3)

2008-0331_ (4)

2008-0331_ (5)

2008-0331_ (6)

2008-0331_ (7)

2008-0331_ (8)

2008-0331_ (13)

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2008-0331_ (95)

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2008-0331_ (99)

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2008-0331_ (102)

2008-0331_ (103)

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2008-0331_ (139)

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2008-0331_ (141)

2008-0331_ (142)

2008-0331_ (143)

2008-0331_ (144)

2008-0331_ (145)

2008-0331_ (146)

2008-0331_ (147)

2008-0331_ (148)

2008-0331_ (149)

2008-0331_ (150)

2008-0331_ (151)

080406 163

080406 164

080406 165

080406 166

080406 167

Aisle_080406 176

Aisle_080406 177

NSummerBeam_080406 178

EFeeding looking west03 080406 183

EFeeding looking west02 080406 184

WFeeding looking west01_080406 185

WFeeding looking west02_080406 186

WFeedign looking west03_080406 187

WFeedign looking west03_080406 188

WFeeding looking west01_080406 189

080406 190

080406 191

WFeeding looking west01_080406 194

WFeeding looking west01_080406 195

WFeeding looking east01_080406 196

Milking looking east01_080406 206

Milking looking east01_080406 207

080406 231

080406 232

080406 233

080406 234

080406 235

080406 236

080406 237

080406 238

080406 239

080406 240

080406 241

080406 242

080406 243

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080406 265

080406 266

080406 267

080406 268

080406 269

080406 270

080406 271

080406 272

080406 273

080406 274

080406 275

080406 276

080406 277

2007-1018_ 132

2007-1018_ 133

DSCN7282

DSCN7283

DSCN7284

DSCN7285

DSCN7286

DSCN7287

DSCN7288

DSCN7289

DSCN7290

DSCN7291

DSCN7292

DSCN7293

DSCN7294

DSCN7295

DSCN7296

DSCN7297

DSCN7298

DSCN7299

DSCN7300

DSCN7301

DSCN7302

DSCN7317

DSCN7318

DSCN7319

DSCN7321

DSCN7328

2007-1018_ 011

2007-1018_ 012

2007-1018_ 013

2007-1018_ 014

2007-1018_ 015

2007-1018_ 016

2007-1018_ 017

2007-1018_ 018

2007-1018_ 019

2007-1018_ 020

2007-1018_ 021

2007-1018_ 022

2007-1018_ 023

2007-1018_ 024

2007-1018_ 025

2007-1018_ 026

2007-1018_ 027

2007-1018_ 028

2007-1018_ 029

2007-1018_ 030

2007-1018_ 031

2007-1018_ 032

2007-1018_ 033

2007-1018_ 034

2007-1018_ 035

2007-1018_ 036

2007-1018_ 037

2007-1018_ 038

2007-1018_ 039

2007-1018_ 040

2007-1018_ 041

2007-1018_ 042

2007-1018_ 043

2007-1018_ 044

2007-1018_ 045

2007-1018_ 048

2007-1018_ 049

2007-1018_ 050

2007-1102_ (46) Bent 2 Post 3

2007-1102_ (47) Bent 2

2007-1102_ (48) Bent 2 Post 4 Plumb Test

2007-1102_ (49) Bent 2 Post 3

2007-1018_ 003

2007-1018_ 004

2007-1018_ 005

2007-1018_ 010

2007-1018_ 052

2007-1018_ 053

2007-1018_ 054

2007-1018_ 055

2007-1018_ 056

2007-1018_ 057

2007-1018_ 058

2007-1018_ 059

2007-1018_ 060

2007-1018_ 061

2007-1018_ 062

2007-1018_ 063

2007-1018_ 064

2007-1018_ 065

2007-1018_ 066

2007-1018_ 067

2007-1018_ 068

2007-1018_ 069

2007-1018_ 109

2007-1018_ 110

2007-1018_ 111

2007-1102_ (50) Bent 3 Post 3 Drill Test

2007-1018_ 006

2007-1018_ 007

2007-1018_ 008

2007-1018_ 009

2007-1018_ 071

2007-1018_ 072

2007-1018_ 073

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2007-1018_ 075

2007-1018_ 076

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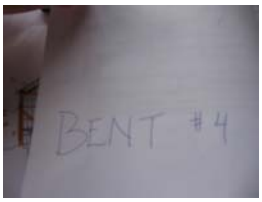
2007-1018_ 078

2007-1018_ 079



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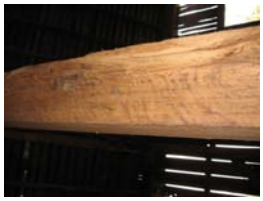
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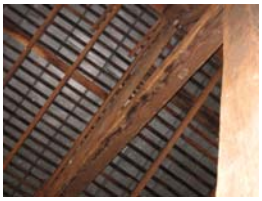
2007-1018_ 089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2007-1018_ 094

2007-1018_ 095

2007-1018_ 096

2007-1018_ 097

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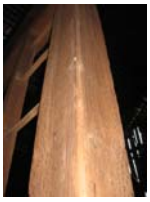
2007-1018_ 102

2007-1018_ 103

2007-1018_ 104

2007-1018_ 105



2007-1018_ 106

2007-1018_ 120

2007-1018_ 080

2007-1018_ 100

2007-1018_ 101

2007-1018_ 120

2007-1018_ 046

2007-1018_ 047

2007-1018_ 047 rotated

2007-1018_ 112

2007-1018_ 114

2007-1018_ 119

2007-1018_ 121

2007-1018_ 122

2007-1018_ 131

2007-1018_ 151

2007-1018_ 152

2007-1018_ 153

2007-1018_ 154

2007-1018_ 155

2007-1018_ 156

2007-1018_ 157

2007-1018_ 158

2007-1018_ 159

2007-1018_ 160

2007-1018_ 161

2007-1018_ 162

2007-1018_ 168

2007-1018_ 169

2007-1018_ 170

2007-1018_ 171

2007-1018_ 172

2007-1018_ 173

2007-1018_ 174

2007-1018_ 175

2007-1018_ 176

2007-1018_ 177

2007-1018_ 178

2007-1018_ 179

2007-1018_ 180

2007-1018_ 181

2007-1018_ 182

2007-1018_ 183

2007-1018_ 184

2007-1018_ 185

2007-1018_ 186

2007-1018_ 187

2007-1018_ 192

2007-1018_ 193

2007-1018_ 194

2007-1018_ 195

2007-1018_ 196

2007-1018_ 197

2007-1018_ 198

2007-1018_ 199

2007-1018_ 200

2007-1018_ 201

2007-1018_ 202

2007-1018_ 203

2007-1018_ 204

2007-1018_ 205

2007-1018_ 206

2007-1018_ 207

2007-1018_ 208

2007-1018_ 209

2007-1018_ 210

2007-1018_ 211

2007-1102_ (34)

2007-1102_ (35)

2007-1102_ (159)

2007-1102_ (160)

2007-1102_ (161)

2007-1102_ (162)

2007-1102_ (164)

2007-1102_ (165)

2007-1102_ (166)

2007-1102_ (167)

2007-1102_ (168)

2007-1102_ (169)

DSCN7320

DSCN7322

DSCN7323

DSCN7324

DSCN7325

DSCN7326

DSCN7327

DSCN7330

DSCN7331

DSCN7332

DSCN7333

DSCN7362

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DSCN7388

DSCN7389

DSCN7390

DSCN7391

DSCN7392

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DSCN7396

DSCN7397

DSCN7398

DSCN7399

DSCN7400

DSCN7401

DSCN7402

DSCN7403

DSCN7404

2007-1018_ 108

2007-1018_ 114

2007-1018_ 118

DSCN7303

DSCN7304

DSCN7305

DSCN7306

DSCN7307

DSCN7308

DSCN7309

DSCN7310

DSCN7311

DSCN7312

DSCN7313

DSCN7314

DSCN7315

DSCN7316

DSCN7346

DSCN7347

DSCN7348

DSCN7349

DSCN7350

DSCN7351

DSCN7353

DSCN7354

DSCN7355

DSCN7356

DSCN7357

DSCN7358

DSCN7359

DSCN7360

2007-1018_ 107

2007-1018_ 113

2007-1018_ 116

2007-1018_ 117

2007-1018_ 119

2007-1018_ 123

2007-1018_ 124

2007-1018_ 125

2007-1018_ 126

2007-1018_ 127

2007-1018_ 128

2007-1018_ 129

2007-1018_ 130

2007-1018_ 134

2007-1018_ 136

2007-1018_ 137

2007-1018_ 138

2007-1018_ 139

2007-1018_ 140

2007-1018_ 141

2007-1018_ 142

2007-1018_ 143

2007-1018_ 144

2007-1018_ 145

2007-1018_ 146

2007-1018_ 166

2007-1018_ 167

2007-1018_ 115

2007-1102_ (4) Ext East Elec

2007-1102_ (21)

2007-1102_ (100) Ext East

2007-1102_ (101) Ext East

2007-1102_ (102) Ext East

2007-1102_ (103) Ext East

2007-1102_ (104) Ext East

2007-1102_ (105) Ext East

2007-1102_ (106) Wagon Shed

2007-1102_ (107) Wagon Shed

2007-1102_ (108)

2007-1102_ (109) Wagon Shed

2007-1102_ (110) Wagon Shed

2007-1102_ (111) Wagon Shed

2007-1102_ (151)

DSC00617

DSCN7341

DSCN7342

DSCN7343

DSCN7344

2007-1018_ 001

2007-1018_ 002

2007-1102_ (1) New wood

2007-1102_ (2) New wood

2007-1102_ (3) New wood

2007-1102_ (5) Ext North Gutter

2007-1102_ (6) Ext North Gutter

2007-1102_ (7)

2007-1102_ (8) Ext North Gutter

2007-1102_ (19)

2007-1102_ (20)

2007-1102_ (36) Ext North Siding Narrowest Joint wh…

2007-1102_ (37)

2007-1102_ (43)

2007-1102_ (44) Ext North nail sample

2007-1102_ (45) Ext North nail sample

2007-1102_ (53)

2007-1102_ (54)

2007-1102_ (55) Ext North Cut & Wire Nails

2007-1102_ (63) Ext North Replacement Boards

2007-1102_ (64) Ext North Rt side V Rotten

2007-1102_ (65) Ext North Rt side V Rotten

2007-1102_ (66) Ext North Rt Side V Rotten

2007-1102_ (69) Ext North Rt Side

2007-1102_ (70) Ext North Rt Side

2007-1102_ (71) Ext North Eave

2007-1102_ (72) Ext North Rafter Tail

2007-1102_ (156)

2007-1102_ (157)

2007-1102_ (158)

2007-1102_ (188)

2007-1102_ (189)

2007-1102_ (190)

2007-1102_ (191)

2007-1102_ (192)

2007-1102_ (193)

2007-1102_ (194)

2007-1102_ (195)

2007-1102_ (196)

2007-1102_ (197)

2007-1102_ (198)

DSC00611

DSC00621

DSCN7329

DSCN7345

2007-1102_ (9) Ext South Hrdwr

2007-1102_ (10) Ext South Gutter Whitewash

2007-1102_ (11) Ext South Whitewash

2007-1102_ (88) Ext South Corner Hrdwr

2007-1102_ (89) Ext South Eave Board

2007-1102_ (90) Ext South SW Corner

2007-1102_ (91) Ext South

2007-1102_ (92) Ext South SW Corner

2007-1102_ (93) Site South Stone

2007-1102_ (94) Site South Stone

2007-1102_ (95) Ext South Dormer

2007-1102_ (96) Ext South

2007-1102_ (97) Ext South

2007-1102_ (98) Ext South

2007-1102_ (99) Ext South

2007-1102_ (150)

2007-1102_ (200)

2007-1102_ (201)

2007-1102_ (202)

2007-1102_ (203)

2007-1102_ (204)

2007-1102_ (205)

2007-1102_ (206)

2007-1102_ (207)

2007-1102_(208)

DSC00618

DSC00619

DSCN7339

DSCN7340

2007-1102_ (38)

2007-1102_ (39)

2007-1102_ (40)

2007-1102_ (41)

2007-1102_ (42)

2007-1102_ (73)

2007-1102_ (74) Ext West
Beam end grain

2007-1102_ (75) Ext West

2007-1102_ (76) Ext West

2007-1102_ (77) Ext West

2007-1102_ (78) Ext West

2007-1102_ (79) Ext West

2007-1102_ (82) Ext West

2007-1102_ (83) Ext West

2007-1102_ (84) Ext West

2007-1102_ (85) Ext West

2007-1102_ (86) Ext West

2007-1102_ (87) Ext West
Joist

2007-1102_ (181)

2007-1102_ (199)

DSC00612

DSC00613

101_2007-1102_ (132)

101_2007-1102_ (133)

101_2007-1102_ (134)

101_2007-1102_ (135)

101_080406 219

101_080406 220

101int_080406 221

101int_080406 222

101int_080406 224

101V_2007-1102_ (147)

102_2007-1102_ (126) Ext South Door

102_2007-1102_ (127) Ext South Hrdwr

102_080406 208

102_080406 209

102_080406 211

102_080406 214

102_080406 215

102_080406 217

102int_080406 210

102int_080406 212

102int_080406 213

102int_080406 216

102int_080406 223

103_2007-1102_ (33)

103_2007-1102_ (123) Hrdwr

DSCN7311

DSCN7310

DSCN7309

DSCN7308

103_2007-1102_ (124) Hrdwr

103_2007-1102_ (125) Hrdwr

103_080406 205

103int_2008-0331_ (18)

103int_080406 192

103int_080406 193

104_2007-1018_ 188

104_2007-1102_ (112) Ext South Door

104_2007-1102_ (114) Ext South Door

104_2007-1102_ (116) Ext South Hrdwr

104_2008-0331_ (16)

104_080406 182

104int_2008-0331_ (17)

104int_080406 179

104int_080406 180

104int_080406 181

105_2007-1018_ 191

105_2008-0331_ (15)

105_080406 172

105A_2007-1018_ 189

105A_2007-1102_ (13) Ext South Door CircSaw

105A_2007-1102_ (16) Int South Door

105A_2007-1102_ (27)

105A_2007-1102_ (28)

105A_080406 173

105A_080406 198

105A_080406 199

105A_080406 200

105Aint_080406 170

105Aint_080406 171

105Aint_080406 202

105Aint_080406 203

105Aint_080406 204

105B_2007-1018_ 190

105B_2007-1102_ (15) Ext South Door Graffiti

105B_2007-1102_ (17) Ext South Door

105B_2007-1102_ (18) Int South Door

105B_080406 168

105B_080406 169

105B_080406 201

205_2008-0331_(186)

205int_2008-0331_ (77)

205int_2008-0331_ (78)

205L_2007-1102_ (57) Ext North Door

205L_2007-1102_ (58) Ext North Door

205R_2007-1102_ (59) Ext North Door

205R_2007-1102_ (61) Ext North Door

205R_2007-1102_ (62) Ext North Door

205V_2007-1102_ (178)

206_2007-1102_ (56) Ext North Door

206_2007-1102_ (60) Ext North Door

2007-1102_ (14) Int South Door Leather

A_2007-1102_ (80) Ext West Wdw

A_2007-1102_ (146)

Aint_080406 228

Aint_080406 229

Aint_080406 230

B_2007-1102_ (81) Ext West Wdw

B_2007-1102_ (145)

Bint_080406 225

Bint_080406 226

Bint_080406 227

C_2007-1102_ (130) Ext South Wdw

C_2007-1102_ (131)

C_2007-1102_ (144)

C_080406 218

D_2007-1102_ (115) Ext South Wdw

D_2007-1102_ (121)

D_2007-1102_ (122)

Dint_2008-0331_ (19)

Dint_080406 197

Eint_2008-0331_ (12)

Fint_2008-0331_ (11)

Gint_2008-0331_ (10)

H_2007-1102_ (26)

Hint_2008-0331_ (9)

N_2007-1102_ (68) Ext
North Rt Side at Wdw

NO_2007-1102_ (67) Ext
North Rt Side Windows

2007-1018_ 147

2007-1018_ 148

2007-1018_ 149

2007-1018_ 150

2007-1102_ (69) Ext North Rt Side

2007-1102_ (70) Ext North Rt Side

Nail - found on flr prob fr wagon door (1)

Nail - found on flr prob fr wagon door (2)

Nail - found on flr prob fr wagon door (3)

Nail - fr floorboard in forebay, ctr bay

Nail - fr floorboard in forebay, ctr bay (1)

Nail - fr floorboard in forebay, ctr bay (2)

Nail - no elev, left of wagon doors

Nail - no elev, left of wagon doors (1)

Nail - no elev, left of wagon doors (2)

Nail - west elev

Nail - west elev (1)

Nail - west elev (2)

2007-1102_ (12) Ext South Door Graffiti

2007-1102_ (15) Ext South Door Graffiti

2007-1102_ (29)

2007-1102_ (30)

2007-1102_ (31)

2007-1102_ (32)

2007-1102_ (136)

2007-1102_ (137)

2007-1102_ (138)

2007-1102_ (139)

2007-1102_ (140)

2007-1102_ (141)

2007-1102_ (142)

2007-1102_ (143)

2007-1102_ (148)

2007-1102_ (149)

2007-1102_ (22)

2007-1102_ (23)

2007-1102_ (24)

2007-1102_ (25)

2007-1102_ (117) Reused Lumber

2007-1102_ (118) Reused Lumber

2007-1102_ (119) Hrdwr

2007-1102_ (120)

2007-1102_ (128) Int

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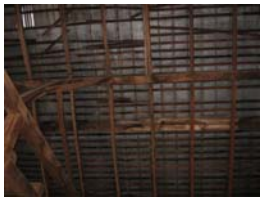

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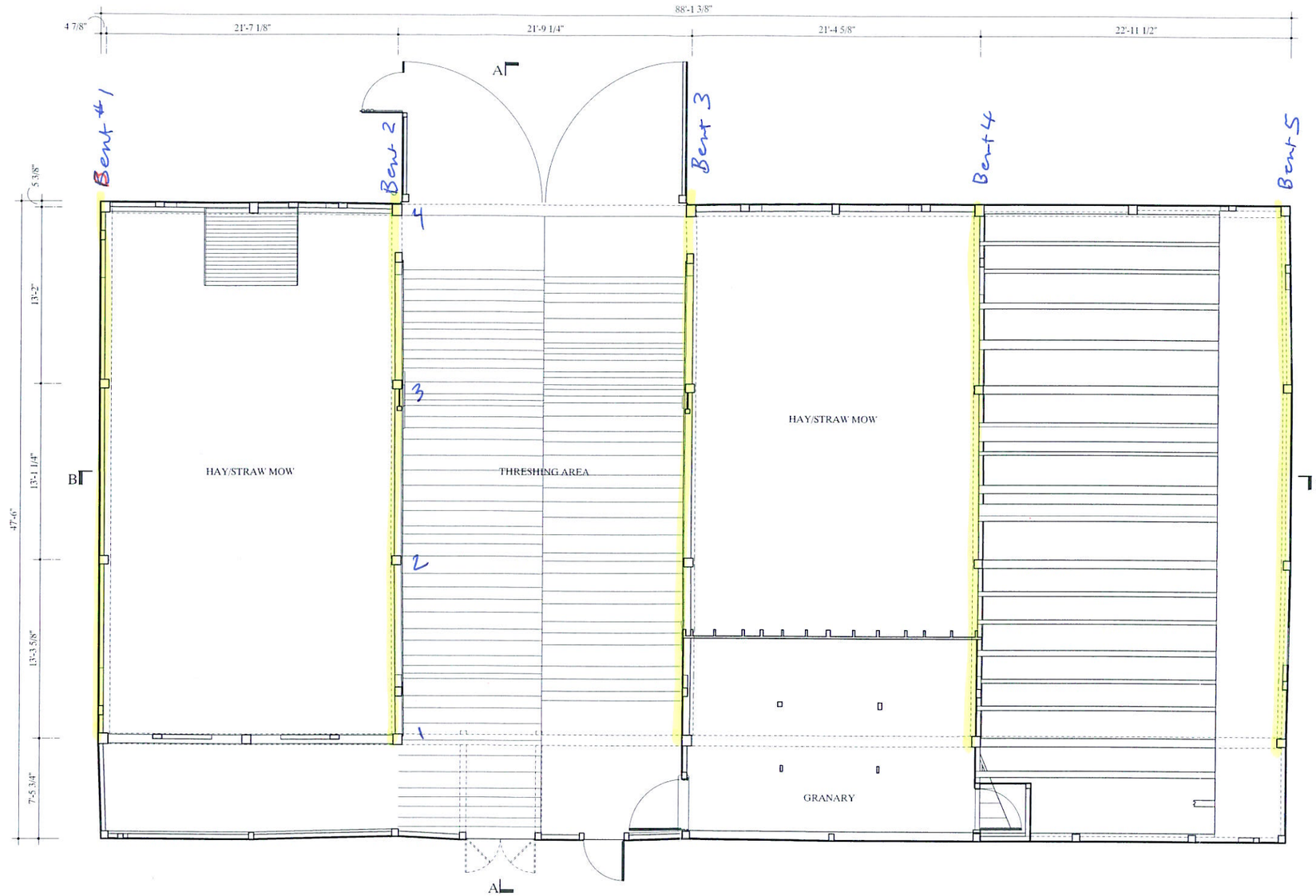
A.12 Field Notes



UPPER LEVEL PLAN

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

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FEET 1/4" = 1'-0"

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METERS 1:48

N

10:18.07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - BENTS
BY: JR + KSJ

DRAWN BY: ANNE E. KIDD

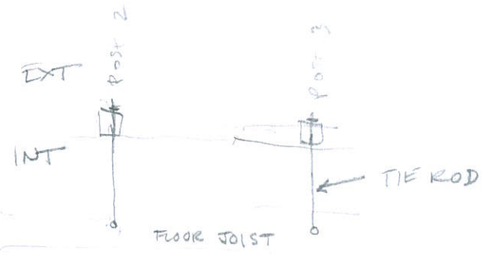
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

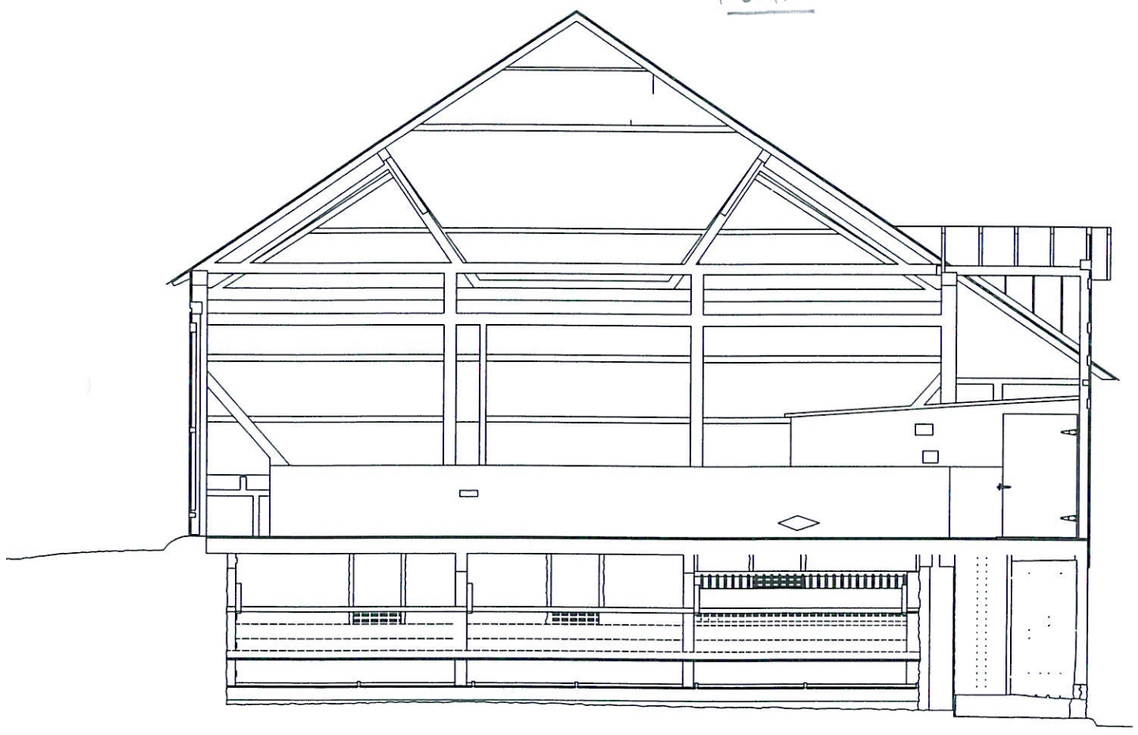
SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS

IF REFERENCED, PLEASE REFER TO THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF BUILDING OR SITE, AND DATE OF DRAWING.



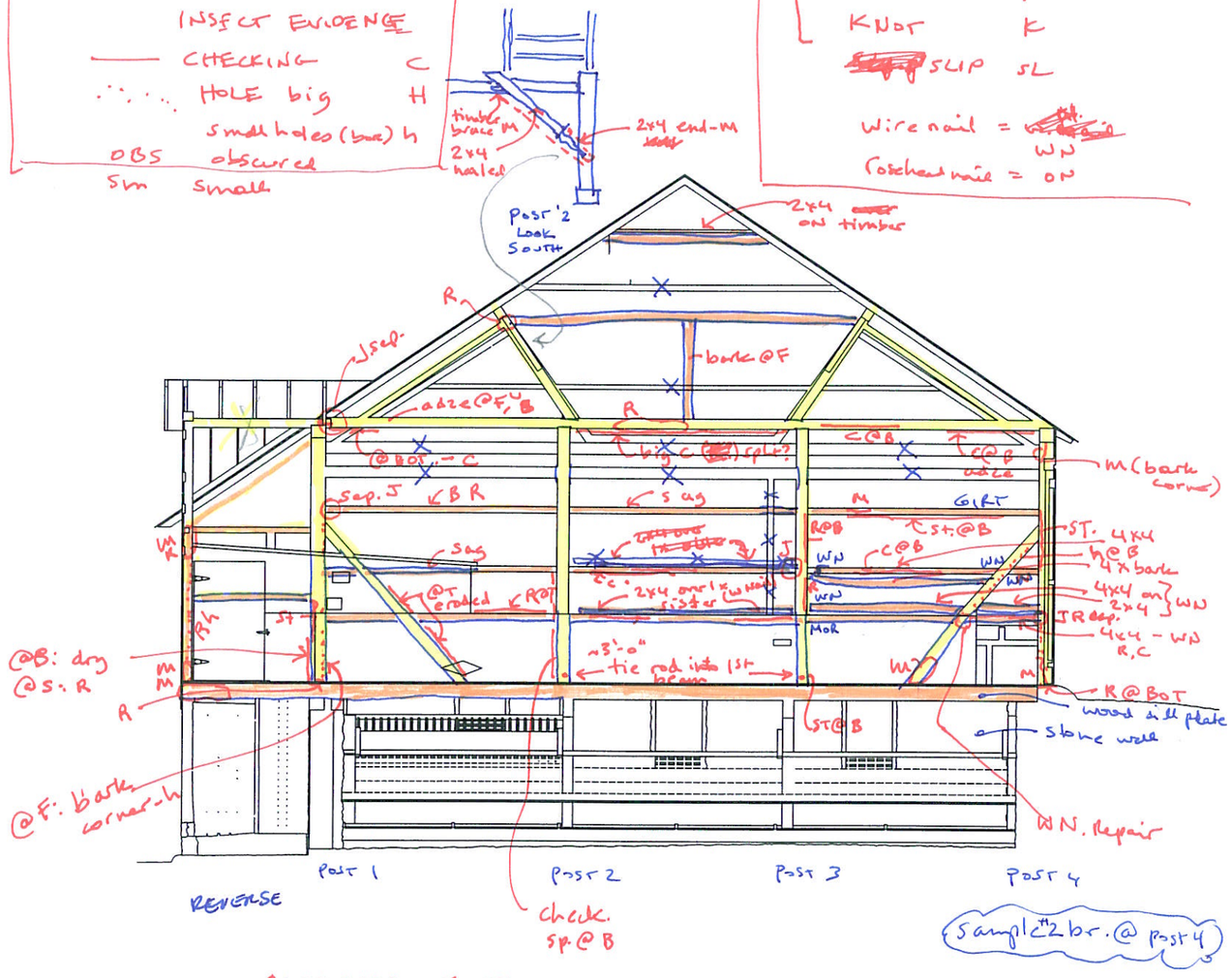
PLAN



BENT # 1 LOOKING EAST. (EXTERIOR)

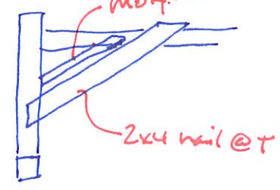
SURFACE @S
UNDERSIDE @U
TOPSIDE @T
BACK @B
FRONT, FACE @F
Rot R
Stains St
INSECT EVIDENCE
CHECKING C
HOLE big H
small holed (bore) h
OBS obscured
Sm small

JOINT SEPARATION Sep. J, Jn
SPLIT S
MISSING M
MORTISE Mor
TENON Ten
PEG P
KNOT K
SLIP SL
wire nail = WN
rosehead nail = ON



BACK SIDE - WEATHERED, STAIN, ROT IN GENERAL
FRONT SIDE (INT.) - OK,

BENT # 1 LOOKING WEST



POST 3 LOOK N.

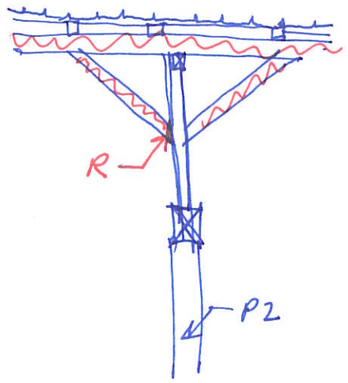
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - BENT # 1

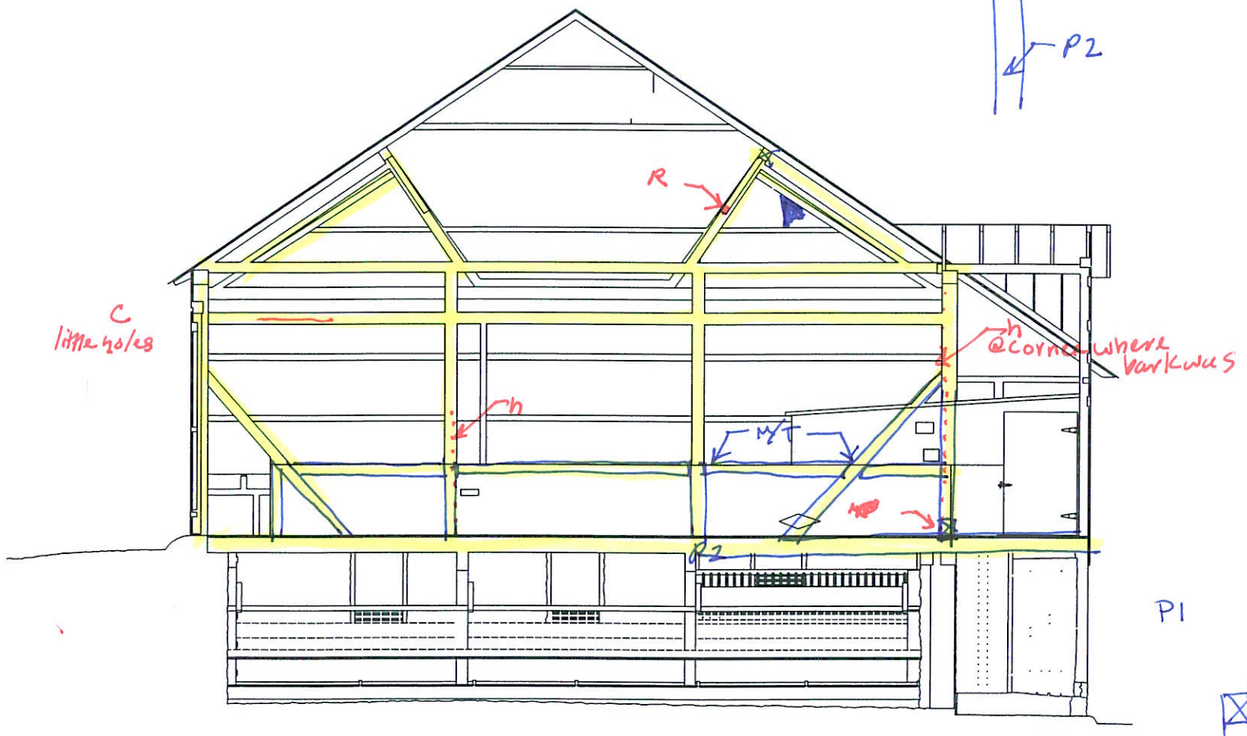
10.18.07

UNDERSIDE U
TOPSIDE T
BACKSIDE B

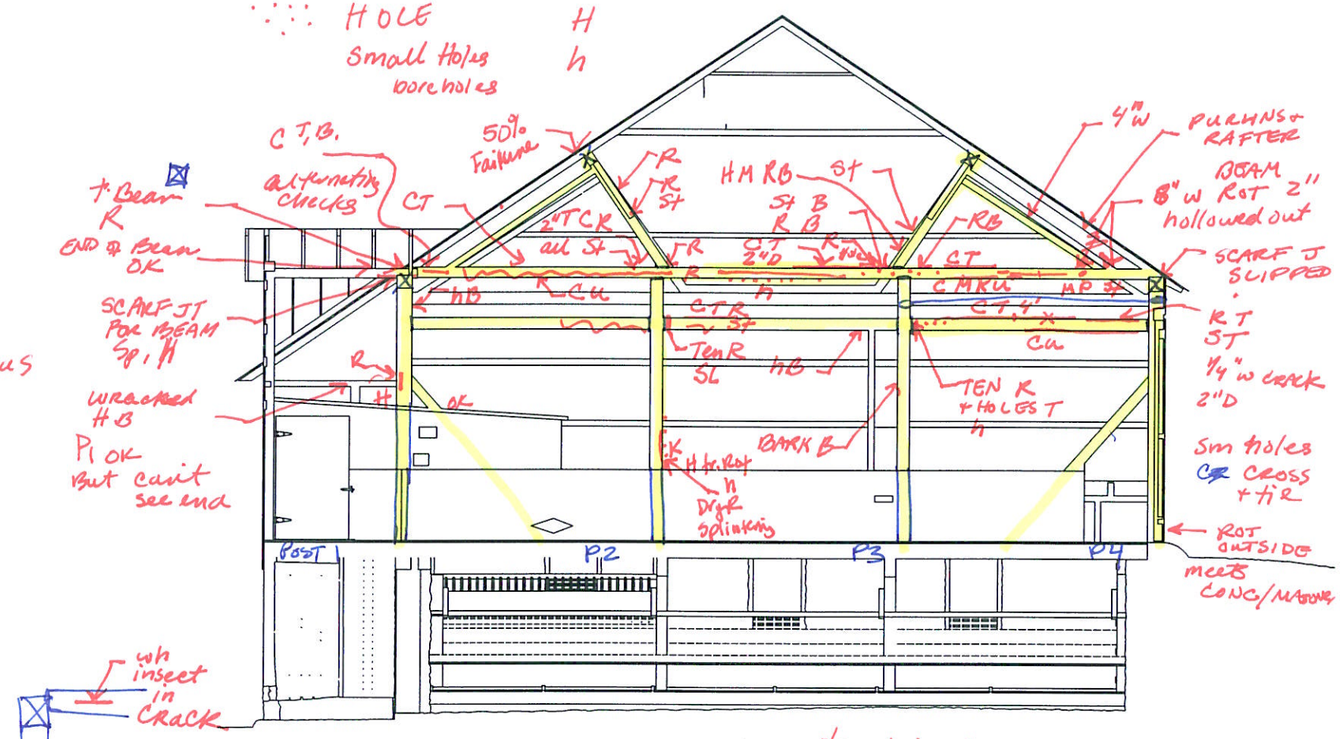
ROT R
STAINS St
INSECT EVIDENCE
BLEEDING
CHECKING C
HOLE H
Small Holes bore holes h

JOINT SEPARATION J Sep
SPLIT S
MISSING M
MORTISE Mor
TENON Ten
PEG P
KNOT K
SLIP Sl





BENT #2 LOOKING EAST



planed members

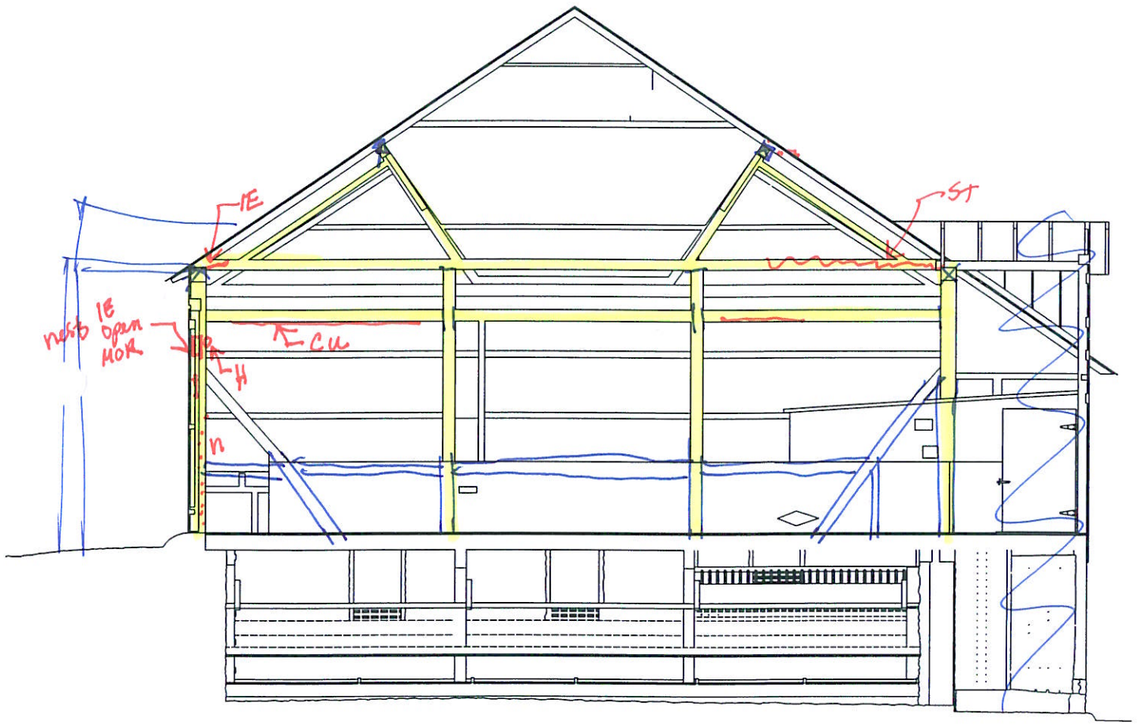
P3 PEGS OK @ TOP BEAM

BENT #2 LOOKING WEST

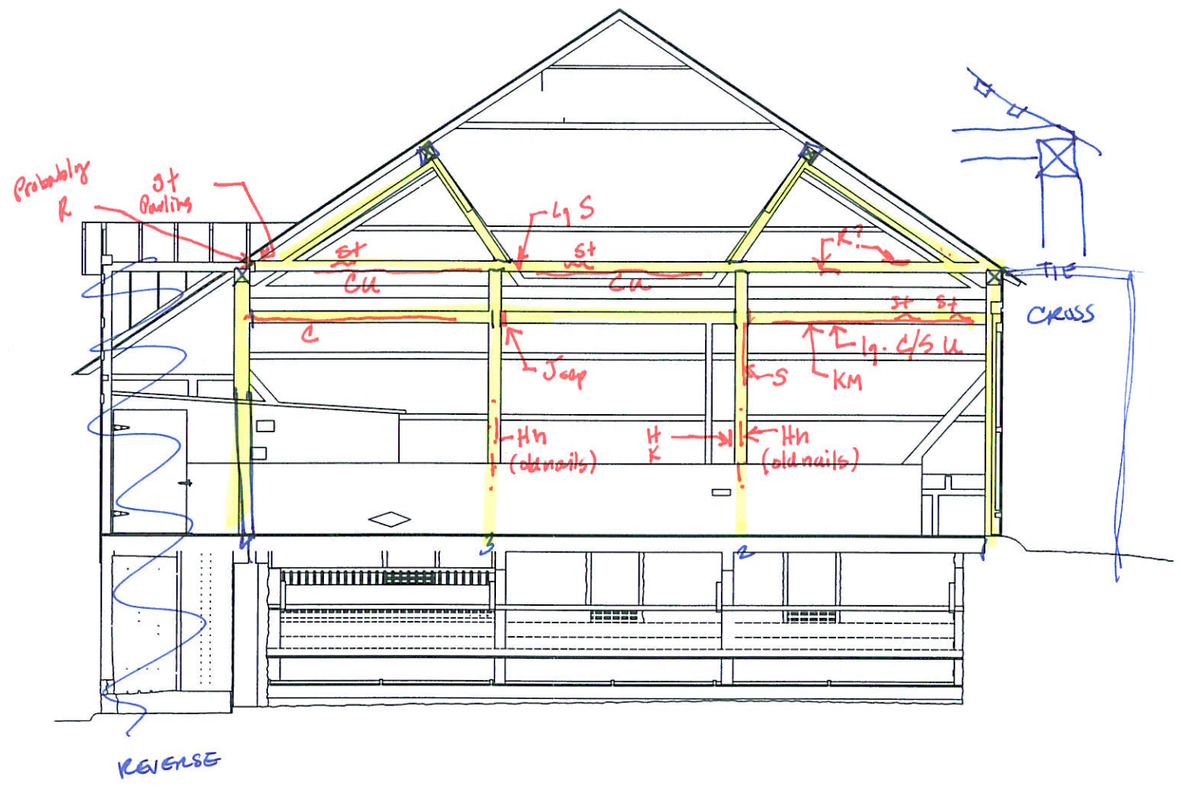
NO V SAW, NO CIRC
very fine, smooth

10-18-07 THURS.
JBS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - BENT #2
BY TR + KSI

TIE BEAM · HAS ADZE MARKS
ALL OTHERS · PLANED

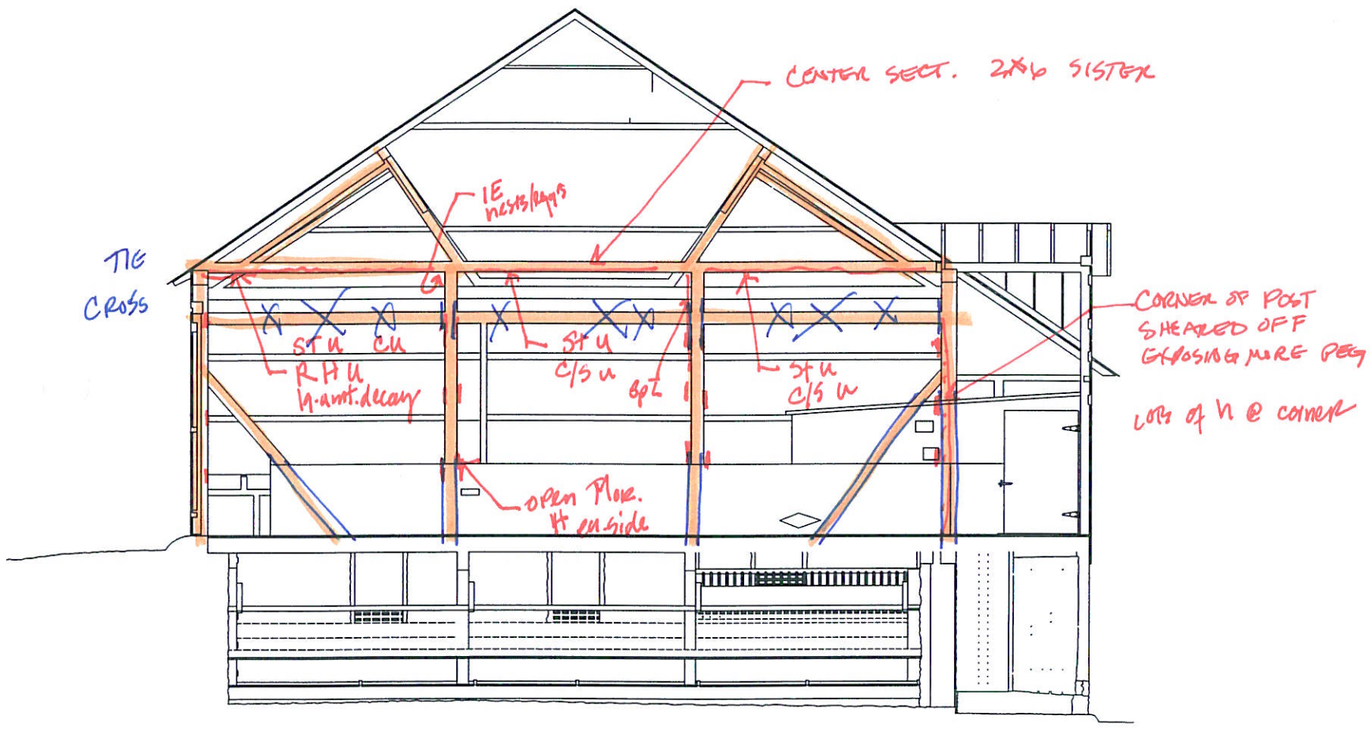


BENT #3 LOOKING ~~EAST~~ WEST.

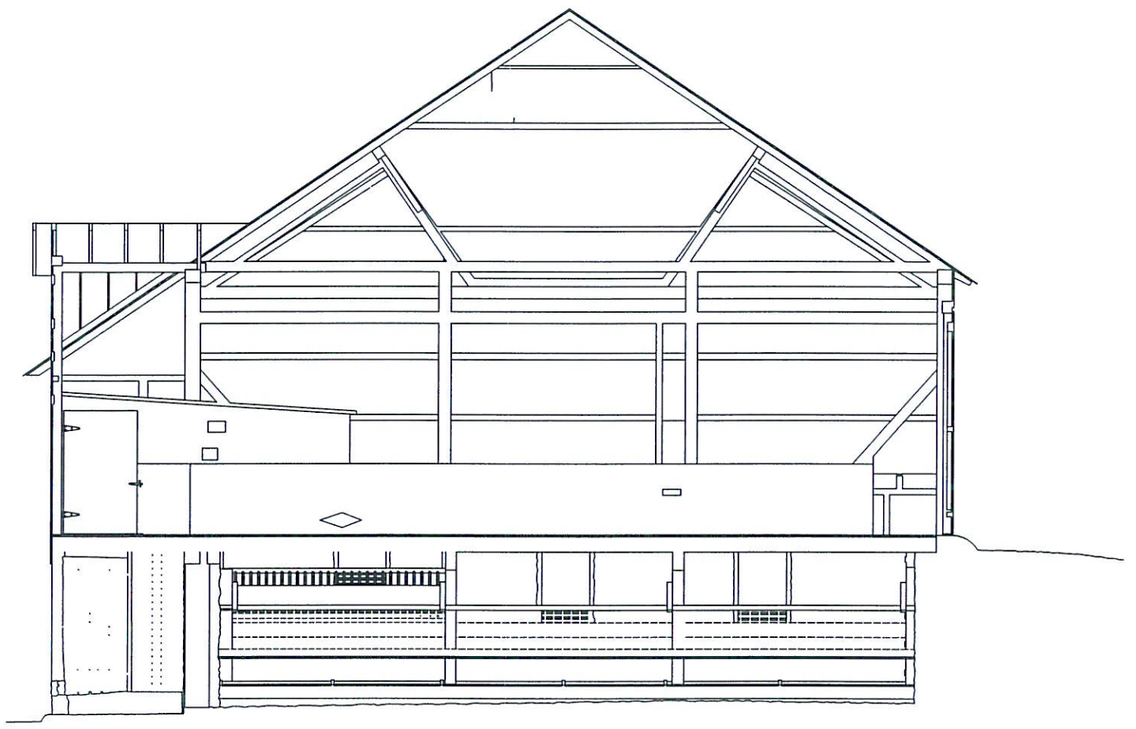


BENT #3 LOOKING ~~WEST~~ EAST

10-18-07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - BENT #3
BY: KGL

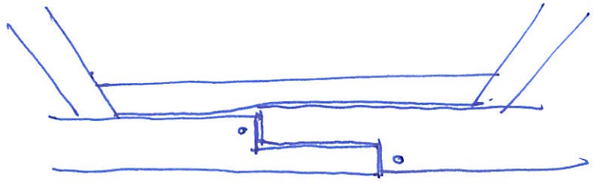


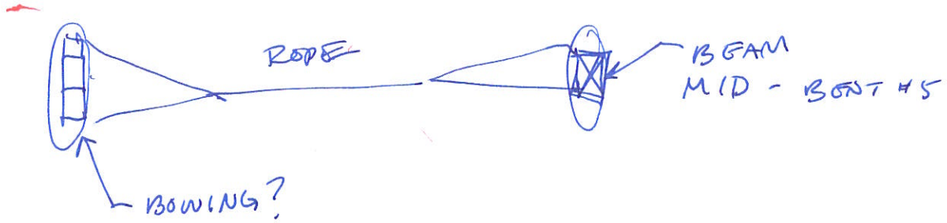
BENT # 4 LOOKING EAST

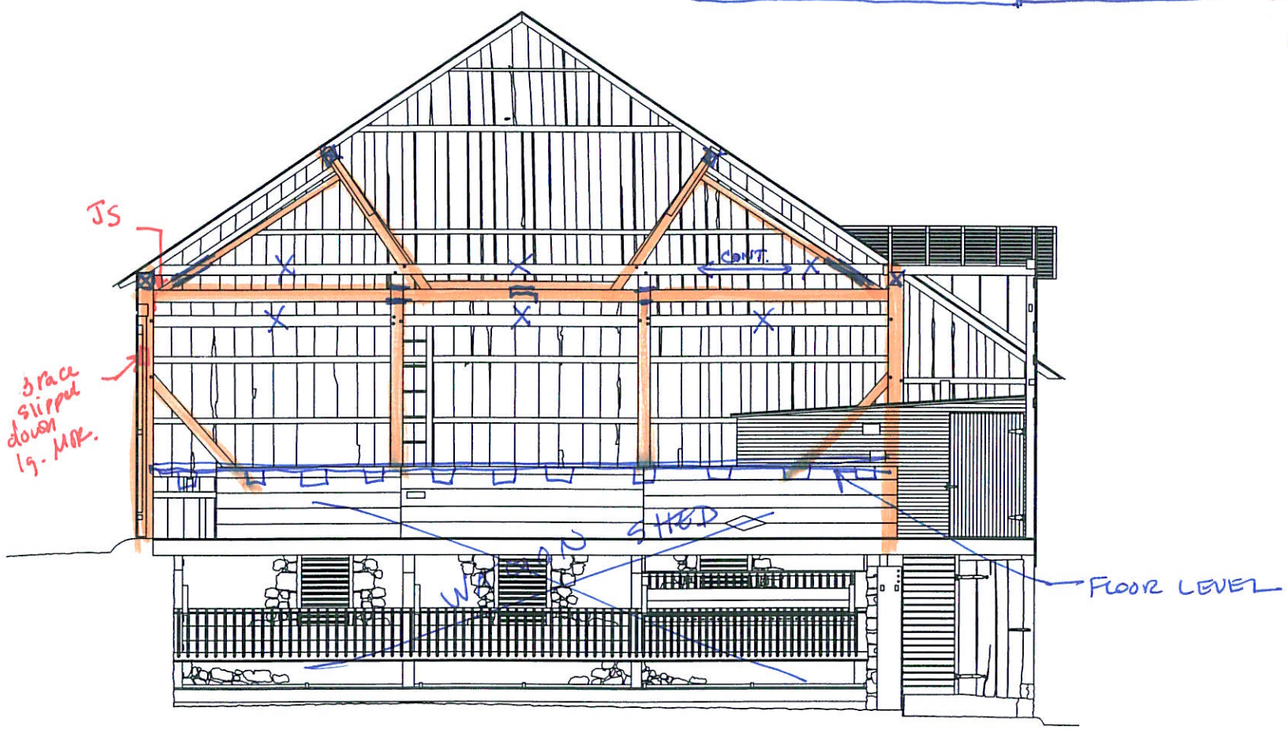


REVERSE

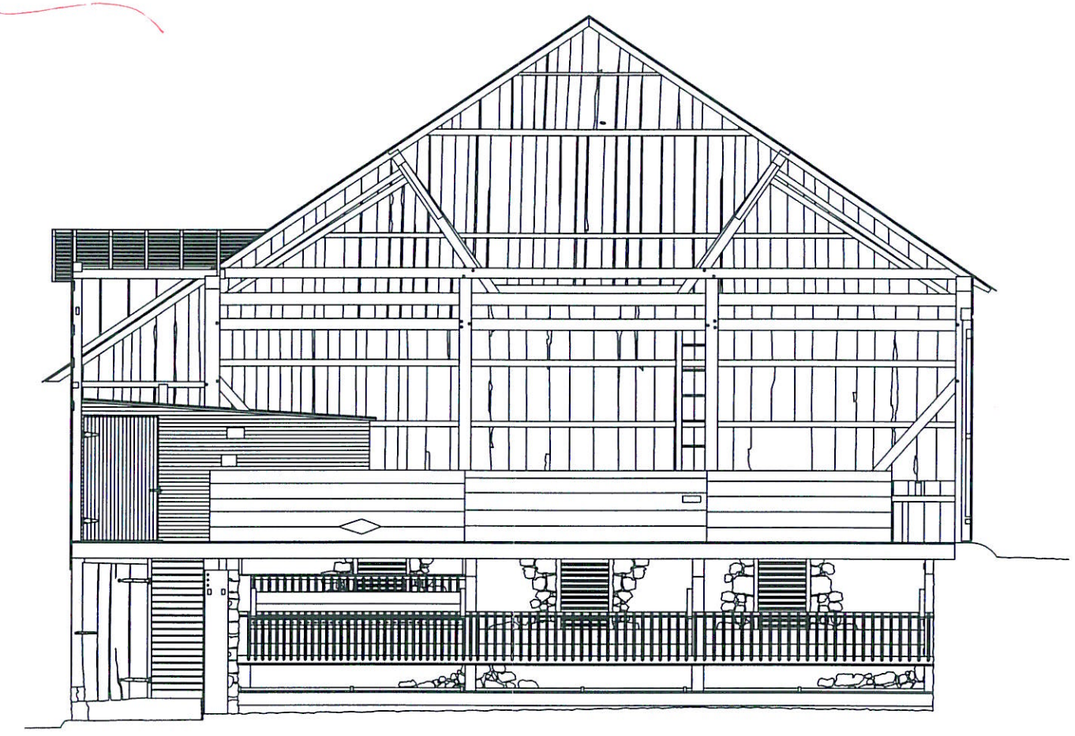
10-18-07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY- BENT #4





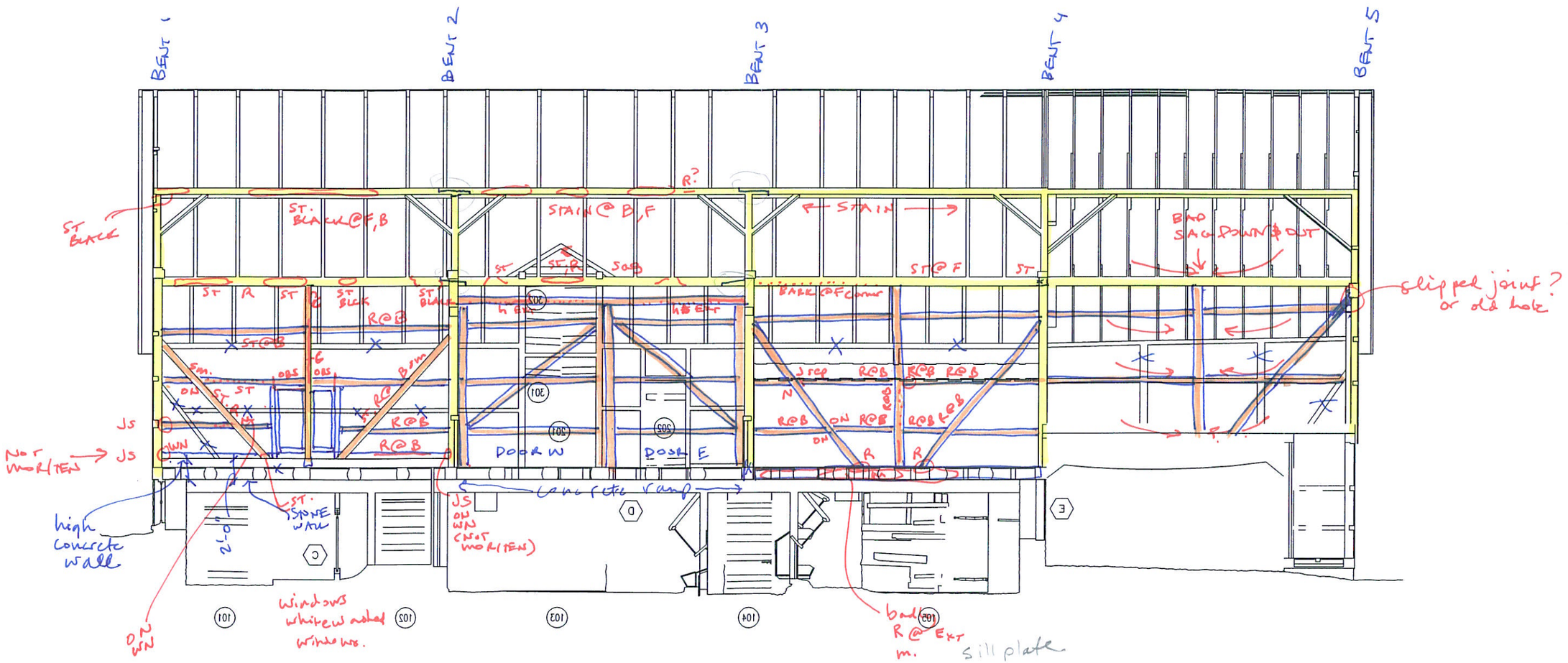


BENT #5 LOOKING EAST (NOT. 1862)



REVERSE

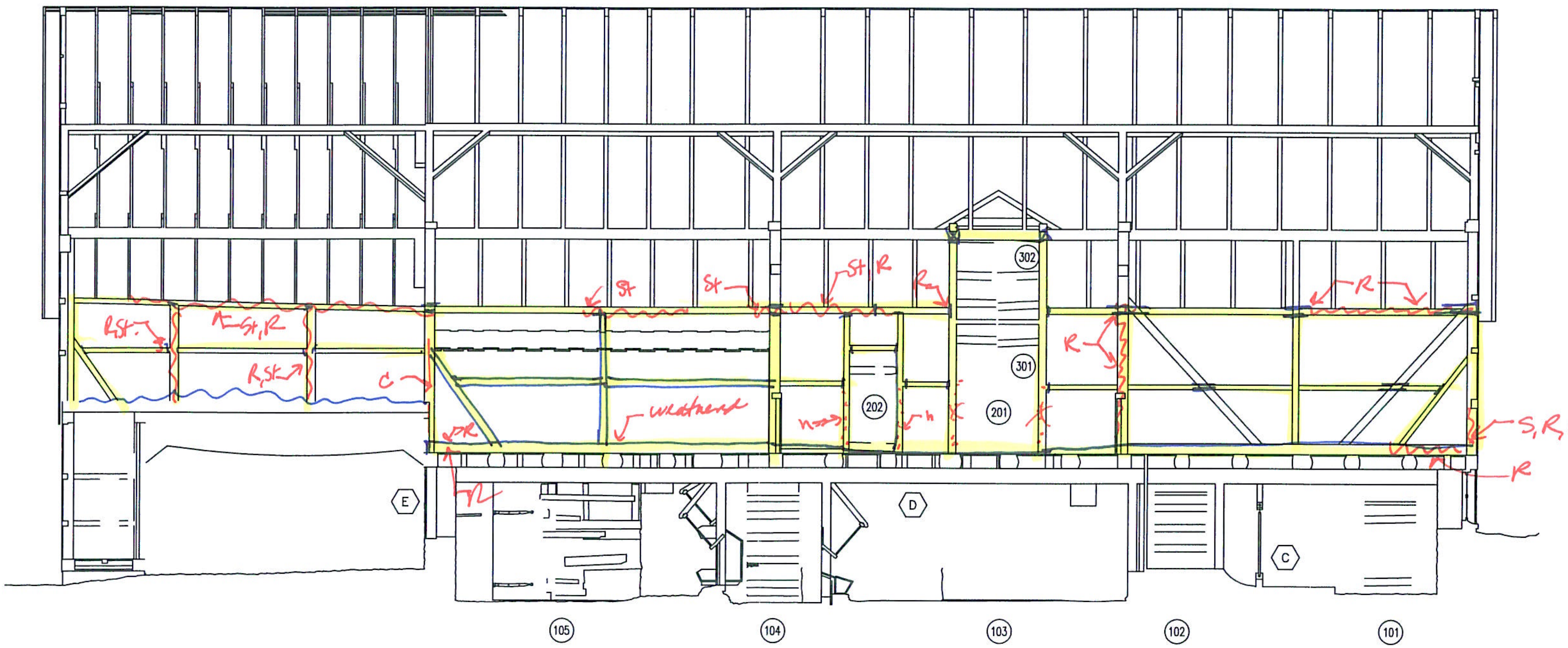
10.18.07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - BENT #5



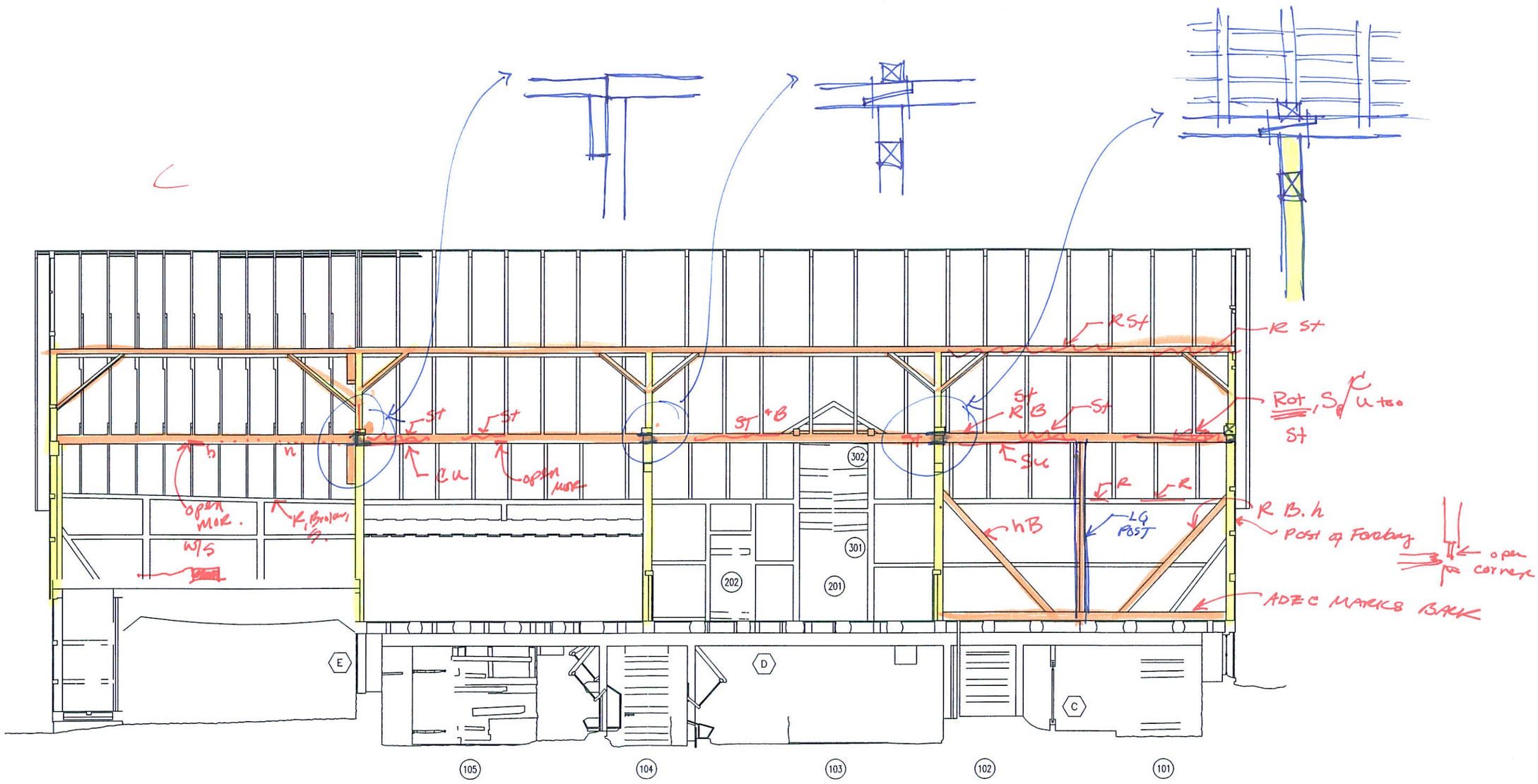
NORTH WALL

10.18.07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - WALL STRUC.
BY TR

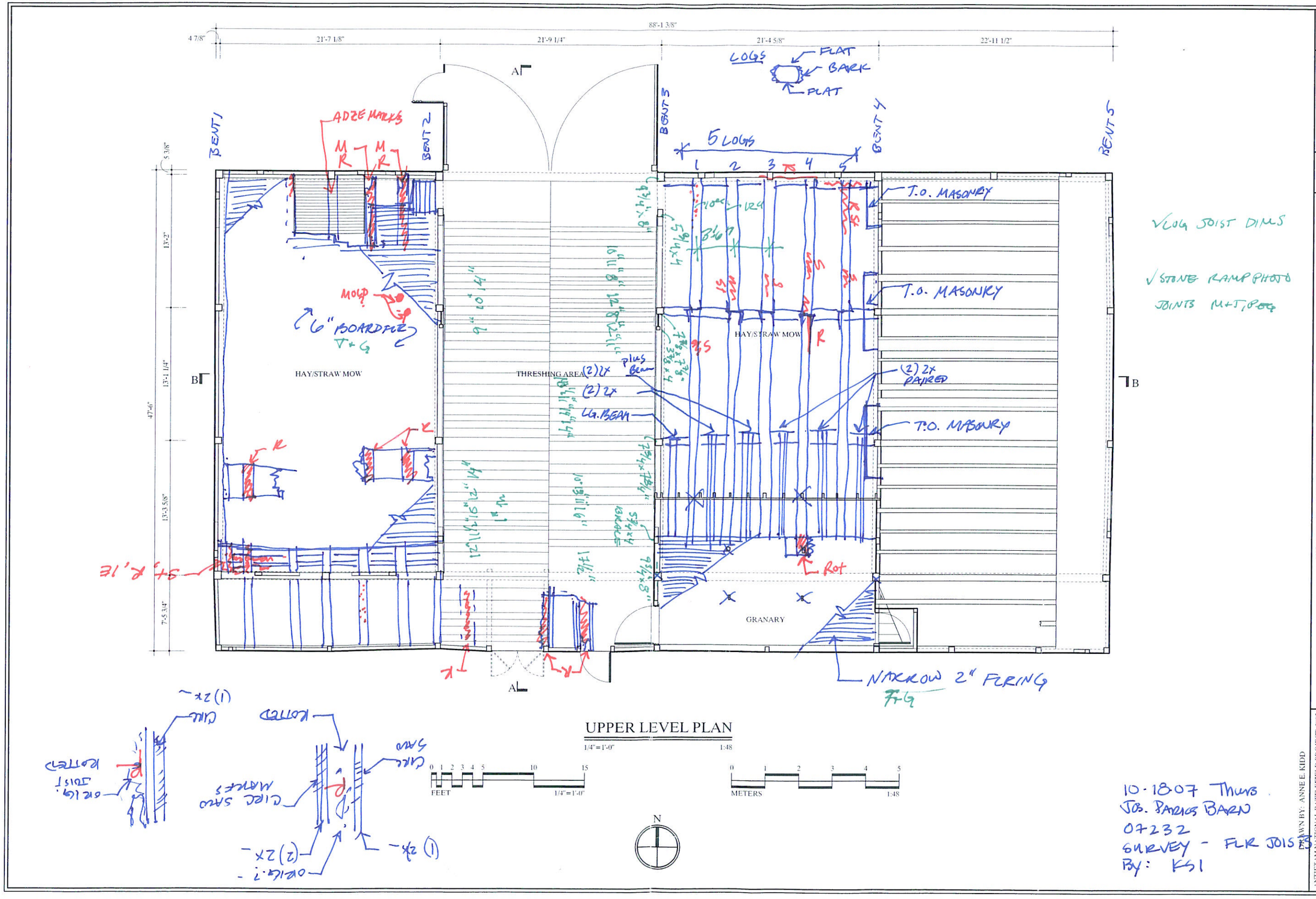
REVERSE



10·18·07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - WALL STRUC.
BY: KSI



10.18.07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - WALL STRUC



UPPER LEVEL PLAN

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

FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

METERS 1:48

N

√LOG JOIST DIMS

√STONE RAMP PHOTO

JOINTS M+T, PEG

10-1807 Thurs
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - FLR JOISTS
By: KSI

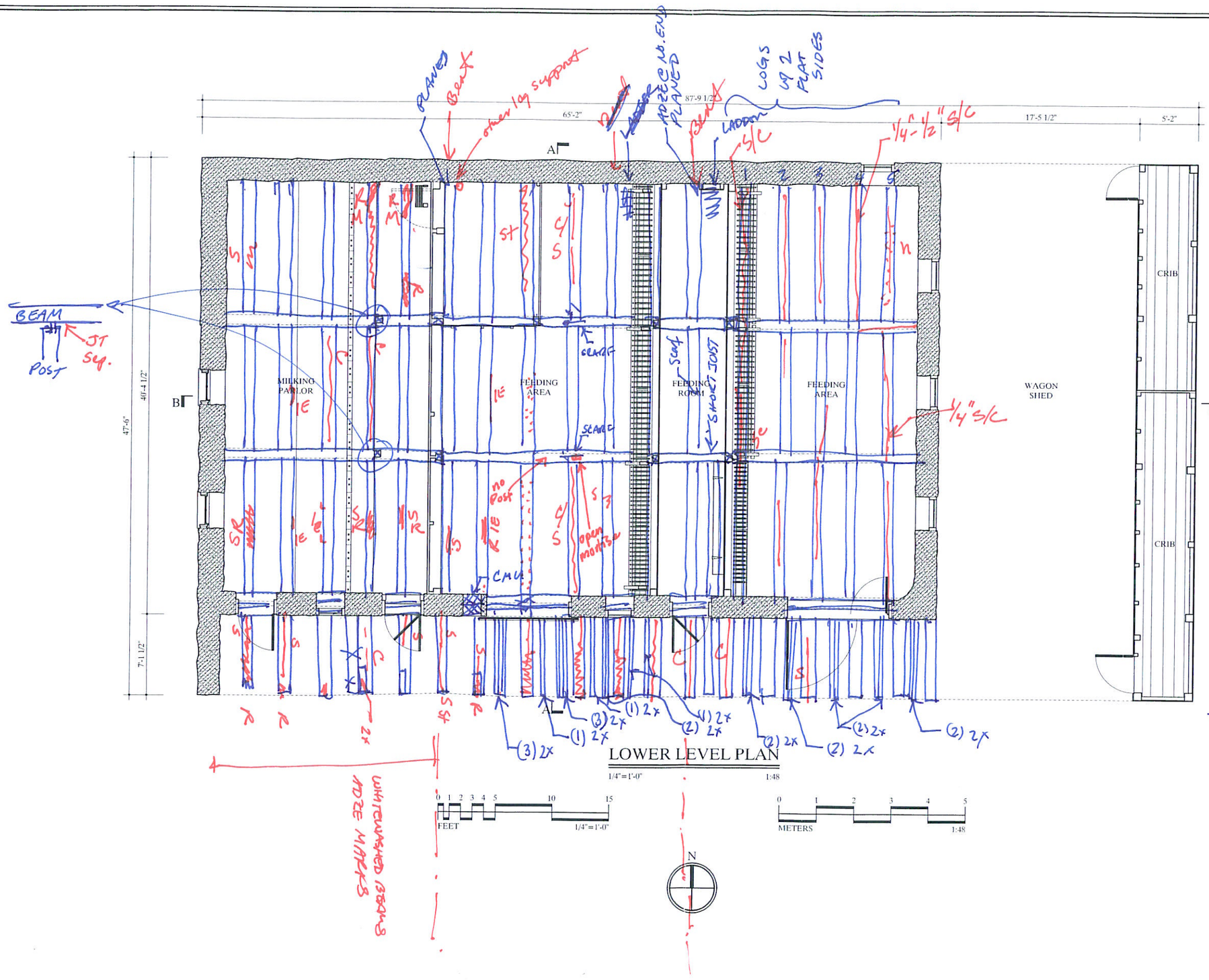
DRAWN BY: ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS



IE INSECT EVIDENCE
St WATER STAINS
M MISSING
JT SEP JOINT SEPARATION
R ROT/DECAY
n SMALL HOLES
S/C SPLIT/CHECK

10.18.07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - FLR JOISTS
BY: KSI

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DRAWN BY: ANNE E. KIDD

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 8 SHEETS

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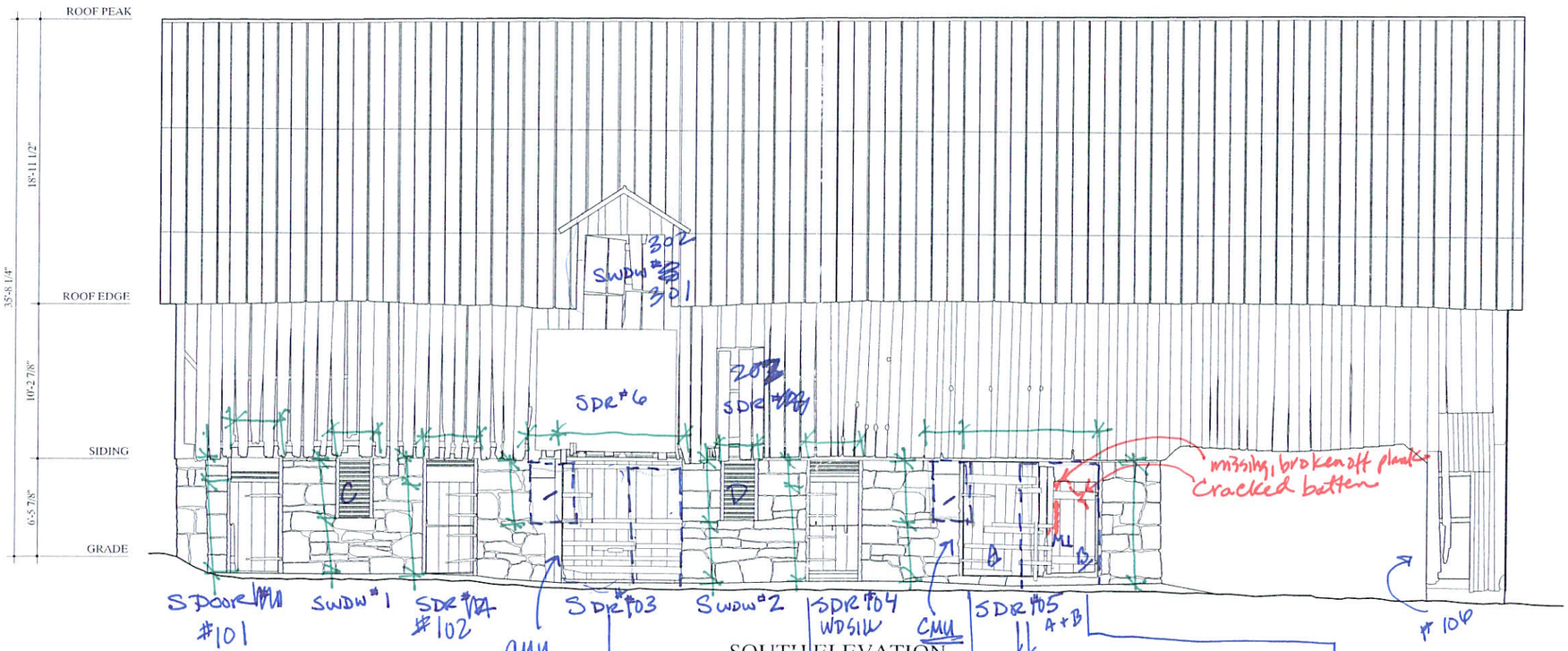


DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

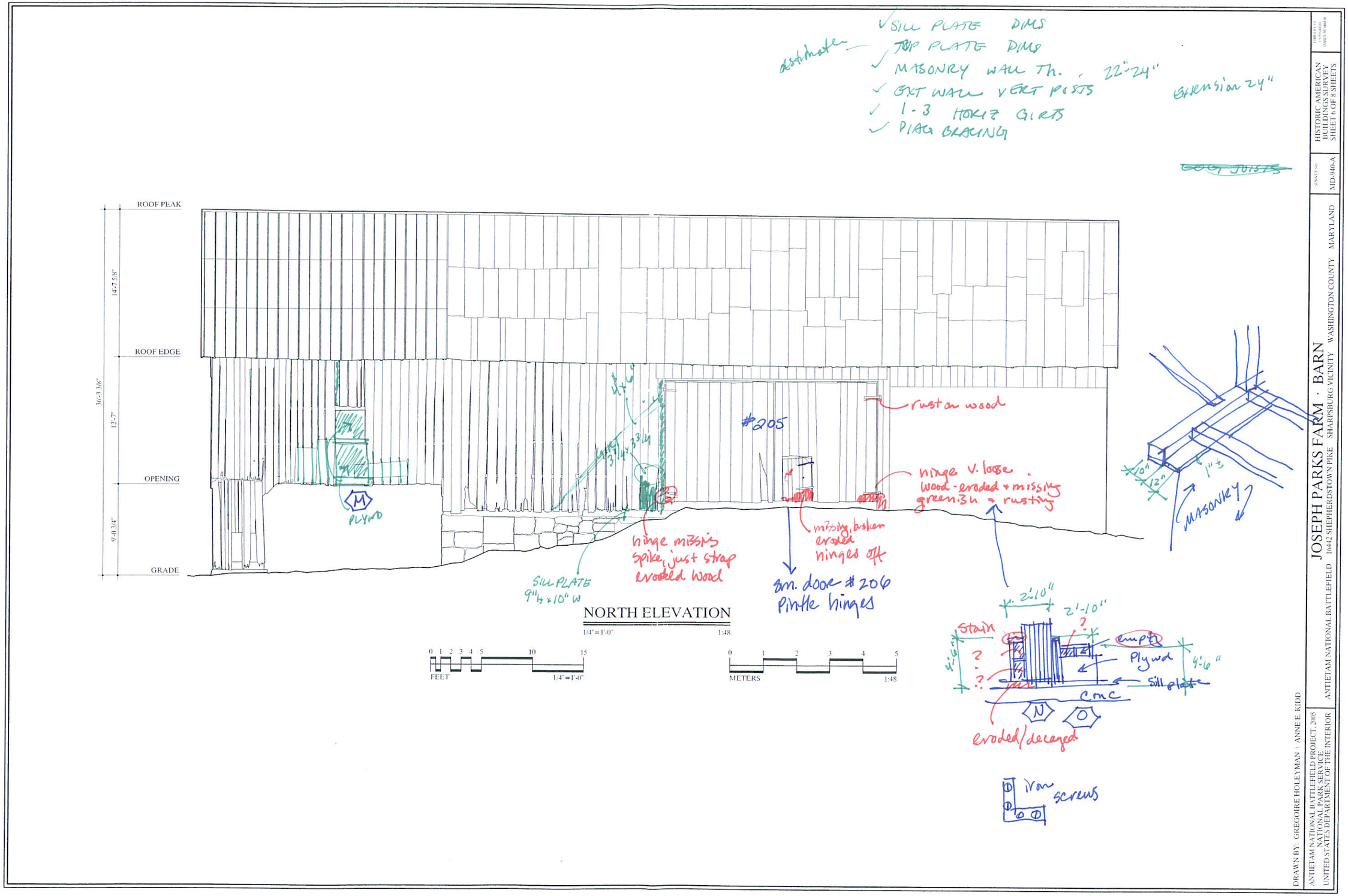
JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN

10442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

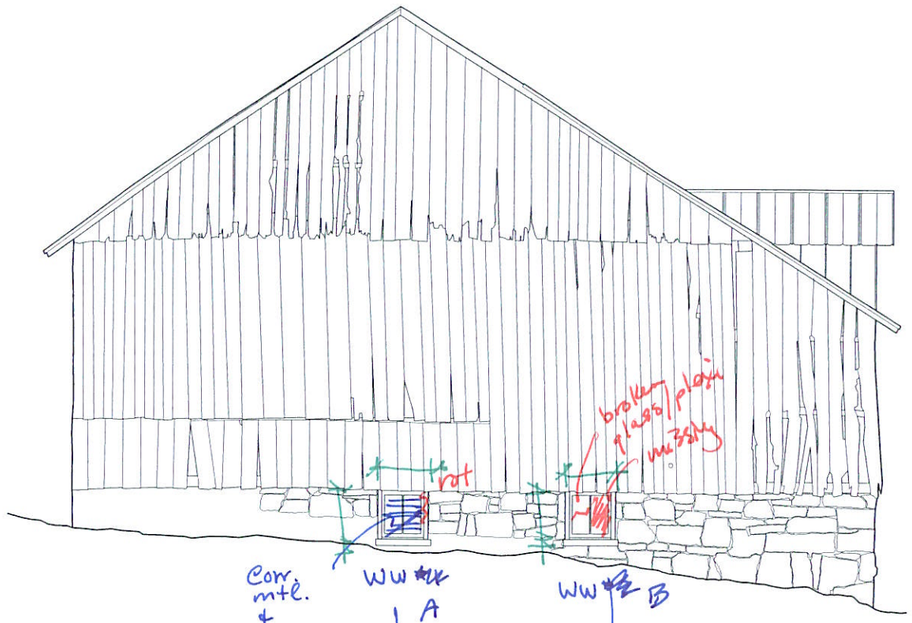
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 8 SHEETS

MD-940-A

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOME OF FIELD LOGS, DATE OF DRAWING.



✓ SILL PLATE DIMS
estimate — TOP PLATE DIMS
✓ MASONRY WALL Th. , 22"-24"
✓ EXT WALL VERT POSTS
✓ 1-3 HORIZ GIRTS
✓ DIAG BRACING
Extension 24"
~~LOG JOISTS~~
ROOF PEAK
ROOF EDGE
OPENING
GRADE
36'-3 3/8"
14'-7 5/8"
12'-7"
9'-0 3/4"
#205
rust on wood
hinge v. loose wood - eroded + missing greenish & rusting
missing, broken eroded hinges off
hinge missing spike, just strap eroded wood
SILL PLATE 9"H x 10" W
sm. door #206 Pintle hinges
PLYWD
M
NORTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0"
1:48
FEET
METERS
MASONRY
10"
12"
1"±
2'-10"
2'-10"
Stain
empty
Plywd
Sill plate
conc
4'-6"
N
O
eroded/decayed
iron screws
DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND
SURVEY NO. MD-940-A
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 8 SHEETS

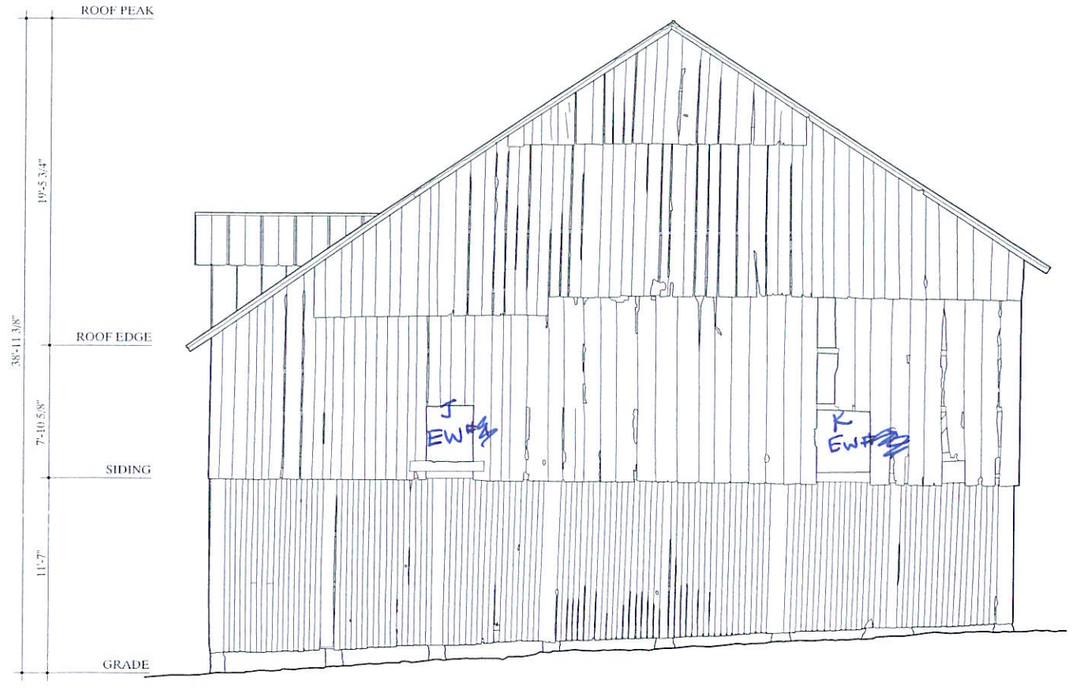


WEST ELEVATION

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15

FEET 1/4"=1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

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

0 1 2 3 4 5

METERS 1:48

WW #1 - WEST WINDOW

DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

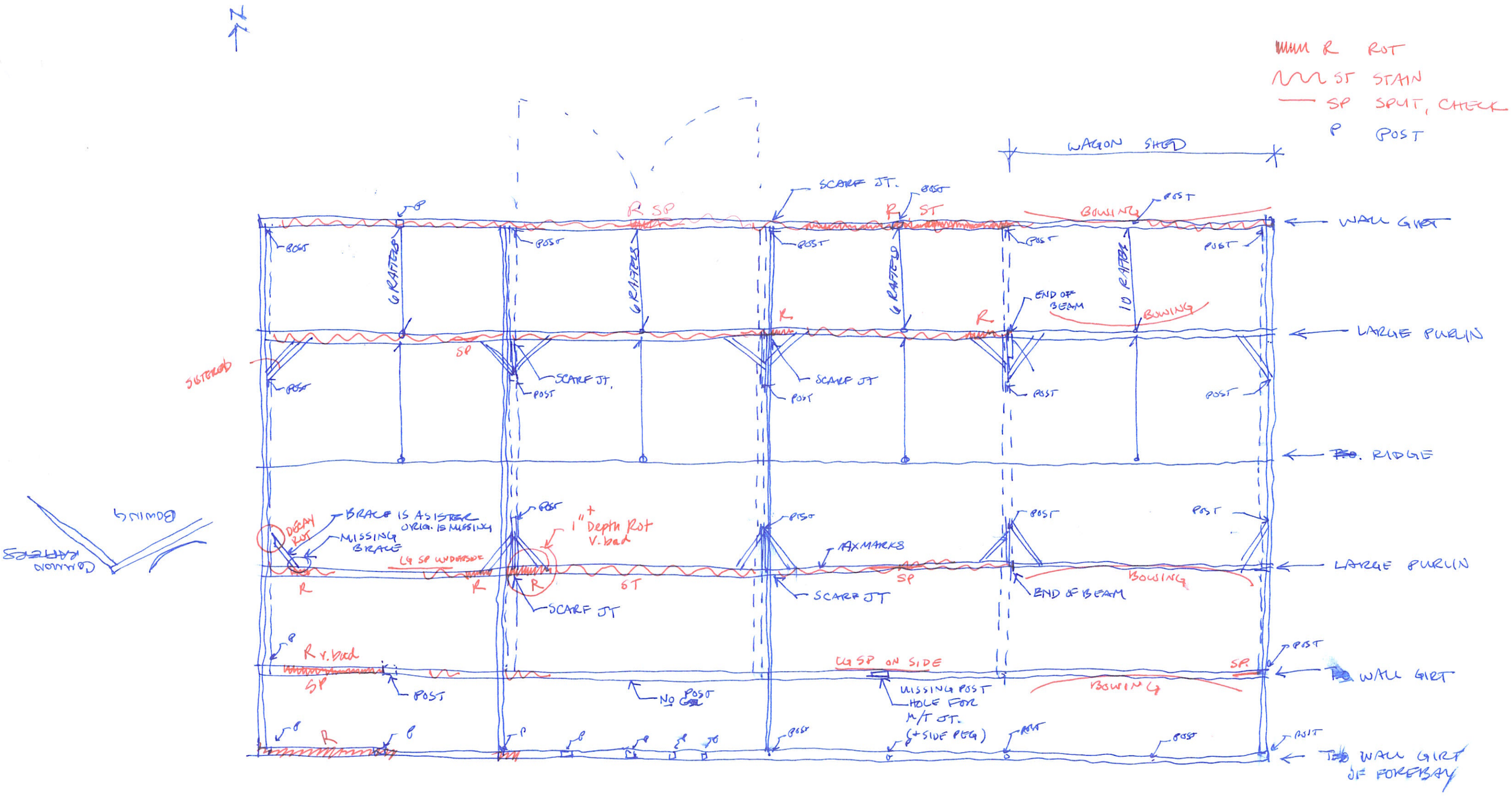
JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

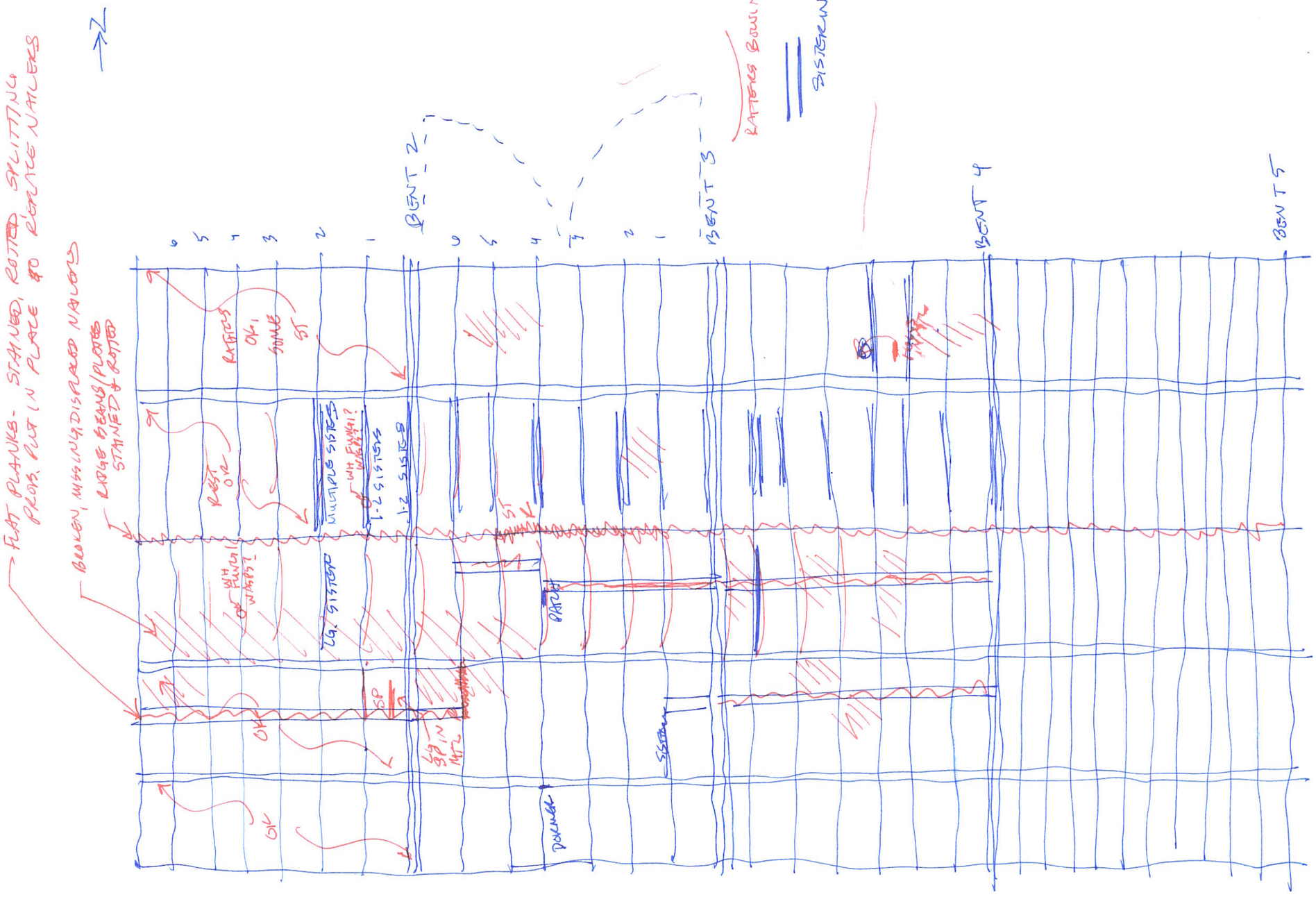
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 8 SHEETS

MD-946-A

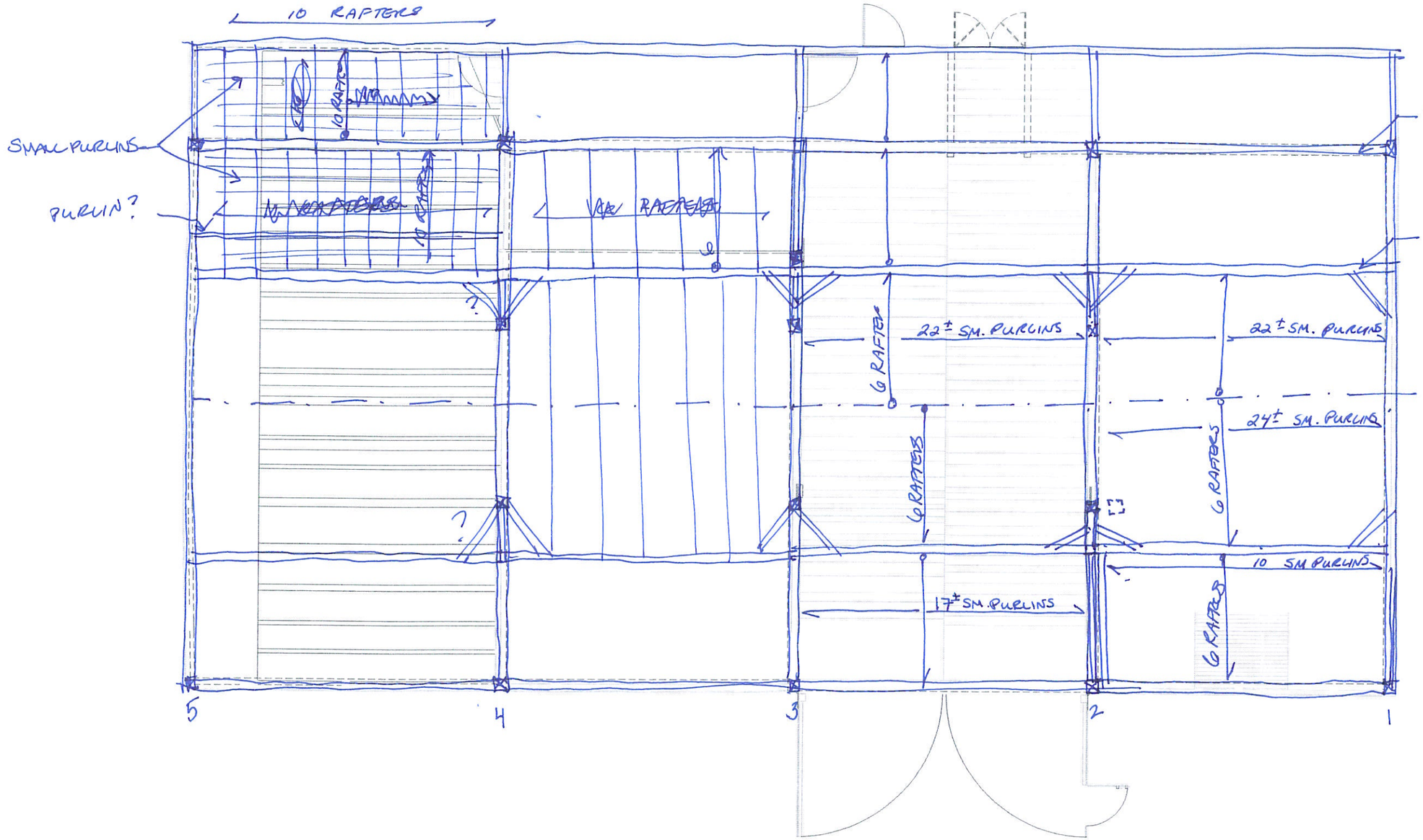
IF BETTER QUALITY PLEASE EXCEPT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



11-02-07 FRI.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - ROOF
BY: KSI



11-02-07 FRI.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - ROOF
BY: KS1



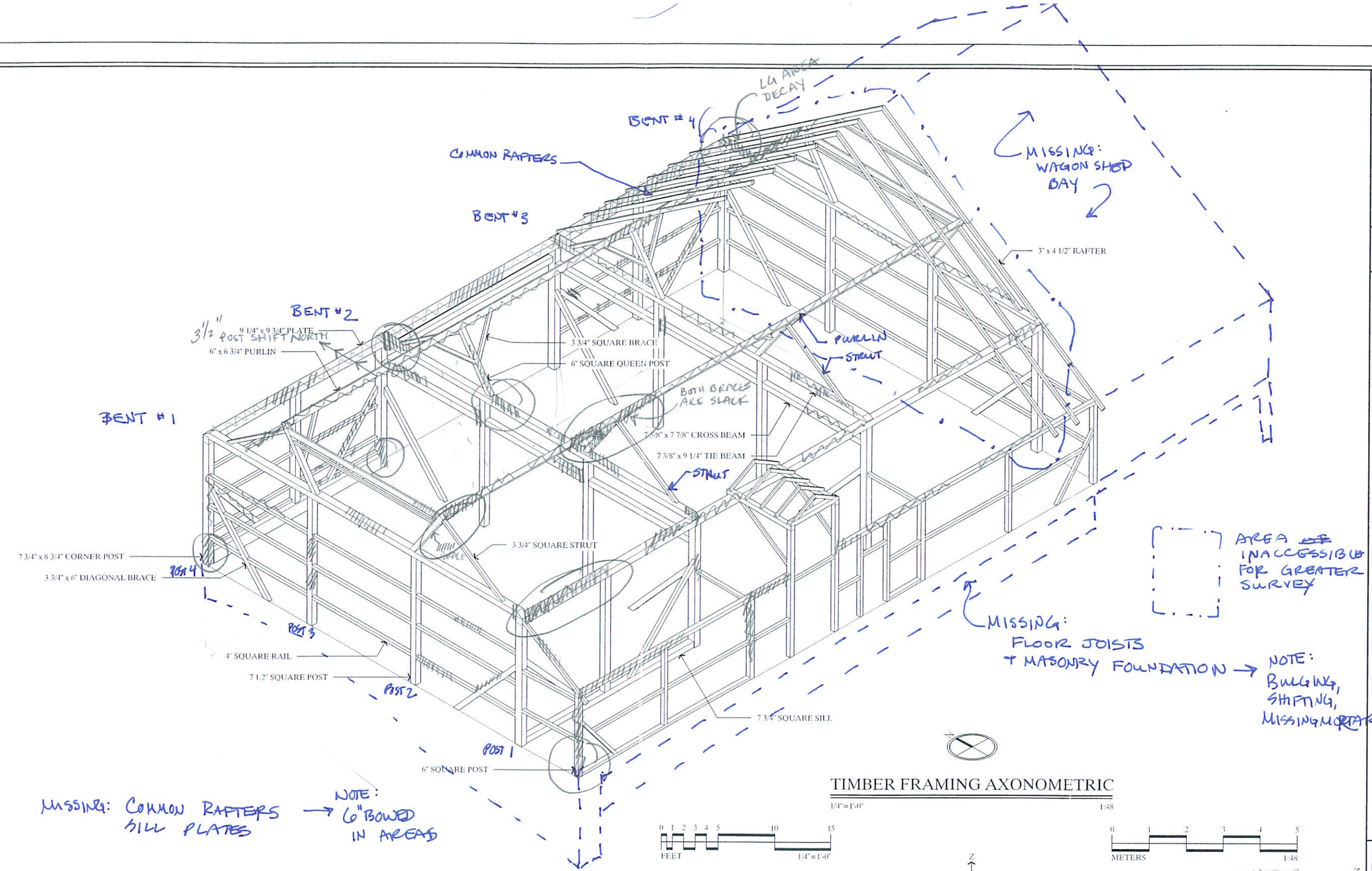
- ACCURACY OF DWG.
  - LAYERS -
    JOINTS
  - QUANTITY

- AREAS OF MISSING
  ROTTED
  COGGREE
  STAINED
  DISPLACED

- AUTHENTICITY
  - SAWMARKS
  - NAILS

11.01.07 THURS.
NOTES FOR SURVEY

- measure board siding + gaps

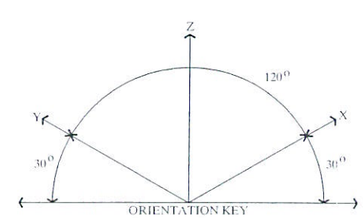


TIMBER FRAMING AXONOMETRIC

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS 1:48



NOTE: ONLY FIRST PERIOD CONSTRUCTION SHOWN

WATER STAINS

ROT / DECAY

JOINT SEPARATION

DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

STUDY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 8 OF 8 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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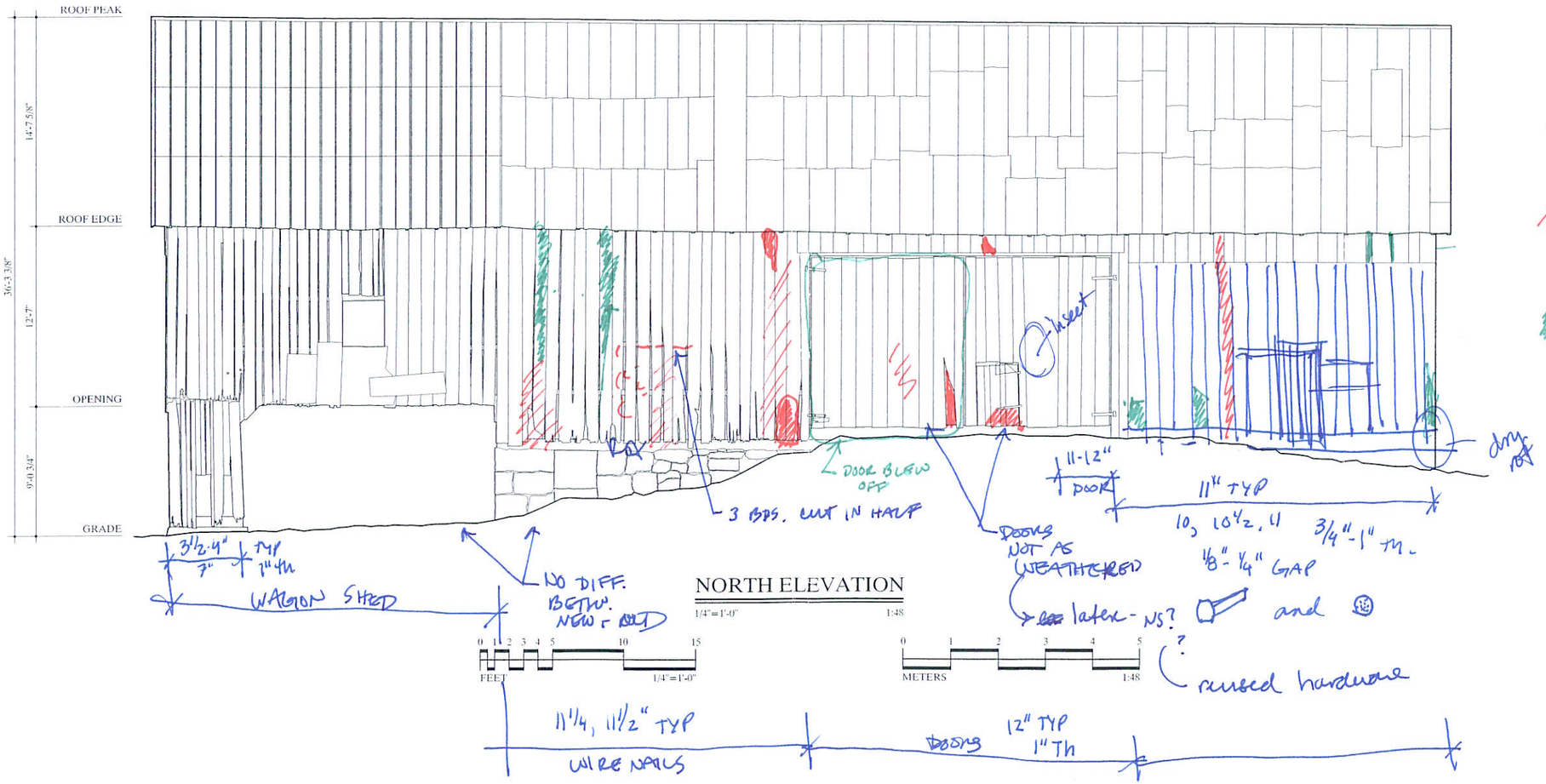
11/07/07

SIDING
GENERATIONAL
PROBE. CONDITION
NAILS
W/TH./HT.



NORTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15
FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS 1:48

03-31-08 MAW -
11-02-07 FRE.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - SIDING
BY: KSI

DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN | ANNE E. KIDD

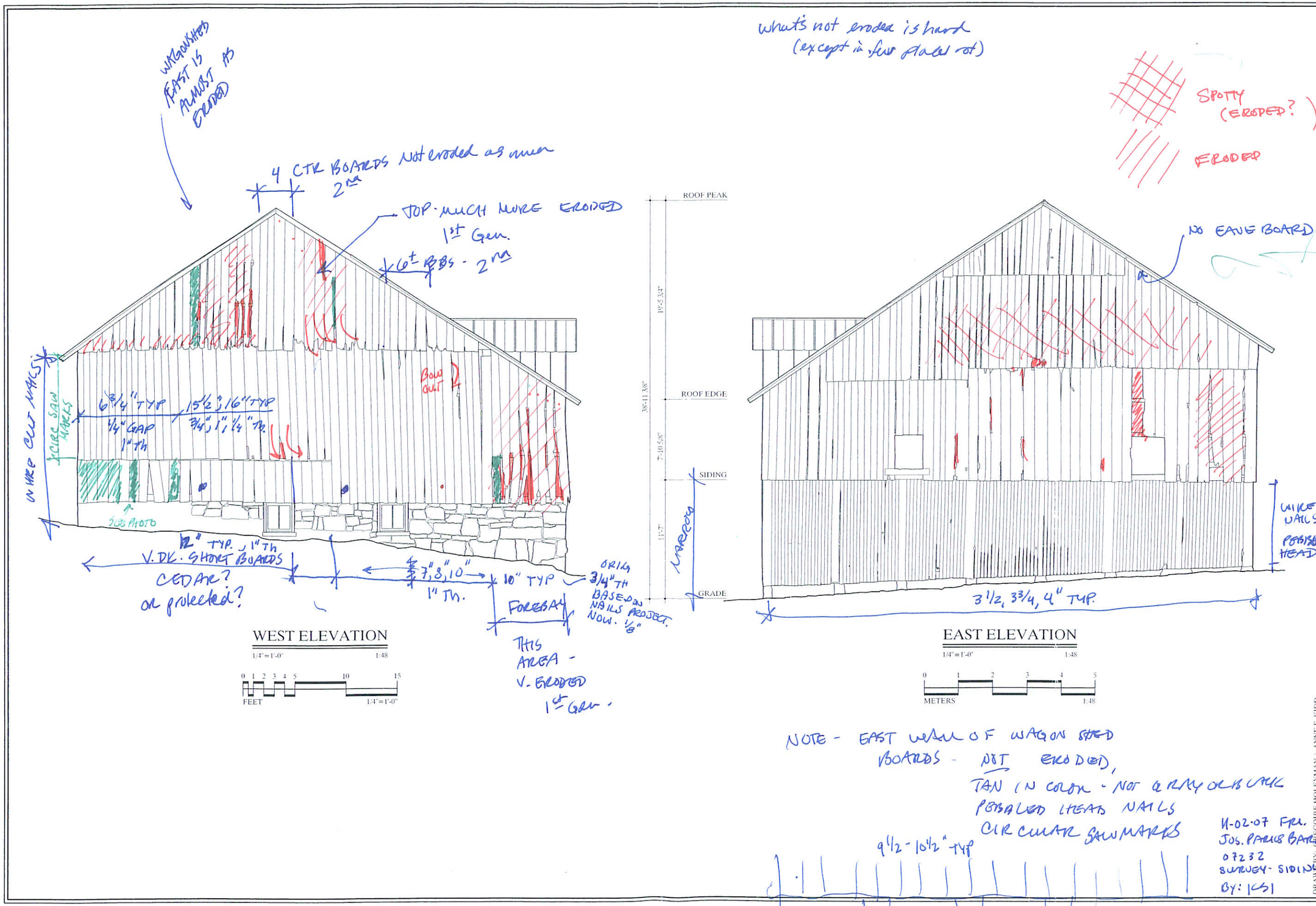
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN

SURVEY NO. MD-94th-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 8 SHEETS



DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD

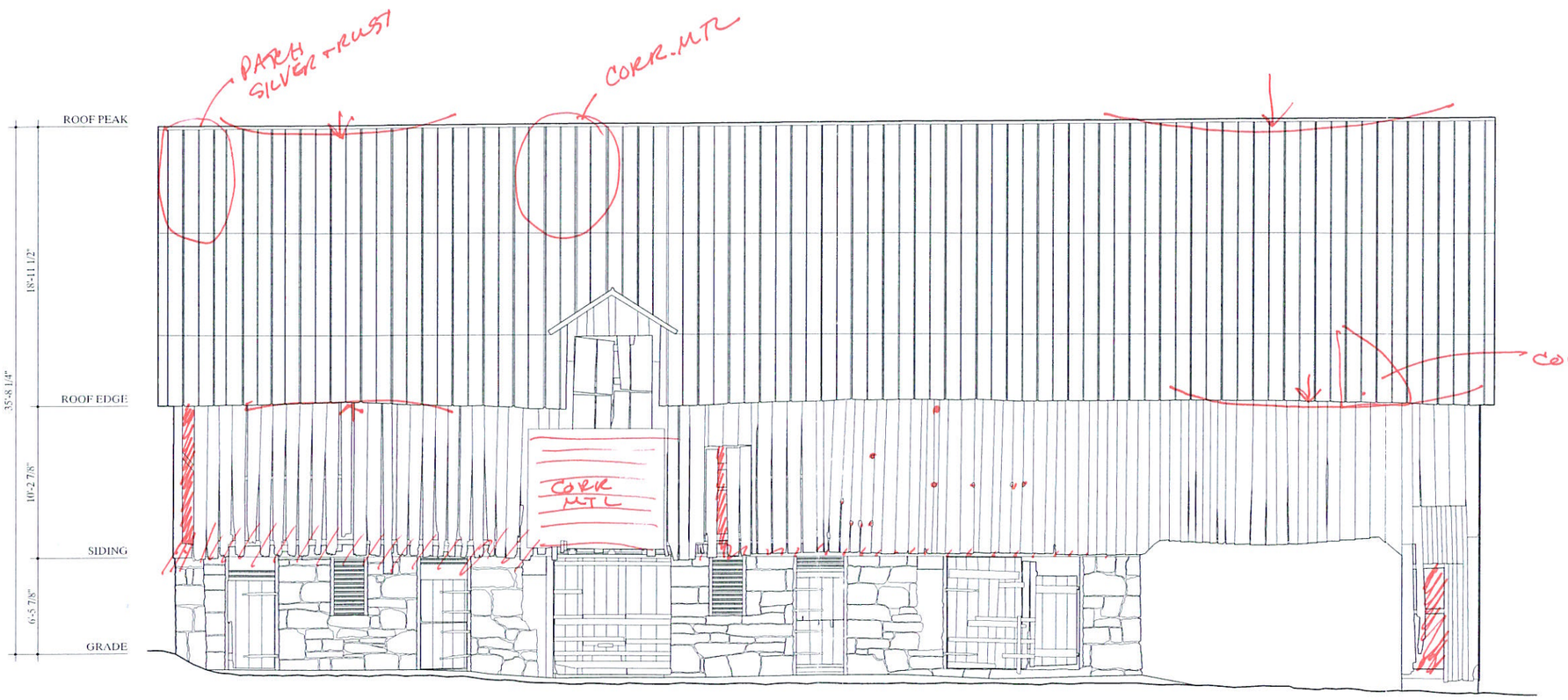
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 8 SHEETS



SOUTH ELEVATION

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15
FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS 1:48

SIDING IS INACCESSIBLE TO TAKE MEASUREMENTS

H-02-07 FRI.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - SIDING
BY: KSI

DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN

16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 8 SHEETS

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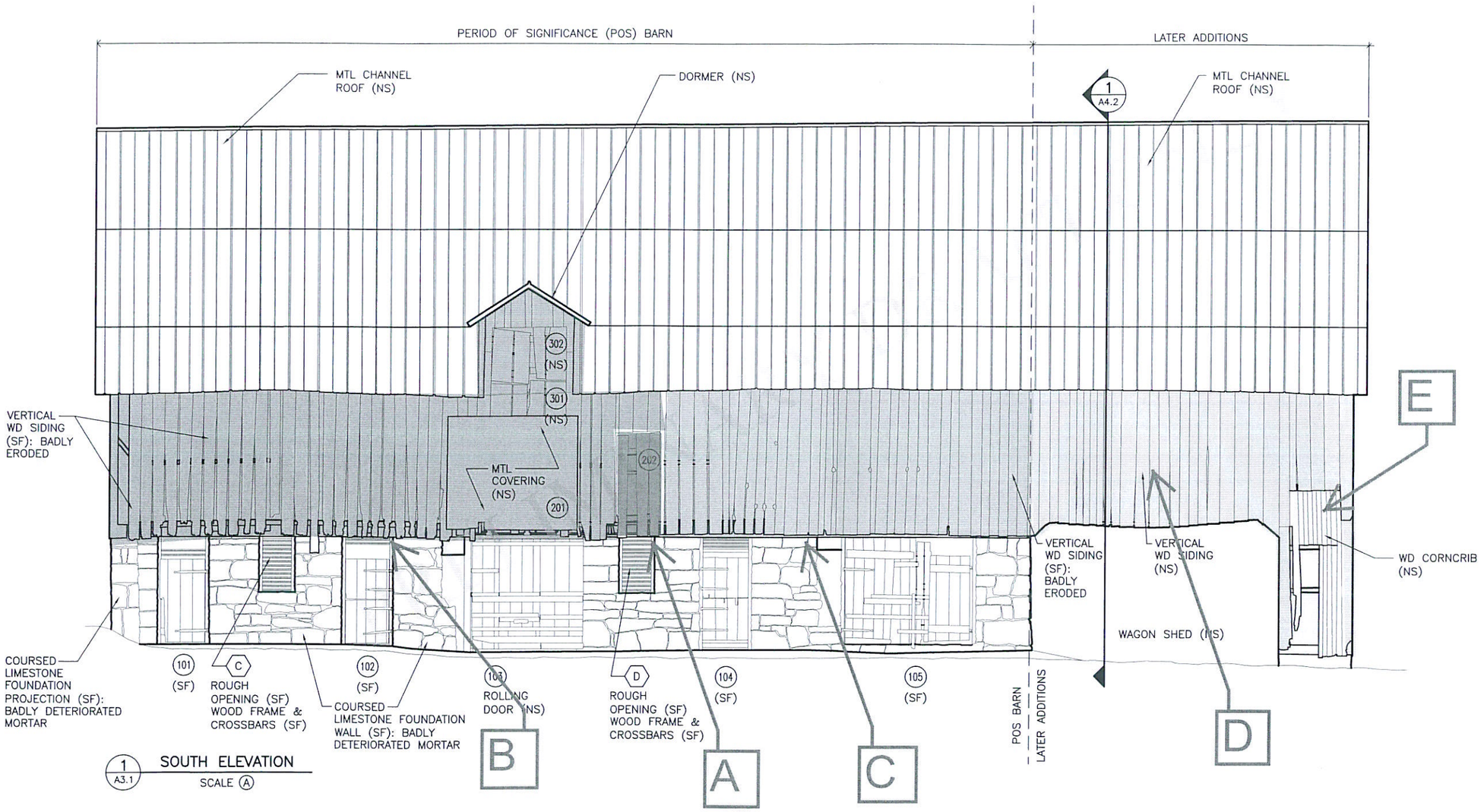
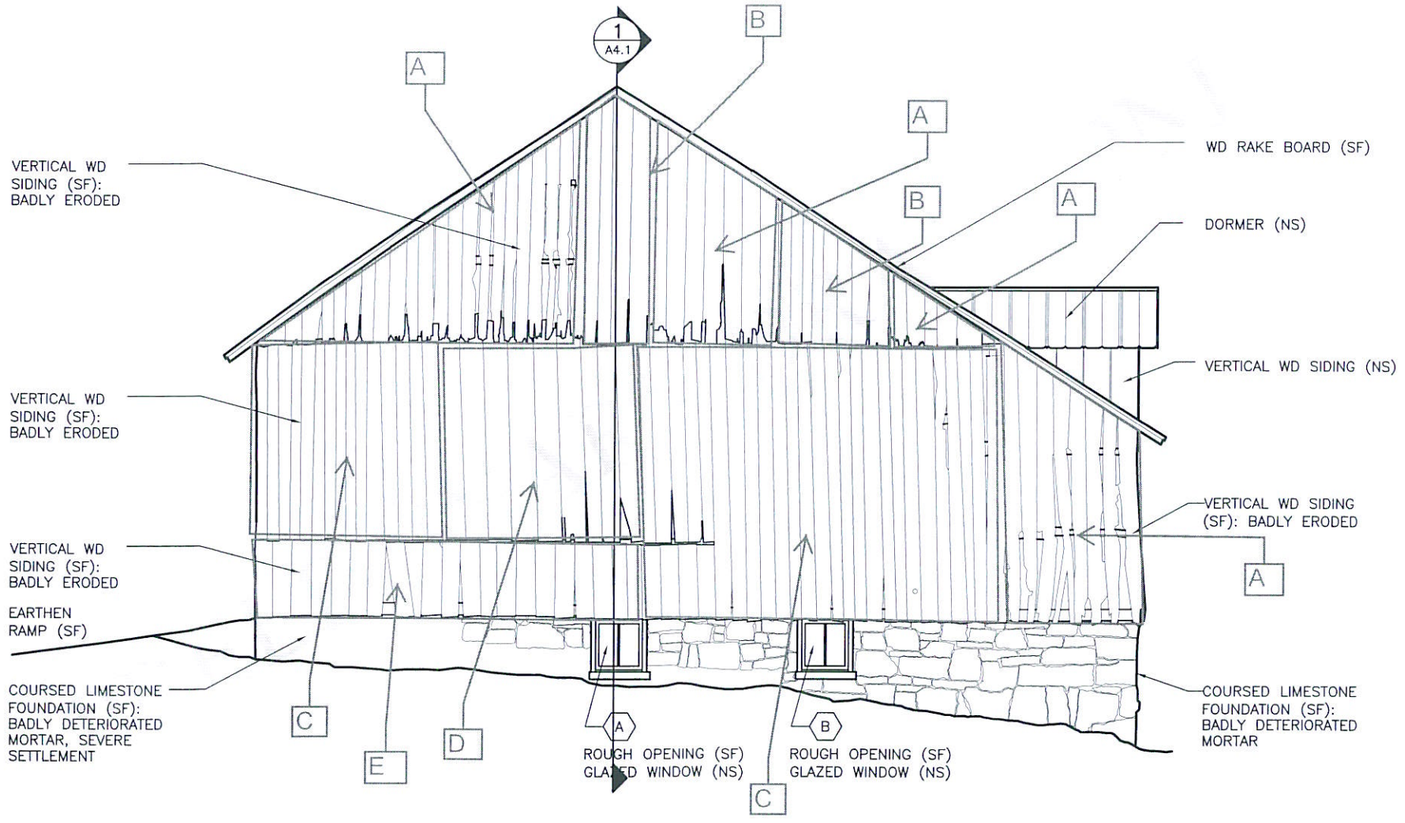


1 A3.1 SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

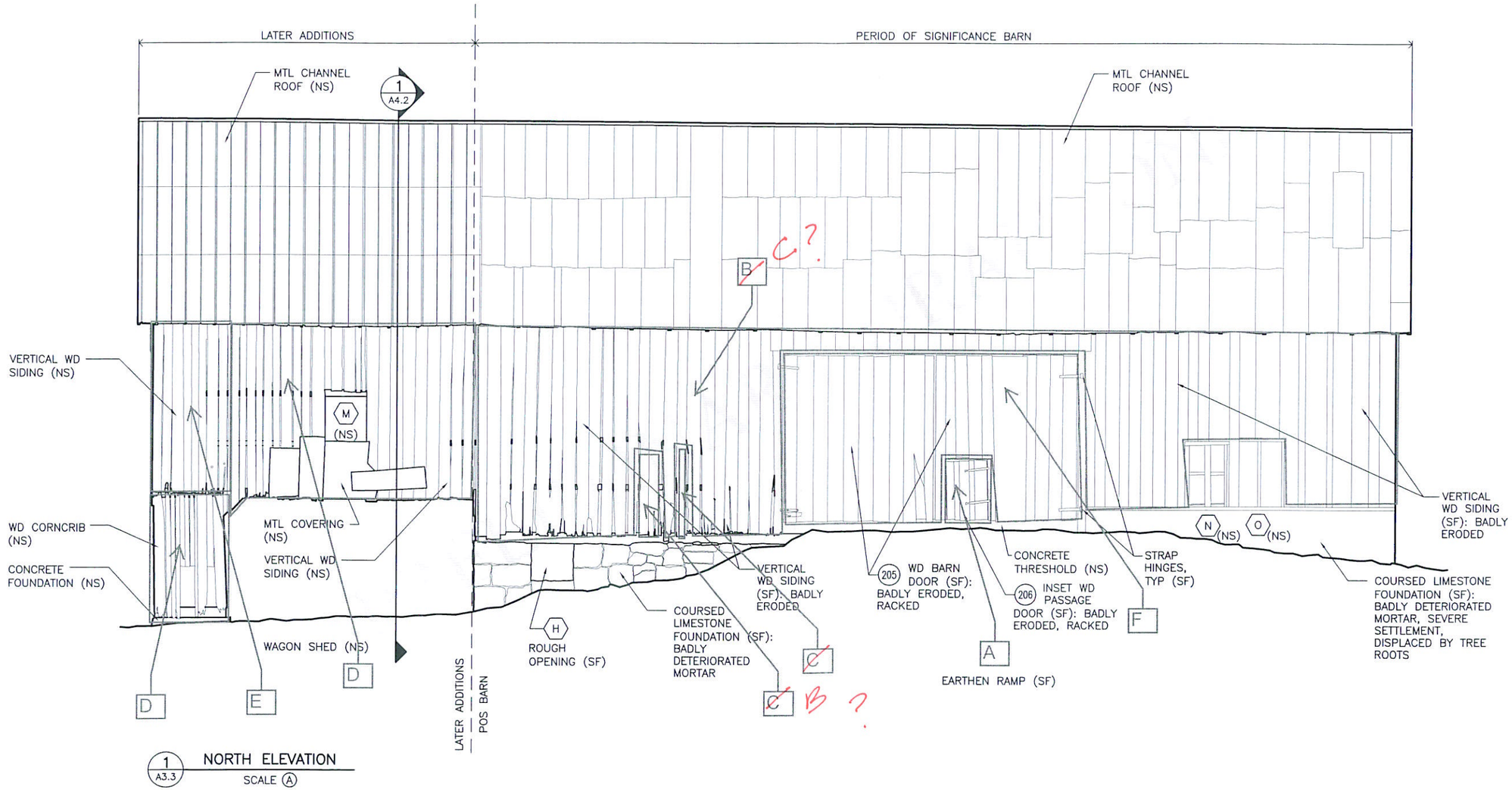
DESIGNED: CADD TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 4/02/08	SUB SHEET NO. A3.1	TITLE OF SHEET SOUTH ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. — PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 4 OF 11



1 / A3.2 WEST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

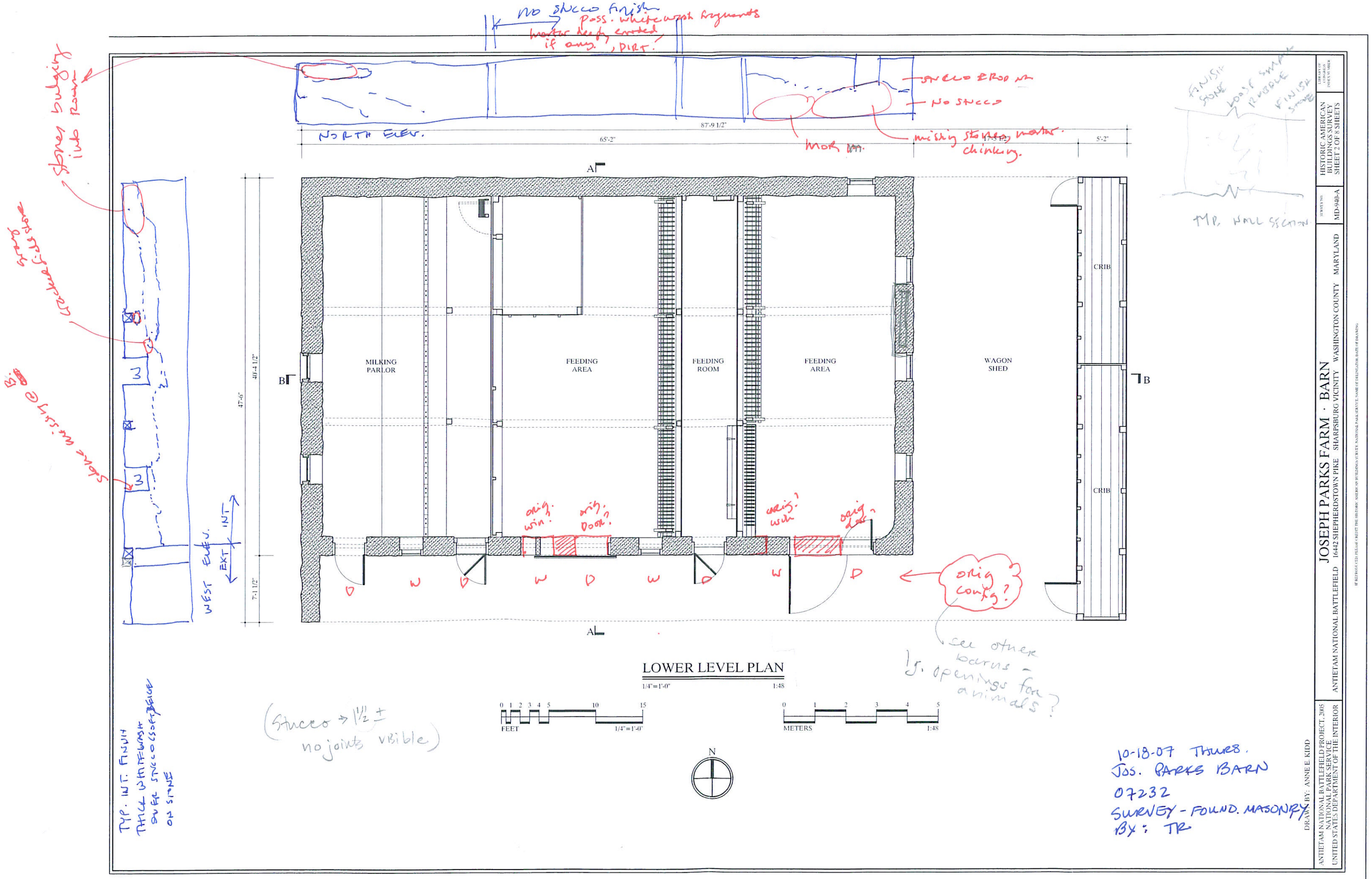
DESIGNED: CADD TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 4/02/08	SUB SHEET NO. A3.2	TITLE OF SHEET WEST ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. — PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 5 OF 11



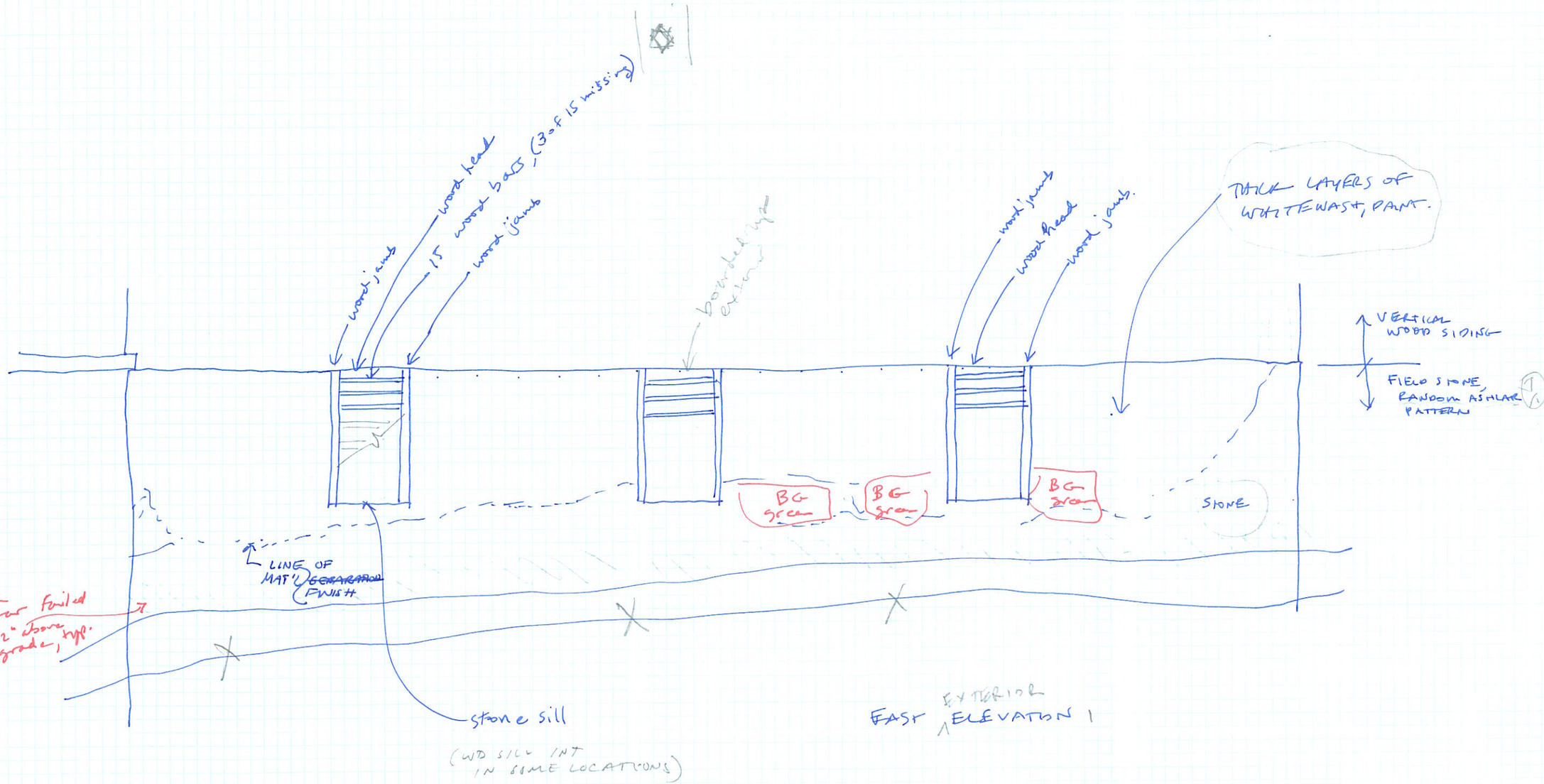
1 A3.3 NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EADD TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 4/02/08	SUB SHEET NO. A3.3	TITLE OF SHEET NORTH ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. — PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 6 OF 11



no stucco finish
poss. whitewash fragments
mortar deeply eroded, if any. , DIRT.
stones bulging into Room
stone missing @ B.
cracked field stone
NORTH ELEV.
STUCCO EROD NA
NO STUCCO
MOR NA.
missing stones, mortar. chinking.
87'-9 1/2"
65'-2"
17'-5 1/2"
5'-2"
A
B
47'-6"
40'-4 1/2"
7'-1 1/2"
MILKING PARLOR
FEEDING AREA
FEEDING ROOM
FEEDING AREA
WAGON SHED
CRIB
CRIB
orig. win?
orig. Door?
orig. win
orig. door?
D
W
D
W
D
W
D
W
D
orig config?
see other barns - lg. openings for animals?
WEST ELEV.
EXT
INT
TYP. INT. FINISH THICK WHITEWASH OVER STUCCO (SOFT) BEIGE ON STONE
(Stucco → 1½ ± no joints visible)
LOWER LEVEL PLAN
1/4"=1'-0"
1:48
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15
FEET
1/4"=1'-0"
0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS
1:48
N
FINISH STONE
LOOSE SMALL RUBBLE
FINISH STONE
TYP. WALL SECTION
10-18-07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - FOUND. MASONRY
BY: TR
DRAWN BY: ANNE E. KIDD
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND
SURVEY NO. MD-940-A
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 8 SHEETS
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



EAST EXTERIOR ELEVATION 1

BG BIOLOGICAL GROWTH GREEN

STONE UNDER WAGON SHED

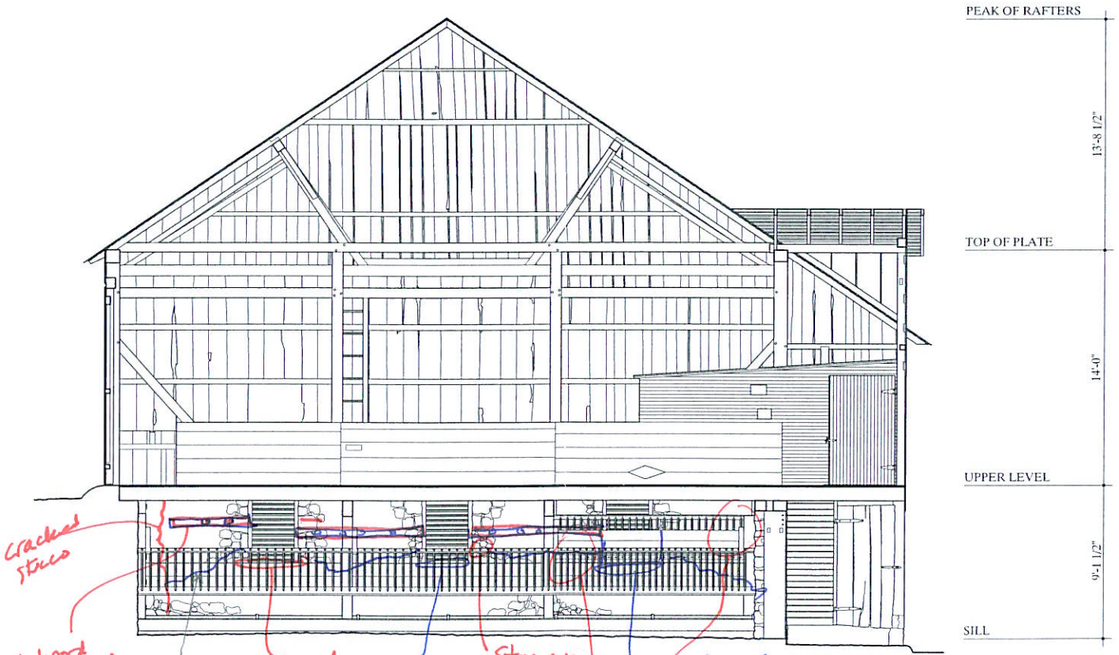
10.18.2007
TR
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY – FOUNDATION MASONRY

BARN

JOSEPH PARKS FARM

THE PROPERTY KNOWN TODAY AS THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM WAS PURCHASED BY JACOB MUMMA IN 1796. THE BARN WAS MOST LIKELY CONSTRUCTED BEFORE 1821, WHEN JACOB SOLD THE PROPERTY TO HIS SON JOHN. JOHN MUMMA DIED IN 1835, AND THE PROPERTY WAS PURCHASED BACK FROM THE ESTATE BY JACOB, WHO SOLD IT THE FOLLOWING YEAR TO HIS YOUNGER SON, SAMUEL. IN 1861, SAMUEL MUMMA SOLD THE FARM TO PHILIP PRY JR., WHO IN TURN LEASED THE PROPERTY TO JOSEPH PARKS. PARKS, HIS WIFE ALETHA, AND THEIR SIX CHILDREN RESIDED AT THE FARM AT THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR BATTLE OF 17 SEPTEMBER 1862. LOCATED ADJACENT TO ANTIETAM CREEK AND ITS IMPORTANT "MIDDLE BRIDGE" CROSSING, THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM WAS OCCUPIED DURING THE BATTLE BY INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY OF THE UNION ARMY'S 5th CORPS, AND BY CAVALRY UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL PLEASONTON. THE BARN IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SHELTERED SOME OF THE WOUNDED. AT SOME POINT IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AN ADDITION CONTAINING A WAGON SHED AND CORN CRIB WAS CONSTRUCTED AT THE EAST END OF THE BARN. IN 2003, THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM WAS ACQUIRED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AS PART OF ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD.

THE BARN AT THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF A PENNSYLVANIA BANK BARN, AN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING TYPE INTRODUCED TO THE REGION BY SWISS AND GERMAN SETTLERS IN THE MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. ITS ASYMMETRICAL GABLE ENDS IDENTIFY IT AS A "SWEITZER" TYPE BARN. THE FOUNDATION AND LOWER LEVEL EXTERIOR WALLS WERE BUILT OF LIMESTONE MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. THE LOWER LEVEL FEATURES A HALF-OPEN CANTILEVERED FOREBAY ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE, AND HOUSED FEEDING AND MILKING STALLS FOR LIVESTOCK. AN EARTHEN RAMP LEADS TO THE UPPER LEVEL ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BARN. THE UPPER LEVEL WAS BUILT OF HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION, WITH MORTISE-AND-TENON AND PEGGED JOINTS. THE BARN IS SHEATHED WITH VERTICAL OAK BOARDS OF RANDOM WIDTH. IN PLAN, THE UPPER LEVEL HOUSED A CENTRAL THRESHING AREA FLANKED BY TWO HAY/STRAW MOWS, WITH A GRANARY LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST CORNER.



THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE BARN AT THE JOSEPH PARKS FARM WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) OF THE HERITAGE DOCUMENTATION PROGRAMS DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS), RICHARD O'CONNOR, ACTING MANAGER. THE PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD (ANTI), NPS, JOHN W. HOWARD, SUPERINTENDENT. PROJECT PLANNING WAS COORDINATED BY JOHN ROBBINS, CHIEF, HABS; AND BY KEVEN WALKER, PARK RANGER, CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION, ANTI. THE FIELD WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN AND THE MEASURED DRAWINGS WERE PRODUCED BY PROJECT SUPERVISOR MARK SCHARA, HABS ARCHITECT; BY HABS ARCHITECTS JASON McNATT AND WENDY H. SMITH; AND BY ARCHITECTS GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY) AND ANNE E. KIDD (UNIVERSITY OF OREGON). THE LARGE-FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY HABS PHOTOGRAPHER JAMES W. ROSENTHAL. ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED BY THE ANTI MAINTENANCE STAFF.

10-18-07 Titles.
Jos. Parks Barn
07232
Survey - Found. Masonry
By JR

DRAWN BY: ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 8 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540-4730

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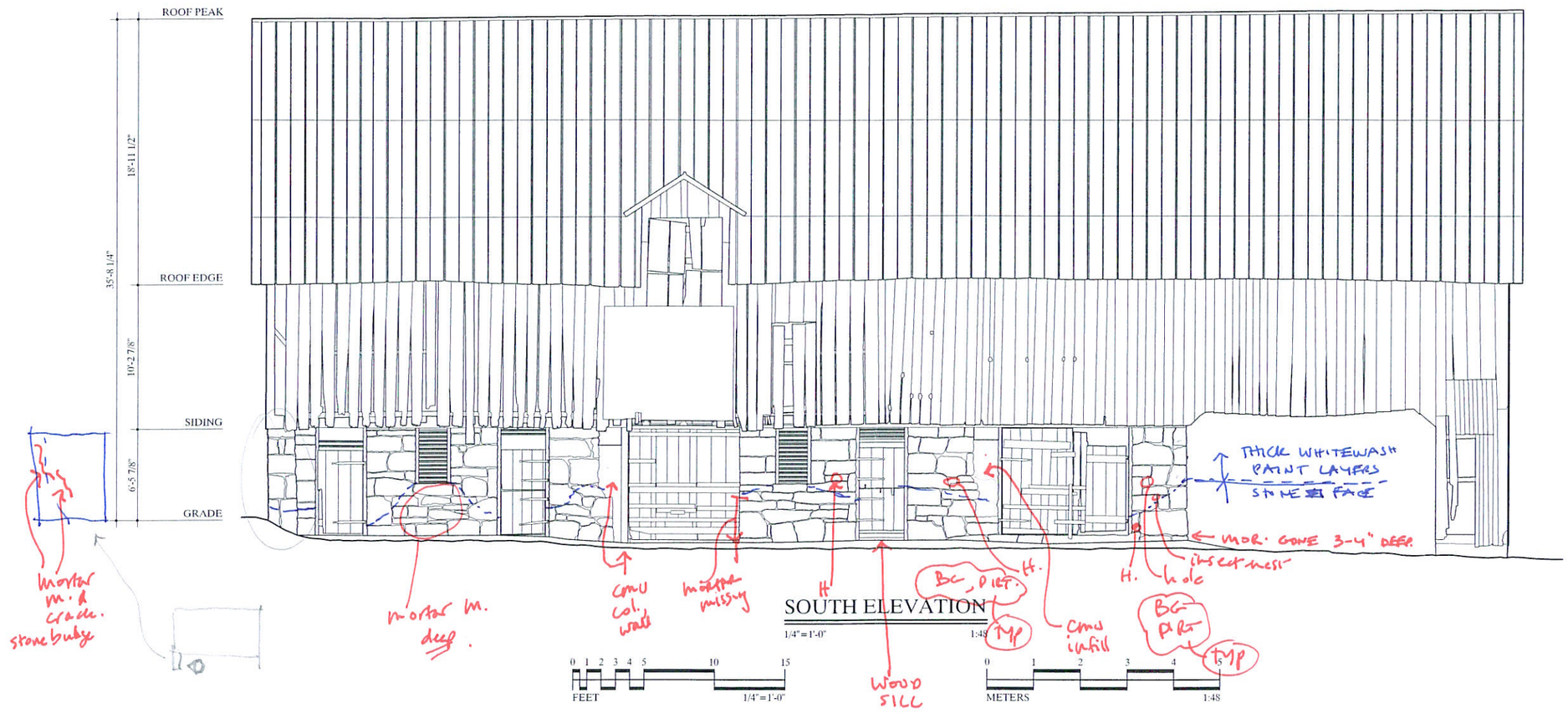

SOUTH ELEVATION

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

10-18-07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - FOUND. MASONRY
BY: JR

DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 8 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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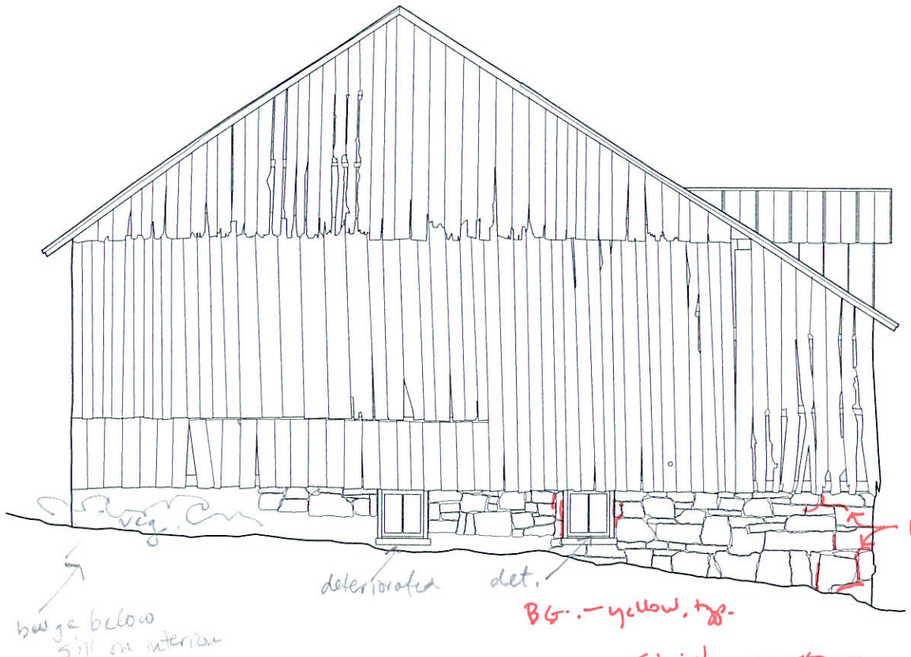


WEST ELEVATION

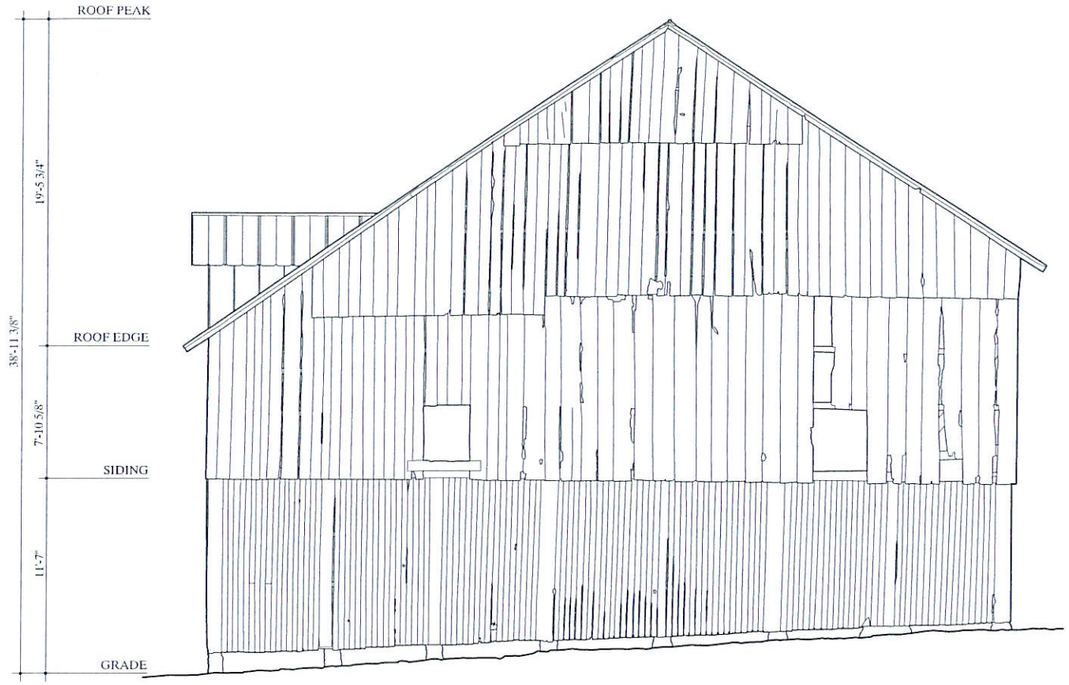
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15

FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

Finish mortar
100% failed
75% missing.

inner mortar
Hard, but lots
missing, some loose



EAST ELEVATION

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

0 1 2 3 4 5

METERS 1:48

10-18-07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - FOUND. MASONRY
BY: TR

DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

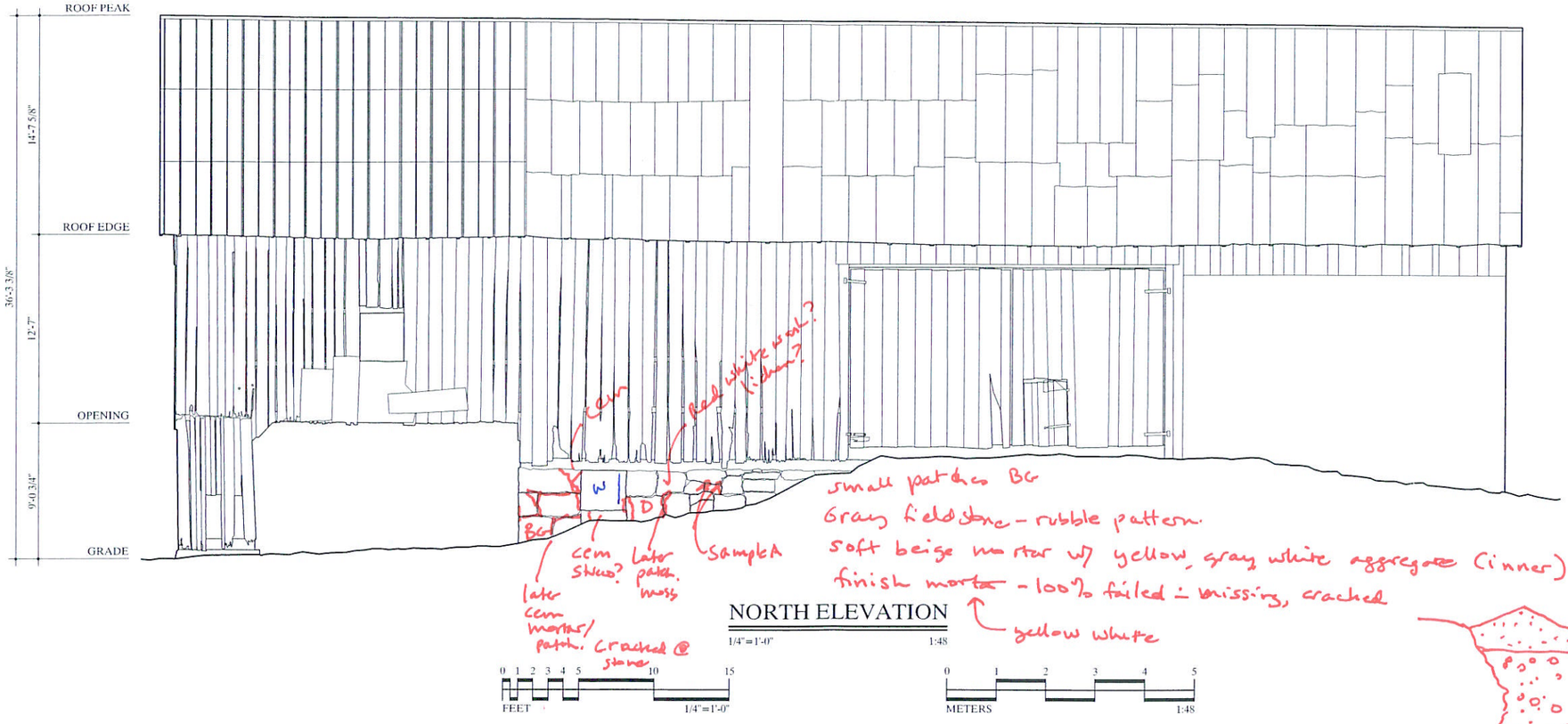
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN

DRAWING NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 8 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONTROL NUMBER
MD-940-A		

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

D – DIRT.
BG – biological growth



NORTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15
FEET
1/4"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS
1:48

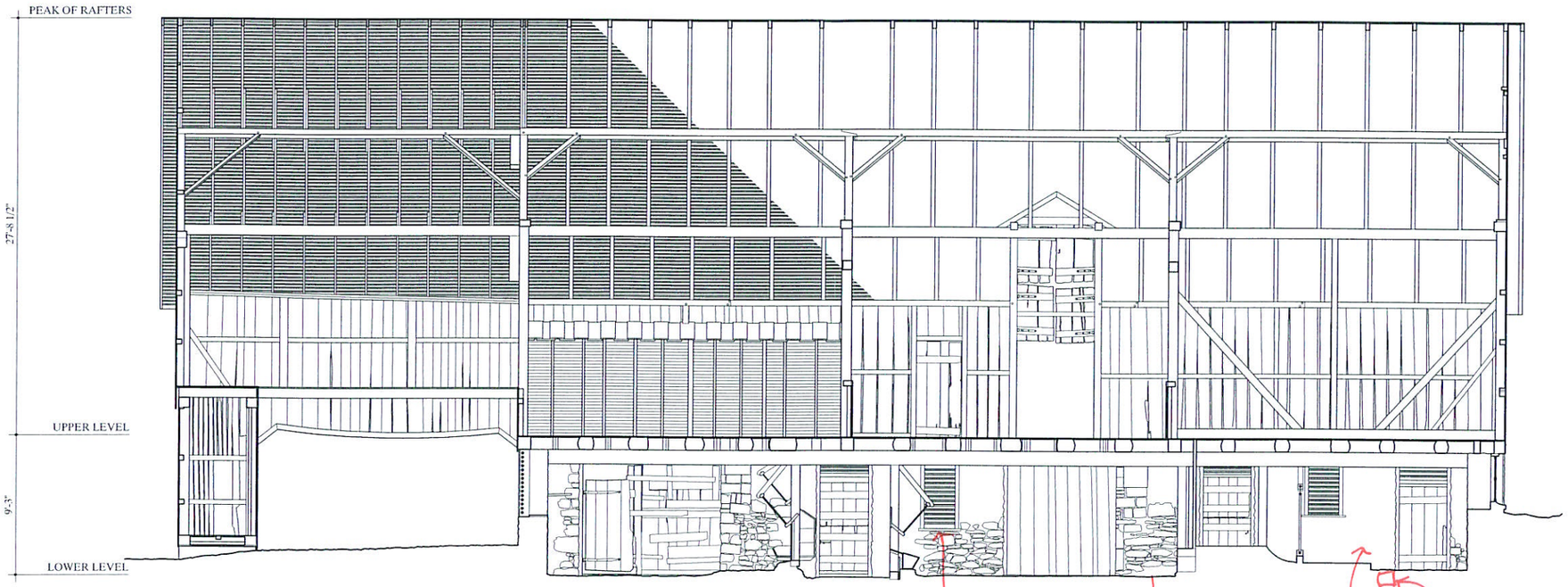
10-18-07 THURS
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY – FOUNDATION MASONRY
BY: JR

DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 8 SHEETS

IF RETRIEVED, PLEASE CONTACT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



SECTION B-B

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15
FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS 1:48

10-18-07 THURS.
JOS. PARKS BARN
07232
SURVEY - FOUND. MASONRY
BY: TR

DRAWN BY: GREGOIRE HOLEYMAN \ ANNE E. KIDD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PROJECT, 2005
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOSEPH PARKS FARM · BARN
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 16442 SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-940-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 7 OF 8 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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CONTROL NUMBER

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

COLD MORNING
FROST ON GROUND

/

07232
PARKS BARN
11-02-07 FRIDAY

SURVEY NOTES
K 1

GUTTERS / DRAINAGE / EAVES
GUTTER HANGERS. VISIBLE NORTH + SOUTH ELEV.
NO GUTTERS PRESENT
NORTH ROOF DRIPPING (FROST/CONDENSATION)
STRAIGHT FR. ROOF TO SATURATED GROUND
NO DRIPPING ON SOUTH ROOF
WHITEWASH VISIBLE UNDER EAVES ON BOARDS
NEW LUMBER/TIMBER (CIRC SAW) LAYING
ON GROUND ON NORTH SIDE

GRAFFITI / DOORS / HRDWR
FOUND ON DOORS - LOWER LEVEL - SOUTH ELEV.
"WCW" and "WCI." (EAST-MOST DOOR)
ALSO PRESENT - GREENISH PAINT ON DOOR & WHITE PAINT
UPPER PANEL/TRANSON - BOARD W/ CIRC SAW MARKS
LEATHER (NAILED) REMNANT ON CROSS BOARD - MAKESHIFT DOOR
"TW" WASIDE DOWN
DOOR HRDWR - FORGED?, ROSEHEAD NAILS

EXT VERTICAL BOARD SIDING
4th WEST WALL OF WAGON SHED - WHITEWASH
COVERS MOST BOARDS, WOOD IS STILL TAN IN COLOR,
NOT GRAY, NOR ERODED
SAW MARKS VISIBLE

REUSED LUMBER
FOR FEED BINS - MORTISE/TENONS ARE VISIBLE

07232 2

PARKS BARN

11-02-07 FRIDAY SURVEY NOTES

K1

HRDWR

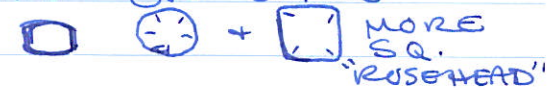
ALL HRDWR - RUSTED BUT NOT DETERIORATED

NO LOSS OF MATERIAL

LOWER LEVEL - ROSE HEAD NAILS

UPPER LEVEL - SOME ROSE HEAD

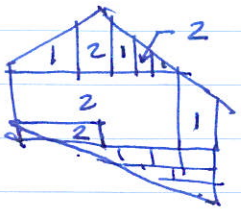
ALSO SCREWS + NUTS

SOME ROUND HEAD NAILS (WIRE?) MIXED W/ CUT NAILS/ROSEHEADS ON SAME PIECE OF HRDWR  MORE SQ. "ROSEHEAD"

VERTICAL WOOD SIDING

NORTH ELEV - 1 to 2 or more generations of siding

WEST ELEV - 2 or more generations of siding



LEVELS OF EROSION

CAN'T ACCESS "1" BOARDS TO CHECK NAILS (unsafe or out of reach)

MOW OR FLAILING WALLS

SAW MARKS - ////// SLIGHT CURVE, IF THAT?

GASH SAW - Regular + parallel

↳ WATER-POWERED

CARLA SAID MUMMIS HAD A MILL FOR LUMBER

SOUTH VERT. WOOD SIDING

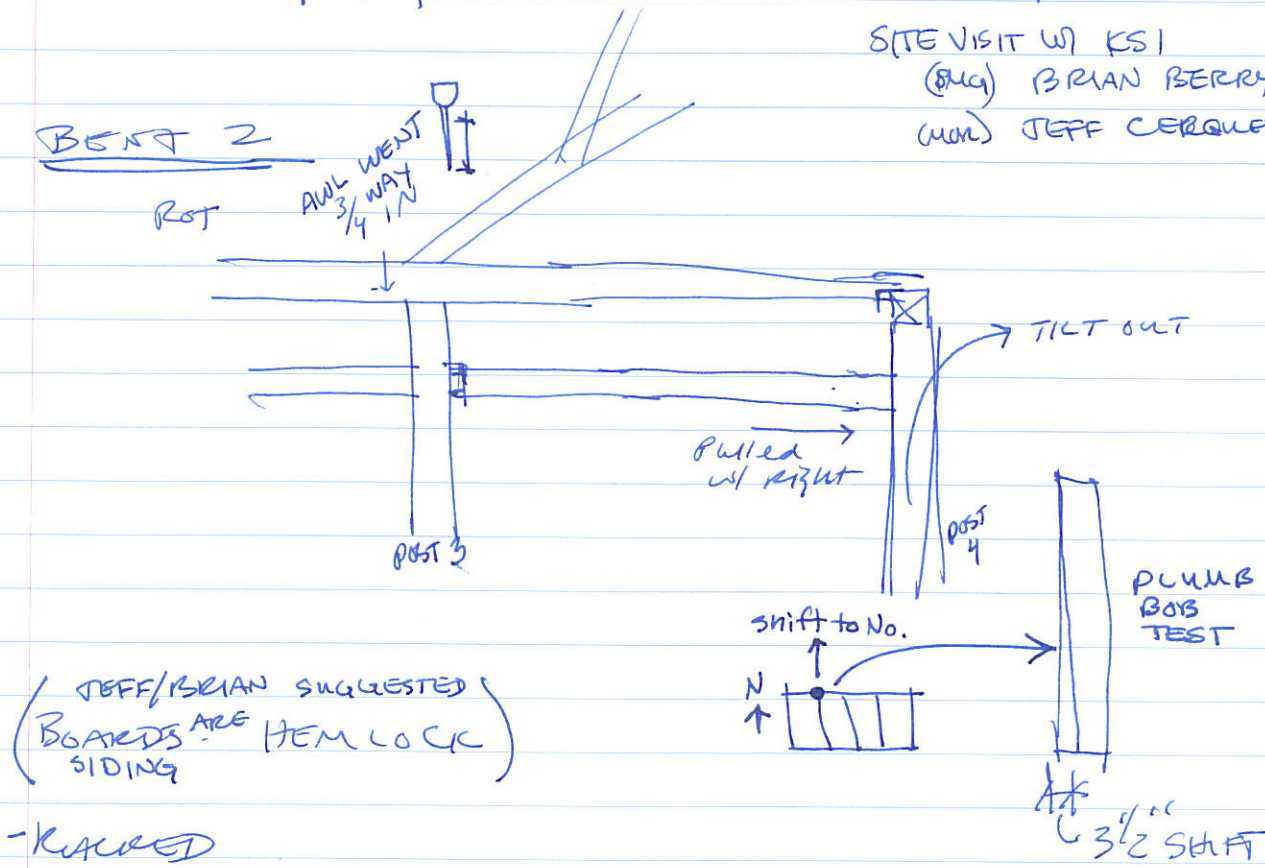
SAW MARKS - ////// SIM TO MOW/FLAILING WALLS

11-02-07 FRIDAY

STRUCTURAL SURVEY NOTES

SITE VISIT W/ KSI
(BMG) BRIAN BERRY
(MEM) JEFF CERQUETT,

BENT 2



(JEFF/BRIAN SUGGESTED BOARDS ARE HEMLOCK SIDING)

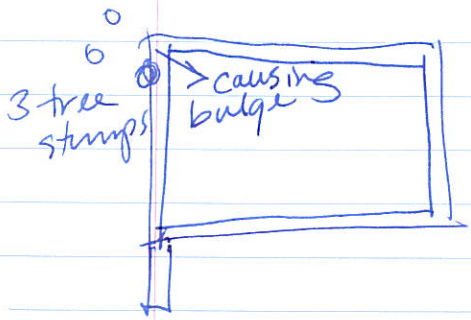
RECOMM. - RACKED FR. JEFF

X-BRACES - TIGHTEN WHILE REPAIRING

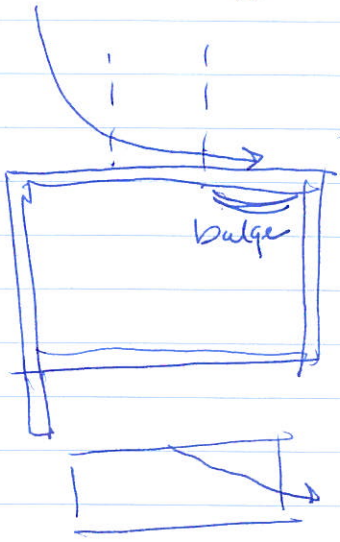
DEADMAN - PLUNGE

POSTS/BEAMS - CHESNUT? OAK - probably
(Jeff thinks they might be.

TREE STUMP - PUSH STONE



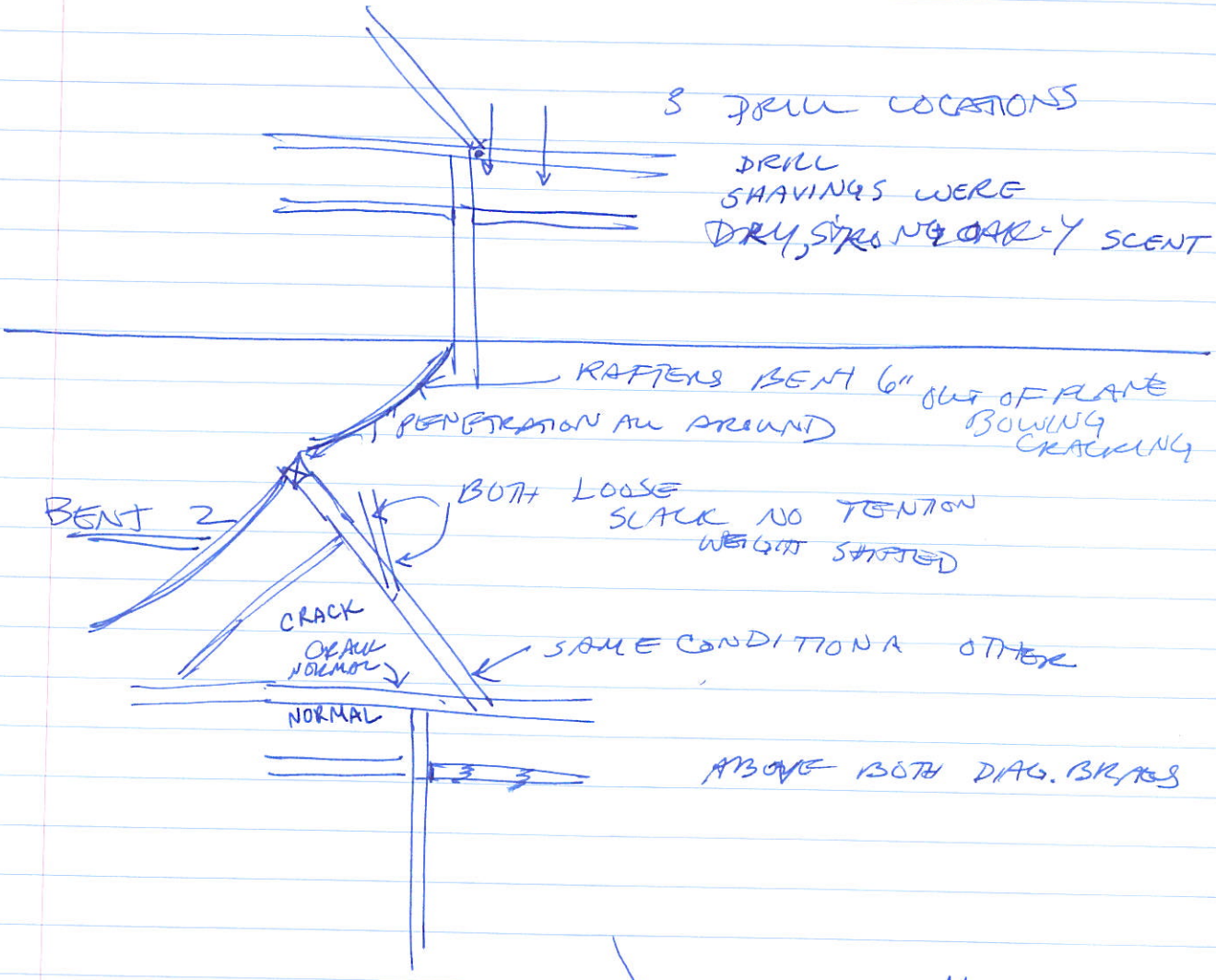
1 stump w/in the wall, causing flooring upheaval too probably



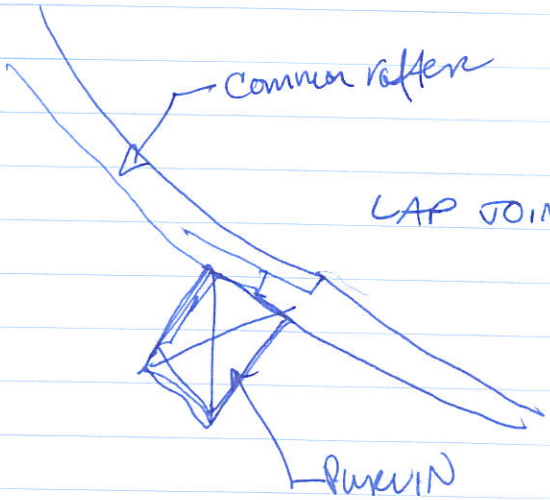
11-02-07 FRIDAY

STRUCTURAL SURVEY NOTES

BENT 3

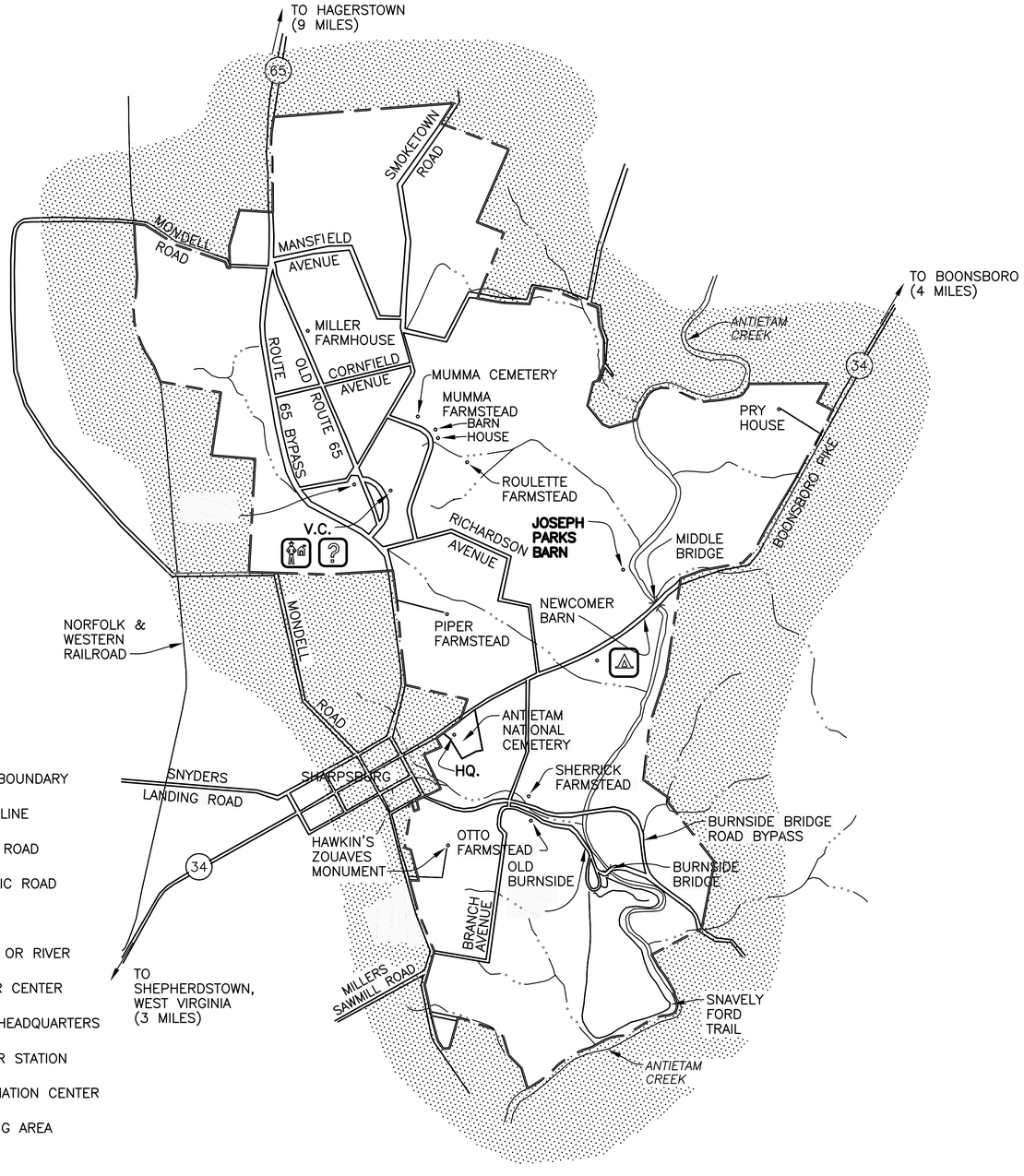


ROOF GIRT - PURLINS



D.1 Architectural Drawings

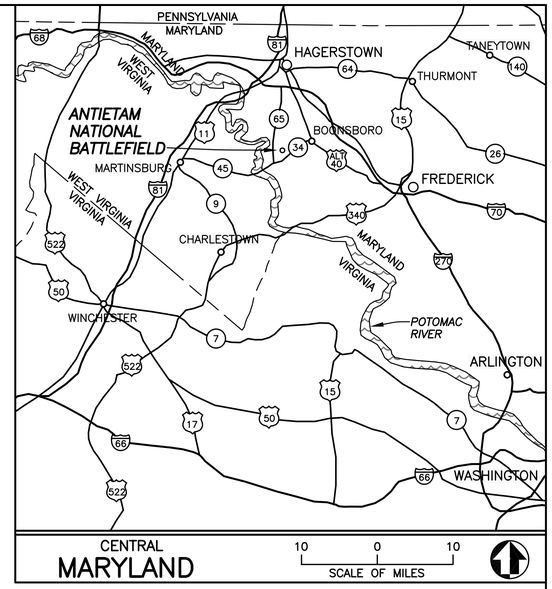
(A half size set is provided in this report. See the National Park Service file for the full size 22”x34” mylar drawings.)



LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- STATE LINE
- PAVED ROAD
- HISTORIC ROAD
- TRAIL
- CREEK OR RIVER
- V.C. VISITOR CENTER
- HQ. PARK HEADQUARTERS
- RANGER STATION
- INFORMATION CENTER
- CAMPING AREA

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD



SHEET INDEX

A1.1	1	OF 12	LOWER LEVEL PLAN
A1.2	2	OF 12	UPPER LEVEL PLAN
A1.3	3	OF 12	ROOF PLAN
A3.1	4	OF 12	SOUTH ELEVATION
A3.2	5	OF 12	WEST ELEVATION
A3.3	6	OF 12	NORTH ELEVATION
A3.4	7	OF 12	EAST ELEVATION
A4.1	8	OF 12	SECTION
A4.2	9	OF 12	SECTION
A4.3	10	OF 12	SECTION
A4.4	11	OF 12	SECTION

SCALE OF FEET
1,500 0 1,500 3,000
300 0 300 600
SCALE OF METERS

BASIC DATA: BOUNDARY MAP 302/80,005A 7/77; PARK MINI FOLDER 1994; REVISED & REDRAWN 9/97. UPDATED 10/98. SGS.

HIST. STRUCTURE REPORT

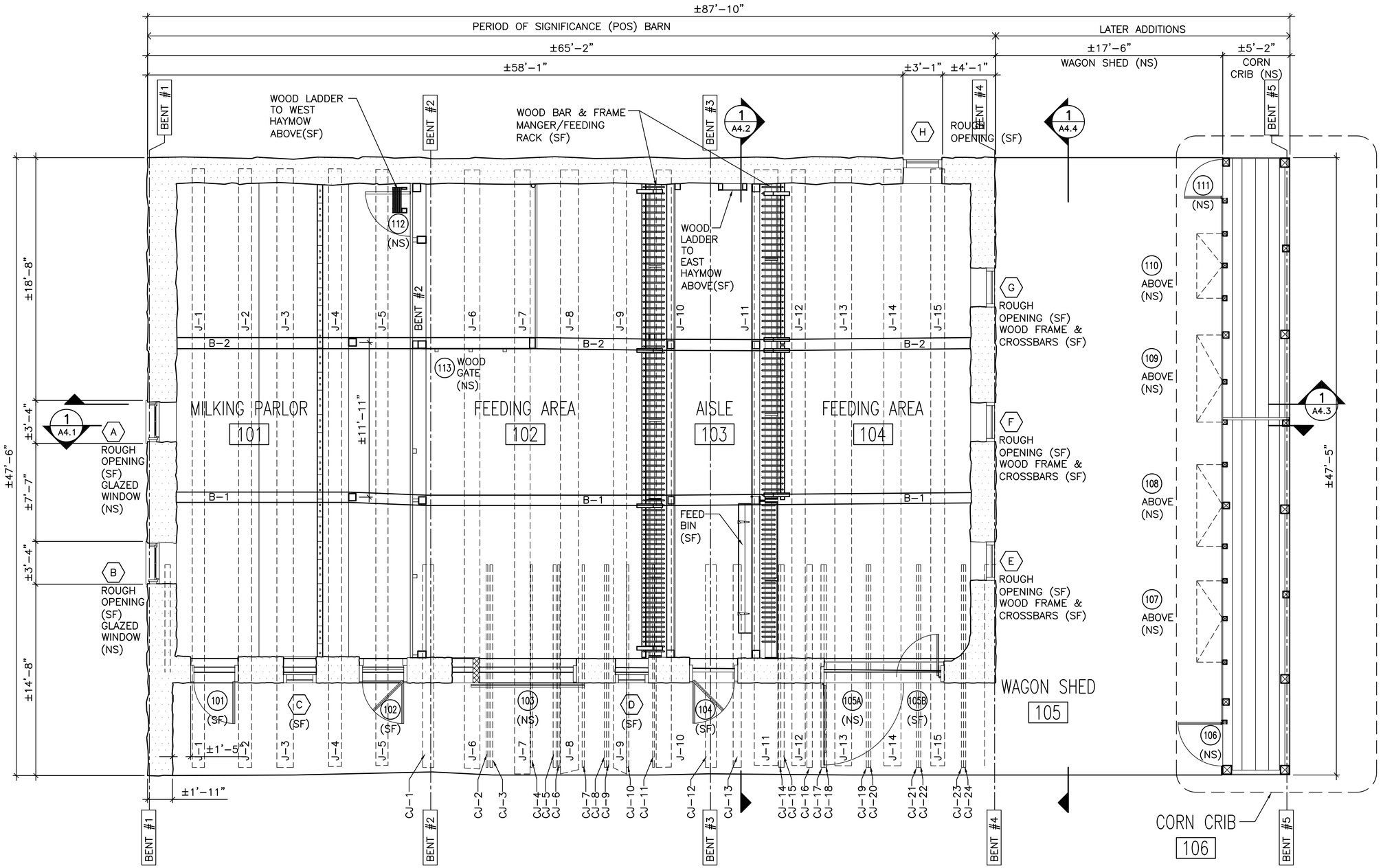
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION OFFICE

TITLE OF DRAWING
COVER SHEET
LOCATION WITHIN PARK

NAME OF PARK
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
REGION: NAT'L CAPITAL
COUNTY: WASHINGTON
STATE: MARYLAND

DRAWING NO. 302 80079
PKG. NO. PMIS NO. 49372
SHEET 1 OF 12



1 A1.1 LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE (A)

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

INDEX: HOIZONTAL MEMBERS

SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON-SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

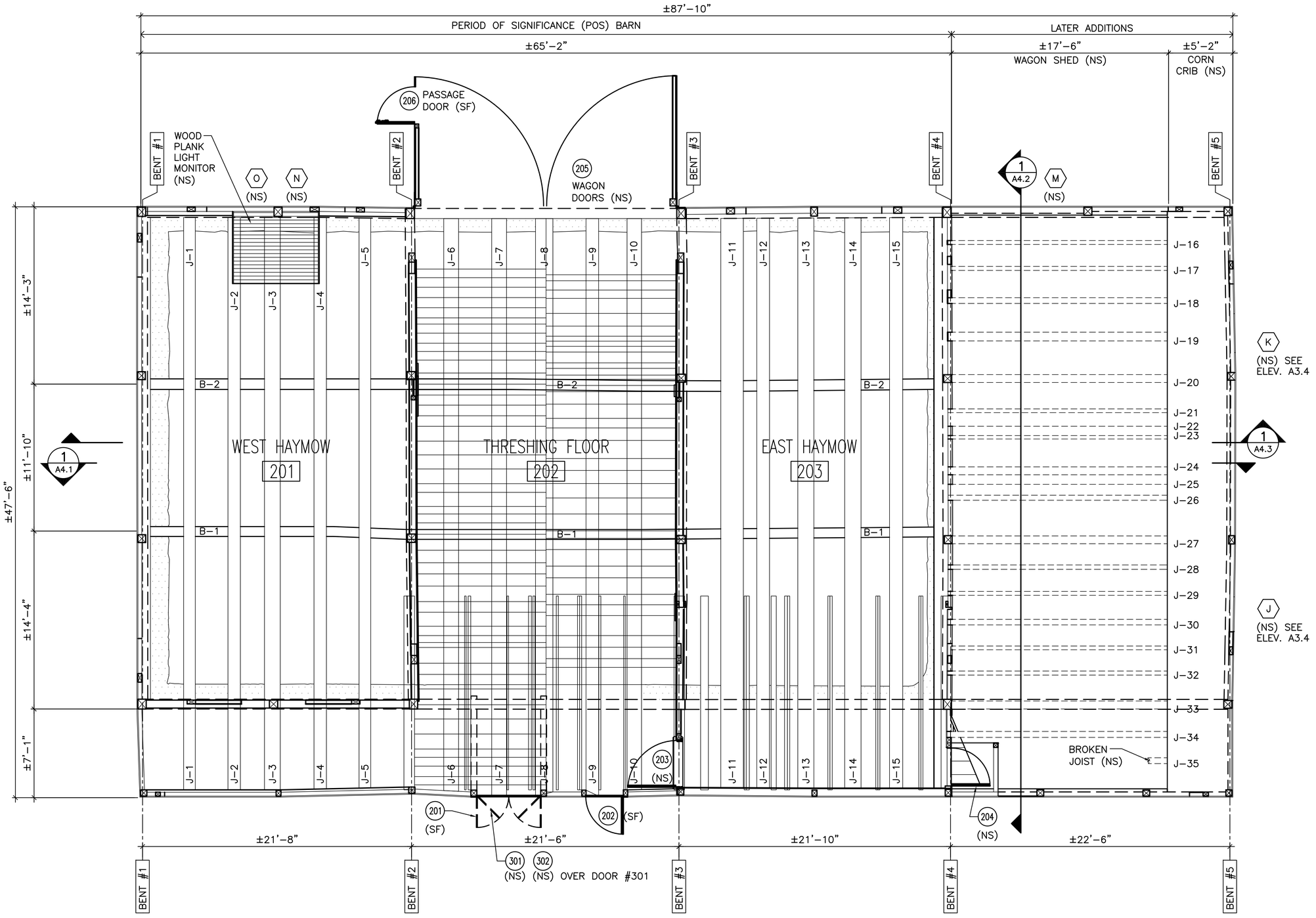
B-1	SF	MAJOR BEAM
B-2	SF	MAJOR BEAM
J-1	SF	JOIST
J-2	SF	JOIST
J-3	SF	JOIST
J-4	SF	JOIST
J-5	SF	JOIST
J-6	SF	JOIST
J-7	SF	JOIST
J-8	SF	JOIST
J-9	SF	JOIST
J-10	SF	JOIST
J-11	SF	JOIST
J-12	SF	JOIST
J-13	SF	JOIST
J-15	SF	JOIST
CJ-1	NS	COMPANION
CJ-2	NS	COMPANION
CJ-3	NS	COMPANION
CJ-4	NS	COMPANION
CJ-5	NS	COMPANION
CJ-6	NS	COMPANION
CJ-7	NS	COMPANION
CJ-8	NS	COMPANION
CJ-9	NS	COMPANION
CJ-10	NS	COMPANION
CJ-11	NS	COMPANION
CJ-12	NS	COMPANION
CJ-13	NS	COMPANION
CJ-14	NS	COMPANION
CJ-15	NS	COMPANION
CJ-16	NS	COMPANION
CJ-17	NS	COMPANION
CJ-18	NS	COMPANION
CJ-19	NS	COMPANION
CJ-20	NS	COMPANION
CJ-21	NS	COMPANION
CJ-22	NS	COMPANION
CJ-23	NS	COMPANION
CJ-24	NS	COMPANION

DESIGNED: BCB
TECH. REVIEW: WGS
DATE: 08/01/08

SUB SHEET NO. A1.1

TITLE OF SHEET
LOWER LEVEL PLAN
EXISTING CONDITIONS
JOSEPH PARKS BARN
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

DRAWING NO. 302 80079
PMIS/PKG NO. 49372
SHEET 2 OF 12



INDEX: HOIZONTAL MEMBERS

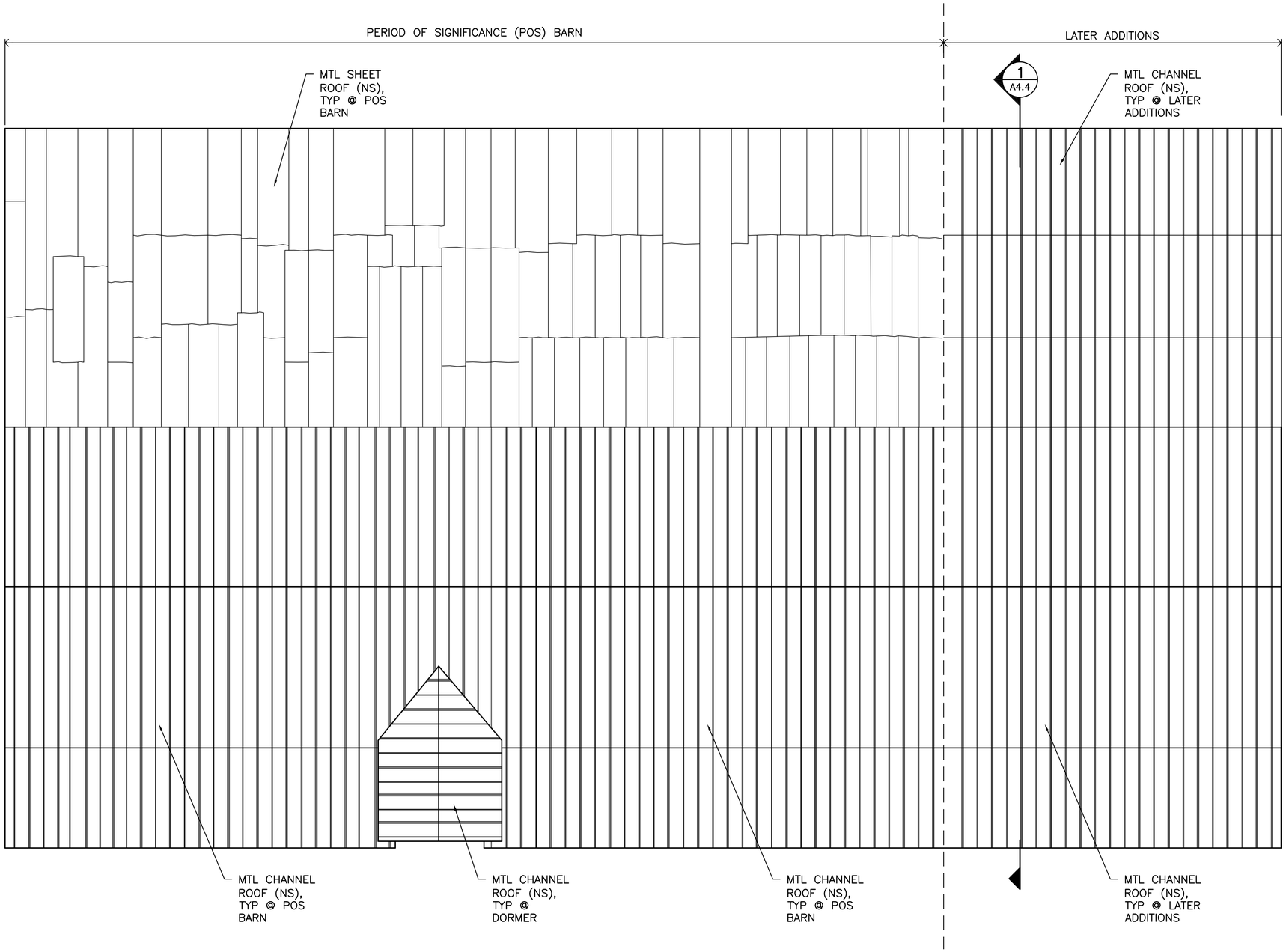
SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON–SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

B–1	SF	MAJOR BEAM
B–2	SF	MAJOR BEAM
J–1	SF	JOIST
J–2	SF	JOIST
J–3	SF	JOIST
J–4	SF	JOIST
J–5	SF	JOIST
J–6	SF	JOIST
J–7	SF	JOIST
J–8	SF	JOIST
J–9	SF	JOIST
J–10	SF	JOIST
J–11	SF	JOIST
J–12	SF	JOIST
J–13	SF	JOIST
J–15	SF	JOIST
J–16	NS	JOIST
J–17	NS	JOIST
J–18	NS	JOIST
J–19	NS	JOIST
J–20	NS	JOIST
J–21	NS	JOIST
J–22	NS	JOIST
J–23	NS	JOIST
J–24	NS	JOIST
J–25	NS	JOIST
J–26	NS	JOIST
J–27	NS	JOIST
J–28	NS	JOIST
J–29	NS	JOIST
J–30	NS	JOIST
J–31	NS	JOIST
J–32	NS	JOIST
J–33	NS	JOIST
J–34	NS	JOIST
J–35	NS	JOIST

1 A1.2 UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE (A)

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

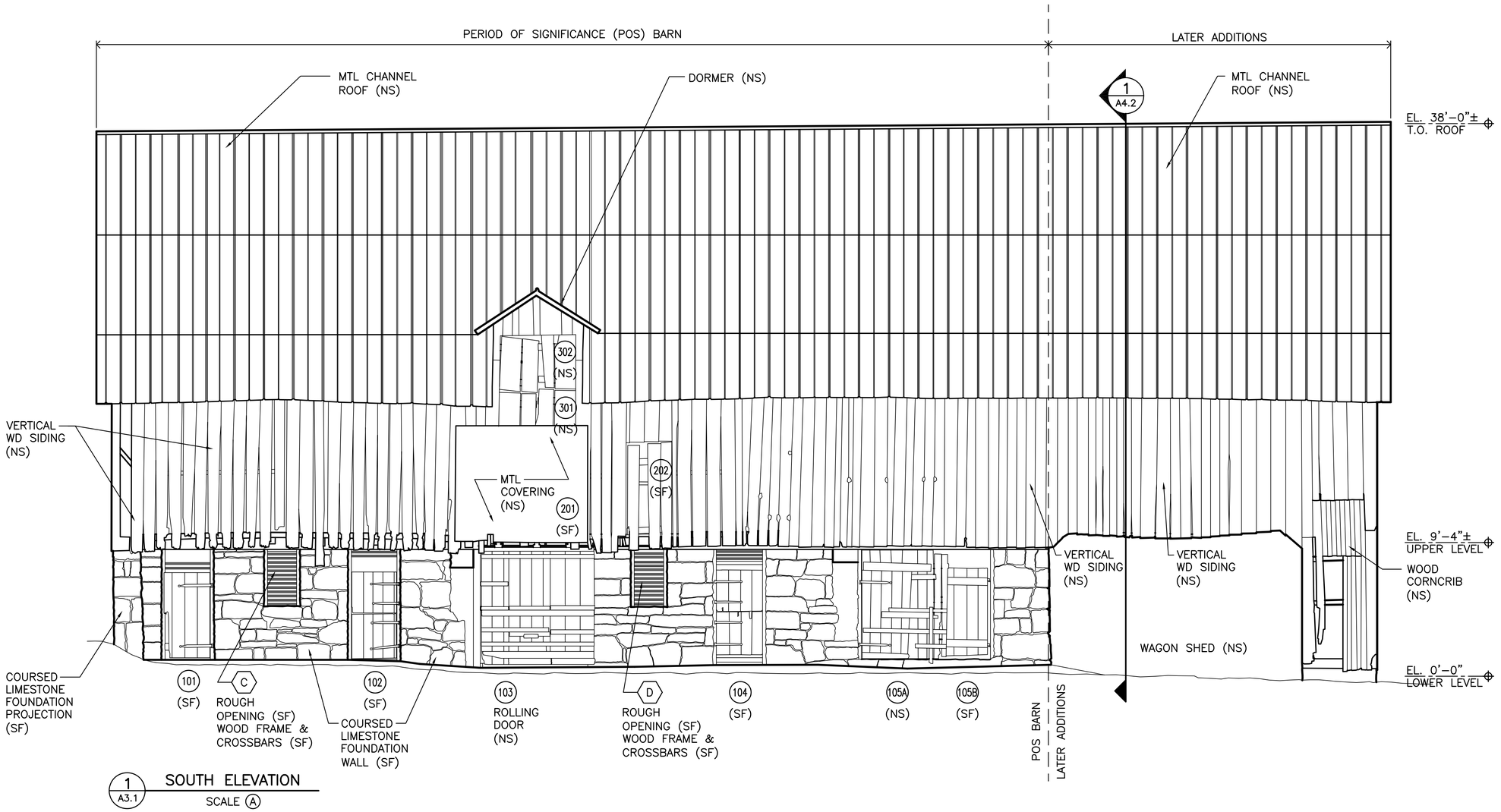
DESIGNED: CADD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A1.2	TITLE OF SHEET UPPER LEVEL PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 3 OF 12



1 / A1.3 ROOF PLAN
SCALE (A)

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CADD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A1.3	TITLE OF SHEET ROOF PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 4 OF 12



1 A3.1 SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

DOOR SCHEDULE

101	SF	6'-0" x 3'-3"
102	SF	6'-0" x 3'-2"
103	NS	--
104	SF	6'-0" x 3'-3"
105A	NS	--
105B	SF	6'-0" x 3'-0"
201	SF	--
202	SF	--
203	NS	--
301	NS	--
302	NS	--

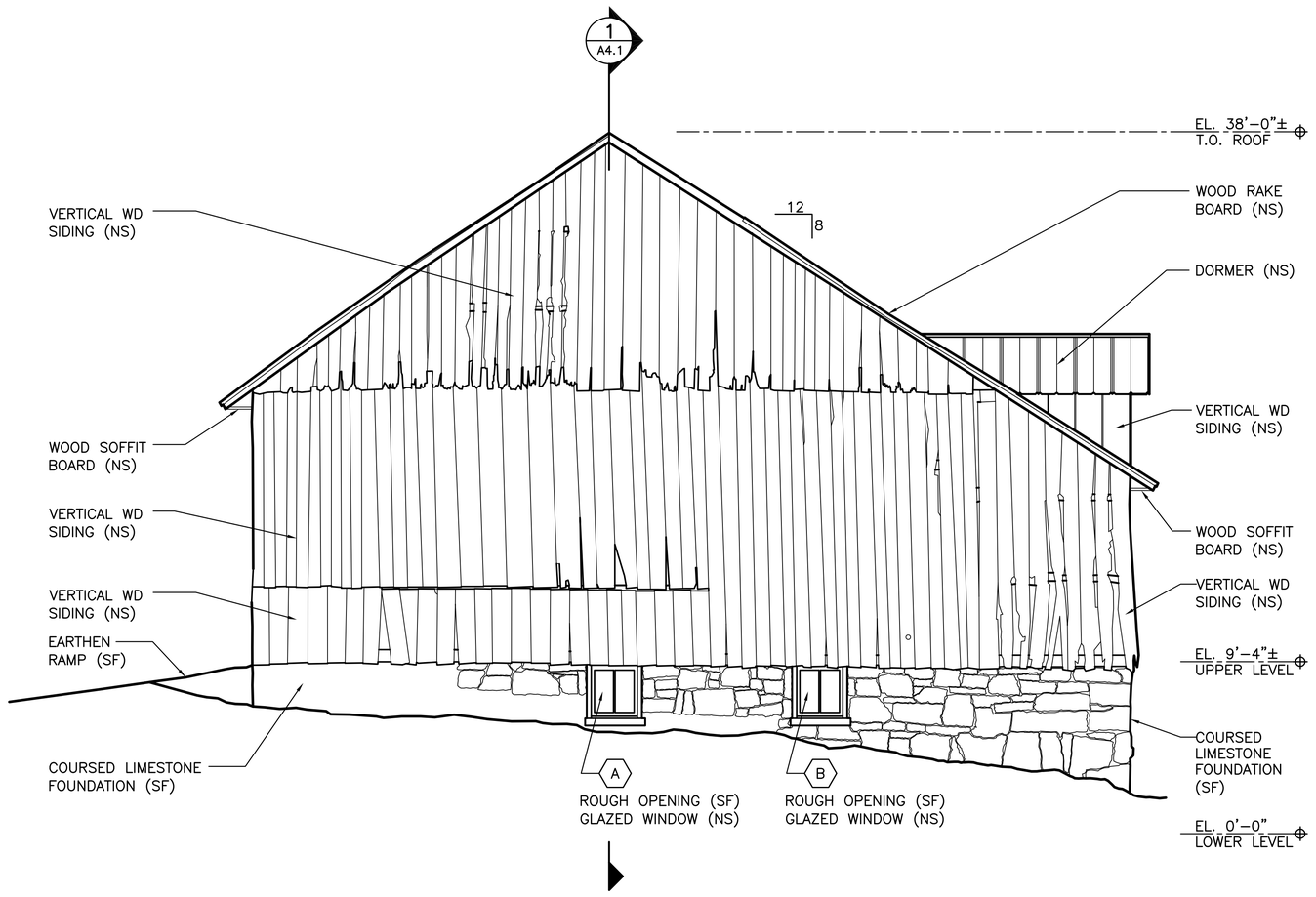
WINDOW SCHEDULE

C	SF	4'-0" x 2'-0"
D	SF	4'-0" x 2'-0"

SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON-SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CADD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A3.1	TITLE OF SHEET SOUTH ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 5 OF 12



1 / A3.2 WEST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

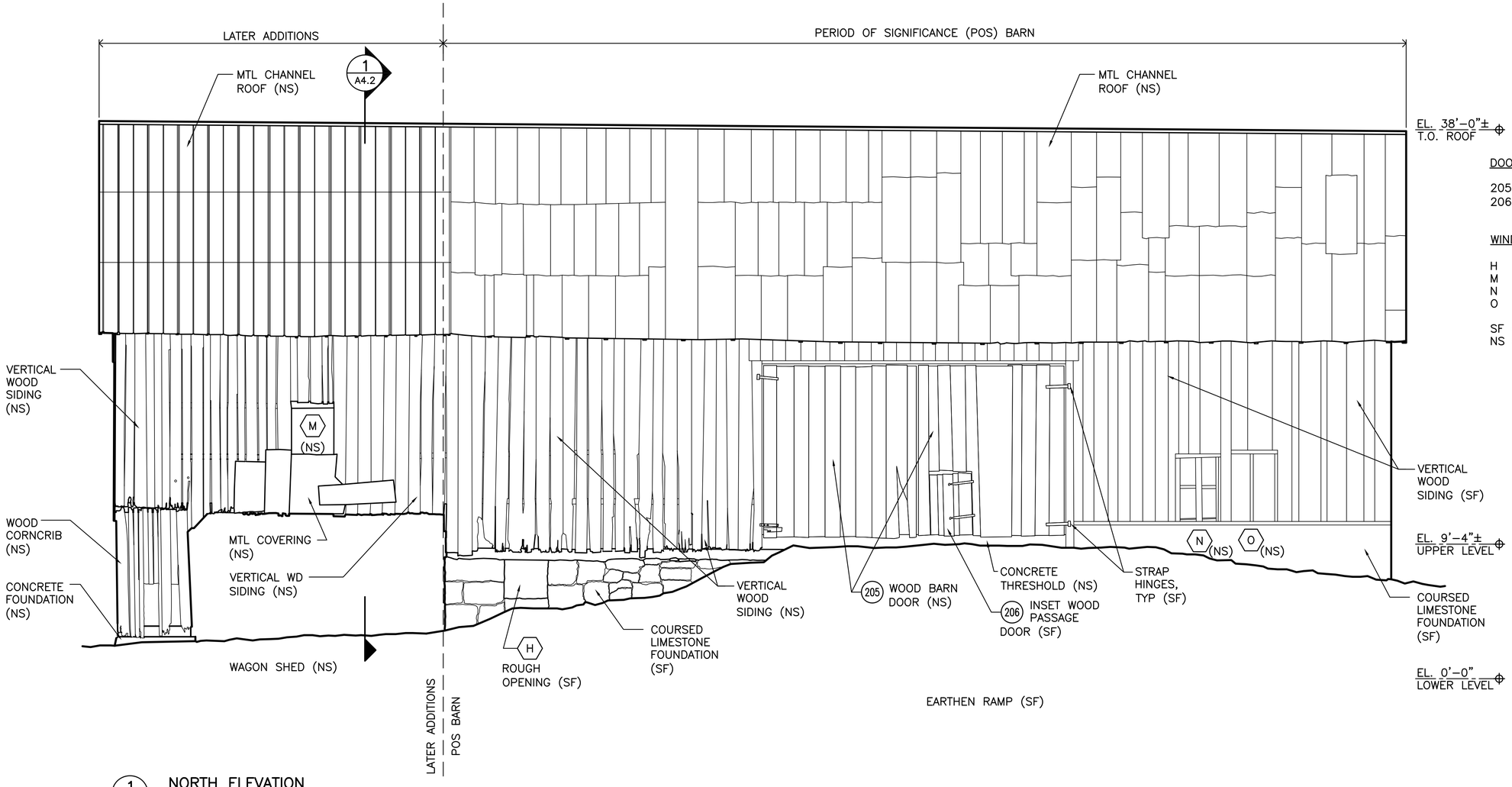
WINDOW SCHEDULE

A SF/NS --
B SF/NS --

SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON-SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CADD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A3.2	TITLE OF SHEET WEST ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 6 OF 12



1 / A3.3 NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

DOOR SCHEDULE

205	NS	--
206	SF	4'-6" x 3'-0"

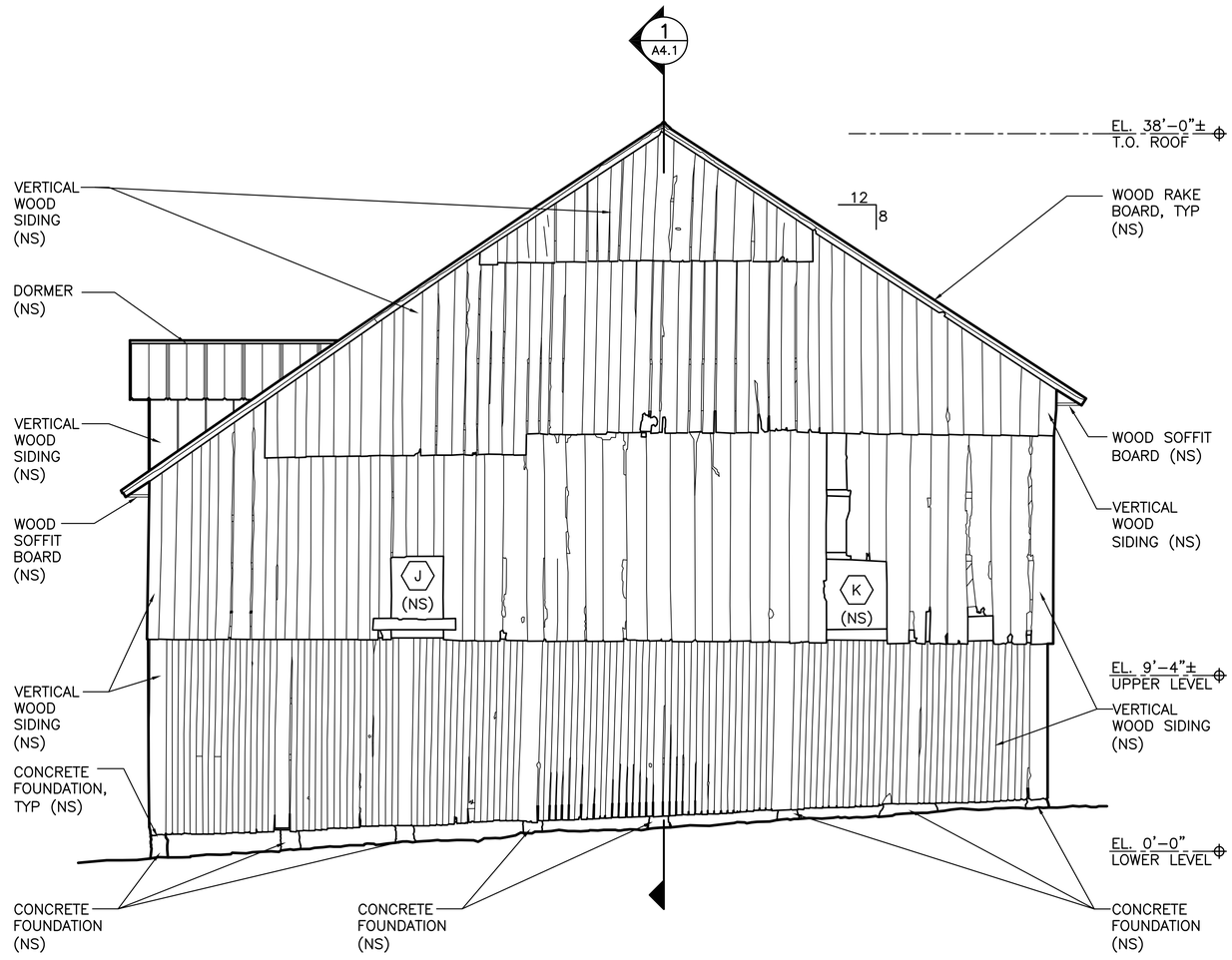
WINDOW SCHEDULE

H	SF	3'-0" x 3'-0"
M	NS	--
N	NS	--
O	NS	--

SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON-SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CADD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A3.3	TITLE OF SHEET NORTH ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 7 OF 12



1 / A3.4 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ

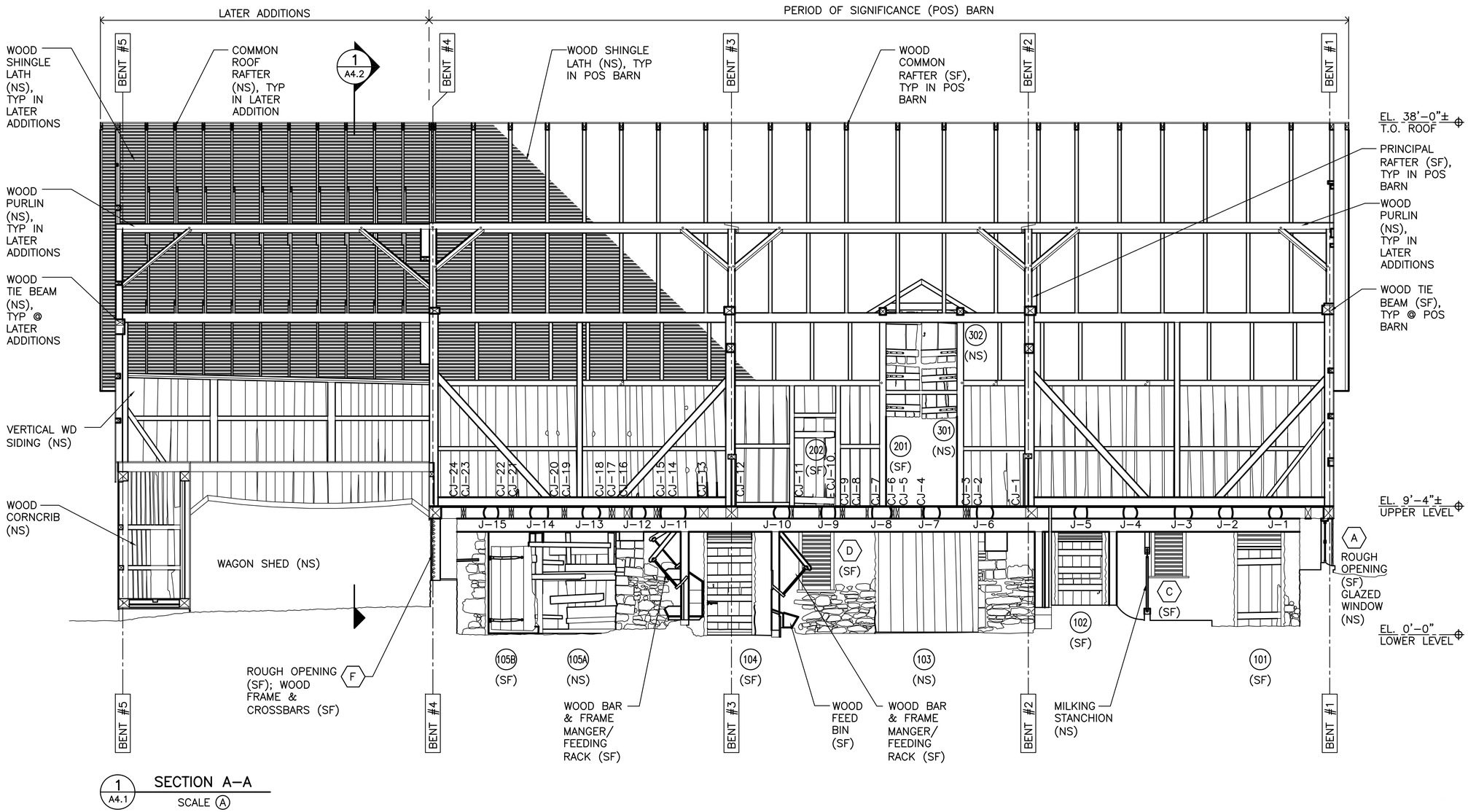
WINDOW SCHEDULE

E	SF	3'-9" x 2'-6"
F	SF	3'-9" x 2'-6"
G	SF	3'-9" x 2'-6"
J	NS	--
K	NS	--

SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON-SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

SCALE Ⓐ 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CADD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A3.4	TITLE OF SHEET EAST ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 8 OF 12



1 A4.1 SECTION A–A
SCALE (A)

DOOR SCHEDULE

101	SF	6'–0" x 3'–3"
102	SF	6'–0" x 3'–2"
103	NS	––
104	SF	6'–0" x 3'–2"
105A	NS	––
105B	SF	6'–0" x 3'–0"
201	SF	––
202	SF	––
301	NS	––
302	NS	––

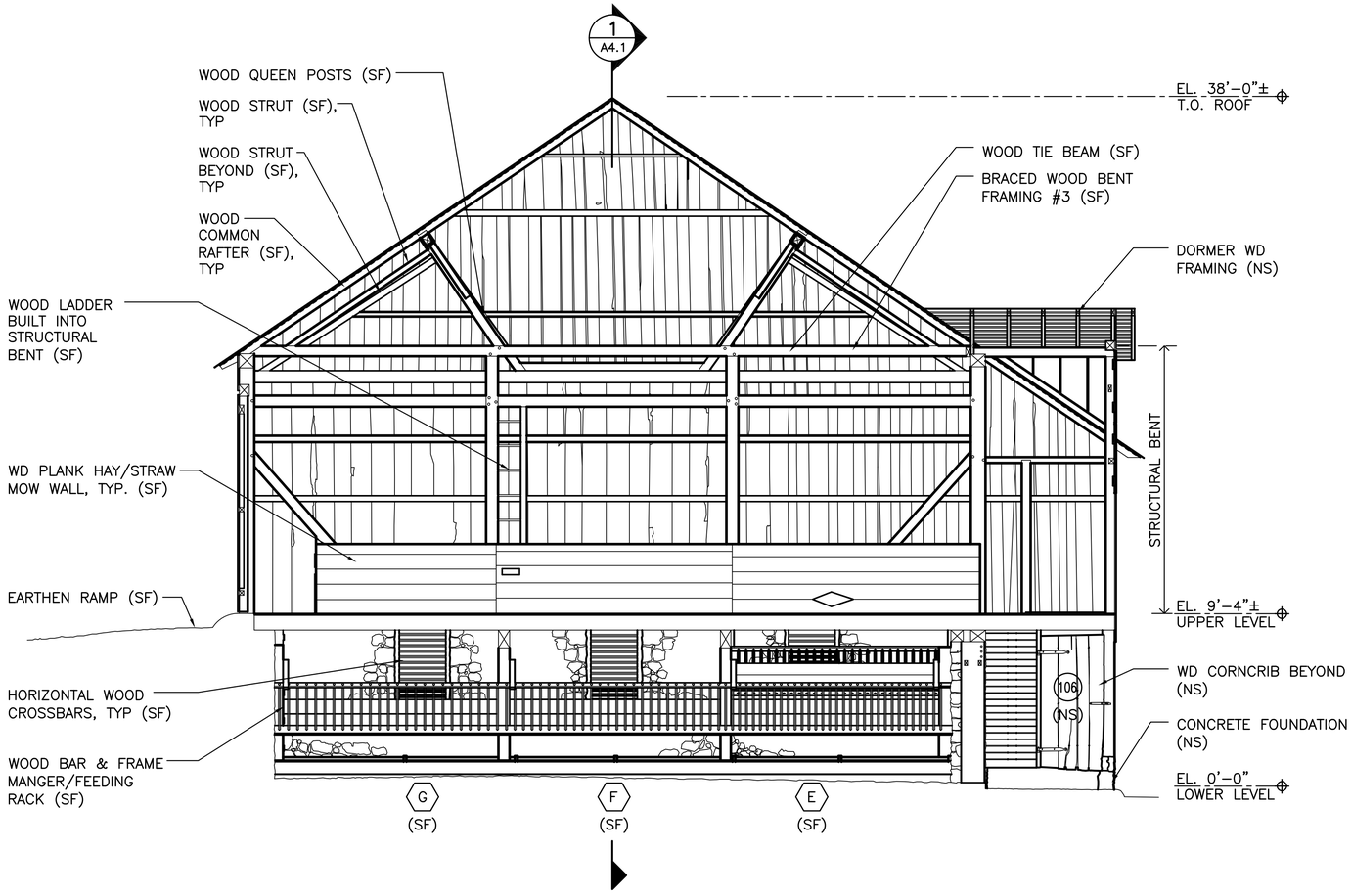
WINDOW SCHEDULE

A	SF/NS	––
C	SF	4'–0" x 2'–0"
D	SF	4'–0" x 2'–0"
F	SF	3'–9" x 2'–6"

SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON–SIGNIFICANT FEATUR

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CADD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A4.1	TITLE OF SHEET SECTION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 9 OF 12



1 / A4.2 SECTION B–B
SCALE Ⓐ

DOOR SCHEDULE

106	NS	--

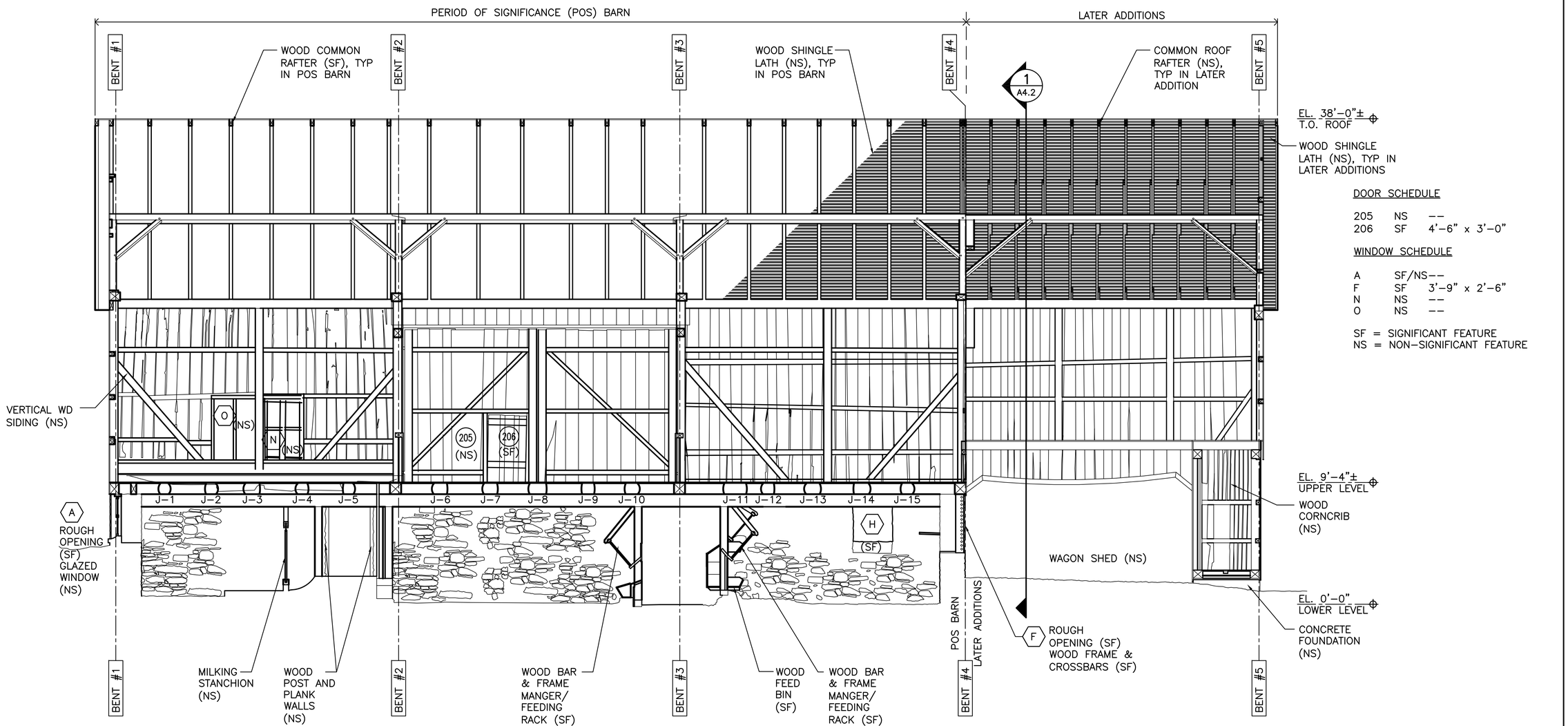
WINDOW SCHEDULE

E	SF	3'-9" x 2'-6"
F	SF	3'-9" x 2'-6"
G	SF	3'-9" x 2'-6"

SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON-SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

SCALE Ⓐ 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: DAPD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A4.2	TITLE OF SHEET SECTION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 10 OF 12



DOOR SCHEDULE

205	NS	--
206	SF	4'-6" x 3'-0"

WINDOW SCHEDULE

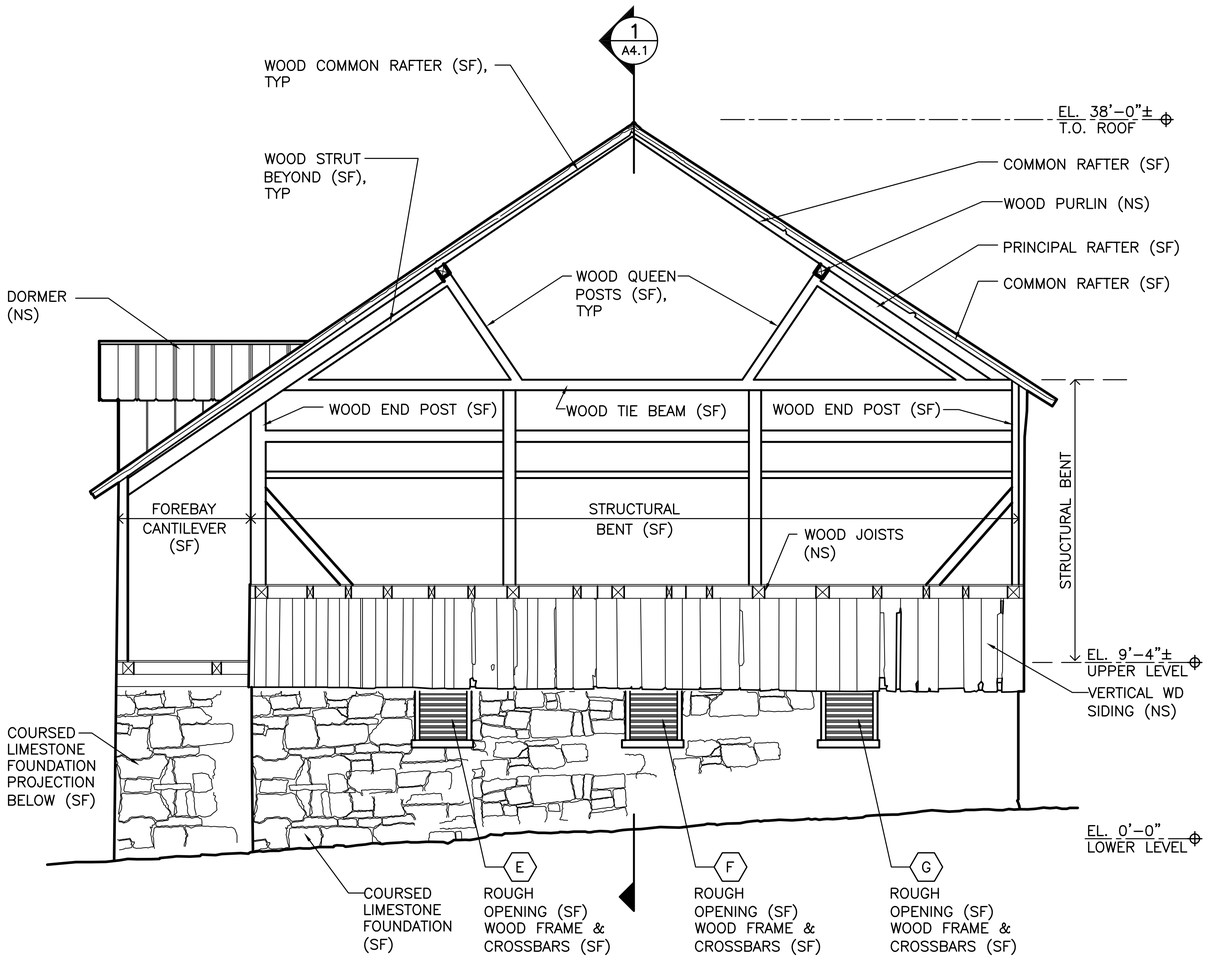
A	SF/NS	--
F	SF	3'-9" x 2'-6"
N	NS	--
O	NS	--

SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON-SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

1 / A4.3 SECTION C-C
SCALE (A)

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CADD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A4.3	TITLE OF SHEET SECTION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 / 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 11 OF 12



1 / A4.4 SECTION D–D
SCALE (A)

WINDOW SCHEDULE

E	SF	3'–9" x 2'–6"
F	SF	3'–9" x 2'–6"
G	SF	3'–9" x 2'–6"

SF = SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
NS = NON–SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CADD BCB TECH. REVIEW: WGS DATE: 08/01/08	SUB SHEET NO. A4.4	TITLE OF SHEET SECTION EXISTING CONDITIONS JOSEPH PARKS BARN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80079 PMIS/PKG NO. 49372 SHEET 12 OF 12

D.2 Black and White Photographs

(See the National Park Service file for the archival photographs.)

JOPA_01.tif

JOPA_02.tif

JOPA_03.tif

JOPA_04.tif

JOPA_05.tif

JOPA_06.tif

JOPA_07.tif

JOPA_08.tif

JOPA_09.tif

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